

DICTIONARY

OF

G E O G R A P H Y,

DESCRIPTIVE, PHYSICAL, STATISTICAL, AND HISTORICAL,

FORMING A COMPLETE GENERAL

GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD.

BY

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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THIS work is intended to supply what was generally felt to be a desideratum—a GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY, embracing within a convenient space, and of easy reference, a much greater number of names than is usually found in similar books, even when extending to several volumes; arranged according to a uniform and methodical plan, and combining, with the utmost attainable accuracy, the most authentic information up to the present time. The Author was induced to engage in this arduous undertaking, from a persuasion that his previous studies would afford him facilities for its execution, such as few have enjoyed, and from his being possessed of an extensive and valuable collection of Books, Maps, and Notes, relating to every portion of the globe, collected during a period of more than fifteen years unremittingly devoted to geographical pursuits. He has endeavoured to render these materials available for the production of a Standard Book of General Geographical Reference, by compressing every article into the smallest space consistent with distinctness, by the adoption of a simple method of abbreviation, and by classing under one entry many places of the same name. A comparison of the following table of abbreviations and explanatory notes, with the perusal of one or two of the articles, will, it is hoped, render the plan of the Work plain and intelligible. Books of this kind are often chargeable with great inaccuracy in their statements of the positions and bearings of places. This may, in part, be accounted for by the difficulty of ascertaining the proper value of foreign measurements; but it is owing chiefly to such works being mere copies of previously existing and erroneous compilations. Even in the best foreign special dictionaries, little attention is paid to this essential particular. The only remedy for this serious defect was found to be a constant reference to the best maps. Accordingly, in this Work, for the first time it is believed, the plan has been systematically followed of determining by measurement, the position, extent and bearing of every place described, comparing it, at the same time, with the most accredited printed statement. No previously existing dictionary has been followed either in method or matter; every article has been written expressly for this work from original materials, and it will be found to contain many valuable notices from recent geographical and statistical works, regarding Italy, Spain, Denmark, Russia, the Netherlands, East and West India Islands, Brazil, and other countries, which are not otherwise accessible to the English reader; as well as many changes of nomenclature introduced by the late revolution in France and other Continental states, furnished by valued foreign correspondents. A list of the most important new geographical and statistical works was prepared for the purpose of being appended to the volume, in order at once to show the value of the statements adduced, and to indicate the

best authorities for further information; but the work has so far exceeded its intended limits, that this has been reluctantly abandoned.

It formed part of the plan of the work to enter every place under its proper name, and to spell it according to the best writers of the country to which it refers; thus French, Italian, Spanish, and German names are uniformly so written and accentuated, but the proper name is immediately followed by its corrupt English name, as München (*Munich*), Wien (*Vienna*), and places are generally described under the name by which they are best known in this country. For eastern names the system of spelling adopted by the Royal Geographical Society has been strictly followed. The more important places only in ancient geography, such as towns of which ruins remain, have been inserted in alphabetical order, but the ancient names of modern places are uniformly given where they are ascertained. The old provinces of France, Spain, and the Netherlands, the circles of the German Empire, and the countries forming the French Empire under Napoleon I., which, though now superseded by other divisions, are still often referred to, are described in the order of the alphabet. In so far as the limited space would permit, accurate notices have been given of the geology and physical geography, the meteorological and mineralogical conditions of countries and districts. Great care has been taken to ascertain the true elevation of mountains above the level of the sea, and wherever foreign authorities have been relied on, their measurements have been uniformly rendered into English equivalents. In a book comprising such a great multiplicity of facts, derived from works written in many different languages, in each of which a different standard of measurement is used; and in which the statements are often vague and sometimes contradictory, it is impossible altogether to avoid errors and omissions. For these, allowance will be most readily made by those who are best able to detect and remedy them. But from the plan on which this work has been conducted, and the scrupulous care bestowed on every portion of its progress, it is hoped that these will be found to be unimportant.

EDINBURGH, May 1850

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE demand for a New Edition of this work has afforded an opportunity of bringing the information it contains down to the present date, and of rendering it more worthy of the very favourable reception it has already met with. During the few years that have elapsed since its first publication, vast strides have been made in geographical knowledge, and considerable changes have taken place in the political relations of countries. New enumerations of the people have been made in Great Britain, France, America; in many of the Kingdoms and States of Germany, in several of the countries of India, and in the colonial possessions of the principal European States; while numerous places, formerly of little general interest, have risen into importance since the commencement of the present war.

Accurate, and where requisite, detailed, information on each of these subjects, from authentic and trustworthy sources, embracing new discoveries of places, rectifications of positions, the latest returns of population, trade, colonial and other products, revenue, naval and military resources, historical events, new railways and navigation routes, will be found embodied in this edition, in which so many additional places have been described, that the number now amounts to nearly *fifty thousand entries*. Omissions in the principal articles have also been supplied, and the number of abbreviations has been greatly reduced. In order to effect these changes without increasing the bulk of the book, most of the less important articles have been condensed, while care has been taken to retain every essential particular.

So large a portion of the volume has thus been re-written, and the remainder has been so thoroughly revised and corrected, that it may fairly claim to be considered a New Work, the most recent, and, it is believed, the most comprehensive of its class.

* * This Work has, without the Author's consent, been reprinted in America from the *First Edition*, which, of course, does not contain the additions and corrections comprised in the present issue.

EDINBURGH, May 1855.

In the present Edition, while the whole has been revised and rectified to this date, special attention has been paid to the late territorial changes in India, and to the Colonial possessions of Great Britain. The Author is indebted to his friend Mr W. Westgarth, for the very recent and accurate series of articles on the Australian Colonies.

EDINBURGH, 10th May 1859.

TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS.

A.c.	Acres.	Leg.	Legation.
Aff. and Affia.	Affluent, or affluenta.	L. b.	Left bank (of a river).
Amer.	America.	Lon.	Longitude.
Anc.	Ancient, or anciently.	M.	Miles.
Arr. and arrond.	Arrondissement (<i>French district</i>).	Manufa.	Manufactures.
B. (rt. b. and l. b.)	Right and left banks.	Marit.	Maritime.
B.	Basses (lower).	Mkt. or mkte.	Market, or markets.
Bor.	Borough.	Mtna.	Mountain.
Cant.	Canton.	Mtns. or mtns.	Mountains.
Cap.	Capital.	Mtnous.	Mountainous.
Centr.	Central.	Munic.	Municipal.
Circ.	Circle.	N.	North.
Circumf.	Circumference.	P. or Pop.	Population.
Co.	County.	Pa.	Parish.
Comm.	Commune, or communal.	Parl.	Parliamentary.
Confed.	Confederacy, or Confederation.	Pash.	Pashalic (<i>Turkish province</i>).
Deleg.	Delegation.	Pont. or Pontif.	Pontifical.
Dep.	Department.	Presid.	Presidency (<i>India</i>).
Dist., dists.	District, districts.	Princip.	Principal, or Principality.
Div.	Division.	Prov.	Province.
Do.	Ditto (the same).	Pta.	Farta.
Dom.	Dominion.	R., rt. b.	Right bank.
E.	East.	Railw.	Railway.
Elev.	Elevation.	Reg. elects.	Registered electors
Engl.	England.	Reg. (circ. or dist.)	Regierungsbezirke (<i>Prussia</i>).
Expts.	Exports.	Rev.	Revenue.
Fahr.	Fahrenheit.	S.	South
Fl.	Florins.	Sanj.	Sanjak (<i>Turkish district</i>).
Fortfd. or fortif.	Fortified.	Sard.	Sardinia, Sardinian.
Ft.	Feet.	Scotl.	Scotland.
G.	Gulf.	St. San, Santa, } Santo, Sao }	Saint.
Gov.	Government.	Sta.	Station.
Gt.	Great.	T. di Lav.	Terra di Lavoro.
H.	Haut, Haute (upper).	T. di Otr.	Terra di Otranto.
H.	Hessen, as H.-Darmstadt.	Temp.	Temperature.
Harb.	Harbour.	Tnshp.	Township.
H. of C.	House of Commons.	Tribut. or Tributs.	Tributary or tributaries.
Inf.	Inferior (lower).	Upp.	Upper.
Inhab.	Inhabitants.	U. S.	United States.
Intend.	Intendency.	Vill.	Village.
Irel.	Ireland.	W.	West.
Isl., isls.	Island, islands.	.	Signs.
Ital.	Italy, Italian.	.	Degree.
L.	Lake.	.	Minute.
Landr.	Landroostei, a division of Hanover, etc.	.	Second.
Len.	A district of Sweden, Lapland.	(?)	This mark is affixed to populations, etc., which cannot be correctly ascertained.
Lat.	Latitude.		

DISTANCES ARE UNIFORMLY STATED DIRECT.

MEASUREMENTS are stated in English feet and English miles.

TEMPERATURE is given according to the scale of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

The name in *italics* after the leading word generally expresses the ancient name of a place, but sometimes it indicates a variety of the national name.

In compound names the leading word is generally given under the specific letter with the prefix following, as *Andrews* (St); but in some instances the prefix forms the leading word, as in *SAN, SANTO, SAO*, etc.; and in the United States of North America, *EAST, WEST*, etc.

The *POPULATIONS, AREAS, DISTANCES, ELEVATIONS ABOVE THE SEA, TEMPERATURE, and CAPTALS OF COUNTRIES*, will be found near the beginning of each article.

MOUNTAINS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

In the recently published *Account of the Triangulation of the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain and Ireland*, the elevations of many disputed points have been finally determined; and Ben Nevis, the highest point in the British islands, is now ascertained to be 4,408 feet above the sea level, and 110 feet higher than Ben Macdui. The following table of altitudes, while presenting a connected view of the mountains of Britain, will serve to correct the elevations stated under the separate heads:—

<i>Principal Triangulation.</i>	<i>Feet above the mean level of the sea.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Principal Triangulation.</i>	<i>Feet above the mean level of the sea.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Arrensig, . . .	2,816	Merioneth.	Glashmeel, . . .	3,501	Forfar.
Bencleuch, . . .	2,852	Clackmannan.	Goatfell, Arran, . . .	2,874	Bute.
Ben Chibrig, . . .	3,157	Sutherland.	Great Whernside, . . .	2,810	York.
Ben Huing, . . .	1,840	Sutherland.	Hart Fell, . . .	2,668	Dumries.
Ben Lawna, . . .	3,984	Perth.	High Wilhays, . . .	2,089	Devon.
Ben Lomond, . . .	3,192	Stirling.	Hungry Hill, . . .	2,248	York.
Ben Macdui, . . .	4,396	Aberdeen.	Ingleborough, . . .	2,873	York.
Ben More, Mull, . . .	3,185	Argyle.	Jura, N. Pap., . . .	2,566	Argyle.
Ben More, S. Uist, . . .	2,084	Inverness.	Keeper Mountain, . . .	2,270	Tipperary.
Ben Nevis, . . .	4,406	Inverness.	Kippure Mountain, . . .	2,465	Wicklow.
Ben Wyvis, . . .	3,422	Ross.	Knockanafrin Mn., . . .	2,470	Waterford.
Ballygreen, . . .	2,167	Wicklow.	Knocknacaldown, . . .	2,601	Waterford.
Baurtregaum, . . .	2,788	Kerry.	Knocknadober, . . .	2,258	Kerry.
Ben Orr, . . .	2,928	Galway.	Malvern Hill, . . .	1,896	Warwick.
Black Comb, . . .	1,974	Cumberland.	Mamul or Mamul, . . .	3,861	Inverness.
Botton Head, . . .	1,498	Lancashire.	Mendip Hill, . . .	979	Somerset.
Brandon Hill, . . .	3,119	Kerry.	Merrick, . . .	2,764	Kirkcubright.
Brown Willy, . . .	1,864	Cornwall.	Mount Battock, . . .	2,554	Forfar.
Cader Idris, . . .	2,959	Merioneth.	Mount Leinster, . . .	2,602	Wexford.
Caherbarnagh, . . .	2,281	Merioneth.	Nephin, . . .	2,638	Mayo.
Cheviot Hill, . . .	2,588	Northumberland.	Pendle Hill, . . .	1,816	Lancashire.
Cleisham, Harris, . . .	2,622	Ross.	Plinlimmon, . . .	2,481	Cardigan.
Collier Law, . . .	1,683	Durham.	Sawel, . . .	2,228	Tyrone.
Corryhabtie, . . .	3,568	Banff.	Sayre Law, . . .	1,753	Haddington.
Cradle, . . .	2,680	Brocknock.	Sea Fell, . . .	3,229	Cumberland.
Criffel, . . .	1,966	Kirkcudbright.	Scarabun, . . .	2,054	Caithness.
Crosafell, . . .	2,927	Cumberland.	Scournauspich, . . .	3,772	Inverness.
Cuilcagh, . . .	2,180	Fermanagh.	Sheve Donard, . . .	2,778	Dewn.
Olyn-y-Brain, . . .	1,843	Denbigh.	Slieve More in Aohil, . . .	2,196	Mayo.
Divra, . . .	1,659	Antrim.	Slieve Snaght, . . .	2,011	Donegal.
Dunkerry, . . .	1,706	Somerset.	Snowdon, . . .	3,590	Caernarvon.
Dunrich, . . .	2,432	Selkirk.	Storr Mtn., Skye, . . .	2,341	Inverness.
E. Lomond, . . .	1,471	Fife.	Water Craig, . . .	2,187	Radnor.
Galteamore, . . .	3,007	Tipperary.	Wisp Hill, . . .	1,950	Hoxburgh.

GENERAL GAZETTEER.

AA

AA, a river of European Russia, gov. Livonia, flowing W. into the Gulf of Riga.—**II.** a river of France, dep. Nord, flowing into the North Sea, near Gravelines.—**III.** a river of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, forms the Lakes of Baldegg and Hallwyl, and joins the Aar below Aarau.—**IV.** a river of Switzerland, cant. Unterwald, traverses the Lakes of Lungern and Sarnen, and falls into the Lake of Four Cantons, near Alpnach.—**V.** a river of Holland, in Brabant, passes Helmond, and joins the Dommel at Bois-le-Duc.

AACH, a small town of Baden, circ. Lake, 15 m. N.E. Schaffhausen, on river of the same name, which falls into Lake Constance. Pop. 800.

AACHEN, Germany. [AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.]

AAGAARD, a vill. of Denmark, North Jütland, 25 m. W.N.W. Aalborg. The battle of South Jürgens Berg was fought here 1441.

AALIKERBY, a town of Denmark, island Bornholm, near the S. coast, with a church built of black marble, quarried in its vicinity. Pop. 600.

AALBORG, *Ålborgum*, a city and seaport of Denmark, prov. Jütland, cap. diocese, on the S. shore of the Lyngfiord, near its mouth in the Kattegat. Lat. $57^{\circ} 2' 46''$ N.; lon. $9^{\circ} 55' 38''$ E. Pop. 7,500. Has a school of navigation, with manufs. of soap, leather, tobacco, and a herring fishery. From 400 to 500 vessels annually enter its harbour. *Aalborg* is in direct communication by steam and packet boats with Copenhagen. The port has 74 vessels, including 2 steamers.

AALLEN, a fortified town of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, on rt. b. of the Koehel, 40 m. E. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,900. It has iron-works, a brewery, woollen and cotton factories.

AALSTUND, a seaport town of Norway, amt. Romsdal, stift Drontheim. Pop. 1,150.

AALSTER, a vill. North Holland, 8 m. S.W. Amsterdam. Pop. 1,700.

AALST, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, 3 m. S. Eindhoven. Pop. 565. [For AALST, Belgium, see ALOST.]

AALTEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on rt. b. of the Aa, 99 m. E. Arnhem. Pop. 3,524.

AAMODT, a town of Norway, dist. Hedemark, on rt. b. of the Glommen, 86 m. N.N.E. Christiania. Pop. 2,729.

AAR, a river of Switzerland, rises in the glaciers of the Grimsel and Schreckhorn, cant. Bern, forms the remarkable fall of Handeck, traverses the Lakes of Brienz and Thun, passes Thun, Bern, Solothurn, and Aarau, and falls into the Rhine opposite Waldshut. Principal affluents on l. the Kaader, the Saane, and Thiele; on rt. the Emmen, Wigger, Suren, Aa, Reuss, and Linth.

AAR

It is navigable from the Rhine to Thun.—*Aar* is the name of several small rivers of Germany, in the territories of Nassau and Waldeck.

AARAU, a town of Switzerland, cap. cant. Aargau, on rt. b. of the Aar, 41 m. N.E. Bern. Pop. 4,800. Has a cantonal academy and library, manufs. of silks, cotton cloth, mathematical instruments, leather, vitriol, and a cannon foundry.

AARBERG, a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, on rt. b. of the Aar, 9½ m. N.W. Bern. Pop. 1,000. Has a bridge on the Aar, defended by fortifications, constructed since 1830.

AARBURG, a town of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, on rt. b. of the Aar, 6 m. S.W. Aarau. Pop. 1,250, with an extensive, but decayed, citadel, picturesquely situated above the town.

AARDENBURG, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, 4 m. S.E. Sluis. Pop. 1,400.

AARGAU or **ARGOVIA**, a cant. of Switzerland, cap. Aarau, bounded by the cant. Zurich, Zug, Lucern, Bern, Soleure, Basel, and the Rhine. Area 502 sq. m. Pop. (1853) 199,744, about 3-5ths being Roman Catholics, and 2-5ths Protestants. Surface undulating, and traversed by the Aar, Reuss, and Linth. Soil well cultivated, yielding a surplus of corn over consumption. Vineyards extensive. Principal manufs. cottons, silks, and linens, woven by hand; these, with straw hats, cattle, cheese, and corn, form the chief exports. Principal imports, wheat, wine, salt, iron, leather, colonial produce, and materials for manufs. Chief towns, Aarau, Zofingen, Laufenburg, and Baden.

AARHUUS, a seaport town of Denmark, North Jütland, cap. dioc. same name, on the Kattegat at the mouth of the Molle-Aue, 37 m. S.E. Wiborg. Lat. $56^{\circ} 9' 27''$ N.; lon. $10^{\circ} 12' 48''$ E. Pop. 7,300. It has a cathedral, lyceum, museum, and library, with manufs. of cottons, woollens, gloves, leather, tobacco, and regular steam communication with Kallundborg and Copenhagen. The port has 49 vessels.

AARLANDERVEEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, 17 m. S.S.E. Haarlem. Pop. 2,300.

AARÖ, a small island of Denmark, Schleswig, in the Little Belt, 10 m. E. Hadersleben. Opposite the island, on the E. coast of Schleswig, is Aaröesund, a post and ferry station, with steam communication between Schleswig and Fühnen.

AARON, an island of France. [MALO (St).]

AARONSBURG, a township, U. S. North America, Pennsylvania, 61 m. N.W. Harrisburg. Pop. 324.

AARWANGEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, on the Aar, 24 m. N.N.E. Bern. Pop. 1,726. Large cattle fairs are held here.

AAS, a comm. and vill. of France, Lower Pyrénées, S.E. Oleron. Frequented for its baths and mineral waters.

AART, a river of Syria. [OSONTES.]

AARTZ, a town of Syria, pash. Damascus.

ASACH, a town of Bavaria, on the l. b. of the Danube, 5 m. S. Regensburg. Pop. 920. It has mineral springs, and is the anc. *Abodiacum*.

ARACORUCARA (*GABET* and *LITTEZ*), two islands of the Bahamas, the largest 86 m. long and 25 m. broad. A natural perforation of the rock at its S.E. point, forms a landmark well known to seamen as the *Hole in the Wall*. Lat. of lighthouse, 26° 51' 30" N.; lon. 77° 10' 45" W.; elev. 180 feet.

ABADEH, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, 110 m. N. Shiraz, to which it sends fruit. Pop. 4,000. (?)

ABADES, a town of Spain, prov. and 8 m. W. Segovia. Pop. 805.

ABAI, a town and harbour on the N.W. coast of Borneo, about lat. 6° 21' N.—II. a river of Abyssinia, tributary of the Nile, which rises about lat. 11° N., lon. 37° E., at an elevation of 8,700 feet, passes through the S. part of Lake Dembea, and joins the Nile in lat. 15° 32' North.

ABAKANSK, a fortified town of Siberia, gov. Yeniseisk, on the Abakan, near its junction with the Yenisei. Lat. 54° N.; lon. 91° 30' E. Pop. 1,000. This is regarded as the mildest spot in Siberia.

ABALAK, a town of Siberia, S.E. Tobolsk, on the Irtysh, a celebrated place of pilgrimage.

ABANCAY, a town of Peru, cap. prov., dep. and 65 m. W.S.W. Cuzco, on river of same name. Pop. 5,000. Has important sugar refineries.

ABANILLA, a fortified town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. N.E. Murcia. Pop. 4,623.

ABANO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 5 m. S.W. Padova. Pop. 2,800. Has celebrated mud baths. Temp. 167° to 198° Fahr.

ABANT, a town of Hungary, co. and 50 m. S.E. Pesth. Pop. 8,900, comprising many Jews.

ABARAN, a city of Asiatic Russia, Armenia, 80 m. N.N.W. Erivan.

ABASA or **ABASTA**, Caucasus. [ARKANIA.] Lat. 40° 40' N.; lon. 43° 40' E. An ancient tract, 80 m. E. Mocha. Pop. 5,000. (?)

ABABIA, a town of Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 2 m. W. Pinerolo. Pop. 1,350.

ABADIA, a town and port of Brazil, prov. Sergipe del Rey, on the Arequitiba, near the Atlantic, and 26 m. S.W. Sergipe. Pop. 1,200.

ABBA-SANTA, *Agua Santa*, a town in the island Sardinia, prov. Sassari. Pop. 1,030.

ABRAS-ABAD, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, prov. Azerbajan, on the Aras (*Araxes*), 8 m. S. Nakhchivan. It was treacherously surrendered to the Russians in the war of 1827.

ABBFOKUTA, a town of West Africa, kingdom of Yoruba, in the Bight of Benue, 60 m. N.E. Badagry. Pop. 20,000 to 30,000. As the result of missionary labour, civilization has made great progress in this place.

ABBEULEY, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 5 m. S.S.W. Bewdley. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 695.

ABERTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 4 m. S. Colchester. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 272.—II. co. Worcester, on a branch of the Avon, 6 m. N.E. Pershore. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 80.

ABBEVILLE, *Abaki Villa*, a fortified town of France, dep. Somme, cap. arrond., on the Somme, 12 m. from the English Channel, 25 m. N.W. Amiens, on the Railway du Nord, and the Canal de la Somme. Pop. 19,168. Has a cloth factory, and manufs. of velvet, serges, cottons, linens, smoking, hosiery, jewellery, soap, and glass-ware. Vessels of 500 tons come up the Somme to Abbeville. In 1256, Louis IX. of France concluded with

Henry III. of England a treaty, by which he ceded to England, Limousin, Le Quercy, and Perigord, **ABBEVILLE**, a dist. of the U.S., North America, in W. part of South Carolina, between the Savannah and Saluda rivers. Pop. free, 13,036; slaves, 19,302; total, 32,338. The chief town of the same name is situated on Little river in centre of district, 97 m. W. of Columbia.

ABEYFEAL, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, on the Feale, 12 m. S.W. Rathkeale. Area 13,150 ac. Pop. 4,984; do. of vill. 717.

ABEYLEIX, a town and pa. of Ireland, Queen's co., 8 m. S.S.W. Maryborough. Area, 13,547 ac. Pop. of pa. 5,648; of town, 1,341.

ABEET ST BATHAN'S. [BATHAN'S ABBEY.]

ABBIATE-GRASSO, a town of Northern Italy, deleg. Pavia, cap. cant., on the canal di Bereguardo, 14 m. W.S.W. Milan. Pop. 6,000. Has a silk-factory.

ABBITABE, the name of a district, river, and trading-station in British North America, near Hudson Bay. Lat. of sta. 49° N.; lon. 78° 10' W.

ABBOBDAKRA or **ABONDANCE**, a town of Savoy, 12 m. E.S.E. Thonon. Pop. 1,490.

ABBOTS-ANNE, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. S.W. Andover. Area 3,100 ac. Pop. 560.

ABBOTS-BICKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 8 m. S.W. Torrington. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 80.—*Abbots-Bromley*. [BROMLEY.]

ABBOTSBUURY, a town and pa. of England, co. Dorset, 8 m. W.S.W. Dorchester. Area 4,060 ac. Pop. 1,077.

ABBOWSHALL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 1½ m. S.W. Kirkcaldy. Area 3,106 ac. Pop. 4,680.

ABBOTSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Devon, near Barnstaple Bay, 2 m. W. Bideford. Area 2,090 ac. Pop. 361.

ABBOTS-KEESWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 1½ m. S. Newton-Abbots. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 460.

ABBOTS-LANGLEY, a pa. of England, co. Herts, liberty of St Albans, 1½ m. E.S.E. King's Langley. Area 5,100 ac. Pop. 2,384. Has extensive paper mills. Birth place of Nicholas Breakspear, afterwards Adrian IV., the only Englishman who ever became pope.

ABBOTS-LEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. W. Bristol. Area 3,150 ac. Pop. 343.

ABBOTLEY or **ABBOTS-LEIGH**, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 3½ m. S.E. St Neots. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 453.

ABBOTS-MORTON, a pa. of England, co. and 11 m. E. Worcester. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 233.

ABBOTSON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. N.W. Alresford. [IRCHIN-STOKE.]

ABB'S HEAD (St.), a promontory, coast of Berwickshire, Scotland, 4 m. N.W. Kilmouth.

ABDAR, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Tobolsk, on the Ishim. Pop. 2,000.

ABDIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 6 m. N.N.W. Cupar. Area 7,634 ac. Pop. 1,488. The battle of Blackenside, between the Scots under Wallace, and the English, was fought in this parish.

ABDOX, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 8½ m. N.N.E. Ludlow. Area 710 ac. Pop. 179.

ABDULPOOR, a town of British India, Nizam's dominions, 45 m. N.E. Bejapoor.

ABENEGRA, a small town of Bavaria, prov. Middle Franconia, 16 m. S.S.W. Nürnberg. Pop. 1,100, with manufactures of needles and lace.

ABENKIRK, a vill. of Hessen Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hesse, 4 m. N.W. Worms.

ABENBERG, *Abens*, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatine, on the Abens, 18 m. S.W. Regensburg. Pop. 1,300. Has manufactures of woollens, a castle, and mineral baths. Here Napoleon I. defeated the Austrians, 20th April 1805.

ABER, a pa. of Wales, co. Carnarvon, 4½ m. E. Bangor. Pop. 543. Has a ferry to Anglesea.

ABERARON or **ABERARON**, a seaport town of Wales, co. and on the Bay of Cardigan, at the mouth of the Aeron, 13 m. S.W. Aberystwith. Pop. 384.

ABERARON or **ABERARON**, a par. & munic. bor. and pa. of Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Afon, near its mouth in Swansea Bay, 6 m. S.S.E. Neath. Pop. of pa. 2,380, of bor. 3,665. Imports ore from Cornwall, and exports copper, tin, and coal. Returns, along with Swansea, Neath, Llonghor, and Kenfig, one member to House of Commons. Registered electors (1846) 127.

ABERBROTWITH, a pa. of Scotl. [**ABERBROT.**] **ABERBROT**, a pa. of Scotl., co. Linlithgow, on the Firth of Forth, 5 m. E.N.E. Linlithgow. Pop. 977.

ABERBROTHIE or **ST MORANIE**, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 13 m. S.E. Cupar. Area 800 ac. Pop. 1,341.

ABERDALGIE, a pa. of Scotl., co. Perth, on the Earn, 3½ m. S.W. Perth. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 843.

ABERDARE, a pa. of Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. W.S.W. Merthyr-Tydfil. Pop. 1,499.

ABERDARON, a pa. of Wales, co. Carnarvon, at the mouth of the Daron, 13 m. W.S.W. from Pwllheli. Pop. 1,239.

ABERDEEN, a par., munic. bor., and seaport, cap. co. of same name, between the Don and Dee, at their entrance into the North Sea, 90 m. N.N.E. Edinburgh, at the terminus of the Aberdeen and Great North of Scotland Railway. Lat. of observatory, 57° 5' 1" N.; lon. 2° 5' 7" W. Pop. of par. bor. 71,978. The par. bor. consists of the following towns, about 1 m. apart, viz.—I. *Old Aberdeen*, on the Don, here crossed by two stone bridges. Its old pa., now subdivided into 5 pas., had an area of 16 sq. m. with a pop. of (1841) 28,020; but the pop. of this city, as distinct from the pa., is only about 2,000. Chief buildings, the cathedral erected about 1357, King's College, founded in 1706, a neat town house, and the trades hospital. The haven at the mouth of the Don admits only small vessels, and Old Aberdeen depends mostly for support on its university. Corp. rev. (1832) 491. *Is.*—II. *New Aberdeen*, on rising ground upon the N. bank of the Dee, near its mouth, 1 m. S. Old Aberdeen, pop. (1841) 36,688, including Parliamentary boundary (1841) 64,778. Is a handsome city, with spacious streets and houses built of granite. Has a town house, court house, and prison, a cross erected in 1680, a spacious new market, two bridges across the Dee, and one over a ravine within the city, several churches, schools, and hospitals, the county-rooms, and Marischal College—all elegant edifices, besides numerous other public buildings. The construction of a granite pier 1,500 feet in length, and a breakwater, has made the harbour one of the best in this part of Scotland. At its entrance is Girdleness lighthouse, with two lights. *New Aberdeen* has flourishing manufactures of cotton, linen, woollen goods, carpets, machinery, rope, leather, paper, soap, and sail-cloth, with extensive iron-foundries, breweries, and distilleries; a considerable foreign and coasting trade, the latter, especially with London, to which it sends salmon, provisions, and granite. Has regular steam communication with London, Leith, and Orkney. Exports estimated at from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 yearly. Customs revenue (1846) \$1,4391. Registered shipping (1846) 325; aggregate burden 53,117 tons. Aberdeen sends one member to the House of Commons. Reg. elects. (1832) 398. Corporation rev. (1843) 15,7121. Inhabited houses 8,364; valued rental 101,6132. King's

College, Old Aberdeen, was chartered by papal bull in 1494, has spacious buildings, a library of 34,000 volumes, a museum, 9 professors, and 128 bursaries of from 51. to 501. each. Is governed by a chancellor and senate. Average number of students 965. Marischal College, in New Town, was founded by George Keith, fifth Earl Marischal, in 1593, also governed by a chancellor and senate, has elegant new buildings, numerous professors and lecturers, and 106 bursaries of from 51. to 261. Average number of students 250.

ABERDEENSHIRE, a marit. co. of Scotl., having N. and K. the North Sea, on other sides the *cos.* Forfar, Perth, Kincardine, Banff, Elgin, and Inverness. Area 1,200,800 ac. Pop. 212,032. In the S.W. are some of the highest mountains in Scotland, including Ben Macduid 4,305 feet. Nearly 2-3ds of surface waste; arable land mostly in E. Chief rivers Dee and Don. Large quantities of granite are shipped for London; and more cattle are bred in this than in any other Scotch co. Extensive salmon fisheries on the coast, and in the Dee. Principal manufactures, woollen, cotton, and linen goods. Annual value of real property in 1843 605,5021. Chief towns, Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Fraserburgh. This co. returns one member to House of Commons. Registered electors 3,540. Balmoral Castle, a country seat of Queen Victoria, is in this county.

ABERDOW, two pas. of Scotl.—I. co. Aberdeen, on the North Sea, 36 m. N. Aberdeen. Pop. 1,857. Here are mill-stone quarries.—II. co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 6 m. S.W. Kirkcaldy. Area 5,000 ac. Pop. 1,945. Has a tidal harbour, whence are exported freestone, lime, and coals.

ABERDOW or **ABERDOWY**, a pa. of Wales, co. Radnor, 3½ m. S.E. Bulth. Pop. 330.

ABERHON, a pa. of Wales, co. Carnarvon, 1½ m. E.N.E. Pwllheli. Pop. 1,782.

ABERHOLLY, a vill. of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. of Dull, on the Tay, 23 m. N.W. Perth. Pop. 830. In its vicinity are the falls of Moness.

ABERHAW, a seaport and pa. of Wales, co. Anglesea, 6 m. W.N.W. Newborough. Pop. 1,332.

ABERHOLLY, a market town and pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 5 m. S.W. Tadcaster, and 3 m. N. of the Leeds and Selby Railway. Area of pa. 3,820 ac. Pop. 906.

ABERHOLLY, a vill. pa., and defile of the Grampians, in Scotland, co. Perth, 8 m. S.W. Calander. Pop. 514. The pa., skirted by Lochs Katrina and Achray, is noted for picturesque beauty, and as the scene of Sir Walter Scott's *Rob Roy*.

ABERGAVENNY, *Gobaniem*, a market town and pa. of Wales, co. Monmouth, on the Usk, joined here by the Gaveny, and crossed by a bridge of 15 arches, 13 m. W. Monmouth. Area of pa. 4,280 ac. Pop. 5,566; do. of town 4,797. Formerly corporate. It has manufactures of flannel, and an increasing trade, chiefly in wool. The Hereford and Tredegar Railway passes near to the town. It is a polling place for the county. Fairs, May 14, September 25, and November 19.

ABERHOLLY, a town and pa. of Wales, co. Denbigh, 6 m. W.N.W. of St Asaph. Pop. 2,855. It is resorted to for sea-bathing, and has four annual cattle fairs.

ABERGWILLT, a pa. of Wales, co. Carmarthen, 1½ m. E. Carmarthen. Pop. 2,325. Fairs, Oct. 2 and 27.

ABERHAFEN, a pa. of Wales, co. Montgomery, 3 m. N.W. Newton. Pop. 559.

ABERHOLLY, a vill. and pa. of Scotl., on the Firth of Forth, co. and 5 m. N.W. Haddington. Pop. 1,069. At spring tides vessels of 70 tons reach its small bay, which forms the port of Haddington.

ABERDEEN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 5½ m. N.E. Forfar. Pop. 1,116.

ABERLOUGH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Banff, on the Spey, 3½ m. W.N.W. Dufftown. Pop. 1,447.

ABERMAWY, a pa. of Wales, co. and 4½ m. N.W. Carmarthen. Pop. 869.

ABERNEY, a town and pa. of Scotland, co. Perth and Fife, at the estuary of the Tay, 6½ m. S.E. Perth. Pop. 2,020. Is supposed to occupy the site of the anc. metropolis of the Picts.—II. a pa. in cos. Elgin and Inverness, united to Kincardine pa. United pop. 1,871. Chief proprietor Earl of Seafield. The mountain Cairngorm is in this parish.

ABERREATH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, 10 m. E.N.E. Perth. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 375.

ABERROTHS, a pa. of Wales, co. and 6 m. N.E. Cardigan, on Cardigan Bay. Pop. 514. The small craft owned here are employed in trading to Liverpool, Milford, etc.

ABERTHAWY and **BOLLESKING**, united pas. of Scotland, co. Inverness, extending along S. side of Lochness. Pop. 1,997.

ABERTYDAR, a pa. of Wales, co. and 3 m. W.N.W. Brecon. Pop. 121.

ABERTYDUTH, a chapelry of England, co. Monmouth, 9 m. S.W. Abergavenny. Pop. 14,369. It is prosperous owing to numerous collieries, iron-mines, and forges.

ABERTYDUTH, a pari. and municip. bor., mkt. town, and seaport of Wales, co. and 33 m. N.E. Cardigan, pa. Llanbadarn-Fawr, on the Ystwith, at its mouth in Cardigan Bay. Lat. of light-bor. 52° 25' N.; lon. 4° 5' W. Pop. of munic. bor. 5,231; of pari. bor. 9,231. Has a theatre, and remains of an anc. castle; is now a fashionable watering-place. Reg. shipping, 8,025 tons. Imports timber (from America), coal, and lime; exports lead, oak, bark, flannel, corn, and butter to Liverpool, etc. Corp. rev. 3,591; customs rev. 14,383. It unites with Cardigan, etc., in sending one mem. to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1846) 331. Polling-place for co. Fairs four times a-year.

ABBA, a vill. of Abyssinia, Tigré, 28 m. N.E. Axum. Has trade in horses and cattle.

ABBEH or **EBBEH**, a walled town of Persia, prov. Irak-ajemi, 110 m. N.E. Hamadan. It is said to comprise 1,000 well-built houses.

ABIMES (*Les*), a town of the French colony Guadeloupe, on the S.W. coast of Grande Terre. Pop. 4,597, of whom 8,468 were slaves.

ABIRANON, a pari., munic. bor. and market town of England, co. Berks, on the Ock, where it joins the Isis, 4 m. N. of the Great Western Railway, and 51 m. W.N.W. London. Area of bor. 340 ac. Pop. 5,354. Principal trades, making, sacking, and carpet making. Assize town, alternately with Reading. Corp. rev. 1,669. Sends one mem. to House of Commons. Reg. electors 314. Polling-place for co. Markets Monday and Friday for corn. Fairs 7 times a-year for cattle.

ABIRGON, a town of the U. S., North America, cap. Washington, co. Virginia, on the Holston river, 252 m. W.S.W. Richmond. Pop. 1,000.

ABINGDON, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 4½ m. S.W. Dorking. Area 9,780 ac. Pop. 870.

ABINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4 m. N.W. Newnham. Area 860 ac. Pop. 224.

ABINGTON, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, co. Plymouth, 19 m. S.S.E. Boston. Pop. 5,209, who manufacture cutlery, hardware and leather.—II. a township, Pennsylvania, co. Montgomery, 94 m. E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,704.

ABINGTON, the name of several pas. of England.

—I. co. and 1½ m. E.N.E. Northampton. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 164.—II. (*Grass*), co. and 7 m. S.E. Cambridge. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 381.—III. (*Little*), co. Cambridge, adjacent to last. Ac. 1,120. Pop. 377.—IV. (*A. Pigotts*), co. Cambridge, 4 m. W.N.W. Royston. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 238.

ABINGTON, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 15 m. S.S.E. Lenark, with a station on Caledonian Railway, near which gold mines were wrought in the reign of James VI.

AB-ISTADA (*Lake*), in Afghanistan, 65 m. S.S.W. Ghuznee, in lat. 32° 35' N., lon. 68° E. Is 18 m. in length, 6 in breadth, 44 in circumference, and supposed to be 7,076 ft. above the sea. Is shallow and salt; receives the Ghuznee river and several streams.

ABKASHA or **ABASTA**, an Asiatic territory, subordinate to Russia, between lat. 42° 40' and 43° 30' N., lon. 40° 30' and 42° E., having S.E. Mingrelia, S. and W. the Black Sea, and N. the Caucasus. Area estimated at 8,000 sq. m. Pop. 52,300, principally breeders of cattle and horses. Slave-dealing, brigandage, and piracy, are greatly suppressed since it came under the Russian dominion. Chief town, Sukumkaleh.

AB-KERTLEBY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. W.N.W. Melton Mowbray. Area 2,920 ac. Pop. 374.

ABLA, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 33 m. N.W. Almeria. Pop. 2,117.

ABO, a city and seaport of Russia in Europe, until 1819 cap. of Finland, now cap. prov. at the junction of the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, on the Aurajoki, protected by the fortress of Abohus. Lat. 60° 28' 58" N.; lon. 22° 19' E. Pop. (1841) 13,050. Is an archbishop's see. Was formerly the seat of a university, removed to Helsingfors, after a destructive fire at Abo in 1827. The Aura intersects the city, and its mouth, 3 m. distant, forms a good port. Abo has docks for ship-building, saw-mills, a few manufactures, and trade with Sweden and South Europe.

ABO (*Aschapelago or*), a group of low rocky islands in the Baltic, spread along the S. and W. coasts of Finland, opposite the city of Abo, rendering the navigation difficult and dangerous.

ABOH, *Ibo* or *Esox*, a town of Africa, cap. of state, on rt. b. of the Niger (Quorra), and 60 m. S.E. Benia. Lat. 5° 40' N., lon. 6° 25' E.

ABOMBY, a town of Africa, cap. Dahomey. Lat. 7° 30' N., lon. 1° 40' E. Pop. 30,000. (?)

ABOO, a mountain of India, in Rajpootana, lat. 24° 45' N., lon. 72° 49' E. Elevation of highest peak, from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea. In the middle of the mountain, at a place called Dilwara, is a place of pilgrimage for the Jains, who have here several temples. In 1847, a sanatorium was formed on the summit of the mountain.

ABOUKIR-BAR, N. coast of Egypt, between the promontory of Aboulkir on the W., and the Rosetta mouth of the Nile on the E., celebrated for Nelson's victory over the French fleet, 1st August 1798. There is from 6 to 8 fathoms water in the bay, but it encloses a dangerous bank, a reef of rocks called Cauliden's Reef, and the island of Aboukir or Nelson island.

ABOULLONIA or **ABULLONTE**, *Apolonia ad Rhynadacum*, a vill. of Asia Minor, pass. Anatolia, on a small island in the Lake of Aboullonia, to the N. shore of which it is united by a wooden bridge, 20 m. W.S.W. Brusa. Has a Greek church. The lake, 18 m. in length, by 12 in breadth, studded with numerous small islands, is traversed by the Rhynadacum, and supplies Brusa with fish.

ABOYNE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on

the Dee, 27 m W S W Aberdeen Area, with Glentanner, about 20,000 acres. Pop 1,108.

ABRAVAS, a fortified town of Portugal, Estremadura, with a citadel on rt. b of the Fagus, 80 m. N E Lisbon Pop. 5,000 Exports a great deal of grain, oil, and fruit down the Tagus to the Lisbon market.—II A town of Brasil, prov. and 20 m N E Bahia, near the Atlantic.

ABRESCHWILLES, a vill of France, dep Meurthe, 6 m S S E Sarrebourg Pop 2,082

ABRIKA, a vill of France, dep Hautes Alpes, 24 m S E Briançon Pop of comm 1,619

ABRIOLA, a town of Naples, prov Basilicata, 10 m S Potenza Pop 3,278

ABROLHOS, a group of low rocky isls off the coast of Brasil Lat 17° 58' S, lon 38° 42' W

ABRUVO BARIJA, a town of Transylvania, comm Unter Weissenburg, 27 miles N W Karlsburg Pop 4,100 Celebrated for its gold mines

ABRUZZO, a country, and former division of the kingdom of Naples, forming the present provinces of Abruzzo Citra, and Abr Ultra I & II, betw lat 41° 40' and 42° 55' N, on the Adriatic Area about 5,000 sq m Pop (1848) 828,848 Surface mostly mtns and rugged, or covered with forests Monte Corno 10,144 feet high the loftiest of the Apennines, is in Abruzzo Ultra. Along the coast are some well-watered land, producing corn, wine, oil, silk, lignum, and fruits, but cattle rearing employs most of the rural pop Chief towns, Chieti, Aquila, Teramo, Sulmona, Lanciano, and Civita Ducale

ABTHORPE, a pa of England, co Northampton, 3 m W S W Towcester Area 1,960 ac Pop 300

ABU ARISCA a town of Arabia, cap of petty state of same name, 24 m from the Red Sea Lat 16° 40' N, lon 42° 20' E Pop 5,000 (?)

ABURY, a pa of England [AVERBURY]

ABUSABEL, a town of Middle Egypt, 14 m N Cairo Has a military hospital, school of medicine, and a preparatory school

ABU SHEHR, Persia. [BUSHIRE]

ABULION, *Abutia*, a town of Upper Egypt, on the W bank of the Nile, 13 m S E Siout The best Levant opium is raised in its vicinity

ABY, a pa of Engl, co Lincoln, pts Lindsey, united in 1732 to Belleau Area 1,660 ac Pop 394

ABYDOS, an ancient city of Asia Minor, on the S side of the Hellespont, its site is now occupied by fort Nagaria Here Xerxes and his army crossed over to Europe on a bridge of boats

ABYSSINIA *ABYSSINIA* or *HABESHA*, an extensive country, on the eastern coast of Africa lying between lat 3° and 16° N, lon 34° and 45° E, bounded on the N W by Nubia, N E by the Red Sea, S by the country of the Galla, and on the W by countries almost unknown in the interior of Africa. Estimated area 245,000 sq m Pop (estimated) 4,500,000 Is a hilly country, rising from the low arid districts on the borders of the Red Sea, in ranges of lofty mountains, with tablelands intersected by valleys The Samen range is the highest in the country, and together with the Lamalmon and Lasta, form a long but broken chain running N E and S W The Ambattau and the Beyeda are 12,000 feet in elevation, whilst the Abba Jarreh and the Bushat are 15,000 feet high Lying between the Samen mountains and the Red Sea, and parallel with the coast, is the Taranta range, which is 7,000 feet high. The summits of the highest mountains are covered with snow nearly all the year The tablelands have been classed into three distinct groups or terraces, rising one above the other from the shores of the Red Sea The first is the plain of Baharnagash, lying to the W. of the Taranta mountains, and

extending to the river Mareb The second is the plain of Tigré, lying between the Mareb and Tacaze rivers The third is the plain of Amhara, separated from the foregoing by the Samen mountains, its mean elevation is 3,000 feet The country descends from this to the unexplored regions of the west The important rivers are the Abai (Bahr-el-Azrek or Blue River), Tacaze or Athara, and the Hawash The former, which is the eastern branch of the Nile, rises from two mountains near Geesh, at an elevation of 10,000 feet above the sea It then flows first N to the Lake of Dembea, through which it has a perceptible current, it then takes a semicircular sweep round the province of Gogam, and afterwards N, when it unites with the Bahr-el-Abiad or White River, which is now supposed to be the true Nile The Tacaze has its rise in the mountains of Lasta, and after draining those of Samen and Tigré, it falls into the Nile The Hawash takes its rise in the S of Abyssinia, and, flowing in a N E direction towards the Red Sea is lost in Lake Abbebad The Mareb rises in the mountains of Taranta, and flows parallel to the Tacaze, is afterwards lost in the sand, but in the rainy season, is supposed to reach the Tacaze river Besides these, there are other small rivers which rise in the mountains, and are lost in the sandy plains below, or fall into larger rivers or lakes The Dembea or Trana Lake, in the country of Amhara, is the largest in Abyssinia It is 60 m long and 40 m broad, is fed by several rivulets, and abounds in small islands In the country is Ashangee Lake, 30 m long, and 15 m broad In the S of Abyssinia, in the Gulf of Bah-el-Mandeb, is Assal Lake, which is of an elliptical form, and is 7 m in length It is half filled with water of the deepest cerulean blue, and half with a solid sheet of glittering snow-white salt, and is 570 feet below the level of Bah el-Mandeb Gulf *Abyssinia* presents almost every variety of climate, from the burning heat of a tropical sun on the coast, to severe cold on the summits of its snow-covered mountains On the table lands the air is pure and bracing, whilst in the valleys the heat is suffocating Soil is very fertile, some places producing three crops yearly, vegetation increasing as it rises from the windy coast On the table-lands are extensive pasturage, and on the tops of the mountains are cedar forests The fruits are the date, orange, lemon, pomegranate, and banana On the western mountains, coffee grows wild, and on its western declivities, the cotton plant is found in abundance In other parts of the country, sugar-cane, vine, wheat, barley, teff (*Poa-Abyssinica*), of which is made the bread in general use in the country The natives cultivate all kinds of esculent vegetables Myrrh, senna, and other medicinal plants are plentiful Most of the European domestic animals are found here Horses are strong and active, and oxen plentiful The Galla ox (a remarkable species) has horns four feet long Sheep and goats are numerous, but the former are small, and have black wool Wild animals comprise the two-horned rhinoceros, elephant, striped hyena, lion, panther, leopard (black and common) wolf, booted lynx, camelopard, zebra, quagga, camel, and monkey Birds of all kinds abound, besides serpents, crocodiles, and hippopotami The bees here much cared for, honey being an important part of the food of the inhabitants, and several of the provinces pay a large proportion of their tribute in honey Of an opposite class is the locust, the ravages of which are terrible In a geological point of view, Abyssinia

presents the most remarkable and complex features in the world, comprising extinct volcanoes, hot springs, repositories of sulphur, rock salt, combustible substances, and malachite. Minerals are granite, slate, gneiss, antimony, iron, gold and silver. S.E. of Tigré is an extensive plain of salt, which to the depth of 2 feet is pure, and so hard as to require to be cut with a hatchet, at a greater depth it is coarser and softer, till purified by the air. The religion of the Abyssinians is a degraded form of Christianity. Baptism and the Lord's Supper are dispensed after the manner of the Greek Church. The inhabitants are rude and barbarous; being continually engaged in war, human life is not respected. Agriculture is chiefly followed by the people. Manufactures comprise leather, parchment, cotton cloths, tapestry fabricated from wool and goats' hair, and of iron and brass. Principal imports are lead, tin, copper, silk, gunpowder, glass, Indian goods, Persian carpets, French cloths, and coloured skins from Egypt. Exports are ivory, gold, slaves, cattle, cotton cloth, mules, and honey. Has only one harbour, and there are no roads or navigable rivers to facilitate intercourse with the interior; hence the traffic is carried on by means of caravans, and when travelling, merchants are exposed to the attacks of wild marauding hordes, and subjected to high taxes. *Abyssinia* is now divided into several independent kingdoms, the most important of which are Tigré, Amhara, Gondar, and Shoa.

ACADIA, the former name of *NOVA SCOTIA*.

ACAPOTZTAC, a town of the Mexican Confederacy, dep. and 175 m. N.W. Guadalajara.

ACAPULCO, a seaport town, Mexican Confederacy, state Guerrero, on the Pacific, 185 m. S.E.W. Mexico. Lat. 16° 50' N.; lon. 98° 48' W. Pop. 4,000. Celebrated during the Spanish dom. in Mexico for the annual departure of the galleon, a vessel, richly laden with goods and specie for Manila. The harbour is nearly land locked.

ACARI, a town of Peru, dep. Arequipa, built on a plain. Pop. 6,000. Lat. 15° 15' S., lon. 74° 45' W., 20 m. from the Pacific.

ACARNANIA, a division of ancient Greece, chiefly between lat. 38° 20' and 39° N.; lon. 20° 45' and 21° 30' E., having N. the Gulf of Arta, and a part of Albania, E. the dep. of Eurytania and Trichonia, S. Etolia, and W. the Ionian Sea. Surface uneven, richly wooded, with several small lakes. Chief river the Aspro-Potamo. Chief towns, Vonitza and Ambrakia. It now forms, with Actolia, a divis. of the modern kingdom of Greece.

ACARABASTLAN, a town of Central America, state, and 73 m. N.E. Guatemala.

ACASTON-MALDEN, a pa. and township of England, co. York, East Riding and Ainsty, 3 m. S. York, and 14 m. W. of the North Midland Railway. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 231.

ACCADIA, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., 5 m. S. Bovino. Pop. 3,815.

ACCERTURA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 19 m. S.E. Potenza. Pop. 3,140.

ACCOMAC, co. of the U. S., North America, on E. shore of Chesapeake Bay, Virginia. Area 480 sq. m. Pop. 12,890, of whom 4,987 were slaves. Soil light. Several isls. in Bay. Town and cap. of same name, 193 m. E.N.E. Richmond.

ACCOMBURY or **ACCOMBURY**, a pa. of England, co. & t. m. Hereford. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 141.

ACORA or **ACRA**, a country of Africa on the Guinea coast, about lat. 6° 35' N., lon. 0° 12' W., belonging to England and the Netherlands. British Acra consists of Fort St. James, in lat. 5° 30' N.; lon. 0° 12' W., with a small territory,

and is among the healthiest of the stations on this coast. Pop. 5,000 (?) mostly blacks. The garrison consists of about 30 men. About 1 m. E. of James Fort is the Dutch Fort of Crevecoeur, garrisoned by a corporal and a few soldiers. Fort Christiansbourg, which, with the whole of Danish Acra, was ceded to Great Britain in 1850, is 2 m. E. of Crevecoeur.

ACCRINGTON (New), a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 5 m. E. Blackburn. Area 2,480 ac. Pop. 7,481. Has cotton factories. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes 1 m. N. the town.—*Old Accrington* is an adjacent chapelry, also with cotton manufactures. Pop. 2,266.

ACERENZA, *Acheruntia*, a city of Naples, prov. Basilicata, on the Brandano, 16 m. N.N.E. Potenza. Pop. 2,000. It is an archbishopric.

ACERNO, a town of Naples, prov. Principi-Citra, 14 m. E.N.E. Salerno. Pop. 2,745. It has paper and iron factories.

ACERRA, *Acerra*, a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, on the Agno, 7 m. N.E. Naples. Pop. 10,500. It has a cathedral.

ACESINA, a river of the Punjab. [CHENAB.]

ACHAGUAS, a town of S. Amer., Venezuela, prov. Apure, 60 m. S.W. San Fernando. Pop. 2,000.

ACHAIA, a district of ancient Greece, Moræa, extending about 65 m. from E. to W., average width from 12 to 20 m. along the S. side of the Corinthian Gulf. The interior is mountainous, and the coast low, with few good ports. Chief town, Patras. It now forms, with Elis, a division of the modern kingdom of Greece.

ACHALKALAKI, a strong fortress of Russia in Asia, Georgia, on the Kur.

ACHELOUS, a riv. of Greece. [ΑΣΠΟΠΟΤΑΜΟ.]

ACHIN (Dutch *Atchin*, properly *Athén*), a town of Sumatra, near its N.W. extremity, cap. of an independent kingdom of same name, on a riv. near the sea. Lat. 5° 35' N.; lon. 95° 45' E. It is built on piles of wood, and is said to comprise 8,000 houses. It has a limited trade with Singapore, Pulo-Penang, and Malacca. The entrance by the 3 mouths of the riv. is dangerous, and the port insecure. The kingdom of Atchin extends from the riv. Sinkel, lon. 98° E., to the W. extremity of the isl., and was formerly a powerful state, now nearly extinct.—*Achen Head* is the name of the N.W. point of Sumatra.

ACHERN, a town Baden, circ. Middle-Rhine, on the Acher, 30 m. S.E.W. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,713.

ACHERON, a river of ancient Greece. [ΜΑΥΡΟ-ΠΟΤΑΜΟΣ.]

ACHILL or **EAGLE-ISLAND**, an island off the W. coast of Ireland, co. Mayo. Circumference about 30 m. Area 35,283 ac. Pop. of pa. 6,292, mostly occupied in fishing. At its N.E. end is a Protestant Missionary establishment. Its W. point forms Achill head, 2,222 feet in elev., lat. 53° 58' N.; lon. 16° 12' W.—*Achill Beg* is an island immediately S. the foregoing.

ACHONRY, a pa. of Ireland, co. Sligo, 15 m. S.S.W. Sligo. Area 60,896 ac. Pop. 13,945.

ACHRAY (Loch), a small picturesque lake of Scotland, co. Perth, 15 m. N.W. Stirling.

ACHSAI or **ACHAI**, a town of Circassia, near the Terek, 160 m. S.E. Georgievsk.

ACHTARZA, a town of European Russia, gov. and 80 m. N.W. Kharkov, on small riv. of same name. Pop. 14,305. It has woollen manufactures.

ACI or **ACI REALI**, a town and seaport of Sicily, prov. Catania, cap. cant., well built on a height at the mouth of the Aci, 7 m. N.E. Catania. Pop. 14,694. Built of lava, many fine edifices, a castle, a small harbour, manu. of linen, silk, cutlery, and filigree work, and an active trade.

Celebrated for mineral waters, and the cave of Polyphemos and grotto of Calatea.

ACKLAM, two pps. of Engl., co. York.—I. (East), East and North Hildings, 7 m. S.W. New Malton. Area 2,970 ac. Pop. 781.—II. (West), North Biding, 5 m. N.E. Yarmouth. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 110.

ACKLEN ISLAND, a small island in the Bahama group, 120 m. N.E. Cuba.

ACKWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. York, West Riding, 21 m. S.S.W. Pontefract. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 1,836.

ACLE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 10 m. E. Norwich. Area 4,360 ac. Pop. 816.

ACOBAMBA, a small town, South Peru, dep. Ayacucho, 43 m. E.W. Huamanga, and formerly cap. of a prov., but now insignificant.

ACOMOS or AKERAM, a pa. of Engl., co. and 2 m. W. York, in the ainsty. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 979. At Silver's Hill, according to tradition, the body of the Emperor Severus was burned.

ACONCAGUA, a mountain and river of South America, Chile; the mountain, erroneously stated to be volcanic, is one of the loftiest of the Andes, being 22,206 feet above the level of the sea. The river rises on its S. side, and flows S.W., watering many cultivated valleys, and joins the Pacific 12 m. N. Valparaiso. Quillota and Aconcagua or San Felipe, are on its banks.

ACONCAGUA, a prov. of Chile, South America, containing several wide and fertile valleys, and the towns of San Felipe, formerly Santa Rosa de Aconcagua. Pop. 12,000. Quillota, about 20 m. from the sea, with a pop. of 10,000.

ACOOO-COOO, a town and dist. of Africa, on the E. bank of the Old Calabar or Cross river, lat. 6° 29' N.; lon. 8° 27' E. Pop. 4,000. (?)

ACOROS, isl., Atlantic Ocean. [AZORES.]

ACOS, a town of France. [DAK.]

AQUAKANONKE, a tnsip. of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, co. and on the Passaic, 13 m. N.W. New York. Pop. 2,483.

AQUAL, a villa of Italy, Pontif. States, deleg. Urbino, on a hill, 8 m. S. Urbino. Pop. 1,000.

AQUA-NEGRA, a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. and 16 m. W. Mantua. Pop. 1,100.

AQUAFERENTE, *Aquila*, a town of Italy, Pontif. Stat., deleg. Viterbo, 12 m. N.W. Orvieto. Pop. 3,400. It is a bishop's see. Fabricius ab Aquapendente, the celebrated anatomist, was born here in 1537.

AQUA-SPARTA, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 10 m. S.W. Spoleto.

ACQUAVIVA, a town of Naples, prov. Bari, cap. cant., 16 m. S.S.W. Bari. Pop. 6,643.—II. a town, prov. Molise, 22 m. N.N.E. Campobasso.

ACQUI, *Aquas*, a walled town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, cap. prov., on l. b. of the Bormida, 18 m. S.S.W. Alessandria. Pop. 7,351. Celebrated for its great antiquity, and for the remains of a Roman aqueduct.

ACRE (PASHALIC OT). [SYRIA.]

ACRE, **AKKA** or **St. JEAN D'ACRE**, *Acso* or *Ptolemais*, a fortified city and seaport of Syria, cap. pash., on a promontory at the foot of Mount Carmel. Lat. 33° 55' N.; lon. 35° 2' 5' E. Pop. 10,000. (?) *Acre* is celebrated for the memorable sieges which it has sustained. Was taken by the Crusaders in 1191, and by the Saracens in 1291. Napoleon I. attempted to storm this place in 1799, but retreated after a siege of 61 days. Was taken by Ibrahim Pasha in 1833, and again by the combined English and Austrian squadrons in November 1840. The Bay of Acre is much frequented by French, Italian, and Austrian vessels.

ACRI, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, cap. cant., 15 m. N.E. Cosenza. Pop. 8,900.

ACRISZ, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, late Shepway, 5 m. N.N.W. Folkstone. Area 1,170 ac. P. 198.

ACROTIRION, a small town of the Grecian archip., on the S.W. of the isl. Thera or Santorini. *Acro*, a town of Hungary, co. and 6 m. S.W. Komorn. Pop. 5,000, employed in rearing sheep.

ACROM ISLANDS, a group of three low wooded islands, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered 1837; centre island, lat. 21° 23' S.; lon. 186° 32' W.

ACTIUM, town and gulf of. [ACTA and ASIO.]

ACTON, numerous pss., Engl.—I. co. Chester, 3 m. W.N.W. Nantwich. Area 19,800 ac. Pop. 3,165.—II. co. Middlesex, 8½ m. W. St Paul's, and 1 m. S. the Great Western Railway. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 2,532.—III. co. Suffolk, 3 m. N.N.E. Sudbury. Area 2,811 ac. Pop. 639. It is the name of townships in the cos. Chester, Gloucester, Northumberland, Salop, Stafford, and York.

ACTON, a town of the U. S., North America.—I. in Maine, co. York. Pop. 1,359.—II. Massachusetts, co. Middlesex. Pop. 1,605.

ACTON BEAUCHAMPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 3 m. S.E. Bromyard. Area 1,600 ac. P. 906.

ACTON-BURNELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Shropshire, 7½ m. S.S.E. Shrewsbury. Area 2,650 ac. Pop. 416. Where Edward I., in 1263, held a parliament, in which a statute was passed relating to the recovery of debts, the imprisonment of debtors, &c.

ACTON-ROUND, a pa. of Engl., co. Shropshire, 3 m. S.S.E. Wenlock. Area 3,040 ac. Pop. 168.

ACTON-SCOTT, a pa. of Engl., co. Shropshire, 3 m. S. Church-Stretton. Area 980 ac. Pop. 215.

ACTOPAN, a town of Mexico, cap. dist., in a valley of the same name, 80 m. N.N.E. Mexico. Pop. 2,800. Commerce in sheep and goat skins.

ACUT, a town and seaport of Hayti, N. coast. Lat. 19° 47' N.; lon. 72° 27' W.

ACWOATH, a township of U. S., N. America, New Hampshire, 36 m. W. Concord. P. 1,251.

ADAIR, two cos. of U. S., N. America.—I. State of Kentucky, intersected by Green river and its branches. Area 440 sq. m. P. 2,898, of whom

7,507 (?) were slaves.—II. in north part of Missouri. Area 567 sq. m. Pop. 2,342.

ADA KARESI, the most W. fortress of Turkey in Walachia, on an island in the Danube, near Orsova. Has bomb-proof casements for 200 men.

ADAMAWA, a country of Central Africa, between lat. 6° & 10° N.; lon. 12° & 17° E. It is described as very fertile. Has mountains 3,000 to 10,000 ft. elev. Benue river passes through the country.

ADAMS, five cos. in the U. S., North America.—I. in S. part of Pennsylvania. Area 628 sq. m. Pop. 25,381.—II. S.W. Mississippi. Area 440 sq. m. Pop. 18,632, of whom 14,416 were slaves.—III. in S. of Ohio, on Ohio river. Area 550 sq. m. Pop. 18,883.—IV. in E. of Indiana. Area 396 sq. m. Pop. 5,797.—V. in W. of Illinois. Area 768 sq. m. Pop. 36,508. Also two tnsips.—I. Massachusetts, co. Berks, on the Hoosack, 18 m. N.E. Pittsfield. Pop. 6,172. Chief trade, cotton-spinning and dyeing. In the town there is a curious natural bridge over Hudson Brook, and branch of the Hoosack.—II. New York, co. Jefferson, on Sandy Creek, 146 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 3,108. Many smaller townships and villages of the United States have the same name.

ADAM'S BRIDGE, a chain of shoals extending across the Gulf of Manar, between Ceylon and the peninsula of Hindoestan. [MANAAR.]

ADAM'S PEAK, a lofty mountain of Ceylon, in the centre of the island. Lat. 6° 52' N.; lon. 80° 38' E. Height 7,600 feet.

ADAMSTOWN, a vill. and pa. of Ireland, co. and 174 m. W.N.W. Wexford. Area of pa. 8,134 ac. Pop. 1,846.

ADAMUZA, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 21 m. N.E. Cordova. Pop. 2,640.

ADANA or **ISIRIL**, a pash. of Asiatic Turkey, between lat. 36° and 37° 30' N.; lon. 32° and 36° 10' E., having N. Karamania, and the range of Mont Taurus, E. the pash. Marash, W. Anatolia, & S. the Bay of Scanderoon & the Mediterranean. Chief rivers the Sihoon & Jyhoon (anc. *Pyramus*). Chief towns, Adana and Tarsos (anc. *Tarsus*).

ADANA, *Bathna*, a city of Asia Minor, cap. pash., on rt. b. of the Sihoon, 30 m. from the sea. Lat. 37° 10' N.; lon. 35° 15' E. Pop. about 10,000. Has a castle, a bridge over the Sihoon, said to have been built by Justinian, with a trade in wool, cotton, corn, wine, and fruit.

ADANK, a decayed town and pa. of Ireland, co. Limerick, on the Maig, 10 m. S.W. Limerick. Area of pa. 12,093 ac. Pop. of do. 3,671; of town, 964.

ANBASTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 4 m. S.W. Eccleshall. Area 5,350 ac. Pop. 591.

ADDA, *Addua*, a river of North Italy, which rises near Bormio in the Valtellina, flows generally S., traversing Lakes Como & Lecce, & after a course of 80 m. joins the Po, 7 m. W. Cremona.

ADDA, a province and negro vill. of Africa, near the coast, on W. bank of the river Volta.

ADDESBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 2½ m. N.N.E. Deddington. Area 6,380 ac. Pop. 2,310. Has two townships termed E. and W. Adderbury.

ADDERLEY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, on the Birmingham and Liverpool Canal, 4 m. N.N.W. Market-Drayton. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 853.

ADDINGHAM, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Cumberland, 6½ m. N.E. Penrith. Area 9,520 ac. Pop. 728.—II. a pa., co. York, West Riding, 6 m. E.S.E. Skipton. Area 4,310 ac. Pop. 1,823.

ADDINGTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bucks, 2 m. W.N.W. Winslow. Area 1,320. Pop. 71.—II. co. Kent, 6 m. N.W. Maidstone. Area 920 P. 220.—III. co. Surrey, 3 m. E.S.E. Croydon, & 2 m. E. of Croydon Railw. Area 3,210 P. 615.—IV. (*Great*), co. Northampton, 3½ m. S.W. Thrapston. Area 1,230. Pop. 570.—V. (*Little*), same as previous pa. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 200.

ADDISCOWNE HOUSE, The Hon. East India Company's military college for 150 cadets, England, co. Surrey, 1 m. E. Croydon.

ADDISON, a co. of the U. S., North America, on W. side of Vermont State, along Champlain Lake. Area 724 sq. m. Pop. 26,549. Level towards lake, hilly on E. Has town of same name on Lake Champlain, Pop. 1,379. Several towns of same name.—I. co. Steuben, New York. Pop. 3,721.—II. Washington, co. Maine.—III. Somerset, co. Pennsylvania.

ADDLE, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 5 m. N.N.W. Leeds. Area 6,350. Pop. 1,050.

ADDLETHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pta. Lindsey, 7 m. S.E. Alford. Area 1,170. Pop. 288.

ADENHEM, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cant. and 3 m. W.N.W. Eecloo. Pop. 3,594.

ADEN or **SOMALI**, a country of Africa, extending along its N.E. coast from Abyssinia to Cape Guardafui, between lat. 6° and 12° N.; lon. 45° and 51° E. Pop. Mohammedan, and subordinate to an Imam. It is marshy and unhealthy, but exports wax, myrrh, ivory, gold dust, and cattle. Chief ports, Zella, and Berbera.

ADELAIDE, the capital of the British colony of South Australia, on the Torrens River, 7 m. S.E. from its Port. Lat. 34° 55' S., lon. 138° 28' E. Pop. (1867) 16,000. The Torrens is crossed by bridges, which divide the city into North and

South Adelaide. It is well laid out. The streets, having respectively a width of 66, 99, and 132 ft., intersect each other at right angles. They are also of sufficient elevation above the river to admit of a proper system of drainage. The first settlement was made on 27th July 1836, and the survey of the town lands was completed in March 1837. The progress of the city has been rapid. At first it consisted of a few huts of straw and mud covered with canvas, or thatched with reeds. These were followed by dwellings in the cottage style of brick and stone, with roofs of slate or shingle. Gradually, edifices of a more imposing character sprang into existence. Under the auspices of the corporation, various improvements of a public nature were from time to time effected. It is surrounded by a public demesne, termed the Park Land, for the breadth of half a mile. The city has a governor's house, government offices, commissariat stores, jail, three banks besides the savings bank, parliament house, court house, railway station, theatre, hospitals, lunatic asylum, philanthropic institution, exchange, and a botanic garden; has Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Independent, Baptist, Unitarian, Methodist, and German Lutheran churches; a Friends' meeting-house, Jews' synagogue, and numerous schools. Manufactures—woollens, machinery, soap, and candles; breweries, tanneries, carriages, iron and brass foundries, potteries, soda-water, saw mills and flour mills. There are two daily and two weekly newspapers published. Waterworks are in course of construction. It is (1859) in contemplation to light the city with gas. It is proposed to embellish the principal streets by having trees planted along the kerb each side of the thoroughfare. The city is connected with several other towns by railway. An extensive system of telegraphs are in operation, and projected. There are several public societies in active operation. The quickest voyage to Adelaide by a sailing vessel was from Plymouth in 77 days, on the great circle route. Average voyage is about 105 days.—*Port-Adelaide* harbour has been deepened to 18 feet. Has a patent ship and ship-building yard. A light ship is moored at the entrance to the harbour.

ADELAIDE ISLAND, the westmost of a chain of islands off the S.W. coast of Patagonia. Lat. 52° S.; lon. 75° W.

ADÉLIE, a tract of barren land in the Antarctic Ocean. Lat. 66° 30' S.; lon. 136° to 142° E., discovered by D'Urville in 1840.

ADELERSBERG, a town of Illyria, Carniola, cap. circ., 22 m. N.E. Trieste. Pop. 1,500. Celebrated for its stalactite caves.

ADEMUS, a town of Spain, prov. and 63 m. N.W. Valencia. Pop. 3,683.

ADEN (*Cape*), a rocky peninsula on the S. coast of Arabia. Summit of cape, lat. 12° 45' N.; lon. 45° 7' E., about 190 m. E. the Strait of Babel-Mandeb, between Suas and Bombay. It rises to 1,776 feet in height, stretches into the ocean about 5 m., varying in breadth from 2 to 3½ m., is connected with the mainland by a sandy isthmus ½ m. broad, and has a harbour on either side, both of which are good, especially that on the N.W.

ADEN, a town and seaport of Arabia, which has belonged to the British since 1839, on the E. side of Cape Aden. Lat. 12° 46' 15" N.; lon. 45° 10' 20" E. The pop., which in 1839 was said to be under 1,000, amounted, in 1842, to 19,323. Its fortifications, which had fallen into decay, are now extended and improved; and with the natural advantages of its situation, it will most probably

become the Gibraltar of this part of the east. Numerous mosques and other buildings attest its former magnificence. Opposite the shore is the rocky island Seerah, at low water joined to the mainland. *Aden* is well supplied with water, and before the rise of Mocha was the chief trading port of Arabia. Was fortified by the Turks during the reign of Soliman the Magnificent, but before its occupation by the British, it had shrunk into comparative insignificance. It is now a station of the steam-boat passage to India, and has a magnetic observatory.

ADENAU, a town of Rhensh Prussia, cap circ, gov and 29 m W Coblenz. Pop 1,320.

ADERMO, a town of Sicily, at the S E foot of Mont Etna, near the Simeto, prov and 17 m N W Catania. Pop 6,823. Ruins of anc *Adranum*.

ADERSBACH, a vill of Bohemia, circ Aomgratz, 9 m W N Braunau, celebrated for a collection of detached rocks covering a surface of several sq m, and rising to a great height.

ADIER, *Athesia*, a river of Northern Italy, formed by numerous streamlets from the Helvetic Alps, which unite at Glurns, where it takes the name of the Etsch. Near Bolzano it is called the Adige, and receiving the Etsch, it becomes navigable. It enters Lombardy 13 m S Rovereto, and flowing S and E, enters the Gulf of Venice at Porto Roncone, 13 m N E Adria, a ter a course of 230 m. Affluents on left, the Passer, Eisach, Avisio, and Alpona; and right the Nos. The cities of Glurns, Trent, Rovereto, and Verona, are on its banks. It is navigable from Trent to the sea, but its velocity renders the navigation difficult.—The *Adige* is a canal which commences near Badia, passes Rovigo, and by means of the canal of Scoticco and Bianco connects the Adige with the Po.

ADINKRIK, a vill of Belgium, prov W Flanders, 18 m S W Ostend. Pop 669.

ADISMAN, a pt of England, co Kent 5½ m S E Canterbury. Area 1,810 ac. Pop 401.

ADILNAT, a town of India, Hyderabad, 65 m N E Arrangabad. Has remarkable cave temples.

ADYGLAH, a town of British India, presid Bengal, prov Allahabad, with a hill fortress taken by the British in 1809. Pop 45,060.

ADLINGSTRETT, a pa of Engl, co York, West Riding, near the junction of the Ouse and Trent, 8 m S E Howden. Area 4,540 ac. Pop 487.

ADLINGTON, two tshps of Engl.—I co Chester, pa Prestbury, 5 m N W Macclesfield. Pop 1,104, occupied with silk weaving.—II a tshp, co Lancaster, pa Standish, 4 m N Wigan, 4½ m E the Wigan and Preston Railway. Pop 1,090.

ADMIRALTY (ISLAND), an isl of Russian America, lat 58° N, lon 134° W. About 90 m in length, N to S, by 25 in breadth.—(*Islands*), a cluster of isls in the Pacific, N E of Papua, the largest nearly 60 m in length, and in lat 2° S, lon 147° 19' 52" E.—(*Islet*), Tierra del Fuego, lat 34° S, lon 70° W.

ADMISTON or **ATHPLHAMSTONE**, a pa of England, co Dorset, 6 m ENE Dorchester. Area 290 ac. Pop 82.

ADMONT, a town of Austria, Upper Styria, on the Enns, 66 m N W Gratz. Pop 800.

ADONI, a town of British India, presid Madras, dist and 42 m N F Bellary, taken and ruined by Tippoo Saib in 1787.

ADONET, a town of Hungary, Stehlweiszenburg, on rt. b. of the Danube, 28 m S Pesth. Pop 3,000.

ADONIS, the southernmost town of Saxony, circ Voigtland, on rt. b. of the Elster, 29 m S S W, Zwickau. Pop 2,800. Manufs. of cottons.

ADONIS, a vill of the Netherlands, prov and 4 m N W Groningen. Pop 1,008.

ADOUR, *Adour*, a river of France, rises in the Tournalet (Pyrénées) near Baréges, passes Bagnères de Bigorre, Tarbes, S. Sever and Dax, where it becomes navigable, and after a course of 95 m falls into the Bay of Biscay N Bayonne. Affluents, Midouze, Gabas, Luy, and Gave-de-Pau.

ADOWA, a town of Abyssinia, cap state Tigre, at the foot of a hill, 145 m N E Gondar. Lat. 14° 12' N, lon 38° 5' E. Pop 8,000 (?). It is regularly laid out, houses conical, and interspersed with trees. It has manufs of cotton and woollen cloths, and is the chief entrepot of trade between the interior of Tigre and the coast.

ADPAR, a town and parl bor of Wales, co Cardigan pa Landyfrog, on the Teifi, a bridge across which joins it to Newcastle Emlyn, 8½ m. E S L Cardigan. Pop 1,748. Petty Sessions. Adpar-Emlyn unites with Cardigan, Aberystwith, etc., in sending one mem to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1846) 33.

ADRA, *Adorra*, a town and seaport of Spain, Andalucia, prov and 60 m S E Granada, on the Mediterranean. Pop 7,400. Employed in the lead mines in its vicinity, the greater part of the ore from which is exported to Marseilles.

ADRAMYTI, a town and seaport of Asia Minor, 4 m from the head of the Gulf of Adramyti, and 83 m N Smyrna. Pop 5,000 (?). Exports olives and wool to Constantinople, and gall-nuts to other ports of Europe.

ADREDA, a vill of Lombardy, prov and 14 m E Bergamo, with an ancient castle, celebrated in the wars of the Guelphs and Ghibelines.

ADRIAT, *Adria*, a town of Lombardy, gov. Venice, between the Po and Adige, deleg and 13 m L Rovigo. Pop 11,363. Remains of fine edifices, and was a seaport of such consequence, as to give its name to the Adriatic, from which it is now 14 m distant.

ADRIAMPALAM, a mart town of British India, presid Madras, distant 34 m S E Tanjore.

ADRIAN, a tshp of the U S, North America, Michigan, Lenawee co, 60 m S W Detroit. Pop 3,009. Has a railway to Toledo.

ADRIANOPOLE, **ADRIENOPOLIS** **EDIRNEH** (*Hadrianopolis*), a city of European Turkey, prov Rumelia, built partly on a hill, and partly on the banks of the Tundja, near its confluence with the Maritza, 137 m N W Constantinople. Lat 41° 41' 27" N, lon 26° 30' 41" E. Pop 100,000. It is considered as the second cap of the Empire. Formerly the suburbs were surrounded by a strong wall commanded by 12 towers and a citadel, but these are now in ruins. It has an arsenal, a cannon foundry, numerous caravanserais and bazaars. On the rt. b. of the Tundja, which is crossed by a fine stone bridge, is situated the *Eski Serai*, the old palace of the sultans, now much decayed. Excellent wines made in its vicinity, and large fields of roses for the manuf. of "attars," or essence of roses. Possesses important manufs of silks, woollens, and lins, has celebrated dye works, tanneries, and an active commerce in manufactured goods, and the products of a fertile district. The chief outlet for this commerce is the port of Enos, which was taken by the Russians 20th August 1829. Was the cap of the Ottoman Empire from 1366 to 1455. *Hadrianopolis* was founded by the Emperor Hadrian on the site of the anc. Orestia.

ADRIATICO SEA (Ital. *Mare Adriatico*) or **GULF OF VENICE**, is that part of the Mediterranean which extends from the S E, at lat. 40° to the N. W., at lat. 45° 48' N, between the coasts of

Italy, Hyria, and Albania. It takes its name from the city of Adria, and forms on the W. the Gulf of Manfredonia, on the coast of Naples. The N.W. part bears the name of the Gulf of Venice. On the E. side are the Gulfs of Triest, Fiume, and Cattaro, on the coast of Austria, and of Drino in Albania. The water of this sea contains more salt than that of the ocean, and the influence of the tides is little felt. Shores are generally low on the Venetian side; has many shoals, and its muddy shores are covered with unwholesome marshes. Greatest depth is only 22 fathoms, and a great part of it is less than 12 fathoms. On the Dalmatian side the waves dash against enormous rocks, or ripple among beautiful strands formed by the numerous islands which environ the coast, affording to vessels a secure retreat from storms. During summer the navigation of the gulf is safe and simple, because the prevailing wind is favourable for leaving it, but in winter the S.E. winds cause much destruction. The Adriatic receives few rivers of importance, except the Adige and the Po. Its greatest length, from Cape Leuca to Trieste, is 450 m., and its mean breadth is 90 miles.

Adro, a town of Austrian Italy, Lombardy, cap. dist. 10 m. W.N.W. Brescia. Pop. 2,214.

Adrook, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. Winslow. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 393.

Adur, a river of England, co. Sussex, rising S.W. Hoveham, flowing S. and entering the English Channel at Shoreham, after a course of 25 m.

Adventure Bay is near the S. extremity of Tasmania, lat. $43^{\circ} 20' S.$, and lon. $147^{\circ} 30' E.$

Auwell, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4 m. S.S.W. Thame. Area 600 ac. Pop. 75.

Adwick-le-Street, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 4 m. N.W. Doncaster. Area 2,950 ac. Pop. 460.

Adwick-upon-Deane, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Deane, 6 m. N.N.E. Rotherham, and about 1 m. from the North Midland Railway. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 209.

Ægea, a group of isls. off the W. coast of Sicily, from 16 to 35 m. W. Trapani; the principal being Favignana, Levanzo, and Maritimo.

Ægean Sea. [ÆGÆIUM MARE (GÆRICAN).]

Ægina, a small island of Greece, gov. Attica, in the Gulf of Ægina or the Saronic Gulf, an inlet of the Ægean between Attica and the Morea, 9 m. long and 5 m. broad. Pop. 4,000. Is rocky in the N., but fertile in the S.; contains the temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, one of the finest remains in Greece. On its W. side is the town and port of Ægina, 24 m. S.W. Athens.

Ameltern, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the railway from Ghent to Bruges, 12 m. N.N.W. Ghent. Pop. with comm. 5,464.

Amre, a frontier town in Further India, presid. Bengal, prov. and 80 m. S.E. Aracan, near the best pass into the Burmese dominion.

Æolian, anc. name of the **LIPARI ISLANDS**.

Amryer, a considerable vill. of Switzerland, cant. Valais, on the Rhone, 7 m. N.E. Brig.

Amrø or Amrø, an island of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, in the Baltic, 10 m. S. Fühne, 14 m. in length by 5 m. mean breadth. Pop. 10,900. It is fertile and well cultivated.

Amorakusino, a town and seaport, the cap. of the above island on N.E. side. Pop. 1,600, with ship building docks and an active navigation.

Amazot, a town of Belgium, prov. South Brabant, cap. cant., on the Demer, 28 m. N.E. Brussels. Pop. 3,898.

Amsteyn, a town and vill. of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, 8 m. S.W. Bruges. Pop. 2,997.

Amsterla, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, West Flanders, 15 m. N.E. Courtrai. Pop. 3,192.

Amzen, a town of Hanover, Calenberg, 5 m. S.W. Hameln, with powder works. Pop. 1,000.

Ætna (Morr), Sicily. [Ætna.]

Ætolia, a div. of anc. Greece, on the continent, cap. Misolonghi, between lat. $38^{\circ} 17'$ and $38^{\circ} 50' N.$; lon. $21^{\circ} 10'$ and $22^{\circ} 5' E.$, having E. the gulf. Phocis and Phthiotis, W. Acarnania, N. Eurytania, and S. the Gulf of Patras. It is mostly mountainous, but, along the Corinthian Gulf, barley, rye, and olives are raised. It now forms, with Acarnania, a division of the kingdom of Greece. Highest point of Mount Ossa, on its N. frontier, 4,638 feet. Chief river the Phidaris.

Affoltern, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 8 m. S.W. Zurich. Pop. 1,794. Other vill. of same name in the cant. Zurich and Bern.

Aff-Fuddle or Affpundell, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 7 m. E.N.E. Dorchester. Area 4,940 ac. Pop. 438.

Affrique (Str), a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron on the Sorgue, 29 m. S.S.E. Rhodéz. Pop. 6,618. Trade in Roquefort cheese.

Afghanistan, Afghan-land, an extensive inland country of Asia, lying between lat. $26^{\circ} 50'$ and $36^{\circ} 30' N.$; lon. 60° and $72^{\circ} 30' E.$, having E. the Punjab, S. Bwhalpoor, Sunde, and Beloochistan, W. the Persian dominion, and N. Independent Turkestan (Balkh, Koondooz, Kafiristan), from which it is separated by the Hindoo Koosh and its prolongations. Area estimated at 225,000 sq. m., and the pop. at 5,120,000. Four-fifths of the country consist of rocks and mountains. Hindoo Koosh is 20,493 feet high. From the table-land in the N., many mountain ranges proceed to the S.E. and W., varying from 15,000 to 16,000 feet in height, and enclosing numerous valleys and small plains, some of which are fertile and well watered. The S.W. part of the country is a desert, with an elevation of 3,000 to 5,000 feet. Chief rivers the Cabool, Helmand, Gomul, Lora, etc.; but none is of great size. The morass Hamoon in the S.W. scarcely belongs to Afghanistan: the only lake of consequence is that of Ab-latada. The vegetation in the low lands is like that of India; rice, cotton, the sugar-cane, millet, maize, and turmeric, are raised. In the uplands the timber-trees, herbs, and fruits of Europe, grow wild; and wheat, barley, beans, turnips, mustard, and artificial grasses, are cultivated. Cabool is supposed to excel all other cities in the variety and excellence of its fruits. Gold, silver, mercury, iron, lead, copper, antimony, coal, sulphur, and naphtha, are met with. Arts and husbandry are in a low condition; manufactures of cotton, woollen, silk stuffs, saddlery, harness, and cattle trappings, for home use. Sheep and goats are abundant, producing a fine wool used in manufacturing shawls. Imports, coarse cottons, indigo, muslins, silks, brocade, ivory, wax, sandal-wood, sugar, and spices from India; horses, gold, silver, cochineal, and broad cloth from Turkestan; cutlery, hardware, and other European goods from Russia, through Bokhara; silks, cottons, embroidery, and chintz from Persia; slaves from Arabia and Abyssinia; silks, tea, porcelain, dyes, and precious metals overland from China; dates and coconuts from Beloochistan. Altogether the imports amount to 600,000*l.* a year. The exports consist of madder, saffron, tobacco, fruits, horses, furs, shawls, and chintz to India; shawls, turbans, indigo, and other Indian produce, to Turkestan; and the same articles, with Horat carpets,

to Persia. The demand for British manufactures has lately increased so as nearly to supersede the importation of manufactured goods overland from Russia. Transit trade considerable, and wholly conducted by means of camels and horses, the employment of wheeled vehicles being impracticable. The population comprises Belooches, Usbecks, Huzarehs, Kimaiks, Persians, and Hindoos, but the great mass are of the Afghan race, and Mohammedans of the Sunnite sect. The Afghans are divided into numerous tribes or clans, the most noted of which are the Dooranees, Kuzoyzees, Ghiljes, and Labanees; the last named being the principal traders, and the first, the tribe in which the monarchy has long been hereditary. The country is subdivided into the three separate principalities of Cabool, Candahar, and Herat. Chief cities Cabool, Candahar, Herat, Peshawar, Jelalabad, and Ghuznee.

AFIUM-KARA-HISSAR (*Black Castle of Opium*), a city of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, cap. of Sanjakk, on a mountain side, 60 m. S.E. Kütahya. Pop. estim. at 60,000. (?) Is well built; has a citadel on a lofty rock, mosques, chapels, baths, khans, manufs. of black felts, carpets, saddlery, stirrups, and a trade in opium, grown near.

AFRAGOLA, a town of Naples, cap. cant., prov. and 6 m. N.N.E. Naples. Pop. 14,000. With extensive manufactures of straw bonnets.

AFRICA, *Lûga*, one of the five great divisions of the globe, forming a vast peninsula, joined to Asia by the Isthmus of Suez, and separated from Europe by the Strait of Gibraltar, bounded N. by the Mediterranean, E. by the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, S. and W. by the Atlantic. Its extreme points are, N. Cape Bogiarion in Algeria, lat. 37° 6' N., lon. 6° 28' E.; S. Cape Agulhas, lat. 34° 49' S., lon. 20° E.; W. Cape Verd, lat. 14° 43' N., lon. 17° 34' W.; and E. Cape Guardafui, lat. 11° 50' N., lon. 51° 18' E. Length about 4,800, and extreme breadth 4,000 m. Area estim. at 11,376,000 sq. m., and pop. at 60,000,000. It is divided near the centre by the equator, and the greater part of it lies within the tropics.—*Orography*. A border of high and mountainous land, with partial interruptions, extends round the edge of the continent, while the interior is occupied by a succession of plateaus and plains. On the N.W., Mount Atlas and its ramifications covers a large portion of Morocco and Algeria, rising in Mount Miltin to 11,400 feet. From Tunis to the delta of the Nile, the shores are low, except at Jebel Acedar, in lon. 20° E. From the Nile delta, a series of terrace-formed rocky hills stretches S. along the shores of the Red Sea to the alpine region of Abyssinia, a mass of elevated table land, topped by high mountains, of which Ras Debschen is 15,986, and Abba Jarret 15,000, feet above the sea. From Abyssinia to the equator, the coast country is high, rising, on the N. shore of the Somal country, to 6,500 ft. S. of the equator, the isolated peaks of Kenia and Kilimandjaro mountains are estimated to be 20,000 feet above the sea, and supposed to be snow-clad. The coast region continues high toward the S.; but where interrupted by the Zambeze and Lapeta rivers, it is only 600 or 800 ft. high. S. of the Zambeze the country rises, in the Quetlamba or Drakenberg Mountains, to the Compass Berg, the highest point in the Cape Colony, 10,300 ft. above the sea. The high ridges is continued W. through the centre of the Cape Colony by the Sneeuw Mountains to the Orange River; and Table Mountain, at the S.W. extremity of the continent, is

3,816 feet high. The mountain zone stretches northward between the coast and the Kalahari desert; and in Damara Land, Omatako Mountain rises to 8,780 feet. The mountain border continues N. to the Bight of Biafra, where the Cameroons Mountains are 13,750 feet above the sea. Beyond the delta of the Niger, King William Mountains, 2,000 to 3,000 feet, are succeeded by the Serarte Mountains, 1,278 ft.; Kennel Mountains, 3,200 ft.; and the Kong Mountains, 2,000 to 3,000 ft.; and the high border land terminates abruptly in Senegambia, leaving a wide expanse of nearly level desert between this and Morocco. The continent is remarkable for its vast extent of desert: in the N., the region of the Sahara, stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Nile, is, in its W. portion, an immense region of sand; but in the centre and E. it is traversed by hills, and a sandstone plateau, 1,000 to 1,400 ft. above the sea, interspersed with green and fertile, but unhealthy, oases. S. of Tripoli the surface of the country varies from 1,000 ft. to a plateau of 4,000 or 5,000 ft. S.W. of Mourzouk, similar heights, interspersed with valleys, extend S. to the country of Air or Ashan. The table-land of Agades is 2,000 feet; but, in the high land of Soudan, Mount Gediyo is 3,000, Mount Mindif, S. of Lake Tchad, 8,000, and Mount Alaotaki 9,000, ft. above the sea. From this point elevated land is believed to extend about the parallel of 10° N. eastward to Kordofan; but the central region, within 9° or 10° on each side of the equator, are still unexplored. Barth has described a great portion of Negroland as a low, swampy region; and shallow water-courses is one of the characteristic features of N. Central Africa, formerly considered a dry, elevated waste. The interior of S. Africa, explored by Livingstone, has the form of an elevated trough, the outer mountainous border enclosing an immense region of undulating and fertile table-lands, with no lofty mountains, but elevated and well-defined watersheds, through which flows the Zambeze, the main stream of a vast system of rivers, between lat. 10° and 20° S., and traversing the whole of the interior. S.W. of this region the Kalahari desert, not quite destitute of vegetation, is 3,600 ft. high, sloping towards the Orange River, where it is 2,000 feet. W. of the Kalahari desert, Namagua land extends for 148,000 sq. m., a barren, desolate region, nearly uninhabitable from want of water. S. of the Orange River, the Karoo plain is an arid tract 200 m. long and 50 broad. S. of this, and N. of the Cape Mountains, the table-land is 600 ft. above the sea, and part of it is cultivated.—*Hydrography*. Of the rivers which flow N. to the Mediterranean, the Nile is by far the most important; those of Morocco and Algeria, though numerous, having only short courses. To the Atlantic flow the waters of the Senegal, the Niger or Quorra, Congo or Zaïre, Conanza, Orange or Gariep; and to the Indian Ocean, the Jubb, Zambeze, Limpopo, and Great Fish rivers. There are few lakes in Africa, in comparison to its immense extent. Of these, Lake Tchad, the largest, drains a considerable extent of country by the rivers Yaou and Shary. The others are, Lake Dembea, in Abyssinia; Melgrig, in Algeria; Lake Dilola, on the watershed between the rivers which flow E. to the Zambeze, and W. to the Congo, 4,000 feet above sea level; and Lake Nyami, in lat. 20° 18' S., about 80 m. long, and 2,825 feet above the sea.—*Climate*. Africa is mostly within the tropics; and, from the nature

of its surface, is the hottest of all the continents. The maximum temperature of the globe occurs N. of the equator, where, within an elliptical space, between Lake Tchad and the Red Sea, the mean annual temperature is 81°, and that of July 90°, Fahr., but it is subject to great changes, and over the whole of the Sahara the temperature varies 80° Fahr., from maximum to minimum, and ice is often formed. S. of the Sahara, where the country is more elevated, the temperature is lower. The centre of S. Africa has a distinct winter cold, varying with latitude; and in the central parts of the Cape Colony the cold in winter is often severe, and the ground is covered with snow. N. Africa comprises a considerable portion of the great rainless belt of the old world, yet rain falls periodically in torrents, even in some parts of the desert. In S. Africa, rain sometimes pours for months together; and in Sierra Leone, on the W., the rain-fall amounts to 180 inches annually. Hot winds, called the *Simoon* and the *Harmattan*, prevail in the N. and W. of Africa. During their prevalence the air is filled with dust, the skin of man is parched, and timber is warped.—In *Vegetation*, the products of this vast continent are as abundant as they are varied; wherever nature or art supplies water, there vegetable life flourishes with the greatest exuberance. On the Atlas range, and the borders of the Sahara, the date-tree yields the staple food of the inhabitants; and a strip of country there is called the "land of dates." The *Adansonia digitata* is the most common tree in the centre of N. Africa, and the tamarind tree is the chief ornament of Negroland. The baobab tree (*Ficus indica*), the sago palm, oil palm, sugar cane, coffee, tobacco, and cotton, are found from the S. border of the Sahara to the valley of the Zambeze, where Livingstone found the grape-bearing vine growing wild. Rice is cultivated in the moist countries of Negroland, and wheat has been introduced.—*Zoology*. The animal kingdom is still more varied and original than the vegetable; nearly all the species of the old world are represented in their best varieties. Domestic animals are the horse of Barbary and Arabia, the Cape buffalo, the mule of Senegal, and the zebra; and, among wild animals, the lion, elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, giraffe, camel, gazelle, antelope, and monkey. The forests abound in parrots of bright plumage; the ostrich and many other birds are peculiar to Africa. The crocodile is the chief reptile, and there are few poisonous serpents. Among many thousands of insects, the locust is the most destructive; and a venomous fly, called the tsetse, whose bite is fatal to nearly all domestic animals, abounds in the S.—The *Mineral* products comprise gold and iron; copper and silver are unknown. Coal was extracted near Mozambique in 1858.—*Topography*. The great divisions of Africa are—on the N. Barbary, Egypt, and the great desert Sahara; on the W. Senegambia, Upper and Lower Guinea; on the E. Nubia and Abyssinia, the coast of Ajan, Zanguebar, Mozambique, and Caffraria; and on the S. the Cape Colony. In the centre, Boudan or Nigrita on the N., and the recently discovered countries of the Zambeze on the S., of the equator.—*Islands*. The Azores, Madeira islands, Canary and Cape Verde islands, Fernando Po, Princes Island, in the Gulf of Guinea, Ascension and St Helena, in the Atlantic. Socotra, Comoro islands, the Seychelles, Zanguebar, the Mascarene islands (Mauritius, Reunion, etc.), and Madagascar, in the Indian Ocean.—*Man*. The

population of the N. comprises Turks, Arabs, Jews, and French. The descendants of the aborigines are the Berbers of the Atlas region, the Tibbons and Tuaricks of Sahara, and the Copts of Egypt. The Moors are of a mixed descent. The Ethiopian group of nations is dispersed in great variety over all Africa, S. of the Great Desert, and a large portion of the island of Madagascar. The Negro tribes are limited to the W.; there are few in the interior of Africa. In the more elevated regions of the S., the colour of the natives is often a light bronze; the Caffres have heads finely developed, and strongly European. The Hottentots inhabit the Cape Colony and its borders. A corrupt form of the Christian religion is professed in Abyssinia; Mohammedanism is prevalent in the N.; and Fetichism is the most widely spread and degrading form of superstition. The Negroes appear to possess the power of imitation in an extraordinary degree. Those of the W. coast know how to temper steel, and those of Senegal are expert jewellers. The Ovas of Madagascar work in iron, and manufacture linen, valued in commerce. The inhabitants of Morocco and Barbary have always excelled in the preparation of skins. The manufacturers of cloth in Bornou supply all Central Africa; and the natives of the Grain Coast engage as sailors in European vessels. Devoted missionaries have introduced civilisation and Christianity among the tribes of the W. and S.; and the infamous trade in slaves has been abandoned by the nations of Europe and America.—*European Possessions*. The regencies of Tripoli and Tunis, and the viceroyalty of Egypt, recognise the political sovereignty of the Ottoman Porte. Portugal possesses the govts. of Madeira, Cape Verd, and the Bissagos, St Thomas and Princes Islands, the govt. of Angola comprising great part of Congo on the W., and that of Mozambique on the E. England has establishments in Senegambia and Sierra Leone, on the Gold and Slave Coasts, the islands of Fernando Po, Ascension, St Helena, and Tristan d'Arunga in the Atlantic, the islands Mauritius, Rodriguez, the Seychelles, and Amirantes, and Socotra, in the Indian Ocean, Natal, and the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. France possesses St Luis and Goree in Senegal, the islands of Reunion (Bourbon), Ste. Marie, Mayotte, Nossi Bé, etc., in the Indian Ocean, and the colony of Algeria. The Netherlands govt. possesses several factories on the coast of Guinea, of which St George Elmina is the seat of govt. Liberia, under a native president, was recognised as a free republic in 1848. Exports, gold dust, ivory, gum, wax, marococo, leather, indigo, copper, salt, and dates. Imports (by caravans to the interior), guns, pistols, sabres (of English manufacture), glass wares, coarse woollens, silks, printed muslins, razors, spices and perfumes.

AFRICAN ISLANDS, a group of low islets in the Indian Ocean, N. of the Amirante islands. Lat. of northernmost island, 4° 53' 30" S.; lon. 53° 35' E. H.M.S. Spitfire was wrecked on the southernmost of these islands, 21st August 1801.

AFRIKKAH or MAHADIAH, a town and seaport of Tunis, near Cape Afrikeah, on the Mediterranean Sea, 115 m. S.S.E. Tunis. Pop. 3,000. Formerly an important fortress, now decayed.

AGABER, a town of Africa, oasis Traz, on the route from Tripoli to Timbuctoo. Lat. 26° 38' N.; lon. 0° 53' E. Water plentiful, and is a

station where the merchants of Morocco, Tripoli, Tunis, and Fezzan meet.

ASABEN, a town of Central Africa, cap. kingdom of Ain or Asben, in lat. 16° 40' N., lon. 7° 30' E. Pop. 8,000, formerly 60,000. Manufs. leather. In 6 schools, boys are taught to read and write.

ASADIA or **SANTA CRUZ**, a fortified town, and the most S. seaport of Morocco, prov. Sus, on the Atlantic, 28 m. S.E. Cape Ghir. Lat. 30° 28' 35" N.; lon. 9° 35' 58" E. Pop. 600. (?) Has a large and safe harbour, and trade with Marseille.

ASAWA, a fortified town, and the cap. of Guam, one of the Ladrone, on its W. coast. Pop. 3,000. It is the residence of a Spanish governor, and has barracks, schools, and a good church.

AGATA (Str), several towns of Italy.—I. a small town, Tuscany, 2 m. N.N.W. Scarperia.—II. or *Santia*, do., Piedmont, prov. Verceili. Pop. 4,170.—III. a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, district Gaëte, with remains of magnificent amphitheatre, and ruins of ancient *Minterno*. Pop. 6,800.—IV. de Godi, *Agathopolis*, a town of Naples, district Caserta, 15 m. E. Capua.—V. Nuova, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., 4 m. S.E. Reggio, with cotton mills. Pop. 2,170.

AGNE, *Agatha*, a town of France, dep. Hérault, port on l. b. of the Hérault, and Canal du Midi, 2 m. from the Mediterranean, and 30 m. S.W. Montpellier. Pop. 9,116. Surrounded by strong walls; has a college, a school of navigation, and an active coasting trade. Its port is defended by Fort Brescau.

AGDER or **AUGDER**, a town of Persia, prov. and 70 m. W.N.W. Yazd, to which city it exports goats' hair for the manufacture of shawls.

AGEN, *Aginaum*, a town of France, cap. dep., Lot-et-Garonne, on r. b. of the Garonne, here crossed by three bridges, 73 m. S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 15,027. Agreeably situated, and has good public edifices, with a library of 15,000 volumes. Has a royal court, sail-cloth factory, manufs. of serge, cotton prints, starch, leather, etc.; is an entrepôt for the trade between Bordeaux and Toulouse.

AGEROLA, a town of Naples, Princip. Citra, on a mountain, 10 m. W.S.W. Salerno. Pop. 2,500.

AGER CANAL, a natural communication between the Lifford and the North Sea, Denmark, North Jütland; formed by a storm in 1825.

AGERSHUSA, a stiff or prov. of Norway, cap. Christiania, situated between lat. 58° 56' and 62° 58' N.; lon. 8° and 12° E. Pop. (1845) 519,890. It is the most important province in the kingdom, for its agriculture, mines, and commerce.—II. an old fort, which served as a citadel to Christiania, and which gives its name to the province.

AGERSØ, a small isl. of Denmark, in the Great Belt, 5 m. from the S.W. point of Seeland. P. 370.

AGEIRA, a vill. of the Island Sardinia, div. and 85 m. N.E. Sassari, cap. mand. Pop. 2,028.

AGHARON, a pa. of Ireland, Leitrim, Queen's co., 11 m. S.W. Maryboro'. Area 18,702 ac. Pop. 4,510. Formerly a Culdee establishment, and in early times the ecclesiastical metropolis of the Ossory territory.

AGHADON, a pa. of Ireland, co. Kerry, 27 m. S.W. Castlemaize. Area 19,888 ac. (including 1,200 of water). Pop. 2,861. Ruins of an ancient castle.

AGHAMAR, a fortified town of Morocco, cap. prov. on river of same name, and on the N. declivity of Mount Atlas, 24 m. S. Morocco. Pop. 6,000, including about 1,000 Jews.

AGHON or **HINGON**, a river of Beloochistan, falling into the Arabian Sea, and dividing the provinces Las and Kelat.

AGHNAU or **AGHNAW**, a pa. of Ireland, co.

Galway, 13 m. N.E. Loughrea. It is famous in British history for the great victory obtained here in 1691 by the troops of William III. over those of James II. Area 7,262 ac. Pop. 1,365.

AGINCOURT or **ASINCOURT**, a vill. of France, dep. Pas de Calais, 13 m. N.W. St Pol, near which, 25th Oct. 1415, the English, under Henry V., totally defeated a vastly superior French force.

AGLASOUR, *Lysimae*, a town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, on a mountain, 66 m. N. Sataliah.

AGLIK, a town of Piedmont, prov. and 9 m. S.W. Ivrea. Pop. 4,800. Has a royal palace.

AGNANO (LAKE), in the kingdom, and 3 m. W. Naples. It occupies the crater of an extinct volcano, and is about ½ m. in diameter. Near it are the Grotta del Cane, and the sulphur baths of San Germano.—II. a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 3½ m. N.E. Pisa, which also has mineral springs and a cavern of mercurial vapour, in its vicinity.

AGNES (Str), a pa. and town of England, co. Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, 9 m. N.W. Truro. Area 8,660 ac. Pop. 6,674, chiefly miners. The harbour can only be entered at high water. Opie the painter was born here in 1761. St Agnes' Beacon, in the vicinity, rises to the height of 684 feet.

AGNO, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Tessin, in a fertile valley of same name, at the mouth of the Bedaglio in Lake Lugano, 3 m. W. Lugano. Pop. 911.

AGNONE, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, on a hill, 20 m. N.W. Campobasso. Pop. 6,000; said to produce the best copper wares in the kingdom.

AGORATHIA, a town of Brazil, prov. and 100 m. N.N.W. Bahia.

AGOA DE PAO, a mountain peak of the island St Michael; Agorea, near its centre, 3,066 feet in elevation.—II. a vill. on S. shore of same island, 15 m. E. Ponte Delgada.

AGOQUENTE, a town of Brazil, prov. Goyaz, near the mouth of the river das Almas, 190 m. N.E. Goyaz.

AGOARDODES, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, on a tributary of the San Francisco.

AGOONA, a river of Piedmont, rising in Lake Orta, flowing S. to the Po, 16 m. N.E. Alessandria.

AGON, a small seaport of France, dep. Manche, at the mouth of the Sienne, on the coast opposite Jersey, and 5 m. W. Coutances. Pop. 1,561.

AGORDO, a town of Northern Italy, gov. Venice, cap. dist., in a fruitful plain, 12 m. N.W. Belluno. It possesses, in the valley of Imperina, the richest copper mines in Italy. Pop. 2,600.

AGOSTA or **AGUSTATA**, a strongly fortified city of Sicily, prov. Catania, cap. cauc., on a peninsula in the Mediterranean, 14 m. N. Syracuse. Pop. 14,000. Its port is defended by a tower, and by Forts Garcia and Vittoria. In 1093 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, on which occasion more than one-third of the inhabitants were buried under its ruins. The modern town is well laid out, and its harbour is safe. Exports salt, oil, wines, and honey.

AGRA, a district of British India, situated between lat. 26° 46' and 27° 24' N., lon. 77° 29' and 78° 55' E. Area 1,860 sq. m. Pop. (1848) 828,320. It is a level plain, watered by the rivers Jumna, Ganges, and Chumbul. Wheat and barley are the common grains, of which there are generally two harvests in the year. Millet and pulses form the principal food of the people, the soil being too dry for the cultivation of rice; cotton is extensively grown, and it is the chief commercial crop. Amount of land revenue in 1847, 160,978.

AGRA, a city of British India, and capital of district of same name, situated on the south

bank of the Jumna river, 115 miles S.S.E. Delhi. Population (1846) 76,000. It is fortified, and of great extent; has some good streets and promenades, with handsome houses for European officers, subscription rooms, a church, fort, arsenal, and is a place of bustle and activity. It boasts of the splendid mausoleum of Shah Jehan, the finest existing specimen of Mohammedan architecture, a marble palace of Shah Jehan, and for miles around are the remains of palaces and tombs, with the mausoleum of Akbar, at Secundra, 6 m. distant. Has a British garrison, and an additional military station, 2 miles distant. The English and Oriental college, a large quadrangular structure, is the finest of the modern buildings, which also comprise the Metcalfe Testimonial, the government house, etc. A considerable trade is carried on with the W. provs. and Persia, the imports thence being shawls, horses, camels, rock salt, fruits, and drugs; and by the Jumna and Chumbul with the lower provs.; whence come cotton and wool. Chief exports, raw silks, indigo, and coarse sugar. Customs duties in 1889-90, 83,200*l*. From 1604 to 1647, Agra was the seat of the Mohammedan empire in India. Was taken by the British in the Maharrata war, 17th Oct. 1803.

AGRAKHAN, a cape in the Caspian Sea, Russian territory, in lat. 43° 40' N.; lon. 48° 10' E., with a bay of same name on its N. side.

AGRAH or ZAGRAH, a city of the Austrian Empire, cap. Croatia, on a hill near the Save, 160 m. S.S.W. Vienna. Pop. 14,258. Has many good buildings, including a cathedral, and palace of the states; is the residence of the Ban, and seat of the superior courts of Croatia, Slavonia, and the Banat; has a royal academy, a gymnasium, society of music, manufs. of silks and porcelain, and a trade in corn and tobacco.

AGRAMUNT, a town of Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 30 m. N.E. Lerida on the Sio. Pop. 3,000.

AGRAFFO, Europ. Turkey. [PINDUS (Mount).]

AGREDA, a town of Spain, Old Castile, at the foot of Moncalado, prov. and 23 m. N.E. Soria. Pop. 3,000. Divided by the Queiles, which is crossed by a magnificent stone bridge of one arch. Commerce in grain and fruit.

AGREDA, a town of South America, New Granada, prov. Popayan, with gold mines.

AGREVE (St.), a town of France, d^{pt}. Ardèche, 22 m. W.S.W. Tournon. Pop. 2,485.

AGRYJANSKAYA, a town of Russia, gov. Astrakhan, on an island in the Volga river.

AGTELEK, a vill. of Hungary, comm. Gomor, celebrated for the stalactite grotto of Baradla.

AGUA (VOLCAN DE), a mountain of Central America, state and 25 m. S.W. Guatemala, its crater is 15,000 feet above the sea.

AQUADILLA, a town and seaport of the Antilles, isl. of Porto Rico, on its N.W. coast, 65 m. W. San Juan. Pop. 2,500. (?) The anchorage is good.

AGLAS CALIENTES ("Hot Springs"), the southernmost part of the state Zacatecas, Mexican Confederation, but sometimes regarded as forming the extreme E. of the state Jalisco. Its cap. of same name is situated on an affluent of the Rio Santiago, which flows into Lake de Chapala, 65 m. S. Zacatecas. Pop. 90,000.

AGUILAR, a town of Spain, Navarra, cap. ayunt., in valley of same name. Pop. 518.

AGUILAR DE CAMERO, a town of Spain, prov. and 59 m. N.N.E. Palencia, on the Pisuerga, surrounded by ruined walls; with a school of primitive instruction, and a public hospital. Pop. 618.

AGUILAR DE CAMPON, a town of Spain, prov. & 80 m. N.W. Valladolid, with anc. castle. P. 775.

AGUILAR DE LA FRONTERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. S.S.E. Cordova, cap. of the judicial dist. on the Caba, salubrious atmosphere. Has a school of primary instruction, and trade in corn and wine. Pop. 11,836.

AGUILAS, a town of Spain, prov. Murcia, on the Mediterranean, 37 m. S.W. Cartagena, with a small and very insecure port; residence of vice-consuls of England, France, and Portugal. Chief commerce, export of grain, barilla, lead, and silver. Pop. 4,832. In its vicinity are the rich lead and silver mines of the Sierras Almagrera and Lomo.

AGULENITZA, a town of Greece, Morea, gov. Triphylia, near the mouth of the Roupia, 20 m. S.E. Gastouni. It has trade in wine.

AGULHAS CAPE, Africa. [CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.]

AGADKOL, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, 6 m. from Elkhak, and having ruins supposed to be those of anc. *Triganeopolis*.

AGAR, a town of Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, on an aff. of the Kur, 60 m. N.E. Tabriz, and having 700 houses enclosed by a ruined wall.

AGASCHAGH, a town and pa. of Ireland, co. Galway, on the Abascoagh, 17 m. N.N.E. Loughrea. Area 17,305 ac. Pop. of pa. 3,644; of town, 630.

AGAUDE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Aa, prov. and 27 m. W.N.W. Munster. Pop. 1,668. Manufs. of linen and tobacco.

AGHIOL or AKHIOL, *Anchiolus*, a town and seaport of European Turkey, Rumelia, on the Black Sea, 48 m. S.S.W. Varna. Has trade in salt, procured from springs in the neighbourhood.

AGLEW, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 18 m. S.E. Münster, on the Werse. Pop. 3,001.

AGLFELO or ALFELO, a town of Hanover, landgrave Hildesheim, on the Leine and Warne, 27 m. S. Hanover. Pop. 2,460.

ALUTEN, a town of Hanover, Luneburg, on the Aller, 7 m. E. Hanover, with a castle. Pop. 645.

ARMEDABAD, a dist. of British India, presid. Bombay, at the head of Cambay Gulf, having E. the district of Kaira, and on the other sides the Guicowar's territory. Area 4,356 sq. m. Pop. 650,223. Here is an English school with 93 pupils; also 9 government schools, with 653 pupils.

ARMEDABAD, cap. above district, prov. Guzerat, on the Subermatt, 120 m. N.N.W. Surat. Lat. 23° 1' N., lon. 72° 48' E. Pop. 130,000. The city is 6 m. in circumference, strongly walled, and was noted for its magnificence, but is now decayed, having been nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1822. In 1834 the city walls were thoroughly repaired. The mosque and tomb of Ahmed deserve notice. It is the head-quarters of the north division of the Bombay army.

ARMEDVADUR, a district of British India, presid. Bombay, having N. Candesh, S. Poonah, W. the Concan, and E. the Nizam's dominions. Area 9,331 sq. m. Pop. 995,385. *Ammedavgar*, a city and fort, cap. above district, on the Seena, 64 m. N.E. Poonah. Pop. 20,000. (?) The city, enclosed by a wall, is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the fort, which is stone built, and occupied by a British garrison. It was taken by the British under General Wellesley, August 12, 1803.

ARMZUPOOR, the name of several towns in Hindostan.—I. (*A. Barra*, or "the Great," in Bhawalpoor, in a well irrigated and fertilised tract, 30 m. S.W. Bhawalpoor. Pop. 30,000. (?) Is mainly built, but has a large mosque, fort, and manufs. of matchlocks, gunpowder, cottons, silks, and scarfs.—II. (*A. Cheta*, or "the Little") in Bhawalpoor, near the Indus. It is enclosed by mud walls.

ARMROD, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district and 12 m. N.W. Breach.

АНОЕНТИ, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 8 m. S.W. Rallymena. Area 32,987 ac. P. 24,846.
АНГЕНБУРГ, a vill. of Denmark, Holstein, 19 m. N.E. Lübeck. Pop. 1,200.

АНГЕНБУРГ, a vill. of Denmark, Holstein, 18 m. N.E. Hamburg. Pop., with adjacent village of Woldenborn, 1,000.

АНГВЕНКА, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 28 m. N.W. Coblenz, cap. circ., on the Ahr. Pop. 2,600. Manuf. woollens and leather.

Анж, *Agelum*, a town of France, dep. Creuse, cap. cant., on a hill near l. b. of the Creuse, 11 m. S.E. Gueret. Pop. 2,242. Has coal-mines. Formerly important.

Анж or **Анжу**, a maritime vill. of Sweden, län Christianstad, on the Baltic, 9 m. S.E. Christianstad, of which it is the port, having a good harbour at the mouth of the Helgeö.

АНЖАМ *Agina*, a town of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, on the Karun, 41 m. S.S.W. Shuster.

АІас, *Agas*, a town and seaport of Asia Minor, pash. Adana, on the N.W. shore of the Gulf of Iskenderoon, 35 m. S.E. Adana.

АІАБАЛУК, a vill. of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, on a mountain, 35 m. S.S.E. Sinyrna, and 1 m. E. the ruins of Ephesus.

АІОНА, a town of Bohemia, 19 m. N. Jung-Banzlau. Pop. 1,800.

АІОНАХ, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Bavaria, on the Paar, 11 m. N.E. Augsburg. Pop. 1,900.

АІОНІУК, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, near the Peninsula of Cylicus and Sea of Marmora, 60 m. W.N.W. Brusa.

АІОНЕ, a town of Sicily, prov. Catania, cap. cant., 35 m. S.W. Catania. Pop. 3,800.

АІОН, a town of European Turkey, Rumelia, on river of same name, at foot of the Balkan, 75 m. N.E. Adrianople. It has extensive ruins.

АІОЛЕ, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, 21 m. S.E. Lausanne. Pop. 1,850. Black marble is quarried in its vicinity.

АІОЛЕ (L), a cape of France, dep. Bouches du Rhone, between Marseille and Toulon. [LAIETE.]

АІОНАН (St), a town of France, cap. cant., dep. Loire and Cher, 22 m. S. Blois, on the Cher, with manuf. of cloth. Pop. 3,434.—II. *Ser-Roe* (St), cap. cant., dep. and 38 m. S.S.W. Mayenne. Pop. 574. Also several vill. in France.

АІОУБЕЛЛЕ, a small but prosperous town of Savoy, cap. mand., on l. b. of the Arc, 15 m. E. Chambéry. Pop. 1,150. Celebrated for the victory gained by the French & Spaniards over the troops of the King of Savoy, in 1742. Near it begins the road constructed by Napoleon I. over Mont Cenis.

АІОУБІАНОРА, a vill. of Piedmont, Savoy, prov. Tarantasia, birth-place of Peter of Aigue-blanche, who was Bishop of Hereford.

АІОІА, a small town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., 20 m. N.N.W. Angoulême. Pop. 1,622.

АІОІАКВІЛЛЕ, a small town of France, dep. Charente Inferieure, 13 m. N. Rochefort. Pop. 1,668.—II. a small town, Loire Inferieure, 13 m. S.E. Nantes. Pop. 1,366.

АІОУРЕСС, *Aqua Sparra*, a town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 11 m. N.N.E. Riom. Pop. 2,919. Has manuf. of cloths.

АІОУРЕ-МОНТА, *Aqua Mortua*, a town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., in a marshy tract, 3 m. from the Mediterranean, and 21 m. S.W. Nîmes. Pop. 4,046. Has a trade in fish, fresh and salted, exported by the canal of Beaucaire, and the Grand Roubaie Canal.

АІОУРЕ-ВІВА, *Aqua Viva*, a vill. of France, dep. Gard, S.S.W. Nîmes. Pop. 1,687.

АІУВІЗОН, a town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, at the confl. of the Lot with the Ga-

ronne, 15 m. N.W. Agen. Pop. 4,920. Has a communal college, and was formerly of great strength; its fortress was successfully held by the English in 1345 against a numerous French army.

АІУРАНДЕ, a town of France, dep. Indre, cap. cant., 13 m. S.W. La Châtre. Pop. 2,380.

АІНА, a walled town of Mantchouria, prov. Leaotong, 100 m. E. Nien-tohjang.

АІЕНРАНС, a town of the Netherlands East Indies, cap. dist. same name, on W. coast of the island of Sumatra, 80 m. S.E. Natal.

АІКТО, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 8 m. S.S.W. Carlisle. Area 5,270. Pop. 876.

АІЛОЧЕ, a town of Piedmont, prov. Vercelli, in a rich territory. Pop. 727.

АІІАА *Craie*, an insulated rock of columnar basalt, at the entrance of the Firth of Clyde, co. Ayr, in Scotland, rising to an elevation of 1,403 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 55° 15' 2" N.; lon. 5° 7' W.

АІМАРГУС, a town of France, dep. Gard, 12 m. S.W. Nîmes. Pop. 2,651.

АІМЕ, *Azima*, a vill. of the Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Tarantasia, cap. mand., 9 m. N.E. Montiers. Pop. 860. It has remains of ancient edifices, and is the *Forum Claudii* of the Romans.

АІМ, *Danubius*, a river of France, rises in the Jura mountains near Nozeroy, passes Poinc and Pont-d'Ain, and joins the Rhone on the right, 18 m. above Lyon. Chief affl., the Bienne on the left.

АІМ, a frontier dep. in the E. of France, having E. Savoy, S. the dep. of Isère, W. Rhone and Saone-et-Loire, N. Jura. Area 592,800 hect. Pop. 372,980. On the E. it is mountainous, and in the S. and W. marshy. The Rhone bounds it on the S., and the Saone on the W.; the Aın traverses its centre. Climate temperate. Principal minerals, iron, asphaltum, and lithographic stones. Corn is grown sufficient for the pop., and cattle are abundantly reared. Woods extensive, and it produces excellent wine. Chief towns, Bourg, Nantua, Trévoux, Belley, and Gex.

АІНДЕРІ-СТРЕПЛЕ, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 3 m. E. Northallerton, and 4 m. from the Great North of England Railway. Area 4,300 ac. Pop. 845.

АІН-БАЛАН, a town of Africa, in the Sahara, dist. of Tbat. Trade in grain, cattle, and sheep.

АІНСТАБЛЕ, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 11 m. N.E. Penrith. Area 4,119 ac. Pop. 534.

АІНТЪ, a dist. of Engl., co. York, West Riding, extending S.W. of York, to the jurisdiction of which city it was annexed under Henry vi. Area 49,720 ac. Pop. 9,479. It consists of 20 par.; is bounded by the rivers Ure, Ouse, and Wharfe, and is intersected by the Great Northern Railway.

АІІІ, *Asiat. Turkey*. [GHUZZ-ANBAR.]

АІН-ТАБ, *Antiochia ad Taurum*, a town, Asiatic Turkey, 60 m. N.N.E. Aleppo. Pop. 20,000. (?)

АІМ or **АІМБІ**, a kingdom of Central Africa, between lat. 16° and 20° N., lon. 6° and 9° E. Pop. estimated at 84,000. Chief town, Agades. Climate rather healthy. Rainy season from August till October. Soil is fertile, and produces the doom-palm, senna, and fruits. The inhabitants, Tuareks, trade extensively in slaves.

АІАІНА, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, 16 m. N.W. Amiens. Pop. 2,061.

АІРАНОА, a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, prov. and 5 m. E.N.E. Finerola. Pop. 1,200.

АІРДІЕ, a parl., munic. bor., and mkt. town of Scotland, co. Lanark, 11 m. E.N.E. Glasgow, with which it is connected by canal and railway. Pop. 14,435. The iron and coal mines of its vicinity are extensively wrought. It unites with Lanark,

Hamilton, etc., in sending one member to House of Commons. Registered electors, 463.

• **AIRNOS (TAR)**, a district of Scotland, co. Argyll, between Lochs Linnohe and Creran, remarkable for its picturesque scenery.

AIRN'S MOSS, a tract of moorland in Scotland, co. Ayr, between the Ayr and Lugar. At E. extremity is a monument to Cameron the coventanter, who fell here in a skirmish in 1680.

AIRAZ, a fortified town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., on the Lys (which communicates with the Deule by the canal of Aire and la Bassée), 10 m. S.E. St Omer. Pop. 8,781. Has manufs. of woollen stuff, yarn, hats, and soap.

AIRAZ, *Vicus Julius*, a town of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., on the Adour, 20 m. S.E. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 4,817. Is a bishop's see, and was important as the cap. of the Visigoths.

AIRAZ, a riv. of England, co. York, rises near Malham, and after an S.E. course, joins the Ouse, 5 m. N.W. Goole. Chief affl. the Calder.

AIRLIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 8 m. W.N.W. Forfar. Area 6,000 ac., of which five-sixths are in high cultivation. Pop. 856. The "Bonnie House of Airlie," seat of the Ogilvies, destroyed in 1640, is replaced by a handsome modern mansion.

AIROLA, a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, cap. cant., 23 m. N.E. Naples. Pop. 4,600.

AIROLE, a town of Piedmont, prov. St Remo, in a fertile district. Pop. 1,500.

AIRLOLO, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Tessin, on the S. side of Mont St Gothard, 26 m. N.W. Bellinzona. Pop. 850. The scene of a battle between the Russians and French, the former victorious, 13th Sept. 1799.

AIRTHY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling, on the Firth of Forth, 4 m. N. Falkirk. Pop. 1,319. Has three small harbours, and some coal-works.

AIRTHRY WELLS, Scotland. [ALLAN (BRIDGE OR)]

AIRVAULT, a town of France, dep. Deux-Sevres, cap. cant., on the Thouet, 23 m. N.N.E. Parthenay. Pop. 1,937. Manuf. woollen stuff.

AIRVIE, *Airona*, a river of France, rises at Somme-Airne, dep. Meuse, passes St Ménehould, Vouziers, Atzuy, Itethel, and Chateau Porcain, where it becomes navigable, flows by Soissons, Vio, Attichy, and is joined by the Oise, on left near Compeigne. Chf. affls. on right the Aire; left Sulpie and Veie. Length 120 m. The canal of Ardennes connects it with the Meuse.

AIRVIE, a dep. in the N. of France, having N. the dep. du Nord, W. Somme and Oise, S. Seine and Marne, E. Marne and Ardennes. Area 7,285 kil. Pop. 668,989. Temperature cold and humid. Surface flat, soil fertile, agriculture good, and a surplus of corn and live stock is produced. Chief rive. Marne in the E., Oise in the N., and Aisne in centre, all navigable. Manufactures considerable, including cotton and linen goods, shawls, mirrors, bottles, iron wares, beet-root sugar, and chemical products. It is divided into 5 comm. arrondis. Principal towns, Laon, St Quentin, Soissons, Chateau-Thierry, & Verma.

AIRONA, a town of Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, in a wooded district. Pop. 1,200.

AIRSTORPE or **EAST THORPE**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 6½ m. N.W. Lincoln. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 95.

AIRSTONE, a maritime pa. of Shetland mainland, united with Sandsting. Pop. 2,663. The Bay of Aith affords good anchorage.

AIRON, a town of Piedmont, prov. Moriana. Pop. 1,000.

AIX, *Aquis Sextius*, a city of France, dep. Bon-

ches-du-Rhone, cap. arrond., in a plain, 17 m. N. Marseille. Pop. 27,355. Still retains its feudal walls and gates. The modern town is well built, with squares, fountains, and boulevards. Has a fine cathedral, palace, town-hall, royal court, royal academy, a library of 95,000 volumes, museum, royal college, barracks, public granaries, and numerous public buildings. The hot saline spring used by the Romans exists in a suburb, where are several remains of antiquity. *Aix* has cotton thread and silk factories, cloth-printing works, and a trade in fine olive oil and fruits.

AIX, *Aquis Granae*, a very anc. town of the Sard. State, div. and prov. Savoy, cap. mand., 8 m. N. Chambery, in a fertile and delightful valley, near the Lake of Bourget. Pop. 3,500. It is celebrated and much resorted to for its thermal waters, and has numerous remains of antiquity.

AIX (ILE D'), a small island off the W. coast of France, dep. Charente Inferieure, 34 m. N.W. Rochefort. Pop. 260. It has a small military post and works for military culprits. It was the depot for Russian prisoners of war in the year 1853. Several vill. have this name.

AIXA, a town of France, dep. Haute Vienne, cap. cant., 8 m. S.W. Limoges, on l. b. of the Vienne. Pop. 2,863.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, *Aquis Granum* (German *Aachen*), a frontier city of Rhenish Prussia, cap. gov., 40 m. W S.W. Cologne, on the railway from Liege to Cologne. Pop. (1855) 83,496. Is surrounded by a wall with ramparts and fosses, is well built and handsome, with a cathedral founded in 796, a town-hall on the site of Charlemagne's palace, several fine churches, celebrated mineral baths (temperature from 111° to 114° Fahr.), many hospitals, a public library, gymnasium, chamber of commerce, and an elegant theatre. Has factories for cloth, needles, copper and brass wares, and carriage building. Two celebrated treaties of peace were concluded here, (1) in 1688, between France and Spain, by which France secured possession of Flanders; and (2) in 1743, which terminated the war of succession in Austria. A congress was held here in 1818.

AIX-NB-ORNE, a town of France, dep. Aube, cap. cant., 15 m. W.S.W. Troyes. Pop. of comm. 2,310. It has a manuf. of fine cotton thread.

AIXENAY, a town of France, dep. Vendée, 5 m. N.W. Napoleon-Vendée. Pop. of comm. 3,793.

AJACCIO, the cap. town and seaport of Corsica, on its W. coast, at the N. of the gulf of same name, in lat. 41° 54' N.; lon. 8° 44' E. Pop. 11,944. Has a cathedral, a royal court, a library of 15,000 vols., and a trade in wine, oil, and coral. Napoleon Bonaparte was born here, 15 Aug. 1769.

AJAX, a country of Africa, extending along its E. coast from Cape Guardafui to Zanguebar, between lat. 4° and 11° N., bounded N. by Adel, E. by the Indian Ocean. Chief towns, Brava, Magadoxo, and Melinde.

AJELLO, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, cap. cant., 9 m. S.W. Cosenza. Pop. 4,000. Has a fortress, and is supposed to replace the anc. *Tilesio*.—II. a town in the prov. Principato Citra, dist. and 4 m. N.N.E. Salerno.—III. a town in Abruzzo Uti. II., dist., and S.S.E. Aquila.—IV. a town of Illyria, 12 m. S.W. Gorizia.

AJYRA, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, 8 m. N. Scalea. Pop. 3,200.

AJESAN, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 80 m. E.S.E. Kashan. Is large and straggling, surrounded by gardens, and has a royal palace.

AJMER, a dist. of India, presidency Bengal, situated between lat. 25° 45' and 28° 45' N., lon. 74° 22' and 75° 35' E. Area 3,073 sq. m. Pop. 224,591.

AMERIE, a town of British India, cap. dist., 220 m. S.W. Delhi. Pop. estimated at 25,000. A medical school has been opened for the education of pupils for the charge of hospitals.

AMORIN, a town of Spain, New Castile, prov. and 9 m. S. Toledo. Pop. 2,883.

AMRA, a town of India, native state of Kolapore, Bombay presid., in lat. 18° 8' N., lon. 74° 17' E. Soil fertile. Iron and lead are plentiful.

AMUNOIA, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 100 m. N.E. Rio de Janeiro. Pop. with district, 12,000.

AKABAH (GULF OF) (Sinus Elaniticus), an inlet forming the E. horn of the Red Sea, after its bifurcation in lat. 28° N., extends N.N.E. to lat. 29° 38' N., bounding the peninsula of Sinai on the E. Average breadth 12 m. It has lofty and precipitous shores, and is unfit for navigation in consequence of violent N. winds, and numerous reefs. The island Tiran lies at its entrance.

AKABAH, a fortified vill. of Arabia, on the E. side of above gulf, near its N. extremity. Lat. 29° 24' 30' N.; lon. 35° 6' E. Hasan Egyptian garrison.

AKALIGURU, a town of the Punjab, betw. the Chenab & Ravee. Lat. 32° 17' N.; lon. 78° 37' E.

AKANI & AKOTO, two towns, Japan, isl. Nippon.

AKASHANSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Irkutsk, on the Onon.

AK-BASHI-LIMAN, the anc. *Sentus*. [Saxros.]

AK-DEYAVIN, a vill. of Asia Minor, pash. and 40 m. S.E. Aleppo, with some remarkable ruins.

AKENAM, a pa. of England. [Acomb.]

AKKLEY-COM-STOCKHOLT, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. N.N.E. Buckingham. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 373.

AKENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. N.W. Ipswich. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 181.

AKKREH, a town or large vill. of Asiatic Turkey, Kurdistan, on the S. side of the Zebari range, 36 m. N.E. Mosul.

AKURMOOT, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Holland. Pop. 1,240.

AKERMAN, *Tyros*, a fortified town, Russian dom., prov. Bessarabia, on rt. b. of the Dniester, near its mouth in the Black Sea, opposite Ovidopol, 20 m. S.W. Odessa. Lat. 46° 11' 51" N.; lon. 30° 21' 52" E. Pop. (1849) 19,076. Is situated at the foot of a rock which is crowned by a citadel, and has a port and an extensive trade in salt from adjacent lakes. The famous treaty, concluded at Akerman in 1826, exempted the Danubian provs. from all but a nominal dependence on Turkey.

AKERSUND, a town of Sweden, len Orebro, on the north shore of Lake Wetter, 112 m. W.S.W. Stockholm.

AKHAI-SHEHR, a small seaport town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Black Sea, 15 m. S.W. Eregr. Some shipbuilding is here carried on.

AKHALKALAKI, a town & fort of Russ. Armenia, on a tributary of the Kur, 80 m. S.E. Akhalsikh.

AKHALIKH, a city of Asiatic Russia, gov. Kutais, and formerly cap. of a Turkish pash., on an aff. of the Kur, 103 m. W. Tiflis. Lat. 41° 30' N.; lon. 43° 1' E. Pop. (1852) 12,374, of whom two-thirds were Armenians. Has a citadel, mosque, college, library, many churches, and a synagogue. Slave-market suppressed; and it has a trade in silk and honey.

AK-HISAR or EK-HISAR, *Thyatira*, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, 68 m. N.E. Smyrna. Pop. 6,000. (?) Stands on an eminence, has 1,000

Turkish, 300 Greek, and 30 Armenian dwellings, several khans and bazars, a Greek school, and remains of antiquity. Exports cotton goods.

AKHAY or ARDISH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 86 m. N.W. Van. Pop. 6,000.

AKHMIZ, a town of Egypt. [Roshim.]

AKHTIAN, a town of Russia. [SEVASTOPOL.]

AKHTYKA, a town of Russia, cap. district, on Akhtyrka river gov. and 45 m. N.W. Kharkov. Pop. (1856) 13,946.

AKINDA and AKINDATOKI, two towns of Japan, in the island Nippon.

AKKA, a town or vill. of Sahara, on the borders of Morocco, in lat. 28° 30' N.; lon. 0° 10' W. A station for caravans between Morocco and Timbuctoo.

AKKA, a city of Syria. [ACRE.]

AKLANEK, a garrison town of Siberia, gov. Okhotsk, 40 m. N. the Gulf of Penjinsk. Lat. 62° 50' N.; lon. 167° E.

AKRUH, a town of the Panjab, Hindostan, on the Chenah, 100 m. N.N.E. Lahore. It is mostly in ruins, but has a new fort.

AKOLAH, a city of Hindostan, Nizam's dom., 56 m. S.W. Ellichpoo. It is enclosed by walls and surrounded by extensive ruins.

AKRAUNEE, a pergunnah of British India, presid. Bombay, in lat. 21° 39' and 22° 4' N., lon. 73° 48' and 74° 30' E. It is 50 m. in length, and 20 m. at greatest breadth. Pop. 4,457. Soil rich and well-watered. During the monsoon the rain fall is excessive.

AK-SERIA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Karamania, cap. sanj., on the Kiliz-Irmak, 90 m. N.E. Koniah. Pop. 5,000. (?) It has a castle and many Saracenic remains.—II. a vill. of Afghanistan, 23 m. N. Cabool.

AKREYRI, a town of Denmark, Iceland, on the Eyiafjord, lat. 65° 40' N. Has a good harbour, and is, next to Reykiavik, the most important trading place in Iceland.

AKRON, a town of the U. S., North America, cap. Summit, co. Ohio, at the junction of the Ohio and Erie, and Ohio and Pennsylvania Canals. P. 3,226.

AK-SHEHER ("White city"), a city of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Karamania, cap. sanj., 10 m. S. the salt lake of same name, 65 m. N.W. Konieh. Contains about 1,500 houses. Ak-sheher is the anc. Philomelon of Strabo. *Antioch in Pisidia* is ascertained to have occupied the site of the present town of Yalobatch, 12 m. W. Ak-sheher.

AK-SU, a town of Chinese Turkestan, on a river, S. the Thian-Shan mountains, 250 m. N.E. Yarkand. Lat. 41° 7' N.; lon. 79° E. Pop. 50,000, besides a Chinese garrison of 5,000 men (being the military head-quarters of this part of the empire), has manufactures of woollen stuffs and jasper, and is resorted to by trading caravans from all parts of Central Asia.

AK-SU ("White River"), the name of several Asiatic rivers, the principal of which traverses Chinese Turkestan; but it is doubtful whether it is an affluent of the Irish or of the Hoang-ho.

AKYAB, a town and seaport of Further India, presid. Bengal, and of the prov. Aracan, cap. dist., on the E. side of the island Akyab. It is well built. Has a good harbour, and is the most important commercial town in the prov. Pop. (1854) 5,000. Area of prov. 6,000 m. Pop. 175,585.

ALA, a town of Piedmont, island Sardinia, prov. Ozieri. Pop. 850.

ALA, a town of Austria, Tyrol, circ. Roveredo, on l. b. of the Adige, 10 m. S.W. Roveredo. Pop. 3,700, employed in manufacture of silks and velvets.

ALAKAMA, a river of the U. S., North America,

Alabama, formed by the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, flows S.E. W. to the Gulf of Mexico, and after receiving the Tombigbee is called the Mobile riv. Length, including the Mobile, 600 m.

ALABAMA, one of the Southern States of the U. S., North America, between lat. 31° and 36° N.; lon. 85° and 89° W. Bounded on the N. by Tennessee, E. by Georgia, W. by Mississippi, S. by Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, being about 330 m. in length from N. to S., and 300 m. in breadth, including an area of 50,723 sq. m., or 32,462,080 acres, only 4,435,614 of which were improved in 1850. Pop. (1820) 127,901; (1830) 309,537; (1840) 580,756; (1850) 771,671, of whom 2,272 were free coloured, 342,890 were slaves.—*Alabama* is divided into 32 cos. *Mobile* is the chief port. *Montgomery* is the cap. Surface low in S., but rises in the N. to nearly 1,500 feet. The country is rich in minerals, having coal, iron, lime, marble, granite, red ochre, lead, manganese, and gold; besides salt, sulphur, and chalybeate springs. Soil extremely fertile, yielding sugar, Indian corn, oats, sweet potatoes, wheat, rye, rice, peas, beans, barley, buckwheat, wine, cheese, butter, live stock, cotton, flax, silk, and wool. Manufactures consist of cottons, yarns, iron furnaces and forges, tanneries and distilleries. In 1851, the exports were 18,528,524 dollars, and imports 413,448 dollars. Tonnage of shipping owned during the same year 31,327 tons. There were, in 1851, 153 m. of railway completed and 949 in course of construction. Has four colleges and 21,100 vols. in their libraries; 1,255 churches of all denominations; state penitentiary, lunatic, blind, deaf and dumb institutions. Value of assessed property (1850) 219,476,150 dollars; public debt 5,742,339 dollars. The principal rivers, *Mobile*, *Alabama*, *Tombigbee*, and *Chattahoochee*.

ALABAMA, a township of the U. S., North America, co. Tennessee, 13 m. N.W. *Batavia*. Pop. 2,064. Has tanneries and saw-mills.

ALABASTER ISLAND, Bahamas. [ELEUTHERA.]

ALABET, Elowu, a small vill. of Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, on the Black Sea, 4 m. S.W. *Eregli*.

ALAGUANE ISLANDS, a group in the Gulf of Mexico, about 70 m. N. Tucson, on a reef 15 m. in length N. and S. by 12 m. in breadth. On *Perez Island*, lat. 22° 23' 1" N., lon. 80° 42' W., the *Tweed* steamer was wrecked, March 12, 1847.

ALADJAN, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, near the Black Sea, 37 m. S.E. *Sinope*.

ALAGOA, a town and district on the S. shore of the isl. S. Michael, Azores. Pop. of dist. 7,800.

ALAGOAS, a prov. of Brazil, mostly between lat. 9° and 10° S.; lon. 35° and 37° W., having N. and W. the prov. Pernambuco, S. the riv. San Francisco, dividing it from Sergipe, and E. the Atlantic. Pop. 120,000. Exports sugar, cotton, hides, Brazil-wood, and rose-wood. Chief towns, *Magayo*, *Alagoas*, *Unna*, and *Penedo*.

ALAGOAS (VILLA DO FORTE DOB), a city of Brazil, in above prov., lat. 9° 40' S.; lon. 35° 58' W., 140 m. N.E. *Sergipe do Rey*. Has some trade. Pop. including district, 12,000.

ALAGON, a town of Spain, near the confl. of the Ebro and Jalon, prov. and 15 m. N.W. *Zaragoza*. Pop. 1,932. Large annual fair in Sept.

ALAIN (Aletia), a town of France, dep. Gard, cap. arrond., on r. b. of the Gardon, at the foot of the Cevennes, 25 m. N.W. *Nîmes*, with which it is united by railway. Pop. 18,871. Situated in a productive coal field, and has considerable manufactures of ribbands, silk stockings, gloves, whirled, and earthenware, with iron furnaces.

ALAPUHA, a city, Central America, state Costa Rica, S. of Cartago. Pop. 12,575, incl. suburbs.

ALAKANANDA, a small river issuing from the Himalaya mountains, Kumaon prov., which, uniting with the Bhagiratha at Devaprayaga, forms the main source of the Ganges.

ALAKOU-KUL, a lake in Chinese Turkestan, lat. 45° 17' N.; lon. 82° 37' E.; has in its centre an extinct volcano, and unites by several channels with Lake *Alakul* on the S.E.

ALAMANOR, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. part of North Carolina. Area 500 sq. m. Pop. 11,444, of whom 8,196 were slaves. Surface undulating, soil productive. Yields wheat, Indian corn, oats, cotton, and tobacco. Has cotton factories, iron-foundry, grist and flour mills, and 15 churches. The Central Railway passes through the county.

ALAMOS (REAL DE LOS), a town of the Mexican confederation, dep. Sonora, 135 m. N.W. *Sinaloa*. Pop. 7,900. (?)

ALAN OF CAMEL, a riv. of England, co. Cornwall, rises a few m. N. Camefford, through which town it flows to join the *Bristol Channel*, 12 m. N.E. *Bodmin*, its estuary forming *Fadeston* harbour.

ALAND ISLANDS, an archipelago of about 300 islands in the Russian Gulf of Finland, 60 inhabited. *Abo*, in the Gulf of Bothnia at its entrance, between lat. 59° 25' and 60° 32' N., lon. 19° and 21° E. Pop. 15,000, of Swedish descent. Rye, barley, potatoes, hops, and flax, are raised sufficient for the pop. Manufs. wool and sail-cloth for home use. Exports salt beef, butter, cheese, hides, cured fish, and firewood; imports salt, colonial produce, and manuf. goods. The isls. were taken from Sweden in 1809. Near this Peter the Great gained his first naval victory over the Swedes, in 1714. The chief island, *Aland*, and several others, are fertile and well wooded; many of them have excellent natural harbours. *Bomarsund*, in the *Aland*, was strongly fortified, and was a station of the Russian fleet. It was destroyed by the Anglo-French fleet in 1854. These islands form a continuation of the "scheeren," a dangerous labyrinth of granite reefs, which, with little interruption, extend along the S. coast of Finland from Wyborg to Abo.

ALANNO, a town of Naples, 11 m. S. *Civita di Penna*. Pop. 2,400.

ALAPAEVSK, a town, Russia in Asia, gov. Perm, on the *Alapalka*, 48 m. N.W. *Irbis*. Pop. 1,720.

ALARO, a town of Spain, island *Majorca*, 12 m. N.N.E. *Palma*. Pop. 4,081, with marble quarries.

ALA-SHEWE, "The exalted city," *Philadelphia*, founded 200 years B.C., by *Attalus Philadelphus*, a walled city of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, 83 m. E. *Smyrna*. Pop. 15,000. (?) Has remains of antiquity; is a Greek archbishop's see, has five Christian churches, and an active trade.

ALASHGERB, Armenia. [TOPRAK-KULAH.]

ALASSIO, a seaport town of the Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. *Albenga*, cap. mand., on the Mediterranean, 4 m. S.W. *Albenga*. Pop. 6,500.

ALASSOVA, a town of European Turkey, prov. and 35 m. N.E. *Tricala*. Pop. 8,000.

ALA-TASH, a mountain chain of Asiatic Turkey, between lat. 36° and 40° N.; lon. 36° and 44° E. It extends West from Mount *Ararat*, separating the two heads of the *Euphrates*.

ALATAMABA, a riv. of the U. S., North America, Georgia, formed by the *Ockmulgee* and *Oconee*, and flowing S.E. to *Alatamaha Sound*, Atlantic, which it enters 60 m. S.S.W. *Savannah*, after a course of 500 m., for 300 of which it is navigable for boats of 30 tons, and for steam-boats to *Milledgeville*.

ALATRI (Alatrin), a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 6 m. N. *Frosinone*, on a mountain. Pop. 6,200. Has a manuf. of woollen goods.

ALATYR, a town of Russia, gov. and 80 m. N. W. Simbirsk, at the junction of the Alaty and Sura rivers. Pop. 4,407. Manufact. of leather and glass.

ALAUER, a valley of the Andes, and town of the republic of Ecuador, prov. Chimborazo, on the Alausi. It has woolen and cotton factories.

ALAVA, a prov. of North Spain, between lat. 42° 20' and 43° N., one of the three Basque provs. included in the new prov. of Vascongadas. Pop. (1845) 71,237. The surface is mountainous, and rich in iron mines.

ALAYA (*Coracestium*), a decayed town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Ithil, cap. sang, on a promontory in the Mediterranean; 100 m. S. S. W. Kouieh. Pop. 2,000. It has a good anchorage, but no harbour.

ALAZON, a river of Georgia, joins the Kur, 125 m. S. E. Tiflis, after a S. E. course of 140 miles.

ALBA, *Alba Pompeia*, a town of Piedmont, cap. prov. on the Tanaro, 30 m. S. E. Turin. Pop. 8,740.—II. a town, Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II. at the foot of Monte Velino, 4 m. N. Avezzano. It is the *Alba Fucientia* of the Romans.

ALBAORTE, a town of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, Murcia, 138 m. S. E. Madrid. Pop. 11,000. It manufactures steel goods, and has large cattle fairs in September. Pop. of prov. 180,767.

ALBA DE TORMES, a town of Spain, prov. and 14 m. S. E. Salamanca, on the Tormes. Pop. 2,176. On 26th Nov. 1809, the French, under Kellermann, gained a victory here over the Spaniards, commanded by the Duke del Parque.

ALBAN (Str.), a town of France, cap. cant., dep. Tarn, 18 m. N. Mende. Pop. 898.—II. dep. Côte-d'Or, Nord. Pop. 1,378.—III. dep. Isère. Pop. 1,080.—IV. dep. Lorraine. Pop. 2,243.

ALBAN DES USTIERES, a vill. of Italy, Sardinian States, with iron mines, 6 m. S. Aiguebelle.

ALBANELLA, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 4 m. N. N. E. Capaccio.

ALBANIA, an extensive prov. of European Turkey, situate (including Montenegro) between lat. 39° and 43° N.; lon. 19° and 21° 30' E.; has N. Herzegovina and Bosnia, E. Rumili, S. Greece, and W. the Adriatic. Area estimated at 13,800 sq. m. Pop. (1744) 1,200,000. Is mostly mountainous, and in the N. some summits rise upwards of 9,000 feet; but it has also, in the N., the fertile plains of Scutari, and others along the coast in its central and S. parts. Chief rivers, Drin, Scumbi, Marashli, and Vojutsa; chief lakes, Scutari and Ochrida. The safest port on the Adriatic is that of Avlona. In the N. and on the table-lands, maize and potatoes are grown; and smoked mutton, sheep cheese, wool, cheese, tallow, bacon, wax and live stock are sent to Cattaro, in return for wine, spirits, salt, oil, iron, and manuf. goods. The plains yield nearly all the products of South Europe (including cotton at Ochrida). The Albanians or Arnauts, profess to be Christians of the Roman or Greek churches; but many are Mohammedans; and all are in a rude condition. *Albania* was, in 1838, divided into 6 sanjaks and numerous kadiliks, but much of it is only nominally dependent on the Porte. The Albanians have formed colonies in different parts of Turkey and Greece.

ALBANO, a lake and mountain of Italy, 13 m. S. E. Rome. The lake, 6 m. in circumference, and the crater of an extinct volcano, is enclosed by high banks, around which are many elegant villas and several grottoes, with the vill. of Castel Gandolfo, the summer residences of the Pope. There are many historical monuments in its vicinity, among others an *anc. aqueduct* cut in the flank of the mountain by the Romans during their

contest with the Volantes in the year 394 A. D., to drain off the waters of the lake, and prevent it from overflowing its banks.—*Albo Longo* stood on its N. E. margin.—*Monte Albano* or *Monte Cavo*, on the E., and 2,046 feet above the lake, has on its summit the ruins of the temple of Jupiter Latiavis, commanding a magnificent prospect over the scene of the last six books of the *Æneid*.

ALBANO, Albano, an episcopal city of Italy, Pont. States, Comarca di Roma, on the via Appia, 14 m. S. E. Rome. Pop. 5,600. It is built on the site of Pompey's villa. Has a museum of antiquities from *Alba Longa*.—II. a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 11 m. E. S. E. Potenza. Pop. 2,600.

ALBAN's (Str.), a bor. and town of England, co. Hertford, 19 m. N. W. London; 6½ m. N. E. Watford Station of the North Western Railway. It comprises 3 parishes. Area 330 ac. Pop. 7,000. Number of houses 1,361. The borough comprises the site of the *anc. town of Verulamium (Duro-lanion, Ptolemy)*, supposed to have been founded by the Britons before London. St Michael's church is the burial-place of Lord Bacon. With the exception of straw plait, the only manuf. is one silk mill. Registered electors (1848) 532.

ALBAN'S HEAD (Str.), a promontory of England, coast of Dorsetshire, pa. Worth Matravers. Summit 441 feet above sea level, with ruins of a chapel of 12th century, on the top. Sometimes called St. Adhelm's Head. Lat. 50° N.; lon. 2° 10' W.

ALBANY, a riv. fort, and dist. of British North America; the riv., connected by a series of lakes with Lake Winnipeg, flows E. N. E. through 8° of lon., and enters James' Bay, near Fort Albany.

ALBANY, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. part of New York. Area 463 sq. m. Pop. 98,279. Is bounded E. by the Hudson, N. by the Mohawk, and is drained by Catskill and Normanskill Creeks, which yield valuable water power. Surface in the W. and N. mountainous, but along the Hudson level and fertile. Indian corn, buckwheat, rye, oats, potatoes, and butter, are its products. Has cotton and woolen factories, iron-foundries, flour, grist, saw, planing, and paper mills, with tanneries and tobacco factories. Yields iron, gypsum, marl, and water limestone. The co. is intersected by the railway connecting Albany with Utica. The Hudson is navigable to Troy, and the Erie and Champlain Canals terminate in the N. E. part of the co. Has 107 churches of all denominations, many public schools, and 14 newspapers. *Albany* was organized in 1683, and named in honour of the Duke of York and Albany, afterwards James II.

ALBANY, a city of the U. S., North America, cap. of New York, on rt. b. of the Hudson, 145 m. N. New York, 164 m. W. N. W. Boston, and 370 m. N. E. Washington. P. 80,763. Has 40 churches, the capitol, government offices, and city hall. The Albany University is national in its character, being the chief educational establishment in the U. S., its object is to give the graduates of American colleges the means of completing their education without being necessitated to go abroad. Has several other schools, literary and scientific associations, public libraries. Benevolent institutions are an orphan asylum, emigrants' friend society, and a society under the patronage of ladies, for the purpose of giving a fair remuneration to seamstresses. *Albany* is advantageously situated for commerce, having canal communication with Erie, Ontario, and Champlain Lakes. In 1852, the imports by canal were 27,438,180 dollars; exports by canal, 31,476,875 dollars. Is also the centre where a number of railways meet, connecting it with Buffalo, Boston, and New York.

ALBANY, a town of the U. S., North America, co. Berks, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,406.

ALBANY, a town, co. Baker, Georgia, U. S., North America, on the b. of Flint river, 110 m. S. W. Milledgeville. Exports cotton. Connected with Oglethorpe by railway. Pop. 1,000.

ALBANY, a town and seaport of West Australia, cap. co. Plantagenet, on King George Sound. Lat. 33° 3' S.; lon. 117° 52' 40" E.

ALBANY, a dist. of Cape Colony, South Africa, E. div., on the S. coast, containing Graham's Town.

ALBAREDO, a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. and 15 m. S. E. Verona, near left bank of the Adige.

ALBARRACIN, a town of Spain, Arragon, prov. and 19 m. W. N. W. Teruel, on the Guadalavir, at the S. declivity of a mountain. Pop. 1,530.

ALBAY, a town of Luzon (Philippine Island), cap. prov. residence of a governor; prov. fertile, but subject to volcanic eruptions. Pop. 13,115.

ALBAYDA, a town of Spain, Valencia, 12 m. S. W. San Felipe. Pop. 3,130, who manuf. linens.

ALBERONA, a river of Tuscany, prov. Siena, rises in Monte Labro, flows S. W. and enters the Mediterranean 5 m. N. Orbiello, after a course of 30 miles.

ALBENHART, a town of France. [ARVALL.]

ALBEMARLI, U. S., North America, the central co. Virginia. Area 700 sq. m. Pop. 11,876 whites, 13,388 slaves.

ALBEMARLE ISLAND, the largest of the Galapagos, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 0° 50' S.; lon. 91° 38' W. Summit 4,700 feet in elevation.

ALBEMARLE SOUND, an inlet of the Atlantic, U. S., North Carolina, in the N. E. of that state, is 60 m. in length E. to W., and connected by channels with Chesapeake Bay, and Pamlico Sound.

ALBENDORF, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. Breslau, circ. and 8 m. W. N. W. Glatz. Pop. 1,260. Near it is the sanctuary of New Jerusalem, said to be visited annually by 80,000 pilgrims.

ALBENGA, *Albium Ingaunum*, a seaport city of the Sardinian States, div. Genoa, cap. prov., at the mouth of the Centa, in an unhealthy spot of the Riviera, 44 m. S. W. Genoa. Pop. 5,000. *Albenga* was the head-quarters of Napoleon I. in 1794. Exports oil and hemp.

ALBENSA, a town of Sard. Sta, Savoy. Pop. 1,300.

ALBESBURY, a pa. of England and Wales, co. Salop and Montgomery, 8 m. N. W. Shrewsbury. Pop. 1,743. Old Parr was born in this pa. in 1483.

ALBERONA, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, in a valley, 22 m. W. Foggia. Pop. 2,300.

ALBARELLO, a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Bari. Pop. 3,960.

ALBERDORF, a vill. of Denmark, Holstein, 19 m. S. W. Rendsburg.

ALBERT, a town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., on the Railway du Nord, 13 m. N. E. Amiens, with woolen and cotton factories, tanneries, and paper mills. Formerly called *Ancre*. Pop. 3,607.

ALBERT, a division of the Cape Colony, South Africa, included between the Orange River on the N., the Storm-berg Mountains on the S. and W., and the Kraal River on the E. It was annexed to the colony in 1848.

ALBERT LAKE, South Australia, Russell co., joins Lake Victoria by a Strait at its N. extremity.

ALBASTON, a town of South Australia, Victoria. Pop. of town (1837) 211, of police dist. 1,645. Its harbour admits of light burden vessels.

ALBERT-VILLA (Italian *Alberto-Poli*), a city of the Sard. Sta., cap. Upper Savoy, near the conf. of the Isère & Arly, formed (in 1835) by the union of the towns of *Opfale* and *Confans*. Pop. 3,709.

ALBI or **ALBY**, *Albige*, a town of France, cap. dep. Tarn, on the Tarn, 41 m. N. E. Toulouse. Pop. 13,788. Has numerous manufactures.

ALBINO, a town of Northern Italy, deleg. and 8 m. N. E. Bergamo, on the Serio. Pop. 2,500. It has silk spinning mills, forges, and foundries.

ALBION (New), a tract of the N. W. coast of America. The name given by Sir F. Drake to California, and part of adjoining coast. Humboldt limits the name to the coast extending from lat. 43° to 48°. Mountainous on one side, and level on the other, but arid and ill watered. Natives resemble those of *Nootka Sound*.

ALBS, mountains of Switzerland. [ZURICH.]

ALBISOLA MARINA, a town of Piedmont, prov. Savona, with extensive manufs. of porcelain vases. Pop. 1,700.—II. *Superiore*, same prov., with fine church and many antiquities. Pop. 2,317.

ALBLASSERDAM, a vill. of the Netherlands, South Holland, 9 m. S. E. Rotterdam. Pop. 1,400.

ALBONA, a town of Austria, Istria, near its E. coast, 42 m. S. E. Trieste, with a college. Pop. 1,104.

ALBON, a comm. and town, France, dep. Drôme, cant. and 5 m. N. N. E. St Vallier, near the Rhône. Pop. of comm. 2,470.

ALBORAN, a small isl. in the Mediterranean belonging to Spain, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad. Lat. 35° 56' N.; lon. 3° 0' 40" W. Inhabited by fishermen.

ALBOSTAN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 64 m. N. N. W. Merash. Pop. estim. at 9,000.

ALBOURN, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape Bramber, 24 m. N. Harst-Pierpoint. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 377.

ALBREDA, a town of Africa, Senegambia, on the Gambia, below the British Fort James. The French ceded it to the British in 1857.

ALBRIGHTON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 5 m. S. E. Shuffnal. Area 2,970 ac. Pop. 1,141.—II. a chapelry, same co., $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. Shrewsbury. Pop. 79.

ALBUERA (La), a vill. of Spain, E-tremadura, prov. and 13 m. S. E. Badajoz, on l. b. of river of same name. May 16, 1811, the British and allies here gained a victory over the French.

ALBUFEIRA, a seaport town of Portugal, prov. Algarves, on the Atlantic, 40 m. E. Cape St Vincent. Pop. 2,800. Its harbour, which admits the largest vessels, is defended by a citadel.

ALBUFERA, a lake of Spain, on the coast, prov. and 7 m. S. Valencia, 11 m. in length by 4 m. in breadth; it communicates by a narrow channel with the Mediterranean, and abounds in fish and wild fowl. Rice is cultivated on its banks.

ALBULA, a mountain pass of Switzerland, Grisons, leads across Mont Albula from the valley of Bèrgün to the Upper Engadine, and from the basin of the Rhine to that of the Inn. Its culminating point is 7,718 ft. above the level of the sea.

ALBUQUERQUE, a town of Spain, Extremadura, near the Portuguese frontier, prov. and 26 m. N. Badajoz. Pop. 3,470. It has a castle, and manufs. of cotton and woolen cloths.—II. a town of the Mexican confederation, dep. and 90 m. S. S. W. Santa Fé, near l. b. of the Rio del Norte. Pop. 6,000.—III. a vill. of Brasil, prov. Mato Grosso, on the Paraguay, 88 m. N. Fort Nova Coimbra.

ALBUQUERQUE ISLANDS (or S. W. Keys), a group of isls. in the Caribbean Sea, 110 m. E. the Mosquito coast. Lat. 12° 4' N.; lon. 81° 50'.

ALBUZAN, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N. E. Harleston. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 573.

ALBUZ, the name of 3 pas. of England.—I. co. Herts, 4 m. N. W. Bishop-Stortford. Area 3,800 ac. Pop. 662.—II. co. Oxford, 3 m. N. W. Tetworth. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 234.—III. co. Sar-

rey, 4 m. S E Gualdford, and noted for picturesque beauty. Area 4,920 ac Pop 976

ALBY, a town of the Sardinian States, Savoy, on the Chera, 9 m S E Annecy Pop 1,082

ALBY or ALBERT, a pa. of England, co Norfolk, 5 m N N E Aylsham Area 840 ac Pop 272

ALCAZAR DO SAL, *Salazca*, a town of Portugal, prov Estremadura, 46 m S E Lisbon

ALCAIA DE CHIVERRE, a town of Spain, Valencia, prov and 29 m S E Castellon Pop 4,964

ALCALA DE LOS GAZULES, a town of Spain, prov and 80 m E Cordz Pop with district, 6,116, chiefly employed in agriculture

ALCALA DE GUADALIZA, a small town of Spain, prov and 7 m E Sevilla Pop 6,702

ALCALA DE HENARES, a walled city of Spain, New Castle, prov and 17 m E N E Madrid, on ft b of the Henares Pop in 1836, 6,108, in 1842, 3,988, and in 1845, 5,138 Since the removal of its university to Madrid, it is in a state of rapid decay Has a military academy, 2 public libraries, and 3 schools of primary instruction Cervantes was born here in 1547

ALCALA DEL RIO, a town and ayunt of Spain, on it b of the Guadaluquivir, prov and 10 m N N E Sevilla Pop 2,820—*Alcala* is the name of many Spanish towns, mostly in the S provinces

ALCALA LA REAL, a city of Spain, Andalusia, prov and 27 m S W Jaen Pop 11,521 It has an abbey, several churches, and an hospital, with some trade in wine and wool The French defeated the Spaniards here January 28, 1810

ALCAMO, a town of Sicily prov and 22 m E Trapani, cap district Pop 1,834

ALCANTARA, a town of Portugal, prov Estremadura, 12 m N N Santarem Pop 2,500

ALCAÑIZ, a walled town of Spain, Aragon, prov Teruel, on rt b of the Guadalupe, 60 m S E Zaragoza Pop 5,100

ALCANTARA (Arab "the Bridge"), *Norba Cava*, a fortified town of Spain, Estremadura, on l b of the Tago, near the Portuguese frontier, prov and 30 m N W Cáceres Pop 4,273 The bridge over the Tago, from which the city derives its name, was partially destroyed by the Portuguese in 1807, and again by the English in 1808, and remains in a ruined state

ALCANTARA, a seaport town of Brazil, prov Maranhao, on W side of the Maranhao

ALCANTARA, a river of Sicily, which separates the dists of Messina and Catania, and falls into the Mediterranean S of Taormina

ALCANTARILLA, a town of Spain, prov and 5 m S Murcia Pop 3,481—II an inn and a Roman bridge, 18 m S Sevilla

ALCARAZ, a town of Spain, New Castle, in the new prov and 34 m W S W Albacete Pop with district 7,326 Manufacts of woolens, and mines of copper and zinc

ALCAUDELA, a town of Spain, Andalusia, prov and 24 m S W Jaen Pop 8,242

ALCAZAR DE SAN JUAN, a town of Spain, New Castle, prov and 45 m N E Ciudad Real Pop 7,540 Manufacts of soap, gunpowder and nitre

ALCAZAR KHENIA ("the Great Palace"), a city of Morocco, on the Luccos, 80 m N W Fez Pop 5,000 Sebastian, king of Portugal, was defeated and killed here, 4th August 1578

ALCATEA, an island in the Pacific, Gulf of Pe tobe-le, 3 m N W the N E of Shan-tung

ALCASTER, a market town and pa of England, co Warwick, at the junction of the Aine and Arrow, and on the Lokald Street, 13 m W S W. Warwick Area 1,580 ac Pop 2,378, do of town 2,027

ALCIZA, *Sotaducula*, an anc walled town of

Spain, prov. and 25 m S W Valencia, on an ml. in the Xucar Pop 13,000 Has two bridges

ALCOTON, a pa of England, co Sussex, rape Pevensey, 4 m N E Seaford Area 1,620 ac, Pop 267

ALCOBACA, a town of Portugal, prov Estremadura, on small river Alcoa, 20 m S W Leiria, Pop 2,000, with an ancient abbey, in which are the tombs of many kings of Portugal

ALCOBENDA, a town of Spain, New Castle, prov and 10 m N N E Madrid Pop 1,067

ALCOFRA, a town and ayunt of Spain, prov and 29 m S E Guadalupe Pop 1,351

ALCOFRA, a town of Portugal prov Estremadura, comarca and 20 m S W Santarem Occupied by the British during the peninsular war

ALCOLA DEL RIO, a town of Spain, prov and 25 m N E Sevilla, near rt b of the Guadaluquivir with ruins of an anc castle Pop 1,747—Many small Spanish towns named Alcolea

ALCONBURY, two pas of England—I co and 4 m N W Huntingdon Area 3,700 ac Pop 967—II (*with Weston*), a pa adjoining the above, 5 m N W Huntingdon Area 1,540 ac Pop 516

ALCONCHEL, a town of Spain Estremadura, prov and 25 m N E Badajoz Pop 2,020

ALCOBA, a town of Spain, prov and 47 m N N E Valencia Pop 6,609 Exports fruit

ALCOVER, a town of Spain Catalonia, prov and 10 m N W Tarragona Pop 2,812

ALCORN, a town of Portugal, prov Algarve, on rt b of the Guadiana, 20 m N E Tavira Pop 1,800 Is walled, and has a ruined castle

ALCOR, a town of Spain, prov and 24 m N N W Alicante Pop 27,000 Has paper mills and woollen factories

ALCORNIA, a fortified town of Spain, Majorca, on a peninsula at its N extremity, between the Bays of Puerto Mayor and Puerto Menor, 81 m N E Palma Pop 1,116 Has a considerable trade—II (*de Carlet*) a town of Spain prov and 22 m S S W Valencia Pop 1,769—*Alcorna* is the name of several other Spanish towns

ALOLE-CAR, a town of Spain, Estremadura, prov and 28 m S Cáceres Pop 6,560 Was the rendezvous of the allied troops in 1812, before the battle of Arroyomolinos

ALDABRA, an island in the Indian Ocean, composed of 3 separate parts connected by coral rocks, N of Madagascar lat 6° 28' S, lon 46° 36' E Land turtles are found here

ALDAN, a river of Siberia, gov Yakutsk, the principal tributary of the Lena, rises in the Aldan mountains, near the Chinese frontier, flows first N, then W, and joins the Lena in lat 63° 12' N, lon 129° 40' E, after a course of 800 m Affl., the Uchur, Mana, and Amga Vassakas, Aldanska, and Badneska, towns, are on its banks

ALDAY MOUNTAINS a chain of mountains in E. Siberia, branching off northward from the Fabelnoi Khibet, part of the Altai mountains N of Mantchouria, in lat 60° 20' N lon 135° E, rounding the Sea of Ochotsk under different names, and terminating at Behring Strait Their average height is 4,000 feet In that branch of the chain which traverses Kamtchatka, the Schewlutch reaches an elevation of 10,348 feet, and Klutshewskaya 15,768 ft These, and many other summits, are active volcanoes The lower limit of perpetual snow is at an elevation of 4,475 feet

ALDAYA, a town of Spain, prov and 7 m W Valencia Pop 2,000

ALDEBURN or ALDEBOROUGH, a seaport town and pa. of England, co Suffolk, between the sea and the estuary of the Aids, 24 m S Dunwich Area 1,130 ac. Pop 1,637 A place of resort

for sea-bathing. *Aleborough* has a coasting trade; port attached to that of Woodbridge. Orabie the poet was born here in 1754.

ALBOURN, a market town and pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, wapent. Claro, on the Ure, 16 m. W.N.W. York. Area 3,750 ac. Pop. 2,438. It is irregularly built on the N. Watling Street, and is supposed to replace the acc. *Jaurium Brigantium*.—II. a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N. Aylsham. Area 590 ac. Pop. 380.

ALBOURN or **AUBOURN**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 6 m. N.E. Marlboro'. Area 8,060 ac. Pop. 1,632. The parish has several antiquities.

ALBOURN, *Jen Brigantium*, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, on the coast, 11 m. N.E. Hull. Area 5,240 ac. Pop. 1,115. Has a flourishing vill. One of the finest Roman pavements in Britain was discovered here in 1848.—II. a township, co. York, North Riding, pa. Stanwick, 8 m. E. Richmond. Pop. 546.

ALBAURY, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 1 m. N.E. the Tring station on the North Western Railway. Area 2,028 ac. Pop. 890.

ALBY, a pa. of England. [**ALBY**.]

ALBA, a river of England, co. Suffolk, rises near Framlingham, runs S.E., and near Aleboro' dilates into a long and winding estuary which joins the North Sea at Orford.

ALBA DEL REY, a town of Spain, New Castile, 12 m. S.S.E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 1,350.

ALBA GALEGA, a town of Portugal, Estremadura, on the estuary of the Tagus, 10 m. E. Lisbon. Pop. 4,000. It is a ferry station on the way from Lisbon to Badajoz.

ALBA VELHA, a seaport town and harbour of Brazil, on the bay of, and 8 m. S.E. Espirito Santo.

ALBA DAVILA DE DUERO, a town of Spain, prov. & 43 m. W. Salamanca, on l. b. of the Duero. Pop. 1,490, with a considerable export trade.

ALBA DEL CATO, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. S. Cáceres. Pop. 1,205.

ALBA DEL CHISO, a town of Spain, on the W. confines of the prov. Salamanca. Pop. 506.

ALBET or **ALDEBURGH**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.E. Beccles. Ac. 2,690. P. 554.

ALBENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2½ m. N.E. the Watford station of the North Western Railway. Area 5,830 ac. Pop. 1,636.

ALDENHOVE, a town of Rhendish Prussia, reg. Aachen, circ. and 3½ m. S.W. Jülich. Pop. 1,100.

ALDENURV, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3 m. S.E. Salisbury, on the South Western Railway. Area 3,950 ac. Pop. 1,438.

ALDERFORD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.E. Beepham. Area 330 ac. Pop. 41.

ALDESLY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Gloucester, 2 m. S.S.E. Wotton-under-Edge. Area 730 ac. Pop. 145. In the church is the tomb of Sir Matthew Hale, who was born in this pa. in 1609.—II. co. Chester, 5 m. W.N.W. Macclesfield. Area 6,240 ac. Pop. 1,404. (Station of North Western Railway).

ALDERMASTON, a market-town and pa. of England, co. Berks, on the Kennet, 8 m. E. Newbury. Area 2,240 ac. Pop. 783.

ALDERMISTON, a pa. of England, co. Worcester (of which it is an isolated portion included in Warwickshire), on the Stratford and Moreton Railway, 6 m. S.S.E. Stratford-on-Avon. Area 3,480 ac. Pop. 522.

ALDERNEY or **AUNERTY**, *Riduna*, an island in the English Channel, off the coast of Normandy, belonging to Great Britain, diocese Winchester, 16 m. W. Cape la Hague. Lat. of telegraph 49° 41' 6" N.; lon. 1° 13' 7" W. Circumference about 8 m. Pop. 3,363. It is well cultivated, and noted

for its breed of small cows. In its centre is a town of same name.

ALDERNEY (RACE OF). [**CASHNETS**.]

ALDERNET, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 3 m. N.E. Farnham. Area, 4,070 ac. Pop. 878. In 1884 a permanent camp was established here for 30,000 men. In the vicinity are barracks for 700 men.

ALDERNET, the name of 4 pas. of England.—I. co. Gloucester, 7 m. E. Tewkesbury. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 498.—II. co. Northampton, 3 m. S.E. Towcester. Area 910 ac. Pop. 139.—III. co. Suffolk, on the coast, 7 m. S.E. by S. Woodbridge. Area 2,680 ac. Pop. 630.—IV. co. Wilts, 8 m. S.W. Malmesbury. Area 1,700. Pop. 182.

ALDFORD, a pa. of England, co. Chester, on the Dee, 5 m. S.S.E. Chester. Ac. 2,820. Pop. 835.

ALDHAM, two pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 6 m. W. Colchester. Area 2,040 ac. Pop. 370.—II. co. Suffolk, 2 m. N.E. Hadleigh. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 307.

ALDINGBOURGH, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape and 4 m. E. Chichester. Area 3,080 ac. Pop. 744.

ALDINGHAM, two united pas. of England, co. Lancaster, 5½ m. S. Ulverston. Area 4,680 ac. Pop. 968. The area of these parishes has been diminished by encroachments of the sea.

ALDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7 m. S.E. Ashford, and 1 m. S. of South Eastern Railway. Area 3,420 ac. Pop. 741. Erasmus was once rector of this parish.

ALDRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3 m. E. N.E. Walsall, near South Staffordshire Railway. Area 7,880 ac. Pop. 2,174. It has a distillery and a large free school.

ALDRINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the coast, 2½ m. N.N.W. Aldboro'. Area 610 ac. Pop. 467.

ALDSTONE or **ALSTON-MOOR**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 19 m. F.S.E. Carlisle. Area of pa. 35,060 ac. Pop. 6,816; of town, 2,005. The pa. is sterile, but has productive lead mines. Has a library, bank, and manufa. of shot, thread, and flannel.

ALDSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4 m. S.E. Northleach. Area 3,460 ac. Pop. 378.

ALDWICKLE, two united pas. of England, co. Northampton. United area 2,450 ac.—I. (*All Saints*), 4 m. N.E. Thrapston on the Nene, and near the Peterborough Railway. Pop. 308. Dryden was born here in 1631.—II. (*St Peter's*), on the Nene, 3½ m. N. by E. Thrapston. Pop. 232.

ALDWORTH or **ALLDER**, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 4 m. E.S.E. East Ilsley. Ac. 1,960. Pop. 317.

ALEDO, a town of Spain, prov. and 17 m. S.S.W. Murcia. Pop. 1,029, with ancient Roman walls.

ALGONRRA, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 8 m. S.E. Portalegre. Pop. 1,130.

ALGONIA, a vill. of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, in a plain on the Oria, at the foot of Mount Aldaba, 2 m. S.W. Tolosa. Pop. 857.

AL-LEIA, a town of Upper Nubia, on rt. b. of the Bahr-el-Ablad or White Nile, 76 m. W. Senaar. It occupies a large space, but is ruinous.

ALISKOI-LOKTEVSKOI, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Tomsk, 157 m. S.W. Bilek, and near one of the richest copper mines in Siberia.

ALMOUTE, **ALMOUTH**, or **ALHEMOUTH**, a seaport town of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Leasby, at the mouth of the Aune in the North Sea, 4 m. S.E. Alnwick. Pop. 483. Has shipping and trade with Holland, and sea-bathing quarters.

ALMQUEZ, a town of Brazil, prov. Para, 60 m. W.S.W. Montalegre.

ALMENDO, a prov. of Portugal, between lat. 37° 20' and 39° 40' N., having N. Beira, S. Algarve,

E. Spain, and W. the Atlantic, and part of Estremadura. Area 16,224 sq. m. Pop. (1858) 280,000. Climate hot and dry. Surface undulating. Chief rivers, the Tagus (Tejo) in the N., Guadiana in E., and Sado in S. Lisbon is mostly supplied with corn from hence, and rice is grown in the low grounds. Manufactures of woollen cloth and earthenware. Principal towns, Evora, the cap. Beja, Villa-Vieosa, Portalegre, Elvas, and Estremoz.

ALENÇON, a city of France, cap. dep. Orne, in a plain on the Sarthe, 106 m. W.S.W. Paris. Pop. 14,760. Has a cathedral, corn and cloth halls, a church built in the 8th century, and a theatre. There are tanneries, cyder distilleries, bleaching, spinning, and printing. The manuf. of the celebrated lace called point d'Alençon still carried on. The crystals called Alençon diamonds are found in its vicinity.

ALENÇUER, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on river of same name, 26 m. N.N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 3,200, with extensive paper-mills.

ALEPPO or HALAB-ES-SHAHBA, *Chalabon* and *Berea*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, cap. pach., in the N. of Syria, and one of the principal emporiums of the Ottoman Empire, on the Koeik (anc. *Chalus*), 70 m. E. the Mediterranean. Lat. 36° 11' N.; lon. 37° 10' E. Pop. estimated at from 60,000 to 85,000; but previously to the earthquake of 1822 it is said to have been upwards of 200,000. The city rose to importance on the destruction of Palmyra, and became the great emporium of trade between Europe and the East. It is encircled by Saracenic walls, outside of which are large suburbs, the whole being about 7 m. in circumference. Houses of freestones, uniformly flat-roofed. The celebrated gardens are situated S.E. of the city. *Aleppo* has a castle, a Mohammedan college, with numerous pupils, many Christian schools and churches, an ancient aqueduct, several large inns, and many extensive warehouses and bazars. Silks, cottons, gold and silver thread stuffs, are prepared here for the supply of the Turkish provs.; and here are also extensive soap-factories, dye-works, and rope-walks, the last in some vast caverns outside the city. *Aleppo* has numerous mercantile houses, and its position for trade is very advantageous. Principal imports, galls, silk, wool, goats' hair, India piece goods from England; cotton yarns and fabrics, cochineal, sugar, indigo, silks, woollens, and colonial goods from France; woollens, cups, glass, coral, paper, velvets, steel, etc., from Germany and Italy. Large caravans arrive from Bagdad, Beersa, Diarbekir, Mosul, Kurdistan, and Armenia. Consuls of most European nations reside at Aleppo. About 30 m. N.W. is Angoli Tagh, a mountain with ruins of a convent, and a number of deserted villages, which indicate its former populousness.

ALES, an episcopal town of Piedmont, isl. Sardinia, div. and 30 m. N.N.W. Cagliari. Pop. 1,185. Has an elegant cathedral, and mineral springs.

ALESKKI, a town of Russia, gov. Taurida, on l. b. of estuary of the Dnieper, opposite Kherson. Pop. 1,500.

ALEXANDRIA (called *Della Paglia* from its first houses having been roofed with straw), a fortified city of Piedmont, cap. div. in a sterile plain, on the Tanaro, 46 m. E.S.E. Turin, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. (1848) 41,583. Has a cathedral, barracks, and many public edifices. The fortifications constructed during the domination of the French, rendered it one of the strongest places in Europe, but these were demolished in 1814, and only the citadel is left. Has fabrics of silk, linen, and woollen goods,

stockings and hats, with a large trade, and two great annual fairs. In the extensive plain of South Giuliano, 2 m. S.E. Alexandria, is the little village of Marengo, celebrated for the great victory gained by Napoleon I. over the Austrians in 1800.

—II. a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, 14 m. N.E. Castrovillari. Pop. 1,600.

ALESSANO, a town of Naples, prov. and 19 m. S.W. Otranto. Pop. 1,745.

ALESSIO, a town of European Turkey, Albania, cap. kadilik, on l. b. and near the mouth of the Drin, 17 m. S.E. Scutari. Pop. 3,000.

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, a group of islands belonging to Russia, in the North Pacific, extending between Kamtohatka and the peninsula Alaska, Russian-America, from lat. 53° to 53° N.; lon. 173° to 178° E. They include the true Aleutian, Andreanov, and Fox Islands, and are rocky and volcanic, having some volcanoes in constant activity. Pop. estimated at 8,700, subsist mostly by hunting and fishing, vegetation being scanty, and agriculture almost unknown. Chief exports, otter, fox, and other skins, the trade in which is monopolised by the Russo-American Company.

ALEXANDER, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in the W. of North Carolina. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. 5,220, of whom 543 were slaves. Is drained by the South Yadkin. Surface hilly. Soil fertile.—II. in the S. of Illinois. Area 245 sq. m. Pop. 2,484. Surface low, soil fertile.

ALEXANDER, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, co. Genesee, 8 m. S.W. Batavia. Pop. 1,227.

ALEXANDER (MOUNT), South Australia, Victoria, 75 m. N. Melbourne. Extensive gold fields were discovered here in 1851, which have given the place much importance.

ALEXANDRAPOL FORT, Russia. [GUMRI.] ALEXANDBETTA, Aleppo. [SCANDERBOOR.]

ALEXANDRIA (so called from its founder Alexander the Great), a celebrated city and seaport of Egypt, near the westmost branch of the Nile, on the Mediterranean, 119 m. N.W. Cairo, with which it communicates by railway, canal, and the river Nile. Lat. of Pharos, 31° 12' 9" N.; lon. 29° 53' E. Pop. about 60,000, including 8,000 troops and the artisans employed in the arsenal. The modern city is built on a peninsula (anciently the island of Pharos), and on the isthmus connecting it with the continent; the ancient city was on the mainland, where its ruins cover a vast extent of surface. *Alexandria* has a palace of the pasha, a naval arsenal and military hospitals, a custom-house, tribunal of commerce, primary school of instruction, medical, naval, and other schools. In the new streets and squares it has more the aspect of a European than of an African or Asiatic city. Country houses line a part of the ancient canal leading to the W. arm of the Nile, which was restored by the late Mehemet Ali. There are two ports, in the W. and best of which ships anchor in from 22 to 40 feet water. A castle called Fasillon, and serving as a landmark to sailors, replaces the famous Pharos of antiquity. *Alexandria* is the great emporium of Egypt. Principal exports, corn, cotton, wool, gums, soda, rice, dates, senna, feathers, and other African products, hides, and a few manuf. goods. In 1840, 86,342 bales of cotton were exported, mostly to England, France, and Austria. Principal imports, cotton, woollen, and silk goods, hardware and machinery, with timber, coal, drugs, and colonial products. In 1840 the value of the imports amounted to 1,367,806*l.*, and that of the exports to 1,072,932*l.* In 1843, 1,382 merchant vessels arrived, and 1,477 left Alexandria, mostly

British, Turkish, Austrian, Tuscan, French, and Greek. *Alexandria* is an important station in the overland route to India, and is now (1869) connected by railway with Suez. Consuls of the chief European countries reside here. Of the ancient city, the cisterns, catacombs, Pompey's pillar, and the obelisk called Cleopatra's needle, are the principal remains. March 21, 1801, the French were defeated by the British under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who was mortally wounded in the battle of Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, Piedmont. [*ALESSANDRIA*.]

ALEXANDRIA, a co. of the U. S., North America, Virginia. Area 36 sq. m. Pop. 10,008, of whom 1,882 are slaves.—*II.* *Alexandria*, a city and port of entry, cap. co. on the Potomac, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, 6 m. S. Washington. Pop. 8,795. Is well built; has a good harbour, and exports wheat, maize, and tobacco. Burden of vessels belonging to port in 1840, 14,470 tons. Also several townships of the United States.—*I.* New York, co. Jefferson, on the St. Lawrence (Lake of Thousand Islands), 32 m. E.N.E. Kingston (Canada). Pop. 3,476.—*II.* New Jersey, co. Hunterdon, 12 m. N.E. Flemington. Pop. 3,420. Has numerous mills, with tanneries and distilleries.

ALEXANDRIA, a town of Russia, cap. of a circ., gov. and 145 m. N.N.E. Kherson. Pop. 2,100.

ALEXANDRIA (St. PAUL), a vill. of Russian America, in the island Kodiak, with an excellent port.

ALEXANDRIA, a vill. of Scotland, co. Dumbarton, pa. Bonhill, on the Leven, 31 m. N. Dumbarton. Pop. 3,781, mostly employed in cotton printing.

ALEXANDRIA TROAS, *Exli-Stamboul*, a town on the coast of Asia Minor, 4 m. S.E. Tenedos.

ALEXANDRIA (LAKES), *South Australia*. [*VICTORIA*.]

ALEXANDROV, a town of Russia, gov. and 55 m. W.N.W. Vladimir, cap. dist., on an affluent of the Kliazma. It has an imperial stud, and a convent founded by Ivan IV., who established here the first printing-press known in Russia.—*II.* a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 60 m. W. Warsaw. Pop. 3,200.—*III.* a Russian fortress, gov. Caucasus, 42 m. N.W. Georgievsk.

ALEXANDROVSK, a fortified town of Russia, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Dnieper below its cataracts, gov. and 40 m. S. Iekaterinow. Pop. 4,000. It is the place of embarkation for all the products exported by this river to the Black Sea. There are towns and stations of same name in the govts. Orenburg, the Caucasus, and Russian America.

ALEXINE and *ALEXOPOL*, two towns of Russia; the former on rt. b. of the Oka, gov. and 25 m. N.N.W. Tula; the latter gov. and 40 m. S. Poltava, on the Orel, having a large annual fair.

ALEYON, a town of the island Minorca, 8 m. N.W. Mahon. Pop. 3,000. It has large barracks.

ALFACAR, a town of Spain, prov. Granada, at the foot of the mountain of same name. Pop. 1,049. Chief industry, flour grinding and baking.

ALFAQUES, a seaport of Spain, Catalonia, prov. Tarragona, on the Bay of Alfaques in the Mediterranean, at the mouth of a branch of the Ebro, and joined to it by a canal, 14 m. S.S.E. Tortosa, of which it is the entrepôt. Has salt works.

ALFARO, a town of Spain, Old Castile, on rt. b. of the Ebro, prov. and 37 m. S.E. Logrona. Pop. 4,004.

ALFELD, a town of Germany, kingdom and 27 m. S. Hanover, on the Leine.

ALFIDENA, *Aufidena*, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ul. 11, 28 m. S.S.E. Sulmona, on the Sangro. Pop. 2,600.

ALFOLD or *AVFOLD*, a pa. of England, co. Sur-

rey, 8½ m. S.S.E. Godalming, on Arun and Wey Junction Canal. Area 2,610 ac. Pop. 499.

ALFORD, a market town and pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 24 m. N.N.E. Boston. Area of pa. 1,410 ac. Pop. 2,262. Markets Tuesday; fairs Whitsun Tuesday and Nov. 8th.

ALFORD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1½ m. S.W. Castle Cary. Area 710 ac. Pop. 94.

ALFORD, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the Don, 25 m. W.N.W. Aberdeen. Area nearly 10,000 ac. Pop. 1,143. It has fairs monthly.

ALFORT, a hamlet of France, dep. Seine, 5 m. S.E. Paris, with a royal veterinary college, establishment of rural economy, and botanical garden.

ALFRED, a town of the U. S., North America, York, co. Maine, 24 m. N.N.W. York. Pop. 1,408.—*II.* a town of Alleghany, co. New York, 249 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,079.

ALFRETON, a market town and pa. of England, co. Derby, 6 m. N.N.E. Belper, and 1½ m. E. the Derby and Leeds Railway. Area 4,560 ac. Pop. 8,326. Has manufs. of stockings and pottery. Near it are collieries and iron works.

ALFRISTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, on the Cuckmere, 2 m. N. Seaford. Ac. 2,120. Pop. 576.

ALGAOLA, a small fortified town and seaport of Corsica, 6 m. N.E. Calvi.

ALGARINHO, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. W. Granada. Pop. 4,383, mostly agricultural.

ALGARIKK, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Holland, 8 m. N.N.E. Spalding, on Great Northern Railway. Area 6,050 ac. Pop. 843.

ALGARBORO, a town of Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 18 m. E.N.E. Malaga. Pop. 2,954.

ALGARVE, the most S. prov. of Portugal, with the title of a kingdom, having N. the prov. Alentejo, E. Spain, S. and W. the Atlantic. Area 2,151 sq. m. Pop. (1863) 189,151. On its N. frontier is the Sierra de Monchique, ramifications of which cover most of its surface. In the S. are plains yielding aloes, dates, and other tropical products. Some wine is grown, but little corn or forage. Chief exports, dried fruits, kermes, wine, salt, and tunny-fish. Chief towns, Tavira, Faro, and Lagos.

ALGAYDA, a town of the island of Majorca, 6 m. S.E. Palma. Pop. 2,859.

ALGEBIRAS, a seaport town of Spain, Andalusia, prov. Cadiz, on the W. side of the Bay of Gibraltar, opposite to and 6 m. W. Gibraltar. Lat. 36° 8' N.; lon. 5° 28' 5" W. Resident pop. (1845) 11,060. It is well built, and has a well-frequented harbour. The fort is guarded by a battery called *Fuerte de Santiago*, and it has a military hospital of first class. Chief trade, export of charcoal and tanned leather. Was the scene of a naval engagement between the English and French, 4th July 1801.

ALGEMESI, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, near the Xucar, 21 m. S.S.W. Valencia. Pop. 4,492. Products rice and silk.

ALGERIA (French, *Algérie*), a country of North Africa, Barbary, forming a French colonial government, cap. Algiers. This territory is situated between lat. 36° 37' 5" N.; extending from lon. 2° 11' W. to 8° 53' E.; length about 560 m., greatest breadth about 200 m. Pop. (1861) 2,561,003, comprising 2,429,720 natives and 131,283 Europeans. *Algeria* is bounded N. by the Mediterranean, S. by the Sahara, E. by Tunis, and W. by Morocco; is traversed throughout by the Atlas mountains, which rise in successive stages parallel with the coast, the highest points exceeding 7,000 feet. The coast is steep and deficient in good ports. The chief plains are those of Oran, Metidjah, and Sherif; the principal rivers are the Wad-el-Gedy, which rises S. of the

Atlas range, and flows to the Melgig Lake; the Shelif, which rises on the borders of Sahara, and flows to the Mediterranean; the others are the Sebna, Ineer, Harna, and Jafna. There are several lakes, called sebkhah, which are generally dry in summer; the chief of these are in the prov. Algiers, the Zagries in Constantine, the Shott and the Sebkhah in the S.E. of the Melgig. The climate is temperate and healthy on the N. slopes of the mountains, but pestilential in the marshy plains. The heat is often excessive under the influence of the *sirocco*, or hot wind of the desert. From April to October the sky is serene, the winter is mild, and marked by abundant rains; in 1846 there were 57 rainy days and 56 storms. The mean temperature of winter is from 54° to 63°, and of summer 74° to 104° Fahr.; but this elevated temperature is moderated by constant sea breezes. The mountains contain mines of iron, copper, and lead, but their extent is imperfectly known. In the mountains of Bou Haura there are rich iron mines, which appear to have been worked by the Romans. The country is divided by the natives into the Tel or country of grain crops, in the N., and the date country in the S. Vegetation is developed with great activity. The level part of the Tel, occupied by Arabs, is fertile in cereals, and the mountainous country, occupied by the Kabyles, has extensive forests, and rich and varied vegetation. The Algerian Sahara is not, as was supposed, a sterile desert, but a vast archipelago of oases, each of which presents an animated group of towns and villages, surrounded by olives, figs, vines, and palms. Throughout the Tel, wheat, barley, and legumes are extensively cultivated, and in some places maize, mullet, and rice are raised. Cotton, indigo, and the sugar-cane succeed well. The natives rear cattle, sheep, and goats. The horses, which are of an excellent breed, are employed only for the saddle; the camel, dromedary, ass, and mule are used for draught. Among wild animals may be noticed the lion, panther, jackal, and antelope. The harvests are sometimes ravaged by locusts. Excellent coral and sponge is fished on the coasts. The industry of the natives, which formerly consisted chiefly of weaving and the preparation of maroccco leather, is, since the French domination, nearly confined to mining; the Jews alone engage in the manufacture of jewellery. Civilization is making rapid progress in the state. In 1832, there were three native colleges, 393 schools for the advanced pupils, and 831 primary schools for native boys. Since 1848, the Arabs have made roads and bridges, built 3,732 stone houses, and planted 1,000,000 fruit trees. Within five years 5,000 Arabs have been vaccinated. During the first nine months of 1846, 5,606 vessels entered the different ports of Algeria; the total imports in 1849 amounted to 65,251,522 fr., and the exports to 9,802,406 fr., and the public revenue, which in 1840 was only 5,610,707 fr., amounted in 1846 to 24,773,625 fr. The country, originally inhabited by the Moors and Numidians, was afterwards under the power of the Romans and Vandals. In the 16th century it was invaded by Spain, but Barbarossa expelled the Spanish, and founded, under the sovereignty of Turkey, the state of Algiers, which became redoubtable to Christians on account of its corsairs, and compelled many of the European states to pay tribute for the protection of their merchant vessels. Repeated attempts were made by the different European powers to subdue this nest of pirates, without effect, till 1816, when the city of Algiers was bombarded by the British under

Lord Exmouth, after which they continued comparatively quiet until 1837, when the French government, to revenge an insult to their consul, resolved to send an expedition on a great scale to take possession of the country. This was accomplished in 1830; but although the French have nominal possession of the whole territory, only a small portion of the inhabitants acknowledge their authority. *Algérie* is divided into the provs. of Algiers, Constantine, and Oran, and governed, according to a royal ordinance of 1st Sept. 1847, by a governor-general, whose authority is chiefly military.

ALGERIA DE ALAVA, a town of Spain, prov. Alava, 9 m. E. Vitoria. Pop. 857.

ALGETE, a town of Spain, prov. Madrid, near the river Jarama. Pop. 1,500.

ALGHEARRES, a town of Spain, prov. Murcia. Pop. 2,117. Exports grain and fruit to Gibraltar.

ALLESIRAS, the Arab name of MESOPOTAMIA.

ALONGRO, a fortified town and small port of the isl. Sardinia, cap. prov., on W. coast, 14 m. S.W. Sassari. Pop. 8,000. Is well defended, especially next the sea, but is commanded by the surrounding mountains. Has a cathedral, convents, and public schools. The port for large vessels is at Porto Corte, 9 m. N.W. Alghero. In 1837, 395 vessels, of the aggregate burden of 10,863 tons, entered and left the port. Exports wine, grain, wool, skins, tobacco, rags, anchovies, coral, and bones.

ALGIERES (*Al-Jezair* "the islands," French *Alger*), a city and seaport of Africa, cap. of the French territory of Algérie, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the W. side of a bay of same name, in the Mediterranean. Lat. of lighthouse, 36° 47' 20" N.; lon. 3° 4' 32" E. Pop. (1857) 2,880,383, of whom 167,670 were Europeans. Army (1856) 64,235 men. The city, situated on a slope facing the sea, and crowned by a citadel, is 2 m. in circumference, and strongly walled, since 1830, the French have been actively engaged in extending its defences and improving the port. The streets have been widened, and it in part resembles a European town. Has palaces, synagogues, mosques, several good shops, bazars, markets, hotels, fountains, baths, club-houses, a public library, barracks, an arsenal, and an opera-house. Is a bishop's see, the seat of a royal court, tribunal of primary jurisdiction, commerce, a royal college, and other French schools. Several forts and outworks protect it on the land side; by sea it has in front two rocky islands (whence its name), connected with the mainland by a mole, this and another mole, both furnished with batteries, enlodge the harbour. *Algiers* has two suburbs, and numerous villas in its environs, which are of great beauty. Is the seat of the governor-general of Algérie and of many foreign consuls, and has regular steam communication with Toulon and Cette in France, and Oran and Bona in Africa.

ALGOA BAY, an extensive bay on the S.E. coast of Africa, Cape Colony, between Capes Recife and Padron, 423 m. E. the Cape of Good Hope. Is open to E. winds, but has good anchorage. The Sunday and Baasher rivers flow into the bay, and at the mouth of the latter is Fort Elizabeth. Fort Frederick is on a hill adjacent. Lat. of Croix island, in the bay, 33° 47' 8" S.; lon. 25° 46' 7" W.

ALGODONALES, a town of Spain, Andalucía, at the foot of the Sierra de Lujar, prov. and 49 m. N.E. Cadix. Pop. 2,338.

AL HADRA (*Hatra*), a ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, Mesopotamia, 60 m. S.E.W. Mosul, hav-

ing a circular space, 1 m. in diameter, enclosed by a bastioned wall, and many perfect remains and traces of buildings and tombs.

ALHAMA (*the Bath*), the name of several towns of Spain.—I. Andalusia, prov. and 24 m. S.W. Granada, on the Alhama river. Pop. 8,284. Has ruins of Moorish walls, and near it are celebrated warm baths, whence its Arabic name.—II. prov. and 13 m. S.W. Murcia. Pop. 6,935. An hospital, a ruined castle, and warm baths.

ALHAMBRA, the Moorish palace. [GRANADA.]—II. a town of Spain, New Castile, prov. and 48 m. E.S.E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 780.—III. prov. and 62 m. S.W. Zaragoza, on l. b. of the Jalon. Pop. 553; with celebrated mineral springs and baths, the *Aque Bibitana* of the Romans.

ALHAMBRA, a town of Portugal, Estremadura, on rt. b. of the Tagus, 18 m. N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 1800. Has a safe port, a fishery, and extensive tile and brick works.—II. a town of South America, Brazil, prov. and 15 m. S.S.E. Paranaíba.

ALHAUIN DE LA TORRE, a town of Spain, Granada, prov. and 16 m. S.W. Malaga. Pop. 2,717.

ALHAUIN EL GRANDE, a town of Spain, Granada, prov. and 22 m. S.W. Malaga. Pop. 5,514.

ALHENDIN, a town of Spain, Andalusia, on the Dilar, prov. & 6 m. S.W. Granada. Pop. 2,275.

ALHUCEMAS, a small isl. and fortress belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Morocco, 5 m. S.E. Cape Morro. Lat. 35° 16' N.; lon. 4° 12' E. The town consists of 26 houses, and the hospital is its principal building.

ALI, an anc. town of Sicily, intend. and 15 m. S.S.W. Messina, with sulphur baths. Pop. 1,300.

ALIA, a town of Spain, New Castile, prov. Cáceres, 18 m. S.W. Logroño. Pop. 3,122.

ALI-ABAD, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 86 m. N.E. Kasban, with 500 houses. Near it is a royal residence, built by Shah-Abbas.—II. a seaport town, prov. Mazandaran, on the Caspian Sea, 30 m. N.W. Amol.—III. a vill., prov. Azerbaijan, 65 m. N.E. Tabriz.—Also several other villages in Asia.

ALIAHA, a town of Spain, cap. of the judicial district of same name, on the Guadalepe, prov. and 23 m. N.E. Teruel. Pop. 1,122. It was injured by the troops of Don Carlos in 1840.

ALIASKA, a peninsula of Russian America, in the Pacific, between lat. 56° and 58° N.; lon. 155° W., 360 m. in length N. to S., by 25 m. in average breadth. Has several active volcanoes.

ALI-BEGLI, a vill. of Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, on the Gader, a tributary of Lake Urumiyah.

ALI-BOGHAN, a town of Afghanistan, in the valley & 10 m. E. Jellalabad at an elev. of 1,900 ft.

ALI-BUNDER, a town of Schinde, on the Gonjee, a branch of the Indus, in its delta, 76 m. S.S.E. Hyderabad. A dam erected here in 1799, has rendered the Gonjee uninhabitable even for boats.

ALICANTE, a prov. of Spain, bounded on the N. by Valencia, N. and N.W. by Murcia and Albacete, and S. and S.E. by Murcia and the Mediterranean. Area 2,911 sq. m. (1849) 553,219. Soil fertile. Yields wine, sugar, rice, oranges, citron, figs, and other fruits. The new prov. of Alicante was formed in 1834, on the S. part of the anc. kingdom of Valencia, and a part of Murcia.

ALICANTE, *Lucentum*, a fortified city and seaport of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, on a bay in the Mediterranean. Lat. of castle, 38° 20' N.; lon. 0° 37' W. Pop. 19,921. Has a society of friends of the country, a college and public library, and is important as a commercial city, having a trade in wine, fruits, potato, and soap. In 1843 an English company established mines

at the foot of the Cerro del Molinet, which promise to be very productive. The mole has a fixed light 95 feet high, visible for 16 miles.

ALICATA or **LICATA**, *Locate*, a seaport town of Sicily, prov. Girgenti, cap. cant., on the Mediterranean, 25 m. S.E. Girgenti. Pop. 13,480. Exports corn, macaroni, fruit, sulphur, soda, and excellent wines. In 1841, 20 vessels, aggregate burden 6,083 tons, left the port, with cargoes valued altogether at 16,334. Has ruins of the ancient *Gela*.

ALIOX-HOLT FOREST, Engl., co. Hants, on the border of Surrey. Area with Woolmer Forest, 15,000 ac., of which 8,700 are crown-lands.

ALICUDI, *Erycia*, the most W. of the Lipari isls., Mediterranean, 6 m. in circumference, precipitous, and produces sulphur, fruits, and palms. Pop. 450.

ALIFE, a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 2 m. S.W. Piedimonte, nearly deserted on account of the insalubrity of its atmosphere. Pop. 1,800.

ALIGATM, a town of British India, Nizam's dominion, 68 m. S.W. Ellikhoor.

ALIGHUR or **ALLYHUR**, a district of British India, presidency Bengal (Agra), enclosed by the districts Agra, Boolundshahr, Moradabad, Ferokhabad, and Etawah. Area 2,149 sq. m. Pop. 739,356. It is watered by the Ganges and Jumna, desolate towards the N., but fertile in the S. Land rev. (1830) 147,988.—**Alighur**, a fort in above district, 50 m. N. Agra, was taken by the British in 1803. On 6th Oct. 1857 the fort was retaken from the Sepoy rebels by the British. The civil officers of the district reside at Coal, 2 m. S.

ALIMENA, a town in the island of Sicily, intend. and 52 m. S.E. Palermo. Pop. 3,370.

ALI-MUWEN, a ruined fort of Afghanistan, in the Khyber Pass, on a peaked rock, 2,433 feet high, and 25 m. W. Peshawer. In the late war, it was held alternately by the British and Afghans, and was destroyed by Sir W. Nott, in Nov. 1842.

ALINGSÅS, a town of Sweden, lan and 32 m. S.S.E. Wenersborg, with mineral springs, manufs. of hosiery, woollen cloths, and tobacco pipes.

ALISE-SAINT-REINE, a vill. of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 8 m. N.E. Semur, with iron mines and mineral waters in its vicinity. This is the anc. *Alisium*, described by Cæsar, and taken by him from Vereingetorix.

ALIWAL, a vill. and "grassy plain," North Western India, near the S.E. bank of the Sutlej, N.W. Loodiana. Here, in January 1848, General Sir H. Smith, with 12,000 troops, totally defeated a Sikh army of double that number.

ALIXAN, *Alexianum*, a com. and vill. of France, dep. Drôme, 7 m. N.E. Valence. Pop. 2,434.

ALKER, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Limburg, on the Herk, & 4 m. S. Hasselt. Pop. 2,711.

ALKERTON, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 6 m. W.N.W. Banbury. Area 650 ac. Pop. 190.

ALKHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, & 4 m. W.N.W. Dover. Area 3,190 ac. Pop. 404.

ALKINGTON, a pa. of England. [WHITCHURCH.]

ALKEMAAR, a fortified town of the Netherlands, cap. cant., on the great North Holland Canal, 19 m. N.N.W. Amsterdam. Pop. 11,500. Has a church, town-house, arsenal, and manufs. of parchment and sail-cloth, with a trade in corn, cattle, butter, and cheese.

AL-KONE, a town of Asiatic Turkey, Kurdistan, 15 m. N. Mosul. Near it is a Chaldean convent, the monks of which live in caverns.

ALLANABAD, one of the old Mohammedan provinces or subahs of Hindostan, betw. 24° 45' & 26° 44' N.; lon. 81° 14' & 83° 36' E., bounded on N.

by Oude and Agra, S. by Gundwana, E. by Bahar, W. by Malwah. The division *Allahabad* is divided into the districts of Cawnpore, Fettehpore, Jounpore, Mirzapore, Benares, Ghazepore. Area 1,801 sq m Pop 3,710,363 Is watered by the Ganges, Jumna, and other rivers. The flat country is very fertile. The elevated tableland of Bundelkund contains the diamond mines of Pannah. Principal articles of export, sugar, cotton, indigo, opium, saltpetre, cotton cloths, and diamonds. Produces all kinds of grain, and great variety of fruits. The whole prov is under British government. Seven eighths of the population are supposed to be Hindoos, the rest Mohammedans—*Allahabad* ("Abode of Allah"), cap of the province and district, at the union of the Ganges and Jumna rivers, and on the East Indian railway, 77 m W Benares Lat 25° 26' N., lon 81° 55' E. Pop 64,780 Houses are built of earth upon the ruins of ancient brick edifices. There is a large fort built by the emperor Akbar, with a government house, a state prison, a remarkable pillar, etc. The military cantonments are 4 m distant. *Allahabad* is held so sacred by the Hindoos, that at some periods 200,000 pilgrims have met there from all parts of India—II a town of Bhawalpoor, North-West Hindostan, 25 m S W Ahmedpoor.

ALLAIRE, a vill of France, dep Morbihan, cap cant, 26 m E Vannes Pop 2,149.

ALLAN a river of Scotland, co Perth, joining the Forth 2 m above Stirling, after a course of 18 m, and noted for the fine scenery on its banks—II another small Scotch river, co Roxburgh.

ALLAN (BRIDON OR), a vill of Scotland, co Perth, on the Allan, 3 m N Stirling, with a station on the Scottish Central Railway. Near it is a mineral spring, which of late years has been much resorted to.

ALLAN, a comm and vill of France, dep Drome, arrond Montélimar, celebrated for its excellent wine (*vintage d'ordinaire*). Pop 966. The first mulberry trees brought to France were planted in this commune.

ALLANCHET, a town and comm of France, dep Cantal, cant. and 8 m N E Murat. Pop 2,306.

ALLARIZ, a walled town of Spain, Galicia, prov and 13 m S E Orense. Pop 2,756.

ALLARMONT, a comm and vill of France, dep Vosges, arrond and 13 m N N E St Dié, with paper mills. Pop 754.

ALLASSAC, a comm and town of France, dep Corrèze, 15 m W Tulle. Pop 4,126.

ALLAUCH, a comm and town of France, dep Bouches du-Rhône, on a hill, arrond and 6 m N E Marseille. Pop 1,668.

ALLA-YAR-KA-TANDA, a town of Scinde, 20 m E Hyderabad Pop 5,000. Has cotton manuf. and dye works.

ALLCANNINGS, a pa. of England, co Wilts, 4 m N E E Devizes. Area 7,640 ac. Pop 1,109.

ALLCAGAN, co of the U S, North America, on W border of Michigan, and Lake Michigan. Area 884 sq m Pop 5,126—II Chief town of same name, on Kalamazoo river. Pop 634.

ALLEGHANY OF APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, U S, North America, extend from Georgia to Maine, through 11° of lat, nearly parallel to and from 50 to 130 m W of the Atlantic (bearing the former of the above names N., and the latter S. of the Potomac river). The chain, 1,560 m long, and from 100 to 200 m broad, consists of several ranges called the Blue Ridge, North Jackson's Laurel, and Cumberland, seldom exceeding 2,500 feet in height (though in the White Mts., New Hampshire, rising to 6,428 ft.), and enclosing many

fertile valleys. The Alleghanies consist of granite, gneiss, mica, clay slate, and primary limestone, and are usually waded to their summits, they divide the waters flowing to the Atlantic on the E from those which flow into the Mississippi on the W, and the lakes on the N. They are crossed by several great roads, connecting the cities of the E with those of the western states. Also the name of 4 cos in U S—I co New York, bound i on S by Pennsylvania, taken from Genesee co in 1806. Watered by Genesee river. Area 1,186 sq m Pop 87,508 Soil generally fertile, but better adapted for pasture than grain—II co Pennsylvania, on W. border, where the Monongahela and Alleghany rivers unite to form the Ohio river. Pop 133,290—III co Maryland, in extreme W of state. Surface very rough, though much fertile soil. Pop 22,769, of whom 724 were slaves—IV co Virginia intersected by James river. Area 521 sq m Pop 8,310, of whom 694 were slaves. Surface elevated, and rich soil in the valleys—Also the name of a river which flows through Pennsylvania, and 4 townships in same state—I township, Armstrong co Pop 1,839—II township, Huntingdon co Pop 2,225—III township, Venango co—IV township, Somerset co—V a city of Alleghany, co Pennsylvania. Pop 21,261.

ALLEGHANZA, the most N of the Canary isls, 10 m N Lanzarote Lat 29° 26' N, lon 13° 31' W. Is uninhabited and has large forests.

ALLÈRE, a town and comm of France at the foot of a volcanic mountain, dep Haute Loire, cap cant, 12 m W W Le Puy. Pop 2,033.

ALLERMOND EN OYSAUX, a vill of France dep Isere, 18 m S F Grenoble. Pop 1,546. In its vicinity are copper and zinc.

ALLIEN (BOG OR), in Ireland, is a collective term applied to the bogs E of the Shannon, in Kings co and Kildare, comprising in all about 238,500 English acres. It consists of a series of contiguous morasses about 250 feet above the sea, and separated by ridges of dry ground, its E end (Clane bog) being 17 m W Dublin. Average depth of peat 20 feet, resting on clay and marl. Is traversed by the Grand Canal, and in it the Barrow, Boyne, and Bismia rivers, have their sources.

ALLEN (LOUGH), a lake of Ireland, prov Connaught, co Leitrim, 9 m N Carrick, 7 m length N to S, by 1 to 3 m in breadth, 160 feet above the sea. Is regarded as the source of the Shannon.

ALLEN, a cos of the U S, North America—I in N W Ohio. Pop 12,109—II in N E Indiana. Pop 16,919—III in S Kentucky. Pop 8,742. Also a township, Pennsylvania, Northampton co. Pop 2,547.

ALLEN (St.), a pa. of England, co Cornwall, 4 m N N W Truro. Area 3,610 ac. Pop 790—II a river of same name in Cornwall.

ALLERSBURG, a town of East Prussia, on the Alle, 30 m S E Königsberg. Pop 1,370.

ALLENDALE, a pa. of England, co Northumberland, on the Allen, 6 m S W Hexham. Area 46,810 ac. Pop 6,388. Has lead mines.

ALLENDORF, two towns of West Germany—I Hessen Cassel, prov Lower Hessen, on the Werre, 21 m E Cassel. Pop with the sub-work of Soeden in its suburbs, 3,935—II Hessen Darmstadt, prov Upper Hessen, 8 m N E Giessen. Pop 1,100, who weave carpets and linen fabrics—Several villa. of Hessen have this name.

ALLENMORAY, a pa. of England, co and 4 m S W Hereford. Area 1,980 ac. Pop 617.

ALLERSTEIN, a town of East Prussia, cap. circle, on the Alle, 65 m S Königsberg Pop 3,596 Manufacts of linen, thread, and glass

ALLERTON or **ALLWINTON**, a pa of England, co Northumberland, ward Coquetdale, 9 m N W Rothbury Area 31,940 Pop 853

ALLERTON or **NORTHAMPTON**, a borough of the U S, North America, Pennsylvania, 78 m E N E Harrisburgh Pop 3,780

ALLER, a river of Germany, rises in the reg. of Magdeburg, Prussia, flows N W, passing the towns of Gifhorn, Oell, and Verden, and joins the Weser on the left, length 100 m Principal affluents the Ocker and Leine on the left

ALLER, a pa of England, co Somerset 6 m W Somerton Area 4,290 ac Pop 503 During the civil war in 1664, a battle took place here between the royalist and parliamentary forces

ALLERTON, a pa of England, co York, North Riding, 4 m E S E Pickering Ac 9,110 P 450

ALLERTON, a pa of England, co York, East Riding, 2 m S W Pocklington Area 4,000 ac Pop 209—II a township, West Riding pa, and 1 m N E Wakefield Pop (with Thores) 5,380

ALLERTON, two townships of England—I co Lancaster, pa. (halfway), 4½ m S W Preston Area 4,410 ac Pop 482—II co York, pa and 4 m N N W Bradford Pop 2041

ALLERTON (CHAPPEL), a pa of England co Somerset, 4½ m S S W Axbridge Area 1,490 ac Pop 294—II a chapelry co York, West Riding, 2½ m N Leeds, with which the living is united

ALLERTON **MAULEYFAR**, a pa of England, co York, West Riding, 5 m E N E Hunsbotti Area 2,300 ac Pop 344

ALLESTREE, a pa of England, co Warwick, 2 m N Coventry Area 1,900 ac Pop 916

ALLESTREE a town in the peninsula of Malacca, on the river Quela

ALLENBY or **ALLENBY**, a pa of England, co and 3 m N W Derby Area 930 ac Pop 507

ALLERVAD, a comm and town of France, dep Isere, cap cant, 53 m N E Grenoble, on l b of the Ozérens Pop 2,638 Has iron mines

ALLERTON or **ALLIXTON**, a pa of England, co and 14 m E S E Leicester Area 1,010 ac Pop 78

ALLHALLOW, a pa of England, co Cumberland, 6 m S W Wighton Area 1,860 ac Pop 255, employed in quarrying—II a pa, co Kent, lathe Aylesford, at the mouth of the Thames, 7½ m N E Rochester Area 2,460 ac Pop 261

ALLIER, *Elavre*, a river of France, traversing its centre rises in the mountains of Lozère, N E Mende, flows generally N, through the depts Haute Loire, Puy de Dôme, and Allier, passes between those of Cher and Nièvre, and joins the Loire on the left below Nevers, after a course of about 200 m Chief affls Dore, Alagnon, and la Soule Passes near Broude (where it begins to be navigable), Issoure, Vichy, and Moulins

ALLIER, a dep in the centre of France, enclosed by the depts Nièvre, Cher, Indre, Creuse, Puy de Dôme, Loire, and Saône-et-Loire Chief town Moulins Area 723,981 hect Pop 336,758 Surface undulating, with many marshes, which cause epidemics Chief rivers Loire, Allier, and Cher. Climate temperate Soil generally fertile, yielding timber, and a surplus of corn and wine over consumption Many sheep and cattle are reared There are mines of coal, iron, sulphur, and antimony, and quarries of marble and granite Manufacts of cutlery, earthenware, cloth,

yarn, and paper Principal towns of its 4 arronds. Moulins, Gannat, La Palisse, and Montluçon

ALLIGATOR SWAMP, an extensive marshy tract of the U S, North America, North Carolina, occupying a great part of the peninsula between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds

ALLIERE, a market town of France dep Nièvre, arrond and 12 m N E Chateau-Chinon Pop 234

ALLIVER, a vill of Denmark, on N E coast of isl of Bornholm Pop 600

ALLINGTON, the name of many pas of England.—I co Dorset, div and ½ m N N W Bridport Area 900 ac Pop 1,748 Has a flax mill, and a fair first Wednesday in August—II co Kent, lathe Aylesford, 1½ m N N W Maidstone Area 330 ac Pop 51 Allington Castle on the Med way, is one of the most perfect feudal remains in Kent—III co Wilt, div and ¾ m E S E Amesbury Area 460 ac Pop 88—IV (Last), co Devon, ¾ m N N E Kingsbridge Area 4,220 ac Pop 640—V (West, or Allington), adjoins the preceding Area 3,840 ac Pop 1,008

The gardens of Garston in this pa produce oranges and lemons in the open air—VI (West) co Lincoln pts Kesteven 4 m N W Grantham Area (with East Allington chapelry) 2,070 ac Pop 416—VII co Suffolk [ATHELINGTON]

ALLOA, a seaport, market town, and pa of Scotland co Clackmannan, on the Stirling and Dunfermline Railway, near the head of the Firth of Forth, 20 m N N W Edinburgh Pop (1831) of pa 6,377, of town 4,117, (1871) of pa 9,493, of town 6,676 Town irregular, but lately improved The older portion is built around the remains of an old castle of the Mar family In the harbour ships lie beside a stone quay in 24 feet water at spring tides Here are ship building yards a dry dock, tile works, a glass work, and extensive collieries, distilleries, and breweries, the last producing excellent ale Cotton and linen goods are woven in the parish, large quantities of coal are exported chiefly to other Scotch ports Chief imports, flax, linseed, grain timber, iron, from Holland and the Baltic coasts with which countries it has a considerable trade Steam communication daily with Edinburgh and Stirling Tonnage of vessels belonging to the port 19,578 tons Sheriff courts and justice of peace courts for the co are held here It is supposed to be on the site of the *Alama* of Ptolemy

ALLOPPY or **ALANBY**, a chapelry of England, co Cumberland, pa Broomfield on a bay of Solway Firth, 9 m N N W Cockermouth Pop 749 Partly employed in cod and herring fisheries *Allaby* is resorted to for sea bathing

ALLOS a town of France, dep Basses Alpes, 10 m S Barcelonnette Pop 2,242

ALL SAINTS, a pa England [ELMHAM (SOUTH)]

ALLSTADT, a town of Germany, base-Wormar, 25 m S W Halle Pop 2,500

ALLSTONFIELD, a pa of England [ALSTONFIELD]

ALLTOUN, a dist of British India [ALIGHUR]
ALMA, a river of the Crimea, rises in Mount Tchatin Dag, flows W and enters Kalamita Bay, 17 m N Sevastopol On the heights near its mouth, the Anglo French army repulsed the Russian, 20th September 1854

ALMADA, a town of Portugal, Estremadura, on l b of the Tagus, opposite Lisbon, 18 m N W Setubal Pop 4,000 In its vicinity the gold mine of Almada is worked

ALMADER, a town of Spain, New Castile, esp. judicial district in the Sierra Morena, prov and 66 m S W Ciudad Real Pop. 8,645 Has an ex-

tensive practical school of mines, established 1885, and an hospital for the cure of those employed in the works. The quicksilver mines of Almaden are very productive, they are "the most instructive, the most curious for their natural history, and the most ancient in the world."

ALMADEN DE LA PLATA, *Staebo*, a town of Spain, Andalusia, prov and 30 m N N E Sevilla. Pop 486, employed in agriculture.

ALMAGELL (FAME OP), Switzerland, Valais, between the valleys of Zermatt and Visp, 11,683 feet in elevation, being the highest pass in Europe. It is seldom practicable on account of the depth of snow.

ALMAGRO, a town of Spain, New Castile, cap judicial district of same name prov and 12 m S E Ciudad Real Pop 12,606 Has extensive manufactures of lace, which employ many hands.

ALMAGUERA, a town of South America, New Granada, prov and 40 m S S W Popayan, on a table land 7,440 feet in elevation.

ALMALI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pass Anatolia 52 m E N E Makri Pop 8,060 Well supplied with water and surrounded by gardens.

ALMANA, a town of Spain, prov Albacete, 63 m N Murcia Pop 8,736 Has a linen manuf and an annual 15 days fair. Near is a monument, where the French, under the Duke de Berwick, gained a victory over the Archduke Charles in 1707.

ALMANZA, a town of Spain, prov Leon, on the Coa, 39 m E N E Leon Pop 300.

ALMARAZ, a town of Spain, Estremadura, prov and 48 m N E Caerres Pop 493. The river Tago passes 2 m S of the town and is crossed by the bridge of Almaraz, built 1002. May 18, 1812, Lord Hill gained a victory over the French.

ALMAZAN, a town of Spain, Old Castile, on the Douro, here crossed by a fine bridge, prov and 15 m S Soria Pop 2,400.

ALMAZARON, a town of Spain [MAZAROV].

ALMAZORA, a town of Spain, Valencia, prov and 3 m S Castellon de la Plana Pop 3,636.

ALMEDA, a fortified town of Portugal, prov Beira, on the Coa 9 m N E Coimbra Pop 8,200. Was taken by the Spaniards 1762, again by the French 1810. On August 5 1811, the allies, under Wellington, here defeated the French under Massena. This is the name of several small towns in Brazil.

ALMFLEY or **ALMERLEY**, a pa of England, co Hereford, 5½ m W b W Weobley Area 2,630 ac. Pop 638.

ALMELO, a town of the Netherlands, prov Overijssel, cap arrond, on the Almelo Aa, 25 m S E E Zwolle Pop 4,800. Manufact of cotton and calico.

ALMEDEBATEJO, a town and vint of Spain, prov and 22 m E Badajoz Pop 1,502.

ALMER, a pa of England, co Dorset, 6 m S S E Blandford Area 1,530 ac. Pop 185.

ALMERIA, a maritime prov of Spain, Andalusia, and forms part of the ancient kingdom of Granada, is bounded on N by Jaen and Murcia, E and S by the Mediterranean, and W by Granada and Malaga Area 3,906 sq m Pop 292,334. Surface mountainous, soil fertile. Products maize, sugar, and fruits. Minerals are silver, copper, iron, lead, and antimony.

ALMERIA, *Margy*, a town and seaport of Spain, Andalusia, cap prov of same name, on a bay of the Mediterranean, near the mouth of the river, and on Gulf of Almeria, 7½ m E S E Granada. Lat 36° 52' 30" N, lon 2° 38' 51" W Pop 17,800. Trade in wine, soda, nitre, pitch, and lead, and a contraband traffic with Gibraltar.

ALMERODE, a town of Germany, 13 m E S E Cassel Pop 1,900. Has manuf of tiles and earthenware, trade in alum, vitriol, and coal.

ALMEYDA BAY, on the E coast of Africa, Mozambique, is in lat about 18° 30' S, lon 40° 30' E. Has safe and sheltered anchorage.

ALMESA, a town of Dalmatia, circ and 16 m S E Spalatro, at the mouth of the Cetina, in the sea. Was once notorious for pirates, and is renowned for the wines produced in its vicinity.

ALMEREK, a vill of the Netherlands, North Brabant, on the Alm Pop, with Luitwik, 860.

ALMOBOVAR, a town of Portugal, prov Alemtejo, 73 m S S W Evora Pop 2,800.

ALMODOVAR DEL CAMPO—I a town of Spain, New Castile prov and 16 m S W Ciudad Real Pop 5,820—II (A del Pinar), prov Cuenca Pop 394—III (A del Rio), prov Cordova Pop 1,262.

ALMOGILA, a town of Spain, prov and 10 m N W Malaga Pop 4,008.

ALMORACID DE ZORITA, a town of Spain, prov and 19 m S E Guadalajara, near the mouth of the Tagus Pop 1,265. Near this the French gained a victory over the Spaniards, 11th August 1809.

ALMORASTER LA REAL, a town of Spain, Sevilla, prov Huelva, 43 m N W Sevilla Pop 2,007.

ALMOND, the name of two small rivers in Scotland—I co Edinburgh, falling into the Firth of Forth at Cramond. The Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway crosses it near Kirkcubbin—II co Perth, flowing E to join the Tay, near Perth.

ALMONDBURY, a pa and township of England, co York, West Riding, the township 1½ m S E Huddersfield, near Manchester Railway. Area of pa 30,140 ac. Pop 41,804. Has woollen, cotton, and silk mills.

ALMONDSBURY, a pa of England co Gloucester, 6 m N E Bristol, near Bristol and Birmingham Railway Area 6,900 ac. Pop 1,680.

ALMONTÉ, a town of Spain, Sevilla, in a fertile district, prov and 21 m E Huelva Pop 3,773.

ALMORA, a town of North Hindostan, presidency Bengal, cap prov Kumau, on a ridge 5,337 feet above the sea, 80 m N Bareilly. Has an old citadel and a modern British fort.

ALMORFORD or **ALMORFORD**, a pa of England, co Somerset, 10 m S F Wells Ac 920 Pop 269.

ALMUDIVAR, a town of Spain, Aragon, prov and 12 m S W Huesca Pop 1,998.

ALMUSCAR, Serr, a seaport town of Spain, Andalusia, on the Mediterranean, prov and 33 m S Granada Pop 5,000. Its fortifications, erected by Charles V were demolished by the English in 1812. Trade in cotton, sugar & fruit.

ALMUNIA DE DONA GONINA, a town of Spain, on rt b of the Giron, prov and 20 m S W Zaragoza Pop 3,463. Is built in the form of a circle, and divided in two parts by a regular wall.

ALNWICK, a town of Wales [ALNWICH].

ALNE, the name of 3 small rivers of England, in the cos Cumberland, Northumberland, and Warwick—*Alne*, a pa of England, co York, North Riding, on railway, 22 m N W York. Area 10,250 ac. Pop 1,703.

ALNEMOUTH, a town of England [ALNEMOUTH].

ALNETH, a pa of Scotland, co Ross, on Cromarty Firth, 10 m N E Dingwall Pop 1,240.

ALNEY, an island in the river Severn, England, co and ½ m from Gloucester.

ALNHAM, a pa and township of England, co Northumberland, at the head of the Alne, the township 22 m W Alnwick. Area of pa 14,830 ac. Pop 291.

ALNWICK, a municipal borough, market town, and pa of England, co Northumberland, wards

Coquetdale and Bamboré, on the Alne, 54 m. from its mouth, and on York and Berwick Railway, 84 m. N. Newcastle. Area 16,250 ac. Pop. 7,319. Has a market place, a town-hall where the county courts are held, a church, a prison, several banks, manufs., and trade in provisions.

ALORA, a town of Spain, Andalusia, cap. judicial district of same name, prov. and 20 m. N.W. Malaga. Pop. 6,794. Ruins of an anc. castle.

ALORA, a large vill. of British India, presidency Madras, district and 17 m. N.W. Nellore.

ALORNO, a town of Spain, prov. and 19 m. N.W. Huelva. Pop. 2,884.

ALOST or AALST, a town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, cap. cant., on the Dender, 16 m. S.E. Gand. Pop. 16,000. Has a college, linen, lace, and oil factories, and a large corn market. Was the cap. of imperial Flanders.

ALOCHTA, a town of Russian Europe, in the Crimea, on the Black Sea, 21 m. S.S.E. Simferopol.

ALOSYNA, a town of Spain, Granada, bishopric Malaga, N.E. Coin. Pop. 2,432.

ALPPE, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, circ. and 9 m. N.E. Geldern. Pop. 779.

ALPERRA, Apicrum, a town of Spain, prov. and 36 m. E. Albacete. Pop. 2,432.

ALPES (BASSES or LOWERS), a frontier dep. of the S.E. of France, having E. the Sardinian States, N. the depts. of Drome and Hautes Alpes, S. Var, and W. Vaucluse. Area 682,643 hect. Pop. 182,070. Cap. Digne. Is chiefly mountainous; level in the S., but only 1-4th of the land is cultivated. Principal rivers the Duranoe and Var. Climate variable; soil generally sterile. The corn produced is insufficient for home consumption; potatoes are raised, and in the S. the fig, olive, and mulberry. Sheep from neighbouring depts. are fed on the mountains. Woods extensive; mines and manufs. inconsiderable. Chief towns of its 4 arrondis. Digne, Sisteron, Barcelonnette, and Forcalquier.

ALPES (HAUTES or UPPER), a frontier dep. of the S.E. of France, adjoining the foregoing, having E. and N.E. the Sardinian States, W. Isère and Drome, and S. Basses-Alpes. Chief town Gap. Area 653,264 hect. Pop. 182,038. Wholly mountainous; mean elevation of the mountains 9,000 feet above the sea. The manufs. consist of woolen and linen fabrics, wood and hardware. The dep. is divided into 3 arrondis.

ALPHAMTON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6 m. N.E. Halsted. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 324.

ALPHEE, a town of the Netherlands, South Holland, cap. cant., on the old Rhine, 7 m. E. Leyden. Pop. 2,760. Manufs. of linens.—II. **Alphew-Riel**, a vill. of Netherlands, North Brabant, 11 m. S.E. Breda. Pop. 1,725.

ALPHINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. N. Sudbury. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 370.

ALPHEUS, a river of Greece. [BOURNA.]

ALPHINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Exe, 2 m. S. Exeter. Area 2,730 ac. Pop. 1,293. Fairs, first Thursday in June, and October 24, for cattle.

ALPHONSE ISLANDS, two small islands, surrounded by extensive reefs, situated in the Indian Ocean, S. of the Amirante Islands, N. point, in lat. 6° 59' 30" S.; lon. 82° 41' E.

ALPIGNANO, a town of Piedmont, prov. Turin, with a castle, in a fertile plain. Pop. 1,670.

ALPINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. S.E. Norwich. Area 630 ac. Pop. 204.

ALPINSBACH, a town of Württemberg, circ. Schwabwald, on the Kinzig. Pop. 1,715.

ALPACH, a vi^l, of Switzerland, cant. Unter-

walden, on the S.W. arm of the Lake of Four Cantons, 8 m. S.S.W. Lucerne. Pop. 1,600. The *Slide of Alpach* was a remarkable wooden railway, by which timber from Mount Pilate was formerly conveyed down to the lake.

ALPS MOUNTAINS.—The Alps are the most remarkable mountains in Europe, whether in regard to extent or elevation; they form a crescent-shaped chain, which extends from the Mediterranean, between the Gulfs of Lyons and Genoa on the W., to the plains of Hungary on the E., nearly 800 m. in length. They may be divided into the following groups:—the *West Alps*, which have a general direction from S. to N., and extend, under the names of the *Maritime Alps*, from the sea to Mont Viso, near the sources of the Po; the *Cottian Alps*, which prolong the chain to Mont Cenis, and include Mont Genève; and the *Gratian Alps (Alpes Graies)*, which include Little St Bernard, and terminate at Mont Blanc. The *East Alps*, or those chains which extend from W. to E., having much greater breadth, are separated into a N. and S. series; the former comprise the *Bernese Alps* on the N. of the valley of the Rhone, the *Alps of St Gall* on N.W. of the valley of the Rhine, the *Noric Alps* which may be considered as extending from Lake Constance to the Kahlenberg, near Vienna, and the *Syrian Alps*, a small chain between the Noric and Carnic Alps. The S. series is composed of the *Pennine Alps*, between Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa; the *Lepontine Alps*, thence to Mont Bernardin, near the sources of the Upper Rhine; the *Rhetian Alps*, which terminate at Monte Croce, near the sources of the Piave; and the *Carnic Alps*, extending to the lowest part of the river Mur, which separates them from the mountains of *Bahary*. *Mont Blanc*, which attains an elevation of 15,744 feet, is the culminating point of the Alps and of all Europe; the other principal summits are *Mont Rosa*, 15,174 feet, *Finsteraarhorn*, in the Bernese Alps, 14,106 feet, *Mont Viso*, 12,585 feet, the *Orlier Spitz* in the Rhetian Alps, 12,852 feet, the *Gross Glockner* in the Noric Alps, 12,431 feet, the *Terglou* in the Carnic Alps, 9,380 feet, and the *Eisenkne* in the Styrian Alps. The most frequented passes are the *Col de Tende* in the Maritime Alps, 6,890 feet, the pass of *Mont Genèvre* in the Cottian Alps, 6,560 feet; that of *Mont Cenis*, 6,775 feet; the pass of the *Great St Bernard*, 8,150 feet, and the *Simplon*, 6,592 feet, both in the Pennine Alps; the pass of *Mont St Gothard* in the Lepontine Alps, 6,976 feet, the *Spiggen*, 6,939 feet, in the Rhetian Alps, the *Loiblberg* in the Carnic Alps, and the *Semmering* in the Noric Alps; the *St-Jeiz*, in Austria, 9,100 feet, is the highest carriage pass in the Alps, and that of St Gothard is the only one which is carried over the crest of the mountains, the others generally cross by the beds of torrents. The higher Alps are covered with perpetual snow, to 3,400 metres above the sea, and present in their magnificent glaciers the innumerable cascades which are precipitated from their summits, and the forests and meadows which cover their flanks, the most imposing and picturesque scenery in Europe. In the range of the Alps, the glaciers are estimated at 400 in number, and cover an area of 1,400 sq. m. These move more or less rapidly, according to the heat and moisture of the weather; their mean rate of motion is from 1 to 4 feet in 24 hours, the greatest velocity, as in rivers, being at the centre. The largest rivers of Europe, including the Danube, Rhine, Rhone, Inn, Drave, Save, and Po, rise in the Alps or their subordinate ranges. The central and higher ridges of the Alps consist of

granite, gneiss, and other primary rocks, flanked by a wide extent of limestone, sandstone, and slate. The higher summits ascend considerably above the lower level of perpetual snow (which in this latitude averages 8,900 feet above the sea); the glaciers descend as low as 3,400 feet above the sea. Wheat is raised at an elevation of 3,800 feet, oats at 4,000 feet, barley at 5,100 feet; the oak is found to the height of 4,500 feet, pines and larches as high as 6,500 feet above the sea, and the Alpine rose reaches the limit of perpetual snow. Mineral products are chiefly iron, copper, and lead, but quicksilver, rock salt, and some gold and silver, are met with. In the French Alps, near Grenoble, small veins containing gold have been worked, after being neglected for half a century, the works were resumed in 1837. [Notes of the principal summits and passes in the Alps will be found under their respective names.]

ALPS (AUSTRALIA), a range of mountains which traverse the eastern district of Victoria and the southern of New South Wales. Elevation 6,800 feet.

ALPUENTE, a town of Spain, prov and 48 m N W. Valencia. Pop 2,358.

ALPUJARRAS, a mountainous region of Spain, Granada, extending from the Mediterranean to the Sierra Nevada, divided in 1834 between the provinces of Granada and Almería.

ALSTONFORD (NEW), a market town and pa of England co Hants, div and hundred Alton, on the Itchen, 7 m N E Winchester. Area 1,280 ac. Pop 1,818. Manuf of Linseys.—II (Old), a pa adjoining the above, hundred Fawley. Area 3,660 ac. Pop 823.—III a pa co Essex, 5½ m S E Colchester. Area 1,840 ac. Pop 166.

ALSTONFORD OR ALDERWAS, a pa of England, co Stafford, 5 m N E Lichfield. Area 4,320 ac. Pop 1,849. The Grand Trunk Canal runs through the vill, and the station of the Birmingham and Derby Railway is distant 1 m E.—*Alderwas Hayes* is an extra-parochial liberty. Area 1,680 ac. Pop 107.

ALTAAGE (Germ *Eltsae*), one of the old German provs, having E the Rhine and W the Voges mountains. Was ceded to France in 1648, and now forms the depts Haut and Bas Rhin.

ALTAAGE, a township of the U S, North America, Pennsylvania, co Berks, on the Schuylkill river. Pop 2,498.

AL SALIN, a small town of Arabia about 2 m from its S coast, and 10½ m N E Cape Bas Seilan. Trade conducted by Hindus.

ALSTONFORD, a vill of Rhenish Prussia, circ and 8 m N N E Aachen. Pop 1,095.

ALSEN, an isl of Denmark, in the Baltic, duchy of, and separated from Schleswig by a narrow channel, between lat 54° 51' and 55° 5' N, lon 9° 37' and 10° 7' E. Area 130 sq m. Pop 2,800. Principal exported product fruit. Chief towns Nordborg and Sønderborg.

ALSENOLD, a town of Hessen Darmstadt, on the Schwalm, 26 m E N E Gießen. Pop 3,700. Has manufs. of linen, woollen, and cotton goods.

ALSEN (LOON), an inlet of the sea, on the W coast of Scotland, co Ross, opposite the S end of the isl Skye. Has several ruined castles.

ALSTONFORD, a town of Prussian Saxony, Merseburg, on the Saale, 29 m. S Magdeburg. Pop 2,600.—II *Aldorf Alsteden*, an adjacent village. Pop. 1,100.

ALSO-KUBIN, a town of Hungary, cap district of Arva, on river Arva, 3½ m N N E Veneuhl.

ALSTADEN, a maritime vill of Norway, prov Nordland, the most N bishopric in Europe, on the S shore of the isl Alsten. Lat. 64° 55' N.

ALSTEN, a river of Denmark, Holsten, rises

about 20 m N. Hamburg, through which it passes (forming the basin of Bannan Alster) to the Elbe.

ALSTON, a pa of England, co Lancashire, 7 m N E Preston, near Long Ridge Fell. Pop 807.

ALSTONFIELD OR ALSTONWICK, a pa of England, co Stafford, 1½ m N E Cheadle, on the Dove. Area 21,860 ac. Pop of town, with Stanhope, 4,523. Has a silk mill and button factories at Fairfield Head and Healthy Lee, and mines of copper, lead, and coal.

ALSTON-MOOR, a pa of Engl [Alston].
ALTAFULLA, a town of Spain, prov and 6 m E Taragona, near the mouth of the Gaya. Pop. 1,119.

ALTA GRACIA, two towns of South America.—I New Granada, on the Orinoco, 40 m S Bogota.—II Venezuela, at the mouth of the Maracaybo Strait.—III also a town, republic of Cordova, La Plata, prov and 25 m S W. Cordova. Pop 4,000.

ALTAI, an extensive mountain system of Upper Asia, stretching from the 80° E lon to the shores of the Sea of Okhotsk, and forming the entire line of separation between the empires of Russia and China. Length from E to W, including the Altan range nearly 5,000 m. This chain, however, has various names in its different sections, and the term *Altai* is usually confined to the W portion of the system, between the rivers Irisk and Selenga, or from lon 88° to 167° E. E of the latter point (Lake Baikal) it abuts on the ranges of the Khing Khan or Yablonoi mountains, which reach eastward to the Pacific at the N end of Saghalien isl. The *Altai* consists of several collateral ranges, the loftiest Tanguin Oola, lying within the Chinese boundary. The mean elevation of the chain may be from 3,000 to 7,000 feet, but Mont Bialakha, near the head of the Ob, is estimated at 10,300 feet. The summits are not peaked, but nearly level plains of considerable extent, interspersed with isolated masses of granite. The points above the line of perpetual snow are all between lat 49° 30' and 56° N. There are many large lakes on the mountain terraces and valleys. The *Altai* covers, with its off-sets, a large part of the Russian govts Irkutsk, Yeniseisk, and Tomsk, and of West Mongolia; on the S W it is connected with the great tableland of Chinese Turkestan, and the Irisk, Ob, Yenisei, and Selenga rivers all rise within its limits. The principal roads over the *Altai* are—1 That from Irkutsk by Lake Baikal to Kuchkta, which is the chief route for the trade between Russia and China.—2 From Udmak, on the Selenga, to the mining district of Nerchinsk, on the Shilka, a tributary of the Amoor. The mountains in the western range consist chiefly of granite and primary rocks, with newer formations of porphyry intruded. The range of the *Altai* is remarkable as the source of auriferous sands, of which it appears to afford an unending supply. Mines of gold, silver, and lead, appear to have been worked by the ancient inhabitants, and have been reopened and wrought by the Russians. Sandstones, conglomerates, and chalk, rest on granite in the mountains surrounding Lake Baikal, and many parts of this range indicate volcanic agency. These mountains are rich in carnelian, onyx, topaz, amethyst, and other gems. The most productive mining district is E of Barnaul, many of its most important mines being near Krasnoyarsk. The mining district of Nerchinsk is less productive, yielding only 1-4th as much metal as that of Barnaul, a disproportion attributable to the scarcity of smelting materials.

These mountain regions are fitted for pasturage, though many of the valleys contain suitable for agriculture. The inhabitants named *Tshades* are now extinct, and have been succeeded by the present nomadic population.

ALTAMURA, a town of Naples, prov Bari, at the foot of the Appennines, 28 m S W Bari. Pop 15,000. Has a cathedral, hospital, and a university founded by Charles of Anjou. Is defended by a castle, and built on the ruins of the ancient *Lupatula*.

ALTAVILLA, two towns of Naples—I prov Princip Citra, cap cant, 6 m N Avellino. Pop 2,956—II prov Princip Citra, 9 m S Campagna. Pop 3,684.

ALTUAR, a pa of England, co Lancaster, on the Alt, 61 m W S W Ormskirk. Area 3,680 ac. Pop 501.

ALTDORF, a town of Germany, Baden, circ Upper Rhine. 6 m S S W Iahr. Pop 1,400.

ALTREA, a seaport town of Spain, in a bay of same name, prov and 27 m N E Alicante, on rt b of the Algar, and on the Mediterranean. Pop 5,502.

ALTENA, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg and 18 m S W Arnsberg, cap circ, on the Lenne. Pop 4,200. Manufs of iron and steel.

ALTENAU, a mining town of Hanover, in the Harz mountains, E Klausthal. Pop 1,760.

ALTENBURG, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, circ and 20 m S Dresden. Pop 2,183, employed in tin mines, and in manufs of lace.

ALTENBURGER, a town of Hanover, 4 m S E Cuihaven. Pop 2,500. Has a harbour, and trade in grain, fruit, and cattle.

ALTENBURG (SAKE), Germany [SAKE ALTENBURG].

ALTENBURG, a town of Germany, cap duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, 24 m S Leipzig, near the Pleisse, and on the railway from Berlin to Bavaria. Pop 16,000. Has a castle, churches, and other public edifices, manufs of brushes, ribands, and woollen cloths, and an active trade—II

Altburg or **Magyar Ovar**, a town of Hungary, cap co Wieselburg, on the Leitha, an affl of the Danube, 40 m S S E Presburg. Pop 3,500—

Some small towns in Austria, Bavaria, Baden, Switzerland, and Transylvania, have this name.

ALTENDORF, a vill of Bavaria, circ Ober-Franken, 84 m S S E Bamberg, on the Regnitz.

Here the French, under Klüber, gained a victory over the Austrians, 9th August 1796.

ALTENFELD, a seaport town of Norway, cap prov Finnmark, on rt b of the Altin, at the head of a fiord, 84 m S S W Hammerfest. Lat 69° 51' N. Ion 23° 6' 20" E, near the N limit of the cultivation of barley.

ALTEN-GOTTERN, a vill of Prussian Saxony, 24 m N W Erfurt. Pop 1,436.

ALTENKOP, a vill of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, with an extensive trade in timber, 3 m S E Eikernforde. Pop 500.

ALTENKIRSCHEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Wied, 22 m N Coblenz. Pop 1,300.

ALTENKREIC, a town of Wurtemberg, circ Black-Forest, on the Nagold, 28 m S W Stuttgart. Pop 2,035. Has a castle, and manufs of leather, woollen stuffs, and wood sorrel salt.

ALTENPLATZOW, a vill of Prussian Saxony, reg Magdeburg, circ Jerichow. Pop 1,300.

ALTEN-DO OAM, a town of Brazil, prov Para, on the Tapajos, at its junction with the Amazon, 10 m S Santarém.

ALTEN-DO-CMAO, a town of Portugal, prov Alentejo, on the Ariz, 14 m S.W. Portalegre.

ALTENRON or **ALTENRUV**, a pa. of England,

co Cornwall, 8 m S W S W Lanncoeston. Area 12,840 ac. Pop 1,882.

ALT-GRADISKA, a fortress of Austria, Slavonia, on l b of the Sava, opposite Berber or Turkish Gradiska, and 24 m S W Poschega. Pop 2,900.

ALTHALDENALEBEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg Magdeburg, circ Neuhausenleben, on the Beyer, 13 m N W Magdeburg. Pop 1,740.

ALTHORNE, a pa of England, co Essex, 6 m S E Maldon. Area 2,000 ac. Pop 430.

ALTHORPE PARK, Nobottle Grove, hundred, co. Northampton, England, about 6 m N W. Northampton. Has been possessed by the Spencer family for upwards of three centuries, and is famous for its noble library—Also, a pa. of England, co Lincoln, pts Lindsey, on the Trent, where joined by the Stamford and Keadby Canal, 5 m S W Burton. Area 5,440 ac. Pop 1,347.

ALTIN or **TELETSKOI**, a lake of Siberia, gov and 320 m S S E Tomsk. Is of irregular shape, 75 m in length N to S by 20 m in breadth, and traversed by a head stream of the Ob.

ALTKIRCH, a town of France, dep Haut-Rhin, cap arrond, on the Ill, 32 m S S W Colmar. Pop 3,611. Has a castle, and manufs of pottery and leather, and a monthly cattle fair.

ALTMUHL, a river of Bavaria, rises 7 m N E Rothenburg, circ Middle Franconia, passes Leutenhausen, Gunzenhausen and Eichtstadt, and joins the Danube at Kelheim. The project of Charlemagne to join the Altmühl with the Regnitz and so unite the Rhine with the Danube, has been executed by the Bavarian government, and the *Ludwigs Canal*, or canal of the Name and Danube, between Bamberg on the Regnitz, and Dietfurt on the Altmühl, thus connects the Black Sea with the German Ocean.

ALT-OTTING, a market town of Bavaria, 11 m S W Passau. Pop 1,600.

ALT OFEN, a town of Hungary, on rt b of the Danube, adjoining Buda on the N. Supposed to occupy the site of the Roman *Sicambria*. Pop 11,160.

ALTONMONTI, a town of Naples, prov Calabria Citra, cant and 9 m S S W Castrovillari.

ALTON, a market town and pa of England, co. and cap div of Hants, on the Weir, 16 m E N E Winchester. Area of pa 3,910 ac. Pop 3,538. Polling place for co Market, Sat Fairs, April 29 and Sept 29.

ALTON, the name of several pas of England—I (*A Larnes*) co Wilts, on the Avon Canal, 44 m N W Pewsey. Area 250 ac. Pop 175—II (*A Pancras*), co Dorset, 2 m E Cerne-Abbas. Area 170 ac. Pop 292 (*A Priors*), a chapelry co Wilts, pa Overton, 1 m S Alton Barnes. Pop 253 [*ALVETON*].

ALTON, several townships of the United States, North America—I New Hampshire, co Belknap, on Lake Winnepesaukee, 21 m N E Concord. Pop 1,795—II Illinois, co Madison, on the Mississippi, 24 m above its junction with the Missouri. Pop 12,000—III New York, 13 m. N W Lyons.

ALTONA, a town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, on rt b of the Elbe, adjoining Hamburg on the W, at the head of the railway from Altona to Kiel. Lat (of observatory) 53° 32' 45" N, lon 9° 56' 40" E. Pop (1847) 32,200. Has a royal observatory, a free port, with manufs of cotton, woollen, silk, oil, soap, sugar-houses, breweries, distilleries, and docks for shipbuilding. In 1844, 238 vessels belonged to its port.

ALTONA, a town of Switzerland, cap cant Uri, near the S. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne, and

9½ m S Schwyz Pop 1,660 Has a tower, said to mark the place where Tell shot the apple off his son's head *Burglen*, the reputed birth-place of Tell, is a vill in the vicinity—II a vill of Bavaria, circ Rezat, on the Schwarzach—III a vill of Wurttemberg, circ Donau, on the Schussen

ALTORFF, a comm and vill of France dep Meurthe, arrond Chateau-Salins Pop 1,168

ALTRINCHAM or ALTRINGHAM, a market town and chapelry of England, co Chester, pa Bowdon, on Bowdon Downs, 8 m S W Manchester Pop of chapelry, 4,488 Has manuf of cotton yarns, cloths, and hobbins, and raises fruit and vegetables for the supply of Manchester market

ALTSÖHL, a town of Hungary, co Zolyom, on the Gran, 74 m N Pesth Pop 2,800 Near it are the mineral springs of Balatna and Szilaka

ALTAUS, a town of Austria, Bohemia, S E Neuham Pop 1,100 —II a town of Saxony, on the Mulda, opposite Waldenburg Pop 1,000

ALTHAUSEN, a town of Switzerland, cant and 8 m S E St Gall, near rt b of the Rhine Pop 1,800 Manufs of muslin, and sulphur springs

ALTUN KUPA, a town of Asiatic Turkia, paah Bagdad, on the Altun-su (gold river), 60 m E S E Mosul Pop 2,000 It was visited by a severe plague and famine in 1836

ALTUN TUKET, a border town of Persia, on the Aras, 180 m N E Tabriz Is now in ruins

ALTURA, a town of Spain, Valencia on rt b of the Palencia, prov and 25 m S W Castellon de la Plana Pop 1,905

ALTWART, a vill of Prussia, Pomerania, reg Stettin, on the Great Haff, circle and E Ucker munde Pop 1,200

ALVA, a pt and barony of Scotland co Stirling, of which it is a detached portion enclosed by cos Clackmannan and Perth, with a vill 6 m N E Stirling Pop 3,204 The works of the Devon iron company are extensive

ALVAH, a pa of Scotland, co and 2½ m S S W Banff Pop 1,402

ALVAH, a state of Hindostan [MACHERRY]

ALVAR or ALWUR, a large town of Hindostan cap the Macherry dom, 80 m S S W Delhi Stands at the base of a fortified hill crowned by a citadel, which used to be the chief residence of the Macherry rajah

ALVARADO, a town and river, Mexican confederation, dep Vera Cruz, the town at the mouth of the river in the Gulf of Mexico, 40 m S E Vera Cruz Pop 1,600 The harbour is inaccessible to large vessels The river has a tortuous course from the centre of state Oaxaca, and, before entering the sea, expands into a lake—II a small river of same name, in Central America, falls into the Gulf of Nicoya (Pacific)

ALVECHURCH, a pa of England, co Worcester, 4½ m ENE Bromsgrove, and 2 m W the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway Area 6,820 ac Pop 1,600

ALVETRY, a pa and township of England, co Salop, on the Severn, 6 m S E Bridgenorth Area 7,640 ac Pop 1,041

ALVERCA, two towns of Portugal—I prov Estremadura, on rt b of the Tagus, with a small port, 16 m N E Lisbon Pop 3,000—II prov Beira, 17 m NNE Guarda

ALVEDISCHOTT or ALSCOTT, a pa of England, co Devon, 5 m S E Bideford Area 1,890 ac Pop 340

ALVERINGHAM, a vill of Belgium, prov West Flanders, 6 m W Dixmuden Pop 2,750 Has manufs of starch, dye-works, and breweries

ALVETSTOCK, a pa of England, co Hants, on

the Solent and Portsmouth harbour, comprises the town of Gosport, and watering place Angsey, with Haslar hospital, and forts Monkton and Blockhouse Area 4,010 ac Pop 16,008

ALVETTHORPE, a township of England, comprised in Wakefield

ALVIA, a pa. of Scotland, co and 4 m W Elgin Pop 919 The soil is a fertile loam

ALVEBOOTH, a pa. of England, co Oxford, 5 m S S E Burford Area 2,900 ac Pop 376

ALVESTON, two pas of England—I co Gloucester, 9 m N E Bristol Area 2,470 ac Pop 847—II a pa, co Warwick, with a vill near the Avon, 2 m N E Stratford Ac 4,300 Pop 769

ALVETON or ALTON, a pa of England, co Stafford, 4 m E Cheadle Area 7,470 ac Pop 2,328

ALVIN a pa. of Scotland, co Inverness, on the Spey, 8 m N W N Cairngorm Area 90 sq m, including part of the Grampians Pop 914

ALVIGNANO a town of Naples, prov Terra di Lavoro, 5 m N Capazze Pop 3,500

ALVINC, a town of Austria, Transylvania, on rt b of the Maros, 6 m S W Kulsburg Pop 8,600, mostly Magyars and Bulgarians Has Roman Catholic Lutheran and Greek churches

ALVINGHAM, a pt of England, co Lincoln, pts Lindsey, on the Louth navigation canal, 3½ m N E Louth Area 1,940 ac Pop 817

ALVINGTOW (WCSR), a pt and decayed market town of England, co Devon, 1 m W S W Kingsbridge Area 3,840 ac Pop 998

ALVINO, a town of Italy, Naples, prov Terra di Lavoro, 7 m S F Soia Pop 3,200

ALVAYTOV or ALBERTOV, a pa of England, co Huntingdon, on the Nene 4½ m S W Peterboro Area 1,040 ac Pop 333

ALWINGTOW, a pa of England co Devon 4 m S W Bideford Area 5,330 ac Pop 374

ALWUR, a town of N W India Cap of a Rajpoot state, 110 m S W Delhi

ALYTH a town and pa. of Scotl, cos Perth & Forfar, 12 m W Forfar P 3133 Manuf linens

ALZANO MAGGIORE, a vill of Northern Italy, delug and 4 m N E Bergamo Pop 2,100

ALZEY, a walled town of Hessen Darmstadt, prov Rhenuh Hessen, cap cant on the Sulzbach, 19 m S S W Mainz Pop 4,600

ALZOUVE, a town and comm of France, dep Ande, cap cant, 8 m N W Carcassonne, on the left of the Canal du Midi Pop 1,600 Manufs of fine woollens, lace, and iron wares

AM, a frontier stronghold of Afghanistan, on the N W bank of the Indus, between that river and the Mabeen hills, 50 m N E Attock

AMACUZA, a river of South America, falling into the great S mouth of the Orinoco, in lat 8 34 N, lon 60° 7 W., in the lower part of its course, forming the boundary between British and Colombian Guiana Is seldom more than 500 yards in width, but is navigable for small vessels to the influx of the Yaracata, lat 8° N

AMADIAH or AMADIVH, a fortified town of Asiatic Turkey, Kurdistan, on a tributary of the Tigris, 65 m N N W Mosul

AMAL or AMAGEE, an island of Denmark, immediately S Copenhagen, on which its suburb Christianshavn is built Pop 6,500 (exclusive of Christianshavn) Is divided into the pas of Mangleby and Taarby

AMAKOBA, a reg of Africa [KAFKARIA]

AMAKUTAN, an island of the Pacific. [KORILE ISLANDS]

AMAL, a town of Sweden, len and 50 m N N E Wenersborg Pop 1,488 Has a harbour on Lake Wener, and trade in iron, steel and deals

AMALFI, a seaport city of Naples, prov. Frin. Citta, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Salerno, 8 m. W. Salerno. Pop. (1848) 7,081 (in the 12th century, was upwards of 80,000). Is an archbishop's see. *Amalfi* was at one period an independent and prosperous commercial republic; in 1026 its inhabitants took an active part in the crusades, and founded the order of the knights of Malta. Birthplace of Flavio Gioia, the improver of the mariner's compass, and of Masaniello, the fisherman, and brief ruler of Naples.

AMAND (8r), a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. and 15 m. S.S.W. Antwerp, on the Scheldt. Pop. 3,000, engaged in breweries, tanneries, and manufs. of oil-cloth, woven fabrics, and chicory.

AMAND (8r), a town and comm. of France, dep. Cher, cap. arrond., 20 m. S.S.E. Bourges, on the Cher, at the mouth of the Marmande. Pop. 8,322. Has a comm. college, tanneries, commerce in wood, iron, and wool.—II. a comm. and vill. dep. Manche, arr. St. Ló. Pop. 1,357.—III. a comm. and vill. dep. Maine, arr. Vitry-le-François. Pop. 1,209.—IV. a comm. and vill. II. Vienne, arr. Bellac. Pop. 1,288.—V. a comm. and vill. Lot-et-Garonne, arr. Agen. Pop. 1,404.—VI. a comm. and town, dep. Nièvre, arr. Cosne, cap. cant. Pop. 2,178.—VII. a comm. and town, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Ambert, cap. cant. Pop. 2,204.—VIII. a comm. and town, dep. Deux-Sèvres, arr. Bressuire. Pop. 1,470.—IX. a comm. and town, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. Clermont. Pop. 1,489.

AMANDIN (8r), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cantal, arrond. Murat. Pop. 1,308.

AMAND-LES EAUX (8r), *Amundopolis*, a town and comm. of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 6 m. N.N.W. Valenciennes, on l. h. of the Scarpe. Pop. 9,527. Has a comm. college, and is frequented for its thermal baths. Is the centre of cultivation of flax for the manuf. of canebrics, with an active industry, manufs. of woollens, cottons, linseed oil, soap, leather, and porcelain.

AMANDOLA, a small city of Italy, Pontif. States, deleg. and 15 m. N.W. Ascoli.

AMANLIS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arrond. Rennes. Pop. 2,721.

AMANS (8r), sev. comm. and villa. of France, —I. Aveyron, arrond. Espalion. Pop. 1,000.—II. Lozère, arrond. Mende. Pop. 300.—III. Tarn, arrond. Castres, cap. cant., on the Thoré. Pop. 2,749.—IV. Charente, arrond. Angoulême, cap. cant. Pop. 1,545.—V. Charente, arrond. Montmoreau. Pop. 1,151.

AMANTIA, a fortified seaport town of Naples, Calab. Citta, 15 m. S.W. Cosenza. Pop. 3,000.

AMARANTE, a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, on the Tamega, a tributary of the Donro, 88 m. N.E. Oporto. Pop. 4,000. An ancient town, and has a bridge, which was frequently contested during the war in 1809.

AMARAPURA, *Ummarapoora*, a fortified city, and formerly the cap. of the Burmese dom., on the Irrawadi, 6 m. N.E. Ava. In 1800 the pop. was estimated at 175,000, but the seat of government having been transferred to Ava in 1819, it has since declined. Near it is the temple with the bronze statue of Gaudama, brought from Aracan on its conquest by the Burmese in 1784.

AMARIN (8r), (Germ. *St. Amary*), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, cap. cant., arrond. and 18 m. N.E. Belfort, on the Thurin. Pop. 2,168. Is centre of extensive cotton factories.

AMARO (8ARXO), a town of Brazil, prov. and 45 m. N.W. Bahia on the Sergipe-do-Condé, with a port and an active export trade; also small towns in the provs. Bahia and Rio Grande do Sul.

AMARIA of **AMARIYAH**, a city of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, cap. sanj., on the Yesili-Irmak (anc. Iris), 95 m. N.W. Sivas, and 63 m. S.W. Samsoun. Has nearly 4,000 houses, of which 3,500 are Turkish, 350 Armenian, and 150 Greek; whence its pop. may be estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000. It stands on both banks of the river, between almost perpendicular rocks; a handsome stone bridge connects its two divisions. Has a citadel, a mosque, well supplied bazars, and a trade in silk, of which 45,000 okes, or 132,000 lb (an unusual crop) were produced in its vicinity in 1840. Exports silk and salt.

AMANTHA, **AMASERAH** or **AMASHREH**, a fortified seaport town of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, on a rocky peninsula in the Black Sea, 60 m. N.E. Ereklí. Pop. about 800. Has a bay on its E. side, where vessels anchor in 3 or 4 fathoms. Trade in timber, and remains of a temple of Neptune.

AMATHONTX, a vill. of the island of Cyprus, near its S. coast, with remains of the Greek town of same name.

AMATITLAN, a dist. of Central America, 20 m. N.N.W. Guatemala, a fertile valley, surrounded by mountains of volcanic origin. Soil rich, watered by two rivers and a lake of same name in centre. Cochineal is produced here.

AMATRICE, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., cap. cant., 22 m. N. Aquila. Pop. 5,000. Manuf. of woollen fabrics.

AMAXICHT, a seaport town, and the cap. of the Ionian island Santa Maura or Leucadia, on its E. coast, and separated from the castle of Santa Maura, at the N. extremity of the island, by a lagoon 1 m. across. Pop. of town and citadel 6,000. The harbour, improved by a mole, is adapted for small craft. *Amaxicht* is the residence of a Greek Archbishop, and of a British governor.

AMAY, a town of Belgium, prov. Liege, on the Mame, 12 m. S.W. Liège. Pop. 2,500.

AMAZON, **MARASON**, **ORELLANA** or **SOLIMOS**, the chief river of South America, and the largest in the world, whether regarded as to its volume, its length, or the extent of its basin. Is formed by the union of the Tunguragua and Ucayali; the former rising in Lake Lauricocha (Peru), in lat. 10° 30' S., lon. 76° 10' W. The head stream of the latter, the Apurimac, originating about lat. 16° S., lon. 72° W. Both rivers have a general course at first; the Tunguragua, near lat. 6° S., bends, and after receiving the Huallaga from the S., joins the Ucayali, about lat. 4° 25' S., lon. 73° 30' W. Here the stream has depth sufficient for any class of ships. Thenceforth the Amazon flows generally east, through the Brazilian territory, to the Atlantic, which it enters nearly under the equator, and between lon. 45° and 50° W., its estuary widening until it is 180 m. across. Taking the Apurimac as its source, its direct length is estimated at 1,769 m., and including its windings, nearly 4,000 m.; for great part of which (viz. from the ocean to Pongo de Manseriche, lon. 76° 50' W.), it is navigable and uninterrupted by any rapid or cataract. At least 20 rivers, navigable to near their sources, pour their waters into it, besides numerous less important streams. Chief tributaries the Napo, Putumayo, Yapura and Rio Negro, from the N.; the Yavari, Jutay, Jurua, Coary, Parana, Madeira, Tapajós, and Xingu, from the S. By the Casiquiare, a branch of the Rio Negro, the Amazon has a direct and remarkable connection with the Orinoco. The Amazon and its tributaries afford an immense inland navigation, estimated at 50,000 m.; and the extent of its basin has been computed at

about 2,000,000 sq m. The depth of the river is great, in and current no bottom is found with 20 fathoms. The velocity of the current is pretty uniform, at the rate of 2½ miles an hour. Tides ascend this river for 400 m from the Atlantic—as far as Obidos, where the Amazon is still more than a mile in width—and near the full moon the rise of the tide occasions a formidable rush of water into the channel, sometimes bringing in several waves from 10 to 15 feet in height, this phenomenon, called the bore, is witnessed on a smaller scale in the Ganges, and in some European rivers. The upper part of the river, as far as the mouth of the Yavari, which forms the boundary line between Brazil and Peru, is called Marañon, thence to the mouth of the Rio Negro it is called Solimoes or Solimas, and from the Negro to its mouth Amazon. The tropical rains swell the river annually, to 40 and 50 feet above its ordinary level. The Marañon attains its greatest height in January, the Solimoes in February, the Amazon in the middle of March. In the lower part of its course, the Amazon abounds with islands, and in its estuary, the Marajo and Camana, of considerable extent. In 1843, a steam boat made a passage from Para up the river as far as the Negro. The estuary of the Amazon was discovered by Pinçon in 1600, in 1679, d Orellan sailed down the river from the Napo and it obtained the name of Amazon from his having reported that he had seen armed women on its shores.

AMAZUMBA, a town of West Africa, on l b of the Niger, in lat. ° 10' N, lon 6° 10' E.

AMBALUPA, a town in the island Madura, Indian Archipelago. Pop 4,000.

AMBALLE, a comm and vill of France, dep Grande, arrond Boideruy. Pop 2,701.

AMBAIKI, an island in the South Pacific, one of the Feejee group, in lat 17° 47' S lon 179° 11' W. Pop 500. It is a diamond shaped, and 750 feet high.

AMBATO or HAMBATO, a *nerado* or snow summit of the Andes, W Cordillera, immediately N Arequipa. Also a town, near the foot of Chimborazo, 5,839 feet above the sea. Pop 12,000.

AMBIAZAC, a comm and town of France, dep Haute-Vienne, cap cant, 10 m N N W Limoges. Pop 1,830. Has manufs of iron-wire.

AMBLAKIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, Thessaly, in the vale of the Stylymnia (ancient *Peneus*) 14 m N F Larissa. Pop 4,000, occupied chiefly in spinning and dyeing cotton yarn.

AMBEROI or AMBERI, a town of Hindostan, Raypootana 5 m N E Jeypoor, and formerly cap of the Jeyp or dominion. Is beautifully situated, and has a fine palace and fortress.—*Cape Amber* is the N extremity of Madagascar. Lat 11° 37' 30" N, lon 49° 8' 45" E.

AMBERGO, a walled city of Bavaria, cne Upper Palatinat, on the Rh. 31 m N N W Regensburg. Pop 10,800. Has a castle arsenal mint, lyceum, manufs of woollens and linen cloth, iron works, and breweries. Was formerly the cap Upper Palatinat, and is still the seat of its court of appeal. Near this, the French were defeated by the Austrians in 1796.

AMBERGRIA KEY, an uninhabited island of Central America, Yucatan, in the Atlantic off the N E shore of British Honduras. Length 20 m N E to S W, average breadth 8 m. It is a firm and well wooded, its W is swampy. Named from the ambergis found on its shores.

AMBERIVU, a comm and town of France, dep Ain, cap cant, 18 m S S E Bourg. Pop 2,468. Has manufs of cloth for the army.

AMBERLEY, a pa of England, Co Sussex, and 5 m N E Arundel. Area 8,030 ac. Pop 498.

AMBERY, a comm and town of France, dep. Puy de-Dome, cap arrond, on r. b of the Dore, 33 m S E Clermont. Pop 3,133, with extensive paper-works and manufs of ribands, lace, linsus, and pins, its cheese is much esteemed.

AMBALET, a vill of France, dep Tara, cant. Villefranche, 10 m E N E Alby. Pop 3,206.

AMBIT, one of the smaller Philippine islands, 70 m S W Manila, 12 m in circumference, and containing a lofty volcanic mountain.

AMBIJ, a vill of the Netherlands, prov Limburg. Pop 685.

AMBILAUW, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, 12 m S E Booro. Lat 3° 52' S, lon 127° 16' E. Is 10 m long, and dependent on the Dutch government of Amboyna. Pop 733.

AMBLESCOT or AMBLECOTE, a hamlet of England, co Stafford, pa Old Swinford, ½ m N Stourbridge. Pop 2,063, engaged in potteries, iron works, and in raising coal.

AMBLESDYF, a market town and chapelry of England, co Westmoreland, near the N extremity of Lake Windermere, 12½ m N W Kendal. Pop of chapelry 1,692. Has woollen manufs. Polling place for co. Near are clay-slate quarry and lead and copper mines.

AMBLESTON, a pa of South Wales, co Pembroke, 8 m N N E Haverford-West. Pop 508.

AMBIETEURS, a suburb of France, dep Pas-de-Calais, on the English Channel, 6 m N Boulogne. Pop 661. Here James I landed after his abdication in 1689 and near it is the granite column, which Napoleon I erected to the grand army in 1805.

AMBOISE, a town of France, dep Indre-et-Loire cap cant, on l b of the Loire, and on a river from Orleans to Tours, 14 m E Tours. Pop 4,762. The ancient castle, memorable in history, and the residence of many French kings, has been modernized and improved. *Amboise* is celebrated for the "*conspiration d'Amboise*" formed against the Gases, in 1660. Has manufs of files, steel goods, fire arms, & woollens.

AMBOISE, a cape island, and anchorage of Africa, coast of Benue. Lat. 3° 58' N, lon 9° 15' E.

AMBOIS, a town and comm of France, dep Morbihan, arr Vannes. Pop 2,175, with a small port on the Peneser, and exportation of salt.

AMNOOK, a town of British India, presid Madras, dist Alcot, 108 m W S W Madras.

AMBOY PRATA, a city and port of the U S, North America, New Jersey, co Middlesex, at the head of Raritan Bay, 32 m N E Trenton. Pop 1,865. *Amboy* has regular intercourse with New York, and by means of a railway, to Philadelphia.—It is a town, Oswego, co New York. Pop 1,132.

AMBOINA an island belonging to the Dutch, in the Eastern Archipelago, off the S W extremity of Ceram, between lat 3° 26' and 3° 48' S, lon 127° 47' and 128° 27' E. Length 35 m, average breadth 10 m. Pop (1866) 188,000, mostly Malays, with some Chinese, besides the Dutch residents. Is divided into two unequal halves by a deep bay. Surface mountainous, but fertile, well watered, and wooded. Chief product, cloves, of which from 200,000 to 300,000 lbs are an average crop, and, with indigo and sago, form the exports. Imports opium and European goods. Government subordinate to that at Batavia (Java), is established at Fort Victoria, which, with the town of Amboyna, is on the S E side of the Bay of Bunne. Pop 3,966. Has several public buildings. The inhabitants are nearly all Christians.

AMBRACIAN GULF [*AMRA (GULF OF)*].

AMBRHAM, a town of France, dep and 6 m N.

Mayenne, cap. cant., on the Varenne. Pop. 2,699.

AMBRIN, an island in the Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides, lat. 16° 9' 30" S., lon. 167° 50' E. Is 50 m. in circumference, fertile, and cultivated.

AMBRIZ, a small independent Negro kingdom of Africa, South Guinea, cap. Quibanza, with a port at the mouth of the river Ambriz, on the Atlantic Ocean, about 70 m. N. Loanda. Slavery is unknown in this territory, and among its singular customs is the prohibition of horses and beasts of burden. At the port there are Portuguese and American ships, and it has an extensive trade in gum and ivory.

AMBRIZETTE, a kingdom of Africa, S. Guinea, between the Congo and Ambrizette rivers, with a town on the coast about 30 m. N. Ambriz.

AMBROGIO (Sax.), a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. Verona, with thermal baths.—II. a vill. of Piedmont, prov. Susa. Pop. 1,350.

AMBRONX (Sr), a town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Cèze, 11 m. N.E. Alais. Pop. 3,724, with silk mills (partly steam).

AMBRONAY, a town of France, dep. Ain, 15 m. S.E. Bourg. Pop. 1,737.

AMBRONDES, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, with a hamlet, 2 m. S.S.E. Bicester. Area 3,310 ac. Pop. 937.

AMBROSE (Sr), an island in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 26° 21' S., lon. 80° 10' W.

AMBRANA, a town of Sicily, on an island formed by the Narra and Indus, 12 m. N. Selwan. Is a considerable place, well supplied with water.

AMBRIS, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, on the Lek. Pop. 1,079.

AMELAND, an island of the Netherlands, in the North Sea, prov. and 4 m. N. the coast of Friesland. Lat. 53° 30' N., lon. 6° 15' E. Pop. 1,956. The island is 13 m. in length, E. to W., by 2 m. in width, and has three villages.

AMELIA, *America*, a city of Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 21 m. S.W. Spoleto. Pop. 5,300.

AMILIA, a co. of the U.S., North America, Virginia. Area 298 sq. m. Pop. 9,770, of whom 6,911 were slaves.

AMULIA, an island in the Atlantic, off the N.E. extremity of Florida, 10 m. N. the mouth of St John river. Is 20 m. in length N. to S., by 2 m. in breadth. Fernandina, chief town.

AMUND, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, Dusseldorf. Pop. 540.

AMERICA, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, Dutchess co., 20 m. E.N.E. Poughkeepsie. Pop. 2,225.

AMIN, a town of Spain, prov. and 13 m. W. Gerona, on l. b. of the Ter. Pop. 1,215.

AMERICA or **THE NEW WORLD**, is one of the grand divisions of the globe. Continental America extends from lat. 54° S. to 71° N., extreme length being 10,000 m. from Magellan to Behring Straits. The Tierra del Fuego islands reach 1° beyond its S. extremity into the Antarctic Ocean. Greenland has been explored to lat. 75° N., and is supposed to extend farther into the polar circle. Between the N. coast and lat. 80°, is supposed to be occupied by an archipelago of islands, and Greenland from E. to W. is intersected by arms of the sea, like the regions on the W. of Baffin Bay. Area 15,541,000 sq. m. Pop. 57,339,631. (?) America has no great deserts, no part of it is very far removed from the sea, the interior being penetrated by the Mississippi, Plata, and Amazon rivers. N. of the equator it is divided by the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea into two continents of nearly equal extent, connected by a narrow region, extending through 15° of lat.,

called Central America, the S. extremity of which (Isthmus of Darien or Panama) is only 28 m. across. The lakes of North America contain the greatest extent of fresh water in the world. The mountains are very extensive, reaching from S. to N., under the designations of Andes, Sierra Madre, Anahuac, and Rocky Mountains. America was discovered by Columbus in 1492, since which time a continuous stream of emigration has flowed in from Europe, and by far the greater proportion of the population is now of European descent. The Red Indians (natives) are peculiar, having the physical character of a distinct race. The tribes of the N. and S., though differing in civilization, and using various dialects of one primary language, seem to have had a common origin, and through their intercourse with Europeans and Negroes, are rapidly becoming extinct. From the high N. and S. latitudes of the country, it is remarkable for its extreme vicissitudes of climate. The products of every clime abound in its different regions, and in some tracts vegetation is most exuberant. It yields sugar, cotton, tobacco, coffee, cocoa, dyo-woods, mahogany, and medicinal barks. Minerals comprise gold, silver, iron, copper, tin, lead, sandstone, limestone, and marble. Fossil remains of gigantic animals have been found. Wild horses, originally imported from Europe. The bison, musk-ox, rein-deer, bears, puma, and jaguar are found. The inferior animal tribes are in great variety, and many of them are peculiar to this continent. The domestic animals are the llama, alpaca, guanaco, and vicuña. The following table shows the different states in America and the West Indies, with their area and population estimated in 1858:—

States	Area in sq. m.	Population.
NORTH AMERICA.		
Russian Territory	384,000	66,000
Greenland (Danish)	380,000	5,000
British North America.		
Canada East	301,000	591,561
West	147,728	936,847
New Brunswick	57,700	2,400,000
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	27,346	120,000
Prince Edward Island	2,114	62,000
Newfoundland	87,000	100,000
Rupert's Land and British Columbia	3,170,000	216,000
British Honduras	10,900	11,000
United States of America	3,500,000	30,181,378
United States of Mexico	1,000,000	7,200,000
Central America, Cico, Yucatan	166,000	5,120,000
West India Islands.		
Independent.		
Haiti	11,000	500,000
S. Domingo	20,000	120,000
British	13,414	160,000
French	12,118	150,000
Spanish	46,208	1,507,000
Dutch	800	20,000
Danish	101	45,000
Swedish	25	5,000
SOUTH AMERICA.		
Guiana.		
British	70,000	137,000
Dutch	120,000	14,000
French	21,500	20,000
Granadian Confederation	391,000	2,200,000
Venezuela	416,000	1,300,000
Trinidad	380,000	820,000
Peru	1,000,000	5,400,000
Bolivia	376,000	1,500,000
Chile	170,000	1,430,100
Argentine Confederation	327,000	874,000
Uruguay	180,000	200,000
Paraguay Republic	74,000	200,000
Brazil Empire	3,500,000	7,500,000
Patagonia and Falkland Islands	200,000	120,000

[BRASIL, CANADA, RUSSIAN AMERICA, UNITED STATES, WEST INDIES.]

AMERICA (CENTRAL), is the long and narrow region, between lat. 7° and 21° 30' N, lon 78° and 94° W, connecting the continents of North and South America, and comprising, besides the Central American States, Yucatan, parts of Mexico and New Granada, the Mosquito coast, and British Honduras. In a more limited sense the term is applied to the following republics: between lat. 8° and 18° N, lon 81° 30' and 94° W, bounded on the E by the Caribbean Sea and New Granada, NW Yucatan and Chiapas, W and S by the Pacific

Area	Area in sq. m.	Population	Capital
Guatemala	49,800	470,450	Guatemala
El Salvador	9,344	204,000	San Salvador
Honduras	45,816	320,000	Tegucigalpa
Nicaragua	11,800	150,000	Managua
British Honduras	16,800	11,000	Belize
Total	174,566	9,200,000	

The greatest length from S E to N W is about 900 m, breadth varying from 70 to 350 m, the most northern limit being Chetumal Bay, N of Belize, and its most S, Burica Point, in the entrance S of Costa Rica. To this succeeds the plain of Nicaragua, 170 m in length and the same in breadth, the Lake Nicaragua, which covers a considerable portion of the surface being on y 194 feet above the Pacific Ocean. The country to E of this plain is mountainous, some of the peaks being 7,000 to 8,000 feet in elevation. The table land of Guatemala extends from the Isthmus of Chignahuila to that of Chiriquete, in Mexico, and extends into the plain all of Yucatan. In some places this table land is 5,000 feet above the sea, it descends very rapidly to the Pacific, but more gradually towards Mexico and the Atlantic. It contains two volcanic mountains, upwards of 12,000 feet in elevation. The climate is hot and moist in the lowlands, where there are dense forests, but is milder and more salubrious on the elevated table lands. On the coast of the Caribbean Sea there are numerous earthquakes are very frequent, especially in the table lands and numerous volcanoes exist. Principal rivers, the Motagua, Rio Dulce, Rio Pocho, Chusco, Bluefield, San Juan all of which flow N or E. Principal lakes, Nicaragua and Leon, through which a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans has long been projected. (P. 1000) On both E and W shores there are many good ports. Below the elevation of 3,000 feet, in figo, cotton, sugar, and cocoa are the chief crops between 3,000 to 6,000 feet the cochineal plant is cultivated. Maize is raised but wheat only in the high table land in the N. In some parts the chocolate, a fruit yielding a great deal of nourishment, supplies in commerce the place of corn. Other products are coffee, tobacco, dragon's blood, mastic, various balsams and drugs, tamarinds, pepper, cassia, ginger, vanilla, mahogany, cedar, ligwood, and other woods for dyeing or building, with gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, and zinc. The country is rich in precious metals. Alcedo stated that from the mine of Triunfal (Costa Rica), as much wealth had been extracted as from that of Potosi in Peru. Horses, asses, goats, hogs, having been introduced by the Spaniards, are now numerous, herds of cattle are pastured in the grazing farms

of Nicaragua, and flocks of sheep feed on the table land of Quetzaltenango, being reared almost wholly for their wool. Cattle and sheep breeding are, with agriculture, the main occupations of the population, but the production of coarse woollens, cotton cloths, caps, hats, earthenware, furniture, cabinet work employs a good many hands, and the Indian weavers make of different colours, which are used as carpets. Principal exports are indigo, cochineal, bullion, sugar, hides, dyewoods, hides, balsams, mahogany, and other timber, sugar, coffee, tortoise-shell and cattle. In 1913, the value amounted to \$1,000,000. Imports consist of cotton, linens, silk, fabrics, hardware, cutlery, watches, trinkets, wine, oil, spices, and iron. In 1813 3,886 lbs of coffee, 12,345 lbs of cocoa and 46 tons of rice were exported in the exports of Central America to the United Kingdom from which the republic received cotton goods to the value of \$1,000,000, and some other goods. The rest of the trade is chiefly with the U. S., West India islands, Spain and France. The population consists of aboriginal tribes, of Europeans, and mixed race. Several tribes live in an independent condition without intercourse with Europeans although those along the Mosquito shore consider themselves under the protection of the British. Each state has its own president, vice president, senate, and assembly of deputies who are chosen by electoral colleges. The cities and towns have each a municipal corporation presided over by a mayor. Spanish laws have been replaced by civil and criminal law on those of the U. S. The established religion is Roman Catholic. Aggregate public revenue of the States has not been ascertained, but the expenditure in most if not all, exceeds the income. Columbus discovered this region in 1492. In 1527 it was made a Spanish captaincy generalship and it belonged to Spain until 1821, when Guatemala first declared its independence. The several states subsequently formed a confederation, which was dissolved in 1839. Many ruins of ancient cities, temples, etc., have been discovered in this region and are supposed to be the architecture of the native population, previous to and after the Spanish conquest.

AMERICA (NORTH) extends northwards of lat 36° N and between lon 10° and 160° W. On its E side are Hudson and James Bays, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Bay of Fundy, Chesapeake, and Delaware, on its S the Gulf of Mexico, on its W the Gulf of California and Georgia, Cook Inlet, Bristol Bay, and Norton and Kotzebue Sounds. On the N the Arctic Ocean separates it from Melville and Bathurst islands, Victoria I and Boothia, the Baffin Bay and Davis Strait divide Coclum I from Greenland. Chief peninsula of North America, Labrador, Nova Scotia, Florida, and Old California. The mountains of North America are divided into several chains, of which the Alleghenian or Appalachian on the E, and the Rocky Mountains on the W, bound the great central region of North America, drained by the Mississippi and Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Kansas, Arkansas, Rio Bravo, etc. The E part of this region is fertile, and its centre is a vast prairie, but much of its W part is rocky and barren. N of this region the five great lakes, Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, discharge their waters eastward by the river St. Lawrence into the Gulf of same name. Still farther N is the Boreal region occupying all the surface from Canada northwards to the

coasts of the Arctic Ocean and Hudson Bay; from the Winnipeg, Manitoba, Wollaston, Hayes, Slave, Great Bear, and Athabasca lakes, and the Mackenzie, Athabasca, Great Slave, and Great Fish rivers, mostly flowing northward. The Colorado, Columbia, and Great Snake rivers, with the unexplored territory of Russian America, are W. of the Rocky Mountains, which rise much further inland from the Pacific than the Andes in South America. Around this continent are numerous islands, including Newfoundland, Prince Edward, Cape Breton, and the West Indian archipelago on the E., and several archipelagos lining the Russian and British coasts in the N.W.; the aggregate area of the North American islands being estimated at 180,000 square miles.

AMERICA (SOOTH) extends southward from lat. 12° 30' N., and from lon. 35° to 81° 30' W. Consisting mainly of three immense plains, respectively watered by the Amazon, Plata, and Orinoco rivers. The basins of the two former are enclosed by the Andes westward, and the mountains of Brazil on the E.; that of the last is bounded northward by a cordillera of the Andes, and S. by the sierras dividing Colombia from Brazil. All the great rivers of this continent discharge their waters into the Atlantic, except the Rio Magdalena, which, with its affluents, flows between the Cordilleras of the Andes northward to the Caribbean Sea. Next to these large rivers and their tributaries, are the Tocantins, Parana-hyba, San Francisco, Belmonte, Rio Grande do Sul, and Rio Negro of Patagonia, all of which enter the Atlantic. Chief inlets, the Gulfs of St George and St Matthias in Patagonia; and in Colombia the Gulf of Guayaquil and the Lake of Maracaybo, united by a strait to the Caribbean Sea. Lake Titicaca is the only inland lake of consequence; it is much inferior in size to Lake Nicaragua in Central America. Sierra del Fuego, the largest ial. belonging to South America, is at the S. extremity of Patagonia, the W. coast of which country, with a part of that of Chile, is lined by numerous islands, interspersed with some of the best harbours in the Pacific. In 1848, the produce of gold and silver was estimated at \$600,000. a year.—*Russian America* comprehends the N.W. coasts from lat. 55° to 70° N., lon. 141° to 165° W.—*British America* is bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean, N.W. by Russian America, E. by the United States, and E. by the Atlantic. It comprises British Columbia and Vancouver Island, the Hudson Bay Territory, including Labrador, Canada, and the Lower Provinces (embracing New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland).—*United States* extend from the British possessions in the N., to the Gulf of Mexico S., and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans. The Republic of Mexico extends from lat. 16° to 28° N.—*Central America* includes the Republics of Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.—*South America* comprehends the Republics of the Grenadian Confeder., Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chile. Between these states and the Atlantic lie the United Provinces of La Plata. The empire of Brazil lies to the E., watered by the Atlantic, adjoining which is the state of Paraguay. Uruguay or Bayda Oriental, lies immediately to the E. of Brazil, and Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego form the southern limits of the continent.—*Islands on the N.E. coast, between lat. 1° and 2° S.,* comprises the British possessions of Demerara, Guayana, Surinam, the French possession

of Cayenne, and Dutch colony of Surinam.—*The West India Islands* in the Columbian Archipelago, consist of the Bahama Islands, Great Antilles, including Cuba, Jamaica, St Domingo, and Porto Rico. Smaller Antilles including Barbuda, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St Lucia, Barbados, Granada, Tobago, St Christopher, St Vincent, and Trinidad.

AMERKOTA, a town of Soinds. [*AMERKOTA*.]
AMERSFOORT, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Utrecht, arrond. Amersfoort. Pop. 1,380.

AMERSFOORT, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Utrecht, with a port on the Eem, 12½ m. N.E. Utrecht. Pop. 13,500. Has a court of primary jurisdiction, a Latin school, and school of industry, manufs. of cottons, woollens, and glass wares, and a trade in dried herring, tobacco, and corn from Germany, here embarked in barges for Amsterdam.

AMERSHAM or **AGMONDESHAM**, a market town and pa. (and until the Reform Act a parl. bor.) of England, co. Bucks, 27 m. S.E. Buckingham. Area of pa. 8,230 ac. Pop. 8,662. Manufs. of black lace, straw-plait, and wooden chairs. The poet Waller was born in this parish.

AMESBURY (formerly *Ambrosebury* or *Ambresbury*), a town and pa. of England, co. Wilts, on the Avon, 7½ m. N. Salisbury. Area 6,060 ac. Pop. 1,172. Near it is Stonehenge. The poet Addison was born at Milston, near Amesbury.

AMESBURY, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, on the Merrimac, 37 m. N.E. Boston. Pop. 3,143.

AMFREVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine Inferieure, arrond. Rouen. Pop. 811.

ANGA, a river of Siberia, gov. Yakutsk. It rises in the mountains of Yablonoi Khibet, in lat. 59° 0' N., lon. 126° 30' E. Length 466 miles.

AMHARA, a kingdom of Abyssinia, cap. Gondar. It comprises all the country W. of the Taccaze river, and was formerly one of the most powerful states of Abyssinia.

AMHERST, a seaport town of the British territory in Further India, cap. of the most N. of the Tenasserim provs., and their chief military station on Amherst peninsula, 30 m. S.W. Moulmein. Lat. 16° 4' 48" N., lon. 97° 45' 24" E. Pop. (estimated) 5,000. Founded in 1826, has a fort, governmenthouse, court of justice, church, around which are grouped the European, Chinese, and native quarters. Harbour spacious and secure, and ships may lie within 100 yards of the shore, in three fathoms water at low tide.

AMHERST, a co. of the U. S., North America, Virginia. Area 418 sq. m. Pop. 12,899, of whom 5,965 were slaves.

AMHERST, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. in Massachusetts, 62 m. W. Boston. Pop. 3,062. Has a well attended college.—II. New York, 10 m. N.E. Buffalo. Pop. 2,424.—III. Ohio, 106 m. N.N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,460.—IV. Virginia, N. side James riv. Pop. 12,876, of whom 5,577 were slaves.—Some islands in Lake Ontario, and in the St Lawrence, bear this name.

AMHERSTBURG, a town of British North America, West Canada, district London, co. Essex, on the Detroit river, 8 m. above its entrance into Lake Erie, and 14 m. S. Detroit. Pop. 1,990.

AMIENT, *Ambion*, an anc. city of France, cap. dep. Somme (and formerly of all Picardy), on the Somme, and on the railway from Paris to Breteuil, at the head of the branch to Beaucourt, 71 m. N. Paris. Pop. 20,169. In the Hotel de Ville the treaty of "the Peace of Amiens" was signed, March 27, 1802. Has a public library with 50,000 vols., theatre, corn hall, museum, cavalry bar-

Amiens, a bishop's see, and has a royal court, assize, and commercial tribunals, a royal college, university, academy, academy of sciences, school of design, and botanical garden. The Somme divides here into 11 branches, which are used to turn mills for the manufacture of cotton velvets, cotton, linen, woollens, and kerseys. There are also dyeing, bleaching, and chemical works, manufacture of beet-root sugar, soap, tanneries, and paper mills. Barges of 40 or 50 tons come up the Somme to the city, which is the centre of an extensive general trade. The Spanish troops took the city by stratagem, a small body being disguised as peasants, March 10, 1597. Birth-place of Peter the Hermit, Gabrielle d'Estrees, Duguesne, and the astronomer Delambre.

AMISANTE ISLANDS (Portuguese *Ilhas do Almirante*), an archipelago of isles in the Indian Ocean, S.W. the Seychelles. Lat. of the southernmost island $6^{\circ} 53' 15''$ S., lon. $53^{\circ} 8' 24''$ E. They consist of two groups composed of eleven small low isles, united by banks of sand and coral, and are visited by the inhabitants of Mauritius and the Seychelles for the land turtles, with which they abound.

AMITE, a co. of the U. S., North America, Mississippi state, watered by Amite river. Area 860 sq. m. Pop. 9,694, of whom 6,060 were slaves. Soil fertile along the river. Also name of township of Alleghany, co. New York; and township of Alleghany, co. Pennsylvania.

AMITIAN, a vill. and Lake of Central America, state and 20 m. S. Guatemala. The lake is 9 m. long, and is bounded by lofty hills, wooded to their summits.

AMLA, one of the Andranov islands, North Pacific Ocean, immediately E. Atcha. Length E. to W. 40 m.; breadth 10 miles.

AMLWCH, a seaport town, par. bor., and pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesey, on its N. coast, 15 m. N.W. Beaumaris. Lat. $53^{\circ} 25'$ N., lon. $4^{\circ} 19'$ W. Pop. of pa. 5,813; do. of bor. 3,160. Parys and Mona copper mines being less productive than formerly, the pop. is declining. Returns, along with Beaumaris, etc., one member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 85.

AMMALAPOOR, a town of British India, presidency Madras, dist. and 65 m. N.E. Masulipatam.

AMMAN or **AMMON** (anc. *Rabbah*), the cap. of the Ammonites, rebuilt and called *Philadelphia* by the Greeks), a ruined city of Syria, pash. Damascus, on the Zerk, an aff. of the Jordan, 55 m. E.N.E. Jerusalem.

AMMER, two small rivers of Germany.—1. Württemberg, tributary of the Neckar, which it joins near Tübingen.—2. (or *Amper*) Bavaria, rises in the Tyrol, and joins the Isar, 2 m. N. Moosburg, after a N.E. course of 75 m.—The *Lake Ammer*, which it traverses in its progress, is 10 m. in length N. to S., by 4 m. in greatest breadth.

AMMERPOOR, a town of Hindostan, Nepaul, 110 m. S.E. Khatmandoo.

AMMERPOOR, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 3 m. N.W. Colmar. Pop. 2,908.

AMMERPOOR, a vill. of the Netherlands, 14 m. E. Rotterdam, on rt. b. of the Lek. Pop. 503.

AMMON, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, 8 m. W.N.W. Wetzstätt. Pop. 1,500.

AMON, a city of Persia, prov. Mazanderan, on the Heraz, over which is a bridge of 19 arches, 12 m. above its entrance into the Caspian, and 30 m. N.W. Balikh. Pop. in winter, when greatest, is estimated from 35,000 to 40,000. (?)

AMON, a town, Hesse Cassel, prov. and 1 m. E.N.E. Marburg, on the Ohm. Pop. 1,500.

AMORCOWA, a river of the U. S., North

America, New Hampshire, rises in the White Mountains, and after a course of 30 m., enters the Connecticut at Bath. The valley of this river suffered great damage from a flood in August 1838.

AMOO, a name of the Oxus river. [Oxus.]

AMOOH or **AMUR**, a river of E. Asia, in lat. 53° N., lon. 123° E., formed by the junction of the Chilkas and the Argun; the former rising S.E. of Lake Baikal, flows N.E. and E. The latter, rising 5° farther south, passes through Lake Kulen in its N.E. course. After the junction the Amoor flows through Manchuria E. to lon. 126° , then S. to lat. 48° N., lon. 123° E., where it is joined on the right by its chief tributary, the Sungari; its course is then N.E. to the Gulf of Amoor, which it enters in lat. 53° N., lon. 141° E. Its entire course is about 2,684 m. Russia having obtained from the Chinese in 1858 a treaty yielding her the navigation of the Amoor has taken possession of the entire course of the river, and an immense tract of country to the south of it, her possessions now being defined by a straight line extending from the Sea of Japan, in lat. $44^{\circ} 30'$ N., to the Argun, in lat. $49^{\circ} 30'$ N. It is navigable from June to November by steamers, a distance of 2,200 miles.

AMORBACH, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Mudau, 25 m. S. Aschaffenburg. Pop. 3,490. Manufacture of woollens and paper.

AMORGO, an isl. of the Grecian Archipelago, government Thera (kingdom of Greece), 18 m. S.E. Naxos. Lat. of cap. $36^{\circ} 52'$ N., lon. $25^{\circ} 58'$ E.; length 13 m., breadth 6 m. Pop. 2,600. Is mountainous, and produces good oil. Chief town Amorgos, with the port of St Anna on the N.E. shore; besides which it has 4 vill. and a monastery. Simonides was born here, a.o. 660.—*Amorgo Psilos* is a small uninhabited island, 12 m. S.W. Amorgo.

AMOR, a comm. and town of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Ley, 13 m. S.W. St Sever. Pop. 2,197. Has a fine public hall, fountain, and Gothic church.

AMOUR (St), a town of France, dep. Jura, cap. cant., 19 m. S.E. W. Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 2,384. Has iron foundries and tanneries, and is celebrated for the number of sieges it has sustained.

AMOT, a commercial city and seaport of China,

prov. Fo-kien, on an isl. of same name, in a bay of the China Sea, opposite Formosa, and 320 m. E.N.E. Canton. Lat. $24^{\circ} 10'$ N.; lon. $118^{\circ} 13'$ E. Pop. (1847) 250,000. The city is separated from the suburbs or outer town by a line of rocky hills, commanded by a citadel on a height, and fortified.

The town has many roomy public buildings, well-supplied shops, and private houses. Harbour excellent; ships can lie close to the quay, or in a deep and sheltered creek. There is a considerable trade, especially with Formosa. Manufacture of porcelain, glass chandeliers, and paper, which, with sugar candy and congee tea, compose its principal exports. Imports comprise rice, sugar, camphor, and European produce, which in 1844, amounted in value to 25,600,000, the exports by sea amounting to 12,612,000. In the first half of 1845, the imports here from British ships were estimated at 1,800,000 dollars, and the exports in the same period at 11,000,000. Among them the great military depots of the prov., was taken on the 28th August 1841, by the English, who held the fortified island Kowloon, commanding the entrance to the harbour, until the final payment of the sum of 6,000,000 dollars, exacted from the Chinese government by the treaty of Nanking.

AMOT, a town of the Russian Archipelago, on the W. coast of Sakhalin, Lat. $42^{\circ} 25'$ N.

ton. 118° E Has an indifferent harbour, but considerable trade in rice, poultry, and other products of the E seas, which it exports to Singapore, Borneo, Celebes, and the island further eastward

AMPARA, a seaport town of East Africa, Zinguebar, cap of a state of same name, at the mouth of the Pate, in lat 30° S, lon 40° 30' E

AMPARZO, a vill of Northern Italy, deleg Udine, cap dist, 11 m W Tolmezzo Pop 2,000

AMPIING, a vill of Bavaria, circ Upper Bavaria, 5 m W Muhlthor Here the Emperor, Louis of Bavaria, vanquished Frederick of Austria in 1322, and here a Moreau commenced his famous retreat in 1800

AMPILILA, a bay and island, Red Sea, Abyssinia, the bay in lat 14° 42' N lon 40° 22' E

AMPISSA, a town of Greece [SALONA]

AMPIFFORD or **AMPIFORTH**, a pa of England, co York, North Riding, and liberty of St Peter, 4 m S W Helensby Area 2,770 ac Pop 431 Here is a Roman Catholic college, with a prior, two prefects, and two professors

AMPIFFOIS, a town and comm of France, dep Rhone, 19 m W Villefranche Pop 4,982 Its chief manufacture is cotton thread

AMPYR, the name of several contiguous pas of England, co Gloucester—I (*A Cruis*), 4 m E N E Cirencester Area 2,800 ac Pop 667—II (*Down*), a pa near the Thames and Severn Canal, 5 m S E Cirencester Area 2,470 ac Pop 448—III (*St Mary or Ashbrook*), a pa 4 m S E Cirencester Area 1,170 ac Pop 127—IV (*St Peter or Farnham*), a pa, S the last Area 260 ac Pop 276

AMPORT, a pa of England co Hants, hundred 744 4 m S W Andover Area 3,460 ac Pop 741

AMPORE, a town of Spain, on rt b of the Ebro, prov and 47 m S S W Tarazona Pop 1,074

AMPTHILL, a market town and pa of England, with station on London and N W Railway, co and 8 m S W Bedford Area of pa 1,928 ac Pop 1,961 Market, Thursday, mostly for corn Cart c is 14 May 4th, and November 30th

AMPROV, a pa of England, co Suffolk, 4 m North Bury Area 870 ac Pop 131

AMPUDIA, a district and town of Spain, prov and 18 m S W Palencia Pop 1,836 Was the head-quarters of Wellington's army, 6th June 1813

AMPUTS, a comm and vill of France, dep Rhone, on rt b of the Rhone, arrond Lyon

AMIURBAN, a district of Spain, prov Catalonia, between the river Ter and the town of Rosas

AMPURIAS (*CALEDE DE S MARTIN*), a poor hamlet and castle of Spain, Catalonia, on the site of a flourishing city of antiquity (the ancient *Emporiae*), with a small harbour on the Gulf of Rosas (Mediterranean), prov and 24 m N E Gerousa

AMRAN, a walled town of Arabia, Yemen, 23 m N N W Sana—II A town and fort, Hindustan, Guccowar's dom, Gujarat, 22 m S W Malisa

AMRAN MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in the S E of Afghanistan, the highest of which are 9,000 feet in elevation It is traversed by the Hajuk Pass, 7,437 feet high

AMRAWUTTI or **AMRAWATI**, a considerable town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom, 28 m S E Ellichpore Has an active trade, and excellent cotton, grown in the neighbourhood, was formerly sent hence to Bengal by land.—II A town of British India, presid Madras, dist and 10 m N N W Cuntoor, with some Hindoo antiquities, on the S. bank of the Kistnah

AMRITSAR, vulg *Urrislar* (*Amrita Sarar*, "pool of immortality"), a city, and the sacred cap of the Punjab, between the Raves and Beas rivers (ancient *Hydrates* and *Hypharus*), 36 m E Lahore, with which it communicates by Runjeet Singh's canal Pop estimated at 90,000 Von Hugel states that Amritsar is larger than Lahore, and the most wealthy and commercial place in North India Is an open town, 8 m in circumference, with a large and massive citadel, built by Runjeet Singh in 1800 Streets narrow, houses lofty, and mostly of burnt brick *Bavars* spacious, and tolerably well furnished *Amritsar* has manufs of cottons, silks, fine shawls, and extensive transit and banking trade with Hindostan and Central Asia The celebrated "pool," whence its name, is a reservoir, on an island, in which is a rich temple, the chief seat of the Sikh religion Here in 1846 a treaty was signed, by which the territory, comprised between the rivers Beas and Sutlege, was ceded to the English

AMROOAH, a town of British India, presid Agra, 72 m F N E Delhi, and surrounded by large cotton and sugar fields

AMROTH or **AMROTHA**, maritime pa of South Wales, co Pembroke, hundred and 7 m S E Narberth Pop 836

AMSTAD, an island of Denmark, North Jutland, near the W coast Lat of Trigonometrical Station, 54° 38' 31" N The island is crescent shaped, 6 m long and 2 m broad Pop 600, the E part only inhabited

AMSTEG, a vill of Switzerland cant Uri, on the Reuss, and on the route of the St Gothard

AMSTEL, a small river of the Netherlands, North Holland, formed by the union of the Drocht and Wydericht, traverses the city of Amsterdam and enters the Y atter a northward course of about 10 miles

AMSTEL (NIEUWER), a town of the Netherlands, prov North Holland, cap east of same name Pop 5,044

AMSTEL (OUDE), a town of the Netherlands, prov North Holland on the Amstel, 4 m S Amsterdam Pop 2,016

AMSTELVEER, a vill of North Holland, near the Amstel, 5 m S S W Amsterdam Pop 5,100

AMSTERDAM, an important commercial city of Europe, cap of the prov of North Holland, and of the kingdom of the Netherlands, is built in the form of a crescent, on the Amstel, at its entrance into the Y or Ye, lat of W Steep 52° 22' 5" N, lon 4° 53' 2" E Pop (1804) 260,037, of whom 30,000 were Jews. The city is connected by railways with the Hague, Rotterdam, and Arnhem It is built on piles of wood, and is divided into two parts by the Amstel, and intersected by numerous canals, which form 90 islands, communicating by 370 bridges The grachts or quays ranged on the sides of canals, as also the streets, are well paved and lighted, the houses are built of brick, painted of different colours and the numerous magazines, filled with the most valuable produce of the Old and New Worlds, attest the riches of a city which long possessed the commerce of the globe *Amsterdam* is the seat of the administration of the marine, of which the magazines and building yards are extensive Among its many scientific and literary establishments, may be noted the royal atheneum, with 11 professors, a valuable library, a botanic garden, and theatre of anatomy, the royal academy of fine arts, with 8 professors school of navigation, royal institute of science, literature, and the fine arts, the Netherlands society of arts and sciences,

and the society *Felix Meritis*. Has an observatory, a cabinet of natural history, a royal museum with a collection of paintings. The most remarkable buildings are the *Palais-royal*, formerly the *Stadthouse*, the residence of King Louis Bonaparte from 1808 to 1813. The present hotel de ville, formerly the admiralty, the mansions of the East and West India Companies, the exchange, arsenal, and barracks, capable of lodging several thousand men. Among its many ecclesiastical edifices are the *Oude Kerk* (old church), and the *Nieuwe Kerk* (new church), one of the finest in the kingdom. Has also a Scotch Presbyterian and an episcopal church. The gate or port of Haarlem, the bridge over the Amstel, the quays along the Y, and the vast basins, are worthy of notice. *Amsterdam*, still considered one of the most commercial places in Europe, attained its greatest prosperity after the closing of the Scheldt in 1648, when it monopolized nearly all the commerce of the Indies. Its commerce decreased with the decline of the republic of Holland by the opening of the Scheldt and the rivalry of Antwerp and Rotterdam, but the magnificent canal of North Holland, and the railways, which now afford such facilities of communication with other parts of the kingdom and the adjoining countries, will probably soon restore it to its former prosperity. Has regular steam communication with *Amphen*, *Lukhuizen*, *Harlingen*, *Hamburg*, *London*, and *Hull*. The bank of the Netherlands was established here in 1814. Manuf. of woollen cotton, linen and silk fabrics, jewellery and gold lace, sugar, borax, sulphur, and other minerals, soap, oil, glass, iron, dye, and chemical works, distilleries, breweries, trimmings tobacco factories, and ship-building docks. Chief imports the products of the colonies, and North Europe, hides, wool, cotton, and woollen stuffs, hardware, rock salt, tin plates and coal. Chief exports, the produce of the Netherlands, East and West India possessions, cheese, butter, etc. and the produce of the country with corn and linens from Germany, Spain, Germany, and English wools, French, Rhineish, and Hungarian wine, and brandy. Has a large transit, as well as insurance and bill broking trade. Imports in 1840 amounted in value to 7,914,000 *fl.*, and the exports to 6,225,000 *fl.* In the same year 2,198 ships entered the port. About 250 or 300 large ships, belonging to Amsterdam, trade to the East and West Indies, the Mediterranean, and the Baltic.

AMSTERDAM, a town of the U. S., North America, New York, co. Montgomery, on the Utica Railway, 32 m W Albany Pop 4,128, who manufacture carpets, scythes, and saws.

AMSTERDAM ISLAND, an island in the S of the Indian Ocean, about 60 m N the island St Paul, lat 87° 52' S, lon 77° 37' E. Is 4½ m in length, 2½ m in breadth, 2,760 feet in elevation, and evidently the crater of an extinct volcano, having a burning soil and numerous hot springs. Is destitute of vegetation, but sea-birds, shell-fish, and seals, abound on it.

AMSTERDAM (NEW), a seaport town of South America, British Guiana, on the b. and near the mouth of the Berbice, where joined by the Canai river, lat 6° 14' 51" N, lon 57° 31' 8" W, originally founded by the Dutch. Town intersected by canals. Three batteries protect the entrance of the river. [GUAYANA]

AMSTETTEN, a vill of Austria, near the Ips, 28 m S E Linz. The French here defeated the Austrians and Russians, 6th November 1805.

AMTVELL, a vill of Wurtemberg, circ Danube 4½ m W N W Wangen Pop 2200.

AMUCO, a lake or marsh of South America, in lat 3° 40' N, lon 59° 20' W, on the watershed between the Essequibo and the Amazon in the dry season it nearly disappears. *This is the site of the celebrated "El Dorado" of the Spaniards, and of Raleigh's "lake with the golden banks."*

AMUSCO, a town of Spain, prov and 11 m N. Valencia Pop 1,743. Was nearly depopulated by pestilence in 1804.

AMWELL (GREAT), a pa of England, co Herts, 1½ m S E Ware Area 2,510 ac Pop 1,673. Here is one of the feeders of the New River, begun in 1603, and formed artificially, 36 m long. — **II (LITTLE)**, a liberty in the adjacent pa of all bounds, 1½ m S S E Ware Pop 458.

AMWELL, a township of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, co Hunterdon Pop 3,471.

ANABOY or ANBO BOM, an island belonging to Spain, in the Gulf of Guinea, 180 m W Cape Lopez. Lat of N point 1° 24' S, lon 5° 37' E, 4 m long, 2 m broad. Pop 3,000 negroes, who profess the Roman Catholic religion. The vill at the N point of the island was taken possession of as an English colony in 1827, but restored to Spain in 1831. Is mountainous, and affords safe anchorage all the year, except during equinoctial storms.

ANACAPRI, a town of Naples, island Capri, at its N W extremity on Mount Solaro, ascended by more than five hundred steps cut in the rock. Pop 1,000. Has a castle, and some remains of antiquity.

ANADIR, a river of N. E. Asia, Siberia, traversing the centre of the Tchukitch country, N of Kamtchatka. Rises in Lake Isschno, about lat 66° 30' N lon 173° E. flows first W, then E, and falls into an inlet of the Sea of Anadyr (North Pacific), about lon 178° E. Course (estimated at 40 m) *Anadyrsk*, the only station on its banks, is in lat 6° 10' N, lon 167° 10' E.

ANAGRI, a town of Italy, Pontif States, dioc. Frosinone, on a hill, 37 m S E E Rome Pop 2,400. It is the seat of a bishopric, erected in 1867, and the birthplace of Pope Innocent III., Gregory IX., Alexander IV., and Boniface VIII.

ANAH or ANA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash Bagdad cap camp on the Euphrates, 100 m N W Hillah Pop 1,000. It is picturesquely enclosed by rocks and date groves.

ANAHUAC, the great central table land of Mexico, between lat 15° and 30° N, and lon 90° and 110° W, comprising about 1/3 of the territory of the Mexican Confederation, and elevated from 5,000 to 9,000 feet above the sea. Is bounded E and W by the two great mountain chains into which the cordillera of Central America subdivides in its progress northward. Many lofty mountains including Popocatepetl (17,720 feet high) and other volcanoes, rise out of this plateau, but much of its surface is level. N of Mexico, in the Sierra Madre, are the silver mines of Zimuri. The rivers Tula, Zacauala, Rio Grande de Sanjaro, Rusia, and Naxas, originate in this region in which also are the cities of Mexico, La Puebla, Ammanaco, and Zacatecas. The name *Anahuac* also applied to the Rocky mountains of lat 40° N, which extend into Mexico and join this plateau.

ANAKLIA, a fortress and seaport of Abkhazia, on the E shore of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Inguri, 80 m W N W Kutais. A chain of forts and a ruined wall extend hence inland towards the Caucasus.

ANAN or AN-NAN, an empire of South East Asia,

occupying the E. part of Further India, between lat. 3° and 25° N., lon. 105° and 109° E.; comprising Cochín-China, Tonquin, and a part of Cambodia; and having N. the Chinese provs. Quáng-tsi and Yun-nan, W. the indep. Laos and Siamese territories, and S. and E. the China Sea and Gulf of Tonquin. Area estimated about 140,000 sq. m. (?); and population at 6,000,000 (?), of whom 500,000 were supposed to be Mohammedans. Surface generally fertile, rising gradually from the sea to the great mountain chain separating Cochín-China from Cambodia. Tonquin and Cambodia are alluvial plains of great fertility. The whole empire is well watered, and the country in many parts covered with dense forests, or carefully cultivated. Chief rivers the Menam-kong, forming the boundary on the side of Siam, and the rivers of Tonquin, Saigon, and Hné. Climate healthy, the heat being tempered by sea breezes. Inhabitants similar in race to the Chinese, with an intermixture of Siamese, Malays, and *Mol*, or dark negro race. Coasts generally bold, and abound with some of the best harbours in the world. Products rice, sugar, cinnamon, cardamoms, pepper, and other spices; indigo, dye-woods, iron-wood, teak, and other timber; varnish, gums, an inferior tea, bamboos, ivory, silk, copper, iron, the precious metals, edible birds' nests and pearls, form the principal exports. Imports manu. silks, porcelain, drugs, fine teas, and household utensils from China (but the Chinese trade with Anam is much less than with Siam); spices, sandal wood, and tin from the Malay peninsula; opium from India; cottons from Canton and Singapore, and a few British coarse woollens, with serges, camlets, iron, and arms from Europe. The king is said to monopolize the legal trade, in which five square-rigged ships are employed, in voyages to Canton, Batavia, and British India. In 1844, the imports from Anam, at Singapore, amounted in value to 177,606 dollars, and the exports thither to 229,413 dollars. Chief cities and seats of trade, Hné, the cap., Ke-cho (Tonquin), Saigon, and Faifo. The government is an hereditary military despotism; the central administration is under six mandarins, heads of bureaux; and the provinces are each under a mandarin of the first or military class. Standing army was, some years since, between 40,000 and 50,000 men, besides the royal guards and 800 elephants. Navy includes about 200 gun-boats, 100 galleys, and 500 smaller vessels—a large force; but the people have a maritime taste, and excel most Asiatics in ship-building. The popular religion is Buddhism. Before the French revolution, the government of Louis xvi. made great endeavours to establish French ascendancy in Anam; and by the efforts of the French residents, several of the cities were fortified in the European fashion, and European policy was introduced into the government; but these incipient reforms have since become obsolete; a more recent attempt, on the part of the French, to gain an ascendancy, having also failed. The emperor sends presents, at stated periods, to the court of Peking, which affects to consider Anam tributary to China, and invests its successive rulers with their sovereignty.

ANAMBOUR, a British fort of Africa, on the Guinea coast, 11 m. E.N.E. Cape Coast Castle. Lat. 5° 10' N., lon. 1° 5' W. Pop. 4,500. Is the residence of a governor, has a native garrison, and exports palm oil, gold-dust, ivory, and grains. Imports Manchester goods, silks, metals, cutlery, guns, gunpowder, spirits, and wines, which are mostly forwarded to Ashantee and the interior of

Africa. Value of exports (1840) about 60,000; of imports 50,000.

ANAMBAS ISLANDS, a group of islands in the China Sea, consisting of about 50 granitic and wooded islands, between lat. 3° and 3° N., lon. 105° and 105° 30' E., and 150 m. E. the Malay peninsula. Pop. 2,000, of Malay descent.

ANAMOUR (CAPE), a headland of Asia Minor, pass. Ithili, on the south coast, lat. 36° 1' N., lon. 33° 50' E. Near are remains of antiquity.

ANAPA, a town of Spain, cap. judicial district, prov. Alava, 17 m. W.S.W. Vitoria. Pop. 686.

ANAPAFON and ANAPAFON, two towns of British India; the former presidency Bengal, district and 53 m. N.N.E. Cuttack; the latter presidency Madras, dist. and 58 m. S.E. Bellary.

ANATUM, a town of Georgia, on an aff. of the Kur, and on the great road from Teflis across the Caucasus, 32 m. N. Teflis.

ANAPA, a seaport town and fortress of Circassia, on the Black Sea, 47 m. S.E. Yenikale. Lat. 44° 54' 53" N., lon. 37° 16' 21" E. Pop., exclusive of Russian garrison, 3,000. Has a harbour, whence it exports grain, tallow, hides, and wax.

ANASTASIA, an island off the N.E. coast of Florida, 18 m. in length by about 1½ m. in breadth; with a signal tower at its N. end, in lat. 29° 50' N., lon. 81° 23' W.

ANATA, *Anathoth*, a vill. of Palestine, 8½ m. N.E. Jerusalem, the reputed birthplace of the prophet Jeremiah. It appears to have been once a place of strength, having remains of ancient walls and columns. From its vicinity building-stone is conveyed to Jerusalem.

ANATOLIA or ANADOLI, *Análysia*, a pass. of Asiatic Turkey, comprising the W. part of Asia Minor, between lat. 36° and 43° N., lon. 26° and 35° E., having E. the passes Karamania and Siras, N. the Black Sea, and W. and S. the Mediterranean. Under the name Anatolia is generally understood the whole of Asia Minor. [Asia Minor.]

ANATOLICO, an island of Greece, gov. Etolia, 6 m. N.W. Misolonghi, in the Gulf of Patras, and wholly covered by a town and fortress.

ANBAR, a fortified town of Independent Tartary, state and 20 m. N.E. Khiva.—II. A town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, pass. and 35 m. W. Bagdad.

ANCASTER, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Kesteven, on the Ermine Street, 6 m. N.E. Grantham. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 689.

ANCASTER, a town of British North America, West Canada, district Gore, 3 m. S. Dundas.

ANCIENS, a town and comm. of France, dep. Loire-Inferieure, cap. arrond. on rt. b. of the Loire, 2½ m. N.E. Nantes. Pop. 8,689. Has manu. of beet-root sugar.

ANDERVILLE, a town of France, dep. Maine, cap. cant., 11 m. S.W. Bar-le-duc. Pop. 2,333.

ANCHOLME, a river of England, co. Lincoln, rises near Market Rasen, flows at first W. past that town, then N. to join the Humber, 9 m. N. Glanford Brigg, to which it is navigable.

ANCIENS, a walled town of Portugal, prov. Trás-os-Montes, near the Douro, 70 m. E.N.E. Oporto. Pop. 2,000, with thermal springs.

ANOLIFF, a hamlet of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 9 m. from Wigan, with a remarkable wall, which emits indammable gas.

ANCO, a town of South Peru, dep. Ayacucho, cap. district, on an aff. of the Apurimac, 50 m. E.S.E. Huamanga.

ANCONA, a river of Africa, on the Gold Coast. Lat. 4° 54' N., lon. 3° 10' 15" W., forming the W. limit of the Dutch possessions on this coast.

ANCONARCA, a post station, Bolivia, South America, 80 m. N.N.E. Africa, 15,724 feet above the level of the sea, inhabited during summer months, & highest known residence in the world.

ANCONA, a maritime city of Italy, Pontifical States, cap. of the March of Ancona, on the Adriatic, 134 m. N.E. Rome. Lat. 43° 37' 42" N., lon. 15° 30' 35" E. Pop. 28,804, exclusive of about 5,000 Jews, who inhabit a separate quarter. Finely situated, sloping to the sea between two hills, one crowned with a cathedral and the other with a citadel. Chief edifices the exchange, lazaretto, palace of the delegates, town-house, college, hospitals, churches, and a fine modern terrace facing the harbour. The port, one of the best and most frequented in Italy, is defended by several forts, and enclosed by two moles, on one of which is an arch erected to the Emperor Trajan A.D. 113. On the new mole is the arch of Benedict xiv., and a lighthouse at its extremity.

In 1798, *Ancona* was taken and occupied by the French, and in 1799 General Mounier was besieged here. Was again taken by the French in 1801, and restored to the Pope in 1802. After this it was incorporated with the kingdom of Italy till 1814, when it was restored to the Papal dominions. A detachment of French troops held its citadel from 1832 to 1838. Steamers leave Ancona for Corfu, Patras, Athens, Smyrna, and Constantinople. Manufactures of silk stockings, leather, paper, wax, candles, and verdigris. Principal exports corn, hemp, bacon, sulphur, and tallow; chief imports colonial goods, drugs, and metals. In 1842, 1,532 vessels, aggregate burden 109,813 tons, entered the port with cargoes valued at 1,024,000*l.*, of which 240,500*l.* in value were British commodities, chiefly unmanufactured goods and dried fish.

ANCONA (MARCA or MARON OF), an old division of territory in Central Italy, which in the middle ages included the country between the Duchy of Urbino and the March of Fermo, cap. Ancona.

ANGRAM, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 45 m. S.S.E. Albany, on Angsum Creek, a rivulet on which are some iron works, gun factories, and lead mines. Pop. 1,770.

ANGORVY, a pa. of England, in Northumberland, 6 m. S. Berwick. Area 9,570 ac. Pop. 1,883.

ANCRUM, a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, on the Teviot, where joined by the Ale, 9 m. S.W. Kelso. Area about 8,400 ac. Pop. 1,554 (in the vill. (1811) 499). *Ancrum-moor* was the scene of a battle between the Scots and English in 1544.

ANCY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arrond. Villefranche. Pop. 949. Manufactures of silk stuffs.—II. a vill. in dep. Moselle, arrond. Metz. Pop. 1,164.

ANOT-LE-FRANC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., on the canal of Bourgogne, and rt. b. of the Armançon, 10 m. S.E. Tonnerre. Pop. 1,423. Has ruins of a château.

ANDAK-KHAN or ANDERJAN, a town of Independent Tartary, Khokan, on the Jaxartes, 36 m. E.S.E. Khokan. The town is large, surrounded with gardens, and has a moated fort.

ANDANUTLAS, a town of South America, S. Peru, dep. Ayacucho, cap. district, on an aff. of the Apurimac, 80 m. S.E. Huamanga.

ANDALUCIA, an ancient division of the South of Spain, bounded N. by Estramadura and New Castile, E. by Murcia and the Mediterranean, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by Portugal. Is now divided into the following provinces, which are named from their chief towns, Almería, Granada, Jaén, Málaga, Cadix, Córdoba, Huelva, and Sevilla.

Is traversed by the Sierra Morena and Nevada; the climate on the coasts is extremely warm. Chief minerals are lead, copper, iron, and mercury. Is very fertile in grain, wine, olives, figs, sugar, and cotton, and furnishes a considerable quantity of silk and cochineal. On its pasture is raised a celebrated breed of horses, and sheep which yield fine wool. The manuf., formerly important, have greatly declined. The Vandals were established in this country during several years, in the 5th century. After the dismemberment of the empire of the Caliphs in 1030, Andalusia formed the kingdoms of Cordova, Sevilla, Jaén, Almería, Málaga, and Granada, which were all successively conquered by the kings of Castile. The kings of Granada existed till 1492.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS, a group of densely wooded islands in the Bay of Bengal, between lat. 10° and 13° N., and nearly under the 93° of E. lon., 180 m. S.W. Cape Negrais, and as much N. the Nicobar Islands. The Great and Little Andaman Islands are separated by Duncan Passage. Total area estimated at about 3,000 square miles. Thinly peopled, and in the lowest state of barbarism.—*Port Blair* (on these islands) was selected in 1858 as a penal settlement for the Sepoy rebels.

ANDELFINGEN, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 17 m. N.E. Zurich, on the Thur, here crossed by a covered bridge. Pop. 2,400.

ANDELLE, a river of France, rises W. of Forges-les-Eaux, dep. Seine Inférieure, passes Cherville and Romilly, and falls into the Seine on right above Pont-le-*Arche*. Length 24 miles.

ANDELOT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute Marne, 12 m. N.E. Chaumont, on rt. b. of the Rognon. Pop. 992. Manufactures of cutlery.

ANDELEVS (LES), a comm. and town of France, formed by the union of Great and Little Andely, dep. Eure, cap. arrond., 20 m. N.E. Evreux, and near rt. b. of the Seine, 4 m. from the Paris and Rouen Railway. Pop. 5,161. Near *Petit Andely* are the ruins of the Château Gaillard, an ancient fortress built on a rock by Richard Cœur de Lion. Manufactures of fine cloths, bonnets, cotton, and artificial pearls. The adjacent hamlet, Villiers, is the birthplace of the painter N. Poussin, born 1594.

ANDENNES, a town of Belgium, prov. Namur, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Meuse, 10 m. E. Namur. Pop. 4,800. Manufactures of porcelain and tobacco pipes.

ANDEOL-DE-BOULLENG (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, arrond. Privas. Pop. 4,837.—II. (*De Fourcade*, St), a comm. and vill. dep. Ardèche, arrond. Tournon. Pop. 1,069.

ANDERTY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, with a small harbour on the coast, and a vill. 5 m. E. Alford. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 250. A canal connects its harbour with Alford.

ANDERLECHS, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. Brabant, arrond. Brussels, of which city it forms a suburb on the S.W. Pop. 2,800.

ANDERMATT, a vill. of Switzerland, in the valley of Ursern, cant. Uri, 18 m. S. Altorf. Pop. 600. Near is the celebrated Devil's Bridge, crossing the Reuss, and forming part of the route across Mont St Gothard into Italy.

ANDERNAU, ANTHROMAU, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 10 m. N.W. Coblenz, on l. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 3,785. Manufactures hydraulic cement, made from volcanic tufa, and used in the construction of the dykes in Holland.

ANDERSON or ANDERSONS-WITTENSOEHN, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 7 m. S. Blandford. Area 760 ac. Pop. 59.

ANDERSON, co. of the U. S., North America,

centre of East Tennessee state. Area 750 sq. m. Pop. 4,338.—II. a co. in the N. of Kentucky. Area 340 sq. m. Pop. 6,280, of whom 1,282 were slaves.—III. a dist. in N.W. of South Carolina. Area 780 sq. m. Pop. 21,475, of whom 7,514 were slaves. Also a town, Hamilton, co. Ohio. Pop. 2,311.

ANDERSON (CAPE), the E. point of the St. Lawrence Island, at the entrance of Behring Straits, in lat. 63° 0' N., lon. 158° 30' W.

ANDES (Span. *Cordillera de los Andes*), the great mountain system of South America, extending through 65° of lat., along its W. coast from Cape Horn to the Isthmus of Panama, with a breadth of from 40 to 400 m., forming along the highest part a length of 4,360 m., and covering with its chains, plateaus, and declivities, nearly a sixth part of that continent. From its S. extremity the main chain runs along the W. shore of Tierra del Fuego, and consists of rocky summits, rising in many places to 2,000 or 3,000 feet, the culminating point of this portion (Mount Sarmiento), being 5,910 feet above the sea. The *Patagonian Andes*, which succeed those of the S. insular dist., run directly N. as far as lat. 42° S., flanked by rocky and mountainous islands in the Pacific, that seem to have been disunited from the mainland by volcanic agency. The extreme height of the Andes in this division is 8,030 feet. The *Andes of Chile*, which follow, extend from lat. 42° to lat. 21° S., and some of their summits reach the height of 23,000 feet; the chain is here about 80 m. across, and toward the ocean is flanked by extensive plains from 1,200 to 2,000 feet above the sea level, from which the mountains rise with a steep acclivity. There are several passes across this ridge, the most important is that of the great line of road between the city of Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso on the Pacific Ocean. The *Bolivian Andes*, which form the central and most elevated portion of the system, extend N. from lat. 21° to 14° S., presenting one immense mass of rocks, extending over 7° of lat., and in breadth from 200 to 250 m., the more elevated summits of which rise on the E. and W. edges of the plateau, from 13,000 to 23,000 feet. In this section, also the chain (hitherto forming a single undivided ridge) separates, about lat. 19° S., into two great longitudinal ridges, the E. called the Cordillera Real, and the W. the Cordillera of the coast. These run parallel to each other, and bound the table-land of Desaguadero, elevated 18,000 feet above the sea, extending 500 m. in length, and from 30 to 60 m. in breadth along the top of the Andes, and enclosing the Lake of Titicaca. N. of this, the Cordilleras reunite in the mountain knot of Cuzco. The *Peruvian Andes*, separated from the Pacific by a sandy desert, 1,500 m. broad, extend from lat. 14° to 6° S., and detach two eastern offshoots, one of which runs N.W. between the Marañon and the Huallaga rivers, and the other between the Huallaga and the Ucayali. The main range, termed the Cordillera of the Coast, runs W.N.W. in a direction parallel to, and about 50 m. distant from the Pacific. The *Andes of Quito* commence at lat. 5° S., and run nearly due N. to the table-land of Quito, which is 200 m. long, 30 m. broad, elevated 8,000 feet above the sea, and surrounded by the most magnificent series of volcanoes in the world. About lat. 1° N. is the mountain knot of *los Patates*, containing several active volcanoes. On the E. side, lat. 2° N., is the mountain knot of *Parana*, from which extend three separate chains.—I. That of *Suma Paz*, going N.E. from lat. 2° to lat. 9° N., and rising to an elevation of 9,000 feet.

—II. The chain of *Quindío*, N.N.E. between the knots of *Parana* and *Antioquia*; and III. the chain of *Choco*, between the rivers Cauca and Atrato. A low ridge extends on the W. of the Atrato, and gradually sinks as it approaches the Isthmus of Panama. The *Andes* are composed partly of granite, gneiss, mica, and clay slate, but chiefly of greenstone, porphyry, and basalt, with limestone, red sandstone, and conglomerate. Salt and gypsum are also found, and seams of coal at a great elevation. The topaz, amethyst, and other gems are abundant. Volcanoes are numerous in the Chilean Andes, where there are no less than nineteen in a state of activity; and the mountains of Ecuador consist almost altogether of volcanic summits, either now or formerly in active ignition. Of these, the most dreaded is *Cotopaxi*. In some of its eruptive flames rise 3,000 feet above the edge of its crater, and the sound of its explosions is heard at a distance of 550 m. Its form is most regular and beautiful; the summit forming a perfect cone, covered with an enormous bed of snow. Earthquakes generally accompany the volcanic eruptions, and are felt over all the adjacent continent. No portion of the globe is subject to such frequent and destructive earthquakes as the counties encompassed within the range of the Andes and those lying between them and the Pacific Ocean. The cities and towns of Bogotá, Quito, Riobamba, Callao, Copiapo, Valparaiso, and Concepcion, have all at different times been more or less devastated by their agency. The Andes are celebrated for their mineral riches,—producing gold and silver in large quantities, with platinum, mercury, copper, lead, tin, and iron. The limit of perpetual snow in the Andes reaches the height of 18,300 feet in the W. Cordillera of Chile; near the equator it is 15,000 feet, and in the Bolivian Andes (lat. 21° S.), 17,000 feet above the sea. The potato is cultivated in the Andes at an elevation of 9,800 to 13,000 feet. Wheat grows luxuriantly at a height of 10,000 feet, and oats ripen in the vicinity of Lake Titicaca, at an elevation of 12,795 feet. Glaciers are numerous in Tierra del Fuego, and on the W. coast of Patagonia. The following are the principal summits and passes of the Andes, arranged from S. to N., with elevations in English feet.

La Silla de Camaroca	5,800	Cerro or Mountain of Potol	14,130
Cerro de David	8,250	ridge, near Yungay	14,740
Barbana, lat. 5° 30' S.	7,420	Acoponaca Mountain	20,910
Plain of Bogotá	5,720	Peak of Duma Ana	15,070
Volcano of Toluca	12,080	Volcano of Cotopaxi	15,000
Volcano of Paracu	17,000	Volcano of Antuco	6,910
Volcano of Cumbal	10,200	Volcano of Osorno or	
Cayama	12,330	Lanquihua	7,800
Antismita	12,147	Volcano of	7,800
Celestina	15,377	Volcano of	14,280
Pichincha	10,524	Volcano of	7,000
Chimborazo	21,424	Volcano of	7,400
Illimani	17,300	Volcano of	7,800
Tungurahua	14,484	Volcano of	6,000
San Juan	16,135	Volcano of	6,000
Volcano Peak	17,220		
Apurimac	17,400		
Guatemala Peak, New			
Olejo	16,317		
Olejo, lat. 16° 30' S.	17,520		
Volcano of Aconcagua	20,320		
Quindío, lat. 17° 41' S.	16,710		
Chilpan, or Nevada of			
Tzucra	19,246		
Puracura	18,700		
Parinacota	20,000		
Guatani	22,240		
Guatani, lat. 16° 30' S.	18,940		
Aconcagua, S. Peak (or			
Suma)	21,300		
" N. Peak	21,400		
Chacabambay, N. Peak	20,000		
Angel Peak, lat. 19° 15' S.	20,110		
Supercumbay or Huayna			
Potos	20,200		
Copacabana, lat. 16° 30' S.	18,110		
La Merced, S. Peak	18,000		
Huancabamba, S. Peak	18,140		
Mount de los Apóstoles	14,000		
Unicop Peak	15,100		

Passes of the Andes.	
Pass of Kumbura	14,160
" Alto de Toledo	15,700
" Porcuni	15,240
" Cuzco	15,100
" Vilcanota, or Ja	
Boya	14,200
" las Guallinas	14,700
" Puncu de Asnes	14,000
" las Guallinas	14,700
" Quindío	21,200
" al Amantiguero	22,000
" Cuzco, Peru, lat.	
" 3° 30' S.	14,000
" Duma Ana, lat.	
" 3° 30' S.	14,000
" Puncu de Ja	
" Laguna, lat.	
" 3° 10' S.	14,000
" La Cumbre	20,000
" Cuzco, Peru, lat.	
" 3° 30' S.	14,000
" Cuzco, Peru, lat.	
" 3° 30' S.	14,000

ANDAS, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, co. Delaware, 71 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,176.

ANDAU, a small town of France, dep. Bas Rhin, on the Andlau, affluent of the Ill, 9 m. N.N.W. Schelstadt. Pop. 1,486.

ANDÖS, one of the Loffoden islands, off W. coast of Norway, 20 m. in length, 10 m. broad. Lat. 66° 20' N., lon. 16° 16' E.

ANDOLHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, cap. cant., 24 m. S.E. Colmar, with a consistorial Protestant church. Pop. 1,092.

ANDORRO, a large vill. of Sardinia, prov. and 6 m. N.N.W. Biella. Is the centre of a dist., the most industrious and prosperous in Piedmont. Pop. 4,000.

ANDORRA (VALLEY OF), a neutral country with the name of a republic, situate on the S. slope of the Pyrénées, between the French dep. Ariège, and the Spanish prov. of Lerida, extending from lat. 42° 22' to 42° 48' N., and from lon. 1° 25' to 1° 55' E., surrounded by high mountains, on which the snow lies for six months in the year. Climate is cold, but healthy. Soil unproductive in grain, but contains many rich mines of iron and one of lead. The valley is divided into six pas, or communes, and contains, besides the cap., thirty-four hamlets. The government, a mixture of monarchy and democracy, is vested in twenty-four consuls, elected by the whole pop. Its constitution was, till 1848, subject to the mutual sovereignty of the King of the French and the Bishop of Urgel, and under the protection of the Queen of Spain. The inhabitants, mostly shepherds, speak the Catalan language. They are all Roman Catholics, and public instruction is in the lowest state. Industry confined to three iron forges, and a small quantity of coarse cloth. Chief commerce, export of iron to Spain, and skins and wool to France. The principal necessities of life are imported from Spain, and the republic carries on an extensive contraband trade between the two states. The pop. of the valley, which has been annually increasing, was in 1845 estimated from 5,000 to 6,000. The independence of this little state dates from Charlemagne, in 790.

ANDORRA (French Andorre), a small ancient town, cap. of the above republic, at the foot of Mont Montelari, 12 m. N. Urgel. Pop. 400.

ANDOVER, a parl. and munic. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Hants, cap. div. and hund., 12 m. N.W. Winchester, and 63 m. W.S.W. London. Area of pa. and munic. bor. 7,670 ac. Pop. 5,187. Knights-Enham and Foxcote pas. are included in the parl. bor., which has an area of 10,760 ac., and a pop. of 5,395. The town has a Gothic church, town-hall, and hospital. Here is a silk factory, but the principal resource of the pop. is in the supply of goods to the country adjacent. A canal connects Andover with Southampton-Water. Returns two members to House of Commons. Registered electors (1846) 248.

ANDOVER, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, co. Essex, on the Merrimack, 21 m. N. Boston. Pop. 6,748. Has woolen manufs.—Also a town, Merrimack, co. New Hampshire. Pop. 1,220.

ANDRAIZ, a seaport town on S.W. coast of the island Majorca, 8 m. S.S.W. Palma. Pop. 4,609.

ANDRAUM, a town of South Sweden, lon. and 24 m. S.S.W. Christianstad, with alum works.

ANDRA (Sr), a market town of Hungary, co. and 10 m. E. Pesth, on the west bank of the Danube, the hills along which are here covered with vineyards. Pop. 8,960. Has a Roman Catholic and numerous Greek churches. Opposite it is

the island St André, formed by two arms of the Danube, at its great southward bend, 15 m. in length by 3 m. in breadth, and of high fertility.

—II. a town, Illyria, Carinthia, circ. and 27 m. N.E. Klagenfurt, on the Lavant.—III. a town of Savoy, prov. and 12 m. S.E.E. St Jean-de-Maurienne, on the r. b. of the Are. Pop. (with comm.) 1,299.

ANDREA (Sr), a town of Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, 8 m. S.E. Conza.—II. a vill. prov. Calabria Ult., S.S.E. Squillace.—III. a small island in the Adriatic Sea, near N.W. point of island of Lissa.—*Cape St Andrea* is a promontory on N. of island Cyprus.

ANDREANOV ISLANDS, a group of volcanic isls., North Pacific, belonging to Russia, and forming the W. division of the Aleutian islands, lat. 52° 57' N., lon. 176° E. and 173° W.

ANDREA, a pa., Isle of Man, 3 m. N.N.W. Ramsey. Pop. 2,165.

ANDREASBERG, a town, kingdom of Hanover, in the Harz, 10 m. S.E. Clausthal. Pop. 4,250, employed in mining and manuf. lace and thread.

ANDRÉ-DE-CUBZAC (Sr), a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 12 m. N.E. Bordeaux, near the Dordogne. Pop. 3,889.

ANDRÉ-DE-SAIGONS (Sr), a town of France, dep. Hérault, cant. Arbores. Pop. 2,079.—*André (Sr)* is the name of many villa. in France.

ANDRÉS (Sax), a town on the E. side of the isl. of Tenerife, Canaries, in a fertile place. P. 2,635.

ANDRETTA, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, cap. cant., in the Apennines, 7 m. E. St Angelo. Pop. 4,450.

ANDREW, a co. of the U. S., North America, in the N.W. of Missouri. Area 438 sq. m. Pop. 9,483, of whom 682 were slaves.

ANDREW (Sr), many pas. of England and Wales.—I. co. Glamorgan, 6 m. S.W. Cardiff, with the vill. and ruined castle of Dinas-Powis. Pop. 468.

—II. (*Ilkethall*), co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Bungay. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 565.—III. (*Miaor*), co. Glamorgan, hundred Ogmore. Pop. 16.—Others are in the island Guernsey, the cities London, Canterbury, Chichester, Norwich, Wells, and York; the towns Cambridge, Droghda, Hertford, Plymouth, etc.

ANDREWS (Sr), a pa. and seaport city of Scotland, on the east coast of Fifeshire, with a station on the Northern Railway. Area of pa. 11,000 ac. Pop. 6,740. Pop. of parl. bor. 5,107. The city is situated on the rocky edge of a bay of same name. Lat. 56° 19' 33" N., lon. 2° 50' W., 39 m. N.N.E. Edinburgh. Created a royal borough in 1440, and a city and archbishop's see in 1471. A once splendid cathedral (the ruins of which still remain), supposed to have been founded in 1159, and destroyed at the Reformation, which was carried on here by John Knox. Near the cathedral stood a priory and other religious houses. The university is the oldest in Scotland, founded in 1411. St Leonard's College was founded in 1613, St Mary's in 1537, St Salvador's in 1455. St Leonard and St Salvador, now united, has 8 professors and 55 bursaries. St Mary's is the divinity college. This city was the scene of many of the most remarkable political and religious events in the history of Scotland. Was also a place of considerable trade, but fell into decay. The Madras College, founded by the Rev. Dr Bell, a native of the city, who died in 1832, was built after his death. It is a school of general instruction, including classes on the Madras system of education. The castle of St Andrew's was built in the 12th century, and stood upon a point of land projecting into the sea. Here James III. was born. The sea is mak-

ing considerable encroachments on the shores along the bay. St Andrew's union with Cupar, Galloway, the Anstruthers, Kilmory, and Pitsen-ween is sending a member to Parliament. Total constituency of dist. of boroughs in 1846 was 781, of St Andrew's 217.

ANDREWS (IS), a town of North America, New Brunswick, 180 m. N.E. Portland.—*St Andrew's Bay and Sound*, U. S., North America, on the S. coast of Florida, extending 30 m. inland.—II. an inlet on the coast of Guinea.—*St Andrew's Islands*, Pacific Ocean, between Papua and the Pelieu Islands, are in lat. 8° 32' N., lon. 128° W.—*St Andrew's Channel and Sound*, Conception, Strait W. Patagonia.

ANDRIA, an episcopal city of Naples, prov. Bari, cap. cant., 6 m. S. Barietta. Pop. (1849) 23,600. Has a fine cathedral and royal college. In its vicinity are numerous caverns (*antro*) whence its name.

ANDRIANOPOLE, a corruption of **ADRIANOPOLE**.

ANDRITZENA, a town of Greece, Morea, dep. Triphylia, 20 m. N.E. Kyparissia.

ANDROS, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, the most N. of the Cyclades, S.E. Euboea, 25 m. long, 6 m. broad, and forming, with Tenos, a gov. of Greece. Pop. 15,300. The island is mountainous, soil fertile, and yields corn sufficient for the inhabitants, with wine, silk, oil, and fruit.—*Andros* the cap. on its E. coast. Pop. 5,000. Has a harbour for small vessels; but the best port in the isl. is that of Gauro, on the W. coast.

ANDROS, one of the Bahama Is., lat. of S. point 24° 4' N., lon. of do. 78° 45' W.

ANDROSOGORIS, a river of the U. S., North America, New Hampshire and Maine, enters the Atlantic Ocean, 20 m. N.E. of Portland, after a tortuous course estimated at 150 miles.

ANDROSU, a town of Greece, dep. Messenia, 7 m. N.W. Kalamata, Morea, formerly important.

ANDRUCHOV or **ANDRUCHAN**, a town of Austria, Galicia, W. Wadowice on the Wieprzówka. Pop. 3,000, with manufs. of linen and cloth: and in its vicinity the sulphur mines of Swoszowice.

ANDUJAN, *Ferret Juhum*, a town of Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 30 m. N.N.W. Jaen, at the foot of the Sierra Morena, and near r. b. of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 9,358. Chief manufs. delfware. Imports of colonial produce, and exports fruit. Here in 1693 was signed the convention of Baylen, and on the 8th Aug. 1823, the decree of the Duc d'Angoulême, assuming authority for the French over Spain.

ANDUZE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on the Gardon d'Anduze, 5½ m. S.W. Alais. Pop. 5,390. Mostly Protestants. Has a commercial tribunal, and manufs. of hats, silk, twist, and leather.

ANGADA, the most N. of the Antilles, British West Indies, 18 m. N. Virgin Gorda. Area about 13 sq. m. Pop. 211. Is low, and of coral formation; at its S.E. extremity is a dangerous reef extending for 10 m. outwards, and has together with the isl., an unhappy celebrity for shipwrecks.

ANGY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, cap. cant., 9 m. N.E. Dreux, between the Eure and Veogre. Pop. 1,421. Near it is the plain of Ivry, where Henri iv., in 1590, gained a decisive victory over the armies of the League under Mayenne.—II. a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 17 m. W.N.W. Bern.

ANGY, a small port of Morocco, S.W. Salé.

ANGUARA, a town of South America, Peru, prov. Huancavelica, with mines of mercury.

ANGAWA, an island of the Indian Ocean, the largest of the Comoro Islands. [Comoro.]

ANGECOURT, a comm. and town of France, prov. Arras, cant. Rascourt, 5 m. S.W. Sedan. Pop. 481.

ANGEL, a town of Portugal, Beira. Pop. 1,600. **ANGEL** (Str.), a comm. and vill. of France, prov. Corrèze, 4 m. S.W. Ussel. Pop. 1,498.

ANGELO (Str.), a town of Turkey in Europe, West Lepanto.

ANGELO (Str.), numerous towns and vills. of Italy.—I. cap. dist. prov. Lodi and Crema. Pop. 3,000.—II. deleg. and 10 m. N.E. Padua. Pop. 1,800.—III. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ul., 7 m. N.W. Pescara.—IV. Sicily, 19 m. N.W. Girgenti. Pop. 1,300.—V. a vill., Pontif. Sta., 26 m. S.S.W. Rieti, near the Tiber, on site of anc. *Corneletum*—VI. (*Favosella*), Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 11 m. W.N.W. Diano. Pop. 2,500.—VII. (*Capota*), Pontif. Sta., 3 m. S.S.E. Benevento.—VIII. (*Delle Fratte*), Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 19 m. S.S.E. Campagna.—*Castle of St Angelo*. [Rowe.]

ANGELO (SI), (ex **LOMBARDI**), city of Naples, Princip. Ul., 20 m. E.N.E. Avellino. Pop. 6,100.

ANGERA, a town of Northern Italy, on E. shore of Lago Maggiore, 38 m. N.W. Milan, with ruins of an anc. castle, and Roman antiquities. The vicinity furnishes the delicious wine called *rocca*.

ANGERRA, a river of Eastern Prussia, rises in the Mauersee, passes Angerburg, and at Insterburg joins the Inster to form the Pregel.

ANGEBURG, a town of Eastern Prussia, cap. circ., reg. and 30 m. S.W. Gumbinnen, on the Mauersee and the Angerap. Pop. 3,451. Manufs. of woollens.

ANGELLO, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 9 m. E. Arnhem. Pop. 1,693.

ANGERMAN, a navigable river of Sweden, rises in the mountains of Nordland, traverses the gov. of West Botten and West Nordland, and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, N. of Hernösand. Length 120 miles.

ANGERMANSLAND or **ANGERMANIA**, an old prov. of Sweden, now part of prov. of West Nordland.

ANGERMÜNDE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, cap. circ., 42 m. N.E. Berlin, on Lake Müde, and on the Berlin and Stettin Railway. Pop. 4,501. Manuf. of cloth and hosiery.

ANGERS, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, 17 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,600.

ANGERS, *Juliomagus*, a fortified city of France, cap. dep. Maine-et-Loire, formerly cap., prov. Anjou, on the Mayenne, 4 m. N. of its junction with the Loire, and on the railway from Tours to Nantes, 161 m. S.W. Paris. Lat. of cathedral 47° 28' 17" N., lon. 0° 35' 10" W. Pop. 45,999. The Mayenne divides Angers into an upper and lower town, and its old walls are converted into boulevards, planted with trees, and lined with houses. Has a museum, library of 35,000 volumes, school of arts and trades, riding school, and academy of belles-lettres. The military college, where Lord Chatham and the late Duke of Wellington studied, has been removed to Saumur. Is the seat of a royal college, university, and academy, has a sail-cloth factory, manufs. of linen and woollen stuffs, cotton and silk twist, and hosiery; sugar and wax refineries, tanneries, and a considerable trade in wine, corn, and staves quarried in the neighbourhood. Burnier the traveller, and David the sculptor, were natives of Angers.

ANGERSTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. S.W. Taunton. Area 340 ac. Pop. 41.

ANGREVILLE, a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the railway from Paris to Orleans, 11 m. S.W. Etampes. Pop. 1,564, who manuf. wool.

len cloths and bosery.—II. a town, dep. Seine Inférieure, arrond. Havre. Pop. 1,028.—III. a vill. dep. Seine Inférieure, arrond. Yvetot. Pop. 1,388.

AREZZANO, an important dist. of Tuscany, in the Valle Tiberina, fertile in grain, vines, and olives. Pop. of commune 6,417.

AREZZANO, a town of Tuscany, prov. and 10 m. N.E. Arezzo. Pop. 3,000. In 1440, a victory was gained here by the Florentines over the Milanese.—II. a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. Verona, on r. l. of the Adige, N.N.W. Lagnago.

ARELLA, a mountain of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, at the foot of which rise the celebrated mineral springs of Mont-d'Or.

ARELLA or **NAROLA**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, on the S. side of Milford Haven, at its entrance, 3 m. S.W. Milford. Pop. 437.

ARELLA, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tara, cap. cant., 15 m. S.E. Castrès. Pop. 2,861, with manufs. of woollen and cotton cloths. Many French communes have this name.

ANGLESEY or **ANGLESIA**, an isl. and co. North Wales, in the Irish Sea, connected with co. Carnarvon across Menai Strait, by the Menai bridge Area 173,440 ac. Pop. 57,327. Surface little diversified, most of the land uninclosed. Soil fertile, and well cultivated for wheat, barley, and oats, which, with cattle, fish, copper, and lead, are exported to Liverpool, etc. Manufs. insignificant. The copper mines, discovered in 1768, were, until 1800, the most productive in the kingdom; but they have since declined. *Anglesey* is divided into 6 hundreds and 73 par., all in the diocese of Bangor and circuit of North Wales. Chief towns Beaumaris, Amlwch, and Holyhead. It sends 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. elects. (1845) 2,466. Angleses is the *Mona* of Tacitus, and has numerous Druidic remains. It is traversed by the railway from Chester to Holyhead, which is carried over Menai Strait by the Britannia tubular bridge.

ANGLESEYVILLE, a chapelry of England, co. Hants, pa. Alverstoke, 2 m. W.S.W. Gosport, consisting chiefly of an elegant terrace on the coast facing the Isle of Wight, and the usual conveniences of a place of summer resort.

ANGLET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arrond. and cant. Bayonne. Pop. 5,223.

ANGHAMING, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. E.N.E. Little Hampton, with a station on the S. coast railway. Area 3,640 acres. Pop. 1,012.

ANGOUA, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, arrond., and 24 m. S.E. Nontron. Pop. 1,306. It has several iron foundries.

ANGOLA, a state of West Africa, Lower Guinea, S. Benguela, and E. the African states of the interior, between lat. 8° and 10° S., having W. the S. Atlantic, N. Congo. Surface mostly mountainous, well watered, and fertile. Chief river the Coanza. Climate healthy. Nearly all tropical plants grow in great luxuriance. Products comprise sugarcane, manioc, cotton, grain, gold, silver, lead, sulphur, etc.; but its chief exports are gums, ivory, and slaves to Brazil. Feudalism is the popular superstition. Many of the Angolans profess the Roman Catholic faith, and circumcision is general among the negroes. The coast of Angola was discovered by Diogo Cam, a native of Portugal, in 1482, and his government soon after formed settlements on the river Zaire. The Portuguese gov. of Angola embraces the kingdoms of Angola, Benguela, and other presidencies. Pop. (1854) 500,000. The presidios or fortified places are—Muschima, Mamangano,

Cambambe, Pungo-Andongo, Ambaca, Escapa, Rodendo, and Braganza. The cap. *Benguela* has two presidios (Caconda and Quilongo), seven dists., and the new colony of Mossamedes.

ANGOLALLA, a town of Abyssinia, Shoa; on a hill 17 miles W.S.W. Ankober.

ANGORA or **ENOTRI**, *Ancyra*, a city of Asia Minor, on a hill, 140 m. N. Konig. Lat. 39° 56' 30" N., lon. 32° 56' E. Pop. estimated at 10,000 Mohammedans, 5,000 Armenians and Greeks, and 200 Jews. Its citadel is formed mostly of the materials of anc. edifices, of which there are extensive remains, including the famous *Momumentum Ancyranum*, a temple of white marble, erected in honour of Augustus. Stuffs and yarn are here manufactured from the fine wool of the Angora goat, of which wool 500,000 oaks (11,300 cwt) are estimated to be annually exported. With yellow berries, red dye, gums, wax, honey, goats' hides, and Angora cat-skins.

ANGORAW, a town of Bornou, Central Africa, 15 m. S.E. Kouka, near the W. bank of Lake Tchad. Stationary pop. 30,000; (?) at its weekly market three times that number are collected. Is a straggling collection of mud cabins, but the centre of a large trade in slaves, cotton, amber, coral, metals, etc.

ANGOSTURA, a city of South America, Venezuela, dep. and on the Orinoco, 165 m. S.E. Cumana, and about 240 m. from the sea; river here navigable for vessels of 800 tons. Pop. 6,000. Has a large city hall, fort, hospital, and college, and is in a good position for trade. In the years 1839-40, the total value of its imports and exports is stated to have been 161,500.—II. a town, New Granada, on the Magdalena, 116 m. N. Bogota.

ANGOULEME, *Incilisma*, a city of France, cap. dep. Charente, and formerly of the prov. Angoumois, on l. b. of the Charente, and on the railway from Paris to Bourdeaux, 66 m. N.E. Bourdeaux. Pop. 21,125. Has an old castle, a cathedral, court house, theatre, public library of 16,500 volumes, hospitals, a royal college, paper mills and distilleries, a cannon foundry, manufs. of serges and earthenware, and an extensive trade, facilitated by a small port on the Charente. The naval school formerly here, has, since 1830, been transferred to Brast. Is the birthplace of Margaret de Valois, Balzac, and Montalembert.

ANGOULEME (CANAL N°), a canal, N. France, extending from the canal of St Quentin (Aisne), to the English Channel at St Valéry. Course mostly parallel to, or identical with, the Somme; length 76 m. Passes Ham, Amiens, & Abbeville.

ANGOURGON, an old prov. of France, of which the cap. was Angoulême. now forming the dep. Charente and part of Dordogne.

ANGOUA, a petty state, river, harbour, and small isl. off the Mozambique coast, East Africa; the isl. near lat. 16° 20' S., lon. 40° E.

ANGOR, a territory, Lower Guinea, lat. 6° S., bounded S. by the Zaire or Congo river, and W. the Atlantic. Surface fertile and well wooded. Exports maize, tobacco, sugar, cotton, and slaves, in exchange for salt. Chief town, Kabenda.

ANGRA, a fortified seaport, and cap. city of the archipelago of the Azores, on the S. coast of the island of Terceira. Pop. (1854) 23,841. Has collegiate and other educational establishments. Its fortifications have been considerably extended, especially at the entrance to the port, and Mont Brazil, in the vicinity, is capable of being made a place of great strength.—II. (*Das Regas*) a seaport town, Brazil, prov. and 67 m. W.S.W. Rio Janeiro.

ANGRA Pequena, a bay on the W. coast of Africa, lat. 26° 38' 18" S., lon. 16° 6' 30" E.;

discovered by Dias, 1481. Extensive deposits of strata of potash and soda, have been discovered in its vicinity.

ANENI, a town of Italy, Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 11½ m. N.W. Salerno. Pop. 6,400.

ANCONA, a town of Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 27 m. S.W. Torino. Pop. 4,500.

ANGUILLA or SNAKE ISLAND, one of the British West India Islands, Leeward group, 6 m. N. St. Martin. Area 35 sq. m. Pop. (1842) 2,984. It is low and wooded; cotton, tobacco, and sugar are its chief products. Off its N.E. coast is the little island Anguilletta.

ANGUILLARA, a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. and 19 m. S. Padua, on l. b. of the Adige. Pop. 2,900.—II, a vill. of the Pontif. States, comarca, and N.W. Rome.

ANHALT, three contiguous duchies, Central Germany, mostly between lat. 51° and 52° N., lon. 11° and 13° E., surrounded by Prussian Saxony. The S.W. portion, approaching the Hara, is hilly; the centre is a fertile plain, watered by the Saale and Elbe; E. of which the soil is sandy and poor. Pop. chiefly Protestants, and employed in agriculture; the fertile districts, which are well cultivated, produce a surplus of corn over consumption, with wine, tobacco, flax, hops, and fruits. The forests in Bernburg occupy 50 sq. m., and there are iron, lead, and copper mines. Manufactures of woollen goods, metallic and earthen wares, are carried on; but the chief exports are the raw products. The duchies are distinguished by the names of their chief towns.—I. *Anhalt-Bernburg*, in the W. Area 398 sq. m. Pop. 62,641. Public rev. 230,000 thalers. Public debt 345,000 thalers.—II. *Anhalt-Desau*, in the E. Area 360 sq. m. Pop. (1832) 68,082. Public rev. 330,000 thalers.—III. *Anhalt-Köthen*, in the centre. Area 318 sq. m. P. (1859) 43,777. Public rev. (1854) 390,000 thalers. These three states unite to furnish 1,224 men to the German Confed. army. *Köthen* and *Desau* united 1859.

ANHOLT, an island of Denmark, North Jutland, in the Kattegat. Lat. of light-house, at its N.E. extremity, 56° 44' 17" N., lon. 11° 39' 8" E. Is 6 m. in length, by 2 m. in breadth, and is surrounded by dangerous shoals. Pop. 200. Since 1842 a floating-light vessel is stationed S.E. of the island, from March to December.

ANHOULT, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. Münster, on the Alt Issel, near the Netherlands frontier, 13 m. N.E. Cleve. Pop. 1,920. It is the residence of the princes of Salm-Salm.

ANIANE, a town of France, dep. Hérault, on the Corbières, near l. b. of the Hérault, cap. cant., 16 m. W.N.W. Montpellier. Pop. 3,375. Chief industry, cotton-spinning, and manufacture of leather, cream of tartar, essences, and soap.

ANICHE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 6 m. E.S.E. Douai. Pop. 3,057, with extensive coal mines.

ANIMALLY or ANIMALAYA, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Colmbetoor, 23 m. S.E. Palghatsherry.

ANIO or ANCO, a river of Naples, which traverses the Terra di Lavoro, & falls into the Gulf of Gaeta.

ANIKEN or HANIFAN, a city of Arabia, Nedjed, at the junction of many principal routes, 280 m. E.N.E. Medina. Is the birthplace of Abd-ul-Wahab, founder of the sect of the Wahabees.

ANJAS, a dist. and fortified town, West Hindostan, prov. of Cutch, the town and fort situated on the side of a hill, 10 m. from the Gulf of Cutch.—II, an uninhabited island of the Persian Gulf, S.W. Kishm. Lat. 26° 41' N., lon. 55° 58' E.

ANJESOO, a seaport town of South India.

Travancore dom., 60 m. N.W. Cape Comorin. It exports oil, cables, spices, and place goods.

ANJER, a town and seaport of the Dutch East India, on the W. coast of Java, in the Strait of Sunda, defended by a fort. Lat. 6° 3' 10" S., lon. 105° 56' 48" E.

ANJOU, an old prov. of France, interspersed by the Loire, and now forming the dep. Maine-et-Loire, and parts of Sarthe, Mayenne, and Indre-et-Loire. Its cap. was Angers.

ANKARTILLY, a considerable town of British India, presid. Madras, 24 m. W. Vizagapam.

ANKARA, a country or kingdom N. and of the island of Madagascar, extending on the E. side of the island from Cape Amber to lat. 14° 25' S., and on W. side of the island to the Sambranor river. The country is elevated, formed by hills and plateaux. A mountain chain runs nearly equidistant from either coast, and terminates in the Ambouchit mountain, to the S. of British Sound or Diego Soares Bay. On the E. coast are the bays of Andrava, Vohemare, Loukez-Lingvato or de Nigny, Manguerul or Leven, and Antombouk. On the W. coast are Ambavai-Bé or Port Liverpool, Ampergue-Ara or Port Chancellor, Ampamhai or Jenkinson, and Anatsé, together with smaller creeks and inlets. Products comprise maize, rice, manioc, and sugarcane. Cattle are numerous; about 30,000 head are exported annually, either alive or salted. In this country polygamy is prevalent. The men build the houses and canoes, fish, and go to war. The women cultivate the fields and perform all the other sorts of labour. Fetishism and Polytheism, a belief in two principles called Zanalar and Angatchi, is the superstitious belief.

ANJOZAN, one of the Comoro isls. [JOHANNA.]

ANKLAM or ANGLAM, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. and 47 m. N.W. Stettin, cap. circ., on the Peene, 7 m. from its mouth, in the Kleine Haß. Pop. 9,111. Manuf. linens and woollens.

ANKOBAR or ANKOBAR, a town of Abyssinia, cap. state Shoa, on a mountain near lat. 9° 54' N., lon. 39° 53' E., at an elevation of 8,198 feet. Pop. estimated at from 12,000 to 13,000. It consists of clusters of thatched houses, enclosed by stockades, and interspersed with trees. Chief buildings, a royal residence, and several churches.

ANLOO, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Drenthe, cant. and 7 m. N.E. Assen. Pop. 2,250.

ANMER, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. E.N.E. Castle Rising. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 107.

ANN (St.), a small lake, North America, in the basin of the St. Lawrence, N.W. Lake Superior.

ANN (St.), a port of America, on the E. coast of Cape Breton. Also a lake, Upper Canada.

ANN (St.), the former name of Fredericton, New Brunswick [FREDERICTON].—II, a maritime vill. and pa. of Jamaica, co. Middlesex, the vill. on the N. coast, 20 m. W. Port Maria.

ANNA or AXA, a town of Spain, prov. and 41 m. S.W. Valencia. Pop. 884. Exports fruit and wine.

ANNA or CHADN, an island of the Pacific Ocean, Lower Archipelago, E. Tahiti. Lat. 17° 20' S., lon. 148° 40' E.

ANNA, a town and caravan station of Syria, N.W. Bagdad. Pop. 3,000.

ANNA (SANTA), several places in South America, etc. [SAR and SANTA.]

ANNA (St.), a lake of North America, Guatemala, prov. Tabasco, 154 m. S.E. Vera Cruz.

ANNA (St.), a town of the French Antilles, on the E. coast of the island Marie Galante.

ANNAHANS, a mining town of the kingdom of Saxony, Erzgebirge, 18 m. S. Chemnitz. Pop. 6,790. It has mines of silver, tin, and cobalt;

manuf. of fine lace and silk ribbands; a lyceum, and a good library.—II. a vill. of Lower Austria, S.W. Pölsen.

ANNABOWA, an island of Africa, in the Gulf of Guinea, belonging to Spain, in lat. $1^{\circ} 24' S.$, lon. $5^{\circ} 38' E.$ Length 4 m. Surface mountainous. Pop. 3,000.

ANNABURG, a market town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, circ. and 13 m. N. Torgau. Pop. 1,700. Has an asylum for soldiers' children.

ANNADUFF, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Leitrim. Area 10,970 ac. Pop. 3,187.

ANNAGELIFF, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Cavan. Area 8,980 ac. Pop. 4,051.

ANNAGH, two islands of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo; one between the island of Achil and the mainland; and the other in Lough Conn.

ANNAGHGLASS or **ANAGLOAR**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down. Area 6,544 ac. Pop. 2,558.

ANNAGHDOWN, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 7 m. N.N.E. Galway. Area 23,730 ac. Pop. 4,041.

ANNAGOODRY, a small dist. of British India, in Bejapoor, prov. Decan, extending along the N. bank of the Toombudra river. Surface wild and hilly, & covered with wood. Chf. town Bijanagur.

ANNAH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, cap. sanjak, on rt. b. of the Euphrates, in lat. $34^{\circ} 15' N.$, lon. $41^{\circ} 50' E.$ It is on the caravan route from Bagdad to Aleppo. Manuf. coarse cloths.

ANNALAND (Str.), a town, Netherlands, prov. Zealand, cant. and 7 m. N.W. Tholen. Pop. 1,694.

ANNAMBOA, a seaport town, Gold Coast, West Africa, 10 m. E. Cape Coast Castle, in lat. $5^{\circ} 10' N.$, lon. $1^{\circ} 7' W.$ Pop. 3,000. It has a trade in gold. Soil fertile, but agriculture little attended to.

ANNANMOOKO, one of the FRIENDLY ISLANDS.

ANNAN, a parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. and 13 m. E.S.E. Dumfries, on river of same name, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Solway Firth. Area of pa. 16,000 ac. Pop. of do. 5,845, of parl. bor. 3,326. Has a good natural harbour, a cotton factory, and rope-works; ship-building, and export of provisions for England. Annan united with Dumfries, etc., to send 1 mem. to House of Commons. The Annan river rises in Hartfell, near Moffat, flows S., traversing the co. of Dumfries, and enters the Solway Firth $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Annan, after a course of at least 30 m.; but it is navigable only for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Annan to the Firth. Affs. the Moffat, Ewan, Kinnel, Wamphray, and Muke. At its mouth is a salmon-fishery.

ANNANDALE, the valley of the Annan, Scotland, co. Dumfries, a tract of country between Nithdale and Eskdale, about 30 m. in length, and from 15 to 18 m. breadth, comprising 20 parishes, and containing many Roman antiquities.

ANNAPOLIS, a town and port of the U. S., North America, cap. state Maryland, on the W. bank of the Severn, 28 m. S.E. Baltimore. Pop. 3,011. Has a handsome state-house, and a branch college of the Maryland University. Shipping of the district in 1850, 2,338 tons.

ANNAPOLIS (formerly *Fort Royal*), a fortified seaport town of Nova Scotia, at the mouth of the river Annapolis, in an inlet of the Bay of Fundy, 95 m. W. Halifax. Though the first European settlement in this part of North America, having been founded in 1804, it is neither populous nor flourishing. The harbour is excellent, but the entrance is through a difficult strait.

ANN-ARBON, a town of the U. S., North America, Michigan, cap. co. Washtenaw, containing a university and various factories. Pop. 4,870.

ANNATON, an island in the Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides, lat. $21^{\circ} S.$, lon. $170^{\circ} E.$

ANNAWUTTY, a small town of India, Mysore territory, 51 m. N. Bednore.

ANNA ARUNDIN, a co. of the U. S., North America, in Maryland, on the Severn, near Chesapeake Bay. Area 678 sq. m. Pop. 33,283, of whom 13,249 were slaves. Surface undulating, soil moderately fertile.

ANNEBOY, a lake of Savoy, prov. Genevese, 23 m. S. Geneva, 9 m. in length N.W. to S.E., from 1 to 2 m. in breadth, and 1,426 feet above the sea. At its N.W. extremity it discharges its surplus waters into the Fieran, an affluent of the Rhone.

ANNEBOY, a town of the Sardinian dom., div. Savoy, cap. prov. Genevese, at the N.W. extremity of lake of same name, 22 m. S. Geneva. Pop. 9,000. Chief edifices, a cathedral and a bishop's palace. It has glass-works, and manuf. of cotton-yarn, printed linens, and steel wares, with four annual fairs, each lasting three days.

ANNECY LE VIEUX, a vill. of the Sardinian dom., 2½ m. N.E. Annecy. Pop. 1,320. Was an important place under the Romans, and has many remains of antiquity.

ANNEMASSE, a town of Piedmont, Savoy, on rt. b. of the Arve, prov. and 6 m. E. Carouge, with many Roman remains. Pop. 1,040.

ANNESLEY, a pa. of England, co. Notts, on the borders of Sherwood Forest, 6½ m. S.S.W. Mansfield. Area 3,960 ac. Pop. 283.

ANNE (Str.), a river, Lower Canada, after a S.W. course, estimated at 120 m., joins the St. Lawrence on its north bank, about 50 m. W.S.W. Quebec. At its mouth it is 1,200 feet across; shallows and numerous rapids impede its navigation.—II. a lake, British North America, 50 m. N. Lake Superior, into which it discharges itself by a small river. Length and breadth about 20 miles.

ANSE (Str.), a maritime vill. of Guadeloupe, on the S. coast of Grande Terre, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Point-a-Pitre. Pop. of pa. (1835) 6,727, of whom 5,886 were slaves.—II. a vill. of Martinique, near the S. extremity of the island. Pop. of pa. 2,807, of whom 2,567 were slaves.—Some other pas. W. Indies, and one in the island Alderney, have the same name.

ANNESTOWN, a maritime vill. of Ireland, co. and 10½ m. S.W. Waterford, on a small bay. Pop. 149.

ANNEVOYE, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Namur, on the Meuse, N. Dinant, with furnaces, producing annually iron 800,000 francs value.

ANNETON, a town of France, dep. Drôme, arrond. Valence. Pop. 3,040; with ruins of ancient castle, where, in 879, the council was held in which Boson was crowned king of Burgundy.

ANAI or **ANI**, *Aniçum*, a ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 28 m. E.S.E. Kara, on the Arpa-Chai. Its walls were 6 m. in circumference.

ANNIVETS (VAL D') German *Engelschiedt*, a valley of Switzerland, cant. Valais, formed by two ranges of mountains branching off N.W. and N.E. Pop. from 4,000 to 5,000. Chief branch of industry is in cattle rearing and making cheese.

ANNULIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Lille. Pop. 3,405.

ANNONAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant. at the junction of the Cance and the Déaume, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 37 m. S. Lyon. Pop. 15,314. Has manuf. of glove leather, silk and cotton twist, woollen cloths, worsted stockings, and paper mills. M. M. Mongolfier and Bomby d'Angles were born here.

Annaberg, a walled town of Piedmont, on l. b. of the Elbe, prov. and 16 m. W.S.W. Altona. Pop. 1,963.

Annay, a town of France, dep. Basses Alpes, cap. cant., 24 m. S.E. Digne. Pop. 1,178.

Ann's Head (Str.), a promontory of South Wales, co. Pembroke, at the W. side of the entrance of Milford Haven. [D.W.L.]

Annville, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 19 m. E. Harrisburg. Pop. 3,949.

Annweiler, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Moselle, 7 m. W. Landau. Pop. 3,000. Was formerly a free imperial city, and has ruins of the Castle of Trifels, in which Richard Cœur de Lion was confined in 1193.

Anorekhena, a populous town of British India, Agra, on the Ganges, 65 m. E.S.E. Delhi.

Anos, a town of France, dep. Nord, 10 m. S.E. Arras. Pop. 3,066, with important iron-works.

Anost, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arrond. Autun. Pop. 3,863.

Avorta, a bay and town on the N. coast of Jamaica, lat. 18° 15' N., lon. 76° 35' W.

Avoyers de Tado, a town of Spain, New Castle, prov. and 18 m. N.E. Toledo. Pop. 1,554.

Avrath, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, circ. Crefeld. Pop. 1,040.

Avrath, a vill. of Prussia, Westphalia, 16 m. N.E. Arnberg. Pop. 1,334.

Axa, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 1½ m. N.W. Liège. Pop. 3,570. Has a station on the Warrems Railway.

Axa, a vill. of France, dep. Rhône, cap. cant., near the Saône, 18 m. N. Lyon. Pop. 1,750.

Axa la Grande, comm. of the French colony of Martinique, Antilles, on N. coast of the island. Pop. 2,278, of whom 2,522 were slaves.—II. (*Assé-Axis*), a comm. of the same island, arrond. Fort Royal. It produces the best coffee in the island. Pop. 1,968, of whom 1,170 were slaves.

Axa-Bertrand, a comm. of the French colony of Guadeloupe, Antilles, arrond. Point-à-Pitre, on the coast, N.W. Grande Terre. Pop. 4,730, of whom 4,320 were slaves.

Axelay, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 5 m. W. N.W. Nuneaton. Area 2,560 ac. Pop. 700.

Axelay Bay or **Goos Doocoo**, an inlet of the Red Sea, Abyssinia, extending S. from Dissee, or Valenta Island (lat. 15° 6'), for about 25 m. S.

Auso, a town of Spain, prov. Huesca, 21 m. N.W. Jaca. Pop. 1,418. Exports excellent wool.

Ayson, a co. of the U. S., North America, S. border of North Carolina, watered by Rocky river. Area 700 sq. m. Pop. 13,493, of whom 6,532 were slaves. Also a township, Somerset co., Maine, 31 m. N. Augusta. Pop. 848.

Ayson Bay, in the Canton river, China, on the rt. b. of the Booc Tigra, at its entrance, between the promontories of Chumpee and Anunghoy. Here a Chinese fleet was defeated and destroyed by the British, January 7, 1841.—II. a bay, N.W. coast of Australia, lat. 15° 30' S., lon. 120° E.

Aysbach (German *Ansbach*), a fortified city of Bavaria, cap. circ., Middle Franconia, on the Regnitz, 35 m. S.W. Nürnberg. Pop. 16,400. Manufactures of cotton and half-silk stuffs, tobacco, earthenware, playing cards, cutlery, and white lead.

Aysbury, several pas. of England.—I. co. Herts, 3 m. S. Berkhamstead. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 465.—II. co. Warwick, 4½ m. N.E. Coventry. Area 900 ac. Pop. 368.—III. co. Wilt, 5 m. S.E. Malmesbury. Area 860 ac. Pop. 367.—IV. (Hants), on Downton, 3 m. W. Basingstoke. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 338.—V. (Worcestershire), at the above on the R. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 301.

Aysbury, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 13 m. S.E. Sheffield. Area 4,490 ac. Pop. 1,188.

Antarctics (Eastern and Western), two contiguous parliamentary boroughs and par. of Scotland, co. Fife, forming, with Kilbenny, a continuous narrow town along the Firth of Forth, 13½ m. S.E. Cupar. United pop. 1,604. There is a good harbour. These boroughs unite with Cupar, Crail, etc., in returning one member to House of Commons. *Antarktic-Easter* is the birthplace of the late Rev. Dr Chalmers.

Antalo (Wash.), a town of Abyssinia, cap. state Tigre, 160 m. E.N.E. Gondar.

Antao (San), an island of the Azores, in the N. of the group, Pop. (1854) 16,800. One of the most fertile and best sheltered in the Archipelago.

Antarctic Sea is that part of the great ocean extending from the Antarctic circle, lat. 60° 30' S. to the South Pole. It was long considered impenetrable for ships, on account of the ice, which extends much further from the pole than in the Arctic Ocean; but of late years many important discoveries have been made by English, French, and American navigators. [A description of these will be found under the heads *Addis, Baily, Enderby, Sabrina, and Victoria*.]

Antequera, Antiquaria, a city of Spain, Andalusia, cap. judicial district same name, prov. and 28 m. N.N.W. Malaga. Pop. 17,031, mostly agricultural. Has a college of primary instruction, six churches, nineteen convents, and remains of antiquity. Manufactures woollens and bales of excellent quality, paper, silk, and cotton.

Antey, Antur, a considerable town of Hindostan, dom. and 15 m. S.S.E. Gwalior.

Antreux, a vill. of France, dep. Cantal. It replaces the anc. *Andriem*, cap. of the Gabals.

Antea, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 116 m. W. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,164.

Antems (Str.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Fay-de-Dôme, cap. cant., on the Ane, 9 m. E. Amberg. Pop. 2,462.

Antmont, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, comprising Torpoint, opposite Devonport. Pop. 3,301.

Anthony's Hill (Spanish *El San Antonio*), a mountain and port of N. Spain, 17 m. W. Bilbao.

Anthony's Nose, three mountain peaks, U. S., North America, New York, two in the highlands E. of the Hudson, and one on the Mohawk river.

Anthony (Str.), two pas. of England.—I. (*Ja-Meneage*), co. Cornwall, 5½ m. S.S.W. Falmouth. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 262. Two ancient entrenchments, called the Great and Little Dinas, are in this pa.—II. (*Ja-Roseland*), 8 m. S.W. Tregony. Area 710 ac. Pop. 171.

Anthony (Str.), [Falls of St Anthony.]

Antibes, Antipolis, a strongly fortified seaport town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., at the termination of a peninsula in the Mediterranean, 10 m. S.E. Grasse. Lat. 43° 36' 9" N., lon. 6° 67' 55" E. Pop. 6,163. Has structures of high antiquity. Its port, small but deep, is enclosed by a mole, and defended at its entrance by Fort Carré on a rocky islet, on which is a lighthouse. On every side the town is environed by olive, orange, and vine plantations. *Antibes* was founded by a Greek colony, *n.c.* 940.

Anticosti, an island of Lower Canada, in the estuary of the St. Lawrence, between lat. 43° and 50° N., lon. 63° and 68° W. 135 m. in length, and from 30 to 40 m. broad. Area 1,500,000 ac. Interior mountainous and wooded. N. coast high, and without harbours; S. shore low and dangerous. The lighthouse on the S.W. point is in lat. 45° 23' 53" N., lon. 68° 28' 41" W.; 100 feet high.

ANTICIANO, a town of Istria, 32 m. N.W. Fiume. Pop. 1,900, who trade in wine and oil.
—**II.** a town of Piedmont, prov. Asti. Pop. 1,750.—**III.** a town of Tuscany, with a fort on the coast.

ANTIGNY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vienne, 3 m. S.W. St Savin. Pop. 1,126.

ANTIGUA, a British West India island, leeward group. Lat. of St John 17° 8' N., lon. 61° 52' W.; 22 m. S. Barbuda, and 50 m. N. Guadeloupe. Area about 108 sq. m. Pop. (1847) 26,180. The first settlement of British took place in 1632. Coasts deeply indented and rugged, interior rich and diversified. Climate remarkable for dryness. In favourable years sufficient grain is produced for home consumption. Total value of exports in 1847, 869,500*l.* Imports during the same year, amounted to 217,998*l.* Legislature entrusted to a governor, a council of 15, and an assembly of 26 members. Public revenue (1847), 24,165*l.*; expenditure 87,237*l.* Chief towns, St John's, the cap., Falmouth, and Parham.—**II.** a station, Philippine Islands, with a fort and the only good anchorage on the island Panay.

ANTIGUA (La), a town of the island Fuerteventura, Canaries, in a fertile plain. Pop. 1,750.

ANTIGUADAD, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. N.E. Palencia. Pop. 968. Commerce in grain.

ANTI-LIBANUS, a mountain range of Palestine, running parallel to and E. of Lebanon, the two ranges enclosing the valley of Coelo-Syria. It becomes detached from Mount Lebanon, about lat. 34° N., extends southward to nearly opposite where Lebanon terminates, and there subdivides into two chains, which bound the valley of the Jordan, the Dead Sea, and El Ghor, to the head of the Gulf of Akabah.

ANTILLES, Great and Small. [WEST INDIES.]

ANTI-MELOS, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 5-m. N.W. Melos or Milo.

ANTIXONHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.W. North Walsham. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 251.

ANTIOCH (vulg. *Antakia*), a city, and the ancient cap. of Syria, in its N. part, and 67 m. W. Aleppo, on l. b. of the Orontes, about 20 m. above its mouth. Lat. 36° 11' N., lon. 36° 9' 30" E. Pop. estimated at 10,000. Its ancient walls, varying from 20 to 70 feet in height, enclose an area of uneven ground several miles in circumference, much of which is now taken up by gardens. Houses mostly mean, and of slight materials; they differ from those of eastern towns in general, in having sloping roofs. Has about a dozen mosques; but in this town, where the designation of *Christians* was first given to the followers of Jesus Christ, there is not at present a Christian church. Baths and bazaars are numerous, and there are manufs. of coarse pottery, cotton stuffs, and leather; but the culture of silk is the chief branch of industry. About 9,000,000 dynamos of silk were the average yearly produce of the neighbourhood in the three years ending with 1837, of which 5,150,000 were annually exported, chiefly to France. Other exports are goats' wool, yellow berries, and salted eels. The city walls, a ruined aqueduct, two bridges, and a portion of pavement, are almost all the remaining vestiges of ancient magnificence. Antioch was embellished and named by Seleucus Nicator, a.c. 301. Although it suffered severely by successive earthquakes, it maintained its importance till taken by the Saracens in 638. Its ancient pop. has been estimated at 460,000, in its most flourishing state. Chrysostom computes the pop. in his time at 300,000, more than one-half of whom were Christians. Was the cap.

of a Christian principality from 1098 to 1360, since which time it has progressively declined.

ANTIOCH (Bar oz), a bay of the Mediterranean, between lat. 35° 50' and 36° 20' N., lon. about 36° E., overlooked N. and S. by mountains upwards of 5,000 feet in height. Is free from rocks, is well sheltered, and has deep water almost to the beach. The Orontes enters it near its centre. On its N. side are ruins described as those of Seleucia Pieria, the ancient port of Antioch. The S. side of the bay is formed by Cape Posid.

ANTIOCHETTA, a port of Asia Minor, Karamania, on the Mediterranean, 88 m. S. Konieh.

ANTIOCO, an island in the Mediterranean, near the S.W. coast of Sardinia, 8 m. long, 3 m. broad. Pop. 2,219. Soil is fertile, and its cap. of same name, on E. side of the island, has a small military port.

ANTIOQUIA (Santa Fe de), a town of South America, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, cap. prov., on the Cauca, 190 m. N.W. Bogota. Pop. 4,000. (?) Is the chief commercial town in the dep., having a trade in maize and sugar. There are gold mines in the vicinity.

ANTIPAROS or OLIAROS, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. Naxos, 1½ m. W. Paros. Lat. of summit 36° 56' 40" N., lon. 25° 3' 27" E., 10 m. long and 2 m. broad. Pop. 503, occupied in fishing. Has a stalactitic cavern near its S. extremity.

ANTI-PAXO, a small uncultivated island, Ionian Sea, Mediterranean, 1½ m. S.E. Paxo.

ANTIPODES, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, S.E. New Zealand, so called from being the land most nearly opposite to Great Britain in the S. hemisphere. Lat. 49° 32' S., lon. 178° 42' E.

ANTISANA, a volcano of the Andes, Ecuador, 20 m. N.E. Cotopaxi, and 36 m. S.E. Quito, 19,137 feet in elevation. There is a farm of same name on the mountain, 13,455 feet above the sea.

ANTI-TAURUS, a mountain chain or series of chains, Asiatic Turkey, pasha. Karamania, Sivas, and Erzerum, extending for some distance parallel to the Taurus chain, whence its name. Commences at Mount Arfah (anc. *Argosus*), and proceeds N.E. into Armenia, where its ranges intermix with offshoots from the Caucasus, and separate the basin of the Euphrates on the S. from the region watered by the Kizil-Irmak, and other rivers flowing N. into the Black Sea.

ANTIOCHES FRATUS, a channel on the W. coast of France, between the islands Oleron and Ré. Lighthouse in lat. 46° 2' 53" N., lon. 32° 15' E.

ANTIVARI, a town and the most north seaport of Albania, sanj. and 14 m. N.W. Scutari, cap. kadilik, on the Adriatic. Harbour admits only small vessels. Exports oil, &c.

ANTOINE (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Isère, 5½ m. N.W. St Marcelin. Pop. 2,007. There are several villa. in France of same name.

ANTOINE (St), on Tilly, a vill. of British North America, Lower Canada, on rt. b. of the St Lawrence, 20 m. S.W. Quebec.

ANTOINE, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant. on rt. b. of the Scheldt, 8 m. S.S.E. Tournay. Pop. 2,200.

ANTOX, a river of England, co. Hunts, rises near Overton, flows S., and enters the head of Southampton water, 4 m. W. Southampton. Course above 30 miles.

ANTOXETIA, a bay, E. coast Madagascar, 30 m. long, 20 m. broad, in lat. 15° S., lon. 50° E.

ANTOXI or AN HUNA (St), a town, of Khorsh Froudi, Chivas, 17 m. W.N.W. Diambou.

ANTOXIA (St), a town of Texas, U. S., North America, on river of same name, near its source.

Entschingen (Sw), a vill. of Switzerland, Grisons, Germ. N.E. Coire.

Entrevin (Sw), a comm and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. cant., 21 m. N.E. Montauban, on rt. b. of the Aveyron, with tanneries, linen manuf., and dye-works Pop. 3,467.

Entrevisa, a town of Brazil, prov. San Paulo on the bay and 18 m. N.W. Paranaigua. Has trade in manioc, cordage, and timber.

Entrevio, a fort and burhough of Jamaica, in lat. 18° 14' 40" N, lon. 76° 31' W, 23 m. S.E. Annottabay.

Entrevio (CAPR St), forms the W. end of the island of Cuba, in the Antilles. Lat. 21° 51' 40" N, lon. 84° 58' N.—II A headland, Plata Confederation, S the Plata estuary. Lat. 36° 30' S, lon. 56° 46' W.

Entrevio (Bav) or **Puerto Madero**, a seaport town of Spain, on the W. coast of the island Ibiza, with a small fort which commands the harbour. Exports fruit, charcoal, and wool. Pop. 3,380.

Entrevio, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, on the Kamnitzbach, 30 m. N.E. Jung Bunzlau, with manuf. of fine glass.

Entrevio, a town of Syria on the W. slope of Mount Lebanon, 14 m. N.E. Beirut.

Entrevio, a comm and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., on a volcanic height, 11 m. W. Privas. Pop. 1,443. Near this is the singular causeway called the *Chausée des Géants* formed by colonnades of basalt, 700 yards in length.

Entrevio, a town of France, dep. Ille et Vilaine, cap. cant., 25 m. N.N.E. Rennes. Pop. 567. Manuf. of woollen stuffs, and runnery.

Entrevio, a maritime co. of Ireland, Ulster, having N the Atlantic, E the North Channel dividing it from Scotland S and W the co. Down and Londonderry and S.W. Lough Neagh, separating it from co. Tyrone and Armagh, with railway from Billinena to Armagh. Area 1,164 sq. m., or 745,177 ac., of which 503,288 are arable, 176,335 uncultivated, 10,158 m. plantations, 1,906 m. towns, and 61 m. water (including part of Lough Neagh). Pop. 352,044 exclusive of the towns of Belfast and Carrickfergus. A third part of the surface near the coast is mountainous, and rises in some places to 1,600 feet in height. In the S.W. much of the soil is boggy. Chief rivers, the Bann forming the W., and the Lagan, the S. boundary. The famous Giant's Causeway is on the N. coast of this co. Most of the inhabitants, especially about Belfast, are engaged in spinning linen and cotton yarn, and in weaving. Salmon and other fisheries on the coast are important. Amount of property valued for poor rate, £75,208, of landed property, £76,344. The co. is subdivided into 14 baronies, and 75 par. Carrickfergus is the cap., and the largest town is Belfast. The co. returns 2, and the borough & members to the House of Commons. Reg. electors, 1,314.

Entrevio, an inland town and pa. of Ireland, in the above co., on Six Mile Water, near its mouth, a Lough Neagh, on Belfast and Billinena Railway, and 14 m. N.W. Belfast. Area of pa. 8,894 ac. Pop. 5,188, of the town, including Massarene, 1,645. Has a church, several dissenting chapels, an union workhouse, a court-house in which general and petty sessions are held. Manuf. of linen, calico, hosiery, and paper, bleaching and malting are carried on here, and meal and malt are sent to Belfast by Lough Neagh and the Lagan.

Entrevio, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, on the Conococheague Creek. Pop. 4,031.

Entrevio, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo. Ut. II, 7 m. E. Civita Ducale. Pop. 3,480.

Entrevio, a frontier prov. of Belgium; boundaries N. Holland, S. Brabant, E. Limbourg, W. Flanders. Area 1,094 sq. m. Pop. (1851) 423,748. Surface level, principal rivers, the Scheldt and its affs, the Meuse, and Dyle. In the N. are extensive heaths, elsewhere the soil is fertile. Products comprise corn, hemp, hops, madder, pine, timber, and turf. Manuf. comprise lace, cotton, silk, and tobacco. It is divided into the three arronds of Antwerp, Mechlin, and Turnhout, its chief cities, besides which, the town Laere is in this province.

Antwerp (Flem. *Antwerpen*, Fr. *Anvers*), a famous fortified city of Belgium and the centre of its foreign trade, cap. prov. of same name, on rt. b. of the Scheldt, and at the termination of railway from Mechlin 27 m. N. Brussels. Lat. of cathedral 51° 13' 25" N, lon. 4° 21' 25" E. Pop. (1811) 97,012. Has some noble streets, a strong citadel and numerous outworks, a cathedral and town hall, exchange, theatre, and atheneum, academies of fine arts, printing, sciences, and zoology, schools of medicine and navigation, gallery of sculpture, and museum of pictures, containing many masterpieces of Rubens, botanic garden, public library, with 15,000 vol., numerous hospitals, asylums, tribunals of justice, and a coin mint. Its port was greatly improved by Napoleon I., who erected two large basins, and ship-anchor in the river opposite the city, in from 12 to 40 feet water at ebb tide. Chief manuf. silk and cotton hosiery, thread, tape, and linen cloths, calico-printing, embroidery, bleaching and sugar-refining. Shipbuilding is extensively carried on, and the diamond cutters of this city are celebrated. In 1839, the goods exported from Antwerp were valued at 1,425,440l., and the imports at 3,918,408l. The principal articles imported were coffee, grain, seeds, raw sugar, and woven fabrics. The leading exports were flax, woven goods, refined sugar, with metals, glass, etc. In 1849, 1,654 ships, of an aggregate burden of 274,438 tons. In the 16th century Antwerp was the richest and most commercial city in Europe, and contained 200,000 inhabitants. Was taken by the Spaniards in 1576 and in 1583, and by the French in 1792 and 1794. Was the cap. dep. Deux-Néthes, under the dominion of the French, to whom it again surrendered Dec. 24, 1839. Birthplace of the painters Teniers, Jordens, and Vandeyck, the geographer Ortelius, and the engraver Fiebelinck. There is regular steam communication between Antwerp, London, and Hull.

Antwerp, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 20 m. N.E. Watertown. P. 3,665.

Antwerp, an island of China, in the Canton river, opposite Yockoktow island, bounds with Chutapre island, the entrance of the Boca Tigra, on the E. Taken by the British in 1841, and was subsequently destroyed.

Antwerp, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 34 m. E. N.E. Sleaford. Area 3,820 ac. Pop. 807.

Antwerp, a pa. Scotland, stewartry and 7 m. W. N.W. Kirkcudbright. Area 9,000 ac. Pop. 800.

Antwerp, a river of Piedmont, in Coscia, rises on E. side of Monte Rosa, and falls into the Tona.

Antwerp, *Comarca Augusta*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pass. Adana, on the Jychoon (anc. Pyramus), 35 m. N.E. Adana, and formerly a residence of the Christian princes of Antioch.

Antwerp (VAL d'), a valley of Piedmont, prov. Domodossola. It is remarkable for vegetation, magnificent castanets, and views of Monte Rosa. The beauty of the women of this valley has been

remarked by all travellers. Gold mines have been worked in it since the time of the Romans.

ARACAMA or **ARACONIA**, a town of South America, New Granada, prov. and 170 m. N.E.E. Popayán, near the river Cauca.

ARAI, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, on a mountain, 11 m. S.S.E. Potenza. Pop. 3,600.

ARASIS, a com. and town of France, dep. Nord, on the railway from Douai to Hannes, 1 m. N.W. Valenciennes. Pop. 5,206. Is the centre of the greatest coal works in France, and has iron foundries and glass works.

ARZO (PORTO D'), a seaport on the Mediterranean, comm. and 34 m. S.S.E. Rome. On a promontory overlooking the port are the ruins of the birthplace of Nero and Caligula.

ASIS, a town of Spain, Navarra, cap. jud. dist. same name, on rt. l. of the Irati, 16 m. S.E.E. Pamplona. Pop. 884, chiefly agricultural.

AOA or **AVA** (*Pulo*), an island in the China Sea, off the E. coast of the Malay peninsula, in lat. 2° 29' N., lon. 104° 84' E. Length 3 m., breadth 1½ m. Pop. 1,400. It is double-peaked, the highest peak being 1,805 feet, and the other 1,320 feet in elevation. The island is of granite formation. Yields coconuts, durian, and mangostan. The natives are small in stature. Their principal settlements are on the S.W., N.E., and N.W. sides. On the N.W. side there is a bay, well sheltered from the N.E. monsoon, in which ships anchor in stormy weather, awaiting a favourable change for entering the Strait of Singapore.

AOSTA, *Augusta Praetoria*, a town of Piedmont, cap. div. on rt. b. of the Dora, 40 m. N.N.W. Turin. Pop. 7,600. Trade in cheese, leather, hemp, and wine. A meteorological observatory has been established at Aosta, in lat. 45° 44' 10" N., lon. 7° 20' 12" 9" E. The valley of Aosta is celebrated for its mineral and vegetable products; has immense pine-forests, mines of iron, copper, lead, silver, and marble quarries.

Aoustre, *Augusta*, a com. and town of France, dep. Drôme, on the Drôme, 17 m. S.W. Dié. Pop. 1,265. With oil and paper mills.

APALACHICOLA, a bay of Florida, North America, between St. George island and the mainland; the entrance is indicated by a fixed light at the N.W. point of George island.

APAM, a prov. of Africa, Gold coast, belonging to the Netherlands, with the fort of Lijdsamhor, in lat. 5° 12' 30" N., lon. 0° 41' 30" W.

APARI, a town in the island of Luzon, Philippines, at its N. extremity, on the coast.

APATIN, a town of Hungary, co. Bacs, on l. b. of the Danube, S. Baja. Pop. 5,390, who trade in hemp, madder, woad, and silk.

AREE, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides, about 70 m. S.E. Mallicolo.

ARELDOORN, a vill. of the Netherlands, cap. cant., prov. Guelderland, on the Grift, an aff. of the Yssel, 17 m. N.E. Arnhem. Pop. 760. The cant. has 8,414 inhabitants, and paper mills.

APENNINES (Ital. *Appennino*), *Apenninus Mons*, a long chain of mountains which detaches itself from the Maritime Alps, in about lon. 9° E., having a general direction first from W. to E., nearly parallel with the Pennine and Lepontine Alps, from which it is separated by the valley of the Po. In lon. 12° E. the chain turns toward the S., and traverses the Italian peninsula throughout its entire length to the Strait of Messina, separating near the S. extremity, so as to embrace the Gulf of Tarentum. The principal branch traverses the kingdom of Naples, separating the waters which flow to the Mediterranean from those which fall into the Adriatic and the Ionian Seas.

The entire length of the chain is about 800 m. The *Apennines* often present rounded tops and a uniform crest, whence branches descend to the coasts, between which valleys, such as that at the mouth of the Tiber, open into extensive plains. The S. slope of that part of the chain which bounds the Gulf of Genoa, is composed of escarpments which rise abruptly from the sea. Among the detached portions of the *Apennines* are the mountains of *Piemonte* in Tuscany, *Monte Albano* near Rome, and *Monte Faurus* near Naples. M. Brugniere proposes to distinguish the mountains in Sicily by the name of the Insular *Apennines*. None of the summits attain the limit of perpetual snow, although snow lies on *Monte Corno* during nine months in the year. The culminating point of the *Apennines*, the *Monte Corno* or *Gran Sasso d'Italia*, between Abruzzo Ultra I and II, is 10,266 feet above the sea. The other principal summits are *Monte Cimone*, in the North *Apennines*, 6,975 feet, and *Monte Amaro*, summit of the *Monte Majella* in the South *Apennines*, 9,150 feet, but the chain in general is of lower elevation. The S.W. part of the chain is a vast volcanic region comprising *Vesuvius*, the only active volcano on the continent of Europe, and many thermal springs. On the N. is the volcanic mass of *Vulture* near Melfi. The constitution of the chain is chiefly calcareous, primary rocks are found only at the two extremities, in Piedmont and Calabria. Is poor in metals; iron occurs in small quantities, and extensive saliferous deposits occur near Cosenza; the celebrated marble of Carrara, *Serravezza*, and *Sienna*, constitutes the chief riches of the *Apennines*. Below 3,200 feet in elevation, the flanks of the principal chain are covered with a varied vegetation, of which the orange, citron, olive, and palm form the lower zone; but forests are rare in the *Apennines*. Above 3,200 feet the mountains are generally arid and devoid of vegetation.

APENRADE, a seaport town and bay of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, cap. amt. on a fiord of same name in the Little Belt, 36 m. N. Schleswig. Lat. 55° 2' 46" N., lon. 9° 25' 12" E. Pop. 4,100. Chief industry in agricultural produce, shipbuilding, and the transport of goods.

APPLETHORPE or **APPLESTHORPE**, a pa. of England, co. North, adjoining North Liverton. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 163.

APICE, a market town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., 10 m. N.N.E. Avelino. Pop. 3,000.

APLERBECK, a vill. of Prussia, Westphalia, circle and 5 m. S.E.E. Dortmund. Pop. 600.

APLEY a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, parts of Lindsey, 2 m. S.W. Wragby. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 192.

APOLDA, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Weimar, circ. and 9 m. N.E. Weimar, on the railway from Weimar to Berlin. Pop. 4,900. Has mineral springs, and manufs. of hosiery.

APOLLONIA, several ruined cities of antiquity. The remains of one exist a little S. of Laregori in Macedonia, 33 m. S.E.E. Salonica; another in Asiatic Turkey is represented by *Ulu-Burlo*, 44 m. S.E.E. *Afium Karahissar*. [*ABOULLONIA*.]

APOLLOMBA, a town of Bolivia, dep. and 165 m. N. La Paz, cap. prov., on a tributary of the Beni.

APPALACHEE, a large bay, U. S., North America, on the Florida coast, Gulf of Mexico, between the rivers *Appalachicola* and *Suwanee*, and having a winding channel with from 8 to 10 feet water.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, U. S., North America, embrace the whole range of high land, extending 2,000 m. from Alabama to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, breadth 150 to 200 miles. [*ALLGONANT*.]

APPALACHICOLA, a river of the U. S., North

América, Florida, formed by the junction of the *Chattahoochee* and *Flint* rivers, 40 m. N.W. Tallahassee, whence it flows for 70 m. southward into St. George Sound, Gulf of Mexico. Is navigable for small vessels throughout its whole course. The *Chattahoochee*, the largest branch, is navigable for boats nearly 400 m. from the Gulf of Mexico.—II. a town and port on this river, and which is a considerable cotton mart, frequented by steam and other vessels. Tonnage in 1856, 2,050 tons.

Appelona, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, circle Cleve. Pop. 3,000.

Appeltrau, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Druten. Pop. 2,300.

Appenzel, a town of West Germany, Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the railway between Kehl and Carlsruhe, 8 m. E. Kehl. Pop. 1,350.

Appenzell, a cant. in the N.E. of Switzerland, wholly surrounded by the cant. St. Gall. Area 122 sq. m. Pop. 37,000. Is subdivided into the Outer and Inner Rhodes, the former being nearly all peopled by Protestants, and the latter by Roman Catholics. Surface mountainous, especially in the S., where Mount Senta has an elevation of 8,232 feet, and the lowest part of the surface is 1,800 feet in elevation. Chief river the Sittara, which runs through its centre. Inner Rhodes is agricultural. In Outer Rhodes, cotton and linen weaving, embroidery, and dyeing, are the principal branches of industry. Cap. of Inner Rhodes, Appenzell. Cap. of Outer Rhodes, Trogen. Gov. in both subdivisions is vested in a grand council, which meets the assembled pop. once a year for legislative business. Appenzell holds the 13th place in the Swiss Confederacy, and contributes 973 men to its army. Chief towns Trogen, Gais, and Herisau in Outer, and Appenzell in Inner Rhodes.

Appenzell, a town of Switzerland, cap. of Inner Rhodes, in the above cant., on l. b. of the Sittara, 6 m. S. St. Gall. Pop. 3,300, mostly Roman Catholics. Has a council-house, an arsenal, baths, bleaching grounds, and a trade in linens.

Appin, a wild district of the Scottish Highlands, Argyleshire, on Loch Linne, formerly the country of the Stewarts, 26 m. N.W. Inverary.

Appingedam, a town, Netherlands, cap. cant. 14 m. N.E. Groningen, on a canal which joins it to the estuary of the Ems. Pop. 1,330.

Appledram (probably the ancient *Aballaba*), a music. bor. and market town of England, cap. co. Westmoreland, on the Eden, and in parts of 2 par., 18 m. S.E. Penrith. Area 19,900 ac. Pop. 2,508. An old stone bridge over the river leads to the suburb Bondgate. Chief edifices, the castle (which, under the heroic Lady Pembroke, long held out against the Parliamentary army, and now belongs to her descendant, the Earl of Thanet); the church of St. Lawrence, the town and shire halls. Until disfranchised in 1832, it sent 2 mem. to the H. of Commons. Is the seat of the assizes for the co., and of quarter and petty sessions. The corp. rev., arising mostly from toll on corn, averages 380*l*.—II. a pa., co. Lincoln, pta. Lindsey, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Glandford Bridge. Area 5,180 ac. Pop. 481.—III. a pa., co. Derby and Leicester, 5 m. S.S.W. Ashby. Area 2,030 ac. Pop. 1,181.

Appledram, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, comprising most part of the peninsula between Loch Torridon and Carron. Pop. 2,700. Is intersected by many arms of the sea. Only 2,800 ac. of its area are under cultivation, and 800 sq. m. are estimated to be unfit for culture. The bay has safe anchorage.

Appledram, a seaport of England, co. Devon, pa. Dartmouth, on the Torridge, at its mouth

in Barnstaple Bay, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Bideford. Is resorted to in summer as a bathing-place, and has a harbor subordinate to the port of Barnstaple.—II. a market town and pa., co. Kent, 5 m. S.E. Tonbridge. Area 2,700 ac. Pop. 681.

Appledram, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Chichester. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 150.

Appledramwell, a hamlet, Isle of Wight, pa. Godshill, 7 m. S.S.E. Newport.

Appledram, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. N.E. Dumfries, on l. b. of the Annan. Estimated area 11,500 ac. Pop. 918.

Appledram, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. E.S.E. Ludgershall. Area 850 ac. Pop. 318.

Appleton, sev. pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, on the rt. b. of the Thames, 4 m. N.W. Abingdon. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 640.—II. co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.N.E. Castle Rising.—III. (as Street), co. York, North Riding, 4 m. N.N.W. New Macon. Area 4,780 ac. Pop. 942.—IV. (as Wick), same co. and Riding, 7 m. S.S.W. Yarm. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 508.

Apponia, co. of the U.S., North America, in S. of Georgia State. Area 1,120 sq. m. Pop. 2,948, of whom 404 were slaves. Surface level. Soil light.

Appolonia, a petty kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, lat. 6° N., and between lon. 2° 20' and 3° 20' W. Pop. estim. at 30,000. In recent evidence before parliament it was represented as a "little Ashantee on the beach" and the re-occupation by the British of their dismantled fort of Appolonia, in lat. 4° 59' N., lon. 2° 35' W., was recommended for checking the barbarities of its chief.—Cape Appolonia is in lat. 4° 58' 45' N., lon. 2° 35' 8' W.

Appomattox, a co. of the U.S., North America, in centre of Virginia. Area 320 sq. m. Pop. 2,193, of whom 4,789 were slaves.

Appomattox is a river in Virginia, which, after an E. course of 120 m. joins James river at City Point. Is navigable by vessels of 100 tons up to its falls at Petersburg.

Apricena and **Aprigliano**, two towns of Naples; the former, prov. Capitanata, 23 m. N.N.W. Foggia, pop. 4,560; the latter, prov. Calabria Citra, cap. cant., on a mountain $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Cosenza. Pop. 1,000.

Apr, *Alba Augusta*, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, 12 m. S. Privas. Formerly important, and has many Roman antiquities.

Apreron, a peninsula of Asia, Georgia, extends for 40 m. into the Caspian Sea, and terminates in Cape Apreron, lat. 40° 12' N., lon. 50° 20' E. Forms the E. extremity of the Caucasian chain, and is of calcareous formation. Soil is impregnated with sulphur and inflammable gas, and is famous as the place of the sacred flame, so highly venerated by the fire worshippers of Asia.

About 287,000 pounds of black naphtha, and 864 do. of white naphtha, are obtained annually in this peninsula; besides 1,000 pounds of sulfur, 300 do. of madder, and 180,000 do. of salt. On its S. coast is the port of Bakou.

Aprley (River), East Australia, N. of the colony of New South Wales, rises near lat. 31° S., lon. 151° 40' E., flows generally eastward, and enters the ocean under the name of McLeay river, 40 m. N.E. Port Macquarrie.—(Strait), Timor Sea, is between Melville and Bathurst islands, off the N. coast of Australia. Length 46 m., breadth varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 m.; and depth of channel from 6 to 24 fathoms. Shore on both sides low, and bordered by a thick belt of mangroves.

Apr, *Apris Julia*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. arrond., on l. b. of the Calvion, 20 m. S.E.E. Avignon. Pop. 3,770. Is enclosed by old walls, has a curious cathedral, many

Roman antiquities, mounds, of woollens, cottons, earthenware, and confessionalary. Was embellished by Omar, whence its surname *Julia*.

APULIA or **POGRIA**, an anc. prov. of South Italy, one of the principal divisions of Great Greece now forming the three Neapolitan provs. Capitanata, Bari, Otranto, and part of Basilicata. A portion of the territory is still called *La Puglia*.

APURU, a river of Columbia, and one of the tributaries of the Orinoco, rises in the Andes of New Granada, near lat. 7° N., lon. 73° W., flows generally E., and joins the Orinoco in lat. 7° 40' N., lon. 68° 48' W. Its afflu. include the Portuguesa and Guarico. On it are the towns Nutrias and San Fernando. — *The Apurimas River*, Peru, is a head stream of the Ucayale.

AQUAMBO, a country of Africa, Upper Guinea, E. of the river Volta, with a town of same name.

AQUARI, a maritime state of Africa, Upper Guinea, in lat. 6° N., lon. 0°, having S. the Gulf of Guinea. Soil barren near the coast, but fertile inland. It is very little cultivated, and the inhabitants live mostly on yams and dried fish.

AQUARA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 164 m. S.S.E. Campagna. Pop. 2,500.

AQUILA, a fortified and episcopal city of Naples, cap. prov. Abruzzo, Ult., on the Aterno, 56 m. N.E. Rome. Pop. (1848) 9,611. This is one of the most commercial cities in the kingdom. Was much injured by earthquakes in 1688, 1703, and 1706. Has mounds, of mounds and six yearly fairs. *Aquila* was built by the Emperor Frederick II., from the ruins of the ancient *Amateras* the birthplace of Sallust, some vestiges of which city are still traceable.

AQULEIA, a town of Austria, in the Austrian empire, gov. Triest, circ. Gorizia, at the head of the Adriatic, 23 m. W.N.W. Trieste. Pop. 1,480. In the time of the Romans, this was the centre of commerce between the N. and S. of Europe, its pop. was reckoned at 10,000 before it was taken and burned by Attila. It was then called *the second Rome*, and the Emp. Augustus often resided in it.

AQUINO, *Aquino*, a town and bishop's see of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 5 m. N.E. Pontecorvo. Pop. 1,100.

ARABAT, a fortress of the Crimea, on the Sea of Azov, 70 m. E.N.E. Simferopol, at the S. end of the tongue of Arabat. (SIVAS.)

ARABGIR, a thriving town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Siras, cap. dist., near the Euphrates, and on the route between Trebizond and Aleppo, 185 m. S.S.W. Trebizond. Enclosed by a forest of fruit-trees, and reputed to have 6,000 houses, 4,800 being occupied by Mohammedans, and 1,200 by Armenians. The latter are mostly engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods from British yarn. In 1836, they had nearly 1,000 looms at work.

ARABIA (*Arabistia* of the Turks), the most westerly of the three great peninsulas of South Asia, between lat. 12° 40' and 34° N., lon. 32° 30' and 60° E. Bounded N. by Turkey in Asia, E. by the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, S. by the Gulf of Oman and the Indian Ocean, and W. by the Red Sea. On the N.E. it is connected with Egypt by the Isthmus of Suez, and is divided in two parts by the Tropic of Cancer. Length from N. to S. about 1,600 m.; average breadth 800 m.; its area would therefore be 1,300,000 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 8,000,000. (?) Ptolemy subdivided the country into *Arabia Petraea* (the stony), *Arabia Felix* (Araby the blest), and *Arabia Deserta*; the first comprising its N.W. portion, with the peninsula of Sinai between the Gulfs of Suez and Akabah; the second, the territory along the W. and S. coasts; and the last,

all the rest of its extent; but this partition is unknown to the Arabians, and to Arab geographers. Its native subdivisions are the *Behr-el-Tow-Sud* (Desert of Mount Sinai), in the N.W.; the *Hedjaz* (Land of Pilgrimage), *Tekama*, and *Yemen*, along the Red Sea; *Hadramaut*, skirting the Indian Ocean; *Oman* (comprising the Muscat dominions), at its E. extremity; *El-Hassa-Lachar* or *Bahrein*, on the Persian Gulf; and lastly, *Nedjed*, comprising all the centre of the peninsula. The great desert zone, which stretches through Africa and Asia, consisting of the Sahara, a large part of Egypt and of Persia, Beloochistan, W. Afghanistan, N.W. India, most part of Chinese Turkestan and Mongolia, comprises also the greater part of Arabia, on which account much of the country is unknown. Its centre, in so far as explored by Europeans, is found to be a table-land, attaining in some places an elevation of 8,000 feet, sloping N.E. from a mountain chain prolonged from the Syrian Lebanon down to the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, whence another chain extends N.E. parallel with the ocean as far as Oman. Granite, flanked by limestone, forms the base of these mountains, which are in general from 3,000 to 4,000 feet high, but the peak of Jebelokkdar, in Oman, is 6,000 feet in elevation. All N. from Hedjaz to the Euphrates, is a continuous plain of moving sands, and a similar region occupies most of the S. half of the peninsula; mountain ranges in various directions traverse the central plateau, and the S.E. coast is lined by mountains of 5,000 feet in elevation; the shores are generally bare and uninhabited, and a deficiency of water is almost universal; but wherever a small river irrigates the soil, there is a most luxuriant vegetation. The climate is the driest in the world; the dry season is prolonged during the entire year in the level parts; and the rainy season, which in general lasts from the middle of June to the end of September, and in Oman from November to the middle of February, occurs only in December and January in the northern deserts. The heat is excessive in the plains, but temperate in the mountainous regions of Yemen and Hadramaut, and the winters are rigorous in the elevated regions of Nedjed. The *Simoom* or *Samiel*, the hot wind of the desert, blows from the interior towards the coast in all directions. Vegetable products comprise maize, wheat, barley, millet, indigo, tobacco, the finest coffee, cotton, sugar, spices, tamarinds, dates, and numerous other fruits, balm, acacia, and various gums, resins, and drugs. Some valuable woods are produced, but Arabia has no forest, properly so called. The horse, which has been carefully bred here for several thousand years, forms an important branch of traffic. The wild ass of the desert is renowned for size and strength. The camel is the principal beast of burden, and the breed of Oman is celebrated for its beauty and fleetness; oxen, sheep, goats, and buffaloes are the other domestic animals. Mineral products are little known, but comprise the onyx, emerald, basalt, blue alabaster, iron, and silver. The inhabitants settled around the coast appear to have a distinct origin from the Bedwins or true Arabs, who are the traditionally reputed descendants of Ishmael, and wander with their flocks and herds, dwelling in tents, and subsisting partly by plunder. The Wahabees, who form a distinct sect of Mohammedans, occupy the interior of the country, having subjected a great portion of it to their dominion at the commencement of the present century. Agricultural processes are rude, and manifest a lower

redder than in any other semi-civilized country. The Beduin women weave hair tent covers, and bags; and coarse linen and wollen fabrics, rude matchlocks, lance heads, and other arms, copper and tinued vessels, are made on the W. and S. coasts, mostly by foreigners. In Oman, silk and cotton turbans, sashes, wollen and hair cloaks, canvases, arms, earthen jars, and gunpowder, are made; but most other manufactured goods are obtained from abroad, in return for the native produce. The trade of Arabia is considerable, and large quantities of merchandises are brought by caravans and by sea from the surrounding countries, partly for internal consumption, and partly for distribution among the numerous pilgrims and merchants who resort to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. Mocha and Lohela are centres of a large coffee trade. Muscat has lately risen to eminence as an entrepôt for the trade with India and the Persian Gulf, and dows or ships of a superior kind are built there, which occasionally perform voyages to India. Jiddah or Djidda, the port of Mecca, is the other principal commercial town. A part of Arabia is under Egyptian rule: other parts compose the imamat of Muscat and Yemen, the first-named of which is a dominion of some consequence. The rest of the country is shared among an uncertain number of petty states. The gov. of the Beduins is strictly patriarchal in each of the numerous tribes. The religion of the country is Islamism, which had its origin here towards the end of the 6th century, replacing the Sabæism and Judæism which had previously been the prevailing forms of worship. The Arabic language, called vulgar, to distinguish it from that of the Koran, is used over all the North of Africa, and extends even to the S.E. of Asia, being among the most widely spread on the globe. The literary Arabic is still used in the library of all Mussulmans. It was long the language of the sciences, arts, and civilization, and its literature is the richest of all the anc. nations of the East. Literature and the arts are now almost unknown to the present semi-barbarous race of inhabitants.

ARACAN or ARACAN, a British prov. of Farther India, presid Bengal, extending along the E. side of the Bay of Bengal, between lat 18° and 21° 38' N., lon. 92° and 94° E., having E. the Burmese dom., from which it is separated by a high mountain range, and N. the British dist., Chittagong. Area estim. at 16,500 sq. m. Pop. (1851) 521,000. Coast swampy and unhealthy, but there are many good harbours and large islands. Chief rivers, the Aracan, Myoo, Aeng, and Sandoway, all in some degree navigable. Forests extensive. Chief products, rice, indigo, cotton, timber, salt, all buffalo hides and horns, ivory, tobacco, silk, and fruits exported to Bengal and Chittagong, in return for betel and British and Indian manufactures. Iron, coal, and naphtha are found along the coast. Aracana is subdivided into the dists. of Akyah, Ramree, Aeng, and Sandoway; chief town, Akyah; chief military station, Kyauk Phyo. This prov. was conquered by the Burmese in 1788, and taken from them by the British in 1824. — Aracana, the former cap. of the prov., is situated on a branch of the Kaladyne river, 50 m. from the Bay of Bengal. Lat. 20° 42' N., lon. 93° 24' E. It is enclosed by low hills and marshes, and has fortifications, an ancient palace, and numerous pagodas. A large trade is carried on in British manufactures. It is very unhealthy, and is fast losing its former importance. Pop. (1855) 8,000. — Aracana or Kaladyne River, rises in the Bur-

mese dom. lat. 23° N., lon. 94° E. After a S. course of 200 m., enters the Bay of Bengal in Aracan, 15 m. N.E. Akyah. Is navigable in its latter part for vessels of 250 tons.

ARACATI, a small town of Brazil, prov. and 75 m. S.E. Ceara, on the Jaguaribe, near its mouth in the Atlantic. Pop. 1,800.

ARACOVA, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. Huelva, 83 m. N.W. Sevilla. Pop. 4,570.

ARAD (OLD), (Germ. *Alt-Ad*), a city of Hungary, on rt. b. of the Maros, 59 m. S.E. Szegedin, cap. co., with a citadel. Pop. 19,564, including many Jews. Is a Greek bishop's see; has a gymnasium and a normal school, manufs. of tobacco, a large trade in corn, and the greatest cattle market in Hungary. It was formerly strongly fortified.

ARAD (NEW), (Germ. *Neu-Ad*), a town, of Hungary, on l. b. of the Maros, opposite Alt-Ad. Pop. 16,000. Was fortified by Prince Eugene of Savoy.

ARAFAT (MOUNT), a hill in Arabia, 16 m. E. Mecca, and a principal object of Mohammedan pilgrimage to that city.

ARAFURA (SEA OF), N. of Australia. [PAPUA.]

ARAGON (Kingdom of), one of the provs. into which, previous to 1833, the Spanish monarchy was divided, is situated at the N.E. of the peninsula between lat. 40° 2' and 42° 51' N., lon. 2° 10' W., and 1° 43' E., bounded N. by the Pyrénées, E. by Catalonia and part of Valencia, S. Valencia and part of Castilla Nueva, W. Navarra and Castilla. Pop. (1849) 847,105, cap. Zaragoza. Is divided into the provs. of Huesca, Teruel, and Zaragoza. This territory is covered with elevated mountains, the highest of which is Mont Perdido, 11,274 feet. Climate cold in the mountains, mild and even warm in the valleys. The soil is fertile, but agriculture is defective. Products, wheat, barley, maize, wine, and olives; the mountains furnish excellent pasture, wool is of first quality, and minerals abundant. The kingdom of Aragon was founded in 1034, and united to the crown of Castile by Ferdinand the Catholic, who married Isabella in 1474.

ARAGON (RIVER), a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrénées, and, flowing through Navarre, joins the Ebro opposite Alfaro, after a S.W. course of 80 m. Chief aff. the Arga. On it are the towns Verdun and Sanguesa.

ARAGON (IMPERIAL CANAL OF), Spain, Aragon, extends in the direction of the Ebro, from Tudela, to near Sastago and Tauste. Length opened, 80 m.; width, 69 feet; depth, 9 feet. Is navigable for boats of from 60 to 80 tons, and crosses the Jalon river by an aqueduct 4,800 feet in length.

ARAGONA, a town of Sicily, intend. and 7½ m. N.N.E. Girgenti. Pop. 6,000. Has an old castle, with fine paintings and antiquities. Near it is the curious mud volcano of Maccaluba.

ARAGUAYA, a large river of Brazil, rises in the Serra Seada, with many branches. Lat. 18° 10' S., lon. 51° 30' W.; flows northward between the provs. Goyaz and Matto Grosso, and joins the Tocantins at San Joao, after a total course of at least 1,600 m., about the middle of which it separates into 2 arms, enclosing the Isl. Santa Anna, 200 m. in length. The E. branch is called the Furo.

ARAKHOVA, a vill. of Greece, gov. Kavala, on the S. declivity of Mount Parassus, 16 m. W.N.W. Lebadea.

ARAL, an extensive lake or inland sea of Asia, Independent Tartary, between lat. 43° 42' and 46° 44' N., lon. 58° 18' and 61° 46' E. It is the largest inland sea of the eastern hemisphere, except the Caspian, from which it is separated on the E. by the desert plateau of Ust-Urt; length

N. to S., about 266 m.; breadth E. to W., about 120 m. At its S.W. end it has a prolongation called Lake Lantian, 100 m. long and about 20 m. broad, whence issues the river Landan. The Aral is shallow; it contains 2 islands near its S. end. Water slightly bitter and saltish. The rivers Sir or Jaxartes, and the Amu-daria, enter it on the E. This sea has no apparent outlet, and, from excess of evaporation, it is supposed to be decreasing in size. It is estimated to be on the same level as the Caspian, with which at one time it was probably connected. Since 1852, the Russians have erected 2 fortresses near the mouth of the Syr-Daria, and stationed a small fleet at the large island Nikolai.

ARAMEGO, an anc. town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. Asdi. Pop. 1,080.

ARAMON, a town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Rhône, 15 m. E.N.E. Nîmes. Pop. 2,727. Manufs. of salt-petre.

ARAN, a valley of Spain, prov. Lerida, surrounded by the elevated summits of the Pyrénées, and liable to dangerous avalanches.

ARANDA-DE-DUERO, a town of Spain, cap. jud. dist. same name, Old Castile, prov. and 45 m. S. Burgos, on rt. b. of the Duero. Pop. 4,123. Was in ancient times a fortification of importance, and still retains part of its walls.

ARANJUEZ, *Ara-Jouis*, a town of Spain, on l. b. of the Tagus, New Castile, prov. and 28 m. S.E. Madrid, with which it is connected by railway. Elev. 1,640 feet above the sea. Pop. 3,639.

ARANMORE, a pa. of Ireland. [ARARAN ISLS.]

ARANSAS, a seaport town of Texas, U.S., North America, co. Refugio, about 75 m. S.W. Matagorda.

ARANYOS, a town of Hungary, N.W. Buda. Pop. 1,800.—II. a river of Austria.

ARAPILES, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 4 m. S.E. Salamanca. Pop. 336. Here was fought the battle of Salamanca, in which the allies under Wellington defeated the French, July 1812.

ARARAT (MOUNT), South Australia, Victoria, 110 m. W. N. W. Melbourne. Pop. of district (1857) 8,700. It is an important gold district, and is mostly occupied by diggers.

ARARAT (MOUNT) (Turkish *Agri Dag*, Armen. *Maas*), a famous mountain of Armenia, and the culminating point of Western Asia, at the junction of the Russian, Turkish, and Persian empires, on the N.W. border of the prov. Azerbijan, 86 m. N.N.W. Khoi. Lat. of principal summit, 39° 42' N., lon. 44° 36' E. The two peaks Agri dagh and Allah dagh, attain and surpass the limit of perpetual snow. The N.W. peak is the highest, being 17,212 feet above the sea. There are abundant traces of volcanic action on and around this cone. *Ararat* is the supposed place where the ark rested after the flood; (P) but local tradition assigns the place of this occurrence to Mount Jody, about 170 m. S.W., immediately above the plain of Mesopotamia; and the same distinction is claimed for several other heights in Asia. Ararat was ascended in 1820 by Colonel Khovelsko and a party of 60, engaged in the Russian triangulation of Transcaucasia.

ARARAUMA, a salt-water lake of Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro. Length 29½ m., breadth 7½ m. It communicates with the sea, and its depth varies from 26 to 80 feet, according to the state of the tides.

ARAS, *Araxes*, a river of Armenia, rises in the Turkish pash. Erzeroum, near lat. 41° 30' N., lon. 41° 16' E.; flows E., dividing the territories of Russia and Persia, and joins the Kur, within the Russian dom., 60 m. W. of its mouth in the

Caspian. Course, 500 m., very rapid, but often fordable. Chief mts. Arpa-Chai and Kara-Su.

ARASAK, a dist. and vill. of Scotland, co. Inverness, on the W. coast. It is the name of a promontory in the same district, lying between two inlets of the sea, Loch Nannuagh on the S. and Loch-na-Gaul on the N.

ARATICA, one of the Society islands, Pacific Ocean, in lat. 15° 26' S., lon. 145° 39' 43' W., and 8 m. in length by 5 m. across.

ARAUCAZIA, an independent territory of South America, between lat. 37° and 39° S., lon. 70° and 75° W., having E. the Andes, W. the Pacific Ocean, and N. and S. the territory of Chile. Estimated area 28,000 sq. m. Surface mountainous. Chief rivers the Biobio on the N., and the Valdivia on the S. frontier. The country is divided into 4 tetrarchies or districts, each having a governor. Their form of government is a mixture of democracy and aristocracy. No aboriginal race in America has so boldly and successfully resisted Europeans as the Araucanians, who are still independent of the Chileans, though the latter claim the nominal sovereignty of their country. The natives are chiefly employed in rearing livestock, but have some manufs., and possessed various useful arts before their intercourse with the Spaniards.

ARAUZE, a city of Venezuela, South America, on l. b. of the Acarigua, an affluent of the Portuguesa, 60 m. E.N.E. Truxillo, in lat. 9° 17' N., lon. 69° 28' W. Pop. 10,000. Products, cotton, coffee, and cattle.

ABAVARCOURTH, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Coimbatore, 54 m. S.W. Trichinopoly.

ARAVUELLI MOUNTAINS, in Western India, are a branch of the Vindhya range; highest part, Mount Abco, is 5,000 feet above the sea.

ARAWAK (EL), a town of the Sahara, territory of Zawad, in lat. 18° 55' N., lon. 3° 0' W.

ARAXAS, a dist. and town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, in lat. 19° 0' S., lon. 48° 30' W. Pop. 5,000. Manufs. cotton.

ARBE, the most N. of the Dalmatian isls., Adriatic, on the coast of Croatia. Lat. 44° 47' N., lon. 14° 51' E. Pop. 3,500. The town Arbe, on its S. coast, has 1,100 inhab., and is a bishop's see.

ARBIL or **ERBIL**, *Arbela*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 40 m. E.S.E. Mosul. Pop. 6,000. The modern town, enclosed by a bastioned brick wall, is on a mound 60 or 70 feet high, at the foot of which is a ruined suburb. Has mosques, baths, and bazars. Here Alexander the Great obtained his final and decisive victory over Darius, B.C. 331.—II. *Arbela* of Galilee, Palestine, identified by Robinson with Irbid (Arab. *Irbid*), is on the W. side of the Lake of Tiberias, 3½ m. N.W. Tiberias; adjoining are some remarkable caverns.—A vill. E. of the Jordan, 26 m. S.E. Tiberias, is also called Arbela.

ARBILLOT, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 2 m. W. Arbroath, on Dundee Railway. Estimated area 5,000 ac. Pop. 990.

ARBOGA, a town of Sweden, len and 39 m. S.W. Westerås. Pop. 1,600. Is famous for its beer, and has an active general and transit trade with Stockholm, by the Arboga river and Malar lake.—The *Arboga Canal* unites the Lakes Malar and Hielmar.

ARSOIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Jura, cap. arrond., on the Cuisance, 6 m. N.E. Poligny, elevation 840 feet. Pop. 690. Manufs. of earthenware and paper.

ARON, *Arber Fels*, a town of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, 15 m. S.E. Constance, on its lake. Pop. 927, employed in cotton manufactures.

Asburyham, a pa. of England, co. Berks, on the London, 4 m. W.S.W. Oakingham. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 514.

Ascario, a vill. of Piedmont, cap. dist., prov. and 30 m. N.N.W. Vercelli. Pop. 1,270.

Asara, a town of Spain, on rt. b. of the Foix, prov. and 29 m. N.E. Tarragona. Pop. 1,300. It was burned by the French in 1808.

Asarnock or Asarnothwice, a pari. bor., seaport, and pa. of Scotl., co. Forfar, at the mouth of the Brothwick, in the North Sea, 16 m. N.E. Dundee, and 15 m. E.S.E. Forfar, with both of which it is connected by railway. Estimated area of pa. 1,820 ac. Pop. of do., 8,707; of pari. bor. 16,384. The town has a town-house, prison, academy, public library, and a signal tower, communicating with the Bell Rock lighthouse, 12 m. distant. Harbour protected by a pier, admits in general only vessels of 100 tons. A new harbour, begun in 1841, has been completed, and has 16 feet water at spring tides, and 9 at neap tides. Reg. shipping of port (1847) 7,810 tons. Customs rev. (1848), 6,572*l*. *Arbroath* has manufs. of Osnaburgs, brown linens, and canvases, with spinning-mills and bleaching works. Unites with Inverberrie, Forfar, etc., in sending 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors 402. The celebrated "Abbey of Aberbrothock," founded about 1178, is a ruin.

Assus, a vill., isl. of Sardinia, prov. Iglesias, 30 m. N.W. Cagliari. Pop. 2,800, employed in lead mines, and manuf. of cloth.

Asuthnot, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, on the Bervie, 8 m. S.W. Stonehaven. Estim. area 6,800 ac., two thirds cultivated. Pop. 1,002.

Aur, a river of the Sardinian States, rises in Mount Iserau, and joins the Isère near Aiguebelle, after a N.W. course of 40 m. Passes the towns Lans-le Bourg, St. Jean de Maurienne, and Aiguebelle.—II. a river of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, enters the Etang de Berre, after a W. course of about 30 m.—III. villa. of France, depts. Doubs, Haute-Saône, and Côte-d'Or.

Auradon (Bassin d'), a bay of France formed by the ocean, on the coast of the dep. Giroude. Is frequented by foreigners, who there load cargoes of resin and pitch. The river Legre falls into this bay. On S. side is the Port de la Teste, which communicates by railway with Bordeaux.

Aur-en-Barrois, an anc. town of France, dep. Haute-Marne, cap. cant., 13 m. S.W. Chaumont, on the Anjou. Pop. 1,636. Manufs. woollens.

ARCADIA, an anc. prov. of Greece, in the centre of the Morea, now divided into the depts. of Mantinea and Gortynas. The country is mountainous, and affords excellent pasturage.

Aron, a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, cap. cant., 10½ m. S.S.W. Sora. Pop. 4,500.

ARONZE, a vill. of Lombardy, prov. Bergamo, in a fertile district. Pop. 1,260.

AROSVIA, a city of Central Italy, Pontif. States, deleg. and 30 m. W.S.W. Ancona. Pop. 4,000.

ARCAHO (Loch), a L. of Scotl., co. Inverness.

ARCHANGEL, a gov. in the N.E. of European Russia, between lat. 61° and 71° N., lon. 29° and 68° E.; comprising most part of Russian Lapland, and all the country W. of the Ural mtns. and N. of the govs. Vologda and Olonetz, with the isls. Walgais, Dolrol, and Novala-Zémila; and having W. Olonetz, Uralgov, and Lapland, and N. the White Sea and Arctic Ocean. Estim. area 323,500 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 288,000. It nearly surrounds the White Sea, and is entered by the rivers Petchora, Mезen, Dwina, Onega, Pinega, and Onulcha. In the N. the rivers are ice-bound from Oct. to May. Surface mountainous, in the N., but and marshy in the S., and abounding in ex-

cellent pasturage. Little corn is raised, but a deal of hemp and flax, which, with timber, cordage, matting, leather, tallow, pitch, turpentine, and potash, form the principal exports. Forests very extensive; and the inhabitants are mostly occupied in hunting and fishing. Near Kholmogory excellent cattle are reared; and around Archangel they manuf. coarse linens, and engage in ship-building. The pop., originally Finnish, is now mostly Russian: the Samoyedes in the N.E. number only from 6,000 to 7,000 persons. Chief towns, Archangel the cap., Chénkoursk, Onega, Mезen, Kola, Pinega, and Kholmogory, each of which gives name to a district.

ARCHANGEL or ARKHANGEL, an archiepiscopal and commercial city of Russia, cap. gov. of same name, on rt. b. of the Dwina, near its mouth, in the White Sea, and in lat. 64° 32' 8" N., lon. 40° 55' E. Pop. (1855) 19,624. Built of wood; the great market, and the offices of the military marine, are its principal constructions. Has an ecclesiastical seminary, with 9 professors, a gymnasium, a school of navigation, and a magnetic observatory. *Archangel* is the seat of a dep. of the Russian military marine, and has an extensive company established for commerce and herring fishing. Was the only place of maritime commerce in the empire previous to the founding of St Petersburg, after which it began to decline; yet it has always retained the trade of Siberia, and a great part of European Russia, and its merchants extend their negotiations to the frontiers of China. Owing to the rigour of the climate, its port is open only from July to Sept. Imports colonial goods, salt, woollens, and hardware.

ARCHANGEL (NW), Russ. America. [БІРКА.]

ARCHANGELSK (MALO), a town of Russia in Europe, gov. and 85 m. S.E. Orel. Pop. 1,500.—II. gov. Olonetz, and 55 m. N.E. Kargopol.

ARCHENA, a town of Spain, prov. and 14 m. N.W. Murcia, with extensive warm baths (temp. 128° Fahr.), and Roman antiquities.

ARCHIDONA, a town of Spain, Andalucía, prov. and 38 m. N. Malaga. Pop. 7,811.—II. a town of South America, Ecuador, 90 m. E.S.E. Quito.

ARCHIPELAGO, a term formerly applied exclusively to the islands of the Ægean Sea, but now to any collection of contiguous islands. The Grecian archipelago consists of all the islands between continental Greece and Asia Minor, belonging partly to the kingdom of Greece, and partly to Turkey, the principal being Naxos, Paros, Milo, Tinos, Lemnos, Thasos, Mytilene, Scio, Cos, and Rhodes. [For the other archipelagos, see their several prefixes, as the Asiatic or Eastern Archipelago, the Mergul Archipelago, etc.]

ARCHI-STRA-AVAN, a town of France, dep. Aube, cap. arrond. on the Aube, 16 m. N.E. Troyes. Pop. 2,632. Manufs. cotton stockings and yarn, is an entrepôt for iron, and for the wooden vases of the Vosges. In 1814, Napoleon I. defeated a division of the allied army near this place.

ARCO, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, circ. and 8 m. W. Roveredo, on the Sarca. Pop. 2,080. Has an old castle, and manufs. of silk.

ARCOLA, an anc. town of Piedmont, prov. Levante, celebrated for its wines. Pop. 1,000.

ARCOLA, a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. and 15 m. E.S.E. Verona, on the Adige, an aff. of the Adige. Pop. 900. Napoleon I. gained a victory here over the Austrians in 1798.

ARCOES DE LA FERRASNA, a town of Spain, Andalucía, cap. jud. dist. same name, prov. and 20 m. N.E. Cadix, on an elevated rock near the rt. b. of the Guadalete. Pop. 11,373. Was formerly fortified, but now only part of its walls remain.

Manilla, tanned leather, which is celebrated in the country, and the first established in Andalusia; thread, and ropes. There are several villa. in Spain and Portugal named **ANCOA**.

ANCOA (North and South), two contiguous maritime dists. of British India, presid. Madras, comprising the whole country from Coleroon river on the S. to the frontier of the Nellore dist., on the N. and E. of Cuddapah, Mysore, and Salem, with the exception of the Chingleput district, lying round Madras. United area, 13,400 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 1,513,642. Surface low near the sea, inland hilly, with extensive jungles. Chief rivers the Coleroon and Palaur; and on the N.E. coast is the Pulicat Lake. Rice and other grains are raised, and many piece goods were formerly made here, but these are now superseded by European fabrics. Land rev. (1837) 288,108*l.*; total rev. 468,628*l.* Chief city and towns, Arcot, Vellore, and Cuddalore.—**ARCOA**, a city, cap. dist. N. Arcot, and formerly the cap. of the Carnatic prov., on the Palaur, 64 m. S.W. Madras. Is enclosed by walls; has some fine mosques, tombs, and a ruined palace of its former nabobs. The ramparts of a former fort still remain, and protect the city from the inundations of the river.

ARCS (LES), *Castrum de Arcibus*, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, 5 m. S. Draguignan, near the Argens. Pop. 2,769.

ARCTIAS, a small Al. of the Black Sea, off the coast of Asia Minor, 2 m. W.N.W. Kerasseu.

ARCTIC OCEAN or **NORTHERN ICE SEA**, is that part of the Ocean which extends from the Arctic circle, lat. 66° 30' N., to the North Pole; it bathes the whole of the N. coasts of Europe, Asia, and America, and communicates on the N.W. of Europe with the Atlantic; on the N.E. of Asia with the Pacific by Behring Strait. It forms the White Sea in Europe, and the Gulfs of Kara, Ob, and Yenisei, in Siberia; in North America, where it takes the name of the Polar Sea, it forms Baffin Bay. The principal rivers which flow into the Arctic Ocean are the Ob, Yenisei, Anbara, Lena, and Kolima, in Asia, and the Mackenzie, in America. Its chief isl. are Spitzbergen, the Loffoden isls., Kalgouf, Waigatz, and Nova Zembla, in Europe; the isls. of New Siberia in Asia; and the Polar Archipelago, in America. During winter ice extends in every direction round the pole, covering a space of from 3,000 to 4,000 m. in diameter; and even during the four months of summer, the surface of this sea is at the freezing-point. Icebergs and fields of ice are continually drifting southwards into the Atlantic—the former sometimes extending to 100 m. in length, and from 25 to 30 m. in diameter. The coast-line of the Arctic Ocean in Asia and Europe, has been pretty well ascertained by English and Russian navigators. Scoresby, in 1822, traced the E. coast of Greenland as far as lat. 79° N.; and Cook, Hearne, Parry, Franklin, Back, Ross, Lyon, Richardson, Dease, Simpson, and Beechey, have made known most part of the coast-line in North America. Sir E. Parry, in 1827, penetrated as far N. as lat. 82° 45' 15"; and great additions, including the Queen Channel, Grinnell or Albert Land, Baring Island, and the discovery of the N.W. Passage, have been made to our knowledge of the Frozen Regions, by the expeditions in search of Sir J. Franklin, between the years 1830 and 1864. The Arctic Ocean is remarkable for the abundance of its animals, and it is the principal field of the Northern whale-fishery.

ARCTIC HIGHLANDS, a region of North America,

between Hudson Bay and the mouth of the Mackenzie River. The E. portion rises steep from the shore, the interior is unknown, and the W. portion is called the "*Barren Grounds*."

ARCEVILLE, a vill. of France, dep. Seine, 3 m. S. Paris, on the railway from Paris to Soissons. Pop. 3,071. A fine aqueduct, constructed by Mary de Medici, conveys water from Rungis to Paris. There is also the remains of a Roman aqueduct.

ARCY-SUR-CURE, a vill. of France, dep. Yonne, 14 m. S.E. Auxerre. Pop. 1,495.

ARD (LOOR), a small lake of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. and 2 m. W. Aberfoyle, and one of the sources of the river Forth.

ARDAHIL, a town of Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, on the Karz-su, 90 m. E.N.E. Tabriz. House of mud or bricks, surrounded by a mud wall; the fortress is built in the European style.

ARDAGH, a vill. and pa. of Ireland, co. and 54 m. S.E. Longford. Area of pa. 11,417 ac. Pop. 4,524; of vill. 163. Has an old church, and was, until 1683, the seat of a bishopric, now united to Tuam. There are other 4 pas. of same name.—I. 44 m. W. Youghal, co. Cork.—II. 5 m. W. Rathkeale, co. Limerick.—III. 24 m. W.S.W. Ballina, co. Mayo.—IV. 44 m. N.E. Nobber, co. Meath.

ARDALES, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. N.W. Malaga. Pop. 2,890, employed entirely in agriculture. This vicinity was devastated by destructive storms in 1836 and 1840.

ARDARA, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster co., and 15 m. N.W. Donegal, head of Lochru Bay. Pop. 603.

ARDATOV, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. Simbirsk, cap. circ., on the Alaty, 14 m. W. Alaty. Pop. 3,572.—II. gov. and 85 m. S.W. Nijni Novgorod.

ARDERRACAN, a pa. of Ireland, co. Meath, 24 m. W.N.W. Navan. Area 6,491 sq. m. Pop. 4,590.

ARDECHTAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll, dist. Lorn, 8 m. E.N.E. Oban, on Loch Eive. It contains the mountain Bencreachan, and the fabled city of *Beregonium*.

ARDEGLACH, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 64 m. S.E. Nairn, on the Findhorn. Area 6,000 ac. Pop. 1,378. Mountainous, well wooded, and affords excellent granite.

ARDEA, a vill. of Italy, Pont. Sta., comarca and 20 m. S. Rome, 3 m. from the Mediterranean.

ARDESIL, a town of Persia. [**ARDAHIL**.] **ARDECHE**, a river of France, rises in the Cevennes mtns., flows S.E. through the dep. Ardèche, and joins the Rhône on the rt., above Pont St Esprit, after a course of about 40 m., for the last 8 of which it is navigable. Principal affl., the Chassezac, on the right. South of Vallon, the Ardèche passes under a natural bridge called the Pont-de-l'Arc.

ARDEKOR, a dep. in the S.E. of France, between the depts. Loire, Isère, Drôme, Vaucluse, Gard, Lozère, and H. Loire, cap. Privas. Area 588,968 hectares. Pop. 386,569. Chief rivers the Rhône forming its E. boundary; the Loire, Cance, Doux, Erioux, and Ardèche, all afflu. of the Rhône. Surface mountainous. Soil generally sandy, is rich in mineralogical products, iron, antimony, and coal. Corn deficient, but wine abundant, as well as chestnuts and olives. There are numerous plantations of mulberry-trees, for the rearing of silk worms, an important source of local wealth; and many cattle are reared. Has manuf. of cloth, cotton, silk, and paper. That part of the dep. which corresponds with the anc. Gévaudan, contains a number of extinct volcanoes, the eruptions of which have left traces in the soil. The chief natural curiosities are the Pont-de-l'Arc, on the Ardèche, the Chasse-des-Géants

near Vale, and the balnes de Mont Brul, an enormous shaft more than 500 feet deep, near Ruchemaur. The dep. is divided into the arrond. of Privas, Largentière, and Tournon. Previous to 1790 this territory formed a portion of Vivarais, a dependance of Languedoc.

ARDES (*Athirdee*, "town on the Dee"), a munic. bor., town, and pa. of Ireland, co. Louth, cap. harony, on the Dee, 12 m. N.W. Droghada. Area of pa., 4,885 ac.; pop. of do, 6,392; of town, 3,678. Has a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, union workhouse, dispensary, several schools; and at one end of the town is a mound called the castle-guard. Corp. rev. about 1355. a year. General sessions in Jan. and June; petty sessions weekly. Has trade in malt and corn.

ARDELAN, a dist. of Persia, Kurdistan, forming a part of the prov. Irak-Ajemi. Chief towns, Senna and Kermanshah.

ARDEEN, a taship, England, N. Riding, York, pa. Harby, 10 m. N.E. Thirsk. Ac. 9,090. Pop. 148.

ARDEENNES (FORER OF), *Sylva Ardennensia*. This region is a system of heights and forests, embracing part of Belgium, the Grand Duchy of Lower Rhine, and the N. of France; extending W. to the sources of the Somme, the Oise, the Scheldt, and the Sambre, and E. to the Moselle.

ARDEENNES, a frontier dep., N.E. of France, formed of the N. part of the old prov. Champagne, and a small part of the provs. Picardie and Flandre, having N. the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, W. the dep. Aisne, S. Marne, and E. Meuse, cap. Mézières. Area 517,385 hectares. Pop. 331,256. Rivers, the Meuse and its affls., the Bar, the Vease, and Sermone; the Aisne and its affls., the Aire, the Vaux, and the Retourne. Climate generally cold and humid: soil mountainous and much wooded in the N. The dep. contains iron mines, slate and marble quarries, potter's clay, and sand. Abundance of corn is raised in the rich valleys of the Aisne; cider and beer are made, but little wine. Commerce in grain, horses, sheep, and wool. Has royal manufs. of fire-arms and metallic wares generally; earthenware, glass, marble goods, woollen cloths, shawls, clock-works, and chemical products. *Ardennes* is divided into the arronds. of Mézières, Rethel, Reorcy, Sedan, and Vouziers, its chief towns. The *Canal of Ardennes* connects the Aisne with the Meuse; it leaves the latter river above Donchery, and joins the Aisne at Somuy.

ARDENTES ST. MARTIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre, on l. b. of the Indre, 6 m. S.E. Châteauroux. Pop. 1,064. Manufs. of scythes and tools.—II. (*St Vincent*), cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Indre, 5½ m. S.E. Châteauroux. Pop. 2,162.

ARDESNIER, a maritime pa. of Scotl., co. and 10 m. N.E. Inverness, on Moray Firth. Pop. 1,387.

ARDEZ, a town of France, dep. Puy de Dôme, cap. cant., on the Couze, 10 m. S.W. Issoire. Pop. 1,793. It has an active commerce.

ARDEGIO, an anc. vill. of Lombardy, prov. Bergamo. Pop. 1,800, with extensive marble quarries.

ARDESTAN or **ARDESTAN**, a town of Persia, province and 86 m. N.E. Isfahan.

ARDERT, a town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, near Ballybeguig Bay, 4 m. N.W. Tralee. Area of pa. 10,134 ac.; pop. of do., 4,074; of vill. 655. Was formerly a bishop's see, and a part of its anc. cathedral is now the pa. church.

ARDERSHAN, a vill. and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, on the Suir, 6½ m. S.W. Clonmel. Area of pa. 1,813 ac. Pop. 1,214.

ARDELASS, a seaport town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on the Irish Sea, 6 m. S.E.

Downpatrick. Area of pa. 1,137 ac.; pop. of ditto, 1,433; of town, 1,066. Frequented by visitors in the bathing season. Trade chiefly in the herring and other fisheries, and the export of corn. Belongs to the port of Killybegs, 1 m. S.E., has two harbours, admitting ships of 500 tons, protected by a pier with a lighthouse at its extremity.

ARDELLATS (LES), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arrond. Villefranche. Pop. 1,112.

ARDINGLIT, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, on the London and Brighton Railway, 4 m. N.E. Cuckfield. Area 4,760 ac. Pop. 663.

ARDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 3 m. E. Wantage. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 373.

ARDISE or **ARDJAN**, a dilapidated town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and on the N. shore of the Lake of Van, 46 m. W.N.W. Van.

ARDLIGH, a pa. of England, co. Essex, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, 4½ m. N.E. Colchester. Area 5,100 ac. Pop. 1,737.

ARDLEY or **ARDLEY STREETON**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4 m. N.W. Blooster. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 152.

ARDMORE, a maritime town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford, on Ardmore Head, 4 m. N.E. Youghal. Area of pa. 24,215 ac.; pop. of do., 3,737; of town, 716.

ARDMAGEERY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 5½ m. S.W. Rathcormack. Area 16,836 ac. Pop. 4,798.

ARDNAGLASS BAY, an inlet, W. coast of Ireland, Connaght, co. Sligo. It extends inland for 6 m., with an average breadth of 2 m. It receives Owenbeg river, and at its head is the town of Ballysadore.

ARDNAMURCHAN with **SLNART**, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Inverness and Argyll, comprising several mountainous peninsulas on the W. coast, between Lochs Sunart and Moidart, and a vill. 18 m. W. Sunart. Estimated area, exclusive of water, about 270,000 ac. Pop. 5,446. Some of its mountainous rise to 3,000 feet in elevation; and Ardnamurchan Point, on which is a lighthouse, in lat. 56° 45' N., lon. 6° 8' 30" W., is the westernmost point of the mainland of Great Britain.

ARDNARKE, Ireland, co. Mayo, is that part of the town Ballina, L. of the river Moy. [BALLINA.]

ARDNURCHER or **HORRILLAP**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath and King's co., 4 m. W.N.W. Kilsgram. Area 12,012 ac. Pop. 3,687.

ARDOCH or **BRACO**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. and 4 m. S.S.W. Muthill.

ARDORE, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., cap. cant., near the Mediterranean, 7 m. S.S.W. Gerace. Pop. 2,400.

ARDOYE, a mkt. town of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, cap. cant., 16 m. S.W. Bruges. Pop. (with comm.) 7,400. Has linen bleaching, brewing, and manufs. of wax and tallow candles.

ARDRAH, a town of Africa, Guinea, state of Dahomey, 40 m. N.W. Badagry.

ARDBRAH, a pa. of Ireland, Connaght, co. Galway, 7 m. N.N.W. Gort. Ac. 17,084. Pop. 4,181.

ARDEKE or **ARDEKE**, two pas. of Ireland, Leinster.—I. Queen's co., comprising a part of the town of Mountmellick. Area 7,726 ac. Pop. 5,186.—II. co. Kildare, 1 m. S. Athy. A. 328 ac. Pop. 205.

ARDEZ, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., 9 m. S.E. Calais. Pop. 2,071. Near this was held, in 1520, the interview of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold" between Henry VIII. and Francis I. of France.

ARDROMAN, a seaport town and pa. of Scotland, co. and 16 m. N.W. Ayr, on the Firth of Clyde, opposite the Isle of Arran. Estimated

area of pa. 8,000 Scotch ac.; pop. of do. 5,681; of town, 2,071. Is now a bathing-place. Communicated by a branch railway with the Glasgow and Ayr lines at Kilwinning, and by steam-packets with Arran, Belfast, and Liverpool. The harbour is sheltered by a pier and Horse island, and has a fixed light on N.E. breakwater. Lat. 55° 38' 27" N., lon. 4° 49' 28" W. The export of coal from this port has increased, and ship-building is carried on here.

ARDSLEY, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, 2½ m. E. Barnsley. Pop. 1,628.

ARDSLEY, two par. of England, co. York, West Riding.—I. (East), 3½ m. N.W. Wakefield. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 818.—II. (West or Woodthorpe), contiguous to the foregoing. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 1,429.

ARDSTRAW, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, comprising the town of Newtown-Stewart [Newtown Stewart] and villages Ardstraw and Douglas Bridge. Area 44,974 ac. Pop. 17,384.

ARDTURA or ARTERA, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, partly in co. Tyrone, chiefly in co. Londonderry, and comprising a part of the town of Money-more. Area 41,976 ac., of which 2,720 ac. are water. Pop. 25,546.

ARDWICK, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, 1 m. S.E. Manchester, and within the bounds of its bor. Pop. 15,777. The Sheffield Railway joins that from Birmingham in this suburb.

AREBO or AROBO, a town of Africa, Guinea, state and 30 m. S.W. Benin, on the river For-mosa, 40 m. from its mouth.

ARECIFE, a seaport town of the Canaries, in the island Lanzarote, on its S.E. coast, immediately S. of the port of Naos. Pop. 2,600.

ARELEY (King's), a pa. of England, co. Worcester, on the Severn, 3½ m. S.E. Bewdley. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 467.

ARELEY or ARELY (Upper), a pa. of England, co. Stafford, on the Severn, 3 m. N.W. Bewdley. Area 5,160 ac. Pop. 678.

ARENA, a town of Abyssinia, on Howakel Bay, W. shore of the Red Sea, 60 m. S.E. Arliko.

ARENA, a town of Piedmont, prov. Voghera, 18 m. N.E. Voghera, with anc. castle. Pop. 3,140.

ARENA, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ult. II., 9 m. S.S.W. Monteleone. Pop. 2,000.

ARENDAL, a seaport town of Norway, dist. Nedens, near mouth of the Arendal river in the Skager-rack, 85 m. N.E. Christiansand. Pop. 2,260. Is intersected by canals, has distilleries, tobacco factories, and ship-building docks, and near it are iron mines.

ARENDONCK, a town of Belgium, prov. and 29 m. N.E. Antwerp. Pop. 3,230.

ARENDSECK, a town of Prussia, Saxony, 53 m. N. Magdeburg. Pop. 2,016.

ARENBURG, a seaport town of Russia, on the island Oesel, in the Gulf of Finland, opposite the Bay of Riga. Pop. (1849) 3,592.

ARETHOW, a vill. of the Sardinian States, Savoy, prov. Faucigny. Pop. 1,000.

ARENTE DE MAR, a seaport town of Spain, on the Mediterranean, Catalonia, prov. and 25 m. N.E. Barcelona. Pop. 4,784. With a few manu- of silk, cotton, hosiery, and lace. Chief exports, wine, timber, and charcoal.—II. (de Arén), a little N. the foregoing. Pop. 1,233.

ARENZANO, a vill. of the Sardinian States, divisions and 15 m. W. Genoa. Pop. 2,560.

AREQUIPA (VOLCANO), a volcano of the Andes in Peru, dep. and 14 m. E. Arequipa. Height 20,390 feet. It forms a regular cone truncated at the summit, and has a deep crater.

AREQUIPA, the most S. dep. of Peru, extending

along the Pacific, betw. lat. 16° and 21° S., lon. 69° and 15° W., having N. the deserts Lima, Ayacucho, and Puno, and E. and S. Bolivia, and subdivided into 7 provs. Chief products, silver, nitrate of soda, guano, sheep, and alpaca wool, sugar, and large quantities of wine and brandy. Arequipa, chief town of the department, is situated at the W. foot of an active volcano (Guagua Putina), and is subject to earthquakes. Carries on a large trade with the port of Islay, on the Pacific, and with the interior of Peru. Is a bishop's see, has a cathedral, convents, a college, workhouse, and a bridge over the Chila. Manufs. of woollen and cotton fabrics, and stuffs of gold and silver.

ARESA, a seaport town of Spain, prov. and 9 m. N.E. Coruña. Pop. 1,850.

ARETTE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lower Pyrénées, cant. Aramitz. Pop. 2,218.

AREVALO, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. N. Avila, at the junction of the Adaja and Arevalillo, remains of anc. fortifications. Pop. 2,201.

AREZZO, *Arretium*, a city of Italy, Tuscany, cap. prov., in a plain between the Upper Arno and Chiane, 38 m. S.E. Florence. Pop. (1857) 219,537. Has a cathedral remarkable for several fine works of art, churches, custom-house, town-hall, museum, and library. Ancient *Arretium*, one of the principal towns of anc. Etruria, was famous for its terra-cotta vases. Manufs. of modern Arezzo are woollens and pins. Birthplace of Meccenas, Petrarch, Vasari, Guittone, the inventor of musical notation, and the physiologist Redi; Michael Angelo was born at Caprese, a few miles N.E. in 1474. The prefecture of Arezzo has an area of 1,776 sq. m. Pop. (1854) 221,090.

AREZGA (Mount), (Turk. *Arjish* or *Erjish Dag*), the loftiest mountain of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, about 12 m. S. Kaisariyeh. Circumference estimated at 60 m., area at 300 sq. m., and height at 13,000 feet. Is isolated, except on the N.E. side, where it is connected with a branch of the Taurus chain. Its flanks are studded all round with volcanic cones. The lower line of perpetual snow is elevated 10,700 feet.

ARGAM or ERGHAM, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 5½ m. N.W. Bridlington. Area 610 ac. Pop. 40.

ARGANDA DEL REY, a town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. S.E. Madrid. Pop. 2,772. Has an elegant iron bridge over the Jarama, W. of the town.

ARGAIL, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, cap. commerce, 28 m. E.N.E. Coimbra. Pop. 3,001.

ARGAUM, a vill. of Central India, Bersar dom., 38 m. W.S.W. Ellichpore. Here the troops under Wellington (then General Wellesley) totally defeated the Nagpore forces, November 23, 1805.

ARGELHA, a town of France, dep. Pyrénées Orientales, cap. arrond., on the Gave d'Auzon, 17 m. S.S.W. Tarbes. Pop. 1,718.—II. a vill., dep. E. Pyrénées, cap. cant., 12 m. S.E. Perpignan. Pop. 2,186; formerly a fortified town.

ARGENTA, a town of Italy, Pontifical sta., deleg. and 18 m. S.E. Ferrara. Pop. 2,600.

ARGENTAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, cap. arrond., 22 m. N.W.W. Alençon. Pop. 5,673. Manufs. of linens, and lace called *point d'Argentan*, with bleaching grounds and tanneries.

ARGENTARIA, *Cinelos*, a small rocky isl. of the Grecian Archipelago, 1 m. N.E. of Melos.

ARGENTARO (Mount), a mnt. promontory W. Italy, projecting into the Mediterranean at the S. extremity of Tuscany, immediately W. Orbetello. Lat. 43° 24' N., lon. 11° 19' E.; culminating point at *Cima delle tre Croci*, 1,700 feet high.

ARGENTARO or BERNER-TASS, a mountain of

Turkey in Europe, one of the highest of the Balkan range between Serbia and Macedonia.

ARGENTAR, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Dordogne, crossed by a suspension bridge, 14 m. S.E. Tulle. Pop. 2,435. Commerce in coal and timber.

ARGENTREUIL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., on the Seine, 11 m. N.E. Versailles. Pop. 4,767. It was to a monastery in this town that Heloise retired in 1129, after the misfortunes of Abelard.

ARGENTINA-REPUBLIC, S. America. [PLATA.]

ARGENTON - *sus* - *Creuse*, *Argentonnium*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, cap. cant., on the Creuse, 17 m. S.W. Châteauneuf. Pop. 5,332. Manufact. of woollen cloths.

ARGENTRA, two comm. and villa. of France. — I. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 5 m. S.E. Vitre. Pop. 2,163. — II. (*sous Laval*), dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., 6 m. E. Laval. Pop. 1,591.

ARGYANA-MA'DER, a town, Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 33 m. N.W. Diarbekir, on the Tigris, near its source. Pop. about 600 families. Has copper mines, but charcoal has to be brought from a distance for smelting the ore, the coal of its vicinity being of inferior quality.

ARGIRO-KASTRO, a town of European Turkey, 50 m. S.E. Arlona. Pop. 4,000.

ARGO, *Gangades* or *Gora*, an island in the Nile, Nubia, between lat. 19° 10' and 19° 32' N. Length, N. to S. 25 m.; breadth 5 m. Soil rich, but only 1-10th part is cultivated. On it are several villa. Manufact. cottons and yarns.

ARGOT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 11 m. N.W. Châteaulin. — II. a hamlet, dep. Finistère, arrond. Brest, with a small harbour on the German Ocean. — III. a comm. and town, dep. Deux-Sèvres, with ruins of ancient castle.

ARGOLIS, a département of the kingdom of Greece, Morea, cap. Nauplia, forming a small part of the anc. *Argolis*, and extending along the N. shore of the gulf of same name.

ARGONNE (*FORSET* or), the former name of a country of France, depts. Meuse and Ardennes. It forms a small plateau still partly covered with wood, extending from Toul to Mézières, and separating the basins of the Aisne and Meuse.

ARGOS, a town of Greece, dep. Argolis, 7 m. N.W. Nauplia, near the head of its gulf, and 20 m. S.S.W. Corinth. Pop. 8,000. Is considered the most anc. city of Greece, and was long the capital of Argolis.

ARGOSTOLI, a seaport town, Ionian Is., cap., island of Cephalonia on its S.W. side, with a port in the Gulf of Argostoli, lat. 38° 10' N., lon. 19° 59' 3" E. Pop. 5,000. Has a quay 1 m. long.

ARGOVAS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, arrond. Arranches. Pop. 1,576.

ARGOVIA, a cant. of Switzerland. [ARGAU.]

ARGUEWON, a river of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, passes Yagon and falls into English Channel at the port of Guillo, 10 m. W. St. Malo.

ARGOY, a small isl. about 8 m. from the W. coast of Africa, 25 m. S.E. Cape Blanco. Lat. 20° 27' N., lon. 18° 37' W. Is from 30 to 40 m. long, and 1 m. broad. Pop. (1844) 60. The dangerous bank of Arguin extends N. to S. through 1° 30' lat. from near Cape Blanco to Cape Mirik. — II. a town, West Africa, on the coast, S.E. Cape Blanco, with markets in June and December.

ARGUN, two rivers, Russian dom. — I. Circassia, dist. Tchetchenkai, rises in the Caucasus, flows N.E., and joins the Terek, in lon. 46° 10' E. — II. gov. Irkutsk, rises in Chinese Tartary, about lat. 45° N., and flowing through Lake Kalon, joins the Chilia to form the Amoor, in lat. 58° N.,

lon. 122° E. *Argunsk* is a palisaded fort of Russia, gov. Irkutsk, on rt. b. of the Argun, in lat. 51° 51' N., lon. 118° 30' E.

ARGYLE or **ARGYLE**, a marit. co. of Scotland, on its W. side, greatly indented by arms of the sea, and having N. Inverness-shire, E. the coe. Perth and Dumbarton, and on W. and S. sides the Atlantic and Irish channel. It includes the Isla. of Mull, Islay, Jura, Tiree, Coll, Iona, etc. Area about 3,310 sq. m., or 2,054,400 ac., of which 2,735 sq. m. belong to the mainland, and 1,063 sq. m. to the islands. Pop. 89,298. Surface mostly rugged and mountainous, and 1,594,000 ac. are unprofitable; of the remainder, 308,000 ac. are under culture, and 600,000 uncultivated. Loch Awe is in this co., and the total area of fresh water is estimated at 62,000 ac. Great numbers of cattle are reared here for export to south markets. Manufact. unimportant; but steam navigation has lately given impulse to all branches of industry. Chief towns, Inveraray, Campbellton, and Oban. It returns one member to House of Commons. Reg. electors 1808.

ARGYLE, a co. of New South Wales, lat. 34° and 35° S., lon. 149° and 150° E., enclosed by the coe. Camden, Georgiana, St Vincent, King, and Murray. Pop. 5,465. Its rivers are afflu. of the Warragamba.

ARGYLE, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 44 m. N. Albany. Pop. 3,111. — II. a town, Washington co. New York, 33 m. N. Albany. Pop. 3,274.

ARGIRO-KASTRO, a town of Albania, sandj. Delvino, on the Deronih, a tribut. of the Vojussa, 47 m. N.W. Janina. Pop. estimated at from 4,000 to 9,000.

ARIANO, two towns of Italy. — I. kingdom of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., cap. dist., in the Apennines, 17 m. E. Benevento. Pop. 14,500. Has a mountain fortress, a cathedral, a diocesan school, manufs. of earthenware, and an export trade in wine, and in butter, preserved in hollow cheese rinds. — II. a town of Italy, Pontif. States, deleg. and 25 m. E.N.E. Ferrara. Pop. 2,000.

ARICA, the principal seaport town of Southern Peru, in lat. 18° 28' S., lon. 70° 24' W. It consists of an open roadstead, where ships can always lie in safety, and which is much frequented, the greater part of the foreign trade to the Republic of Bolivia passing through it. The foreign merchants reside chiefly at Tacna, 30 miles off in the interior, and have agents at the seaport. *Arica* is a village built on a flat, close to the sea-shore, having a high promontory to the south, the Morio d'Arica, which protects the roadstead. The climate is very unhealthy from intermittent fever, and the place is often devastated by earthquakes. There is here a custom-house, a pier for landing, and a battery to defend the shipping in the roads. *Arica* is 90 leagues from La Paz, one of the principal towns of Bolivia, to which a road leads, passable only for mules, across the Western Cordillera of the Peruvian Andes. The chief exports from Arica are copper ore, wool and silver. A little guano is brought here from the more Southern parts of Peru.

ARICHAET, a seaport, Cape Breton Island, in lat. 45° 28' N., lon. 61° 8' W. Pop. estimated at 17,500. Fishing is extensively carried on here.

ARRO, an island of the Indian Ocean, 70 m. S.W. Possession Island, in lat. 45° 55' S., lon. 47° 30' E.

ARIKAN, a river of France, rises in the E. Pyrénées, traverses the dep. Ariège, and E. Garonne, passes Az, Tarascon, Fels, Verdun, Fumet, Severdon, and Chagnaballe, where it becomes navigable. It joins the Garonne on the right.

Ardes, a dep., S. France, having S. the Pyrénées and Spain; W. Haute Garonne; N.E. Aude; and S.E. Pyrénées Orientales. Area 455,000 hect. Pop. 267,435. Surface mountainous and wooded. Climate mild, except in mtns. on the S. The dep. is rich in iron mines. Has marble quarries and mineral waters; abundance of corn, but deficiency of wine. Many cattle are reared. Commerce in iron, wood for building, grain, and cheese; and manufs. of steel wares, paper, cotton, and woollen cloth. Chief rivers, the Ariège and the Salat. Is divided into the three arronds. of Foix, Pamiers, and St Giron.

ARIELLI, a town of Italy, Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, 9 m. S.E. Chieti. Pop. 1,400.

ARIENZO, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, 18 m. N.E. the capital, on Mt. Tifati. Pop. 3,000.

ARIGAL, a mtn. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 7½ m. E. Glenties Bay. Height, 2,469 feet.

ARIGUA, a dist. in Ireland, prov. Connaught, co. Roscommon, on the W. side of Lough Allen, 9 m. N. Carrick, where coal and iron mines have been often wrought, but never to advantage.

ARINOS, a river of Brazil, prov. Mato-Grosso. It rises in the Parecis mountain, which form a part of the N. boundary of the Diamond district, and, after a N.W. course it falls into the Tapajós River, an affl. of the Amazon, in lat. 9° 30' S., lon. 58° 20' W., after a course of 700 miles.

ARINTHON, a comm. and anc. town of France, dep. Jura, cap. cant., 19 m. S. Lons-le-Saulnier, near l. b. of the Valouse. Pop. 1,578.

ARIPPO, a marit. vill., Ceylon, on its W. coast, 35 m. N.N.E. Calpentya. Residence of government authorities during the pearl-fishing season.

ARISPE, a town of the Mexican Confederation, cap. dep. Sonora, on the Sonora riv., in the Sierra Madre. Pop. variously computed from 3,000 to 7,600. There are numerous mines in its vicinity.

ARITTA, a town of Piedmont, in Savoy Proper, near the river Chéran. Pop. 1,220.

ARIZA, a town of Spain, prov. and 70 m. S.W. Zaragoza, in a healthy situation. Pop. 840.

ARISTO or **ARIZO**, a vill., isl. of Sardinia, gov. and 40 m. N. Cagliari, cap. mand., on a mtn. Pop. 2,200. Chf. trade in cattle, cheese, and snow.

ARMA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 92 m. N.W. Bassorah.

ARNEFLOO, a town of Swedish Lapland, Pitea, Lappmark, on the Horn Lake, 175 m. N.N.E. Umea. Lat. 69° 8' N.

ARINIU, a river of European Turkey, Wallachia, rises in the E. Carpathian mtns., and joins the Danube 43 m. S.S.E. Bucharest, after a S.E. course of 150 m.—It. a town on above river, 90 m. N.W. Bucharest, with a rich convent, many churches, and a fortress.

ARONA, a town of Spain, Andalucía, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Jaen. Pop. 3,598.—*Arjunilla* is a market town, 5 m. N.W. Arjona. Pop. 2,598.

ARJUBANK, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Landes, 18 m. N.W. Mont de Marsan. Pop. 680.

ARKADIA or **ARCADIA**. [*ΚΥΡΑΡΕΙΑ*.]

ARKANSAS, a river of the U. S., North America, Arkansas, rises in the Rocky Mountains, near lat. 42° N., lon. 104° W., and forms for some distance the boundary between the United States and Mexico; after which, flowing generally S.E.E., it waters the central part of Arkansas state, and joins the Mississippi in lat. 33° 40' N., after a course of 2,170 m., for most part of which it is, at certain seasons, navigable for boats. Its valley is generally fertile, and it is estimated to drain 175,000 sq. m. of country. Chief tributaries, the Washita and Canadian rivers. Little Rock and Arkansas towns are on its banks.

ARKANSAS, one of the United States of North America, between lat. 33° and 36° 30' N., lon. 89° 30' and 94° 30' W., having N. the state of Missouri, E. the Mississippi river, S. Louisiana, and W. Texas. Length 240 m., breadth 226 do. Estim. area 63,196 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 200,840, of whom 44,982 were slaves. Surface swampy and extensively wooded in the E.; undulating and drier in the centre; mountainous in the W. Chief rivers, the Arkansas, Washita, St Francis, and Red and White rivers. Soil rich in the valleys; and it has wide prairies, well adapted for cattle rearing. Chief products, cotton, maize, wheat, potatoes, sugar, rice, and tobacco. Mineral products comprise iron ore, coal, and salt. Public revenue for 1849 and 1850, 495,194 dollars; expenditure 463,975 do. State debt 1,506,562 do. State divided into 31 cos. Chief towns, Little Rock the cap., Arkansas, Columbia, Batesville, and Fulton. It was made a state in 1836, and sends 2 members to the House of Representatives. Arkansas co., lies on both sides of Arkansas river, near its mouth. Pop. 3,245.

ARKANSAS POST, a vill. of the United States, North America, on the Arkansas, cap. co. Arkansas, 117 m. S.E. Little Rock.

ARKENGARTH-DALE, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 10 m. N.W. Richmond. Area 14,180 ac. Pop. 1,233. Lead mines have been wrought in the parish from a remote period, and are still among the most productive in the country.

ARKERDEN, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4½ m. S.W. Saffron-Walden. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 542.

ARKHANGELSK, a town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, 150 m. S.E. Mzensk.—It. mkt. towns in the gvs. Jekaterinograd, Kherson, and Simbirsk.

ARKIKO or **ARAKSO**, a seaport town of Abyssinia, state Tigre, on a bay of the Red Sea. Lat. 16° 35' N., lon. 39° 25' E.

ARKLOW, a barony, Ireland, in S.E. of co. Wicklow, Leinster, including 9 pas. Area 87,357 ac. Pop. 25,263.—*Arklow*, a pa. and seaport town within this barony, and the largest in the co. Wicklow, on the Ovoca, near its mouth in the Irish Sea, 13 m. S.S.W. Wicklow. Area of pa. 8,127 ac. Pop. of do. in 1841, 3,237; of town, 3,254. Building the church, Roman Catholic and Methodist chapels, fever hospital, barrack on the site of the ancient castle, and a bridge of 19 arches over the Ovoca. About 200 boats are employed in the herring and oyster fisheries; and though its harbour is shallow, and impeded by a bar, has trade in exporting corn, copper ore, and fish, and in importing coals and provisions. Floating light, S end of Arklow Bank, lat. 53° 42' N., lon. 5° 57' W.

ARKSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 2 m. N. Doncaster. Area 5,220 ac. Pop. 1,105.

ARLA, a comm. and town of France, dep. Jura, 6 m. N. Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 1,638.

ARLANO or **ARLANT**, a comm. & town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 40 m. S.E. Clermont. Pop. 4,288. Manufs. of lace and ribanda.

ARLES, *Arletas* or *Arletat*, a city and river-port of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, cap. arrond., on the l. b. of the principal branch of the Rhône, where it subdivides to form its delta, and at the head of the canal from Arles to Bouc, 15 m. from the Mediterranean, and 41 m. N.W. Marseille. Connected by railway with Marseille and Avignon. Pop. 22,368. Around the *Place Royale* are a town-hall, a cathedral, a museum, and prisons. Roman antiquities comprises the remains of an amphitheatre 400 feet in length and 288 in width, theatre, 3 temples, aqueduct,

triumphal arch, and an ancient cemetery. Has a college, public library, school of navigation, ship-building docks, manufs. of silk twist, soap, glass bottles, and sausages in high repute, and a growing trade in agricultural produce, cattle, wool, and salt. Is an entrepôt for goods passing between Marseille, Lyon, and other towns, with which it is connected by the Rhône, and the canals of Craponne, Port Bouc, and Beaucaire. Is the birthplace of the Emperor Constantine the younger, and the seat of many celebrated councils; the first and most important was held in 314, at which the Donatists were condemned.

ARLES-SUR-TECH, a town of France, dep. Pyrénées Orientales, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Tech, at the foot of Mont Canigou, 21 m. S.W. Perpignan. Pop. 2,346. Is frequented for its mineral waters, and hot sulphur baths. There is an iron foundry, and a lead mine in its vicinity.

ARLES (CAVAL V.), a canal of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, commences on the Rhône at Arles, and extends to Port du Bouc, on the Mediterranean, 25 m. Was constructed to evade the dangerous passage of the Delta of the Rhône.

ARLSDON OF ARLSDON, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 4½ m. L.N.E. Whitehaven. Area 5,700 ac. Pop. 643. Some coal is worked.

ARLUR, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nièvre, arrond. Château Châlon. Pop. 3,140.

ARLUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 6 m. S. Douai. Pop. 1,721.

ARLEY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 5½ m. S.S.W. Nuneaton. Area 2,133 ac. Pop. 273.

ARLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 1 m. S.E. Newnham, on the opposite bank of the Severn. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 737.

ARLINGTON, two pas. of England. — I. co. Devon, 6 m. N.E. Barnstaple. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 209. — II. co. Sussex, 3 m. W.S.W. Hailsham. Area 4,790 ac. Pop. 614.

ARLON, *Orolanum vicus*, a frontier town of Belgium, cap. prov. and 16 m. W.N.W. Luxembourg. Pop. 4,500. It has an extensive trade in grain.

ARLETT, a pa. of England, co. Bedfordshire, 4 m. N.W. Baldock. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 1,066.

ARMA (SANTIAGO DE), a town of South America, New Granada, prov. and 220 m. N.N.E. Popayan, on the Arma, an affl. of the Cauca.

ARMAÇAO, a town of Brazil, prov. and island Santa Catharina. Lat. 27° 30' S., lon. 48° 40' W.

ARMAGH, an inland co. of Ireland, Ulster, having N. Lough Neagh, E. the co. Down, W. the coes. Tyrone and Monaghan, and S. Louth. Area 512½ sq. m., or 328,076 ac., of which 266,343 are arable, 35,117 uncultivated, 8,096 in plantations, 778 in towns, etc., and 17,812 under water. Pop. 196,085. Surface mountainous in the S.W., where Shive-Gullion rises to 1,893 feet in height; elsewhere flat or undulating. Chief rivers, the Callan, Blackwater, Bann, and Newry-water, Soil fertile. Weaving is often combined with agriculture, linen being the staple manu. The co. is subdivided into 8 baronies and 28 par. and parts of par. Chief towns, Armagh city, Lurgan, Portadown, and a part of Newry. It returns 2 members to the House of Commons. Reg. electors 937.

ARMAGH (Ard-magha, "the lofty field"), a city, parli., munic. bor., and pa. of Ireland, cap. of the above co., and the archiepiscopal seat of the Primate of "all Ireland," near the Callan and the Ulster Canal, and on Belfast and Armagh Railways, 38 m. S.W. Belfast. Area of parish 4,807 ac. Pop. 12,664. Area of municipal bor. 269 ac. Pop. 16,244. Has a Protestant chapel of

ease, 2 Roman Catholic, 2 Methodist, an Independent, and 3 Presbyterian chapels, a county court-house, prison, co. infirmary, lunatic asylum, grammar and various other schools, 5 banks, tontine, news and assembly rooms, a public library with 14,000 vols., observatory, with fine apparatus, barrack for 800 men, union work-house, and a public promenade, termed the Mall. The archbishop's palace, near the city, is plain, but elegant. The city has a large inland trade in corn, linen, and yarn. Assizes and quarter sessions are held here, besides a manorial court by the archbishop for pleas of 10l. and under. Armagh returns 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors 680. The diocese comprises 118 par., chiefly in coes. Armagh and Louth. Episcopal revenue 12,087l.

ARMAGNAC, a small territory of France, in the old prov. of Gasconne, now forming part of the depts. Gers, H. Pyrénées, and Tarn-et-Garonne.

ARMEL (St.), a vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, with a small port on the coast. Exports salt.

ARMATIGON, a river of France, rises in the Côte-d'Or, passes Semur, Ancy-le-Franc, and St. Florentin, and falls into the Yonne, 5 m. above Joigny. The canal of Burgundy accompanies it for some distance; length 67 m. Afflu. Brenne and Armanoe.

ARMENIA (the Mimat of the Scriptures), a country of Western Asia, extending from the Caucasus on the N. to the mtns. of Kurdistan on the S., and from the Euphrates (which separates it from Asia Minor) on the W., to near the Caspian on the E., being thus between lat. 37° and 42° N., lon. 39° and 50° E. Is subdivided among the Turkish pashalics of Erzeroum, Kara, and Van, and parts of the Persian prov. Azerbijan, and the Russian gov. of Transcaucasia. Area may be estimated at 80,000 sq. m., and its pop. from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, including a great variety of tribes and races. The greater part of the surface constitutes an elevated table-land. Is watered by the rivers Kur, Aras, Jorak (anc. *Akampsis*), and the two heads of the Euphrates, and contains the sources of the Tigris, and the three large lakes of Van, Urumiyah, and Sevan. The climate in the higher regions is very cold, while the valleys in summer are scorched with heat. Soil very various; has many fertile corn-lands and pastures, and its valleys produce excellent cotton, rice, tobacco, grapes, and other fruits. Copper, lead, alum, and some silver mines are wrought. Manufs. unimportant. The native Armenians, estimated at 1-7th of the whole pop., are distinguished for enterprise in commercial and banking transactions. Until the present century, Armenia was shared between Turkey and Persia. Russia acquired Georgia, Karabagh, Erivan, and Nakhichevan, from Persia, between 1806 and 1828, and parts of the pash. Akhalsikh between 1829 and 1838. The chief towns are the caps. of the several pashas, and provs., and mostly of same names. — *Armenia Minor* is the anc. name of the country forming the modern Turkish pashas, of Kaisariyeh, Sivas, and Marash, included in Asia Minor, but which were respectively termed First, Second, and Third Armenia. — Fourth Armenia having been the modern pash. Diarbekir in Mesopotamia.

ARMENIENSTADT OF SZAMOS UJVAR, a town of Austria, Transylvania, on the Szamos, 28 m. N.E. Klausenburg. Pop. 3,600. Has cloth manu.

ARMERO, a town of the Sardinian States, prov. and 29 m. N.N.W. Novara. Pop. 1,460.

ARMENTIERES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., on the Lys, 9 m. N.W.

Lila. Pop. 8,240. Manufs. of cotton, linen, lace, thread, and sail-cloth.

AMINSHALL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S. Norwich. Area 900 ac. Pop. 83.

AMINTEA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, on a mts., 37 m. S.S.E. Potenza. Pop. 2,400.

AMITON, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 2 m. E.S.E. Rudgely. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 1,014. The Grand Trunk Canal passes through a large tunnel, and joins the Trent in this pa.

AMLEY, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Aire, 2 m. W. Leeds, on Bradford Railway. Pop. 6,190, mostly employed in woollen manufactures.

AMMOY, a pa. of Ireland, co. Antrim. Area 7,665 ac. Pop. 1,964.

AMMTRONG, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. part of Pennsylvania. Area 575 sq. m. Pop. 26,560. Surface hilly. Yields wheat and oats.

AMTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. N.E. Doncaster. Ac. 2,810. Pop. 431.

AMUNEN, a town, Netherl. [ANEMUTEN.]

AMUTOK, a town of European Turkey, prov. Thessaly, 3 m. N.W. of the Gulf of Volo.—II. a mountain and vill. of Albania, 17 m. S.W. Arta, on the E. side of the gulf.

ARNA, a vill. of the Grecian Archipelago, on N.W. shore of the island Andros.

ARNA-POMPADOUR, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Corrèze, 18 m. N.W. Brives. Pop. 1,386.

ARNAU, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, on the Elbe, 17 m. N.E. Gitschin. Pop. 1,520.

ARNAU-LE-DUC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. cant., 29 m. S.W. Dijon. Pop. 2,331, partly employed in a woollen factory.

ARNCLEIFFE, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 9 m. N.E. Settle. Area 5,790 ac. Pop. 717.

ARNA, a maritime pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3 m. E. Wareham. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 138.

ARNEBURG, a town, Prussian Saxony, reg. and 45 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 1,700.

ARNEDO, a town of Spain, Old Castile, cap. jud. dist. same name, prov. and 29 m. S.E. Logroño. Pop. 9,395. Has a school of primary instruction.

ARNEE, a town of British India, presid. dist. and 22 m. N.W. Madras.—Also a town, 74 m. S.W. Madras, and 20 m. S. of Vellora.

ARNEMUTEN or ARNUNEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, island Walcheren, 2½ m. E. Middleburg. Pop. 1,000.

ARNESBY, a pa. of England, co. and 8 m. S.E. Leicester. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 567.

ARNGLASS, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Perth, Kinross, and Fife, 9 m. E.S.E. Perth. Pop. 689.

ARNHEM, a fortified town of the Netherlands, cap. prov. Guelderland, on rt. b. of the Rhine, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 60 m. S.E. Amsterdam, with which, and with Utrecht, it is connected by railway. Pop. 16,768. Has a governor's palace, barrack, courts of assize and commerce, manufs. of woollen and cotton, paper, and tobacco, a good port on the river, and an active trade.

ARNHEM LAND, on the N. coast of Australia, comprises all the region between the Gulf of Carpentaria and Anson Bay, and is so named from having been discovered by the crews of the *Arnhem* and *Pera* in 1818.—*Arnhem Bay* is a deep inlet near lat. 12° S., lon. 136° E.—*Cape Arnhem* is the easternmost point of Arnhem Land, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, lat. 12° 18' S., lon. 167° 1' E.

ARNA, an island and fishing vill. of Denmark, on the Røbel, 2 m. S. Kappeln. Pop. 800.

ARNO, a river of Tuscany, rises in Mont

above the sea, 25 m. N. Arezzo, flows at first S.E. and then N.W., almost describing a circle, until it receives the Sieve, 10 m. E. Florence; after which its course is W. to the Mediterranean, which it enters by an artificial mouth 7 m. below Pisa. Distance from source to mouth 75 m. Chief affluents, the Sieve, Chiana, Pesa, Elsa, and Era. Its valley is one of the richest in Italy. The *Arno* communicates with the Tiber, by means of the Chiana, which formerly was an aff. of the latter, but now empties itself into the Arno. Florence, Figline, Empoli, and Pisa, are situated on or near the banks of the Arno, which is navigable from the sea to Florence.

ARNOLD, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. N.N.E. Nottingham. Area 4,670 ac. Pop. 4,704, chiefly employed in manufs. of hosiery.

ARNOLDSDORF, a town of Prussian Silesia, prov. S.E. Neisse, with paper mills. Pop. 1,364.

ARNOLD-EN-LEVALUIN (St.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. and 8 m. S.E. Rambouillet. Pop. 1,426.

ARNHEIM, a town of Prussian Westphalia, cap. reg., on the Ruhr, 44 m. S.E. Münster. Pop. 4,300. Trade in linens and woollens. Has a castle, college, and an agricultural school.

ARNOLDERS, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, circle Hirschberg, with a castle and papermills. P. 1,300.

ARNSTADT, a town of Central Germany, principality of Schwartzburg-Sondershausen, on the Gera, 10 m. S.W. Erfurt. Pop. 5,800. Manufs. of woollens, linens, cottons, and dye-works.

ARNSTERN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Werra, 11 m. N. Würzburg. Pop. 1,800.

ARNSWALDE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfurt, with a station on the Stettin and Posen Railway, cap. circ., 30 m. S.E. Stargard. Pop. 4,500.

AROCHE, Aracé Vetus, a town of Spain, on a hill, prov. and 44 m. N. Huelva. Pop. 2,705.

AROKSZALLAS, a vill. of Hungary, Jazygia, 44 m. E.N.E. Pesth, and an entrepôt for the trade betw. that city and Upper Hungary. Pop. 7,700.

AROLDEN, a town of West Germany, cap. principality of Waldeck, on the Aar, 21 m. N.N.W. Cassel. Pop. 2,650. Manufs. of woollen cloth and leather; and a castle, residence of the prince.

ARON, a river of France, dep. Nièvre, joins the Loire near Decize, after a course of 25 m., the latter 10 of which are navigable.—II. A vill. dep. and 2 m. E. Mayenne. Pop. 1,722.

ARONA, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. prov. and 23 m. N.N.W. Novara, cap. mand., on the S.W. shore of Lago Maggiore. Pop. 2,400. Is well built, has a high school, several churches, a port and dockyard on the lake.

ARONA, a town in the isl. of Tenerife, Canaries, situated at the foot of Mt. Escalona. Pop. 1,515.

ARRO ISLANDS, E. Archip. [ARRO ISLANDS.]

ARROPSCHUR, a town of British India, on rt. b. of the Ganges, N.W. prov., 73 m. S.E. Delhi. Pop. 8,947.

ARROSTOCK, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Maine. Area 6,900 sq. m., extending to the Canadian boundary, watered by river of same name. Pop. 12,434.

ARSA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 2½ m. E.N.E. Arzano, supposed to occupy the site of the Roman *Ardea*, near which their army suffered the defeat of the "Caroline forks."

ARSAZON (formerly Cléves), a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., on the Seine, 1 m. from the Paris and Orleans Railway, and 15 m. S.S.E. Versailles. Pop. 2,694.—II. A vill., dep. Cantal, 3 m. S.S.E. Aurillac. Pop. 2,371.

Asolo, a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, caput, in the Apennines, 6 m. S.W. of Naples. Pop. (1848) 12,448. Has an active trade, and exports of woollen cloth, parchment, paper, and leather. In the marketplace of Cicero, Cicero, and Agrippa.

Asolo, a town of North Italy, deleg. and 121 m. S.W. Padua, among the Euganean hills. Petrarch died here in 1374.—II. a vill. deleg. and 5 m. S.E.W. Rovigo. Pop. 2,800.

Asuta, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state Xalisco, N. of Lagos. Pop. 4,000.

Asuta, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 17 m. W.S.W. Ascoli. Pop. 1,500.

Asutaro, a town of N Italy, dioc. Parma, on i. b. of the Arda, 17 m. S.E. Piacenza. Pop. 3,000.

Asutaro, a town and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hamoult, on the Sambre, and the Charleroi Canal, 17 m. N.E. Mons. Pop. with comm. 1,700.

Asutaro, a town and town of France, dep. Seine Inférieure, on the Arques, 8 m. S.E. Dieppe. In 1590, Henri IV. here conquered the league under the Duke of Mayenne.—The Arques river, same dep., is navigable from Arques to the English Channel.—II. a vill. dep. Pas de Calais, arrond. and 3 m. S.E. St Omer. Pop. 2,771.

Asutaro, a vill. of Savoy, Faucigny. Pop. 900.

Asutaro, a populous town of British India, presid Bengal, cap. dist. Shalabad, 36 m. W. Patna.

Asutaro, an island of Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, forming the larger part of the co. Bute, about 6 m. S.W. Bute is., and E. Kintyre. Estimated area, including inlet of Fialda and Holy Island, 100,000 ac. Pop. 5,947. Its N. part is mountainous and wooded, its S. undulating, and destitute of timber. Has several bays, that of Lamlash being the best harbour in the Firth of Clyde. Exports cattle, sheep, oats, and fish. The is. is divided into the parishes of Brodick and Kilbride. Is celebrated for its picturesque beauty and interesting geological features. Galloway mountain is 2,865 feet in elevation.

Asutaro, a sea-girt barony in Ireland, co. Galway, Connacht, consist of a group of small isles. Lak. of lighthouse on Inishmore, the largest and most northerly, 53° 1' 38" N., lon. 9° 42' 22" W. United area 11,387 ac. Pop. 3,000. Soil fertile. Products, potatoes, rye, oats, with fresh and cured fish, poultry, feathers, and yearling calves. The is. yield a rental of above 2,000l. a year. Inishmore has many antiquities, and on its E. coast is the vill. of Killeeney. North Arran or Arranmore Island, barony Boylagh, co. Donegal, Ulster, lies 11 m. W. of Arisan Point, in the Bann, 8 m. N.E. Darnley Head. Area 4,335 ac. Pop. 1,000, employed in agriculture and fishing. A lighthouse on the island exhibits a fixed light.

Asutaro, a town and town of North Wales, co. Merioneth; the former 9 m. S.W. Bala, and 2,955 feet in height; the latter 21 m. W. Bala, and 2,968 feet in elevation.

Asutaro, a town, a town, and fortified city of France, cap. dep. Pas-de-Calais, and formerly cap. prov. Artois, on the Scarpe, and on the Railway de Nord, 35 m. N.E. Arras, and 100 m. N.E. Paris. Lak. 50° 17' 31" N., lon. 2° 46' 00" E. Pop. 25,711. Chief edifices, chatedral, arsenal, and barracks. In the seat of a count of Artois, a royal society, diocesan seminary, schools of design, belles-lettres, and for deaf-mutes. Has a botanic garden, museum, and public library of 60,000 vols. Manufact. cotton, wool, silk, lace, coarse woollens, leather, paper, and hardware, and soap. Birthplace of Lavoisier, Berthollet, and Berthollet.

Asutaro, a town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 11 m. N.N.W. Évora. Pop. 2,300.

Asutaro, a town of Brazil, prov. Goiás and Para. South America.

Asutaro, a town and town of France, cap. cant. H. Pyrénées, 16 m. S.E. Bagueres-de-Bigorre. Pop. 1,450. Manufact. of cloth and domestic.

Asutaro, a lake of Denmark, Zealand. Lat. 55° 57' N.; formerly a bay of the Ostergat, communicating with Roskilde-fjord by a small canal.

Asutaro, a lake of Denmark, Fühnen, the largest in the is., with an outlet to the Odensee-lake; it contains a great quantity of fish.

Asutaro, a pa. of the Isle of Wight, 2 m. S.E. Newport. Area 3,270 ac. Pop. 1,000.

Asutaro, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 5 m. S.E. Caxton. Area 1,388 ac. Pop. 311. It is the seat of co. petty sessions.

Asutaro, a town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on the Cayan, 18 m. N.N.W. Évora. Pop. 1,100.

Asutaro, a town of Scotland, co. Dumfries, and occupying all its N. portion, with a vill. on Loch Long, 4 m. W. Ben Lomond. It is mountainous, elevation of Ben Voilich 3,180 feet. Area 31,000 ac. Pop. of pa. 562. The village is increasing, and in summer it communicates with Glasgow by steam-boats daily.

Asutaro, a river of Wales and England, rises in co. Radnor, and flows past Kingston, into the Lugg, near Locomuster. Total course 30 m.—II. A stream rising in the Lickey Hills, co. Worcester, and joining the Alve at Alcester.

Asutaro, a lake and river of Ireland, Connaught, co. Sligo. The lake, 4 m. in length, by from 1 to 2 m. across, and 181 feet above the sea, is studded with islands and highly picturesque. The river flows from its N. extremity, and after a N.W. course of about 20 m. enters Ballysodare Bay.

Asutaro, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 1 m. S.W. Alcester. Area 4,230 ac. Pop. 845.

Asutaro, a town of Tasmania, Lat. 42° 1' S., lon. 145° 9' E., and 4,075 feet in elevation.

Asutaro, a town of Spain, Extremadura, prov. and 11 m. W. Cáceres, with a church containing many of the finest paintings of Morales.—Arroyo de Molinos is a vill. 27 m. S.S.E. Cáceres, where the French were routed by Lord Hill in 1811.—Arroyo is the name of many other Spanish villages.

Asutaro, a group of islands in the Asiatic Archipelago, between lat. 5° 20' and 6° 55' S., lon. 134° 10' and 134° 45' E., 60 m. S.W. Papua, the largest being 70 m. long, and 20 m. broad. They are separated by narrow straits. To the E. of the group is an extensive coral reef, where pearls and trepang abound. The inhabitants are a mixture of the Malay and Australasian negro races, and many have adopted Christianity. Products comprise pearl, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, birds of paradise, and trepang, which, with various other articles are brought hither by Bughis traders, to be exchanged for British calicoes, iron, hardware, arms, and gunpowder, from Singapore. Dobbo, a town on the island Warad, inhabited by Dutch and Chinese merchants, is at present the greatest mart in the N. of Australasia. British goods to the amount of 150,000 dollars are imported yearly. The island of Vortay, at the S.E. extremity of the group, is important for its pearl fishery.

Asutaro, a group of small islands in the Pacific. [See *Asutaro* below.]

Asutaro, a vill. of Lombardy, prov. and 3 m. S.W. Milan, with ruins of a very fine temple.

Asutaro, a town and town of France, dep.

Charente Inferieure, cap. cant., on the west coast of the island of St. 17 m. W. la Rochelle. Pop. 4683.—II. (*Sur-Merelle*), a comm. and vill., dep. Moselle, cant. Gorze. Pop. 3,784. Manufs. of cloth for the army, and paper.

Avanzo, a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. and 20 m. N.N.W. Vicenza. Pop. 2,400.

Art, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 7 m. W.N.W. Schwyz, at the S. extremity of the Lake of Zug. Pop. 2,195.

ARTA (Gulf of), *Ambracius sinus*, a gulf of the Ionian Sea (Mediterranean), forming part of the N. frontier of the kingdom of Greece, about lat. 39° N., lon. 21° E. Is nearly land-locked, having Acarnania on the S. and E., and Albania on the N. Length, N.W. to S.E. 25 m., breadth from 4 to 10 m. Is deep towards its E. extremity, and contains several lakes. Shores alternately swampy and precipitous, unhealthy in summer. Its several inlets are termed the Bays of Nicopolis, Karavassara, Rugs, and Vonizza; at its entrance it is named the Bay of Preveza, from the town of Preveza on its N. shore. The river Arta enters it on the N. The naval battle of Actium was fought near the entrance of this gulf, A.D. 39.

Arta, *Aracthus*, a river of European Turkey, Albania, rises in Mount Mezovo, and flows to the Gulf of Arta, which it enters on its N. side by a mouth 2 m. E. of its anc. outlet. Course 60 m. Entrance is impeded by a bar, but within this is navigable to Arta.

Arta, *Ambracka*, a town of Albania, sanj. and 42 m. S. Janina, in a finely wooded tract, on l. b. of the Arta, here crossed by a bridge 200 yards in length, 7 m. from its mouth. Pop. estimated from 5,000 to 8,000, mostly Greeks. Has a cathedral, a caravanserai, citadel, and traces of its Hellenic walls, with manufs. of coarse cottons and woollens, leather, capotes, and embroidery, and an active general trade.

Arta, a town of Majorca, near the N.W. part of the island, on a range of hills which extend E. to Cape Pera, the point of which is defended by a castle. Pop. 4,000. Industry, manufs. of coarse linen, dyeing, and fishing. Commerce in fruit.

Arzajona, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 18 m. S. Pamplona. Pop. 1,811.

Artaki, *Artaca*, a maritime town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the W. shore of the peninsula of Cysicus, in the Sea of Marmora, 70 m. S.W. Constantinople.

ARTANA, a town of Spain, Valencia, prov. and 11 m. S.W. Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 2,077.

Artaño, a vill. of Spain, with mineral springs, on l. b. of the Bolano, at its mouth near Coruña.

ARTENARA, a town of the Canaries, near the centre of the island Gran Canaria. Pop. 1,074.

ARTENAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loiret, on the Paris and Orleans Railway, 18 m. N. Orleans. Pop. 1,152.

ARTEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, on the Unstrut, 30 m. W.S.W. Halle. Pop. 3,880, employed in refining salt and nitre.

Arta or **Art**, Switzerland. [*Art*.]

ARTANS, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, cap. cant., 8 m. E.S.E. Orthes. Pop. 1,731.—II. (*de Ardes*), a vill., B. Pyrénées, arrond. Pau. P. 1,400, engaged in mining and iron-forging.

ARTANWORTH, a pa., Engl., co. Northampton, 8 m. S.E. Market Harborough. Area 2,680 ac. Pop. 243.

ARTURA isls., a small group, Mulgrave Archip.

ARTURTON, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, on the Esk, forming a part of the tract called, before the Union of England and Scotland, the "Redoubt Land." Area 17,380 ac. Pop. 3,565.

ARTURWORTH, a hamlet and outpost of Ireland, Limerick, on Wearford, on the E. shore of Waterford Harbour, 7 m. E.S.E. Waterford. Pop. 288. Has a quay for vessels of 100 tons.

ARTZESUNG, a town of Hanover, on l. b. of the Elbe, prov. and 9 m. N.N.E. Lüneburg. Pop. 890.

Artois, an old prov. of France, which, with part of Picardy, forms the present dep. of Pas-de-Calais; Arras was its capital. Belonged to the Dukes of Burgundy, to Austria, and laterly to Spain, from which it was taken by Louis XIV. in 1640. Louis XIV. settled it definitively to France, by the treaty of the Pyrénées in 1659. Artesian Wells derive their name from this prov., where it has been customary to obtain springs of water by piercing the soil.

ARTVIN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pach. Trebizond, cap. dist., in a ravine near the Jorak river, here crossed by a bridge, 84 m. S.E. Batum. Estimated pop. 4,500. Has a Roman Catholic church. The bazaar is ill supplied with European goods, the principal of these being English cotton twist. Exports, butter, wax, honey, olives, and oil.

ARUBA ISLAND, one of the Dutch Antilles, near the coast of Venezuela. Lat. (of Fort Zoutman) 12° 28' 30" N., lon. 70° 11' W. Pop. (1846) 2,821, of whom 561 were slaves.

ARURY, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, cap. cant., 14 m. S.S.W. Pau. Pop. 1,971.

ARWY, a river of England, co. Sussex, rising near its N.W. border, flows S. past Horsham and Arundel, and enters the English Channel at Little Hampton, after a course of 40 m. Is connected by a canal with Chichester harbour, and with the Weir and Thames.

ARUNDAL, a municipal and parl. bor., market-town, and pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape Arundel, on the Arun, 10 m. E. Chichester, and 60 m. S.S.W. London, with station on South Coast Railway. Area of pa. 1,830 ac. Pop. 3,748. Chief trade is the export of corn and timber, the Arun being navigable hither from the sea for vessels of 200 tons. Customs revenue (1845) 2,452. Corp. revenue 3821. Reg. shipping (1845) 4,396 tons. Arundel returns 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1846) 221.

ARVA, a district of N. Hungary. Pop. 70,350. Cap. Alcs-Madin. Climate cold; surface mountainous, wooded, but not fertile; a river of same name flows through the district, and joins the Waag, N. Neusohl.—II. a vill. of Hungary, N.E. of Alcs-Madin on the Arva.—Three rivers of same name in Spain are tributary to the Ebro.

ARVA, *ARVACH*, a *quoad sacra* pa. of Ireland, co. Cavan, Ulster. Area 6,895 ac. Pop. 4,890.

Vill. of same name, 12 m. S.W. Cavan. Pop. 615.

ARVANS (St.), a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 3 m. N.W. Chepstow. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 453.

ARVE, a river of Sardinia, rises in the Col-de-Balme, and waters the valley of Chamouni, passing Salanches, Cluses, and Bonneville, and joins the Rhône immediately after it has emerged from the Lake of Geneva. Length 45 m. Is very rapid, and often inundates the surrounding country.

ARVET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente Inferieure, in the middle of a peninsula, between the Soudre and the sea, 18 m. S.W. Rochefort. Pop. 2,830. Trade in salt, cured fish, and wine.

ARVILLARD, a vill. of Savoy, near the French territory, with iron foundries. Pop. 1,476.

ARVA, a town of East Prussia, on Lake of Arva, 55 m. S.S.W. Gumbinnen. Pop. 1,211.

ARXANIAN, a town of Russia, gov. and 45 m. S.E.W. Nijni Novgorod, cap. obl., on the Tsch.

an off. of the Gha. Pop. 4,700. Has 36 churches, 3 apartments, manuf. of leather and soap, dyewoods, and trade in limes and sail-cloth.

AMALIA, a town of the island of Sardinia, prov. Sassari, N. Cagliari, with iron mines. Pop. 1,600.

AMARCO, a vill. of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 4 m. N.E. Quimper. Pop. 1,801.

AMARU, a vill. of N. Italy, 12 m. S.E. Padua.

AMARU, Aremaria, a seaport town of Algeria, prov. and 28 m. S.N.E. Oran, on the Mediterranean, with Roman remains, and vast cisterns. Is a military station of the French troops.

AMBIENANO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 10 m. W. Vicenza. Pop. 4,000. Manufactures woollens, leather, and silk twist. Has coal mines.

AMILLA, a small fortified seaport town of Morocco, prov. Fez, on the Atlantic, 23 m. S.S.W. Cape Spartel. Pop. 600 to 1,000.

ANAO, a vill. of Switzerland Ticino, near the frontier of Lombardy, with marble quarries.

ANAOBIMO ISLAND, Pacific. [BONIN ISLANDS.]

ANAL, a remarkable salt lake of East Africa, Adel, 28 m. W.S.W. Tabora. It occupies a volcanic basin. Length of lake about 7 m.; breadth 3 m.; surface 570 feet below the Red Sea.

ANANGABO, a town of South Peru, dep. and 60 m. N. Puno, cap. prov. N. of Lake Titicaca.

ANAPH (St.), a pa. and episcopal city, N. Wales, on Rhin, 268 m. distant from London, and 20 m. from Chester. Pop. of pa. 3,576. The town is situated on an eminence between the rivers Clwyd and Elwy. The cathedral is a plain building; the episcopal palace commodious. St Asaph unites with Flint, Caerwyle, Caerwys, Holywell, Mold Overton, and Rhuddlaw, in sending one mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 97.

ANARO, a town of Sicily, Catania, 8 m. N.E. Castro-Giovanni. Pop. 2,998.

ANASCH (GROSS and KLEIN), two contiguous villa. of Württemberg, circ Neckar, 17 m. N.E. Stuttgart.—II. a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg Coblenz.

ANBY of ARNBY, a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, 4 m. S.W. Appleby. Area 8,890 ac. Pop. 412. Has a copper mine.

ANCAENON, a pa. of the U. S., North America. Area 280 sq. m. Pop. 10,753, of whom 7,266 were slaves. Is subject to inundation, from which it is partially protected by embankments.

ANCAENON, an isl. in the Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain, 800 m. N.W. St Helena. Is of a triangular shape, 8 m. long, and 6 m. broad at W. end. Lat. of the fort 7° 55' 55" S., lon. 14° 25' 5" W. Area 35 sq. m. Pop. (nearly all military) 400. Is of volcanic origin, and generally mountainous, especially in the S.E., where one peak is 2,870 feet in elevation. Surface nearly destitute of verdure. Climate healthy, but so dry, that until wells were sunk water was very scarce. The tomato, castor-oil plant, pepper, and Cape gooseberry, are indigenous; and various European vegetables are successfully raised. Turtle, and birds' eggs form its chief exports, of the latter 10,000 dozens have been collected in one week. On the N.W. side is an open roadstead, opposite George Town, a station consisting of a fort, military quarters, and a few detached residences. The island is named from having been discovered on Ascension day, in 1561. Was taken possession of by the English in 1815.

ANCAENON BAY, E. coast of Yucatan, Central America, S. of Esquima Santa Ynez.

ANCHO, the most W. town of Bohemia, circ. Mähren, 12 m. N.W. Heger. Pop. 7,500. Manufactures woollen, woollen fabrics, and wire.

ANCIENON, a town of Upper Austria, on rt. b.

of the Danube, 13 m. N.W. Linz. It is a mart for laths, timber, fruit, and limes.

ASCHAFFENBURG, a flourishing town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on rt. b. of the Main, 23 m. S.E.E. Frankfurt. Pop. 2,800. Has a royal residence, a library of 22,000 volumes; a Gothic church; a gymnasium, and public schools; manufactures of soap, woollens, straw goods, paper, and tobacco, ship-building yards, and a transit trade.

ASCHENBORN, a vill. of Hanover, landropt and 26 m. N. Meppen, near the Ems. Pop. 1,456.

ASCHENBURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 27 m. W.S.W. Magdeburg, cap. circ., on the Elbe, near its junction with the Wipper. Pop. 12,120. Has a gymnasium and manufactures of frieze, flannel, linen fabrics, and earthenware.

ASCIANO, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 13 m. S.E. Siena, in the Val d'Ombone. Pop. 1,760.

ASCOLI, Asculum Picenum, an and episcopal city of Italy, Pontif. States, cap. deleg., on a hill, on rt. b. of the Tronto, 53 m. S. Ancona, 16 m. W. the Adriatic. Pop. 11,000. Fairs are held here in May, Aug., and Nov. Its harbour (*Porto d'Ascoli*), at the mouth of the Tronto, is frequented by coasting vessels, and defended by two forts.—II. di Satriano (*Asculum*), a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., 18 m. S. Foggia. Pop. 5,560. Has a castle, a cathedral, and a diocesan school.

ASCONA, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Ticino, on Lago Maggiore, 3 m. S.S.W. Locarno. Pop. 902.

ASCOOT-HAATH, England, co. Berks, pa. Winkfield, is about 3½ m. N. of the South-Western Railway, and 6 m. S.W. Windsor. Is known for its races, held in the second week after those of Epsom, which are usually attended by the sovereign, and numbers of the aristocracy.

ASCOTT, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 6 m. N.E. Burford. Area 2,540 ac. Pop. 456.

ASDOUD (anc. Aschod and Asotus), a vill. and seaport of Palestine, push. Acre, on the Mediterranean, 21 m. S. Jaffa, and 10 m. N.E. Akalon. Pop. 300. Mentioned in Sacred History, as one of the five principal cities of the Philistines. The sea is gradually receding from its now shallow harbour.

ASHELHURST or HASSEN, a town and fort of British India, presid. Bombay, at its nearest point of approach to the Bengal presid., district Candesh, 12 m. N. Boorhanpoor. The fort, strong and well supplied with water, was taken in 1803, and again in 1819, by the British, who have held it ever since the latter period.

ASELE, a pa. and vill. of Swedish Lapland, len and 110 m. N.W. Umea, cap. Aselle Lappmark, on the Angerman river.

ASRODMAN, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 2½ m. W. Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 327.

ASSEART, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, pta. Kesteven, 2½ m. S.E. Stamford. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 91.—II. same co., pta. Lindsey, 4 m. N.N.W. Spilsby. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 97.

ASS, several pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, on the Stour, 5 m. S.N.E. Wingham. Area 6,940 ac. Pop. 2,096.—II. same co., 8½ m. N.N.W. Wrotham. Area 2,980 ac. Pop. 708.—III. co. Surrey, 4½ m. N.E. Farnham. Area 15,656 ac. Pop. 2,680.—IV. co. Hants, 5 m. S.N.E. Whitchurch. Area 2,510 ac. Pop. 173.—V. a hamlet, co. Devon, pa. of Trowley, 7 m. S.E.E. Okehampton. In its mansion-house the great Duke of Marlborough was born, a.d. 1680.

ASSEMANS, a country of Africa, and the most powerful native state of Upper Guinea, between lat. 6° and 8° N., lon. 6° and 8° W. The sovereignty of its chief over the petty states on the coast,

ceased in 1881, and its S. limit is now 80 m. from the Gulf of Guinea. Pop. probably 1,000,000. Is mountainous, well watered, and healthy in the milder districts. Chief rivers Volta and Assinie. Products comprise maize, millet, dhoura, rice, yams, tobacco, the sugar-cane, cocoa, the pine-apple, and other fine fruits, with dye-woods, gums, and timber. The chief exports are gold dust and palm oil. The inhabitants are courageous, intelligent, and excel in several kinds of manufactures. In 1824, the Ashantes attacked the British settlement on the coast, and defeated a force of 1,000 men under Sir C. MacCarthy; but in 1826, they sustained a total rout from our troops, since which time the Ashantee power has progressively decreased. Chief town and seat of trade, Coomassie. On the death of royal persons, human sacrifices take place, but are on the decline through British influence.

ASH-BOCKING, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5 m. S.E. Needham Market. Area 760 ac. Pop. 314. There is a national school in the parish.

ASHBOURNE or ASHBURN, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. and 12½ m. N.W. Derby. Area of pa. 12,800 ac. Pop. 5,987. Manufacts. of cotton fabrics, and lace, and an active trade in malt and cheese.—II. a vill. of Ireland, co. Meath, 14 m. N.N.W. Dublin.

ASHBRITTLE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5½ m. W. Wellington. Area 2,460 ac. Pop. 653.

ASHBURNHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 4 m. W. Battle. Area 4,280 ac. Pop. 865. In the church is preserved the shirt which Charles I. wore at his execution.

ASHBURTON, a parl. bor., mkt. town, and pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 16 m. S.W. Exeter, and 193 m. W.S.W. London. Area of pa. 8,320 ac. Pop. 3,432. Has woollen mills, church, and a grammar school. It was, in 1838, constituted one of the 4 sanitary towns of Devon. Bor. returns 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) 202. Birthplace of Lord Ashburton, and the poet Gifford.

ASHBURY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 5½ m. N.W. Lambourne. Area 5,520 ac. Pop. 786.—II. co. Devon, 4 m. S.W. Hatherleigh. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 70.

ASHBY, numerous pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 7 m. S.E. Norwich. Area 640 ac. Pop. 249.—II. co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.W. Lowestoft. Area 800 ac. Pop. 50.—III. (by Partney), Lincoln, 2 m. E. Spaldy. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 162.—IV. (Canons), co. Northampton, 7 m. W.N.W. Towcester. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 220.—V. (Castle), same co., 7 m. E.S.E. Northampton. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 719.—VI. (Cold), same co., 11 m. N.N.W. Northampton. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 487.—VII. (de la Laund), co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 5 m. N. Stosford. Area 2,880 ac. Pop. 170.—VIII. (Folville), co. Leicester, 5 m. S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area 2,830 ac. Pop. 495.—IX. (Magna), same co., 3½ m. N.E. Lutterworth. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 323.—X. adjoins the above, 2½ m. N.W. Lutterworth. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 179.—XI. (Puerorum), Lincoln, 6 m. N.E. Horncastle. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 127.—XII. (St. Leger's), Northampton, 3 m. N. Daventry. Area 2,050 ac. Pop. 264.—XIII. (West), Lincoln, 1½ m. N. Horncastle. Area 1,590 ac. Pop. 318.—XIV. (with Fens), co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5 m. S.S.W. Great Grimsby. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 244.—XV. (with Oby), co. Norfolk, near Acle. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 95.

ASHBY-DE-BOUCH, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 15½ m. N.W. Leicester, near Midland Railway. Area of pa. 2,900 ac. Pop. 5,290. Has a ruined castle, where Mary Queen of Scots

was imprisoned. Has manufs. of hosiery, hats, bricks, and iron-smelting works.

ASHBYWICH, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2½ m. S.N.E. Tewkesbury, with a station on the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway. Area 4,240 ac. Pop. 786.

ASHCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. E. Chudleigh. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 242.

ASHCOTT, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, pa. Shapwick, 4 m. W.S.W. Glastonbury. Area 2,890 ac. Pop. 839.

ASHDON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. N.E. Saffron-Walden. Area 4,840 ac. Pop. 1,338. Four mounds in this pa., reputed to be sepulchres of the Danes, mark the supposed site of Canute's victory over Edmund Ironside, in 1016.

ASHE, a co. of the U.S., North America, N.W. part of North Carolina. Area 760 sq. m. Pop. 5,777, of whom 5,861 were slaves.

ASHELDHAM, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. S.S.E. Bradwell. Area 1,610 ac. Pop. 190.

ASHELWORTH, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. N. Gloucester, on the Severn. Ac. 1,810. Pop. 590.

ASHEP, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2½ m. S.W. Clere. Area 2,220 ac. Pop. 240.

ASHESTON, a pa. of England co. Bucks, 5 m. N. Thame. Area 1,790 ac. Pop. 290. Is the seat of petty sessions.

ASHTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 2 m. E. Debenham. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 327.

—II. (Great), same co., 6½ m. N.N.W. Stowmarket. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 455. Lord Thurlow was born in this parish in 1732.

ASHFORD, a market town and pa. of England, co. Kent, 12½ m. S.W. Canterbury, and 58 m. from London. The South-Eastern Railway has a station here. Area of pa. 2,950 ac. Pop. 5,007.

ASHFORD, several pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Middlesex, 2 m. E. of Staines. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 497.—II. co. Devon, on the Taw, 3 m. N.W. Barnstaple. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 181.

—III. a chapelry, co. Derby, pa. and 2 m. N.W. Bakewell. Pop. 777. The Wey is here crossed by three stone bridges, and on the river banks are mills for cutting black marble, obtained in the vicinity.—IV. (Boulders), a pa. co. Salop, 3½ m. S. Ludlow. Area 650 ac. Pop. 102.—V. (Coke-sell), adjoining the above. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 290.

ASHFORD, a township of the U.S., North America, Connecticut, 30 m. E. Hartford. Pop. 2,661.

ASHILL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.W. Watton. Area 2,970 ac. Pop. 686. The poor here have a right of pasture on a common of 43 acres.—II. a pa. co. Somerset, 3 m. N.W. Ilminster. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 464.

ASHINGDON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. N. Rochford. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 99.

ASHINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. E.S.E. Ilchester. Area 650 ac. Pop. 80.

—II. a pa., co. Sussex, 5 m. N.N.W. Steyning. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 223.

ASHKIRK, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Roxburgh and Selkirk, 3½ m. S. Selkirk. Pop. 578.

ASHLAND, a co. of the U.S., North America, in N. part of Ohio. Area 942 sq. m. Pop. 23,792. Soil rich and productive.

ASHLEY, several pas. of England.—I. co. Northampton, 4½ m. W. Rotherham. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 323.—II. co. Hampshire, 3 m. S.E. Stockbridge. Area 2,580 ac. Pop. 96.—III. co. Stafford, 6 m. N.W. Eccleshall. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 585.—IV. co. Wilts, 4½ m. N. Malmesbury. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 84.—V. (near Salisbury), co. Cambridge, 3 m. S.E. Newmarket. Area 2,143 ac. Pop. 634.

ASHMANHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,

lands descend to the lowlands bordering on the ocean. On the mountain ranges N. of the table land, two great rivers take their rise—the Irish, the Tarsus, the Lena, and the Amur, draining a surface of country more extensive than that of Europe. Two great rivers take their rise in the eastern range, the Hoang-Ho and the Yangtze-Kiang, which, flowing through China, discharge their waters into the Pacific Ocean. The principal rivers of South Asia are the Cambodia, Irrawaddy, and Menam; the Brahmaputra, Ganges, and Indus, taking their rise in the Himalayan mtns., and traversing by diverging routes the country known as India within the Ganges. The Western Plateau is much smaller in extent than the eastern, but being more contiguous to Europe, assimilates more in its character to that continent. The high table-land of Iran extends from the Upper Indus through W. Asia to the shores of the Grecian Archipelago. Persia forms its centre; to the W. are the Turkish dominions, and E. Afghanistan. The centre is intersected by several extensive mountain ridges, through which are some important passes from the Highlands of Persia to the coast. Westward of Persia, the table-land becomes more mountainous in the countries of Kurdistan, Azerbaijan and Armenia; here the rivers Euphrates and Tigris have their source, which, flowing through Mesopotamia and into Babylonia, enter the Persian Gulf by one channel. The peninsula of Arabia forms a continuation of the Highlands of W. Asia. The Lowlands of Asia may be divided into, 1. *Chinese Lowlands*, on the E., commencing at Peking, and extending nearly to the tropic, enjoying a temperate climate and fertile soil. 2. *Indo-Chinese*, comprehending Cambodia and Siam, a well-watered and good rice country. 3. *Hindustan*, bounded by the Ganges and Indus, forming a great triangle. 4. *Syria and Arabia*, the southern part dry and desert, the northern watered by the Euphrates and Tigris. 5. *Northern Siberian*, in extent more than half all the others, stretching along the Polar Sea from the Ural mtns. to the Pacific Ocean, a cold and sterile region. 6. *Bucharia*, on the Caspian Sea and Lake Aral, with a gravelly soil, ill-watered, covered with grass, without trees, and with only occasional patches of fertile land. The mineral products of Asia are numerous, and have been known from remote antiquity. Precious stones are abundant. Amethysts, topazes, and rock-crystal are found in the Altai, Himalaya, and Ural mtns.; carnelians, and agates in W. India; beryl and lapis lazuli near Lake Balkh; sapphires and rubies, Ceylon isl.; diamonds in Deccan, Borneo, and Ural mtns. Volcanic products are found near Mount Taurus, in Armenia, W. Anatolia, and in Japan and Sunda isl.; steatite, asbestos, and kaolin or fine porcelain clay, in China and Japan; talc in Siberia; coals in Hindustan and China; rock-salt in the Ural mtns., N. China, and Turkey; gold or gold-dust in various localities. In 1843, the mines of Siberia produced 62,367 lbs. troy of gold, estimated value, 2,750,000. Mercury in China and Japan. Copper and iron in Ural mtns., and lead in Da-uria, China, Armenia. Fossil shells are found in great quantities at an elevation of 15,000 to 18,000 feet in Tibet, mammalian remains in the lower Himalaya, and the alluvial soil of Siberia, is full of bones of extinct quadrupeds. The vegetation of Asia varies with its different regions. N. of lat. 50° scarcely any vegetable products are seen except birches, maples, and lichens. In S. Siberia, and indeed as far S. as the chain of the Himalaya and Hima-

doe-Koosh, the vegetation in a great measure resembles that of N. and Central Europe, though all the great table-land of E. Asia is remarkably bare of timber. Glaciers and glaciers are products peculiar to this region. In the cultivated plains of Bokhara and Cabool, grapes, melons, pears, figs, and other fruits common in Europe, grow to such perfection that they are exported in considerable quantities to Persia and Hindustan. N. of the Caucasus, the country is thinly covered with vegetable products, and those are of inferior quality; but immediately S. of that chain, the cedar, cypress, juniper, oak, and the fruits common to S. Europe flourish luxuriantly; and rice, cotton, indigo, sugar, tobacco, dates, are among the products of the fruitful plains of Turkey and Persia. The region of Asia S. and E. of the Himalaya, comprising the Indian peninsula, with China proper and the Asiatic Archipelago, is unrivalled for the number and richness of its vegetable products. These include the plantain, banyan, ebony, iron, rose and sandal-wood trees; bamboos, gums, varnishes, and dye-woods in immense variety; with the betel, bread-fruit and banana, guava, mango, mangosteen, and a multitude of other fruits; sugar, opium, cotton, indigo, and numerous valuable articles of culture. The teak-tree, tea, sago, camphor, cloves, mace, and nutmegs, are peculiar to this part of the globe. Wheat is raised at an elevation of 10,000 feet in the Himalaya mountains. The zoology of the N. of Asia partakes of the character of that of N. Europe. In the central and southern countries are found the elephant, rhinoceros, Bengal tiger, and many other formidable animals, with the camel, auroch, yak, musk-deer, argal, Tibet goat; and it is believed that all the domestic animals of Europe (the sheep perhaps excepted) have been originally derived from Asia. There seems to be this marked distinction between the ox, horse, ass, goat, hog, and other mammal tribes which are natives of Asia, and those which are indigenous in Africa or America,—that the former alone are capable of propagation and domestication in every climate. Asia has comparatively a less variety of birds and reptiles than of quadrupeds, but the cassowary, bustard, pheasant, domestic fowl, and a variety of other gallinaceous birds are abundant, and among reptiles, the Indian python, the cobra-de-capello or spectacle snake, with the gaviol or crocodile of the Ganges, are formidable in the highest degree.

Asia is considered the cradle of the human race, from whence the various nations and tribes have issued to people the other parts of the world. The number of foreigners who have migrated to and settled in Asia, is small compared to those who have left it. The races inhabiting Asia may be divided into 1. The Semitic, including Syrians, Jews, Arabs, and the descendants of the ancient Chaldeans or Arameans. 2. The Persian Kurds, Ossetes, Armenians, Georgians, Mingrelians. 3. The Turks, forming a numerous race of central Asia. 4. The Mongoloids, N. Asia. 5. The Mongols, Burials, Kalmucks, Tamboos, and other tribes in N.E. Asia. 6. The Japanese, Chinese. 7. The Malays, inhabiting Malaysia and the islands of the Eastern Archipelago. The political divisions of Asia, include six empires, China, Russia, Britain, Persia, Turkey, Arabia. The British possessions are chiefly in India, or the peninsula within the Ganges. The Portuguese, whose settlements were formerly numerous, have preserved only Goa, Damann, Macao, and a few others. The French possess Pondicherry, a settlement on the coast of Malabar, and two or three

stock. The Dutch occupy Java, Sumatra, the Moluccas, &c.

The following table affords a general estimate, at least on the data will permit, of its extent and population:—

State.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.
Amoy China Proper, including the Islands of Formosa, Hainan, and others Chinese Empire, and other Dependencies of Tibet, Mongolia, Manchuria, Korea, Japan	1,300,000 1,700,000 1,300,000 200,000	4,000,000 300,000,000 25,000,000 20,000,000
Further India, or India beyond the Ganges Assam or Chukin-China, with Sikkim and part of Lambton Burmah, and part of Cassim or Oude Malay Peninsula, Siam	140,000 100,000 50,000 40,000 200,000	6,000,000 5,000,000 50,000 375,000 4,000,000
Adriaticum Boschianum Mediterranean	100,000 7,000	5,100,000 400,000 Not known
Independent Turkey or Turkestan Kabulistan Kokan Kashmir Kirghizia, Dzhirgatala	200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000	1,000,000 500,000 300,000 300,000
Formosa or Formosa	400,000	5,000,000
BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN ASIA		
British India Bengal Presidency North West Provinces, Madras Presidency, Bombay Presidency, Madras States in Bengal, Malabar, Bombay	200,000 60,000 144,000 130,000 200,000 20,000 20,000 20,000	40,000,000 20,000,000 20,000,000 11,000,000 40,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 1,000,000
Ceylon (Island)	20,000	1,000,000
Further India E. Straits Settlements, — Singapore, Penang, Pinang, Province, Volcano, and islands adjacent, E. Andaman and Nicobar, Singapore	1,000 200 200	200,000 50,000 50,000
China Sea Siam Hong Kong	200 200	1,000 20,000
French Possessions in India Chandernagor Karrackal Maur Pondicherry	200 200 200 200	21,400 10,000 2,241 21,154
Portuguese Asia Goa, Diu, Daman, etc., (on Indian Possessions in the Islands of Tior, Timor, etc.) Macao (Island)	400 200,000 10	400,000 200,000 20,000
Dutch Asia Sumatra Trompsburg, etc.	1,000,000 1,000,000	1,000,000 1,000,000
Chinese Asia Amoy Siam Manchuria Angkor	200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000	15,000,000 15,000,000 15,000,000 15,000,000

ASIA MINOR, a cluster of low and thickly wooded islands in the Asiatic Archipelago, E. of Gilo. Lat. 1° N., lon. 151° 17' E.

ASIA, a town of Northern Italy, deleg. Vicenza, sup. of the dist. termed the "Seven Communes," inhabited by a race of German descent, 23 m. N. Vicenza. Pop. of the dist., 25,500; of the town, 4,870. Is celebrated for the manufacture of straw hats and all sorts of carpenter's work.

ASIA MINOR or **ANATOLIA**, forms the western peninsula of Asia, extending between lat. 36° and 40° N., lon. 29° 4' and 31° 35' E., having E. Armenia and Cappadocia, S. Syria and the Mediterranean, W. the Aegean Sea, and N. the Sea of Marmora and Black Sea. Area estimated at 1,000,000 sq. m. Pop. (1844) 10,700,000. The

country presents in its conformation a mountainous mass, with a mean elev. of about 3,200 feet. It is depressed almost in its centre into a plateau, averaging 2,000 feet above the sea. This plateau, with local modifications, forms a long broad band, which cuts the peninsula from N.W. to S.E., and between the parallels of 40° and 37° 15'. It contains the greater portion of plain surface in the peninsula, all the remainder being an agglomeration of mountains, the chains of which follow two principal courses, viz. from N.W. to S.E., and N.E. to S.W. From these great lines numerous chains, forming lateral ramifications, run across the peninsula in all directions. The most elev. chains, as the Taurus range, 9,800 feet, and Mount Argæus, 13,000 feet in elev., are concentrated in the S. part of the country; while near the N. coast are the chains of Olympus (5,332 feet), Ida, and Gargarus. From the peculiar formation of the country it presents the greatest contrasts in its climatology and vegetation. Asia-Taurus is composed of two parallel ramparts, elev. of the highest, Argh Tag, 13,000 feet. N. of these is the Euxine or Læzan range. Shores greatly indented, principal inlets, the Gulf of Adalia and Makri on the S.; those of Smyrna, Koe, Scala-Nova, Smyrna, and Adramyia, on the W., and those of Ismid and Sinope, on the N. coast. Chief rivers are the Kizil-Irmak (anc. *Halye*), Yeşil-Irmak, and Sakaria (anc. *Iris* and *Sangarius*), flowing into the Black Sea; the Kodrus, Grimalti, and Mendere (anc. *Hermus*, *Caucas*, and *Mæander*), into the Aegean; the Şihin and Jyhoon (anc. *Sarus* and *Pyramus*), into the Mediterranean; and the Euphrates forming the E. frontier. There are numerous fresh and salt water lakes; Lake Tuz-gul or Khodj-hussar, is the largest. It is 20 m. in circumference, and 5,000 feet above the sea. Its waters contain 32 per cent of saline matter. The mines produce copper, silver, lead, iron; alum, nitre, and rock-salt are also abundant. Rice, barley, maize, sugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, opium, and most of the products of S. Europe flourish; and the mtns. in the N. yield good timber. Other products are wool, silk, galls, nuts, skins, furs, cochineal, madder, sponge, meerschau clay. Manufactures, leather, carpets, cotton and woollen stuffs, and a few other articles. **ASIA MINOR** is divided into the pashalics of Anatolia, Ithil, Karamania, Sivas, Marash, and a part of Trebizond. Principal cities, Smyrna, Brusa, Trebizond, Kütahya, Angora, Koush (anc. *Iconium*), and Kausariyah (anc. *Cæsarea*), with Soutari, opposite Constantinople. Smyrna, Trebizond, and Brusa, are the principal seats of commerce; but all around the coasts are numerous small ports, where fairs and markets for the produce of the inland districts are frequently held. This region was anciently the seat of the famous kingdoms of Troy and Lydia, and afterwards formed a proconsulate under the Romans. It is the birthplace of Homer, Thales, Pythagoras, Herodotus, and many other of the most distinguished poets, philosophers, historians, and artists of antiquity; and ruins scattered over almost every portion of its surface, attest its former wealth and prosperity.

ASIATIC OR EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO, the largest collection of islands on the globe, extending along the equator, from the S.E. coast of Asia to the W. of Australia, comprehending a space between lat. 11° S. and 19° N., lon. 60° to 150° E.; having the China Sea on the N., the Pacific on the E., S., and W., the Indian Ocean. The numerous islands may be arranged under 5 groups.—1. Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, Madura, Sunda, Borneo, and the W. and larger portion of Borneo.

This includes the western and larger isls., where the soil is good; to which may be added the adjoining Malay peninsula. Rice and pepper are cultivated, and the inhabitants are the most civilized of the Archipelago.—2. Celebes, Sumbawa, Flores, Timor, Sunda Island, and E. part of Borneo. This includes the central isls., where the soil is inferior. Rice not largely produced, and sago partly forms a substitute.—3. Ceram, Boero, Gilolo (Molucca Island), Timorant, Arroe Island, and Papua, the latter coming within the range of Australasia; this forms the eastern division, the climate and products of the soil of which differ from the two preceding. Aromatic plants, as the spices, characterize the Molucca isls. Sago is the chief article of food, and the inhabitants are inferior in civilization.—4. Mindanao, Sooloo Island, Palawan, and N.E. part of Borneo. This forms a central group N.E. of No. 2. Rice is produced, but sago forms the chief food. Spices of inferior quality. The natives are superior in civilization to those in division 2.—5. Luzon, and all that portion of the Philippine isls. stretching from lat. 10° to 19° N. Soil and climate adapted for rice, tobacco, and sugar-cane, but not for spices. A different race of inhabitants from those of the other groups. These isls. lie within the range of the hurricanes. The isls. of the Eastern Archipelago are all more or less of volcanic origin, and exhibit at the present time, active volcanoes in numerous localities. The older formations, however, are also found forming the basis of many of the islands. Mtn. ranges of considerable height, as well as isolated mtns. are very prevalent; the elev. extending from 5,000 to 15,000 feet. Extensive valleys intervene, dense forests, and a most luxuriant and varied vegetation cover the whole surface of the soil. In the older primary and secondary rocks, metalliferous ores are abundant. Gold is found in various places, especially in Borneo and Sumatra; tin mines in the isl. of Banca; silver, copper, and iron, in other localities; diamonds are found in Borneo; sulphur is abundant, as also lignite, naphtha, asphaltum; coal is found in Luzon and other localities, and native salt is procured from springs in Java. The climate is tropical, the solar heat tempered, however, by the insular condition of the land, and by copious moisture. In the Western Isls. the thermometer ranges from 76° to 98° Fahr. These isls. experience the atmospheric changes incident to the monsoons, and the N.E. isls. are within the range of the tropical hurricanes. A good soil, elevated temperature, and genial moisture, produce a profuse and splendid vegetation. Palms, bamboos, rattans, teak, ebony, sandal-wood, sassafras, acaia, and resinous and gum-bearing trees in abundance. The clove, nutmeg, and various aromatic trees, abound in the Moluccas. Pepper, ginger, cubebs, and various spices, in Java and Sumatra. Cotton, tobacco, sugar, sweet potato, in the Philippines, and other islands. Flowers of the most splendid hues, mostly yellow and red, spring up in spontaneous abundance; and fruits, as the orange, lemon, shaddock, pomegranate, pine-apple, guava, mango, durian, are very plentiful. The grains cultivated in the larger and more civilized isls., are maize, millet, pulses, and rice. Throughout the other isls., the amylaceous pith of the sago palm (*Metroygon sago*) is the chief food of the inhabitants, forming, in this locality, a peculiarity in the mode of human subsistence not found in any other part of the world. The ox and buffalo are used for agricultural purposes. The elephant, tiger, panther, deer, wild boar, rhinoceros, many species of the monkey and the crane,

outang. Birds of the most varied kinds and beautiful plumage fill the woods, as the argus pheasant, peacock, bird of paradise, several useful kinds of domestic fowls, and a species of swallow, which builds the edible nest so eagerly prized by the Chinese. Tortoises are numerous on the eastern shores, and fish, including the pomfret, calcap, sole, abound in the seas. The *Holoferria* or sea slug, another Chinese luxury, cyters, and numerous shell-fish, are also common. The lac insect exists in most of the forests, and honey bees are numerous, but have not been domesticated. Two distinct races of men inhabit this region. The Malay, forming the great bulk of the pop., especially of the W. isls., is of a light brown or olive complexion, with long straight hair, short stature, and robust body, round face, and small features. Strong and active in habits, in many communities considerably advanced in civilization; in other situations, roving and restless pirates,—and differing also in physical form in many of the isls. The Papuan or black race have negro features and curly hair, small stature, and spare and puny form. These are in a ruder state, are less susceptible of civilization, and in many of the islands inhabit the interior of the country in a savage state. Many Chinese emigrants have settled in Borneo and other isls., and a small proportion of Hindoos. The Hindoo faith is professed by a portion of the native races, but Mohammedanism is the prevailing religion. Christianity has been introduced into the European settlements. The Dutch possess Java, Madura, Amboyna, Banda, Timor, and part of Sumatra, and have some settlements in Borneo, Celebes, etc. The Philippines belong to Spain. Singapore is a British station for trade and shipping; and Labuan, on the N.W. of Borneo, has recently been established for the same purposes. The exports to China are spices, scented wood, ebony, ivory, horns, tortoise-shell, sharks' fins, edible bird nests, trepang, gold dust, drugs, and European woollens and cottons: India spices, gold, silver, and tin. The chief imports are black tea, coarse porcelain, wrought iron, cottons, silks, shoes, umbrellas from China; cotton cloths, and chintzes from India; cottons, woollens, saddlery, and other manufactured goods from England. [Particular details will be found under JAVA, SUMATRA, BANDA, MOLOCCAS, PHILIPPINES.]

ASINALUNGA or SIKALONGA, a town of Tuscan, on E. slope of the hill which separates the Val-di-Chiana and Val Ombrone. Pop. 2,068.

ASINARA, *Asinaria*, a small isl. of the Mediterranean, N.W. Sardinia, and separated from it by the Passo d'Asinara, a channel 1 m. in breadth. Is fertile, and was once populous; but is now inhabited only by a few fishermen. Has the best coral banks in the Sardinian Sea.

ASKALON, a seaport town of Palestine, pash. Acre, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Sorek, 37 m. W.E.W. Jerusalem. From 300 to 400 persons inhabit a suburban vill. here, which has a port frequented by small vessels. The ancient city is quite deserted, and presents only a mixture of Syrian, Greek, and Gothic ruins, with remains of a Roman amphitheatre. In remote antiquity Askalon was a principal city of the Philistines (Phoenicians); its defences were finally destroyed by Saladin, in the 12th century.

ASK or ASK, a town of Persia, prov. Mazandaran, at the S.E. foot of Mount Damavand, in a peak about in by the spur, 5,500 feet above the sea, and 60 m. E.W. Aser. Is said to comprise from 1,200 to 1,300 houses, and is the principal of 12 villages within the district Larjan.

ASKEW, a town and pa. of Ireland, prov. Munster, co. Limerick, on the Deel, 2 m. from its confluence with the Shannon, and 17 m. W.S.W. Limerick. Area of pa. 6,521 ac. Pop. 4,438; of town, 1,568. The Deel is navigable up to the town for vessels of 80 tons.

ASKEW or **ASKEW**, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Campsall, 7 m. N.N.W. Doncaster, on Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. Area 800 ac. Pop. 382. Has sulphur baths.

ASKEW, a town of Sweden, лен and 27 m. S.W. Örebro, at the N. extremity of Lake Wetter. Pop. 871. Has a port, and an active transit trade in grain, fish, and tobacco.

ASKEW, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4 m. E. Bridport. Area 2,330 ac. Pop. 224.

ASKEW, a pa. of Engl., co. Westmoreland, on the Lower, 5 m. S. Penrith. Ac. 3,000. P. 618.

ASKEW, two pas. of England, co. and county York.—I. (*Bryas*), 4 m. W.S.W. York. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 350.—II. (*Richard*), a pa. adjoining the above, 2½ m. S.W. York. Area 960 ac. Pop. 229.

ASKÖ, a small isl. of Denmark, in the Great Belt, 2 m. off the N. coast of Lolland. Lat 54° 54' 17" N., lon. 11° 29' 40" E.

ASKOTE, a market-town of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. Aysgarth, on the Ure, 16 m. S.W. Richmond. Area 4,790 ac. Pop. 683. Has lead mines.

ASLACKBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 1½ m. S. Folkingham. Area 4,810 ac. Pop. 492.

ASLACTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. W.S.W. St Mary Stratton, on Eastern Union Railway. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 412.—II. a chpyr., co. Nottingham, 24 m. N.E. Bingham. Pop. 360. Archbishop Cranmer was born here in 1489.

ASMANHAUSEN, a vill. of Germany, Nassau, on rt. b. of the Rhine, 2 m. N.W. Ruedenheim.

ASMLÖKLOSTEN, a vill. of Denmark, North Jutland, on E. side of Wiborg Lake.

ASNIÈRES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, arrond. St Denis, cant. Nanterre, on the railway from Paris to Versailles. Pop. 600.—II. a comm. and vill., Charente Inf. Pop. 1,294.—III. (*Ser Ouse*), a comm. and vill., dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. Pontoise. Pop. 1,051.

ASOLI, a fortified town of Northern Italy, deleg. and 19 m. W.N.W. Mantua, cap. dist. on the Chiese. Pop. 4,000. Manufactures of silk twist.

ASOLO, a fortified town of Northern Italy, deleg. and 19 m. N.W. Treviso. Pop. 1,040. Is an ancient place, and has several Roman antiquities.

ASONA, *Asoma*, a river of Central Italy, Pontif. States, deleg. Ascoli and Fermo, enters the Adriatic 7 m. S.E. Fermo, after a N.E. course of 30 miles.

ASOPUS, a river of Greece, dep. Thebes, rises S. Thebes, flows E. ward, and enters the channel of Egripos, 22 m. E. Thebes, length about 34 m.

ASPALL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. S. Eye. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 142.

ASPATRIA, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 7 m. N.E. Maryport. Area 6,810 ac. Pop. 2,246. Has a station on the Maryport and Carlisle Rail.

ASPE, a town of Spain, Valencia, prov. and 20 m. W. Alicante. Pop. 6,744.

ASPE, a valley of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, traversed by the Gave d'Aspe, down which timber is floated to Oleron.

ASPEWICK, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 1 m. S.W. Buntingford. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 508.

ASPEREN, a town of the Netherlands, S. Holland, on the Lange, 20 m. E.N.E. Dort. Pop. 950.

ASPERN or **ASPERN**, a town of Wurtemberg,

circ. Neckar, 8 m. N. Stuttgart, on the railway from Stuttgart to Heilbronn. Pop. 1,800.

ASPERN or **GRAND ASPERN**, a vill. of Austria, 5 m. E.N.E. Vienna. Pop. 680. Noted for the defeat of Napoleon I. by the Austrians in 1809.

ASPERY, a town of France, dep. H. Gironne, cap. cant., 80 m. S.W. Toulouse. Pop. 2,678.

ASPHATHUS (LAKES), Syria. [Dead Sea.]

ASPLEY-GUISH, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 2 m. N.N.W. Woburn. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 1,300.

ASPREMONT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, 14 m. N.N.E. Villefranche. Pop. 1,443.

ASPRUMONTE, a town of the Sardinian States, div., prov. and 6 m. N. Nice. Pop. 1,890.

ASPROFOTAMO ("White-river," *Achelous*), the largest river of the kingdom of Greece, rises near Meteora in Albania, 20 m. E.N.E. Janina, flows S.S.W., separating Acarnania on the W. from Eurytania, Trichonnia, and Etolia on the E., and enters the Ionian Sea (Mediterranean) 15 m. W. Missolonghi, length 100 m. On the Greek frontier it receives the Pindamos.

ASPULL, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. N.E. Wigan. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 3,278, partly employed in adjacent collieries.

ASRUAT, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Marash, 5 m. S. Malatiah.

ASUACA, a prov. of Africa, Gold Coast, with a town of same name, dependent on and 5 m. W. Fort Orange. Pop. estimated at 2,000 men.

ASAM, a British prov. of Further-India, presid. Bengal, comprising that portion of the valley of the Brahmaputra between lat. 26° and 28° N., lon. 90° and 97° E., having N. the Himalaya, separating it from Bootan and L. Tibet, S. the Naga and Garo mountains, which divide it from the Birman and Munneepoor territory, and W. Bengal. Area estimated at 21,805 sq. m., and pop. at 710,000. Surface fertile, densely wooded, and well watered, having, besides the Brahmaputra, 34 other rivers flowing through it. The tea plant grows wild in parts of this prov., and a company has been formed in England for its cultivation. The latter has so far succeeded, that sundry parcels of very fair tea have been imported from Asam. Other products are rice, mustard, gold-dust, ivory, amber, musk, silver, iron, lead, and petroleum. Coal is met with. Principal imports, broad-cloths, India fabrics, salt, opium, glass, earthenware, tobacco, betel, from Bengal; there is a limited trade with Bootan and Tibet. *Asam* was ceded to the British by the Burmese in 1826, and is subdivided into 6 districts; chief towns, Ghergong, Joorhath, and Gowhatt. Brahminism has superseded Buddhism in this province.

ASARLO, a town of Turkey in Europe, Rumili, on l. b. of the Maritsa, N.W. Adrianople.

ASAREX or **ASERY**, a small town of Hindostan, prov. Berar, in Nizam's doms, 28 m. N. Janjira, memorable as the place where the Duke of Wellington (then General Wellesley), commenced his career of victory, 23d Sept. 1803, by defeating, with 4,500 men, the combined forces of Scindia and the Nagpoor Raja, amounting to 50,000 men.

ASCHUT, a town of Belgium, prov. South Brabant, cap. cant., 8 m. N.W. Brussels. Pop., with comm., 5,806. Manufactures of linen and turned wares.

ASSEN, a town of the Netherlands, cap. prov. Drenthe, on the Hoorn-diep, 18½ m. S. Groningen. Pop. 2,300. Has a gymnasium, and trade in stone and peat, and communication with the Bay of Zee by the Snijder Canal.

ASSENHART, a vill. of the Netherlands, North Holland, 9½ m. N.W. Amsterdam. Pop. 2,800.

ASSENHART, a vill. of Belgium, prov. East Flan-

dera, cap. cant., 12½ m. N.N.E. Ghent. Pop., including comm., 8,700; with woollen and cotton manufactures, dye and soap works, and breweries.

Assenham, a town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Ober Hessen, on the Nidda, 14 m. N.N.E. Frankfurt. Pop. 900.

Assens, a maritime town of Denmark, island Fühnen, dist. and 20 m. S.W. Odense, with a small harbour on the Little Belt, which is the ordinary port for the traffic between Fühnen and Schleswig. Pop. 2,700.

Assensia or **Podagrat**, a town of Dalmatia. Has large ruins. Is the *Assia* of Ptolemy.

Assington, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.W. Nayland. Area 3,450 ac. Pop. 776.

Assiniboine, a river of British North America, N.W. territory, flowing into the S. extremity of Lake Winnipeg. Chief affl. the Red River, near the influx of which is the station Assiniboia.

Assiniboine, a fort on the Athabasca river, North America, lat. 54° 20' N., lon. 114° 3' W.

Assinie, a country of Africa, Upper Guinea, W. extremity of the Gold Coast. The French took possession of a part of this coast, and founded a factory on the Gabon or Assinie river in 1843.

Assisi, a town of Italy, Pontif. States, deleg. and 18 m. S.E. Perugia. P. 4,000. Has been a bishop's see ever since 240. Manufs. of needles and files.

Asso, a vill. of N. Italy, deleg. and 8 m. N.E. Como. Pop. 1,800.—II. a town and fort, N.W. coast of the ial Cephalonia, 15 m. N. Argostoli.

Assouan, **Assouan** or **Es-Souan** (*Syene*), a town of Upper Egypt, on the E. bank of the Nile, near the borders of Nubia, 110 m. S. Thebes, lat. 24° 5' 30" N., lon. 32° 55' E. Has ruins of a wall and a mosque of *Syene*, and a trade in dates, sonna, charcoal, henna, wicker baskets, and slaves from Abyssinia. Near it are granite quarries.

Assuar, the most S. dep. of Ecuador, South America, mostly between lat. 3° and 6° S., lon. 70° and 80° W., having N. and W. the depts. Guayaquil, S. Peru, and E. Brazil. Area estimated at 254,000 sq. m. Comprises a part of the Andean Cordillera, and the upper basin of the Amazon river. Chief towns, Cuenca, Loja, Loja, and Loja. Produces the cinchona bark. Silver mines at *Los Azuques*, but not wrought to advantage.

Assumption, one of the Mariana isls., Pacific Ocean, lat. 19° 41' N., lon. 143° 27' E.; 16 m. in circuit; altitude of summit 2,028 feet.—II. one of the Seychelles isls., Indian Ocean, lat. 9° 45' S., lon. 40° 34' E.—III. a city, S. Amer. [*Asuncion*.]

Assumption, a vill. and river Lower Canada, British North America, the river joins the St Lawrence, 14 m. N.N.E. Montreal, having passed the vill. Assumption, 8 m. above their confluence.

Assumption, a pa. of Louisiana, U. S., North America, on the Mississippi. Area 306 sq. m. Pop. 10,638. Chief town, Napoleonville.

Assyr, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, bordering W. on the Minch, and landward on the cos. Ross and Cromarty. Estimated area 100,000 ac. Pop. 2,989, mostly resident on the sea-coast. Contains several mtns. 3,000 feet in height; and on its N. side is Loch Assynt, with the pa. church on its shore, 35 m. W.N.W. Dornoch. In this district the Marquis of Montrose was defeated and taken prisoner.

Assyria, the name of the first great empire of antiquity celebrated in Scripture. Assyria-Propria was a region E. of the Tigris, the cap. Nineveh, and derived its name from *Assur*, the second son of Shem. It appears to have comprised the modern parts of Van and Diarbekir, with Persarmenia, including at least part of Assyria; corresponding nearly to modern Kurdistan.

Astafort, a town of France, Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on the Gers, 9 m. S.E. Agen. P. 2,668.

Astara, a river of Georgia, Tiflis, enters the Caspian on its W. side, and has a Russian fort of the same name on its bank, 3 m. from the sea, lat. 38° 32' N., lon. 48° 57' E.

Astbury, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 1 m. S.W. Congleton. Area 18,070 ac. Pop. 16,501, mostly employed in silk factories, of which there are about 35 in the parish.

Asten, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, 27 m. S.E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2,862.

Asterabad, a town of Persia. [*Astrabad*.]

Astbury, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lit. & sey, 6½ m. N. Horncastle. Ac. 620. Pop. 813.

Asthall, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 2½ m. E.S.E. Burford. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 388.

Asti, *Asta Pompeia*, an episcopal city of Piedmont, cap. prov. of same name, near the confl. of the Belbo with the Tanaro, 204 m. E.S.E. Turin. Pop. 25,200. Was celebrated in the middle ages for industry and commerce, and was formerly cap. of a duchy of same name. Has a cathedral, a college, manufs. of silk stuffs, an active trade. The country around produces the best wines in Piedmont; it contains many mineral springs, and curious fossils are found in the soil. Alfieri was born here in 1749.

Astier (Str), a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., Dordogne, 9½ m. S.W. Périgueux. Pop. 2,826.

Astley, several pas., etc., of England.—I. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. E. Leigh. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 2,237.—II. a pa., co. Warwick, 4 m. W.S.W. Nuneaton. Area 2,550 ac. Pop. 347. The castle, once the abode of the Marquis of Dorset, father of Lady Jane Grey, is still habitable.—III. co. Worcester, 5 m. S. Bewdley. Area 3,810 ac. Pop. 882.—IV. (*Abbots*), co. Salop, 2 m. N. Bridgnorth, and within the bounds of its bor. Area 3,830 ac. Pop. 654.

Astov, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Hereford, 3½ m. S.W. Ludlow. Area 1,098 ac. Pop. 47.—II. co. Herts, 2½ m. S.E. Stevenage. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 626.—III. co. Warwick, 2 m. E.N.E. Birmingham, on Grand Junction Railway. Area 13,449 ac. Pop. 61,291.—IV. (*with Aughton*), co. York, West Riding, 6 m. S. Rotherham. Area 2,870 ac. Pop. 601. The poet Mayon was rector of this pa.—V. (*Abbots*), co. Bucks, 4 m. N.N.E. Aylesbury. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 343.—VI. (*Blank*), co. Gloucester, 3½ m. N.E. Northleach. Area 2,230 ac. Pop. 310.—VII. (*Butterell*), co. Salop, 8 m. S.W. Bridgnorth. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 180.—VIII. (*Cantlow*), co. Warwick, 3½ m. N.E. Alcester. Area 4,300 ac. Pop. 1,111.—IX. (*Cintons*), co. Bucks, 3 m. W. Tring. Area 3,040 ac. Pop. 1,096.—X. (*Flamville*), co. Leicester, 2½ m. E.S.E. Hinckley. Area 4,670 ac. Pop. 2,023.—XI. (*Ingham*), co. Hereford, 1 m. N.E. Mitheldean. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 636.—XII. (*Le Walls*), co. Northampton, 7 m. N.N.E. Banbury. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 254.—XIII. (*North*), co. Oxford, 2 m. S.E. Deddington. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 308.—XIV. (*Rowant*), in same co., 3 m. S.E. Tetworth. Pop. 301.—XV. (*Sandford*), co. Bucks, 4 m. N.E. Thame. Area 630 ac. Pop. 88. Scott, author of the Commentary on the Bible, was rector of this pa.—XVI. (*Somerley*), co. Gloucester, 3 m. S.E.E. Evesham. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 89.—XVII. (*Steeple*), co. Oxford, 3½ m. S.E.E. Deddington. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 768.—XVIII. (*Sub-Edge*), co. Gloucester, 6 m. S.E. Evesham. Area 880 ac. Pop. 183.—XIX. (*Threvels*), co. Berks, 4 m. S.W. Wallingford. Area 2,030 ac. Pop. 353.—XX.

(*Ussu-Tung*), co. and 6½ m. S.S.E. Derby. Area 1,230 sq. Pop. 1,814.

ASTON or HAMARA, a river and fort of Central Asia, the river a tributary of the Indus N. of the Himalaya, joining it after a N.W.ward course. The fort is situated on it, in lat. 35° 18' N., lon. 74° 44' E.

ASTORGA, *Asturica Augusta*, a walled town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. W.S.W. Leon, on the Tuerito. Pop. 3,000. Manufact. of linen cloth and yarn. Near it is the Lake of Sanabria.

ASTORIA (FORT-GEORGE), a station of the Oregon territory, U. S., on the S. side of the Columbia river, near its mouth in the Pacific.

ASTRABAN, a city of North Persia, cap. prov. of same name, situated near the S.E. corner of the Caspian Sea and Astrabad Bay. Lat. 36° 55' N., lon. 84° 31' E. Pop. uncertain. Is enclosed by a dry ditch and mud wall, 2 or 3 m. in circ, and is built mostly of wood. The town is well drained and paved; its caravanseras and bazars are ill supplied with goods, and its trade is confined to exchanges of horses, sheep, felt, and woollen stuffs brought hither by the Turkomans, for cotton, silk, and woollen fabrics, copper, and iron wares, tobacco, etc., received by way of the Caspian.

ASTRAKHAN or ASTRACAN, a gov. and administrative prov. of Russia, between lat. 45° and 49° 50' N., lon. 49° 30' and 51° E., lying along the N.W. coast of the Caspian Sea, having E., N., and W. the govs. Orenburg, Saratov and the country of the Don-Cossacks, S. and S.W. the Caucasus and the Caspian Sea. Area 50,000 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 284,400. The climate is excessive; the mean annual temp. 48° Fahr., that of summer 70°, and winter 15°. The Volga divides the prov. into two nearly equal parts, which are mostly mere sandy deserts; the delta and banks of the river being the only productive dists., and there the fruits of S. climates are raised. The cultivation of the vine was introduced in the 17th century, and grapes are raised in the vicinity of Astrakhan. Little corn is sown, and the produce so much below the wants of the pop. Rearing of horses, cattle, and sheep, sturgeon fishing, and procuring salt in the marshes of the Steppes, are the chief branches of industry. The annual value of the sturgeon taken in the Volga is estimated at 2,500,000 rubles; and above 30,000 barrels of caviar have been exported from Astrakhan in a single year. The pop. comprises besides Russians, Tartars, Georgians, Armenians, Kurgis, Bokharases, Persians, and Hindoos. The gov. is divided into 4 circles; its cap., Astrakhan, is the only place of importance.

ASTRAKHAN, a city of South Russia, cap. gov. of same name, formerly cap. of a Tartar kingdom, built on one of the isls. formed by the Volga, at its embouchure in the Caspian Sea. Lat. 46° 21' N., lon. 48° 4' E. Pop. (1855) 30,481. Consists of a citadel called the *Kremli*, the city proper, and the suburbs. Has numerous churches, including the cathedral built by Peter the Great. The houses are built of wood, and the streets are irregular, muddy, and unpaved. Its educational establishments are an ecclesiastical seminary, a gymnasium, and a botanic garden. Astrakhan is the seat of a Russian archbishop, an Armenian bishop, and an admiral for the wood-yards at the mouth of the Volga, as well as a station for the fisheries of the river. From its favorable position, communicating with the richest parts of the empire, and with the principal ports in the Caspian Sea, this city has become the entrepôt between Russia, Persia, and India.

Manuf. cotton, silk, leather, and shagreen. Value of imports at Astrakhan in 1831, 96,712; of exports, 96,973.

ASTROS, a town of Greece, Morea, dep. Cyonria, 15 m. S. Argos, on the W. shore of the Gulf of Argolis. Here the second national congress of the Greeks was held in April 1823.

ASTURA, a maritime vill. of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. Frosinone, on a peninsula in the Mediterranean (*Insula Astura*), at the mouth of the river. Astura, 39 m. S.E. Rome. Pop. 250. Has a small harbour, and a lofty tower, supposed to occupy the site of the villa of Cicero, and near which he was put to death by order of Antony, a.c. 43. Here Conradin, the last of the Hohenstauffen family, was betrayed after the battle of Tagliacozzo, in 1268.

ASTURIAS, a division of Spain, of which was formed in 1833 the prov. of Oviedo, having N. the Bay of Biscay, E. Santander, W. Galicia, and S. the Cantabrian mts., separating it from Leon. Area 3,480 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 510,000. Surface mountainous and wooded; climate damp, and often foggy. Chief rivers the Nalon and Navia, at the mouths of which are good harbours. Products maize, chestnuts, timber, cider, cattle, horses, and sheep. Has rich mines of coal, iron, antimony, copper, and lead. Chief towns, Oviedo, Aviles, and Gijon. Asturias having been the nucleus of the Spanish monarchy, as the refuge of the Christian princes when the Moors had established themselves in nearly all the rest of Spain, its inhabitants still enjoy peculiar privileges; and the heir presumptive to the Spanish throne has the title of Prince of Asturias.

ASTWICK, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 4½ m. S.S.E. Biggleswade. Area 570 ac. Pop. 81.

ASTWOOD, a pa. of Engl. co. Bucks, 5 m. N.N.E. Newport-Pagnell. Area 1,200 ac. P. 268.

ATACAMA, a town of the Republic of Venezuela, cap. and on N. side of the isl. of Margarita, ATACUNO or ASSUMPCION, the cap. city of Paraguay, on l. b. of the Paraguay river, 170 m. N.N.E. Corrientes. Estim. pop. 8,000. Has trade in hides, tobacco, timber, Paraguay tea, and wax.

ATWATER, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pta. Kesteven, 3 m. N.W. Folkingham. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 107.

ATWABDY, a pa. of Engl. co. Lincoln, pta. Lindsey, 3½ m. N.W. Spilsby. Area 630 ac. Pop. 67.

ATWATADA, an isl. of a group, Indian Ocean. [QUETZIBA ISLANDS.]

ASTR or **ACR**, an extensive prov. of Arabia, in the N. of Yemen. Is very populous; and the coffee plant is extensively cultivated.

ASZOD, a town of Hungary, co. and 22 m. N.E. Pesth, on a tributary of the Theiss. Pop. 4,700, with trade in preparing sheep-skins.

ATACAMA, a maritime prov. of Bolivia, dep. Potosi, between lat. 21° and 26° S., lon. 68° and 71° W., comprising all the coast line of Bolivia on the Pacific, with the port of Cobija. Its E. part is a sandy waste; the chief towns are San Francisco di Atacama, in the interior; and Cobija on the sea-coast.—*Atacama Alta* and *Baja* are inland towns of this prov., the latter on the Rio de Loa; and *Porto Atacama* is a seaport of Ecuador, on the Pacific, 120 m. N.W. Quito.

ATALAYA, a town of Brazil, prov. and 15 m. S.E.W. Alagoas, at the mouth of the Alagoas river. Pop. 2,000.—II. a fort, prov. and 80 m. N.E. Para, on the Atlantic, near the mouth of the Para river.—III. a singular town of the Isl. Canary, near Las Palmas; the habitations of which are excavated on the sides of Mount St. Antonio, and disposed in regular terraces. Pop. 2,000.

ATABAIFU ("Devil's Rock"), a mtn. and one of the greatest natural curiosities of British Guiana, between the Rapunui river and its tributary the Gaidara. Is a pyramidal granite rock, rising abruptly to 900 feet above the savannah, or 1,300 feet above the sea, and wooded to the height of 350 feet, but bare in the rest of its extent.

ATAUN, a decayed town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, on the Arganza, 8 m. S.S.W. Tolosa. Pop. 1,800, formerly an important fortress.

ATBARA, a river N.E. of Africa. [TACAZZE.]

ATCHAFALAYA (the "Lost Water"), a river of the U. S., North America, Louisiana, one of the W. arms of the Mississippi at its delta. It leaves that river just below the influx of the Red river, and after a S. course of 130 m., enters Atchafalaya Bay (Gulf of Mexico) 120 m. W.S.W. New Orleans. The immense quantity of timber floated into this branch of the Mississippi, during 30 years, had formed a continuous raft 10 m. long, 200 yards broad, and 18 feet deep. In 1835, the state of Louisiana resolved on removing this obstruction to navigation, which was accomplished in four years.

ATONAM OF ATTINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Salop, on the Severn, 4 m. S.E. Shrewsbury. Area 3,480 ac. Pop. 463.

ATOKERA, a town of British India, Bombay, on the Malabar coast, dist. S. Concan, 56 m. N. Goa.

ATUCA, a town of Spain, prov. Zaragoza, cap. jud. dist., on l. b. of the Jalon, 8 m. W. Calatayud.

ATUGERAT, a town of Abyssinia, state Tigre, on a mtn. 8,180 feet in elevation, 65 m. N.N.W. Antalo. Pop. 3,200, with a royal residence.

ATRELLA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 6 m. S. Melfi, on river of same name. Nearly ruined by an earthquake in 1861.

ATRENA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 46 m. S.E. Salerno. Pop. 3,400.

ATRENO, *Aterno*, a river of Naples, Abruzzo, rises in the Apennines, 8 m. S.W. Aquila, flows successively N.W., S.E., and N.E., and enters the Adriatic at Pescara. Length 50 m. In its latter half it is called the Pescara river, and separates Abruzzo Citra from Abruzzo Ultra II. On it are the cities Aquila and Acciano, and near its right bank, Tocco and Chieti.

ATRESA, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, cap. cant., 23 m. S.S.E. Chieti. Pop. 6,500.

ATREH, a vill. of Lower Egypt, on l. b. of W. branch of the Nile, at the mouth of the Mahmoudieh Canal, where passengers from Alexandria embark in steamers for Cairo, distant 88 m. S.S.E.

ATREH, a town of Middle Egypt, cap. dist., on rt. b. of the Nile, 40 m. S. Cairo, said to be near the site of the anc. *Aphroditopolis*. Pop. 4,000.

ATRA, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Dender, 13½ m. N.N.W. Mons. Pop. 1,040. Manufact. of lace and gloves, cotton-printing, bleaching, and dyeing works.

ATHABASCA or *ATHAPASCOW*, a lake and river of British North America, N.W. territory. The lake, lat. 56° N., lon. from 106° to 112° W., is 230 m. in length E. to W., with a breadth varying to 40, but averaging 20 m. Near its S.W. extremity it receives the Athabasca river, which rises in the Rocky mtns., and flows N.E. ward to join it after a long and tortuous course. Lake Athabasca discharges its waters N. ward by Slave river, and W. by Peace river, and it communicates both through the Slave Lake and Mackenzie river with the Polar Sea, and through Wollaston and Deer Lakes, and Churchill river with Hudson Bay. A shoal, several miles in extent, is formed on its S. shore by drift timber and vegetable debris brought down by the different rivers. On Atha-

basca river is Fort Assiniboine, in lat. 54° 26' N., lon. 114° 3' E.

ATHAM (Str.), a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. S. Cowbridge. Pop. 376.

ATHASSEL or *RELIORAMUR*, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 3½ m. W. Cashel. Area 12,770 ac. Pop. 5,431.

ATHROY ("the yellow-ford"), a town and pa. of Ireland, prov. Leinster, co. Meath, on the Athboy river, an affluent of the Boyne, 6 m. N.W. Trim. Area of pa. 11,884 ac. Pop. 5,365; of town, 1,823. Has a church, chapel, and sessions-house. Petty sessions alternate Thursdays.

ATHRYGTON or *ALLRYGTON*, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4 m. S.E. Eye. Area 980 ac. Pop. 117.

ATHRENEY (lake or), a small tract of about 100 ac. in England, co. Somerset, 7 m. S.E. Bridgewater, and formerly an isl. at the junction of the Tone and Parrot rivers. Here Alfred the Great found refuge during a Danish invasion, and founded an abbey, about the year 882.

ATHRISTANFORD, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 3½ m. N.E. Haddington. Area about 4,000 ac. Pop. 971. The tragedy of Douglas was written by Home while minister of this parish.

ATHREY, a town and pa. of Ireland, Connaught, cap. barony, co. and 13 m. E. Galway. Area of pa. 24,963 ac. Pop. 5,988; of town, 1,236.

ATHENS, *Athens*, the cap. of the kingdom of Greece or Hellas, and of the gov. of Attica, is situated in a small plain on the N.W. side of the Gulf of Egina, between the rivers Ilissus E., and Cephissus W., 5 m. from its harbour, the Piræus. Lat. of the Parthenon 37° 58' 10" N., lon. 23° 48' 50" E. Pop. (1853) 31,126. Is the residence of the sovereign, has a university, and supreme courts of the Archbishop of Attica. The Acropolis or ancient centre of Athens, on which most of its noblest monuments are placed, is an isolated rocky height, rising 150 feet above the adjacent plain. Its summit is enclosed by walls 2,330 yards in circuit. The modern city is built on its W. and N. sides, in which directions many new thoroughfares have been laid out. Since 1835, the old walls, which during the Turkish rule surrounded Athens, have been taken down, and well-built houses have been erected on every side. The new palace, finished in 1843, at the foot of Mount Lycabettus, and about a quarter of a mile from the centre of the city, is a quadrangular building, 300 feet in length by 280 in breadth, with two internal courts, a portico of Penticile marble, and richly decorated apartments. In front is a square, in which the bloodless revolution of Sept. 15th, 1844, was enacted. The university, founded in 1836, is the finest modern building, and contains an anatomical theatre, and a library of 28,000 volumes, 39 professors and teachers, and, in 1854, 690 students. There are besides, seven gymnasia, with upwards of 1,000 pupils, a military academy, theological seminary, a normal school, a botanic garden, and a society of natural history. The cathedral is a handsome Byzantine structure, with a modern steeple. Other chief modern edifices are the barracks, civil and military hospitals, a cathedral, an English chapel, Protestant and Greek cemeteries, royal mint, chamber of representatives, theatre, and observatory. Its manufactures are insignificant, the chief being walking-sticks and smoking-tubes made from the blackthorn of Parnassus and other classic spots. A good road now connects Athens with the Piræus. [PIRÆUS]. Athens is reputed to have been founded by Cecrops, a.c. 1535; it fell to Rome, a.c. 86, since then it has belonged successively to Gothic, Byzantine, Burgundian, Frank, Catalan, Florentine, Ve-

ATHENS, and TACIA. Principal antiquities, the *Acropolis* or ancient citadel, surmounted by the *Parthenon*, an edifice of white marble, 228 feet in length by 100 feet in breadth, and still tolerably perfect; the *Erechtheion*, a building 90 feet in length; remains of the *Temple of the Wingless Victory*, recently restored in a judicious manner by the government; the *Propylæa*, or grand entrance in front of the foregoing temples; and the theatre of *Herodes Atticus* at the S.W. angle of the *Acropolis*. N. of the *Acropolis* is the *Temple of Theseus*, one of the most perfect monuments of anc. Athens, having 84 remaining Doric columns outside, and containing a rich museum of antiquities. *Areopagus* or *Mars' Hill*, where St Paul addressed the Athenians, the *Pnyx*, where popular meetings were held, the *Elusium*, the prison of Socrates, and Tower of the Winds, vestiges of the Temple and Theatre of Bacchus, the Grotto of Apollo and Pan. Outside of the city, 16 Corinthian columns, 60 feet in height, on a raised platform, remain of the Temple of Jupiter Olympus, and near the Ilissus, the *Stadium* or ancient race-course is still traceable. Athens became the seat of the Greek government (removed thither from Nauplia), in 1835.

ATHENA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. part of Ohio. Area 468 sq. m. Pop. 18,215. Intersected by the Hockhocking river and other streams. Surface broken and hilly, but soil fertile, containing bituminous coal, salt, and corn. Chief town 62 m. S.E. Columbus, containing Ohio university and academy. Pop. 2,361.—II. a town of New York, on W. side Hudson river, opposite Hudson city. Pop. 2,980.—III. a town of Clark co., Georgia, on Oconee river, containing Georgia university. Pop. 2,000.—IV. a town of Bradford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,632.

ATHYRACATOS, two pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, 7 m. W. South Molton. Area 2,500 ac. Pop. 693.—II. a pa., co. Sussex, rap. Lewes, 3 m. W.N.W. Brighton. Pop. (1841) 111. Is supposed to have been the *Portus Aduræ* of the Romans.

ATHYRATON, a market town and chapelry of England, co. Warwick, pa. Mancetter, on the Roman Watling-street, 12 m. N.N.W. the Coventry station of the North Western Railway. Pop. 3,619. Manufs. of hats and ribbons.—II. (On Stour), a pa., same co., on the Stour, 3 m. S. Stratford-on-Avon. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 107.

ATHYRSTON, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Leigh, 7 m. N.E. Newton. Pop. 4,653, employed in collieries, cotton factories, and iron works. Has a station on the Bolton and Kenyon Railway.

ATHYS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., 17 m. N.N.E. Domfront. Pop. 4,603. Manufs. woollen stuffs and ribands.

ATHYLAOUR, a pa. of Ireland, Connanght, co. Roscommon and Galway, on the Suick, here crossed by a series of bridges, 4½ m. S.W. Roscommon. Area of pa. 14,012 ac. Pop. 5,087.

ATHYLOKE (*Ath-luac*, "ford of the moon"), a fortified town, parl. bor. and pa. of Ireland, nearly in its centre, cap. barony, on the Shannon, here crossed by a bridge which divides it into two portions, one in Leitrim, co. Westmeath, and the other in prov. Connanght, co. Roscommon, 1½ m. S. of Lough Ree, and 70 m. W. Dublin, and on the Midland Great Western Railway. Lat. 53° 25' 24" N., lon. 7° 50' 29" W. Contains two pas. St Mary's or Athlone has an area of 11,406 ac. Pop. 7,364. St Peter's, on rt. b. of Shannon. Area 7,417 ac. Pop. 3,440. Has 3 pa. churches, various dispen., a court-house, bridewell, union workhouse, and many public schools. In and

near the town are distilleries, breweries, tanneries, soap works, flour mills, and trade is carried on with Shannon harbour and Limerick by steamers, and with Dublin by the Grand and Royal Canals. *Athlone*, however, is mostly supported by the expenditure of the garrison, it being the head military quarters for the W. of Ireland. Quarter sessions for Roscommon co. are held here, and petty sessions three times weekly. Athlone returns 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors 371.

ATHOL, ATHOLS or ATROLL, a dist. of Scotland, comprising the N. part of Perthshire. Area 460 sq. m. Country elevated and picturesque. Cairn Gower mountain 3,680 feet, and the Scars-crook, 3,400 feet in elevation. *Blair-Athol*, a fertile vale on the Garry, and the forest of Athol, 100,000 ac. stocked with red-deer and game.

ATHOS (Mount), called *Agion Oros*, Mount Santo, or the holy mountain by the modern Greeks, a celebrated mountain of European Turkey, at the extremity of the peninsula of Macedonia, 80 m. S.E. Salomona, culminating point 8,773 feet in elevation. Lat. 40° 16' N., lon. 24° 10' E. This was the seat of the first ecclesiastical seminary of the Greek church, and its most celebrated theological school; here also was preserved the remains of the famous libraries which furnished to learned Europe the MSS. of so many masterpieces of anc. Greek literature. The anc. geographers assigned an extraordinary elev. to Mount Athos, and asserted that the sun was visible from its summit three hours earlier than on the shores of the *Ægean Sea*. Vestiges of the canal cut by Xerxes, to avoid the dangers of navigating the promontory, have been discovered.

ATHRY (*Athleayr*, "the western ford"), a market town of Ireland, and the largest in the co. Kildare, Leitrim, on the Burrow, on an arm of the Grand Canal and on the South Western Railway, 3½ m. S.W. Dublin. Has a church, pa. and other schools, cavalry barracks, a court-house, union workhouse, fever hospital, a police barrack in the remains of its ancient castle, and near the town is the co. jail. Is the seat of co. summer assizes, and has trade in corn, butter, and malt with Dublin, New Ross, and Waterford. The town stands partly in the two pas. St John and St Michael, which have a united area of 422 ac. Pop. 9,303.

ATHYRFA, a town of Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 43 m. S.W. Soria. Pop. 1,163.

ATHINA, a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, cap. cant., near the Melfa, 12 m. S.E. Sora. Pop. 6,500. Has a cathedral and a convent.

ATHILAT, a lake, town, and volcano, Central America, state and 80 m. N.W. Guatemala; the lake is 24 m. in length E. to W., by 10 m. in breadth, very deep, and surrounded by lofty mountains. The town, Santiago de Athilan, is on its E. side, between two volcanoes. Elevation of the volcano of Athilan 12,500 feet.

ATHAKAZ, a town of Russia, gov., 50 m. N.W. Saratov, cap. circ., on the Atkara. Pop. 1,300.

ATHKA, one of the Andranov (Aleutian) Is., N. Pacific. Lat. 53° 10' N., lon. 173° 40' E.

ATLANTA, a town of the U. S., North America, De Kalb, co. Georgia, on the Georgia and Augusta, and several other railways. Pop. 4,812. In vicinity are gold and iron.

ATLANTIC OCEAN, *Atlanticum Oceanus*, one of the five great hydrographical divisions of the globe, occupies an immense longitudinal valley, and extends from the Arctic circle on the N. to the Antarctic circle on the S., bounded W. by the coast of America to Cape Horn, and E. by the

shores of Europe and Africa to the Cape of Good Hope. Its extreme breadth is about 5,000 m., and its area is computed at 25,000,000 sq. m. It is naturally divided into three portions; 1st, the N.; 2d, the S.; and 3d, the Intertropical Atlantic. The North Sea or German Ocean, the Caribbean Sea, and the Irish Sea, form portions of the Atlantic, but the Baltic and the Mediterranean, which communicate with the North Sea by narrow channels, are properly considered separate seas. The principal gulfs of the Atlantic are, in Europe, the Bay of Biscay (Golfo de Gascogne); in Africa, the Gulf of Guinea; in America, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The chief islands are, in Europe, the British Isles and Iceland; in Africa, the Azores, Madeira, and Canary Islands, and the Archipelago of the Gulf of Guinea; in America, the Antilles, Newfoundland, and the islands of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Atlantic, with its branches, drains nearly the whole of Europe W. of the basin of the Volga; all North America E. of the Rocky Mountains and the mountains of Mexico; and the whole of South America E. of the Andes. Its chief affluents are, in Europe, the Rhine, Loire, and Tagus; in Africa, the Senegal, Niger, and Congo; and in America, the St. Lawrence, Mississippi, Orinoco, Amazon, and La Plata. The bed of the Atlantic is unequal in elevation, some places rising in immense sand banks to within a few fathoms of the surface, and others sinking to unfathomable depths. The most extensive banks are those of Newfoundland, the Dogger in the German Ocean, and the Agulhas off the S. point of Africa. In 1852, Capt. Denham, H.M.S. Herald, in lat. 38° 49' S., lon. 37° 6' W.; found bottom in 7,706 fathoms. From Cape Clear in Ireland to Cape Race in Newfoundland, a ridge extends for 1,640 m. in length, by 401 m. in breadth, with an average depth of two miles, on which are deposited a thick layer of shells. On this ridge was laid the electric cable uniting Europe with America in 1858. The trade winds blow regularly in the intertropical portion of the Atlantic; beyond these limits the winds are variable. From the prevalence of S.W. winds in the North Atlantic, the voyage from Europe to America, on an average of six years' sailing between Liverpool and New York, requires 40 days, while the return voyage is performed in 23 days. The principal currents of the Atlantic are, the Equatorial current, which flows from the coast of Africa to the Caribbean Sea, with a velocity of from 30 to 70 miles a day, and the gulf stream which, leaving the Gulf of Mexico, flows through the strait of Florida, with a velocity of 80 m. a day, and a temperature of 86° Fahr., and extends with a gradually decreasing velocity and diminished temperature to the Azores. Immense numbers of fish are found in the Atlantic, and herring and cod-fishing are important branches of industry in northern Europe. A great part of the surface of the Atlantic, between lat. 16° and 45° N., lon. 35° and 75° W., is covered with a species of weed (*Fucus natans*) of a beautiful green colour, from which circumstance it is called the Sargasso Sea—the sea of duck-weed, or the grassy sea. In the higher latitudes of the North and South Atlantic, navigation is impeded by immense icebergs, which are floated from the polar regions, and although these are generally melted before reaching the frequented parts of the ocean, they have occasionally been met with as far S. as lat. 40° 45' in the North Atlantic, and in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope in the South Atlantic. [For extensive information on the navigation and

currents of the Atlantic Ocean, see *Johnston's Physical Atlas*, Hydrographical Division.]

ATLANTIC, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. of New Jersey State. Area 656 sq. m. Pop. 8,961. Soil generally light and sandy.

ATLAS, a celebrated but little known mountain system of North Africa, including all the heights in the Barbary States, as well as those which are dispersed through the region of Sahara. The principal chain appears to extend from near Cape Nun, on the Atlantic, to the E. of the great Syrtis in Tripoli, traversing the Empire of Morocco, the colony of Algeria, and the regency of Tunis. The highest known points of the system, which are snow clad, are situated in Morocco, E. of the capital, and S. of the town of Fez, and the chain appears to diminish in elevation as it extends towards the E. Several secondary chains detach themselves from the main system, and extend in different directions, one of which terminates at the Strait of Gibraltar. These secondary chains appear to be connected by intermediary mountains, which traverse Algiers and Tunis. The name *Little Atlas* is applied to the secondary range of the country of Sous, to distinguish it from the *Great Atlas*, which is confined to the elev. mntns. of Morocco. To the S. of Tripoli several low ranges extend from the principal chain into the Sahara and the desert of Libya. The highest points, proceeding from W. to E., are estimated thus: in Morocco, 13,000 feet; Algeria, 7,678 feet; Tunis, 4,478 feet; Tripoli, 3,200 feet. The lion and panther are found in the wooded regions of Mount Atlas. Snow lies for several weeks in winter on many of the higher ranges of Atlas, and is seldom absent from the summit of Miltan, 27 m. S.E. Morocco, which is 11,400 feet in elevation. The *Atlas* and its ramifications enclose many valleys of luxuriant fertility, and its flanks are clothed with dense forests of pine, oak, cork, white poplar, wild olive, etc. In so far as has been ascertained, its composition is chiefly calcareous; copper, iron, lead, antimony, and rock-salt are abundant, but few mines are wrought to advantage. This mountain chain figures prominently in the mythology of the ancients, as being supposed to sustain the heavens.

ATOLL or ATOLLON, the name applied to the several groups of coral islands composing the Maldive islands in the Indian Ocean. An *atoll* or *lagoon island* is a circular reef of coral formation rising out of the sea and enclosing a lagoon.

ATOKOR, one of the Kurile Is. [ITRUR.]

ATOKAI, one of the Sandwich Is., Pacific, lat. 21° 57' N., lon. 159° 39' W. Estim. area 500 sq. m. ATORQUIA, a maritime town of Portugal, with a castle, Estremadura, 42 m. N.W. Lisbon.

ATRAZI, a marit. vill. of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, on the Gulf of Salerno, 1 m. N.E. Amalfi. Pop. 2,467. Manufactures of woollens, and macaroni.

ATRATO, a river of South America, New Granada, dep. Chocó, which, after a northward course of about 200 m., enters the Gulf of Darien, W. of the bay of Chocó. Is navigable for small vessels to Chitrá, 140 m. from its source.

ATRI, *Historia*, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., cap. cant., on a steep mntn., 5 m. from the Adriatic, and 18 m. S.E. Teramo. Pop. 7,000. Has a cathedral and hospitals.

ATRIALATA, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Cit., cap. cant., near the Sabato, 2 m. N.E. Avellino. Pop. 4,500. Manufact. woollen stuffs.

ATTAN, a town of Africa, Guinea, near the Quorra, in lat. 7° 8' N., 100 m. N.E. Rhoa.

ASTARA, a town of Hindostan, S. of the Chumbul province, and 46 m. S.E. Agra.

ATTAHA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in centre of Mississippi state. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 10,000, of whom 3,412 were slaves.

ATTAH, a considerable town of Africa, on the Old Calabar river, near lat. 6° 37' N., lon. 9° 5' E.

ATTAWAL (*Al-tawal*), "the long island", an isl. of the Red Sea, with a large fishing vill., near the Arabian coast, about 120 m. N.W. Yembo.

ATTENBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4½ m. S.W. Nottingham, on the Trent. Ac. 1,930. P. 1,080.

ATTENBORN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 20 m. S.S.W. Arnberg. Pop. 1,587.

ATTESCLIFFE-DUNWALL, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 1½ m. N.E. Sheffield, on Rotherham Railway, in which bor. it is comprised. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 4,873.

ATTEBAT, a vill. of Belgium, on river of same name, Luxembourg, 4½ m. N. Arlon. Pop. 2,250.

ATTICA, a gov. of the kingdom of Greece, in ancient times its most celebrated region, between lat. 37° 39' and 38° 20' N., lon. 23° 6' and 24° 6' E., having W. the Isthmus and Gulf of Corinth, N. Thebes and the channel of Egripos, E. the Egean Sea, and S. and S.W. the Gulf of Egeina. Surface hilly. Principal mountains Ossa, 4,636 feet, and Elatea, 4,629 feet, on the N. frontier, and Pentelicon and Hymettus, N.E. and S.E. Athens. Chief rivers the Cephissus and Ilissus. Honey, oil, and marble are its chief products. It comprises the Greek capital Athens, its port Piræus, and the towns Megara and Marathon.

ATTIOGA, a town of the U. S., N. Amer., N. York, co. Wyoming, 257 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,710.

ATTRECH, *Attrechum*, a town and comm. of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., 7½ m. N.W. Vouziers, on l. b. of the Aisne. Pop. 1,363.

ATTREHAGEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Uri, on l. b. of the Reuss, 2 m. S.W. Altorf, birthplace of Walter Fürst, one of the liberators of Switzerland.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a market town and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 14½ m. S.W. Norwich, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway. Area of pa. 4,800 ac. Pop. 2,324. Has a church, dissenting chapels, and schools.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 7 m. N. Providence. Pop. 4,200, employed in cotton manufs.

ATROON, a fort and small town of Hindostan, Punjab, on the Indus, immediately after the influx of the Cabool river, and where it becomes navigable, and is crossed by a bridge of boats 537 feet in length, 40 m. E.S.E. Peshawer. Elevation above the sea, 798 feet. Pop. 2,000. The fort was built by the Emperor Akbar in 1581, supposed to have been the ancient Taxila.

ATROON, a fortified town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 25 m. E. Salem.

ATROU, the largest of the Aleutian isls., Pacific Ocean. Lat. 53° 57' N., lon. 172° 15' W.

ATRUOK, a river of Persia, Khorassan, near the frontier of Khiva, has a W. course, and enters the Caspian Sea on E. side, 45 m. Astrabad.

ATTREMAN or **ATTREMAN**, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 2½ m. N. Foxford. Area 11,154 ac. Pop. 2,524. Soil barren and marshy.

ATRUENA, a town of S. America, Venes., dep. and on the Orinoco, 108 m. N.N.E. San Fernando.

ATRUON, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 2 m. N. Horncastle. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 324.

ATRUON KAY, a small island, Bahamas group, West Indies, 23 m. N.N.E. Acklin's island, its centre hill being in lat. 23° 5' N., lon. 78° 45' W.

ATRUON, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, 15 m. S.S.W. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,045.

ATRUON, a vill. of Austria, 5 m. S.S.W. Vienna, on the railway from Vienna to Baden. Pop. 2,000, with manufs. of chemical products.

ATRU, many villa. in Bavaria, Baden, Upper Austria, Switzerland, etc., and one in Hungary, co. Honth, 4 m. S.E. Schenitz, with a seat belonging to Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg Gotha.

AUSAENE, *Albania*, a comm. and town, France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, cap. cant., 10 m. N.E. Marseille. Pop. 6,433. Manufs. of pottery ware, paper, tile works, tanneries, etc.

AUSA, a river of France, rises in the plateau of Langres, H. Marne, passes Clairvaux, Bar-sur-Aube, and Arcis in the dep. Aube, and joins the Seine 23 m. N.N.W. Troyes, after a course of 90 m. Is navigable from Arcis, 28 miles.

AUSEM, a dep. of France, between the depts. Marne, Haute Marne, Côte-d'Or, Yonne, and Seine-et-Marne, lat. 47° 55' and 48° 45' N., formed of the S. part of the prov. of Champagne, and a small part of Bourgogne. Area 660,000 hect. Pop. 265,247. Soil in N.W. poor and sterile; in S.E. it is much more productive, especially in cereals and fruit. Rivers, the Seine and the Aube, affl. of the Seine; the Armanche and the Vannes, affl. of the Yonne. Horses, cattle, sheep, and merinos are reared. Manuf. pottery, cottons, yarns, hosiery, woolen fabrics, glass, and tiles. The dep. is divided into the arronds. of Troyes, Arcis-sur-Aube, Bar-sur-Aube, Bar-sur-Seine, and Nogent-sur-Seine.

AUSEL, a town of Belgium, prov. and 13 m. E.N.E. Liège. Pop. 3,210, with a weekly market.

AUSENNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., near the Ardèche, 14 m. S.W. Privas. Pop. 7,410. Manufs. of woollen cloths, handkerchiefs, and paper.

AUSEXTON, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 32 m. N.E. Laon. Pop. 1,308.

AUSEST (St.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Cambrai. Pop. 2,373.

AUSEVILLERES, a vill. of France, dep. Seine, 5 m. N. Paris, with sugar refineries. Pop. 2,611.

AUSEVERRE, a comm. and small town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., on the Dronne, 25 m. S. Angoulême. Manuf. of linens and paper.

AUSIBAR and **LES AUSIBAR**, two market towns of France.—I. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 2 m. S.E. Clermont. Pop. 3,780.—II. dep. Deux Sèvres, 9 m. N.W. Bressuire. Pop. 2,121. Manuf. linens, handkerchiefs, and cotton yarn.

AUSIEN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cher, cap. cant. on the Nère, 27 m. N. Bourges. Pop. 2,330, engaged in woollen weaving, tanning, and trade in wool and hardware. There are several villages of this name in France.

AUSONNE, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, with fine views of the Alps and Lake of Geneva, 12 m. W.S.W. Lausanne. Pop. 1,560.

AUSIN or **ALAIN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 16 m. N.E. Villefranche. Pop. 4,413, with coal mines.

AUSIN (St.), is the name of many villa. in France.

AUSIN (St.), a small marit. town and fortress, island of Jersey, on W. side of St. Helen's Bay, 3 m. W. St. Helier. Pop. 800.—II. a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 10 m. S.W. Neuchâtel. Pop. 1,000.—III. (*d'Aubigné*), a vill. of France, Ille-et-Vilaine, arrond. Rennes. Pop. 1,300.

AUSIN-DE-CORMIER (St.), a town of France, Ille-et-Vilaine, 11 m. S.W. Fougères. P. 1,896.

AUSOUEN, a pa. of Engl., co. and 6 m. S.W. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven. Ac. 3,000. Pop. 365.

AUSUN, a town, U. S., North America, cap. Cayuga co., 174 m. W. Albany. Pop. 9,345.

AUSUN, a state prison, a theological sem-

nary, and two academies.—II. a town, Susquehanna co., N.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,113.—III. a town, Geauga, co. Ohio. Pop. 1,198.

AUTUNSON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Creuse, cap. arrond., 20 m. S.E. Gueret. P. 5,668.

AUCH (Aupiais, afterwards Aues), a comm. and city of France, cap. dep. Gers, on rt. b. of the Gers, 42 m. W. Toulouse. Pop. 12,141. Auch is the seat of courts of assize and commerce, a royal college, etc. In the time of Caesar, it was cap. of the *Ausci*.

AUCHINSLAW, a vill. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, pa. Fordoun, 1 m. N. Fordoun. Pop. 643.

AUCHINDOIR AND KEARN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 7 m. N.W. Alford. Pop. 1,369. Buck of Gabrach mtn. in this pa. is 2,877 feet in elev.

AUCHINLOCK, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. E. Ayr, on Glasgow and Ayr Railway. Area 18,000 ac. Pop. 3,697.

AUCHMITHY, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. Forfar, pa. St. Vigeans, on the North Sea, 3½ m. N.E. Arbroath. Pop. 307.

AUCHTERADEE, a town and pa. of Scotland, co. and 12 m. S.W. Perth, on Scottish Central Railway. Pop. 4,160. In this parish originated the dispute regarding the Veto Act, which terminated in the disruption of the Church of Scotland in 1843.

AUCHTERDEEHAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 14 m. S.W. Cupar. Pop. 3,210.

AUCHTERGAVEN, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 8 m. N.N.W. Perth. Pop. 3,232.

AUCHTERGROUSE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 6½ m. N.W. Dundee. Pop. 666.

AUCHTERLESS, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 12 m. N.N.W. Meldrum. Pop. 1,837.

AUCHTERMOUNTY, a royal burgh and pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 8 m. W.S.W. Cupar, on the Northern Railway. Pop. 3,704.

AUCHTERTOOL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 4 m. W.S.W. Kirkcaldy. Pop. 517.

AUCKLAND, one of the provincial divisions of the British colony of New Zealand, comprising the northern half of the North Island, about 400 miles, by a breadth at the greatest of 200 miles. Area 17,000,000 ac. 'Pop. (1851) 9,430; (1856) 15,535. Nearly two-thirds of the entire aboriginal population is in this province. The Kauri pine forests belong to Auckland. In 1857 there were 63,069 acres under cultivation. The imports in 1856 were 270,988*l.*, exports 125,524*l.* Chief town is Auckland; Russell, in the Bay of Islands, and other places are unimportant.

AUCKLAND, cap. town of the New Zealand prov. of the same name, in S. lat. 36° 50', E. lon. 174° 50', situated upon a narrow neck of land in the North Island, only 4 miles across, having to the E. Haurakie Gulf, and to the W. Manukau or Symond's Harbour. Was founded 1840. Pop., end of 1866, 4,774; with suburbs, about 7,000. Is also the cap. town of New Zealand, and has the largest commerce. In 1857 the imports were 271,613*l.*, the exports 93,454*l.*, including 83,203*l.* of colonial produce; ships inwards 60, tonnage 16,420; outwards 47, tonnage 8,402. 61 native vessels were registered, of tonnage 1,040. The mean temperature of year 59°, of the coldest month 51°, of the warmest 68° Fahr. Annual rain fall 45½ inches; days with rain 180.

AUCKLAND (OAKLAND) ST ANDREW, a pa. of England, co. Durham, 1 m. S.W. Bishop Auckland. Area 45,420 ac. Pop. 23,633.—II. (Bishop), a market town in this pa., 9 m. S.W. Durham. Area 3,570 ac. Pop. 5,112.—III. (West), a township in above pa., 4 m. S.W. Bishop Auckland. Pop. 2,308.

AUGON, a vill. of Savoy, 7,685 feet above the level of the sea, noted as the most elevated vill. in Europe, a distinction formerly conferred on the vill. of St Veran, dep. of Haute Alps (5,888 feet).

AUN, *Azaz*, a river of France, rises in the E. Pyrénées, near the vill. of Angles, and enters the Mediterranean 5 m. E.N.E. Narbonne.

AUDON, a marit. dep. in the S. of France, formed of part of anc. Languedoc, cap. Carcassonne, having N. the depts. of Hérault and Tarn; E. the Mediterranean; S. Pyrénées-Orientale, W. Ariège, and Haute Garonne. Area 606,897 hect. Pop. 289,747. Climate variable. Soil fertile; surface broken up by mtns. and hills. Rivers and canals intersect the department, which is divided into 4 arronds.

AUDENARDE or OUDENARDE, a town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, cap. arrond., 14 m. S.S.W. Ghent. Pop. (1842) 6,263. The Imperialists, commanded by the Duke of Marlborough, here defeated the French, 7th July 1708.

AUDENGE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 23 m. S.W. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,078.

AUDENSHAW, a tnsbp. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Ashton-under-Lyne, 4½ m. E.S.E. Manchester, on Sheffield Railway. Pop. 5,427.

AUDIERNE, a town of France, dep. Finistère, on the Bay of Auds, 20 m. W. Quimper. P. 1,440.

AUDINCOURT, a town of France, dep. Doubs, cap. canton, 3 m. S.S.E. Monthéillard. P. 2,144.

AUDLEM, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 6½ m. S.S.E. Nantwich. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 2,870.

AUDLEY, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 4½ m. N.W. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Area 8,140 ac. Pop. 5,180.

AUDRICK, a comm. & town of France, dep. Pas de Calais, cap. cant., 11 m. S.E. Calais. P. 2,263.

AUERBACH, towns & villa. of Germany.—I. kingdom of Saxony, circ. and 15 m. S.S.W. Zwickau. Pop. 3,117.—II. Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 18 m. S. Baireuth. Pop. 1,750.—III. Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 12 m. S. Darmstadt, on the railway from Darmstadt to Heidelberg. Pop. 1,600.

AUERSTADT, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, gov. Merseburg, 10 m. W. Naumburg. Here the French vanquished the Prussians, 14th Oct. 1806, on which day the battle of Jena also occurred.

AUGU (VALLEE D'), a country of France, in the dep. Calvados. Fertile in grain, fruit, and flax.

AUGEROLLES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cant. Courpière. Pop. 2,592.

AUGER, a fortified and populous town of Hindostan, Gwalior dom., 36 m. N.E. Oojein.

AUGHALOO or AUGHLOR, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone. Area 19,583 ac. Pop. 8,821.

AUGHALVAL or OUGHVAL, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo. Area 33,635 ac. P. 8,529.

AUGHAVEA, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, 12 m. N.W. Clones. Area 17,142 ac. P. 6,750.

AUGHER, a town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, pa. and 2 m. N.E. Clogher. Pop. 753.

AUGHMAOART, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., 4½ m. S.W. Castle-Dunroo. Area 9,601 ac. Pop. 3,607.

AUGHMACLOY, a town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, pa. Carristeel, 11 m. N. Monaghan. Pop. 1,841.

AUGHMAGLEEN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Monaghan, 2½ m. S. Ballybay. Area 30,710 ac., including numerous loughs. Pop. 18,319.

AUGHNISH or AUGHNISH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, comprising a part of the town of Ramelton. Area 9,185 ac. Pop. 4,974.—II. a vill., Cunnought, co. Galway, on the S. side of Galway Bay. Pop. 812.

AUGHTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lan-

Auster, 24 m. S.W. Ormekirk. Area 4,410 ac. Pop. 1,355.—II. co. York, East Riding, 8 m. S.W.W. Howden. Area 4,200 ac. Pop. 654.

Auseila, an oasis and town of Africa, Sahara, on a route between Fezzan and Lower Egypt, 150 m. S.E. the Great Syria (Mediterranean).

Augsburg, a co. of the U.S., North America, in N.W. of Ohio. Area 395 sq. m. Pop. 11,338. The co. is intersected by the Miami and Erie Canal.

Augsburg, *Augusta Fidelecorum*, a city of Bavaria, cap. circ. Swabia (or Ober-Donau) at the confl. of the rivers Lech and Wertach, 35 m. W.N.W. Munich, with which it is connected by a railway. Lat. (of St Ulric's church) 48° 21' 44" N., lon. 10° 54' 29" E. Pop. 38,000. Principal buildings, town-hall, the palace of the former prince-bishops, in which the memorable "Confession of Augsburg" was presented by the Protestants to Charles v. in 1530; the cathedral, Roman Catholic, and Protestant parish churches, and the exchange. The chief educational establishments are Roman Catholic and Protestant colleges, an academy of arts, polytechnic and other schools, an extensive library, and a picture gallery. This city is the principal arsenal of the kingdom, the seat of the commerce of South Germany, and of the banking and exchange operations between it and South Europe. Has manufactures of merino and other woollen goods, cotton, silk, and linen fabrics, carpets, oil-cloth, stained paper, watches, mathematical instruments, gold and silver articles, and machinery. *Augsburg* was a free and imperial city until annexed to Bavaria by Napoleon I. in 1806.

Aargau, two contiguous villa. of Switzerland, cant. Basel and Aargau, on the Rhine, at the influx of the Ergolz, 6 m. E. Basel, supposed to occupy the site of the anc. *Augusta Rauracorum*. Pop. 553.

Augusta, a co. of the U. S., N. America, west part of Virginia state. Area 860 sq. m. Pop. 24,610, of whom 5,003 were slaves. Soil fertile.—II. a city, Georgia, cap. co. Richmond, on the Charleston and Milledgeville Railway, in a cotton dist., 80 m. E.N.E. Milledgeville. Pop. 5,408.—III. a town, cap. state Maine and co. Kennebec, 145 m. N.N.E. Boston. Pop. 3,235.—IV. a township, New York, co. Oneida, 95 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,175.—V. a township, Pennsylvania, co. Northumberland, 38 m. N. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,409.

Augusta, a settlement, W. Australia, cap. dist. Sussex, on the W. side of Flinders Bay, in a fertile locality; founded by Gov. Stirling in 1830.

Augsburg, a Danish factory of Africa, Accra, Guinea coast, 9 m. from Christiansburg.

Augustin (St.), a river and bay, Labrador, British North America, near the S. entrance of the Strait of Bellefleur. Lat. 51° 15' N., lon. 59° W.

Augustin (St.), a cape of Brazil, prov. and 25 m. S. Pernambuco. Lat. 5° 21' S., lon. 34° 58' W. This was the first discovered land in South America, seen by Penso, 1500.

Augustin (St.), a bay on the S.W. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 23° 35' 4" S., lon. 43° 45' 8" E.

Augustin, a city and seaport, U.S., N. America, St John's, co. Florida, 200 m. S.S.E. Tallahassee. Pop. 2,450.

Augustowo, the N. most prov. of Poland, betw. lat. 53° 48' and 55° 5' N. Surface partly mountainous, marshy, and densely wooded. Chief river, the Niszen and Bug. Chief towns, Szwedki the cap., Wyszakie, Wladislawow, and Augustowo.

Augustowo, a town of Poland, in the prov. of same name, cap. dist., on the Nisza, 140 m. N.E. Warsaw. Pop. 7,531, with manuf. of woollens.

Aukborough, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 9½ m. W. Barton. Ac. 2,546. P. 523.

Aula, a vill. of Northern Italy, duchy of Modena, on the Aila, 10 m. N.W. Massa. Pop. 1,800.

Aulay (St.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., on the Dronne, arrond. and 10 m. S.W. Ribera. Pop. 1,597.

Auldearn, a marit. pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. Nairn, on Moray Firth. Pop. of pa. 1,480. The vill., a burgh of barony, on a height, 8 m. E.S.E. Nairn. East of the vill., in 1845, Montrose gained the battle of Auldearn.

Auletta, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Cit., on the Calore, 24 m. S.E. Salerno. Pop. 3,000.

Aulmar-sur-Odon, a comm. & town of France, dep. Calvados, cap. cant., 18 m. N.E. Vire, on the Odon. Pop. 1,964. Manuf. cotton goods.

Aulne, a river of France, dep. Finistère, passes Châteauneuf (whence it is navigable) and Châteaulin, and enters Brest road at Landevenec.

Aulz, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., 17 m. W. Abbeville. Pop. 1,371.

Aulz Hockmalt, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 4½ m. N.W. Mansfield. Ac. 3,730. Pop. 690.

Auma, a town of Germany, Saxe Weimar, on the Orla, 7 m. S.E. Neustadt. Pop. 1,600.

Aumale (formerly *Albemarle*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., on the Bresle, 13 m. E.N.E. Neufchâtel. Pop. 2,087.

Aumier, a populous town of India, dom. and 50 m. W.N.W. Nagpoor, on the Verda.

Aumar, a comm. and town, France, dep. Charente-Inf., cap. cant., 16 m. N.E. St Jean-d'Angely. Pop. 1,780.—II. a vill., dep. Nièvre. Pop. 1,144.—III. a vill., dep. Eure-et-Loire. Pop. 1,021.

Aunay, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, arrond. Chartres. Pop. 1,816.

Aunell, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Oise, cap. cant., arrond. Beauvais. Pop. 1,285.

Aunis, an old prov. W. of France, between Saintonge, Poitou, and the Atlantic, forming, with Saintonge, the modern dep. Charente-Inférieure.

Aunby, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 4 m. N.N.W. Folkingham. Area, 1,250 ac. Pop. 133.

Aurp, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 15 m. N.W. Draguignan. Pop. 2,371.

Auraria, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Georgia, 108 m. N.N.W. Milledgeville, in the richest part of its gold region (whence its name).

Aurab, a town of Prussian Silesia, 11 m. N.N.W. Breslau. Pop. 980.

Auray, a river-port of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 10 m. W. Vannes. Pop. 3,882.

Aurelius, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 5 m. W. Auburn. Pop. 2,345.

Auriac and **Aurignac**, two small towns of France, dep. Haute Garonne; the former, 19 m. S.E., and the latter, 38 m. S.W., Toulouse.

Aurich, a town of the kingdom of Hanover, cap. landrost, and of the principality of East Friesland, 18 m. N.E. Emden, with which it is connected by a canal. Pop. 4,530.

Aurent, one of the Channells. [ALDERNEY.]

Aurillac, a town of France, cap. dep. Cantal, 40 m. S.E. Tulle. Pop. 10,317.

Auriol, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 14 m. N.E. Marseille. P. 5,325.

Auronzo, a town of Northern Italy, deleg. and 30 m. N.E. Belluno, with zinc mines. Pop. 5,100.

Aurora, a town of the U. S., North America, New York, co. Erie, 16 m. S.E. Buffalo. P. 3,908.

Aurungabad, an old Mohammedan prov. of South India, between lat. 18° and 21° N., lon. 73° and 77° E., and now divided among the Nizam's territory, and the British dists. Poonah, N. Con-

can, and Ahmednuggur, in the Bombay presid. Surface irregular. Ghats mntns. and tableland in the W. Climate favourable to the cultivation of European fruits. Thinly peopled. In it are the cities Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad, with most of the cave-temples of India, viz., those of Elephanta, Salsette, Carlee, and Flora.—*Aurangabad*, a city and cap. of prov. on a tributary of the Godavery, 176 m. E.N.E. Bombay. Lat. 19° 58' N., lon. 75° 29' E. Pop. estimated at 60,000. Is enclosed by a wall 7 m. in circ.

AU SABLE, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, co. Essex, 140 m. N. Albany. Pop. 3,232.

AUSCH, a town, Bohemia, circ. and 10 m. N.E. Leitmeritz. Pop. 2,800. Has woollen factories.

APSCHEWITZ or *OSWIG*, a town of Austrian Galicia, cap. duchy, on the Sola, 38 m. W.S.W. Cracow. Pop. 2,000. Trade in salt.

ASCEPITZ, a town of Moravia, circ. and 18 m. S.S.E. Brünn. Pop. 8,100.

AUSSEE, a town of Austria, Styria, 8 m. N.E. Halstadt. Pop. 1,300. Has mines of rock salt.

ATZSEE or *AUSSEE*, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 11 m. N.W. Leitmeritz, on l. b. of the Elbe. Pop. 1,900. The palatier Raphael Mengs was born here in 1728.

AUSSEN, a town of Rhenish-Prussia, reg. Treves, circ. Saarouis, with iron works. Pop. 1,164.

AWER, a vill. and chapel of England, co. Gloster, 4 m. W.S.W. Thornbury. Pop. 213.

AWTALL (St.), a town and pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 18 m. N.N.E. Truro. Area, 11,540 ac. P. 10,750. Manuf. woollens; exports tin & copper. The pilchard fishery is carried on in the Bay.

AUSTERLITZ (Morav. *Slavkoff*), a town of Moravia, circ. and 12 m. E.S.E. Brünn, on the Littawa. Pop. 2,440. Napoleon I. here defeated the Emperors of Austria and Russia in 1805.

AUSTRELITZ, a township of U. S., N. America, co. Colombia, 31 m. S.S.E. Albany. Pop. 1,874.

AUSTIN, the cap. town of Texas, U. S., North America, on the Colorado river, 1,420 m. S.W. Washington. Pop. 1,500. *Austin* was the cap. of Texas previous to the annexation of that territory to the United States in 1846.

AUSTIN, a bay and town on S.E. point of the island Barbadoes, West Indies.

AUSTONLEY, a township of England, co. York. West Riding, pa. Almondbury, 74 m. S.E. Huddersfield. Area, 1,760 ac. Pop. 2,234.

AUSTRAL ISLANDS, a group of five isls. in the S. Pacific, between lat. 22° 27' and 37° 36' S., lon. 144° 11' and 150° 47' W.; chief islands, Raiavai, Tubuai, Rurutu, Rimatua, and Rapa.

AUSTRALASIA (SOUTH ASIA) or *MELANESIA*, a division of the globe, forming a part of Oceania, extending between the equator and lat. 47° S., consisting of the continent of Australia, Tasmania (Van Diemen Land), New Zealand, and those parts of the Eastern Archipelago and Polynesia between lon. 110° and 160° E., viz., Papua, the Arru Islands, Timor-Laut, New Britain, New Ireland, New Caledonia, and the Admiralty, Salomon, New Hebrides, and Queen Charlotte Islands. The area in sq. m., and the pop. of the settlements, are given under the respective names. See also *AUSTRALIAN COLONIES*.

AUSTRALIA or *NEW HOLLAND*, a vast extent of land, composing the main portion of Australasia, and lying S. of the Asiatic Archipelago, between lat. 10° and 30° S., lon. 118° and 164° E., having W. the Indian Ocean; E. the Pacific Ocean; N. the Sea of Timor and Torres Strait, separating it from Timor, Papua, etc.; and S. Bass Strait,

dividing it from Tasmania (Van Diemen Land). Length, E. to W., 2,560 m.; greatest breadth about 1,980 m. Area estimated at 2,700,000 sq. m. *Australia* is but little indented with arms of the ocean, and presents no wide estuaries or rivers. The principal indentations are the Gulf of Carpentaria and Cambridge Gulf on the N.; Halifax and Moreton Bays on the E.; Western Port, Port Phillip, the Gulf of St Vincent, and Spencer Gulf on the S.; and Shark Bay, with a few others, on the W. coast. Botany Bay, Jervis Bay, Corner Inlet, etc., are inlets of small size, many of which are met with. The coasts of Australia are generally deficient in good harbours. Only the S.E. part, with comparatively small sections in the W. and S., and an inconsiderable tract in the N., near Port Essington, have been yet thoroughly explored. In the S.E. a succession of mountain ranges stretches from Gipps Land to lat. 26° S., at a distance from the coast varying generally from 80 to 100 m. The Australian Alps or Warragong mountains, belong to this chain. They attain an elevation of 5,000 to 6,563 feet, and are in their highest part almost constantly covered with snow; Mount York (Blue Mountains), rises to 3,292 feet. The resemblance of the geological formations of these mountains to those of the Ural, led Sir R. Impey Murchison, in 1845, to foretell the existence of gold in the Australian Cordillera; and, in February 1851, Mr. Hargraves discovered extensive diggings in the districts near Bathurst and Wellington, New South Wales. Since that time, gold has been found in various and wide spread localities in the province of Victoria. The only great river system of the interior hitherto explored, is that of the Murray, whose main stream takes its rise in the Australian Alps, but is swelled in its lower course by the Murrumbidgee and the Darling from the north, with their many tributaries, the Lachlan, Bogan, Macquarrie, Peel, Balonne, Maranoa, etc., and from the south, with the Mitta, Owens, Goulburn, Campaspe, Loddon, and Wimmera, its basin being known to extend through at least 10° of lat. and 13° of lon., and probably comprising a much greater extent. Other principal rivers are the Hunter, Hawkesbury, Shoalhaven, Macleay, Clarence, Richmond, Burnett, Fitzroy, Burdekin, etc., debouching on the E.: Snowy River, Yarra, Barwon, Hopkins, and Glenelg on the S.; Swan and Canning on the W.; and Victoria, Adelaide, Liverpool, Alligator, Albert, and Mitchell on the N. coast: but few serve to facilitate internal navigation. Principal lakes are those of Victoria and Torrens in South Australia. Start, in 1844, penetrated to the centre of the country, between Spencer Gulf to the S. and Carpentaria to the N., experiencing utter sterility and drought. Gregory, in 1856, in exploring the Victoria River, N.W. Australia, seems to have come upon the same central desert 300 to 300 m. from the coast. In 1858 he traced the other Victoria River N. of New South Wales, into Cooper's Creek of Start, and finally to Lake Torrens and the head of Spencer Gulf. It traverses the eastern part of this great central Australian desert, and its long and winding channel was not only destitute of stream, but from its few and scattered pools scarcely supplied the expedition with water. Soil various; a large part of the surface is occupied by extensive sandy and stoney deserts; elsewhere fine pasture and woodlands are met with. A third part of the continent lies within the torrid, and the rest in the S. temperate zone. The climate is peculiar, and subject to great vicissitudes of

temperature. The N. half of the country being mostly within the tropics and the range of the monsoons, is subject in summer (between November and April) to heavy rains, which, however, are very irregular in their occurrence, and last only for a few hours daily. In other parts of Australia, years of complete drought occasionally occur, followed by years of flood; but here the hot is also in general the dry season, a circumstance favourable to health. The N.W. winds blowing over the sandy deserts of the interior, towards the colonies of the S.E., are dry and hot, raising the therm. to 80° and 110° Fahr. On the other hand, the E. winds are often cold, and frost is common in winter (June and July), even in the southern lowlands. Mineral products comprise granite, sandstone, limestone, coal, slates, lead, and rich copper ores. Later have been the famous gold discoveries, together with rich ore of tin. Of 5,710 plants discovered, 5,440 are peculiar to this continent. Maize, wheat, flax, tobacco, indigo, vines, olives, and in some parts sugar and cotton, are raised; but sheep-farming is the most flourishing branch of pastoral economy, and it is principally as a wool-growing country that Australia is rising into commercial importance. In 1793, eight merino sheep were introduced by McArthur, a settler, and in 1858 there were 16,000,000. The indigenous quadrupeds comprise 68 species, of which 46, including the kangaroo, wombat and other pouched animals, are peculiar to this continent and its adjacent islands. The singular *ornithorynchus paradoxus* is an animal found here only. The native Australians are viewed by many as a distinct variety of the human race, and their numerous dialects have no affinity with any other language. Their skin is of an earthy black, hair straight, forehead low and full, nose broad, lips thick, stature short, frame slight, and more adapted to feats of agility than of strength. They live in roving tribes. Many tribes go naked, practising cannibalism, and having scarcely any notions of a deity, or of social arts and order. The race is becoming extinct. In Victoria the census of 1857 gives only 1,768, while 20 years before, they were upwards of 20,000. The comparative scarcity of water, which has hitherto mainly prevented Europeans penetrating far into the interior of this continent, suggests a doubt as to its capability of supporting any large uncivilised population. The Dutch or the Spaniards, about the beginning of the 17th century, were the earliest European discoverers of Australia, though little was known of it until after Dampier, Wallis, and afterwards Cook, explored its various coasts. The favourable report of it by the latter was followed by the first British settlement at Port Jackson, in 1788. The last discoveries are protracted into the present century, for it was only in 1802 that the now celebrated Port Phillip, with a great extent of

coast to the westward, were first made known. The name of New Holland given by the Dutch to the north-western coasts, first discovered by them, and subsequently extended to the whole of the mainland, is now supplanted by the more appropriate name of Australia. The British settlement of *New South Wales* or *Sydney*, was made in 1788. The settlement of *Western Australia* or *Swan River* was established in 1829. *South Australia*, established in 1834, and colonised 1836, extends along the coast from Fowler Bay in the W., to beyond Cape Northumberland, or from lon. 132° to 141° E., of which Adelaide is the capital. The *Port Phillip District*, now *Victoria*, chief town, Melbourne, colonised in 1835, was formerly a dependency of New South Wales. *North Australia* was colonised by the British Government in 1838, but has since been abandoned. *Australand*, on the western coast, about 80 m. south of Swan River, was established in 1841. [AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—NEW SOUTH WALES, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, PERTH, SYDNEY, TASMANIA, VICTORIA.]

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES. This designation is now so common, that the important group it refers to has become dissociated from the old geographical and vague term Australasia, which comprehends a great part of Australia and various islands on the northern coasts still uncolonised, and is a term not much in practical use. These settlements, in the order respectively in which they were founded, consist of, 1st, *New South Wales*, established as a penal colony in 1788; 2d, *Van Diemen's Land*, now *Tasmania*, established, also as a penal colony, 1803; 3d, *Western Australia*, lately made a penal settlement, but established free in 1829; 4th, *Victoria*, so named in 1851, but colonised in 1835; 5th, *South Australia*, settled in 1836; 6th, *New Zealand*, officially established in 1840, but colonised for sometime previously. Twenty-five years ago Australia scarcely appeared in the commerce of Britain, and two of the principal colonies, Victoria and South Australia, had no existence. They now collectively contain upwards of 1,000,000 colonists. Besides aboriginal population; their united imports amount to 27,500,000, and exports to 22,250,000, and the net annual public revenues, apart from loans, are above 5,000,000. The chief articles of Australian produce are gold, copper, and wool. Of gold, the annual produce is nearly 12,000,000, chiefly from Victoria; of copper, it is about 500,000, all from South Australia; of wool, it is now above 54,000,000 lbs., worth about 4,000,000, contributed in various proportions by all the colonies. Nearly the entire of these valuable productions is now annually conveyed, in a fleet of magnificent merchant shipping, direct to British ports. The following table illustrates the area, population, finances, and commerce, of this group of colonies:—

Colonies.	Area in Miles.	Pop. 1835.	Exports 1857.	Imports 1857.	Wool lbs. 1857.	Gold, oz. 1857.	Copper 1857.	Agric. Pro. 1857.	Public Rev. 1857.	Public Debt. 1857.
New South Wales.	409,000	318,000	4,019,000	6,780,400	21,000,000	145,336		22,000	1,194,000	2,374,000
Tasmania.	55,000	400,000	12,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	2,707,000			2,100,000	2,170,000
South Australia.	300,000	115,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	6,778,000				440,000	500,000
West Australia.	50,000	17,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	600,000				40,000	500,000
Tasmania.	55,000	400,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000				100,000	500,000
New Zealand.	132,000	63,000	400,000	700,000	2,071,500	18,000			100,000	500,000
Total.	1,000,000	1,000,000	22,500,000	27,780,700	54,000,000	2,220,176	420,000	1,220,700	5,394,000	5,770,100

The population is exclusive of aborigines, which in New Zealand still number about 60,000, but which in all are rapidly diminishing. There is not one left in Tasmania; in Victoria about 700. In the other colonies His small numbers.

In Victoria the wool clip has decidedly fallen off since 1854, in which year the export attained to 23,000,000 lbs. In all the other colonies there is a progressive yearly increase, particularly in South Australia and New Zealand. The year 1858 was marked by the extension of gold production to New Zealand (Nelson), and by a decided increase in the yield of the New South Wales mines.

The climate of these colonies, although averaging from 5° to 15° higher in the annual mean than that of Britain, is, nevertheless, suited to the Anglo-Saxon constitution. The northern localities around Moreton Bay verge upon the tropics, while the southern extremities of Tasmania and New Zealand stretch into the cool regions of the 44th and 48th parallel of south latitude. Improved navigation has reduced the passage by sailing ships from England to about 80 days, and by steam to one-third less, while by the overland route the postal delivery may be expected in little more than a month and a half. In 1855, these colonies were placed on the footing of self-government, and since that time they have entered with increased ardour upon the path of progress. Extensive railway lines have been projected, and are already partially constructed, while telegraphic communication is completed between the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, with the prospective addition of Tasmania, by a submarine cable across Bass Strait. The Australian colonies have recently had under consideration the important subject of a federative union, but as yet nothing definite has been arranged.

AUSTRALIA FELIX, a name given by the late Sir Thomas Mitchell in 1836, in complement to the fine scenery of a part of Victoria he was then exploring. It comprises the Mount Alexander and other present gold fields between the river Goulbourne and the Pyrenees Hills. The colonists most readily extended so flattering a designation to the entire territory, and this poetical idea was in a fair way of supplanting the earlier "Port Phillip," or "Southern District," when in 1851, on the occasion of the territory being officially detached from New South Wales and made a separate colony, all contentions were merged in the new name of Victoria.

AUSTRALIAN ALPS. [ALPS.]

AUSTREY, a ps. of Engl., co Warwick, 6 m E N E of Tamworth. Area 2,280 ac. Pop 555.

AUSTRIA (ARCHDUCHY OF, the central prov and nucleus of the Austrian empire, and seat of its cap., comprised (including Salzburg) between lat 47° and 48° N lon 12° 10' and 17° E, having N Bohemia and Moravia, E Hungary, S Styria, Carinthia, and the Tyrol, and W the Tyrol and Bavaria. Area 15,052 sq m Pop (1854) 2,469,868. The North Alps, which form its S boundary, next to Styria, extend their crests, to the banks of the Danube, which traverses the province from W to E, the Inn river forms its N W, and the March part of its E frontier. It has numerous mountain lakes, and picturesque scenery. Forests and vineyards extensive. Is fertile, and admirably cultivated. Wheat, oats, and barley are raised, and it has been estimated that 25,000,000 gallons of wine are made here annually. Mineral products comprise gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, arsenic, alum, coal, and graphite. Has weaving and spinning of flax, cotton, and wool. This prov is divided by the river Rhine into the govts of Upper and Lower Austria (*Land Ober und Unter der Enns*). Lower Austria is subdivided into four circles, — I. *Lower Wiener-wald*, cap

Vienna; II. *Upper Wiener-wald*, cap St Pölten; III. *Lower Marchfeld*, cap Kornneuburg; IV. *Upper Marchfeld*, cap. Krems, and the municipal dist. of Vienna. The regency of Lower Austria has its seat at Vienna, and is charged with the civil administration of the prov. Upper Austria is subdivided into five circles, — I. *Mühl*, cap Linz; II. *Traun*, cap Steyer; III. *Hainburg*, cap Wels; IV. *Inn*, cap Ried; V. *Salzburg*, cap Salzburg, and the regency is established at Linz. The military affairs of the archduchy are directed by the military commandant of Vienna, who has under him the military commandant of Linz. After Vienna, the chief cities are Linz, Wiener-Neustadt and Salzburg.

AUSTRIA (CIRCLE OF), an old subdiv of Germany, which comprised Austria Proper or Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and the Tyrol, bounded N by Moravia, Bohemia, and the circles of Bavaria and Swabia, W Switzerland, S Lombardy and Italia, and F Croatia, and Hungary, — most of which territories are now included in the Austrian empire.

AUSTRIA (FEDERAL OF), *German Oesterreichische Kaiserthum*, *Fr Empire d'Autriche*, a state of Central Europe, cap. Wien (Vienna) situated chiefly between lat 45° and 51° 2' N (but extending in Dalmatia to lat 43° 8' N) lon 8° 35' and 26° 30' E, bounded N by Russia, Prussia, Saxony, and Bavaria, S by Parma, Modena, the Pontif States, the Adriatic, and the Ottoman Empire, W by Lichtenstein, Switzerland, and the Sardinian States, and E by the Russian Empire. Area 257,890 sq miles Pop in 1854, 39,411,300. The principal part of the territory presents the form of an oblong square, parallel with the equator lengthwise, and its centre is indicated, nearly, by the position of Pesth, on the Danube. Three great main systems cover the empire, with their ramifications, the Alps in the S W, the Bohemian and Moravian mts in the N W, and the Carpathians, forming a great curve, the one extremity of which abuts on the Danube at Presburg in the N W, and the other at Orsova in the S E. The most elev summits are in the Alps of Tyrol, where the Ortles peaks attain the height of 12,779 feet, next Bratscheys in the Carpathians, 9,628 feet, and 3d, the Schneekoppe in the Riesengebirge, the culminating point of the mts of Bohemia and Moravia, 5,275 feet. The most mountainous countries are the Tyrol, Salzburg, Upper Styria, the W part of Upper Carinthia, and the E part of Transylvania. Austria contains many extensive plains, remarkable for their uniform level, the principal of these are the plains of Lower Austria, on both sides of the Danube, the plains of Hungary, the plain of Slavonia, and that of the Po. Is abundantly supplied with water, nearly all of which is collected into six great rivers, viz the Danube and the Dneister, flowing to the Black Sea, the Po and the Adige, to the Adriatic, the Vistula to the Baltic, and the Elbe to the German Ocean, — it contains also a great many lakes, the most important of which are, in the mountain regions, the Lakes Maggiore, Como, Lugano, Isèo, and Garda, on the south slopes of the Alps, and in the plains, the Platten-see, and Lake Neusiedel, the two most extensive sheets of water in the empire, in Hungary, which country, from its flatness, contains also the greatest number of marshes. The principal gulfs are those of Venice, Trieste, Quarnero, and Cattaro. The Austrian Empire is comprised between the southern lines of 60° and 50°. The Alpine region is the most rainy country in Europe, the greatest amount of rain falls in the N of the Lombardo-

bruck, Prague, Brünn, Lemberg, Zara, and Verona; and from these a second appeal to the board of justice,—except in Transylvania, where the *gubernium* or court of appeal, is the highest under the emperor. The subordinate civil divisions of the provs. are into *counties* in Hungary and Transylvania, *viciats* (quarters) in Lower Austria, *delegations* in Austrian Italy, and *circles* elsewhere. The empire is ecclesiastically divided into 15 archbishoprics, 76 bishoprics, 19 Protestant superintendencies, and 28,908 parishes, of which 19,606 are Roman Catholic, and 9,400 are acatholic. In 1851, there were 3,561,455 Protestants, 26,357,172 Roman Catholics, 6,853,781 Greeks, and 759,005 Jews. The Greek Catholics and the Protestants mostly inhabit the E. provs.; the Unitarians are nearly confined to Transylvania. Education has made rapid strides in Austria—the law requiring that, in every province of the empire, every child between the ages of six and twelve shall be educated either in the school or at home. In the manufacturing districts, no child is allowed to be sent into a factory before completing its ninth year. After that age, children in factories are compelled to attend classes on Friday evenings and Sunday mornings till they have attained their fifteenth year. In Roman Catholic districts the school inspector is the priest, and in Protestant districts the dissenting minister. In 1842 the population of Austria, including Lombardy, but excluding Hungary, amounted to 25,304,122; and for this population there were provided 30,298 primary day-schools, or 1 for every 1,247 of the population; besides 11,140 evening-class schools. The 20,298 primary schools had 41,809 teachers, or 1 for every 600 of the population. In addition to these there were 8 universities, 20 academies, 12 lycæums, 49 theological colleges, 53 philosophical colleges, 188 gymnasia or public schools, 126 special schools, and 1,252 private schools. These had in regular attendance 155,746 pupils. The military force of the empire is composed of a standing army, and an army of reserve (*Landwehr*). The permanent force in time of peace is 414,000 men. In 1854, the army was increased to 733,624 men. Austria possesses a great many fortifications, of which Josephstadt, Theresienstadt, Olmütz, Mantua, Peschiera, and Comoro, belong to the 1st class; Peterwardein, Brod, Aligradua, Arad, Eszék, Karistadt, Karlsburg, Munkatsch, Temeswar, Ragusa, Cattaro, Zara, Legnago, Venice, Kufstein, Salzburg, Prague, and Königgrätz to the 2d class. Has also garrisons in Mentz, Piacenza, Ferrara, and Comacchio. The naval armament, under a naval commander at Venice, is 6 frigates, 5 corvettes, 7 brigs, 6 schooners, 11 steamers, and 61 smaller vessels, mounting in all 749 guns. The public revenue arises from direct taxes on property, industry, and incomes, with personal and Jews' taxes, indirect imposts on tobacco and provisions, a salt monopoly, legacy and stamp duties, post-office and custom dues, and the revenues from the crown domains and mines; the whole estimated in 1855 to amount to 23,713,700*l.* yearly. The expenditure is not readily ascertained; the army, and internal administration, are the principal sources of expense. The public debt in 1847 was about 99,000,000*l.*

AUSTRIAN ITALY comprises the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, the Italian Tyrol, and a great part of the government of Trieste, in Illyria.

AUSTRIAN-POLAND. [*GALLICIA & LODOMERIA.*]

AUTWICK, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Clapham, 4 m. N.W. Settle. Area 5,400 ac. Pop. 651.

AUTUMBA, a co. of the U. S., North America, nearly in centre of Alabama, and intersected by Alabama river and its branches. Pop. 15,023, of whom 8,730 were slaves. The surface varied and broken, soil light, except on the rivers, where it is rich and fertile.

AUTUMBA, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute Garonne, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Ariège, 16 m. S. Toulouse. Pop. 3,448.

AUTREUIL, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Seine, 3 m. W. Paris. Pop. 4,374. Is enclosed within the fortifications of Paris.

AUTRIN and **AUTRION**, two small rivers of France; the former flows N.W. between the depts. Somme and Pas-de-Calais, and enters the English Channel 25 m. S. Boulogne, after a course of 35 m.; the latter, dep. Maine-et-Loire, joins the Loire, 4 m. S.E. Angers, after a W. course of about 35 miles.

AUTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 4½ m. N.W. Aldford. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 126.

AUTUN (*Eboracæ*, afterwards *Augustodunum*), a city of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. arrond., on the Arroux, 50 m. N.W. Mâcon, and 165 m. S.E. Paris. Pop. 11,997. Has a cathedral, college, library, museum, and tribunal of commerce, with manufs. of carpets and paper, and trade in timber, hemp, and cattle. The see of *Astun* was once held by Talleyrand.

AUTUNGARAT, a seaport town of British India, presidency Madras, dist. Madras, 11 miles E. Ramanad.

AUVERGNE (MOUNTAINS OF), a branch of the Cevennes, extending chiefly in the depts. Pay-de-Dôme and Cantal, and separating the basins of the Allier, Cher, and Creuse, from those of the Lot and Dordogne. These mountains form extensive and intricate groups, which throw out considerable outcrops to the N. and S., and contain the culminating points of the interior of France; viz., the Mont Dor 6,188 feet, Cantal 6,093 feet, and Puy-de-Dôme 4,906 feet. They contain a great number of extinct volcanoes, and present sites of the wildest and most picturesque grandeur. The cone of Mont Dor rises abruptly to a height of several thousand feet, and is composed of layers of scoria, pumice-stone, and fine detritus mixed with beds of basalt. The numerous minor volcanoes form an irregular ridge, extending along the platform 18 m. in length and 2 m. in breadth. They are generally truncated at the top, and the crater is often entire.

AUVERGNE, an old prov. of France, forming the present depts. of Cantal, Pay-de-Dôme, and a small part of Haute-Loire. It was divided into Upper and Lower Auvergne, and had for caps. respectively St Flour and Clermont.

AUVESA, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 3 m. E.N.E. Pontoise, on the railway from Paris to Amiens. Pop. 1,580.

AUVILLAR or **AUVILLARS,** a town of France, dep. Tara-et-Garonne, cap. cant., 23 m. W. Montauban. Pop. 1,742.

AUXERRE, *Autisiodorum*, a city of France, cap. dep. Yonne, 93 m. S.W. Paris, on left bank of the Yonne. Pop. 14,163. Is surrounded by vineyards and by planted boulevards, has some good streets, a quay along the Yonne, a fine cathedral and other Gothic churches, a curious clock tower, a public library of 25,000 vols., museum, college, tribunal of commerce, theatre, and hospital, with trade in wines, timber, charcoal, hosiery, counterpanes, and barrels, manuf. of musical strings.

AUXIL-CHENAY, a comm. and town of

France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant. on the Ardennes, 15 m. S.W. St. Pol. Pop. 2,790.

ASCOUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aube, 15 m. S.E.W. Troyes. Pop. 2,507. Manufs. of cotton yarn and hosiery.

AUXOIS, a town of France, dep. Cote-d'Or, on l. b. of the Saône, here crossed by a bridge, 17 m. S.E. Dijon. Pop. 6,365. Has an arsenal, barracks, and magazines, manufs. of woollen cloth and nails.

AZARCES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Creuse, 32 m. S.E. Gueret. Pop. 1,261.

AUXELU, the port of Ghilan, Persia.

AUXON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Loire, on rt. b. of the Allier, 34 m. N.W. Puy.

AVA (*Aeng-u*, "a fish pond"), a fortified city, formerly cap. of the Burmese dominions, on the Irrawadi, 350 m. N. Rangoon. Lat. 21° 51' N., lon. 96° 58' 10" E. Destroyed by an earthquake in 1839; since which period the seat of government has been transferred to Monchoho. [BURMA.]

AVA, two principalities of Japan.—I. isl. Niphon, with a cap. town, 60 m. S.E.E. Yeddo.—II. island Sikoike, with a town on its N. coast, lat. 33° 53' N., lon. 134° 13' E., with a harbour.

AVAILLES LIMOUSINE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant. on l. b. of the Vienne, 17 m. E. Civray. Pop. 1,855. Its trade is mostly in wine and mill-stones.

AVAIL ISLAND, Persian Gulf. [BAHRAIN.]

AVALLON, *Abaillo*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. arrond., on the Voisin, 26 m. S.E. Auxerre. Pop. 5,922. Manufs. of woollens and paper.

AVANI or AYADRI, a town of Japan, cap. isl. Sikoike, S. Niphon. Lat. 34° 21' N., lon. 134° 47' E.

AVATONA (*MOETRI*), a volcano of Kamtschatka, in Asia, near its E. coast, in lat. 53° 18' N., lon. 158° 50' E., rising to 9,065 feet elevation. At its summit is a crater several hundred yards in circ., and on its E. side, 5,000 feet elevation, is another crater, smaller in origin and appearance to Monte Somma (Vesuvius). In 1857, *Avatcha* was in violent eruption, and discharged, with lava and stones, a vast quantity of water. About 20 m. southward is the Bay of Avatcha, the best on the coast of Kamtschatka, and on which are the towns Avatcha and Petropaulovsk.

AVBURY or ABERY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 6 m. W. Marlborough. Ac. 5,450. Pop. 708.

AVETRAS DE CIMA, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 20 m. S.W. Santarem. Pop. 1,073.

AVEIRO, a seaport town of Portugal, prov. Beira, on the estuary of the Vouga, 31 m. N.W. Coimbra. Pop. 5,000, with extensive fisheries of anchovies, herrings, and oysters; commerce in salt, fish, oil, wine, and oranges.

AVEIRO, a town of Brazil, prov. Para, on the Tapajós, 70 m. S.E. Santarem. Lat. 5° 28' S., lon. 55° 25' W.

AVELUX, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. N.E. Purfleet. Area 3,920 ac. Pop. 811.

AVELGHEM, a vill. of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, on l. b. of Scheldt, 8 m. S.E. Courtrai. Pop. 4,900. Manufs. of tobacco, candles, and brewing.

AVELLA, a town of Italy, kgdm. and 20 m. E.N.E. Naples, of which city it commands a fine view. Pop. 6,650. Near it are the remains of *Abella*.

AVELLANO, *Abellinum*, a fortified episcopal city, kingdom and 28 m. E. Naples, cap. prov. Principato Ultra. Pop. (1857) 23,000. Has a cathedral, several churches, college, public granary, manufs. of woollens, paper, macaroni, and sausages; trade in naval stores (since *Avellane*), chestnuts, and corn. The city was destroyed by an earthquake in 1694. Between Avellino and Benevento is the Val di

Gargano, the position of the *Caudine Forks*, famous for the victory of the Samnites over the Romans, who were there made to pass under the yoke, in the year of Rome 483.

AVES (*Loon*), a small lake of Scotland, co. Banff, and at its S.E. extremity, enclosed by the lofty mountains Cairngorm and Ben Macduil. *Aven* or *Avon* is the name of several Scotch rivers.

AVESBURY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 2 m. S.S.E. Bromyard. Area 3,140 ac. Pop. 554.

AVENCHES or *Wizismus*, *Asentiscus*, a small town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, cap. dist. same name, enclosed by Fribourg, 14 m. S. Lake Morat. Pop. 1,460. Was the capital of the Helvetii, and afterwards a Roman colony, destroyed by the Huns in 447.

AVENING, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2 m. N.N.W. Tedbury. Area 4,860 ac. Pop. 2,821, employed in woollen cloth weaving.

AVEWEDE, a vill. of Prussia Westphalia, reg. and 82 m. S.W. Minden. Pop. 1,380.

AVENZA or LAYENZA, a town of Italy, duchy Massa Carrara, on the torrent *Avenza*, near the sea, 3 m. S.W. Carrara. Pop. 1,910.

AVERTRE, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Overysel, 21 m. E.N.E. Kampen. Pop. 3,781.

AVERRAM, a pa. of England, co. Nottingham, on the Trent, 2 m. W.N.W. Newark. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 267.

AVERNAKÖE, a small island of Denmark, near the S. coast of Fenhnen. Pop. 530.

AVERNO (*LAKE OF*), *Avernus*, Gr. *Æquer*, "without a bird", a lake, 10 m. W. Naples, near the Bay of Baiae. Occupies the crater of an extinct volcano, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in diameter, is very deep and has no outlet. Agrippa formed a canal between Lake Averno and the sea, but the communication was destroyed by an eruption of Monte Novo in 1698.

AVENNA, a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, cap. cant., $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. Capua. Pop. 18,789. Has a founding hospital, said to be a nursery of artists and artisans for the kingdom, and a lunatic asylum.

AVES or BIRD, is a small group of islands in the Dutch West Indies, S.E. the island of Buen Ayre, so named from the number of birds which frequent them. The only inhabitants are a few Dutch fishers.—II. an uninhabited island, 147 m. W. Dominica. Lat. 15° 40' N., lon. 63° 58' W.

AVESNES, a fortified town of France, dep. Nord, cap. arrond., on the Helpe, 61 m. S.E. Lille. Pop. 3,776. Has a cathedral with a lofty spire. Manufs. of soap and leather, oil-mills, and a trade in flax, iron, timber, and stone.—III. (*see Avesnes*), a town and comm. dep. Nord, 6 m. E.N.E. Cambrai. Pop. 2,785.—III. (*is Compiègne*), a market town, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., 11 m. S.W. Arras. Pop. with comm. 1,270.

AVESTAD, a small town of Sweden, lan and 35 m. S.E. Falun, on the *Dal-elv*. Here the ore from the copper mines of Falun is smelted; and the town has several iron-works.

AVETON-GIRROUX, a pa. of England, co. Devon, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. Modbury. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 979.

AVEYRON, a river of France, rises in the fountain of Veyron, near Séverac-le-Château, dep. Aveyron, passes Rodez, Villefranche, and Negrepelisse, in dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, where it becomes navigable, and joins the Tarn 7 m. N.W. Montauban, after a course of 90 miles.

AVEYRON, a dep. in the south of France, cap. Rodez, surrounded by the depts. Cantal, Lozère, Gard, Hérault, Tarn, Tarn-et-Garonne, and Lot. Area 567,878 hect. Pop. 394,183. Surface mostly mountainous; principal rivers the Lot, the Tra-

year, affluent of the Lot, and the Vlsar, affluent of the Aveyron and Tarn. Sufficient corn is raised for home consumption. Many cattle and sheep are reared, and the Roquefort cheese forms an important article of export. The coal and iron mines here are among the most important in France. Manufactures, principally of metallic wares, with leather, woollen stuffs, hosiery, and gloves, cotton yarn, and paper. The dep. is subdivided into the five arrond. of Rodez, Espalion, Milhau, Villefranche, and Saint-Affrique.

AVESANO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Cit. II, cap. dist., 22 m. S. Agila. Pop. 3,000.

AVIANO, a town of Northern Italy, deleg. and 30 m. W. Udine, near Monte Cavallo. Pop. 6,000.

AVIGLIANA, a town of Piedmont, prov. Susa, div. and 14 m. W. Turin. Pop. 2,900, who manufacture woollen cloth and silk twist.

AVIGLIANO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., near the bifurcation of the Appennines, 11 m. N.W. Potenza. Pop. 13,000. It was partly destroyed by a landslide in 1824.

AVIGNON, *Avinion*, a comm. and city, South France, cap. dep. Vaucluse, on l. b. of the Rhone, 865 m. S.S.E. Paris. Pop. 85,890. Is the seat of an archbishop, tribunal of commerce, with a royal college and a normal school. Chief edifices, the cathedral, Church of the Cordeliers (the ancient palace of the Popes), hôtel des Invalides, and the hôtel Crillon. Has many scientific and literary establishments, public library of 80,000 vols., a botanic garden, and museum of antiquities. Foundries, forges, printing establishments, manufactures of taffeta, silk, and velvet, and commerce in grain, oil, fruits, and brandy. In the 14th century the city had a population of nearly 10,000. Was the residence of the Popes from 1329 to 1377, and remained under the jurisdiction of the holy see till 1791, when it was reunited to France.

AVIGNONNET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute Garonne, near the Canal du Midi, 23 m. S.E. Toulouse. Pop. 2,418. Here, in 1242, five inquisitors were massacred by the Albigenses.

AVILA, *Abula*, an anc. episcopal city of Spain, Old Castle, cap. prov. on rt. b. of the Adaja, 63 m. N.W. Madrid. Pop. 6,000. Has a cathedral, Dominican convent, and manufactures of woollens and cottons, and had formerly a flourishing university.

AVILES (Lat. *Flaviagnatia*), a seaport town of Spain, Asturias, prov. and 10 m. N.W. Oviedo, at the mouth of the chief branch of the Aviles. Pop. 6,000. Harbour shallow. Trade in copper wares and coal raised in its vicinity.

AVINGERON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, on the Kennet, 24 m. E. Hungerford. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 97.—II. co. Hants, 4 m. N.E. Winchester. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 176.

AVO, a town of the Tyrol, circa. and 12 m. S.S.W. Roveredo, on rt. b. of the Adige. Pop. 3,000. Manufactures of silk and velvet, and has flint-quarries.

AVIS, *Avizium*, a town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, cap. comarca, on the river Avis, 37 m. S.W. Fortalegre. Pop. 1,500.

AVIER, a comm. and town of France, dep. Marne, cap. cant., 6 m. S.S.E. Epervay. Pop. 1,725. Entrepôt for the commerce in champagne wines, which are stored in caves cut in the rock.

AVLONA or **VALONA**, *Avlon*, a town and seaport of Albania, cap. sanj., on the Gulf of Avlona, Adriatic, 39 m. S.W. Berat. Lat. of fort, 40° 27' 5" N., lon. 19° 26' 5" E. Pop., with suburbs, from 8,000 to 10,000, comprising Christians, Turks, and Jews. On its south side is the rock-fortress of Canina. Its harbour is defended by Cape Linguetta on the S.W., and the small island Saseno on N.W.

AVLONA (*Gulf of*), an inlet of the Adriatic Sea, extending for 10 m. inland by 5 m. in width, and separated westward from the Strait of Otranto by Cape Linguetta.

AVOCH, *Avach* or *Avach*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, containing the vill. of Seatoun on Beaulieu Firth, 9 m. S.W. Cromarty. Pop. 2,028.

AVOLA, a seaport town of Sicily, intend. and 13 m. S.W. Syracuse. Pop. 6,800. The town, on supposed site of anc. *Idia*, communicates with a vill. and battery on a small bay of the Mediterranean. Has a tunny-fishery, a refinery of home-grown sugar, and an active trade in corn, cattle, oil, and fruits. It was built after the earthquake of 1693, which destroyed the ancient *Avola*.

AVOLD (*Str.*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Moselle, cap. cant., on the Rossel, 18 m. W. Sarreguemines. Pop. 4,021. Has tanneries.

AVON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, on the railway from Paris to Lyons, 2 m. N.E. Fontainebleau. Pop. 1,216.

AVON, the Celtic and distinctive name of several rivers in Britain, the principal being—*I. (Upper Avon)*, which rises at Avon-well, near Naseby, co. Northampton, flows mostly S.W. through co. Leicester, Warwick, and Worcester, past Stratford and Evesham, and after a course of nearly 100 m. joins the Severn at Tewkesbury. Is navigable from the Severn to Stratford for barges of 40 tons. Afflu. the Aine, Leame, Stour, and Swift.—*II. (Lower Avon)*, rises near Tetbury, flows W. through the co. Gloucester, Wilts, and Somerset, and after a course of 80 m. enters the Bristol Channel 7 m. N.W. Bristol; which city, with Bath, Bradford, Chippenham, and Malmesbury, are on its banks. Is navigable from the sea to Bath, and connected with the Thames by the Kennet and Avon Canal.—*III. (Hampshire Avon)*, rises near Devizes, flows generally S. through Wilts and Hants, and enters the English Channel, after a course of about 65 m., 1 m. below Christchurch. Receives its chief afflu., the Bourne, Willybourne, and Nadder, at Salisbury; besides which city, the towns Amesbury, Ringwood, and Christchurch are on its banks.—*IV.* two rivers in Wales, one in Monmouth co.; the other in Glamorgan co., falls into Swansea Bay.—Several Scotch rivers of the same name are afflu. of the Clyde, Spey, and Annan, and one joins the Forth 2 m. W. Borrowstounness.

AVON, a river, W. Australia, Swan River colony, has a N.W. course through the co. Grantham and York, and joins the Swan river at Northam.

AVON, a vill. of the U. S., North America, New York, 145 m. E. St Albans. Pop. 2,808. Has some mineral springs.—*II.* Ohio, Lorain co., a town, 135 m. N.N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,782.

AVONDALE or **AVENDALE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, its church 4 m. S.W. Strathaven, which town is in this pa. Estimated area 40,000 ac. Pop. 6,431. Soil fertile. The battle of Drumclog, in which Claverhouse was defeated by the Covenanters, was fought here June 1, 1679. This action is commemorated by a Gothic monument, 38 feet in height, erected at Drumclog.

AVOTELKA, a pa. of the U. S., North America, in Louisiana. Area 1,200 sq. m. Pop. 9,326, of whom 6,161 were slaves.

AVANCHES, *Abranca*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, cap. arrond., near l. b. of the Sées, 33 m. S.W. St. Lo. Pop. 3,863. In the ruins of its cathedral is preserved the stone on which Henry II. of England knelt to receive absolution for the murder of Becket. The contiguity of the Channel Islands, and cheapness of living, have made it the residence of many Eng-

Hot Springs. *Mamade*, of lake, a salmon fishery and public library. The city was taken and razed by the Britons in 1203. In the 14th century, it fell into the power of the English, who kept it till 1450. In 1563, the Protestants were here defeated by the Catholic party.

AWZ (Loch), a lake of Scotland, co. Argyll, dist. Lora, 8 m. N.W. Inverary. Length S.W. to N.E. 23 m., average breadth 1 m., but near its N. end is 3 m. across. Contains an island with a ruined monastery, and its scenery is most picturesque. It receives the waters of the Orchy river and Loch Avich; and it discharges its own by the river Awe into Loch Elve. Ben Cruachin mountain, 3,670 feet in elevation, rises on the N.W.

AWLSCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. N.W. Hoxton. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 594.

AWNE, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, on the eastern of the Severn, 2½ m. E.N.E. Blakeney. Area 4,130 ac. Pop. 1,512.

AX, a cotm. and town, France, dep. Ariège, cap. cant., 21 m. S.E. Foix, on rt. b. of the Ariège. Pop. 1,991. Much frequented for its thermal springs, temp. 75° to 170° Fahr.

AXBRIDGE, a munic. town and pa. of England, co. Somerset, S. of the Mendip Hills, and 9 m. N.W. Wells. Area of pa. 540 ac. Pop. 939. The town has a guild-hall, an ancient church, and is the seat of quarter and petty-sessions. The Axe drainage, effected 40 years ago, much improved the value of property in this parish.

AXE, two small rivers of England, one flowing through the pa. of Axbridge into the Severn, the other co. Devon, entering the English Channel at Axmouth.

AXEL, a small fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, cap. cant., on an island in the Scheldt, 23 m. W. Antwerp. Pop. 2,250.

AXHOLME (Isle of), England, co. Lincoln, in its N.W. part, formed by the rivers Trent, Don, and Idle. It comprises about 47,000 ac., with the pss. Althorpe, Belton, Crowle, Epworth, Haxey, Loddington, and Osweston, and is crossed by the Stamford and Keadby Canal. Pop., including W. Stockwith, 12,150.

AXIM, a town of Africa, on the Guinea coast, belonging to Holland, adjacent to Fort St. Antonio, 73 m. W. Cape Coast Castle. Lat. 4° 52' N., lon. 2° 14' W. Was taken from the Portuguese in 1643, and confirmed to Holland by the treaty of Westphalia. Is garrisoned by the Dutch.

AXMINSTER, a market town and pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Axe, 24 m. E.N.E. Exeter. Area of pa. 3,590 ac. Pop. 2,768. Pop. of town, 2,139. Its church or minster was founded by King Athelstan, to commemorate a battle fought with the Danes, in the vicinity.

AXMOUTH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the English Channel, 2 m. S. Colyton. Area 4,280 ac. Pop. 680. The mouth of the river Axe in this pa. has, by means of piers, been made a harbour for vessels of 100 tons. A landslide, which occurred between Axe and Lyme Regis in 1839, has formed a chasm 1½ m. in length, from 400 to 600 feet across, and from 200 to 300 feet in depth.

AXUM, an ancient and decayed town of Abyssinia, state Tigre, 65 m. N.W. Antalo. Has a Christian church, in which the chronicles of Axum are kept. *Adulis*, its ancient port, is on Anseiy Bay, Red Sea, 100 m. N.E. ward.

AY or AJ, a town of France, dep. Marne, cap. cant., near the Marne, 14 m. S. Reims, produces much esteemed wine. Pop. 3,392. *St. Ay* is a vill. dep. Loiret, 14 m. S.W. Orleans, with a station on the railway thence to Tours.

AYACUCHO, a dep., South Peru, mostly between

lat. 12° and 16° S., lon. 72° and 76° W., having N. the dep. Junin, E. Cusco, and S. and W. the Andes, shutting it off from that of Lima. Area estimated at 33,280 sq. m. Chief river the Apurimac, and its tributaries the Urubamba, Pampas, and Mantaro. Principal towns, Huamanga, the cap., Huancabellca, and Ayacucho. At this latter, on the 9th December 1824, the combined forces of Colombia and Peru totally defeated those of Spain, and put an end to the Spanish dominion on the American continent.

AYAMONTE, a fortified town of Spain, Andalucía, on l. b. of the Guadiana, near the Atlantic, prov. and 23 m. W. Huelva. Pop. 8,000, with a small fishing port, and manufactures of soap.

AYBAR, a town of Spain, Navarra, 26 m. S.E. Pamplona, on rt. b. of the Aragon. Pop. 1,024.

AYCHIFFE, a pa. of England, co. Durham, ward and 5 m. N. Darlington. Area 10,490 ac. Pop. 1,366. Has a station at crossing of the Great North of England and Clarence railways.

AYDELL & ALDEAS, a town of Spain, Aragon, prov. and 2 m. N.W. Huesca. Pop. 2,500.

AYLESFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m. S.W. Ottery St. Mary. Area 3,750 ac. Pop. 963.

AYLESBURY (Saxon Aeglesbryc), a pari. bor., market town, and pa. of England, cap. co. Bucks, 16 m. S.S.E. Buckingham, and 39 m. from London by the North Western Railway. Area of pa. 3,200 ac. Pop. 6,081. The town has a co. hall, county gaol, and infirmary. It returns two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors 1,518. Is the place of nomination in elections for the county; and the seat of quarter and petty sessions.

AYLESBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 4½ m. W. Great Grimsby. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 172.

AYLESFORD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, 2½ m. N.N.W. Maidstone. Area 3,330 ac. Pop. 1,487. The cromlech, called Kitecoty-house, in this pa., is supposed to mark the burial-place of Catigern, who, with his opponent Horsa, was killed here in the third recorded battle between the Britons and Saxons in 465.

AYLESHAM, a pa. of England. [HAILESHAM.]

AYLESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, and 2½ m. S.S.W. Leicester. Area 3,840 ac. Pop. 668.

AYLMINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. W.S.W. Cromer. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 290.

AYLSHAM, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 12 m. N.W. Norwich. Area of pa. 4,250 ac. Pop. 2,741. The church is a fine building of the 14th century. Petty-sessions are held here.

AYLTON, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3½ m. W. Ledbury. Area 810 ac. Pop. 93.

ATMAVILLE, a town of the Sardinian States, prov. and 3 m. S.W. Aosta. Pop. 1,320.

ATMESTREY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 8 m. N.W. Leominster. Area 7,070 ac. Pop. 885.

AYTHOS, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 8½ m. W.S.W. Brackley. Area 2,330 ac. Pop. 611.

AYOBA, a town and river of Spain, prov. Valencia; the town 52 m. S.W. Valencia. Pop. 5,412.

AYOTN or AYOTZ, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Herts.—I. (*St. Lawrence*), 2½ m. W. Welwyn. Area 600 ac. Pop. 147.—II. (*St. Peter*), 2 m. S.W. Welwyn. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 282.

AYOTZ, a town, N. Amer., dep. and 30 m. E. Mexico, on the route to Vera Cruz.—*Ayotlan* is a vill., dep. Jalisco, 120 m. S.S.W. Guadalajara.

AYR, *Yidgarra*, a river of Scotland, rises on the border of Lanarkshire, flows generally W., and enters the sea at Ayr, the harbour of which town it forms, after a course of 38 m., but above which it is unnavigable. Chief salt, the Lugg.

Ayr, a part. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. on the Ayr, 30 m. S.E.W. Glasgow, with which it is connected by railway. Lat. of lighthouse 55° 28' 17" N., lon. 4° 38' 28" W., with a fixed light on the north pier. Pop. 2,115, or, with its suburbs, Newton and Wallace-town, included in the part. bor., 17,824. Chief edifices, a county-hall, town-house, with a spire 135 feet high; assembly-rooms; the new tower, a gothic building, 113 feet high, with a statue of Wallace; arcade, old and new church, mechanics' institute, theatre, and two bridges communicating with the suburbs across the Ayr river. The harbour, formed by the mouth of the Ayr, and two piers, is shallow and exposed; but the town has an extensive general trade, rope-works, saw-mills, manufs. of Glasgow woven goods, carpets, blankets, leather, and several banks. Its exports of coal amount to between 60,000 and 70,000 tons annually; imports consist of Irish, Baltic, and American produce, with general cargoes from the English and Scotch ports. Reg. shipping in 1848, 46 vessels; aggregate burden, 5,443 tons; customs rev. (1846) 614. Alloway-kirk and Burns' monument are within 2½ m. of Ayr on the S. It unites with Campbellton, Inverary, Irvine, and Oban, to send 1 member to House of Commons. Registered electors 416.

Ayrshire, a maritime co. of Scotland, having W. the Firth of Clyde, and landward the co. of Renfrew, Lanark, Dumfries, Kirkcubright, and Wigton. Area estimated at 1,024,000 ac., of which 260,000 are under culture. Pop. 169,558. Surface in the E. and S.E. mountainous; elsewhere hilly; and along the coast, especially in the N., the land is fertile. Oats and wheat are the principal crops. Agriculture has been much improved of late; and drainage has been carried to a greater extent in this than any other co. of Scotland. There are iron-works at Muirkirk, and coal is raised and exported from Ayr, Troon, and other ports. The woollen, cotton, and flax-mills are of considerable extent. Ayrshire consists of 3 districts, Carrick in the S., Cunningham in the N., and Kyle in the centre: it comprises 46 par. Chief towns, Ayr, Kilmarnock, Maybole, and Irvine. It returns 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors 4,908.

Ayre (Point of), the N. extremity of the Isle of Man, lat. 54° 24' 50" N., lon. 4° 21' 53" W. Lighthouse with a revolving light, 106 feet high.

Ayruao, a market town of S. America, Brazil, prov. Pará, on the river, and 110 m. N.W. Rio Negro.

Ayegarth, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 8 m. W. Middleham. Area 79,990 ac. Pop. 5,635. The vill. is situated on the river Ure, near a waterfall called Ayegarth Force.

Averox, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 1 m. N. Uppingham. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 118.

Ayron, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, on the Eye, 9 m. S.W. Eyemouth, with a station on the North British Railway, 7½ m. N.N.W. Berwick. Pop. 1,950. In this pa. are traces of anc. camps.

Ayron, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 2½ m. N.E. Stokesley. Area 5,740 ac. Pop. 1,204.—II. (*East*), a township, same co. and Riding, 4 m. S.W. Scarborough. Pop. 390.—III. (*West*), a township, same co. and Riding, 4½ m. S.W. Scarborough. Pop. 305. Three-fourths of the manor was left by Lady Hawley for the support of dissenting ministers.—*Little Ayton* is a township in the same co. and Riding. Pop. 69.

Ayutla, the old cap. of Sam. [Yucatan]. **Azambuja**, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira-mar, 11 m. W. Santarem. Pop. 1,636.

Azamor, a fortified seaport town, dem., prov. and 122 m. N.N.W. Morocco, on the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Morbeja (5 m. or high), which forms its harbour, 8 m. N.E. Massagan, lat. 35° 17' 31" N., lon. 5° 15' W. Pop. estimated from 600 to 3,000.

Azani, a ruined city of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Rhyndacus, across which are two ancient bridges, 78 m. S.E.W. Brusa.

Azara, a town of Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 24 m. S.E.E. Badajoz. Pop. 2,390. It stands in a valley enclosed by three hills. Agriculture, weaving, and brandy distilling are the chief occupations.

Azat, several communes and towns in France.—I. (*de Ferrou*), dep. Indre, 29 m. W. Chateauroux. Pop. 2,144.—II. (*de Hildes*), dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., 13 m. W.S.W. Tours. Pop. 2,034.—III. (*sur-Cher*), in same dep., 8 m. E.S.E. Tours. Pop. (with comm.) 1,296.

Azcoitia, a town of Spain, on the Urola, prov. Guipuscoa, 18 m. S.W. San Sebastian, with mineral springs, and marble and stone quarries.

Azerio, a town of Piedmont, prov. and 3 m. S.E. Ivrea. Pop. 206. Yields fine wines.

Azeitao (NOUZEIRA DE), a town of Portugal, Estremadura, 7 m. W. Setubal. Pop. 1,600.

Azerbaidjan, *Medja Azerbaidjan*, the most northerly prov. of Persia, between lat. 38° and 40° N., lon. 44° and 48° 40' E., having S. Persian Kurdistan and Irak, E. Ghilan, N.E. and N. the Russian dom., and W. Turkish Kurdistan. Area estimated at 30,300 sq. m., and pop. at 2,000,000. Surface mostly mountainous, many ranges varying from 7,000 to 9,000 feet in height; and it contains the mountains Salasany and Ararat. Its valleys are fertile, yielding wheat, maize, rice, cotton, hemp, madder, tobacco, and saffron, so that it is reckoned one of the most productive portions of the Persian dom. Principal rivers, the Aras (*Arazes*), forming all its N. frontier, and the Kara Su; the Lake Urumiyah is wholly comprised in this province. Chief cities, Tabris, Urumiyah (Dormish), Ardebil, and Khel.

Azille, a small town of France, dep. Ande, 16 m. N.E. Caracassonne. Pop. 1,590.

Azimgarh, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, mostly enclosed by the dists. Gorkhpoor, Ghazipoor, and Jaunpoor. Area 2,520 sq. m. Pop. 1,513,960. Is watered by the Goggra, Goomty, and Ganges. Products, sugar, and 1,500 mannds of indigo, and 1,700 do. of opium annually. Manufs. of cottons and silks are supposed to amount in annual value to 280,000*l.* Land rev. (1830) 79,000*l.*—*Azimgarh*, cap. above dist., prov. Allahabad, on a tributary of the Ganges, 66 m. N.E. Benares.

Azincourt, a vill. of France. [*Azincoeur*.]

Azio, a dist. and promontory of Greece, gov. Acarnania, on S. side of the Gulf of Arta, W. Vonizza, supposed site of the anc. Actium.

Azmasiaunge, a town of Further India, presid. Bengal, dist. Sylhet, on the Soomah, a tributary of the Brahmaputra, 76 m. N.E. Dacca.

Azores or Western Islands (Portug. *Agoras*), a group of 9 isls. in the North Atlantic Ocean, between lat. 36° 56' and 39° 44' N., lon. 25° 10' and 31° 15' W., belonging to Portugal, from which they are distant about 800 m. W. They consist of the following isls., ranging from E. to W.—St Mary, St Michael, Terceira, Graciosa, San Jorge, Pico, Fayal, Flores, and Corvo, with some rocky islets, and have an united area of about 709 sq. m. Pop. (1853) 243,572. They are of volcanic origin, with steep and rugged coasts, and abounding with deep ravines and elevated mountains,

the lowest of which, Pico Alto in St Mary Island, is 1,200 feet, and the most elevated, the peak of Pico, island of Pico, 7,613 feet in height. The climate of the isls. is temperate and healthy, the thermometer ranging from 45° to 86° Fahr. They are subject to violent earthquakes, are well watered and fertile, producing excellent wines, all kinds of grain and pulse, with bananas, oranges, and other fruits of the finest quality, the sugar-cane, coffee, tobacco, and rice. The few birds or animals on the islands resemble those of Britain, and two-thirds of its plants are British. Breeds of live stock, especially hogs, originally imported from Europe, are extensively reared. Exports oranges, wine, brandy, grain, pulse, salt-pork and beef, cheese, etc. to Portugal, and coarse linens to Portugal and Brazil. Imports woollen and cotton stuffs, hardwares and slops from England; pitch, iron, glass, and cordage from Hamburg and North Europe; fish, staves, timber, tar, and oil, from the U. S.; rum, coffee, and sugar, from Brazil; salt, lime, and tea from Portugal. The inhabitants are a mixture of Portuguese and Negroes. The Azores were first colonized by the Portuguese in the 16th century, at which time they were uninhabited and covered with forests. They form a colonial government, of which the cap. is Angra, in the isl. of Terceira; but Ponta Delgada, and Ribeira Grande, in St Miguel, are larger towns.

AZOV (SEA OR GULF OF). Palus Mæoticus, an extensive lagoon of South Europe, between lat. 45° 20' and 47° 18' N., lon. 36° and 39° E., entirely surrounded by the Russian dominions N.E. of the Black Sea, with which it communicates only by the Strait of Yenikale (anc. *Cimmerian Bosphorus*). Length S.W. to N.E. about 235 m.; greatest

breadth 110 m., water brackish. The Don enters it at its N.E. extremity, and on its shores are the towns Taganrog, Mariupol, Berdiansk, Yenikale, and Azov. This gulf is supposed to have been at one time connected with the Caspian Sea, by means of a strait, which is indicated by a low tract of land. The E. shore is low, the N. rises to about 100 feet. The W. is formed by the sandy peninsula of Arabat, which separates it from the Sivach or Putrid Sea. It is very shallow, but of great importance to Russian commerce. Great part of the produce of Siberia is forwarded through it by the Don. It appears to be gradually filling up, and its muddy shores are very unhealthy.—[TAGANROG.] The fisheries of this sea are important. It is usually frozen from November to March, when navigation ceases.

AZOV or AZOF, Tzema, a town and fort of Russia, in a detached part of the gov. Iekaterinoslav, near the mouth of the Don, Gulf of Azov, 26 m. E. Taganrog. Pop. now reduced to about 1,200, in consequence of the shallowing of its port.

ASENTIA, a walled town of Spain, on the Urola, prov. Guipuzcoa, 15 m. S.W. San Sebastian. Pop. 1,200. Iron foundries, and manuf. of cutlery.

AIZA, a town of the island of Hayti, on the Bia, near its S. coast, 55 m. W. St Domingo.

AIXON (VALLÉE D'), a valley of France, dep. H. Pyrénées. It is watered by the Gave d'Aixun.

AURARA, a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, on rt. b. of the Ave, at its mouth, opposite Villa do Conde, and 23 m. S.W. Braga. Pop. 2,500.

AZZANO (CASTEL D'), a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. and 5 m. S.S.W. Verona. Here the French defeated the Austrians in May 1799.

AZZARA OR ATZARA, a vill. of the isl. Sardinia, prov. Busachi. Pop. of comm. 1,300.

B

BADEN, a town of Austria. [BADEN.]

BADSTEN, a seap. town of Sweden. [BADSTAD.]

BAGÖR, two small isls. of Denmark.—I. betw. Falster and Zealand.—II. in the Little Belt, betw. Föhrnen and Schleswig, with vill. of same name.

BALBEC OR BALBEG the Balath of Scripture, and *Heliopolis* of the Greeks, a ruined town of Syria, formerly a city of great size and magnificence, situated on the lowest declivity of Anti-Libanus in a valley, opening into the plain of El-Bekaa, 43 m. N.W. Damascus, lat. 34° 1' 30" N., lon. 36° 11' E. Its remains, more extensive than those seen any where else in Syria, except at Palmyra, comprise three temples, two formed with immense stones, besides numerous columns, altars, and the vestiges of the city walls 3 to 4 m. in circuit. The date of its origin is lost in remote antiquity. A great temple, one of the wonders of the world, was erected by Antoninus Pius. It continued a place of great importance down to the time of the Moslem invasion; was sacked in 748, and finally pillaged by Timur Bey in 1400. The present village, to the east of the ruins, has fallen greatly into decay, and contains about 2,000 inhabitants. Some of its ruined buildings were probably erected as late as the age of Hadrian or Antonine Pius; but others are evidently of a much earlier date, and answer to the account given of the "House of the Forest of Lebanon," built by Solomon. (1 Kings vii. 2-5, 8-12).

BALM, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 2½ m. N. Zug, on the road to Zurich. Pop. 2,300.

BAARNA, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 15 m. S.E. Breda. Pop. 1,853.

BABA, Lectus, a seaport town and cape of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, near its W. extremity.—Cape Baba, in lat. 38° 30' N., lon. 26° 4' E. Pop. of town 4,000.—II. a town of European Turkey, The-saly, on the Salembria (*Pamess*), 14 m. N.E. Larissa. Pop. 2,000.

BABA, a town of South America, Ecuador, prov. and 42 m. N. Guayaquil. Pop. 4,000. (?)

BABA-DAGH, a town of European Turkey, prov. Bulgaria, on the E. shore of Lake Rassein, 53 m. N.E. Silivria. Pop. 10,000. It has salt-works, and a fishery, and is supplied with water by an aqueduct from 2 to 3 m. in length.—*Babadagh (Mons Cadmus)*, a celebrated mountain in S.W. of Asia Minor; also the name of several mountains in European and Asiatic Turkey.

BABAHOTO, a town of South America, Ecuador, prov. and 30 m. N. Guayaquil, on the Caracal.

BABBA, an isl. of the Asiatic Archipelago, about 80 m. W. Timor-Laut. Lat. 11° 50' S., lon. 129° 40' E. Length, 19 m.; average breadth, 6 miles.

BABOARY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4½ m. E. Somerton. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 426.

BABEK, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, on the frontier of Kirman, 100 m. E.N.E. Shiraz.

BAB-EL-MANDEB (the gate of tears), a strait uniting the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean, and deriving its name from the danger of its navigation. Distance across from the cape on Arabian shore, to coast of Africa, 30 m. Perim and other smaller isls. lie off the N. shore. Perim peak is a conspicuous object.—*Cape Bab-el-Mandeb (Jeb-el-Manak)*, on the N. side, is a conical basaltic rock 965 feet in height. Lat. 12° 41' N., lon. 43°

83° E. Soundings in N. strait, 8, 12, and 16 fathoms. Centre strait, 178 and 185 fathoms. Passage of N. strait in ordinary weather generally preferred.—*The Sea or Gulf of Bab-el-Mandeb* is that part of the Arabian Sea between lat. 10° and 15° N., lon. 43° and 51° E., having N. Arabia, and W. and S. Abyssinia, and Adal (E. Africa). Length E. to W., 550 m.; breadth, from 100 to 200 miles.

BABELTHURAE, the largest of the Polestials, Pacific, 50 m. in circ. Lat. 7° 30' N., lon. 184° 40' E.

BABENHAUSEN, two small towns of Germany.—I. Hessen Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 15 m. N.E. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,060.—II. Bavaria, prov. Swabia, 84 m. S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 1,700.

BABINGLEY or **BABURGHLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1 m. N. Castle-Rising. Area 870 ac. Pop. 88.

BABINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. N.W. Frome. Area 600 ac. Pop. 117.

BABINOVITZKI, a town of Russia, gov. and 65 m. N.N.E. Moghilev, on an aff. of the Dvina.

BABRAM, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 4 m. N.W. Linton. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 296.

BABUTAN ISLAND, Pacific. [MAOJICORIMA.]

BABWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Nottingham, 1 m. W. East Retford. Area 5,490 ac. Pop. 608.

BABYE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Sanguir, S.W. dist., 15 m. E. Humsabad.

BABYLON, the earliest post-diluvian city, and the oldest in the world of which there are any traces remaining. Anciently the capital of the Babylonio-Chaldean empire, in an extensive plain on the Euphrates river, pass, and 60 m. S. Bagdad. The modern town Hilla occupies a portion of its site. Lat. 32° 28' 30" N., lon. 44° 9' 45" E. According to Herodotus, the walls of Babylon were 60 m. in circumference, 87 feet thick, and 350 feet high, built of brick, and containing 25 gates of brass, and 250 towers. The ruins of Babel-Nimrod on an elevated mount, are supposed to be the Tower of Babel of Scripture, and the Temple of Belus described by Herodotus. The base of this tower measures 2,082 feet in circumference; its remains, constructed of brick, are 28 feet in breadth. *Babylon* was at the height of its power in the time of Nebuchadnezzar. Was besieged and taken by Cyrus, B.C. 538, and afterwards by Alexander the Great. Out of its ruins four great capitals, besides other cities, were built. The most prominent of the remaining ruins are Babel-Nimrod, the Kasr on supposed site of palace of Nebuchadnezzar, and the Mojahiliah, on the river bank, 5 miles from Hilla.

BABYLONIA, the ancient name of a province in Middle Asia, now called Bagdad, bounded on N. by Mesopotamia, E. by Tigris river, S. by Persian Gulf, and W. by Arabian desert. The alluvial plains of Babylonia, Chaldees, and Susiana, at the head of Persian Gulf, occupy an extent of 32,400 sq. m. The country in ancient times was famed for its fertility, now it is a desolate waste. [BAGDAD.]

BACALAN, a seaport vill. of Central America, Yucatan, at the mouth of the river San José, 80 m. N.N.W. Balise. Pop. 4,000, chiefly Indians and English smugglers. *Bacalar* and the village of *Chic-Acala* was nearly deserted on account of the war in Mexico, the inhabitants emigrating to Balise.

BACCARAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., 15 m. S.E. Lunéville, on the Meurthe. Pop. 3,520. Has crystal works.

BACCHIGLIONE, a river of North Italy, rises near Vicenza, passes Padua, and enters the Adriatic S. m. S. Chioggia, after a S.E. course of 55 miles.

BACCHARAT, *Bacchi Ara*, a walled town of Rhénish Prussia, reg. and 33 m. S.S.E. Coblenz, on l. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 1,900. The vicinity pro-

duces wine of superior quality. Blücher crossed the Rhine here on the 1st January 1814.

BACHKILLERIE (Ka), a town of France, dep. Dordogne, 18 m. N.N.W. Sarlat; on the *Cerze*, with mineral springs and baths. Pop. 1,448.

BACH-KNYE or **MACHUNK**, a small isl. of South Wales, in the Barry estuary, 14 m. S. Janelly.

BACHENGAUGH, a dist. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, comprising a part of the Sunderbundi, and months of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, and surrounded by the districts Jessore, Dacca, and Tipperah, and the Bay of Bengal. Area 3,794 sq. m. Pop. (1851) 783,900. It is mostly a dense jungle, interspersed with some fertile rice grounds. Principal town, Burmian.—*Bachergunge*, a town in above district, on Bachergunge creek, an affluent of the Ganges, 120 m. E. from Calcutta.

BACKFORD, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. N.N.W. Chester. Area 3,320 ac. Pop. 447.

BACHNANG, a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 16 m. N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 4,400. Has manufactures of woollen cloth and leather.

BACK LAND, British North America, is a name applied to the region around the Arctic circle, between lon. 95° and 108° W., explored by Capt. Back in 1831.—*Back river*, which waters it, rises in Sussex Lake, N. of Lake Aylmer; flows N. and N.E., through a granitic and sandy region; traverses Lakes Pelly and Garry; and enters a bay supposed to be the S.W. part of Boothia Gulf, in lat. 67° 7' 31" N., lon. 94° 39' 45" W.

BACKWELL, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. S.W. Bristol. Area 2,750 ac. Pop. 1,074.

BACONTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.E. Holt. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 338.

BACQUEVILLE or **BASQUEVILLE**, a town of France, dep. Seine Inférieure; 10 m. S.W. Dieppe. Pop. 1,494.

BACS (*Batsch*), a town of Hungary, cap. co., on a tributary of the Danube, 148 m. S. Pesth. Pop. 2,770.

BACTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Hereford, 2 m. N.W. Abbey-Dore. Area 3,300 ac. Pop. 130.—II. co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.E. North Walsham. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 545.—III. co. Suffolk, 54 m. N. Stowmarket. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 201.

BADAGRY, a town and port of Upper Guinea, on the Gold Coast, 50 m. E.N.E. Whydah.—*Mt. Badagry*, near it, is in lat. 6° 28' N., lon. 3° 14' E.

BADAJOS or **BADAJOS** (pron. "*Badajoz*"), *Pax Augusta*, a strongly fortified frontier city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name (formed of part of *Extremadura*), on l. b. of the Guadiana, at the mouth of the Rivilas, 129 m. E. Lisbon, and 5 m. from the frontier of Portugal. Pop. 12,000. The river is here crossed by a bridge of 28 arches. It is strengthened by outworks, and by the fortified height of San Cristobal. Principal buildings, a cathedral, hospitals, and an arsenal. Manufactures of soap, coarse woollens, and leather; and trade with Portugal. *Badajoz* was taken by the French, under Soult, on the 10th March 1811, and by the English, under Wellington, 6th April 1812. Birth-place of the painter Morales.

BADAKHSHAN, a territory of Central Asia, forming a part of the Koondooz dom., between lat. 36° and 38° N., lon. 69° and 73° E., and consisting of the W. declivity of the Bolox-Tagh, and the valleys of some of the head streams of the Oxus, of which the Badakhshan riv. is the principal. Contains ruby mines and cliffs of lapis lazuli, which last mineral is peculiar to this region. Its inhabitants are Tajiks and Mohammedans of the Shi'ah sect, speaking the Persian language. Its cap., Badakhshan or Fysabad, near the

Kanba or Bakhshaban river, is in lat. 36° 28' N., lon. 77° 28' E.

BADALONA, a town of Spain, province, and 6 m. N.E. Barcelona. Pop. (1868) 3,775.

BADAMER, a strong hill-fort of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 58 m. N.E. Dharwar. It was taken by assault by the British in 1818.

BADBY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2 m. S.S.W. Daventry. Area 2,576 ac. Pop. 663.

BADDELEY, several pas. of England.—I. (Gloucester), co. Warwick, 12 m. S.E. Birmingham. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 125.—II. (Essex), same co., 8 m. W.N.W. Atherstone. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 742.—III. (North), co. Hants, 3½ m. S.E. Romsey. Area 2,570 ac. Pop. 305.—South Baddeley is a hamlet in the parish Bolder, same county.

BADDESEUR, a small town of British India, prov. Orissa, 32 m. S.W. Cuttack.

BADDLEY, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 4 m. W.S.W. Nantwich. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 381.

BADDOV, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (Great), 2 m. S.E. Chelmsford. Area 4,030 ac. Pop. 2,122.—II. (Little), 2 m. N. Danbury. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 632, including Middle Meadham.

BADEN (GRAND DUCHY OF), Germ. *Grossherzogthum Baden*, a state of the German Confederation; cap. Karlsruhe, situated between lat. 47° 33' and 49° 59' N., lon. 7° 27' and 9° 50' E., occupying the angle formed by the Rhine, on turning N. at Basel. Bounded N. by Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt; E. by Bavaria, Württemberg, and the principality of Hohenzollern; S. by Switzerland, and W. by France and Rhenish Bavaria. Area, population, and subdivisions, as follow:—

Circles.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1868	Chief Towns.
Lake (Constance),	1,303	139,075	Constance.
Upper Rhine,	1,284	269,326	Freiburg.
Middle Rhine,	1,288	455,054	Karlsruhe.
Lower Rhine,	1,314	546,075	Mannheim.
Total,	4,884	1,359,530	...
In 1849 the entire population was estimated at 1,368,774.			

The surface is mountainous, covered for four-fifths of its extent by the mass of the Schwarzwald (*Black Forest*), with the outcrops which extend from it; the Alp, the Heiligenberg, and the Bauden, are on the E., and on the S. the Schwarzwald, which bound the E. valley of the Rhine, from which they rise abruptly, and form a chain of plateaus gradually descending towards the N., and varying from 2,000 to 4,000 feet in elevation. The culminating points are the Feldberg, 4,893 feet; the Kandel, 4,180 feet; the Blauen, 3,932 feet. The Bauden, 2,600 feet; and the Kaiserstuhl, an isolated volcano near Briesach, 1,900 feet. The whole west part of the territory is a continuous plain, formed by the valley of the Rhine, and extending between it and the mountains from Basel to Mannheim. Principal rivers are the Rhine, which forms the E. and W. boundary of the state, the Murg, Kinzig, and Weissen-Mayn, Neckar, and Danube, which last rises in the grand duchy. The Lake of Constance forms part of the S.E. frontier, and there are several small lakes in the interior. The climate is mild in all the valley of the Rhine; rigorous in the mountain districts, the summits of which are only free from snow during the height of summer. The vine is cultivated at an elevation of 1,400 feet. The soil is gene-

rally fertile. Agriculture constitutes the chief wealth of the state. Barley, wheat, maize, potatoes, fine hemp, flax, and tobacco, are raised. The cultivation of fruit-trees is carried on, and fruit is grown in abundance. Great attention has been bestowed on improving the breeds of sheep, and cattle are extensively reared. Production of timber estimated at nearly 1,000,000 cubic fathoms annually; masts of 150 feet in length, and oak timber, are floated in rafts to the mouth of the Rhine. Mineral products comprise salt from springs, alum, vitriol, sulphur, coal, iron, copper, lead, and silver; gold-washing, formerly general along the Rhine, is now insignificant. Manufactures, weaving ribands and the production of beet-root sugar. Schwarzwald manns, comprise straw-plait, wooden ornaments, watches, clocks, jewellery, musical boxes, and organs. Exports timber, wine, corn, and *Ahrdewasser*, salt, linens, cottons, clocks, and paper. Imports colonial produce, drugs, wool, horses, fruits, iron and steel, silks, and articles of luxury. The accession of the duchy to the Prussian Customs' Union in 1835, has greatly increased the transit trade, which is favoured by the creation of free ports at Constance, etc., and by steam navigation on the Lake of Constance, the Rhine, Neckar, and Main. The lines of road are excellent, and a railway extends along the whole length of the territory from Basel to Mannheim, with branches to Kehl and Baden. Government exercised by the Grand Duke, a chamber of peers, and a chamber consisting of 22 deputies from towns, and 41 from rural districts. The majority of the population is Roman Catholic, but the reigning family is Protestant. The Grand Duchy possesses an excellent system of public instruction. In Baden education is compulsory, children being prohibited from being employed in factories until they have completed their eleventh year. In 1843 there was one school for every 677 of the pop. Heidelberg has a faculty for Lutheran, and Freiburg one for Catholic, theology. The former had, in 1847, 65 professors and 955 students, and the latter 219 students. The state has four public libraries. Circle judicial courts, subordinate to the supreme court at Mannheim, one held at Constance, Freiburg, Mannheim, and Rastadt. Public revenue (1853), 19,536,497 florins; expenditure 19,545,723 do.; public debt (1852), 52,584,316 do. The army amounts to 1,500 men.

BADEN (commonly *Baden-Baden*), *Civitas Aurlia aquensis*, a town and watering-place, Grand Duchy of Baden, circle Middle Rhine, in a valley of the Schwarzwald, on the Oos, 18 m. S.S.W. Karlsruhe. Pop. 4,400. The town is situated 6 m. from the Rhine, and is connected by a branch with the railway from Mannheim to Basel. Principal buildings a church, castle, a hall of antiquities, a pump-room over the chief spring, the *conversations-haus*, and other edifices, for the convenience of visitors. The water is conveyed by pipes to many of the hotels, in which baths are fitted up. There are 16 springs, of a saline nature, varying in temp. from 117° to 164° Fahr.

BADEN, a town and watering-place of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, on l. b. of the Limmat, 13 m. N.E. Aarau, and 14 m. N.W. Zurich. Pop. 2,840. Its sulphur-baths (anc. *Therma Helveticæ*), (temp. 117° Fahr.), are frequented chiefly by the Swiss.

BADEN OF BADEN, a town and bathing-place of Lower Austria, 15 m. S.S.W. Vienna, on the Schwabach, and on the railway from Vienna to Trieste. Pop. 3,180. Has several hospitals and public charities, and is much frequented by visitors. The springs (anc. *Therma Cella*) are

sulphureous, and vary in temp. from 98° to 97° Fahr. In the baths here persons of both sexes, "attired in loose flowing robes, promenade arm-in-arm, as if at a *soirée*." *Badenhausen* is a vill. of the Duchy of Brunswick, in the Harz, 8½ m. S. Seesen. Pop. 637. Has iron works.

BADENOGH, an extensive Highland district of Scotland, forming all the S.E. part of Inverness-shire, between Athol and the Monadhliad mountains, and traversed by the river Spey.

BADENWEILER, a vill. of Baden, circle Upper Rhine, 3 m. E. Mühlheim. Pop. 2,060. Has alkaline thermal springs (temp. 81° Fahr.), and baths.

BADGER, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6 m. N.E. Bridgenorth. Area 980 ac. Pop. 171.

BADGERWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4 m. S.W. Cheltenham. Area 1,730 ac. Pop. 874.

BADINGTON or **BADDINGTON**, a pa. of Engl. co. Gloucester, 8½ m. N.W. Cirencester. Ac. 990. P. 183.

BADWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. S.W. Axbridge. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 648.

BADIA, two towns of North Italy.—I. deleg. and 11 m. W.N.W. Rovigo, on rt. 5. of the Adige. Pop. 3,700, who manuf. earthenwares, and trade in corn, flax, cheese, leather, and silk.—II. (*B. Calavena*), deleg. and 14 m. N.N.E. Verona. Pop. 2,000.—*B. San Salvatore* is a town of Tuscany, prov. Siena, 6 m. W.S.W. Radicefasi. Pop. 2,843.

BADIA TERESA, a comm. and town of Tuscany, prov. and 23 m. N.E. Arezzo, on a skirt of the Alp. near the l. b. of the Marecchia. Pop. 2,074.

BADINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.E. Framlingham. Area 3,390 ac. Pop. 794.

BADKOO, near Cape Aspheron.

BADLEMER, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Stour, 4 m. S.E. Faversham. Area 820 ac. P. 133.

BADLEY, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1½ m. N.W. Needham. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 74.

BADMINTON (*GRKAT*), a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, on the borders of Wilts, 5½ m. E.N.E. Chipping-Sodbury. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 521.

Little Badminton is a tything in same county, pa. Hawkesbury.

BADOLATO, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra II, 15 m. S. Squillace. Pop. 3,000.

BADONG, the chief commercial state on S. side of the Isl. Balt, Asiatic Archipelago. Area about 100 sq. m. Has a seaport town of same name, with a Dutch settlement, and exports rice, coffee, tobacco, maize, cattle, and pigs to Singapore, the Mauritius, and Australia; and receives in return European manufs., opium, and Chinese coin.

BADONVILLER, a town of France, dep. Meurthe, on the Blette, 19 m. S.E. Lunéville. Pop. 2,356. Manufs. nails, earthenwares, cottons and woollens.

BADONY or **BODONY**, twopas. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone.—I. (*Lower*), 4½ m. E. Newtown-Stewart. Area 47,921 ac. Pop. 7,784. It comprises the vill. Cortin.—II. (*Upper*), 10 m. N.E. Newtown-Stewart. Area 38,208 ac. Pop. 5,822.

BADOOH or **BUUGWAR**, a river of Beloochistan, has a S.W. course, and, under the name of the Dustes, enters the Arabian Sea, in lat. 25° 15' N., lon. 61° 50' E.

BADRINATH, a town of British India, dist. Gurwal, N.W. provs., in lat. 30° 44' N., lon. 79° 32' E. It has a temple, and is a place of pilgrimage.

BADSEY, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 2 m. E.S.E. Evesham. Area 1,770 ac. Pop. 521.

BADSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 4 m. S. Pontefract. Ac. 4,390. P. 792.

BADWELL-ASS, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1½ m. N. Great Ashfield. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 478.

BAELHUM, a vill. of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 9 m. S. Ghent. Pop. 2,863.

BAELLEN, a town of Belgium, Antwerp, 14 m.

S.E. Turnhout, on the Great Noethe, with manufs. of cloth. Pop. 3,262.—II. a vill., prov. Liege, 6 m. N.E. Verviers, with iron works. Pop. 2,000.

BAERNA, *Castra Viniama*, a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. S.E. Cordova. Pop. (1845) 12,944. Has salt mines.

BAERFENDI, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Gerais, 180 m. W.N.W. Rio de Janeiro, on small river of same name. Pop., with dist., 9,000.

BAERUM, a vill. of Norway, amt. and 7 m. W. Christiania, on stream of same name, with the oldest iron forges in Norway.

BAESRODE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, 3 m. E. Termonde. Pop. 2,910.

BAEZA, *Beatie*, a town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. N.E. Jaen. Pop. (1845) 10,651. Has a university, a cathedral, diocesan school, Jesuits' college, a literary society, and manufs. of leather.

BAEZA, a town of South America, Ecuador, 90 m. E.S.E. Quito, on the Coca river.

BAFFA, *Paphos*, a seaport town of Turkey in Asia, on the S.W. coast of the island Cyprus, 86 m. W.S.W. Nicosia. Lat. 34° 47' 18" N., lon. 32° 4' 30" E. The territory is fertile in grain, cotton, and silk.

BAFFIN SEA (erroneously styled a *Bay*), a sea of North America, between Greenland and the lands or islands N. of Hudson Bay, extending from lat. 68° to 78° N., and lon. 55° to 80° E. It communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by Davis Strait on the S., with the Arctic Ocean by Lancaster Sound and Jones Sound on the W., and with the Polar Sea by Smith Sound on the N.

Its greatest depth is 6,890 feet, and the tides do not rise more than 10 feet. The surface of the sea is covered with ice during the greater part of the year, and can be navigated only during a short period in summer. The chief islands are those of Disco and Waigatz, on the coast of Greenland. The coasts, which are mountainous and barren, are deeply indented with gulfs.

Whale and seal fishing is followed. This sea was discovered by the English navigator Baffin, in 1616, while in search of a passage to the Pacific.

BAFRA, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, on the Kizil-Irmak (*Halyk*), 15 m. S. of its mouth in the Black Sea, and 49 m. S.E. Simepe. Pop. 2,000.

BAGANGA, a seaport town and bay, Asiatic Archipelago, on the E. coast of the island Mindanao (Philippines). Lat. 7° 30' N., lon. 126° 20' E.

BAGANIA or **BAGHERIA**, a town of Sicily, intend. and 7 m. E. Paterno. Pop. 4,000.

BAGBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 7 m. N.W. Taunton. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 450.

BAGDAD (*PERSALIC* or *Chaldaea*, *Mesopotamia*), an extensive region of Asiatic Turkey, of which it forms the S.E. portion, mostly between lat. 30° and 35° N., lon. 40° and 45° E., having N. the pashalics Diarbekir and Van, W. and S. Syria and Arabia, E. Persia, and at its S.E. extremity the Persian Gulf. Length from N.W. to S.E. 550 m. Breadth 350 m. The Euphrates and Tigris flow through the district for about 950 m., when both these rivers unite at Korna, in lat. 31° N., lon. 47° E. The united river, now called Shat-al-Arab, flows into the Persian Gulf. The country E. of the Tigris includes Koordistan and Khuzistan; the plains of the former are fertile, producing grain and fruit; the latter, though possessing a good soil, is almost a desert waste; it is, however, famed for its dates. The country to the W. of the Euphrates is a flat sandy desert, without water, and destitute of herbage, with the exception of the banks of the river, which are fertile. The lower part is healthy, producing abundant rice crops. That part of the district

comprehended between the Tigris and Euphrates, consists of Al-Jedrah towards the N., a barren desert, and Irak Arabi, beginning where the two rivers approach near each other, to the N. of Bagdad, and extending to the Persian Gulf. The pop. of the pashalik is mixed, consisting of Arabs, Kurds, Turkomans, Armenians, Turks, Jews; some of whom, as the Arabs and Kurds, are but imperfectly subject to the Porte, and live under different chiefs often at war with each other. Principal cities, Bagdad, Bassorah, and Mosul. In this region may be traced the sites of the anc. Babylon, Nineveh, Ctesiphon, and Seleucia: the memorable field of Arbela, where Alexander finally broke the power of Darius, and many other localities famous in sacred and profane history, are within its limits.

BAGDAD, a city of Asiatic Turkey, cap. pash. of same name, and formerly of the Saracen caliphate, on the Tigris, 220 m. above where the united rivers enter the Persian Gulf. Lat. 33° 19' 50" N., lon. 44° 22' 45" E. Pop. 65,000, (?) mostly Arabs and Turks. It stands on both sides of the river, its two portions being connected by a bridge of boats; is enclosed by a brick and earthen wall, flanked with towers, and is 5 m. in circumference. A citadel, though of no great strength, here commands the passage of the Tigris. There are about 100 mosques, many of them with lofty domes and minarets. The bazars are large, and abound with most of the goods sold in European markets. Red and yellow leather, silks, and cotton stuffs are manufactured, and this city was long the great emporium of all the surrounding countries; but its commerce has declined since Persia has received European goods from the N. by way of Trebizond, and on the S. direct from India and the Persian Gulf. *Bagdad* has still, however, a large trade with Aleppo and Damascus, whence it imports cotton twist, calicoes, shirtings, prints, imitation shawls, dyes, and to which it exports tobacco, galls, buffalo hides, East India indigo, pearls, Cashmere shawls, and coffee. Its climate is generally healthy, but great heats during a part of the year oblige the inhabitants then to live underground. This city, built out of the ruins of Ctesiphon, was founded by Alhaznori in 763, and continued to flourish under succeeding caliphs, until sacked by Hoolagoo in 1258. It has been held by the Turks since 1638.

BAGDAX, a fortified town, Asiatic Russia, gov. Transcaucasia, dist. Imeretia, 15 m. S.S.E. Kutais.

BAGÉ, two villa. of France, dep. Ain.—I. (*B. le Châtel*), cap. cant., 15 m. W.N.W. Bourg. Pop. 740.—II. (*B. la Ville*), in same canton. Pop. 2,103.

BAGENALSTOWN, a town of Ireland, Leitner, co. and 10 m. S. Carlw., on the Barrow. Pop. 2,225. Has a session-house, and trade in granite.

BAGENBUN HEAD, a cape of Ireland, co. Wexford, at the entrance of Bannow Bay. Earl Strongbow made his descent here in 1170.

BAGH OF BAVUQ, a town, Afghanistan. [BAGS.]

BAGHTEKE-SERAI, a town of South Russia, Crimea, 18 m. S.W. Simferopol. Pop. (1855) 12,779, mostly Tartars. This town is the only one in the Crimea which preserves the characteristics of its Tartar origin. Manuf. pottery and cutlery. It has 32 mosques, a synagogue, Greek church, a palace, many primary schools, and ruins of the palaces of its former Tartar princes, when it was cap. of the Crimea.

BAGHUT, a Sikh state, N.W. Hindostan, under British protection, pop. 40,000, (?) annual revenue \$5000, of which 3600 a year are paid to the British as tribute. Armed force 3,000 men.

BAGHLY (FAWR and FROHAN), two townships of Wales, co. Flint, pa. and 2½ m. E. Holywell. United pop. 2,300, employed in coal & lead works.

BAGINOTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2½ m. S.S.E. Coventry. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 308.

BAGLAN, a pa. of Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. S. Neath, on Swansea Bay. Pop. 553.

BAGLES, a Dutch residency on the island of Java, near the centre, on the S. side; surface elevated, volcanic, and very fertile. Products rice and sugar. Pop. 300,000. Cap. Poerweredjo.

BAGNA, a town of Turkey in Europe, prov. Rumili, 40 m. W. of Philippopolis, on the Maritza.

BAGNA-CALVALLO, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., 11 m. W. Ravenna. Pop. 4,000.—*Bagnaja* is a vill., deleg. and 3 m. N.E. Viterbo. Pop. 1,400.

BAGNARA, a seaport town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra I. on the Gulf of Gioja, 16 m. N.E. Reggio. Pop. 5,718; excellent wine is produced in the vicinity.—II. a town of the Pontif. States, deleg. and 20 m. W.S.W. Ravenna. Pop. 800.

BAGNARBA, *Bainum Regis*, a town of Italy, Pontif. States, 26 m. S.S.W. Orvieto. Pop. 3,000.

BAGNASCO, a town of Piedmont, prov. Mondovì, 25 m. E.S.E. Com. on the Tanaro. Pop. 1,500.

BAGNÈRES-DE-LUCHON, a town of France, dep. Garonne, cap. cant., in the valley of same name in the Pyrénées, 5 m. from the Spanish frontier, and 22 m. S.S.W. St Gaudens. Pop. 2,878. It has sulphureous thermal springs (temperature 88° to 152° Fahr.), and a bath establishment, frequented from May to October.

BAGNÈRES-EN-BIGORRE, *Agenais Ficus*, a town of France, dep. H. Pyrénées, cap. arrond., on l. b. of the Adour, at the entrance of the valley of Campan, 13 m. S.S.E. Tarbes. Pop. 8,485. Has a public library, theatre, and concert room, college, hospital, and Protestant church; manuf. of woollens, henns, and crape called "barèges."

There are 30 bathing establishments, the springs varying in temperature from 72° to 124° Fahr. Its waters were resorted to by the Romans, and are annually visited from May to October by from 5,000 to 8,000 strangers.

BAGNES-LE-CHÂTEL, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, Valais, on l. b. of the Dranse, 7 m. S.E. Martigny, in the valley of Bagnes, elevation 2,716 feet. Pop. of pa., which comprises the whole valley, 9,000. The Val-de-Bagnes was twice inundated during the 16th century, and again by the débacle of 1818; when the Dranse having been blocked up by ice, a lake half a league in length was formed, on the bursting of which the torrent carried off 400 cottages; 34 lives were lost.

BAGNI, several villa. of Italy, all so named from their mineral baths.—I. (*B. della Porretta*), Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 2 m. N.E. Civita Vecchia, with mineral springs, called by Pliny the *Aqua Teveri*, and an aqueduct constructed by Trajan.

—II. (*Morba*), Tuscan, prov. and 30 m. W.S.W. Siena, with mineral springs and baths.—III. (*di Pisa*), prov. and 4 m. N.E. Pisa.—IV. (*di Lucca*), duchy and 11 m. N. Lucca.—V. a town, Sicily, intend., and 12 m. W.S.W. Syracuse. Pop. 2,300.

BAGNOLES, a vill. of France, dep. Orne, in a valley 13 m. S.E. Domfront. It has hot saline springs (temperature 82° Fahr.), and cold ferruginous springs and baths much frequented.

BAGNOLET, a vill. of France, dep. Seine, N.E. Paris, with 1,099 inhab., and gypsum quarries.

BAGNOLI, two towns of Naples.—I. prov. Molise, 12½ m. N.W. Campobasso. Pop. 4,200.—II. Principato Ultra, 9 m. S.W. St Angelo-de-Lombardi. Pop. 4,700.

BAGNOLO, two towns of Northern Italy.—I. cap. dist. deleg., 7 m. S.S.W. Brescia. Pop. 3,700.—

II. a town of Piedmont, prov. and 13 m. N.W. Saluzzo. Pop. 2,000. Many vill. of Italy have this name.

BAWOLA, *Balewa*, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gard, cap. out., on a rock near the Cèze, 13 m. N.E. Uzes. Pop. 4,780. Has a communal college and hospital, and manuf. of serge.

BAWOLA-LES-BAINS, a vill. of France, with warm baths, dep. Lozère, 8 m. S.S.E. Mende.

BAZOLINO, a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. and 23 m. N.E. Brescia. Pop. 3,650. With iron forges.

BAZORAH, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal. Area 2,140 sq. m. Pop. 900,000.

BAZOR, or, a vill. and chapelry of England, co. Surrey, pa. Windlesham, 10 m. S.S.W. Windsor.

BAZORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. S.S.W. Burnham. Area 710 ac. Pop. 79.

BEAUVEN-MORVAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arrond. St. Malo. Pop. 1,979.

—II. *B. Picau*, a vill., same arrond. Pop. 1,664.

BAZULOOT, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 80 m. N.E. Dharwar. Pop. 7,500. (?)

BAHADURPOOR, two towns of India.—I. dom. and 22 m. S.E. Baroda.—II. dom. and 139 m. S. Gwalior.—*Bahadra* is a town, N.W. India, cap. chiefship, 120 m. W.N.W. Delhi.

BAHAMA BANK (**GRAND and LITTLE**), are shoals among the West India islands. The former is mostly between lat. 22° and 26° N., lon. 75° and 79° W., having S. and W. the Bahama old and new channels. On it are the isls. Providence, Andros, and Exuma. The Little Bank N.W. of the foregoing is mostly between lat. 26° and 27° N., lon. 77° and 79° W., and has on it the Great Bahama and Abaco isls.—*Bahama-Channel*, (*Old and New*). The former separates the Great Bahama Bank and Cuba, the latter between the Great and Little Bahama Banks and Florida, and it forms a part of the channel of the Great Gulf-stream, which flows here at the rate of from 2 to 3 m. an hour.

BAHAMA or LUCAYO ISLANDS, a group of nearly 500 isls. and islets (called *Cayos* or *Keys*), in the Atlantic, comprised in the West Indies, and belonging to Great Britain, mostly between lat. 21° and 27° N., lon. 71° and 79° W., separated from Cuba and Florida on the S. and W. by the Great and Little Bahama Channels. United area estimated from 4,400 to 5,450 sq. m. Pop. (1831) 25,392. First settlement of English in 1629. Possessed by Spain in 1781, and restored to England in 1788. Most of the isls. are mere coral rocks, but some are of tolerable size, as Abaco, the Great Bahama Isl., Eleuthera, Andros, New Providence, Guanahani, Exuma, Long and Crooked isls., Mariгуана, Great Key and Great Inagua. Principal products, cotton, maize, Guinea corn, salt, some sugar, turtle, pine apples and vegetables. Government vested in a governor, a council of 9 members, and a House of Assembly of 31 members. Total public rev. (1845) 25,500*l.*, expenditure in ditto, 23,779*l.* 10*s.* Nassau or New Providence is the cap., and seat of gov.—The Great Bahama Isl., lat. 26° 41' N., lon. 78° 5' W., is near the N. extremity of the group, 70 m. E. Florida, and 80 m. in length, W. to E., by 10 m. in average breadth. *San Salvador*, one of the group, was the first land discovered by Columbus in 1492.

BAHAR or BEHAR, one of the old Mohammedan provs. of India, occupying part of the valley of the Ganges, and traversed by this river, which divides it in two nearly equal portions, between lat. 24° 19' 42" 21' N., lon. 85° 25' 36' E., included (since 1764) in the British presid. Bengal, and subdivided among the dists. Bahar, Bhāngulpur, Dhurrumpoor, Raughar, Shalabad, Sarun, Tirhoat, and Patna. Area 5,694 sq. m. P. 2,500,000. The

climate is temperate, and more healthy than that of Bengal. The soil is rich, and produces the best opium in India; indigo, sugar, and tobacco are also cultivated. The dist. Bahar, in its centre, has an area of 6,694 sq. m., with a pop. of 2,500,000, and in 1839-30 yielded a land revenue of 167,970*l.*

BAHAR (*Vikar*, "a monastery of Buddhists"), a town of British India, presid. Bengal, cap. dist., in a fertile plain, 36 m. S.E. Patna. Pop. 30,000.

BAHAWULPOOR, Hindostan. [**BAHWULPOO**.]

BAHIA, a marit. prov. of Brazil, between lat. 10° and 16° S., lon. 37° and 44° W., having E. the Atlantic, N.E. the prov. Sergipe, S. those of Porto Seguro and Minas-Geraes, and W. Pernambuco, from which prov. it is separated by the river San Francisco. Length 480 m.; breadth 150 to 200 m. Pop. (1845) 650,000. The surface rises inland to lofty sierras, between which and the coast is a fertile region, traversed by the Itapicuru, Contas, and other rivers. The coast is indented by numerous inlets, of which *Bahia de Todos-os-Santos* is the principal. Tobacco, sugar, cotton, rice, coffee, and Brazil wood are raised. Salt is abundant. Customs rev. (1841-2) 2,077,303 doll. Principal towns, Bahia, Jacobina, and Villa de Contas.

BAHIA or SAN SALVADOR, a city and seaport of Brazil, formerly its cap., now cap. prov., on the Bahia de Todos-os-Santos, 170 m. S.W. Sergipe del Rey, and about 890 m. N.N.E. Rio Janeiro. Lat. of lighthouse 13° 0' 42" S., lon. 38° 31' 42" W. Pop. 125,000, one third of whom are whites, one third mulattoes, and the rest blacks. Has a cathedral, palaces of the archbishop and governor, town-hall, court of appeal, theatre, hospitals, and many religious houses. An exchange, arsenal, and imperial dockyard; and 8 m. north-eastward are yards for the construction of merchant shipping. Houses of the city mostly of stone; is defended by several forts, none of great strength. *Bahia*, founded in 1549 by Thomas de Souza, first Capt. General of Brazil, is a commercial city of importance. Exports comprise sugar, cotton, coffee, tobacco, cigars, rice, rum, dye and fancy woods, cocoa nuts, horns, hides, and bullion; and the imports consist of manufactured goods, salted provisions, flour, salt, iron, wines, and glass wares. In 1846, the value of total exports was 5,673,834 dollars. Slaves are still imported. *Bahia* has a large diocesan school, and a public library, said to contain from 60,000 to 70,000 volumes.

BAHIA BLANCA, an inlet of the Atlantic, on the E. coast of South America, state and 360 m. S.W. Buenos Ayres.

BAHIA DE TODOS-OS-SANTOS (*All Saints' Bay*), a bay of Brazil, prov. Bahia, to which it gives its name. Has a large and safe harbour, and contains several islands, the largest of which, Itaparica, divides the entrance into two parts. Whale fishing in the bay.

BAHIA HONDA, a harbour of Cuba, on the N. coast, 60 m. W.S.W. Havana. Is protected by a fort, resorted to by privateers, and for landing slaves.

BAHLINGEN, a town of Wurtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Esach, 38 m. S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 3,250. Manufs. linens and woollens, tanneries, and trade in corn and cattle.—II. a vill. of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, N.W. Freiburg. Pop. 1,740.

BAHN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, on the Tube, reg. and 23 m. S. Stettin. Pop. 2,130.

BAHIANA or BAHYANA, *Cayrāhāna*, a town of Middle Egypt, on the *Bahr Fossat* (Joseph's Canal), 42 m. S.S.W. Beni-suef.

BAHA, Arabic name for a sea, lake, or river.

BAHR-EL-AWAS (White River), **BAHR-EL-ASAK** (Blue River), rivers of Africa. [*BAHR*.]

BAHREIN or AVA ISLAND, *Zayn*, an isl. in the

Paros, Gub., surrounded by several smaller islands and numerous shoals, in a bay in dist. 100 m. from the coast of Arabia, 200 m. S. Bussora. Pop. 60,000 (?) (Mohammedans). The cap. **Paros** is in lat. 28° 15' N., lon. 50° 30' E. **Paros Id.**, 17 m. long, and 10 m. broad, is hilly in the centre, produces dates and other fruits, besides wheat, barley, and clover. The other chief islands are Arad, Maharry, and Tamahoy. The pearl fishery here employs during the season 1,500 vessels, and 2,600 or 3,000 boats, and yields pearls to the value of 100,000l. to 200,000l. annually. Exports, pearls, dry dates, tortoise-shell, sharks' fins, mats, canvases, and coloured cloths, sent to Bassorah, Persia, Arabia, and India, in return for rice, pepper, timber, iron, spices, from India; and coffee, dried fruits, and corn from other countries.

PARHNSBURG, a town of Hanover, co. and 30 m. S.W. Hoya, on the Ave. Pop. 612.

PAR, a town of Chinese Turkistan, on l. b. of the Mousser, dist. and 115 m. E.N.E. Ak-su.

PARMA (Ital. *Pavia*), an anc. city of Italy, now in ruins, prov. and 10 m. W. Naples, on bay of same name. Pop. 800. *Parma* was a principal port and watering-place of the anc. Romans.

PARAS, PRANS or PARAS, a small town, N. Syria, pash. and 65 m. N.W. Aleppo, on the Gulf of Iscanderoun, at the mouth of a small river, probably the ancient Issus. Has a castle, and shallow harbour. North of it are ruins of the ancient town *Parus*; and between it and Iscanderoun, 14 m. S., was fought the second battle, in which Darius was defeated by Alexander the Great.

PARBOUR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 65 m. W.N.W. Erzurum, on the road from Trebizend. Pop. 3,000. Was formerly a stronghold of the Genoese. The quantity of snow which falls in its vicinity interrupts the commerce during several months of the year.

PARBOW, a country of Germany. [BAVARIA.]

PARBOWBORN, a vill. and pa. of Wurtemberg, Black Forest, 40 m. W.N.W. Stuttgart. P. 4,530.

PARBOWBORN, a town, Bavaria, circ. Midd. Franconia, on the Regnitz, 4 m. N. Erlangen. P. 1,640.

PARICAL (LAKK) or HOLY SEA, an extensive lake of Asia, in Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, between lat. 51° 20' and 55° 30' N., lon. 105° and 110° E. is crescent-shaped, and is a sinus or expansion of the bed of the Angara. Length N.E. to S.W., nearly 400 m.; average breadth 45 m.; estimated area 14,000 sq. m.; height above the sea 1,419 feet; depth very great in centre, but not ascertained. Its basin is enclosed by the Baikal mountains, a spur of the Altai system. It receives numerous affluents, the principal of which are the Upper Angara, Barguzin, and Selenga rivers, and gives origin to the Lower Angara, a chief tributary of the Yenisei. Contains several islands, that of Olkon, near the N. coast, being 30 m. in length. *Lake Baikal* forms a part of the great commercial line of communication between China and Russia; and trade is facilitated by the establishment of steam-boats. Its 2 ports are Posolskaja and Listwinskihaja, the latter an excellent harbour. The surface is frozen from November to April. Its seal and sturgeon fisheries are valuable, and about 100,000 poods of small herrings are taken in it yearly, besides quantities of the golomyanka (*Colomesus Batocentrus*), which yields a great amount of oil.

PARIKURROON, a large town of British India, prov. Bengal, dist. and 10 m. S.E. Patna, on the E. bank of the Ganges.

PARISH, a vill. and chapel of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Otley, 1 m. N. Bradford. Pop. 2,205.

PARISHBROUGH, a pa. and town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 17 m. S.E. Carron, on a head of the Blackwater river. Area of pa. 12,416 ac. Pop. of do. 5,327; of town, 1,100.

PARILLERU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., near the Belgian frontier, 9 m. E. Hazelbroeck. Pop. 10,978. Manufact. of woollens, cottons, lace, hats, beet-root sugar, and oil, and the cheese of its environs is held in repute.—II. a vill. dep. Sarthe, 6 m. N.W. La Flèche. Pop. 1,007.

PARILY ISLANDS, the most S. isl. of the Bonin group, North Pacific, in lat. 26° 30' N., lon. 142° E. **PARIMOC**, a town of Hungary, co. and 40 m. N.E. Neutra. Pop. 890. Has warm baths.

PARIN, a town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 18 m. S. Rennes. Pop. 3,957.

PARISBRIDGE, a township of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. Aysgarth, on the Ure, 1½ m. S.W. Aaskrigg. Pop. 814.

PARISBRIDGE, a township of U. S., North America, New York, co. Chenango, on the Susquehanna, 96 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 8,338.

PARISBURGH, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arrond. Boulogne. Pop. 1,557.

PARISER, a vill. of Wurtemberg, cir. Donau, 5 m. N. N.E. Ravensburg.

PARIS, several vills. of France, frequented for their baths.—I. dep. Vosges, 13 m. S.W. Epinal. Pop. 2,648. The waters vary in temp. from 92° to 122° Fahr. Has baths, saloons, and promenades; the bathing season begins 15th May and continues to 15th Sept.—II. dep. E. Pyrénées, 4 m. S.W. Cérét. P. 1,900.—III. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arrond. Redon. Pop. (with comm.) 4,159.—IV. (de Rennes) dep. Ande, 10 m. S.E. Limoux.

PARIS-DR-MONT-DONZ, a vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 20 m. W. Issoire. Pop. 1,010. Has minerals, medicinal plants, and mineral waters. The baths were erected in 1819 at the public expense. The season extends from 20th June to 20th September.

PARITON, a pa. of Engl. co. York, E. Riding, 6 m. S.W. Great Driffield. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 469.

PARISBOROW, a township of the U. S., North America, Kentucky, cap. co. Nelson, 55 m. W.S.W. Lexington, on the Beech Fork. Pop. 1,422.

PARISBURGH, a city of Bavaria, cap. circ. Upper Franconia, on the Red-Mayn, 126 m. N. Munich. Pop. 17,000, mostly Protestants. Has fountains, promenades, a palace, theatre, and a Protestant consistory, college, grammar and diocesan schools, manufs. of cotton and woollen cloths, tobacco, parchment, leather, and porcelain. *Parisburgh* was formerly the cap. of a margravate, and the seat of a court. About 2 m. E. is the Hermitage, where the Margravine, sister to Frederick the Great, wrote her Memoirs. Here is a monument to Jean Paul Richter.

PARIS, a vill. of France, cap. cant., dep. and 12 m. E. S.E. Mayenne. Pop. 2,348.—II. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 9 m. S.S.W. Vitré. Pop. 3,728.

PARIS or PAYS, a river, S.W. France, rises near Lannemezan, flows N. through the depts. Haute-Pyrénées, Gers, and Haute Garonne, and joins the Garonne near Aiguillon. Total course 145 m. Navigable from Nérac to the Garonne, a distance of 15 miles.

PARISUR, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Lille, cant. Lannoy. Pop. 1,008.

PARIS-TAT, a vill. of Belgium, Brabant, arrond. Nivelles. Pop. 1,200.

PARIMAN, a town of India, Indore dist., 54 m. S.S.W. Dewain.

PARISON, a fortified town of British India, prov. Bengal, Bengal, S.W. dist., 50 m. N.E. Miran.

poor. Lat. 21° 55' N., lon. 78° E. The dist. of *Bahon* has an area of 980 sq. m. Pop. 93,441.

BATE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, arr. and 7 m. E. Privas, cant. Chomeric. P. 1,514.

BAIKAL, a comm. and town of France, dep. E. Pyrénées, 6 m. N. Perpignan. Pop. 2,182.

BALA, a town of Hungary, co. Bacs, on the Danube, 90 m. S. Pesth. Pop. 14,500. Has Roman Catholic and Greek churches, a synagogue, diocesan school, castle, co. court, and market for hogs.—II. a town of Moldavia, on the Moldava, 63 m. W. N. W. Jassy.—III. (*Bala Rona*), a town of Wallachia, dist. and 68 m. N. W. Krajova.

BAJADA-DE-SANTA-FE, a town of the Plata, Confed., cap. dep. Entre Rios, on the E. bank of the Paraná, opposite Santa Fé, and now often called Paraná. Pop. about 6,000.

BAJOUR, a terr. of North Afghanistan, lat. 35° N., and between lon. 71° and 72° E., separated from the Hindoo Koosh range on the N. by the terr. Kafiristan and Chitral. Estm. area 370 sq. m. Pop. about 120,000. Is a fertile plain, encircled by mts., covered with oak and cedar forests, and yielding iron-ore of good quality. Its chief has a revenue of about 10,000, a year. Chief towns Bajour, pop. about 5,000 (supposed to be the *Basira* of Alexander's historian), and Nawagya.

BAKABANYA, a royal mining town of Hungary, co. Month, 10 m. S. W. Schemnitz.

BAKER, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. W. of Georgia, watered by Flint river, cap. Newton. Area 1,396 sq. m. Pop. 8,120, of whom 3,765 were slaves. Chief production sugar.

BAKERGUNS (including *Decan Sabaspore*), a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal. Area 3,794 sq. m. Pop. 734,900.

BAKEWELL, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Derby, the town on the Wy, near its conf. with the Derwent, 8 m. N. W. Matlock. Area of pa. 43,020 ac. Pop. 9,897. Has stone quarries, coal and lead mines, and cotton mills. Has several chalybeate-springs with bath-rooms, and museum. Polling-place for N. div. of county.

BAKHMOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 120 m. E. Jekaterinoslav. Pop. 4,000. Has coal mines, and trade in horses and cattle.

BAKTEGHAN (LAKE), Persia, prov. Fars, 50 m. E. Shiraz, is 60 m. in length, E. to W., with an average breadth of 8 m. It receives at its W. extremity the Bundemir river. The lake yields a large quantity of salt.

BAKYE-KUREH-SI, a small town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, in a dist. formerly containing productive copper mines, near the Black Sea, and 70 m. W. S. W. Sinope, with a handsome mosque.

BAKONY-WALD (*Forest of Bakony*), a mntn. range of Hungary, S. of the Danube, between the Raab river and Lake Balaton, and separating the great and little Hungarian plains, the former of which is on its S. E., and the latter on its N. W. side. Average elevation 2,000 feet. Is densely wooded, and contains quarries of excellent marble, which is exported by way of the Danube from Komorn.

BAKWHI-SERAI, Russia. [*BAKTSCHKE-SERAI*.]

BAKO, a fortified seaport town of the Russian doms, S. of the Caucasus, prov. Daghestan, on the S. coast of the peninsula of Apharon, in the Caspian Sea. Lat. 40° 22' N., lon. 50° E. Pop. 5,413. It consists of a citadel and a suburb; has stone houses, Armenian and Russian churches, 23 mosques, a palace, and a bazaar. Its harbour is one of the best on the W. of the Caspian. Imports silk and cotton, raw and manufactured shawls, and other woollen goods, drugs, indigo,

tobacco, fruits, fish; and experimentally naphtha, salt, and asphalt. The chryse of *Bako* has a pop. of 31,080. The district is very unhealthy. [*APHERON*.]

BAKU or MAKOVA, a town of Moldavia, on the Bistritz, 60 m. S. W. Jassy.

BALA, a township and market town of North Wales, co. Merioneth, near the N. end of the lake of same name, pa. Llan-y-kil, 17 m. N. E. Dolgelly. Pop. 1,357. Has a town-hall, co. bridewell, grammar school, and manuf. of knitted stockings and gloves. Polling-place for co. assizes and quarter sessions held here and at Dolgelly alternately.

BALABAC, an isl. of the Asiatic Archipelago, Philippines, 20 m. S. Palawan. Lat. 7° 58' N., lon. 117° 8' E.—The *Balabac passage*, between it and Banguey island, is 35 m. across.

BALA-BAGH, a fortified town of Afghanistan, and the most important mart in the valley of Jelalabad, from which town it is 13 m. W. Is famous for its fruits.

BALABALAGAN. [*PATERNOSTERS LITVIL*.]

BALAGNEF, a town of Russia, gov. and 125 m. W. Saratof, on l. h. on the Khoper. Pop. 2,000.

BALACHNA or BALACHNA, a town of Russia, gov. and 20 m. N. W. Nijnii-Novgorod, on rt. b. of the Volga. Pop. 3,500. Has 15 churches, a convent, and a considerable commerce in grain.

BALAKLAVA, a seaport town of Russia, on the Black Sea, near the S. extremity of the Crimea, 6 m. S. Sebastopol. Pop. (1849) 1,057, mostly Greeks. It has an excellent harbour, which was occupied by the British during the siege of Sebastopol in 1854-5. In its vicinity is the monastery of St George. On the 25th October 1854, the British and Russians had an indecisive engagement here, when the celebrated light cavalry charge took place, and on the following day, another indecisive engagement occurred.

BALA-LAKE or PEMBLEWEN, a lake in North Wales, co. Merioneth. Length 4 m.; breadth 1 m. The river Dee issues from this lake.

BALAGNER, a fortified town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. N. E. Lerida, on the Segre. Pop. 4,642.

BALASUTRES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariège, arrond. St Giron. Pop. 1,399.

BALACHNA, a town of Russia, gov. and 20 m. N. W. Nijnii-Novgorod, on rt. b. of the Volga. Pop. 3,500.

BALAMBANGAN, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, off the N. extremity of Bornen. Lat. 7° 15' N., lon. 116° 50' E.

BALAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardennes, 1½ m. S. E. Sedan, with cloth manuf., and extensive iron works. Pop. 1,063.

BALASO-LES-BAINS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Hérault, with hot sulphur springs (temp. 126° Fahr.) and baths. Pop. 621.

BALASALVA or BLASCHINGO, a town of Transylvania, at the union of the Great and Little Kukul rivers, 18 m. N. E. Karlsburg. Pop. 4,000. It is the residence of a Greek bishop.

BALASINORE, a town of Western India, Gujarat, cap. a small state of same name, 49 m. N. Baroda. The native state of Balasinore has an area of 268 sq. m. Population estimated at 19,000. It was placed under attachment to the British in 1818, but restored in 1848.

BALASORE, a town of India, Bengal, dist. Cuttack, on the Hooghly, 8 m. from its mouth, and 115 m. S. W. Calcutta. Has dry and repairing docks; and is frequented by Maldivé and coasting vessels.

BALAZS-GRASSRATH, a town of Hungary, cap. of *Borsod*, near the Eipel, a tributary of the Danube, 40 m. N.N.E. Pesth. Pop. 4,680.

BALATON, LAKE (Germ. *Platten-See*), the largest lake in Hungary, situated 55 m. S.W. Pesth. Length, S.W. to N.E., about 48 m.; breadth, from 8 to 10 m. Estimated area 430 sq. m. deepest depth 36 feet, but at its N. and broadest end it is shallow. Its waters are slightly salt. This great lake or submerged marsh, receives upwards of 30 streams, the largest of which is the Balazs; and its surplus waters are carried to the Danube by the Szo and Sarvitz. Is rich in fish, and its borders are marshy.

BALAZS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, arrond. Roanne, canton Vitré. Pop. 1,230.

BALBENIS, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Markinch, 7½ m. N. Kirkcaldy, on the Leven.

BALBREENAN, a market town and chapelry of Ireland, Limerick, co. Dublin, pa. Balrothery, on the Irish Sea, 18½ m. N.N.E. Dublin. Pop. 2,310. Is a favourite watering-place, and has a church, Roman Catholic and other chapels, public baths, dispensary, savings' bank, coast-guard station, and two cotton-mills, with calico and stocking-weaving, and embroidering-muslins. The harbour is protected by a quay, on which there is a light-house with fixed light. Lat. 53° 36' 45" N., lon. 8° 11' W. Trade in salt, fish, and corn.

BALBY with **HAKTHORPE**, a township of Engl., co. York, West Riding, pa. and 1½ m. S.W. Doncaster. Pop. 638. Here the first meetings of the Society of Friends took place.

BALCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape Lewes, 4½ m. N.N.W. Cuckfield. Area 6,050 ac. Pop. 351. The London and Brighton Railway here passes through a tunnel 1,139 yds. in length.

BALDNOCH, a vill. of Switzerland, on lake of same name, cant. and 9 m. Luzern. The lake is 8½ m. long, 1 m. broad, and 1,529 feet above the sea.

BALDENBURG, a small town of West Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, 33 m. N.W. Königs. Pop. 1,200.

BALDENRAS, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. S.S.W. Leon. P. 4,290. Manufactures leather and hats.

BALDENRASH, a small town of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, 9 m. S.E. Künz. Pop. 564.

BALDENROCK, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 19 m. S.W. Stirling. Pop. 801.

BALDERTON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 2 m. S.E. Newark. Area 4,050 ac. Pop. 1,048.

BALDISSERO, three vill. of Piedmont—I. prov. Ivrea, with anc. castle on a hill. Pop. 600.—II. prov. Torino. Pop. 1,720.—III. prov. Alba. Pop. 2,000. *Baldissero di Roletto* is an ancient borough on a hill, near Pinerolo. Pop. 1,720.

BALDO (MONTI), a mntn. of Lombardy on the E. of Lago di Garda. Elevation 7,100 feet.

BALDOCK, a market town and pa. of England, co. Herts, 84 m. W.N.W. London. Area of pa. 200 ac. Pop. of do. 1,220. Trade in malt, and manufs. of straw-plait.

BALDON, two pas. of England—I. (Marsh), co. and 6½ m. S.E. Oxford. Area 570 ac. Pop. 351.

—II. (Foss), adjacent to the above, 5 m. S.E. Oxford. Area 2,010 ac. Pop. 390.

BALDOWNE, a town of Russia, gov. Courland, 25 m. E. Mitau, frequented for its hot baths.

BALDOYLE, a pa. and town of Ireland, co. and 6½ m. N.E. Dublin, near Drogheda Railway. Is a watering place, and has a shallow harbour. Area of pa. 1,235. Pop. of pa. 1,100; do. of town 895, mostly fishermen.

BALDOWNE, a co. of the U. S., North America, south of Georgia. Area 389 sq. m. Pop. 4,148 of whom 430 were slaves. Cap. Milledgeville. S. E. a go. S. part of Alabama. Area 2,000 sq.

m. Pop. 4,414, of whom 2,196 were slaves. Soil sandy and flat near Gulf of Mexico; rises into pine ridges in the interior.

BALKE, a town of Switzerland. (Basel).

BALKE or BATTLEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. S.W. Holt. Area 710 ac. Pop. 234.

BALBAIC IGLES (Span. *Baleares*), a group of 5 isls. in the Mediterranean, between lat. 36° 40' and 40° 5' N., lon. 1° and 5° E., consisting of Mallorca, Minorca, Ibiza, Formentera, and Cabrera, and forming an adminis. prov. of Spain, cap. Palma. United area 1,768 sq. m. Pop. (1857) 266,952. Climate temperate and healthy, soil fertile.

BALERNA, a vill. of Switzerland, Tessin, 5 m. N.W. Como. Pop. 762 (Roman Catholics).

BALFROX, a pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling, with a vill. 16 m. W.S.W. Stirling. Estimated area 24 sq. m. Pop. 1,900.

BALFROSE or BALKFROSE (*Barfush*), "the mart of burdens", a town of Persia, prov. Mazanderan, on the Bahbul, here crossed by a bridge 12 m. from its mouth in the Caspian, and 20 m. W. Sari. Pop. estimated in 1822 at 200,000; (?) but has since been devastated by the plague. Bazaars and caravanserais numerous, and from 20 to 30 Mohammedan colleges. S. of the town are the remains of a palace on an artificial island, formed by Shah Abbas. *Balfush* has a large general trade, and communicates with its port on the Caspian by a good road for wheeled vehicles.

BALGA, a vill. of Eastern Prussia, reg. and 24 m. S.W. Königsberg, on the Frische-haff. Pop. 800.

BALGACH, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 11 m. E. St Gall, with sulphur springs and baths.

BALGONIE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. and 1½ m. S. Markinch.

BALGOUNIE (Bale of), Scotland, on Don River.

BALI, BALLY or LITTLE JAVA, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, immediately E. of Java. Lat. of town 6° 42' 3" N., lon. 116° 33' E. Island 70 m. long by 35 m. in breadth. Pop. (1840) 700,000. Two mountain chains traverse it from E. to W. Culminating point, the volcano of *Agoe*, which was in a state of activity in 1843. Estimated height 11,326 feet. Island abundantly supplied with water from numerous large rivers and lakes. Principal exports, rice, cotton, coffee, tobacco, hides, oil, edible birds'-nests, catechu, cotton cloths, and yarn; imports, opium, betel, gold, silver, and ivory. The revenues of the ports are commonly farmed by Chinese settlers. *Bali* is subdivided among 8 petty states; of these, Badong in the S. is the chief. The vill. system prevails here as in Java and India, and Bali is the only island of the Archipelago where the Hindoo is the predominant religion. Principal towns, Badong in the S., Billung in the N., and Karang-Assam on the E. coast. The *Strait of Bali*, between this island and Java, is, where narrowest, only 3 m. across. A Dutch settlement was founded at Port Badong in 1845.

BALIGROD, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. and 18 m. S S E. Sanok, in the Carpathians. In its vicinity are numerous salt lakes & iron mines.

BALIKENE, BALD-KISSAR or BALIK-KISSAR, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, cap. sanj. In a fertile plain, 75 m. S.W. Brusa. Pop. consists of 2,000 Turks, and 200 Armenian families. Is governed by an aga, with authority over 40 Turkish vill.; has trade in silk at a large annual fair, and a manuf. of felt for military clothing.

BALIKUATON, the N.W. point of the island Samar (Philippines), and a small island in St. Bernardino passage between that point and the island Laron. Lat. 12° 40' N., lon. 124° 10' E.

BALISE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Grande, arrond. Baza. Pop. 1,038.

BALISE, BELISE, or BRITISH HONDURAS, a British colony, S.E. Yucatan, and N.E. Guatemala, Central America, having E. the Caribbean Sea, 16° 45' to 18° 30' N. lon., 88° 10' to 89° W. lat. Area 19,200 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 10,710, chiefly composed of negroes. The Rio Hondo forms its N and N.W. boundary, and the Siboon its S.E. boundary. These, with the Balise which flows in the centre, are its principal rivers. Along the coast, the land is swampy, interior wooded, and soil of valley exceedingly fertile. Climate moist, but favourable to vegetation, and not unhealthy. Country well adapted for raising sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo. Mahogany, cedar, sarsaparilla, logwood, fustic, brasileto, and other dye woods are articles of export; wild animals, comprise birds, fish, and turtle is abundant. The possession of this colony was long disputed by the Spaniards, but finally yielded up to Great Britain in 1783. Governed by superintendent appointed by the crown, and seven magistrates elected by the people. Its cap. *Belize*, situated at the mouth of the river Balise, in the Bay of Honduras, has a pop. of 5,000, a government-house, barracks, a fort on a small island, a Gothic church, several chapels, schools, and court-house. The town is surrounded by cocoa-nut plantations. The river Balise, which has generally a N.E. course, is said to be navigable for 200 m. inland, and off its mouth is an anchorage for small vessels. *Belize* is the depot of British manufactured goods and foreign merchandise intended for Central America.

BALISE, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Louisiana, on the E. side of "the N.E. Pass," the mouth of the river Mississippi most frequented by European vessels. The bar in the river here has about 17 feet water; and off it steam-tugs are generally in waiting. The vill. is mostly inhabited by pilots.

BALK, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 8 m. S.E. Hindelopen. Pop. 1,227.

BALKAN, *Hæmus*, an important mountain chain of European Turkey, which extends from the plain of Sophia, lon. 23° E., to Cape Emineh on the Black Sea, forming a series of peaks of little elevation, the highest of which are covered with grass and fruit trees. Few of the peaks are distinguished by local names, and these are generally derived from the nearest towns. The name *Kodja Balkan* is limited to the portion of the ancient Hæmus, W. of the Balkan of Shipka. The W. part of the *Great Balkan* runs S.S.E. to N.N.W., and separates Bulgaria from Upper Moesia, on the N., whilst on the S. it serves to connect the Hæmus with Mount Rhodope. The chain in general is 4,900 feet in elevation, N.W. of Kalofer it rises to 5,325 feet. It slopes abruptly S. to the alluvial plain of Tartarabazardjik and Philippopolis, but terminates more gently on the N. by means of the crests of the Balkan of Estropol. Its waters flow chiefly in transverse valleys. Snow lies on the higher summits till the month of June, but entirely disappears in July. The E. part of the Balkan consists of a series of minor chains, decreasing in elevation as they approach the plains of the Danube on the N., and the Black Sea on the E. Mount Scardus, the sublimiting point of Tohar-dagh, is 9,700 feet. The Balkan is connected with the mountains of Middle Europe by the ranges of Monte Negro, Herzegovina, and the Dinaric Alps on the W., and the mountains of Greece on the S. The deep and narrow gorges permit of paths

difficult for beasts of burden; and the range is traversed by only one great route, that of the gate of Trajan, by which the communication is kept up between Vienna and Constantinople.

BALKASH or TENGIS, a lake of Central Asia, on the borders of Chinese Turkestan, and the Russian gov. Tomsk, between lat. 44° and 47° N., lon. 77° and 81° E. Is situated near the N. edge of the great central basin of the continental streams, and receives the waters of the Ili, and some smaller streams, but has no outlet. Length N.E. to S.W. 150 m.; greatest breadth 75 m.

BALKRE, a vill., once a town of importance, India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 2½ m. N.W. Beeder.

BALKH, a prov. of Central Asia, the ancient kingdom of Bactria, now subordinate to the Khanat of Bokhara, extending between lat. 36° and 37° N., lon. 64° and 69° E., having N. the Oxus, E. Budukshan, S. the Hindoo Kooch mountains, and W. the desert. Length about 250 m.; breadth 120 m.—*Balkh*, the cap. city, and the *Zariaska* and *Bactria* of the Greeks, is situated on the rt. b. of the Adirash or Balkh river, 105 m. W. Koondooz. Pop. 2,000. (?) The modern town, enclosed by a mud wall, having a citadel, occupies but a fraction of the surface embraced by the ancient city; the remains of which cover a space 20 m. in circumference, and comprise 18 aqueducts, besides buildings of various ages, all in utter ruin. Numerous canals irrigate the vicinity, which is famous for its fruits and corn.

BALKHAN BAY, an inlet of the Caspian Sea, between lat. 39° and 40° N., lon. 58° and 54° E.

BALLA, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, barony of Clannorris. Area 5,509 ac. Pop. 1,272.

—*Balla*, a vill. in same pa. Pop. 389.

BALLAGHADEREEN, a town of Ireland, prov. Connaught, co. Mayo, near the Lurg, a tributary of the Shannon, 30 m. E.N.E. Castlebar. P. 1,197.

BALLAGHMORE, a vill. of Ireland, Queen's co., near Rosore.

BALLACHULISH or BALLACHULISH, a *quoad sacra* pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness and Argyle, in each of which it has a church, on Lochs Leven and Linhe, 1½ m. S.S.W. Fort-William. Pop. 1,235. A slate quarry has been wrought here since 1701.

BALLAN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arrond. and 4 m. S.W. Tours. P. 1,192.

BALLANTRAE, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. and 28 m. S.S.W. Ayr. Estimated area 62,000 ac. Pop. 1,801. It communicates with Glasgow by steam packets thrice a week.

BALLATER, a vill. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. Glenmuick, on the Dee, 37 m. W.S.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 371. Its chalybeate springs are resorted to by numerous visitors.

BALLAUGH, a pa. of the Isle of Man, 7 m. S.W. Ramsey. Area 809 ac. Pop. 1,392.

BALLHESSTÄDT, a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, 16 m. S.E. Halberstadt. Pop. 4,300.

BALLENT ISLANDS, a group of 5 small volcanic islands in the Antarctic Ocean. Lat. 66° 44' S., lon. 163° 11' E. Discovered in 1839.

BALLEBOZ, a town and comm. of France, dep. Calvados, cap. cant., 9 m. S.W. Bayeux. P. 1,267.

BALLINA (formerly *Belleek*, "the ford of flags"), a town of Ireland, prov. Connaught, co. Mayo, on the l. b. of the Moy, 18 m. N.N.E. Castlebar. Pop. 583, exclusive of Ardara, which is in Sligo, and has a pop. of 4,500. Has public schools, barracks, and two bridges across the Moy; with breweries, flour mills, manuf. of snuff and coarse linens, a trade in cured provisions and fish,

minion battery, and branch basin. General sessions in July; petty-sessions on Tuesday.

BALLYKATY, a pa. of Ireland, co. Cork, between that city & Kinsale, comprising the villa, Ballykattys and Ballytoolen. Ac. 7,973. Pop. 2,308.

BALLYKAGGANE, a pa. of Ireland, Leitimer, co. and 1 1/2 m. S.E. Carlow. Area 3,006 ac. Pop. 864.—II. a hamlet, co. Cork, on the river, and 8 m. W. Rendon.

BALLYKAGGANE, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Connaught, co. Mayo, 2 1/2 m. S.E. Ballina, on the Moy. Ac. 12,626. Pop. 3,303.—II. Munster, co. Kerry, 5 m. W. Tralee. Ac. 3,006. Pop. 1,379.

BALLYKAGGANE, barony, demesne, lake, river, seat, and ruined castle of Ireland, prov. Connaught, dist. Connemara, 87 m. W.N.W. Galway. The barony, with an area of 181,483 ac., comprises the mountain group of the "Twelve Pins," and the airport of Clifden. Pop. 24,349.—II. a small town, Ulster, co. Down, 10 m. E. Dromore. Pop. 1,606.

BALLYKAKILL, a town of Ireland, Leitimer, Queen's co., 11 m. S. Maryboro'. Pop. 1,109, partly employed in woollen weaving. Has a church, and a Roman Catholic chapel.—Also the name of three pas. in Galway co., Connaught, 1 m. Sligo co., 1 in King's co., and 1 in co. Waterford.

BALLYKAGGANE, a vill. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Leitimer, 15 m. N.E. Carrick. Pop. 704.

BALLYKAGGANE, a vill. of Ireland, Leitimer, co. and 11 m. N.N.E. Longford.

BALLYKAGGANE, a pa. Ireland, co. Londonderry, 6 m. W.S.W. Tobermore. Ac. 32,492. P. 7,258.

BALLYKAGGANE, a town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway and Roscommon, on the Suck, an aff. of the Shannon, and on the Midland Great Western Railway, 23 m. S. Roscommon. Pop. 6,240. The Suck divides it into two portions, connected, across an island, by a causeway and two bridges. Has a church, Roman Catholic and Methodist chapels, public schools, district lunatic asylum for the province, court-house, bride-well, market-house, union workhouse, and savings' bank; with flour mills, tan-yards, breweries, coach-building, and hat manuf. Annual fair from the 6th to the 9th October, when, in some seasons, 5,000 cattle and 60,000 sheep are sold. *Ballykagane* is the station for the Galway milk-staff. Quarter-sessions; petty-sessions, Wednesday and Saturday.

BALLYKAGGANE or BALLYKAGGANE, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway and Mayo, 4 m. W.S.W. Ballinrobe. Area 15,186 ac. Pop. 1,824.

BALLYKAGGANE, a town of Ireland, prov. Munster, co. Cork, on the Bride river, 5 m. W. Cork. Pop. 1,387. Has artillery barracks and gunpowder mills.

BALLYKAGGANE or BALLYKAGGANE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 10 m. N.W. Mill Street. Ac. 30,740, mostly mountainous. Pop. 3,631.

BALLYKAGGANE, two pas. of Ireland, Ulster.—I. co. Antrim, 4 1/2 m. N. Moira. Area 10,891 ac. Pop. 4,879.—II. co. Tyrone, 4 m. S.E. Money-more. Area 8,778 ac. Pop. 2,789.—A vill., Leitimer, co. Wicklow, 2 m. N.W. Rathdrum.—A hamlet, river, etc., in Ireland, have the same name.

BALLYKAGGANE, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 4 1/2 m. N.W. Galway. Area 26,088 ac. Pop. 4,884.—Ballykagane is a pa., Munster, co. Limerick, 2 1/2 m. S.E. Kilmallock. Pop. 3,193.

BALLYKAGGANE, a town and pa. of Ireland, co. and 27 m. S.W. Limerick. Area of pa. 17,721 ac. Pop. of dist. 4,287, of town 1,451.—II. a vill. and pa., co. Tipperary, 20 m. N.E. Chinnel. Area of pa. 2,721 ac. Pop. of dist. 5,124, of town 426.

employed in the Shiverdagh coal mine.—Two other pas. of this name are in co. Limerick and Tipperary.

BALLYKAGGANE or BRANDON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 1 m. S.W. Sudbury. Ac. 730. Pop. 318.

BALLYKAGGANE, a pa. of England, co. and 6 1/2 m. S.E. Hereford. Area 950 ac. Pop. 165.

BALLYKAGGANE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 15 m. S.W. Cupar. Pop. 583, employed in coal mines.

BALLYKAGGANE and BALLYKAGGANE, two pas. of Ireland, Munster.—I. co. Limerick, 10 m. S.E. Kilmallock.—II. co. Cork, 5 m. W.S.W. Tallow.

BALLYKAGGANE, a town and pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, on the Robe, 3 m. from its entrance into Lough Mask, and 16 m. S.E. Castibar. Area of pa. 17,610 ac. Pop. of dist. 10,174, of town 3,161. Has a pa. church, Roman Catholic chapel, Baptist meeting-house, several schools, union workhouse, and bride-well. General sessions in June and December; petty-sessions on Monday.

BALLYKAGGANE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 6 m. S.S.W. Cavan, comprising 10,668 ac., with a part of the vill. Ballinagh, and a pa. of 4,118.—Also the name of five other parishes.

BALLYKAGGANE, a vill. and pa. of Ireland, co. and 12 m. N.W. Roscommon. Area of pa. 3,333 ac. Pop. 2,338. This is the name of two baronies in the same co., and of a pa. in co. Mayo.

BALLYKAGGANE, a vill. of Ireland, prov. Connaught, co. and 7 m. S.E. Sligo. Pop. 107. Has a church, chapel, and police barrack.

BALLYKAGGANE, a hamlet vill. and pa. of Ireland, co. Antrim, 4 m. N. Ballycastle. Ac. 12,764. P. 3,721.

BALLON D'ALSACE, one of the loftiest mountains of the Vosges chain in France, at the junction of the depe H. Saône, Vosges, and H. Rhin, 4,688 feet in elevation.—*Ballon de Guebwiller* is another mountain of the Vosges chain, dep. H. Rhin, cant. Guebwiller, and 4,300 feet in height.

BALLON, a town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., near 1 1/2 of the Orne, 12 m. N.N.E. Le Mans. Pop. 3,129. Manus. of lineus. *Ballon* was one of the chief fortresses of prov. Maine It was taken by the English in 1417.

BALLON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Mayenne, arrond. Chateau-Gontier. Pop. 1,896.

BALLON, a town of the U. S., North America, New York, cap. co. Saratoga, 26 m. N. Albany. Pop. 2,268.—*Ballon Spa*, is a vill. same co.

BALLY, a town, Asiatic Arch., on the E. coast of the island Lombok, in lat. 8° 40' S., lon. 116° E.

BALLYBAT, a town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 8 m. S.E. Monaghan, on the road from Dublin. Area of pa. 8,731 ac. Pop. of do. 4,658, of town 1,617. Has a public library & linen trade.

BALLYBOYER, a town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, pa. Stranorlar, 14 m. W.S.W. Lifford. Pop. 386. Has a union workhouse.

BALLYBOY, a pa. of Ireland, Leitimer, King's co., 10 m. N.E. Birt. Area, including part of Lough Barra, 14,374 ac. Pop. 3,367, dist. of vill. 313.

BALLYBUNNION, a vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, on the estuary of the Shannon, 17 m. N. Tralee. Pop. 264.

BALLYBUNLEY and BALLYBUNLEY, two pas. of Ireland; the former, Leitimer, King's co., near the Grand Canal, 5 m. E.N.E. Philipstown; the latter, Leitimer, co. and 4 1/2 m. W.S.W. Kilkenny.

BALLYCASTLE, a seaport town of Ireland, prov. Ulster, co. Antrim, at its N. extremity, in a bay opposite Rathlin island, and 5 m. S.W. Fairhead. Pop. 1,869. Has a church, various chapels, a court-house, union workhouse, fever hospital, and almshouse; but its harbour, after 1860, has been expended in the erection of a pier, to new

lined with sand; its coal mines are unwrought. Has a linen manuf. and cotton factory.—II. A maritime vill. Cossuagh, co. Mayo, 31 m. N. Castlebar. Pop. 372. Is a sweet-guard station, and resorted to for sea-bathing.—Ballyclare is a market town, Ulster, co. Antrim, 11 m. N. Belfast. P. 940.

BALLYDOONHILL, a town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 13 m. N.W. Cavan. Pop. 503.

BALLYDOONTOON, a bay and vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 20 m. S.E. Cork, the bay having Ballydoon island off its S. side. Pop. of vill. 603.

BALLYEASTON, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 1½ m. N. Ballyclare. Pop. 199.—Ballyke is a chapelry, 4 m. N. Maryborough.

BALLYKEENA, a town of Ireland, prov. Ulster, co. and 4 m. N.N.E. Cavan. Pop. 356.

BALLYKEIGHA, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, on Ballyheige Bay, 9 m. N.E. Tralee. Area of pa. 11,261 ac. Pop. 3,352.

BALLYKILCOOLEY, a pa. of Ireland, co. and 18 m. N.N.E. Cork, on the Blackwater. Area 5,233 ac. Pop. 2,337.

BALLYKILMURPHY, a vill. of Ireland, prov. Ulster, co. and 11 m. S.E. Cavan. Pop. 375.

BALLYKILMURPHY, a pa. of Ireland, King's co., 3½ m. N. N.W. Portlanning. Ac. 12,301. Pop. 1,915.

BALLYLONGFORD, a vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 5 m. W. S. W. Tarbert, on the estuary of the Shannon. Pop. 1,113.

BALLYLONGHOLE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, 6 m. E. Athlone. Area 13,577 ac. Pop. 3,330.

BALLYMACCELLIGOTT and BALLYMAROCK, two pas. of Ireland, Munster.—I. co. Kerry, 5 m. S.E. Tralee. Ac. 14,018. Pop. 2,668.—II. co. Tipperary, 4½ m. E. Nenagh. Ac. 9,713. Pop. 1,947.

BALLYMAHON, a town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Longford, pa. Shruel, on the Inny, 11 m. S. E. Longford. Pop. 1,023. Has a church, Roman Catholic chapel, sessions and market-houses, and a bridge of 6 arches. Quarter and petty-sessions.

BALLYMARCKLEAM, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, 8 m. N.E. Dundalk. Area 15,997 ac. Pop. 5,643. Surface agreeably diversified.

BALLYMENA, a town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, on the Braid, 22 m. N.W. Carrickfergus, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. with Henryville, 6,493. Has a market-house, pa. church, various chapels, a bridewell, and union workhouse. Exports flax and potatoes, and has bleaching-grounds, cotton spinning-mill, distillery, and branch banks. General sessions in January and June, alternately with Ballymoney. Petty-sessions on alternate Tuesdays.

BALLYMONEY, a town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 17 m. N.W. Ballymena. Area of pa. 21,736 ac. Pop. of ditto 19,322, of town 2,678. Has a town-hall, bridewell, union workhouse, dispensary, and has a making trade, and tallow and other factories.—II. a pa. and township, co. and 23 m. S.W. Cork. Pop. of pa. 2,199.

BALLYMORAN, several pas. and villa. of Ireland.—I. co. Westmeath, 13½ m. W. S. W. Mullingar. Pop. 2,160.—II. co. and 7 m. S.E. Wexford. Pop. 568.—III. co. and 30 m. S.S.W. Armagh, with market town. Pop. 3,267.—IV. (Eusea), co. Kildare, on the Liffey, 19 m. S.W. Dublin. Pop. 1,676, of vill. 673.

BALLYMORAN, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 13 m. S.W. Sligo. Pop. 965. Has a church, Roman Catholic chapel, Methodist meeting-house, and session-house.

BALLYMURPHY, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Cossuagh, co. Galway, at the head of Galway Bay. Has several islands, with a vill., 3½ m. S. O'Connell. Area 3,333 ac. Pop. 3,335.—II. Munster,

co. Kerry, on the N. side of Dingle Bay, 10 m. S.E. Dingle. Area 3,333 ac. Pop. 1,178.

BALLYMURPHY, a pa. of Ireland, Cossuagh, co. Mayo, 6½ m. N.N.W. Ballinrobe. Area 7,123 ac. Pop. 2,073.

BALLYMURPHY, a town of Ireland, prov. Leinster, co. Kilkenny, pa. Donaghmore, on the More, 10 m. N.N.W. Kilkenny. Pop. 1,170.

BALLYMURPHY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim and Londonderry, on the Banu, 7 m. E. Coleraine. Area 3,331 ac. Pop. 2,096.

BALLYMURPHY, a town and pa. of Ireland, co. and 5 m. S.S.W. Sligo, on river of same name, at its mouth in Ballymurphy Bay, a branch of Sligo Bay. Area of pa. 15,028 ac. Pop. of ditto 5,923, of town 870. The river here rolls over shelving rocks, turning several corn mills, and at the foot of its lowest fall is a harbour with safe anchorage.

BALLYMURPHY and BALLYMURPHY, two pas. of Ireland; the former, Leinster, co. Kildare, 3 m. S.W. Kildare Bridge. Area 7,905 ac. Pop. 832. The latter, Ulster, co. Antrim, 4 m. N.E. Magherafelt. Area 12,760 ac. Pop. 5,816.

BALLYMURPHY, a seaport town, Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, in which it is the principal town, though not the cap, on the Erne, at its mouth in Ballyshannon Bay, 26 m. N.W. Kesh. Pop. 3,697. Has a bridge of 14 arches across the river, a church, 2 Roman Catholic, a Presbyterian, and 2 Methodist chapels, a market-house, with an assembly room, an artillery barrack, and union workhouse. The harbour is unfit for any but small vessels. Ballyshannon is the headquarters of the co. militia.—II. a pa., co. and 6½ m. S.E. Kildare. Pop. 274.

BALLYMURPHY, a town of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 11 m. S.S.E. Kildare. Pop. 417.

BALLYMURPHY, a pa. of Ireland, co. Cork, with a vill. 10 m. W.N.W. Macroom. Area 24,068 ac. Pop. 3,006.

BALLYMURPHY and BALLYMURPHY, two pas. of Ireland, Ulster.—I. co. Down, with a marit. vill., 7 m. S.E. Donaghadee, and slate quarries.—II. co. Londonderry, 3½ m. N.N.E. Coleraine.

BALMACLELLAN, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcubright, 3 m. N.E. New Galloway. P. 1,146.

BALMAGHIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. N. Kirkcubright. Pop. 1,217.

BALME (COL DE), a pass of the Alps, which forms the limit between Savoy and the Valais, 7,318 feet above the level of the sea; the pass is much frequented, and has a refuge for travellers. The vill. of Balme, in Piedmont, div. Turin, on l. b. of the Stura, is 1,620 feet high. Pop. 400.

BALMERINO, a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the rt. b. of the Tay, 6 m. N. Capar. Area estimated at 3,346 ac. of which 3,709 are cultivated. Pop. 945.

BALMORAL, Scotland. [CRATHIE.]

BALOTRA, a town of India, state and 63 m. S.W. Joudpore. Pop. 7,378.

BALQUHIDDER, a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. and 34 m. W. Perth. Pop. 374. The pa. is about 20 m. in length by 10 in breadth.

BALMALL or TEMPLE-BALMALL, a chapelry of England, co. and 9 m. N.N.W. Warwick, pa. Hampton-in-Arden. Pop. 1,102.

BALMAGHIE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Dublin, 1 m. N.W. Ballinacorney. Ac. 3,346. Pop. 398.

BALMAGHIE, a pa. of England, co. and 9 m. S.E. Cambridge. Area 4,403 ac. Pop. 1,232. The Gogmagog hills are partly in this parish.

BALMAGHIE, a town of Scotland, east, and 11 m. N.E. Solway, in valley of same name, on the Drumern. Pop. 1,098. Near it is the castle of Kilm, with a vill. of same name, and iron works,

BARRA, one of the Shetland islands, in lat. 60° 44' 34" N., lon. 47° 43' W. Here experiments were made on the variation of the seconds pendulum in 1817.

BALTA, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, cap. circ. on the Kodema, an aff. of the Bug, 133 m. E.S.E. Kamenietz. Pop. (1855) 12,618.

BALZAR, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Minho, 14 m. E.N.E. Oporto.

BALMAYAS y DUEÑAS DE VALVERDE, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. S.W. Palencia. Pop. 2,350.

BALTIC OR BALTI, Asia. [BALTIC.]

BALTIC PROVINCES, is the name applied to the Russian governments of Courland, Esthonia, Livonia, and St Petersburg, with the principality of Finland, situated on the Baltic Sea.

BALTIC OR EAST SEA, *Mare Balticum* (Germ. *Ostsee*), an extensive Mediterranean Sea of North Europe, enclosed by Sweden, Russia, Prussia, Mecklenburg, and Denmark, and communicating with the Kattegat and the North Sea by the Sound and the Great and Little Belts. It extends from Svinemünde in the S. to Tornea in the N. about 900 m., and from Carlsrona in the W. to Memel in the E. about 180 m., and its area, including the Gulf of Bothnia, occupies a space of about 125,000 square geographical miles. Notwithstanding its great extent the Baltic has all the characteristics of an inland sea or great lake. In proportion to its size, no sea has so great an influx of fresh water, hence it contains but little salt. In proportion to the North Sea this is found to be as 194 to 378. The N. part of the Baltic is generally called the Gulf of Bothnia; on the E. are the Gulfs of Finland and Riga, on the S.E. the Gulf of Danzig, and on the S.W. the Gulf of Lübeck. The depth of the Baltic on the W. is not more than 15 fathoms, and in general it is only from 8 to 10 fathoms deep; on the south it is nowhere more than 50 fathoms; but towards the N. it deepens to 100 fathoms. The Baltic receives the waters of the Motla-Elv, the Lakes of Mälar, Onega, and Ladoga, the Düna, Niemen, Vistula, and the Oder, besides numerous smaller streams. The great amount of sand and mud carried down by the rivers has considerably raised the bottom of this sea, and closed the mouths of many of its navigable streams, so that ships which formerly entered these rivers, must now be anchored at a distance from their mouths. This, together with the numerous islands, rocks, and sandbanks, and the gradual upward movement of the bed of the sea (at the rate of several feet in a century), renders navigation of the Baltic troublesome and dangerous. The chief islands of this sea are those of the Danish Archipelago, between the coasts of Jütland and Sweden; the islands of Rügen, Bornholm, Öland, Gotland, Dagö, and Oesel, the group of Åland and that of Holmön. The Baltic has no tides, or rather the effect of the tide is so little felt as not to be observable; but is subject to changes of level, depending on the winds, retarding or accelerating the passage of the water through the sound and the belts. Thus, during a N.E. wind the S.W. portion of the sea is often raised as much as four feet above the usual level of the North Sea. This has led to the erroneous opinion that the Baltic is always higher than the German Ocean; on the contrary, after N.W. gales and during spring tides, the Atlantic rises, and pouring a flood into the Baltic, commits great havoc among the islands of the Danish Archipelago. The great amount of water which flows into the Baltic, especially during the melting of the snow in spring, occasions a general current in the direc-

tion of the ocean; and it has been calculated that the number of days in which the water flows into the Kattegat, is in proportion to those in which it follows in an opposite direction, as 24 to 1. During winter this sea is usually frozen to a greater or less distance along the coasts; and in severe winters, not only the sound and the belts, but a great part of its surface is covered with ice. In the reign of King Christopher (1394) the Baltic was frozen so hard, that for six weeks the people travelled between Denmark and Germany on the ice. The Baltic contains abundance of fish, and a quantity of amber is gathered on its S. shores. Chief ports are St Petersburg, Riga, Königsberg, Danzig, Stralsund, Lübeck, Copenhagen, Carlsrona, Stockholm, and Christiania.

BALTIMORE, a seaport vill. of Ireland, at its S. extremity, prov. Munster, co. Cork, on a small bay of the Atlantic, 47 m. S.W. Cork. Lat. 51° 28' N., lon. 9° 20' W. Pop. 168.

BALTIMORE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of Maryland, bordering on Pennsylvania and Chesapeake Bay. Area 700 sq. m. Pop. 210,946. Soil rocky, but productive. Yields Indian corn, wheat, oats, butter, beef and pork. Has cotton and woolen factories, iron and brass foundries, potteries and chemical works, with 163 churches and 22 newspapers. Minerals of granite, gneiss, hornblende, limestone, copper iron, chrome, magnesia, and red and yellow ochre. The Baltimore and Ohio, Baltimore and Susquehanna, and the Philadelphia and Baltimore Rail ways, terminate in this county.

BALTIMORE, a city and seaport of the U. S. North America, on l. b. of the Patapsco river 12 m. from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay. Lat. 39° 17' N., lon. 76° 36' W. Area of city 10,000 ac. Pop. (1800) 36,514; in 1830, 80,620; in 1840, 102,613; in 1850, 169,064. The bay on which the city is built, affords a secure harbour, and communicates by railway with Philadelphia, Washington, Winchester, Annapolis, Cumberland, Frederick City, York, Lancaster and Harrisburg. The city is divided in its centre by a rapid stream called "Jones' Falls," which has several times overflowed its banks, causing loss of life and destruction to property. E. of the falls, the city is divided into two parts, Fell's Point and the Old Town. The Point has a deep harbour, and is the place where shipbuilding and manufs. are carried on. Chief edifices are a city-hall, court-house, penitentiary, exchange, Roman Catholic cathedral, and an elegant obelisk, commemorating the defence of the city against the British in 1814. Has three colleges, infirmary, atheneum, public library of 14,000 vols., 104 churches, and upwards of 50 schools. Baltimore has 14 banks, 10 fire and marine insurance companies. There are 25 newspapers printed in the city. In 1852, 1,899 vessels entered the port. Cleared out in 1852, 568. Value of imports in 1851, 7,243,963 dollars. Exports in 1852, 7,549,706 dollars. Has cotton and flour mills in vicinity.—II. (*New*), a township of Greene, co. New York, 15 m. S. Albany. Pop. 2,381.

BALTINGLASS, a town and pa. of Ireland, Limerick, cos. Wicklow and Carlow, on the Slaney, 19 m. N.E. Carlow. Area of pa. 5,278 ac. Pop. of do. 4,108; of town 1,572. Has a bridewell and infirmary, with bleachfields.

BALSTONBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl. co. Somerset, 4 m. S.E. Glastonbury. Area 2,700 ac. Pop. 760.

BALTZOW, a low island of Hanover, East Frisia, in the German Ocean, 23 m. from the coast, 8 m. long and 2 m. broad. Pop. 103.

BALTESNIK or **BALDNIK**, a town of European Turkey, 18 m. N.E. Varna, on Black Sea, near ruins of *Tomi*, the place to which Ovid was exiled.

BALVANO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 15 m. W. Potenza. Pop. 4,000.

BALWISZINSKI, a town of Poland, Augustow, 23 m. E. Maryampol, on the Niemen. Pop. 1,800.

BALZAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente, 3 m. N. Angoulême. Pop. 1,000.

BALZOLA, a town of Piedmont, prov. and 5 m. N.N.W. Casale. Pop. 2,000.

BAMBA, a considerable town of S.W. Africa, Congo, esp. prov. about 100 m. N.N.E. Ambriz.

BAMBARRA, an independent state of Western Africa, Soudan, mostly between lat. 12° and 14° N., lon. 15° E. and 5° W., having S. the Mandingo country, and elsewhere Kaarta, Beroo, and other barbarous states. Surface mostly a level tableland, traversed in its centre S.W. to N.E. by the Niger (Joliba), on which are all its principal towns, Sego, Sansanding, Yamina, and Bammakoo. The heat of the climate is intense, but more supportable than in surrounding countries; rainy season from June to November. The Shea or butter tree, bombax or cotton tree, baobab, oil palm, date, tamarind, are indigenous; maize, millet, rice, and cassava yield two crops a year. The Bambarras are negroes of the Mandingo race, and well advanced in agriculture: they spin and dye various fabrics, work in iron and gold, manufacture leather, and carry on an extensive trade with most of the countries from Timbuctoo to Guinea, exporting iron, cloths, ivory, slaves, and grain; and importing salt, hardware, arms, and Manchester goods. Government oligarchical, and three-fourths of the pop are slaves. The greater number are pagans; but the upper classes profess Mohammedanism.

BAMBECQUE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Dunkerque. Pop. 1,139.

BAMBERG, a city of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Regnitz, 31 m. W. Baiersuth. Pop. 24,000. Has a cathedral and palace, formerly the residence of its prince-bishops, a gymnasium, medical, and other schools, a public library, and collections in the fine arts. *Bamberg* is an archbishop's see, and the seat of a general vicariate, and of the court of appeal for the circle. Manufactures include woollen stuffs, gloves, leather, sealing-wax, starch, gunpowder, musical instruments, and beer. Is connected by railway with Nürnberg.—*New Bamberg* is a vill. of Hesse Darmstadt, with abandoned quicksilver mines.

BAMBOORA, a ruined city of Scinde, west of Tattah. Lat. 24° 40' N., lon. 67° 41' E.

BAMBOROUGH or **BAMBEROUGH**, a ward and pa. of England, co. Northumberland; the pa. on the coast, 16 m. S.E. Berwick, with an area of 25,100 ac. Pop. 4,545. Bamboor castle contains apartments for shipwrecked seamen, schools for the education and maintenance of 30 girls, a library, dispensary, and infirmary.

BAMBOUK, a country of West Africa, Senegambia, mostly between lat. 13° 30' and 14° N., and lon. 10° and 13° 30' W., enclosed by the upper courses of the Senegal and Falamé rivers. Pop. and extent unknown. Climate excessively hot and unhealthy, especially in the rainy season, which lasts from July to November. Surface elevated and mountainous, but well watered and productive. Maize, millet, manioc, rice, and melons are abundant, and the vine flourishes wild. Forests extensive, and the pasturages of Guinea grass feed vast herds of cattle. Gold-washings are numerous, and veins of iron are worked. The inhabitants of the Mandingo race, have few arts or manuf.

they import cotton cloths, ornaments, other manufactured goods, and salt, mostly in exchange for gold-dust. Gov. oligarchical. Principal towns, Bambook, Salaba, and Konkuda. The Portuguese were masters of this country in the 15th century.

BAMBUOK (properly *Manbok*), a ruined town of Syria, pash. and 45 m. N.E. Aleppo.

BAMIAN or **BAUMERAM**, a valley and pass of Afghanistan, leading into independent Turkestan (Koonduz), between the Hindoo Koosh range and Paropamisus mountains, and important as the only known pass across the Himalaya chain practicable for artillery. Lat. 34° 50' N., lon. 67° 48' E. Greatest elevation of pass, 8,400 feet. Here are caves, and gigantic statues cut in the rock. The whole valley is strewn with the ruins of the city Ghulghulieh, destroyed by the Mongols under Zinghis Khan about the year 1221.

BAMMAKOO, a town of West Africa, state Bambarra, on the Niger (Joliba), 145 m. W.S.W. Sego.

BAMPOORA, a town of Hindostan, Rajpootana dom. and 47 m. S.W. Kotah. Pop. 20,000. (?)

BAMPTON or **BATHANETON**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. N. Tiverton. Area of pa. 8,130 ac. Pop. of do. 2,102.

BAMPTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Westmoreland, westward, on the Lowther, 34 m. N.W. Shap. Area 10,390 ac. Pop. 533. It has two pa. libraries.—II. (Kirk), co. Cumberland, 64 m. W. Carlisle. Area 3,580 ac. Pop. 543. *Little Bampton* is a township in this pa.—III. (with Weald), co. Oxford, with a market town 44 m. S. Witney. Area of pa. 10,250 ac. Pop. 2,780.

BAN or **BANOVITZ**, a town of North Hungary, co. and 16 m. S.E. Trencschin. Pop. 2,300 Slovaks, and 360 Jews. Trade in cattle, wood, and iron.

BANAGANPILLY, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 70 m. N.N.W. Cuddapah. In a low range of hills near it diamonds are found.

BANAGHER, a town of Ireland, near its centre, Leinster, King's co., pa. Keynagh, on the Shannon, here crossed by an old bridge 400 feet in length, and guarded by batteries, 21 m. W.S.W. Tullamore. Pop. 1,846. Has a church, Roman Catholic chapel, national school, and barracks.

BANAGHER, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 16 m. S.E. Londonderry. Area 23,475 ac. Pop. 5,036.

BANALUPAR, a town of the isl. Majorca, 14 m. N.W. Palma, with marble quarries. Pop. 5,000.

BANAN, a large vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 26 m. S.E. Angora, betw. mnts. Elma and Ura Tagh.

BANARA, a large vill. of Persia, prov. Laristan, 48 m. N. N.W. Lar.

BANAS-CHAI, a river of Asia Minor, Anatolia, flows S.W. to the Mendere (*Meander*), which it joins 45 m. E.S.E. Allah-Shehr. Length 70 m.

BANASSAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Lozere, arrond. Marvejols. Pop. 1,813.

BANAT (Germ. *Banater Gränze*), that portion of South Hungary between the Maros and the Danube, having W. the Theiss, and E. Transylvania and Wallachia. Pop. 81,737. Surface mountainous in the E. and marshy in the W., traversed by the Temes, Ak-Begza, and Karasch rivers, and highly productive of wheat, spelt, and other grains. The mountains yield iron and copper, and gold has lately been discovered. Chief town Temesvar. It is divided into 3 circles or regiments, under 2 generalates and 1 general commander.

BANAUZ, a vill., Cashmere, 40 m. S.E. Serinagar.

BANAWAHAM, a town of Southern India, Mysore dominion, 77 m. N.N.W. Seringapatam.

BANBRIDGE, a town of Ireland, Ulster, county Down, pa. Seapatrik, on the Upper Bann, 7 m. S.W. Dromore. Pop. 3,301. Has a church, several dissenting chapels, two market houses

and a linen hall. Is a seat of the linen trade of the county, and has cloth and thread factories, bleaching grounds, and chemical works.

BARNBURY, a parl. and munic. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Oxford, on the Cherwell, 13 m. N.E. Chipping-Norton, 17 m. W. the Wolverton station of the North Western Railway. Area of pa. 8,150 ac. Pop. of d. 8,206. Has a church, a carrying trade by the Oxford and Birmingham Canal, and markets for agricultural produce. *Barnbury* has long been noted for cheese of superior quality, and for cakes which bear its name. It sends 1 member to House of Commons. Registered electors 538. Corporation revenue 9654. 12s.

BANCA, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N.E. coast of Sumatra. Lat. 2° 20' S., and lon. 106° E. Estimated area 4,300 sq. m. Pop. (1856) 47,000. Abundant produce of tin from an alluvial soil over a granite formation, and of which 4,000 tons, obtained entirely by "stream-works," are annually exported, mostly to China and Java. —The *Strait of Banca*, between it and Sumatra, varies from 8 to 20 m. in breadth. —*Banca* is also the name of a small island 12 m. N.E. Celebes.

BANGALLAN, a seaport town of the isl. Madura, Malay Archipelago, 20 m. N. Surabaya.

BANGAPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 38 m. S.E. Dharwar.

BANGS ISLAND, a small fortified island in the estuary of the Sierra Leone river, West Africa.

BANCROFT-DEVONICK, a maritime pa. of Scotland, counties Aberdeen and Kincardine, interspersed by the Dee, 5 m. S.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 3,078. In this pa. are 3 fishing harbours, and a foot suspension bridge across the Dee.

BANCROFT-TERRAN, a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, on the Dee. 17 m. W.S.W. Aberdeen. Area 15,040 Scots ac. Pop. 2,462.

BANCOORAN OR WEST BURDWAN, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, formerly named the Jungle Menale. Area 1,476 sq. m. Pop. 480,000. (?) Surface undulating; the valleys cultivated; the hills covered with forests and jungles. *Bancoorah*, its principal town, is 55 m. W. Burdwan.

BANCOOT OR FORT VICTORIA, a town and fort of British India, presid. and 70 m. S.S.E. Bombay, at the mouth of Bancoot river. Has a small harbour, and some trade in salt.

BANDA, a town of British India, N.W. provs., Bundelcund, cap. dist., on rt. h. of the Cane, 95 m. S.W. Allahabad. Pop. (1847) 33,464. Area of dist. 2,878 sq. m. Pop. 552,356. —II. A small town, presid. Bombay, dist. Surat.

BANDA ISLES, a group of 13 small, but important isls., Molucca Archipelago, belonging to the Dutch, lat. 4° 30' S., lon. 129° 50' E., 50 m. S. Ceram. Pop. (1856) 110,000. They are all lofty and volcanic, and the four larger are appropriated to the cultivation of nutmegs, from 400,000 to 600,000 lbs. of which, and 120,000 to 140,000 lbs. mace, are produced here annually, and form the chief exports. Imports consist of provisions, pieces goods, cutlery, and iron, from Batavia; pearls, birds' nests, sago, tortoise-shell from Ceram, and the Arru isls. Six of the isls., *Great Banda*, *Banda Neira*, *Ay*, *Gumong-Api*, *Ekam*, and *Roslingys* are inhabited. *Great Banda* is the largest; *Gumong-Api* is the highest, and has an active volcano of same name; *Banda Neira* is the most important island of the group, and is the residence of the governor. —*Banda Sea* is that part of the ocean enclosed by isls. Booro and Ceram on the N., Timor and Serwathy isls. on the S., Timor-Laut, on the E. and the Sula Sea on the W.

BANDA ORIENTAL, South America. [URUGUAY.]

BANDER (SHIBIKH), a small port of South Arabia, Akrahi territory, about 12 m. W. Aden. —II. *Vikhar*, a seaport and vill. of Scinde, in the delta of the Indus, 55 m. S.E. Karachi. Pop. about 1,200. Has trade in rice, ghee, and provisions; its exports amounting annually to from 25,000 to 30,000. —*Bander* (meaning a port or anchorage) is the name of many small bays on the coast of Arabia, and elsewhere in S.W. Asia.

BANDITTI ISL., Malay Archipelago, in the Strait of Lombok, between Lombok and Bali, 20 m. in circumference. Lat. 6° 51' S., lon. 115° 28' E.

BANDOL, a vill. of France, dep. Var, in the isl. Pomègue, on the Mediterranean, around, and 9 m. W.N.W. Toulon. Pop. 1,814.

BAYBOW, a river in the south of Ireland, co. Cork, rises in the Carberry mountains, near Damanway, flows generally E. to Innishannon, and thence S.E. to the Atlantic, forming the harbour of Kinsale. Length 40 m., for 15 of which it is navigable for vessels of 200 tons.

BANDON OR BANDOUBRIDGE, a town and parl. bor. of Ireland, Lelinstar, on the Bandon, co. and 15 m. S.W. Cork, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 7,943. Has two pa. churches, a Presbyterian church, a convent, schools, public libraries and reading-rooms, an infirmary, an hospital, court-house, barracks, bridewell, and union workhouse. *Bandon* returns 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors 396.

BANDONO, a town on the W. coast of the island Java, 75 th. S.E. Batavia. Near it is the volcano of Gunung Guntour, by an eruption of which, in 1822, 80 villages were destroyed.

BANDOOBUR and **BANDORA**, two towns of India; the former, Bundelcund, 58 m. S.W. Rewah; the latter on Salsette island, 6 m. N. Bombay.

BÁÑERAS, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. N.W. Alicante, with ancient castle. Pop. 2,800.

BAÑESA (LA), a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. S.W. Leon, on rt. h. of the Suerto. Pop. 2,270. Manufact. cloths, leather, and earthenware.

BANFI OR BANFF, a royal and parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co., on the Dovern, at its mouth in Moray Firth, 38 m. N.N.W. Aberdeen. Lat. of pier 57° 40' S. N. lon. 2° 31' 5' W. Pop. 4,426. The "sea town" stands on an abrupt height on the coast, the "inland town" on the river. Has a town-house, market-house, and public baths. A bridge over the Dovern unites the town with Macduff, and its harbour has a low-water pier. Herrings, salmon, cattle, and grain are shipped hence to London.

Banff unites with Elgin, Cullen, Inverury, Kintore, and Peterhead to send 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors 218. Archbishop Sharpe was a native of Banff.

BANFFSHIRE, a maritime co. of Scotland, having N. Moray Firth, E. and S. the co. Aberdeen, and W. the counties Inverness and Moray. Area variously estimated at from 600 to 647 sq. m. Of 320,000 acres, about 120,000 are cultivated, 190,000 uncultivated, and 70,000 unprofitable. Pop. in d. 54,761. Surface mountainous or hilly, except on the coast, where it is level and pretty fertile. Cairngorm mountain, 4,086 feet in height, is mostly in this co. Chief rivers the Spey, Arou, and Dovern. Cattle-breeding is the principal branch of rural industry. Manufact. of linen cloths and yarn. This co. returns 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors 968.

BANGALORE, a fortified town, S. India, Mysore dominion, on a table-land nearly 2,000 feet above the sea, 70 m. N.E. Seringapatam. Pop. 69,000. It is enclosed by double walls, and has a citadel,

containing the palace of Tipoo Saib. Being the headquarters of the British resident and Madras officers in Mysore, and frequented by Europeans on account of its salubrity; it is furnished with European shops, assembly and reading rooms, and good barracks. Temperature rarely exceeds 82°, or sinks below 56° Fahr. Air refreshed by genial showers. Principal manufs. are of silk and cotton fabrics. It was taken by the British, under Lord Cornwallis, in 1791.

BANBANAPILLY, a small town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Bellary, 69 m. S.S.E. Adoni, on the Sotroul.

BANGASSI, a fortified town of West Africa, Senegambia, Mandingo country, on the river Voulima.

BANG-KOK or **BAV-KOK**, the cap. city of Siam, and commercial place of Asia, on the Menam, about 20 m. above its mouth. Lat. 13° 38' N., lon. 100° 34' E. Pop. 800,000, 200,000 of whom are Chinese. It consists of three portions,—the palace or citadel, on an island enclosed by walls, and comprising the residences of the sovereign and court, with many temples and gardens; the city proper; and the floating town, composed of movable bamboo rafts, each bearing rows of 8 or 10 houses. It has Buddha temples; and in the palace is a spacious audience hall. The more solid buildings are of brick; but the majority of the dwellings are of wood, mounted on posts. Most of the intercourse is carried on by water, and the Menam is navigable to the city for vessels of 250 tons. Manufs. of tin and iron ware, and leather. Exports comprise sugar, black pepper, tin, cardamoms, fine woods, ivory, cotton, rice, hides, horns, skins, and feathers, amount (1846) 160,000l. Imports tea, quicksilver, raw and manufactured silks, porcelain, manufactured articles from China; camphor, and edible birds' nests, from the Asiatic Archipelago; and European and Indian piece goods, opium, and glass wares, from the British and Dutch settlements in the East, amount (1846) 140,000l. The country around is flat, but contains mines of iron, and extensive forests of teak.

BANOC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, in the island of Belle-Ile. Pop. 1,634.

BANOC ("white choir"), a city, part. bor., seaport and pa. of North Wales, at the head of Beaumaris Bay, co. and 9 m. N.E. Carnarvon. Pop. of pa. 9,364; of city, 6,338. Has a town-hall and assembly-rooms. The bay admits vessels of 300 tons, but the trade is small, consisting chiefly in the export of slates. The borough unites with Carnarvon, Conway, Criccieth, Nevill, and Pwllheli, in sending 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1843) 192. Also two pas. of Wales.—I. co. Cardigan, 4 m. E. Newcastle. Pop. 198.—II. (*Monachorum*), cos. Flint and Denbigh, on the Dee, 7 m. N. Ellesmere. Pop. 1,364. Gildas, the earliest British historian, is said to have been a monk of this community.

BANOC, a seaport town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on Belfast Lough, 12 m. E.N.E. Belfast. Area of pa. 17,097. Pop. of do. 9,326; of town, 9,250. It has various places of worship, a market-house, savings' bank, public library, cotton factories, a trade in linens, and a fishery. The town is frequented as a bathing place.

BANOC, a city and river-port, U. S., North America, Maine, cap. co. Penobscot, on the Penobscot river, 60 m. from its mouth, and 69 m. E.N.E. Augusta. Pop. (1850) 14,441. Has various churches, a theological seminary with a library, numerous other schools, and a trade in timber. Close to the city a bridge, of 1,300 feet in length, crosses the Penobscot. Steamers ply

regularly between Bangor and Boston.—II. a township, New York, 6 m. W. Malone. Pop. 3,158.

BANG-PA-SOL, a fortified seaport town of Siam, on a considerable river, near its mouth, in the Gulf of Siam, 66 m. E.S.E. Bangkok.

BANGUEZ, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N. extremity of Borneo. Lat. 7° 8' N., lon. 117° 6' E. Turtle are plentiful on this island.

BANHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 14 m. N.E. Kensingale. Area 3,710 ac. Pop. 1,196.

BANHO, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 13 m. N.E. Viseu, on the Vouga. Pop. 2,000.

BANIAK ISLANDS, a group in the Indian Ocean, off the W. coast of Sumatra, in lat. 2° 20' N., and lon. 96° 40' E. A conical shaped hill on Pulo Baniak Island, is a conspicuous sea-mark.

BANIALUTKA, a fortified town of European Turkey, prov. Bosnia, cap. sanj., on l. b. of the Verbas, 94 m. N.W. Bosna Serai. Pop. 7,800. Has a fortified castle, 40 mosques, colleges, baths, bazaars, and a manuf. of gunpowder.

BANIAS, two vills. of Syria.—I. (*Balanea*), pash. and 52 m. N.N.E. Tripoli, on the Mediterranean.

—II. (*Panusa* and *Cesarea Philippi*), pash. Damascus, on the Banias, a head stream of the Jordan, 43 m. S.W. Damascus.

BANJERMASIN (*Banger water, manih salt*), an extensive country of Borneo, occupying the S.E. part of the island, bounded W. by the river Banjer, and E. by the Strait of Macassar; it is intersected from N. to S. by a range of mountains, some of which are upwards of 3,000 feet in elevation, and watered on the W. by the Banjer, and its tributary the Nagara, and E. by several large streams. Pop. (1846) estimated at 120,000, nearly all Mohammedans. It is governed by a sultan, whose power is absolute, except in so far as limited by treaties with the Netherlands government; all the diamonds, above 5 carats, found in the mines of Banjerassin, are considered the property of the sultan; but the Netherlands government receives a tribute equal to 1-10th of the value. Manuf. arms, guns, pistols, and swords, which are finished in the most elaborate style. The iron of Doussan (so called from the river of same name), is employed in the manuf. and serves in place of money with the Aborigines; the gold, copper, and silver, used in decoration, is imported. The sultan imposes a tax of 10 per cent. on all the arms exported. Excellent coal was discovered in this territory in 1846, and is extensively worked by the Netherlands government.

BANJERMASIN, the cap. of the Dutch residency of same name, on l. b. of the river Banjer, about 15 m. from its mouth, in the Java Sea, lat. 8° 28' S., lon. 114° 37' E.; as the mouth of the river is obstructed by a bar, vessels anchor at Tabeniow, a port on the coast, 50 m. S. of the town. *Banjerassin* has a trade with China. The Dutch have had a factory here since 1748, and the territory was ceded to them in 1787. A German mission to the Dyaks was established here in 1837.

BANJORMAS, a town of the Dutch East Indies, cap. dist., 22 m. from the S. coast of the island of Java. Pop. about 9,000.

BANKALAN, a town of the Dutch East Indies, on the W. coast of the island of Madura, 16 m. N. Sourabaya (Java). It is the cap. of a small state of same name, and seat of a Dutch vice-residency.

BANKOYE, a maritime town of W. India, presid. and 68 m. S. Bombay, at the mouth of the Savutree. Fort Victoria is on the S. side of entrance to its harbour.

BANKS ISLAND, British North America, is in the Pacific, lat. 63° 20' N., lon. 130° W.—(*Islands*),

a group of 17 islands, Pacific, in lat. 14° S., lon. 168° W.—Also a group, South Australia, in Spencer Gulf lat. 34° 30' S., lon. 138° 20' E.—(Land), British North America, Arctic Ocean, lat. 74° N., lon. 118° W., 70 m. S.W. Melville Island.—(Cape), East Australia, on the N. side of Botany Bay, at its entrance.—(Peninsula), New Zealand, Middle Island, near the centre of its E. coast. Lat. 43° 40' S., lon. 175° W. Length about 50 m., greatest breadth 25 m., forming a high table-land.—(Strait), between Van Diemen Land and Fourneau Islands. Breadth 15 m.—(Town), New South Wales, co. Cumberland, W. of Sydney.

BANKYBARAN, a small town of British India, prov. Bengal, on the Hooghly, 13 m. N. Calcutta.

BANN, two rivers of the North of Ireland, one flowing into, and the other out of Lough Neagh.—I. *The Upper Bann* rises in the Mourne mountains, flows through the co. Down and Armagh, in a N.W. direction, and joins Lough Neagh on its S. side. It communicates with the Newry Canal.—II. *The Lower Bann* issues from Lough Beg, on the N. side of Lough Neagh, flows N.N.W. between co. Londonderry and Antrim, and enters the ocean 4 m. S.W. Portrush, after a course of 40 m. Its salmon and eel fisheries are important. *Bann* is also the name of a small affluent of the Slaney, co. Wexford.

BANNALEO, a town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 19 m. E. Quimper. Pop. 4,174.

BANNE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, arrond. Largentière. Pop. 1,755.

BANNINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.E. Aylesham. Area 770 ac. Pop. 264.

BANNOCKBURN, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 2½ m. S. Stirling, on the Bannock, and on Scottish Central Railway. Pop. 2,627. Famous for the victory gained here, 24th July 1314, by the Scots under Bruce, over the English, commanded by Edward II., the site of which is marked by a block of granite called the "Bored stone." Near it, at *Sauchie Burn*, in 1488, James III. of Scotland was defeated by his son. Manufs. of tartans, carpets, hearth-rugs, tweeds, and leather.

BANOLAS, a town of Spain, prov. and 7 m. N. Gerona, with mineral springs and baths. P. 4,600.

BANROU, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Orne, arrond. Dufmont. Pop. 1,054.

BANSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 2½ m. S.E. Epsom. Area 5,840 ac. Pop. 1,270.

BANUWARA, a town of Hindostan, cap. of a small state, prov. Gujerat, dist. Bagur, tributary to the British, 110 m. N.E. Baroda. Has a large fortress, and several temples.

BANIAM, a residency of the Dutch East Indies, forming the W. extremity of the island of Java. Lat. of fort, 6° 1' 39" S., lon. 106° 10' 41" E. (In 1838) 362,242. It is divided into three regas, N. Ceram or Serang, S. Lebak, W. Tjuringin. Chief products, rice, pepper, coffee, sugar, cotton, and indigo; cap. Serang. The town of *Baniam*, on bay of same name, 40 m. W. Batavia, was the first establishment founded by the Dutch in Java in 1692. It is now decayed.

BANTJAN, a town of the Dutch East Indies, on the N. coast of the isl. of Java, resid. Rembang.

BANTRY, a seaport town of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, pa. Kilmocoge, near the head of Bantry Bay, 44 m. W.S.W. Cork. Lat. 50° 40' 43" N., lon. 9° 27' 12" W. Pop. 2,985.

BANTRY BAY, a large Bay, South of Ireland, Leitrim, co. Cork, and one of the finest harbours in Europe, extending for 25 m. inland. Within it are Bear and Whiddy Islands, between which and the mainland the water is from 20 to 40 fathoms deep.

BANTERNHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Rhin, arrond. Altkirch. Pop. 1,133.

BARWELL, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, near the Mendip hills, 4 m. N.N.W. Axbridge. Area 4,970 ac. Pop. 1,878. Has a station on the Great Western Railway, 3 m. N.E. Weston-Super-Mare.

BANYA (FELSÖ), a town of Hungary, 4 m. R. Nagy-Banya. Pop. 4,720. Has a tribunal of mines, and mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron, with foundries, forges, and pottery works.

BANYA (NEGY) or NEISTADT, a town of Hungary, co. and 32 m. E.S.E. Szathmar. Pop. 5,500. Has an administration of mines, a royal mint, and mines of gold, silver, and lead, which have been long worked, and are very productive.

BANULIS-SUR-MER, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, arrond. Céret, with a fishing port on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,562. Near it are 4 ancient towers, one of which, the *Bar de Caroch*, marks the limit between France and Spain. The dist. produces the celebrated wines of Grenache and Rando.—II. (*Des Aspres*), a comm. of the same dep. Pop. 472. Celebrated for the defence which its inhabitants made in 1793, when attacked by 7,000 Spaniards, who were compelled to surrender.

BANTUWANGY, a seaport town and military post on the E. coast of the island Java, in lat. 8° 15' S., lon. 114° 28' E.

BANZ, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 3 m. S.W. Lichtenfels, on the Main.

BAONKE, a rajahship, Hindostan, Bundelkund, tributary to the British. Area 127 sq. m. Pop. 18,800. Ann. rev. 10,000. Chief town, Kalpee.

BAPAL VE, *Bapalma*, a fortified town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., 14 m. S.S.E. Arras. Pop. 3,265. Has a comm. college, and a fountain supplied by an Artesian well; manufs. of lace, woollens, cottons, and fine thread.

BAPAUMT, a vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, 2 m. N.W. Rouen, with manufs. of linens.

BAPORILD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Soray, 1 m. S.E. Sittingbourne. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 365.

BARAN, pa. Engl. [FINCHFORD-DE-LA-MERLE.] **BAR**, a town of British India, presidency Bengal, dist. and 22 m. N.E. Bahar, on rt. b. of the Ganges. Pop., including Mairgunge, 26,000.

BAR, a river of France, dep. Ardennes. Rises near Buzancy, and falls into the Meuse below Douchery, forming part of the Canal of Ardennes.

BAR, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Corrèze, arrond. and 4½ m. N. Tulle, on the Corrèze. Pop. 1,228.

BAR, a town of Russia, Podolia, 50 m. N.E. Kamenietz, on the Row river. Pop. 3,000.

BARA, a river of Afghanistan, joins the Cabool river 8 m. N.N.E. Peshawar, after a N.E. course of 60 miles.

BARABA (RUBS. *Barabinskaja*), a vast steppe of Siberia, extending between the Oby and the Irtysh, covered with salt lakes and marshes. Was colonised by Russia in 1707, and since then a considerable portion of it has been cultivated.

BARABOOL, a seaport town of the Spanish West Indies, on the N.E. coast of the island of Cuba. Lat. of principal fort, 20° 21' 36" N., lon. 74° 39' 31" W. Pop. (1850) 1,833. In its vicinity is a remarkable table-mountain, termed the *Acid of Barabool*.

BARAHAT, a town of North Hindostan, cap. of the British dist. Gurhwal, on the Bhagirathi, 50 m. N.W. Serinagar. It is a station of the Hindoo pilgrims on the route to Gangotri.

BARAZOU, a town of Hindostan Oude, cap.

dis. on an affluent of the Goggra, 62 m. N.E. Lucknow.

BARAK, the principal river of Cachar (Further India), the S. division of which territory it traverses with a very tortuous course. After a S.W. course through Sylhet, it joins the Brahmaputra, 43 m. N.E. Dacca. Length 350 m., width variable, but in some places in Cachar it is 200 yards across, and it has during the rains a depth of 30 or 40 feet. Principal affluent the Soomah.

BARANELLO, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, cap. dist., 5 m. S.W. Campobasso. Pop. 2,683.

BARANOW, a town of Austrian Galicia, Lemberg, 42 m. N.N.E. Tarnow, on the Vistula. Pop. 7,000.—II. a town of Poland, N.W. Lublin, on the Wieprz. Pop. 1,300.—III. a vill. of Prussian Poland, S.E. Kempen. Pop. 845.

BARANQUILLA, a town of South America, New Granada, 68 m. N.E. Cartagena, with a port on i. b. of the Magdalena, at its mouth.

BARANTOINSK, a vill. of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, dist. and 68 m. S.S.W. Verkhobutje, with government iron and steel works.

BARANTY, a co. of Hungary, on the Danube, cap. Fumfikenben. Area 1,960 sq. m. Pop. 285,000. It is partly mountainous and partly marshy, but fertile. Products, wheat, tobacco, wine, and fruit.

BARASEY, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal. Area 1,424 sq. m. Pop. 522,000.

BARATARIA, an isl. of the U. S., North America, Louisiana, in the Gulf of Mexico, at the entrance of the bay of same name. It is a strong military position, with a spacious port for small vessels.

BARAU, a town of Bohemia, circ. Frachin, 14 m. S.S.W. Piesek. Pop. 1,315.

BARBACENA, a town, Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, in the Sierra Mantiqueira, 125 m. N.N.W. Rio Janeiro. Pop. of town and dist. 12,000.

BARBACENA, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 18 m. N.W. Elvas.

BARBACOA, a seaport town, South America, New Granada, dep. Cauca, on the Pacific, 150 m. N.N.E. Quito.—II. a town Venezuela, dep. and 68 m. S.S.W. Caracas.

BARBADOS or **BARBADOES**, the most E. of the West India isls. belonging to Great Britain, Windward group, in the Atlantic, 105 m. E. St Vincent. Lat. of Bridgetown, 18° 4' 12" N., lon. 59° 37' W. Colonized by British in 1625. Area 166 sq. m., or 104,470 ac., of which 100,000 are under culture. It is densely peopled. Pop. (1844) 122,198, being at the rate of 734 to the sq. m. Shore low, except on the E. side; surface mostly level, but in the N. Mount Hilaby rises to 1,147 feet. The isl. is free from swampy ground, and has a more healthy climate than these isls. generally; but destructive hurricanes sometimes occur. Mean ann. temp. 81° Fahr.; maximum 87°. Products, sugar, cotton, arrowroot, ginger, and aloe. Value of exports in 1856, 781,740l.; value of imports in same year, 661,478l. Gov. vested in a governor, a council of 8 members, and assembly of 24 members, 3 elected in each of its 11 par., and 2 in chief town. Principal towns, Bridgetown, the cap., Speights Town, Oistins, and St James. *Barbados* is the residence of the governor-general of all the British windward isls., and the see of a bishop with authority over the same. In each of its par. is a rector. There are many well-endowed public schools, among which Codrington college has a rev. of 3,000l. a year. Public rev. (1856) 54,064l.; expenditure, 47,068l. Expenditure of civil and military establishment paid by Great Britain (1856), 104,731l.

BARBADOES (New), a township of the U. S., North America, Bergen co., New Jersey. Pop. 2,358.

BARBASTIA, a town of Piedmont, on the torrent Fandaglia, prov. and 17 m. N. Turin. Pop. 1,780.

BARBAST (Sr.), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Vienne, 9 m. W.N.W. Bellac. Pop. 1,273.

BARBARA (SANTA), a town of Mexico, New California, 190 m. S.E. Monterey, on the Pacific.

BARBARA (SANTA), a town of Chile, E.S.E. Concepcion, in the isl. Laja, formed by the Biobio.—*Santa Barbara* is also the name of several villa. in Brazil, and of a maritime establishment on the coast of Upper California. Lat. 34° 24' N., lon. 119° 20' W.; opposite which is *Santa Barbara Channel* separating Santa Cruz and other isls. from the mainland.

BARBARY, *Mauritania, Numidia, Africa Propria, Cyrenaica*, an extensive region, comprising all the N. portion of Africa, from Egypt to the Atlantic Ocean, and from the Mediterranean to the Greater Atlas, and extending between lat. 25° and 37° N., lon. 10° W. and 25° E. Is divided by the Atlas mountains into two regions, that on the N. comprising the four Barbary states, viz., the empire of Morocco, the prov. of Algeria, and the beylics of Tunis and Tripoli, and the S. region called the Beled-ul-Jerid, or country of dates. Barbary and Egypt formed nearly all of Africa known to the ancients. It was peopled chiefly by Moors, Numidians, and Phœnician colonists; it attained celebrity under the dominion of the Carthaginians; was afterwards subject to the Romans, and occupied for nearly a century by the Vandals. The Arabs took it finally from the Romans in 697.

BARBASTE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arrond. Nérac. Pop. 1,530.

BARBASTRO, a walled town of Spain, Aragon, prov. Huesca, on the Cinca, 50 m. N.E. Zaragoza. Pop. 6,175. Has a cathedral.

BARBENTANE, a town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 4 m. S.W. Avignon. Pop. 3,051. Its neighbourhood produces wine and fruit.

BARBERINO-DI-MUZZELLO, a town of Tuscany, 15 m. N. Florence, on the Sere. Pop. 9,000. Has manufs. of straw hats.—II. (*Di-val-d'Elia*), a vill. in the same dist., in which is the palace of the *Barberini*, birthplace of Pope Urban VIII. Pop. 863.

BARBESIEUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, cap. arrond., 19 m. S.W. Angoulême. Pop. 3,574. Famous for truffled capons.

BARBONA, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, 22 m. S.S.W. Padua, on i. b. of the Adige. Pop. 2,500.

BARBONNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Marne, 5 m. S. Sézanne. Pop. 1,376.

BARBOSA, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in E.S.E. of Alabama. Area 825 sq. m. Pop. 23,032, of whom 10,780 were slaves. The Chattahoochee river forms the E. boundary, and it is drained by the river Pea. Surface undulating. Staples are cotton, corn, and sugar. Has tanneries, grist and saw-mills, with 35 churches and 3 new-papers.—II. in the N.W. part of Virginia. Area 330 sq. m. Pop. 9,005, of whom 113 were slaves. Surface hilly, and adapted for pasturage. Stone, coal, and iron abundant.

BARBUDA, one of the British West India isls., leeward group, in the Atlantic, 23 m. N. Antigua, N. point, in lat. 17° 33' N., lon. 61° 45' W. Area about 75 sq. m. Pop. 1,600. The greater part of the isl. is flat and fertile, producing corn, cotton, pepper, and tobacco. There is no port, but a roadstead with several forts on W. side.

BARBY, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 15 m. S.E. Magdeburg, on the i. b. of the Elbe. Pop. 5,592, employed in linen and woollen manufactures.

BARRY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5 m. N.W. Daventry. Area 3,700 ac. Pop. 636.

BARBA, a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, 10 m. N. Braga, on the Lima. Pop. 1,900.

BARBA, *Oxyrincha*, a maritime region of North Africa, between lat. 30° and 33° N., lon. 20° and 25° E., forming the E. division of Tripoli, and having W. the rest of that dom., with the Gulf of Sidra (anc. *Great Syria*), N. the Mediterranean, E. Egypt, and S. the Libyan waste. On the S. and in the interior it is desert, but along the coast the soil is fertile, though neglected. In many parts it yields crops of corn, and presents wide tracts of fine pasturage; on the mountain sides are forests of pines, date, and olive trees, and flowering shrubs. It has no permanent rivers, but numerous mountain torrents, which flow to the arid plains of the Libyan deserts. This region was anciently the seat of the *Pentapolis*, or five Greek cities of Berenice, Arsinoe, Barca, Apollonia, and Cyrene; of which the first, now called Bengazi, is the only one retaining the least importance.

BARCABROTA, a town of Spain, prov. and 19 m. S. Badajoz. Pop. 4,285.

BARCELLOS, a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, on the Cavado, 9 m. W. Braga. Pop. 3,802. It is enclosed by old walls.

BARCELLOS, a town of Brazil, prov. Para, on rt. b. of the Rio Negro.

BARCELONA, a seaport town of South America, Venezuela, dep. and 40 m. W.S.W. Cumana, cap. prov. of New Barcelona, on l. b. of the Neveri. Lat. 10° 6' N., lon. 64° 47' W. Founded in 1834. Situation unhealthy. Exports horses and cattle.

BARCELONA, *Barcino*, a strongly fortified city and seaport of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, and formerly cap. of Catalonia, on the Mediterranean, 160 m. N.E. Valencia. Lat. (highhouse) 41° 23' 36" N., lon. 2° 11' E. Pop. (1857), including Barcelonnette, 232,015. Is commanded by a citadel on the N.E., and the fortress of Montjuïc on the S.W. Has a cathedral, Dominican convent, prison, an arsenal, and barracks. The harbour has 18 to 20 feet water, but owing to a bar at its mouth, large ships are obliged to anchor outside. *Barcelona* is a bishop's see, and the seat of a court of appeal. Has a university, theological seminary, 8 colleges, school of artillery, school of medicine, institution for deaf and dumb, courses of lectures on navigation, agriculture, and the fine arts, botanic garden, 4 public libraries, one of which is very rich in MSS. and archives of the kingdom of Aragon. Manufs. of silks, leather, lace, woollens, cotton goods, and jewellery, formerly important. Principal imports, raw cotton, sugar, coffee, cocoa, and other colonial goods, mostly from Cuba and Porto Rico, salt-fish, hides, horns, iron, and hardware. Principal exports, wrought silks, soap, firearms, paper, hats, laces, ribbons, and steel. In 1846, 3,193 vessels entered the port, and 3,322 cleared out, mostly coasters. *Barcelona* is supposed to have derived its ancient name from its Carthaginian founder, Hamilcar Barcino, v.o. about 300. The city was taken by the French in 1714, and again in 1808. Bombarded by order of the Regent Espartero in 1843.—*Barceloneta* is a suburb of Barcelona, often regarded as a distinct town.

BARCELONETA, a town of S. America, Venezuela, on the Paragua, 100 m. S.S.E. Angostura.

BARCELONNETTE, a town of France, dep. Basses-Alpes, cap. arrond., 29 m. N.E. Digne. Pop. 2,242. Situated on rt. b. of the Ubaye, at the foot of the Alps. Has a college, normal school, agricultural society, with silk-rooms and woollen spinners. It gives name to a valley in which many cattle and sheep are reared.

BARCELONE, a merit town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, on the Malabar coast, N.N.W. Mangalore; *Barace* of ancients.

BARCELLOS, a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, 27 m. N. Oporto, on rt. b. of the Cavado. Pop. with dist., 3,900.

BARCHESTER, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 1 m. S.E.E. Shipston. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 209.

BARCHEFIELD, a market town of Hessen-Cassel, prov. and 38 m. N.E. Fulda, on rt. b. of the Werra. Pop. 1,600.

BARCOVN, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape and 3 m. N.N.E. Lewes. Area 6,280 ac. Pop. 1,075.

BARCQ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arrond. Mauldon. Pop. 2,341.

BARC, a fortress and vill. of Piedmont, on l. b. of the Doire, 23 m. S.S.E. Aosta. It was razed by the French in 1800, but has been restored.

BARDEX, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Wharfe, pa. and 14 m. N.E. Skipton. Pop. 208.

BARDEMBURG, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, circ. and 5 m. N.N.E. Aachen, with coal mines. Pop. 1,368.

BARDFIELD (GREAT), a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3½ m. E. Thaxted. Area 3,400 ac. Pop. 1,110.

—II. (*Little*), a pa. adjoining the above, 3½ m. E. Thaxted. Area 1,970 ac. Pop. 396.—III. (*Selling*), in same co., 5 m. N.E. Great Dunmow. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 360.

BARDI, a town of Northern Italy, duchy Parma, 10½ m. N.N.W. Borgosaro. Pop. 700.

BARDIS or **BARDES**, a town of Upper Egypt, prov. and 3 m. S.S.E. Girgeh.

BARDNEY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pta. Lindsey, 5½ m. S.S.W. Wragby. Area 5,490 ac. Pop. 1,320. On a barrow, in this pa. there is a cross to the memory of Ethelred, king of Mercia, said to be buried there.

BARDOLINO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, Venice, prov. and 14 m. W. Verona, with a harbour on Lake Garda. Pop. 2,000. Near it the battle of Rivoli was fought in January 1797.

BARDOWNHOF, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. and 19 m. W. Susa, with a trade in cattle. Pop. 1,000.

BARDOS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arrond. Bayonne. Pop. 2,468.

BARDOWITZ, a town of Hanover, 4 m. N. Lüneburg, on the Ilmenau. Pop. 1,400.

BARDSEI (*"Barf's Island"*), so called from having been the last retreat of the Welsh bards, an island of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, in the Irish Sea, near the N. point of Carigan Bay, pa. and 4½ m. S.W. Aberdaron. Lat. of highhouse, 52° 45' N., lon. 4° 45' W. Pop. 92. It is accessible only at a small harbour on the S.E. side.

BARDSEY, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 5 m. S.W. Wetherby. Area 3,380 ac. Pop. 368.

BARDWELL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 8 m. N.E. Bury. Area 3,320 ac. Pop. 893.

BARRELY, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, N.W. prov., having N., W., and S. the dists. Kumbon, Moradabad, and Ferokehabad, and E. the states Oude and Nepal. Area, with Phillibet, 2,937. Pop. 1,143,657. Chief towns, Bareilly, Phillibet, and Shahjehanpur.—*Bareilly*, a city and cap. of dist., and of a division of upper provs., on a tributary of the Ganges, 115 m. N.E. Agra. Pop. (1848) 92,308. It has several mosques, a citadel, English college, Persian and Hindoo schools, a large manufactory of brass waterpots, war accoutrements, carpets, embroidery; and it is the seat of one of the six circuit courts of the presidency.

BARRENTIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine Inférieure, 10 m. N.W. Rouen. Pop. 3,074.

BARBETON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, 7 m. S.E. Mortain. Pop. 3,608.

BARBETTA, a town of Naples, with celebrated baths, 8 m. N.W. Aquila. Pop. 780.

BARBETOWN (AL), a town of Egypt, near the frontier of Barca, on the Mediterranean, with a port, and ruins of the Roman *Paratonium*.

BARBETSWILL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 16 m. E.S.E. Zurich, with extensive manufs. of cotton and silk. Pop. 3,482. Protestants.

BARBEUX, a comm. and anc. seaport town of France, dep. Manche, on the English Channel, 15 m. E. Cherbourg. Pop. of comm. 1,158. It is said that William the Conqueror set out from this port for the conquest of England. About 1 m. N. is a granite lighthouse, 271 feet above the sea, on Cape Barfleur, in lat. 49° 40' N., lon. 1° 16' W.

BARFORD, sev. pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 4 m. N. Wymondham. Area 840 ac. Pop. 430.—II. co. Warwick, on the Avon, 3½ m. S.W. Warwick. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 872.—III. (*Great*), co. and 5½ m. E.N.E. Bedford. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 865.—IV. (*Great*), co. Oxford, 2 m. W.N.W. Deddington. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 302.—V. (*Little*), co. Bedford, 2 m. S.W. St Neots. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 112.—VI. (*St Martin*), co. Wilts, 2½ m. W. Wilton. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 609.

BARFESTONES OR BARFETON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe St Augustine, 6 m. S.S.E. Wingham. Area 360 ac. Pop. 133.

BARGA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. Florence, on the Serchio, 16 m. N. Lucca. Pop. 2,540. The comunita of Barga, with a pop. of 6,790, extends into the duchies of Parma and Modena.

BARGARRAN, a vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. Eskine, 4½ m. N.N.W. Paisley. Here the manuf. of fine thread was first established in Scotland.

BARGAS, a town of Spain, prov. and 6 m. N.N.W. Toledo. Pop. 3,457. Comm. in grain and cattle.

BARGE, an anc. town of Piedmont, prov. Saluzzo, 30 m. S.W. Turin. Pop. 7,000. Has an active trade, manufs. of arms, and slate quarries.

BARGE-MORT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, 7 m. N.N.E. Draguignan. Pop. 1,750.

BARGOUSIE, a river of Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, flowing into Lake Baikal on its E side, after a course of 200 m.—*Bargousinsk* is a modern town and cap. circ. on the above river, 220 m. E.N.E. Irkutsk. In its environs are thermal springs and baths.

BARNHAM, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 5½ m. N.N.E. Kimbolton. Area 700 ac. Pop. 108.—II. a pa., co. Kent, lathe St Augustine, 6 m. S.E. Canterbury. Area 4,480 ac. Pop. 1,105.—III. co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Ipswich. Area 2,830 ac. Pop. 776.

BARNHOLM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. W.N.W. Market Deeping. Ac. 1,230. Pop. 261.

BARI (TERRA DI), a prov. of Naples, bounded E. by the Adriatic, N. Capitanata, W. Basilicata, and S. Otranto. It is mostly flat, and very fertile in grain, wine, and fruit. Climate dry, and very warm in summer. Pop. (1856) 545,352. [APULIA.]

BARI, *Barium*, a fortified city and seaport of Naples, cap. prov. Terra di Bari, on a peninsula in the Adriatic, 140 m. N.N.E. Naples, lat. 41° 7' 52" N., lon. 16° 58' 4" E. Pop. (1856) 37,300. It is defended by walls towards the sea. Principal buildings, a citadel, cathedral, a college of nobles, lycæum, diocesan seminary, theatre, arsenal, corn magazines, and hospitals. Has civil and criminal courts; manufs. of cotton, linen, and silk fabrics, soap, glass, and liquors; and it exports corn, oil, and fruits. Its quay and roadstead are good, but

its harbour admits only of small vessels. *Bar*, conquered by the Normans in the 11th century, was for some time cap. of their duchy of Apulia. The prov. of Bari is well cultivated; chief products, wine, fruit, and olives. Pop. 426,000.—II. a vill. of Greece, gov. Attica, 12 m. S.S.E. Athens.—III. a vill. of Sardinia, prov. Lanusei, 65 m. N.N.E. Cagliari. Pop. 1,500.

BARIGAZZO, a vill. of Italy, duchy of Modena, prov. Lunigiana. Near this is observed a phenomenon similar to that at Pietramala. Natural fire issues from the soil, ascends several feet, and continues for some days without intermission.

BARIGIANO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., cap. cant., 12 m. S.E. Aquila. Pop. 2,000.

BARILE, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., on a hill, 3 m. S.S.E. Melfi. It was destroyed by an earthquake, 14th Aug. 1851, in which 120 of its inhabitants perished. Pop. (1856) 4,000.

BARIMA, a river and headland of British Guiana. Point Barima, lat. 8° 48' N., lon. 60° W., forms the N. extremity of that colony; W. of it the river enters the estuary of the Orinoco.

BARING ISLAND. [NORTH WEST PASSAGE.]

BARJAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., 12 m. N.E. Alais. Pop. 2,507.

BARJOLA, a town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 11 m. N.N.W. Brignolles. Pop. 3,302.

BARKEBY, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. N.E. Leicester. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 837.

BARKESTOV, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 10 m. W.N.W. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 2,870. Pop. 448.

BARNHAM, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 5 m. S.W. Wokingham. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 274.

BARNHAMSTRAD, a township of the U.S., North America, Connecticut, 24 m. N.W. Hartford. Pop. 1,525.

BARKING, a market town and pa. of England, co. Essex, 7 m. E.N.E. London, on North Woolwich Railway. Area of pa. 10,170 ac. Pop. of do. 9,888. Has a transit trade in coal and timber. In a house standing near the town, the Gunpowder-plot is said to have been concerted.

BARKING, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1 m. S.W. Needham. Area 3,010 ac. Pop. 1,666.

BARKISLAND, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 4½ m. S.W. Halifax. Pop. 2,129, employed in woolen and cotton factories.

BARKOL, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 40 m. N.W. Khamil. Residence of a military governor. The lake of *Barkol*, near the town, is 14 m. long, and 8 m. broad.

BARKSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pt. Keesteven, 4 m. N.N.E. Grantham. Ac. 2,060. P. 531.

BARKWAY, a town and pa. of Engl., co. and 16 m. N.N.E. Hertford. Area of pa. 5,060 ac. Pop. 1,288.

BARKWITH, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey.—I. (*East*), 2½ m. N.E. Wragby. Area 900 ac. Pop. 3,212.—II. (*West*), 2 m. E.N.E. Wragby. Area 600 ac. Pop. 143.

BARLABISINA, a vill. of Lombardy, prov. and 14 m. N. Milan. Has a theological seminary.

BARLARTON, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3½ m. N.N.W. Stone. Area 2,540 ac. Pop. 617.

BARLAVINGTON OR BARLTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, near North Stafford Railway, 4 m. S. Petworth. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 128.

BARLBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 7 m. N.E. Chesterfield. Area 3,220 ac. Pop. 683.

BAR-LE-DUC OR BAR-SUR-OXAIN, a town of France, dep. Meuse, 125 m. E. Paris, on the Orne, on the canal from Paris to the Rhine, and on railway from Paris to Strasbourg. Pop. 14,816. Tribunal of commerce, cap. of arrond.

Forasteri, comprising the dep. of the Meuse. Has a comm. college, a normal school, and public library. Manufacts of cotton and cottons; a port, and commerce in timber from the Vosges for the supply of Paris, and in wine, iron, and wool. Was founded in the 10th century, and was formerly the fortified cap. of duchy of same name.

BARLETTA, *Barletum*, a fortified seaport city of Naples, prov. and 88 m. W.N.W. Bari, on a rocky isl. in the Adriatic, connected by a bridge with the mainland. Lat. 41° 19' 18" N., lon. 16° 17' E. Pop. (1848) 28,634. Has a citadel, cathedral, college, and a colossal statue of the Emperor Heraclius. Its harbour, formed by a mole on which is a lighthouse, admits only small vessels, it has a trade with other ports of the Adriatic and the Ionian mls., exporting corn, wine, oil, fruit, wool, and skins; and salt from lakes and springs in the vicinity.

BARLEY, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2 m. N.E. Berkhamstead. Area 2,700 ac. Pop. 870.

BARLING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. E.N.E. Prittlewell. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 327.

BARLINGS, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 6 m. E.N.E. Lincoln. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 443.

BARLOVENTO, a town of the Canary isls., on the N.E. of the Isl. Palma. P. 2,148. Linen weaving.

BARLOW (GREAT AND LITTLE) two contiguous townships of England, co. Derby, 3 m. N.W. Chesterfield. United area 3,760 ac. Pop. 704.

BARMBECK, a vill. of Northern Germany, 3 m. N.E. Hamburg. Pop. 1,393, engaged in cotton manufactures.

BARMBOUGH or **BARMBOURGH**, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 9 m. W. Doncaster. Area 1,770 ac. Pop. 515.

BARMBY-ON-THE-MOOR, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 2 m. W. Pocklington. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 486.

BARMEN, a munif. dist. of Rhenish Prussia, forming a township, gov. Düsseldorf, circ. Elberfeld, to which town it is contiguous on the N., stretching along the Wupper valley for 5 m., and including the town of Gennarke, the vill. of Wipperfeld, and other villa. and hamlets. Pop. (1855) 41,442. Has several churches, high school, deaf and dumb asylum, exchange, police court, and a commercial tribunal. Manufacts of cotton and silk fabrics, has bleaching and dye-works, and factories for steel, plated goods, hardware, chemical products, and earthenware. [Elberfeld.]

BARMING (EAST), a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, 3½ m. W. Maidstone. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 583. The pa. is noted for its hop-grounds and orchards.—II. (*West*), contiguous to E. Barming. Area 331 ac. Pop. 32.

BARNMOUTH or **ASERMAW**, a market town and seaport of North Wales, co. Merioneth, pa. Llanaaber, on the estuary of the Maw, 7½ m. S.W. Dolgellau. Pop. 980. It is frequented for sea-bathing, and has an export trade in timber, bark, slates, copper, lead, and yards for ship-building.

BARNSTEDT, a vill. of Denmark, Holstein, 14 m. E. Gibeckstadt. Pop. 1,470. Near it is the anc. citadel of *Rantzau*.

BARNSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 6 m. S.S.W. Bridlington. Ac. 2,180. Pop. 249.

BARNABE (St.), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arrond. Lendéac. Pop. 1,047.—II. a vill. dep. Bouches du Rhône, arrond. Marseille. Pop. 1,036.

BARNACK, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3½ m. N. Wansford. Area 4,440 ac. Pop. 988.

BARNAGORA, a town of British India, presid. and 6 m. N. Calcutta, on l. b. of the Hoogly.

BARNARD CANYLE, a market town and chapelry of England, co. Durham, pa. Gainsford, on the Tees, 2½ m. S.W. Durham. Pop. 4,606. Has an hospital for poor persons, founded in 1229 by John Balliol, King of Scotland (a native of this place). Manufacts of hats, carpets, and thread; and stone quarries.

BARNARDISTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. W.N.W. Clare. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 251.

BARNIAUL, a town of W. Siberia, gov. Tomsk, on the Barnaul Oby, at its junction with the Oby, 230 m. S.S.W. Tomsk. Pop. 9,927. Is the seat of a mining board, and the cap. of a mining dist. Has four Greek churches, magazines, and hospitals, geological and other museums, besides 120 furnaces, at which auriferous silver, lead, and copper ores are smelted. A magnetic and meteorological observatory was erected here in 1841.

BARNBY, sev. pas. of Engl.—I. co. Suffolk, 3 m. E.S.E. Beccles. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 294.—II. (*In the Willows*), co. Notts, 4 m. E.S.E. Newark. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 204.—III. (*on Don*), co. York, West Riding, 7 m. N.N.E. Doncaster. Pop. 689.

BARNES, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Thames, 5 m. S.W. London. Area 820 ac. Pop. 1,879. At *Barn-elms*, in this pa., Walsingham entertained Queen Elizabeth.

BARNET (CHIPPING), a market town and pa. of England, co. Hertfordshire, 11 m. N.N.W. London. Area of pa. 1,440 ac. Pop. 2,380. An obelisk near the town commemorates the battle fought there in 1471, between the York and Lancaster armies, when the latter were defeated, and their leader, the Earl of Warwick, was killed.—II. (*East*), a pa. adjoining the above. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 663.—III. (*Fryers*), co. Middlesex, 8 m. N.W. London. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 974.

BARNET, a township, U. S., North America, Vermont, co. Caledonia, on the Connecticut, 26 m. E. Montpelier. Pop. 2,521.

BARNETBY-LE-WOLD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. E.N.E. Glandford Brig. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 845.

BARNEVELD, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 18 m. N.W. Arnhem. Pop. 2,350.

BARNEVELD ISLAND, Southern Ocean, off Tierra del Fuego. Lat. of N.E. extremity 55° 48' S., lon. 68° 45' W.

BARNEVELL-CUN-MER, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., arrond. and 16 m. S.W. Valognes. Pop. 1,083.

BARNBY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. E.N.E. Fakenham. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 313.

BARNHAM, sev. pas. of Engl.—I. co. Suffolk, 3½ m. S. Thetford. Area 5,420 ac. Pop. 445.—II. co. Sussex, rape, and 4½ m. W.S.W. Arundel. Area 730 ac. Pop. 149.—III. (*Broom*), co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.W. Wymondham. Area 1,970 ac. Pop. 511.

BARNHINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 7 m. E.W. East Harling. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 489.

—II. co. York, North Riding, 6 m. N.W. Richmond. Area 1,083 ac. Pop. 600.—III. (*Little*), co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.W. Aylesham. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 264.—IV. (*Norwood*), in same co., 3 m. E.S.E. Holt. Area 810 ac. Pop. 34.—V. (*Winter or Town*), same co., 5 m. S.E. Holt. Area 860 ac. Pop. 108.

BARNOLDSEY-LE-BECK or **BARNSETH**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 4 m. S.W. Grimsby. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 269.

BARNOLDSEY, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 8 m. S.W. Skipton. Area 6,040 ac. Pop. 2,528.

BARNLEY or **BARNHLEY** (St. Mary), a market town and chapelry of England, co. York, West

Riding, pa. Silkstone, 10 m. S. Wakefield, and 8 m. N. Sheffield, with a station on the North Midland Railway. Pop. 14,912. Has a market-place, subscription library, scientific institution; and manufs. of linen yarn, damasks, and drills; a glass factory, iron foundries, needle and wire-works, bleaching, dyeing, and coal works. The *Barnsley Canal* connects the Calder and Don, and places Barnsley in communication with Wakefield and Leeds.—II. a pa., co. Gloucester, 4 m. E.N.E. Cirencester. Area 2,050 ac. P. 322.

BARNSTABLE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. of Massachusetts. Area 295 sq. m. Pop. 33,276. Consists of a peninsula and a number of islands, and includes Cape Cod. Soil light and sandy. Has woollen factories, an iron foundry, sail-making, ship-building, salt manufactories, and saw mills. There are 72 churches and 3 newspapers. The N.W. part of the co. is crossed by the Cape Cod branch railway.

BARNSTABLE, a port of the U. S., North America, co. Massachusetts, on the S. of Barnstable Bay. Pop. 4,961.

BARNSTAPLE, a parl. and municip. bor., seaport, market town, and pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Taw, 6 m. from its mouth in Barnstaple Bay, here crossed by a stone bridge of 16 arches, 34 m. N.W. Exeter. Area of pa. 3,970 ac. Pop. of do. 8,667. Has a mechanic's institute, tanneries, potteries, iron foundry, paper mill, and manufs. of serge, low broad-cloths, patent lace, and fishing-nets. Chief imports, timber. Sand has accumulated in the river and harbour. Barnstaple sends 2 members to House of Commons.

BARNSTAD, a tship. of the U. S., N. America, New Hampshire, 18 m. N.E. Concord. P. 1,948.

BARNSTON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. S.E. Dunmow. Area 2,770 ac. Pop. 195.

BARNSTON and **BASSUM**, 2 villa. of Hanover, co. Hoya, respectively 9 & 22 m. N.E. Diepholz.

BARNWELL, a dist. of U. S., North America, in S.W. of South Carolina. Area 1,350 sq. m. Pop. 26,808, of whom 14,008 were slaves. Surface hilly. Yields cotton, Indian corn, and cattle. Has saw and planing-mills, and 86 churches. The Savannah, on the border of the dist., is navigated by steamers, and the dist. is intersected by the South Carolina Railway.

BARNWELL, a pa. and vill. of England, co. and adjoining the town of Cambridge, on the N.E. Pop. 6,908. An annual mart for leather, timber, wool, cheese, and cattle, called Sturbridge Fair, is held in this suburb for 14 days, beginning Sept. 18.—II. (*King's*) co. Northampton, 2 m. S.E. Oundle. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 147.—III. (*Barnwell St Andrew*), 2 m. S.E. Oundle. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 295. It has a station on the Peterboro' branch of the London and North Western Railway.

BARNWOOD, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. E.S.E. Gloucester. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 358.

BARAOCH or **BAROACH**, a div. of British India, presid. Bombay, having S. Surat, E. a part of the Guicowar's dom., N. and W. the river Myhe and Gulf of Cambay. Area 1,319 sq. m. Pop. 290,984.—*Baroach* (probably the ancient *Barygaza*), cap. of the above dist. is on the Nerbudda, 36 m. N. Surat. Estimated pop. 12,971. Has trade in cotton, grain, and seeds, exported to Bombay and Surat.

BARODA, a city of Hindostan, cap. the Guicowar's dom., 76 m. N.N.E. Surat. Pop. estimated at 100,000. (?) It is enclosed by a double wall with round towers. A British resident, with a body of troops, is stationed at Baroda, which has a considerable trade.

BAROA, a town of the Dutch E. Indies, on W. coast of the isl. Sumatra, 250 m. N.W. Padang.

BARQUINIMETRO, a city of Venezuela, cap. prov. on an aff. of the Portuguesa, 165 m. W.S.W. Caracas. Pop., with suburbs, 12,000. (?) Was entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1802.

BARRE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. cant. at the foot of the Vosges, 18 m. S.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 4,547. Has a Protestant church, and was formerly fortified.

BARRE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 18 m. S. Ayr, dist. Carrick. Area estim. 100 sq. m. Pop. 959. Some of its mountains are 2,700 feet in height; and it has several lochs and large morasses.

BARRE (Great), a chapelry of England, co. Stafford, pa. Aldridge, 2½ m. S.E. Walsall. P. 1,001.

BARRA, an island of Scotland, Hebrides, near the S. extremity of the group, 6 m. S.W. of South Uist, and forming, with Watersay and other petty islands, about 20 in all, 10 of which are inhabited, a pa. of the co. Inverness. Lat. of Barra-head, 56° 45' N., lon. 7° 35' 1" W. Length 8 m., by 2 to 4 m. in breadth. Pop. 1,524; of pa. do. 1,873, mostly Catholics. The pa. is estimated to contain 4,000 ac. of arable, and 18,000 ac. of meadow and hill-pasture land. The cod, ling, and herring fisheries are extensive, and numbers of shell-fish are taken here. The lighthouse on Barra-head, the highest in Britain, is 680 feet above the sea.

BARRA, a town of Naples, 3 m. E. the cap., with 12,000 inhabs., and numerous country residences.—II. a town, 2½ m. S.E. Reggio. Pop. 4,867.

BARRA, several towns of Brazil.—I. (*B.-do-Rio-Negro*), cap. prov. on the Rio Negro, near its junction with the Amazon. Pop. of dist. (1848) 3,614 free, and 284 slaves. In 1849, all that part of the prov. Pará to the left of the Amazons was detached to form the new prov. of *Barra-do-Rio-dos-Negros*.—II. (*B.-do-Rio-Grande*), prov. and 350 m. W. Bahia, on the l. b. of the San Francisco. Pop. 4,000.—III. (*B.-do-Rio-de-Contas*), prov. and 280 m. S.W. Bahia. Pop. 3,000.—IV. (*B.-do-Rio-de-São-João*), prov. and 150 m. E.N.E. Rio-de-Janeiro. Pop. 2,000.

BARRAGE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Carlow, 3 m. N.W. Clonegall. Area 12,299 ac. Pop. 2,488. Surface mountainous; Mount Leinster is 2,610 feet elevation.

BARRACONDA, a town of W. Africa, Senegambia, on rt. b. of the Gambia, 190 m. from its mouth.

BARRACKPOOR, a seat of the governor-general of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, on the Hoogly, 10 m. N.N.E. Calcutta. Adjoining is a military village, with cantonments.

BARRAFRANCA, a town of Sicily, dist. Piazza, intend. and 10 m. S.E. Caltanissetta. Pop. 6,000.

BARRAMAH, a dist. of British India, presid. Madras, consisting of a rich and extensive tableland, in prov. of Salem. [SALERN.]

BARRA MANSA, a town of Brazil, prov. and 70 m. N.W. Rio-de-Janeiro, on rt. b. of the Parahiba. Pop. 6,000.

BARREAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, 7 m. W.S.W. Auch. Pop. 1,821.

BARBANGA, a town of South America, New Granada, on the Magdalena river, 50 m. S.E. Cartagena.—*Barranguilla* is a seaport town at the mouth of same river, 64 m. E. Cartagena.

BARRATARIA (Bay of), an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, 50 m. W.N.W. the mouth of the Mississippi. It is wide, shallow, and entered by an intricate channel.

BARRAUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. and near the rt. b. of the Isère, 22 m. N.E. Grenoble. Pop. 1,452. Near it is a fort built 1596.

BARRAZ, a town of Spain, prov. & 23 m. W.N.W. Albacete. Pop. 2,261. Commerce in fruit.

BARRAZ, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Vermont, 8 m. S.E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,585. It affords fine granites.—II. Pennsylvania, co. Huntingdon. Pop. 2,226.—III. Massachusetts, 56 m. W. Boston. Pop. 2,976.—IV. New York, co. Orleans, 252 m. W. Albany. Pop. 5,539.

BARRAZ, a town of Hindostan, cap. rajahship, 50 m. N.E. Baroda.

BARRÈGE, a vill. and celebrated watering-place of France, dep. H. Pyrénées, on the Gave-de-Bastan, in the valley of same name, 3,240 feet above the sea, and 12 m. S.E.W. Bagneres-en-Bigorre. Is abandoned during winter on account of the cold, and the danger to which it is exposed from avalanches. It is frequented annually by about 1,500 invalids, for the benefit of its sulphurous springs, which have a temperature varying from 104° to 123° Fahrenheit.

BARRER ISLAND, one of the Hunter islands, off the N.E. extremity of Tasmania. Length N. to S. 15 m.; greatest breadth 4 miles.

BARRER ISLAND, a volcanic island, Bay of Bengal, E. of the Andaman isles, with a cone 1,848 feet in height, frequently in eruption.

BARRER, a co. of the U. S., North America, S. part of Kentucky. Area 545 sq. m. Pop. 20,240, of whom 4,684 were slaves. Surface undulating, soil moderately fertile, watered by the Big and Little Barren rivers, tributaries of Green river.

BARRHEAD, a vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. Neilston, 6 m. S.W. Glasgow, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 6,069. Has cotton mills, bleach and print fields.

BARRIE REEF, an immense reef of coral rocks, extending for 1,200 m. along the N.E. coast of Australia, at a distance of 10 to 100 m. from the shore. The passage for vessels within the reefs is narrow and intricate, but safe; the outer passage is traversed by whalers, but is little frequented.

BARRIGA NEGRA, a town or vill. of Uruguay, S. America, 85 m. N.E. Monte Video. In its dist. are breeding estates, each stocked with from 60,000 to 200,000 head of cattle.

BARRINGTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. and 7 m. S.W. Cambridge. Area 2,129 ac. Pop. 506.—II. co. Somerset, 3½ m. N.E. Ilminster. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 511. Hemp and flax are cultivated in this pa.—III. (Great), a pa. of England, co. Berks, 4 m. N.W. Burford. Area 3,680 ac. Pop. 545.—IV. (Little), co. Gloucester, 3 m. N.W. Burford. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 128.

BARRINGTON, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. New Hampshire, 20 m. N.W. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,754.—II. New York, 176 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,556. Others are in Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

BARRIO, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, N. the Firth of Tay. Pop. 2,124.

BARRIOS (Los), a town of Spain, prov. and 48 m. S.E. Cadiz. Pop. 2,722. Linen weaving.

BARRON, an old div. of France, in Lorraine, now forming the greater part of the dep. Meuse.

BARRONA, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 16 m. S.E. Cadix, near which the battle of Barroca was fought, 5th March 1811.

BARROW or **BORRUGH**, a river of Ireland, rises in the Slievebloom mountains, Leitster, flows generally southward, and, after a course of about 26 m., joins the Suir to form the estuary, Waterford harbour. It divides the cos. Kildare, Carlow, and Wexford, on the E., from Kilkenny and Queen's co., on the W. Affluents the Nore, Blackwood, and Greese rivers. It is navigable for

ships from the sea to Ross, and for barges to Athy, 65 m. above its mouth, and where it is joined by a branch of the Grand Canal.

BARROW, several pas. of England.—I. co. Salop, 2½ m. E. Much-Wenlock. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 333.—II. co. Suffolk, 6 m. W. Bury St. Edmunds. Area 2,510 ac. Pop. 1,120.—III. co. and 4 m. E.N.E. Chester. Area 2,620 ac. Pop. 689.—IV. (Cursey), co. Somerset, 5½ m. S.W. Bristol. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 405.—V. (North), co. Somerset, 8 m. S.W. Castle-Carey. Area 970 ac. Pop. 115.—VI. (on Treas), co. and 5 m. S. Derby. Area 4,040 ac. Pop. 577.—VII. (South), co. Somerset, 4 m. S.W. Castle-Carey. Area 680 ac. Pop. 126.—VIII. (upon Hamber), co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 9½ m. N. Glandford-Brigg. Area 4,620 ac. Pop. 2,283.—IX. (upon Soar), co. Leicester, 3 m. S.E. Loughboro'. Area 7,930 ac. Pop. 5,723. Has a workhouse, with accommodation for 300 persons.

BARROWBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Kesteven, 2 m. W. Grantham. Area 4,010 ac. Pop. 801.

BARROW (ISLAND), Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 20° 45' S., lon. 139° 3' W. Is small, well wooded, and yields fresh water.—(Rocks), off the S. coast of Arabia, about 50 m. N.E. Aden.—(Cape), Russian America, is a headland in lat. 71° 23' N., lon. 156° 31' W.—(Strait), the passage from Baffin Bay westward into Prince Regent Inlet, lat. 74° N., and between lon. 84° and 90° W., averaging 40 m. in breadth. Depth frequently upwards of 200 fathoms. Coasts rugged and mountainous.—*Barrow* is the name of several mountains, and a valley in East Australia.

BARROWDEN, a pa. of England co. Rutland, 5 m. E. Uppingham. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 718.

BARROWFORD, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 3 m. W. Colne. Pop. 2,875.

BARRY, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the British Channel, 7½ m. S.W. Cardiff. Pop. 74.—A small island of about 300 ac. in this pa., near the mainland in Bristol Channel.

BARRY or **BARRIE**, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, on the North Sea, 8 m. N.E. Dundee, on Arbroath Railway. Pop. 2,175, of whom 1,293 are in the vill. Carnoustie. On the S.E. point of the coast are the Buddon-neas or Tay lighthouses. Lat. 56° 28' N., lon. 2° 45' E., the one bearing 1,122 feet N.N.W. from the other. Both fixed white lights.

BARRAZ, a town of France, dep. Gironde, on l. b. of the Garonne, 10 m. S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 2,694. Its vicinity produces the fine white Bordeaux wine.

BARSCH or **BARA**, a town of Hungary, cap. co., 57 m. N.N.W. Pesth, and divided by the river Gran into Old and New Barsch, formerly a free fortified town, which gave its name to the prov. The county of Barsch has 134,000 inhab. In the south it is rich in grain and fruit. The mountains in the north formerly yielded gold and silver.

BARHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. W. Beccles. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 207.—II. (East), co. Norfolk, 2 m. N. Fakenham. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 219.—III. (North), in same co., 2 m. S.W. Great Walsingham. Area 710 ac. Pop. 77.—IV. (West), same co., 2 m. N.W. Fakenham. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 86.

BARBÛE, a small island and vill. of Denmark, in the Little Belt, 9 m. N.E. Apenrade.

BARSTON, a pa. of England, co. and 8½ m. N.N.W. Warwick. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 363.

BAR-SUD-AUNE, *Barraz ad Aulum*, an anc. town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Aube, 24 m. E.S.E. Troyes, on r. b. of the Aube. Pop. 4,442. Has a commerce in wine, wool, hemp, and wool.

Was the scene of two battles between Napoleon I. and the Allies, in 1812, in consequence of which it was nearly destroyed.

BAR-SUB-ORNAIX, a town, France. [BAR-LE-DUC.]

BAR-SUB-SEINE, *Barraux ad Sequanum*, a town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Aube, 18 m. S.E. Troyes, on l. b. of the Seine. Pop. 3,745. Commerce in grain, wine, brandy, and wool. Was the scene of a severe engagement between Napoleon I. and the Allies, 26th May 1814.

BARTAN, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Chati-Su (ancient *Parthenius*), near its mouth, in the Black Sea, 45 m. N.E. Ereğli. Pop. 10,000.

BARTEN, a town of East Prussia, 47 m. S.E. Königsberg. Pop. 1,535.

BARTENHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, arrond. Altkirch. Pop. 2,010.

BARTENSTEIN, a town of East Prussia, reg. and 33 m. S.S.E. Königsberg, on the Alle. Pop. 3,700, engaged in manufs. of linens, woollens, and leather.—II. a vill. of Württemberg, circle Jaxt. Pop. 1,100.

BARTFA OF BARTFIELD, a town of North Hungary, co. Saros, on the Tepla, 156 m. N.E. Pesth. Pop. 5,200. Has trade in wine, linon, brandy, and earthenware. Its hot baths are much frequented.

BARTH, a seaport town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. Stralsund, on the Binnensee, at the mouth of the Barth, 17 m. W.N.W. Stralsund. Pop. 4,613. Has ship-building docks, and trade in corn and wool.

BARTHE-DE-NESTE (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Hautes Pyrénées, cap. cant., 13 m. E. Bagnères-en-Bigorre. Pop. with cant. 1,045.

BARTHELEMY (St), several communs, towns, and vills. of France.—I. a comm. and town, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arrond. Marmande. Pop. 1,422.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. Angers. Pop. 1,074.—III. a comm. and vill., dep. Manche, arrond. Mortain. Pop. 684.—IV. (*de Groain*), a vill., dep. Isère, arrond. Grenoble, with a remarkable "Fontaine Ardente," from which a great quantity of gas escapes and burns spontaneously.—V. *Lezra*, a comm. and vill., dep. Loire, arrond. Mont Brison. Pop. 842.—VI. (*de Pin*), a comm. and vill., dep. Ardèche, arrond. Tournon. Pop. 1,214.—VII. (*de Stchilienne*), a comm. and vill., dep. Isère, arrond. Grenoble. Pop. 908.—VIII. (*de l'ale*), a comm. and vill., dep. Drôme, arrond. Valence. Pop. 1,043.

BARTHOLOMEW, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. central part of Indiana. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 12,428. Soil fertile. Yields wheat, oats, pork, cattle, and horses. Has 20 churches and two newspapers. The co. is well supplied with water power. The Madison and Indianapolis Railway passes through it.

BARTHOLOMEW HYDE (St), a pa. of England, co. Southampton, partly in city of Winchester, and partly in liberty of Stoke. Pop. 795.

BARTHOLOMEW (St), an island, West Indies, and the only colony of Sweden in America, 30 m. W. St Christopher. Lat. of E. point 17° 55' N., lon. 62° 52' W. Area 35 sq. m. Pop. 10,000. Shape very irregular; soil fertile, though fresh water is scarce in the island; products, sugar, tobacco, cotton, and cocoa. Being surrounded by rocks and shoals it is difficult of access, but the careenage on its W. side is a good harbour, and near it is the cap. town, Gustavia. It was ceded by France to Sweden in 1784. Slavery was abolished in 1948.

BARTONLEY, a pa. of England, cos. Chester and Stafford, 34 m. S.S.E. Sandbach. Area 11,600 ac. Pop. 2,740.

BARTLEY (Groom), a vill. of Prussia, reg. Erwit, circ. and 10 m. S.E. Hülgenstadt. Pop. 1,100.

BARTLOW (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 3 m. E.S.E. Linton. Ac. 390. Pop. 94.

BARTOLOME (SAN), a town of South America, New Granada, 125 m. E.N.E. Antioquia. Pop. 1,000.

BARTOLOMEO (SAN), a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, 27 m. W.S.W. Foggia. Pop. 5,400.—II. a vill. dist. Salerno. Pop. 1,100.

BARTOLOMEO (SAN), two islands in the South Pacific Ocean, one in the archipelago of the Carolines, the other off the S. coast of Papua.

BARTON, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 174 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 3,532.

BARTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 84 m. S.W. Cambridge. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 308.—II. a pa., co. Westmoreland, 13 m. W.N.W. Appleby. Area 83,600 ac. Pop. 1,800.

Parts of Ullswater Lake and Fatterdale Valley are in this pa.—*Barton* is the name of several townships and hamlets in England.—I. (*Bendish*), co. Norfolk, 34 m. N.N.E. New Stoke-Ferry. Area 4,800 sq. m. Pop. 495.—II. (*Blount*), co. and 11 m. W. Derby. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 69.—III. (*Earle*), co. Northampton, on the Nene, 34 m. S.W. Wellingboro'. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 1,277.—IV. (*Great*), co. Suffolk, 24 m. N.E. Bury. Area 4,030 ac. Pop. 855.—V. (*Hartshorn*), co. and 4 m. S.W. Buckingham. Area 570 ac. Pop. 187.—VI. (*In Fable*), co. and 5 m. S.W. Nottingham, on the Trent. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 339.—VII. (*In the Clay*), co. Beds, 3 m. S. Silsoe. Area 2,270 ac. Pop. 915.—VIII. (*Mills*), co. Suffolk, 1 m. S. Mildenhall. Area 2,050 ac. Pop. 642.—IX. (*on Irwell*), a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Eccles, on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 54 m. W. Manchester. Pop. 12,687. The first aqueduct bridge constructed in England across a navigable river, here carries the Bridgewater Canal over the Irwell, and consists of 8 arches raised 40 feet above the river.—X. (*Seagrave*), co. Northampton, 2 m. S.E. Kettering. Area 2,090 ac. Pop. 207.—XI. (*Stacey*), co. Hants, 5 m. S.W. Whitechurch. Area 4,520 ac. Pop. 533.—XII. (*Steeple*), co. Oxford, 44 m. S.W. Deddington. Area 2,710 ac. Pop. 757.—XIII. (*St Cuthbert and St Mary*), co. York, North Riding, 5 m. S.W. Darlington. Area 2,790 ac. Pop. 587.—XIV. (*St David*), co. Somerset, 34 m. N.E. Somerton. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 442.—XV. (*St Mary or Barton Street*), a hamlet, co. and adjacent to the city of Gloucester, pa. St Mary de Lodge, partly in Dunstone, hundred, and partly in the city of Gloucester. Pop. 2,696.—XVI. (*de Street*), co. York, North Riding, 2 m. N.W. New Malton. Area 3,180 ac. Pop. 432.—XVII. (*Turf*), co. Norfolk, 64 m. S.E. North Walsham. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 429.—XVIII. (*under Needwood*), a chapelry, co. Stafford, pa. Tatenhill, 5 m. S.W. Burton-on-Trent. Pop. 1,561.—XIX. (*upon Heath*), co. Warwick, 5 m. S. Shipton-on-Strour. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 202.

BARTON-UPON-HUMBER, a market town of England, co. Lincoln, at its N. extremity on the Humber, and 6 m. S.W. Hull, on Manchester and Lincoln Railway, with which town it has steam communication. United area of pas. St Peter and St Mary, 6,710 ac. Pop. 3,968. Trade principally in corn and flour; manufs. of ropes, sackings, bricks, and tiles. Polling place for the Lindsey division of the county.

BARTON WATERLOO, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4 m. E. Emsay. Area 856 ac. Pop. 279.

BARTON, a river of Prussia, rises in the S. of

the prov. of Posen, and falls into the Oder on the rt. above Glogau. It passes Adelsau, Miltich, and Herrnstadt, and is navigable to Miltich.

BARNBOR or **BARNZ**, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Darton, 2 m. N.W. Barnsley. Pop. 1,385.

BARUTTE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 31 m. S.E. Potsdam, with iron works. P. 1,570.

BARUTTE, a vill. of Saxony, circ. and 7 m. N.E. Bautzen.

BÄRWALDE, two small towns, Prussia.—I. prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 31 m. N.N.E. Frankfort-on-Oder. Pop. 2,260.—II. prov. Pomerania, reg. and near Stettin. Pop. 970.

BARWALLAH, a brick-built town, N.W. Hindostan, dom. Pattialah, N. of Hansi.

BARWELL, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 2 m. N. Hinckley. Area 3,960 ac. Pop. 1,618.

BARWICK, several pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 4½ m. S.S.W. Burnham-Westgate. Area 890 ac. Pop. 36.—II. co. Somerset, 2 m. S. Yeovil. Area 920 ac. Pop. 451.—III. (in *Elmet*), co. York, West Riding, 16 m. N.E. Leeds. Area 8,030 ac. Pop. 2,449.

BARZS, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. and 19 m. E.N.E. Stanislawow. Pop. 1,900.

BAS or **BATE**, a small island of France, dep. Manche, in the English Channel, off the N. coast of the dep. Finistère, 15 m. N.W. Morlaix; with a lighthouse, in lat. 48° 44' 48" N., lon. 4° 1' 30" W. Pop. 1,132. It is 8 m. in length, by about 2 m. in breadth; and has on it a few small villas, and two forts. The channel between this island and Roseoff is an excellent roadstead.—II. a vill. of France, dep. Haute-Loire, 12 m. N. Yssengeaux. Pop. 3,896. Manufs. lace and earthenware.

BASCHINGEN, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 7 m. N.W. Shrewsbury. Area 10,270 ac. Pop. 1,490.

BASCOIRA, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Landes, arrond. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 1,150.

BASEL or **BÄLE**, one of the cantons of the Swiss Confederation, since 1801, in the N.W. on the frontiers of France, and the Grand Duchy of Baden. Area about 170 sq. m. Surface undulating. Principal rivers, the Rhine and its tributaries, the Birz, and Ergols. Sufficient corn is raised for home consumption, and some wine is produced. Chief manufs. ribands, woollens, Rhenan leather, iron, and steel wares. In 1832 it was divided into two portions entirely independent of each other:—viz., *Bâle Ville*, which comprises the city and several surrounding commes.; pop. (1851) 29,638; and *Bâle-Campagne* (the cap. of which is Liesthal), with the remaining communes of the canton. Pop. 47,885.

BASEL or **BÄSE** (Germ. *Basel*, Fr. *Bâle*), a city in the North of Switzerland, cap. of Bâle Ville, on the Rhine, 43 m. N.E. Bern, which divides it into Great Basel on the left, and Little Basel on the right bank, connected by a wooden bridge, at the terminus of the railway from Straßbourg (32 m. N.), and near that from Mannheim. Pop. 21,600, nearly all Protestants. Lat. 47° 33' 34" N., lon. 7° 35' E. Elevation 900 feet. Mean temperature of the year 49° 8', of January 32° 7', of July 68° 5' Fahr. Has scientific and literary establishments, and a cathedral built on the site of the ancient Roman fort *Basilica*. Its university was founded in 1480; it has also a grammar-school, botanic garden, museum, and library. Silk ribands to the value of 400,000*l.* are annually exported from the city and canton; has also manufs. of cotton stuffs, leather, paper, and gloves. *Basel* dates from the 4th century. In the 11th century it was the most powerful city of Helvetia; was the seat of a great council from

1431 to 1447, and of a memorable treaty between France and Prussia in 1795. Near it the French were defeated by the Swiss at the battle of St Jacob, in 1444. Birthplace of the two Holbeins, Bernoulli, and Euler, and was the residence of Erasmus, who died here in 1536.

BASSEL, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 13 m. N.E. Termonde, on the Scheldt. Pop. 4,918. It has large brick-works.

BASSELIGE, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, on a mountain, 21 m. S.E. Campobasso. Pop. 3,400.

BASFORD, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. N. Nottingham, on Midland Railway. Area 2,790 ac. Pop. 10,088.—II. a township, co. Chester, pa. Wybunbury, with a station on the London and North Western Railway, 2½ m. S.S.W. Crewe. Pop. 69.

BASHEH or **BASHT** ISLANDS, a group of islands, archipelago of the Philippines, between Luzon and Formosa, lat. 20° and 21° N., lon. 122° E., with a Spanish colony, founded in 1783. The islands were discovered by Dampier in 1687.

BASHT, a citadel and vill. of Persia, prov. Fars, 80 m. W.N.W. Shiraz.

BASIDON or **BASADORE**, a decayed vill. at the W. end of the Island Kishan, Persian Gulf. Lat. 26° 30' N., lon. 55° 22' E. Its vicinity is quite barren, and very hot in summer. It has become the principal station for British ships in the gulf, and has a bazaar, an hospital, and subscription rooms supported by Indian officers. There is a good anchorage in the roads; but the port is of difficult entrance.

BASIENTO or **BASENTO**, a river of Naples, prov. Basilicata, rises in the Apennines, W. of Potenza, flows E.S.E. and enters the Gulf of Taranto, 26 m. W.S.W. Taranto. Length 50 m. Near its mouth are the remains of the anc. *Metapontum*.

BASILAN, one of the Philippine isls., off the S.W. extremity of Mindanao, and separated from it by Basilan Strait, with a vill. in lat. 6° 41' N., lon. 122° 17' E.

BASILDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 7½ m. N.W. Reading. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 798. Near the vill. the Great Western Railway crosses the Thames.

BASILE (Sr.), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, arrond. Tournon. Pop. 1,138.

BASILICATA, *Lucania*, a prov. of the kingdom of Naples, having N. Capitanata, E. Bari, S.E. the Gulf of Taranto, S. Calabria Citra, and W. Principato Ultra and Citra, cap. Potenza. Area 3,263 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 505,240. It is mostly mountainous, being traversed by the Apennines, and is not very fertile. It has a fine plain on the shores of the gulf, watered by several small streams. Chief products, wine, cotton, lint, tobacco, and saffron. Chief towns, Potenza, Francavilla, and Tursi. The prov. is liable to earthquakes, the most destructive of which on record, occurred 14th August 1851, and Dec. 16, 1857.

BASILIO (BAS), a vill. of Sardinia, prov. and 23 m. N. Cagliari. Pop. 1,172.

BASILUSO, one of the smaller Lipari islands in the Mediterranean, 2 m. N.E. Panaria.

BASING, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. N.E. Basingstoke. Area 4,970 ac. Pop. 1,380. The castle was in the civil war defended for two years against the parliamentary forces by the fifth Marquis of Winchester. It was finally stormed by Cromwell, Oct. 14, 1645, and after yielding rich plunder to the besiegers, was burnt to the ground.

BASINGSTOKE, a munic. bor. and pa. of England, co. Hants, on the South Western Railway, 4½ m. W.S.W. London. Area of pa. 3,970 ac. P. 4,263. Has a market-house, town-hall, and gaol, and a trade in corn and malt, facilitated by the

Basingstoke Canal, by which it communicates with the Wey and the Thames. Corp rev. 1,807. Near **Basingstoke** is a tract of 108 ac, on which every householder has a right of pasture.

BASTNWICK, a vill of N. Wales, co. Flint, pa. Holywell, containing ruins of an ancient abbey. **BASTINBURGE**, a town of U. S., North Amer., New Jersey, 15 m N New Brunswick.

BASLE, a city of Switzerland [Basel].

BASLOW, a chapel of England, co. Derby, pa. and 5½ m. N E Bakewell. Pop. 634.

BASOUDA, a town of Central India, dom and 150 m S W Gwalior.—II. a town, same dom, 157 m S S E Gwalior.

• **BASQUE PROVINCES** (Spanish *Vascongadas*), a country of Spain, bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay, E. by Navarre, S. by the prov. Logroño, and W. by Burgos and Santander. The three Basque provs are Biscay, cap Bilbao, Guipuzcoa, cap Tolosa; and Alava, cap Victoria. The Basques, who are nearly all shepherds, have always been celebrated for their bravery and vivacity. They speak a language which has no analogy with any other living tongue, and which, in remote ages, appears to have been used over all the peninsula. The French part of the Basque country, which is now comprised in the dep. Basses Pyrénées, was formerly dependent on the prov. of Gasconne, and had for cap Bayonne.

BASQUEVILLE or **BACQUEVILLE**, a comm and town of France, dep. Seine Inférieure, cap cant, 10 m S S W. Dieppe. Pop. 2,874.

BASS, an isl, Scotland [Bewick (North)]. **BASS STRAIT** separates Australia from Tasmania. Explored in 1795 by Bass, a surgeon in the British navy. Breadth 150 m, and encumbered with islands and coral reefs.

• **BASSAC**, a comm and vill of France, dep. Charente, arrond. and 9 m. E Cognac. Pop. 806. Commerce in wine and cognac brandy.

BASSAIN or **BASSELY**, a seaport town of Pegu, on W. branch of the Irrawadi, 100 m W. Rangoon. Lat. 16° 45' N, lon. 94° 50' E. Estim. pop. 3,000. It was taken by the British in May 1852.

BASSALEG, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 2½ m. W. Newport. Area 6,290 ac. Pop. 2,159.

BASSAM (Grand), a town of Africa, Upper Guinea, on the gold coast, near the mouth of the Assinie river. Exports gold dust. The French established a station here in 1814.

BASSANO, an episcopal city of Northern Italy, prov. Venice, 19 m N E Vicenza, cap. dist., on a height at the foot of the Alps, near the Brenta, in a country which produces excellent wine and fruits. Pop. 11,709. Trade in silk fabrics, woolsens, and copper wares. Has a picture gallery, a theatre, and a botanic garden. A bridge was built on the Brenta in the middle of last century, to replace that by *Palladio*, destroyed in 1745. Victory of the French over the Austrians, 8th September 1796.

BASSAS DA INDIA, an isl. in the Mozambique channel, 4 m. in diameter, and is well wooded.

BASSEIN (La), a comm and town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., on the Canal of La Bassée, 13 m. S. W. Lille. Pop. 2,755, with an active industry, and soap and beet-root sugar works.

BASSEIN, a seaport town, British India, presid. and 37 m. N. Bombay, dist. Concan. Was taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1531, captured by the Maharattas in 1760, and ceded to the British on the treaty of peace with the native powers in 1802. [Bassain.]

BASSETHWATER, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, ward. Allerdale, 5 m. N. W. Keswick. Area 6,008 ac. Pop. 587. The *Lake of Bassen-*

swate is in a vale of much beauty, and flanked on either side by the mountains Skiddaw and Wintthrop Brow. Length 4 m. by 1 m. in breadth.

BASSESDORF, a vill and pa. of Switzerland, cant. and 6½ m. N N E Zurich. Pop. 2,200.

BASSES (Great), a ledge of rocks in the Bay of Bengal, off the S. E. coast of Ceylon. The easternmost rock is in lat. 6° 11' 48" N, lon. 81° 39' 28" E, 8 m. from the mainland. *Little Bases*, lat. 6° 25' 58" N, lon. 81° 58' 25" E, is the more dangerous of the two groups.

BASSE-TERRE, several towns, West Indies.—I. a seaport and cap. of the French isl. Guadeloupe, on its S. W. coast, in lat. 18° 39' 30" N, lon. 61° 44' W; it is the residence of the governor, the seat of a royal court and courts of assize, and has several schools and a botanic garden. There is no harbour, and the roadstead is exposed. The comm. of Basse Terre has a pop. of 12,414, of whom 7,536 were slaves, but the town has only 5,300 inhabitants.—II. a seaport and the cap. of St Christopher, one of the British Antilles, on its W. coast, in lat. 17° 17' 30" N, lon. 69° 42' W. Pop. 6,500. Its harbour is defended by several batteries, and it has an active trade.—III. a small town of Marie Galante, an isl. 12 m. S. E. Guadeloupe, on its W. coast.

BASSIGNANA, a town of Piedmont, prov. and 8 m. N E Alessandria, formerly fortified; excellent wine is produced in its vicinity. Pop. 4,000.

BASSINGBOURNE, a pa. of Engl. co. Cambridge, 2½ m. N W. Royston. Area 4,235 ac. Pop. 2,148.

BASSINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N. L. Newark. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 892.

BASSINGTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. N. W. Corby. Area 920 ac. Pop. 457.

BASSORAH or **BASSA**, **BALZORAH**, **BUTZORAH**, (Arab. "a margun"), a frontier city and river port of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, on the Shat-el-Arab, river of the *Arabs*, formed by the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris, 70 m. from its mouth in the Persian Gulf, and 270 m. S E Bagdad. Lat. 30° 30' N, lon. 47° 34' 13" E. Pop. estimated at 60,000. Half of these are Arabs, one-fourth Persians, and the rest Turks, Jews, Kurds, and Roman Catholics. It is enclosed by a wall of sun-dried bricks, from 7 to 9 m. in circumference, the space including rice fields, date groves, and gardens, and intersected by canals. Has an English factory, governor's residence, and mosques. The bazaars are stocked with all kinds of goods, Bassorah being the great emporium of the Turkish empire for eastern produce. Ships of 400 tons come up to the city, the trade of which is mostly carried on in Arabian bottoms. Imports comprise muslins and pieces goods, spices, drugs, rice, sugar, indigo, silk, cotton yarn, Surat manufs, and other Indian and Chinese goods, with lead, tin, and steel, which have been exported to India from Europe; shawls, saffron, dates, and fruits, from Persia; coffee, dates, and gums from Arabia; pearls from Bahrein; and coral from the Mediterranean, by way of Aleppo. Principal exports, horses to Bombay; the precious metals, dates, copper, gall-nuts, raw silk, gold fringe, and, among the *retarus* to Persia, are many English cotton prints received by the Black Sea and Constantinople.

BASSTUN, a town of Hanover, 18 m. W. Hoya, cap. amt. Pop. 1,609, with manufs. of straw hats.

BASLAD, a town of Sweden, 60 m. W. N. W. Christianstad; with a small port in the Gulf of Laholm, in the Cattegat. Pop. 608.

BASTAN, a valley of Spain, prov. Pamplona, in Navarre. It affords excellent pasturage, is well watered, and contains 14 villages.

BASSAZOIA, a vill. of Corsica, cap. cant., 18 m. N.N.E. Ajaccio. Pop. 2,628.

BASTIA, a fortified seaport town, and formerly the cap. of Corsica, on its N.E. coast, 67 m. N.N.E. Ajaccio. Pop. 16,985. Has a citadel, and a port for small vessels. It is the seat of the royal court for the island, and a tribunal of commerce; has a comm. college, and a library of 30,000 vols.; manufs. of leather, soap, and liquors; and an export trade in wine, oil, skins, and coral.

BASTIDE (LA), several small towns of France.—I. (*Clairvaux*), dep. Basses Pyrénées, cap. cant., 13 m. S.S.E. Bayonne. Pop. 2,000.—II. (*D'Armagnac*), dep. Gers, 27 m. W. Condom. Pop. of comm. 1,768.—III. (*de Serou*), dep. Ariège, cap. cant., 9 m. W.N.W. Foix. Pop. 1,107.—IV. (*Routrouze*), dep. Tarn, 21 m. S.E. Castres. Pop. 1,496. And numerous comm. in the S.W. depts. of France.

BASTON, a vill. of Algeria, near Constantine; near it is the bastion, built by the French African Company in 1520, the first establishment of the French in Algiers; it was abandoned for Calle.

BASTOGNE, a town of Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, cap. dist., 25 m. N. Arlon. Pop. 2,265.

BASTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.N.W. Market-Deeping. Area 8,520 ac. Pop. 863.

BASTROP, a town of Texas, on the Colorado river, 35 m. S.E. Austin. Pop. from 600 to 700.

BASWICK OR BENSOWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. & 2 m. S.E. Stafford. Area 8,410 ac. Pop. 1,623.

BATABANO, a town of Cuba, near its S. coast, 35 m. S.S.W. Havana, with which it communicates by railway. Station for steamers on S. Pop. 657.

BATALHA, a town of Portugal, Estremadura, 7 m. S.S.W. Leiria. Pop. 1,650.

BATALIN, an island of the Malay archipelago, off the E. coast of Celebes. Lat. 1° 20' S., lon. 124° E. Length 25 m.; average breadth 7 miles.

BATANG, a vill. and seaport on E. side of the island Gilolo, Malay archipelago.—II. an island off the S. extremity of the Malay peninsula, near Singapore, length 25 m.; average breadth 10 m.

BATANGAS, a seaport town, Philippines, cap. prov., on the S. side of the island of Luzon.

BATAVIA, a city and seaport of Java, cap. of the Dutch possessions in the East, and of residency of same name, at the mouth of the Jacatra river, on the N. coast of the island. Lat. of observatory, 6° 8' S., lon. 106° 50' E., with a free port, extensive and safe. Pop. in 1832, 118,900, of whom 2,600 were Europeans, 25,000 Chinese, 80,000 aborigines, 1,000 Moors and Arabs, 9,500 slaves. It is built on marshy ground, and intersected by canals in the Dutch style; defended by a citadel and batteries, and has a garrison and marine arsenal. *Batavia* was long very unhealthy, but has been much improved by draining. Mean temperature of year 78° 3. Winter 78° 1. Summer 78° 8, Fahr. Temperature at mid-day 80° to 90°; at night 70° Fahr. Has a state-house, exchange, hospital, churches, a mosque, a Chinese and 2 orphan hospitals, several Chinese temples, a club-house, and a botanic garden. Is the seat of a supreme commission of public instruction for the Dutch East Indies, has a school of arts and sciences, and publishes a newspaper. The Jacatra is navigable by vessels of 40 tons, 2 m. inland; ships of from 300 to 400 tons anchor in the bay, 1½ m. from shore. Is the commercial emporium of the Asiatic archipelago, and absorbs by far the greatest proportion of the trade of Java and Madura. Exports consist mostly of coffee, sugar, pepper, indigo, hides, cloves, nutmegs, mace, tin, rice, rattans, and starch. Chief imports, linen and cotton goods, woollen stuffs, provisions, wines, metallic wares,

and manufactured articles of all kinds from Europe and America; with the products of the archipelago, China, Siam, Bengal, Japan, and the West Indies. *Batavia* has a bank, with branches at Samarang and Surabaya. It was founded by the Dutch in 1619; taken by the English in 1811, and occupied by them till 1816. The district of Batavia, extending along the N. shore of the island, is flat, and not so fertile as the other provs. of Java. Pop. (1845) 250,000.

BATAVIA, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, cap. co. Genesee, on the Tonawanda Railway, 31 m. S.W. Rochester. Pop. 4,461. The vill., with 2,000 inhabitants, has a court-house, gaol, and state arsenal.—II. Ohio, cap. co. Clermont, 88 m. S.W. Columbus. Pop. 2,187.

BATCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 9 m. S. Sherborne. Area 1,790 ac. Pop. 227.—II. co. Somerset, 3 m. N. Bruton. Area 3,150 ac. P. 760.

BATE ISLAND, an island of West Hindostan, in the Gulf of Cutch. Lat. of fort 23° 28' 30" N., lon. 69° 9' E. Has a good harbour, and a famous Hindoo temple.

BATEA, a town of Spain, prov. and 50 m. W. Tarragona. Pop. 2,444.

BATENBURG, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 9 m. W. Nymegen, on rt. b. of the Maese. Pop. 686. It is the *Oppidum Batavorum* of the Romans.

BATH, *Aquæ Solis*, a city, parl. and municipal bor. of England, cap. co. Somerset, on the Avon, here crossed by 2 stone, 2 iron, and 3 suspension bridges, and on the Great Western Railway, 12 m. S.S.E. Bristol, 100 m. W.S.W. London. Area of bor. 980 ac. Pop. 64,240, but this number is frequently augmented by numerous visitors. *Bath* was known to the Romans under the name of *Aquæ Solis*; and baths were erected in the reign of Claudius. The earliest extant charter is that of Richard I., which was confirmed by Henry III., and extended to its present form in the reign of George III. The city is built of white freestone; has a very fine appearance. Principal edifices, the Abbey church, St James, St Michael, the guild hall, city gaol, a theatre, subscription club-house, assembly and concert rooms, several hospitals, and the buildings connected with its baths. In the W. of the city is the Royal Victoria Park; and it has other promenades and places of recreation. *Bath* has many educational and other establishments; the Bath and West of England Society, Bath Literary and Philosophical Institution, a public subscription library, and a mechanics' institute. The hot springs, to which this city owes its origin, are saline and chalybeate, temp. 110° to 117° Fahr.; they rise immediately on the bank of the river, and supply five distinct establishments, the King's, Queen's, Croes, Hot, and Abbey baths. The first four belong to the corporation, and yielded, in 1839, a rev. of 1,646l. To the King's bath is attached the great pump-room, a saloon 55 feet in length, 48 in breadth, and 34 in height. The Abbey baths are the property of Earl Manserv, and are richly furnished. The city is well situated for general commerce, and communicates with Bristol and various other towns by the Kennet and Avon Canal. Corporation rev. 22,471l.; assessed taxes 15,885l. Bath sends 2 mems. to House of Commons. Reg. electors 3,009. Bath with Wells forms a bishopric, comprising all the co. Somerset, except a part of Bristol, but the bishop's palace and cathedral are at Wells.

BATH, a township and seaport of the U. S., North America, Maine, on the Kennebec, 12 m. from the sea, and 27 m. S. Augusta. Pop. 9,900.

Beg shipping (1856) 103,626 tons. Ship-building is extensively carried on here.—**II.** a township of New York, cap. Co. Steuben, 178 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 6,186.—**III.** a co. and chief town, centre of Virginia, 182 m. W.N.W. Richmond, with hot springs. Pop. of county 3,436.

BATH, a town of Hungary, N. of the Danube, co. Honth, 58 m. N.N.W. Pesth. Pop. 2,358.

BATHAMPTON, a pa. of Engl. co. Somerset, 3 m. N.E. Bath, with which its vill. is connected by rows of suburban residences. Area 860 ac. Pop. 366.

BATHAN'S ABBEY (Str.), a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 7 m. N.W. Chirnside. Area 5,000 ac. Pop. 155. Of its ancient abbey no traces exist.

BATHNEALTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. S. Wiveliscombe. Area 740 ac. Pop. 118.

BATHURSTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.E. Bath, on Avon river, near Great Western Railway. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 1,795. An intrenchment on Salisbury Hill in this pa. is supposed to have formed the camp of the Saxons during the siege of Bath, in 577.

BATHURST, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Avon, and Great Western Railway, 3 m. E.N.E. Bath. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 906.

BATHGATE, a burgh of barony, town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, with a branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, 17 m. W.S.W. Edinburgh. Area of pa., 11,214 ac. Pop. of do., 4,533; of town, 3,341. Has a well-endowed academy, branch banks, manufs. of cotton goods, and coal and lime works. The celebrated mineral termed Torbanehill coal, is worked here.

BATHURST, a seaport town of West Africa, cap. of the British colony of Senegambia, on the island of St Mary, at the mouth of the Gambia river, in lat. 15° 28' N., lon. 16° 39' W. Pop. (1836) 2,525, mostly blacks. Principal buildings, gov. house, an hospital for liberated Africans, and Wesleyan schools. Exports comprise gum, Senegal wax, hides, ivory, gold, tortoise-shell, rice, cotton, African teak, palm-oil, and country cloths. Reg. shipping (1846) 1,574 tons. [GAMBIA].—**II.** a town of South Africa, Cape Colony, Albany district, 20 m. S.E. Graham Town.

BATHURST, a township of New South Wales, cap. co., on the Macquarrie river, 120 m. W. S.W. Sydney. Pop. (1856) 3,927. Is the principal town in the recently discovered gold regions. Bathurst county is enclosed N.E. and S. by Wallington, Roxburgh, Westmoreland, Georgina, and King cos., and has W. an unsettled country. The Macquarrie forms its N.E., and the Lachlan rivers its S.W. boundaries. On Summerhill Creek, a tributary of the Macquarrie, 37 m. N.W. Bathurst, are the Ophir gold diggings.—**III.** a town and bay of New Brunswick. The town is situated at the mouth of the Nipisiquit river, in Bathurst Bay, lat. 47° 37' N., lon. 65° 45' W.

BATHURST, a Cape of British North America, on the Arctic Ocean, lat. 70° 30' N., lon. 127° 30' W.—**II.** (*B. Islet*), British North America, lat. 67° 30' N., lon. 108° W.

BATHURST, an island, off North Australia, 120 m. W. Port Essington, immediately W. Melville Island. Shape triangular; length and greatest breadth 30 m. each. It is densely wooded, except at its W. extremity, which is sandy and barren.—(*Lake*), near the centre of Newfoundland, is 40 m. in length, W. to E., by 6 m. across, and discharges its waters eastward by the Exploits river.

BATHURST, a district of Upper Canada, having N.E. the Ottawa river, S.E. the Rideau river and canal, and W. the midland district. Also, a tract of land discovered by Sir E. Parry, in the Arctic Ocean, lat. 78° N., lon. 100° W.

BATHURST, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, forming an E. suburb of the city of Bath, with which it is connected by two bridges across the Avon. Area 630 ac. Pop. 5,162.

BATHURST, a seaport town of Ceylon, on a small island near E. coast, in lat. 7° 48' 30" N., lon. 81° 42' E.

BATHURST-MONTEAUX, a town of France, dep. Seine, arrond. St. Denis, circ. Neuilly-sur-Seine, N.E. of Paris, of which city it forms a suburb. Pop. 23,763.

BATHURST, a town of N.W. India, Rajpootana, 180 m. N.W. Delhi.

BATLEY, a town and pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 2 m. E. Dewsbury. Area of pa. 6,300 ac. Pop. of do. 17,358. Has cloth and carpet manufactures.

BATON ROUGE, a town of the U.S., North America, cap. of Louisiana, on l. b. of the Mississippi, 80 m. N.W. New Orleans. Pop. 4,262. Has a college, founded in 1838. It replaced New Orleans as cap. of the state in 1849.—**II.** a town on the W. side of the Mississippi, opposite the former. Pop. 4,638.—Also two pas. of Louisiana.—**I.** (*East*), on the E. bank of the Mississippi. Area 286 sq. m. Pop. 11,977, of whom 3,361 were slaves.—**II.** on W. side of same co. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 6,270, of whom 4,350 were slaves. Cotton is the principal product.

BATZUN, a small town and port of Asiatic Turkey, pass, and 12 m. S. of Tripoli.

BATHIAN or **BATHIAN**, an island of the Dutch East Indies, Molucca archipelago, in the Ternate group, S.W. Gilolo. Lat. 0° 35' S., lon. 127° 35' E. Estimated area 900 sq. m. It is mountainous and fertile. The Dutch took it from the Spaniards in 1610.

BATSFORD, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2 m. N.W. Moreton. Area 980 ac. Pop. 107.

BATSTAD, a small seaport town and revenue station of Sweden, len and 20 m. S. Halmstad, on Laholm Bay, an inlet of the Kattegat.

BATTAGLIA, a town of Northern Italy, Venice, deleg. and 9½ m. S.S.W. Padua. Pop. 2,700. Cap. dist. with thermal springs (temp. 168° Fahr.) and well frequented baths.—**II.** a vill. of Naples, Principato Citra, dist. Sala. Pop. 1,218.

BATTALAH, a town of the Punjab, 26 m. N.E. Umritsir. Its climate is considered the most healthy in the Punjab.

BATTAM, an island of the Malay archipelago, W. of Bintang, and 20 m. S. Singapore.

BATTANTA, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, off the N.W. extremity of Papua. Lat. 0° 55' S., lon. 130° 25' E. Estimated area 200 sq. miles.

BATTARKE, a market town of Hungary, W. of the Danube, co. and 16 m. S. Tolna. Pop. 5,370.

BATTOCOLLA (*Batocolla*, "the round town"), a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, on the Indian Ocean, 115 m. S.S.E. Goa.

BATTENBERG, a town of Hessen-Darmstadt, cap. circ. prov. Ober-Hessen, 31 m. N. Giessen on the Eder. Pop. 954. Iron foundries.—*Battenfeld* is a village in same circle. Pop. 661.

BATTENSEA, a pa. of Engl. co. Surrey, on the Thames, 4 m. S.W. London. Area 6,020 ac., much of which is laid out in market gardens. Pop. 10,566. In the church is a monument to the celebrated Lord Bolingbroke.

BATTICALOA, a town and seaport on the east coast of Ceylon, 70 m. S.S.E. Trincomalee. It stands on a small island, and has a fort, and a harbour fit for vessels of 80 tons.

BATTIES, a town of Belgium, prov. Liege, arrond. and 4 miles N.W. Verviers. Pop. 4,266. Manufactures of cloths.

BATTENFORD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. W. Needham. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 496.

BATTLE, a market town and pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape and 6 m. N.W. Hastings. Area of pa. 7,680 ac. Pop. of do. 3,849. Has a union workhouse, and several gunpowder mills. It derives its present name from the battle (usually called the Battle of Hastings) fought on the heath between it and Epsiton, on Oct. 14, 1066, by which the Saxon dynasty in England was finally overthrown by the Normans, under William the Conqueror.—II. a pa. of South Wales, co. Brecon, 3 m. N.E. Brecknock. Pop. 151.

BATTLE FIELD, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 3 m. N.E. Shrewsbury. Area 850 ac. Pop. 48. Named from the victory gained in 1403, by Henry IV. over the Earl of Northumberland, whose son, Hotspur, was killed in the battle.

BATTLESDEN, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, on the Watling Street, 3 m. S. Woburn. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 150.

Batu or BARTOR, a volcanic and densely wooded isl. of the Malay archipelago, off the W. coast of Sumatra, lat. 0° 10' N., lon. 98° 40' E. Estim. area 400 sq. miles.

BATU BARU, a town on the E. coast of Sumatra, lat. 5° 20' N., lon. 97° E.

BATUM, a town and seaport of Russia, prov. Georgia, on the Black Sea, 108 m. N.E. Trebizond. Its harbour is good, but the situation is marshy and unhealthy.

BATUMI, a town of Little Russia, prov. and 63 m. E. Tchernigov, on the Seim. Pop. 5,000. It was the residence of the Hetman of the Ukraine Cossacks, from 1699 to 1708.

BATUSKA-VOLA, a vill. of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 9 m. N.W. Bochnia. Pop. 2,300.

BATS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf. in a marshy tract on the Atlantic, 42 m. W.N.W. Nantes. Pop. 1,286, employed in salt-works and in fishing.—II. a small island of France, dep. Finistère, arrond. Morlaix, near the coast; length 2 m.; breadth 1 m. Pop. 1,032.

BAUCCO, *Boudica*, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 6 m. E. Frosinone. Pop. 3,000.

BAUD, a town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 13 m. S.S.W. Pontivy. Pop. 5,405.

BAUDMANSDORF or BAUMSDORF, a village of Prussian Silesia, reg. Liegnitz.

BAUERWITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, on l. b. of the Zinna, reg. and 35 m. S. Oppeln. P. 2,300.

BAUW, a town of Hindostan, prov. Malwa, 83 m. S.W. Gwalior; near it are remarkable cave-temples. Pop. 5,000.

BAUGÉ, a town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. arrond. on the Couanon, 25 m. E.N.E. Angers. Pop. 3,329. Has a comm. college, and manufs. of woollens and linens. The English, under the Duke of Clarence, were defeated here in 1421.—II. (*la Vieille*), a village S.W. Baugé.

BAUGHURST, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. E. Kingsclere. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 568.

BAUHAUSE, a town of British India, prov. Malwa, on the Kalree Nullah, 5 m. N. Sundersee.

BAULÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loiret, 12 m. S.W. Orleans. Pop. with comm. 2,005.

BAULMAN, a populous commercial town of British India, presid. Bengal, district Rajshahy, on the Ganges, 25 m. N.E. Moorahadabad.

BAULON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 16 m. S.W. Rennes. Pop. 1,418.

BAUTNA, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 16 m. E. Zürich. Pop. of pa. 2,700, of vill. 1,550.

BAUTZEN or BAMAUBURG, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.W. Horncastle. Area 3,200 ac. Pop. 407.

BAUMERAN or BAUMIAN, Afghanistan. [BAMIAN.]

BAUMES-LES-DAMES, a town of France, dep. Doubs, cap. arrond. on rt. b. of the Doubs, 18 m. N.E. Besançon. Pop. 2,587, with quarries of gypsum, paper and iron works.

BAUMGARTEN, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, 18 m. N.E. Glatz. Pop. 1,250.

BAUMGARTEN, a vill. of Austria, near Vienna, and many other vill. in Germany.

BAUMHOLZER, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Treves, circ. and 12 m. N.E. St. Wendel. P. 1,370.

BAUMACH, a town of Bavaria, 64 m. N.N.W. Bamberg. Pop. 1,000. In its vicinity is the grotto of the Magdalene, freq. as a place of pilgrimage.

BAUXÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, arrond. Largentière. Pop. 2,039.

BAUKET, a vill. of Sardinia, proy. Lanusei, 76 m. N.E. Cagliari, near the coast. Pop. 1,450.

BAUNTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2 m. N. Cirencester. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 184.

BAUNTWAZER, a town of British India, Gujerat peninsula, 27 m. W. Junghur.

BAUFETTAH, a town of British India, presidency Madras, dist. and 29 m. S. Guntour.

BAUSKEA, a small town, Russia, gov. Courland, with a castle, on the Aa, 23 m. S.E. Mitau. P. 1,200.

BAUSHAINE (La), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arrond. St. Malo. P. 1,223.

BAUTSCH, a town of Moravia, circ. Prerau, 22 m. N.E. Olmütz. Pop. 2,069. Linen weaving.

BAUTZEN or BUDISSIN, a town of Saxony, cap. circ. on the Spree, and on the railway from Dresden to Görlitz, 31 miles E.N.E. Dresden. Pop. (1855) 296,771. Has a cathed. common to Roman Catholics and Protestants, a gymnasium, 2 public libraries, and manufs. of woollen, linen, leather, and paper, and a general trade. The battle of Bautzen, gained by Napoleon I. over the allies, was fought May 31 and 22, 1813.—*Klein Bautzen*, is an adjacent village with 200 inhabitants.

BAUVECHAIN-TOURNAIES, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Brabant, arrond. Louvain. Pop. 1,862.

BAUX-DE-BRETEUIL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Eure, arrond. Evreux. Pop. 2,142.

BAUZAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Loire, arrond. Yssengeaux. Pop. 2,597.

BAUZILLE-DE-PEYTOIS (St.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Hérault, 32 m. N.N.W. Montpellier. Pop. 1,622; with a curious grotto.

BAVARIA (CIRCLE OF), an old subdivision of Germany, which comprised the S. and E. portions of the modern kingdom of Bavaria, east of the Rhine, with the archbishopric of Salzburg.

BAVARIA (KINGDOM OF), (German *Bayern* or *Bairern*, Lat. *Bavaria*, *Findalicia*), a state of Central Europe, forming part of the German Confederation, cap. München. (Munich.) This kingdom is composed of two isolated masses of territory, the E. and largest of which is situated between lat. 47° 20' and 50° 41' N., lon. 9° and 13° 45' E., and bounded N. by Hessen-Cassel, Saxe-Meiningen, and Coburg Gotha, the principality of Reuss, and the kingdom of Saxony; E. by Bohemia and Austria; S. by the Tyrol; and W. by Würtemberg, Baden, and Hessen Darmstadt. The westernmost, forming Rhenish Bavaria, or the Palatinate, the original possession of the reigning family, is situated on the W. of the Rhine, between lat. 48° 37' and 49° 50' N., lon. 7° 6' and 8° 27' E., bounded N. by Rhenish Prussia and Hessen-Darmstadt; E. by Baden, from which it is separated by the Rhine; S. by France, and W. by Rhenish Prussia and Hessen Homburg. The state is divided into eight circles

(kreise), the extent and population of which are as follow —

Canton (Kreis.)	Area sq m.	Pop 1890.	Chief C. city
Oberbayern (Upper Bavaria), Niederbayern (Lower Bavaria), Pfalz (Palatinate)	6,814 4,112 2,900	734,001 545,206 311,471	Munich Landshut Speyer
Oberpfalz and Regensburg Oberfranken (Upper Franconia) Unterfranken (in 4 Franconia)	4,191 2,000 2,796	408,479 400,700 383,400	Regensburg Bayreuth Ansbach
Unterfranken & Aachenburg Schwaben (Swabia) & Neuburg	3,014 3,852	360,740 305,784	Würzburg Augsburg
Total,	26,627	4,039,400	

The E part of the territory lies between the Alps and the mtns of Central Germany, occupying the basin of the Danube, which river traverses it for a space of 180 m, and in that part of its course receives on the right, the Iller, the Lech, the Isar, and the Inn, and on the left, the Kocher, the Wörnitz, the Altmühl, the Naab, the Regen, and the Ilz. A small part of the N C of Bavaria belongs to the basin of the Elbe, and is watered by the Eger and the Saale. All the N part of the principal territory is drained by the Main, which has its source in the kingdom, and receives the Tauber, the Rodach, the Saale (of Franconia), and the Regnitz. Rhenish Bavaria belongs exclusively to the basin of the Rhine, which forms its E boundary, it is watered by the Lauter, the Queich, and the Nahe. A small portion of the Lake of Constance belongs to Bavaria, its other principal lakes form a chain along the N slope of the Alps, they are the Ammer See, in the bed of the river of the same name, the Wurm See on an aff. of the Ammer, and the Chiem See, formed by the river Aiz. Its smaller lakes are the Staffell-See, Kochel See, Walchen See, and Königs-See. The country is in general elevated and mountainous, the Alps, on the S, have, in the Zugspitze, an elev. of 10,150 feet. The highest points of the Bohmerwald, on the E, between Bavaria and Bohemia, are Arber, 4,615 feet, and Rachelberg, 4,561 feet. Its most remarkable off set is the Bayerischer wald, between the Danube and Regen. The other principal chains are the Fichtelgebirge, on the N E in which the Schneeb. is 3,481 feet in elevation. This range is connected on the N W with the Thüringer-wald, and on the N E with the Fichtelgebirge. The Franconian Jura is a branch of the Fichtelgebirge, which extends S between the Regnitz and the Vils. The northernmost chain of Bavaria is the Rhöngebirge, culminating point the Kreuzberg, 3,000 feet in elevation. S W of this is the Spessart, an off. of the Odenwald, in which the Hohewart is 1,968 feet in elevation. In Rhenish Bavaria the chief mountain is the Harz, the culminating point of which, the Donnersberg, is 2,900 feet in elevation. The principal plains are the Donau-moos, on the S of the Danube, between the Lech and the Paar. The valley of the Lech, above and below Augsburg, and that of the Isar, between Munich and Freising. The climate is temperate and healthy, although on account of the general elevation of the surface, it is colder than other countries of Germany situated farther northward. The soil is among the most fertile in Central Europe, the mtns yield excellent pasturage, and are covered with forests of valuable timber. Grain is cultivated to an elevation of 3,230 feet, forests reach to 5,809 feet, and grazing extends to 5,500 feet, or the line of perpetual snow, which occurs only on the higher Alps. The wealth of the country consists almost entirely in its agri-

cultural produce. Besides the ordinary kinds of grain, a small quantity of buckwheat and maize is cultivated. The wines of Franconia, in the valleys of the Main, the Saale and the Tauber, are much esteemed, especially those called *Silvaner* and *Leutener*, from the banks of the Leiste, near Starnberg. Rhenish Bavaria also produces excellent wine. The hops are esteemed for their excellent quality. Fruit is cultivated in considerable quantities, as well as hemp, flax, linseed, beet-root, and liquorice. Cattle rearing is the exclusive industry of the inhabitants of the Alps, sheep are of great importance in *Mittelfranken*, and pigs and goats are reared in *Unterfranken*. The rearing of silkworms has been introduced. Although the soils are rich in useful minerals, they have never been extensively worked. Salt, coal, and iron, are the principal products. Salt, which is a government monopoly, is produced by evaporation, and from the rich mines of *Berchtesgaden*, *Reichenhall*, *Transtum*, *Rosenheim*, *Kissingen*, *Soden*, *Orb*, *Duckheim*, and *Philippthal*. Iron is worked everywhere throughout the territory. Small quantities of copper, manganese, cobalt, and mercury, are produced in Rhenish Bavaria. There are numerous quarries of marble, alabaster, gypsum, building stones, and porcelain clay. Among the many mineral springs with establishments of baths, the most frequented are those of *Kissingen*, *Bruckenan*, and *Rosenheim*. Manufacturing industry is but little developed. Linen weaving is carried on to a considerable extent, woollen and cotton are not manufactured in sufficient quantity for home consumption. The other manufactures are tanning, paper-making, working in wood and straw, hard-ware, beet root sugar, tobacco, and porcelain, jewellery, mathematical and optical instruments, toys, and wooden clocks, porcelain of the royal manuf. of *Nymphenburg*, and the potteries of *Deggendorf* and *Hafnerzell*, called "Pottery of Passau". The exports are estimated at about 1,230,000l annually, and consist of grain, timber, wine, cattle, salt, hides, wool, hops, fruits, and fruit-trees, liquorice, madder, butter, cheese, glass, and jewellery. The chief imports are cotton, sugar, coffee, and other colonial products, silks and woollen fabrics of fine qualities. Bavaria possesses the transit trade between North Germany and Austria, Switzerland and Italy. The following are the lines of railway in operation — *Nürnberg* to *Fürth*, 5 m, *Munich* to *Augsburg*, 32 m, *Augsburg* to *Donauwörth*, 27 m, *Nürnberg* to *Bamberg*, 39 m, *Augsburg* to *Landau* on the Lake of Constance, 80 m, *Donauwörth* to *Nürnberg*, 55 m and *Augsburg* to *Ulm*, 45 m, *Munich* to *Kufstein*, 50 m. The routes of navigation are the Danube, the Rhine, and the Main, traversed by steam packets. The other navigable rivers are the Inn, the Salzach, Regnitz, and Altmühl. The chief floatable rivers are the *Wense* Main, the Rodach, the Iller, Lech, Wertach, Isar, and *Loosach*. Canals are not extensive, but one of them, the *Leudwigs Kanal*, connecting the Rhine and the Danube, is likely to become one of the most important in Europe (*ALTMÜHL*). Among the establishments most favourable to commerce are the exchange banks of *Nürnberg*, *Ansbach*, and *Munich*. Bavaria joined the *Zoll-Veren* (Prussian commercial Union) in 1833.

Bavaria is a kingdom, and its form of government is a constitutional monarchy. The throne is hereditary in the male line. The constitution dates from 26th May 1818, and no change can take place without the concurrence of the national states. The executive power belongs to

the king; the ministers and all functionaries are responsible. The legislative functions are exercised concurrently by the king and the two chambers of the national states, but the royal prerogative is extensive. Public revenue for the financial period 1851 to 1855, estimated at 34,785,685 florins per annum. Expenditure, including interest of debt, 37,826,516 florins. The kingdom is divided into 2 Catholic archbishoprics, those of München and Bamberg; 6 bishoprics, 171 deaneries, and 2,786 parishes. The direction of the Protestant religion is under a general consistory (*Ober-consistorium*), and 4 prov. consistories, at Bayreuth, Kreuz-Wertheim, and Spira. The proportion of the different sects was, in 1840, Catholics, 3,067,990; Lutherans and Reformers, 1,183,939; Jews, 59,288; minor sects, 4,836. Public instruction is more limited in Bavaria than in several other German states; it has, however, been improved of late. Its direction is under the minister of the interior. Elementary schools (*Volksschule*) exist in all the parishes, and attendance on them is obligatory for children till the age of 14; and after leaving them they are bound for two years more to attend a Sabbath school. The kingdom possesses 3 universities, 2 of which (München and Würzburg) are Catholic, and 1 (Erlangen) Protestant. Its universities are well attended by both natives and foreigners. In 1847 the University of München had 76 professors, and 1,471 students, of whom 125 were foreigners; in 1846-7, Würzburg had 631 students, 72 of whom were foreigners; and Erlangen had, at same date, 864 students, of whom 7 were foreigners. Besides elementary schools, Bavaria has a school of forests at Aschaffenburg; a school of husbandry (*landwirthschaft*) at Schleissheim; a mining school at Steben, a seminary for students, 9 lycæums, 26 gymnasiums, 60 Latin schools, 9 normal schools, 3 polytechnic schools, a royal school of architecture, a school of trades, 22 schools of rural industry, 1 blind, and 1 deaf-mute school. The capital possesses scientific and literary institutions, and collections of art among the most extensive in Europe, besides important academies and national societies. [*MÜNCHEN—MUNICH.*]

The armed force of the kingdom comprises the permanent army, the army of reserve, and the militia (*Landwehr*). Every male, without exception, is liable to serve; but the sons of the nobility have the privilege of entering the military school of cadets. The army is raised by conscription, and the period of service is four years, from the age of 21 to 25. The permanent army, in time of peace, amounts to 78,322 men, besides 4 companies of veterans, of whom about one-third are usually under arms. In case of war, depôts are formed for infantry and cavalry. The *Landwehr* is organized and armed in two levies.

Bavaria, formerly an electorate of the German empire, was erected into a kingdom by Napoleon I., at the peace of Presburg, in 1805.

BAYAZ, *Bagacem*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, 14 m. N.N.W. Avesnes. Pop. 1,685. Marble quarries, and manufs. of nails and soap.

BAYENO, a vill. of Piedmont, on the W. bank of the Lago Maggiore, opposite the Borromean islands. Pop. 1,000. Near it are quarries of granite; and behind the vill. is Monte Montatore, 4,350 feet in elevation.

BAYENVOCK, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. W. Wilton. Area 710 ac. Pop. 180.

BAYWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, on the Yare, 5 m. W. Norwich. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 460.

BAYSWICK, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. W. Beopham. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 564.

BAYDHIF, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 34 m. N.E. Bridgewater. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 468.

BAYDSBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, on the North Sea, 8 m. S.E. Woodbridge. Ac. 2,640. Pop. 478.

BAYIAN, an island of the Eastern Sea, 705 m. S.E. Singapore, 30 m. in circumference. Is a central mass of hilly land, rising to an elevation of 2,000 feet, with fine valleys. Pop. 30,000, chiefly agricultural.—*Singapur* is the cap. on S. side of the island, and the residence of a Dutch official.

BAYWY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. E. Lynn. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 28.

BAYWY, a market town of Engl., co. York, pa. Blyth, on the Idle, 10 m. S.E. Doncaster. P. 1,170.

BAXTERLY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 24 m. W. Atherstone. Area 830 ac. Pop. 246.

BAY ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Bay of Honduras, between lat. 16° 5' and 18° 30' N., lon. 85° 45' and 87° W. Chief islands, Ruatan, Bonacca, Utila, Burrebat, Helena and Morat. Proclaimed a British colony 17th July 1852. [*RUATAN.*]

BAYAMO, a town of Cuba, cap. jurisdiction, on rt. b. of the Bayamo, in an unhealthy plain, 79 m. N.W. Santiago. Pop. (1850) 4,778.

BAYAS (anc. *Leize*), a town of Syria, pash. Alep, near the Bay of Iscanderon, between the Issus and the Cilician gates, 16 m. N.N.E. Iscanderon. Has a bazaar, mosque, castle, and baths.

BAYAZID or **BAYZEREK**, a fortified town of Turkish Armenia, pash. and 150 m. E.S.E. Erzeroum, cap. sanj. S.W. Mount Ararat. Pop. 5,000, mostly Koords. Has a citadel, mosque, and arsenal. Turks defeated by the Russians, 30th July 1854.

BAYDON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. N. Ramsbury. Area 3,060 ac. Pop. 370.

BAYDERE or **BALDER**, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, 30 m. E.S.E. Smyrna. Pop. 2,900.

BAYEUX, *Bejocassae*, a city of France, dep. Calvados, cap. arrond., 17 m. W.N.W. Caen, on the Aure. Pop. 9,300. Has a cathedral, in which is preserved the tapestry of Bayeux, said to be the work of Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, and representing his exploits in the conquest of England, a comm. college, public library of 15,900 vols., tribunal of commerce, manufs. of lace, damasks, calico, cotton yarn, serges, porcelain factory, and trade in cattle, horses, and butter.

BAYFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.W. Holt. Area 789 ac. Pop. 18.

BAYFORD, a pa. of England, co. and 24 m. S.S.W. Hertford. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 353.

BAYLEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 24 m. E.S.E. Needham. Area 830 ac. Pop. 310.

BAYLEN, a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. N.N.E. Jaen. Pop. 4,976.

BAYLIQUER or **MANIATURA**, an isl. off the coast of Brasil, prov. Para, in the estuary of the Amazon, 60 m. S. Cape Norte. Length N. to S. 15 m.

BAY OF ISLANDS, New Zealand, is near N. extremity of the N. Isl. (New Ulster). Lat. 36° 14' S., lon. 174° 11' E. On it are the settlements of Kororarika and Russell.

BAYONA, a seaport town of Spain, prov. Pontevedra, on Bayona Bay, 13 m. S.W. Vigo. Pop. 1,719.—The island *Bayona* or *Cles* (*Insula Cles*) is in Vigo Bay, 6 m. N.W. of the town.

BAYONNE, *Lapudum*, a fortified city of France, near its S.W. extremity, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, cap. arrond., at the conf. of the Adour and Nive, which separate it into three quarters, Great and Little Bayonne, and the suburb of St Spirit, 8 m. from the sea, and 18 m. N.E. the Spanish frontier at Fuenterrabia. Lat. of cathedral, 43° 20' 36" N., lon. 1° 27' 30" W. Pop. 18,570. Has a mint, theatre, schools of commerce and naviga-

tion, naval and commercial docks, tribunal and chambers of commerce, distilleries, sugar refineries and glass works, with export trade in timber, tar, cork, hams, chocolate, hquours, and cream of tartar. Imports wool, liquors, and olive oil. In 1849, 728 vessels entered, and 728 cleared the port. The military weapon, the *bayonet*, takes its name from this place, near which it was invented. This city, though often besieged, has never been taken.

BAYPOOR, a seaport town of British India, presid Madras, dist Malabar, on the coast, 6 m S Calicut. Teak ships of 400 tons are built here.

BAYSWATER, a hamlet of England, co Middlesex, and pa Paddington, on the Uxbridge road, 4 m W St Pauls Cathedral, London.

BAYTON, a pa of England, co Worcester 6 m W 6 W Bewdley. Area 1,980 ac. Pop 443.

BAYVILL, a pa of South Wales, co Pembroke, 3 m N E Newport, on N side of the bay. Pop 124.

BAZA, *Bazis*, a town of Spain, prov and 61 m E N E Granada. Pop including military 11,482. It is ornamented with 9 iron cannons, by the aid of which it was taken from the Moors in 1480.

BAZARDON, an old division of France now comprised in the depts Guionde and Lot et Garonne. Its cap was Bazas.

BAZAR KILAN, a town of Asia Minor, pash Anatolia, 38 m N Maki. It derives its name from being the grand mart for the villa in its vicinity.

BAVARIO ISLS, a small group, E coast of Africa, 110 m S Gofala. Lat. 3° 37' S, lon 3° 28' E.

BAZAS, *Vasates*, a comm and town of France, dep Guionde, cap arrond, 32 m S S E Bordeaux, on the Neuve Pop 4,827. Has glass works.

BAVILLER, a comm and vill of France, dep Ardennes, arrond Sedan. Pop 1,631.

BAZELLE, a vill of Belgium prov E Flanders, 11½ m N L Fermonde on the Scheldt. Pop 4,407.

BAZIL, a town of Hungary, co and 11 m N N E Presburg, with mineral springs and baths.

BAZOUKE, *Bazouques*, an f Bazouges, several communes and villa of France the principal being *Bazouges la Perouse* dep Ille et Vilaine 17 m N N E Fougeres. Pop (with comm) 4,340.

BAZIANO, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, leg and 11 m N Bologna. Pop 2,610.

BEACHAMPTON, a pa of England, co and 6 m N E Buckingham. Area 2,110 ac. Pop 248.

BEACHINGSTONE, pa, Engl. [BEACHINGSTONE.]

BEACHT HEAD the most lofty headland on the S coast of England co Sussex, projecting into the English Channel, 3½ m S W Eastbourne. Consists of chalk cliffs, rising perpendicular to 500 feet above the sea. Lat. of lighthouse 50° 44' 24" N, lon 0° 12' 42" E.

BEACONFIELD, a market town and pa of Eng land, co Bucks, 23 m W N W London. Area of pa 3,710 ac. Pop 1,684.

BEACULL, *Yvaculla*, a fort and small town of British India, presid Madras, dist Canara, on the Malabar coast, 95 m N W Calicut.

BEAFORD, a pa of England, co Devon, 5 m S E Great Torrington. Area 4,760 ac. Pop 666.

BEAHRAM (*Assos*), a ruined town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 81 m W Adramyti, on the N shores of its gulf, with an aeropolis.

BEAKESBOURNE, a pa of Engl, co Kent, 3½ m E S E Canterbury. Area 1,200 ac. Pop 862.

BEAL, a river of England, co Kent, flows N W, and joins the Medway near Talding.—II a hamlet, co Durham, Islandshire, with a station on the North British Railway, 58½ m N Newcastle.

BEALING, two pas of England, co Suffolk—

I (*Great*), 2½ m W Woodbridge. Ac 880. Pop. 377.—II (*Little*), 3 m W do. Ac 410. Pop 815.

BEAMISTON, a market town of England, co Dorset, on the Strt 15 m W N W Dorchester. Area of pa 4,350 ac. Pop of do 2,882. Manufactures of sail cloth, tin iron, copper, and earthenware.

BEAMISTON, a township of England co Durham, pa Chester-le-Street, 6 m S W Gateshead. Pop 2,074.

BEARA, a considerable town of British India, 40 m E S E Surat.

BEAR OF BERRY ISLAND, a rocky island off the W coast of Ireland co Cork, in Bantry Bay 13 m W Bantry. Length 6 m, average breadth, 1½ m. On it is the township of Ballinacallagh, and it shelters Bearhaven on the N side of the bay.

BEAR OR BEEB ISLANDS, off the coast of the U S (Maine and North Carolina) and two is ands in James Bay British North America.

BEAR LAKE (*Great*) a lake of British North America, N W territory, between lat 65 and 67° N, lon 117° and 123° W. Shape irregular. Area 14,000 sq m. Height above the sea 290 feet, and depth 400 feet (?) Discharges its waters by the Bear river into the Mackenzie and has been known to remain frozen over from Dec 6th to the 20th of June.—*Bear River* (*Great*), Upper Canada, Western dist, after a S W course, enters the N W point of Lake St Clair.

BEARLY, a pa of England, co Warwick 4 m N N W Henley in Arden. Area 810 ac. P 2,4.

BEARN, an old prov of France, of which the cap was Pau, now forming with a small part of Guyenne, the dep Bas-es Pyrénées.

BEARN CAPE, a promontory in the dep Pyrénées-Orientales, with a lighthouse 701 feet above the sea in lat 42° 31' N lon 3° 7' 30" E.

BEARSTON a pa of Engl, co Kent, 2½ m E Maidstone. Area 640 ac. Pop 620.

BEAR, *Beyrasha* or *Hyphassus* one of the great rivers of the Punjab West India rises on the S verge of the Ritanika Pass, Himalya mtns, 13,400 feet above the sea level. Lat. 32° 34' N, lon 77° 12' E, flows generally S W ward, and joins the Sutlege at Fudressa, 35 m S S E Amritsar, after a course east from 210 to 220 m. At 20 m above this confl it has during August, been found 740 yards in width, but in winter it is in most places fordable. Chief affs the Hukku and Binoo.

BEAS UT SROG RA, a town of Spain, prov and 48 m N E Jaen, on l b of the Guadalmar. Pop 2,695.

BEAT (*St*), a comm and town of France, dep Haute Garonne cap cant, on the Garonne, near its source, here crossed by a stone bridge, 17 m S St Gaudens. Pop 1,721. Manufactures, and exports horses and mules to Spain.

BEATH, a pa and village of Scotland, co Fife, 5½ m N N W Aberdeen. Pop 1,262.

BEAUCARNE, a town of France, dep Gard, cap cant, on rt b of the Rhone, 13 m E Nimes, opposite Tarascon, with which it is connected by a suspension bridge, at the head of the Canal de Beaucaire, and near the junction of railways from Avignon to Marseille, Beaucaire to Cote, and Alais by Nimes. Pop 11,040. Its annual fair, July 22d to 24th, is attended by merchants from all parts of Europe and Asia, to the number of 100,000. Every kind of merchandise however rare, is here to be met with, and it is estimated that property to the amount of 240,000 annually changes hands.

BEAUCAMPS-LE-VIEUX, a comm and vill of France, dep Somme, 23 m W Amiens. P 1,208.

BEAUVU, *Beleau*, a dist of France, part of the

anc. Orleansais, of which the cap. is Chartres; this fertile dist. now forms parts of the depts. Loir-et-Cher and Eure-et-Loir.

BEAUCHAMP. [ROOTHING-BEAUCHAMP.]

BEAUCHIEF ABBEY, an extra-pa. chapel of England, co. Derby, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.W. Sheffield. Area 780 ac. Pop. 193.

BEAUCOURT, a vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 10 m. S.S.E. Belfort. Pop. 1,987. It has extensive manufs. of utensils in iron and copper.

BEAUDESERT, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 1 m. E. Henley-in-Arden. Area 840 ac. Pop. 213.

BEAUFAY, a vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, 10 m. N.N.E. Le Mans. Pop. (with comm.) 2,236.

BEAUFORT, an inland district of the Cape Colony, South Africa, W. division. Area 13,050 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 7,131. *Beaufort*, its cap. town, is on the Gamka or Great Lyon River, on the S. slope of the Nieuwveld Mountains.—*Fort Beaufort*, on the Kat River, Albany div., has been erected cap. of a separate division. Pop. (1849) 4,970.

BEAUFORT, a dist. of West Australia, lying N.W. and S. the dists. Landsdowne, Howick, and Minto.

BEAUFORT, a town of Savoy, cap. mand. on l. b. of the Doron, 38 m. E.N.E. Chambéry. Pop. 3,082. Trade in the celebrated *gruyère* cheese.

BEAUFORT, a town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 16 m. E. Angers. Pop. 5,207. Has a comm. college, and manufs. of canvas and coarse linens.—**II.** a vill. of France, dep. Jura, 8 m. S.W. Lons-le-Saunier. Pop. 1,210.

BEAUFORT, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. of North Carolina, on Pamlico Sound and river. Area 670 sq. m. Pop. 14,811, of whom 5,244 were slaves. Surface level. Products are cotton, maize, turpentine, and tar. Has saw and shingle mills, with 14 churches and a newspaper.—**II.** a dist. in the S. of South Carolina, on the Atlantic and Savannah. Area 1,540 sq. m. Pop. 88,805, of whom 32,270 were slaves. Soil sandy. Products, cotton, rice, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes. Has 55 churches and a newspaper.

BEAUFORT BAY, a bay of Russian America, is on the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 70° N., lon. 142° W. (Cape), is a bold headland in a bay, further W., lat. 69° N., lon. 163° W.

BEAUGENCY, a town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Loire, and on railway from Orleans to Tours, 15 m. S.W. Orleans. Pop. 5,358. Has manufs. of woollens, and a trade in wines.

BEAUMAIS, a co. of Lower Canada, S.W. Montreal, 55 m. long, 29 m. broad. Area 710 sq. m. Pop. 14,164. Chief villa., Beaumais, Dundee, and St. Mégis.

BEAUJEU, a comm. and town of France, formerly cap. of Beaujolais, dep. Rhône, cap. cant., on the Ardère, in a dist. famous for its wines, 30 m. N.N.W. Lyon. Pop. 3,828, with manufs. of paper, cotton goods, and hats.

BEAUJOLAIS, a dist. of France, part of anc. Lyonnais, the cap. of which was Beaujeu. Now forms the N. part of the dep. Rhône, and a small part of Loire.

BEAULIEU or EXE, a tidal river of England, co. Hants, rises near Lyndhurst in the New Forest, and after a S. course of 10 m. enters the English Channel, $\frac{6}{7}$ m. E.N.E. Lympington.—**II.** a pa. on this river, at its mouth, 6 m. N.E. Lympington. Area 2,480 ac. Pop. 1,177. Margaret of Anjou, and afterwards Perkin Warbeck, took refuge, and within its manorial bounds a exemption from arrest for debt is still enjoyed.—*Beaulieu*, road station, South Western Railway, 16 m. S.W. Redbridge.

BEAULIEU, a town of France, dep. Corrèze,

cap. cant., on the Dordogne, 20 m. S. Tulle. Pop. 2,480.—**II.** dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., 14 m. N.E. Loches. Pop. 1,887.—*Beaulieu* is the name of many comm. and villa. of France.

BEAULY, a river of Scotland, co. Inverness, enters the head of Beaully Firth, 8 m. W. Inverness, after a N.E. course of 10 m. The villages Beaully and Kilmarlock are on its banks. Pop. 580. Beaully Loch (anc. Yasar) forms the upper basin of the Moray Firth.

BEAUMARCHÉS, a town of France, dep. Gers, 25 m. W.S.W. Auch. Pop. (with comm.) 1,367.

BEAUMARIS, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport, market town, and pa. of North Wales, cap. isl. and co. Anglesea, near the N. entrance of Mersey Strait, 3 m. N. of Bangor. Pop. of pa. 2,466. Has town and co. halls, prison, and customhouse. *Beaumaris Bay* affords safe anchorage. The town has little trade, but is a sea-bathing place, and has steam-boat communication with Liverpool. Reg. shipping (1847) 17,219 tons; customs revenue 4,994 l.; corporation revenue 4,502 l. Beaumaris unites with Amlwch, Holyhead, and Langefin, in sending 1 mem. to House of Commons. Reg. electors 354. It is the nomination place in elections for the county.

BEAUMONT, a town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 2 m. S. Clermont. Pop. 1,850.—**II.** (*de Lomagne*), dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on the Gimone, 20 m. S.W. Montauban. Pop. 4,176. Has manufs. of coarse cloth and hats.—**III.** (*de Vicomte*), a vill., dep. and on the Sarthe, cap. cant. and 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Le Mans. Pop. 2,214. Manufs. of druggets.—**IV.** (*Sur Oise*), dep. Seine-et-Oise, cant. Isle-Adam, near the railway du Nord, 20 m. N. Paris. Pop. 2,307. Also several other villa. and comm. in France.

BEAUMONT, a town of Belgium, cap. cant., prov. Hainaut, 19 m. S.E. Mons. Pop. 2,091.

BEAUMONT, two pas. of England.—**I.** co. and ward Cumberland, on the Eden, 5 m. W.N.W. Carlisle. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 294.—**II.** (*Wuth Mose*), co. Essex, $\frac{6}{7}$ m. S.E. Manningtree. Area 2,890 ac. Pop. 505.

BEAUNE, an anc. town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. arrond., at the foot of the Côte-d'Or, on the railway from Paris to Lyon, 23 m. S.S.W. Dijon. Pop. 10,969. Has an hospital, library of 30,000 vols., manufs. of cloth, cutlery, leather, vinegar, and casks, and trade in the wines of Burgundy; those raised on the hill above the town are in high repute.—**II.** (*la Rolande*), a vill., dep. Loiret, 26 m. N.E. Orleans. Pop. 1,118.

BEAUPRÉ, a group of islands, Pacific Ocean, lat. 20° 17' S., lon. 166° 17' E. Discovered by D'Entrecasteaux in 1793.

BEAUPRÉAU, a town of France, dep. Main-et-Loire, cap. arrond., on the Evre, 27 m. S.W. Angers. Pop. 3,669. It has dyeworks.

BEAUCRENS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, 5 m. S.S.E. Doullens. Pop. 2,707.

BEAUREPAIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 14 m. S.E. Vienne. Pop. 2,480. Also several other cantons and villages of France.

BEAUSSET (Le), a town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 8 m. N.W. Toulon. Pop. 2,853.

BEAUVAIN, *Bellouact*, a city of France, cap. dep. Oise, on the Thérain, 41 m. N.N.W. Paris. Pop. 14,218. Was formerly fortified, and besieged in vain by the English in 1448, defended against Charles the Bold by the female inhabitants under Jeanne Fougnet, surnamed J. Hachette, in 1472. Has a chamber of manufs., commercial tribunal, comm. college, public library, and manuf. of tapestry in the Gobelins style. Tanneries, and

dye-works, and manufs. of flannels, woollen cloths, linens, and printed cottons.

BEAUVAIL, a town of France, dep. Somme, 14 m. N.N.E. Amiens. Pop. 2,568.

BEAUVILLE, a town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., 18 m. E.N.E. Agen. Pop. 1,578.

BEAUVORS-LES-MERS, a town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., 3 m. from the sea, with which it is connected by a canal, 30 m. S.W. Nantes. Pop. 2,692. Vessels of 70 tons come up the canal to load with corn and salt.—*Beauvoir* is the name of several villages of France.

BEAVER, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. part of Pennsylvania, on the Ohio and Beaver rivers. Area 680 sq. m. Pop. 26,689. Surface undulating and soil productive. Products are wheat, oats, wool, pork, and butter. Coal, limestone, and timber are plentiful. Manufs. of woollens and cottons. Has iron foundries, breweries, tanneries, flour, grist, paper, and saw-mills; 60 churches, and two newspapers. Is well supplied with water power. The co. is intersected by the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railway. *Beaver*, the cap. of co. is on rt. b. of the Ohio, at the mouth of the Big Beaver, 28 m. N.W. Pittsburgh. Pop. 2,064. Manufs. various. Also a town, Pennsylvania, co. and on the Clarion Pop. 2,804.—*Beaver Islands*, a group of 5 or 6 islands in the N. of Lake Michigan. Area (of the largest) 40 sq. m. Several creeks and vills. in America have the same name.

BEAWEORTH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. S.W. Hatherleigh. Area 6,270 ac. Pop. 337.

BEBAH-EL-HAGAR, *Ismu*, a ruined town of Egypt, prov. and 14 m. S.W. Mansurah, having extensive remains of antiquity.

BEBINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Chester, on the Mersey, 4½ m. N.E. Great Neston. Area 5,250 ac. Pop. 10,016. Its station, on the Liverpool and Chester Railway, is 12 m. N. Chester.

BEQ (Lx), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Eure, cant. Bionne, on the Rille.

BECAH or **BEKAN**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Mayo, in S. of barony of Costello. Area 20,303 ac. Pop. 4,724. Contains part of the town of Ballyhaunis.

BECEBELL DE CAMPOS, a town of Spain, prov. and 9 m. N.W. Valencia. Pop. 2,509.

BECCLES, a munic. bor., port, market town, and pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the Waveney, 33 m. N.E. Ipswich. Area of pa. 1,919 ac. P. of do. 4,398. Has a town-hall. The Waveney being navigable for vessels of 100 tons, Beccles maintains an active carrying trade in coals and corn coastwise, and mailing is carried on in the vicinity. Corp. rev. 2,019L. On *Beccles-fm*, 940 acres, every householder in the pa. has right to pasture cattle.

BECLARE, a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 7 m. E. Ypres. P. 2,169. Manufs. woollens.

BECHERRE, a town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 16 m. N.W. Rennes. Pop. 802.

BECHIN, a town of Bohemia, circ. Tabor, 64 m. S. Prague. Pop. 2,130. It has some salt springs.

BECHTUM, a town of Germany, Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hesse, 19 m. S. Mayence. P. 1,600.

BECHUANA COUNTRY, a region, S. Africa, lat. 27° S., lon. 24° E. Chf. towns, Lattakoo and Mashow.

BECKBURY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6 m. N.E. Bridgemorth. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 809.

BECKINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, 9 m. S.S.E. London. Area 3,830 ac. Pop. 1,683.

BECKMIND, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, 6 m. N.E. Stans, with a port on the Lake of Four Cantons. Pop. 1,500.

BECKMART, two pas. of Engl., co. Cumberland, ward Alderdale.—I. (*St Bridge*), 83 m. S.S.E. Egremont. Ac. 4,640. Pop. 864.—II. (*St John*), 2½ m. S.S.E. Egremont. Ac. 3,030. Pop. 641.

BECKFORD, a pa. of England, co. Gloster, 5½ m. E.N.E. Tewkesbury. Area 2,650 ac. Pop. 450.

BECKHAM, 2 pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*East*), 4 m. W.S.W. Cromer. Area 790 ac. Pop. 68.—II. (*West*), 5 m. W.S.W. Cromer. Area 780 ac. Pop. 171.

BECKINGHAM WITH SUTTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Notts, on the Trent, 2½ m. W. Gainsborough. Area 3,010 ac. Pop. 450.—II. (*with Sutton*), co. Lincoln, pts. Keateven, 4 m. E. Newark-on-Trent. Area 3,200 ac. Pop. 450.

BECKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8 m. N.E. Frome. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 1,173.

BECKLEY, two pas. of England.—I. cos Bucks and Oxford, 4 m. N.E. Oxford. Area, 4,370 ac. Pop. 778.—II. co. Sussex, rape Hastings, 6½ m. W. N.W. Rye. Area 5,640 ac. Pop. 1,342.

BECKSTADT or **BÖCKSTADT**, a vill. of Upper Austria, circ. Salzburg, with important gold and silver mines in the valley of Gasten.

BECKUM, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. Munster, cap. circ., 23 m. S.E. Munster. P. 2,209.

BECKEREK, two towns of Hungary.—I. (*Nagy or Great*), cap. co. Torontal, on the Bega, an aff. of the Theiss, 45 m. S.W. Temesvar. Pop. 16,317.—II. (*Kis or Little*), 10 m. N.W. Temesvar.

BECLARE, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, 5 m. E. Ypres. Pop. 2,230. Manufs. woollens.

BECTIVE, a pa. of Ireland, co. Meath, 4 m. N.E. Trim. Area 3,386 ac. Pop. 602.

BECEK, a town of North Hungary, co. and 9 m. S.W. Trencséh. Pop. 2,200.

BEDALE, a market town and pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 32 m. N.N.W. York. Area of pa. 7,070 ac. Pop. of do. 2,892. Church erected in the time of Edward III., with a tower which the inhabs. successfully defended during an irroad of the Scots. Country around richly cultivated, and its breed of horses in high repute.

BÉDARIEUX, a town of France, dep. Hérault, cap. cant., on the Orbe, 18 m. N. Beziers. Pop. 9,639. Manufs. woollens, paper, silks, and hosiery.

BÉDARIEUX, *Bitharrée*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. cant., arrond. and 7 m. N.E. Avignon, on the Ouvèze. Pop. 2,793.

BEDDGFELT or **BETHGELLER**, a pa. of North Wales, cos. Carnarvon and Merioneth, near pass of Aberglassly, n. 1½ m. S.E. Carnarvon. Pop. 1,253.

BEDDINGHAM, a pa., Engl., co. Sussex, rape Pevensey, 2½ m. S.E. Lewes. Ac. 2,260. Pop. 321.

BEDDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, on the Croydon Railway, 12 m. S. London. Area 3,830 ac. Pop. 1,403.

BEDERKARFER, a town of Central Africa, kingdom of Bornou, about 90 m. W. Kouka.

BEDR-GUGA, a town and territory of Central Africa, kingdom of Bornou.

BEDREKHA, a vill. of Hanover, landrost and 26 m. W. Stade. Pop. 1,066.

BEDFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Framingham. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 872.

BEDFORD (EAST), a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, 3½ m. E.N.E. Staines. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 1,036.

BEDFORD, a parl. bor. and market town of England, cap. co., on the Ouse, 45 m. N.N.W. London, and on branch of North Western Railway. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 11,693. Has four pa. churches, and many charitable institutions, supported by a bequest of Sir W. Harper, lord mayor of London in 1561, the income from which is now about 14,000L. per annum.

The public buildings are the co.-hall, jail, on the site of that in which Bunyan wrote the "Pilgrim's Progress," house of correction, lunatic asylum, infirmary, and penitentiary, library, and assembly rooms. The bor. comprises five par., viz., St Cuthbert's, St Peter's, St John's, St Paul's, formerly in the diocese of Lincoln, now of Ely. Manuf. of straw plait; but its principal trade, which is carried on by the Ouse with Lynn Regis, is in corn, malt, coals, and timber. It is connected by a branch with the North Western Railway. Has returned two mems. to the H. of C. since the reign of Edward I., and is the principal polling-place for the co.—II. a tashp., co. Lancaster, pa. Leigh, near the Bolton and Leigh Railway, 7 m. N.E. Newton-in-Makerfield. Pop. 5,384.

Bedford, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. part of Pennsylvania. Area 1,000 sq. m. Pop. 23,032. Watered by the Juniata, and drained by Dunning and Aughwick Creeks. Surface mountainous, with fertile valleys. Products, wheat, oats, and butter. Minerals are iron, coal, lime, and sandstone. Has flour and saw-mills, woollen factories, iron foundries, and tanneries, 52 churches, three newspapers, and well attended schools. Chief town has the same name. Pop. 1,203. Has well frequented mineral springs.—III. a co., S. part of Virginia. Area 504 sq. m. Pop. 24,060, of whom 10,061 were slaves. Soil productive, yielding oats, wheat, Indian corn, and tobacco. Has tanneries, saw and flour-mills, tobacco factories, and 40 churches. James River Canal passes the border, and the Virginia and Tennessee Railway through the county. Capital, Liberty.—III. a co. in the centre of Tennessee. Area 530 sq. m. Pop. 21,612, of whom 5,502 were slaves. Products, corn, tobacco, wool, cattle, and swine. Intersected by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway. Capital Shelbyville. Also the names of several other towns and villages.

Bedford Island, South Pacific, in lat. 21° 18' 30" S., lon. 180° 38' W. It is low and wooded, and apparently a coral reef, enclosing a lagoon.

Bedford Level, a dist. of Engl., including the Isle of Ely, in co. Cambridge, Peterboro' Fen, Northamptonshire; the parts of Holland in Lincolnshire; about 60,000 ac. in Huntingdonshire; 63,000 in Norfolk, and 30,000 in Suffolk, comprising the greater portion of the "Fens," a marshy flat, intersected by the Nene, Cam, Ouse, and Welland rivers. The Romans formed an immense embankment here, which excluded the tide, and rendered the dist. for a time very fertile, until the sluices became choked, and the level was gradually converted into one vast morass, increased by inundations of the sea in the 13th century. Various attempts were made to drain it in the reigns of Henry VI. and Charles I., and it was finally reclaimed by the Earl of Bedford in the 17th century. Under Charles II. its management was intrusted to a corporation which still exists. This tract produces fine crops of grain, flax, and cole-seed.

Bedford (New), a city and port of entry, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, on an inlet of Buzzard Bay, 20 m. S.E. Taunton, and 55 m. S. Boston, with which it is communicated by railway. Pop. of township, 16,464, chiefly engaged in the whale fishery, ship-building, and in candle and oil factories. The town has a harbour, and a bridge connecting it with Fairhaven.

Bedfordshire, an inland co. of England, enclosed by the coes. Northampton, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Herts, and Bucks. Extreme length 31 m.; breadth 26 m. Area 907,683 ac. Pop. 124,476. Surface generally level, or slightly un-

ulating, except on the S., where it is traversed by the Chiltern hills. Principal rivers, the Ouse, Ivel, and Lea. Soil varies from the stiffest clay to the lightest sand, the former producing good crops of wheat and beans, the latter, turnips and garden produce. Principal manufs., straw plait for bonnets, and pillow lace; the latter has greatly declined. Bedfordshire contains 9 hundreds, and 124 par. in the circuit of Norfolk, and dioc. of Ely. Principal towns, Bedford, Biggleswade, Leighton Buzzard, Dunstable, and Luton. The North Western Railway passes within its S.W. border. It returns 4 mems. to the H. of C.; 2 for the co. and 2 for the bor. of Bedford. Reg. electors for co. (1846) 4,399. Co. rates, 11,418.

Bedhampton, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 1 m. W. Havant. Area 3,260 ac. Pop. 566.

Bedingfield, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. S.S.E. Eye. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 312.

Bedingham, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.W. Bungay. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 385.

Bedizole, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. and 9 m. S.E. Brescia, near the Chiesa. Pop. 2,000.

Bedja, a dist. of Nubia, on W. coast of Red Sea. It is mountainous, and rich in minerals.

Bedlington, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, ward Chester, 4½ m. S.E. Morpeth. Area 8,010 ac. Pop. 5,102, employed in iron works.

Bedminster, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the Exeter Railway, 1½ m. S.S.W. Bristol, of which its vill. forms a suburb. Area 4,180 ac. P. 19,424.

Bedonk, a town of South India, Mysore dom., cap. dist., 150 m. N.W. Seringapatam. It was a city of wealth and consequence when taken by Hyder Ali in 1763, but has since declined.

Bedonia, a comm. and town of Northern Italy, Piacenza, 7 m. W. Borgo Tara. Pop. 5,378.

Bedoux, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, arrond. Carpentras. Manufactures of pottery-ware and silk spinning. Pop. 2,574.

Bedoune or Petroon, a fortified town of Manchuria, on the Songari, 130 m. N.W. Kirin-Oola.

Bedous, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Basses Pyrénées, arrond. and 12 m. S. Oleron. Pop. 1,289. It has a custom-house, and is the last post-house in France on the route to Spain.

Bedretto, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Tessin, 4 m. W.S.W. Airolo, in valley of same name, which forms the upper part of the Levantine valley.

Bedrula, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 3 m. S.W. Jedburgh. Pop. 240. In it are Duman hill, and some excellent stone quarries.

Bedstone, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6 m. N.E. Knighton. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 141.

Bedwardine (St John), a pa. of Engl., co. and 1 m. S.W. Worcester. Area 3,730 ac. Pop. 2,760.

Bedwas, a pa., partly in England, co. Monmouth, partly in S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 9 m. W.N.W. Newport. Area 4,340 ac. Pop. 924.

Bedwelly, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 12 m. N.W. Newport. Area 15,440 ac. Pop. 27,183, with extensive coal and iron works.

Bedwin (Great), a town and pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, on the Kennet and Avon Canal, 4 m. S.W. Hungerford. Area of pa. 10,420 ac. Pop. of do. 2,193. Sent two members to House of Commons until disfranchised by the Reform Act.—II. *Bedwin (Little)*, a pa., 4 m. W.S.W. Hungerford. Area 3,170 ac. Pop. 591.

Bedworth, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3½ m. S. Nuneaton. Area 2,240 ac. Pop. 5,056. In the pa. are silk mills.

Beer, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. N.E. Leicester. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 189.

Beckhamwell, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. W.S.W. Swadlow. Area 3,730 ac. Pop. 310.

BEECHINGSTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 8 m. S. S. E. Devizes. Area 740 ac. Pop. 182.
BEECHING, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, on the Adur, 1 m. E. Steyning. Area 8,500 ac. Pop. 556.

BEECHER, one of the old provs. of India, between lat. 16° and 20° N., and lon. 76° and 80° E., now wholly included in the Nizam's dom. It is intersected and partially bounded S. E. ward by the river Godavary.—II. a fortified city, cap. of above dist., 75 m. N. W. Hyderabad. It was formerly famous for its tutenagus mixed metal wares.

BEECHON, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 2 m. S. S. W. East Isley. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 332.

BEECHON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 7 m. E. S. E. Gt. Driffield. Ac. 5,370. Pop. 1,000.

BEECHAM, a small Sikh station of N. W. India, under British protection. Pop. 3,000.

BEEK, a vilh of Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 6½ m. N. E. Maestricht, Pop. 2,353, employed in tanning, and trading in leather and timber.

BEEKAVAN, India [BICAVANER.]

BEEKMANTOWN, a township of U. S., N. Amer., N. York, co. Clinton, 10 m. N. Plattsburg. P. 8,384.

BEELEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 4 m. E. Caistor. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 178.

BEEHAN, a river of South India, rises 40 m. N. Poonah, flows S. E., and joins the Krishna 15 m. S. W. Mutkul, length 400 m. Ch. aff. the Seena.

BEEHSTER, the most populous of the *polders*, or drained grounds of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, 13 m. N. Amsterdam. Pop. 2,971. Area 8,000 acres, with a village.

BEEHMAN-VALENCIA, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 8 m. W. S. W. Reading. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 317.

BEEB-ALSTON, a town of England, co. Devon, pa. Beer-Ferris, near the Tamar, 8 m. W. N. W. Plymouth.

BEEBANAH, a vill. of N. W. Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmeer, 60 m. N. W. Hanu.

BEEBHOOM, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal. Area 4,370 sq. m. Pop. 1,040,878.

BEEK-CROCOMBE, a pa. of England, on Somerset, 4½ m. N. W. Ilminster. Ac. 770. Pop. 158.

BEECH (GROSS), a vill. of Prussia, reg. and 11 m. E. S. E. Potsdam. The Prussians defeated the French here 22d and 23d August 1813. Pop. 242.

BEECHLEDE, a vill. of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenberg, on the Mumlung, 23 m. E. N. E. Mannheim. Pop. 2,600, who manu. woollens.

BEEK-FERRIS or **FERRIS**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. N. E. Saltash, and comprising the town of Beer-Alston. Area 5,850 ac. Pop. 3,401.

BEEK-HACKER, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4 m. S. W. Sherborne. Area 450 ac. Pop. 107.

BEEHMER, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, 5 m. S. E. Bruges. Pop. 3,446.

BEEK-RECH, a market town and pa. of England, co. Dorset, 7 m. N. W. Wareham. Area of pa. 8,150 ac. Pop. of do. 1,814.

BEEHSENA, *Bir-es-Saba*, a ruined border town of Palestine, 40 m. S. S. W. Jerusalem. A station of the patriarch Abraham, and the S. limit of the Promised Land, while Dan formed the N. frontier. Here are still two deep wells of pure water, very ancient, and the ruins of a former town.

BEEK (Sr.) a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 3 m. W. N. W. Egremont, on the coast. Comprises the port and town of Whitehaven, vill. of St. Bees, and several chapels and townships. Area 69,260 ac. Pop. 23,486. The vill. is ancient, and stands on the side of the bay formed by the S. headland.—*St. Bees Head*, or the cliff of *Barra*, is a sea-mark for vessels in the N. E. part of Irish Sea. Lat. of lighthouse 54° 30' 50" N., lon. 3° 38' 7" W.

BEESEY, a pa. of England. [HAWSEY.]—II. (*In-the-Market*), a pa., co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 22 m. N. N. E. Alford. Area 1,180. Pop. 168.

BEESEKOW, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 17½ m. S. W. Frankfurt, on l. b. of the Spree. Pop. 4,150, engaged in manu. of woollen and linen fabrics, and in kilns and breweries.

BEESTON, sev. pas. of England.—I. (*All Saints*), co. Norfolk, 6½ m. N. E. Swaffham. Area 8,100 ac. Pop. 680.—II. (*St. Andrew*), 4½ m. N. N. E. Norwich. Area 920 ac. Pop. 41.—III. (*St. Lawrence*), 3½ m. E. N. E. Coltishall. Area 450 ac. Pop. 44.—IV. (*Regis*), 3 m. W. N. W. Cromer. Area 740 ac. Pop. 236.—V. co. and 8½ m. S. W. Nottingham, with a station on the Derby and Lincoln Railway. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 3,016, employed in silk and lace manu.—VI. a chapelry, co. York, West Riding, and 3 m. S. W. Leeds. Pop. 2,165.—VII. a township in pa. of Bunbury, co. Chester. Pop. 397.

BETHAM or **BETHOLME**, a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, ward Kendal, 7 m. W. Kirkby-Lonsdale. Area 12,830 ac. Pop. 1,825.

BETLEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. W. N. W. East Dereham. Area 1,770 ac. Pop. 422.

BETFORT, a town of France [BETFORT.]

BEGA, a river of East Hungary, which joins the Theiss, 21 m. E. Peterwarden, and forms part of the Bega Canal, extending 86 m. from Facset to Beaskerek.

BEGARD, a vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., 7 m. N. W. Gungamp. Pop. 4,093.

BEG-BAGAB, a town of Asia Minor, pachalic Anatolia, 52 m. W. Angora. Pop. 3,500. Manu. carpets.

BEGBROOKE, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 2 m. S. S. E. Woodstock. Area 380 ac. Pop. 98.

BEGELLY, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 4 m. S. S. E. Narberth. Pop. 1,330.

BEGHAMI or **BAGHAMI**, a region of N. Africa, S. E. of Lake Tchad. Cap. Mesena. Pop. of region 1,500,000, military force 13,000.

BEGHRAW, a plain, and the remains of an anc. city in Afghanistan, 85 m. N. N. E. Cabool.

BEEKOC, a large vill. in Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Bosphorus, 8 m. N. N. E. Soutari.

BEGLE, a comm. and vill. of France, Gironde, 2 m. S. Bordeaux, on the Garonne. Pop. 2,844.

BEG-SHEHR, a lake, river, and town of Asia Minor, Karamania. The lake (probably the anc. *Carakite*), 44 m. S. W. Konyeh, is about 20 m. long, from 5 to 10 m. broad, and contains many isles. It discharges itself into the Soglah lake, 25 m. S. E., by the Beg-shehr river, the towns Beg-shehr and Kereh, *Carakite*, are on its E. shore.

BEGULIDY (LLANFIRIANGFY), a pa., South Wales, co. Radnor, 6½ m. N. W. Knighton. Pop. 1,037.

BEGHAR, a prov. and town of India. [BARAR.]

BEGHEBAS, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, in a fertile plain, 130 m. W. N. W. Shiraz. Pop. 4,000. Is enclosed by an earthen wall, and has a citadel.

BEEHL, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Posen, circ. and 10 m. N. N. W. Czarulcow. Pop. 1,720.

BEEHSEKE, a town of Egypt, on the Canal Joseph, 48 m. S. S. W. Beni-suef. Has ruins of ancient *Oxyrynchus*, and celebrated for its number of monasteries.

BEGHRIA, a hamlet, of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, cant. St. Jean-de-Luz, with a custom-house in the pass of the Pyrénées, on the route to Spain.

BEEHRIE or **ADMIRALTY BAY**, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, Russian America, lat. 56° 30' N., with Port Mulgrave on S. lon. 146° W.

BEEHINE ISLAND, the most W. of the Aleutian Islands, North Pacific, lat. 56° 23' N., lon. 166° E.;

and where Behring was wrecked, and died in 1741. Area 30 sq. m. Pop. 2,500.

BEHRING SEA is that part of the North Pacific Ocean between the Aleutian Islands, in lat. 55° and Behring Strait in 66° N., by which latter it communicates with the Arctic Ocean. Has on its W. side Kamtschatka and the Tchukotchi country with the Gulf of Anadyr, and on its E. Russian America, with Norton Sound and Bristol Bay. Contains several islands, and receives the Anadyr river. Fogs are almost perpetual in this sea.

BEHRING STRAIT, the channel which separates Asia and America at their nearest approach to each other, and connects the Arctic with the Pacific Ocean (Behring Sea). Between East Cape (Asia), lat. 66° 6' N., lon. 109° 38' W., and Cape Prince of Wales (America), lat. 65° 46' N., lon. 168° 15' E, it is 96 m. across. Shores rocky, bare, and greatly indented. Discovered by Behring in 1725, and first explored by Cook in 1778.

BEHNAUD, a town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 8 m. S.S.W. Angers, on the Loire. Pop. 2,712.

BEI-BABAR or **BEG BAZAAR**, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on an affl. of the Sangarius, 52 m. W. Angora. Area 15 sq. m. Pop. 2,500.

BEIERINGHAM, a vill of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, and Carlsruhe Pop. 600. Mineral springs.

BRIGHTON, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 9 m. N.N.E. Chesterfield Area 3,070 ac. Pop. 1,128 —II (or *Beyton*), co. Suffolk, 5 m. E S E Bury St Edmunds Area 530 ac. Pop. 894.—III (or *Beyton*), co. Norfolk, 2 m S W Acle 10 P 342.

BEILAN, a town and pass of Syria, at its N. extremity, on the E. side of the Gulf of Iscanderoun. The pass, between mountains Rhossas and Amanus, is considered identical with the Amanian gates of antiquity, it being the only route commonly practicable from Cilicia into Syria. The town, near the crest of the pass, has 5,000 inhabitants and numerous aqueducts. Here the Egyptians defeated the Turks in 1832.

BEILGRIEL, a town of Bavaria, on l. b. of the Altmühl, 18 m. N. Ingolstadt Pop. 1,104.

BEILSTEIN, a small town of Wurtemberg, circ. Neckar, 7 m. S.E. Heilbronn Pop. 1,200.—II a vill. of Rhensish Prussia, reg. and 22 m. S.W. Coblenz, on rt. b. of the Moselle. Pop. 300.

BEINS, a comm. and vill of France, cap. cant., dep. Maine, 8 m. E. Rennes. Pop. 1,019.

BEIRA or **BEIRA**, a prov. of Portugal, between lat. 39° 20' and 41° 30' N., lon. 6° 40' and 9° 50' W., having N. the provs. Minho and Tras-os-Montes, S. Estremadura and Alentejo, E. Spain, and W. the Atlantic. Area 5,817 sq. m. Pop. (1860) 681,416. Surface mountainous, traversed by the Serra Estrella; soil not fertile. Chief rivers, the Douro, forming the N., and Tagus part of the S. frontier; the Aguada on the N.E.; and the Mondego in the centre. Products, wine, wheat, barley, maize, olives, and fruits. On the mountains many sheep are pastured, and celebrated cheese is made; marble, iron, and coal are wrought; manufs. are unimportant. Chief towns, Coimbra, Ovar, Aveiro, Viseu, and Lamego. In 1835 the province was divided into Upper Beira, cap. Viseu, and Lower Beira, cap. Castel Branco.

BEIRUT, a seaport town of Syria. [BEYROUT] **BEIRAN**, *Beih-shan* and *Soythopolis*, a vill. of Palestine, pash. Damascus, near the Jordan, 55 m. N.N.E. Jerusalem.

BEIT-EL-FARIN ("House of a saint"), a marit. town of Arabia, Yemen, on the Red Sea, 100 m. S.W. Sana. Pop. about 8,000. Has a citadel and a mosque. Is the centre of the Yemen trade in coffee; this article, wax, gums, and coin, are

exchanged to caravans which come hither from all parts of Arabia, Persia, Syria, and Egypt, for Indian and British piece goods, spices, and sugar. Its principal merchants are Hindoos.

BEIR-ET-MA, a vill. of Syria, pash. Aleppo, on the Orontes, 5 m. S.W. Antioch, supposed to occupy a portion of the site of anc. *Daphne*.

BEIRN, a pa. of Scotland, coa. Ayr and Renfrew, 20 m. N. Ayr. Area 11,000 ac. Pop. 6,425.

BEITSTAD, a town of Norway, stift and 55 m. N.E. Trondhjem, on Beitstad-fjord. Pop. 2,700.

BEJA, *Pas Juba*, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, cap. comarca, on a hill, 36 m. S.S.W. Evora. Pop. 5,500. Its walls are flanked by 40 towers; and it has a castle, cathedral, hospital, and Latin school, with tanneries, and a manuf. of earthenware.

BEJA, a vill. of Brazil, prov. and on the Rio Para, 35 m. S.W. Para.

BEJA, a town of Africa, dom. and 60 m. W. Tania. **BEJACHUR**, *Vijayapur*, a large and strong hill fort, India, dom. and 80 m. S.W. Indore.

BEJAPUR, an old prov. of South India, between lat. 15° and 18° N., lon. 73° and 78° E., intersected by the Krishna or Kistnah river, and bounded southward by its tributary the Toombudda. It is now subdivided among the doms. of Sattara and the Nizam, the British dists. Cocon, Poonah, and Dharwar (Bombay presid.) and the Portuguese territory of Goa.—*Bejapoor* (*Vijayapura*, "the impregnable city"), cap. of the above prov., 126 m. S.E. Sattara, on an affl. of the Kistnah. In the 16th and 17th centuries, it was the cap. of a flourishing Hindoo sovereignty. Principal edifices in the outer city, the mosque and mausoleum of Ibrahim Adil Shah, a structure worthy of comparison with the most famous Mogul buildings of North India, numerous other mosques and tombs, a ruined palace, and a bazaar; in the inner city, the mausoleum of Mahmoud Shah, the great mosque, military treasury, and a low temple in the earliest style of Hindoo architecture. All these edifices are of solid materials, and for 5 m. W. of the fort, the area enclosed by the outer walls is covered with tombs, and remains similar to those around Delhi.—II, a town of the Guicowar's dom., 40 m. N.N.E. Ahmedabad, lat. 23° 37' N., lon. 72° 46' E.

BEJAR, a town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. S. Salamanca, in a valley of the Sierra de Bejar. Pop. 4,004. It has cloth manufactures.

BEJAR, a town of Texas. [BEAAR]

BEJAWLE, a town, British India, Bundelcund, prov. Allahabad, 24 m. S.S.W. Chatterpoor.

BEJENUR, a town, British India, prov. of Agra, within Malwatta territory, 80 m. S.W. Agra.

BEJFE, a town of Spain. [VIZIEA]

BEJETAH, a town, Russia, gov. and 67 m. N.N.E. Tver, near the Mologa. Pop. 3,200. Has an annual fair for corn, iron, silk, and other goods.

BEJIS, a town of Spain, prov. and 36 m. W. Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 3,155. Linen weaving.

BEJUCAL, a town of the Spanish West Indies, island of Cuba, 15 m. S. Havana, on railway to Batabano. Pop. 2,163.

BEKENFIELD, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, on the S. bank of the Lake of Lucerne, 6 m. E. Stans. Pop. 1,300.

BEKES or **BEKESVAR**, a town, Hungary, cap. co. of same name, at the confl. of the White and Black Körbe, 7 m. S.W. Debreczin. Pop. (1840) town, 12,068; co. 165,885. It was formerly fortified, and has considerable trade in cattle, corn, and honey.

BEZA, **BEZAH** or **BETLAH**, a town of Beloochistan, cap. prov. Lus, near the Poorly river, and 120 m. S. Rhondar. Pop. from 4,000 to 5,000.—

IL, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 45 m. W.N.W. Calcutta.

BELL, a town of North Hungary, co. Zips, 5 m. N.E. Kismark. Pop. 3,000. Linen manu.

BELAIR, a township of the U. S., North America, cap. co. Harford, Maryland, 23 m. N.N.E. Baltimore. Pop. 150.

BELALCAHA, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. N.N.W. Cordova. Pop. 3,880. Manuf. woollens.

BELASPOOR, a town, N. Hindostan, cap. rajahship of Calhore, on the Sutlege, 185 m. N.W. Delhi. In 1810 was said to comprise 8,000 houses.

BELASPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Moradabad, 110 m. E.N.E. Delhi.

BELAUGH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. S.E. Coltishall. Area 810 ac. Pop. 173.

BELGERS, a town of Lower Egypt, on the E. arm of the Nile, 28 m. N.N.E. Cairo. Pop. 5,000. Is enclosed by earthen ramparts, has numerous mosques, and is a station on the route from Egypt to Syria.

BELBROUGHTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 5½ m. E. Kidderminster. Ac. 5,320. Pop. 1,899.

BELCASTRO, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra II., 14 m. N.E. Catanzaro. Pop. 1,000.

BELCOTE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 17 m. E.N.E. Ghent. Pop. 2,866.

BELCHALWELL, a pa., Engl., co. Dorset, 6½ m. W.N.W. Blandford-Forum. Area 950 ac. P. 222.

BELCHAM, several pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Otton*), 5 m. W. Sudbury. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 397.—II. (*St Paul*), 2 m. S.E. Clare. Area 2,270 ac. Pop. 735.—III. (*Walker*), 3½ m. W. Sudbury. Area 110 ac. Pop. 678.

BELCHER ISLANDS, two small groups in Hudson Bay. Lat. 56° N., lon. 89° W.

BELCHERTOWN, a town of the U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 11 m. E. Northampton. P. 2,554.

BELCHERMAN, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pte. Lindsey, 4 m. N.E. Horncastle. Ac. 2,390. P. 673.

BELCHITE, a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. S.S.E. Zaragoza. Pop. 2,365. Woollen manu.

BELCH-UL-JUBED (*or country of dates*), a region of Northern Africa, extending S. of Mount Atlas, E. of Morocco, and S. Algérie, to Taulis and Tripoli on the E. Generally arid, and covered with sterile plains of sand and rocks; but contains several oases fertile in dates, and is inhabited by nomadic tribes.

BELÉM, a town of Portugal, 2 m. S.W. Lisbon, on r. b. and near the mouth of the Tagus. Lat. of castle 38° 40' N., lon. 9° 14' W. Pop. of town 5,000. It has a fortress, a custom-house, quarantine establishment, and iron foundry. It was taken by the French in 1807, and by the troops of Don Pedro in 1838.

BELÉM, three vill. of Brazil, provs. Bahia, Rio Grande, and Paraíba.

BELÉM, a city of Brazil. [PARA.]

BELÉNYES, a town of Hungary, co. Bihar, on the Körös, 30 m. S.S.E. Gross-Wardein. Pop. 3,850, with marble quarries, and mines of iron.

BELZARA, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariege, 17 m. E.S.E. Foix, with iron foundries and marble works. Pop. 2,700.

BELFAST, two baronies of Ireland, co. Antrim, *Upper* and *Lower*. The upper barony extends nearly to the S.E. extremity of the co. Area 23,898 ac. Contains the borough of same name. Area of lower barony, 58,993 acres.

BELFAST, a parl. and munis. bor. and manu. and seaport town of Ireland, cap. of Ulster, and co. town of Antrim, at the head of Belfast Lough, where it receives the Lagan, about 12 m. from the Irish Sea, and 96 m. N.N.E. Dublin. Pop. 1841, 78,926; 1851, 100,300. Lat. 54° 36' 8" N.,

lon. 5° 45' 53" W. Area of parl. bor. 1,979 ac. The town is advancing in prosperity, has numerous places of worship, including 13 of the Established Church; 19 Presbyterian; 3 Unitarian; 4 Roman Catholic chapels; a Royal Academic Institution, partly supported by government, and comprising a college and 2 schools, open to persons of all religious denominations, having 19 professorships and about 400 pupils; Queen's College, opened in 1849, under a president, vice-president, and 23 professors; the Belfast Academy, national and ragged schools, and numerous other schools; an infirmary, poor-house, with infirmary, and a union workhouse; district lunatic asylum, deaf-mute and blind asylums, various other hospitals; a bridewell, exchange, brown and white linen halls, custom-house, 3 public libraries, theatre, mechanics' institution and museum, barracks, botanic garden, and music hall; five banking companies, a savings' bank, chamber of commerce, societies of history, natural history, statistics, music, and fine arts. Seven newspapers are published in the bor. *Belfast* is the principal depôt of the Irish linen trade, and the chief seat of the cotton manu. of Ireland. Has linen and cotton mills, mostly wrought by water power; distilleries, breweries, foundries, ship-yards, rope and sail-cloth factories, flour-mills, glass, soap, and tobacco factories, dyeworks, and bleaching-grounds. Reg. value of imports (1850) 6,988,288; of exports, 4,633,062. Reg. shipping of port (1851) 299 vessels; aggregate burden, 10,517 tons. Steamers ply regularly to London, Liverpool, Dublin, and Glasgow. Vessels drawing 15 feet approach the quays and enter the docks. Those much exceeding 15 feet discharge a part of their cargo at Garmoyne on the lough, 4 m. below. The inland trade of Belfast is facilitated by a canal connecting the Lagan with Lough Neagh, and by a railway to Armagh and Dublin, and another to Antrim and Bangor on the N.W. A railway from Cave-hill, 3 m. distant, is used for conveying stone to the quays. Corporation rev. 1,961; but the bor. assessment (1844) amounted to 4,319. Belfast sends 2 members to House of Commons. General and petty sessions are held in the bor., which has an efficient police. The borough was incorporated by charter of James II.—*Belfast Lough* is an inlet of the North Channel, 12 m. in length N.E. to S.W., and 7½ m. in width at its entrance.

BELFAST, a township and seaport of the U. S., North America, Maine, cap. co. Waldo, on Belfast Bay, 37 m. E. Augusta. Pop. 5,062. Its harbour is good, and it exports a good deal of fish and timber. Reg. shipping (1840) 38,218 tons.—II. a township of New York, between Bath and Saxtons. Pop. 1,846.

BELFORD, a market town and pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 14 m. S.S.E. Berwick. Area of pa. 9,380 ac. Pop. of ditto 1,867. The town is within 2 m. of the sea, on the Newcastle and Berwick Railway.

BELFORT or BEFORT, a fortified town of France, dep. Haut Rhin, cap. arrond., on the Savoureuse, 88 m. S.S.W. Colmar. Pop. 7,497. Has a church, college, and public library of 20,000 volumes, with iron works.

BELGARD, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 16 m. S.W. Cölin, cap. clro., on the Perante. Pop. 3,316. It is the seat of a forest board; and has an old castle, and manuf. of woollen stuffs.

BELGAUM, a fortified town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 41 m. N.W. Darwar, on a high and healthy site. Area of div. 5,406 sq. m. Pop. 860,193. Captured by the British

In 1858. It is now head-quarters of the S. division of the Homburg army.

Bismarck, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Meissen, on l. b. of the Elbe, 8 m. S.E. Torgau. Pop. 2,640. Potteries and breweries.

Bismarck, a town of N. Italy, Lombardy, deleg. and 8 m. S.E. Pavia. Pop. 3,000.

Bismarck, a vill. of Piedmont, with a harbour, on the W. side of Lago Maggiore. Pop. 740.

Batavum (Fr. *Belgique*, Germ. *Belgien*; and a part of *Gallia Belgica*), a kingdom of Central Europe, situated between lat. 49° 30' and 51° 30' N., lon. 3° 35' and 6° 5' E., having N. the Netherlands, E. Dutch Limbourg and Luxembourg, and Rhenish Prussia, S. and S.W. France, and W. the North Sea. Pop. (1855) 4,530,228. The area and pop. of the provs. are as follow:—

Province.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. (1849)	Chief Cities
Antwerp (Anvers) . . .	1,556	418,894	Antwerp
West Flanders . . .	1,263	226,537	Bruges
East Flanders . . .	1,156	781,143	Ghent
Brabant . . .	1,430	723,736	Mons.
Liège . . .	1,111	257,603	Liège.
Walloon . . .	1,300	771,422	Brussels
Luxembourg . . .	620	104,081	Haselt.
Luxembourg . . .	1,328	125,878	Arlon.
Namur . . .	1,307	208,145	Namur.
Total . . .	11,813	4,329,060	—

Surface in the N. and W. uniformly flat or slightly undulating. The coasts are low and protected against the encroachments of the sea by dykes and sand dunes, as in Holland—though no part of Flanders is below the sea-level. The centre is undulating, and the S. and E. provs. are mountainous, being traversed by the Ardennes mountains, which enclose the valley of the Meuse, and separate its basin from that of the Moselle, rising to 2,900 feet in elevation. The whole territory belongs to the basin of the German Ocean, and is well watered. Chief rivers the Meuse (Mosa) and Scheldt, with the Ruppel, Demer, Senne, Dendre, the Haine, Durme, and the Lys, tributary to the latter; and the Ourthe, Vesdre, Ambrove, Mark, Dommel, Geer, Meuhaigne, and Sambre, affluents of the former. Climate humid and cool; unhealthy in the low parts of Flanders and in the prov. of Antwerp. Mean temperature of 7 years at Brussels, 50° 4'; extreme heat 91° 6'; extreme cold minus 3° Fahr.; prevailing wind S.W. The soil is in general fertile, especially so in Flanders; sandy and sterile in great part of the provs. Antwerp and Luxembourg. In the mountainous regions the riches consist in forests and mineral products. The yield of corn is double what is required for home consumption. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, and buck-wheat are cultivated. Potatoes, oil-seeds, madder, flax, and hemp are grown in Flanders; hops, beet-root, chicory, and tobacco are raised in the central provs. Only some inferior kinds of wine are produced on the banks of the Meuse. Horticulture is an important branch of industry. Horned cattle are numerous in Flanders. From 7,000 to 10,000 Flemish draught horses, and about 2,500 colts, are annually exported, principally to France and the Prussian dominions. The government has taken great care to improve the road and saddle horses, by crossings with English breeds. English sheep have been imported to improve the native races; but their number is inconsiderable. Pigs are reared in the forest regions, and the rearing of the silk-worm was established in 1826. Mining is extensively pursued.

In 1837 there were in the country 323 mines, occupying, or extending under, more than 640 sq. m.; the products are iron, coal, copper, zinc, marble, slate, and stone. Iron is abundant in the countries between the Sambre, Meuse, Liège, and Luxembourg. In the province of Liège the average annual produce was, in 1836, 150,000 tons of iron. Here are 69 smelting furnaces, 175 iron forges, and a royal cannon foundry. Mons, Charleroi, and Liège are the great centres of the coal trade. In 1845 it is estimated that 4,980,077 tons of coal were raised (value 1,680,000). Copper and lead are deficient, but the mines of Moresnet (Liège) furnish more than half the zinc used in Europe. Fishing in the open sea and on the coasts occupies about 300 boats belonging to the ports of Antwerp, Ostend, Blankenbergh, and Nieuport. Ostend is the principal port for the herring fishery. Manufacts. consist of cottons, woollens, linens, carpets, silks, lace, embroidery, ribbons, hosiery, hats, leather, paper, oil-cloth, hair, and caoutchouc articles, cabinet-making, printing, lithography, and bookbinding. Steam engines are built at Liège, Brussels, Charleroi, Tirlemont, and Bruges; nail-making employs from 12,000 to 18,000 hands; firearms are made at Liège, and exported to Brazil, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the East; and cutlery is manufactured in Namur, Brussels, and Ghent. Next to these, the most important manufactures are leather, paper, glass, and porcelain, beet-root sugar, salt, chemical goods, bronze ware, scientific and musical instruments, hardware, and jewellery. The railway system, which is very complete, originated in a law of 1st March 1834, the works were executed by the government; they centre in Mechlin, diverging N. to the Scheldt, E. to the Prussian frontier, S. to the French frontier, and W. to the German Ocean. In 1858, 813 m. of railway was open. The whole territory is intersected by canals, many of which admit merchant vessels. In 1851 the general imports into Belgium amounted in value to 241,059,000 fr. They comprised coffee, cotton, wool, hides, salt, raw sugar, tobacco, woollen and silk stuffs, wines, timber, cattle, indigo, resins, and metals. Exports in same year, to the value of 258,538,000 fr., consisted in hempen and linen cloths, glass ware, refined sugar, corn, cattle, skins, woollen fabrics, iron and nails, oil, seeds, flax, and machinery. A considerable amount of the foreign merchandize imported passes through the country into Germany. Government is a constitutional monarchy, based on the broadest principles of rational liberty. The sovereignty is hereditary, except in failure of heirs male; the senate and the house of representatives are both elected by the people. Punishment of death has been abolished; universal toleration, freedom of the press, and trial by jury are established. The pop. is almost entirely Roman Catholic, but the king is Protestant; the clergy of all sects are supported by the state. Each prov. has its governor, a council of from 50 to 70 members, and court of assize; and in most of the large manufacturing towns is now a council *des prud'hommes*. Each arrond. has a court of primary jurisdiction, and each canton a police tribunal. Courts of appeal are established in Brussels, Ghent, and Liège; and the whole are subordinate to a court of cassation in Brussels. The kingdom has 4 universities, the seats of which are Ghent, Liège, Louvain, and Brussels; in most of the cities are diocesan seminaries; in many high schools, termed *gymnasies*; and fourteen public libraries. The compulsory system of education is forced

under the Dutch rule was abolished in 1830, and education is now under the control of the priests. The average attendance of pupils, according to the census of 1846, was, for the whole kingdom, 1 in 9 of the population; in Namur and Luxembourg, 1 in 7; and in West Flanders 1 in 13. Each commune has its bureau of charity for the relief of the poor, and hospitals and asylums are established in the principal cities and towns. *Belgium* has 22 fortified places; the armed force in 1853 amounted to 100,000 men. Public rev. (1853), 123,224,250 *fr.*; expenditure, 132,708,216 *fr.* *Belgium* successively formed part of the doms. of Austria and Spain from the 15th century until 1796, when it was conquered by the French. It remained annexed to Holland from 1815 to 1830, in the autumn of which year it acquired its independence, after a revolution of a very few days.

BELMONT, a town of Russia, gov. and 72 m. S. Koursk, on the Donetz. Pop. 10,818. Is an archbishop's see, has numerous churches, and manufs. of leather.

BELGRADE, *Stegidum*, a fortified city, cap. of Servia, on rt. b. of the Danube, at the confluence of the Save, 44 m. S.E. Peterwardein; lat. 44° 47' 57" N., lon. 20° 28' 14" E. Pop. 30,000. Is strongly fortified. The citadel, occupied by the Turkish pasha and troops, is on the tongue of land between the rivers, behind which rises the city proper, with a cathedral and palace. The Turkish quarter slopes down to the Danube; the Serbian quarter, with the custom-house and consular residence, borders on the Save. *Belgrade* had formerly an oriental appearance, but churches are superseding mosques; and the bazaars have now glazed shop-windows. Manufs. of arms, carpets, silk goods, cutlery, and saddlery; with a port, a general trade, a lyceum, and schools; it is the entrepôt of commerce between Turkey and Austria, and the seat of the principal authorities of Servia. It was taken by the Turks, under Solymán II., in 1522; and re-taken by Prince Eugene in 1717. It was partly ruined during the Serbian insurrection in 1813, and its repair was commenced by the Porte in 1830.

BELGRADE, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 13 m. N. Constantinople.

BELGRAM, *Balaygrame*, a town of India, dom. Oude, 38 m. N.W. Lucknow.

BELGRAVE, a pa. of England, co. and 1½ m. N. Leicester. Area 3,450 ac. Pop. 2,870.

BELHAVEN, a vill. of Scotland, co. Haddington, pa. and 1 m. W. Dunbar. Pop. 380.

BELBELVIE, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. and 7 m. N.N.E. Aberdeen. Pop. 1,092.

BELICI, *Typas*, a river in the W. of Sicily, rises 9 m. S. Palermo, flows S.S.W., separates the intends. Girgenti and Trapani, and enters the Mediterranean, 15 m. N.W. Sciacca. Length 27 m.

BELIDA, a town of Africa, Algeria. [BELIDA.]

BELIN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 25 m. S.S.W. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,560.

BELITS or **BEKLETS**, a fortified town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 12 m. S.S.W. Potsdam. Pop. 2,347, partly engaged in linen manufs.

BELIZE, a Brit. colony, Cent. Amer. [BALISE.]

BELKNAP, a co. of the U. S., North America, in the S.E. of New Hampshire. Area 387 sq. m. Pop. 17,721. Has several lakes, ponds, and mill streams. Soil fertile. Manufs. cottons and wools; an iron foundry and saw mills, 39 churches, and two newspapers. Concord and Warren Railway passes through W. end of co., and partly intersected by the Dover and Alton Railway.

BELLA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 14 m. S.S.W. Melfi. Pop. 5,000.

BELLAC, a town of France, dep. Haute Vienne, cap. arrond., 28 m. N.N.W. Limoges. Pop. 3,788, who manuf. coarse woollens and paper.

BELLASERO, a town of Northern Italy, delag. and 16 m. N.N.E. Como, on the promontory which divides the lakes of Como and Lecco.

BELLASHY, 2 villa. of Ireland.—I. Ulster, co. Londonderry, 6 m. N.N.E. Magherafelt. Pop. 608.—II. Connaught, co. Sligo, 7 m. N.E. Swinford. Pop. 316.

BELLANO, a vill., Lombardy, gov. Milan, 14 m. N.N.W. Lecco, at the mouth of the torrent Fiorvera, on which is a cascade called the *Orrido di Bellano*.

BELLARY, one of the Balahaghat ceded dists. of British India, presidency Madras, having E. Cuddapah, W. the Bombay dist. Darwar, N. the Nizam's dom., and S. Mysore. Area 13,066 sq. m. Pop. (1851) 1,229,599.—II. cap. above dist., and head quarters of a division of the Madras army, 265 m. N.W. Madras. It has a square fort on a rocky height; below which is the town, with a bazaar, barracks, and military cantonments.—III. a decayed town, presidency Bengal, Gurrah-Mundiah dist., lat. 23° 45' N., lon. 80° 20' E.

BELLAS, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 8 m. N.W. Lisbon, on the Anceiva, with mineral baths, and a fine castle. Pop. 4,000.

BELLE ALLIANCE (LA), a hamlet of Belgium, prov. Brabant, 13 m. S. Brussels, and 2 m. S. Mont St Jean. It was the centre of operations in the field of Waterloo, and the place where Napoleon I. commanded the battle called by the Prussians the battle of *La Belle Alliance*, 18th June 1815.

BELLEAU, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 4 m. N.W. Alford. Ac. 650. Pop. 217.

BELLERK, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, on the Erne, here crossed by a bridge, 4 m. E.S.E. Ballyshannon. Area 12,849 ac. Pop. 2,446, of whom 228 are in the village.

BELLE-FONFAINE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, 10 m. S. Epinal. Pop. of comm. 2,455. Has iron works, and manufs. of cutlery.

BELLE-FONTAINE, a hamlet of Switzerland, cant. Berne, on rt. b. of the Doubs, with iron works.

BELLEGARDE, a hamlet of France, dep. E. Pyrénées, on the Spanish frontier, 17 m. S. Perpignan.—II. (*Pont de*), dep. Ain, arrond. Nantua, with a custom-house. Near it is the celebrated *Perte de Rhône*.—III. dep. Gard, arrond. Nîmes. Pop. 2,176.

BELLEISLE, an island of British North America, in the Atlantic Ocean, at the entrance of the strait of same name, between Labrador and the N. extremity of Newfoundland. Lat. of N. point 52° 1' 16" N., lon. 55° 19' 4" W. Wheat is said to ripen well on it, and it yields potatoes and other vegetables.

BELLINGHAM, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arrond. and 3 m. S. Courtrai. Pop. 2,182.

BELLISLE-EN-MER, an island of France, dep. Morbihan, in the Atlantic, 8 m. S. Quiberon Point. Length about 11 m.; greatest breadth 6 m. Pop. 9,301, mostly engaged in the pilchard fishery. The isl. is noted for its excellent wheat, and its fine breed of draught horses. It is nearly surrounded by rocks, and has a good anchorage and several small ports. The isl. forms a canton, and is defended by a citadel. It was taken by the English in 1761, and held by them till 1763.—*Bellisile-en-Terre* is a small town, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., 10 m. W. Guingamp. Pop. 1,378.

BELLEN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arrond. and 10½ m. N.W. Ghent. Pop. 1,636.

BELLERBE or **BELLERBE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., near the forest of

Bellême, 23 m. E.S.E. Alençon. Pop. 3,126. It has manufs. of coarse linen and cottons.

BELLEVEILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, forming a suburb of Paris, enclosed by the new fortifications. Pop. 34,915. Has manufs. of cashmeres, chemical products, soap, and metals.

BELLEVEILLE, a town of France, dep. Rhône, cap. cant., 8 miles N. Villefranche. Pop. 3,070.

BELLEVEILLE, a township of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, co. Essex, 34 m. N.E. Newark. Pop. 3,513.

BELLET, *Bellèchem*, a town of France, dep. Ain, cap. arrond., near the Rhône, 39 m. E. Lyon. Pop. 4,876. The seat of a bishopric; has a church, and was formerly fortified. In its vicinity are the best lithographing stones in France. Manufs. of mealina, and trade in Gruyère cheese.

BELLIN, a maritime spa of Scotland, cos. Moray and Banff, on the Spey, 8 m. E. Elgin. Pop. 2,347. The vill. of Fochabers is in this parish.

BELLINGHAM, a market town and pa. of England, co. Northumberland, ward Tindale, on the Tyne, 14 m. N.N.W. Hexham. Area of pa. 15,540 ac., consisting mostly of moors and sheep-walks. Pop. 1,594. Is a polling-place for the S. division of the county. The lands belonged to the Earl of Derwentwater; were forfeited to the crown in 1715, and granted to Greenwich Hospital.

BELLINGHAM ISLAND, Society Islands, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 15° 45' S., lon. 154° 30' W.

BELLINGWOLD, a frontier vill. of Netherlands, prov. and 26 m. E.S.E. Groningen. Pop. 2,784.

BELLINZONA (Germ. *Bellinz*), a town of Switzerland, one of the caps. of the cant. Ticino, on l. b. of the Ticino, here crossed by a bridge, 16 m. N. Lugano. Pop. 1,330. Is the seat of a transit trade between Switzerland and Italy.

BELLON, two comm. and vill. of France, dep. Orne.—I. (*en-Houlte*), arrond. Domfront. Pop. 2,872.—II. (*sur-Futac*), arr. Mortagne. P. 937.

BELLOVAR, a town and post-station of Croatia, circ. Batinjan, 37 m. N.E. Agram. Pop. 2,300.

BELL-ROCK or **ISCH-CAP**, a reef of rocks in the German Ocean, off the E. coast of Scotland, 12 m. S.E. Arbroath. The reef is 2,000 feet long, and at spring-ebbs a portion is uncovered to the height of 4 feet. Between 1808 and 1811, a light-house was built on it, which is 90 feet high, and 42 feet in diameter at its base, with a revolving light; lat. 56° 28' 3" N., lon. 2° 23' 6" W. At the distance of 100 yards all round the rock, at low water of spring-tides, there is a depth of three fathoms water.

BELL TOWN, the cap. of a self-styled regal chief of Guinea, on the Cameroons river, near its estuary. Vessels can lie close to the town.

BELLUNO, *Belluzum*, a city of Northern Italy, Venice, cap. deleg., on r. b. of the Piave, 61 m. N. Venice. Pop. 10,000. Is enclosed by walls; has an aqueduct, cathedral, hospital, diocesan and high schools, public library; manufs. of silks, leather, hats, earthenware, and trade in timber.

BELLÛS, a vill. of South Hungary, with a castle, co. Baranya, 16 m. S.E. Fünfkirchen. Pop. 1,075.

BELMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., 16 m. N.E. Roanne. Pop. of comm. 3,713.—Also several cantons and villages.

BELMONT, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. of Ohio, on Ohio river. Area 520 sq. m. Pop. 34,600. Soil fertile. Products, wheat, oats, tobacco, cattle and horses. Has stone coal. There are 74 churches, and 3 newspapers. Ohio Central Railway intersects the county.

BELMONTA, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra, on a mountain near the Mediterranean, 12 m. S.W. Cassano. Pop. 2,914.

BELMONTA, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. S.W. Cuenca. Pop. 2,694.

BELMONTA (properly *Rio Jequitinhonha*), a river of Brazil, prov. Bahia, formed by the union of two rivers, which rise in the Sierra Frio, flows N.E., and enters the Atlantic, in lat. 15° 55' S., lon. 38° 55' W. On r. b. at its mouth is the town of Belmonta, with a port on the Atlantic. Pop. 600.

BELMULLUR, a small seaport town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, on Blacksod Bay, dist. Erris, 11 m. W.N.W. Bangor. Pop. 935. Has a pier, coast-guard station, exports of agricultural produce and fish.

BELORANTA, a royal free town of Hungary, co. Honth, circ. and 2 m. N. Schemnitz. Pop. 1,740.

BELGRIJL, a town of Belgium, prov. and 19 m. E. Tournai. Pop. 2,267. Extensive breweries.

BELLOCHISTAN (*Gedrosia*, and the countries of the *Orta*, *Iekthyopagi*, etc.), an extensive country of Southern Asia, forming the S.E. part of the old dom. of Persia, between lat. 24° 50' and 30° 20' N., lon. 57° 40' and 69° 18' E.; having E. Scinde, N. Afghanistan, N.W. and W. the Persian Desert; and extending on the S. for 600 m. along the shores of the Indian Ocean. Estimated area 180,000 sq. m. Pop. 480,000. Is subdivided into the 6 provs. of Kelat, Sarawan, Cutch-Gundava, Jhalawan, Lus, and Mekran. Nearly the whole country is mountainous, except in the N.W. and along the coast, its general characteristics being a rugged and elevated surface, barrenness, and deficiency of water. Its mountains in the E. are connected with those of South Afghanistan, and rise to considerable elevation; the Bolan Pass, and even the bottom of some valleys are upwards of 5,700 feet in height, and the cap. Kelat is 6,000 feet, above the sea. In the N., the peak of Tak-katoo is considered to have an elevation of 11,000 feet. The rivers are insignificant, except after heavy rains; the largest, the Indus, though supposed to have a course of 1,000 m., has been found at its mouth only 20 inches deep, and 20 yards in width. The climate is varied, being cold in the elevated parts, and hot in the valleys. In the low and watered plains of Cutch-Gundava and Lus, rice and sugar-cane, with cotton, indigo, and tobacco are raised; in other parts, wheat, barley, madder, and pulses, with European fruits, melons, pomegranates, rhubarb, and assafoetida are the principal products; on some of the mountain sides, the tamarisk and babool attain the size of large trees. In the wide sandy desert of Mekran, where the returning army of Alexander the Great suffered its severest hardships, the date is the only valuable product. Pastures are poor, and cattle few; but a good many sheep and goats are kept, the pursuits of the people being pastoral. The Bactrian (or two-humped) camel, and the dromedary, are used as beasts of burden; in the N.W. some horses are bred. The strata about Kelat and Moostung, as well as other explored localities, consists of secondary limestone, sandstone, and conglomerates; and the N.W. extremity shows indication of volcanic action. Mineral products comprise copper, lead, antimony, iron, sulphur, alum, and sal-ammoniac. Prepared skins, woollen felt and cloths, carpets and tent-covers of goats' or camels' hair, and rude firearms, are the manufactured products. Trade comparatively small, and almost monopolized by Hindoos. Sommeance is the only seaport; its custom dues were, in 1840, farmed for 3,400. Principal exports, butter or ghee, hides, wool, drugs, dried fruits, fish, corn, and vegetable oil; imports, British and Indian muscins, rice, spices, dye-stuffs, and slaves for Muscat. The

pop. consists mainly of Belooches and Brahooes, two races very different in personal appearance, but both Mohammedans of the Sunnite creed, and subdivided into numerous tribes or clans. Most of the E. provs. are under the uncertain authority of the khan of Kelat, whose revenue is estimated at 30,000*l.* annually, and his armed force at 3,000 men. A late khan of Kelat having acted treacherously toward the British, during their advance into Afghanistan in 1839, his cap. was stormed and taken in that year. In the following year it changed hands, and was again captured and temporarily held by the British in 1841.

BELORADO, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. E. Burgos, on rt. b. of Tiron. P. 1,597. Linen weaving.

BELP, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 5 m. S.E. Dorn. Pop. 1,500. On its S. side is the *Belpberg*, a mountain 2,940 feet high.

BELFASCO, a town of Sicily, cap. cant. intend. and 7½ m. N.W. Catania. Pop. 2,500.

BELFÈRECH, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aude, cap. cant., 13 m. S.W. Castelnaudary. Pop. 2,598.

BELFÈRE, a market town of England, co. Derby, pa. Duffield, on the North Midland Railway, 7 m. N. Derby. Pop. 10,082. Manufs. of cottons, nalls, earthenwares, and silks. Polling-place for S. division of county.

BELSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.W. Ipswich. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 308.

BELSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. S.E. Oakhampton. Area 2,010 ac. Pop. 181.

BELT (GREAT and LITTLE), two straits of the Baltic Sea, by which it communicates with the Kattegat. Both extend from about lat. 54° 50' to 55° 40' N. The *Great Belt*, in lon. 11° E., between the Danish isls. Seeland and Laland on the E., and Fühnen and Langeland on the W., has an average breadth of 15 m. The *Little Belt*, lon. 9° 50' E., between the mainland of Denmark on the W., and the isl. Fühnen on the E., has an average breadth of from 6 to 8 m., though, at its N. extremity, it is less than a mile across; depth 5 to 14 fathoms. The navigation of the belts is dangerous from the number of shoals, and their liability to storms in winter, when they are sometimes frozen over.

BELTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester, 6 m. E.N.E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 781.—II. co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 2½ m. N.E. Grantham. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 182.—III. pts. Lindsey, 11 m. N.W. Gainsborough. Area 8,530 ac. Pop. 1,738.—IV. co. Rutland, 4 m. W.N.W. Uppingham. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 408.—V. co. Suffolk, on the Waveney, 3½ m. S.W. Yarmouth. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 499.

BELTRUM, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 16½ m. E.S.E. Zutphen. Pop. 600.

BELTUSSET, a municipal borough and market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 8½ m. N.N.W. Cavan, on the Erne. Pop. 1,620.

BELVEDERE, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, on the Mediterranean, 53 m. N.W. Cosenza. Pop. 3,400.—II. a town, Pontifical States, deleg. and 15 m. W. Ancona. It has six annual fairs.—III. a hamlet of Saxe-Weimar, near Weimar.

BELVES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 13 m. S.W. Sarlat. Pop. 2,536.

BELVOIR, an extra-parochial dist. of England, co. Leicester and Lincoln, 5 m. W.S.W. Great Grantham. Area 170 ac. Pop. 173.

BELZ, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. Zolkiew, 40 m. N. Lemberg. Pop. 2,400.

BELZ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 19 m. W. Vannes. Pop. 1,290.

BELZIG, a town of Prussia, cap. circ., prov. and

19 m. S.S.E. Brandenburg. Pop. 2,500. Manufs. of woollen cloths, and paper.

BEMBATOORA, a bay and town on the N.W. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 16° S., lon. 46° E.

BEMBRIDGE, a vill. and watering-place, Isle of Wight, at its E. extremity, pa. Brading, on a declivity at the S.E. side of Brading harbour.

BEMENTON, a chapelry of England, pa. Fuglestone, co. Wilt, 2 m. N.N.W. Salisbury. P. 885.

BEMFICA, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 8 m. N.W. Lisbon. Pop. 3,878.

BEMFLEET, a pa. of England. [BEMFLEET.]

BEMINI ISLANDS, a small group, Bahamas, British West Indies. Lat. 26° 40' N., lon. 79° 10' W.

BEMMEL, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 7 m. S. Arnhem. Pop. 3,720.

BEMPTON, a pa. Engl., co. York, East Riding, 3 m. N.N.E. Bridlington. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 342.

BENABARRÉ, a town of Spain, prov. and 44 m. E. Huesca. Pop. 2,211.

BENACRE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 223.

BEN-AHIN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Liege, arrond. and 3 m. W. Huy. Pop. 1,300. Mines of lead, zinc, and iron.

BENAGUAIL, a town of Spain, prov. and 11 m. N.W. Valencia. Pop. 3,034. Manufs. of linens.

BENALDER MOUNTAIN, Scotland, one of the Grampians, S.E. Inverness.

BENAMÉZ, a town of Spain, prov. and 39 m. S.S.E. Cordova, on rt. b. of the Genil. Pop. 4,625.

BENANOR (the "*mountain of Gold*"), one of the peaks or "paps" of the island of Jura, Scotland, elevation 3,420 feet.

BENARÉS, a dist. of British India, presid Bengal, situated between lat. 24° and 25° N., and between the rivers Ganges and Sye (which on three sides separate it from Ghazipur), having W. the districts Mirzapoor and Juanpoor. Climate hot and dry in summer months, and chill in winter. Wheat, barley, and pulse are raised, but little rice. The dist. was ceded to Britain in 1773. The sugar cane is cultivated, and opium and indigo raised to a considerable extent. Area of div. 19,834 sq. m. Pop. 7,121,037.

BENARÉS, *Varanashi*, a city of Hindoos, and which may be considered its Hindoo (as Delhi was its Mohammedan, and Calcutta its British) capital. The cap. of a division of the Bengal presid., and of above dist., on the l. b. of the Ganges, 390 m. N.W. Calcutta, and 420 m. S.E. Delhi. Lat. of observatory 25° 18' 33" N., lon. 82° 55' 52" E. Stationary pop. estimated at 600,000; (?) but at certain festivals the number is greatly increased, this city being "most holy," and resorted to by pilgrims from all parts of India, and from Tibet and Burmah. It stretches for 4 m. along the river, from which ascend many handsome ghats, or flights of stone steps. In 1801 there were estimated to be 12,000 brick or stone houses, from 1 to 6 stories high, many of the largest containing 200 inhabitants in each, besides 16,000 mud-built dwellings, with tiled roofs. Principal edifices, the mosque of Aurangzeb, with two minarets 232 feet above the Ganges, other mosques, a number of Hindoo temples, an ancient observatory, and the Hindoo Sanscrit college, the chief seat of native learning in India. At Serail, a little to the E., is a tope, now ruined, but originally similar to those in the Panjab, [MANIKYALA.] Among its inhabitants are many wealthy native bankers, and dealers in diamonds, for which gems the city is famous; has a trade in shawls, muslins, silk, cottons, and fine woollens of its own manu., and in European goods, salt, indigo, and opium. The seat of a British court of

circuits and appeal, an English college, numerous Christian missions, and Mohammedan and Hindoo schools. In 1830, a fleet of boats, manned by 300 sailors, and having on board 8,000 barrels of gunpowder, exploded here, killing or wounding 448 persons, and destroying property valued at 17,000*l*.

RENASQUE, a town of Spain, prov. and 55 m. N. E. Huesca, in the valley of same name, on l. b. of the Esera, 2,830 feet above the sea. Pop. 1,234.

REN-AVEN, a mountain of Scotland, Grampians, between the cos. Aberdeen and Banff, and separating the basins of the Aven and Dee. Estimated height above the sea, 3,967 feet.

RENAVANTE, a town of Spain, prov. and 34 m. N. Zamora. Pop. 12,464.

RENAVETE, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 27 m. N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 1,860.

RENSBAU, a mountain of the Binabola group, or "Twelve Pins," Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, barony Ballinahinch. Elevation 2,395 feet.

RENECULA, one of the Hebrides Isles, between N. and S. Uist, 8 m. in length, and the same in breadth. Pop. 1,718. It is low and flat.

RENEVAS, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, pa. Clontarf, on the Blackwater, 5 miles N.W. Armagh. Pop. 253.

RENEVOUGH or RENVOUGH, a mountain of Scotland, 5 m. N. Clackmannan. Height 2,420 feet above the sea. Highest of the Ochils.

RENGOOLEN, *Dutch Benkoelen*, a residency and seaport town of the Dutch East Indies, on the W. coast of the island Sumatra. Pop. of residency (1836) 94,000, of the town 18,000. Is placed in a very unhealthy situation, and defended by fort Marlborough. Lat. 3° 47' 6" S., lon. 102° 18' E. Chief trade, import of goods from Batavia, Bengal, and Europe. It was founded by the English in 1685, and ceded to the Dutch, in exchange for Malacca, in 1824.

RENOUCHAN, a mountain of Scotland, co. Argyle, Dist. Lorn, between Lochs Eivie and Awe. Height estimated at 3,570 feet; base 20 m. in circ.

RENDZENE, a river of Persia. [BUNDIMIA.]

RENDER, a fortified town of Russia, cap. dist. name same, prov. Bessarabia, on rt. b. of the Dniester, 46 m. from its mouth, and 58 m. W.N.W. Odessa. Pop. (1856) 16,187. It is enclosed by a wall and ditch, and has a citadel on an eminence. *Render* was taken and stormed by the Russians in 1770 and in 1900.

RENDUCHY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, 1½ m. N. Coupar-Angus. Pop. 783.

RENDONY, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg., circ. and 4½ m. N. Coblenz. Pop. 2,277. Has iron forges, and manufactures of woollen yarn.

RENDAMO, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Sea of Marmora, S. of the peninsula Cyzicus.

RENE, *Augusta Baglennorum*, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. Mondovì, cap. mand., div. and 18 m. N.E. Cuneo. Pop. 5,687.

RENEGOTENBERG, a hamlet of Bavaria, circ. Ober Bairen, 8½ m. S.W. Tölz, with a castle, celebrated glass works, and marble quarries.

RENFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3½ m. W. Oundle. Area 5,100 ac. Pop. 839.

RENEWEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, lathe Scray, 3 m. S.E. Cranbrook. Ac. 6,790. Pop. 1,608.

RENESEAU, a town of Bohemia, circ. Beraun, 24 m. S.S.E. Prague. Pop. 1,800.—Several villa. in Bohemia and Prussian Silesia, have this name.

RENEVEY, a vill. of France, dep. Charente, 10 m. W. Cognac. Pop. 1,430.

RENEVEYRE, a seaport town of Brazil, prov. Espírito Santo, 47 m. S. Victoria, at the mouth of *Rio Renavey* in the Atlantic. Pop. 3,000.

BENEVENTO, *Beneventum*, a city of South Italy, cap. deleg. of the Pontif. Sta., 32 m. N.E. Naples. Pop. 23,000. Occupies the site of the ancient town, out of the ruins of which it was built. The modern buildings are a cathedral, churches, town-hall, diocesan school and library, hospitals, and palaces. It is an archbishop's see. Under the Lombards, Benevento was the cap. of a duchy. In 1806, Napoleon I. erected it into a principality; was restored to the Pope in 1814. The deleg. of Benevento, which is enclosed by the Neapolitan prov. Principato-Ultra, contains an area of 90 sq. m., and a pop. of 20,000.

BENFELD, a town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 104 m. N.N.W. Schélestadt. Pop. 3,001.

BENFLEET, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—1. (North), 3 m. W. Rayleigh. Ac. 1,730. P. 329.—11. (South), 3½ m. S.S.W. Rayleigh. Ac. 2,100. P. 570.

BENGAL, *Bangala*, a presid. & prov. of British India. The territory extends between lat. 10° 50' & 26° 16' N., lon. 95° 4' & 98° 38' E., bounded on the N. by Nepal, Sikkim, & Bhotan, on the E. by the divs. adjoining the Burmese dominion, on the S. by Bay of Bengal, the territories of Berar, Indore, Gwalior, and on the W. by the Rajpoot and Sikh principalities. This region is divided into the Upper or Western provinces, including Delhi, and all that portion W. of lon. 80°; the Central, including Allahabad, Bahrar, and others, as far E. as lon. 87°; and the Lower, containing the remaining territory to the S. and E. The following table exhibits the districts, area, and population:—

Districts	Sq. m.	Population
Jessore	2,313	261,744
Twenty-Four Pargannas	1,138	264,000
Burwan	2,294	1,264,182
Nooddy	5,099	1,231,240
Nadaga	2,968	288,728
Bancoorah	1,476	680,000
Barrack	1,434	223,000
Bhagulpore	5,046	2,000,000
Dumapora	5,880	1,916,000
Monghyr	2,258	600,000
Poonah	5,878	1,800,000
Tibook	7,022	2,400,000
Malah	1,000	441,000
Cuttack	3,091	1,000,000
Pooros	1,768	1,000,000
Bahar	1,876	564,285
Malapora and Hingolia	1,072	299,268
Kooniah	840	271,160
Mourshedabad	1,656	1,046,000
Bagurrah	2,100	500,000
Rangpore	4,140	8,320,000
Rajshay	2,054	971,000
Falaha	2,040	800,000
Barraboom	4,730	1,046,075
Dacca	7,460	600,000
Furzedpore and Dacca Jails	5,022	525,000
Mymensing	4,718	1,407,000
Whist, including Jynta	5,444	500,000
Bahangpur, including Dacca	9,794	738,800
Bahazpore	3,791	1,000,000
Shahabad	1,066	1,000,000
Fata	5,094	1,000,000
Dehar	5,000	1,000,000
Barru, with Champaran	5,000	1,700,000
Chittagong	2,510	1,000,000
Tippah and Balloch	4,000	600,000
The Sunderbunds	8,000	Unknown
Lampa Hill	720	10,000
Chattar	600	20,000
Lower (Champaran)	2,738	300,000
Upper (Champaran)	4,150	70,000
Assam (Dibrugarh)	3,000	30,000
Assam (Jorhat (Sibsagar))	3,000	200,000
Assam (Lachimpore)	3,000	30,000
Assam (Bulaya, including Mairak)	3,000	30,000
Goalpara	3,000	400,000
Aracan	15,104	300,000
Tamassum Province	20,168	174,431
Bahulpore	4,128	200,000
Bahulpore or Bahulpore	5,000	200,000
Leharluaga (Chitpa Nagpore)	5,000	400,000
Staghoom	2,544	200,000
Mandhoom (Bathoom)	2,544	200,000

The greater proportion of this territory consists of the immense plain or valley of the Ganges. To

the N. this plain rises into the mountainous region of Kumaon, and on the S. are the Vindhyan mts., and the table-land of Central India. The river Ganges flows in a S.E. direction, through the whole extent of the presidency, and is joined in its course by numerous tributaries, of which the Jumna, Chambul, Goggra, Gunduck and Sone, are the most considerable. The eastern division of the country is traversed by the Brahmaputra, which discharges its waters into the Bay of Bengal, near the confluence of the Ganges. Both these rivers divide into numerous branches before reaching the sea, and their united deltas form a tract of rich alluvial soil, exceeding 30,000 sq. m. There are no inland lakes, but numerous lagoons and marshes, especially in the lower dists. The surface of the country generally exhibits a deep clay alluvium, interspersed with sandy tracts, with tertiary deposits in some localities. Approaching the Himalayan range to the N., are granitic and porphyritic rocks, with secondary limestone and sandstones; N.W. are basaltic and greenstone rocks. The Vindhyan and Garrow chains of mountains are of volcanic origin. Nitre is found in great quantities in Bahar, as well as common salt, both of which are largely exported. Salt is a government monopoly, and in 1841 its sale realized 1,225,000*l*. Diamonds are found in a conglomerate in Bundelcund; and gold dust and silver in some of the rivers. Coal and iron are found in Sylhet and Burdwan. Climate varies exceedingly according to elevation. The mean annual temperature of the plains is from 78° to 79°; for Calcutta, 90°; Bhaugulpore, 96°, and Agra, 102°; on the mountains the temperature is, at Darjeeling, 60°, and Sylhet, 88°; the mean maximum, 73° Fahr. During the winter months in Kumaon there is frost and snow. In Bengal, the rainy season commences in June, and continues till the middle of October. The annual fall of rain in Central Bengal and the Deccan, is 36 inches; at Calcutta, 61; Benares, 41; Agra, 20; Delhi, 20 inches. At Darjeeling, it is 123; and at Cherrapunji, 610 inches. The winter or cold season, lasts from November to middle of February, when the hot season begins, and continues till the middle of June. During the rainy season the lower provinces especially are overflowed by the Ganges and its tributaries. Hence these dists. are highly favourable to the cultivation of rice, which is here the principal product of the soil. In the upper districts, wheat and barley are the principal crops. Indigo is largely cultivated from Dacca to Delhi, there being upwards of 400 indigo factories in the presidency. Its culture occupies more than 1,000,000 of acres, and its annual produce is estimated to be worth from 2,000,000*l*. to 3,000,000*l*., half of which amount is yearly expended in its production. Opium is a government monopoly, and is cultivated only in Bahar and Benares, where the produce is considered equal, if not superior, to the opium of Malwah. Cotton is a staple crop; and the soil in Benares is capable of producing sugar equal to that of the West Indies. Coffee, pepper, and tobacco are raised, and most of the spice and fruit trees of Asia, have been acclimated somewhere in this region. The forests contain teak, sal, masu, banyan, ebony, oak, and pine timber, with rattans, bamboos, coconuts, areca, and other palms. A great quantity of silk is produced in Bengal-proper, between lat. 22° and 28°, lon. 86° and 90°. Elephants' teeth, and hides of various kinds form important articles of trade. Nitre is obtained principally in Bahar province. Muslins, cotton piece goods,

diaper, pack-thread, sail-cloth, chintzes, silks, calicoes, blanketing, and other woven goods, are staple manufactures; but, of late years, they have begun to be superseded by fabrics from Europe. [For exports and imports see CALCUTTA.] The gov. is vested in the Governor-General of India, and a council of five members, three appointed by the East India Company, a fourth also appointed by the Company, but not one of their number, and the fifth the Commander-in-chief. The upper provs. are under a lieutenant-gov. at Agra, subordinate to the Gov.-General at Calcutta. In each district or collectorate is a judge, empowered to decide appeals originating in the district, and to try civil suits to the amount of 2,000*l*. Superior to these tribunals are courts of appeal in Calcutta, Moorshedabad, Dacca, Patna, Benares, and Bareilly; and a supreme court sits in Calcutta, from which there is appeal only to the British sovereign in council. In the upper provs. the land rev. is collected for the government by officers appointed under the native village system of India; in the lower provs. the zemindars, or hereditary tax-collectors, constituted proprietors of the soil by Lord Cornwallis' Act, account to the gov. for 8-10ths of the sums they collect as rent, and reserve the remaining 1-10th for their own remuneration. [IRNIA.] Schools for the natives have been established by government throughout the presidency, and colleges at Calcutta, Delhi, Agra, Benares, besides several missionary stations and schools for the religious instruction of the natives. English is taught in all the schools, and is highly valued by the natives. The pop. of this presid. embraces a great variety of races—Hindoes of all castes, Moguls, Mah rattas, Sikhs, Rajpoots, peculiar wild tribes in Gundwanah, and Bhagulpore; and beyond the Brahmaputra, Mughs, Garrows, and other races differing widely from those of Western Asia. The prevailing religions are the Brahminical and Mohammedan; Buddhism is confined to the countries E. of the Brahmaputra; and the hill tribes have rude paganisms of their own. The Protestant Episcopalian Church consists of an archdeacon and about forty chaplains, subordinate to the bishop of Calcutta; there is also a small establishment for the Scotch kirk. The Roman Catholic establishment is under the vicerey apostolic of Agra, and a legate at Calcutta, both subordinate to the Roman Catholic bishop at Madras. Public rev. is derived from the land-tax, and subsidies from protected native states; mint, post-office, stamp, and excise duties; a house-tax in Calcutta, judicial fees and fines, sayer and abakry duties, customs, pilotage, monopoly of salt and opium. Total receipts (1842-3), 9,445,818*l*.; expenditure, 1,628,761*l*.; net rev., 7,817,057*l*. Principal cities, Calcutta, the cap. of British India; Delhi, the Mohammedan cap.; Benares, Moorshedabad, Dacca, Bahar, Patna, Allahabad, and Agra. Calcutta was erected into a presid. separate from Madras in 1707; in 1765, the English acquired by treaty the sovereignty over the provs. Bengal, Bahar, and a part of Orissa; and in 1773, the residence of the Governor-General of India was fixed in Bengal. The principal accessions of territory since have been Benares, in 1775; Oude dists., 1801; Delhi territory, 1805; Kumaon, 1815; S. W. (Nerbudda) dists., 1815; Singapore and Malacca, 1824; and the Berar dists. and Burmese ceded provs. in 1826 and 1862.—*Bengal Provinces*, one of the largest and most important of the old Mohammedan provs. of Hindostan, between lat. 21° and 27° N., lon. 87° and 92° E. It comprises the delta of the Ganges, with the lower course of

the Brahmaputra, and is traversed by numerous other rivers, its surface being mostly a dead level. It is wholly included in the British dom., and forms, under the above presidency, the divisions of its three principal cities, Calcutta, Moorshedabad, and Dacca, which are subdivided into numerous subordinate districts.

BENGAL (BAY OF), *Gangesius Sinus*, a part of the Indian Ocean, extending between Hither and Farther India, including the sea from Cape Negrais on the E., to the delta of the Godavery on the W., between lat. 16° 30' and 23° N. Its chief affs. are the Ganges, including the Brahmaputra, and the Godavery. The Sea of Bengal, which is sometimes described as part of the bay, extends to lat. 8° N., between the islands of Ceylon and Junkneylon. Depth 4 to 60 fathoms from the delta to a distance of 100 m.; 30 m. from the coast, a circular space 15 m. in diameter, has no soundings at 100 or 130 fathoms.

BENGAL, Berwick, a maritime town of North Africa, Barca, on the Gulf of Sidra (anc. *Syrtis Major*), 420 m. E.S.E. Tripoli. Lat. 32° 8' N., lon. 20° 2' 7" E. Pop. 2,500. Has a castle, the residence of a bey; and trade with Barbary and Malta, in wool, oxen, sheep, and corn.

BENGO or BENGHO, a pa. of England, co. and 1 m. N.N.E. Hertford. Area 3,020 ac. Pop. 1,520.

BENGHMOU, a town of Hindostan, dom. of Oude, 45 m. W. Lucknow.

BENGWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Worcester. ½ m. S.E. Evesham, and included within its parli. bounds. Pop. 1,174.

BENGORE HEAD, a promontory on the N. coast of Ireland, co. Antrim, immediately E. the Giant's Causeway. Lat. 55° 15' N., lon. 6° 30' W. *Bengowor*, a mountain of the Binabola group, Connaught, co. Galway. Elevation 2,336 feet.

BENIGUELA, a marit. country of West Africa, nominally claimed by Portugal, between lat. 9° and 16° S., lon. 12° and 17° (?) E., having N. Angola, from which it is separated by the river Coanza; and W. the South Atlantic. Surface mountainous, and rises progressively inland by a series of terraces. Principal rivers have all a W. course. The climate is unhealthy, and fever is prevalent. The thermometer varies from 94° to 105° Fahr. in the shade at noon. The soil is well watered, and productive; little corn is raised, but tropical fruits, European vegetables, and cattle are abundant, and turtles are obtained on the sea coast. Mineral products comprise copper, sulphur, petroleum, and gold. Among the natives here, are the Giagas, a race of fierce savages, whose incursions are much dreaded by the Portuguese. Félicism is the prevailing superstition. Beasts of prey, including the lion and hyena, are numerous. The government of the prov. is under the immediate control of the governor-general of Loando. *New Benguela* and *Novo Redondo*, on the coast, and few stations in the interior, are occupied by the Portuguese.

BENGUELA (NEW or ST PHILIP DE), a seaport town, and the Portuguese cap. of above country, with a harbour on the Atlantic, near the river Catumbella. Lat. 12° 35' 9" S., lon. 13° 25' 2" E. Pop. 3,000, of whom one-third are whites and mulattoes. Its principal inhabitants are slave dealers, and their iniquitous trade was so flourishing that, in 1838, nearly 20,000 slaves were exported. Morality is at the lowest ebb, and there is no school of instruction in the town. The ruins of *Old Benguela*, the original cap. of the country, are situated on the coast, 130 m. N.N.E. *New Benguela*.

BENHALL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1½ m. S.W. Saxmundham. Area 2,010 ac. Pop. 713.

BENHOLM, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, 10 m. S.S.W. Stonehaven. Pop. 1,641, employed in fishing and weaving. It comprises the vill. of Johnhaven.

BEN-HOPS, a mountain range of Scotland, co. Sutherland, pa. Durness; elevation 3,150 feet.

BENI, a dep. of Bolivia, formed in 1843, by uniting the provs. Canipolcan or Apolabamba, previously a part of La Paz, to those of Moxos and Yuracares, which formed part of the dep. La Cruz. Pop. 35,000.

BEIRI, a river of South America, Bolivia, formed by the junction of all the streams descending from the eastern Cordillera, between lat. 14° and 18° S. Its principal affluents being the Chuqueapo, the Rio de Coricoico, and Mapiri. It takes the name of Beni below the town of Guanar, near the rich auriferous region of Tepóni, and flowing through the prov. of Moxos, runs Eward where it is joined by the Rio Mamore near to the Brazilian fortress of Beira, to form the great river Madeira, one of the largest affs. of the Amazon.

BENI ADIN or BANI ANI, a town of Upper Egypt, on the border of the Libyan Desert, 15 m. W.N.W. Siout. It is a place of rendezvous for the caravans entering Egypt from Darfur.

BENICABLO, a seaport town of Spain, prov. and 42 m. N.E. Castellon-de-la-Plana, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 6,060. Trade in full-bodied wines, which are exported chiefly to Bordeaux, for mixing with clarets, and other French wines.

BENIDORUM, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. N.E. Alicante, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 4,502, employed in tunny and anchovy fisheries. Near the coast is an island of same name.

BENIGANIM, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, 5 m. S.E. San Felipe de Jativa. Pop. 3,257.

BENI-HANEAN, a vill. of Central Egypt, prov. and 15 m. S.S.E. Minieh, on rt. b. of the Nile.

BENIS, a maritime kingdom of West Africa, between lat. 4° and 6° N., lon. 4° and 8° E., having W. Dahomey, N. Yariha, S.E. the Lower Niger, and S.W. the Bight of Benin. Area 50,000 (?) sq. m. Pop. unknown. Surface rises progressively inland to the height of 2,500 feet; is well-watered, and extremely fertile. Principal rivers, the branches of the Niger (Quorra) at its delta. The religion, government, and customs, are similar to those in Ashantee and the rest of Guinea. The export trade is in salt, palm-oil, blue coral, jasper, leopard skins, pepper, native dyed cloths, and slaves.

BENIN, a town of West Africa, cap. above state, on the Benin river, 70 m. above its mouth in the Bight of Benin. Lat. 6° 20' N., lon. 5° 50' E. Pop. estimated at 15,000. Is a mart for live stock, yams, cotton, ivory, and European wares.

BENIN or FORMOSA, a river of Western Africa, being the W. arm of the Niger at its delta.

BENIN (BIGHT OF), the N. portion of the Gulf of Guinea, between the Slave-coast and the Calabar river. The rivers have little traffic.

BENINGUET, a small isl. off the N.W. coast of France, dep. Finistère, 13 m. S.E. Ushant.

BENISA, a town of Spain, prov. and 39 m. N.E. Alicante, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 3,673. Manufact. of linens and woollens.

BENI-SABIR, a town of Morocco, on the Draa or Darah river, E. of Mount Atlas.

BENI-SOUER, a town of Central Egypt, on rt. b. of the Nile, 62 m. S.S.W. Cairo. Pop. 5,000. The entrepot for the produce of the valley of Fayoum. Cotton-mills, and alabaster quarries.

BENKAN, a fortified vill. of Boctan, on a nearly

inaccessible rock, 3,100 feet above the sea, and defended by round towers, and a citadel.

BELLAVERA, a mountain of Scotland, nearly in its centre, co. and 32 m. W.N.W. Perth, on the W. side of Loch Tay. It is 3,945 feet in elevation.

BELLEUD, a mountain of Scotland, co. Perth, 4 m. W.N.W. Callander, 2,863 feet in height. Its scenery has been described by Sir Walter Scott, in the "Lady of the Lake."

BEN-LOMOND, a mountain of Scotland, co. Stirling, at the S.W. extremity of the Grampian chain, 27 m. W.N.W. Stirling. Height 3,190 feet. On the N. this mountain terminates by an abrupt precipice 2,000 feet in height. On its W. side is Loch Lomond.

BEN-LOMOND, a mountain of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), about 25 m. E. of Launceston, and rising to an elevation of 5,092 feet.

BEN-MACDUI, the summit of a lofty mountain range in Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the border of Inverness-shire. Estimated height 4,300 feet.

BEN-MOAR, a mountain of Scotland, Hebrides, isl. of Mull, 9 m. S.S.W. Torosay. Estimated height 3,097 feet.

BEN-MORE or FAIRHEAD, a promontory on the Irish coast, co. Antrim, opposite the Mull of Kintyre, 4½ m. N.E. Ballycastle, consists of a columnar basaltic rock, rising 636 feet above the sea.

BENNEBOLA (TWELVE PINS OF), a group of mountains in Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, in Connemara, their loftiest summits being Bencor, 2,336 feet, and Benlann 2,395 feet above the sea.

BENNECKENSTEIN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Erfurt, in a detached portion of territory in the Harz, 2½ m. S.W. Halberstadt. Pop. 3,605.

BEN-NEVIS, a mountain of Scotland, and the loftiest in Britain, co. Inverness, E. Fort William, lat. 56° 45' N., lon. 5° W. Elevation 4,368 feet. Circumference at base 24 m. On its N.E. side it terminates by a precipice 1,500 feet high. The base of the mountain consists of granite and gneiss, the upper part is composed of porphyry.

BEN-NEVIS, a mountain of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), about 25 m. E. Launceston. Estimated height 3,910 feet.

BENNINGTON, several pas. of England.—I co. Herts, 4 m. E.S.E. Stevenage. Area 2,301 ac. Pop. 676.—II co. Lincoln, pts. Holland, on the N. Sea, 3 m. N.E. Boston. Area 3,080 ac. Pop. 608.—III (Long), same co., pts. Kesteven, 7 m. N.W. Grantham. Area 4,420 ac. Pop. 1,100.

BENNINGTON, a co. of the U. S., North America, S.W. part of Vermont. Area 700 sq. m. Pop. 18,589. Products of corn, potatoes, butter, and cheese. Manufs. of cottons and woollens; iron foundries, grist, paper, planing, saw, and gunpowder mills. Minerals are marble, iron, lead, and yellow ochre. Has 29 churches, and 2 newspapers. The railway from Rutland to Bennington partly intersects it.—II chief town of above co., 34 m. N.E. Albany. Pop. 3,923, mostly employed in manufs.—III a town, Wyoming, co. New York, 253 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,406.

BENNSCH or BENNSCHT, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 13 m. W.N.W. Troppau. Pop. 2,686, engaged in mines and manufs. of linen.

BENNTWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5 m. E.N.E. Wragby. Ac. 2,840. P. 496.

BENNEHAUSEN, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. Erfurt, circ. Schleusingen, 10 m. N.E. Meiningen, with iron forges. Pop. 1,775.

BENNEVILLE, a comm. of France, dep. Haut Rhin, with a station on the Strasbourg and Basle Railway, 3½ m. S. Colmar.

BENROU (St.), a town of the Island Bourbon, on its N.E. side, cap. cant., arrond. and 23 m. S.E.

St Denis. Pop. 11,376, of whom 7,416 were slaves.

BENROU (St.), several comms. and vills. of France.—I (de Laysieu), dep. Ain, arrond. and 7 m. S.W. Belley. Pop. 1,321.—II (du Saill), a town, dep. Indre, arrond. le Blanc. Pop. 1,243.—III (Sur Loire), arrond. Gien. Pop. 1,540.

BENROON, *Omphie*, a vill. of Lower Egypt, 14 m. S.W. Mansurah, on the E. arm of the Nile.

BENOWA, a town of Central Africa, Soudan, near the border of Senegambia. Lat. 15° 8' N., lon. 9° W. It is a principal caravan station on the route from the Senegal to Timbuctoo.

BENSAHSE, a market town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 9 m. E. Cologne. Pop. 864.

BENSEN, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 18 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz, with two castles. Pop. 483.

BENSHEIM, an old fortified town of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenberg, on the Bergstrasse, 14 m. S. Darmstadt. Pop. 4,000.

BENSHINGTON or BENSON, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 2 m. N.E. Wallingford. Ac. 2,800. P. 1,231.

BENTHALL, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 3 m. N.E. Much Wenlock. Area 770 ac. Pop. 630.

BENTHAM, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 11½ m. W.N.W. Settle. Area 24,990 ac. Pop. 3,634. Manufactures of linens.

BENTHUIS, a town of Hanover, landroost and 38 m. W. Osnabrück, cap. co., on the Dutch frontier. Pop. 1,973. Is the seat of royal and manorial courts: has manufs. of linen cloths and parchment, with stone quarries, and sulphur baths.

BENTINCK ISLAND, a low, wooded isl. in the Gulf of Carpentaria, 10 m. from the mainland of North Australia. Lat. 17° S., lon. 138° 40' E.

BENTLEY, sev. pas. of England.—I co. Hants, 4 m. W.S.W. Farnham. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 762.—II co. Suffolk, 6 m. by railway, S.W. Ipswich. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 434.—III (Fenny), co. Derby, 3 m. N.N.W. Ashborne. Area 670 ac. Pop. 290.—IV (Great), co. Essex, 6½ m. E.S.E. Colchester. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 1,025.—V (Little), same co. 4½ m. S.S.E. Manningtree. Area 2,750 ac. Pop. 428.

BENTON (LONG), a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, Castle-ward, 3 m. N.E. Newcastle. Area 3,769 ac. Pop. 9,205, mostly employed in collieries, stone quarries, and foundries.

BENTON, a co., U. S., North America, in N.E. part of Alabama. Area 1,080 sq. m. Pop. 14,260, of whom 3,763 were slaves. Surface level and fertile; products, grain, cotton, tobacco.—II co. Tennessee, and drained by river of same name. Area 380 sq. m. Pop. 6,315. Soil fertile.—III co. in W. of Missouri. Area 580 sq. m. Pop. 5,115. Surface consists of prairie and woodland; soil rich.—IV co. in N.W. of Arkansas. Area 1,020 sq. m. Pop. 3,710. Surface hilly; soil fertile.—V a town, New York, 192 m. W. Albany. Pop. 8,455.—Also the name of several other towns and villages.

BENTREVELES, a pa. of North Wales, co. Denbigh, 7½ m. S.S.E. Llanrwst. Pop. 861.

BENTWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3½ m. W. Alton. Area 3,770 ac. Pop. 610.

BENUS RIVER, N. Africa. [CHADDA.]

BENWILL, a township of Engl., co. Northumberland, Castle-ward, pa. St John, 2 m. W. Newcastle. Area 1,970 ac. Pop. 3,272.

BEN-WYVA, a mountain of Scotland, co. Ross, 10 m. W. Kiltiern. Estim. height 2,720 feet.

BENWETA (LAKES OF), North Africa, com. and 30 m. N.W. Tunis; the N. and larger (anc. *Hepomitus Lacus*), 8½ m. in length, and salt; and the smaller (anc. *Sianus Palus*), 9½ m. in length, turbid and fresh. They are the principal sources whence Tunis is supplied with fish. On the chaz-

nel between the former and the sea, is the town *Berzaria* or *Biserta*. [*Biserta*.]

BROXNA, a market town, and post sta. of Hungary, Banat, and 47 m. W. Temeswar. P. 3,120.

BROOKS, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 7 m. E. Bromsgrove. Area 4,700 ac. Pop. 654.

BROTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape Chichester, 2½ m. S. W. Midhurst. Ac. 1,260. P. 211.

BRUVA, the most N. of the Grenadines, West India isls., lat. 13° N., lon. 61° 18' W., 8 m. S. St. Vincent. Length N.E. to S.W. 7 m.; breadth 1½ m. On its W. side is the inlet Admiralty Bay.

BRUAR, a valley of Hyderabad, India, between lat. 20° 15' and 21° 40' N., lon. 76° and 78° 2' E. Area 9,000 sq. m. Chief towns, Ellichpore and Oomrawatee, the depôt for the raw cotton of the district.

BERAT, a town of European-Turkey, Albania, sanj. Avlona, on rt. b. of the Ergent, here crossed by a bridge of 8 arches, 80 m. N.E. Avlona. Pop. between 8,000 and 10,000.

BERAUN, *Beranum*, *Verona*, a town of Bohemia, cap. circ., on the Beraun river, 17½ m. S. W. Prague. Pop. 2,200, employed in potteries, iron-forges, coal mines, and stone quarries.

BERBERA, a seaport station of East Africa, Somalul, on a deep bay of the Gulf of Aden, 160 m. E.S.E. Zeyla. Lat. 10° 26' 15" N., lon. 45° 7' 57" E. An annual fair is held here from October till April, at which from 10,000 to 20,000 persons assemble; and to which coffee, gums, ghee, ostrich-feathers, gums, hides, gold-dust, cattle, ivory, and slaves, are sent from the interior of Africa; and iron, Indian piece-goods, cotton and rice, from Arabia and other parts of Asia.

BERBICE, the most W. district of British Guiana, extending along the coast, and up the Berbice river, and mostly between lat. 6° and 7° N., lon. 57° and 68° W. Pop. (1894) 21,569, of whom 570 were whites. It is subdivided into 6 pas. Principal products, sugar, coffee, and cotton. Principal town *New Amsterdam*. The *Berbice* river in the above dist., has at first a N., and afterwards a N.E. course, between the Essequibo and the Corentyn rivers, and joins the Atlantic by an estuary 6 m. in width, 10 m. N. New Amsterdam, and in lat. 6° 21' N., lon. 57° 12' W. In 1837, it was ascended as far as lat. 5° 55' N., where it was 33 yards wide, with a depth of from 8 to 10 feet. In its upper part it has rapids and cataracts; but it is navigable for 165 m. from the sea, for vessels drawing 7 feet water. Among the vegetation on its banks, the magnificent *Victoria regia* was discovered.

BERCETO, a vill. of Northern Italy, duchy and 28 m. S. W. Parma. Pop. 800.

BERCHEM, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, 19 m. S. W. Ghent. Pop. 2,342 — II. a vill., prov. and 2 m. S. Antwerp, on the railway to Brussels. Pop. 2,729, engaged in bleaching and in manu. of canvases, starch, and tobacco. — III. a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 13 m. N.E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,841.

BERCHING, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on Ludwig's Canal, 30 m. W. N. W. Regensburg. Pop. 1,354.

BERCHTSGADEN, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Bavaria, 12 m. S. Salzburg. Pop. 1,800. Manuf. of bone and wooden wares. In the royal salt mines 200 miners are employed, and the annual produce is 16,000 cwt. of rock salt.

BERCK-SUR-MER, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, on the English Channel, 8 m. S. W. Montreuil. Pop. 2,216.

BERCY, a vill. of France, dep. and on rt. b. of the Seine, forming a suburb of Paris. P. 10,860.

BERDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 5 m. N. W. Stansted-Mountfitchet. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 418.

BERDIANSK, a maritime town of South Russia, Taurida, at the mouth of the small river Berda, on the N. shore of the Sea of Azov, 150 m. N.E. Simferopol. Pop. (1849) 6,493. It has a good harbour between two peninsulas. There are coal mines and salt lakes in its vicinity.

BERDITCHEV, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Kiev, 24 m. S. Jitomir. Pop. (1855) 68,645. Important for its commerce and its four annual fairs. Goods to the average annual value of 600,000*l.* are disposed of.

BERE-CHURCH, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. S. W. Colchester, and within its jurisdiction. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 120. [For other villa. in England with the prefix *Bere*, see *Bere*.]

BEREKH, a co. of Upper Hungary, this side the Theiss. Pop. 121,500. Chief towns Bereghszasz and Munkacs. — II. a town in above co. Pop. 1,750.

BEREGH-SZASZ, a town of E. Hungary, co. Beregh, 18 m. S. Munkacs. Pop. 2,680. It has Roman Catholic, Greek, and Protestant churches.

BEREGGARDO, a vill. of Lombardy, 9 m. N. W. Pavia, near canal of same name, in the Ticino. Pop. 1,002.

BERENICE, a ruined city of Egypt, anciently the emporium of its commerce with India, on a bay in the Red Sea, 20 m. S. W. Ras Bernasa.

BERENY (*Jiz*), a town of Hungary, cap. dist. 28 m. E. Buda, on the Zagya, with a gymnasium.

BERESINA or *BEREZINA*, a river of Russia, gov. Minsk, in the N. of which it rises, flows generally S., and joins the Dnieper in lat. 52° 28' N. Length 200 m. Principal affit. the Svislotch. The towns Borisov and Bobruisk are on its banks. It is navigable, and is connected with the Dvina by a canal, which thus establishes a communication between the Baltic and Black Seas. This river is memorable for the disastrous passage of the French army during the retreat of Napoleon I. from Moscow, in 1812. — II. a vill. on the rt. b. of the Beresina. 48 m. E. Minsk, at which Charles XII. crossed the river, June 29, 1708.

BEREZNA, a town of Russia, on the Desna, gov. and 20 m. E. Tchernigov. Pop. 5,500.

BEREZOV, a town of Siberia, gov. and 400 m. N. N. W. Tobolsk, on l. b. of the Sosva. It is important as the sole trading station throughout a wide extent of country, and has a considerable traffic in furs — II. a gold-mining village of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, N.E. Jekaterineburg.

BERG, numerous villages in Germany, the principal in Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 14 m. N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 770, who manu. cotton-yarn and cotton-wares. The *Duchy of Berg*, on the Rhine between Cologne and Coblenz, formed by Napoleon I. in 1806, and ceded to Prussia in 1815, is now comprised in Prussian Westphalia.

BERGA, a town of Spain, prov. and 51 m. N. N. W. Barcelona. Pop. 6,553. Has an hospital.

BERGAMA, *Bergamus*, a ruined city of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Mendere-Chai (*Simois*), 14 m. S.E. the site of ancient Troy.

BERGAMO, *Bergomum*, a fortified city of Lombardy, cap. deleg. 39 m. N.E. Milan. Pop. 34,476. Has churches, chapels, cathedral, monasteries, nunneries, town-hall, charitable institutions, college, atheneum, academy of the fine arts, diocesan and other schools, public library, military asylum, and theatres, with manufactures of silk, woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, silk twist, and iron goods. The largest fair in North Italy is held here annually in August, the aggregate sales at which sometimes amount to 1,200,000*l.* Has trade in grinding-stones, quarried in the vicinity

During the height of the Venetian power, Bergamo was a dependency on its territory, under Napoleon I it was cap of the dep of Serio. The prov of Bergamo has an area of 928 sq m, divided into 18 dists. Length 18 m, breadth 45 m. Pop 363,764. Pasturage good, with herds of sheep and goats. Minerals are iron, marble, whetstones, and lignite.

Bergamino, a market town of N Italy, Venice, gov deleg and 25 m W Rovigo. Pop 3,000.

Bergholz, a town of North Germany, belonging jointly to Hamburg and Lubeck, on the Hamburg and Berlin Railway, 10 m E S E Hamburg. Pop 2,151.

Bergen, a fortified city and seaport of Norway, cap prov, on a peninsula at the end of a deep bay, on the Atlantic 180 m W N W Christiansia. Lat of castle, 60° 24' N, lon 7° 18' E. Pop (1855) 26,797. Has a cathedral, churches, hospitals, charitable institution, theatre, national museum, diocesan college, naval academy, schools, and five public libraries. *Bergen* is surrounded by elevated hills on the land side which renders the climate humid. Annual fall of rain and snow 73 inches, most falls in the winter half year. Has an hospital for lepers. Is the seat of a court of secondary jurisdiction and of one of the three public treasuries of Norway and the station of a naval squadron. Its harbour deep and sheltered, but rocky, is defended by several forts which, with the town walls, mount 100 guns. Manufactures of earthenware, tobacco, and cordage. Distillery and ship building are carried on, the fishery is, however, the principal source of employment and fleets of from 50 to 80 small vessels come from the N ports in summer, bringing to Bergen, fish, roes, fish oil, blubber, skins, and fowls, and taking back goods in return. The foreign trade is mostly with the countries of North Europe. Principal imports, corn, tinned and wine, cotton, and woollen manufactures, colonial produce and hemp, exports, dried and salted fish, lobsters, oil, horns, iron, rock moss, skins, and timber. The stiffe or port Bergen, had in 1835 a pop of 183,449.

Bergew, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg Stralsund circ and near the centre of the island Rugen, of which it is cap, 15 m N E Stralsund. Pop 3,024. Manufactures of woollen cloth and brandy.

Bergum, a town of the Netherlands, prov Limburg, on rt b of the Maas, 30 m E S E Bois-le-Duc. Pop 3,442.

Birkeln, a vill of Hanover, landrost and 54 m S W Luneburg. Pop 830, and linen manufacture. This is the name of several vills in Germany.

Birgton, a co of the U S, North America, in N E of New Jersey. Area 300 sq m. Pop 14,726. Soil fertile.—II a township, New Jersey, cap co Hudson, 48 m N E Trenton. Pop 2,768.—III a township, New York, 217 m W Albany. Pop 1,832.

Birgton or **Zoom** a fortified town of the Netherlands, cap cant, prov North Brabant on the Zoom, near its junction with the E scheldt, 22 m W b W Breda. Lat 51° 29' N, lon 4° 17' E. Pop (1825) 797. Has a harbour, two arsenals, town-house, Latin school, school of architecture, manufactures of earthenwares, and trade in anchovies. The fortifications were extended in 1703. Was taken by the French in 1747 and in 1764, and defended by them against the English in 1814.

Birgton, a town of France, dep and on rt. b. of the Dordogne, here crossed by a bridge, cap arrond., 35 m. S S W Périgueux. Pop 10,402. Has a common college, public library, tribunal of commerce, manufactures of paper, iron and copper

wares, serges and hosiery. Exports white wines, liquors, and provisions, to Bordeaux. Was formerly fortified, and sustained many sieges.

Birsowick, a vill of the Netherlands, prov N. Brabant, 25 m S Bois-le-Duc. Pop 1,761.

Birsowick, a common and vill of France, dep N Rhin, arr and 84 m N Colmar. Pop 3,098.

Birsowick, a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, reg and 14 m W N W Cologne. Pop 888.

Birsowick a vill of Germany, princip and 4 m S E Waldeck. Pop 640. Also other vills in Germany.

Birsowick, two par of England, co Suffolk.—I (East), 14 m S S E Hadleigh. Area 2,380 ac. Pop 1,467.—II (West) 8½ m N W Colchester. Area 4,170 ac. Pop 802.

Birsowick, a town of Bohemia, circ Pischin, 42 m W N W Budweis. Pop 4,100.

Birsowick a town of Moravia circ and 19 m N Olmutz. Pop 1,320, with iron mines. Its silver mines have been occasionally worked since 1437.

Birsowick, a fortified town of France, dep Nord cap cant, on the Colme, 6 m S S E Dunkerque. Pop 5,068. Has a common college, hospital and public library, with distilleries, salt and sugar refineries, manufactures of soap, tobacco, and earthenware, and commerce in cattle, cheese, and lace. It communicates with Dunkerque and the sea by the canal of Bergues, which admits vessels of 300 tons.

Birsowick a vill of the Netherlands, prov Limburg cap cant, on the Burgum Lake, 8 m E Leemuiden. Pop 2,028.

Birsowick a vill of Switzerland, cant Grisons, on the N slope of the Albula mountain elevation 4,644 feet. Pop 600. Below the village is the valley of Bergunertom.

Birsowick a town of Rhenish Bavaria circ Pfalz on the Elzbach 8 m S W I. India. Pop 2,566.

Birsowick a town of S India, Madras presid, dist, and 20 m S E Ganjam. Pop (estim) at 20,000. Has a military cantonment, bazars, and manufactures of silk, cotton, sugar, and sugar candy.

Birsowick, a pa and vill of Switzerland, cant and 3 m W Schaffhausen. Pop 1,417.

Birsowick a town of South Russia, gov and 25 m Tcherisson, on rt b of the Dnieper here crossed by a floating bridge. Trade with the Crimea.

Birsowick, a town of Spain, prov and 23 m W Almeria, on the S slope of the Sierra de Gador. Pop 9,840. It is the centre of lead mines.

Birsowick, two vills Central Germany, duchy Saxe Weimar.—I on the Ilm, 6 m S Weimar. Pop 1,229. Sulphur baths.—II on the Werra, 11 m W S W Eisenach. Pop 1,180.

Birsowick, a market town and pa of England, co and 10 m S S W Gloucester. Area of pa 14,660 ac. Pop of do 4,944. The town, in the vale of Berkeley, near the Severn, and on the Gloucester and Bristol Railway has a church, which is the burial place of the Jenner, a market-house, trade in timber, coal, milt, and cheese, fac litated by the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal. *Berkeley Castle*, on an eminence S E of the town is the place in which Edward II was murdered in 1327. *Berkeley Vale* is noted for rich pasturage, and produces the famous "double Gloucester" cheese. The Berkeley-road station of Bristol and Birmingham Railway, 1½ m distant, is 2½ m N. Bristol.

Berkeley, a pa of England, co Somerset, 9 m E N E Frome. Area 1,880 ac. Pop 465.

Berkeley Sound, the most frequented inlet of the Falkland Island in the Atlantic, near its N E extremity. Lat 51° 30' S, lon 57° 26' W. It is of difficult entrance, but contains several

good harbours, and affords abundant supplies of water, cattle, and vegetables, for shipping.

BARKSWELL, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 6 m. W. Coventry. Area 6,300 ac. Pop. 1,600.

BARKHAMSTAD (Great), a market town and pa. of England, co. Herts. on the Grand Junction Canal and the North Western Railway, 28 m. N.W. London. Area of pa. 4,250 ac. Pop. 3,566. Has a church, which contains 13 small chapels; a gaol, with house of correction. Cowper, the poet, was born here in 1781, while his father was rector of the pa.—**II. (Little)**, a pa., co. and 4½ m. S.W. Hertford. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 556.—**III. (St Mary)**. [NORTH CHURCH.]

BARKLEY, a co. of U. S., North America, in N.E. of Virginia, on the Potomac. Area 392 sq. m. Pop. 11,771, of whom 1,966 were slaves. Products are wheat, corn, and butter. Has flour, saw, and paper mills. Lime, iron, and coal are abundant. The co. is intersected by the Baltimore and Ohio Railway.

BARKLEY-SPRING, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Virginia, 180 m. N.N.W. Richmond.

BARKE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Pennsylvania. Area 1,020 sq. m. Pop. 77,129. Soil fertile, watered by Schuylkill river. Produces all kinds of grain, also cattle, horses, and pork. Has iron and copper mines; also iron foundries, tin works, potteries, breweries, tanneries, and distilleries; paper, saw, gunpowder, linseed-oil, and rolling mills. Has 16½ churches and 9 newspapers. The Schuylkill Canal, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, intersect the co. Capital, Reading.

BERKSHIRE, an inland co. of England, having N. the cos. Oxford and Bucks, E. Surrey, S. Hants, W. Wilts and Glo'ter. Area 481,280 ac. Pop. 199,324. The Thames forms all its N. boundary; other rivers are its affluents, the Kennet and Loddon. A tract of down extends through its centre; its S.E. and E. parts are occupied by Windsor Forest and park. About 260,000 acres are estimated to be under tillage, 132,000 do. in pastures, and 30,000 do. waste. The soil is fertile. Sub-soil chalk, gravel, and clay. Agriculture is backward. Manufs. unimportant; but an extensive trade in agricultural produce is carried on by the Thames, the Wilts and Berks, and Kennet and Avon Canals, and the Great Western Railway, which last intersects the co. throughout. Chief towns, Reading, Windsor, Wallingford, Abingdon, and Newbury. *Berks* contains 20 hundreds, and 151 pas. in the circuit and diocese of Oxford. Poor-rates 85,252½; co. rates 15,068½. It returns 9 members to the H. of C., 3 of whom sit for the co. Reg. electors for co. 5,241.

BERKSHIRE, a co. of U. S., North America, in W. part of Massachusetts, intersected by Boston and Albany Railroad. Area 1,400 sq. m. Pop. 49,591. Manufs. cottons, woollens, iron, and glass-works; calico-printing; distilleries, tanneries, paper and saw-mills. Marble, limestone, and iron are abundant.—**II.** A town, Franklin co., Vermont. P. 1,855.

BERLASE, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, arrond. & 9 m. N.E. Mechlin. P. 2,925.

BERLAIMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., on the Sambre, 8 m. N.W. Avesnes. Pop. (with comm.) 2,128, employed in manufactures of pottery, and in brick-making.

BERLANGA, two small towns of Spain; one in the prov. and 22 m. S.W. Soria. Pop. 1,662; the other in the prov., & 65 m. S.E. Badajoz. P. 4,128.

BERLEBURG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 22 m. S.E. Arnsberg, cap. circ. Wittgenstein. Pop. 2,152. Manufs. of woollen cloths. Several iron forges.

BERLINGAS (Fr. Berlingues), a group of small rocky islands off the W. coast of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 10 m. N.W. Peniche. The small island Berlinga is defended by a fortress.

BERLIKUM, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 5 m. E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2,232.—**II.** another vill. of same name, prov. W. Friesland. Has a large annual fair. Pop. 1,320.

BERLIN, a city of Germany, cap. of Prussia, and of the prov. Brandenburg, on the Spree, 166 m. E.S.E. Hamburg, and 100 m. N. Dresden. Lat. (of new observatory) 52° 30' 16" N., lon. 13° 23' 58" E.; elevation above the sea 115 feet; mean temperature of the year 48° 2; summer 64° 5; winter 31° 4, Fahr. Pop. in 1700, 29,000; in 1858 451,871. Built in a sandy plain, on both banks of the Spree; is 10 m. in circumference; occupies an extent of 6,900 acres. The chief divisions of the city are—1. *Berlin Proper*; 2. *Cologne (Alt and Neu Köln)*, on the Spree; 3. *Louisenstadt*, in the S.; 4. *Friedrichstadt*, in S.W.; 5. *Friedrichswerder*, between Alt and Neu Köln and Friedrichstadt; 6. *Neustadt or Dorotheenstadt*, between Friedrichstadt and the Spree; 7. *Friedrich Wilhelmstadt*, built 1828, and the suburbs of *Stralau*, *Spandau*, and *Königsstadt*, *Oranienburg*, and *Potsdam*. The city is surrounded by a wall 16 feet high, and is entered by 16 gates, one of which the Brandenburg gate on the W., is a colossal structure, surmounted by a victory, in a car drawn by 4 horses. It was carried to Paris in 1807, and restored in 1814. Of the 40 bridges which cross the Spree and its branches, the principal are the long bridge, with an equestrian statue of the great elector Frederick William; the Schlossbrücke or palace bridge, with groups of heroes in marble; *Frederik Bridge*, consisting of 3 arches, and constructed of iron. The finest streets are in Friedrichstadt and Dorotheenstadt; the most celebrated is that called "Unter-der-Linden," ornamented by an equestrian statue of Frederick the Great, terminated by the Brandenburg gate at the one end, and the royal palace at the other. Around the principal squares and streets are grouped numerous public buildings, among which are the royal castle and palace, the arsenal, university, museums, exchange, opera-house, theatres, and the palaces of the princes. There are 33 churches of which 23 are evangelical, 4 French Calvinist, 2 Roman Catholic, and a chapel of the Bohemian Brothers. The suburbs have many attractions, among which are the Thier-garten, a large open park outside of the Brandenburg gate, in which a "corso" has been established, and the Kreuzberg, a sandhill, S. of the gate of Halle, on which is erected an iron monument to the memory of the Prussians who fell in the wars of Napoleon 1. *Berlin* is the great centre of instruction and intellectual development in North Germany; its educational establishments are numerous and celebrated. The university, founded in 1609, and comprising schools of jurisprudence, medicine, and philosophy, is attended by about 1,900 students. There are 6 gymnasia, 2 Protestant theological seminaries, a military school, schools of artillery, military engineering, architecture, sculpture, painting, and music; a preparatory school of music, and many elementary schools. Has extensive public libraries, among which the royal library, founded in 1650, has 500,000 printed vols. and 500 MSS. Among its valuable collections are royal museums of painting, sculpture, antiquities, coins, and medals; a museum of natural history, a royal astronomical and magnetic observatory, and a royal botanic garden. Its

academic institutions comprise the *academies of sciences (Akademie der Wissenschaften)*, of the fine arts, for the encouragement of industry, and of music; a geographical society, founded in 1808; and a society of natural history. Has two royal theatres, and an opera house. Among its charitable institutions are the *Hôtel des Invalides*, for 800 soldiers and 12 officers, and an orphan hospital. *Berlin* is the first city in Germany for the variety and importance of its manufs. The articles of industry are cloths, linens, carpets, silks, ribbons, and printed cottons, iron wares, especially the beautiful cast-iron articles called "Berlin jewellery," paper, porcelain, mathematical and optical instruments, chemical and dyestuffs, including the celebrated "Prussian blue," and musical instruments. Among its great industrial establishments are the royal iron foundry and royal porcelain manufactory. The productions of the press in typography, cartography, and lithography, are numerous and excellent. For the encouragement of commerce there is a royal bank, a royal mercantile marine (*Seehandlungs-institute*), established 1772, and steam-packet companies. All the great roads in the kingdom meet in Berlin; its position, on a navigable river, communicating by canals with the Elbe, Oder, and Vistula, renders its navigation of considerable importance; and is the centre of a system of railways which connect it with the Baltic by Hamburg and Kiel, on the N.W., and by Stettin on the N.E. On the S.E. a line extends by Breslau to Vienna, on the S. to Leipzig and Dresden, and on the W. to Magdeburg and Hanover. Berlin was occupied by the Austrians and Russians in 1760, and by the French in 1806.

BERLIN, a township of the U. S., North America, Connecticut, co. and 13 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 1,988, partly employed in a manuf. of tin wares.—Also a town, Rensselaer co. New York. Pop. 205, and several others.

BERLIN (New), a township of the U. S., North America, 8 m. N.E. Norwich. Pop. 2,562.

BERKLINCHER, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 52 m. N.E. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, with manufs. of cloth and paper. P. 2,820.

BIZAMBO, a seaport town of Spain, prov. Vizcaya, on the Bay of Biscay, 14 m. N.E. Bilbao. Pop. 3,323, mostly engaged in fisheries. Alonso de Ercilla, the epic poet, was born here about 1580.

BERMONDSEY, a pa. of England, and suburb of London, co. Surrey, included in the borough of Southwark, on the E. Area 620 ac. Pop. 48,128. Has two Roman Catholic chapels, a convent, and several schools.

BERMUDA, THE BERMUDAS OR SOMERS ISLANDS, a group of about 300 small islands, belonging to Great Britain, in the Atlantic. Lat. 32° 20' N., and lon. 64° 50' W., 500 m. E. from South Carolina. Area 20 sq. m., or from 12,000 to 13,000 ac. Pop. (1848) 9,930. Surface mostly low, and composed of a shelly coralline rock. Many reefs surround the Bermudas, which are visited by severe gales in winter; but among the islands are several good anchorages. Climate mild and salubrious. Mean ann. temp. 71° to 75° Fahr. Principal exports, arrowroot, coconuts, potatoes, onions, palm-tree, and straw-hats. The fruits of both tropical and temperate regions are raised; poultry and veal are plentiful. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the transit and other trade between Newfoundland and the West Indies; and others in the whale-fishery. Value of exports (1850) 19,000*l.*; value of imports in do., 180,501*l.* Public revenue (1850) 12,830*l.*; parliamentary

grant, 4,049*l.* Expenditure (1850) 18,277*l.* Government vested in a governor, a council of 8 members, and an assembly of 36 members, 4 being returned by each parish. St George and Ireland islands are strongly fortified; on the former is Hamilton, the cap., and the latter is entirely occupied by its fortress, arsenal, and dock yards. It is a convict station. The other principal islands are St David, Somerset, Pagan, Longbend, and Smith. This group of islands was discovered in 1629 by Bermudez, a Spaniard. Sir G. Somers was wrecked here in 1609, and soon after this they were colonised from Virginia and England. There is regular steam communication between Bermuda and New York, and Bermuda and St Thomas.

BERN or **BERNÉ** (CANTON), a state of Central Europe, one of the three *Vorort*, or governing cantons of the Swiss Confederation, situated between lat. 46° 20' and 47° 30' N., lon. 6° 50' and 8° 27' E. Bounded N. by France, E. by the cants. Solothurn, Aargau, Lucerne, Unterwalden, and Uri, S. by the Valais, and W. by Vaud, Fribourg, and Neuchâtel. Area 2,584 sq. m. Pop. (1851) 467,921, most of whom are Protestants. The country is mountainous, comprising, in the S., many of the highest points of the Alps, as the Finster-aar-Horn, Jungfrau, Schreckhorn, and Münch, the terraces and contre-forts of which form the *Bernese Oberland*, celebrated for the beauty of its valleys, the chief of which are the Simmenthal, Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, and Hasli. The N. part of the cant. is covered by the Jura mountains, the two regions being separated by the valley of the Aar. Nearly the whole territory belongs to the basin of the Rhine, and is drained by the Aar and its tributaries, the chief of which are the Emmen, Simmen, Kander, and Thiele. The lakes of Neuchâtel and Biennne are formed by the Thiele, and those of Thun and Brienz by the Aar. Climate healthy; excessively cold in the region of the Alps, where the perpetual snow forms the most extensive glaciers in Switzerland, but mild at the foot of the Jura, and in the valley of Interlaken. The mountains are covered with forests of pine and beech, and the soil is fertile in the valleys. The amount of grain, potatoes, hemp, and flax, is insufficient for consumption. The vine is cultivated to a considerable extent in the valleys of the Thiele, and on the Lakes Neuchâtel, Biennne, and Thun. Pasturage extensive, and the rearing of cattle is the chief source of wealth; those of the valleys of the Emmen and Sarine being considered the best in Switzerland; and the cheese there produced is one of the chief articles of commerce in the canton. The horses of the Emmenthal are highly valued. The canton has mines of iron, lead, and copper, marble and gypsum quarries, fine freestone, granite, and lime. Iron is worked extensively in the Jura. Among the many mineral springs, those of Weissenburg, Blumenstein, Frutigen, and Gurnigel, are most frequented. Chief objects of industry are the manufs. of linens and woollens, iron and copper wares, watchmaking, and the wooden wares of the Oberland. Chief imports are salt, colonial products, grain, tobacco, and metals. The canton is traversed by excellent roads, and steam packets ply on the lakes, and on the river Aar. The educational establishments of the canton are numerous, comprising a university, polytechnic and normal schools, and the agricultural and industrial institution at Hofwyl. Bern is the largest canton of the Swiss Confederation, and holds the second rank in the federal diet. Its contingent to the army is 5,824 men.

Bern, a town of Switzerland, cap. cant. of same name, on a small peninsula formed by the Aar, here crossed by two stone bridges, 80 m. N.E. Geneva, and 23 m. S. Basel. Elevation (of observatory) 1,856 feet. Pop. 22,422. *Bern* is the seat of the federal diet, alternately with Zurich and Lucern, and residence of three foreign ministers. Is built of freestone, and is remarkable for the arcades formed by the houses in all its principal streets, and for its fountains. Has a Gothic cathedral, a university founded 1834, an observatory, a public library, with an extensive collection of books and MSS. on Swiss history; a museum of natural history, an arsenal, a mint, in which the coins of several cantons are struck. Its chief industry consists in the manufacture of gunpowder, firearms, and mathematical instruments, straw hats, paper, and leather. *Bern* was surrounded by walls in 1191, declared a free city in 1318, and admitted into the Swiss Confederation in 1352; its fortifications were demolished in 1835. It is the birthplace of Haller.

BERNALILLO, a co., U. S., North America, in the E. of New Mexico. Area 900 sq. m. Pop. 7,751. Products wheat, wine, and wool.

BERNARD (GREAT ST.), *Mons Jovis*, a remarkable mountain pass in the chain of the Alps, between Piedmont and the Valais. It owes its modern name to the celebrity of the *hospice*, said to have been founded by Bernard de Menthon, in 862, for the succour of travellers, who have been assisted to the number of 600 in one day. The hospice, a stone building, is situated on the summit of the pass, 11 m. N.N.W. Aosta, and 17 m. S.S.E. Martigny, at an elevation of 8,150 feet above the level of the sea. It is the highest habitation in Europe; and the cold is so intense, that a small lake in its vicinity is frozen over nine months in the year. At all times, the philanthropic inmates, monks of the order of St Augustine, with their valuable dogs, hold themselves in readiness to assist travellers arrested by snow, which in winter accumulates to a depth of from 10 to 40 feet. This gorge, which was traversed by Roman armies, by Charlemagne, and by Frederick Barbarossa, is celebrated for the passage of Bonaparte I., at the head of the French army of 30,000 men, with cavalry and artillery. 17th to 21st May 1800. The road has been much improved, and rendered passable for cars. *Little St Bernard* is a mountain of the Graian Alps, S. of Mont Blanc. Elevation of convent 7,076 feet.

BERNARD, a township of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, co. Somerset. Pop. 2,203.—II. (N.), a pa., Louisiana, between New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico. Area 150 sq. m. Pop. 3,802.—III. a river of Texas, dist. Brazoria.

BERNARDINO (St.), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, in the valley of Misocco, 15 m. N. Roveredo, with mineral springs. The *Pass of Bernardino* or *Bernardin*, is traversed by the route from Coire to Bellinzona, and is one of the principal means of communication between Italy, Switzerland, and Germany. Elev. 6,970 feet.

BERNARD, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on Stettin Railway, 13 m. N.E. Berlin. Pop. 4,063, employed in weaving woollen, cotton, and silk stuffs, and in breweries.

BERNARD, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine. Pop. 1,600.—Also several villa. in Germany.

BERNAR, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, cap. arrond. on the Charentonne, 25 m. W.N.W. Evreux. Pop. 7,362. Has a comm. college, and manufs. of woollen cloths, linens, and yarn. Is the seat of a tribunal of commerce.

BERNEBURG, a town of North Germany, cap.

duchy Anhalt-Bernburg, on the Saale, here crossed by a bridge, 23 m. S. Magdeburg. Pop. 6,900. Has churches, council-house, high schools, and orphan asylum. Manufs. porcelain, paper, and starch. It is connected by railways with Berlin, Magdeburg, and Dresden.

BERNE, a town of North Germany, duchy and 11 m. E. Oldenburg. Pop. 7,500.

BERNE, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, co. and 17 m. W. Albany. Pop. 3,441.—II. Ohio, co. Monroe. Pop. 2,419.—III. Pennsylvania, co. Berks, 11 m. N.W. Reading, on the Schuylkill. Pop. 3,149.

BERNECK, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the White Main, at the mouth of the Oelsnitz, 8 m. N.E. Bamberg. Pop. 1,042, engaged in manufs. of alum, vitriol, and iron wire, and in a *pearl-fishery* in the river.—Also villa. in Bavaria, Austria, and Württemberg.

BERNECK, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 11 m. E. St Gall. Pop. 1,300.

BERNERA, three isls. of the Hebrides: one the most S. of the group, another in Harris Sound, and the third on the W. side of the island Lewis.

BERNFER OBERLAND, Switzerland. [BERN.]

BERNIES, a small island, West Australia, N.W. of Shark Bay. Lat. 24° 50' S., lon. 113° 15' E.

BERNINA, a mountain of the Rhetian Alps, Switzerland, cant. Grisons, 30 m. S.E. Coire, remarkable for its extensive glacier. The Pass of Bernina forms a communication between the Upper Engadine and the Valtellina, at an elevation of 7,672 feet.

BERNKATTEL, a town of Rhonish Prussia, reg. and 23 m. N.E. Treves, situated beneath a ruined fortress on the Moselle. Pop. 2,100, with copper and lead mines, and considerable trade in wine.

BERNSTADT, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 22 m. E. Breslau. Pop. 3,600. Manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics.

BERNSTADT, a town of Saxony, circ. and 20 m. S.E. Bautzen. Pop. 1,630, engaged in woollen manufactures.

BERNSTADT, a village of Württemberg, circ. Danube.

BERNSTEIN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 53 m. N.E. Frankfurt. Pop. 1,650. Manufactures of woollen stuffs.

BERNSTEIN, a town, West Hungary, co. Eisenburg, 14 miles W. Güns. Pop. 1,200.

BERODA, a petty state of Hindostan, Bundelcund. Area 275 sq. m. Pop. 24,000.

BERRAVOI, an independent territory and town of N. Afghanistan, the town situated in a valley, & on the river of same name, 108 m. N. Peshawer.

BERRE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, cap. cant., with a port on the Etang de Berre, near the railway from Avignon to Marseille, 16 m. N.W. Marseille. Pop. 1,871. It has trade in salt, fruits, and olive oil.

BERRE (ETANG DE), a vast lagoon of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, E. of the easternmost branch of the Rhône. It discharges itself into the sea by a passage called the Port-du-Bouc, and has extensive saltworks and eel fisheries.

BERRIEDALE, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Caithness, 7½ m. S.S.W. Latheron. Pop. 1,264.

BERRIEN, co., U. S., North America, in S.W. Michigan. Area 578 sq. m. Pop. 11,417. Soil on river banks a deep rich loam, densely wooded.

BERVIEW or **ANNE RIVER**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Montgomery, at the conf. of the Rhiw and Severn rivers, 5 m. S.W. Welshpool. Pop. 2,177.

BERWICKSHIRE, a pa. of England, co. Salop, on the Severn, 4 m. S.W. Shrewsbury. Area 2,920 ac. Pop. 706.

BARNOW, two par. of England.—I. co. Somerset, 9 m. W.S.W. Axbridge. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 434.—II. co. Worcester, 5½ m. S.W. Upton-on-Severn. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 491.

BARNAY or **BARNI**, one of the old provs. of France, near its centre, now forming the modern depts. Cher and Indre; its capital was Bourges.

BARNET (**CANAL DE**), a canal of France, connects the waters of the Loire with the Canal of Digoin, and passes the depts. Cher, Loir-et-Cher, and Indre-et-Loire.

BARNSTAPLE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3m. E.S.E. Ilfracombe. Area 5,050 ac. Pop. 854.

BARNSTAPLE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2m. E.N.E. Totness. Area 4,610 ac. Pop. 1,038.

BARNHAM, a township of North Wales, co. Denbigh, pa. and 1 m. W. Wrexham, with iron works. Pop. 2,217.

BARNHARD DE COMMINGES (St.), a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Garonne, cap. capt., 9 m. S.W. St. Gaudens. P. 908. Has marble quarries.

BARNSTON (South), a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5½ m. S.E. Chichester. Area 2,750 ac. Pop. 2,694. The watering-place Bognor is in this parish.

BARTHELEMORE, a vill. of Saxony, circ. and 18 m. S.E. Bautzen: is the seat of the central conference of the sect of Herrenluther Christians.

BARTHOLOMEW, a town of Austria, circ. Lower Enz, near the railway from Vienna to Trieste, 8 m. S. Vienna. Pop. 2,120.

BARTHOLOMEW, a town, Switzerland. [BURNHORN.]

BARTLE, a co. of the U. S., North America, N.E. part of North Carolina. Area 690 sq. m. Pop. 12,861, of whom 7,194 were slaves. Chief produce, cotton and tobacco.

BARTHELEMY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. Aubert. Pop. 2,945.

BARTHELEMY, a vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., 16 m. S.S.E. Arras. Pop. 1,527.

BARTOLOMO, a town of Italy, Pontif. States, 7 m. S.E. Forlì, celebrated for its wines. Pop. 4,780.

BARTON, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Coblenz, circ. and 6 m. S.W. Cochem.

BARTON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Cambrai, cant. Clary. Pop. 2,331.

BARTON or **INVERBARTON**, a parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, on the North Sea, and on Aberdeen Railway, 5½ m. S.S.W. Scanehaven. Area of pa. 2,000 ac. Pop. 1,489; of borough 934, mostly engaged in fishing. Has linen manufs. and trade in corn. Unites with Montrose, Arbroath, Brechin, and Forfar, to send one member to House of Com. Reg. electors, 30.

BARTON, a town of the U. S., North America, York, co. Maine, 16 m. N.W. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,088.—II. a town of Adam co., Pennsylvania, 41 m. S.W. Harrisburgh. Pop. 1,462.—III. a town of Columbia, co. Pennsylvania. Pop. 486.

BARTON, several par. of England.—I. co. Sussex, rape Pevensey, 7 m. S.E. Lewes. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 175.—II. (St. James), co. Wilts, 5½ m. W.S.W. Amesbury. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 294.—III. (St. John), same co., 5½ m. S.E. Shaftesbury. Area 4,230 ac. Pop. 482.—IV. (St. Leonard), same co., 1 m. E. Hindon. Area 970 ac. Pop. 86.

BARTON (North), a parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, 19 m. E.S.E. Edinburgh, at terminal of branch of North British Railway. Pop. of parish 1,648; of borough 863. Has a harbour, an active trade in corn; and is frequented as a bathing-place. This borough joins with Haddington, Dunbar, Jedburgh, and Lauder, in sending one member to House of Commons. Reg. electors 49. In the pa. are the Bass Rock, Tantallon Castle, and North Berwick-Law; the last

a conical hill 940 feet in height, forms a conspicuous landmark.

BARTON-ON-TWEED, a seaport town, munic. parl. bor. and pa. of England, co. Northumberland, on the N. bank of the Tweed, at its mouth, and on the North British Railway, 47 m. E.S.E. Edinburgh. Lat. of lighthouse, 55° 46' N., lon. 1° 59' W. Area of pa. 5,120 ac. Pop. of do. 10,067; of parl. borough 15,094. It is connected with its suburbs, Tweedmouth and Spittal, by a bridge. A bridge conducts the North British Railway across the Tweed. Has an indifferent harbour, sheltered by a long pier; a Gothic church, dissenting chapels, a town-hall, with an exchange and jail attached, pauper lunatic asylum, theatre, assembly rooms, public subscription library with 5,000 volumes, and barracks. An iron foundry at which steam-engines and mill machinery are built, manufs. of sail-cloth, cordage, and linen fabrics, are carried on, and near the town are coal mines. Imports timber, staves, bones, iron, hemp, tallow, and oil. Exports consist chiefly of agricultural produce, wool, ale, whisky, coal, and fish, especially salmon—its fishery of which in the Tweed is still very productive. Corp. rev. 15,794, arising from rental of fisheries, lands, etc.; corp. debt nearly 60,000. The borough sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Reg. electors 888. Before the municipal Reform Act, Berwick was a free town, independent both of Scotland and England; but it is now constituted an English county for all purposes except parliamentary elections.

BARTONSHIRE, a co. of Scotland, forming its S.E. extremity on the coast of the German Ocean, and bounded on the S. by Northumberland, and W. by Haddington and Edinburgh shires. The principal division was formerly called the Merse (Varch or border dist.). Area 446 sq. m., or 253,600 ac., of which 160,000 are cultivated, 100,000 uncultivated, and 25,600 unprofitable. Pop. 35,297. Its N. part consists of the barren Lammermoor hills; but the dist. of Lauderdale in the W., and the Merse in the S., are level, and among the most fertile and best cultivated tracts in Britain. Principal rivers the Tweed, Eye, and the Leader, Whitadder, Blackadder, and other affluents of the Tweed. Chief towns, Gretnaw, Lauder, Dunse, and Eyemouth. This co. returns 1 member to the House of Commons.

BARTON, *Vesontia*, a city of France, cap. dep. Doubs, 45 m. E. Dijon, on the Doubs, and on the Canal of the Rhône and Rhine. Pop. 41,296. Is a fortified city; its citadel, on an elevated rock, is considered impregnable. Chief edifices, a cathedral, court-house, town-hall, royal college, arsenal, hospital, barracks, public library of 80,000 volumes, and museum. Is an archbishop's see, and the seat of a tribunal of commerce, diocesan school, academy of sciences and arts, schools of artillery and medicine, and a deaf-mute institution. It manufactures watches, jewellery, porcelain, druggets, carpets, and iron wire, and has breweries; it is an important entrepôt for the produce of the south of France and a part of Switzerland. Was twice taken by Louis XIV. and united to France in 1678. The Austrians besieged it without success in 1814.

BARTON, a chapelry of England, co. Worcester, pa. Pershore, with a station on the Bristol and Birmingham Railway, 2 m. S.E. Worcester. Pop. 177.—II. a township, co. Salop, pa. Shawbury.

BARTON, a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, at the confluence of the Neckar and Enz, 15 m. N. Stuttgart, on railway to Heilbronn. Pop. 2,430. Dist. celebrated for its red wines.

BASANT, Mous (?), a town of Asia Minor, pash. Marash, in a narrow glen, 2,340 feet above the sea, and 30 m. W.N.W. Semeisat.

BESAN, a town of France, dep. Herault, arrond. and 11 m. E. Beziers, on the Herault. Pop. 2,297.

BESARABIA, an administrative prov. of South or New Russia, cap. Kishenan, bounded E. by the gov. Kherson, N.E. and N. Podolia, W. the Bukovina and Moldavia, and S. Bulgaria and the Black Sea. Area 18,018 sq. m. Pop. (1848) 792,000. Surface low and flat, except in the N., where it is traversed by some of the contreforts of the Carpathians; the climate is healthy and the soil fertile. Principal rivers, the Danube on the S., Pruth on the W., and Dniester on the E. frontier. These rivers enclose the prov., except at its N.W. extremity. Wheat, barley, maize, millet, tobacco, hemp, and flax are raised, as well as all kinds of fruit and wines of good quality; but the greater proportion of land is in pasturage. Manufact. soap, leather, candles, and spirituous liquors. Exports wool, cattle, tallow, salt, and cheese. There is an agricultural colony of Bulgarians on the Pruth, and another of Germans in the S. Chief towns Kishenan, Bender, Akerman, and Ismail. *Bessarabia* was ceded by Turkey to Russia by the treaty of Bucharest in 1812.

BESASTADIR or BESSESTAD, a town of Iceland, S.W. Reikiavik, with a gymnasium, a classical school, and a library.

BESAS, a town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 20 m. S.S.W. Clermont. Pop. of comm. 2,187.—II. a vill., dep. Var, cap. cant., 7 m. S.E. Brignolles. Pop. 1,720.—III. (*sur Braye*), a comm. and town, dep. Sarthe, 6 m. S. St Calais. P. 2,336.

BETHLEHEM, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 8 m. N.W. Abingdon. Area 980 ac. Pop. 63.

BESSENAV, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arrond. and 13 m. W. Lyon. Pop. 2,054.

BESSENAS, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Vienné, cap. cant., 10 m. E. Bellac. Pop. 2,656.

BETHENNY, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 1½ m. S.W. Bridlington. Pop. 92.

BETHINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.W. Cromer. Area 410 ac. Pop. 141.

BETHNORP, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1 m. E. Attleborough. Area 2,440 ac. Pop. 614.

BETHNETTOWN (vulg. *Bethnetown*), a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, on the coast, 3 m. E.S.E. Drogheda, on Dublin and Drogheda Railway.

BETANOR, a town and place of pilgrimage, British India, presid. and 35 m. S.E. Agra, on the Jumna; near it are remains of an anc. Hindoo city.

BETANOS, *Fluvium Brigantium*, a town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. S.E. Coruña, on river of same name, near its mouth, in the Bay of Betanzos. Pop. 4,210. The *Bay of Betanzos* is an inlet of the Atlantic, branches of which form the harbours of Ferrol and Coruña.

BETCHEWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3 m. W. Reigate. Area 3,600 ac. Pop. 1,204.

BETHYA, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 48 m. N.N.E. Cuenca. Pop. 1,100, with mineral springs (temp. 70° Fahr.) and royal baths.

BETHANY (Arab. *El-Azereteh*), a vill. of Palestine, on the E. slope of the Mount of Olives, 2 m. E. Jerusalem.—Of *Bethpage*, a vill. formerly a little further E., no trace exists.

BETHANY, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, co. Genesee, 239 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,904. Others in North Carolina and Pennsylvania.

BETHAN (Arab. *Beitah*), a ruined town of Palestine, pash. Damascus, 10 m. N. Jerusalem.

BETHAN, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, 18 m. N.W. Paris. Pop. 2,253.—II.

Ohio, co. Clark. Pop. 2,083.—Several other townships of the United States have the same name.

BETHENSDON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Swale, 5½ m. W.S.W. Ashford. Area 6,410 ac. Pop. 1,125.

BETH-HORON (UPPER and LOWER), (Arab. *Beit 'Ur el-Foka*, and *el-Takla*), two vill. of Palestine, pash. Damascus, 9 m. N.W. Jerusalem. Between the two vill. is a pass, down which Joshua drove the Amorite kings (Josh. 1-11); and through which has always been the main route for heavy transport between Jerusalem and the coast.

BETHLEHEM (*Beit-el-Lehm*, the "house of bread"), a city of Palestine, which, though insignificant in point of size, will be ever memorable as the birthplace of Christ. It stands on the mountain chain of Anti-Libanus, 5½ m. S.W. Jerusalem. Pop. said to be 3,000, nearly all Christians,—a bold and hardy race, who have successfully resisted Turkish oppression. Is a large straggling place with magnificent church, erected in the 4th century by the Empress Helena, over the site (the "Grotto of the Nativity") traditionally celebrated for the birth of the Saviour, and attached to which are large convents, belonging to Roman Catholics, Greeks, and Armenians.

BETHLEHEM, a town of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 50 m. W.N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,516. Several townships of the U. S. have this name;—I. Ohio, co. Stark, 9 m. S.W. Canton, near the Ohio Canal. Pop. 2,019.—II. New Jersey, 37 m. N.W. Trenton. Pop. 2,346.—III. New York, co. and 6 m. S. Albany. Pop. 4,182.

BETHNAL GREEN, a pa. of England, and one of the E. suburbs of London, co. Middlesex, 2½ m. E.N.E. St Paul's Cathedral. Area 760 ac. Pop. 90,192; many of whom are employed in silk-weaving. Is the centre of a poor-law union.

BETHSAIDA or GALILEE, an anc. town of Palestine, which probably stood on the shore of Lake Tiberias; but its site is undetermined.—*Bethsaida of Gaulonitis* (afterwards *Julias*) was on the N.E. side of the same lake, 21 m. S. Puncas: it is now in ruins.

BETHUSIAN, *Scythopolis*, a vill. of E. Palestine, on the route from Jerusalem to Damascus, in the valley of Jeruel, 28 m. S.E. Nazareth. It is now called Bisan.

BETH-SHEMESH, an anc. city of Palestine, the remains of which are supposed to be at *Ain Shems*, a vill., pash. Gaza, 15 m. W.S.W. Jerusalem.

BETHUNE, a strongly fortified town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. arrond., on a rock near the Lawe and the Canal of Aire, 16 m. N.N.W. Arras. Pop. 7,692. Has a comm. college, Gothic church, and commerce in cheese, grain, oil, and lint. Was taken by the French in 1645, and retaken by the allies in 1718, was secured to France by the peace of Utrecht in 1714.

BETHUNOOKA, a river of Madagascar, enters Mozambique Channel (Bembatooka Bay) on its N.W. coast. About 16 m. from its mouth it enlarges into a gulf with numerous islands.

BETLEY, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 6 m. W.N.W. Newcastle-under-Lyne, on the Grand Junction Railway. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 892.

BETLIS, a town of Asiatic Turkey. [BETLIS.]

BETHANGER, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. S.S.W. Sandwich. Area 870 ac. Pop. 37.

BETHENBURG, a vill. of the Netherlands, arrond. and 5 m. S.S.W. Luxembourg. Pop. 1,100.

BETHENDORP, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Luxembourg, arrond. and 3 m. N.E. Diekirch.

BETHENHAUSEN, two vill. of Germany.—I. Hassen Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, on the Looze. Pop. 880. Manufactures of cottons, paper,

and metallic wares.—II. Saxo-Meningen, on the Heph. Pop. 782.

BETRIAR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, district Shababad, 90 m. N.N.W. Patna.

BETRYMONGER, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 64 m. N.N.E. Lyme Regis. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 73.

BETRICHWARDEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 7 m. S.S.W. Glarus, on the Linth. Pop. 1,600.

BETRYN, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 7½ m. N.W. Knighton. Area 8,600 ac. Pop. 485.

BETRYN, numerous pas. of England and Wales.—I. England, co. Monmouth, 2½ m. N.W. Newport. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 97.—II. South Wales, co. and 9 m. N.W. Carmarthen. Pop. 1,579.—III. co. Glamorgan, 6 m. N. Bridgend. Pop. 421.

—IV. North Wales, co. Montgomery, on the Bechan, 3½ m. N. Newtown. P. 763.—V. (*Blodwr*), South Wales, co. Cardigan, on the Tyf, 2½ m. Lampeter. Pop. 235.—VI. (*Diserth*), co. and 11½ m. W.S.W. New Radnor. Pop. 140.—VII. (*Garmen*), N. Wales, at the foot of Snowdon, co. and 5 m. S.E. Carnarvon. Pop. 97.—VIII. (*Gweryl-Goch*), co. Merioneth, 4 m. N.W. Corwen. Pop. 256.—IX. (*Javan* or *Evon*), S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 4 m. N.N.W. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop. 404.—X. (*Leith*) same co., 7 m. N.N.E. Lampeter. Pop. 869.—XI. (*Newydd*), in England, co. Monmouth, 3½ m. N.N.W. Usk. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 141.—XII. (*Y Coed*), North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 4 m. S. Llauryst. Pop. 478.—XIII. (*Yn Rhoe*), co. Denbigh, 3 m. S.W. Abergele. P. 895.—A hamlet, co. Merioneth, and a chapelry, co. Monmouth, have the name of Bettws.

BETWAIN, a river of Hindostan, rises in the Vindhyan mountains, Bhopal, flows mostly N.E., and after a course of 340 m., joins the Jumna, 30 m. E.S.E. Kalpee. Runs through beds of iron ore. The towns Bileah and Jhanst on its banks.

BETTELSEBACH, a town of Württemberg, on the Bental, circ. Jagt, 10 m. E. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,850.

BETTES, two towns of Prussian Silesia.—I. reg. and 50 m. S.E. Oppeln, cap. circ., near the Polish frontier. Pop. 4,930, who manuf. woollen cloths, earthenwares, and zinc wares.—II. reg. Breslau, on the Oder, 18 m. W.N.W. Glogau. Pop. 8,740. Manufs. of cloths and straw-hats.

BETTSVILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, 7 m. W. Pont Audemer, with a station on the Paris and Havre Railway. Pop. 2,608.

BETVAGNA, a town of Italy, Pontif. States, deleg. and 18 m. S.E. Perugia. Pop. 3,720.

BEVELAND (North and South), two isl. of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, in the mouth of the Scheldt, divided W. ward, by a narrow channel, from the island Walcheren. Lat. 51° 30' N., lon. 4° E. Estimated area 120 sq. m. *South Beveland* is the largest and most fertile, and has on it the town of Goes the cap., and Fort Bait.

BEVKAIS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isere, arrond. La Tour-du-Pin. Pop. 1,064.

BEVENSEN, a town of Hanover, prov. and 13 m. S.S.E. Lüneburg, with linen manufs. Pop. 1,288.

BEVERCOATERS, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 2½ m. N.W. Tuxford. Area 790 ac. Pop. 51.

BEVEREN, a town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 6½ m. W. Antwerp. Pop. 1,580. It has a church, and manufactures of lace.

BEVERLEY, a parl., municip. bor., and market-town of England, co. York, cap. East Riding, with a station on the Hull and Driflington Railway, 9 m. N.N.W. Hull. Area of parl. bor., 3,180 ac. Pop. 10,038. The bor. consists of three parishes. Has a guildhall and register-office for East Riding, session-hall, gaol, house of correction, assembly-rooms, and mechanics' institute. Trade in corn, coals, and leather, is facilitated by a canal com-

municating with the river Hull. The corporation holds a criminal court, with the power of capital punishment (which, however, is never exercised), also courts of session and requests. Returns two mems. to H. of C. It is also the place of the election of members for the East Riding of Yorkshire.

BEVERLEY, a township of the U. S., North Amer., Massachusetts, 16 m. N.E. Boston. Pop. 5,676.

—II. also a vill., cap. of Randolph co., Virginia.

BEVEXAR, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, arrond. and 14 m. N.E. Termond. Pop. of comm. 6,050. Manufs. of lace.

BEVEXAR, a vill. of Germany, duchy Brunswick, circ. and 3 m. N.E. Holzminden. Pop. 1,400.

BEVERSTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2 m. W.N.W. Tetbury. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 189.

BEVERUNGER, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 47 m. S.S.E. Minden, on l. b. of the Weser. Pop. 2,146. Manuf. leather and soap.

BEVERWYK, a town of the Netherlands, N. Holland, cap. cant., at the head of the Y, 7 m. N. Haarlem. Pop. 2,352. In its vicinity the expedition of the Prince of Orange to England, and the Revolution of 1688, were planned.

BEVILACQUA, a vill. of Northern Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 26 m. E. Verona.

BEWOLSTLE, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, ward Eskdale, 10 m. N.E. Brampton. Area 26,650 ac. Pop. 1,226. Has mines of coal and lead.

BEWDLER, *Beaulieu*, a parl. and munic. bor., market town, and chapelry of England, co. and 14 m. N.N.W. Worcester, pa. Ribbesford, on the Severn, across which it communicates with its suburb Wribbenhall, by a bridge. Pop. of parl. bor. 7,318. Has a town-hall, church, manufs. of combs, carpets, iron and brass wares; tanneries and malt-houses; and a transit trade by the Severn. Bewdley sends one mem. to H. of C.

BREWLEY, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Ripon, 8 m. N.W. Ripley. Area 5,320 ac. Pop. 1,266, mostly engaged in adjacent lead mines.

BEX (pronounced Bee), a vill., Switzerland, cant. Vaud, rt. b. of the Rhone, 26 m. S.E. Lausanne. Pop. 3,000. Has salt mines and sulphur baths.

BEXAR (SAN ANTONIO DE), a town of Texas, U. S., North America, the cap. of its N.W. dist., on the river San Antonio, 73 m. S.W. Austin. Area 8,960 sq. m. Pop. 6,062, of whom 389 were slaves. Trades with Mexico, who resort to it to purchase European manufactures.

BEXHILL, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape and 6 m. W. Hastings. Area 7,900 ac. Pop. 2,148. It has chalybeate springs, and a station on the South Coast Railway.

BEXLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, 3 m. W.S.W. Dartford. Area 5,570 ac. Pop. 4,480.

BEXWELL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1 m. E. Downham-market. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 87.

BEYAR, a river of the Punjab. [BEAR.]

BEYERLAND or **BEIGERLAND**, an isl. of S. Holland, between the Old Mass on the N., and Holland-Diep on the S., 6 m. S. Rotterdam. Among its villa. are *Old Beyerland*, pop. 3,546; *New Beyerland*, pop. 1,104; and S. Beyerland, pop. 1,276.

BETHAM or **BIKAR**, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. and 43 m. N. Rangpoor, and the resid. of the rajah of Cooch-Bihar.

BEYBOUT, **BEIBOUT** or **BAIBUT**, *Beythas*, a fortified seaport and commercial town of Syria, pash. Acre, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 57 m. W.N.W. Damascus, of which city it is the port, and 3 m. S. Cape Beyrut, which is in lat. 35° 50' N., lon. 35° 28' E. Pop. estimated at 12,000. Its walls are 3 m. in circumference, outside of which

are actively squalling the town in extent. Has well supplied markets, is plentifully furnished with springs; and is said to have derived its original name from the Phœnician deity *Bani* *Benitik*, "lord of wells." The harbor, protected by a mole, is adapted only for small boats; but in the bay beyond it, ships may anchor in from 6 to 11 fathoms. Has manuf. of silk stuffs, and gold and silver thread. Principal exports, silk, galls, madder, gums, wine, and oils; imports, muslins, cottons, tin, hardware, cloths, and manuf. of W. Europe. In 1847, 188 ships, aggregate burden 22,236 tons, entered, and 189 ships, burden 22,622 tons, cleared, cargoes 151,477 l. value, which shows a very great decrease in six years. *Beyrout* was bombarded and taken by the English in 1840.

BEXROK, England. [*BEXSTON.*]
Bhat, a vill. of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 13 m. N.E. Dijon. Pop. 1,100, engaged in mining.

BIZKAIA, a city of France, dep. Hérault, cap. arrond., on the Orb, and 38 m. S.W. Montpellier. P. 19,335. Has a Gothic church, a comm. college, and barracks. A public library, tribunal of commerce, agricultural society, and manuf. of silk, hosiery, dummies, parchment, gloves, verdigris, confectionary, with tanneries, and brandy distilleries.

BIZONA, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. and 9 m. N. Versailles, on rt. b. of the Seine, with a bridge of 9 timber arches, for the Romen Railway, and extensive fairs.

BIZONA, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 40 m. N.W. Maunipatnam, on the Kistnah, here is a ferry station of the thoroughfare between the Circars and the Carnatic.

BRADRIKATHE, a town of North Hindoostan, Gwalwal, in a valley of the Himalaya, 80 m. N. Aizwer, 10,294 feet above the sea, and remarkable for a temple reported to be endowed with the revenues of 700 villages, and visited annually by 60,000 Hindoo pilgrims. A peak of the Himalaya has the same name, elevation 23,441 feet. Lat. 30° 42' N., lon. 79° 15' E.

BHAG or BAGE, a town of Beloochistan, prov. Cutch-Gundava, at the S. entrance of the Bolan pass, 60 m. N.W. Shikarpur (Seinde). Lat. 28° 56' N., lon. 67° 54' E. Is enclosed by a mud wall.

BHAGULPORE, a dist. of British India, prov. Bengal. Area 6,806 sq. m. Pop. 2,000,000.—*Bhagulpore*, cap. above dist., on rt. b. of the Ganges, 150 m. N.W. Berhampore. It is meanly built, but has some handsome houses, mosques, cavalry barracks, and jail. Its government school had, in 1833, 115 pupils.

BHAMO or BHANMO, a town of Burmah, the principal mart of its trade with China, on the Irrawadi, 40 m. W. the Chinese frontier, & 180 m. N.N.E. Ava. It is enclosed by a stockade. Has 2,000 houses, and around it are many populous villa. Woolen, cotton, and silk goods are imported from China by winter caravans; and the Shan tribes, who resort to the town, exchange their native produce for salt, rice, and gumpes (a sauce made of dried fish). Government rev. of dist. about 50,000 l. annually.—*Old Bhamo*, the original Shan town, is two days' journey further up the Tagma, the nearest tributary of the Irrawadi.

BHAMPOORA, a town of Hindoostan, 45 m. S.E. W. Kotah.—II. a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 65 m. S.W. Cuttack.

BHATMORE, a decayed city of Nepal, 9 m. N.E. E. Khatmandoo.

BHATHUR or BHATHUR, a town of British India, in the N.E. quarter of Ajmeer, prov. of the presid. of Bengal, and the modern cap. of the Bhathur country, 155 m. W.N.W. Delhi. Lat. 28° 30' N., lon. 74° 12' E.

BHAVANI-KUNAL, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 55 m. N.E. Coimbatore, at the confluence of the Bhavani and Cavery rivers. Here are famous temples of Vishnu and Shiva.

BHAWLPOOR or DAEENPOOTRA, an independent state of N.W. Hindoostan, bet. lat. 27° 41' and 30° 35' N., lon. 69° 36' and 74° E., having N.W. the Ghara (Swledge) and Indus rivers, separating it from the Punjab, E. and S.E. the Bikanere territory, S. Jessulmere, and S.W. Soonda. Estimated area 22,000 sq. m. Pop. 600,000, mostly Jats, with some Hindoos, Beloochees, and Afghans of a bulky, strong make, and dark complexion. Surface level, and chiefly desert, except along the Ghara, where is a strip of territory, about 10 m. in width, of high fertility, producing rice, wheat, maize, indigo, sugar, opium, and the finest fruits. Cattle, wild hogs, game, and poultry, are plentiful. Exports consist of raw cotton, sugar, indigo, hides, ghee, and various provisions, with drugs, dye-stuffs, wool, and coarse cotton cloths. Principal imports, the manufactured goods of Britain and Hindoostan. Annual public revenue about 150,000 l. The rajah maintains a standing army of nearly 7,000 men, and he can raise an irregular force of 20,000 men. His adhesion to the British, in the late Afghan war, was rewarded, in 1843, by the annexation to his dominions of some districts in North Soonda. Principal towns, Bhawlpore, Ahmedpore, Ooch, and Khanpore.—*Bhawalpore*, the cap. of the above state, on a branch of the Ghara, 2 m. from the main stream, and 30 m. above its confluence with the Chenab, and on a route from India to Afghanistan. Lat. 29° 26' N., lon. 71° 39' E. Pop. about 20,000. It is enclosed by gardens, and by a mud wall 4 m. in circumference. Is famous for its scarfs and turbans, manufactured by Hindoos; and chintzes, and other cotton goods are woven here, to the estimated annual value of 52,000 l. Is an entrepôt for European and Indian goods, exported hence to Balkh, Bokhara, and Astrakhan.

BHERR, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dominion, cap. dist. and 70 m. S.E.E. Arrugabad.

BHIND or BHINDUR, towns of Hindoostan, the former, dom. and 46 m. N.E. Gwalior; the latter, dom. and 34 m. E.S.E. Oodeypore.

BHIRJAN, BEREJOON or MIREHAN, one of the most E. towns of the Persian dominions in the desert, 180 m. S. Meahed. Has caravanserais, mosques, baths, citadel, and a governor's palace.

BHONANESHER (Bhacnawars), a ruined town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 16 m. S. Cuttack.

BHOOS, a fortified city of Hindoostan, cap. of Cutch, and in a plain near its centre, 36 m. N. the Gulf of Cutch. Lat. 23° 15' N., lon. 68° 23' E. Pop. 30,000. (?) Has a castellated palace, temples, manseum, and other public buildings, enclosed by a stone wall, flanked with towers, and furnished with artillery. The hill *Bhogas*, near it, is also fortified, and has a temple to the *Nag*, or cobra-de-capella. *Bhog* is renowned in India for its manufactures in gold and silver.

BHOOS-BARA, a dist. of Soonda, lat. 28° N., lon. 69° E., comprising 15 villa., yielding an annual revenue of about 60,000 rupees, and which, in 1843, was transferred by the British to the rajah of Bhawalpore.

BHOPAUL or BOPAL, a state of Hindoostan, tributary to the British, between lat. 23° 15' and 28° 2' N., lon. 76° 25' and 78° 50' E., having N. & W. the Gwalior dominions, E. Bengal garr., and the Nerbudda forms its boundary on the S. Estimated area 5,764 sq. m. Pop. 623,664. Surface uneven,

and traversed by the Vindhyan mountains. Soil fertile and well watered. Public revenue estimated at 180,000. annually. Principal towns, Bhopal, Ashish, and Baroa.—*Bhopal*, the cap. of the above state, 106 m. E. Cojain.

BHOOTAN or **BHOOTAN**, Hindustan. [BOOTAN.]

BHOWANPOOR, a vill. or station of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 96 m. W. Dinagepur. Here a great annual fair is held, from April 7 to 17, at which 100,000 persons often assemble.—*Bhowan* is a town, Rajpootana, 80 m. W. Delhi, which was taken by the British in 1802.

BHOWANPOOR, a seaport town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Ahmedabad, on the W. side of the Gulf of Cambay, in which it is one of the chief ports, 51 m. S.W. Cambay.

BHUGER, a petty state of Hindostan, situated between the Sutlej and Jumna, with a fort.

BHUTPOOR, a state of Hindostan, tributary to the British, between lat. 26° 43' & 37° 50' N., lon. 76° 54' & 77° 49' E., having N. and N.E. the presid. Bengal (upper provs.), S.E. and S. the Gwalior dominion, and W. the Mahratta dominion. Area 1,978 sq. m. Pop. (estim.) 800,000.

Surface well watered; products, cotton, corn, sugar, and salt from brine-springs. Principal towns, Bhutpoor and Deeg.—*Bhutpoor*, the cap. of the above state, 33 m. W. Agra. Pop. (estim.) 100,000. Is 8 m. in circuit; and was strongly fortified before its capitulation in 1805. Was again taken by the British in 1826. Extensive transit trade in silk.

BHUTNAR, a town of N.W. India, belonging to the rajah of Bikanere, 207 m. N.W. Delhi.

BHYSOUDAR, a judicial state of India, prov. Malwa. Area 8 sq. m. Pop. 2,000.

BIA, a vill. of Hungary, co. Pesth, 10 m. S.W. Ofen, with a Reformed church. Pop. 1,422.

BIABRA (BIGHT OF), an inlet of the Atlantic, on the W. coast of Africa, between Cape Formosa and Cape Lopez, within lon. 5° and 10° E., and containing the islands of Fernando Po, Prince, and St. Thomas. It receives the Cameroons, Malimba, Mooney, and Old Calabar rivers, and all those watering the E. part of the Niger delta. Of Biafra kingdom, E. of the bight, little is known.

BIAGIO (SAB), a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ult. II., dist. and 3 m. W. Nicastro. Pop. 3,000.

BIACA, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. Wadowicz, 43 m. W.S.W. Cracow, on the Biala, across which a stone bridge connects it with Biehs, in Moravia. Pop. 4,000, who manuf. linen cloths.

BIALAY, a town of Poland, prov. Podlachia, on an aff. of the Bug, 37 m. S.E. Siedlca. Pop. 3,600.—Also several vill. in Galicia.

BIALLA, a small town of East Prussia, reg. and 68 m. S. Gumbinnen. Pop. 1,120.

BIALYSTOK (*Belostok*), a prov. of European Russia, and formerly a part of Poland, between lat. 53° and 54° N., lon. 22° and 24° E., having E. the gov. Grodno, and on other sides the kingdom of Poland. Area 3,424 sq. m. Pop. (1842) 265,944. Surface flat and fertile. Forests extensive and valuable. Principal rivers, the Bug, Narw, and Bobr. Large quantities of wheat and rye are raised and sent to Danzig, with flax, hemp, hops, and timber. Manufs. woollen cloths, hats, leather, soap, and tallow. Principal towns and seats of commerce, Bialystok and Kuyzyn. *Bialystok*, the fortified cap. above prov., on the Biala, an aff. of the Narw, 45 m. S.W. Grodno. Lat. 53° 7' 38" N. Pop. (1855) 11,467.

BIANA, a town of Hindostan, Bhutpoor dom., 54 m. S.W. Agra.

BIANCAVELLA, a town of Sicily, intend. and 14 m. N.W. Catania, on the declivity of Mount Etna. Exports grain, cotton, and silk. Pop. 5,870.

BIANCO (CARA), several headlands in the Mediterranean, the principal in Sicily, 19 m. W.N.W. Girgenti.—*Bianco* is the name of some villa, in Italy, and the Ionian islands; of a town in the kingdom of Naples, prov. Calabria Ult. I., 16 m. S.S.W. Gerace. Pop. 1,800. And of a canal which passes through the city of Adria.

BIANDRATE, a vill. of Piedmont, cap. mandam., prov. and 8 m. W. Novara. Pop. 1,124.

BIAR, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. N.W. Alcala. Pop. 2,063. Celebrated for honey.

BIARRITZ, a maritime vill. of France, dep. B. Pyrenées, arrond. & 6 m. S.W. Bayonne, with well-frequented baths and curious grottoes. Pop. 2,048.

BIASCA, a town of Switzerland, cant. Tessin, cap. dist. Riviera, 9 m. N. Bellinzona. Pop. 1,912.

BIBB, a co. of the U. S., North America, in centre of Georgia. Area 433 sq. m. Pop. 12,689, of whom 5,637 were slaves.—II. co. in centre of Alabama. Area 864 sq. m. Pop. 9,968, of whom 2,861 were slaves.

BIBBIANA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 16 m. N.N.W. Arezzo, on the Arno. Pop. 1,800.

BIBBONA, a town of Tuscany, prov. Pisa, 6 m. S.E. Cecina. There is a fort of same name on the Mediterranean, 34 m. distant S.W. ward.

BIBBERACH, a walled town of Württemberg, circ. Danneb, on the Riss, 23 m. S.S.W. Ulm. Pop. 4,800, engaged in weaving of linen and mixed fabrics, and in bleaching, tanning, and fur-dressing.

BIBERACK, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig, 10 m. S.S.E. Offenbourg. P. 1,207.

BIBIANA, a vill. of Piedmont, at the entrance to the valley of Lancia, prov. Pinerolo. P. 2,860.

BIBLAR, a vill. of Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 9 m. N.W. Heppenheim. Pop. 2,060.

BIBURY, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 34 m. N.W. Fairford. Area 6,300 ac. Pop. 1,116.

BICANERE or **BAKANAR**, a Rajpoote state of Hindostan, tributary to the British, mostly between lat. 27° and 28° N., lon. 73° and 78° E., having N. the Bhatty country, E. the presid. Bengal (upper provs.), S. the Joudpoor, and Jeypoor dominions, and W. Bhawalpoor. Estimated area 18,060 sq. m. Pop. uncertain. Surface elevated, but flat and sandy, and the crops are precarious. Indian pulses are almost the only articles raised; rice, wheat, copper, spices, coarse cloths, salt, sugar, opium, and indigo. Horses and bullocks are almost the only exports. Principal towns, Bikanere, and Chooreo.—*Bikanere*, a fortified town, cap. above state, 240 m. W.S.W. Delhi, is enclosed by a wall, flanked with towers.

BICARI, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., 18 m. W.S.W. Poggia. Pop. 3,400.

BICKERTON, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 11 m. N.N.E. Oxford. Area of pa. 2,580 ac. Pop. of do. 3,054. Manufs. lace.

BICKTUN, a hamlet of France. [GASTILLY.]

BIGHANA, a considerable town of Abyssinia, Amhara, cap. of a chiefship, 160 m. S.S.E. Goodar.

BICKENHILL, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 44 m. S.S.W. Colnhill. Area 2,810 ac. Pop. 763.

BICKEN, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 94 m. E.N.E. Folkington. Area 3,790 ac. Pop. 819.

BICKENSTAFFE, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. S.E. Ormskirk. Pop. 1,607.

BICKINGTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, 34 m. N.E. Ashburton. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 350.—II. (*HIGH*), in same co., 6 m. N.N.E. Great Torrington. Area 390 ac. Pop. 561. [ABBOTS-BICKINGTON.]

BICKLEIGH, two pas. of England, co. Devon.—I. at the confluence of the Eze and Dart, 3 m. S.W. Tiverton. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 330. The celebrated Bampfylde Moore Carew, who became

"king of the gypsies," was the son of a rector of this pa, where he was born in 1693.—II. 6 m. N.N.E. Plymouth. Area 2,680 ac. Pop. 403.

BLOCKHILL, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Ac. 1,870. Pop. 351.

BLOCKTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, 4½ m. S.W. Milton. Area 600 ac. Pop. 40.—II. (England), co. Gloucester, on the Wye, 8 m. N. Colford. Area 2,440 ac. Pop. 584. In the vicinity are many cider orchards.—III. (Wales), co. Hereford, almost encircled by the Wye, 4½ m. S.S.W. Ross. Ac. 260. Pop. 80.

BLOTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the coast, 3 m. W.S.W. Sidmouth. Ac. 1,180. Pop. 203.

BLOUAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. E. Pyrénées, cap. cant., on the Bidouze, 17 m. E. Bayonne. Pop. (with comm.) 2,711.

BLOUAT, a river, forming part of the boundary between France and Spain. It rises in Spain, and, flowing S.W. and N., enters the Bay of Biscay at Fontarrabia. On an island in its mouth the treaty of the Pyrénées was concluded in 1659.

BLOUHOUSE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, 3 m. S.W. Tunbridge. Ac. 1,360. P. 260.

BLOUHOUSE, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, on the Saco, 17 m. S. Portland. Pop. 6,086.

BLOUHOUSE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Surrey, 5 m. N.N.E. Cranbrook. Area 7,110 ac. Pop. 1,457.

BLOUHOUSE, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. W. Bedford. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 373.

BLOUHOUSE, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. W. Chippenham. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 447.

BLOUHOUSE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Axe, 3½ m. W.S.W. Axbridge. Ac. 510. P. 131.

BLOUHOUSE, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. N.E. Brackley. Ac. 1,690. P. 144.

BLOUHOUSE, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 6 m. W.N.W. Leek. Area 5,580 ac. Pop. 2,683. Iron works, celleries, potteries, and cotton manufs.

BLOUHOUSE, a municipal borough, seaport, market town, and pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Torridge, about 1½ m. above its influx into the estuary of the Taw, 8 m. S.W. Barnstaple. Area of pa. 4,510 ac. Pop. of do. 5,775. Has a church, town-hall, union workhouse, an assembly room, with manufs. of ropes, sails, and earthenware, tanyards, and docks for ship-building. Chief imports, timber, coals, and colonial produce. Exports, sails and cordage, oak-bark, earthenware, corn, and flour. The quay near the centre of the town is at full tides accessible to vessels of 500 tons; and about 2½ m. above the bridge, the Torrington Canal joins the river. Near it is the watering-place Appledore.

BLOUHOUSE, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, on the Avon, 8½ m. S.E. Alcester. Area 3,240 ac. Pop. 1,567.

BLOUHOUSE, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 17 m. N. Bataleah, said to comprise 1,000 houses.

BLOUHOUSE (Nizw) (Bohem. *Biezow*), a town of Bohemia, in the circ. of same name, 50 m. E.N.E. Prague. Pop. 3,881. Trade in cattle.

BLOUHOUSE, a pa. of England, co. Chester, on the Mersey, 8 m. N.N.W. Great Neston. Area 4,290 ac. Pop. (exclusive of Birkenhead) 1,583. A lighthouse in this pa. belongs to the corporation of Liverpool. Lat. 63° 24' N., lon. 3° 4' W.

BLOUHOUSE, a village, a vill. of West Germany, duchy Nassau, on rt. b. of the Rhine, at the terminus of the Taunus Railway, with a quay, 2½ m. E. Wiesbaden. Pop., with Mosbach, 2,832.

BLOUHOUSE, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 11 m. W. Jaslo, on the Roppa. Pop. 1,980.

BLOUHOUSE, a town of Germany, Hesse

Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hesse, on the Lahn, 24 m. N.N.W. Giessen. Pop. 3,370, with an active commerce, and extensive manufs. of cloth.

BIELE, a town of Switzerland. [Bienne.]

BIELAG, 4 contiguous villa. of Prussian Silesia, reg. Breslau, in the circle Reichenbach. Pop. 6,995. Has woollen and linen weaving.

BIELAYA, a river of Russia, gov. Orenburg, rises N.E. Omsk, flows S.W. N., and N.W., and joins the Kama 15 m. N.E. Menselinsk, after a winding course of nearly 500 m.—II. a vill., gov. and 44 m. S.S.W. Kiev.

BIELEFELD, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, cap. circ., reg. and 26 m. S.W. Minden, on the Minden and Cologne Railway. Pop. 10,308. Is the centre of the Westphalian linen trade, and has bleaching-grounds, manufs. of woollens, thread, leather, soap, tobacco, and meerschaum pipes.

BIELEV (Russ. *Bielew*), a town of Russia, gov. and 64 m. S.W. Tula, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Oka. Pop. (1855) 10,921. Manufs. of soap, leather, and hardware, and a considerable trade.

BIELEGOROD (Russ. *Bejelgorod*, "white town"), a town of Russia, gov. and 73 m. S. Koursk, on the Donets. Pop. (1855) 12,443.

BIELITZ, a town of Silesia, circ. and 18 m. N.E. Teschen, on l. b. of the Biala river, across which a bridge connects it with the town Biala, in Austrian Galicia. Pop. 6,000, who carry on a trade in woollen cloth and cassimeres. Is the seat of a Protestant consistory.

BIELLA, a town of Piedmont, cap. prov. of same name, on the Cervo, gov. and 36 m. N.E. Turin. Pop. 3,477. Manufs. of woollens.

BIELO MORE, Russia. [White Sea.]

BIFLOI, a town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. N.N.E. Smolensk, cap. circ., on the Obchatcha, an aff. of the Duna. Pop. 3,476.—This is the name of several other small towns of Russia, and of an island in the Arctic Ocean, gov. Tobolsk.

BIFLO-OZARO ("the white lake"), a lake of Russia, gov. Novgorod, lat. 60° 10' N., lon. 37° 30' E. Length 25 m.; breadth 20 m. It is deep, and abounds with fish. Its waters flow to the Volga by the Shekana river, and it communicates by canals with the Onega, Sukona, and Dwina.

BIELOPOL (Russ. *Bielopol*), a town of Russia, gov. and 106 m. N.W. Kharov, on the Vira. Pop. (1853) 10,523.

BIELOPOL, a town of European Turkey, Herzegovina, 38 m. S.W. Novi-Bazar. Pop. 3,000.

BIELOZERK, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 250 m. E.N.E. Novgorod, cap. circ., on the E. shore of the Biele-Ozero. Pop. 8,080. Has a trade in pitch, tallow, cattle, and corn.—II. gov. and 200 m. S.W. Tobolsk, on the Tobol.

BIELAK, a town of Russian Poland, prov. and 25 m. S. Bialystok. Pop. (1855) 12,000. Has a custom-house, and until 1795 was the cap. of a palatinate.—II. a vill. of Poland, prov. and 9 m. N.N.E. Flork.

BIEWNE (Larz or), Switzerland, cant. and 16 m. N.W. Bern, and 3 m. N.E. the Lake of Neuchâtel. Length 10 m.; breadth 1 to 3 m. Elevation above the sea, 1,419 feet; greatest depth, 400 feet. It is traversed by the river Thiele, which joins the Aar, 4 m. E. Bienna. It contains the island St. Pierre, the residence of Rousseau in 1765. **Bienne** (Germ. *Biel*), a town of Switzerland, cant. and 17 m. N.W. Bern, at the N. extremity of the above lake. Pop. 4,243, mostly Protestants; is enclosed by old walls; has a high school, several mills, and trade in watches.

BIEWNE, a town of Tuscony, prov. and 13 m. E. Pisa. Pop. 2,309.—The Lake of Biewne, N. of the town, and partly in the duchy Lucca, is 6

m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth, and discharges its waters S.ward into the river Arno.

BREVIAIDA, a town of Spain, prov. and 48 m. S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 3,280. Has linen weaving.

BREVILLE, a pa. of the U. S., North America, in the N.W. of Louisiana. Area 681 sq. m. Pop. 5,530, of whom 1,395 were slaves.

BREVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arrond. Arras. Pop. 1,187.

BREWLEY (NORTH), a tship. of Engl., co. York, West Riding, pa. and 5 m. S.E. Bradford. Pop. 11,710, partly employed in quarries and coal-pits.

BREWSTER WITH BROOKSTON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Aylesbury. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 688.

BREUVLIER, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, 13 m. E.N.E. Sluis. Pop. 1,675. Birth-place of William Beukels, the reputed inventor of the art of curing herrings. An inundation, which, in 1877, submerged 19 villages, detached *Breuvlier* from the continent, and its site is still insular.

BREK-BOSCH, a marshy lake of the Netherlands, forming the E. extension of the branch of the Maas, called Holland's Diep, between the provs. South Holland and North Brabant. It is shallow, and contains numerous islands. It was formed 19th November 1421, by an inundation which is said to have submerged 72 vills. and 100,000 inhabitants.

BRECHTEM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut Rhin, arrond. Colmar. Pop. 1,762.

BREITENHEIM, a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Enz, 18 m. N.N.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,920.—II. a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 10 m. S.W. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,482.

BREYÈRE, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arrond. & 25 m. N.E. Tournai. P. 3,270.

BREYÈRE, a comm. & vill. of France, on the Bièvre, an affl. of the Seine, 5 m. S.E. Versailles. P. 1,142.

BREZZO, a river of Naples, prov. Sannio, rises in the Apennines, flows N.E., and enters the Adriatic 3 m. S.E. Termoli. Length 40 miles.

BIGA, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, cap. sanj., on the Bokli, 18 m. S.S.W. its mouth in the Sea of Marmara, and 42 m. N.E. Adramyti.

BIGBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on Bigbury Bay, 34 m. S. Modbury. Area 4,160 ac. Pop. 583.

BIGHY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. Glandford Bridge. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 270.

BIGGA, one of the Shetland Islands, in Yell Sound, Scotland.

BIGGAN, a town and pa. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. K.S.E. Lanark, near the Caledonian Railway. Pop. of pa. 2,049; of town 1,330. Has a church, dissenting chapels, commercial bank agency, savings' bank, and subscription libraries. Some tumuli here mark the scene of a battle fought between the Scots & English in the time of Edw. II.

BIGGLEWADE, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Bedford, on the navigable river Ivel. Area of pa. 4,220 ac., much of which is laid out in market gardens. Pop. 4,460. Has a church, a union workhouse, and a manuf. of thread lace. Polling place for the county.

BIE FLATS, a township of U. S., North America, New York, 204 m. S.W. Albany, on the New York and Erie Railway. Pop. 1,709.

BIE HORR, a navigable river of North America, W. territory, rises in the Rocky Mountains about lat. 42° 30' N., and flows N.E. to the Yellowstone river; length about 250 miles.

BIEHROS, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. N.N.E. Alresford. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 235.

BIEWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape Arundel, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Petworth. A. 1,180. Pop. 203.

BIGORRE, an old subdivision of S.W. France, prov. Gascogne, now forming part of the dep. Haute Pyrénées. [*BAGORRE*—*BI-BIGORRE*.]

BIG SANDY RIVER, a river of the U. S., North America, rises in Virginia, flows N.W., and joins the Ohio river at Cattedelburgh, after having for nearly 200 m. formed the boundary between Virginia and Kentucky.

BIBACH or **BIBACH**, a fortified town, and one of the most important strongholds in European Turkey, Croatia, on an island in the Unna, near the Dalmatian frontier, 65 m. W. Banyaluka. Pop. 3,000.

BIBAZ, a town of Hungary, beyond the Theiss, co. Bihar, 8 m. N. Gross-Wardein. Pop. 2,440.

BIBANAGUR (*Vijayanagara*, "the city of triumph"), a decayed and deserted, but once famous city of South India, presid. Madras, dist. and 30 m. N.W. Bellary, on the Toombuddra, which separates it from Annagoody. Lat. 15° 14' N., lon. 76° 37' E. It stands in a plain encumbered with granite rocks, which intersperse all its thoroughfares, and have been sculptured into a variety of forms. The city, 8 m. in circumference, is enclosed by the river and other natural barriers, or by strong walls. Principal edifices, the temples of Vitokla Mahadeva, Siva, Krishna, Ganesa, and Rama, the residence of the rajah, the remains of four palaces in an inner city, and some singular temples and sculptures on the rocks in the Toombuddra—all granite edifices. *Bijanagar* was founded in 1336, and in the 16th century was the cap. of an extensive Hindoo kingdom, which was destroyed, and its cap. sacked by the Mohammedans of the Deccan in 1564.

BIBAWAR, a protected state of British India, presid. Bengal, with a cap. of same name, 75 m. S.E. Jhansi. Area 920 sq. m. Pop. 90,000. Public revenue 36,000. Armed force 1,000 men.

BIBAHAR or **VIJIPARA**, the largest town of Cashmere, next to its cap., 25 m. S.E. the city of Cashmere on the Jallum, here crossed by a remarkable timber bridge, 25 m. S.E. Serinagar. Lat. 38° 42' N., lon. 76° 4' E.

BIBWA, a protected state of Hindostan, Bundelcund. Area 27 sq. m. Pop. 2,800. Annual revenue 1,500. Armed force about 260 men.

BIBAKE or **KHUNETAGHAUT**, a town of Hindostan, cap. of a rajahship, 26 m. N.N.E. Goalpara (Assam). It consists of a fort and some temples.

BIBKOUR, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, N.W. provs. Area 1,904 sq. m. Pop. 620,546.

BIBSK or **BIBAK**, a fortified town of Siberia, gov. and 270 m. S. Tomsk, cap. dist. at the conf. of the Bira and Catounia. Pop. 3,500.

BILBAO, a town and princip. port of the North of Spain, cap. prov. Vizcaya (*Biscay*), on the Nervion, 6 m. from its mouth at Portugalete, and 40 m. N. Vitoria. Lat. 43° 14' 8" N., lon. 3° 56' 5" W. Pop. 15,000. It is enclosed by lofty mountains. A promenade borders the river, which is here crossed by two suspension bridges, and a stone bridge. It has a cathedral and an hospital. Manufactures hardware, anchors, leather, paper, hats, tobacco, and earthenware; there are large rope-walks and docks for building merchant vessels, with iron and copper mines in the vicinity. Exports comprise wool, iron, and fruits. Imports, cotton and woollen fabrics, fish, and colonial produce. *Bilbao* was founded in 1800; at the end of the 18th century it became the seat of the famous consulado, originally established at Burgos, and having the highest authority in Spain as a commercial tribunal. It was the scene of frequent contests in the late Carlist

ware, and Zundelstergard received his death-wound here on June 10, 1855.

BUNDESDUNM, a pa. of England, co. and 8½ m. W.N.W. Nottingham. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 350.

BUNDESDUNM, a pa. of England, co. and sixty York, 4 m. N.E. Tadcaster. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 302. The parliamentary general, Lord Fairfax, is buried in the church.

BUNDESDUNM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1½ m. W.N.W. Ipswich. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 818.

BUNDESDUNM, a town of Poland, gov. and 47 m. S.S.W. Lublin, on the Lada. Pop. 1,800.

BUNDESDUNM, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 68 m. S.E. Kazan. Pop. 2,500. Near it are extensive ruins.

BUNDESDUNM, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 17 m. W. Leitmeritz, on the Bila. Pop. 3,100. It has two castles, and frequented mineral springs, the acidulated waters of which form an article of export to the extent of 500,000 jars yearly.

BUNDESDUNM, a mining town of Russia, gov. Perm, in the Ural mountains, 30 m. W. Jekaterineburg. It has extensive iron works.

BUNDESDUNM, one of the Philippine islands, north of Leyte. Lat. 11° 27' N., lon. 124° 30' E.

BUNDESDUNM, a small town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 15 m. W.N.W. Münster. Pop. 1,440, engaged in linen weaving and bleaching.—II. or *Friedrichsdorf*, a vill., prov. Pomerania, reg. Ostlin, 9 m. N.N.E. Rummelsberg.

BUNDESDUNM, a township of the United States, North America, Massachusetts, 18 m. N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,645. It is intersected by the Boston and Lowell Railway.

BUNDESDUNM, a market town and chapelry of England, co. Essex, pa. Great Burstead, 24 m. E.N.E. London, and 5 m. S.E. the Eastern Counties Railway. Pop. 1,533. It has a union work-house, and manufs. of silk braid and lace. Polling-place for South Essex.

BUNDESDUNM, a pa. of England, co. and 8½ m. E. Leicester. Area 4,430 ac. Pop. 948. The head of a poor-law union.

BUNDESDUNM, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 3½ m. W.N.W. Stratford-on-Avon. Area 750 ac. P. 41.

BUNDESDUNM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arrond. and 25 m. S.E. Vannes, with a small port on the Vilaine. Pop. 1,085.

BUNDESDUNM, a market town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Klingbach, 4 m. S.S.W. Landau. Pop. 1,760. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and manufs. of hosiery.

BUNDESDUNM, a town of the grand duchy of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, E. Mosbach.

BUNDESDUNM, two pas. of Engl., co. Northampton.—I. (*Great*), 4 m. N.E. Northampton. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 459.—II. (*Little*), on the Nen, 8½ m. E.N.E. Northampton. Area 890 ac. Pop. 83.

BUNDESDUNM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. E. Folkingham. Area 3,030 ac. P. 1,048.

BUNDESDUNM, a chapel of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 5½ m. S.W. Wigan. Pop. 1,777.—II. *B. Higher-End* is an adjoining township. Pop. 300.

BUNDESDUNM, two pas. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 1½ m. E. Seole. Area 1,110 ac. Pop. 221.—II. 4½ m. N.N.E. East Dereham. Area 1,850 ac. P. 371.

BUNDESDUNM, a pa. of England, co. Durham, ward and 3 m. N.N.E. Stockton. Area 8,970 ac. Pop. 1,811. It has a station on the Hartlepool and Stockton Railway.

BUNDESDUNM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.E. Stamford. Area 7,690 ac. Pop. 2,575.

BUNDESDUNM, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rege Arrindell, containing two hamlets of same name, 6 m. S.W. Northiam. Area 6,830. Pop. 1,458.

BUNDESDUNM, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 5

m. S.S.W. Bridgenorth. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 143. There are large collieries in this parish.

BUNDESDUNM, a chapel of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 6½ m. N.N.E. Blackburn. Pop. 832, employed in cotton-weaving.

BUNDESDUNM, an island of the Dutch East Indies, intermediate between Sumatra and Borneo. Lat. of hill on N.W. part, 3° 18' S., lon. 108° 7' E. Area estimated at 1,150 sq. m. Pop. 6,000. It is surrounded by rocks and islets, and is rich in iron and timber. Imports rice, trepang, birds' nests, seaweed, tortoise-shell, and wax.—*Biliton*, passage, between this island and Borneo, is about 130 m. across.

BUNDESDUNM or **BILLOCKBY**, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.E. Acle. Area 260 ac. Pop. 65.

BUNDESDUNM, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., on a hill, 14 m. E.S.E. Clermont. Pop. 4,430. Has a comm. college, and manufs. of earthenware.

BUNDESDUNM, a vill. of England, co. Durham, 3 m. E. Gateshead. Has works for smelting lead ore, making litharge and red lead, bottle works, and ship-building yard.

BUNDESDUNM, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 3 m. N.E. Coleraine. Area 17,330 ac. Pop. 6,080.

BUNDESDUNM, a town of Central Africa, Nigritia, near lat. 18° 40' N., lon. 14° E., on the route from Fozzan to Lake Tchad. Water plentiful.

BUNDESDUNM, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*East*), 4½ m. N.N.W. East Dereham. Area 670 ac. Pop. 187.—II. (*West*), 7 m. S.E. King's Lynn. Area 2,750 ac. Pop. 304.

BUNDESDUNM, a town of Hindostan, dom. and 183 m. S. Gwalior, on rt. b. of the Betwal. Pop. estimated at 30,000. Excellent tobacco is grown in the vicinity.

BUNDESDUNM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 1 m. E.N.E. Alford. Area 2,960 ac. Pop. 611.

BUNDESDUNM, a township of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. and 12 m. N.N.W. Helmsley. Pop. 721.

BUNDESDUNM, a town of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Hasselt, on the Demer. Pop. 3,083. Manufs. of cutlery and earthenware.

BUNDESDUNM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. S.S.E. Ashford. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 339.

BUNDESDUNM, a pa. of England, co. North, 4½ m. S. Ollerton. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 217.

BUNDESDUNM, a market town and chapelry of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. and 2½ m. S.E. Wolverhampton, and within 1½ m. from the Willenhall station on the Liverpool and Birmingham Railway. Pop. 23,527. Coal and ironstone abound, and its manufs. consist of iron castings for machinery, tin-plate goods, nails, wire, and screws. *Bilston* forms a part of the par. bor. of Wolverhampton.

BUNDESDUNM, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 1½ m. S.W. Rugby. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 651.—II. a pa., co. and sixty York, 5 m. E.N.E. Wetherby. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 843.—III. (*with Harrogate*), a chapelry, same co., West Riding, pa. and 2 m. W. Knaresboro'. Pop. 2,434.

BUNDESDUNM, a seaport town of the Dutch East Indies, cap. state of same name, in the isl. Sumbawa, on a bay of its N. coast, 100 m. E. Sumbawa. Chief exports, timber and horses.

BUNDESDUNM, a town of the Punjab, on an aff. of the Chenab, 200 m. N. Lahore.

BUNDESDUNM, a river of West Africa, enters the Right of Biafra, W. of the Cameroons river. On its banks are many populous villages, subordinate to a chief, who placed himself under British protection.

BUNDESDUNM, a small group of islands surrounded by reefs, in the Bahama archipelago, E. of Cape Florida.

BIMLIPTAN, Bhimadipatan, a seaport town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 17 m. N.N.E. Visagapatnam, on the Bay of Bengal. It has a brisk coasting trade.

BIMAR, a town of Persia, prov. Azerbajan, on the Sea of Chai, a tributary of Lake Urmiah, on the W. side of the lake, and 36 m. S.S.W. Tabriz. Has caravanserais, and an abundance of water. Yields to its chief an annual revenue of 4,000 tomans, and a contingent of 400 men to the army of Azerbajan.

BIMBOLA, BURNBOLA or TWELVE PINE, a lofty mountain range of Ireland, Connought co., Galway, barony and 5 m. N.E. Ballinahinch; the culminating point, Knockannahiggen, is 2,400 feet above the sea.

BINACRA or BINACRE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 8 m. N.E. Southwold. Area 1,680 ac., including a pond of about 100 ac. Pop. 223.

BINASCIO, a town and fortress of Northern Italy, Lombardy, deleg. and 11 m. N.W. Pavla. P. 5,000.

BINBOCKE, a vill. and formerly a market town of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, comprising 2 pas. on the Aaklam, 7 m. N.E. Market-Raisen. Area 6,070 ac. Pop. 1,285.

BINCHE, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., on the Haine, and on a branch of the Mons Canal, 10 m. S.E. Mons. Pop. (1842) 5,235. It has manuf. of cutlery and hardwares, and a considerable trade in lace, paper, marble, and coal.

BINCHESTER, a township of England, co. Durham, ward Darlington, pa. St Andrew-Auckland, 1½ m. N.N.E. Bishop-Auckland. Pop. 30.

BINCUMBE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4 m. S.S.W. Dorchester. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 231.

BINDABARAN, Vrindavana, a considerable town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper prov., on the Jumna, dist. and 40 m. N.N.W. Agra. Pop. estim. 19,778. Has several sacred pools and caves, and temples of Krishna, one of which is among the most massive works of Hindoo architecture.

BINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. N. Shepton Mallet. Area 680 ac. Pop. 358.

BINFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Berks, in Windsor Forest, 3 m. N.E. Wokingham. Area 3,530 ac. Pop. 1,280. Pope the post is said to have written his "Windsor Forest" here.

BIRWEX, a town of Germany, grand duchy Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rheinhessen, on the l. b. of the Rhine, at the influx, and on rt. b. of the Nahe, 17 m. W. Mentz. Pop. 5,000, who manuf. leather, and raise superior wines. Near it, the Rhine, breaking through a mountain chain, narrows to form the Ringerloch, a dangerous rapid at low water. On an island in the Rhine is the *Mausethurm* (mouse-tower), a structure erected as a toll-house in the 13th century.

BINGENHEIM, a market town, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Oberhessen, 16 m. N. Hanau. P. 600.

BIRHAM, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. E. Nottingham. Area of pa. 2,930 ac. Pop. 2,064. It is a polling-place for the B. division of the county.

BIRHAMPTON, a vill., U. S., North America, New York, cap. co. Broome, at the junction of the rivers Chenango, and Susquehanna, 115 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,900. It has various manuf., and a large export of timber.

BIRHAMTOWN or BALKEN, a marit. vill. of Ireland, Connought, co. Mayo, on the W. side of Blackdog Bay, 2½ m. S.S.W. Belmullet. Pop. 249, engaged in fishing. Exports, corn and potatoes.

BIRKBECK, a market town and pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Aire Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and North Midland Railway, 15

m. W.N.W. Leeds. Area of pa. 13,180 ac. Pop. 15,339. Has a church, court-house, workhouse, yarn, cotton, and paper manuf., and trade in malt.

BIRHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3½ m. N.E. New Walsingham. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 331.

BIRIG, a comm. and seaport of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arrond. and 7 m. N.N.W. St Brienne. Pop. 2,640. Important fisheries and ship-building yards.

BIRLEY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2½ m. E. Coventry. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 205.

BIRNY or BINNING (East and West), two villa. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow.

BIRNBY, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. N.W. Oxford, on the Isis. Area 470 ac. Pop. 77.

BIRNHEAD, a pa. of Engl., Isle of Wight, on the N. coast, 5½ m. S.N.E. Newport. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 317.—IL a pa., co. Sussex, rape and 2 m. S.W. Arundel. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 124.

BIRSTEN, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. N.E. Alton. Area 7,060 ac. Pop. 1,153.

BINTANG, an isl. of the Dutch E. Indies. Lat. 1° 5' N., lon. 104° 28' E., 40 m. S.E. Singapore. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. with the small isls. in its vicinity, 13,000. It is estim. that 70,000 piculs of gambier (an astringent gum) are annually procured here, which article, with pepper, and rice, are the chief exports from Rhio, on its S.W. coast.

BINTENNE, an island town of Ceylon, on the Mahavillagunge, 30 m. E. Kandy.

BINTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, on the Avon, 3½ m. W.S.W. Stratford. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 219.

BINTREE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. N.W. Beestham. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 410.

BIOBIO, a river of Chile, rises in the Andes, flows generally W.N.W., forming the boundary between the prov. Concepcion and independent Araucania, and enters the Pacific at Concepcion, after a course estimated at 200 miles.

BIOZZIO, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 5 m. E.N.E. Biella. Pop. with comm. 2,237.

BIOURKORVO, a seaport town of Finland, leu Abo, on the Kumo, at its mouth, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 60 m. N.N.W. Abo. Pop. 4,567. Has ship-building, and exports timber, pitch, and tar.

BIOR, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, cant. and 3 m. N.N.W. Antibes. Pop. 1,267.

BIOUX, a town of Belgium, prov. Namur, 8 m. N.W. Dinant, with a castle. Pop. 913.

BIR (pron. Beer), (Turkish *Birah-jik*, anc. *Birika*), a walled town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 190 m. S.W. Diarbekir, on the Euphrates, where it approaches nearest to the Mediterranean, 115 m. N.E. Antioch. Lat. 37° 3' N., lon. 38° E. Has a citadel on a steep rock, and several mosques. Here it was proposed to commence the steam navigation of the Euphrates to the Persian Gulf. Many other small towns in Arabia, etc., have the prefix *Bir*, meaning "a well," and it is the name of a river in Abyssinia, tributary to the Abai.

BIRKOK-FELLA, a dist. of England, co. Westmoreland, comprising pts. of the pas. of Crosby-Ravensthorpe, Orton, and Shap.

BIRAHMOO or BIRAHMOO (Vrāhama), "the land of heroes", a dist. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, enclosed by the dists. Bhawalpore, Moorshedabad, Naddea, Burdwan, Ramghur, and Banerwah. Area 2,300 sq. m. Estim. pop. 1,580,000. Coal and iron mines are wrought in this dist. Land rev. (1850-60) 74,432; total rev. 82,242; expenditure 19,720.

BIRCH, sev. pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 5 m. S.W. Colchester. Area 2,900 ac. Pop. 642.—IL (*Linn*), co. and 5½ m. E.E.E. Hereford.

Area 200 ac. Pop. 402.—III. (*Much*), co. and 6 m. S. Hereford. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 497.

BURNHAM, three par. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*Green*), 7 m. S.S.W. Burnham Westgate. Area 3,530 ac. Pop. 508.—II. (*Newton*), 5½ m. S.S.W. Burnham Westgate. Area 1,150 acres. Pop. 114.—III. (*Tyfe*), adjoining Great Birkham. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 167.

BURCHAMER, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 1½ m. S.S.W. Stanstead Mount Fitchet. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 371.

BURCHINGTON, a seaport vill. and pa. of Engl., and a member of the cinque port of Dover, co. Kent, Isle of Thanet, 3½ m. W.S.W. Margate. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 835. Has a church.

BURCOLT, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Shepway, 4 m. E.S.E. Ashford. Area 310 ac. P. 35.

BURGOVER, a chapelry of England, co. Derby, 5 m. W.N.W. Matlock, whence numerous visitors repair to visit its famous rocking-stone. Pop. 78.

BURDEBROOK, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 7 m. N.W. Castle-Hedingham. Area 2,640 ac. P. 616.

BURDAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape and 3½ m. W.S.W. Chichester. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 531.

BURDIBURY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4½ m. N.N.E. Southam. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 206.

BIRD ISLAND, one of the Sandwich isls., N. Pacific Ocean.—II. one of the Low isls., Pacific, near the middle of the group.—*Zivd Islands*, South Africa, Cape Colony, are in Algoa Bay.

BIRDMALL, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 5½ m. S.S.E. New-Malton. Area 3,650 ac. P. 282. Birthplace of Burton, the puritan divine.

BIRHAM or **BIRGHAM**, a vill. of England, co. Northumberland, 4 m. W. Coldstream. In 1290, a treaty of peace was signed here between England and Scotland, but it was broken on the death of Margaret, Queen of Scotland.

BIRKOMA, a river of Siberia, forming part of the boundaries between govs. Irkutsk and Yenisei. Course 200 miles.

BIRKOURUNG, a town of Russia, on l. b. of the Soona, gov. and 76 m. S.S.W. Voronej. Pop. 5,451. It is encircled by an earth rampart and ditch, and has numerous churches.

BIRKAR, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 5½ m. N.W. Northallerton, on Great Northern Railway. Area 3,400 ac. Pop. 243.

BIRKENFELD, a principality of West Germany, belonging to Oldenburg, but detached from the rest of that duchy, W. of the Rhine, and enclosed by Rhenish Prussia and Meissenheim. Area 143 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 30,966. Surface mountainous and well-wooded. Principal river the Nahe, an affl. of the Rhine. Chief products, cattle, iron, flax, hemp, and oil seeds. It is divided into 3 ams., Birkenfeld, Oberstein, and Nohfelden, and was ceded to Oldenburg, by the treaty of Vienna in 1815.

BIRKENFELD, a town of Germany, cap. above principality, near the Nahe, 25 m. S.S.E. Treves. Pop. with adjoining vill. of Ekkweiler, 2,385, who manuf. linen and woollen fabrics, and leather. It has superior schools.

BIRKENHAM, a new town and township of England, co. Chester, pa. Bidston, on the estuary of the Mersey, opposite Liverpool, and 15 m. N.N.W. Chester, with which it communicates by railway. Pop. 24,235. It has risen up since the foundation of ship-building docks in 1824, on Wallasey-pool, immediately on its N.W. side; and in 1844, a series of docks were begun on the side of the Mersey, of which the Woodside basin, and another, were completed and opened in April 1855. *See* several churches, a market-house, 436

feet in length, and 120 feet in breadth, a public slaughter-house, pier in the Mersey, and a park of 190 acres. Here are also the remains of an aug. priory, on a rock projecting into the river. Polling-place for North Cheshire.

BISKAR, *el-Hajjâ*, or "lake of pilgrims," a small lake of Egypt, 10 m. N.E. Cairo.—*B.-el-Kerous* is the modern name of Lake Maris.

BISK-FALL, a mountain of England, co. Cumberland, on S. side of Ulleawater, 5 m. N. Ambleside.

BISKIN, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 3½ m. N.E. Ferrybridge. Area 5,890 ac. Pop. 877.

BIRLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 8½ m. E.N.E. Weobley. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 172.

BIRLINGO, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, on the Medway, 5½ m. N.W. Maidstone. Area 2,240 ac. Pop. 620.

BIRLINGHAM, a pa. Engl., co. Worcester, on the Avon, 2½ m. S.S.W. Pershore. Ac. 1,450. P. 379.

BIRMAN or **the BIRMAN EMPIRE**. [*BURMAN.*]

BIRMENSDORF, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, circ. Baden. Pop. 897. Mineral baths.

BIRMINGHAM, a parl. and municipal bor., one of the principal manufacturing towns of England, near its centre, co. and 17 m. N.W. Warwick, 100 m. N.W. London, and 78½ m. S.E. Liverpool. Area of borough, which includes the adjacent townships, Aston and Edgbaston, 18,780 acres. Pop. in 1690, 4,000; in 1801, 60,822; in 1851, 232,841. The town, on the river Rea, occupies the E. declivity of three undulating hills. In its centre is a handsome quarter, containing the town-hall, the grammar school of Edward VI., St Philip's and Christ's churches, Queen's college, theatre, and other edifices. The uneven ground on which the town is built, facilitates its drainage, and thus contributes to its salubrity. The superb town-hall occupies a commanding site, and is in classic style; it is fronted with marble, and has a saloon 145 feet in length, 65 feet in breadth, and the same in height; it can accommodate 6,000 persons standing (or 4,000 seated), and has a fine organ; in this hall the triennial musical festivals are held. The free grammar school, founded in 1552, is a richly decorated Gothic edifice, rebuilt in 1834, at a cost of nearly 50,000*l.*; it has a revenue, now probably amounting to 11,000*l.* a year. Queen's College, lately established, and munificently endowed by private benefactions, is in connection with the University of London, and regulated on the old collegiate system; attached to it are a medical school and Queen's hospital, also recently founded. Birmingham originally consisted of but one pa.; it is now divided into five.—St Martin, St Philip, St Thomas, St George, and All Saints. St Martin's church, in the Bull-ring, lower part of the town, was built in the 8th century. There are several other chapels belonging to the establishment. These parishes were formerly within the archbishopric of Lichfield and Coventry, but were transferred by the church commissioners to the diocese of Worcester. Dissenting chapels comprise those of Independents, Friends, Methodists, Swedenborgians, Roman Catholics, and Unitarians, and here is a Jews' synagogue. Other principal buildings are—a general hospital, general dispensary, atheneum, market-house, Roman Catholic cathedral; the barracks and railway station, which last is a general point of junction of railways from London, Liverpool, Derby, Worcester, &c. Public institutions comprise a society of arts, with a drawing academy, and annual exhibition of paintings; public lib-

rery; philosophic and mechanic institutions; Springhill college, for Independents and Baptists; national and proprietary schools, and a great variety of other educational establishments; deaf-mute, and Magdalen asylums; eye and ear, and lying-in infirmaries; a botanic garden; horticultural and statistical societies, and a public cemetery company. The town has extensive baths, and a place of amusement termed "Vauxhall." *Birmingham* has made rapid progress in manufacturing industry within the present century. Its manufactures comprise almost every description of iron and steel goods, brass and iron founding, saddlery, firearms, cutlery, gold, silver, plated, bronze, or-molu, and japanned wares; *papier-mâché* goods, toys, jewellery, electro-plated goods, buttons, steel-pens, glass, tools, steam-engines, and all kinds of machinery. In 1849, the steam-engines employed in its factories, were supposed to have an aggregate power of 5,400 horses, and to consume 377 tons of coals daily, and the annual value of manufactures has been estimated at 4,000,000*l.* Among the manufacturing establishments, is the steam-engine factory at Soho, the largest in the world, and with which the name of the celebrated Watt is associated. Wages are higher in Birmingham than in most of the manufacturing towns of the North of England; and the condition of its artisans is in favourable contrast to that exhibited at many other places, both as to health and prosperity. It is computed that 20,000 families are employed in trade, manufactures, and handicraft; and a few years ago, upwards of 40,000 of its inhabitants were members of friendly societies. The immense coal and iron beds of the district by which Birmingham is surrounded, may be viewed as the main source of its manufacturing prosperity, which has also been greatly aided by canals, communicating with the Thames, Severn, Mersey, Trent, and Humber, and more recently by railways, which brings London, and all the great towns of the North of England, within a few hours' journey. The London and Birmingham Railway was commenced in 1825, and completed in 1825, at an expense of 5,500,000*l.*; and by means of the Grand Junction Railway, Birmingham has communication with Warrington, Stafford, Manchester and Liverpool. By its charter of incorporation, dated 1825, Birmingham is divided into 16 wards, and governed by a mayor and recorder, 16 aldermen, and 48 common councilmen. Corp. rev. 29,025*l.* It has a bor. court of quarter-sessions, and a town court of requests. Assessed taxes 28,000*l.*; poor-rates, 37,563*l.* Since the Reform Act it has sent two members to House of Commons. Registered electors 7,635. This town is supposed to have been a place where arms were manufactured in the time of the ancient Britons; its high commercial importance dates, however, only from the 17th century.

BIRNAM, a hill of Scotland, co. and 12 m. N.W. Perth, and about an equal distance W.N.W. Dunsmuir. It was anciently included in a royal forest, which Shakespeare has made famous as "Birnam Wood," in his tragedy of *Macbeth*.

BIRNBAUM (Polish *Miedzychód*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 44 m. W.N.W. Posen, cap. circ. on the Warta. Pop. 2,637, who manufacture woollen cloths and yarn.

BIRNIE (OLD), a large town of Central Africa, Bornou, of which it was formerly the cap. on the Yeu, 70 m. W. Kouka. Pop. estim. at 10,000. It covers a space of several sq. m., is enclosed by remains of walls, and is the seat of extensive markets.—*New Birnie* is a town 20 m. S. Kouka.

BIRNIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 3½ m. S.S.W. Elgin. Pop. 427.

BIRON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, arrond. and 22 m. S.E. Bergerac. Pop. 1,124. It was formerly fortified.

BIRN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, 3 m. S. Brugg. Here Pestalozzi commenced his celebrated system of education in 1788.

BIRN or **PARNOW**—**TOWN**, a market town of Ireland, Leitner, King's co., in pa. Birr, 62½ m. W.S.W. Dublin. Pop. of town 6,481, of parish 10,060. The Earl of Rosse has here erected a very powerful telescope.

BIRNBAUM, a hamlet of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Treves, circ. Prüm. Has mineral springs. Near it is the acidulated spring of Brudeldraus.

BIRNAY and **HARRAY**, a pa. of Scotland, 14 m. N.W. Kirkwall, Orkney isles, formerly 2 pas., now united. Pop. 2,468, some of whom go annually to the Greenland and Davis' Strait whale fisheries.

BIRNAY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the Dee, 2 m. S.E. Aboyne. Pop. 1,583.—A small river of Switzerland, cant. Bern, has this name.

BIRSK, an anc. town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, cap. circ. on the Bielska, 60 m. N.W. Ufa. Pop. 3,500. Manufs. of silks, woollens, and cottons.

BIRSTALL, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, near the York and North Midland Railway, 7 m. S.W. Leeds. Area 13,180 ac. Pop. 39,222, mostly dependent on its woollen, worsted, cotton, and silk manufs. Has coal and iron mines. Is a polling-place for the West Riding of the co.

BIRTLE, a tnsph. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Middleton, 2½ m. N.E. Bury. Pop. 1,850.

BIRTLEY, a chapelry of England, co. Durham, pa. Chester-le-Street, 5 m. S.S.E. Gateshead. Pop. 1,833, chiefly engaged in raising coal.

BIRTS MORTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 4½ m. S.W. Upton-on-Severn. Area 1,410 ac. P. 818.

BIRT or **BRUO**, a kingdom of West Africa, in Soudan, N. and W. the Niger, with the Sahara bounding it N., between lat. 16° and 16° N., lon. 5° 30' and 7° 15' W. Walat. The cap. town is 268 m. S.S.W. Timbuctoo.

BIRKE, a town of Russia, gov. Vilna, N.W. Poniwieje, with a castle of the Princes Radsivili.

BIRACCIA, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Uti., built on a hill, 30 m. E.N.E. Avellino. Pop. 5,700.

BIRACQUINO or **BIRACORINO**, a town of Sicily, 27 m. S. Palermo. Pop. 8,000; with an extensive trade in grain, oil, and lint.

BIRAGNO, a fertile and highly cultivated district in the vicinity of Genoa; gives name to the river which, passing the E. walls of the city, falls into the Mediterranean near the lazaretto.

BIRAMBERG, a vill. of Lower Austria, 1½ m. S.E. Kornernburg. Pop. 642.—The *Birsberg*, a hill in its vicinity, is 1,189 feet in elevation.

BIRANO an island, Asiatic Archipelago, off the N.E. extremity of Celebes. Circum. 20 miles.

BIRBAL (LA-), a town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. E. Girona, with a bridge on the Adaro. P. 3,110.

BIRBROOK, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 1½ m. E. Uppingham. Area 730 ac. Pop. 264.

BISCARA, a town of Algeria, cap. dist. Zakh. S. of Mount Atlas, and on the Kantara, 205 m. S.E. Algiers. Occupied by the French since 1844.

BISCARI, a town of Sicily, intend. and 45 m. W. Syracuse, on the Dirillo. Pop. 2,700.

BISCARROSE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Landes, 8 m. N.W. Parentis-en-Born. Pop. 1,561.

BISCATHORPE, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Lincoln, 7½ m. N.N.E. Wragby. Ac. 1,000. P. 68.

BISCAY (Spanish *Vizcaya*), a prov. of North Spain, one of the 8 Basque provs. bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay, S. by the prov. Alava, E. by

Gulpherson, and **W. by Santander**. Area 1,360 sq. m. Pop. (1848) 180,000. Cap. Bilbao. — Under the name *Basque*, are sometimes comprehended the 3 Basque provinces, *Biscay*, *Gipuzcoa*, and *Alava*. [*Basque*.]

Biscay, a town of New Mexico. [*Durango*.] **Biscay** (Bay of), (Fr. *Golf de Gascogne*, *Aquitaine* *Biscay*), a bay or gulf formed by the Atlantic, and extending between Ouessant Island, on the W. coast of France, and Cape Ortegal on the N. coast of Spain. It receives the waters of the Loire, Charente, Gironde, and Adour. Its principal ports are Lorient, Nantes, La Rochelle, Rochefort, Bordeaux, and Bayonne, in France. Passages, San Sebastian, Bilbao, Santander, and Gijón, in Spain. Chief islands, Belleisle, R4, and Oleron, on the coast of France. Its N. and S. coasts are bold and rocky; but on the E. from the mouth of the Gironde to the Adour, the coast is composed of sand dunes, and interrupted by numerous lagoons. The depth varies from 20 fathoms on the W. of France, to 200 fathoms on the N. of Spain. Navigation is much impeded by the heavy seas produced by N.W. winds, and by Rennel's current, which sets in from the Atlantic, and sweeping round the N. coast of Spain, runs N. and N.W. along the W. coast of France, and enters the Irish Channel.

Bismarck, a fortified seaport town of Naples, prov. Bari, on the Adriatic, 21 m. W.N.W. Bari. Pop. 17,000. Has a cathedral, churches, convents, and public reservoirs.

Bismarck, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, arrond. and 2 m. N. Strasbourg. Pop. 3,137.

Bismarck, a town of E. Prussia, on the Danube, reg. and 60 m. S.S.E. Königsberg. Pop. 2,460, who manufacture linen yarn and fabrics.

Bismarck, several small towns in Germany. — I. (*B. on the Tauber*), Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 19 m. S.W. Würzburg. Pop. 2,338. — II. (*am Rhein*), Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 19 m. S.W. Nastadt. Pop. 1,744. — III. (*Vor der Rhein*), Bavaria, circ. Franconia, 40 m. N.E. Würzburg. Pop. 1,880.

Bismarck, a town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 14 m. N. Obernheim. Pop. 1,661.

Bismarck-Lake, a town of Illyria, Carniola, gov. and 15 m. N.E. Laybach. Pop. 1,850.

Bismarck, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 46 m. S.S.E. Königsberg. Pop. 2,336, who manuf. hosiery, leather, and woollen and linen fabrics.

Bismarck, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, on railw. from Dresden to Bautzen, circ. and 20 m. E.N.E. Dresden. Pop. 2,466, who manuf. linen and woollen fabrics.

Bismarck, (Polish, *Biskupiec*), a small town of Western Prussia, reg. and 25 m. S.E. Marienwerder.

Bismarck, a town of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, on the Sitter, near its mouth in the Thur, 11 m. S.E.E. Constance. Pop. 2,000.

Bismarck, a town of Saxony, on the Elbe, circ. Kitzau, 25 m. S.W. Pilsen. Pop. 2,300. Manuf. lace, linen, and glass-works.

Bismarck, a town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. cant. on the Moselle, 14 m. N. Strasbourg. Pop. 6,642. Manuf. of coarse woollens, linens, gloves, and earthenware. Has trade in leather, beer, and agricultural produce. Here is the rich iron mine of Mittelhardt.

Bismarck, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra, cap. cant., 14 m. S.E. Teramo. Pop. 2,560.

Bismarck, a town of Moravia, circ. and 11 m. S.W. Brunnau. Pop. 1,460. It has a fine castle and gardens; and grows excellent wines.

Bismarck (Moscow), a pa. of England, co. Dorset, on the Thames, 64 m. N.W. Maidenhead. Area 2,420 ac. Pop. 743, partly engaged in a manufacture of sheet copper.

Bismarck, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 41 m. N.N.E. Pershore. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 451.

Bismarck, a town of Engl. [Auckland.] **Bismarck**, or **Bismarck**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Cadder, 3 m. N.N.E. Glasgow, with a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. Has freestone quarries, and above the quarries is a seam of Roman cement.

Bismarck and **Clacka**, a group of rocky islets in St George's Channel, off the coast of Pembrokehire, Wales, about 5 m. W. St David's.

Bismarck and **Clacka**, a group of rocky islets in the South Pacific Ocean, S.W. of New Zealand. Lat. 55° 15' S., lon. 69° E.

Bismarck, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe St Augustine, 4 m. S.S.E. Canterbury. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 348.

Bismarck, a pa. of Engl. co. Wilts, 3 m. N.E. Devizes. Area 10,290 ac. Pop. 3,926.

Bismarck, a pa. of Engl. co. Salop, 184 m. S.S.W. Shrewsbury. Area of pa. 6,000 ac. Pop. 1,961. Has a church, a free school, town-hall, and mkt-house. Until the Reform Act it sent 2 mems. to the H of C. It is a polling-place for S. Shropshire.

Bismarck, a pa. of Engl. co. Wilts, 2 m. E. of N. Hindon. Area 2,040 ac. Pop. 189.

Bismarck, a pa. of Engl. co. Hereford, 41 m. S.S.E. Bromyard. Area 4,560 ac. P. 1,070.

Bismarck, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 14 m. W. Taunton. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 1,677.

Bismarck, a pa. of Engl. co. Somerset, 4 m. N.W. Taunton. Area 3,030 ac. Pop. 1,663.

Bismarck, a pa. and township of England, co. palatine of Durham, 3 m. S.S.E. Durham. Area 5,940 ac. Pop. 1,719.

Bismarck, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. S.E.E. of South Molton. Area 10,000 ac. Pop. 1,246.

Bismarck, a pa. and town of England, co. and 10 m. E.N.E. Hertford, on the Eastern Co. Railway. Area 3,090 ac. Pop. 3,260.

Has a church, town-house, and chapels. Chief trade, grain and malt. Polling station for county.

Bismarck, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 14 m. S.E. New Arlesford. Ac. 3,510. Pop. 629.

Bismarck, a pa. of England, co. and 24 m. S.E. Warwick. Ac. 3,950. Pop. 663.

Bismarck, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 24 m. S.S.E. Barnstaple. Ac. 4,710. Pop. 2,004.

Bismarck, a pa. of Engl. co. Devon, 4 m. E.N.E. Newton-Bushel. Ac. 3,860. P. 1,119.

Bismarck, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 5 m. W.N.W. Bishop's Waltham. Ac. 1,910. P. 1,249.

Has a station on the South Western Railway.

Bismarck, a pa. of England and Wales. — I. South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 6 m. S.W. Swansea. Pop. 512. — II. England, co. and 64 m. W.N.W. Hereford. Area 840 ac. Pop. 390. — III. co. Sussex, rape Pevensey, 2 m. N.N.W. Seaford. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 323. — IV. co. Wilts, 34 m. S. Wilton. Area 3,780 ac. Pop. 606. — V. in same co., 54 m. E. Swindon. Area 3,330 ac. Pop. 755.

Bismarck, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 14 m. S.E. Warminster. Area 360 ac. Pop. 367.

Bismarck, a pa. and town of England, co. and 10 m. E.N.E. Southampton. Area 5,020 ac. Pop. 2,365.

Bismarck, a pa. of England, co. and county York, on the Ouse, 64 m. S.S.W. York. Area 760 ac. Pop. 666. The palace here has been the resi-

dence of the Archbishop of York since the destruction of Cawood Castle, in the parliamentary war.

BISHOPSTON, a pa. of England, co. Durham, ward and 5 m. W.N.W. Stockton-on-Tees. Area 5,160 ac. Pop. 462.

BISHOPSTON, a vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 8 m. E.S.E. Greenock, on the Glasgow and Greenock Railway, which passes through Bishopston ridge by a tunnel 2,800 yards in length.

BISHOP WEARMOUTH, a pa. of England, co. palatine of Durham, and forming the S. part of the town of Sunderland, with which it is united by an iron bridge over the Wear. Area 8,880 ac. Pop. 35,035. [SUNDERLAND.]

BISHOP WILTON, a pa. of England, East Riding of Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. Pocklington. Area 2,580 ac. Pop. 585.

BISHOP OF BISHOPSTON, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. Caerleon. Ac. 1,880. P. 218.

BISTONANO, *Benidia*, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, 15 m. N. Cosenza. Pop. 5,000. It has a castle, a cathedral, several churches, and trade in silk.

BISKAA, a town of North Africa, in the Sahara, 214 m. S.E. Algiers. It is more a collection of 7 villa. than a town. Area 50,000 ac. Pop. 4,000.

BISLEY, a market town and pa. of England, co. Gloster, on the Gloster and Bristol Railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E.N.E. Stroud. Area of pa. 7,980 ac. Pop. 4,801. It has a church and manufs. of woollens. —II. a pa., co. Surrey, 4 m. S.E. Bagshot. Area 788 ac. Pop. 340.

BISMARCK, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 37 m. N. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,800.

BISPHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, on the coast, 2 m. N.W. Poulton. Area 3,480 ac. Pop. 2,257. —Also a township, parish of Crofton, same county.

BISBAGOS OF BISOONIA ISLANDS, an archipelago off the W. coast of Africa, consisting of 16 large and numerous small isls., between lat. 10° 2' and 11° 42' N., lon. 15° and 17° W. The isls. appear to be densely peopled, but the natives are of a savage negro race, and little is known of the interior; they contain many fine ports. Chief produce, rice and fruit, and many cattle are reared.

BISMAO, an island and Portuguese settlement of West Africa, Senegambia, one of the Bisagos group, opposite the delta of the Juba river. Lat. of the fort, 11° 51' N., lon. 15° 39' 5" W. Pop. 8,000. This island "is the great stronghold of the Portuguese slave trade," and nearly all its European inhabitants are concerned in the traffic. Has a trade in hides, rice, wax, and Gambia produce, and imports from 15,000l. to 20,000l. worth of British manufactured goods annually.

BISMARCK, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 41 m. S. Anspach. Pop. 1,880, a home manuf. linen and woollen cloths, and wooden wares. —Several villa. Württemberg, the principal 19 m. S.E. Stuttgart, with 1,720 inhab., have this name.

BISOLIA, two towns of India. [BISULI.]

BISAMPUR, *Vishnupura*, an ancient town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Bancoorah, 77 m. W.N.W. Calcutta, on the route to Benares.

BISTACCO, a town of Piedmont, prov. Aegui, 21 m. S.S.W. Alessandria, cap. mand. Pop. 2,000.

BISTAM or **BOZAM**, a town of Persia, prov. Khorassan, 40 m. S.E. Astrabad.

BISTRAY, a town of Bohemia, circ. Chrudin, 36 m. W.S.W. Olmütz. Pop. 1,996. Is cap. of lordship of same name. Pop. 10,179.

BISTRICA, a river of Transylvania, rises in the Bistrica mountain, and joins the Sarmos after a W. course of 50 m. —II. a river which rises at the E. of Hungary, flows S.E. through Bukovina

and Moldavia, joins the Sereth near Baku, after a course of 110 m., and is named the "Golden Bistrica" from its verdurous sands. —III. two rivers of Galicia, tributary to the Dniester.

BISTRITZ, a fortified town of Transylvania, Saxon-land, on the Bistritz river, 59 m. N.E. Klausenburg. Pop. 8,500. Has several churches, a gymnasium, grammar schools, and a trade in cattle. Area of district 580 geo. sq. m. Pop. 55,000. Is intersected by a branch of the Carpathian mountains. Climate severe. —II. a town of Moldavia, on the "golden" Bistritz, 6 m. W.S.W. Jassy. —Also several villa. in Moravia, Bohemia, and Illyria.

BISULI or **BISULCE**, *Vicardis*, a town of British India, Panjab, on the Ravee, 25 m. N.E. Lahore. Has a bazaar and a palace. —II. a town, presid. Bengal, dist. and 31 m. W. Bareilly.

BISTON (*Baghistane*, "the place of gardens"), a ruined town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, dist. and 21 m. E. Kirmanshah.

BISWAH, a small town of British India, Oude territory, 43 m. N. of Lucknow.

BITTUBE, a town of Rhenish Prussia, cap. circ., 17 m. N.W. Treves. Pop. 2,040.

BITOZE, a town and fortress of France, dep. Moselle, cap. cant., in a pass of the Vosges, arrond. and 16 m. E.S.E. Sarreguemines. Pop. 8,797. The fort, on an isolated rock in the middle of the town, is well supplied with water, defended by 80 cannons, and is regarded as next to impregnable. The town has manufs. of paper and porcelain, and glass-works.

BITONFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. N.N.W. Corby. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 209.

BITETTO, a town of Naples, with a cathedral, prov. and 10 m. S.W. Bari. Pop. 8,000.

BITHENA, Asiatic Turkey. [ANATOLIA.]

BITHOON, a town of India, N.W. provs., on rt. b. of Ganges, 19 m. N.W. Cawnpore. Pop. 8,217. In 1857 Havelock here routed the rebels.

BITLIA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 62 m. W. Van, on the W. side of Lake Van, and 5,155 feet above the sea level. Pop. consists of 2,000 Mohammedan and 1,000 Armenian families. Built in a ravine, with hills 2,000 feet above its valley. Has three mosques and baths and caravanserais. Manufs. of cotton cloths, celebrated for their bright red dye; also firearms and silver articles; and it exports tobacco. Near it the army of Solyman the Magnificent was defeated by the Persians in 1554.

BITONTO, *Bituntum*, a town of Naples, prov. and 10 m. W.S.W. Bari. Pop. 16,000. Has a cathedral. Excellent wine is raised in its vicinity.

BITURATO, a town of Naples, prov. and 6½ m. W.S.W. Bari. Pop. 2,300. Commerce in wine.

BITSCHWILEN, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Rhin, 18 m. N.N.E. Belfort, on the Thuren. Pop. 2,948. Manufs. of iron and cottons.

BITTADON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5½ m. N.W. Barnstaple. Area 5,100 ac. Pop. 67.

BITTERFELD, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Mulde, 18 m. N.E. Halle. Pop. 3,959. It has manufs. of woollen cloth and earthenware.

BITTERLEY, a pa. of England, co. Salop. Area 6,591 ac. Pop. 1,070.

BITTERTY, a tithing and post town of England, co. Hants, on the Itchen, 2 m. E.N.E. Southampton. Pop. 681. Has a camp, the Roman *Claesentum*.

BITTISON (*Gross*), a town of Moravia, 26 m. W.N.W. Brunn. Pop. 1,802. —II. (*Klein*), a vill. of Moravia, 10 m. N.W. Brunn.

BITTLENEY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m.

N.E.E. Lerdhow. Area 5,610 ac. Pop. 1,070.
Clackid, in the pa., abounds in coal and ironstone.
BRECKENRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 1 m. N.W. Lutterworth. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 474.
BREDA, a vill. of the island Sardinia, div. Sassari, cap. mund., 36 m. S.E. Sassari. Pop. 2,682.
BRETON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, on the Avon, 6 m. S.E. Bristol. Ac. 7,590. Pop. 9,652, employed in coal and iron mines and quarries.
BREWOOD, a town of British India, prov. of Allahabad, presid. Bengal, on the Ganges, 9 m. N.W. Cawnpore, to which place the British civil station was removed in 1830.
Brix, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4 m. N.N.W. Henley-on-Thames. Area 3,130 ac. Pop. 367.
Brixley, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 24 m. S.S.E. Norwich. Area 760 ac. Pop. 128.
BIVIERE, BIVIERI or LENTINI, a Lake of Sicily, intend. Syracuse, 17 m. W.N.W. Augusta. In winter it is about 19 m. in circ., but much of it is mere marsh in summer. Its proprietor derives a considerable revenue by farming out its fisheries of eels, mullet, etc., in which from 50 to 60 boats are usually employed.
BIVIO, a vill. of Switzerland. [STALZA.]
BIVONA, a town of Sicily, cap. district, intend. and 21 m. N.N.W. Girgenti. Pop. 2,382.
Bixs, two villa. of France.—I. dep. Aude, 11 m. N.W. Narbonne. Pop. 1,160.—II. (*B. Nidée*), dep. Hautes Pyrénées. Pop. (with comm.) 2,154.
BIXERA or BENZERET (*Hippo Zaritus*), the most northern town of Africa, and a fortified seaport of Tunis, at the head of a gulf of the Mediterranean, and at the mouth of a lagoon, 38 m. N.W. Tunis. Pop. 8,000. (?) It is defended by two castles, but commanded by adjacent heights. Though its port now admits only small vessels, it was formerly one of the best in the Mediterranean.
Bi, names of places in Russia, etc., beginning with these letters, are referred to Bi.
BLABY, a pa. of England, co. and 44 m. W.S.W. Leicester, on Midland Counties Railway. Area 3,300 ac. Pop. 1,952.
BLACK, a township of the U. S., North America, Indiana, co. Posey. Pop. 2,526.
BLACKAWTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. W. Dartmouth. Area 2,550 ac. Pop. 1,360.
BLACKBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. E.N.E. Cullampton. Area included in pa. of Kentisbere. Pop. 113.
BLACKBOWDON, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5½ m. S.S.E. Burford. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 373.
BLACK-BROOK, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 20 m. S.W. Plattsburg. Pop. 2,525.
BLACKBURN, a parli. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Lancashire, 22 m. N.N.W. Manchester. Area of pa. 45,620 ac. Pop. of do., 46,919; do. of bor., 46,598. Has a church, numerous dissenting chapels, a grammar school, an Independent's theological academy, cloth-hall, theatre, lying-in hospital, horticultural society, assembly-rooms, and several banks. Manufact. of cotton goods. The abundance of coal in the vicinity, and the proximity of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, have greatly contributed to its commercial importance, and it communicates by railway with Bolton, Bury, and Manchester. The town is governed by the co. magistrates, who hold petty-sessions here. Since the Reform Act it has sent 3 members to House of Com. Rep. electors (1848) 1,121. Assessed taxes (1847) 2,437.
BLACKFORD, a pa., England, co. Somerset, 4 m. W.N.W. Wincanton. Area 680 ac. Pop. 175.
BLACKFORD, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, with a vill. 8 m. N.E. Dunblane. Pop. 2,012.

BLACKFORD, a co. of the U. S., North America, N.E. part of Indiana. Area 188 sq. m. Pop. 2,880. Chief town, Hartford.
BLACK FOREST (Germ. Schwarzwald), a mountainous region of S.W. Germany, in the grand duchy of Baden, and the W. of Württemberg, between lat. 47° 30' and 49° 30' N., lon. 7° 40' and 9° E., separating the basins of the Rhine and Neckar. It is remarkable for its extensive forests, and mines of silver, copper, zinc, lead, and iron; in many places it is 3,700 feet above the sea, and the Feldberg, 4,675 feet in elevation, is the loftiest mountain in West Germany. The Danube, Neckar, Kinzig, Murg, Elz, etc., rise in this region; and in it are the towns Neustadt, Hornberg, Freudenstadt, Altensteig, Bretten, Eppingen, etc., besides numerous villa.; the inhab. of which are mainly engaged in rearing live stock, trading in timber, manufacturing wooden clocks, toys, and woollen fabrics. *Schwarzwald* (Black Forest), is one of the 4 circles of the kingdom of Württemberg.
BLACK HEAD, the name of several capes of the United Kingdom.—I. England, co. Cornwall, E. Lizard point. Lat. 50° N., lon. 6° 7' W.—II. Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, N. the entrance of Belfast Lough. Lat. 54° 46' N., lon. 5° 42' W.—III. Munster, co. Clare, S. side of Galway Bay Lat. 53° 9' N., lon. 9° 16' W.—IV. Scotland, co. Wigtown, 6 m. W.S.W. Stranraer.
BLACKHEATH, an open common in England, co. Kent, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, 5 m. S.E. London, and mostly in the pa. of Greenwich, and adjoining its park. It is bordered by numerous villa., and on it are two episcopal chapels and Morden college; the last named, founded for decayed merchants by Sir J. Morden, Bart., in 1695, has an annual revenue of about 5,000l. Blackheath is crossed by the Roman Watling Street; and was the scene of several insurrectionary movements, including those of Wat Tyler and Cade. It is a place of holiday resort, and fairs are held here at Easter and Whitsuntide.—II. A large elevated tract of heath land in co. Surrey, from 3 to 5 m. S.E. Guildford, has the same name.
BLACKLEY or BLAKELY, a chapelry of England, co. Lancashire, pa. and 4 m. N. Manchester. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 3,503. Some of the largest dye-works in England are established here.
BLACKMARSTONE, a pa. of Engl. [Dymchurch.]
BLACKMORE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. W.N.W. Ingatestone. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 704.
BLACKNESS, a vill. and seaport of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, on the Firth of Forth, 14 m. W.N.W. Edinburgh. Pop. 107.
BLACKPOOL, a vill. of England, co. Lancashire, pa. Bisham, on the coast, 4 m. S.W. Poulton. P. 2,180. Is a sea-bathing station, has a theatre, library, and newsroom, and communicates by a branch with the Preston and Wyre Railway.
BLACKROCK, a town of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 4 m. S.E. Dublin, on the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, and on the S. shore of Dublin Bay. Pop. 2,342. Is a place of resort for bathing.—Several villa. of Ireland have this name.—I. co. Louth, at the head of a small bay, about 2½ m. S.E. Dundalk. Pop. 568. It also is resorted to for sea-bathing.—II. Munster, co. and 3 m. E. Cork, on the estuary of the Lee. Pop. 460.
BLACK ROCK, a township, U. S., North America, New York, co. Erie, on the Niagara, 2 m. below Buffalo, with which town it is connected by railway. Pop. 1,508, employed in various manu. Has a harbour, and a ferry to Watrous in Canada.
BLACKROD, a chapelry of England, co. Lan-

oaster, ps. Bolton, near the Wigan and Preston Railway, 44 m. S.E. Chorley. Pop. 2,509.

BLACK RIVER, a river of Jamaica, co. Cornwall, ps. St Elizabeth; after a tortuous S. course of 33 m. it enters Black-river bay, in the Caribbean Sea. At its mouth is Black-river village, for 20 m. above which it is navigable for boats.

BLACK RIVER, a river, U. S., North America, New York, rises in co. Herkimer, and after a course of 100 m. falls into Lake Ontario.—U. in Arkansas, is a considerable affluent of the White-river.—Several small rivers in the U. S. have the same name.

BLACK or EUXINE SEA, *Pontus Euxinus*, a great inland sea between Europe and Asia, within the parallels of lat. 40° 45' and 46° 45' N., extending from lon. 27° 30' to 41° 50' E.; extreme length 700 m., greatest breadth 980 m. Area 172,000 sq. m. It is surrounded by the countries of Russia, Armenia, and Asiatic and European Turkey, and communicates by the strait of Yenikale with the Sea of Azov on the N.E., and by the Bosphorus, with the Sea of Marmara in the S.W. The shores of the Euxine are bold and high on the N.E., E., and S.W., but flat on the N. and N.W.; its depth varies from 4 to 48 fathoms near its shores, but in the middle no soundings have been obtained at 150 fathoms. The water contains 1-7th less salt than the ocean, and is so fresh that it easily freezes. It has numerous small ports; but the only gulf of importance is that of Kerkit, between the Crimea and the continent of Russia. There are several islands near the mouth of the Danube—the largest of these, Serpent island, is furnished with a lighthouse. The chief affluents of the Euxine are the Danube, Dniester, Bug, Dnieper, the Don (by the Sea of Azov and the Strait of Yenikale), and the Kuban in Europe; and the Kisil-Irmak and Sakara in Asia. The streams of these rivers produce strong currents, particularly in the beginning of summer. The Black Sea has no perceptible tide; it is liable to frequent storms, such as are generally met with in great lakes and enclosed seas; but its navigation is so far from being very dangerous, as formerly represented, that probably no sea of equal extent is more safe. It has neither islands, rocks, nor reefs in the tracks of navigation, and has everywhere excellent anchorage. Until interrupted in 1854, it was traversed regularly by steam-packets between Constantinople and the mouths of the Danube, and between the principal ports of Russia. On 14th November 1854, a hurricane swept over this sea, causing the destruction of several English and French transports, laden with stores for the Anglo-French army in the Crimea.

BLACKSTAIRS, a mountain range of Ireland, forming part of the boundary between cos. Carlow and Wexford. Mount Leinster, 2,610 feet above the sea, is the highest peak.

BLACKSTONE-KNOES, a range of high hills, mostly moorland, forming part of "the Backbones of England," cos. York and Lancaster, 6 m. E.N.E. Rochdale. A stone dividing the cos. of York and Lancashire stands on the summit of these hills.

BLACKTIAL, a large shoal off the English coast, co. Essex, in the estuary of the Thames, below Canvey Island. A beacon has been placed on it.

BLACKTORT, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, near the confl. of the Ouse and Trent, 7 m. E.E. Howden. Area 2,790 ac. Pop. 622.

BLACKWALL, a suburb of London, co. Middlesex, pa. Poplar, at the confl. of the Lee and the Thames, 4 m. E.S.E. St Paul's Cathedral. Pop. with pa. 23,384. Here are the East and West India

docks, and yards for ship-building. A railway, 32 m. in length, connects Blackwall with the city of London, and is raised above the streets on a brick viaduct. By this route many passengers now proceed to embark in steamers at Blackwall instead of London Bridge, and thus avoid the dangers and delay of the "Pool."

BLACK-WARRIOR, a river of the U. S., North America, rises in North Alabama, and after a southward course of 180 m. joins the Tombigbee river. It is navigable for steam-boats upward to Tuscaloosa.

BLACKWATER, two rivers of Ireland.—I. Munster, co. Cork, rises about 16 m. N.E. Killarney, flows at first southward, but afterwards E. to Cappoquin, where it abruptly turns again southward, and enters the sea at Youghal, after a course estimated at 100 m. The tide rises in it to Cappoquin, to which town it is navigable; and besides which, Mallow, Fermoy, Lismore, and Youghal are on its banks. Afflu. the Dundalo, Awbeg, Funcheson, and Bride.—II. Ulster, cos. Tyrone and Armagh, falls into Lough-Neagh at its S.W. corner. Caledon and Charlemont are the principal towns on its banks, at which last it receives the Ulster Canal.—*Blackwater* is the name of several smaller rivers in Ireland.

BLACKWATER, three rivers of England.—I. co. Essex, rises near Saffron-Walden, flows south-eastward, and, after uniting with the Chelmer, falls into the arm of the North Sea called Blackwater Bay.—II. co. Dorset, rises near Cranbrook, and is tributary to the Stour.—III. co. Hants, and forming a part of the boundary between that co. and Berks, joins the Loddon, 6½ m. S.W. Wokingham.

BLACKWATER, a vill. of England, co. Hants, at its N.E. extremity on the Blackwater river, 3 m. N.N.W. the Farnboro' station of the South Western Railway.

BLACKWATER, two townships of Ireland respectively, co. and 5 m. N.W. Armagh, and co. and 9 m. N.E. Wexford, have this name.

BLACKWATERWORKS, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Armagh, on the Blackwater river, here communicating with the Ulster Canal, 2¼ m. S.S.W. Moy. Pop. 303.

BLACKWELL, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3 m. N.E. Alfreton. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 467.—Several townships, cos. Durham and Cumberland, have this name.—Also a hamlet, co. Worcester, with a station on the Bristol and Birmingham Railway, 2 m. N. Bromsgrove. Pop. 234.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, an island of the U. S., North America, in the East River, opposite New York, is the seat of the penitentiary and of a lunatic asylum.

BLACKWOOD RIVER, West Australia, cos. Durham and Nelson, flows successively W. and S., and enters the Hardy inlet, 6 m. N.E. Augusta, in lat. 34° 14' S., lon. 116° 12' E. It traverses a well-wooded and good grazing country, and is navigable for boats to 25 m. from the sea.

BLADEN, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. part of North Carolina. Area 1,080 sq. m. P. 9,767.

BLADEN, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. Oppeln, circ. Leobschütz. Pop. 1,071.

BLADENBURG, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Maryland, 7 m. N.E. Washington, on l. b. of the Potomac. A victory was gained here by the British over the Americans, 24th August 1814.

BLADON, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 1½ m. S. Woodstock. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 730.

BLAEN-HONDDAN, a hamlet of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Cardigan, 3 m. N.N.W. Neath. Pop. 1,341, partly employed in copper mines.

BLANCH-FRANCE, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 5 m. N.E.E. Cardiff. Pop. 719.

BLANCHES, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. N.E. Arbridge. Area 2,899 ac. Pop. 1,192.

BLANCHAS, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Garonne, 3 m. N.N.W. Toulouse. Pop. 1,526.

BLANT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire Inférieure, cap. cant., 20 m. N.N.W. Nantes, on the lanc. Pop. with comm. 6,170.

BLANTVILLE is the name of numerous communes in France; the principal in dep. Manche, with a vill. 6 m. W. Coutances. Pop. 1,770.

BLAIR, a co. of the U. S., North America, in the S.S.W. of Pennsylvania. Area 630 sq. m. Pop. 21,777. Has flour, grist, and saw mills, iron-mining and foundries, woollen factories and tanneries. Central Railway passes through the co., and the Portage Railway terminates at the co. seat, as also the Pennsylvania Canal. Cap. Hollidaysburg.

BLAIR-ATHOL or **ATHOLL**, a large pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, and comprising all its N. part, with a vill., 80 m. N.W. Perth. Estimated area 619 sq. m. Pop. 2,084. In it are the mountains Benyglow (3,725 feet), and Bendor (3,550 feet elevation), with the pass of Killiecrankie, Athol Forest, and Blair-Athol Castle.

BLAIR-GOWRIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, with a vill. on the Erich, 15 m. N.N.E. Perth. Pop. 4,267.

BLAIR-LOGIE, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 3 m. N.E. Stirling, at the foot of the Ochils. Pop. 124.

BLAIRVILLE, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 198 m. W.N.W. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,512.

BLAISUW, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4 m. N. Newnham. Area 760 ac. Pop. 299.

BLAISE (St.), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 3 m. N.E. Neuchâtel, on N. b. of the lake. Pop. 1,000. Produces wine.

BLAISOW, a former div. of France in Orléanaise, of which Blois was cap., now comprised in, and forming a great part of the dep. Loire-et-Cher.

BLAISOW, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. and 10 m. S.E. Angers, on the l. b. of the Loire. Pop. 1,142.

BLAKELEY, a small seaport of the U. S., North America, Alabama, cap. co. Baldwin, on the Tennessee river, opposite Mobile. Its harbour admits vessels drawing 11 feet of water.

BLAKEMERE, a pa. of England, co. and 9½ m. W. Hereford. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 183.

BLAKEMORE or **WHITE HART FOREST**, England, co. Dorset, is a large tract, comprising several hundreds in the N. and W. parts of the county.

BLAKENY, a seaport and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. E. Wells. Area of pa. 1,630 ac. Pop. 1,106. Its harbour affords good shelter.

BLAKENY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. W.N.W. Towcester. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 798.

BLANCO, two communes and towns of France.—I. dep. Meurthe, arrond. and 16 m. E. Lunéville, on the Vesouze. Pop. 2,576.—II. cap. cant., dep. Doubs, arrond. and 8 m. S.S.E. Montbéliard. Pop. 693.

BLANC (La), a comm. and town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Loire, on the Creuse, 32 m. W.S.W. Châteauroux. It was formerly fortified, and has wool-spinning works and tanneries. Pop. 4,788.

BLANC (Mont), Alps of Savoy. [Mont Blanc.]

BLANCA, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. N.W.

Marcia, near l. b. of the Segura. Pop. 2,240. Manufact. silk, linen, oil, and bass-mats.

BLANCHILLAN, a vill. and chapelry of England, co. Northumberland, pa. of Shotley, in a deep vale on the Derwent, 9 m. S.S.E. Hexham.

BLANCHVILLERIE, a pa. of Ireland, co. Kilkenny. Area 864 ac. Pop. 121.

BLANCO (Cape), the name of numerous headlands in Africa, America, the Philippines, Greece, and Spain; the principal, West Africa, Sahara, on the Atlantic, in lat. 20° 46' 58" N., lon. 16° 28' 6" W.

BLANDAIN, a vill., town, and comm. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 6 m. W.N.W. Tournai. P. 2,783.

BLANDFORD-FORUM, a munic. bor., mkt-town, and pa. of England, co. Dorset, on the Stour, here crossed by three bridges, and near the ford called by the Romans *Trajectus Blandensis*, 17 m. N.E. Dorchester. Area of pa. 930 ac. Pop. 3,948. Has a church, town-hall, and a manuf. of shirt-buttons. Polling-place for county.—II. (*St Mary*), a pa. on the opposite side of the Stour, communication by bridge, and ½ m. S. Blandford-Forum. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 367.

BLANDFORD, a township of U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 26 m. W.S.W. Boston. P. 1,418.

BLANUS, a seaport town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. S. Gerona, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 5,043.

BLANGY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine Inf., cap. cant., arrond. & 13 m. N.E. Neuchâtel. P. 1,717. Manufs. of chemical products and paper.

BLANKENBERGHE, a marit. town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, with a fishing port on the English Channel, 9 m. N.W. Bruges. Pop. 1,800.

BLANKENBURG, 2 towns of Germany.—I. duchy and 37 m. S.E. Brunswick, cap. of circ., and formerly of an indep. principality. Pop. 8,608.—II. a town of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Rhine, 13 m. S.S.W. Sondershausen. Pop. 1,278.

BLANKENBURG, a hamlet of Switzerland, cant. Berne, cap. circ. Ober-Summenthal, 19 m. S.W. Thun.

BLANKENFSE, a town of the Danish dom., duchy Holstein, on the Elbe, 6 m. W. Altona, with a ferry to Cranz, in Hanover. Pop. 3,000.

BLANKENHAY, a town of Central Germany, grand duchy, and 9 m. S.S.E. Weimar. Pop. 1,800. Manuf. of ginghams and porcelain.

BLANKENSTEIN, a small town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. Arnsberg, 24 m. N.E. Düsseldorf, on the Ruhr. P. 836, who manuf. files & steel wares.

BLANKWY with **LINWOOD**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 9½ m. N. Sleaford. Ac. 6,000. Pop. 600.

BLANQUEFORT, two communes and villa. of France.—I. dep. Gironde, cap. cant. and 6 m. N.W. Bordeaux. Pop. 2,274.—II. dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 29 m. N.N.E. Agen. Pop. 1,700.

BLANQUEIRA, an isl. of Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, 74 m. N.N.E. Tortuga, and having, on its W. coast, the village of Agada.

BLANTYRE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lennox, 8 m. S.E. Glasgow. Area 3,300 Scotch ac. Pop. 2,848.

Here are cotton-spinning and dye-works.

BLANCO, a comm. & town of France, cap. cant., dep. Charente, arrond. and 12 m. S.S.W. Angoulême. Pop. 643. Extensive cattle market.

BLANET, a vill. of France, Saône-et-Loire, on the Canal-du-Centre, 18 m. S.E. Autun. Pop. 3,789.

BLANEY, a vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 4 m. N.W. Cork, pa. Carrigrohane, on a rivulet of same name. It is now almost uninhabited. Has a woollen mill and a paper factory. Here is the "Blaney Stone."

BLANNEYBURY, a town of Transylvania, 16 m. N.E. Karlsburg. Pop. 4,000. [Blauenthal.]

BLANEY ISLANDS, a group of rocky islands on the W. coast of Ireland, at the entrance of Dingle

Bay, largest 23 m. in length. One of these, the lake of Thrift, forms the most W. land in Europe.

BLANCK (St.), a vill. of Baden, circ. Ober-Rhein, 21 m. S.E. Freiburg, on the Alb. Pop. 948. It has important iron works and a manuf. of arms.

BLANCKENHILL, a town of Germany, Saxe-Coburg Gotha, 30 m. S.S.W. Gotha, with a powder-mill and manufs. of iron wares. Pop. 1,880.

BLASTON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 7 m. N.E. Market-Harborough. Area 1,308 ac. Pop. 88.

BLATHINGTON, two pas. of England, co. Sussex.—I. (*East*), rape Pevensey, 11 m. E.S.E. Brighton. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 138. Here is a strong battery for defence of the coast.—II. (*West*), 2½ m. W.N.W. Brighton. Ac. 560. Pop. 63.

BLATCHINGWORTH, a township of England, co. Lancashire, pa. and 4½ m. N.E. Rochdale, in the vicinity of the Manchester and Leeds Railway. Pop. 3,895, chiefly engaged in woollen manufs.

BLATHERWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 6 m. N.E. Rockingham. Ac. 2,760. Pop. 943.

BLATNA, a town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, on the Uslawa, 50 m. S.W. Prague. Pop. 1,600.

BLATON, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 15 m. S.E. Tournay. Pop. 2,319.

BLAUBERGEN, a town of Württemberg, circ. Danneb, on the Blau, 10 m. W.N.W. Ulm. Pop. 1,965, who weave and bleach linens.

BLACKHALL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6½ m. S.E. Framlingham. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 577.

BLAYDON, a vill. of England, co. Durham, pa. Ryton, with a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, between Gateshead and Stockfield. —(*Burn*) a hamlet, same co., on the Tyne. Has a coal mine.

BLAZE, Blavia, a comm. and fortified seaport town of France, dep. and on rt. b. of the Gironde, here about 24 m. across, cap. arrond., 20 m. N.N.W. Bordeaux. Pop. 4,669. Has a strong citadel, in which the Duchesse de Berri was imprisoned in 1833; public fountain, theatre, hospital, agricultural society, with considerable exports of wine, brandy, corn, fruits, and soap. Its harbour is defended by forts Médois and Paté. All vessels inward bound to Bordeaux, etc., are required to anchor in the road of *Blaze*, and to exhibit their papers; many outward vessels call to take in stores, and to complete their cargoes.

BLAZNEY (St.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. N.E. St Austell. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 3,570.

BLEADON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the Axe, 6 m. W.N.W. Axbridge. Ac. 2,490. P. 587.

BLEAS, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe St Augustine, 2 m. N.N.W. Canterbury. Area 6,760 ac. Pop. 869. Is a centre of a poor-law union, comprising 16 parishes.

BLEASBY, a pa. of England, co. Notts, on the Trent, 3 m. S.S.E. Southwell. Ac. 1,550. P. 358.

BLESTONINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3½ m. E.N.E. Woodstock. Ac. 2,540. Pop. 673.

BLENDEN, a town of Hanover, princip. and 13 m. E. Lüneburg, on l. b. of the Elbe, with a toll on the river. Pop. 1,483.

BLENDVA or BLETHVAUGH, a pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, in the forest of the same name, 5½ m. W.S.W. Knighton. Pop. 234.

BLESTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2½ m. S.E. Stow-on-the-Wold. Ac. 1,110. Pop. 591.

BLETHLOW, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 5 m. E.S.E. Thame. Area 4,130 ac. Pop. 1,203.

BLETON, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Tennessee. Area 520 sq. m. Pop. 4,968, of whom 227 were slaves. Surface mountainous, watered chiefly by Sequatchie river.

BLERNA, a river of Switzerland, cant. Tesin, flows S. and joins the Tesin or Ticino, on left,

under Biasca. It gives its name to the Val Biagna, a rich valley, which forms a dist. of the canton.

BLEMBACH, a vill. of Illyria, circ. and 8 m. W. Villach, near the *Blatberg* (lead mtn.), in which are 1 copper and 3 lead mines. The lead mines yield annually from 38,000 to 35,000 cwt. Pop. 5,600. Has a Catholic church and Lutheran chapel.

BLEMBURG, a vill. in same circle as the above. Has a Protestant chapel.

BLEICHENROD, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Erfurt, on the Buda, at the foot of the Fockenberg, circ. and 10 m. S.W. Nordhausen. Pop. 2,760, engaged in weaving woollen and linen, and in bleaching hemp.

BLEHNSTADT, a mining town of Bohemia, circ. Ribogen, on the Voigtland, 14 m. N.N.E. Eger.

BLEISWICK, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, 7 m. N. Rotterdam. Pop. 1,279.

BLEKING, a prov. of Sweden. [*CHARTACRONA*.]

BLENCOW, a township of England, co. Cumberland, ward Leath, pa. Dacre, 5 m. W.N.W. Penrith. Pop. 88.

BLENDWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 7 m. S.S.E. Petersfield. Area 3,110 ac. Pop. 236.

BLENEAU, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Yonne, 29 m. W.S.W. Auxerre. P. 1,313. Prince Condé was here vanquished by Turenne in 1662.

BLENHHEIM, a tushp. U. S., North America, New York, co. and 24 m. S.W. Schoharie. Pop. 1,314.

BLENNHEIM (Germ. *Blindheim*), a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 23 m. N.N.W. Augsburg. The English and Imperialists, under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, here defeated the French and Bavarians, 2d August 1704.

BLENNHEIM PARK (formerly *Woodstock Park*), an extra-parochial dist. of England, co. Oxford, pa. Woodstock, 62½ m. W.N.W. London. Pop. 98. Area 2,940 ac. Was given by the nation to the first Duke of Marlborough, in honour of whose victory, in 1704, it received its name.

BLENO, a river, valley, and dist. of Switzerland, cant. Ticino, cap. Lottigna. Pop. of dist. 11,000.

BLENKINSOP, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Baltwhistle, 17 m. W. Hexham, on Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. Pop. 796.

BLENNEVILLE, a seaport of Ireland, co. Kerry, on Tralee Bay, 1½ m. S.W. Tralee. Pop. 626.

BLEROD-LES-TOULS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Meurthe, and 5 m. S.S.W. Toul. Pop. 1,560.

BLERF, a town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., 15 m. E.S.E. Tours. Pop. 1,972.

BLESTON, a pa. and mkt. town of Ireland, co. Wicklow, near the Liffey, 18 m. S.W. Dublin. Area 15,780 ac. Pop. 1,788; do. of town, 555.

BLETHINGLEY, a town and pa. of England, co. Surrey, on a branch of the London and Brighton Railway, 18 m. S. London, and 4½ m. E. Balgate. Area of pa. 6,260 ac. Pop. 1,563. Returned 2 members to House of Commons until disfranchised by the Reform Act.

BLESTONINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Oxford. Area 2,540 ac. Pop. 673.

BLETONLEY, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 1½ m. W. Fenny Stratford. Area 3,160 ac. Pop. 1,544. At its station, the Bedford branch joins the North Western Railway.

BLETHENSTOWN, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 m. W.N.W. Narberth. Pop. 320.

BLETHVAUGH, a pa. of S. Wales. [*BLETHVA*.]

BLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. and 6 m. N.N.W. Bedford. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 497.

BLEVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine Inférieure, arrond. and 3 m. N. Havre. Pop. 1,160. Has mineral springs.

BLERVO, a vill. of Lombardy, prov. and near Lake of Como.

BOWSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 4 m. N.E. East Leley. Area 6,860 ac. Pop. 1,140.

BOWWILLIE, Central Amer. [BLOWFIELD.]

BRICKLOW, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. N.W. Ayleham. Area 2,240 ac. Pop. 832. Anne Boleyn (whose family owned the manor) was born here in 1507.

BRINAR or **BRIDA**, a town of Algeria, on the borders of the Metidjah plain, prov. and 30 m. S.W. Algiers. Taken by the French in 1830, and occupied by them since 1838. Pop. (1851) 8,960, of whom 4,019 were natives, and 342 Jews.

BROWNWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4½ m. S.E. Mansfield. Area 6,610 ac. Pop. 1,376.

BRUCKSKATZ, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Rhine, 5½ m. W. Deux-Ponts. Pop. 1,874.

BURGH, a frontier co. of New South Wales, having E. and S the coa. Brisbane, Phillip, and Wellington, and N. and W. an unsettled district. — *Bligh Islands* are a group of the Feejee archipelago, Pacific Ocean, named after their discoverer in 1783.

BUSSETT-SUR-OUVECH, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte d'Or, arrond. and 9 m. N. Beaune. Pop. 1,254.

BUTING or **BUELING**, a seaport of the isl. Bait, Malay Archipelago, on its N. coast.

BUTLAND, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. N.N.E. Bodmin. Area 6,800 ac. Pop. 606.

BUTSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. N.E. Towcester, with a station on the North Western Railway, 4 m. S.W. Northampton, and whence the branch to that town diverges. Area of pa. 1,980 ac. Pop. 851.

BUTTHFIELD-WITH-NEWTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 3½ m. N. Rudgeley. Ac. 1,180. Pop. 382.

BLACK ISLAND, U. S., North America, near Rhode isl., in the Atlantic, Newport co., 13 m. S.S.W. Point-Judith. Length N. to S. 8 m.; breadth 2 to 4 miles.

BLACKLEY, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, enclosed by the co. of Gloucester, 10 m. S.E. Evesham. Area 7,660 ac. Pop. 2,587. Has silk mill.

BLOOMLEY, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. and 3 m. W. Philadelphia. Pop. 3,318, partly employed in woollen and cotton manufs.

BLOKEMDAAI, two villa. of the Netherlands; one in S. Holland, 1½ m. N.N.W. Gouda; the other in North Holland, 2 m. N. Haarlem. Pop. 1,500.

BLOFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.W.W. Acle. Area 20,290 ac. Pop. 1,173. Has a workhouse for a union of 32 parishes.

BOIS, an anc. city of France, cap. dep. Loiret-Cher, on both sides of the Loire, and on the railway from Orleans to Tours, 100 m. S.W. Paris, and 35 m. S.W. Orleans. Pop. 17,749. It is an archbishop's see, and has a tribunal of commerce, comm. college, normal school, a diocesan seminary, botanic garden, and public library of 30,000 vols. Manufs. gloves and porcelain, and a trade in wine, timber, and brandy.

BLOKALA, a small rocky isl. in the Baltic, between Geland and the mainland of Sweden.

BLOKST, a maritime town of the Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, with a good port, on the E. coast of the Zuydersee, 16 m. N.N.W. Zwolle. P. 1,666.

BLOMBERG, a vill. of Central Germany, Lippe-Deinold, on the Distel, 40 m. S.W. Hanover. Pop. 1,350. Manufs. woollens and leather. — II. a vill. and castle of Baden, circ. Lake, 32 m. N.W. Constantz. Pop. 503.

BLONIN, a town of Poland, 16 m. W. Warsaw. Pop. 1,000. It is celebrated in the history of the wars between the Swedes and Poles.

BLOO-NEPTON or **NORTON BELLEAU**, a pa. of

England, co. Norfolk, on the Waveney, 5 m. S. of East Harling. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 413.

BLOODY-FABELLAND, a promontory of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, on its N.W. coast, 5 m. W.S.W. the island Innishobinn.

BLOOM, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, co. Fairfield. Pop. 2,301. — II. town, Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. 1,388. — III. town, Pennsylvania, 10 m. N.E. Danville. Pop. 1,774.

BLOOMFIELD, a township of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, 4 m. N. Newark. Pop. 3,835. — II. co. Somerset, Maine, 35 m. N. Augusta. Pop. 1,301. — III. a town of Hartford co., Connecticut. Pop. 1,421. — Several smaller townships of the United States bear the same name.

BLOOMING-GROVE, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 86 m. S. Albany. Pop. 2,184.

BLOOMINGTON, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Indiana, cap. co. Monroe, 46 m. S.W. Indianapolis. Pop. 1,660. It is the seat of the Indiana university, founded in 1827.

BLORE, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, on the Dove, 3½ m. N.W. Ashborne. Area 3,730 ac. Pop. 299. The second battle between the forces of York and Lancaster was fought on Blore-heath in 1450.

BLOTZHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 4 m. W. Huningue. Pop. 2,230.

BLOUNT, two cos. of the U. S., North America. — I. in E.S.E. of Tennessee. Area 450 sq. m. Pop. 12,282, of whom 1,084 were slaves. Surface elevated, valleys fertile. Products, Indian corn, wheat, and oats. The streams of the co. furnish good motive power. Minerals are iron, marble, and limestone. Has 15 churches. Georgia and East Tennessee Railway passes through the W. border of the co., cap. Marysville. — II. in the N. of Alabama. Area 955 sq. m. Pop. 7,367, of whom 426 were slaves. Products, Indian corn and cotton. Has grist, saw mills, and tanneries, with 13 churches. Cap. Blountville.

BLOXHAM, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3½ m. S.W. Banbury. Area 42,140 ac. Pop. 1,577.

BLOXHOLME, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.N.W. Sleaford. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 104.

BLOXWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5½ m. N.N.W. Wareham. Area 3,420 ac. Pop. 283.

BLODNER, a town of the Tyrol, circ. Vorarlberg, with a castle of same name, on rt. b. of the Ille, 12 m. S.E. Feldkirch. Pop. 1,865.

BLUDOWITZ (NIEDER, MITTEN, and OBER), three contiguous villa. of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 10 m. W. Teschen.

BLUEFIELDS or **BLEWFIELDS**, a river and town of the Mosquito territory, Central America, the river entering an inlet of the Caribbean Sea in lat. 12° N., long 83° W., after an E. course of several hundred miles, for the last 80 m. of which it is navigable. At its mouth is the town on a commanding height, with a good harbour, and the residence of the king of the Mosquito country.

BLUE-HILL, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, 29 m. S.E. Augusta. P. 1,990.

BLUP MOUNTAINS, a range in E. Australia, New South Wales, con. Cork and Westmoreland, between lat. 33° and 34° S., lon. 150° and 161° E., and in which originate several of the rivers flowing into Broken Bay, as well as some affs. of the Macquarrie river. A road made by convict labour, across the mountains N.ward, in some places reaches to 3,400 feet in height above the sea. — A range in Jamaica has the same name.

BLUE-RIDGES or **SOUTH MOUNTAINS**, U. S., North America, the eastern range of the Alleghany mountains, branching off from the main

range in N. Carolina, and stretching across Virginia to the Hudson river, New York. Elevation of the loftiest peak nearly 4,000 feet.

BLUW-STACK MOUNTAIN, Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, near Glenties. Elevation 2,313 feet.

BLUMENSTADT, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, 5 m. W. Thun, with mineral springs and well-frequented baths.

BLUMENTHAL, a vill. of Hanover, duchy and 11 m. N.W. Bremen, near rt. b. of Weser, with small port.

BLUNDSTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. N.W. Lowestoft. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 663.

BLUNHAM, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, on the Ivel, 5 m. N.N.W. Biggleswade. Area 3,300 ac. Pop. 1,122.

BLUNDSON (St. Andrew), a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. W.S.W. Highworth. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 81.—*Dread Blundson is a chapelry in the pa., and 3½ m. S.W. Highworth.* Pop. 595.

BLUNTHAM-AND-EARLEY, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, on the Ouse, 4½ m. N.E. St. Ives. Area 3,410 ac. Pop. 1,550.

BLUNTOW, a chapelry of England, co. Stafford, pa. Trentham, 5 m. E.S.E. Newcastle-under-Lyme. Pop. 978.

BLYNBOUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.E. Gainsborough. Area 3,080 ac. Pop. 199.

BLYFORD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. E.S.E. Halesworth. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 194.

BYRMILL, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 5 m. W.N.W. Brewood. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 622.

BLYTE, a pa. of England, co. York and Notts, 6 m. N.W. East Retford. Area 17,070 ac. Pop. including the town of Bawtry, 3,982.—*I. (South)*, a seaport town, co. Northumberland, Castle ward, pa. Earsdon, on the Blythe river, at its mouth, 11 m. N.N.E. Newcastle, near Berwick Railway. Pop. 2,060. Has a harbour, a lighthouse in lat. 55° 7' N., lon. 1° 30' 3" W., a dry dock, a custom-house, dependent on Newcastle, and exports of coal, iron, and salt.—*III. (North)*, opposite South Blythe, on l. b. of the river, is a small village.

BLYTHESDALE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the Blythe river, here navigable, 5 m. W. Southwold. Area 3,590 ac. Pop. 1,118.

BLYTHER, several rivers of England.—*I.* co. Suffolk, rises near Laxford, flows E. ward and enters the North Sea near Southwold.—*II.* co. Northumberland, flows through Stanington vale into the North Sea at Blyth.—*III.* An affluent of the Tame, co. Warwick.

BLYTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.E. Gainsborough. Area 2,590 ac. Pop. 716.

BOIE, a town of Prussian Poland, prov. Posen, circ. and 10 m. N.E. Schrimm. Pop. 1,210.

BOA ISLAND, in Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, is the largest island in Lough Erne. Ac. 1,400.

BOAD, a large fenced vill. of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. Orissa, on the Mahanuddy, 108 m. W.N.W. Cuttack, commanding the principal pass between that town and Nagpoor.

BOADILLA DE BOROBOO, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. N.N.W. Palencia. Pop. 950.

BOARHUNT, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. N.N.E. Fareham. Area 1,950 ac. Pop. 283.

BOARSTALL, a pa. of England. [BOARSTALL.]

BOAVISTA or BONAVISTA, an island of Africa, the most E., and next to Santiago, the largest of the Cape Verde islands. Lat. of N.W. point 16° 13' 18" N., lon. 22° 56' 24" W. It is of a pentagonal form, and about 30-m. in length. The surface is flat, with two basaltic peaks in the centre; soil fertile, but cultivation neglected. This island has 3 ports, Porto Sal Rey on the W., Porto do Norte on N.E., and Porto Curra-

Inho on the E.E. Pop. (1845) 4,365. Chief towns, Rabdi, the cap., and Porto Sal Rey.

BOBBING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, is the of Seray, 1 m. N.W. Milton. Area 1,040 ac. P. 411.

BOBBINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop and Stafford, 3½ m. S.W. Wolverhampton. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 420.

BOBBINGWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. N.W. Chipping-Ongar. Ac. 1,480. Pop. 341.

BOBBIO, a town of the Sardinian States, div. Genoa, cap. prov., on the Trebbia, 39 m. E.S.E. Alessandria. Pop. 3,976.

BOBER, a river of Prussian Silesia, rises on the Bohemian frontier, and after a N.N.W. course of about 115 m., joins the Oder at Crossen. Chief affluent the Queiss on left.—*Bober* is the name of a navigable river of Poland, tributary to the Narew.

BOBERSBERG, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfurt, circ. and 7 m. S. Crossen, on the Bober. Pop. 1,460.

BOBIA or PIRATE ISLE, a small island of Africa, in the Bay of Ambuise, off the coast of Guinea. It is the remains of a large isl., and continues to decrease by action of the waves. Shores abrupt and difficult of access, but densely peopled.

BOBILER or BOBILLY, a strongly fortified town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Ganjam, 36 m. W.N.W. Cicacole.

BOBINCK, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 38 m. W.N.W. München. Pop. 1,403.

BÖBLINGER, a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 11 m. S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 3,300. Manufs. woollen cloths, vinegar, and chemical products.

BOBERKA or BOBERKA, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. Brzezany, 21 m. S.E. Lemberg. Pop. 2,700. Linen manufactures.

BOBROV, a town of Russia, cap. dist. gov. and 60 m. S.E. Voronej, cap. circ., on the Bitung. Pop. 4,865.

BOBRUSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 88 m. S.E. Minsk, on rt. b. of the Berezina. Pop. (1855) 10,222. It has churches, and a high school. It was ineffectually besieged by the French in 1812. Station for steam-packets on the river.

BOCA ("mouth"), a term applied to numerous straits and rivers.—*I. (B. Chico)*, the Channel, 28 m. below, and leading to the port of Cartagena, New Grenada.—*II. (de Navios)*, the S. and largest mouth of the Orinoco River, South America.—*III. (Grande)*, a bay of the Caribbean Sea, Central America, Costa Rica, at the mouth of the Zucar river.—*IV. (del Toro)*, Caribbean Sea, Costa Rica. Lat. 9° 20' N., lon. 82° W.

BOCA or BOCCA TENIA, or the "BOGUT," the entrance to the Canton River, China, lat. 22° 45' N., lon. 115° 35' E. All the estuary of the river S. of this is called the "Outer waters." The Bogue has on its E. side the isls. Anunghoy and Chuenpee, and on the W. Ty-cock-tow isl.: in its centre are the rocky islets, N. and S. Wau-tung, all of which are strongly fortified. The Bogue forts were captured by the British, Feb. 28, 1841, and again in Nov. 1868.

BOCAGE (Le), an old dist. of France, Normandy, of which Vire was the cap. It is now included in the dep. Calvados.—*II.* part of the dep. La Vendée, so called on account of the great quantity of wood with which it is covered.

BOCAIRENT, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. N.N.W. Alicante. Pop. 4,070. Manufs. of cloth and paper, and brandy distilleries.

BOCCA-DI-FALCO, a vill. of Sicily, prov. and near Palermo, with a rich botanic garden. Pop. 4,000.

BOCCHE-DI-CATARZO, a dist. of South Austria. Pop. 13,848. The Bocheese are the most com-

wealth and richest people in Dalmatia. Climate healthy.

BOGOMERZA (Mowza), one of the West Apennines, traversed by the road from Genoa to Novi, now much improved, and passable for carriages. The summit of the pass is 2,556 feet above the level of the sea.

BOGOMILIZIANO, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, 13 m. S.S.E. Rossano. Pop. 2,200.

BOGOMILA, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., 25 m. E.S.E. Cracow. Pop. 5,300. It has several churches, a gymnasium, and mines of rock salt, which employ 500 miners, and yield annually 250,000 cwt. of salt. Pop. of circ. 178,760.

BOGOMILN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 44 m. W. Münster, circ. Borken, on the Aa. Pop. 4,271. Manufs. of cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics, hosiery, and brandy. There are iron works in its vicinity.

BOGOMILN, a vill. of Belgium, Limbourg, 2½ m. N.W. Bree.

BOGOMILN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. Arnsberg, cap. circ., 26 m. N.E. Düsseldorf. Pop. 4,290. The seat of a mining court, and has manufs. of woollen cloths, cassimeres, and hardwares.

BOGOMILN, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 4 m. W.N.W. Schwarzenberg. Pop. 1,700. Extensive chemical manufs. and mines of cobalt and silver.

BOGOMILN, a town of Hanover, landr. and 16 m. S.S.E. Hildesheim. Pop. 2,457, who manuf. linen fabrics and yarn, tobacco and potash.

BOGOMILN, a town of Hessen-Cassel, circ. Hannau, 3 m. N.W. Frankfurt. Pop. 3,300. Manufs. pianofortes, snuff-boxes, jewellery, and ironware. It was separated from Bergen in 1832.

BOGOMILN, a town of Lower Austria, with a castle, 15 m. N.W. Marchegg. Pop. 1,490.

BOGOMILN, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. N. Braintree. Area 3,890 ac. Pop. 3,846.

BOOKLETON, a pa. of England, cos. Hereford & Worcester, 5 m. S. Seabury. Ac. 3,300. P. 883.

BOGOMILN, a comm. and vill. of the Isl. of Corsica, cap. cant., 30½ m. N.E. Ajaccio. Pop. 2,631.

BOGOMILN, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. E.N.E. Lostwithiel. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 343.

BOGOMILN, E. of Chatham, was born here in 1708.

BOGOMILN, a town of Hungary, co. Liptau, 11 m. S.E. Wertheza. Pop. 1,220. Its once important gold mines are rendered useless by inundations.

BOGOMILN, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4 m. W.N.W. Cheltenham. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 443.—II. (Lower and Upper), co. Northampton, 9 m. S.W. Daventry. Area 3,770 ac. Pop. 726.

BOGOMILN, a pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesey, 6 m. E.S.E. Holyhead. Pop. 1,153.

BOGOMILN, a vill. of S. Holland, on the Old Rhine, 12 m. S.E. Leyden. Pop. with pa. 2,120.

BOGOMILN, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. N.N.E. Hereford. Area 5,550 ac. Pop. 1,113.

BOGOMILN, Germany. [CONSTANCE (LAKE OF).]

BOGOMILN, a town of Moravia, circ. Prerau, 19 m. E.N.E. Olmütz. Pop. 1,200.

BOGOMILN, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 4½ m. S.S.W. Elberfeld. Pop. 1,050.

BOGOMILN, a walled town of Hanover, princip. Calenberg, on an isl. in the Weser, enclosed by the territory of Brunswick, 13 m. S.E. Hameln. Pop. 1,486. Cotton-spinning and trade in timber.

BOGOMILN, a pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesey, head. of Tref Ceily, 2½ m. S.W. Amlwch. P. 28.

BOGOMILN or **BOGOMILN**, a pa. of N. Wales, cos. Flint and Denbigh, 4 m. N.E. Denbigh. P. 892.

BOGOMILN or **BOGOMILN**, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 2½ m. S.S.E. Merion. Pop. 418.

BOGOMILN, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. S. Holt. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 296.

BOGOMILN, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape Hastings, on the Rother, 7 m. N.N.E. Battle. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 306.

BOGOMILN, *Badami Cistrum*, a vill. of Baden, circ. Lake, on Lake Constance, at the mouth of the Stockach. Pop. 381.

BOGOMILN, a parl. and munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, cap. co. Cornwall, 232 m. W.S.W. London, and 26 m. N.N.W. Plymouth, on South Devon Railway. Area of pa. 6,310 ac. Pop. of do. 4,705; of bor., which comprises 3 other pas., 6,337. Has a mayoralty-house, a court-house, in which are held the co. assizes and bor. sessions; co. gaol and house of correction, co. lunatic asylum, market-house and corn market. It is the centre of a poor-law union, and the place of election for the E. division of the co. It sends 2 members to House of Commons. A tramroad from Wade-bridge, 4½ m. in length, connects the town with the Bristol Channel.

BOGOMILN, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6½ m. W.S.W. Walton. Area 2,890 ac. Pop. 103.

BOGOMILN, a seaport town of Norway, stift Nordland, mainland, opposite Loffoden Is. Pop. 277.

BOGOMILN, a town of Hungary, co. Zemplin, on the Bodrog, a tributary of the Theiss, 3 m. N.W. Tokay. Pop. 4,500, mostly Magyars. It has several churches and a synagogue. The Tokay wines are raised in its vicinity.

BOGOMILN, a pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesey, 10½ m. E.S.E. Holyhead. Pop. 380.

BOGOMILN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., 9 m. N.N.W. Montrichon. Pop. 1,624. Manufs. of paper and trade in wine.

BOGOMILN (CARR), *Lityczum Prom*, the most W. point of Sicily, intend. and 18 m. S.S.W. Trapani, lat. 37° 48' 10" N., lon. 12° 25' 10" E.

BOGOMILN, a division of ancient Greece, cap. Lebadaia, on the continent of Hellas, having N. the dep. Phthiotia, S. Thebes and the Gulf of Corinth, W. Phocia, and E. Thebes and Lake Topolias. Well watered and fertile. Mount Helicon is on its E. border.

BOGOMILN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, arrond. and 16 m. N. Schelestadt. P. 1,356.

BOGOMILN, two rivers of European Russia. [Bog.]

BOGOMILN or **NEW-YEAR RIVER** (the "Allan Water" of Oxley), a river of East Australia, rises in Harvey range, near lat. 35° S., lon. 148° 30' E., flows generally N.W., and joins the Darling river about lat. 30° N., lon. 148° E. Total course upwards of 300 miles.

BOGOMILN, a town of Spain, prov. & 32 m. S.W. Albacete. P. 1,227. Manufs. of linens & woollens.

BOGOMILN, a mountain of South Russia, in the N.W. of the gov. Astrakhan. It rises abruptly out of the flat steppe, and is held sacred by the Kalmucks. On its N. side is a lake of same name, 36 m. in circumf., yielding large quantities of salt.

BOGOMILN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Bavaria, on l. b. of the Danube, 6 m. E. Strubing, with large breweries. Pop. 1,143. Near it is the vill.

Bogensberg, on a mountain of same name, with a chapel, a celebrated place of pilgrimage.

BOGOMILN, a vill. of Bavaria, 2 m. N.E. München (Munich), on the Isar, with a royal observatory, in lat. 48° 6' 54" N., lon. 11° 24' 22" E.

BOGOMILN, a small seaport town of Denmark, on the N. coast of the island Fühnen. Pop. 1,400.

BOGOMILN, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Sarun, on the Gunduck, 30 m. N.W. Bettiah.

BOGOMILN KIRIT or KOT (probably the anc. Tarsus), a vill. of Asia Minor, pass. Sivas, 28 m. S.W. Amasia. Here are portions of a large temple, supposed to be that of Jupiter, mentioned by Strabo, and of a cyclopean wall.

BORNE, a small river of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, flows N. ward through the pa. of Auchindoir, and joins the Deveron near Huntly.

BOOGHPOOR (*Bhagulpoor*), a dist. of British India, Bahar prov., presid. Bengal, enclosed by the dists. Moorshedabad, Hirbhoom, Ramghur, Bahar, Turhoot, and Purneah. Area 8,270 sq. m. Pop. 2,018,900. The Ganges traverses it, and forms most part of its E. boundary. The hills in the S. are inhabited by a wild people, supposed to be of the aboriginal race of Hindostan. Land rev. (1839-40), 52,568*l*.; total rev. 64,168*l*.; expenditure, 21,201*l*.—*Booghpoor* ("the abode of refugees"), is the cap. of the above dist., 2 m. S. of the Ganges, and 104 m. N.W. Moorshedabad. Pop. estimated at 30,000. Has an English church, chapels, school, gaol, hospital, Mohammedan Arabic college, and mosques. Manufs. of silk fabrics. Near it are some round towers, to which the Jains resort in pilgrimage.

BOGASON (formerly *Bothampton*), a maritime market town, chapelry, and bathing-place, England, co. Sussex, rape and 6 m. S.E. Chichester, pa. South Bersted. Pop. 1,918. It is sheltered from N. winds, and has a market-place. A rocky coast renders it inaccessible, except to small vessels. It has a station on the South Coast Railway.

БОГОДУКОВ or **БОГОДУКОВ**, a fortified town of Russia, gov. and 29 m. N.W. Kharkov, cap. dist., on the Merle. Pop. 10,000, engaged in leather-dressing, boot-making, and trade in cattle and hides.

БОГОДУХА, a town of Russia, gov. Tula, cap. circ., 40 m. S.E. Tula. Pop. 2,900. It has a royal castle, and trade in honey and flax.

BOGOTA (formerly *Santa Fe de Bogotá*), a city of South America, cap. of the republic of New Granada, on a plateau 8,958 feet above the sea, on the San Francisco river, and in lat. 4° 35' N., lon. 74° 10' W. Pop. estimated at 35,000. It has several squares, in one of which are the cathedral (nearly ruined in 1827 by an earthquake), palace of the president, and custom-house. Other buildings are the palaces of the deputies and senate, the mint, barracks, theatre, churches, and convents. Nearly one half of the city is occupied by religious structures, and most part of the property in it belongs to the church. Has a university. [For general trade see *NEW GRANADA*.] The Rio Francisco, which traverses the city, joins the Rio Bogota in the centre of the plain, and the conjoint waters descend in a S.W. direction, through a ravine nearly 40 m. long. At the cataract of Tequendama the cleft between the rocks is only 36 feet wide, and the waters descend in an unbroken mass 900 feet. In the centre is the natural bridge of Icononzo or Pandi, formed by two rocks that unite the opposite sides of a deep mountain cleft, 300 feet above the surface of the torrent. The Campo contains coal-fields, and towards the N. border the salt mines of Zitaquira.

БОГОСЛАВ or **БОГОСЛАВ**, a town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. S.E. Kiev, cap. dist. of same name, on rt. b. of the Dnieper. Pop. 6,000.

БОГОУМНА, a town of Russia, gov. and 138 m. S.E. St. Voronezh, cap. circ., near the Don. P. 2,600.

BOGWANGLA, a large town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 10 m. N.E. Moorshedabad. It has an extensive trade in grain.

BOHAIN, a town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 12 m. N.N.E. St. Quentin. Pop. 4,160.

BOHALLA (La), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. Angers. Pop. 1,144.

BOHANN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Banff and Moray, 18 m. S.E. Elgin. Pop. 1,300.

BOHEMIA (*Königreich* or), German *Böhmen*, a political and administrative division of the Austrian empire, forming the E. part of the Germanic confederation, between lat. 48° 33' and 51° 3' N., lon. 12° and 16° 46' E., bounded N. by Saxony and Prussian Silesia, E. by Prussia and Moravia, S. by Lower Austria, and W. by Bavaria; cap. Prag (Prague). Area estimated at 90,000 sq. m. Pop. (1854) 4,800,818. The territory forms an enclosed plateau, nearly surrounded by elevated chains of mountains, the chief of which are the Riesengebirge (Giant mountains) on the N., the Sudetengebirge N.E., the Böhmerwald S.W., and Erzgebirge (Ore mtns.) in the N.W. The interior is traversed by the contreforts of these chains. Its principal valleys are those of the Elbe and Moldau. Forming the upper basin of the Elbe, to which nearly all its streams are tributary, the country is richly watered. The Elbe rises in the Riesengebirge, and receives on the right the Isar, and on the left the Aupe, Mattau, Elbitz, Moldau, Eger, and Billa. The Moldau, the largest river in the kingdom, receives on the right the Cezawa and the Luschnitz, on the left the Watawa and the Beraun. The climate is in general healthy, mild in the valleys, but cold in the mountainous regions; the higher mountains being covered with snow during great part of the year. Soil in general fertile, especially in the N. and N.E., in the valleys of the Eger and Elbe. The productive part of the land farms nearly 13-16ths of the superficies. *Bohemia* is both an agricultural and a manufacturing country, but especially rich in the produce of its agriculture. The principal products are rye, oats, potatoes, fruit, flax, hops, and beet-root for the manuf. of sugar. Vines are grown only in part of the valley of the Elbe. The forests yield a large amount of timber. Chief mining districts are in the Erzgebirge and the contreforts of the Fichtelgebirge. The gold mines are now abandoned, and the silver mines have lost much of their importance. Among the other metals and minerals are emerald, blimoth, chrome, stic, sulphur, alum, marble, coal, iron, copper and tin. *Bohemia* possesses a great number of mineral springs of all kinds. Manufs. thread, linens, cotton, iron, woollens, glass, and paper. The commerce of the country consists in the exportation of the products of the soil and manufs., the importation of colonial goods, and the transit of merchandise from North Germany to Austria, Switzerland, and Italy. The Elbe and the Moldau are navigated by steam packets, and the latter communicates with the Danube by a horse railway from Budweis to Linz. Prague is connected by railways with Olmütz on the E., Lissa on the W., and Leitmeritz and Dresden on the N. *Bohemia*, with the title of kingdom, forms a provincial government of the Austrian empire, having certain political privileges. The Emperor of Austria bears the title of King of Bohemia, and is crowned at Prague. It came into the possession of the house of Austria in 1526. It consists of 1 district, that of Prag, and 16 circles; Beraun, Bidschow, Budweis, Benlsau, Chröden, Czealan, Elbogen, Kaarain, Klattau, Königgrätz, Leitmeritz, Pilsen, Prachin, Rakonitz, Saas, and Tabor. Roman Catholicism is the religion of the state, but other sects are tolerated. *Bohemia* possesses many establishments for public instruction. The university of Prag is one of the most anc. in Germany; it had, in 1842, 71 professors and teachers, and 2,741 students. The kingdom has 3 episcopal schools, 32 gymnasia, having (in 1846) 5,888 pupils. The number of private

schools was (in 1846) 3,490, attended by 616,881 pupils, while the number of children able to attend school was 644,922. Has many learned societies, with which are connected public libraries, botanic gardens, and scientific collections. The chief fortifications are at Prag, Josephstadt, Königgrätz, and Theresienstadt.

BONILANE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 11 m. S. Castlemary. Area 1,097 ac. Pop. 443.

BONNENWALD (*Bohemian Forest*), a chain of mountains in Germany, between Bohemia and Bavaria, extending N.W. to S.E., and separating the basins of the Elbe and Danube. The principal summits are the Aber (4,818 feet), and the Rachelberg, 4,561 feet in elevation.

BONNENBROD, B. LEIPA, etc. [Bron, etc.]

BOKOK, a pa. of Ibel, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, 7½ m. W.N.W. Enniskillen. Area 15,066 ac. P. 1,333.

BOKON, one of the Philippine isles; betw. Zebu and Loyte, and 70 m. N.W. Mindanao. Lat. 10° N., lon. 124° E. Length 40 m.; breadth 30 m.

BOKOLA or **BUCHOLLA**, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 64 m. S.E. Foxford. Area 8,674 ac. Pop. 2,907.

BOHONOWICZ, town of Austrian Galicia, 12 m. S.S.W. Stanislawow. Tribunal of mines. P. 1,920.

BOHUS, a lake of Sweden. [Göthnerhus.]

BOI-AYAN, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 45 m. S.E.W. Sinope. Pop. 2,000. (?)

BOIM-BLARO, an island of Lake Huron, North America, between the island Michilimackinac and the plains of Michigan. It is about 10 m. in length, and 3 in breadth, and has a lighthouse on its eastern extremity.

BOIM-DE-LESSINNE, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 28 m. N.E. Tournai. Pop. 1,752.

BOIM-GUILLAUME, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine Inf., 3 m. N. Rouen. Pop. 2,048.

BOIM (LS), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente Inferieure, arrond. and 14 m. W. La Rochelle, in the lle de Ré. Pop. 2,062.

BOIM-LE-DUC (Dutch, *S' Hertogenbosch*,—*den Bosch*,—in English, the *Duke's Wood*), a fortified city of the Netherlands, cap. N. Brabant, at the junction of the Dommel and the Aa, 3 m. S. the Maas, and 28 m. S.S.E. Utrecht. Pop. (1840, exclusive of garrisons of 2,948 men) 18,904. It is 5 m. in circumference, defended by a citadel and 2 forts, and intersected by several canals. Its buildings comprise a cathedral, 6 other churches, town-hall, grammar school, college, academy of arts, arsenal, and several hospitals. It has manufactures of linens, thread, needles, cutlery, and mirrors, with breweries and distilleries, and a considerable trade. It is the seat of a vicar-general, and tribunals of primary jurisdiction and commerce. Was taken by the French in 1794.

BOIMREUX, a comm. and vill. of France, with a station on railway du Nord, 4 m. S.W. Arras.

BOIMSEWON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Tarn, 7 m. E.S.E. Castres. Pop. 3,083.

BOIMET, a vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 10 m. S.E. Paris.

BOITENBURG, a town of North Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy Güstrow, on rt. b. of the Elbe, and on the Hamburg and Berlin Railway, 84 m. S.W. Schwerin. Pop. 3,200. Has a wool-market, manufacturing establishments, ship-building docks, a transit trade both by land and water, and tollhouse on the Elbe.

BOITENBURG, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, 53 m. N. Berlin. Pop. 789.

BOITENBURG, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy Wenden, on the Elbe, 82 m. S.W. Schwerin. Pop. 3,184. Manufactures soap, leather, vinegar, glass, and tobacco.

BOJADOR (CAPE), a headland of West Africa, formed by the termination of a range of Mount Atlas, in lat. 28° 7' N., lon. 14° 29' W. It was doubled by the Portuguese in 1482.

BOJANA, a river of European Turkey, waters Upper Albania, under the name of the Moraca, traverses the lake and enters the Adriatic, 8 m. S. of the town of Scutari, length 65 miles.

BOJANO, *Potassium*, an episcopal town of Naples, prov. Molise, 10 m. S.W. Campobasso. Pop. 3,000. Nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1805.

BOJANOWO, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. Posen, 44 m. N.N.W. Breslau. Pop. 2,450. Has manufs. of woollen cloth.

BOKA, a vill. of Hungary, co. Torontal, on the Temes. Pop. 2,599.

BOKHARA or **ÜRBENISTAN** (*Uzbek-land*), a state of Central Asia, indep. Turkestan, between lat. 36° and 41° N., lon. 63° and 70° E., having N. the Sea of Aral, and the country of Khokan, E. Koon-dooz, S. the Oxus, and W. Khiva. Estimated area 235,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,900,000. Surface level; fertile where watered by the Oxus, Kohik, and Kurnshee, its principal rivers, but elsewhere mostly a sandy waste. Rice, wheat, barley, maize, cotton, indigo, and fine fruits, are chief objects of culture. Timber is very scarce. The guinea-worm (*riakhi*), which burrows in the flesh of the human body, and causes much pain, is one of the greatest evils with which the country is afflicted. Cattle and live stock of most kinds are numerous; some breeds of horses are excellent. *Manufa.* cotton thread, silk stuffs, shagreen, sabres, and other cutlery, gold, silver, turned articles, and firearms, and by its position between the Russian dom. and Southern Asia, the country has considerable commercial importance. The Russian trade is carried on by means of caravans, from 5,000 to 6,000 camels being employed in the transport of merchandise from Bokhara to Russia, the value of which amounts to 700,000*l.* yearly; the returns to 450,000*l.* From 3,000 to 3,500 camels are employed in the trade with Cabool, Herat, and Cashmere. Exports comprise silk, cotton, wool, coarse chintees, cotton thread, lambskins, lapis lazuli, dried fruits. Imports muslins, Benares broads, white cloth, sugar, and shawls from the S.; and from Russia numerous kinds of European manufactures, a large quantity of which is British. From Chinese Turkestan, coarse porcelain, musk, tea in great quantities, silks, rhubarb, and Tibet wool, are received. The Khan, though nominally despotic, is greatly under the influence of the priesthood, and Mohammedanism being very strict here, no other religion is publicly professed. Public revenue estimated at about 400,000*l.* annually. Total military force of all arms, 4,000 men, not more than one-third of whom are completely armed, the rest being camp followers. Principal cities Bokhara, Samarcand, Balkh, and Kurnshee.

BOKHARA, a celebrated city of Central Asia, cap. above Khanat, near the Zer-afshan river, 130 m. W.S.W. Samarcand. Lat. 39° 48' N., lon. 64° 28' E. Pop. estimated at 160,000. Is said to be 8 m. in circ., entered by 12 gates. In the centre is the citadel, containing the palace, harem, and residences of the state-officers, with the royal stables, and barracks. Supposed to have 800 mosques, and as many colleges and schools; this city having been long famous as a seat of Mohammedan learning. Among its pop. are about 4,000 Jews, who carry on an active commerce; the natives and merchants of Persia, Turkey, Russia, Tartary, China, India, and Cabool, assemble here.

BOLABOLA, one of the Society Islands, Pacific Ocean, situated N.W. Tahiti, and nearly 80 miles in circ. Pop. 18,000. It is well wooded.

BOLAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 7 m. W.S.W. Morpeth. Area 8,260 ac. Pop. 634.

BOLAN PASS, a defile in the mtns. of Beloochistan, prov. Sarawan, consisting of a succession of ravines, about 55 miles in length (from near Dadar to Shawl), on the route from the Lower Indus to the table-land of Afghanistan. Lat. 26° 30' to 29° 53' N., lon. between 67° and 67° 40' E. The greatest elevation of the pass is 5,793 feet. Average rate of the ascent from the S. is 90 feet per mile. The road is practicable for wheeled vehicles, but is infested by Belooch freebooters. The *Bolan River* rises in this pass at 4,484 feet above the sea. Its declivity is rapid; and the road through the pass generally follows the river course.

BOLANOS, a town of Mexico, Jalisco, 85 m. N.N.W. Guadalajara. Has rich silver mines in its vicinity.

BOLAS (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6 m. W.N.W. Newport. Area 2,650 ac. Pop. 279.

BOLAWADUN, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, in a plain, 22 miles N.E. Afium-Kara-Hissar.

BOLBEC, a manufacturing town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant. on the railway from Paris to Havre, and on the Bolbec, which furnishes water-power, 17 m. E.N.E. Havre. Pop. 9,574. Is the seat of a chamber of manufs. with manufs. of cottons, woollens, linens, dye-works, and chemical factories.

BOLD, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 5 m. E.S.E. Prescott. Area 3,910 ac. Pop. 773.

BOLDON, a pa. of England, co. Durham, ward Chester, 4 m. N.W. Sunderland. Area 4,760 ac. Pop. 1,008. Manor consists of two townships, E. and W. It has a station on the Great North of England Railway.

BOLDON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2½ m. North Lynton. Area 5,260 ac. Pop. 3,874.

BOLB, a pa. of England, co. Notts, on the Trent, 2½ m. S.W. Gainsborough. Ac. 1,330. Pop. 220.

BOLDEACROW, a market town of Austrian Galicia, circ. and 14 m. S. Stry, on a tributary of the Dniester. Has productive salt-works. Pop. 2,300.

BOLLESKIRK and **ABRATTARF**, two united pas. of Scotland, co. and 23 m. S.W. Inverness. Estimated area 210 sq. m. Pop. 1,997. Part of the Caledonian Canal, Fort Augustus, and the Fall of Foyers, are in these parishes.

BOLGARY, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 60 m. S. Kazan, on l. b. of the Volga, near which are the ruins of Brakimov, anc. cap. of the Bulgarians.

BOLT or **BOLY** (*Hædrisopolis*), a town of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, cap. sanj., 76 m. N.W. Angora. Pop. 6,000. Has mineral baths.

BOLLENSKOPPE, a market town and pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. W.S.W. Spilsby. Area of pa. 2,570 ac. Pop. 980. Remains of the castle in which Henry IV. was born, and a manuf. of earthenware.

BOLIVAR, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. part of Mississippi. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 2,577, of whom 2,180 were slaves. Chief town same name.—II. a town of Texas, on a point of land at the N. entrance of Galveston Bay, dist. and opposite Galveston.

BOLIVIA or **UPPER PERU**, a republican state of South America, between lat. 17° 10' and 25° 30' S., lon. 55° and 70° 40' W., having N. and E. the Brazilian dominion, S. the Plata Confederacy, and W. Peru, with only a short coast-line on the Pacific, at its S.W. extremity. Extreme length

1,100 m., width 800 m. Pop. (1885) 2,336,130, of whom 1,650,000 were whites.

Departamento.	Area in sq. m.	Population.	Chief Cities.
La Paz (de Aymenhol), Potosí, Oruro, Chuquisaca, or Sucre, Cochabamba, Bam, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Tarija, Prov. Lanza or Cobija,	39,599 21,930 8,459 24,200 40,000 200,000 30,000 30,000	200,000 220,000 60,000 175,000 200,000 25,000 ...	La Paz, Potosí, Oruro, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Tarija, Cobija.
Total,	374,459	1,650,000	...

The centre of the country is covered with ramifications of the Andes, which here divide into two cordilleras, enclosing the Lake of Titicaca. The W. Cordillera forms the boundary on the side of Peru, between lat. 18° and 22° S., and the volcanoes of Atacama and Tacora. The region between the Pacific and the Andes is nearly barren, and is called the desert of Atacama. The valley of Titicaca is rather fertile, especially in the vicinity of the lake. The long valleys S. of the Sierra de la Cruz, are the most populous and best cultivated parts of Bolivia, especially the valley of Cochabamba. The Yunga valleys N. of Sierra de la Cruz are also fertile. The plains of Moxos and Chuquitos are covered with dense forests. The streams which descend from the W. valley of the Andes do not reach the Pacific, except the Loa, which flows 180 m., but with a scanty supply of water. Numerous rivers descend from the E. declivity of the Andes. These belong to the basins of either the Amazon or La Plata; among the former class, the Beni, Mamora, Rio Grande or Guapay, tributaries of the Madeira, are the principal; and, among the latter, the Pilcomayo and Paraguay. The Desaguadero (has its entire course 200 m. in Bolivia) flows out of Lake Titicaca, the largest lake in South America. Besides Lake Titicaca, the S.E. half of which is in this republic, there are many others in the wide plains in the E., a region said to be little above the sea level. In the middle region the rainy season lasts from November to February; but on the coast rain seldom falls. Amongst the vegetable productions are cacao, cotton, indigo, rice, barley, oats, potatoes, maize, sugar cane, cinchona (Peruvian bark), and many other valuable drugs, the finest fruits, and timber fit for every purpose. Gold is found in all the rivers in the E. Cordillera of the Andes; and the productiveness of the silver mines of Potosí were for a long time very great, though now on the decline. Lead, tin, salt, sulphur, nitre, are also met with. Copper mines abundant, but are too far inland to be wrought to advantage. Among the wild animals are the tapir, jaguar, leopard, monkey, amphibious reptiles, birds, and fishes in great numbers. The climate of the plains is too hot for sheep; but herds of cattle graze on the banks of the rivers, and the llama, guanaco, and vicuña live in the mountains. More than 3-4ths of the population are Indians, the rest mestizos, Spaniards, and a few Africans. The natives of the valley of Titicaca follow agriculture and the rearing of cattle. The plains are inhabited by numerous Indian tribes, who manuf. fine cloths, fans, parasols; the other manufs. are of cotton goods, and glass wares at Cochabamba, cloths of llama and alpaca hair at La Paz, hats of vicuña wool at Atacama, vessels of silver wire in the

making statistics. The Jesuits, who founded missions in the provs. of the Moxos and Chiquitos, have been partly successful in uniting all the tribes under a uniform language (Chiquito), and code of laws. The foreign commerce of Bolivia is small, owing to its being almost shut out by the Andes from contact with the sea. Foreign goods mostly come from Peru by way of Arica and Tacna, and are subject to a high transit duty. Imports are mostly confined to iron, hardware, silk, and a few other articles; and the exports to the precious metals, wool, woollen goods, hats, pewter, *cacao leaf*, *cinchona bark*, skins, soap, and tobacco. The executive government is vested in a president; the legislative functions are exercised by a senate, tribunes, and censors. The country is divided into 8 bishoprics; but there is no church exclusively supported by the state. Public revenue about 1,700,000 dollars a year. Standing army about 2,000 men. There is said to be no public debt. *Bolivia*, under the name of Upper Peru, was formerly a part of the Spanish vicereignty of Buenos Ayres; but it acquired its independence in 1824, and its name was assumed in honour of Bolívar, who, in 1826, drew up its earliest constitution. Chiquitaca is the cap. and seat of general government. Cobija is the only seaport.

BOLKENHAIN, a town of Prussian Silesia, cap. circ. on l. b. of the Neisse. Pop. 2,450. Linen and woollen manufactures.

BOLAKOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 30 m. N. Orel, on the Nougra. Pop. (1856) 17,450. It is cap. of a circle; has manufs. of leather, gloves, hats, and hosiery, with trade in hemp, linseed oil, tallow, and hides.

BOLZ, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Danube, 5 m. S.W. Göppingen. Pop. 1,600. Has mineral springs and baths, much frequented.

BOLLENE or **BOLLENNÉ**, a town of France, dep. Varaisne, cap. cant. 22 m. N. Avignon. P. 4,931.

BOLLEN-FEE, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Wilmow, on the Chester Extension Railway, 6 m. S.W. Stockport. Pop. 1,894.

BOLLINGEN, a vill. of Switzerland, with mineral baths, cant. and 3 m. N.E. Bern. Pop. 1,400.

BOLLINGTON, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, 3 m. N.N.E. Macclesfield. P. 4,665.

BOLLULLOS DEL CONDADO, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. N.E. Huelva. Pop. 4,698.

BOLLWILLEN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut Rhin, on the Strasbourg and Baale Railway, 7½ m. N.E. Mülhausen. Pop. 1,900.

BOLM, a maritime dist. of West Africa, S.S.E. the peninsula of Sierra Leone, extending N. from Sherboro river to Yawry Bay.

BOLMEN, a lake of Sweden, len Jönköping, 63 m. N.N.W. Christianstad, 20 m. long, and 7 m. broad. In it is Bolmsö, forming a whole parish.

BOLNEY, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. S.W. Cuckfield. Ac. 3,650. P. 789. [HARDEN.]

BOLNHEURST, a pa. of England, co. and 6½ m. N.N.E. Bedford. Area 2,130 ac. Pop. 378.

BOLSENA, a deleg. of the Pontif. States, bounded on the N. by Ferrara, E. by Ravenna, S. by Tuscany, and W. by Modena. Area 1,296 sq. m. Pop. 322,228. Mountainous in the S., but on the N., slopes toward the plains of Lombardy. It is watered by many streams, which are used in irrigating rice fields. Wheat, maize, rice, hemp, saffron, olive oil, and wine, are the products. Trade in hemp, rice, and silk. Silk-worms are reared.

BOLSENA (anc. *Felina*, afterwards *Bonsina*), a city of Italy, Pontif. States, cap. legation, in a plain N. of the Apennines, on the canal of Bologna; 24 m. S.E. Modena, and 37 m. S.W.

Ferrara. Lat. of observatory 44° 20' 54" N., lon. 11° 21' E. Elevation 303 feet above the sea. Pop. (1848) 78,000. It forms an oval, enclosed by a brick wall, about 3 m. in length, by 1½ m. in breadth, entered by 12 gates, and intersected by the Reno Canal. *Bologna* is one of the great centres of public instruction in Italy. Its university had, in 1841, 550 students. Has an academy of fine arts, with galleries of painting and sculpture, a school of music, libraries, cabinets, observatory, and botanic garden. It is said to have 74 churches, 35 monasteries, and 38 convents. Principal churches, San Stefano, the cathedral, with the meridian of Cassini traced on the floor; St Dominic, and St Bartolomeo. The other principal edifices are the *palazzo publico*, podesta's palace, registry, chamber of commerce, *scuola pia*, the tower of Asinelli, the loftiest in Italy, and the leaning tower of Garisenda. Outside of the city an arcade, nearly 3 m. in length, leads to the church of the Madonna di San Luca. Has manufs. of grape, chemical products, wax candles, musical instruments, paper, cards, and sausages, in high repute; and trade in other products. It has been an archbishop's see since the 4th century, and is the residence of a cardinal legate, and the seat of the court of appeal for the four north legations of the Pontifical States. Birth-place of Galvani, Aldrovandi, Malpighi, Massigli, the Zanotti, the painters Guido, Albano, Domenichino, and the three Carracci, the founders of the far-famed Bolognese school of painting. *Bologna* became finally annexed to the Pontifical States in 1806.

BOLONCHEN, a vill. of Central America, Yucatan, 50 m. N.E. Campeachy. Pop. 7,000. Has a cavern in a rock, with a water spring.

BOLOR-TAGH, a mountain chain of Central Asia, which separates the Chinese Empire on the E. from Koondooz, and Kafristán on the W. It extends between lat. 35° and 45° N., lon. 70° and 75° E., forming a part of the table-land of Pamir, connected with the Hindoo Koosh on the E., and Thian-Shan mountains in the centre. Its culminating points, between lat. 35° and 40°, are supposed to exceed 19,000 feet in elevation. Three great passes cross this chain; two from Yarkand and Kashgar W., about lat. 39°, and one from Budukhan into Little Tibet.

BOLOTANA, a town of Sardinia, near its centre, prov. Nuoro, cap. mand. 28 m. E. Bosa. P. 3,260.

BOLSAAS, a river of Mexico, which, after a long W. course, partly separating the depts. Mexico and Michoacan, enters the Pacific Ocean 225 m. S.W. Mexico. On it are the towns Misala, Huatamo, and Zacatula.

BOLSHAYA-REKA, a river of Kamtschatka, which takes its rise among the hills in the S. of that peninsula, and flowing W., falls into the Sea of Okhotsk. Chief aff. the Natchika.

BOLSENA, *Volturnus*, a town of Italy, Pontif. States, deleg. and 20 m. N.N.W. Viterbo, on the N. shore of the Lake of Bolsena. It was one of the 12 Etruscan cities, cap. of the Volsci. The Lake of Bolsena (*Lacus Volturnensis*) is 10 m. long, and 8 m. broad. Discharges its waters by the Marta river S.W. into the Mediterranean, and in it are the two small islands Blesineta and Martana.

BOLSHEREYK, a seaport town of N.E. Asia, Kamtschatka, 130 m. W. Petropavlovsk.

BOLSON DE MARIN, a wild and rocky dist. in the N. part of the Mexican Confederation, surrounded by the depts. Coahuila, Chihuahua, and Durango, to which last it is included. Area nearly 60,000 sq. m. Peopled only by Indian tribes.

BOLSOVER, a pa. and town of England, co. Derby, 6 m. E. Chesterfield. Area of pa. 4,080 ac. Pop. 1,511.

BOLSWAARD, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, cap. cant., 14 m. S.W. Leeuwarden. Pop. 4,222. It has a Latin school, manuf. of woollens, and a large trade in butter.

BOLY HILL, a cape of England, the most S. point of the co. Devon. Lat. 50° 13' N., lon. 3° 49' W.

BOLTAÑA, a town of Spain, Aragon, prov. and 30 m. N.E. Huesca, on l. b. of the Ara. Pop. 2,360. Manufs. linens, woollens, and silks. Trade in cattle, earthenware, cloths, and silk.

BOLTON-LE-MOONS, a manufacturing town, par. munic. bor., and pa. of England, co. Lancashire, hundred Stafford, on an affluent of the Irwell, 12 m. N.W. Manchester, and 175 m. N.N.W. London. Area of pa. 81,380 ac. Pop. 8,728. Pop. of borough, chiefly composed of the township and Little Bolton, 81,171. Principal edifices, a pa. church, chapels of ease, dissenting places of worship; 2 town-halls, 2 cloth-halls, an exchange, theatre, assembly and concert rooms. Has several libraries and a mechanics' institute. There are several coal pits in the vicinity. The woollen manufactures of Bolton, introduced by the Flemings in 1337, were in a flourishing state before the reign of Henry VIII.; but the great prosperity of the town dates from the introduction of the invention of Arkwright and Crompton, constructors of the mule-jenny, since which it has become one of the principal seats of the English cotton manufacture. Manuf. muslins, calicoes, cotton shawls, quiltings, jeans, and fustians; and the average quantity of cloth bleached in the parish annually, has been estimated at from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 pieces. Has paper, flax, and saw mills, chemical works, and foundries, and is head of a poor-law union. Connected by canal with Manchester, and railways, to Bury, Manchester, Leigh, Liverpool, Preston, etc. It sends 2 members to House of Commons.

BOLTON, the name of numerous pas. of England.—I. a township, co. Northumberland, Edlingham pa., N.W. Alnwick. Area 2,048 ac. Pop. 166. Here the Earl of Surrey collected his forces before the battle of Flodden.—II. a chapel-ry, Morland pa., co. Westmoreland, 4 m. N.W. Appleby. Area 270 ac. Pop. 384.—III. (*Abbey*), a chapel-ry, co. York, West Riding, on the Wharfe, pa. and 6 m. N.E. Skipton. Pop. 109.—IV. (*By Bowland*), a pa., co. York, West Riding, on the Ribbles, 6 m. N.E. Clithero. Area 4,940 ac. Pop. 962.—V. (*Le Sande*), co. and 3 m. N. Lancaster. Area 7,630 ac. Pop. 1,902.—VI. (*Percy*), co. and ansty York, 5 m. E.S.E. Tadcaster. Area 7,320 ac. Pop. 1,124.—VII. (*Upon Dearne*), a pa., same riding, 7 m. N.N.E. Rotherham. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 604.—VIII. (*On Swale*), a chapel-ry, co. York, North Riding, pa. Catterick, 4 m. E.S.E. Richmond. Pop. 23. Henry Jenkins died here at the age of 169 years.

BOLTON, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. co. Massachusetts, 25 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,268.—II. Connecticut, Tolland co. Pop. 607.—III. Warren, co. New York. Pop. 1,147.

BOLUS HEAD, a cape of Ireland, co. Kerry, N.W. side of entrance into Ballynascelling Bay. Lat. 51° 45' N., lon. 10° 16' E.

BOLY or GALVOLY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster co. Tipperary. Area 1,269 ac. Pop. 416.

BOLLENA, a town of Germany. [*BOLLEN.*]

BOLNISIEN FORT. [*ALAND ISLANDS.*]

BOMBA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, 18 m. W.S.W. Vasto. Pop. 2,200. Its vicinity pro-

BOMBAY PRINCIPALITY, the most westerly of the three presid. of British India, betw. lat. 16° 18' & 23° 54' N., lon. 71° 32' & 76° 32' E., having N.W. and N. the Guiderwar's dom., E. the territories of Indore and the Nizam, S. Coa. Mysore, and the Madras presid., and W. the Indian Ocean. Area 67,945 sq. m. Pop. (1852) 11,199,067, or, including Sind and the states of the native princes subject to the British Government. Area 176,985 sq. m. Pop. 15,578,692. The W. Ghats separate the W. or maritime from the E. districts, which latter form a part of the great tableland of the Deccan. In the N. the mountains belong to the Satpura and other ranges connected with the Vindhyan chain. Principal rivers, the Nerbudda, Taptes, Mhye, and Sabermutty, falling into the Gulf of Cambay; above the ghats, the rivers are tributary to the Godavary and Kistnah. Climate for the most part less hot and more healthy than in the other presid., a great part of the country being under the influence of the sea-breezes. The roads in the interior are so bad, and navigable rivers so few, as seriously to impede the resources of the presidency; and of the sheep sent from Candeleh and the Deccan to Bombay, not one-third reach the city alive. Rice and cotton are the principal articles of culture. Sugar and indigo are raised in Candeleh. Cardamoms, pepper, and teak, are almost exclusively the growth of this region. The N. dists. are famous for their great variety of fruits; cocoa palms cover a large extent of sandy land in the Concan. Wool has lately been exported in considerable quantities from Bombay; and great exertions have been made to introduce the culture of silk. The cattle of Guzerat are a large and fine breed; W. of the ghats the ox and buffalo are almost the only domestic animals. The whole presid. is assessed under the native village-system of India, except the dists. of Surat and Kaira, where the *ryotwary* system is in force. Principal manufs. are of embroidered silks, and woollen and cotton cloths. [For an account of the foreign trade, see *BOMBAY CITY.*] Government vested in a governor and three members of council, of whom one is commander-in-chief; the whole administration being subordinate to the Gov.-General of India in Council. In the cap. of each collectorate is the seat of a British collector, and a judge, subordinate to the central court of Bombay. Revenue for the year 1851, 4,430,770. The army comprises about 65,000 men and officers. The whole of the Indian marine is attached to this presidency, which numbers 48 vessels. In the S. there are many native, Roman Catholic, and Nestorian Christians. The Parsees are now almost confined to this part of Asia. There are in the presidency an English episcopal bishopric with 24 clergy, a Scottish church and Roman Catholic establishment, which receive government aid. Elphinstone college was founded in 1837, and there are 120 schools for the native Hindoos, in which from 800 to 800 boys receive education, besides nearly 2,000 native village schools. Bombay was the earliest possession of the British in the east. It was ceded by the Moguls to the Portuguese in 1500, and it came into the possession of the English in 1662, as a part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal, on her marriage with Charles II.; but by far the greater part of the territory was acquired between 1666 and 1818.

BOMBAY, a city, seaport, and cap. of the above presidency, is situated on a narrow neck of land at the S.E. extremity of the island of Bombay, on an excellent land-locked harbour. Lat.

19° 14' N., lon. 72° 47' E.

B. Pop. in 1718, 16,000; in 1818, 161,850; and in 1843, 348,118. It consists of the fort or old town, 1 m. in length by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth, and in which the European inhabitants, and most of the French merchants reside; and the new town, about 1 m. northward, inhabited by the Hindoos and Mohammedan native pop. Has four banks, and insurance of lives, shipping, and fire. The houses within the walls are built of wood, and covered with tiles. Principal edifices in the fort are the court-house, secretariate, and other government offices, custom-house, town-hall, castle, mint, cathedral of St Thomas, St Andrew's Scotch churches, European hospital. Sir J. Jejeebhoy's hospital, the Byculla church and club, the house of correction, theatre, and the Hindoo temple of *Mamba Devi*. On the S.W. the fort is connected by Colaba causeway, with the isl. of Colaba, on which are the lighthouse, observatory, lunatic asylum, and a stone pier. The government-house is at Parcell, 8 m. N. of the fort. The harbour of Bombay affords good anchorage for ships of the largest burden; on it are also excellent building and other docks. Total value of imports in 1848, 8,745,692*l.*; those from Great Britain amounted to 1,289,757*l.* Value of exports in 1848, 5,640,189*l.*; those to Great Britain were 951,370*l.*, and to China, 2,959,169*l.* In 1837 steam navigation was commenced between Bombay and Suez; and mails are despatched every fortnight between England and India, average time on voyage 35 days. The first line of railway in Hindostan was opened between Bombay and Tannah, 30 m. N.N.E., in 1853. The line to Madras via Poona, was opened to Campolee, 71 m., in 1857.—*Bombay Island*, on which the city is built, is 8 m. in length, and 3 in breadth, and is formed of two ranges of greenstone, connected in the middle by sandstone strata. The interior lies low, and was at one time liable to be flooded by the tide. Area, including Colaba island, 18 sq. m. Pop. 524,000. **BOMBAY**, a township of U. S., North America, New York, 15 m. N.E. Malone. Pop. 1,963. **BOM-FIN**, several towns and villa. of Brazil.—I. prov. and 96 m. S.E. Goias.—II. prov. and 65 m. W. Rio de Janeiro; others in provs. Minas Geraes, Maranhao, and Bahia. **BOM-JARDIM**, a town of Brazil, prov. and 210 m. S. Ceara, dist. Crato. Pop. 6,000.—II. a vill., prov. Bahia, dist. S. Amara. Pop. 1,200. **BOMMEL** (Dutch *Zalt Bonmel*), a town of the Netherlands, prov. Guelderland, on l. b. of the Waal, 25 m. E. Dort. Pop. 3,000. It was formerly an important fortified place, but its port is now greatly obstructed by shoals.—II. *Den Bommet*, a vill. of South Holland, island Overflakes, 7 m. W. Willemstadt. Pop. 1,189. **BOMMEL-VIORD**, a strait between the islands Storöen and Bommel-Oe, on the W. coast of Norway. Lat. 59° 40' N., lon. 8° 30' E. **BOMMELWAARD**, an island of the Netherlands, prov. Guelderland, 3 m. E. Bommel. Pop. 15,000. Besides the town of Zalt-Bommel, there are 17 villages in the island. **BOMME**, a town of Prussian Poland, cap. circ., reg. and 48 m. W.S.W. Posen. Pop. 2,350. **BOM-SOCHIMO** or **ILTRUWUA**, a vill. of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 280 m. N.E. Villa Rica. **BONA**, a fortified seaport town of Algeria, prov. and 85 m. N.E. Constantine, on a bay of the Mediterranean, near the mouth of the Sebous. Lat. of the hospital, 36° 58' 58" N., lon. 7° 46' 5" E. Pop. (1881) 11,875, of whom 3,985 were natives. It is nearly 2 m. in circumference, and is surrounded by a wall, and has four gates: fort *El-Agoune* is its chief defence.—*Bona* has greatly

improved since possessed by the French, and has markets, bazaars, shops, cafes, reading-rooms, and a theatre; manufs. of native clothing, tapestry, and saddlery, and a trade in corn, wool, hides, wax, and coral. Beyond a swamp S. of Bona, are the ruins of *Hippo-regius*, once the see of St Augustine, but destroyed by the Caliph Othman. Has regular steam communication with Marseille and Cette in France, and Algiers and Tunis in Africa. **BON-AYRE**, an isl., W. India. [**BUN-AYRE**.] **BONA-BONA**, one of the Society Islands, Pacific Ocean, 200 m. N.W. Tahiti. Pop. 1,800. **BONACCA** or **GUANAJA**, an island in the Caribbean Sea, Bay of Honduras, 30 m. N. Cape Caxilla, in lat. 16° 28' N., lon. 85° 58' W. Length 9 m., breadth 1 to 3 miles. **BON** (CAFE), a headland of North Africa, in the Mediterranean, state and 68 m. N.E. Tunis. Lat. (of tower) 37° 4' 20" N., lon. 10° 53' 35" E. **BONAZI**, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, near the gulf and 3 m. N.E. Policastro. Pop. 3,038. **BONAVENTURA**, South Amer. [**BUNAVENTURA**.] **BONAVISTA**, a bay and cape on the E. coast of Newfoundland. Lat. 48° 42' N., lon. 53° 8' W. **BONBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Glandford Bridge. Area 2,900 ac. Pop. 434. **BONCHURCH**, a pa. of England, Isle of Wight, on its S.E. coast, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Newport. Area 150 ac. Pop. 523. **BOND**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.W. part of central Illinois, and on railway (projected) from Terre Haute to St Louis. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 6,144. Soil fertile. Products, corn, wheat, and butter. Has 16 churches and four newspapers. Stone coal is plentiful. Greenville is cap. of the county. **BONDENO**, *Padisium*, a town of N. Italy, Pontif. States, 11 m. W.N.W. Ferrara. Pop. 3,160. **BONDRIGHT**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Chumleigh. Area 2,410 ac. Pop. 294. **BONDROU**, a little known country of West Africa, lat. 14° and 15° N., lon. 11° and 13° W. Estimated pop. 1,500,000. Climate healthy. Surface elevated and well-watered; the rivers are tributaries of the Gambia and Senegal, and the Falemé forms the E. boundary. Soil fertile. Cattle are a source of wealth, and with corn, gums, and cotton cloths, form the chief exports. Has a transit trade in slaves, salt, iron, butter, and gold-dust. Government monarchical. Principal town, Bulibani. **BONDURUS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, arrond. and 5 m. N. Lille. Pop. 3,028. **BONDY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, 7 m. E.N.E. Paris, near the Bondy Forest. P. 2,983. **BONERBO**, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, district and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Larino. Pop. 3,700. **BONG** or **PONG**, prov. of Burmah. [**PONG**.] **BONGAY**, **BANGET**, or **BANGAY**, an island of the Indian archipelago, near E. coast, Celebes, between Peling and Koola. It gives its name to a group of islets, resorted to for slaves and wood. **BONHILL**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 3 m. N. Dumbarton. Pop. 7,643. **BONHOMME**, a township of the U. S., North America, Missouri, co. St Louis. Pop. 2,616.—II. (*Bonne femme*), Howard co. Pop. 983. **BONHOMME** (COLDU). [**COLDU BONHOMME**.] **BONI** or **BONY**, an independent state of the island Celebes, South Pacific, on E. coast of the W. peninsula, and on the Bay of Boni, between lat. 4° 20' and 5° 20' S., lon. 119° 35' and 120° 30' E., with a town of same name near its N.E. extremity. This state is the most powerful in Celebes. The king is chosen by 19 rajahs.—The *Gulf of Boni*, called also Bughis Bay, is 200 m.

in length, by from 40 to 80 m. in breadth, and separates the two E. peninsulas of Celebes.

BONIFACIO, a fortified seaport town of Corsica, cap. cant., on a peninsula in the strait of same name, 44 m. S.E. Ajaccio. Pop. 3,383. Has a harbour.—The Strait of Bonifacio, between Corsica and Sardinia, is 7 m. across in its narrowest part.

BONIFATI, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, 28 m. N.W. Cosenza. Pop. 2,300.

BONILLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. W.N.W. Avila. Pop. 1,700.

BONILLO, a town of Spain, prov. and 34 m. W.N.W. Albacete. Pop. 5,980.

BONIN or ARONISRO ISLANDS, in North Pacific, between lat. 26° 30' and 27° 44' N., lon. 142° and 143° E., consist of three groups, the most northerly called Parry Islands, and the most southerly, Bally Islands. The principal of the central group are Peel and Kater Islands, at the former of which English and other Europeans engaged in the whale fishery are settled, as well as some natives of the Sandwich Isles.

BONIN-SIMA, a group of small islands in the Pacific Ocean, archip. of Magellan, lat. 27° N., lon. 141° 20' E., inhabited by a colony of Japanese.

BONISTALLO, a dist. and vill. of the grand duchy of Tuscany, 3 m. E. Carmignano. Pop. 1,426.

BONITO, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 6 m. S.W. Ariano. Pop. 3,700.

BONMAHON or BURMAHON, a marit. vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 14 m. S.W. Waterford, at the mouth of the Mahon. Pop. 1,142. Near it are the copper mines of Knockmahon.

BONN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 4½ m. N. Fribourg, on rt. b. of the Sarine, with mineral springs and baths, formerly much frequented.

BONN, *Bonna*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on l. b. of the Rhine, cap. circ. and 16 m. S.E.E. Cologne, with which it communicates by the river and railway. Pop. exclusive of students and the garrison, 14,809. In 1844, its university was attended by 714 students. It has a library of 100,000 volumes, an observatory, botanic garden, and museum of natural history, school of agriculture, with an experimental farm. Is the seat of a superior mining court, and has an active commerce, and manufs. of cotton, silk, and tobacco. Beethoven was born here.

BONNAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Creuse, cap. cant. and 11 m. N. Gueret. Pop. 2,965.

BONNET-LE-CHATEAU (Str), a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire, 13 m. S. Montbrison. Pop. 2,035.—There are numerous comm. and vill. in France of the name of St Bonnet.

BONNETABLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., on the Dive, 15 m. N.E. Le Mans. Pop. 5,028, employed in cotton and woollen manufactures.

BONNEVAL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, on the Loire, here crossed by numerous bridges, 19 m. S.S.W. Chartres. Pop. 3,065.

BONNOVILLE, *Bonnopolis*, a town of Savoy, cap. prov., circ. Faucigny, on rt. b. of the Arve, 15 m. E.S.E. Geneva. Pop. 1,820.

BONNIGES and BONNIEUX, two vill. of France.—I. dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., on the Paris and Havre Railway, 43 m. E.N.E. Paris.—II. dep. Vanhuse, cap. cant. and 6 m. S.W. Apt. P. 1,268.

BONNIBERG, a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 19 m. N.N.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,270.

BONNIXON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lath. Shepway, 8½ m. S.S.E. Ashford. Ac. 4,310. P. 165.

BONNET, a town of France, dep. Loiret, on rt. b. of the Loire, 12 m. S.E. Glen. Pop. 2,180.

BONNET RIVER, a river of West Africa, Upper

Guinea, forming one of the arms of the Niger, at its delta between the Old and New Calabar rivers, enters the Atlantic (Bight of Biafra), about lat. 4° 30' N., lon. 7° 10' E. *Bonny Town* is on the E. bank, near its mouth. The country around this river is an undeviated swamp, little above the level of the ocean.

BONO, a vill. of island Sardinia, prov. Nuoro, cap. dist., on the Tirsi, 44 m. S.E. Sassari. Pop. 3,080.

BONOA, an island of the Malay archipelago, with a Dutch trading station, 12 m. N.W. Ceram.

BONORVA, a vill. of the island Sardinia, cap. mand. div. and 28 m. S.E.E. Sassari. Pop. 4,672.

BORTESHALL or BONSALL, a pa. of England, co. Derby, on the Derwent, 1½ m. S.W. Matlock. Ac. 2,760. Pop. 1,449. Has lead and zinc mines.

BORTHAIN, a seaport town of the island Celebes, at the S. extremity of the W. peninsula, with a Dutch fort and harbour, 35 m. S.E. Macassar. Lat. 6° 27' N., lon. 119° 53' E.

BONVILETON, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 8 m. W.S.W. Cardiff. Pop. 282.

BONTHAD or BOKHARD, a market town of Hungary, co. Tolna, 21 m. N.E. Fünfkirchen. P. 5,340.

BOO ISLANDS, a small group, Asiatic archipelago, 66 m. S.E. Gilolo. Inhabited and fertile.

BOOBY ISLAND, Torres Strait, in lat. 10° 36' S., lon. 141° 52' 50' E. Is a mere rock, but contains a depot of provisions and water, left by vessels passing, for the benefit of those who may be wrecked. It is one-fourth of a mile in diameter, level, and 3 feet high.

BOODROOM or BODRUS (prob. the anc. *Halicarnassus*), a seaport town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Kos, 96 m. S. Smyrna. Lat. 37° 9' 21' N., lon. 27° 25' 18' E. Pop. 11,000. (?) Has a harbour frequented by Turkish cruisers, and in which ships of war are built.

BOONBOORD, a town of Persia, prov. Khorasan, 160 m. E.N.E. Astrabad.

BOOKHAM, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Surrey.—I. (*Great*), 2 m. S.W. Leatherhead. Area 3,170 ac. Pop. 1,061.—II. (*Little*), 2½ m. S.W. Leatherhead. Area 950 ac. Pop. 167.

BOOKOMBA-AND-BONTHAIN, a territory in the S.W. peninsula, island Celebes; length, E. to W. 48 m.; breadth, N. to S., 20 m. Pop. 28,000.

BOOKLEY, a town of Guinea, dom. and 65 m. S.W. *Benin*, on the S. side of *Benin* river.

BOOLUNDHURUM, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal. Area, 1,866 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 699,393.—*Booldundehur*, cap. above dist., is 40 m. S.E. Delhi, and 784 feet above the sea. Pop. 12,042.

BOOM, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. and 10 m. S. Antwerp, with a port on the Rupe. Pop. 7,464. Has brick and tile works.

BOONDER or BUNDI, a state of Hindostan, tributary to the British, in Upootana, between lat. 28° and 28° N., and about lon. 76° E. Area, 2,290 sq. m. Principal towns, Boondsee and Patan.

BOONDER, a city of Hindostan, cap. above state, 85 m. S.E. Ajmera.

BOONS, a co. of the U. S., North America, is N. of Kentucky. Area 300 sq. m. Pop. 11,184, of whom 2,104 were slaves. Surface uneven. Soil productive.—II. a co., centre of Indiana, and intersected by the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railway. Area 408 sq. m. Pop. 11,631. Surface level and soil fertile.—III. co. Illinois. The Chicago and Galena Railway passes through the co. Area 432 sq. m. Pop. 7,626.—IV. co. centre of Missouri. Area 690 sq. m. Pop. 14,973, of whom 8,666 were slaves.—V. a township of Indiana, Harrison co. Pop. 2,058.—VI. a township, co. Warwick. Pop. 1,962.

BOONVILLE, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on Black River Canal, 25 m. N. Utica. Pop. 3,206.—II. a city or town, Minnesota, cap. co. Cooper, on the Milwaukee, 43 m. N.W. Jefferson. Pop. 2,381. Has a court-house, and an export trade in cattle and provisions.

BOONTING ISLANDS, four islands, Indian archipelago, N. of Penang.

BOONHARPOON, *Burhanpura*, a city of India, Gwalior dom., on the Taptée, 130 m. S.S.E. Oojein. Government contribution of city in 1893, 46,000 rupees. This city was the anc. cap. of Candahar.

BOONLOS, a lake of lower Egypt. [*BOURLOR*.]

BOONLO, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, between lat. 3° and 4° S., lon. 126° and 127° E., 50 m. W. Ceram. Estimated area 1,370 sq. m. Pop. 18,000. Is mountainous, well watered, and fertile; producing rice, sago, fruits, dye-woods, and cajuput oil. Mount Dome is 10,400 feet, and Tomaboo 6,628 feet high. At its E. end is a Dutch station termed Fort Defence; and on its N. side is Cajeli Bay, with a good anchorage.

BOONLOHJAN, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 90 m. S.S.E. Hamadan. Pop. 12,000.

BOONMERA or **BOOSUM PRAH**, a river of N.W. Africa, Ashantee country. It is formed by the junction of two streams, which rise about 100 m. from the coast, and falls into the Atlantic in lat. 4° 53' N., lon. 1° 30' W. As far as explored, it was found to be 100 yards broad and 4 fathoms deep.

BOONRAH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Jessore, 102 m. N.E. Calcutta.

BOOTAN or **BOOTAN**, a country of North Hindoostan, partly independent, but according to recent information, partly also dependent on Tibet, between lat. 88° 33' & 92° 30' N., lon. 96° 18' & 28° 2' E., having W. Sukkim, S. and E. Bengal and Assam, and N. the main chain of the Himalaya, which here rises to 25,000 feet in elevation. Area estimated at 64,500 sq. m. Pop. 1,500,000. (?) Surface mountainous, with a slope S.; and this region differs from most others, in its lower hill ranges having but a scanty vegetation, while its finest forests are from 8,000 to 10,000 feet above the sea. Products are oak, pine, rattan, fruits, and vegetables. Wheat, barley, rice, maize, and buckwheat are raised in terraces along the hill sides; but supplies of grain, as also of sugar and tobacco, come from Bengal, in return for native cloths, rock-salt, rhubarb, jabring spice, Tibet goods, mules, and ponies. Iron is the only mineral raised, though Bootan is reported to be rich in copper and other metals. Manufactures are of woven goods, paper, a species of satin from bark, tobacco-pouches, gunpowder, arms, and hardwares. Principal trade is with Bengal; from Tibet, however, some silks and tea are imported. Towns are few; the principal are Thakaudon and Punakha. Dharma Rajah, or nominal sovereign and ecclesiastical chief, is supposed to be divine, leaves state affairs to the Deb-Rajah and council of state, which consists of eight members (one of whom he appoints), without whose authority the Deb-Rajah can do nothing important. The state religion is Buddhism, and Bootan swarms with priests, the monastic endowments absorbing a large part of the national property. The custom of polyandry is prevalent; but polygamy also prevails, and to these causes the comparative thinness of the population has been attributed.

BOOTSANMEROW, a pa. of Ireland, Leitrim, with a vill., co. and 5½ m. S.E. Dublin. Pop. 2,421.

BOOTSAN, a fortified vil. of Afghanistan, 12 m. E. Cabool. The pass of Boosank is 5 m. long, and its narrowest parts 50 yards wide, hemmed in by cliffs 300 feet high.

BOOTHRAZ, a maritime township of the U. S., North America, Maine, co. Lincoln, on the Atlantic, with a good harbour, 67 m. S.E. Augusta. Pop. 2,304.

BOOTHBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. S.E. Grantham. Area 2,850 ac. Pop. 303.

BOOTHBY-PAGELLE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. S.E. Grantham. Area 2,560 ac. P. 190.

BOOTHIA FELIX, an insular portion of British North America, extending into the Arctic Ocean, between lat. 69° and 75° N., lon. 97° and 97° W., so named in honour of Sir Felix Booth. It was discovered by Captain James Ross, who here determined the position of the magnetic pole.—*Boothia Gulph*, on its E. side, a S. ward continuation of Prince Regent Inlet, separates it from Cockburn Island and Melville peninsula.

BOOTHY, two contiguous townships of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley.—I. (*Higher*), 4½ m. S.S.W. Burnley. Pop. 3,837.—II. (*Lower*), 3½ m. S.W. Burnley. Pop. 3,778.

BOOTLE, a pa. and market town of England, co. Cumberland, ward Allerdale, on the Irish Sea, 5 m. S.S.E. Ravenglass, on Whitehaven Railway. Area of pa. 6,670 ac. Pop. 811. In the vicinity are the Corney and Bootle falls, and Black-cumb mountain, elev. 1,919 feet. Polling-place for W. Cumberland.—II. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Walton-on-the-hill, at the mouth of the Mersey, 3 m. N. Liverpool. Pop. 4,106.

BOOTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. S.W. Aylsham. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 244.

BOOTON, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, lat. 5° S., lon. 123° E., and S.E. of the Isl. Celebes. Estimated area 1,800 sq. m. The island is elev. and fertile in rice, maize, and tropical fruits. The Dutch formerly sent an officer here annually to destroy the clove trees, so as to secure their monopoly of the clove trade. The town *Booton* is at the S.W. extremity of the island.—The *Strait of Booton*, from 15 to 20 m. in width, separates this island from Pangasani and Celebes.

BOOWANG-BESI, *OMA* or *HABOOKO*, an island of the Indian archipelago, 1½ m. N.E. Amboina, is 1½ m. long, and 1½ m. broad. Pop. 4,000. Has hot springs.

BOPAUL, a state & city, Hindoostan. [*BOOPAUL*.] **BOPTINGEN**, a town of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Eger, 7 m. N. Neresheim. Pop. 1,560.

BOFFARD or **BOFFART** (*Bohofoga*), a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 9 m. S. Coblenz, on l. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 3,680. Manufactures of cotton cloths and yarn, and a transit trade.

BONAS, a town of Sweden, len and 50 m. S.E. Wenersborg. Pop. 2,328, who manuf. linens.

BONBA, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 17 m. W.S.W. Elvas. Pop. 3,500.

BORNA, a town of Brazil, prov. Para, on rt. b. of the Madeira, 95 m. S.E.W. Barra-do-Rio-Negro.

BORCHT, a town of Friesland. [*BURCHT*.]

BORCULO or **BORCKLO**, a town of Holland, prov. Guelderland, 15 m. E. Zutphen, on the Berkel. Pop. 3,750.

BORDEAUX, *Burdigala*, a comm. and city in the S.W. of France, cap. dep. Gironde, on the left bank of the Garonne, 60 m. from its mouth, in the Atlantic. Lat. 44° 50' 19" N., lon. 0° 34' 39" W. Pop. 149,928. Communications by railway with the port of La Teste, and with Paris. Is an archbishop's see, the seat of a national court, and of a university academy; cap. of the 11th military division; has a tribunal of commerce, an exchange, a school of medicine, college, normal and navigation schools, a mint, and a public library of 128,000 vols. Situated on a navigable river, in this part 2,000 feet broad, and from 60 to 90 feet

deep, which puts it in communication on one side with the Atlantic, and on the other with the Mediterranean, by the Canal du Midi. Its basin, formed by the Garonne, is capable of containing 1,200 ships of any size, and is accessible even for ships of 800 tons at all times of the tide. Has docks and building yard for every size of vessels. Manufacture of cottons, woollens, printed calicoes, and tobacco; vinegar, chemical products, distilleries, iron foundries, sugar, and saltpetre refineries. Its commerce extends to all parts of the world. Exports wines, brandy, and fruit; imports colonial merchandise, cotton goods, iron, coal, and timber. Under the name of *Burdigala*, this was an important place at the time of the conquest of the country by the Romans. The wines of Bordeaux were celebrated as early as the 4th century. In 1152 it passed, by the marriage of Henry Plantagenet with Eleanor of Guienne, under the dominion of England; since 1453 it has belonged to France.

BORDAUX, an old subpref. of France, formed of the coast line of the prov. Guyenne, and of which Bordeaux was the cap.; it now forms the greater part of the dep. Gironde, and a portion of Landes.

BORDEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, lathe Scray, 1 m. W. Sittingbourne. Area 2,010 ac. Pop. 990.

BORDENTOWN, a town of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, on the Delaware, 7 m. S.E. Trenton. Pop. 3,000. The Camden and Amboy Railway passes through Bordentown by a tunnel.

BORDÈRE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Pyrénées, cap. cant., 29 m. S.S.E. Tarbes. Pop. 1,631.—*Les Bordes* is a small town of France, dep. Ariège, 12 m. W. Pamiers. Pop. 1,381.

BORDENKOW, a vill. of Denmark, Holstein, on the Kiel and Altona Railway, 12 m. S.W. Kiel.

BORDLEY, a chapelry of England, pa. of Aston, in the town of Birmingham. Pop. 18,857.

BORDWELL, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., 4 m. N.E. Rathdowny. Area 2,805 ac. Pop. 671.

BORNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, arrond. Tournon, cant. St Martin-de-Valamas. Pop. 2,052.

BORER, a fort. town of Afghanistan, prov. of Seistan, on the route from Dera (Khasek Khan) to Candahar. Lat. 30° 55' N., lon. 68° 35' E.

BORHAM, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. N.E. Chelmsford. Area 3,820 ac. Pop. 1,040.

BORERAY, two islands of Scotland, Hebrides. —I. 1 m. N. North Uist.—II. 2 m. N. St. Kilda.

BORGENTHON, a town, Prussian Westphalia, reg. Minden, 21 m. N.N.W. Cassel. Pop. 1,820.

BORGENTHOUT, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. Antwerp. Pop. 4,491. Has bleach-works, dye-works, and corn-mills.

BORGETTO, the name of several towns and villa. of Italy.—I. Lombardy, deleg. and 7 m. S. Lodi. Pop. 4,837.—II. deleg. Verona, on the Mincio, 15 m. S.W. Verona. Pop. 2,500.—III. Sard. dom., div. and 49 m. S.E.E. Genoa. P. 1,500.

BORGHOLM, a town of Sweden, cap. Isl. Oeland, with a harb. on the E. coast, 25 m. N.E. Kalmar.

BORGHOLA, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 56 m. S.E. Minden, on the Bever. Pop. 1,370.

BORGHOLZHAUSEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 30 m. W.S.W. Minden. P. 1,390.

BORGIA, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., cap. cant., 6½ m. S.W. Catanzaro. Pop. 8,497.

It was almost wholly destroyed by an earthquake in 1783. In its vicinity excellent wine is produced.

BORGNA (LAKA), a lagoon or inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, U. S., North America, Louisiana, 10 m. E. New Orleans, communicates on the N.W. with Lake Pontchartrain. Length E. to W. 40 m.; breadth 15 miles.

BORGNO or **BORSI**, a seaport town of Finland, lon. Nyland, on a bay of the Gulf of Finland, 124 m. E. Abo. Pop. 2,098. It is a bishop's see, and has manufactures of sail-cloth and tobacco.

BORSEO, a vill. of the Austrian empire, Tyrol, circ. Roveredo, on the Brenta. Pop. 2,600.

BORSEO ("town"), is a prefix to the names of many places in Italy.—I. (*B. a Bugliato*), Tuscany, prov. and 27½ m. W.N.W. Florence. Pop. 1,877.—II. (*B. a Mazzano*), Lucca, cap. dist. on l. b. of the Serchio, 8 m. N.N.E. Lucca. Pop. 741.

—III. (*B. forte*), Lombardy, deleg. and 7 m. S. Mantua, on l. b. of the Po. Pop. 2,500.—IV. (*B. Lavazzano*), Piedmont, prov. and 8 m. S.S.E. Novara. Pop. 2,170.—V. (*B. Masino*), Piedmont, prov. Ivrea, cap. mand. Pop. 2,066.—VI. (*B. Nuovo*), Piacenza, 4 m. N.E. Lucca. Pop. 2,830.

—VII. Parma, 18 m. W.S.W. Piacenza. Pop. 1,200.—VIII. (*B. San Damazzo*), Piedmont, prov. Coni, cap. mand., 3 m. S.W. Com. Pop. 3,600.

—IX. (*Sesia*), Sard. dom., prov. Novara, cap. mand., 25 m. N.W. Novara. Pop. 3,000.—X. (*B. San Lorenzo*), Tuscany, on l. b. of the Sieve, in a fertile dist., 14 m. N.E. Florence. Pop. 3,230.

BORGNO DI VAL SUGANA, a town of Austria, Tyrol, on the Brenta, 12 m. E.S.E. Trent. P. 3,490.

BORGOMANERO, a walled town of Piedmont, prov. and 29 m. N.N.W. Novara, cap. mand., near the Agogna. Pop. 7,006.

BORGIO SAN DONINO, a walled town of Northern Italy, duchy and 14 m. N.W. of Parma, cap. dist., on l. b. of the Nure. Pop. (with comm.) 5,262. Manufactures of silks and linens.

BORGIO SAN SPOLICRO, a town of Tuscany, prov. Florence, on the Tiber, 15 m. N.E. Arezzo. Pop. 4,297. It was formerly fortified and has still a strong citadel. *Borgio* is also the prefix of the following towns:—I. (*Ticino*), Sardinian dom., div. and prov. Novara, cap. mand., 27 m. N. Novara. Pop. 1,851.—II. (*Vercelli*), div. Novara, prov. and 3 m. N.E. Vercelli. Pop. 2,598.

BORGOO or **BORAOU**, a kingdom of Africa, Soudan, W. of the Quorra, about lat. 10° N., lon. 4° E. Principal towns, Boussa, Kiama, and Niki.

—II. a kingdom of Africa, E. Soudan, cap. Wara, about 440 m. E. Lake Tchad.

BORGOTARO, a town of Northern Italy, Parma, cap. dist. of same name, on l. b. of the Taro, 32 m. S.W. Parma. Pop. 2,897.

BORNEA, a maritime pa. of Scotland, stewartry and 3 m. S.W. Kirkcubright. Pop. 1,043.

BORNAGE, a small district of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, important for its coal mines, which occupy nearly the entire extent. It comprises the comms. Jemmapes, Quaregnon, Hornu, Waimes, Pâturage, Frameries, etc. Pop. about 32,000.

BORISOGLESKE, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 100 m. S.S.E. Tambov, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Vorona. Pop. 2,500.—II. gov. and 23 m. N.W. Yaroslavl, on rt. b. of the Wolga. P. 4,000.

BORISSOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 83 m. N.E. Minsk, on l. b. of the Berezina. Near this, at the vill. of *Studenka*, the disastrous passage of the Berezina was effected by the French army, in 1812.—*Borissopol* is a market town of Russia, gov. Toherngov.

BORNIA, a town of Spain, Aragon, prov. and 39 m. W.N.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 3,242.

BORNIA, a town of South America, Ecuador, on the Amazon, E. Santiago.

BORNIA, an anc. town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. E.S.E. Lerida. Pop. 3,019.

BORNIER, two towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 5½ m. W.S.W. Münster, on the Aa. Pop. 3,600, who manufacture shawls and cloths.—II. a town of Hesse-Cassel, prov.

Lower-Hessen, 30 m. S.S.W. Cassel. Pop. 1,375.

BURKAL or **BARKEL**, a river of Rhenish Prussia and the Netherlands, flows W. through the prov. Guelderland, and joins the Yssel at Zutphen, where town it divides into two parts; length 60 m. — **Burkalo** is a fortified town on its left bank in Guelderland, 15 m. E. Zutphen. Pop. 1,200.

BORKUM, an island in the North Sea, belonging to Hanover, landr. Aurich, at the mouth of the Ems, 26 m. N.W. Emden. Lat. of lighthouse, 53° 35' N., lon. 6° 41' E. Pop. 485. The island is low, and divided into two parts by a narrow channel; length 6 m., average breadth 3 miles.

BORLEY, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2½ m. N.W. Sudbury. Area 730 ac. France, dep. Var, 20 m. E.N.E. Toulon. Pop. 1,560.

BORMIDA, a river of Piedmont, rises in prov. Acoli, and joins the Tanaro, 1½ m. E. Alessandria, after a N.E. course of 26 miles.

BORMIO (Germ. *Worms*), a town of Lombardy, prov. and 29 m. N.E. Sondrio, near l. b. of the Adda. Pop. 1,200. North of Bormio, at *Molina*, on the Adda, are the salt baths called *Bagni di Bormio* (temperature 90° F. Fahr).

BORNA, a town of Saxony, circ. and 16 m. S.S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 3,904. Has manufs. of woollen cloths and earthenware.

BORNAWY, 2 towns of Savoy.—I. (*Grand*), prov. Faucigny, 11 m. E. Annecy. Pop. 2,503.—II. (*Petit*), same prov., 5 m. S. Bonneville. P. 2,000.

BORNE, a small river of England, co. Warwick, which joins the Tame near Tamworth.

BORNE, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Over Yssel, 4 m. N.E. Delden. Pop. 2,600.

BORNEO (native name *Pulo-Kalamantan*), an island of Malaysia, near the centre of the Eastern Archipelago, in the Pacific Ocean, situated between lat. 7° 4' N., and 4° 10' S., lon. 108° 50' and 115° 20' E., divided by the equator into two nearly equal portions, and bounded N. and W. by the China Sea, S. by the Sea of Java, and E. by the Sea of Celebes and the Strait of Macassar. Is of a compact form, and has few indentations of the sea, but many bays and creeks. Length 800 m., breadth 700 m. Estimated area 306,000 sq. m. The pop. has been variously estimated; it appears to be but thinly inhabited, 2,450,000 being the probable number. The shores are low and often marshy, being surrounded by numerous islets and rocks. Little is known of the interior except in the dist. of Banjermassin, on the S.E., and a portion of Borneo Proper on the N. Two nearly parallel ranges of mountains run through the island from S.W. to N.E., between which are extensive and well-watered plains. The W. most of these chains rises in the territory of Sarawak, with an elevation of about 3,250 feet, and gradually increases in elevation till it terminates near the N. coast in *Mount Kintu Batu*, 13,608 feet in elevation. The second range, which crosses the equator, in lon. 115° E., appears to be much lower than the former: a cross range leaves the first chain about lat. 2° N., and running S.E. extends through Banjermassin. The chief rivers are, on the N. and W. coast, the Borneo or Brunai, on which is situated the cap. of the isl., and which opens into a bay of same name, in lat. 5° N. The Seribee which falls into the China Sea, in lat. 2° 10' N. The Batang-Iopar, a magnificent river, the mouth of which, 4 m. wide, is in lat. 1° 30' N.; on its l. b., 35 m. from its mouth, is the town of *Pakuwa*, which was strongly fortified and held by a band of pirates, but was destroyed by the expedition under Sir James Brooke in 1846. The

Morotaba or Sarawak, which flows N.E. and N. nearly through the centre of the territory of same name. The Pontianak, formed by the junction of numerous streams, rises about lon. 117° 30', and reaches the sea in lon. 109° 15' on the equator. The Majak opens into a wide estuary in lat. 0° 30' S. On the S. are the Pemban, Sampet, and Mendawa, in districts of same names, between lon. 112° and 118° 30' E. The Kabajan and Muring, or rivers of the Great and Little Dyaks, and the Banjar or Barito, which rises in the central mountains, lat. 0° 30' N., flows first E. and then S., with a very winding course, and reaches the Java Sea by a wide estuary, in lat. 3° 30' S., lon. 114° 35' E., about 12 m. S. the town of Banjermassin, of which territory it forms the W. boundary. On the E. coast the Koetel forms a wide delta between lat. 0° 20' and 1° S., and the Berou reaches the sea by several branches, about lat. 2° N. Most of these rivers are navigable. The only known lake of importance is that of *Kintu Batu*, S.E. of the mountain of same name, the centre of which is in lat. 0° 40' N., lon. 117° E.; it is 35 m. long, and 30 m. broad. The climate is tropical in the interior, but on the N. coast it is European. Minerals comprise gold, silver, diamonds, antimony ore, tin, iron, and coal. The chief diamond mines are those of Landak, 60 m. N.E. Pontianak, on river of that name. The gold of Sambas yields 500,000, annually. Excellent coal is worked in several places, especially in Borneo-Propor and Banjermassin. The soil is very fertile. The forests furnish timber, and in common with many other islands of the archipelago, the gutta-percha or gutta-taban tree. Among the vegetable productions are maize, rice, yams, batatas, coconut, betel, tobacco, cotton, sugar-cane, pepper, and other spices and tropical fruits. The animals comprise the elephant, rhinoceros, leopard, ox, wild hog, deer, horse, and monkey, among these the orang-outang is conspicuous. The Dyaks are the aborigines of Borneo; they are divided into numerous tribes, and they still retain possession of the interior of the island, but they are called Dyaks only in the W. Dutch residences and the district of Sarawak; in other parts they are called Bajak, Marat, and Kajan. Each petty tribe is named after the river on which it is settled. Those on the W. side of the island live in sheds or houses large enough to contain the whole community. The houses are built on piles of wood from 5 to 20 feet from the ground, the floors being of split bamboo, and the roof of the leaf of the Niebong. The apartments of the married are separated from the common room by thin partitions of split cane. In the centre of the building is the apartment of the chief and the "head room," where are kept the heads which every man must procure before he is allowed to marry. They have no religious ceremonies nor priests. Their chiefs have some influence, but are not armed with full power. When the fertility of their rice grounds is exhausted, they remove their settlement elsewhere. In the prov. of Banjermassin, a savage tribe live in trees, and hold no intercourse with other people. The Malays retain their distinctive character as a separate nation, having great partiality for the gun, and following piracy as an occupation. They are leagued together by societies called *Kong-ase*, and confirm their oath by drinking blood, to protect themselves against the other tribes. They are skilful in working iron. The mining of the country is in the hands of Chinese.

Borneo is divided into many separate states,

governed by native chiefs; the best known of these are Brunai or Borneo Proper, which extends over the level space on the N. coast, the sultan of which is now placed under the superintendence of Sir James Brooke. Sambas, Pontianak, Sim-pang, and Matan, on the W. coast, Banjarmassin on the S., and the territory of the sultan of So-loo on the E. Off the N. coast of the island, and about 30 m. N.E. Brunai, is the island of Labuan, now belonging to Britain [LABUAN], and on the N. coast, near the N.W. part of the island, is the territory of Sarawak, extending between lat. 1° and 2° N., lon. 109° 40' and 110° 45' E., bounded W. and S. by the mountains of Krimbang, and watered by the river Sarawak and tributaries. This territory enjoys an excellent climate, is rich in mineral coal, being better than Newcastle coal, and agricultural products, and is well situated for trade. The capital is Sarawak (formerly called Kuchin). Pop. (1848) estim. at 12,000, including 150 Chinese. Under the government of Sir James Brooke, the inhabitants of this part of Borneo have commenced a hopeful career of civilization; an English church mission has been established, and a native school built at the town of Sarawak, which, previous to his visit, comprised only a few mud houses, and about 1,500 inhabitants.

The authority of the Dutch possessions are divided politically into the residency of the W coast, cap. Pontianak, and the residency of the S. and E. coasts, cap. Banjarmassin. Pop. of Dutch possessions in 1856, 844,000. By a decree of the gov.-gen. of the Netherlands East Indies, dated 1846, these possessions are henceforth to form a special government. [BANJARMASSIN-PONTIANAK.] Borneo was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521. The English and Portuguese several times attempted to found establishments on its coasts without success. The Dutch had extensive commercial relations with the W. coast, where they had factories at Soetadana and Pontianak, at the commencement of the 17th century; part of the W. coast was ceded to them by the king of Bantam in 1780, and they founded the establishment of Pontianak in 1823. The sovereignty of the S. coast was ceded to the Dutch by the sultan of Banjarmassin in 1787; but the most important event in the recent history of Borneo, is the enterprise of Sir James Brooke, who first visited the island in 1839, and has since been actively engaged in the suppression of piracy, the administration of justice, and the encouragement of commerce and manufactures.

BOBKO or BRAUNI, cap. prov. of same name, near the N. coast of the island of Borneo, and on l. b. of the river Braun, in lat. 52° 30' N., lon. 114° 52' E. It is built on piles in the river, and defended by batteries. Pop. (1848) 22,000. (?)

BOEKHEM, a town and comm. of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, on l. b. of the Scheldt, 15 m. W. Mechlin. Pop. 4,194.

BOERHOLM, an island in the Baltic, belonging to Denmark, stiff Seeland, off the S. coast of Sweden, between lat. 54° 58' and 55° 18' N., lon. 14° 42' and 15° 10' E. Area with 8 small islands, Christianöde, Fredericksholm, and Gräsholm, 230 sq. m. P. 23,949. Surface mountainous; shores steep and rocky; highest point, Rytarknågen mnt., 506 feet, near centre of the island. Yields building-stone, blue marble, potters' clay, and coal. Oats, flax, and hemp, are raised; timber is scarce. Fish plentiful. Manuf. tiles, bricks, pottery, wooden clocks, and linens. Chief towns, Rönne the cap., Haaile, Svanika, Nexö, and Aukröby.

BOBBO, a comm. and vill. of Lombardy, gov. Milan, prov. and 33 m. N.E. Bergamo. Pop. 2,423.

BOBOSA, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 34 m. N.E. Cadix, on the Guadalete. Pop. 4,296.

BOZROU (native Kanowra), a country of Central Africa, Soudan, between lat. 10° and 15° N., lon. 12° and 15° E., having N. Kanem and Sahara, E. Lake Tchad and Begharni, S. Mandara, and W. Houssa. Lake Tchad appears to receive all the waters of Bornou; the chief rivers are the Shary from the mountains of Mandara, and the Yeou from those of Houssa. Climate excessive; temperature in summer (March to June) 104° to 107° Fahr. The dry season is from April to October, and the rainy season during remainder of the year. Surface level and fertile; annually inundated; chief products, millet, barley, beans, maize, cotton, and indigo; trees are scarce, and it has no fruit or edible roots. The India-rubber tree is found in abundance. The wealth of the inhabitants is in slaves and cattle. Chief exports, slaves, gold dust, and civet. The mass of the people (Kanowra) are negroes, professing fetishism, divided in tribes, and speaking different idioms. The dominant race (Shoua) are of Arab descent and Mohammedans. Principal towns, Kouka, the residence of the sovereign, Engornou, Deegoa, Old and New Birnie, and Afagay.

BORODINO, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 75 m. W.S.W. Moscow, on the Kologa, an affluent of the Moskwa, celebrated for the victory gained by the French over the Russians, 7th September 1812, and called the battle of Moskwa.—New Borodino is a settlement of exiles, in Siberia, near Krasnoyarsk, gov. Yeniseisk.

BOROVSK or BOBOSK, an anc. town of Russia, cap. dist. of same name, gov. and 49 m. N.N.E. Kalouga, is traversed by the Protra. Pop. 6,000. Trade in flax, hemp and leather.

BOBOWAL, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, on the Ab-Zai, 90 m. S.E. Hamadan. Pop. 12,000. It has a castle and several mosques.

BOROUGH (LLANELL), a vill. of South Wales, co. Carmarthen, pa. Llanelly, 14 m. S.E. Carmarthen. Pop. 8,415.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, a market town and chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Aldborough, on the river Ure, here navigable, 17 m. N.W. York. Pop. 1,065. Sent two members to House of Commons, till disfranchised by the Reform Act in 1832. The town communicates by a branch with the Great North of England Railway.

BOROVITCHI, the name of several towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 90 m. E.S.E. Novgorod, cap. circ. on the Msta, near the rapids of Borovitskie. Pop. (1856) 11,534.—II. gov. and 72 m. N.E. Tchernigov.—III. gov. and 46 m. E.N.E. Pskov.

BOBOWAZ, a town of Russia, gov. and 50 m. N.N.E. Kaluga, on the Protra, cap. dist. Pop. 3,000. Has manuf. of sail-cloth and leather.

BORRIOT, a town of Spain, Valencia, prov. and 4 m. N.N.W. Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 2,009.

BORRIS or BUNNIS-LOBORE, a vill. of Ireland, co. and 16 m. S. Carlow. Pop. 720.

BORRISFARNET, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, near Moneygall and Devil's Bit Mountain. Area, 4,640 ac. Pop. 638.

BORRIS-IN-OWERT, a town of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., 7 m. E.S.E. Roscrea. Pop. 804.

BORRIS-O'-KANE, a town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 12 m. S.W. Parsons-town. Area of pa. 5,128 ac. Pop. 3,461; do. of town, 1,174.

BORRIS-O'-LEAGH, a town of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 6 m. S.S.W. Templemore. P. 1,128.

BORROMEAN ISLANDS, a group of 4 small isls. of Sardinia, prov. Pallanza, in the Bay of Tosa, forming the W. arm of the Lago Maggiore. The

Island in Isola S. Giovanni or Ischia.—II. *Isola Madera*, the largest.—III. *Isola Superiore* or *I. dei Pescatori*, inhabited by fishermen, and containing the small church of the isle.—IV. *Isola Bella*. This isl., which was formerly a sterile rock, was, in 1871, transformed into a garden, rising in 19 terraces, in the form of an amphitheatre, and enclosing the palace of Count Borromeo.

BOSCHWALD, a chapeiry of England, co. Cumberland, ward Allerdale-above-Derwent, pa. Cresshwaite, 7 m. S.S.W. Keswick. Pop. 426. Here is the mine whence is obtained the finest black-lead or plumbago. It is opened only once a year, enough of produce being then extracted to supply the market for that period. The annual sale averages about 3,000.

BOSCAWTONNES or **BO'NESS**, a burgh of barony, seaport, and pa. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, on a low peninsula in the Firth of Forth, 17 m. W.N.W. Edinburgh. Pop. 5,192. Has a harbour, ship-building, trade in coal and salt, distilleries, and manufs. of earthenware, soap and vitriol. The coal mines of the pa. extend under the bed of the Forth, so as almost to meet those of Culross from the opposite side.

BOSNA, a vill. of Hungary, co. Marmaros, 47 m. S.E. Segeth, on the Viso. Pop. 3,478. Silver and copper mines and foundries in its vicinity.

BOSNA or **BORNA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 45 m. S.E. Tchernigov. Pop. 1,200.

BOSOD or **BORSCHON**, an administrative prov. of Hungary, circ. on this side the *Theiss*; cap. Miskolcz. Extends on both sides of the river Sajó. Yields grain, wine, and fruits; cattle are reared, and its commerce is important. Pop. 216,500.

BORSTALL or **BOASTALL**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 6 m. S.E.E. Bicester. Ac. 3,080. Pop. 248. In the civil war *Borstell house* was garrisoned for King Charles I., and taken by Fairfax in 1648.

BOAZ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Corréze, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Dordogne, 14 m. S.E.E. Ussel. Pop. 2,508. Has a trade in horses and cattle. Birthplace of Marmontel.

BORTHWICK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, on Edinburgh and Hawick Railway, 12 m. S.E. Edinburgh, containing 5 vills. Pop. 1,814.

BORTIGALI, a vill. of Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 4iv. and 40 m. S.E. Sassari. Pop. 2,920.

BORTYKHENKA, a river of Russia. [DNIEPER.] **BORKOWACZA**, a vill. of Sardinia, cap. mand., prov. and 10 m. N.N.E. Cidavari. Pop. 4,810. Manufs. of cloths.

BOSA, a seaport town of the island Sardinia, div. and 30 m. S. Sassari, cap. mand. at the mouth of the Terno, on the W. coast. Pop. 6,350.

BOSBURY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m. N.N.W. Ledbury. Area 6,200 ac. Pop. 1,139.

BOSCASTLE, a maritime vill., formerly a market town of England, co. Cornwall, pa. Forrabury and Minster, on the Bristol Channel, 2 m. S.E. Bosiney. Pop. 807.

BOSCAWER, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New Hampshire, 9 m. N. Concord. Pop. 2,063.

BOSCAWER ISLAND, a small isl. of the Pacific, Navigator group. Lat. 15° 50' S., lon. 178° 35' W.

BOSCO, a town of Piedmont, prov. and 7 m. S.E.E. Alessandria. Pop. with dist. 3,400.

BOSCO TRE-CASSA, a town of Naples, Castellamare, on the S. declivity of Mount Vesuvius. Pop. 8,900. It has a royal manuf. of arms and gunpowder.

BOSCONEX, an extra-parochial liberty of England, co. Salop, 6 m. E.N.E. Shifnal. Pop. 30. The manor-house here was the retreat of King Charles II. after the battle of Worcester in 1651.

BOSCOMAN, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. S.E. Amesbury. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 120.

BOSCHANNON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, arrond. and cant. Pau. Pop. 1,938.

BOSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape and 24 m. W.S.W. Chichester, on the Brighton and South Coast Railway. Area 3,890 ac. Pop. 1,132.

BOSHERSTON, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 44 m. S.S.W. Pembroke. Pop. 248.

BOSHEAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arrond. Louhans. Pop. 1,015.

BOSHEMAN'S, **BOSCHMAN'S** or **BOSHEMER'S COUNTRY**, a region of South Africa, N. of the colonial territory of the Cape of Good Hope. The inhabitants, a race of Hottentots, are the most diminutive and savage of these regions.

BOSKOOP, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, 9 m. S.E. Leyden. Pop. 1,884.

BOSKOWITZ, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 31 m. N.N.E. Brünn. Pop. 2,902. Manufs. of Prussian blue, alum, vitriol, glass, and potash.

BOAMITCH, a river and vill. of Persia, prov. Azerbijan; the river, an affluent of that which passes Tabriz; and the vill. on its bank, 12 m. E. Tabriz.

BOSSA, a river of European Turkey, Bosnia, to which it gives its name; after a tortuous N. course of 150 m., joins the Save, 24 m. E. Birod. Greatest breadth 400 feet. Principal affluents the Laschra, Krivaga, and Spreza. The towns Jepece, Maglai, and Dobol, are on its banks.

BOSNA SERAI, **SERAI** or **SERAFIYO**, a city of European Turkey, cap. of the prov. of Bosnia, on the Miglizza, an affluent of the Bosna, 122 m. S.W. Belgrade. Pop. 40,000. (?) It is defended by a citadel, and has manufs. of firearms, jewelry, leather, and woollen goods. It is the entrepôt for the commerce of Turkey, Dalmatia, Croatia, and South Germany. In the vicinity are iron mines and mineral baths.

BOSNIA, a prov. of European Turkey, comprising Bosnia Proper, Turkish Croatia, and Herzegovina, situated at the extremity W. part of the empire, between lat. 42° 30' and 45° 15' N., bounded N. and W. by the provs. of Austria, S. by Montenegro and Albania, and E. by Servia. Area estim. at 18,800 sq. m. Pop. (1844) 1,100,000. Surface mountainous, is traversed by the chain of the Dinaric Alps, and covered by its contraforts, and those of the Julian Alps, rising in many places upwards of 8,000 feet. A great part of it is situated in the basin of the Danube, and watered by the Save and its affluents, the Verba, Bosna, and Drin. The S. portion (Herzegovina), is watered by the Narenta, an affluent of the Mediterranean. Soil infertile. On the N. slopes of the Dinaric Alps are forests, yielding timber and good pasturage. Wheat, barley, and maize are raised in sufficient quantity for home consumption, and in the S. districts flax, tobacco, vines and olives. Fruits are cultivated. Rearing cattle is an important branch of agriculture; the horses are good, and sheep furnish a celebrated kind of wool. The mountains contain gold, silver, and mercury; but the government permits only the mining of iron and lead. Manuf. industry is limited to firearms, leather, woollen and cotton stuffs, and gunpowder. Exports, leather hides, wool, goats' hair, honey, cattle, timber, and mineral waters; imports, colonial produce, silks, paper, salt, oil, and dried fruits. Transit trade between Turkey and the Austrian States. The Bosniaks are of Slavonian origin, and many belong to the Greek church. As a frontier province, Bosnia is important, and has a great number of fortifications. Previous to 640 it was governed by independent princes, called *Dons* or *Waiwodes*, who became vassals to Hun-

gury. The Turks rendered it tributary in 1463, and it was united to the empire in 1526.

BOSSORUS (properly *Bosporus*) or the **CHANNEL OF CONSTANTINOPLE**, *Bosporus Thracicus*, a strait of Turkey, which separates Europe and Asia, and connects the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmara. Length N.E. to S.W. 17 m., breadth 1 m. to 2 m. On its S. entrance are two lighthouses, one on either side. At its N. entrance there are also two lighthouses, which exhibit fixed lights. Shores elevated; on them are the town of Scutari, the castles of Europe and Asia, Bujukderé, Therapia, Pera, the city of Constantinople. One of its gulfs is the harbour of Constantinople, or the "golden horn."—II. *Cimmerian Bosporus*, an inlet of the Black Sea. [**YENIKALE (STRAIT OF).**]

BOSWELL, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 9 m. N.E. York. Ac. 9,820. Pop. 1,173.

BOSWELL, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. of Louisiana. Area 1,016 sq. m. Pop. 6,932, of whom 4,455 were slaves. Cap. Belleville.

BOSWICK-WITH-TREVELLA, a disfranchised parliamentary borough of England, consisting of two small villa. on the N. coast of Cornwall, pa. Tintagel, 4 m. N.W. Camelford. Pop. 306.

BOSWY-LES-WALCOURT, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arrond. and 14 m. S. Charleroi. Pop. 581. Near this the French gained a victory over the Austrians in 1792.

BOSTAN (El), *Comana*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, paah. and 40 m. N.W. Marash, on the Sihoon (*Serus*), and on the N. side of Mount Taurus. Pop. from 8,000 to 9,000. Trade in wheat.

BOSTON, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town and pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Holland, on the Great Northern Railway, 3 m. from the sea, and 28 m. S.E. Lincoln. Area of pa. 5,220 ac. Pop. 15,132. The town is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Witham river. Pop. of parl. bor. 17,518. Has a poorhouse, house of correction, borough gaol, custom-house, market-house, and vauhall, with assembly rooms, public libraries; manufs. of sail-cloth, canvass, and sackings; iron foundries and shipyards. Vessels of 300 tons unladen in the town, whence the navigation is continued to Lincoln by steamers and barges. Imports, Baltic produce, with coal and manuf. goods coastwise. Exports, oats, wool, and woad. Reg. shipping of port (1847) 186 vessels; aggregate burden, 8,768 tons. Customs rev. 40,064. *Gr.* Corp. rev. 8,409. Boston sends two members to House of Commons. Reg. electors, 1,106. Is a polling-place for the Holland division of the county.

Boston, a vill. of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. Bramham, on the Wharfe, 4 m. W.N.W. Tadcaster. Pop. returned with pa. Has a saline spring.

Boston, a city and seaport of the U. S., North America, cap. state Massachusetts, co. Suffolk, at the W. extremity of Massachusetts Bay, 207 m. E.N.E. New York. Lat. of state-house 42° 21' 28" N., lon. 71° 4' 9" W. Pop. in 1800, 24,987; in 1840, 98,988; in 1850, 138,788, exclusive of the suburbs of Charleston, Dorchester, etc., with which it communicates by several bridges, with its suburbs. The city proper is mostly built on a peninsula, 8 m. in length by 1 in breadth, and connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. Its streets, lined with houses of deep red brick, are irregularly laid out on an uneven surface. The quays are extensive; and the common, consisting of nearly 80 acres, forms a beautiful promenade. Chief edifices, the state-house, city-hall, Faneuil-

hall, in which public meetings are held, Faneuil-hall market, 596 feet in length, the Massachusetts hospital, custom house, co. gaol, houses of industry and correction, 2 theatres, an atheneum, with a picture gallery and a library, an Odeon, and about 100 churches of different sects. Here are the medical branch of Harvard university, numerous superior schools, literary, scientific, and charitable institutions, banks and insurance companies. There are 13 daily newspapers, besides other publications, issued in Boston. The harbour is commodious, vessels of the largest class approaching the quays; and the bay (which has at its entrance a revolving light 65 feet in height) is studded with numerous elevated islets, which protect the port from the winds, and furnish convenient sites for fortresses. The city is connected with Worcester, Providence, Lowell, Maine, and other parts of the interior by railways, canals, and navigable rivers, and several British steam-ships form a packet line between Boston and Liverpool, calling at Halifax, Nova Scotia. *Boston* is not the only port of the manufacturing region of the United States, but the great emporium of New England. Imports consist of flour, grain, cotton, staves, coal, tobacco, rice, from most of the states of the Union, and of most kinds of European manufs., wines, brandies, East and West Indian produce, from abroad. The chief exports are beef, pork, lard, salted fish, ice, and manufactured goods, as woollens, cottons, paper, boots and shoes, cordage, hardware, furniture, in the production of which Massachusetts excels all the other states. Value of foreign imports into Massachusetts, in 1850, 30,374,634 dollars. Exports 10,681,763 dollars; but the exports to the Southern U. S. greatly exceed the imports thence, and leave the general balance of trade in favour of Boston. *New York alone* is supposed to be at all times its debtor to the amount of 5,000,000 dollars. In 1849 the imports comprised 269,813 bales of cotton, 269,632 tons anthracite, 987,988 barrels of flour, 3,002,593 bushels of corn, 621,513 bushels of oats, rye, and shorts, 38,199 barrels tar-pentine, 668,530 pigs of leather, 156,566 barrels of pork, 300,530 sides of lead, etc. This city enjoys the largest share of the United States trade with India and China. Shipping of port (1850) 320,687 tons. Customs rev. (1843) 3,242,189 dollars. Boston, in 1822, adopted a city municipality, and is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and common council chosen annually. The town was founded in 1630, and named after the English town, whence many of its inhabitants had emigrated. The American revolution commenced in Boston, which town took the lead in opposing the taxation of the colonies. In 1775 the British army, 10,000 strong, had possession of the town, but were compelled to withdraw in March 1776. Its inhabitants have since been pre-eminently distinguished amongst their co-citizens of the United States for their success in the cultivation of science and literature, as well as their untiring application to commercial pursuits. Birthplace of Dr Benjamin Franklin.—II. a town, New York, 22 m. S.W. Buffalo. Pop. 1,745.

BOSWELLS (Str), a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, on rt. b. of the Tweed, contains the vill. Lessudden, 8½ m. W.S.W. Kelso. Area of pa. 2,600 ac. Pop. 584. St Boswells fair, July 18th, is the largest in S. of Scotland for sheep.

BOSWORTH, two pas. of England, co. Leicester.—I. (*Husbands*), 6 m. W.S.W. Market Harborough. Area 3,370 ac. Pop. 1,002.—II. (*Market*), a market town and pa., near the Ashby Canal, 11½ m. S.W. Leicester. Area of pa. 723 ac. Pop. 2,449.

partly employed in the knitting of worsted stockings. In the head of a poor-law union. On a moor in the vicinity, on the 22d of August 1485, was fought the battle which terminated the wars of the Roses, with the life of Richard III. On an eminence here, called Crownhill, Lord Stanley placed the crown upon the head of the victor, Henry VII.

BÖSSEMENT, two towns of Hungary.—I. co. Bihar, circ. and 18 m. N.W. Groussardoin. Pop. 14,946.—II. co. Szabolcs, cap. of the Haiduk dist., 11 m. N.W. Debrecin, with Protestant and United Greek churches, and dist. court-houses.

BOTANY BAY, Pacific Ocean, a bay on the E. coast of Australia, New South Wales, co. Cumberland, 5 m. S. Sydney, about 5 m. in length and breadth. Lat. 34° S., lon. 151° 15' E. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1770, and derived its name from the variety of new plants then observed on its shores. It became an English penal colony in 1787. On its coast is a column erected in 1826 to the memory of the French navigator La Perouse. [SYDNEY.]

BOTANY ISLAND, South Pacific Ocean, off the S.E. extremity of New Caledonia, in lat. 23° 27' S., lon. 167° 1' E.

BOTCHKA, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Trebizond, on the Joruk, 30 m. S. Batum.

BOTEL TOMAGO, an isl. in the China Sea, 45 m. S.E. Formosa. Lat. of S.E. point, 22° 1' 40" N., lon. 121° 39' 45" E. S. of it is the isl., Little Botel.

BOTENDALE, a market town and pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 7 m. W.N.W. Eye. Area of pa. 540 ac. Pop. 626. Polling-place for W. Suffolk.

BOTETOURT, a co. of the U. S., North America, in the centre of Virginia, W. of the Blue Ridge mountains, and intersected by the Virginia and Tennessee Railway, and by Richmond and Buchanan Canal. Area 530 sq. m. Pop. 14,903, of whom 3,786 were slaves. Products, wheat, oats, and butter. Has a woollen factory, flour and saw mills, iron works, and 21 churches.

BOTHALL, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, ward and 3 m. E. Morpeth, on the Wansbeck. Area 3,200 ac. Pop. 948.

BOTHAMALL, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4½ m. N.W. Tuxford. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 311.

BOTHENHAMPTON, a pa. of England, in the union of Bridport, co. Dorset, 1 m. S.E. E. Bridport. Area 600 ac. Pop. 549.

BOTHKENNAR, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 8 m. S. E. Stirling. Pop. 1,179. Land level and highly cultiv.

BOTHEMAN, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 1 m. W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,130.

BOTHNIA (Botten), a country of E. Europe, N. and W. of the Gulf of Bothnia, formerly belonging to Sweden, but now divided into Russian Bothnia, E. of the Tornea, comprised in the Russian government of Finland and Swedish Bothnia, which forms the governments of Pitea and Umea.

BOTHNIA (GULF OF), Swedish *Botten Viken*, a gulf of Europe, forming the N. part of the Baltic Sea, between lat. 60° and 66° N., lon. 17° and 28° E. from the Åland Islands to Tornea, having E. Finland, and W. Sweden. Length 400 m.; average breadth 160 m. Its depth is not greater than that of the Baltic generally, but it has fewer shoals and better harbours than are met with in most parts of that sea. Receives nearly all the great rivers of Sweden and Finland. On its shores are the towns Åbo, Vasa, Uleaborg, Tornea, Pitea, Umea, Hernösand, and Gefle.

BOTHWELL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, with a vill. on the Clyde, 8½ m. S.E. Glasgow. The Clydebank Junction Railway has a station a mile distant. Pop. of pa. 15,253. In it are collieries,

iron works, with freestone quarries. *Bothwell Bridge* was the scene of an action between the covenanters and the royal forces in 1679.

BOTLEAY, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. S.S.W. Bishop's Waltham, and with station on the South Western Railway, 77½ m. S.W. London. Area 3,090 ac. Pop. 798.

BOTOUCHEW or BOTOUSCHANY, a town of Moldavia. [BOTOUSCHANY.]

BOTRIPIPHIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 28 m. S.W. Banff. Pop. 713.

BOTSORREL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, arrond. Morlaix. Pop. 1,645.

BOTTESFORD, two pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester, 7½ m. W.N.W. Grantham. Area 5,010 ac. Pop. 1,874.—II. co. Lincoln, 7 m. W. Glandford Bridge. Ac. 7,470. Pop. 1,507.

BOTTISHAM, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 6½ m. W.S.W. Newmarket. Ac. 4,100. Pop. 1,549.

BOTTWAR (GREAT), a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 16 m. N.N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,548.—*Little Bottwar*, a vill. S. the former. Pop. 1,031.

BOTTWNOG, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 7½ m. W.S.W. Pwllheli. Pop. 163.

BOTUCHEANY, a town of Moldavia, cap. dist., 69 m. N.N.W. Jassy. Pop. 4,600. Trade in wool, honey, wine, wax, cattle, and tobacco.

BOTOSLEWING, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 8 m. N.N.W. Saltash. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 247.

BOTTEN (Italian *Bolzano*), *Pons Drusi*, a town of the Tyrol, cap. circ. at the confluence of the Tafer and the Isenach, cap. cant., 32 m. N.N.E. Trent. Pop. 10,000. Is protected from sudden inundations of the river by a strong dyke nearly 2 m. in length. Manuf. linen and silk fabrics, silk twist, hosiery, and leather.

BÖTZLINGEN, a hamlet of Switzerland, cant. Uri, on rt. b. of the Reuss, 3 m. S. Altorf.

BOUAFLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 14 m. N.W. Versailles. Pop. 1,092.

BOUAYE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 8 m. S.W. Nantes. Pop. 1,297.

BOUCÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Orne, 7 m. S.W. Argentan, with iron works. P. 1,533.

BOUCHAIN, a fortified frontier town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant. on the Scheldt, 12 m. S.E. Douai. Pop. 1,183, who refine salt, and manuf. beet-root sugar. Was taken by the Duke of Marlborough in 1711; re-taken by the French in 1712, and ceded to France by the treaty of Utrecht.

BOUCHEMAINE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. and cant. Angers, on rt. b. of the Loire, at the mouth of the Maine. Pop. 1,336.

BOUCHES-DU-RHÔNE, a marit. dep. of the S. E. of France, formed of a part of Provence, cap. Marseille. Pop. 428,989. It is divided into three communal arrondis., Marseille, Aix, and Arles; 27 cantons and 106 commes. The chief rivers and canals are the Rhône, which separates into several branches between Arles and the sea, forming a kind of delta called *Ile de la Camargue*; the Durance, affluent of the Rhône; the canal of Arles and Boues, the canal from the Durance to Marseille, and the canal of Crau; the principal marshes are the *Etangs de Berre*, and de Valcarlos. There are numerous islands, the chief of which are Pomègue and Ratonneau, opposite Marseille. Climate dry and warm; surface interspersed with mountains, and bordered S. by marshes which are generally dry, and fertile in some parts. The plain of Oran, stony and sterile, extends S.W. to the left of the Delta. Corn raised is insufficient for home consumption; wine is exported, and silk, almonds, olives, figs, and dried grapes, are important products. Cattle, horses, and sheep are reared, and has a tannery fishery.

The dep. contains marble quarries, salt marshes, and mineral waters, and an export and import trade with the Levant, Africa, and Italy; has manufs. of white soap, olive oil, chemical products, essences, and perfumes; brandy distilleries, sugar and sulphur refineries.

BOUCHES was the prefix to the names of several deps. of the French empire under Napoleon I.—I. (*de l'Elbe*), composed the territory of Hamburg, with parts of Luxembourg, Holstein, Hanover, and Brunswick, cap. Hamburg.—II. (*de l'Escaut*), the prov. Zealand, cap. Middleburg.—III. (*de l'Yssel*), the prov. Over Yssel, cap. Zwolle.—IV. (*du Rhin*), the E. part of Dutch Brabant, cap. Bois-le-Duc.—V. (*du Weser*), the territory of Bremen and parts of Oldenburg and Hanover, cap. Bremen.

BOUCHET (La), a hamlet of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. and 7 m. S.W. Corbeil.

BOUCHOUX (Lrs), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Jura, 64 m. S.W. St. Claude. Pop. 2,119.

BOUDAY, Boudria, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 5 m. S.W. Neuchâtel, on the Renss. P. 1,490.

Boué, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arrond. Vervin, cant. Nouvion. Pop. 1,434.

BOUEZIEUX (La), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, 12 m. E.N.E. Rennes. P. 2,016.

BOUFARIK, a vill. of Algeria, 16 m. S. Algiers. Pop. 1,600. Is a French military station.

BOUFFOULX, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arrond. and 4 m. E. Charleroi, with manufs. of pottery and iron foundries. Pop. 1,027.

BOUGAINVILLE, a bay, island, and strait, so designated from the French navigator of that name.

—I. (*Bay*), S. America, Patagonia, in the Strait of Magellan. Lat. 53° 25' S., lon. 7° 13' W.—II. (*Island*), Salomon group, Pacific, betw. lat. 5° 30' and 7° 2' S.; about lon. 155° E. It is mtns., well wooded and populous.—III. (*Strait*), between the island Esprit Santo & Mallicollo, New Hebrides.

BOUGHWOOD, a pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, on the Wye, 7 m. W.S.W. Hay. Pop. 314.

BOUGHTON, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 1½ m. N. Stoke-Ferry. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 210.—II. co. and 3½ m. N. Northampton. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 360.—III. co. Notts, 2 m. N.E. Ollerton. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 309.—IV. (*Adaph*), co. Kent, lathe Scray, 4 m. N.N.E. Ashford. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 538.—V. (*Great*), a township, co. and 1 m. E. Chester. Pop. 1,164.

—VI. (*Malherb*), a pa., co. Kent, lathe Ashford, 9 m. E.S.E. Maidstone. Area 2,590 ac. Pop. 462.—VII. (*Monchelsea*), same co. and lathe, 4 m. S.E. Maidstone. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 1,088.

Here are large quarries of ragstone.—VIII. (*Under Bleam*), 3 m. S.E. Faversham. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 1,469.

BOUGIAH (French Bougie), a fortified marit. town of Algeria, prov. and 113 m. E. Algiers, on a bay of the same name in the Mediterranean. It has no harbour, but secure anchorage at the mouth of the Adous. Pop. (1847) 731, of whom 500 were Europeans. Has a trade in oil and wax. The French took possession of it in 1833.

[**BOUGIAH**.]

BOUGIVAL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 4 m. N. Versailles. Pop. 1,057.

BOUGUENAI, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 4 m. S.W. Nantes. Pop. 3,413.

BOUILLANTA, a town of the French colony of Guadeloupe, Antilles, on the west coast of the island, 8 m. N.N.W. Basse-Terre, so called from the hot mineral springs in its vicinity. Pop. 2,067, of whom 1,664 were slaves.

BOULLAUGNE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gard, arrond. and cant. Nîmes. Pop. 1,718

BOULLE (La), a comm. and town of France dep. Seine-Inférieure, arrond. and 10 m. S.W. Rouen, on l. b. of the Seine. Pop. 1,772.

BOULLE-LORRAI, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, 8 m. N.N.W. Thouars. P. 1,068.

BOULLON, a fortified town, Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, cap. cant. on the Semois, 16 m. W.S.W. Neufchâteau. Pop. 2,708. Manufs. woollens.

BOUIN, an island and comm. off the W. coast of France, dep. Vendée, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, 22 m. S.W. Nantes. Area 3 sq. leagues. Pop. 2,628. Has salt works, and produces grain. The vill. of same name has a port.

BOUINER, a town of Russia, cap. dist., gov. and 68 m. N.N.W. Simbirsk, on the Caria. Pop. 3,168.

BOULAC, BOULAK or BULAK, a town of Egypt, on rt. b. of the Nile, at the divergence of its Pelusiac branch, 1 m. N.W. Cairo, of which it forms a suburb. Pop. 13,200. Is the port of Cairo, and at which ships navigating the Nile discharge their cargoes. Was burned by the French in 1799, and rebuilt by the late Mehemet Ali, who established cotton, spinning and weaving factories, school of engineering, and a regular printing establishment, from which issue a weekly newspaper in Arabic, and treatises for the use of the students of the Pacha's colleges.

BOULAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Moselle, arrond. and 16 m. E.N.E. Metz, on the Kultzbach. Pop. 2,849.

BOULEBANT, a town of West Africa, cap. Bondou, near l. b. of Falmé, in lat. 14° 20' N., lon. 12° 24' W. Pop. 2,200. Most of the population being the slaves of the monarch, he derives a large income from their sale.

BOLLEN, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. N.N.W. Woodbridge. Area 700 ac. Pop. 39.

BOULOENX SUE-MEE, Gesoriacum, a fortified seaport town of France, cap. arrond. dep. Pas-de-Calais, on the English Channel at the mouth of the Liane, and at the head of the railway from Amiens to Boulogne, 139 m. N.N.W. Paris, and 19 m. S.W. Calais. Lat. (of the column) 50° 44' 32" N., lon. 1° 36' 15" E. Pop. 30,783. Is divided into the upper and lower towns. The first on a hill whence the English coast is visible. Has a cathedral, episcopal palace, and town-hall.

The lower, or new town, stretches from the upper town to the sea. It has public baths, ball and concert rooms, comm. college, theatre, museum, including a library of 28,551 vols., hospital, custom-house, and barracks. Has also two English churches, school of navigation, tribunal of commerce, societies of agriculture, commerce and arts. Manufs. of coarse woollens, sail cloth, cordage, bottle glasses, and earthenware. In its vicinity are marble quarries. Its fisheries are extensive. Steamers make the passage to Dover in 3½ hours, and to London in about 12 hours. The port is not easy of access, being formed by two wooden piers stretching out only to low-water mark, but the tide rises upwards of 16 feet, and ships find good anchorage about ½ m. from the harbour. A red fixed light is placed on the N.E. pier, and two other lights, one above the other, on the S.W. pier.

BOULOENX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Garonne, 44 m. S.W. Toulouse, cap. cant. Pop. 1,697. Trade in salted poultry, grain, and chessnuts.—II. a comm. and town, dep. Seine, arr. St. Denis, between the rt. b. of the Seine and a wood which separates it from the fortifications, 4½ m. W. Paris. Pop. 7,602. The wood to which the town gives its name, *Bois de Boulogne*, is the finest promenade in the environs of Paris.

Boulogne, a town, and town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., 15 m. E. Le Mans. Pop. 2,128.

Boulogne, a former division of France, in the prov. Picardy, of which the cap. was Boulogne, now comprised in the department Pas-de-Calais.

Boulton or Buxton, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 m. S.E. Haventford-West. P. 324.

Bouthern, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. S.S.W. Lincoln. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 74.

Bouzo, a prov. of Japan, one of the largest in the island Kim-Siu.

Bounty Islands, a small group, South Pacific Ocean, S.E. New Zealand. Lat. 47° 44' S., lon. 90° 7' W.

Bourbon or Ile de la Réunion, an island of the Mascarene group, Indian Ocean, forming a French colony, cap. St Denis, in lat. 20° 61' 43" S., lon. 55° 38' 16" E. Length 38 m.; breadth 28 m. Pop., exclusive of its dependencies, Nosse-Bé and Mayotte, and the small island of St Marie, near Madagascar (1855) 172,364, including 34,461 Indians, 460 Chinese, 6,366 Negroes, a garrison of 1,145 men, and 704 officials. The island is of volcanic origin, and of an elliptical form. It is traversed from N. to S. by a chain of mountains which divides it into two portions, differing in formation, climate, and productions; these are on the E. *partie du vent* (windward), and W. *partie sous le vent* (leeward) side. The chief summits are the *Piton de Neiges*, an extinct volcano 10,100 feet, Grand Bernard, 9,500 feet, Cimandé, 7,300 feet, and *Piton de la Fournaise*, an active volcano, 7,318 feet above the level of the sea. There are no extensive plains, but the mountains which cover the entire surface are separated by narrow valleys; it is watered by numerous streams, all of which are rapid and nons navigable. The climate has recently undergone a great change, being formerly very salubrious. The bloody flux and a typhoid fever attacks every European after a residence of four or five years on the island. Mean temp. at St Denis 77° Fahr. Annual average of rain 128 inches. Yearly mean of wind 306 days E., 55 days W. Winter, 1st May to 1st October; rainy season, 1st Nov. to 30th April. The prevailing winds drive the rain clouds to the E. side of the island, and often originate terrific hurricanes; on such occasions the waves, usually 3 to 4 feet, rise to 50 or 60 feet, the sky assumes a copper colour, the temperature rises to its maximum intensity, the barometer sinks to its lowest point, rain falls in torrents, and the wind blows with resistless force,—men, animals, trees, and houses are overturned. Has no port, and its anchorage is insecure. In 1842-4, 11 large vessels were wrecked near its shores. The soil is fertile in the vicinity of the coast. The products are sugar, coffee, cloves, maize, rice, and tobacco. The corn raised is insufficient for consumption, is only used by Europeans, and manioc is the chief food of the slaves. Principal exports, sugar, coffee, cloves, dye-woods, and saltpetre; imports wheat, oil, wine, cattle, timber, salt, glass, and manufactured goods. *Bourbon* was discovered in 1545 by the Portuguese, who called it *Mascarenhas*, from the name of their chief. Was occupied by the English in 1810, and restored to France in 1814. The island is divided into the arrondis. St Denis, comprising the natural division called the "*partie du vent*," and the arrond. St Paul, comprising the "*partie sous le vent*."

Bourbon, several towns of France.—I. (*Loire*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., 28 m. W.M.W. Mâcon. Pop. 2,120. Has mineral springs and baths.—II. (*L'Ardennais*), dep. Allier, cap. cant., 28 m. W. Moulins. Pop. 1,615. Is less

mineral springs, and well frequented baths (temp. 145° Fahrenheit).

Bourbon, a co., U. S., North America, N.E. part of Kentucky. Soil very fertile. Area 239 sq. m. Pop. 14,498, of whom 7,096 were slaves.

Bourbon-Vendée or Napoleon-Vendée, formerly *La Roche-sur-Yon*, a town of W. France, cap. dep. Vendée, on the Yon, 40 m. S. Nantes. Pop. 7,488. Chief buildings, parish church, town-hall, prefecture, and barracks. Has an hospital, theatre, library of 6,000 volumes, college, normal school, & society of agriculture, arts, & sciences. *La Roche-sur-Yon* had only 800 inhabitants when Napoleon I. granted large sums for its improvement and gave it his name, which was changed after the restoration to that of Bourbon Vendée.

Bourbonnais, an old prov. in the centre of France, now forming the dep. Allier and a part of Cher; its cap. was Moulins.

Bourbonnais-Les-Bains, *Aguas Borealis*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Marne, cap. cant., arrond. and 20 m. E.N.E. Langres, at the conf. of the Borne and Aspasne. Pop. 4,135. Has saline hot springs.

Bourboulx (La), a hamlet of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. and 22 m. S.W. Clermont, on the Dordogne, with mineral springs. Pop. 106.

Bourboulx-Ville, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, arrond. and 9 m. S.W. Dunkerque, cap. cant., on canal of same name, which connects Dunkerque to the Aa. Pop. 2,536. Was formerly fortified, and has manuf. of soap, chemical products, and beet-root sugar.—II. (*B. Campagne*), a vill. in the above cant. Pop. 2,336.

Bourriac, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., arrond. and 6 m. S.S.W. Guingamp. Pop. 4,363.

Bourdreaux, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 26 m. S.S.E. Valence. P. 1,281.

Bourdrellia, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, arrond. and 11 m. N.E. Périgueux, on rt. b. of the Dronne. Pop. 1,638.

Bouze, numerous towns and villa. of France.—I. (*ex-Brasse*), cap. dep. Ain, 20 m. E.S.E. Mâcon, on the Reysouasse. Pop. 12,068. Has a comm. college, normal school, hospital, library, and botanic garden. Commerce in grain, hides, cattle, and poultry. Is the birthplace of the astronomer Lalande.—II. (*Le*), comm. and vill.

dep. Vendée, arrond. Napoleon Vendée. Pop. 2,180.—III. (*sur Gironde*), dep. Gironde, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Dordogne, 14 m. N. Bordeaux, with stone quarries. Pop. 1,856.—IV. (*Lastic*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. and 28 m. W.S.W. Clermont. Pop. 2,404.—V. (*la Reine*), dep. Seine, 5 m. S.W. Paris. Pop. 1,435.—VI. (*de Valence*), dep. Drôme, 1 m. S. Valence, of which it forms a suburb on l. b. of the Rhône. Pop. 2,870.—VII. (*Argental*), dep. Loire, cap. cant., 32 m. S.E. Montbrison. Pop. 2,530.—VIII. (*d'Oynasse*), dep. Isère, cap. cant., on the Romanche, 18 m. S.E. Grenoble. Pop. 1,842.

There are lead mines in its vicinity.—IX. (*de Péage*), dep. Drôme, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Isère, with dye-works and manuf. of silk. Pop. 4,266.—X. (*St Andéol*), dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Rhône, arrond. and 36 m. S. Privas. Pop. 3,781.

Bouze (Gauze) or Manteor, a town of the French Antilles, cap. and on W. side of the isl. Marie-Galante. It is the residence of a military commandant. P. 1,889, of whom 794 were slaves.

Bouze (Fritz), a town of the French Antilles, in the island Guadeloupe, 5 m. W.S.W. Pointe-à-Pitre. Pop. 3,315, of whom 3,783 were slaves.

Bouze (La) or Bouze, Germ. *Shupflet*, a vill.

of Switzerland, cant. Bern, 10 m. S.W. Basel, at the foot of the Blauenberg, with sulphur springs.

BOUENSAHARD, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, arrond. and 18 m. E. Pont-Audemer. Pop. 1,316. Manufact. cloth and paper.

BOUGAANWU, a comm. and town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Creuse, 20 m. W. Aubusson, on the Thorion. Pop. 3,384.

BOUGAZAS, a town, Europ. Turkey. [**ΒΟΥΓΙΑΣ**.] **BOUGAZES**, *Avazicum*, a city in the centre of France, cap. dep. Cher, 123 m. S. Paris, on the canal du Berry, and on the railway du Centre, at the junction of the Anron, the Yèvre, the Langia, and the Mondon, which form the Eure. Pop. 25,037. Has a royal college, normal school, public library of 20,000 volumes, and a cathedral. Has manufs. of cloth and cutlery, and commerce in grain, hemp, and porcelain. Birthplace of Louis XI. *Bourges* was formerly one of the strongest cities of Gaul, was taken by Caesar, and nearly all its inhabitants massacred. It was afterwards cap. of the prov. Berry.

BOURGET, a small town of Savoy, 7 m. W.N.W. Chambéry, with which it is connected by railway, at the S. extremity of the Lake of Bourget. Pop. 1,900.—The *Lake of Bourget* or *Ckailan*, 11 m. in length S. to N., by 2 m. across, discharges its waters into the Rhône by the canal of Savère.

BOURNEUR-AN-RETS, a seaport town of France, dep. Loire Inferieure, cap. cant., 21 m. S.W. Nantes. Pop. 2,982. Exports salt, oysters, and brandy.

BOURGOGNE (English *Burgundy*), an old prov. of France, of which the cap. was Dijon, now forming the depts. Côte-d'Or, Saône-et-Loire, Ain, and part of Yonne. The *Canal of Burgundy* unites the Yonne to the Saône, and passes St. Florentin, Tonnerre, Montbard, Pouilly, and Dijon; near Pouilly is a tunnel 9,350 feet in length.

BOURGON, *Bergasium*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., on the Bourbre, 7 m. W. La Tour-du-Pin. Pop. 3,337. It has manufactures of calicoes, beet-root sugar, and paper.

BOUR ST MAURICE, a town of Savoy, prov. Tarentasia, on the Isère, 13 m. N.E. Moutiers, near the little St Bernard pass. Pop. 3,300.

BOURSAULT, *Burgulium*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., 27 m. W.S.W. Tours. Pop. 3,405. Trade in wine.

BOURKE, a co. of South Australia. Area 3,000 sq. m. Pop. 17,331. It contains 35 parishes.

BOURLON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arrond. Arras. Pop. 1,615.

BOURLON or **BOURLON**, a lagoon of Lower Egypt, in the delta of the Nile, about 5 m. E. Rosetta. Length W. to E., 33 m.; average breadth 17 m. A narrow tongue of land separates it from the Mediterranean, with which it communicates by a single channel. It is connected with the Nile by several canals; but is shallow, marshy, and navigable only along its N. shore.

BOURMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Marne, cap. cant., near rt. b. of the Meuse, arrond. and 23 m. E.N.E. Chaumont. Pop. 1,118.

BOURN, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 3 m. S.S.E. Caxton. Area 4,073 ac. Pop. 946.

BOURNABAT, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 4 m. N.E. Smyrna, at the head of its gulf.

BOURN, a market town and pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, near the Fens, 34 m. S.S.E. Lincoln. Area of pa. 8,190 ac. Pop. 3,717.

BOURNE (East)—[**EASTBOURNE**.]—I. (*Bourne St Mary*), a pa. of England, co. Hants, 8 m. N.W. Whitechurch. Area 6,640 ac. Pop. 1,149.—II. (*West*), co. Sussex, rape and 7 m. W.N.W. Chichester. Area 4,390 ac. Pop. 2,178.

BOURNBOURN, a small watering-place of Engl., co. Hants, on Poole Bay, 3 m. W. Christchurch.

BOURNEY or **BOURCHIN**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 4 m. S.W. Roscrea. Area 12,951 ac. Pop. 3,116.

BOURN-MOON, a township of England, co. Durham, ward Easington, 2 m. N. Houghton-le-Spring. Pop. 891.

BOUNO or **BOBON**, one of the Molucca isls. W. of the Isl. Ceram, lat. 3° 30' S., lon. 126° 35' E., length 85 m., breadth 35 m. Pop. 30,000. (?) Fertile, but interior little known. Chief town Cajeli, situated on the E. coast, with a Dutch fort. Pop. 1,800.

BOURTANGE, a town and fortress of the Netherlands, in the morass of same name, 31 m. S.E. Groningen. Was taken by the Spaniards in 1593, and again by the French in 1795.

BOURTH, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, 27 m. S.W. Evreux. Pop. 1,946. Manufact. pins.

BOUVATZ, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 16 m. N.W. Aberdeen. Area 4,000 ac. Pop. 529.

BOURTON, several pias, etc., England.—I. a chapelry, co. Dorset, pa. Gillingham, 31 m. S.W. Mera. Pop. 969.—II. (*on Dunsmoor*), co. Warwick, 31 m. W.S.W. Dunchurch. Area 2,520 ac. Pop. 368.—III. (*on Hill*), co. Gloucester, 3 m. W. Moreton. Area 2,960 ac. Pop. 550.—IV. (*on the Water*), same co., on the Roman fosse-way, 31 m. S.S.W. Storr-on-the-Wold. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 1,040.

BOUSSA, a town of Central Africa, W. Soudan, cap. district of same name, on an island in the Niger. About lat. 10° 14' N., lon. 5° 20' E. Pop. estimated from 10,000 to 16,000. Here Mungo Park, the traveller, met his death.

BOUSSAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Creuse, cap. arrond., 20 m. N.E. Guéret. F. 995.

BOUSSIERES, a vill. of France, cap. cant., dep. Doubs, arrond. and 9 m. S.W. Besançon, near l. b. of the Doubs. Here is the grotto of Osselle.

BOUSSOLE STRAIT is the channel which connects the Sea of Okhotsk with the Pacific, in the centre of the Kurile islands. Lat. 46° 30' N.

BOUSS, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., arrond. and 7 m. W. Mons, on the Haine. Pop. 3,387. Exports coal.

BOUVERNE, a river of France, depts. Deux-Sèvres, and Charente Inf., joins the Charente, 8 m. E. Rochefort, after a S.W. course of 66 miles.

BOUVIENES, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. and 14 m. S. Namur, on l. b. of the Maese.

BOUVINES, a vill. of France, dep. Nord, 6 m. S.E. Lille, celebrated for the victory gained by Philip Augustus over the Emperor Otto in 1214.

BOUXWILLER (Germ. *Buchwiler*), a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Bas Rhin, on the Moder, arrond. and 15 m. N.E. Saverne. Pop. 3,973. Has a communal college; mines of alum, and manufs. of chemical products.

BOUXWILLERS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Moselle, arrond. and 18 m. E.S.E. Thionville, on the Nied. Pop. 2,139. Has tanneries.

BOUZOULOUX, a town of Russia, gov. and 145 m. N.W. Orenburg, on l. b. of the Samara.

BOVA, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra I., 18 m. E.S.E. Reggio. Pop. 2,500. Was nearly destroyed by the earthquake of 1783.

BOVINO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 16 m. N.N.E. Brescia, near l. b. of the Mella. Pop. 2,446. Manufact. of cutlery. In its vicinity are iron mines and mineral springs.

BOVINGEN, a town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, princip. and 4 m. N. Göttingen, near the Leine. Pop. 1,800, who manuf. linen and yarn.

BOVWASH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Lond.

Donderdyk, 4½ m. N.W.W. Dungeness. Area 19,636 ac. Pop. 4,219.

Bovina, a town of Piedmont, Northern Italy, prov. Cuneo, cap. mand., 4 m. S. Cuneo. Pop. 8,708.

Bovra, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, on the Railway du Nord, 4 m. S. Amiens. Pop. 1,690.

Bover, two par. of England, co. Devon.—I. (North), 13 m. W.S.W. Exeter. Area 6,600 ac. Pop. 900. Has tin mines.—II. (South or B. Tracey), 3½ m. S.W. Chudleigh. Area 6,480 ac. Pop. 2,986.

Bovina, a township of U. S., North America, New York, 86 m. S.S.W. Albany. Pop. 1,403.

Bovingdon, a chapelry of England, co. Hants, pa. Hemel-Hempstead, 3½ m. W.N.W. King's Langley. Area 4,160 ac. Pop. 1,130.

Bovino, **Vibiano**, a fortified town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, 18 m. S.S.W. Foggia. P. 5,200.

Bovolenta and **Bovolone**, 2 vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice.—I. deleg. and 10 m. S.S.E. Padua. Pop. 2,800.—II. deleg. and 13 m. S.S.E. Verona.

Bow or **Stamford-le-Bow**, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, forming an E. suburb of London, on the Lea, 4 m. E.N.E. St. Paul's Cathedral, and on Eastern Counties Railway. Area 630 ac. Pop. 6,969.—II. (or *Nymet Tracey*), a pa., Devonshire, 7½ m. W. Crediton. Ac. 2,740. Pop. 994.

Here Cromwell surprised the Royalists in 1646.

Bow or **Hauk Island**, an island of the Low Archipelago, Pacific. Lat. N.E. point, 18° 6' 18" S., lon. 140° 51' 15" W. Is. of coral formation, 30 m. in length by 5 m. in breadth.

Bowden, two par. of England.—I. (Great), co. Leicester, 1½ m. N.E. Market-Harborough. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 3,634.—II. (Little), co. Northampton, separated from the co. Leicester by the Welland, 1 m. S.E. Market-Harboro'. Area 2,410 ac. Pop. 468.

Bowder, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 11 m. W.S.W. Kelso. Area 6,700 ac. Pop. 961.

The Eldon hills, elevation 1,364 feet, form part of the boundaries of this parish on the north.

Bowden Edge, a tnsbp. of Engl., co. Derby, pa. and 1 m. N.N.E. Chapel-en-le-Frith. Pop. 977.

Bowditch Island, an island in the South Pacific, of coral formation and triangular shape. Length N. to S. 8 m., breadth 4 m. Lat. of N. point 9° 20' S., lon. 171° 4' W. Pop. 600. Foliage luxuriant and climate salubrious. Discovered by the American Exploring Expedition in 1841.

Bowdoin, a township, U. S., North America, co. Maine, 18 m. S.S.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,867.

Bowdoinham, a tnsbp., U. S., North Amer., on the Kennebec, 21 m. S. Augusta. Pop. 2,381.

Bowdon, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 6 m. E.N.E. Nether-Knutford. Ac. 18,970. P. 11,228.

Bower, a pa. of Scotland, co. Caithness, pa. and 11 m. S.E. Thurso. Pop. 1,664.

Bower-Chalk, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 7 m. S.S.W. Wilton. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 509.

Bowers-Gifford, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 4 m. W.S.W. Rayleigh. Ac. 2,230. Pop. 230.

Bowes, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, on the Greta, 4 m. S.W. Barnard Castle. Area 18,440 ac. Pop. 725.

Bowell, a mtn. of Engl., co. Westmoreland, 8 m. W.N.W. Ambleside. Elevation 2,911 feet.

Bowland-Foxes, England, co. York (West Riding), Lancashire, and par. Slaidburn and Whalley, 10 m. N.W. Clitheroe. Area 17,800 ac., part of which has been enclosed. Pop. 184.

Bowling, a tnsbp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 11 m. S.W. Bradford. Pop. 13,638.

Bowling Bay, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 2½ m. S.E. Dunbarton, a sub-port of Glasgow, with

a quay at the termination of the Forth and Clyde Canal, and railway to Balloch. Pop. 182.

Bowling-Garke, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., Kentucky, cap. co. Warren, 129 m. S.W. Frankfort. Pop. 1,400.—Several U. S. villa. have this name.

Bowmore, a seaport vill. of Scotland, co. Argyll, on Lochindaal, the great inlet of the is. Islay, 11 m. S.W. Port-Aankraig. Pop. 3,468.

Has a parish church, a land-locked harbour and pier.

Bowness, a pa. of England, co. and ward Cumberland, on Solway Firth, 13 m. W.N.W. Carlisle. Area 10,830 ac. Pop. 1,885.—II. a vill. co. West-

moreland, ward Kendal, pa. and on E. bank of the Lake of Windermere, 7½ m. W.N.W. Kirkby-Kendal, with which it is connected by railway.

Pop. returned with parish.

Box, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 7 m. W.S.W. Chippenham. Area 4,130 ac., Pop. 1,987. At Boxhill the Great Western Railway passes through a freestone formation, by a tunnel 1½ m. in length.

Boxberg, a small town of Baden, cap. dist., circ. Lower Rhine, 19 m. S.S.E. Wertheim. Pop. 670.

Boxford, two par. of England.—I. co. Berks, 4 m. N.W. Newbury. Area 2,880 ac. Pop. 682.—II. co. Suffolk, 13 m. S.W. Ipswich. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 1,102.

Boxgrove, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape and 3½ m. E.N.E. Chichester. Ac. 3,410. Pop. 755.

Boxley, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, 2 m. N.N.E. Maidstone. Area including Pimpenden Heath, 3,670 ac. Pop. 1,508.

Has paper mills and a woollen mill.

Boxmeer, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, cap. cant., 98 m. E.S.E. Bois-le-Duc, near l. b. of the Maase. Pop. 2,200.

Boxted, two par. of Engl.—I. co. Essex, on the Stour, 2 m. S.E. Neyland. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 906.—II. co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.E. Clara. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 201.

Boxtel, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, on l. b. of the Dommel, cap. cant., 6 m. S. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 4,013. Here the French defeated the Anglo-Dutch army in 1794.

Boxwell with **Lloughton**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3½ m. E.S.E. Woolton-under-Edge. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 285.

Boxworth, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 5½ m. N.N.E. Caxton. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 368.

Boyaca, a vill. of New Granada, South America, dep. Boyaca, 5 m. S. Tunja, celebrated for the victory gained by Bolivar over the Spaniards in 1819, which secured the independence of Colombia. The dep. *Boyaca* extends between the plain of Bogota and the borders of Venezuela, comprising the whole of the E. Andes, and divided into the provs. Paupiona, Socorro, Tunja, and Casanare; cap. Tunja. It is watered by the Magdalena, which forms its W. border, the Sogamoso, Zulia, Casanare, and Meta; and exports wheat, cacao, cotton, coffee, tobacco, and indigo.

Botana, a bay and town on the N.W. coast of Madagascar, about 70 m. E. Cape St Andrew.

Botanagh or **Botanagh**, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 6½ m. E.N.E. Dunamore. Area 15,823 ac. Pop. 3,917.

Boynton, a town of U. S., North America, Virginia co., and 78 m. S.S.W. Richmond. Pop. 690.

Boyd-Town, N. S. Wales. [Two-fold Hat.]

Boyle, a barony of Ireland, co. Roscommon, now divided into barony of Boyle in N., and French Park in S. Length of area, barony, 25 m.; breadth, 9 m. Area 94,363 Irish ac., of which 65,137 are arable, 25,548 are bog, and 3,268 waste.

In the N. are sandstone and coal, in S. limestone.

Boyle, a town and pa. in the above barony, on both sides of the river Boyle, here crossed by two bridges, 8 m. N.W. Carrick-on-Shannon. Area of pa. 20,737 ac. Pop. of do., 10,265; of town, 3,433. Is the head of a poor-law union, has general sessions every nine months, a court of record, and a seneschal court. The river Boyle rises in Lough Gara, flows through Lough Key and some minor lakes, and joins the Shannon, 1 m. N.W. Carrick, after an E. course of 13 miles.

Boyle, a co. of the U. S., North America, in centre of Kentucky. Area 180 sq. m. Pop. 9,126, of whom 842 were slaves. Has railway from Danville to Lexington. Cap. Danville.

Boylston, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 7½ m. S. Ashborne. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 302.

Boyness, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. and 3 m. W. Banff, on Moray Firth. Pop. 1,564.

Boyne, a river of Ireland, Leinster, Kildare, King's, Meath, and Louth, co., rises in the Bog of Allen, near Carberry, and flows N.E. by Trim and Navan to Drogheda, about 4 m. below which it enters the Irish Sea. Is navigable for barges of 70 tons to Navan, 19 m. from the sea; and, at high water, for vessels of 200 tons to Drogheda. About 2½ m. W. the last named town, an obelisk marks the spot where the forces of William III., on the 1st July 1690, gained a victory over those of James II., known as the "Battle of the Boyne."

Boyne, a river of East Australia, entering Hervey Bay, in lat. 24° 30' S., lon. 154° E.

Boynston, a pa., Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 2½ m. W.N.W. Bridlington. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 113.

Boystown or Ballynoys, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 2½ m. S.W. Blessington. Area 25,134 ac. Pop. 3,200.

Botton, several pas. of England.—I. eos. Cornwall and Devon, 4½ m. N.N.W. Launceston. Area 5,120 ac. Pop. 529.—II. co. Suffolk, 7 m. E.S.E. Woodbridge. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 324.—III. co. Wilts, 6 m. E.S.E. Warminster. Area 4,580 ac. Pop. 393. [Brighton.]

Bottobrat, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 4½ m. S.S.W. Cashel. Area 991 ac. Pop. 187.

Bozzat, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 6 m. S. Wellingborough. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 921.

Bozzam or Bozra, a ruined town of Syria, pash. and 76 m. S.S.E. Damascus. Mentioned in Scripture as a chief town of the Edomites.

Bozzaz, a township, U. S., North America, Connecticut, 83 m. E.S.E. Hartford. Pop. 867.

Bozzolo, a fortified town of N. Italy, Lombardy, deleg. and 16 m. W.S.W. Mantua. Pop. 4,900.

Bra, a town of Piedmont, prov. Alba, on rt. b. of the Stura, 25 m. S.E. Cuneo. Pop. 11,466. Has a gymnasium, foundries of metal, manufs. of silk, and a trade in corn, cattle, and wine. Near it is the village Pollenzo.

Braake, a vill. of N. Germany, duchy and 17 m. N.E. Oldenburg, with a harbour on rt. b. of the Weser, and ship building yards. Pop. 1,397.

Brabant, an old duchy of the Netherlands, which formed part of the circ. of Burgundy in the German Empire. After the truce in 1609, it was divided into Spanish Brabant, now forming the provs. South Brabant and Antwerp in Belgium, and Dutch or North Brabant, which still belongs to Holland.

Brabant (North) (Dutch Noord Brabant), a prov. in the S. of Netherlands, between lat. 51° 13' and 51° 50' N., lon. 4° 12' and 5° 58' E., bounded N. by the Meuse, Hollands Diep, and Gelderland, W. Zealand, S. Belgium, and E. Limbourg. Area 2,000 sq. m. Pop. (1844) 492,365, mostly Roman Catholic. Chief rivers, the Meuse,

Domme, Aa, Dommel, and Dintel. The country is uniformly flat, marshy in some places, soil in general infertile, and wood rare. Chief products, rye, oats, wheat, lin., and fruits. The rearing of cattle and sheep is the principal branch of rural industry. Manufs. comprise woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, leather and earthenware. Cap. Bois-le-Duc.

Brabant (South) (Dutch Zuid Brabant), a prov. of Belgium, near its centre, between lat. 50° 32' and 51° 8' N., lon. 4° and 5° 10' E., and surrounded by the provs. Antwerp, Limbourg, Liege, Namur, Hainaut, and E. Flanders. Area 1,200 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 711,332. Surface hilly, in the S. well watered, and fertile. Princip. rivers, the Senna, Dyle, and Demer. Chief products, corn and oil seed, flax, hemp, and hops. Woods extensive, and include the forest of Soignies. Cattle and sheep numerous. Iron and stone abundant. Manufs. cotton and linen fabrics, lace, leather, woollen cloth, soap, and chemical products. This prov. is intersected by several important canals and railways. Is subdivided into three arrondis. Brussels, Louvain, and Nivelles.

Brabourne, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Shepway, 5½ m. E. Ashford. Area 3,640 ac. P. 816.

Bracadale, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, comprising a great part of the S.W. coast of the ial. Skye, with some small isls. Pop. 1,597.

Bracciano, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., 17 m. N.W. Rome. Pop. 1,380. It is situated on the W. shore of the lake of same name, which is 22 m. in circumference, and gives rise to the Aronne (anc. Arv). In its vicinity are thermal springs and baths.

Brackborough, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. W. N.W. Market-Deepping. Ac. 2,230. P. 210.

Brackenridge, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. S.S.W. Lincoln. Within city liberty, pop. 340.

Braceby, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. W.N.W. Fellingham. Area 970 ac. Pop. 151.

Brace-Meole, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 1½ m. S. Shrewsbury, within the area of which bor. it is included. Pop. 1,174.

Bracewell, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 8 m. W.S.W. Skipton. Ac. 1,920. P. 157.

Brachelen, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Aachen, 9 m. N.W. Juliers. P. 2,146. Paper mills.

Bracigliano, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 10½ m. N. Salerno. Pop. 3,000.

Brackenheim, a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, cap. dist. of same name, 23 m. N.N.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,520.

Brackley, a market-town and pa. of England, co. Northampton, on the Ouse, here crossed by a bridge, 8½ m. E.S.E. Banbury. Area of pa. 2,790 ac. Pop. 2,157. The head of a poor-law union. Until disfranchised by the Reform Bill, it sent two members to the House of Commons.

Bracken, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. Kentucky, on Ohio river. Area 900 sq. m. P. 8,903, of whom 840 were slaves. Cap. Brookville.

Brackenheim, a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 21 m. N.N.W. Stuttgart, on the Zaber. Pop. 1,520. Has a Latin school and anc. castle.

Braddon-Ash, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area 950 ac. Pop. 261.

Bradano, *Bradanus*, a river of Naples, prov. Basilicata, rises in the Apennines, flows S.E., 60 m., and enters the Gulf of Taranto on the N.W.

Bradbourne, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 4½ m. N.N.E. Ashborne. Area 6,400 ac. Pop. 1,330.

Bradwell, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3 m. W. Towcester. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 172.

Bradernham, 3 pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 3½ m. N.N.W. High Wycombe. Area 580 ac. Pop. 188.—II. (East), co. Norfolk, 6 m. S.W. East

Dorham, Area 2,196 ac. Pop. 422.—III. (West), 8 m. W.S.W. East Dorham. Ac. 1,790. P. 422.
BRAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. W.S.W. Acre. Area 680 ac. Pop. 160.

BRAMPTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Berks, 7 m. W. Reading. Area 4,270 ac. Pop. 1,216. Has a union workhouse, and a school of industry.—II. co. Essex, on the Stour, 9 m. E.S.E. Manningtree. Area 2,270 ac. Pop. 994.—III. co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.N.W. North Walsham. Area 680 ac. Pop. 234.—IV. (St George), co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.E. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area 2,090 ac. Pop. 486.—V. (Combust), 5 m. S.E. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area 590 ac. Pop. 203.—VI. (St Clare), co. Suffolk, 5½ m. S.E. Bury. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 214.—VII. a chapelry, co. York, West Riding, pa. Ecclesfield, 7 m. N.N.W. Sheffield. Pop. 6,963.

BRADFORD, a pari. borough, market, and pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, on an aff. of the Aire, and branch of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 8 m. W. Leeds, on the Leeds Railway. Area of pa. 33,710 ac. Pop. of do. 149,543. Area of pari. borough, comprising the townships Bradford, Manningham, Bowling, and Horion, 6,230 ac. Pop. of do. 103,778. Has an exchange, cloth-hall, court-house, gaol, mechanics' institute, banks, and colleges for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. *Bradford* is now the principal seat of the worsted yarn and staff manufactures in England, and the great mart for the long wools used in these fabrics. Has coal and iron in its vicinity. [Bowling and Low Moor.] The Leeds and Liverpool Canal connects it with both the Irish and North Seas. Sends 2 mems. to House of Commons. Reg. electors 1,871. Polling-place for West Riding of Yorkshire.

BRADFORD (Great), a market town and pa. of England, co. Wilts, on the Avon, and the Kennet and Avon Canal, 6 m. E.S.E. Bath, and 29 m. N.W. Salisbury. Area of pa. 11,740 ac. Pop. of do. 6,959; of town 4,240. It is separated into two parts by the Avon, here crossed by two bridges. Has a union workhouse, banks, manufs. of woollen cloths and kerseymeres, and stone quarries.

BRADFORD, several pas. of England, co. Devon, on the Torridge, 7½ m. N.W. Hatherleigh. Area 3,670 ac. Pop. 400.—II. co. Somerset, 3½ m. W.S.W. Taunton. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 569.—III. (Abbas), co. Dorset, 3½ m. S.W. Sherborne. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 621.—IV. (Peverell), in same co., 3 m. N.N.W. Dorchester. Area 2,700 ac. Pop. 393.—V. (West), a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. Wilton, 2 m. N. Clitheroe. Pop. 369.

BRADFORD, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. part of Pennsylvania. Area 1,170 sq. m. Pop. 42,831. Soil fertile, and drained by Tioga river. Products are maple sugar, wheat, oats, Indian corn, potatoes, and butter. Minerals are iron, sandstone, and coal. Has saw and grist mills, iron works, distilleries, tanneries, and woolen factories, 33 churches, and three newspapers. There is abundant water-power on the numerous streams of the co. The co. is traversed by the railway from Elmira to Williamsport. Cap. of the co. Towanda.

BRADFORD, several towns of the U. S., North America.—I. a township, Massachusetts, on the Merrimack, 28 m. N. Boston. Pop. 1,238.—II. a town, Orange co., Vermont. Pop. 1,655.—III. Meriden co., New Hampshire, 26 m. W. Concord. Pop. 1,841.—IV. a town, Steuben co., New York. Pop. 2,010.—V. a town, Penobscot co., Maine. Pop. 1,600.

BRADGATE (Park), an extra-parochial liberty of England, in and 5 m. N.W. Leicester. The unfortunate Lady Jane Grey was born here in 1567.

BRADDOCK, a marit. town and pa. of England, near the E. extremity of the Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 7 m. E.S.E. Newport. Area of pa. 7,350 ac. Pop. 3,044. Has a church, town-hall, and a quay accessible to small vessels at high water.

BRADLEY, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Derby, 3½ m. E. Ashbourne. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 248.—II. co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 2½ m. S.W. Great Grimsby. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 97.—III. co. Hants, 5½ m. W.N.W. Alton. Area 670 ac. Pop. 122.—IV. co. Stafford, 3½ m. N.W. Penkridge. Area 4,690 ac. Pop. 628. In the vicinity is an ignited bed of coal which has burnt for 60 years.—V. (Great), co. Suffolk, 8 m. N.W. Clare. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 542.—VI. (Little), same cot, 7½ m. N.W. Clare. Area 590 ac. Pop. 86.—VII. (in the Moors), co. Stafford, 8½ m. E.S. & Cheddle. Area 470 ac. Pop. 64.—VIII. (North), co. Wilts, 2 m. S. Trowbridge. Area 3,020 ac. Pop. 2,298.—IX. (West), co. Somerset, 4 m. E.S.E. Glastonbury. Area 800 ac. Pop. 131.

BRADLEY, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. part of Tennessee, watered by Hiwassee river and branches. Surface mountainous, but fertile on banks of rivers. Pop. 12,269.

BRADMORE, a pa. of England, co. an 1½ m. S. Nottingham. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 401.

BRADWINCH or **BRAINES**, an old bor. town and pa. of England, co. Devon, near the Exeter and Bristol Railway, 8½ m. N.N.E. Exeter. Area of bor. and pa. 4,320 ac. Pop. 1,834. Has a church, guildhall with a gaol beneath, paper mills, and manufactures of woollen stuffs.

BRADON (South), a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. N. Ilminster. Area 530 ac. Pop. 42.

BRADPOLE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 1 m. N.E. Bridport. Area 990 ac. Pop. 1,391.

BRADSHAW, an administrative prov. in the S. of Norway. Area 6,650 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 44,090.

BRADSHAW, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. N.E. Bolton. Pop. 853. Has bleaching works.

BRADSHAW-**EDGE**, a township of England, co. Derby, pa. and 1½ m. W. Chapel-en-le-Frith. Pop. 1,591.

BRADSTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Tamar, 4 m. S.E. Launceston. Ac. 1,300. P. 157.

BRADWELL, several pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 3 m. E.S.E. Stony-Stratford. Area 790 ac. Pop. 381.—II. co. Essex, on the Blackwater, 2 m. W. Coggeshall. Area 3,210 ac. Pop. 313.—III. co. Suffolk, 2½ m. S.W. Great Yarmouth. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 341.—IV. (Near the Sea), co. Essex, 10 m. E. Maldon. Area 3,870 ac. Pop. 1,143.—V. a hamlet, co. Derby, pa. Hoop, 3½ m. N.N.E. Tideswell. Pop. 1,334. Has a cotton factory, lead mines, and smelting works.

BRADWORTHY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6½ m. N.W. Holworthy. Ac. 12,220. Pop. 1,071.

BRÄCKEL, a town of N. Germany, Brunswick, prov. and 14 m. S.W. Holzminden. Pop. 2,700.

BRÄNNAR, a pa. of Scotland. [CRATHY.]

BRADFORD, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 4 m. N.E. Boroughbridge. Ac. 1,990. P. 883.

BRAGA, *Braccara Augusta*, a city of Portugal, cap. prov. Minho, 35 m. N.E. Porto. Pop. 17,000. Is the seat of an archbishop, who is primate of Portugal. Has a cathedral and archbishop's palace. Manufs. of firearms, jewellery, cutlery, and hats.

BRASANCA, a town of Portugal, prov. Trás-os-Montes, near the N.E. frontier, cap. Comarca, on the Ferraz, 26 m. N.W. Miranda. Pop. 5,000. Has a citadel, college, and manufs. of velvet and other silk fabrics.

BRASANCA, a seaport town of Brazil, prov. and 1 m. S. of L. B. of C. Catta, on which

It has a harbour. Pop. 4,000.—**II.** a town of Brazil, prov. and 55 m. N.E. San Paulo. Pop. 10,000.

BRAGENNA, a town of Norway, with a port at the mouth of the river Drammen, opposite Strömås, 21 m. S.W. Christiania.

BRAGNE or **BRAL**, a river of Prussia, prov. Posen, flows S. and joins the Vistula on l. above Fordon. It is connected with the Netze by the canal of Bromberg, and thus unites the Oder and Vistula.

BRAGNETAD, a seaport town of Russian Finland, 120 m. S.W. Uleaborg, on Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 1,160.

BRANILOV or **BRALOFF** (Turk. *Ibrahim*), a fortified town and the principal port of Walachia, on l. b. of the Danube, 103 m. N.E. Bucharest. Pop. estimated at 6,000. Warehouses are extensive, and its harbour is sheltered by an island. Most of the exported produce of Walachia is shipped here.

BRAMAPOOTRA, a river of Asia, rises in Tibet, at E. extremity of the Himalayas, about lat. 28° 30' N., lon. 97° 20' E. Flows first S. about 65 m., where it touches the British provinces of Assam, thence W. 40 m., forming the limits between the British territory and Tibet. It now enters Assam and flowing W., divides it into two nearly equal portions; here it is joined by numerous tributaries, among which is the Digor, from the N.E., lower down it receives the Dihong and Dihong, or *Sompo*; the latter, its greatest feeder, rises on the N. side of the Himalaya, near the sources of the Indus and Sutlej, in lat. 30° 25' N., lon. 62° 5' E. It flows through Tibet on the borders of Lassa, and after a course of 1,000 m. it bends S., and entering Assam, joins the Brahmapootra. From the junction, the main river flows 75 m. to lat. 27° 10' N., lon. 94° 30' E., where it diverges into two streams, the Booree Lohit on the N., and the Dihong on the S., after a separate course of 65 m. they again unite, and the Brahmapootra flowing 220 m. past the town of Durrung, leaves Assam near Gopinara and Gohattai. Thence it flows S.W. for 60 m., and makes a circuit round the Garrow hills. In lat. 25° 10' N., lon. 89° 43' E., it gives off the Konaie, and after a S.E. course of 150 m., changes its name to the Meghna; 50 m. S.W. of this, it receives part of the waters of the Konaie, and 25 m. further, a large portion of those of the Ganges. After a course of 90 m. more, it enters the Bay of Bengal, by three mouths, the Hattia on the E., Shabaspore in centre, and Ganges in the W. Total course 933 m. It inundates the country S. of the Himalaya from April to Sept., discharging into the sea a greater quantity of water than the Ganges.

BRADWOOD, a town of New South Wales colony, cap. of co. St Vincent, 164 m. S.S.W. Sydney, in the midst of the Southern goldfields. Pop. of police dist. (1858) 3045.

BRALIA or **TRAIL**, a town of Walachia. [**BRALIA**.]

BRALLES, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4½ m. S.E. Shipston-on-Stour. Ac. 5,220. Pop. 1,308.

BRALOFF, a town of Walachia. [**BRANILOV**.]

BRANKFORD, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. W.N.W. Derby. Area 4,200 ac. Pop. 753.

BRANKE-LE-COMTE, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Brussels and Valenciennes Railway, 13½ m. N.N.E. Mons. Pop. 4,507.

BRANKE-LE-LENDRE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Brabant, 12 m. S. Brussels, with manufs. of cotton cloths and starch. Pop. 2,771.

BRANLEY, a town of England. [**BRADNICH**.]

BRANTREE, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 8½ m. E. Dunmow. Area of pa. 2,500 ac. Pop. 4,240. Has a church and chapel.

Manufs. of silk, straw-plait, and craps. Polling-

place for North Essex. Is the head of a poor-law union, comprising 14 parishes.

BRANTREE, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 10 m. S.S.E. Boston. Pop. 2,399.—**II.** a township, Vermont, 16 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 1,323.

BRANTREE, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 18 m. N.N.W. Harrisburg. P. 1,355.

BRASSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. S.S.W. Eye. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 171.

BRATHWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 7 m. S.S.W. Doncaster. Ac. 2,990. Pop. 879.

BRAKE, a vill. of Oldenburg, circ. Ovelgönne, on the Weser, 16 m. N.E. Oldenburg. Pop. 1,897. Has shipbuilding-yards, and trade in shipping.

BRÄKEL, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 42 m. S.S.E. Minden. Pop. 2,820.

BRÄKEL (**NEDER**), a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arrond. and 8 m. S.E. Aenderda. Pop. 3,807. Has breweries. *Op Brakel* is a vill. 1 m. S.W. North Brakel. Pop. 2,300. Manufs. cloth.

BRALIN, a town of Prussian Silesia, circ. and 39 m. E.N.E. Breslau. Manufs. of cloths. P. 1,470.

BRAMBACH, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwicken, in a gorge of the Erzgebirge, near the Bohemian frontier, 11 m. N. Eger. Pop. 1,300. Custom-ho.

BRAMBER, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape Bramber, on the Adur, ½ m. S.E. Steyning. Area 870 ac. Pop. 130. Bramber returned 2 mems. to H. of C. until disfranchised by the Reform Act.

BRAMCOTE, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. W.S.W. Nottingham. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 732.

BRANDEN, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 8½ m. S.E. New Alresford. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 233.

BRAMERTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.E. Norwich. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 227.

BRAMFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. S. Halesworth. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 740.

BRAMFORD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. N.W. Ipswich. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 997.

BRAMHALL, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. and 3 m. S. Stockport. Pop. 1,568.

BRAMHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. S.S.E. Wetherby. Area 5,260 ac. Pop. 3,153.

BRAMLEY, several pas., etc., of England.—**I.** co. Hants, 4 m. N. Basing-toke. Ac. 2,350. P. 495.

—**II.** co. Surrey, 3 m. S.E. Guildford. Ac. 4,420. Pop. 1,111.—**III.** a chapelry, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 3½ m. W.N.W. Leeds. Pop. 8,949.

BRAMFORD-SPEKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. N. Exeter. Area 670 ac. Pop. 439.

BRAMPTON, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, ward Bakdale, near the Carlisle and Newcastle Railway, 8½ m. E.N.E. Carlisle. Area of pa. 16,970 ac. Pop. 3,825. Has a town-hall, union workhouse for 14 parishes, breweries, manufactures of checks and ginghams. Polling-place for East Cumberland.

BRAMPTON, several pas. of England.—**I.** co. Derby, 8 m. W.N.W. Chesterfield. Area 8,890 ac. Pop. 4,408. Has coal and iron mines, manufactures of earthenware, and bleaching grounds.—**II.** co. and 2 m. W. Huntingdon.

Area 3,640 ac. Pop. 1,281.—**III.** co. Norfolk, 2 m. S.E. Aylsham. Area 530 ac. Pop. 205.

—**IV.** co. Northampton, 3 m. E. Market Harboro'. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 101.—**V.** co. Suffolk, 4½ m. N.E. Halesworth. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 281.—**VI.** (Abbots), co. Hereford, on the Wye, 1½ m. N. Ross. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 302.—**VIII.** (Bierlow), a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. Wath-on-Dearne, 6 m. N.W. Rotherham. Pop. 1,741. Has iron works.—**IX.** (Bryam), partly in S. Wales, co. Radnor, and partly in England, co. Hereford, 5 m. E. Knighton. Area 3,196 ac. Pop. 436.—**X.** (Chapel), co. and 5 m. N.N.W.

Northampton. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 195.—**XI.** (Church), 4 m. N.N.W. Northampton. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 174.

BRANDENBURG, a town of Hanover, 10 m. N.N.W. Osnabrück, on the Haase. Pop. 1,530.

BRAMSHALL, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 2 m. W. Uttoxeter. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 205.

BRAMSHAW, a pa. of Engl., cos. Wilts and Hants, 6 m. N.N.W. Lyndhurst. Area 2,760 ac. P. 760.

BRAMSHOT, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. W. Haslemere. Area 6,190 ac. Pop. 1,325.

BRAMSTEDT, a town of Denmark, Holstein, 26 m. N. Hamburg, on the Bramaue. Pop. 1,700. Has sulphur springs and baths.

BRAMWICH (Kirk-), a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. S.W. Thorne. Area 1,200 ac. P. 281.

BRAN, a river of Scotland, co. Perth, rises in Loch Franche, and joins the Tay near Dunkeld, after a N.E. course of about 14 miles.

BRANCALEONE, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., 23 m. S.E.W. Gerace. It was partially destroyed by the earthquake of 1783.

BRANCASTER or **BRANCHESTER**, *Bramodunum*, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, with a quay on the North Sea, 4 m. W.N.W. Burnham-Westgate. Area 3,340 ac. Pop. 1,079.

BRANCOFETH, a pa. of Engl., co. and 4 m. S.W. Durham, ward Darlington. Ac. 21,850. P. 2,644.

BRANCH, a co. and town, U. S., N. America, in S. part of Michigan. Area 376 sq. m. Pop. 12,472.

BRANCHIER (Str.), a town of Switzerland, cant. Valais, 4½ m. S.E. Martigny, on l. b. of the Dranse, and on route of the Great St Bernard.

BRANCO, one of the Cape Verde isles, S. St. Lucia.

BRANCO (Rio), a river of Brazil, rises in the Parana mountains, and flows S. 400 m. to the Rio Negro, which it joins near lat. 1° 20' S.

BRANCOURT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, around St. Quentin. Pop. 1,617.

BRAND, a town of Saxony, circ. and 23 m. S.W. Dresden. Pop. 2,150, employed in mining, and in manu. of trinkets, lace, and wooden utensils.

BRANDEN, a town of Bohemia, circ. Raurzin, on l. b. of the Elbe, 13 m. E.N.E. Prague. Pop. 2,500.—**II.** (*am-Adler*), a town, circ. and 28 m. S.E. Königgrätz, on the Stille-Adler. Pop. 1,772.

BRANDENBURG, a prov. of Prussia, in the centre of the kingdom, of which it formed the nucleus, bounded N. by Mecklenburg, N.E. Pomerania, E. W. Prussia and Posen, S. Silesia and the kingdom of Saxony, W. the province of Saxony & Hanover. Area 15,751 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 2,066,993. Surface flat and sandy, but rich in lakes. Situated in the basins of the Elbe and the Oder, and watered by these rivers. The two rivers are connected by canals. Soil infertile. Products are buckwheat, rye, potatoes, hemp, flax, tobacco, and hops. Sheep are reared, and wool is an important product. Minerals are iron, gypsum, alum, and vitriol. Has mineral springs and baths. The manu. are carried on in the principal towns, and the prov. has breweries, distilleries, tanneries, potash, charcoal, lime, and sulphur works. Trade is facilitated by canals, post roads and railways from the capital. It is divided into the two regencies of Potsdam and Frankfurt.

BRANDENBURG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of same name, reg. Potsdam, cap. circ. West Havelland, on the Havel, and on the Berlin and Magdeburg Railway, 37 m. W.S.W. Berlin. Pop. (1845) 16,210. It is enclosed by walls, and divided by the river into an old and new town; between which, on an is., is the quarter called "Venice," having a cathedral, a castle, St. Catherine's church, and a council-house, a college, and a public lib.

has manu. of woollens, linens, hosiery, and paper; breweries, tanneries, and boat-building.—**II.** a vill. of East Prussia, reg. and 13 m. S.W. Königsberg. Pop. 985.

BRANDENBURG (N.W.), a town of Mecklenburg, Strelitz, near the N. shore of Tollensee Lake, at the outlet of river of same name, 18 m. N.N.E. Strelitz. Pop. 6,003. Manu. of woollen, cotton, and damask goods, spirits, leather, paper, and chemical products.

BRANDENBURG (MARK OF), an old state of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, divided into two parts—the electoral and the new mark; it is now comprised in the Prussian prov. of Brandenburg, and part of the prov. of Saxony. The margraves of Brandenburg having joined the electorate, the duchy of Prussia and some other possessions, the great elector, Fred. III., declared himself king of Prussia, under the name of Fred. I., in 1701.

BRANDERON, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.E. Reepham. Ac. 680. P. 155.—**II.** a pa., co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.W. Framlingham. Ac. 1,069. P. 503.

BRANDHORF, a vill. of Austria, Styria, on the N. declivity of the Seeburg, 9 m. S. Mariazell.

BRANDON, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, on the Little Ouse or Brandon river, and with a station on the Ely and Norwich Railway, 70 m. N.N.E. London. Pop. 2,215.—**II.** (*Little*), a pa., co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.N.W. Wymondham. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 212.—**III.** a hamlet, co. Warwick, with a station on the North Western Railway, 5 m. S.E. Coventry.

BRANDON, a mntn., headland, bay, and vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry. The mntn., 22 m. W. Tralee, is 3,126 feet in elevation, and terminates N.E. in the headland, which forms the W. limit of Brandon Bay, an arm of Tralee Bay. The vill., a fishing and coast-guard station, is on the W. side of Brandon Bay, 10 m. N.E. Dingle.

BRANDON, a township, U. S., North America, Vermont, 40 m. S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 2,385.

BRANDENBURTON, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 8 m. N.E. Beverley. Ac. 3,140. Pop. 779.

BRANDREY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. E.N.E. Easingwold. Area 2,700 ac. P. 310.

BRANDT, a tashp., U. S., N. America, New York, on Lake Erie, 20 m. S.S.W. Buffalo. Pop. 1,023.

BRANDWINE CREEK, a river, U. S., N. Amer., rises in Pennsylvania, and after a S.E. course of 36 m., joins the Delaware river, and forms the port of Wilmington (Delaware). It is navigable to creek Brandywine. A battle between the British and Americans was fought at Chadd's Ford, Sept. 11, 1777, and terminated in the retreat of the American forces.—**II.** a town of Chester, co. Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,672.—**III.** a town of Newcastle co., Delaware. Pop. 3,492.

BRANDFORD, a township of the U. S., North America, Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, 7 m. E. Newhaven. Pop. 1,425.

BRANNA, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, 2½ m. E. Starckenbach. Produces the finest thread and lace in the kingdom. Pop. 1,937.

BRANNI, an island in the Pacific. [BORNEO.]

BRANNIXTOWN, a pa. of Ireland, Leitster, co. Kildare. Area 880 ac. Pop. 111.

BRANSCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the S. coast, 4½ m. E. Sidmouth. Ac. 1,750. P. 1,017.

BRANSE, a town of Russia, prov. and 81 m. S.S.W. Nizhnyok, on the Nourtschek. Pop. 1,550.

BRANSTON, 2 pas. of Engl.—**I.** co. Lincoln, pta. Lindsey, 4 m. S.E. Lincoln, and within the liberty of that city. Pop. 1,325.—**II.** co. Leicester, 8 m. N.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 660. Pop. 817.

BRANTFORD-ON-THE-CREEK, a pa. of Engl., co.

BRANTFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. and 3 m. N.W. Hertford. Ac. 1,540. Pop. 310.

BRANTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the navigable river Stour, 7 m. S.S.W. Ipswich. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 415.

BRANTINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 1½ m. S.S.E. South-Cave. Area 3,040 ac. Pop. 547.

BRANTÔME, a town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 12 m. N. Périgueux. Pop. 2,756.

BRANTON, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, ward Glendale, 9 m. N.W. Wooler. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 284. The battle of Flodden was fought here September 19, 1513.

BRASHER FALLS, a vill., U. S., N. America, New York, co. St. Lawrence, on Deer riv. Pop. 2,118.

BRASLAY, a town of Russia, gov. Wilna, dist. and 20 m. N.E. Vidza.

BRASFART, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, arrond. and 9 m. N.E. Châteaulin. Pop. 3,029.

BRASS, a river and town of Africa, Guinea, the river being one of the arms of the Niger at its delta, lat. 4° 35' N., lon. 6° 16' 2" E. Trade in slaves.

BRASSAC, several vills. of France.—I. dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 12 m. E. Castres. Pop. 1,501.—II. Puy-de-Dôme, 9½ m. S.S.E. Issoire, on the Allier, with extensive mines and exports of coal. Pop. 2,017.—III. Dordogne, arrond. Ribérac. P. 1,910.

BRASCHAUT, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. and 7 m. N.E. Antwerp. Pop. 2,223.

BRASSINGTON, a chapelry of England, co. Derby, pa. Bradborne, 8½ m. N.W. Wirksworth. P. 729.

BRASTER, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, 4 m. W.N.W. Seven-Oaks. Area 4,630 ac. Pop. 1,137.

BRATHAY, a river of England, co. Westmoreland. It flows through Great Langdale, and joins the Rothay near its mouth in Lake Windermere.

BRATTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 5½ m. S.E. Spilsby. Ac. 1,220. P. 266.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, a township, U. S., North America, Vermont, on the Connecticut river, 60 m. E. Albany. Pop. 2,624. Has a paper mill.

BRATTLEBY, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. N.N.W. Lincoln, parts Lindsey. Ac. 1,220. P. 169.

BRATTOS, a chapelry of England, co. Wilts, pa. and 3 m. N.E. Westbury. Pop. 721.

BRATTON, three pas. of England.—I. (Clovell), co. Devon, 8 m. W.S.W. Oakhampton. Area 3,200 ac. Pop. 696.—II. (Fleming), same co., 5½ m. E.N.E. Barnstaple. Area 4,370 ac. Pop. 700.—III. (Seymour), co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.W. Wincanton. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 106.

BRATZ, a town of E. Prussia, prov. Posen, circ. & 10 m. S.S.E. Meseritz, on the Odra. P. 1,410.

BRATSLAV (Polish *Bratslaw*), a fortified town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, cap. dist., on the Bug, 92 m. E.N.E. Kamienetz. Pop. 2,600.

BRATSKOT, a town of Siberia, gov. and 250 m. N.W. Irkutsk, at the confluence of the Oka and Angara. Lat. 55° 34' N., lon. 101° 47' E.

BAUBACH, a town of Germany, cant. and 7 m. W.S.W. Nassau, on rt. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 1,507. In its vicinity are silver and copper mines, and the mineral springs of Dinkhold.

BRAGHEIN, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 7½ m. N.N.E. Ware. Area 4,300 ac. Pop. 1,246.

BRANAU, a frontier town of Upper Austria, circ. Upper Inn, 57 m. W. Linz, at the junction of the Salza and the Inn. Pop. 2,006, employed in woolen weaving and brewing. Was held by Napoleon I. in 1805 and 1806.

BRANAU, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 33 m. N.E. Königgrätz. Pop. with suburbs 3,100.

Manuf. of cottons, lincens, aquafortis, and bleaching works.

BRANET, a town of Borneo. [BORNEO.]

BRANDEWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4½ m. N.N.W. Skeaford. Area 8,470 ac. Pop. 131.

BRANFELD, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 87 m. E.N.E. Coblenz. Pop. 1,472.

BRANDENBURGH, a vill. of Lower Austria, circle and near Vienna. Pop. 2,760.

BRÄUWINGEN, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, 29 m. E.S.E. Friburg, on the Bregach. Pop. 1,572.

BRÄUNSBACH, a town of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, 6 m. S.E. Künzelsau. Pop. 1,000.

BRÄUNSBURG, a town of East Prussia, reg. and 35 m. S.W. Königsberg, cap. circ., on the Passarge. Pop. 8,360. Manuf. of woollen cloth and yarn, and trade in corn and timber.—II. a town of Moravia, circ. and 38 m. N.E. Přerov. P. 2,787.

BRÄUNSWIG, Germany. [BRUNSWICK.]

BRÄUNSDORF, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Dresden, 44 m. W.N.W. Freiberg. P. 1,884. Silver mines.

BRÄUNSEIFEN, a town of Moravia, circ. and 20 m. N.N.E. Olmütz. Pop. 2,062. Iron mines.

BRÄUNSTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Northampton, 3 m. N.W. Daventry. Area 3,990 ac. Pop. 1,253. The Oxford and Grand Junction Canals unite in this pa.—II. co. Rutland, 2 m. W.S.W. Oakham. Area 3,260 ac. Pop. 411.

BRÄUNTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. W.N.W. Barnstaple. Area 7,010 ac. Pop. 2,364.

BRAYA, an island of Africa, Cape Verd Archipelago, S.W. Fogo. Lat. 14° 48' N., lon. 24° 46' W., 7 m. long and 6 m. broad. Pop. (1847) estimated at 4,000. Is mountainous, and coasts are arid, but the interior is fertile. Taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1690, when the colonists were driven from Fogo by a volcanic eruption. Is healthy, and produces maize and vegetables. The chief vill. is San João Baptista, with a harbour on the E. coast.

BRAYA, a town of East Africa, on the coast, and 100 m. S.W. Magadoxo, with a port on the Indian Ocean, and active trade with Arabia and India.

BRATO DEL NORTE (RIO). [RIO GRÁNDE.]

BRAWDY, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 7 m. E. St David's. Pop. 763.

BRAXTED, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (Great), 2 m. E.N.E. Witham. Ac. 1,240. P. 422.

—II. (Little), 1 m. E. Witham. Ac. 1,690. P. 190.

BRAXTON, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. part of Virginia, watered by the Elk and Little Kanawa rivers. Pop. 4,212, 89 of whom were slaves. Has grist, saw, and wool-carding mills, and a tannery. Stone-coal is found, and there are salt springs.

BRAY, a pa. of England, co. Berks, on the Thames, 1½ m. E.S.E. Maidenhead. Area 3,900 ac. Pop. 3,952. In the Thames here is Monkey Isl.

BRAY, a maritime town and pa. of Ireland, co. Dublin and Wicklow, on the Bray at its mouth, 12 m. S.S.E. Dublin. Area of pa. 2,986 ac. Pop. 3,326; do. of town, 3,189. The town is divided into two parts by the river, here crossed by a bridge. Has several churches, an hospital, police barracks, and manuf. of woollen and linen fabrics.—*Dray Head*, a promontory 1½ m. S.W. the town, rises to 807 feet above the sea.

BRAY, a dist. of France, in the old prov. of Normandy, now included in the dep. Seine Inférieure.—II. (*sur-Seine*), a comm. and town, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Seine, 10 m. S.S.W. Provins. Pop. 1,992.—Several places in France have this name.

BRAY, a river of France, between depa. Sarthe and Loire-et-Cher, joins the Loire on the rt. at Sogé.

BRATHBURY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3 m. S.E.E. Market-Harborough. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 419.

BRATHFIELD (GOLD), a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, on the Ouse, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Olney. Ac. 530. Pop. 80.

BRAYTON, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Selby, on Leeds Railway. Area 10,680 ac. Pop. 1,894.

BRASSY, EN PLAINE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, arrond. Beaune. Pop. 1,838.

BRAZIL, an empire of South America, occupying a large proportion of the eastern and central part of that country, extending between lat. 4° $30'$ N. and 33° S., lon. 35° and 70° W. Length from N. to S. 2,600 m.; breadth 2,540 m. Its internal boundaries come in contact with all the different states and territories of South America, with the exception of Chile and Patagonia, while the Atlantic Ocean washes its shores from its N.E. to its S. limits. Pop. (1856) 7,677,800. The empire is divided into 20 provinces. The surface of Brazil is about equally divided into uplands and lowlands or valleys. Two parallel mountain ranges traverse the country from N. to S., forming elevated ridges of table-land. The greatest height of the central range being from 8,000 to 7,000 feet. Several minor ranges intersect the country, enclosing tracts, some of which are elevated, and others low-lying plains. The N. part of Brazil consists of the greater part of the plain through which flows the river Amazon, and its tributaries, and varying in width from 350 to 800 m. The rivers, lakes, and water courses are so numerous as completely to intersect this plain, the soil of which is deep and soft, and covered for the most part with dense forests. S.E. of this is another plain. The principal rivers in this direction are the Tocantins, Araguay, Parahiba, San Francisco, Belmonte, Doce, Parahibado-Sul, and Rio Grande-do-Sul, all of large size, but of difficult navigation, in consequence of rapids. The table-land on the W. is separated from the Andes of Bolivia by a large plain, traversed by those rivers, which join to form the Madeira. On the banks of the Iritana, and W. ward to the N. branch of the Serra Parecis, extends a sandy and barren desert, called Campos dos Parecis. From seven lakes (Sete Lagoas) on this table land rises the river Paragway, which flows S. through a swampy country, and then through the plain of Paragway to join the Paraná. The latter receives the Rio Grande, the Parahiba, Sapucahy, Pardo, and many others which flow in a S.E. direction into the Atlantic. The Uruguay flows S. through another table-land to the plain of the Misiones. The principal lakes are Patos, an enlargement of the Rio Grande and Lake Mirim. Others of less size are in the W. provinces. The climate of the Amazon Valley is of a tropical nature; only the dry and rainy seasons are not distinctly marked. The nights are cloudless; but in the morning the clouds accumulate and continue till the afternoon, when thunder and lightning, with torrents of rain, prevail for two hours, and all again is clear. The climate of Central and West Brazil is more varied, the heat in the dry season being excessive, while frosty nights are of frequent occurrence in winter; rain is some situations is of rare occurrence. The climate in the valley of the S.E. coast is, notwithstanding its low latitude, as genial as that of Italy, being clear and serene, and refreshed by the sea-breezes from the E. At Rio Janeiro the annual mean of Fahr. is 75° . The shores of the E. coast are generally low-lying, the grounds rising gradually behind

into the mountain region, which runs parallel to the coast. The harbours of Rio de Janeiro and Bahia are good. The population of Brazil consists of Europeans, whites born in the country, who call themselves Brazilians; Mulattoes; Mamelucos, or offspring of whites and native Indians; Negroes; Mestizos or Zambos, mixed castes between Negroes and Indians; and the Aborigines or American Indians. The slave population consists of Negroes and mixed breeds. Of the Aborigines, a portion are in a civilized condition, who are styled Caboccos; the others are in a savage and un reclaimed state.

There is little political division of castes; and intermarriages among the different races are common. Aboriginal slavery has been legally abolished; and the laws regarding slaves are not stringent. Thirty-five holidays in the year, besides Saturdays, are allowed to the slave; and he can demand his liberty on paying a sum equal to his value. The emperor sanctioned the law for the suppression of the slave trade, on 6th June 1854.

There are in Brazil 88 titles of nobility; but these are not hereditary. Little has been done for education throughout the empire; schools, and even school-books are deficient. The ecclesiastical establishment is also at a low ebb, and many districts are almost wholly deficient of ministers of religion. Roman Catholicism is the prevailing and recognised creed. The exercise of other religions is only tolerated within the domestic circle. The monastic system is on the decline. The country along the coast and the banks of some of the rivers, besides some extensive tracts in Minas Geraes have been brought under cultivation, but it is calculated that not one acre out of 150, so that the greater portion of the surface remains in a state of nature. The forests furnish every variety of timber, more than 100 species of palms, logwood, mahogany, Brazil, and numerous other dye-woods, with *sassafras*, *sarsaparilla*, *ipeacuanha*, and a vast variety of other drugs. Cocoa, caoutchouc, and manioc, are indigenous products; maize, sugar, coffee, cotton, rice, wheat, and tobacco, have been introduced by European culture. The culture of the tea plant has been unsuccessfully attempted; the *peru maiz*, or Paragway tea, is, however, an abundant product of the W. provs. The horse, ox, and sheep, derived from European stocks, have been naturalized in the country; and herds of cattle are reared on the more open parts. Wild animals comprise the jaguar, hyena, tiger-cat, tapir, wild-hog, and a great variety of birds of the richest plumage. The diamond mines of Minas Geraes are very productive. The estimated value of diamonds produced here, from 1740 to 1829, was 8,475,637*l*. Other gems, and quantities of gold, besides silver, copper, iron, and platinum, are among the mineral products of the same prov.; these mines are now wrought by the Anglo-Brazilian mining company, organized under the auspices of Don Pedro, in 1825. Manufactures, cotton weaving, and tanning; nearly all branches of industry being performed by slaves. From its central position in reference to the chief commercial countries of the globe, and its extensive line of coast, Brazil is favourably situated for trade, which, though extensive, is not yet nearly commensurate with the resources of the empire. Exports from the N. provs. are coffee, cotton, cacao, sugar, and tobacco; from the S., hides, tallow, and other animal products; and from the capital and middle provs., these, with drugs, diamonds, gold-dust, dyes, rice, manioc, tapioca, spirits, and rosewood. Total

value of imports (1845) 6,678,602*l*. Total value of exports in do. 5,489,679*l*.

The government is an hereditary limited monarchy; the legislative power is vested in a senate of 54 members and a chamber of deputies, the former elected for life, and the latter for four years, elected by free citizens having property to 200 milrees annually. Each member of the legislative receives a salary. Parliaments are quinquennial, each sitting lasting 4 months. The justices of the peace are elected by the people in each district. Trial by jury exists in both civil and criminal courts. In Rio and Bahia are superior courts with 8 judges each; and the former city is also the seat of a supreme judicial tribunal, with 12 judges appointed by the crown. The executive government is in the 6 departments of the empire, justice, foreign affairs, navy, war, and finances. Total expenditure, in 1849-50, amounted to 2,680,217*l*, being less than the income. In 1848, the public debt was 15,918,993*l*. The military force for 1850-51 was 25,000 men of the line, 60,000 national guards, and a well-equipped police force. In 1850, the navy comprised 40 vessels of all sizes, manned by 3,500 men. Brazil was first discovered in 1500; and began to be colonized by the Portuguese in 1531. In 1808, King John vi. of Portugal took up his residence in Brazil; and, in 1815, constituted it a kingdom. In 1822 it declared itself an independent state; and it obtained a constitution in 1825. *Rio de Janeiro* is the cap. of the empire and the seat of government.

BRAZORIA, a town of Texas, cap. co. same name, on the Brazos, 22 m. N.W. from its mouth. P. 500. **BRAZOS DE DIOS**, one of the largest rivers of Texas, U. S., North America, rises among the mountains in the N.W. part of that state; flows S.E.ward through its central region, and after a course estim. at 900 m., enters the Gulf of Mexico, 50 m. W.S.W. Galveston, and E.N.E. Matagorda. It is navigable during freshets, for a considerable distance, but the bar at its mouth has only about 6 feet of water. The river flows through a plain impregnated with salt and nitre. Principal affls., the Red Fork and Navasoto.

BRAZZA, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, circ. and 8 m. S. Spalatro. Area 170 sq. m. Pop. 15,495. Surface mountainous and rugged, producing scarcely 1-4th of the corn consumed; but the island is well cultivated, and yields oil, figs, almonds, saffron, and wine. Its kids' milk and cheese are in repute, and it is famed for honey. Principal villa, Milna and Neresi. The channel of Brazza between it and the mainland is from 7 to 8 m. across, and capable of affording secure anchorage for shipping.

BREADALBANE, a dist. of Scotland, comprising the W. part of the co. Perth, and surrounded by the dists. Lochaber, Athol, Strathern, Monteith, Lorn, and Knapdale. Though mountainous and rugged, being traversed by the Grampians, it has good roads and bridges. In it are Ben Lawers, Lochs Tay and Lyon, and the villa. Kenmore, Killin, and Clifton. Granite, gneiss, and schistose rocks prevail in the dist. Copper is found at Aithre, and lead at Tyndrum.

BREADSALL, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. N.N.E. Derby. Area 2,410 ac. Pop. 631.

BREASY or **BREAGHWHEN**, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 2½ m. E.S.E. Castlebar. Area 5,266 ac. Pop. 1,138.

BREA HUA, Ireland, W. coast, co. Kerry, Valentia Island, S. side of Dingle Bay, in lat. 51° 55' N., lon. 10° 18' W.

BREAGE (St.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall,

2½ m. W. Helstone. Area 7,890 ac. Pop. 4,542.

BREAIL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 m. S.W. Rennes. Pop. 2,271.

BREAMON or **BROMBER**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, on the Avon, 8 m. N.N.E. Fordingbridge. Area 3,440 ac. Pop. 645.

BREANE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the coast, 8½ m. N.W. Axbridge. Ac. 1,390. P. 132.

BREATHUR, a co. of U. S., North America, in E. part of Kentucky. Area 680 sq. m. Pop. 3,785, of whom 170 were slaves. Chief town same name.

BREAUFS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arrond. and 15 m. N.E. Havre. Pop. 1,300.

BRECKY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 27 m. S.W. St. Ló. P. 2,338.

BRECH-DE-NOLAND, a *defile* of the Pyrénées, between France and Spain, about 11 m. S. Luz, forming a difficult passage, from 200 to 300 feet wide, in a rocky wall from 800 to 600 feet high, surrounded by the rocks called Tours de Marboré, at an elevation of 9,500 feet above the sea.

BRECH-YVA or **BRECHVA**, a pa. of S. Wales, co. and 9½ m. N.E. Carmarthen. Pop. 107.

BRECHIN, a parl. bor. and pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, on the S. Esk, 7½ m. W.N.W. Montrose, with which it communicates by a branch of Northern Railway. P. of bor. 5,587; of pa. 8,510. Has a church, various chapels, town-house; manufs. of linens and sail-cloth, and spinning, bleaching, distilling, and brewing. Brechin unites with Montrose, etc., in sending 1 member to House of Commons. Registered electors 172.

BRECHIN, a comm. and town of Belgium, cap. cant., prov. and 14 m. N.E. Antwerp. Pop. 3,823.

BRECKENRIDGE, a co. of U. S., North America, in N.W. part of Kentucky, on the Ohio. Area 456 sq. m. Pop. 10,593, of whom 1,966 were slaves.

BRECKENFELD, a town of Prussian Westphalia, circ. Hagen, 1½ m. E. Elberfeld. Has paper and gunpowder mills. Pop. 1,320.

BRECKLES, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. S.S.E. Watton. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 136.

BRECON, **BRECKNOCK** or **ABER-HONDDRU**, a parl., munic. bor. and town of South Wales, cap. co. Brecon, on the Lak, at the influx of the Honddru and Tarell, 14 m. S. Builth. Pop. of parl. bor. (consisting of 3 par., 2 extra parochial dists., and Treacastle ward, 10 m. distant) 8,070; do. of town and munic. bor. 8,673. Principal buildings are St John's and St David's churches, an arsenal, town and co. halls, co. gaol, infirmary, and dissenting chapels. Has a college, school, an academy for independent ministers, coal and lime wharfs, and a general trade. Brecon communicates with the Monmouth Canal by the Brecknock and Abergavenny Canal, 38 m. in length, and by a railway with Merthyr Tydvil, 14 m. S. It is the seat of the co. assizes, quarter and petty sessions, and the place of parl. election for the co. Corp. rev. 50*l*. It sends 1 member to House of Commons. Registered electors 842.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE or **BRECKON**, an inland co. of South Wales, enclosed by the cos. Cardigan, Radnor, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Monmouth, and Hereford. Area 482,560 ac., of which about 232,000 are cultivated. Pop. 61,474. Surface mostly mountainous. The Brecknock Beacon (the loftiest summit in South Wales), is 2,983 feet, and Cradle mountain, 2,545 feet above the sea. The Wye forms the N. boundary; other rivers are the Usk and its affs. Principal products, oats, barley, wheat, wool, butter, cheese, and cattle. The breed of sheep is small but of excellent quality. The co. yields copper, lead, iron, coal, and lime.

stone; and on its S. coast border are large iron works. Has manuf. of coarse woollens and worsted hosiery. Principal towns, Brecon, Crick-hoall, and Builth. Brecknock is divided into 8 hundreds, and 71 par., mostly in the diocese of St. David's. It sends 2 members to House of Commons, 1 for the co., and 1 for the bor. Brecon. Reg. electors for co. (1846) 2,548. The Welsh language is now mostly disused except in the N. and E. parts of the county.

Breda, a strongly fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Brabant, cap. cant., in a wide marsh, on the Meric, 24 m. W.S.W. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 12,692. Principal edifices the citadel, town-hall, court-house, arsenal, 4 Roman Catholic and 2 Protestant churches. Has a magnetic observatory, and is the seat of a commercial tribunal. Has a Latin school, manuf. of woollen and linen fabrics, and musical instruments. Taken by Prince Maurice of Nassau in 1600; by the Spaniards under Spinola in 1636, and by the French in 1703, and is celebrated for the association of nobles formed in 1666 under the name of "the compromise of Breda;" and for the congress of 1667 and 1748.

Bredbury, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. and 2 m. E.N.E. Stockport. Pop. 901.

Breda, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape Hastings, 5 m. E.N.E. Battle. Ac. 6,700. Pop. 1,059.

Bredbury or Brainsbury, a pa., Engl., co. Hereford, 3 m. W.N.W. Bromyard. Ac. 640. P. 55.

Bredevoort, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Bredevoorter Aa, in a marshy dist., 30 m. S.E. Arnhem. Pop. 500.

Bredfield, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. N. Woodbridge. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 462.

Bredgar, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, lathe Scray, 3 m. S.S.W. Sittingbourne. Ac. 1,810. Pop. 504.

Bredgar, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, 4½ m. S.E. Chatham. Ac. 400. P. 113.

Bredicot, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. E. Worcester. Area 430 ac. Pop. 65.

Bredon, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, on the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, 34 m. N.N.E. Tewkesbury. Ac. 6,130. Pop. 1,661.

Bredon, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cantal, 14 m. S.W. Murat. Pop. of comm. 2,400.

Bredstedt, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, cap. dist., near the North Sea, and 24 m. W.S.W. Flensborg. Pop. 1800; and pop. of dist. 10,900.

Bredwardine, a pa. of England, co. and 12 m. W.N.W. Hereford, on the Wye. Area 3,800 ac. Pop. 422.

Bredr, two pas. of England, co. Dorset.—I. (Little), 7½ m. S.W. Dorchester. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 236.—II. (Long), 6½ m. W. Dorchester. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 375.

Breë, a comm. & town of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, cap. cant., 18 m. W. Buremonde. P. 1,610.

Breëda, a river of South Africa, Cape Colony, dist. Worcester and Zwillingdam, rises in the Warm-Bokkeveld, a mountain basin about lat. 33° 10' S., lon. 19° 30' E., flows first N.W. through the mountains at Mostert and Hoek Pass, and after a course mostly S.E., enters the sea at Port Beaufort. It is the deepest and one of the largest rivers of the colony; but its navigation is impeded by a bar at its mouth, with only 13 feet water at low, and 19 feet at high spring tide. Affs. the Hex and Zonderende; the towns of Worcester and Zwillingdam are near its banks.

Bredevoort or Bredevoort, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 20 m. S.E. Zutphen. Pop. 900. Has a cotton factory and linen weaving.

Bredon-on-the-Hill, a pa. of England, co.

Leicester, 5 m. N.N.E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area 6,410 ac. Pop. 2,583.

Bregaglia (Val), a valley of Switzerland. [VAL BREGAGLIA.]

Bregangor, a fortified islet of France, dep. Var, 30 m. E. Toulon in the Bay of Hyères.

Bregenz, Brigantia, a frontier town of Austria, Tyrol, cap. circ. Vorarlberg, at the E. extremity of the Lake of Constance, between the Swiss and Bavarian territories, 80 m. W.N.W. Innsprück. Pop. 4,000. Has cotton manuf., and an active transit trade.

Bregello, a town of Sardisla, prov. and 30 m. N.E. Nice, cap. mand., on the Roia. Pop. (with comm.) 2,476.

Bregeoc, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork. Area 1,338 ac. Pop. 277.

Brehar or Bryher, one of the Scilly Islands, co. Cornwall (Engl.), 30 m. W. Land's End. P. 118.

Brehal, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., arrond. and 12 m. S.S.W. Coutances. Pop. 1,732.

Brehat, a small island of France in the English Channel, off the coast of Brittany, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 4 m. N. Paimpol. It has a vill. P. 1,660.

Brehna, a town of Prussia, prov. Saxony, circ. Bitterfeld, 12 m. N.E. Halle. Pop. 1,038.

Brightmet, a tishp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 2 m. E. Bolton. Area 670 ac. Pop. 1,540.

Brinton, a pa. of England, on the Wye, co. and 2½ m. W.S.W. Hereford. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 366.

Breisach (New), (Neuf Breisach), a frontier town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, cap. cant., near l. b. of the Rhine, 8 m. S.E. Colmar. Pop. 1,742. It is strongly fortified.

Breisach (Old), (Alt Breisach), a fortified town of Germany, duchy Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on rt. b. of the Rhine, opposite N. Breisach. Pop. 3,100. Has a cathedral, college, and transit trade.

Breisgau, an old division of Germany, in S.W. of Swabia. Chief towns Freiburg, Old Breisach, and Laufenburg. Long held by the Counts of Breisach, and afterwards united to the dominions of Austria. Ceded in 1806 chiefly to Baden, with a portion to Switzerland and Würtemberg.

Breisig (Nieder), a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 18 m. N.W. Coblenz, on l. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 1,150.—Ober B. is a vill., same reg. P. 600.

Breitenebach, a town of Central Germany, principality Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 23 m. N. Coburg. Pop. 2,400.

Breitenebach, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, arrond. Schélestadt, cant. Villé. Pop. 1,595.

Breitenebrunn, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau. Pop. 2,100. Has paper and other mills, and an iron forge.

Breitfeld, a vill. of Saxony, circ. and 4 m. N. Leipzig, remarkable for two battles gained by the Swedes during the 30 years' war.

Brejo, a town of Brazil, prov. Maranhão, cap. comarca of same name, near l. b. of the river, and 210 m. S.W. the city of San Luiz. Pop. 3,000.

Breladr (Br.), a vill. and pa. of Jersey, on St. Brélade's Bay, S.W. coast of the island, and 1½ m. S.W. St. Aubin. Pop. 2,170.

Bremella, a comm. and vill. of Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 12 m. N. Bergame. Pop. 2,038.

Brembo, a vill. of Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 9 m. S.S.E. Lodi. Pop. 2,746.

Bremm, a town of Piedmont, prov. Lomellina, 10 m. S.W. Mortara, on l. b. of the Po. P. 1,960.

Bremm, one of the four free cities of Germany, on the Weser, 60 m. S.W. Hamburg. Lat. (of

observatory) 53° 4' 36" N., lon. 6° 45' 54" E. Area 112 sq. m. Pop., including district (1856), 83,456. The city is divided by the river into the old town on the right, and the new town on the left bank. The principal buildings are St Peter's church or the Dom Kirche, the church of St Angartus, town-hall, the observatory of Olbers, a museum with a library of 25,000 vols., a gymnasium, school of commerce and navigation, school of design, and public library. Has a foreign trade, especially with North America, and it is the great emporium of Brunswick, Hesse, and Hanover. Owing to the sanding up of the river large ships cannot reach its harbour, and Bremerhafen was built at the mouth of the Weser for their accommodation. [BREMERHAFEN.] Has ship-building, manufs. of woollens and cottons, paper, starch, colours, chicory, cigars; sugar refineries, beer breweries, and brandy distilleries. Imports tobacco, coffee, sugar, and other colonial products; oil, iron, tin, wines, rice, tea, cotton manufs., timber, and hemp. Exports linen and woollen goods, grain, oak bark, glass, smelts, and provisions.—*Bremen*, which was one of the principal towns of the Hanseatic league, was successively cap. of the archbishopric, then of the duchy of Bremen, and afterwards a free imperial city. Was cap. of the department of the Weser, under the empire of Napoleon I., and latterly the cap. of a small republic, governed democratically. Connected by railway with Hanover, and has steam communication with Bremerhafen, Oldenburg, and Hull. Has the town of Bremerhafen, 2 market towns, 12 parishes, and 58 villages.

BREMEN (Duchy or), an old duchy of Germany, in the circ. of Lower Saxony. It was first a bishopric, then an archbishopric, afterwards secularised and ceded to Sweden in 1648. In 1719 it was sold to the Duke of Brunswick. Chief towns Verden and Stade. The town of Bremen was not comprised in it. It now belongs to Hanover, and forms part of the landrost Stade.

BREMERHAFEN, a town of Germany, belonging to the republic of Bremen, and 34 m. N.N.W. the city of Bremen, in the Hanoverian territory, on the rt. b. of the estuary of the Weser, at the mouth of the Geeste. Pop. (1855) 5,496. This port, built by Bremen in 1880, for the accommodation of large vessels connected with its trade, is occupied by a Hanoverian garrison, and guarded by the Hanoverian fort Wilhelm.

BREMERLEHE, a town of Hanover, cap. amt. landr. and 36 m. W.S.W. Stade. Pop. 1,630.

BREMENVARDE, a vill. of Hanover, landr. Stade, on the Oste, 30 m. N.N.E. Bremen. Pop. 2,350. Has an active commerce, being connected by canals with the Elbe at Stade, and the Weser near Bremen.

BREMENGARTEN, two towns of Switzerland.—I cant. and 2 m. N. Bern, on the Aar.—II cant. Aargau, on the Reuss, 14½ m. E.S.E. Aarau. P. 1,000.

BREMENGARTEN, a vill. of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 12 m. S.W. Freiburg. Pop. 561.

BREMILL, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. E.N.E. Chippenham. Ac. 5,990. Pop. 1,421.

BREMILHAM or COUNTRY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2 m. S.W. Malmesbury. Ac. 800. Pop. 46

BRENNOLLEY, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, 4 m. N. Lambhurst. Area 8,660 ac. Pop. 2,688. Has mineral waters.

BRENNITZ, a vill. of Moravia, circ. and 2 m. N.N.W. Znaym. Head-quarters of the Archduke Charles during the battle of Znaym in 1806.

BRESCONA, a vill. of Northern Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 6 m. S.W. Vicenza. Pop. 8,319.

BRENTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 14½ m. E. Uffacombe. Area 9,470 ac. Pop. 263.

BRENNYS (Luz), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 12 m. W.N.W. Neuchâtel, on rt. b. of the Doubs. Pop. 1,400. Manufs. watches, optical instruments, lace, and hardware.

BRENNZLEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. and 8 m. N.N.W. Utrecht, on l. b. of the Vecht. Pop. 1,500.

BRENT, a river of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, joins the Armancon, on the right near St Remy.

BRENNER, a mountain of Austria, one of the culminating points of the Tyrol, between the Inn, the Aicha, and the Adige, elevation 6,788 feet. The route from Innspruck to Brixen traverses this mountain at an elevation of 4,650 feet.

BREXO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 35 m. N.E. Bergamo, cap. dist., on the Oglio. P. 2,466.

BRENT, two rivers of England.—I. co. Herts and Middlesex, after a tortuous course enters the Thames at Brentford, crossed by railway viaduct.—II. co. Somerset, rises in Sherwood Forest, and enters the Bristol Channel near Bridgewater.

BRENT, several pas. of England.—I. (East), co. Somerset, 5½ m. S.W. Axbridge. Area 3,180 ac. Pop. 780.—II. (Eligh), co. Suffolk, 6½ m. N.E. Sudbury. Area 1,660 ac. Pop. 260.—III. (South), co. Devon, on the Avon, and on South Devon Railway, 7 m. S.S.W. Ashburton. Area 10,180 ac. Pop. 1,243.—IV. (Sovth), co. Somerset, 7 m. W.S.W. Axbridge. Area 3,210 ac. Pop. 937. [BRENT-TON.]

BRENTA, *Medoacus major*, a navigable river which rises in the Tyrol, and traverses Lombardy, passing Bassano; it feeds the canal of Brentelle, the canals of Brenta and Brenta-Novissima, and enters the Adriatic Sea at Porto di Brondolo. Length 90 miles.

BRENTFORD, a market town of England, and the nominal cap. co. Middlesex, on the Thames, here crossed by a bridge leading to Kew, and on the Great Western Railway, 7½ m. W. London. The river Brent, 8½ m. W. St Paul's, also crossed by a bridge, divides the town into old and new Brentford, the former a chapelry in the pa. of Faling. Pop. 6,057. The latter a separate pa. Area 230 ac. Pop. 2,068. Has a millon work-house. Its trade is facilitated by the Grand Junction Canal, which joins the Brent near Hanwell. Place of election of the mems. of Parl. for the co.

BRENTINGEX, a pa. of England. [WYFORDEN.]

BRENTON BAY, an inlet, N. coast of Melville Island, Australia. It abounds with turtle.

BRENTONICO, a pa. and vill. of Austria, Tyrol, circ. and 6½ m. S.W. Roveredo, on the N. slope of Monte Baldo, with quarries of fine marble. P. 1,447.

BRENTWOOD, a chapelry, and formerly a market town of England, co. Essex, pa. South Weald, on the Eastern Union Railway, 17 m. E.N.E. London. Area 730 ac. Pop. 2,205.

BRENT-TON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. N.N.W. Tavistock. Area 2,810 ac. Pop. 161.

Has mines of manganese, and derives its name from the "Tor," a spur of the Dartmoor hills.

BRENTZ, a town of Wurtemberg, circ. Jaxt, 10 m. S.E. Heidenheim, on the Brenz. Pop. 686.

BRENSERT, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. N.W. Romney. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 281.

BRECK (Str), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on the river Camel, 1 m. W. Wadebridge. Area 7,860 ac. Pop. 1,774.

BRECHTON, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 2½ m. N.N.E. Sandbach. Area 4,240 ac. Pop. 846.

BREDA, a vill. of Illyria, on the S. coast of the island Veglia, in the Adriatic. Pop. 2,860.

BRESCILLA, *Briceium*, a walled town of North-

etc Italy, Medana, gov. and 18 m. N.W. Reggio, on r. b. of the Po. Pop. 2,000.

BRESCIA, *Brizia*, a city of Lombardy, cap. prov. 90 m. E.N.E. Milan, on the Garza and on the railway from Milan to Venice. Pop. 84,149. Principal buildings, cathedral of marble, numerous churches, the episcopal palace, hall of justice, a theatre, the Broletto or old palace of the republic. In a Roman edifice, excavated 1832, a museum of antiquities has been deposited. Has a public library with a collection of rare MSS., a college, high school, and atheneum. Manufs. of silk, woollens, linens, paper, leather, arms and cutlery, iron works and oil mills; and its wine enjoys repute. Taken by the French in 1796, and made the capital of dep. Mella. Pop. of prov. (1849) 346,000.

BRESCOU, an island of France, dep. Hérault, near the coast, with a port, and a small fort constructed in 1598, 15 m. W.S.W. Cette. Pop. 20.

BREZLAU, a gov. of Prussia, prov. Silesia. Area 3,870 geo. sq. m. Pop. 1,034,523. Surface towards the borders of Bohemia and Moravia mountainous, some of the summits being 4,000 feet high, in other parts level. Chief rivers are the Oder, and its affs. the Stober and Weide, on rt., the Neisse, Ohlau, Loh, and Weistritz on left. Lakes unimportant. Products are flax, madder, tobacco, and hops. Minerals are precious stones, arsenic, zinc, lead, iron, and copper.

BREZLAU, a city of Prussia, cap. of the prov. of Silesia, and of circ. of same name, on the Oder, at the influx of the Ohlau, and on the railway from Berlin to Vienna, 409 feet above the Baltic, 180 m. S.E. Berlin. Lat. (of observatory) 51° 6' 57" N., lon. 17° 2' 33" E. Pop. (1855) 121,345, of whom nearly 3-4ths were Protestants. It consists of an old and a new town, surrounded by planted walks, and 5 suburbs, united by bridges. Chief buildings are St Elizabeth's church, several other churches, the town-house, the gov. house, archbishop's palace, mint, exchange, barracks, and university buildings. The university, transferred hither from Frankfurt on the Oder, in 1811, has a public library of 350,000 printed volumes, and 2,600 MSS.; and (in 1844) 70 students. *Breslau* has 8 other libraries, 4 gymnasia (3 Protestant and 1 Catholic), an astronomical and a magnetic observatory, and botanic garden, schools of industry, surgery, architecture, arts, a Roman Catholic and 3 Protestant colleges, inferior schools, and is the seat of courts for the prov. and reg., and a mining council. It is the emporium for the linens of Silesia, for which it has 4 annual fairs of 8 days each, and a wool mart. Manufs. of linen, woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics, lace, needles, plate, jewellery, earthenware, colours, soap, alum, starch, snuff, and sealing-wax; and trade in mining produce, timber, flax, hemp, madder, corn, and oxen, from the South Russian provs., and in Hungarian wines and other merchandize. Has a trade on the Oder, and communicates by railway with Berlin and Frankfurt on the N., Dresden on the W., Cracow on the E., and Vienna on the S. Bombaraded and taken by the French, 7th Jan. 1807, and its fortress, then partly destroyed, has since been entirely razed.

BRESCIA, a river of France, between the depts. Somme and Seine inf., enters the English Channel at Tréport, after a N.W. course of 35 miles.

BREZALE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Oise, 10 m. E. Beauvais. Pop. 1,524.

BREZAR or **BREZEA**, one of the Shetland isls., Scotland, E. of Mainland, from which it is separated by Bressay Sound. Pop. 385. With Barra and Quira it forms a pa. Pop. 1,512.

is supplied with peat and Shetland with slate, from this island.—*Bressay Sound* affords shelter to ships of war.

BRESSA, an old division of France, in the prov. Bourgogne, cap. Bourg, now comprised in the dep. Ain. It was obtained by exchange from Savoy in 1801.

BRESSA (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, arrond. Remiremont. Pop. 2,883.

BRESSINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 34 m. W. Diss. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 674.

BRESSURE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, cap. arrond., 35 m. N. Niort. Pop. 2,703.

BREST, *Brestum*, a comm. and city of France, cap. arrond., dep. Finistère, 32 m. N.N.W. Quimper, and 310 m. W. Paris, on the N. shore of a small gulf called the port of Brest. Lat. (of observatory) 48° 23' 29" N., lon. 4° 29' 28" W. Pop. (1849) 35,168, do. (1851) 61,160. *Brest* is a fortified city, and the most important naval port of France. Its bay is very large, communicates with the German Ocean by a strait called the "Goulet," which is defended by forts and batteries, and rendered difficult of access. Its inner harbour is secure, and could accommodate 60 ships of the line. Protected by batteries and a citadel built on a rock, and communicates by a canal with the port of Nantes. Among its works are five large basins, quays, an arsenal, magazines, building yards, barracks, and a prison built on a hill, with accommodation for 4,000 delinquents. The city, built on the slopes of hills, is divided by the port in two parts, which communicate only by boats; that on the right is called *Recouvrance*. The upper and lower parts of the town are connected by steep streets, and in some places only by stairs. Has educational establishments, medical school, naval school, comm. college, school of hydrography, public library of 24,000 volumes, botanic garden and observatory. Commerce is limited chiefly to the provisioning of the town and port. In 1548, Mary Queen of Scots landed at Brest, on her way to St German. Was occupied by the English in 1372, 1378, and 1397; and was attacked, without success, by the Spaniards in 1597, and by the English in 1694.

BREST-LITOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 110 m. S. Grodno, on r. b. of the Bug. Pop. 4,000. Trade in grain, hemp, flax, and honey.

BRETAGNE (*Eugl. Brittany*), an old prov. in the N.W. of France, forming an extensive peninsula between the English Channel and the Atlantic Ocean, now comprised in the depts. Finistère, Côtes-du-Nord, Morbihan, and Loire Inférieure. Was divided into Haute-Bretagne, cap. Rennes, and Basse-Bretagne, cap. Vannes. This province derives its name from the Britons, who established themselves here.

BREZKOUX, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Lot, arrond. and 22 m. N.N.W. Figeac, on the Cère. Pop. 800.

BREZVILL, two comm. and towns of France.—I. dep. Eure, cap. cant., 16 m. S.W. Evreux, on the Itou. Pop. 2,142.—II. dep. Oise, cap. cant., on the Railway du Nord, 16 m. N.E. Beauvais. Pop. 2,736. Manufactures of woollens.

BREZVILLON, a pa. of Engl. co. Worcester, 34 m. E. Evesham. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 575.

BREZVILLON, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Croston, on the Douglas, 74 m. S.S.W. Preston. Pop. 818.

BREZVILLON, a vill. of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, on the Paris and Orleans Railway, 6 m. S.E. Chartres. By a treaty concluded here in 1200,

having been taken prisoner at the battle of Poltava.

BADEN, a town of Western Germany, Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 13 m. E. Carlsruhe. Pop. 3,200. Melancon was born here in 1497.

BADRENSHAM, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 3 m. E. Thetford. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 77.—II. co. Suffolk, 8 m. W. Needham-Market. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 401.

BADSTON (MOSE), a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Royston, 2 m. N.E. Barnsley, on North Midland Railway. Pop. 1,810.—II. (West), a tashp., 6 m. N.W. Barnsley. Pop. 402.

BAEUCKELAN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. and 8 m. N.N.W. Utrecht, on the Veicht and on the Amsterdam and Arnhem Railway. Pop. 1,593.

BAEVIE, a town of Norway, stift Aggershus, 11 m. W.N.W. Laurvig, with a port on the Langesunds Fjord. Pop. 1,196. Trade in iron.

BAEVIE (LA), a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 15 m. W. Neuchâtel. Pop. 2,319. Near it is a bed of coal, supposed to be the fossil relic of a forest swallowed up by an earthquake in 1356.

BAEWAD (SR), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 7 m. N.N.E. Bodmin. Area 9,180 ac. Pop. 637.

BAEWAD, a tashp., U. S., N. America, Maine, 57 m. E.N.E. Augusta, on Penobscot river. P. 1,736.

BAEWAD, 2 pas. of England.—I. (North), co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.E. Bruton. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 369.—II. (South), on the Brew, 2½ m. E.N.E. Bruton. Area 3,598 ac. Pop. 540.

BAEWAD, a tashp., U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, on Cape Cod Bay, 67 m. S. E. Boston. P. 1,596.

BAEWAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford and Salop, 4½ m. S.W. Penkridge. Area 11,930 ac. P. 3,565.

BAEWAD, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Eure-et-Loire, arrond. and 13 m. W.S.W. Dreux. Pop. 948. Commerce in grain.

BAEWAD, a market town of Hungary, co. Nitra, 19 m. N.W. Leopoldstadt. Pop. 6,157. Has manufactures of leather and distilleries.

BRIANGON, *Brigandina*, a fortified town of France, dep. Haute Alpes, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Durance, 35 m. N.E. Gap. Pop. 4,430. It is the most elevated town of France, occupying a site 4,385 feet above the sea, and surrounded by still loftier heights, bristling with forts. Manufs. of cotton goods, cutlery, and lead pencils.

BRIANGONNAIS, an old dist. of France, in Haut-Dauphine, the cap. of which was Briangon, now included in the dep. Haute Alpes.

BRIANKE, a town of Russia, cap. circ., on the Desna, gov. and 70 m. W.N.W. Orel. Pop. (1855) 16,832. Has a cannon foundry.

BRIARE, *Brivodurum*, a town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Loire, at the head of the Canal de Briare, 6 m. S.E. Gien. Pop. 3,477. The canal de Briare, connects the Loire with the Seine at Montargis, 34½ m. in length.

BRIATEUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, on the Adou, 6 m. N.E. Lavaur. P. 1,458.

BRIAVELS (SR), a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 7 m. N. Chepstow. Area 4,710 ac. Pop. 1,194.

BRIELEN, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. N.E. Burgos, on the Oca. Pop. 2,040.

BRIEN (SR), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Vienne, arrond. Rochecourant. Pop. 1,137.

BRIEN, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.W. Needham. Area 950 ac. Pop. 238.

BRIEN (GHEAR), a pa. of England, co. Suffolk. Area 950 ac. Pop. 238.

BRIENMASCO, a market town of Piedmont, cap. mand., prov. and 5 m. S.W. Pinerolo. Pop. (with comm.) 3,431.

BRIENMASCO, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. S. Hertford. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 760.

BRIENMASCO, 8 pas. of England, co. Bucks.—I. (Bew), 1½ m. E. Fenny-Stratford. Ac. 1,380. Pop. 591.—II. (Gress), 3 m. E. E.E. Fenny-Stratford. Ac. 1,380. Pop. 780.—III. (Lettie), 1 m. E. S.E. Fenny-Stratford. Ac. 1,380. Pop. 498.

BRIENMASCO, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 8 m. W.E.W. Valognes. Pop. 1,953.

BRIEN, two rivers of Ireland, Munster.—I. co. Cork and Waterford, rises in the Nagle mountains, and, after an E. course of 25 m., joins the Blackwater river, 8 m. N. Youghal. It is navigable for barges to Kintalloon.—II. co. Cork, joins the Lee, 6 m. W. Cork. Course 11 miles.

BRIEN, a pa. of the Isle of Man, Irish Sea, 5 m. N. Ramsey. Pop. 1,058.

BRIEN (SR), several pas. of England and Wales.—I. city of London, chiefly between Fleet Street and Blackfriars' Bridge. Pop. 6,039.—II. co. Pembroke, on St. Bride's Bay, 11 m. S.W. Haverrford-West. Pop. 174.—III. co. Glamorgan, 6 m. N. W. Cardiff. Pop. 129.—IV. (Major), same co., 3 m. S.E. Bridgend. Pop. 807.—V. (Minor), same co., 2½ m. N.E. Bridgend. Pop. 679.—VI. (Netherwent), co. Monmouth, 5½ m. E.S.E. Caerleon. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 192.—VII. (Wentloog), same co., on the Bristol Channel, 4 m. S.S.W. Newport. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 267.

BRIEN-KIRK, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, ward Allerdale-below-Derwent, 2 m. N.N.W. Cockermouth. Area 9,270 ac. Pop. 2,333.

BRIEDEL, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 2½ m. S. Cardigan. Pop. 335.

BRIEDEL'S BAY (SR), is an Inlet of the Irish Sea, at the W. extremity of the co. Pembroke. At its entrance are Ramsey and Skomer islands. St. David's and St. Bride's are on its shores.

BRIEDELCHURCH, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare. Area 2,217 ac. Pop. 325.

BRIEDELSTOWN, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. S.W. Oakhampton. Area 5,170 ac. Pop. 1,049.

BRIEFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. N. N.W. Chudleigh. Area 4,080 ac. Pop. 609.

BRIEDEL, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe St. Augustine, 3 m. S.E. Canterbury. Ac. 1,280. Pop. 861. Has a union workhouse for 32 parishes.

BRIEDELSTOWN, 2 pas. of Engl., co. Nottingham.—I. (East), 8 m. E.N.E. Nottingham, on the Trent. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 1,155.—II. (West), 1½ m. S.S.E. Nottingham. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 382.

BRIEDELSTOWN, a market town of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Coyty, on the Ogmore, here crossed by a bridge, 6 m. W.N.W. Cowbridge. Pop., including Nositon and Oldcastle, 1,471. Has a town-hall, union workhouse, and woollen manufs. Polling-place for co. A railway, 4½ m. in length, connects Bridgend with the Duffryn-Llynvi line.

BRIEDELSTOWN (AND *Brugis* or *Bruges*), a parl., munic. bor., and town of England, co. Salop, on the Severn, 123 m. N.W. London, and 8 m. S.E. Much-Wenlock. Area of munic. bor. 1,690 ac. Pop. of do. 6,173; of town, 5,734. The town consists of an upper and lower part, connected by a bridge. Has a town-hall, gaol, workhouse, theatre, public library, with wrosted and nail manufs., and slips for boat-building. Sends two members to House of Commons. Reg. electors 792. Polling-place for the S. division of the county.

BRIEDEL OF ALLAN, Scotland. [ALLAN (Bridges of).]

BRIEDELSTOWN, a seaport town of the U. S., North America, Connecticut, co. Fairfield, on Long Island Sound, 76 m. S.S.W. Hartford. Pop. 7,598. Has a harbour with 12 feet water on the bar at high tide. Manufs. of carriages, and millinery.

A railway connects it with Boston and Albany, and steam-boats ply daily between it and New York.

BARNSTABLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall and Devon, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.E. Stratton Ac. 4,010. Pop. 428.

BARNES-SOLLES, a pa. of Engl., on the Wye, co. & $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Hereford. Ac. 740. Pop. 65.

BARNSTOWN, the cap. town of the island Barbados, on the W. coast, pa. of St Michael's. Lat. $13^{\circ} 4' N.$, lon. $59^{\circ} 37' W.$ Pop. (1844) 19,362. Stretches along the N. shore of Carlisle Bay. Has a gaol and council-house. About 1 m. distant is the gov.-house, and 2 m. S. of the town are barracks and complete arsenal. Was made a city in 1843. St Michael's church is the cathedral.

BARNSTON, a seaport town of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, co. Cumberland, on the Cobansy, here crossed by a drawbridge, 20 m. from its entrance into Delaware Bay. Has a court-house, gaol, and iron works.

BARNSTOWN, a pa. of Irel., co. Cork, Munster, 1 m. S. Castletown-Rothe. Area 3,240 ac. Pop. 603.—Also the name of several vill. in Ireland.

BRIDGEWATER, a parl., munic. bor., port, and pa. of England, co. Somerset, on both sides of the Parret, about 7 m. from its mouth, in the Bristol Channel, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W.S.W. Bristol, near the Bristol and Exeter Railway, a station of which is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town. Area of pa., which is almost co-extensive with the bor., 3,530 ac. Pop. of do 10,955. Has a church, infirmary, market-house, union poorhouse, gaol, court-house, and banks. The quay is accessible to vessels of 300 ton, but the entrance of the harbour is difficult, and the tide often washes into it with great violence. Imports wine, hemp, tallow, and timber, with Welsh coals and groceries coastwise. Exports of agricultural produce and bricks. A canal connects Bridgewater with Taunton. Corp rev. 2,364. Sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1846) 539. Polling-place for West Somerset. Admiral Blake was born here in 1590.

BRIDGEWATER, several townships of U. S., North America.—I. Vermont, 46 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 1,311.—II. New York, 17 m. S. Utica. Pop. 1,308.—III. Massachusetts, on Taunton river, 27 m. S.E.E. Boston. Pop. 2,790.—IV. New Jersey, co. Somerset. Pop. 3,963. Others are less important.

BRIDGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. East-Harling. Area 2,330 ac. Pop. 330.

BRIDLINGTON or BRIDLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, including the market towns of Bridlington and Bridlington Quay, 6 m. W. Flamboro' Head, and 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Hull. Area 12,410 ac. Pop. 6,846. Has a town-hall, commercial exchange, dissenting chapels, banks, manuf. of hats and mills. Market, Saturday, for corn and cattle, etc. Is the head of a poor-law union, and polling-place for East Riding.—**Bridlington Quay**, on a fine bay about 1 m. S.E. the above, is frequented during summer for sea-bathing. Its harbour is formed by two piers, and it has an export trade in corn.

BRIDPORT, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of England, co. Dorset, on the Brit or Brude river, here crossed by several bridges, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the English Channel, and 16 m. N.W. Dorchester. Area of pa. 91 ac. Pop. of do 4,693. Area of bor. 250 ac. Pop. of do 1,566. Has a town-hall, prison, market-house, branch bank, almshouse, mechanics' institute, with manuf. of sail-cloth, shoe thread, linen, and rags. The harbour, about 1 m. S. of the town, admits vessels of 300 tons. **Bridport** is divided into 3 wards, and sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors, 538.

BRIDSTOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, on the Wye, 1 m. W.N.W. Ross. Ac. 1,578. Pop. 704.

BRIZ, an old dist., France, which formed part of the prov. Champagne & the Ile-de-France, now comprised in the dep. Seine-et-Marne, Aisne, & Marne. Its caps. were Brice Comte-Rob. & Meaux.

BRIZ-COMTE-ROBERT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant. near the Yères, 11 m. N.N.W. Meaux. Pop. 2,716.

BRIZO, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 7 m. W.S.W. Quimper. P. 5,493.

BRIZO, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 27 m. S.E. Breslau, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Oder, and on the railway from Breslau to Oppeln. Pop. (1846) 13,150. Has a gymnasium, a library, and manuf. of linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics.

BRIZO, a town of Switzerland, cant. Valais, on l. b. of the Rhone, 31 m. E.N.E. Sion, at the commencement of the Simplon pass. Has a transit trade. The baths at **Briger Bad**, in its vicinity, were formerly much frequented.

BRILL or THE BRILLE, a fortified seaport town of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, cap. cant., in the island Voorne, on rt. b. of the Maese, at its mouth, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Rotterdam. Lat. (of lighthouse) $51^{\circ} 54' 11'' N.$, lon. $4^{\circ} 51' 6'' E.$ Pop. 4,504. Has military magazines and a good harbour. Was the nucleus of the Dutch republic, its capture by William de la Marck, 1572, having been the first important event in the struggle between Holland and Spain. Admirals Van Tromp and de Witt were natives of The Brille.

BRISNÉ-LE-CHATEAU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aube, cap. cant. near rt. b. of the Aube, 14 m. N.W. Bar-sur-Aube. Pop. 1,830. Here Napoleon I. received the rudiments of his military education, and here, on 29th January 1814, he met the allies in battle, in which the French had the advantage.

BRISNAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Yonne, arrond. and 10 m. E. Joigny. Pop. 2,795.

BRISNAY, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 30 m. E.S.E. Bern, on the N. shore of lake of same name, at the foot of the **Brienzergrat** mountain. Pop. 3,102. The **Brienzer-see** or Lake of Briens, is formed by the river Aar, at the foot of the valley of Hasli and above the Lake of Thun. Length 8 m., breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Surface 850 feet above level of the sea; depth 500 to 2,000 feet. It is surrounded by elevated mountains, the torrents that flow from them form several cascades, the principal of which is the fall of the **Gletschbach**.

BRISNAY, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 4 m. S.W. Potenza. Pop. 4,300.

BRISNOLITZ, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 3 m. N.E. Burnley. Pop. 1,612.

BRISNOLLY HILL, a chapelry of England, co. Stafford, pa. Kingswinford, 2 m. N.N.E. Stourbridge. Here are collieries and iron works. Pop. 3,770.

BRISNOLLY, a hamlet of England, co. Stafford, pa. Walsall, 2 m. N.N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. 2,276.

BRIS or BRISN (Hung. **Brano-Banya**), a town of North Hungary, co. Solh, on the Gran, 24 m. E. Neusohl. Pop. 3,767.

BRISSEN, a town of Prussia, circ. Marienwerder, 23 m. E.S.E. Culm. Pop. 1,160.

BRIZY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Moselle, cap. arrond., 14 m. N.W. Metz. Pop. 2,604. Manuf. coarse woollen stuffs and cotton.

BRIZZO (Br.) Briscosa, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte-du-Nord, 338 m. W.S.W. Paris, on rt. b. of the Gouet, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from its mouth, in the Bay of St Brice. Lat. (St Michel) $45^{\circ} 51' 1'' N.$, lon. $2^{\circ} 45' 6'' W.$ Pop. 14,063. Has a

comm. college, public library, chamber of commerce, and an export trade in butter and cider. Its port is at the vill. of *Leyde*, 1 m. lower on the Gouet, where there is a custom-house and ship-building yards. Sends several vessels to the whale and seal fishing.

BRISA, a vill. of the Sardinian States, prov. and 30 m. N.E. Nice, on the Livenza. Pop. 3,000.

BRISA, a vill. of the Sardinian States, prov. and 33 m. N.E. Nice. Pop. 3,000. Trade in cattle, wax, and honey.

BRISQ, a town of Engl. [*GLANDFORD BRIDGE*]. **BRIGHAM**, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, on the Derwent, the church, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Cockermouth, which town is in the pa. Ac. 22,680. Pop. 3,141.

BRIGROUSE, a tashp. of England. [*HIPPENHOLME*]. It has a station on the Leeds and Manchester Railway, 26 m. S.W. Leeds.

BRIERT, a pa. Ireland, co. Down, Ulster, 3 m. S.S.E. Downpatrick. Area 5,334 ac. Pop. 1,492.

BRIGHTLING, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape Hastings, 4 m. W.S.W. Robert's Bridge. Area 3,390 ac. Pop. 812.

BRIGHTLINGSEA, a marit. pa. of Engl., co. Essex, forming a peninsula between the Colne & Brightlingsea Creek, 7 m. S.S.E. Colchester. Area 2,890 ac. Pop. 1,852. *Brightlingsea* is a member of the cinque ports of Sandwich.

BRIGHTON (formerly *Brightelmstone*), a parlor, seaport town, pa., and watering-place of England, co. Sussex, rape Lewes, on the English Channel, 47 m. S. London. Lat. of lighthouse, chain pier-head, $50^{\circ} 60' N.$, lon. $0^{\circ} 8' W.$ Area of pa. 1,980 ac. Pop. in 1801, 7,339, in 1851, 65,569; do. of par. borough, 69,673. The town, sheltered on the N. and N.E. by the South-downs, extends (including Kemptown) for 3 m. along the coast, fronted by a sea-wall about 60 feet in height, and occupying declivities on both the E. and W., with a central valley. Consists almost wholly of new and elegant streets, squares, and terraces. Principal buildings are the pavilion, built by George IV. when Prince of Wales, the suspension chain-pier, extending 1,014 feet into the sea, St Peter's church, the co. hospital, town-hall, theatre, assembly rooms, and baths. There are 168 daily schools within the pa. It is the seat of the Sussex literary and scientific institution, founded in 1836. Its fisheries employ many boats, and supply large quantities of fish to the London markets. It communicates with London by London and Brighton Railway, by the South Coast Railway with Portsmouth, 44 m. distant, and with Hastings by its E. branch, and by steamers with Dieppe (France), 80 m. distant. Petty-sessions twice weekly, and the county magistrates hold a daily court in the town-hall. Since the Reform Act, Brighton has returned 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1848) 2,776.

BRIGHTON, several tashps. U. S., North Amer. —I. Monroe co., New York, 3 m. E. Rochester. Pop. 3,117. —II. Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 5 m. W. Boston. Pop. 2,356. —III. Beaver co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 902.

BRIGHTON (New), a watering-place of England, co. Chester, 3 m. N.N.W. Liverpool. It forms the N.E. corner of the peninsula of the Wirral, between the Mersey and the Irish Sea.

BRIGHTON-BIRLOW or **BIRLEY**, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 3 m. N.E. Sheffield. Pop. 12,042.

BRIGHTWELL, sev. pas. of Engl. —I. co. Berks, 2 m. W.N.W. Wallingford. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 678. —II. co. Suffolk, 61 m. E.S.E. Ipswich. Area 510 ac. Pop. 73. —III. (*Baldwin*), co. Oxford, 2 m. W. Watlington. Area 1,660 ac. Pop.

294. —IV. (*Salome*), co. Oxford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. Tetworth. Area 730 ac. Pop. 248.

BRIGNAIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Rhône, arrond. and 7 m. S.S.W. Lyon, on the Garon. Pop. 1,901. Trade in cattle and wine.

BRIGNALL, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. Bernard Castle. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 173.

BRIGNANO, a vill. of Northern Italy, Lombardy, deleg. and 10 m. S. Bergamo. Pop. 2,665.

BRIGNOLES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, cap. arrond. on rt. b. of the Calani, 22 m. W.S.W. Draguignan. Pop. 5,800. Has a public library, normal school, manuf. of silk twist and leather; trade in wines, brandy, olives, and prunes.

BRIGOWA, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, comprising Mitchelstown (which see). Area 15,241 ac. Pop. 7,749.

BRIGSELY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5 m. S. Gt. Grimsby. Area 860 ac. Pop. 137.

BRIGSTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Kettering. Ac. 5,960. Pop. 1,231.

BRIHUGA, a town of Spain, New Castle, prov. and 20 m. E.N.E. Guadalajara, on the Tajuna. Pop. 4,364. Manuf. of linen and woollen fabrics.

BRILL, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 6 m. N.N.W. Thame. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 1,311.

BRILLAY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5 m. N.N.E. Hay. Area 4,260 ac. Pop. 522.

BRITON, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 22 m. E. Arnsberg, cap. circ. Pop. 3,537. Has manuf. of linens, and near it are mines of lead, copper, zinc, and iron.

BRINFELD, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m. W. Tenbury. Area 1,880 ac. Pop. 589.

BRIMHAM, a chapelry of Engl. [*HARTWICK*].

BRIMFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Painswick. Area 2,240 ac. Pop. 443.

BRIMPTON, two pas. of England. —I. co. Berks, 6 m. E.S.E. Newbury. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 531. —II. co. Somerset, 2 m. W.S.W. Yeovil. Area 860 ac. Pop. 111.

BRINDOK or **BRITAN**, an inland town of Java, cap. dist., 70 m. S.W. Surabaya.

BRINDISI, *Brundisium*, a fortified city and seaport of Naples, prov. Otranto, cap. dist., at the head of a bay in the Adriatic, 45 m. E.N.E. Taranto. Pop. 7,500. Defended by a castle and batteries. It was the great naval station of the Roman empire, but its harbour is now choked.

BRINDLEY, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 4 m. N.E. Chorley. Area 2,940 ac. Pop. 1,310.

BRINKHURST, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Rockingham. Area 490 ac. Pop. 934.

BRINGTON, two pas. of England. —I. co. Huntingdon, 6 m. N.W. Kimbolton. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 172. —II. (*Great*), co. and 6 m. W.N.W. Northampton. Area 4,180 ac. Pop. 766.

BRINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.W. Holt. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 227.

BRINKBURN, a parochial chapelry of England, co. Northumberland, ward Coquet-dale, pa. Long-Framlington, 9 m. N.N.W. Morpeth. Pop. 235. Coal and limestone are found here.

BRINKHILL, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5 m. N.N.W. Spilsby. Ac. 780. P. 171.

BRINKLEY, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Newmarket. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 875.

BRINKLOW, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Rugby. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 782.

BRINKWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. W.N.W. Wootton-Basset. Ac. 6,470. Pop. 1,339.

BRINKINGTON, a township of Engl., co. Chester, pa. and 2 m. N.E. Stockport. Pop. 5,293.

BRINNY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 8 m. N. Bandon. Area 4,398 ac. Pop. 1,333.

BANESBORO, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. N.W. Hartford. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 165.

BANBURN, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.W. Holt. Area 680 ac. Pop. 193.

BANORRA, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. W.N.W. Logroño, on l. b. of the Ebro. P. 3,031.

BANONI ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the Adriatic Sea, on the coast of Illyria.

BANQUE, Brivante, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, cap. cant., on the Rille, 9 m. N.E. Bernay. Pop. 1,902.

BANQUE, Brivante, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute Loire, cap. arrond., on l. b. of the Allier, 29 m. N.W. Le Puy. Pop. 4,804.

BANSAKE, a town of France. [BANSAK.]

BANSAKE, a co. of Eastern Australia, New South Wales, having N. Liverpool plains, and on other sides the cos. Gloucester, Durham, Hunter, Phillip, and Bligh. The Hunter and Goulburn rivers form its S. boundary.—II. the cap. town of same co., on Brisbane river, 10 m. from its mouth. Pop. 1,733. It ceased to be a penal settlement in 1842.—*Brisbane Downs* are in the S. part of New South Wales, lon. 149° E., and between lat. 36° and 37° S., about 2,000 feet in average height, and well adapted for sheep walks.—*Brisbane River*, co. Brisbane, enters Moreton Bay near lat. 27° 30' S., lon. 153° 18' E., and is ascended by the tide for 50 m. from the sea.

BANSET, a pa. of England. [BANETH.]

BANIGHELLA, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., leg. and 28 m. S.W. Ravenna. Pop. 2,200.

BANILEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. N.W. East Dereham. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 364.

BANILINGTOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2½ m. S.E. Bristol. Area 2,900 ac. Pop. 1,260.

BANISAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 9 m. S.E. Angers. Pop. 1,000.

BANISAGO, a pa. and town of Switzerland, cant. Tessin, on west bank of Lago Maggiore, 5 m. S.W. Locarno. Has an active transit trade.

BANSAKTEE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 16 m. N.N.E. Angers.

BRISTOL, a city, seaport, and co. of England, situated chiefly in Gloucestershire, and partly in Somersetshire, on the Avon, at its confluence with the Frome, and 8 m. S.E. of its embouchure in the Bristol Channel: 11½ m. N.W. Bath, 8½ m. S.S.W. Gloucester, and 11½ m. W. London, with which it is connected by the Great Western Railway. Lat. of cathedral 51° 27' N., lon. 2° 36' W. Area of bor., including the dist. added by the mun. act, 9,570 ac. Pop. in 1801, 30,914, and in 1851, 187,533, including parliamentary boundary. Principal edifice, the cathedral. Has 19 parish churches and numerous dissenting places of worship. Other principal edifices are the guildhall, the council-house, gaol, and bridewell; the exchange, used as a corn-market; the commercial rooms; Bristol Institution, with a library and museum; the infirmary, also with a library and museum, assembly rooms, Victoria rooms, a hall used for concerts, the baths and pump-rooms at Clifton, a theatre, and numerous bridges.—*Bristol* has a proprietary Baptist college, a school of medicine, a public library, law and medical libraries, and a mechanics' institute. It has iron and brass foundries; copper, tin, zinc, and glass works; chemical and colour works; sugar refineries and distilleries; and manufs. of pins, shot, soap, leather, tobacco, cottons, hats, and flour-cakes, with ship-building yards; and in its vicinity are brick and coal-works. The Avon at Bristol, though narrow, is deep enough for large ships. In 1864-5 docks were formed by changing

the course of the rivers Avon and Frome, and by placing locks at the extremity of the old channel. Ships and steamers of large burden load and discharge cargo at Kingroad, in the mouth of this river. Imports consist of sugar, molasses, rum, coffee, tobacco, with wool, turpentine, hemp, timber, wine, and brandy. Exports consist mainly of manufactured goods. Bristol communicates by railway with Birmingham and Exeter, with the Thames by the Kennet and Avon Canal. Was the first port in Britain, whence regular steam communication with the U. S. of North America was established. Has a chamber of commerce and several mercantile corporate bodies, and banking companies. In 1848 it was made a free port. The city is divided into ten wards, and governed by a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors. Its corporation has jurisdiction on the Avon from 4 m. above the city down to the sea, and along the channel to Clevedon. Spring assizes for civil causes, quarter-sessions, sheriff's and other courts are held here. *Bristol* belongs to Clifton and Westminster poor-law union. Sends 2 mem. to H. of C. Birthplace of Sebastian Cabot, Chatterton, and Southey.

BRISTOL, a seaport town of the U. S., North America, Maine, on the Atlantic, 29 m. S.S.E. Augusta. Pop. 2,910. Has numerous vessels employed in the coasting trade and fisheries.—II. a seaport, Rhode Island, cap. co., with a harbour, on Narragansett Bay, 18 m. S.E. Providence. Pop. 4,616.—III. a township, Connecticut, co. and 14 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 2,884.—IV. New York, co. Ontario, 182 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,953.—Smaller townships of this name are in Vermont, New Hampshire, &c.—V. a co. in S. part of Massachusetts, on coast of Atlantic. Area 620 sq. m. Pop. 76,192.—VI. a co. in E. of Rhode Island. Area 96 sq. m. Pop. 8,514.

BRISTOL BAY, an inlet of the Pacific, Russian America, between Cape Newnham and the peninsula of Aliashka, in lat. 64° N., lon. 160° W.

BRISTOL CHANNEL, an arm of the Atlantic, entering between St Ann's Head on the N. and Land's End on the S., extending into the S.W. part of Great Britain, between lat. 50° and 51° 40' N., lon. 3° and 5° 30' W., bounded N. by South Wales, and S. by the English cos. Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. At its E. extremity it terminates in the estuary of the Severn, besides which river it receives the Parret, Taw, Torridge, Taft, and Towy. Sandy island, with lighthouse, is in the mouth of the channel. Contains Milford Haven, Carmarthen Bay, and Swansea Bay on the N., and Barnstaple, Porlock, and Bridgewater Bay on the S. Its tides flow rapidly upward, and meeting with the currents of the Severn, cause the phenomenon called the "bore."

BRISTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Bure, 3½ m. S.S.W. Holt. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 960.

BRITAIN or **GRREAT BRITAIN**, including England and Scotland, is the largest island of Europe, and the principal of the group of the *British Isles*, bounded on the N. and E. by the German Ocean, on the S. separated from France by the English Channel; bounded on the W. by the Irish Sea, and on the N.W. by the Atlantic Ocean. Its extreme length extends from lat. 50° to 58° 40' N., or about 567 m.; its greatest breadth from lon. 5° 45' W. to 1° 45' E., or about 380 m. In general form it is wedge-shaped, being broadest at its S. extremity, and narrowest at its northern. Its eastern coast forms a waving continuous and rarely broken line, but the western coast is extremely irregular, and deeply indented with many bays and arms of the sea, interspersed with no-

mountainous islands. The S.E. part of Britain is a level alluvial surface; the centre undulating and hilly; the W. and N.W. mountainous and irregular. In the N. and W., primary strata and granite rocks prevail, in the middle districts, coal, lime, salt, and ironstone are abundant, and these are succeeded in England, in its E. and S.E. valleys, by oolite, chalk and the newer geological formations. A mountain range, more or less elevated, extends from S. to N. of the island, running through Cornwall, Devonshire, Somersetshire, and thence through Wales, varying in elevation from 1,500 to 3,500 feet. Another branch extends from the Cotswold Hills, Gloucestershire, and runs through Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Yorkshire, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Northumberland, with elevation from 2,000 to 3,000 feet; succeeding these are the Cheviots, the Lammemoors, and the great Grampian range which intersect Scotland, and whose extreme altitude is measured by Ben Nevis on the W., and Ben Macdui on the N.E., both attaining an elevation of upwards of 4,800 feet. The most considerable rivers are the Severn, Mersey, Dee, Merse, Clyde, on the W. coast; and the Thames, Trent, Humber, Tyne, Forth, Tay, and Spey, on the E. coast. The principal lakes are those of Cumberland and Westmoreland in England, and Lochs Lomond, Tay, and Marae, in Scotland. The principal bays and estuaries are the Bristol Channel, Cardigan Bay, Lancaster Bay, the Solway Firth, Firth of Clyde on the W., and the Thames mouth, the Wash, the Humber, the Firths of Forth, Tay, Murray, and Cromarty on the E., while on the S. there are Falmouth, Plymouth, Portsmouth, and other important bays and harbours.

The British Islands include Ireland, the Isle of Wight, Anglesea, Man, the Scilly isles, Bute, Arran, the Hebrides, Orkney, and Shetland islands. Being surrounded by the ocean, and having a branch of the Gulf Stream flowing along the W. coast, the mean annual temperature of the British Isles is equal to that of countries in much lower latitudes on the continent of Europe, while the winter temperature is much higher in proportion. Mean temperature of W. coast, winter 49° 3'; summer 56° Fahr. E. coast, winter 38° 2'; summer 59° Fahr. Annual mean temperature 49° Fahr. Mean temperature of the hottest month (July) 80° to 85° Fahr. Prevailing winds for some months of the year S.W., W., and N.W. From March to May, E.N.E. and N. winds prevail. Annual rain-fall on E. coast, 27 inches, and rainy days, 165; W. coast, 50 inches, and rainy days, 208. Though variable, the climate of Britain is found, from tables of longevity, to be one of the most salubrious in the world, while the very general cultivation and drainage of the soil have removed those maladies that originate in marsh effluvia. Within the last century the average longevity of the pop. has been greatly increased. In 1800 the average mortality was 1 in 32, in 1847 1 in 45. The area of Britain is 88,050 sq. m., or excluding water 55,943,660 ac. In 1831 the pop. of the United Kingdom was 21,202,966; in 1851, 24,410,429; in 1841, 27,019,558; in 1851, 27,724,849. The indigenous vegetation of Britain partakes of the character of that of the contiguous parts of Europe. All the grains and grasses and the common European fruits, grow in almost all districts and situations not too elevated, and both agriculture and horticulture have been brought to a great degree of perfection. The breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, and other useful animals are also of the best description. Of wild

animals the fox, badger, wild cat, stoat, martin, otter, squirrel, hedgehog, dormouse, mole, mouse, hare, and rabbit, are the principal. The stag and fallow deer are still abundant in several localities. The bittern, eagle, and other birds of prey are becoming more rare. The eastern half of the island is generally an agricultural, while the western is a grazing country. The total number of acres of land under cultivation and pasture in the United Kingdom has been roughly estimated at 48,779,000; of this 22,772,000 ac. are supposed to be annually under crop, gardens, etc.; the amount of corn, after deducting seed, is estimated at 84,252,000 qrs. In 1852, the annual value of real property assessed to the property-tax in Great Britain, amounted to 258,456,651l.; and the number of houses charged with the house-duty was 475,617 houses, and the amount assessed, 708,970l. In 1851, the total amount of expenditure upon the various colonies was 2,914,354l., of which 2,432,910l. was for military; 486,460l. for civil; and 57,504l. for naval services. The penal establishments form a large part of the charges for civil services. Amount of revenue of the United Kingdom for 1852, 52,210,071l.; expenditure, 50,792,311l. 18s. 9d.; and the total amount of public debt was 782,869,382l. Real value of exports of manufs. and produce amounted to 78,049,867l. Official value of exports, 196,216,610l. Official value of imports, 109,345,409l. Number of vessels arrived, 29,884; burden, 6,730,169 tons. Cleared, 31,746; burden, 6,872,581 tons. The total mercantile fleet, exclusive of fishing boats, was 17,819; burden, 3,890,884 tons; and their crews numbered a total of 177,963 men and boys; and there were engaged in fisheries 10,914 boats, of 76,823 tons, with 41,187 men and boys. The value of boats, lines, and nets being 535,779l. The receipts from lighthouses was 294,581l. In 1853, the royal navy numbered 545 ships of all classes, carrying 18,080 guns, 58,000 seamen, and 18,616 marines; total 76,616 men; and the British army numbered 214,421 men, exclusive of militia. In the same year the coinage was 12,664,126l. Births in do, 612,341; marriages, 162,135; deaths, 421,775; and the number of emigrants was 328,667. Number of miles of railways open in 1852, amounted to 6,890, employing 56,000 persons. The country is intersected by electric telegraph wires along the lines of railway, and England is connected by submarine telegraph with Ireland, also with France by the Dover and Calais submarine telegraph. In 1850 the number of coal mines in operation was 3,000, get of coal 34,000,000 tons yearly. The value of mineral produce in the United Kingdom for 1857 was, in tin, copper, lead, zinc, iron pyrites, arsenic, nickel & cobalt, iron ore, coals, barytes, & other minerals, 25,961,469l.; or adding salt, building stones, and miscellaneous products, the enormous total of 38,000,000l. annually. The government is a limited monarchy. The legislative authority is vested in the sovereign and the parliament (Lords and Commons), the concurrence of all which estates is necessary to the enactment of new laws, or to the repeal of those already in force. The House of Peers consists of Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and is composed of princes of the blood royal, 2 archbishops, 24 English bishops, 4 Irish representative archbishops and bishops, 20 dukes, 21 marquises, 111 earls, 24 viscounts, 197 barons, with 16 Scotch and 28 Irish representative peers. The House of Commons consists of 654 members. The total voters in 1852 amounted to 1,179,108.

Nothing is known historically of Britain before

the invasion of Caesar, except a few obscure al-
lusions, about 55 B.C. It is conjectured to have
been originally peopled from the adjoining con-
tinent, first by the Celts from Gaul, and after-
wards by Teutonic tribes from Germany and
Scandinavia. The original Gaelic name *Albion*
(*Albion* "White Island"), is supposed to be de-
rived from the appearance of its chalk cliffs.
Britia formed by the Romans into *Britannia*, is
conjectured to have been the name of the people,
signifying a divided or separated nation. After
the invasion of Caesar, the Romans did not return
to Britain for about a century; under Agricola,
Antoninus Pius, Severus, Caracalla, it was sub-
dued and occupied till about A.D. 190, when it was
abandoned by the Romans. Agricola built a
wall between the Firths of Forth and Clyde, in
order to bound the empire and defend it from the
Caledonians. Adrian erected a mud wall from
the Solway Firth to the Tyne, and Severus
built a stone wall in the same direction, portions
of which still remain. After the termination of
the Roman power, the greater part of Britain
was conquered by the Saxons, Jutes, and Angles,
the latter giving their name to England; this
conquest occupied about 150 years. In 1066 the
Normans made a descent on England, and pos-
sessed themselves of a great part of the country.
In 1172 Ireland was subdued, and came under
British government. In 1215 *Magna Charta*
was obtained by the Barons. In 1283 Wales was
united to England. In 1604, the accession of
James VI., united the crown of Scotland to that of
England. A civil war in Britain terminated in the
execution of Charles I. in 1649, followed by a com-
monwealth that lasted 11 years, in which Oliver
Cromwell assumed the dictatorship. In 1660
monarchy was restored, when Charles II. ascended
the throne of his father. William III. was called
to the throne after the revolution of 1688. The
legislative union of Scotland and England took
place in 1707. The American war of independ-
ence began in 1776 and terminated 1781. The
French revolution and war with France began in
1793, and terminated by the battle of Waterloo
in 1815. The legislative union of Ireland with
Britain took place in 1799. In 1829 the Catholic
Emancipation Act was passed; and a reform of
the British parliamentary representation was
effected by the Act of 1832. In 1842, the tariff
reform was begun, which has resulted in free
trade; and in 1854, in alliance with France, war
was declared against Russia, in consequence of
its encroachments on Turkey. The cabinet
council for carrying on the business of the state
is composed of the president of the privy council,
the lord high chancellor, first lord of the treasury,
lord privy seal, chancellor of the exchequer,
minister of war, three secretaries of state, viz.,
home, foreign, and colonial affairs, the com-
mander-in-chief of the forces, first lord of the
admiralty, presidents of the boards of control
(India), and of trade, secretary at war, and the
paymaster-general. The courts of law and local
government vary in different divisions of the
empire; but each co. throughout the kingdom is
governed by a lieutenant, sheriff, and other offi-
cers appointed by the crown. The episcopal form
of church government, of which the sove-
reign is the head, is the state established religion
in England and Ireland, and the presbyterian
form that of Scotland. There is, however, the
most complete toleration of all other religious
sects throughout the empire. The most perfect
degree of personal freedom is guaranteed by the
 Habeas corpus act, which secures to the sus-

pected prisoner a trial or liberation within a
limited time; the trial by jury, liberty of the
press, liberty of conscience, and the total aboli-
tion of slavery. Each city and municipal borough
has the election of its own separate corporate
officers. The colonies have each a governor ap-
pointed by the crown; and who is assisted in each
of the British North American colonies by a
council and legislative assembly, as also in each
of the West India islands, except St Lucia and
Trinidad. These two islands, and British Guiana,
Gibraltar, Malta, the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon,
the Mauritius, and Hong Kong, are placed under
a governor and council, and the orders of the
sovereign in council; the African settlements, all
the Australasian colonies, the Falkland isls., and
St Helena, are each ruled by a governor, council,
and British Acts of Parliament; and Honduras is
governed by a superintendent and magistrates.
The *British Empire* is the most powerful in the
world, comprising a vast extent of territory, and
an immense pop. Its subdivisions, with their
area and pop., may be thus estimated:—

States,	Area in sq. m.	Pop.
Europe		
England and Wales,	28,280	27,087,508
Scotland,	21,426	1,898,748
Ireland,	28,442	4,240,000
Islands,	264	143,188
Malta and Gibraltar,	320	120,000
North America		
Canada East,	200,000	280,361
Canada West,	28,628	823,014
New Brunswick,	57,708	120,000
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton,	16,716	278,177
Prince Edward Island,	5,124	52,076
Newfoundland,	50,000	50,000
Hudson Bay Territory,	2,400,000	100,000
Yukon,	170,000	5,000
Alaska,	68,740	11,000
West Indies and Guiana,	20,414	544,708
Lepo Colony and Port Moresby,	154,385	288,878
Africa		
Northern, co.		100,000
Gold Coast,		400,000
Australia		
Australian Colonies,	1,285,248	2,400,000
Tasmania or Van Diemen's Land,	28,000	70,184
New Zealand,	36,000	21,007
Asia		
British India,	607,728	98,897,308
Ceylon,	25,810	1,000,000
Labuan,		1,000
Hong Kong,	260	20,000
Ionian Islands,	1,000	200,000
Protected States in India,	423,000	66,000,000

[ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, CANADA, INDIA, etc.]

BRITAIN (NEW). [NEW BRITAIN.]
BRITANNIA BRIDGE, Wales. [MENA STRAIT.]
BRITANNIA ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Pacific, N.E. of New Caledonia, the largest of which (Uea) is 30 m. in length.
BRITFORD, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2 m. S.E. of Salisbury. Area 3,360 ac. Pop. 933.
BRITHDER, a chapelry of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Gelli-Gaer, 10 m. N. Caerphilly. Pop. 2,392.
BRITON-FERRY, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Neath, near its mouth in the Bay of Swansea, 2½ m. S. Neath. Pop. 1,737.
BRITZANT, a prov. of France. [BASTAGNE.]
BRITTARD, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Argau, 2 m. S. Zofingen, on the Wigger. Pop. 2,078.
BRITTOLE, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra L., dist. Citra Ducale. Pop. 2,440.
BRITWAY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 5 m. S.E. Rathormack. Area 4,010 ac. P. 758.
BRIVE, a river of France, dep. Loire-Inf., joins the Loire on rt., above St Nazaire; length 30 m.
BRIVES-LE-CHAILLARD, a comm. and town of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. arrond., 14 m. S.W. Tulle. Pop. 8,869. Has a comm. college; and

manuf. of woollens, muslins, silks, handkerchiefs, and cotton yarn.

BARVIECA, a town of Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 30 m. N.E. Burgos. Pop. 3,064. Has a trade in grain.

BARVIO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. Como, cap. dist., on the Adda, 22 m. N.E. Milan. The Austrians defeated the French here in 1798.

BARX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, 5½ m. N.W. Valognes. Pop. 3,088.

BRIXEN (Ital. *Bressanone*), a fortified town of the Tyrol, S. of the Alps, circ. Pustertal, 40 m. S.S.E. Innsbruck, on the route from Italy to Germany by the Brenner Pass. Pop. 3,000. Has a cathedral; and near it iron and steel works. The bishopric of Brixen was a state of the German empire, secularised in 1803, and united to the Tyrol.

BRIXHAM, a market and seaport town of Engl., co. Devon, on the S.W. side of Torbay, 24 m. S. Exeter. Area of pa. 5,210 ac. Pop. 6,936. Has a church, harbour, subordinate to the port of Dartmouth, exports of marble and iron ore, and boats engaged in fisheries. William III. landed in England at Brixham, on the 5th Nov. 1688.

BRIXTON, several pas., etc., of England.—I. a suburb of the S. division of London, co. Surrey, 7½ m. Lambeth, 4½ m. W.S.W. St Paul's Cathedral. Pop. 18,211. Has a district church, and a co.-house of correction.—II. a pa., co. Devon, on the navigable Yealm, 2½ m. S.S.E. Plympton-Karl. Area 3,060 ac. Pop. 177.—III. (or *Brightstone*), Isle of Wight, 6 m. S.W. Newport. Area 2,700 ac. Pop. 695.—IV. (*Deverill*), co. Wilts, 4½ m. S. Warrminster. Area 2,690 ac. Pop. 201.

BRIKWORKS, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. N. Northampton. Area 3,410 ac. Pop. 1,268.

BROACH, a city and territ. of India. [BROACH.]

BROADALBIN, a township of the U. S., North America, co. Fulton, New York, 42 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,474.

BROAD BAY, island of Lewis, Scotland, N.E. side of island, in lat. 58° 20' N., lon. 6° 10' W.

BROAD-CHALK, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5½ m. S.S.W. Wilton. Area 8,880 ac. Pop. 821.

BROADCLINT, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. N.E. Exeter. Area 10,270 ac. Pop. 2,450.

BROADCREEK, a town of the U. S., North America, co. Sussex, Delaware. Pop. 2,713.

BROADFIELD or **BROADFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 3 m. W.N.W. Buntingford. Area 620 ac. Pop. 8.

BROADFORD, a vill. of Ireland, co. Clare, 16 m. E.S.E. Ennis. Pop. 343.

BROADWAYEN, a bay on the W. coast of Ireland, co. Mayo, between Benwee and Errishead, 11 m. N.W. Bangor. Length and average breadth, 4 m.

BROADWENBURY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. N.W. Honiton. Area 9,950 ac. Pop. 884.

BROADWENSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. S.E. Ashburton. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 754.

BROAD-HINTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 6 m. S.S.W. Swindon. Area 4,670 ac. Pop. 714.

BROADKILL, a town of the U. S., North America, co. Sussex, Delaware. Pop. 3,927.

BROADMAYNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 4 m. S.S.E. Dorchester. Area 2,540 ac. Pop. 486.

BROADOK, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6 m. W.S.W. Liskeard. Area 3,240 ac. Pop. 283.

BROAD RIVER, an arm of the sea, U. S., North America, South Carolina, between Port Royal Island and the mainland, 60 m. S.W. Charleston.

BROAD SOUND, an inlet on the E. coast of Australia, in lat. 28° 30' S., lon. 149° 40' E. Length N. to S. 50 m., breadth at entrance 23 m.

BROADTERRAINE (formerly *Bradstoue*), a seaport

town of England, co. Kent, lathe St Augustine, pa. St Peter's, on the E. coast of the Isle of Thanet, 3 m. N. Ramsgate, on branch of the South Eastern Railway. Pop. returned with the parish.

BROADWAY, a pa. of Engl., co. and 6½ m. W. Worcester. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 318.

BROADWAYNE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape Bramber, 1 m. N. Worthing, which it includes. Area 2,240 ac. Pop. 5,970.

BROADWAY, 3 pas. of England.—I. co. Dorset, 3 m. N.W. Melcombe-Begis. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 610.—II. co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.W. Ilminster. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 490.—III. co. Worcester, 5½ m. S.E. Evesham. Area 4,800 ac. Pop. 1,629.

BROADWELL, 2 pas. of England.—I. co. Gloucester, 1½ m. N.N.E. Stowe-on-the-Wold. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 368.—II. co. Oxford, 5 m. S. Burford. Area 5,990 ac. Pop. 1,107.

BROAD-WINDSOR, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3 m. W.N.W. Beaminster. Ac. 7,110. P. 1,516.

BROADWOOD-KELLY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5½ m. E.N.E. Hatherleigh. Ac. 2,190. P. 376.

BROADWOOD-WIDGESS, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. N.E. Launceston. Area 7,350 ac. Pop. 860.

BROCHVA, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, on the Wye, 7½ m. E.N.E. Hay. Area 440 ac. P. 60.

BROCKDISH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Waveney, 3½ m. S.S.W. Harleston. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 494.

BROCKEN or **BROCKBERG**, a mountain of Prussia, prov. Saxony, 20 m. W.S.W. Halberstadt, in the range of the Harz mountains, of which it is the culminating point, 3,740 feet above the level of the sea. It is cultivated nearly to the summit.

BROCKENHURST, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4½ m. N.N.W. Lympington. Area 2,980 ac. P. 1,034.

BROCKHAGEN, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 32 m. S.W. Minden. Pop. 2,360.

BROOKHALL, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4½ m. E. Daventry. Area 720 ac. Pop. 57.

BROOKHAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, on the Wye, 5 m. N. of Ross. Ac. 620. Pop. 145.

BROCKLEBY, a pa. of England. [LIMES.]

BROCKLEY, a vill. of England, co. Kent, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, pas. Lewisham and St Paul's, Deptford, 6½ m. S.E. St Paul's, London. Pop. returned with the pa.—II. a pa., co. Somerset, 8 m. N.E. Axbridge. Area 910 ac. Pop. 128.—III. a pa., co. Suffolk, 6 m. S.S.W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 378.

BROCKPORT, a town, T. S., N. Amer. Monroe co., New York, on the Erie Canal. Pop. 1,249.

BROCKTHORP or **BROCKTHORPE**, a pa., Engl., co. Gloucester, 2½ m. N.W. Painswick, in vicinity of Great Western Railway. Ac. 1,100. Pop. 191.

BROCKVILLE, a town of Canada West, co. Leeds, on l. b. of St Lawrence, 4 m. E.N.E. Kingston. Pop. 2,449. Has limestone and granite quarries.

BROCKWORTH, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. E.S.E. Gloucester. Area 2,360 ac. Pop. 425.

BROON, many towns in central and S.E. Europe.—I. (*Deutsch*), Bohemia, circ. Caslau, on the Zassava, 60 m. S.E. Prague. Pop. 5,321. Has mineral baths, silver mines, and manuf. of woollens.—II. (*Bohemian*), circ. Kaarzin, on the Prague and Olmütz Railway, 20 m. E. Prague. Pop. 1,600.—III. (*Hungarian*), Moravia, circ. and 9 m. E.S.E. Hradisch, cap. a lordship, on rt. b. of the Olawa. Pop. 3,391.—IV. (*Turkish*), a fortress of Bosnia, sanj. and 88 m. N.N.W. Travnik, on the Save.—V. (*Slavonian*), military frontier, a fortress on the Save, defended by a fort. Pop. 2,128.—VI. (*Austrian-Croatian*), circ. and 28 m. N.E. Fiume, with iron mines. Pop. 1,190.

BROMFORD HAY, *Isle of Arran*, Scotland, on E. side. **BROMFORD**, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 2½ m. W.N.W. Doncaster. Area 3,170 ac. Pop. 443.

BRODIT, a frontier town of Austrian Galicia, cap. ctra. Zloczow, 58 m. E.N.E. Lemberg. Pop. 17,714. Has an imperial chamber and a commercial tribunal. Made a free commercial town in 1779, and has trade with Russia, Poland, and Turkey.

BROOK-*IS*-WARSEWAND, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Holland, 6 m. N.E. Amsterdam. Pop. 1,407.

BROGLIE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, arrond. Bernay. Pop. 1,000.

BROKEN BAY, an inlet of the South Pacific, New South Wales, between cos. Northumberland and Cumberland. Lat. 33° 55' S., lon. 151° 17' E. Shores greatly indented. At W. extremity it receives the Hawkesbury river.

BROCKENHURST, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2 m. N.W. Malmesbury. Area 2,590 ac. Pop. 443.

BROMBERG, a town of Prussian Poland, cap. reg., on the Brabe, prov. and 69 m. N.E. Posen. Pop. 9,600. Has manufs. of obicory, tobacco, Prussian blue, linen, and woollen fabrics. The *Bromberg Canal* connects the Vistula with the Oder and Elbe, by uniting the rivers Netz and Brabe.

BROMBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 4½ m. N.E. Great Weston. Ac. 2,250. Pop. 538.

BROMSWELL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. N.E. Woodbridge. Area 3,060 ac. Pop. 226.

BROMFIELD, two pas. of England.—I. co. Cumberland, wards Cumberland and Allerdale-between-Derwent, 5½ m. W.S.W. Wlilton. Area 12,650 ac. Pop. 2,297.—II. co. Salop, 2 m. W.N.W. Ludlow. Area 9,330 ac. Pop. 682.

BROMHAM, a pa. of England, on the Ouse, here crossed by a bridge, co. and 3 m. W.N.W. Bedford. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 343.—II. co. Wilts, 4 m. N.W. Devises. Area 3,900 ac. Pop. 1,619.

BROMLEY, a market town and pa. of England, co. Kent, laths Sutton-at-Hone, on the Ravensbourne, 10 m. S.E. London. Area of pa. 4,630 ac. Pop. 4,127. It is a polling-place for the co., and the head of a poor-law union.

BROMLEY, several pas. of England.—I. (*Abbot*), a pa. and town, co. and 12 m. E. Stafford. Area of pa. 8,380 ac. Pop. 1,663. Is a polling-place for the N. division of the co.—II. (*Great*), co. Essex, 4 m. S.S.W. Manningtree. Area 3,050 ac. Pop. 797.—III. (*King's*), co. Stafford, 4½ m. N. Lichfield. Area 3,370 ac. Pop. 704.—IV. (*Little*), co. Essex, 2½ m. S.S.W. Manningtree. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 405.—V. (*St Leonard's*), co. Middlesex, 3½ m. E.N.E. St Paul's Cathedral, London. Area 690 ac. Pop. 11,789.

BROMPTON, several places in England, of which the principal are:—I. a western suburb of London, co. Middlesex, pa. Kensington, 4 m. W.S.W. St Paul's Cathedral. Pop. 10,502.—II. a hamlet, co. Kent, laths Aylesford, pas. Gillingham and Chatham, and enclosed within the line of Chatham fortifications. Pop. 5,443. Comprises a naval hospital and barracks belonging to the Hon. East India Company.—III. a chapelry, co. York, North Riding, pa. and 1½ m. N.N.E. Northallerton. Pop. 1,491. Manufs. woollens and fancy goods. Here was fought the "Battle of the Standard" in which the Scots were defeated by the English in 1138.—IV. a pa., same co. and Riding, 8 m. W.S.W. Scarborough. Area 10,180 ac. Pop. 1,372.—V. (*Patriot*), a pa. and township, same co., North Riding, 3½ m. W.N.W. Bedale. Area 8,860 ac. Pop. 1,159.—VI. (*Ralph*), co. Somerset, 3 m. N. Wivelcombe. Area 2,800 ac.

Pop. 530.—VII. (*Regis*), same co., on the Exe, 3½ m. N.E. Dulverton. Area 8,810 ac. Pop. 963.—VIII. (*upon Swale*), a pa. and township, co. York, North Riding, 3 m. E. Richmond, Area 10,180 ac. Pop. 1,512.

BROMSBEROW, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3½ m. S.E. Ledbury. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 260.

BROMBERG, a hamlet of Sweden, len and 29 m. S.W. Calmar, near the mouth of the Brême. Celebrated in history for the treaties between Sweden and Denmark in 1541 and 1641.

BROMSEVOZE, a market town and pa. of England, co. Worcester, 1½ m. E. a station on the Birmingham and Bristol Railway, 12½ m. S.W. Birmingham. Area of pa. 11,290 ac. Pop. 10,808.

Has a branch bank, button factory, and manufs. of nails. Is the head of a poor-law union.—*Bromsgrove Lickey* is a hill range, N. of the town, in which rise sev. affs. of the Trent and the Severn.

BROMWICH (CASTLE), a vill. of Engl., co. Warwick, pa. Aston, 3½ m. W.N.W. Coleshill. P. 657.

BROMWICH (WARR), a vill. and pa. of England, co. Stafford, 2½ m. S.E. Wednesbury. Area of pa. 5,390 ac. Pop. 34,691. Has a branch bank, and mines of coal and iron.

BROMYARD, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 13 m. N.E. Hereford. Area of pa. 9,810 ac. Pop. 3,093. Has a union workhouse and branch banks.

BROSDOLO, a fortified vill. of Northern Italy, at the S. extremity of the island of Lado, 3 m. S. Chioggia, on l. b. of the Brenta-Nuova. Was formerly a flourishing town at the mouth of the Adige, which has changed its course. The *Porte di Brondolo* is a shallow bay at the mouth of the Bacchiglione.

BROMGLOVE, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 7 m. E.S.E. Cardigan. Pop. 367.

BROWN, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. and 15 m. E.N.E. Voghera, cap. mand., near the Po. Pop. 4,558.

BROWNITZA, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 13 m. E.S.E. Novgorod, on the Msta river, here crossed by a floating-bridge.—II. gov. and 28 m. S.E. Moscow, cap. circ., on the Moskwa.

BROXTON, a town of Sicily, intend. and 22 m. N.N.W. Catania, at the W. foot of Mount Etna. Pop. 9,150. Has a college, and manufs. of woollens and paper. The title of Duke of Broxtone and an income of 5,000 *oncia* (3,750*l.*) a year, were given to Admiral Lord Nelson by the Neapolitan government in 1799.

BROOK, two pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, laths Scray, 3½ m. N.E. Ashford. Area 540 ac. Pop. 120.—II. co. Hants, Isle of Wight, on the coast, 7½ m. W.S.W. Newport. Ac. 750. Pop. 157.

BROOKS, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 7 m. S.S.E. Norwich. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 903.—II. co. Rutland, 2 m. S.S.W. Oakham. Ac. 1,560. P. 103.

BROOKS, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. part of Virginia. Area 154 sq. m. Pop. 5,034, of whom 31 were slaves. Soil fertile; contains bituminous coal and iron. Cap. Wellburg.

BROOKHAVEN, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5½ m. W.S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 640. Pop. 20.

BROOKFIELD, numerous townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, 60 m. W. Boston. Pop. 2,472.—II. Vermont, 17 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 1,672.—III. Connecticut, co. Fairfield, on the Housatonic Railway, 43 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 1,360.—IV. New York, co. Madison, 68 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 8,668.—V. Ohio, near Lake Erie. Pop. 1,451.—VI. Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. 1,428.

BROOKHAVEN, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, in Long Island. Area 215 sq. m. Pop. 8,597. Includes 12 villa, and has

woollen and cotton factories, several harbours on Long Island Sound.

BROOKLAND, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Shepway, 4½ m. W.N.W. New-Romney. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 448.

BROOKLINE, a town of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 4 m. S.W. Boston. Pop. 2,616.

BROOKLYN, a city and seaport of the U. S., North America, King's co., New York, W. extremity of Long Island, opposite New York, from which it is separated by a strait three-fourths of a mile wide, called East River, on which ferry (steam) boats constantly ply. Pop. (1830) 15,306; (1840) 34,393; (1860) 96,888. Site of the city elevated and uneven, but much has been done to overcome the inequalities of the surface. Climate mild and healthy. Has a city-hall built of white marble, a gaol, 68 churches, several daily and weekly newspapers. Has many literary institutions, libraries, reading-rooms, courses of lectures, and six banks; the U. S. navy-yard, 40 acres in extent, with a large dry dock, workshops, two ship-houses, and a large quantity of military stores, a national lyceum, with geological and mineralogical cabinets. The Atlantic dock, the most extensive in the U. S., admitting ships of the largest class, was built by a company. In 1776, this part of Long Island was the seat of the revolutionary war. Is divided into nine wards, and governed by a mayor and board of aldermen.

—I. a town, Pennsylvania, Susquehanna co. Pop. 1,274.—II. a town, Ohio, Cuyahoga co. Pop. 6,976.—IV. a town, Connecticut. Pop. 1,516.

BROOKVIEW or **BROCKVIEW**, a vill. of England, co. Glo'ter, mostly in the pa. of St Brivel's, on the Wye, 5 m. N. Chepstow. Pop. 313. Vessels ascend the Wye to this place, to receive goods brought by barges down the river.

BROOKVILLE, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, on Peabodot Bay, 49 m. E. Augusta. Pop. 1,333.—Other townships of same name are in Pennsylvania and Indiana.

BROOM, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 8½ m. S. Stourbridge. Area 550 ac. Pop. 143.

BROOM or **BROME**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.N.E. Bungay. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 552.—II. co. Suffolk, 2 m. N. Eye. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 314.

BROOM, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. part of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania. Area 680 sq. m. Pop. 30,680. A fertile grazing district. Products are Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and butter. Has iron foundries, woollen factories, tanneries, carding, fulling, flour, grist, and saw mills; contains 88 churches and 4 newspapers. New York and Erie Railway intersects the co., as also the Chenango Canal. Capital Binghamton.—II. a township of New York, 38 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,404.

BROOMFIELD, 3 pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 2½ m. N. Chelmsford. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 851.—II. co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, 5½ m. E.S.E. Maidstone. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 147.—III. co. Somerset, 5 m. N. Taunton. Ac. 4,050. P. 472.

BROOMHILL, a pa. of England, co. Kent and Sussex, 4 m. E.S.E. Rye, now conjoined with North Romney. Area 5,590 ac. Pop. 134.

BROU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., 15 m. S.W. Dinan. Pop. 2,680. Duguesclin was born in the castle of La Motte Brou, 1 m. from the town.

BROOS, a town of Transylvania, Saxon-land. Pop. 3,500. Has a Protestant high-school.

BROQUE (La), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, arrond. St Dié. Pop. 1,350.

BROQUHA, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, 22 m. S. Rodez. Pop. 3,676.

BROSA, a river of Scotland, co. Sutherland, rises on S.E. side of Benclibrick, after a S.E. course through several lakes, enters the Moray Firth, at the vill. Broza, 4 m. N.E. Golspie.

BROSLAY, a market town and pa. of England, co. Salop, on the Severn, 13 m. S.E. Shrewsbury. Area of pa. 1,550 ac. Pop. 4,789. Has coal and iron mines, iron foundries, and potteries.

BROSA, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Kerry, 8 m. E.S.E. Listowel. Area 11,980 ac. Pop. 2,364.—The *Great and Little Brosa* are two small rivers, Leinster, King's co., tributary to the Shannon.

BROTANON, a town of Hessen-Cassel, 12 m. S.W. Gotha. Pop. 2,366. Has iron works and mills. Trade in iron, wood, tobacco, leather, and wine.

BROTARNS (THE), a group of 6 or 8 rocky islets, at the entrance of the Red Sea, off the African shore, 9½ m. S. Perim Island, and varying from 250 to 350 feet in height. Lat. of the loftiest 12° 28' N., lon. 43° 22' E.

BROTHERS (THE), three isolated mountains of East Australia, near the coast, between Harrington Inlet and Port Macquarrie.

BROTHERSTON, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. N.N.E. Pontefract. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 1,551. Queen Margaret, the second wife of Edward I., gave birth to a son here.

BROTTEAUX (LES), a hamlet of France, arrond. and comm. Lyon, of which it forms a suburb.

BROWTON, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 6 m. N.E. Guisborough. Ac. 3,560. P. 518.

BROUT, a town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, cap. cant., on the Oizanne, 22 m. S.W. Chartres. Pop. 2,345. Has serge weaving and iron works.

BROUAGE, a hamlet of France, dep. Charente-Inferieure, in a channel opposite the island of Oleron, 10 m. S.S.W. Rochefort. Pop. 986. In vicinity are salt marshes.

BROUGH, a market town and pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, 7½ m. E.S.E. Appleby. Area of pa. 22,690 ac. Pop. 1,593. Has lead and coal mines, a church, and a branch bank.

BROUGHAM, *Bromiacum*, a pa. of Engl., co. Westmoreland, on the Eden and Lowther, 2½ m. S.E. Penrith. Area 6,580 ac. Pop. 179.

BROUGHSHANE, a town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 8½ m. E.N.E. Ballymena. Pop. 974.

BROUGHTON, numerous places in England and Wales.—I. a pa., co. Bucks, 3 m. S.S.E. Newport-Pagnell. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 182.—II. a township, North Wales, co. Denbigh, pa. Wrexham, 6 m. S.W. Holt. Pop. 2,002.—III. a pa., co. and 6 m. N.E. Huntington. Area 2,950 ac. Pop. 416.—IV. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. and 1½ m. N.N.W. Manchester. Pop. 7,126.—V. a pa., co. Lincoln, pta. Lindsey, 8 m. N.W. Brigg. Area 7,980 ac. Pop. 1,240.—VI. a pa., co. Northampton, 8 m. S.W. Kettering. Area 2,560 ac. Pop. 691.—VII. a pa., co. Oxford, 2½ m. W.S.W. Banbury. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 616.—VIII. a pa., co. Salop, 7 m. N. Shrewsbury. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 181.—IX. a pa., co. Hants, 3½ m. W.S.W. Stockbridge. Area 4,500 ac. Pop. 1,910.—X. (*in Areda*), a pa., co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. S.W. Skipton. Area 3,950 ac. Pop. 336.—XI. (*Asley*), a pa., co. Leicestershire, 5½ m. N.N.W. Lutterworth. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 744.—XII. (*Brans*), a pa., co. Lincoln, pta. Lindsey, on the Brant, 7½ m. E. Newark. Area 4,490 ac. Pop. 749.—XIII. (*Church*), a pa., co. and 9½ m. W.S.W. Derby. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 658.—XIV. (*West*), a market town and chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Kirkby-Ireth, on the Duddon, 22 m. N.W. Lancaster. Pop. 1,367. Manufacture of woollen yarn

have declined since the introduction of machinery, but in the adjacent mountains are mines of iron and copper, the produce of which is exported by the river Duddon.—*XV. (Gifford), a pa., co. Wills, on the Avon, 2 m. W. Melksham. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 692.—XVI. (Hacett), a pa., co. and 5 m. E. Worcester. Area 490 ac. Pop. 183.—XVII. (Nether), a pa., co. Leicester, 5½ m. W.N.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 423.—XVIII. (Poggs), a pa., co. Oxford, 5 m. S.S.W. Barford. Area 860 ac. Pop. 127.—XIX. (Shiny), a pa., co. and 11 m. S.S.E. Nottingham. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 894.*

BROUGHTON, GLENHOLM and KILSUOMO, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Peebles. Area about 2,000 ac, nearly 3-4ths under pasture. Pop. 881. The vill. of *Broughton* is situated on the river Tweed, 9 m. S.W. Peebles.

BROUGHTY FERRY, a vill. of Scotland, co. Forfar, pa. Monifeth, on the Firth of Tay, opposite Ferry-port-on-Craig, with which it has communication by a floating bridge in connection with the Aberdeen Railway. Pop. 2,772.

BROUWERSHAVEN, a maritime town of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, cap. cant., on the N.W. coast of the island Schowen. Pop. 1,002.

BROWN, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.S.W. part of Ohio. Area 503 sq. m. Pop. 27,332. Soil good and well watered by tributary of Ohio river. The Cincinnati and Hillsboro' Railway passes along the N. border of the co.—*II.* a co. in W. part of Illinois. Area 320 sq. m. Pop. 7,198. Soil fertile.—*III.* a co. in the centre of Indiana. Area 320 sq. m. Pop. 4,846.—*IV.* a co., Wisconsin, on Green Bay, W. of Lake Michigan. Area 472 sq. m. Pop. 6,215. Surface rather wet and cold.—*V.* a township, Carroll, co. Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver Canal. Pop. 2,163. Also several towns in Pennsylvania, etc.

BROWNSEA or BRANSEA ISLAND, England, co. Dorset, 1½ m. S. Poole, at the E. end of Poole harbour. Length 1½ m.; breadth ½ m. Surface mostly heath. Pop. 70.

BROWNSEVER, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2 m. N.N.E. Rugby. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 75.

BROWNSTONE, a pa. of Ireland, co. Meath, 5 m. S.S.W. Slane. Area 1,199 ac. Pop. 204. Copper ore is found in the parish.

BROWNVILLE, a township of the U. S., North America, co. Jefferson, New York, 5 m. W. Watertown. Pop. 4,262, of whom 1,000 inhabit the village.—*II.* a vill. of Pennsylvania, co. Fayette, on the Monongahela, here crossed by a bridge, 189 m. W. Hanisburgh. Pop. 1,382.—Other places of same name.

BROXBOROUGH or BROOKSBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 1½ m. S. Hoddeston, on the Eastern Counties Railway. Ac. 4,580. P. 2,571.

BROXBURY, a vill. of Scotland, pa. of Uphall, Lanthgowshire, on the Union Canal, 12 m. W. of Edinburgh.

BROXBOLME, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pta. Lindsey, 6 m. N.W. Lincoln. Ac. 1,230. P. 113.

BROXTED, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3 m. S.W. Thaxted. Area 3,110 ac. Pop. 753.

BROXTON, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. and 5 m. N. Malpas. Area 3,270 ac. Pop. 464.

BROXSA, a town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. N.W. Cáceres. Pop. 3,711.

BROZZI, a comm. and town of Tuscany, prov. and 6 m. W. Florence, on rt. b. of the Arno river. Pop. 8,712.

BRZASK, a town of Poland, dist. Piotzko, 90 m. W.N.W. Warsaw. Pop. 1,300.

BRUAN, a river of Scotland, co. Perth, with cascades, joins the Garry, 2 m. W.S.W. Blair-Atholl.

BRUAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. and 3 m. from Valenciennes. Pop. 2,463.

BRUVA (La), a maritime town of Sicily, intend. Catania, on a projecting rock at the mouth of the Porcari, in the Gulf of Catania, 8 m. N. Augusta.

BROCHHAUSEN, two towns of Hanover, co. Hoya.—*I. (Alt)*, 5 m. W.N.W. Hoya. Pop. 960.—*II. (New)*, 9 m. W. Hoya. Pop. 620.

BRUCHSAL, a town of Western Germany, grand duchy of Baden, circ. Middle-Rhine, on the Salsbach, and on the railway from Mannheim to Basel, 12 m. N.E. Carlsruhe. Pop. 7,396. Its principal trade is in wine.

BRUCK, "bridge," the name of many small towns in Germany.—*I.* Lower Austria, on the Leitha, 23 m. S.E. Vienna, on the Presburg Railway. Pop. 2,600. Has botanic gardens, and manufs. of spinning-jennies, and gold wire.—*II.* Styria, cap. circ., at the confluence of the Mur and Mürz, and on the Vienna and Trieste Railway, 25 m. N.N.W. Grätz. Pop. 1,500. Manufs. of iron wares, and a transit trade.—*III.* Prussia, prov. and 17 m. S.E. Brandenburg. Pop. 1,173.—*IV. (Kloster-Bruck)*, a vill. of Moravia, circ. and 1 m. E.S.E. Znaim, on l. b. of the Taja.—*V.* Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 2 m. S.S.W. Erlangen, on the Regnitz. Pop. 1,173.

BRÜCKENAU, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Sinn, 36 m. N. Würzburg. Pop. 1,443. Has paper mills. About 2 m. distant are the baths of Brückenau, frequented in summer by the Bavarian court.

BRÜEL, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy and 12 m. N.E. Schwerin. Pop. 1,421.

BRUFF, a town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 14½ m. S.S.E. Limerick. Area of pa. 1,331 ac. Pop. 2,106; do. of town 1,222. It has a church and a Roman Catholic chapel.

BRUGES (Flem Brugges), a fortified city of Belgium, cap. prov. W. Flanders, on the railway from Ostend to Brussels, and at the junction of the canals from Ghent to Ostend, and to Sluis, 55 m. N.W. Brussels, and 8 m. from the German Ocean. Lat. (of the balle spire), 51° 12' 30" N., lon. 3° 13' 44" E. Pop. (1846) 56,772. Surrounded by walls. Owes its name to the number of its bridges (upwards of 50) which cross its canals. Seat of the bishop of W. Flanders, and has a tribunal of commerce, an atheneum, episcopal college, theological seminary, school of surgery, academy of painting and sculpture, a public library, schools for blind, deaf-mute, an exchange, and poor-house for the prov. of East and West Flanders, with many churches. Manufs. of linens, woollens, cottons, lace, cordage, tobacco, soap, distilleries, breweries, tanneries, dye works, sugar and salt refineries, and ship-building yards. Exports lace and other manuf. goods, grain, and cattle. Imports wool, cotton, dye woods, wine, and colonial products. Formerly the cap. and residence of the Counts of Flanders. In the 13th century it was one of the most commercial cities in the world, and the richest entrepôt of the Hanseatic league. It began to decline at the end of the 15th century, when the religious persecutions of Philip II. obliged its inhabitants to seek refuge in England.

BRUGES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Basses Pyrénées, arrond. and 12 m. S.S.E. Pau. Pop. 1,864. Manufs. of coarse linens.

BRUGO or BRON, a vill. of Switzerland, cap. circ., cant. Aargau, on rt. b. of the Aar, here crossed by a bridge, 9 m. N.E. Aarau, near the mouth of the Reuss. Pop. 800.

BRUGEN, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant.

and 2 m. S.W. St Gall; has a bridge (*Krützenbrücke*), over the Sitter.

BRUGEN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, circ. and 9 m. S.W. Kempen. Pop. 677. Manufs. of linen, cotton, and silk goods.

BRUGNARO, a town of Sardinia, prov. and 7 m. N.E. Levente, on l. b. of the Vara, with a cathedral church, and theological seminary. Pop. 600.

BRUGUIERRE (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 27 m. S. Albi. Pop. 1,355.

BRÜHL, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. circ., and 6 m. S.S.W. Cologne, on the railway to Bonn. Pop. 2,020.

BRÜHL, a vill. of Lower Austria, 10 m. S.S.W. Vienna.

BRUILLES (ST AMAND), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Valenciennes. Pop. 2,240.

BRUIS, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary. Area 3,689^{ac}. Pop. 919.

BRUYLAND, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. E.N.E. Framlingham. Ac. 1,330. Pop. 268.

BRULON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, arrond. and 19 m. N.N.W. La Flèche. Pop. 1,626.

BRUMATH, *Brucmagus*, a town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Zorn, 11 m. N.N.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 4,427.

BRUMMER, a vill., Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Yssel, 14 m. N.E. Arnhem. P. 530.

BRUMOW, a town of Bohemia. [BRANAU.]

BRUMSTEAD or **BRUNSTED**, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 6 m. E.S.E. N. -Walsingham. Ac. 930. P. 92.

BRUNDALE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. E. Norwich, on E. Union Railway. Ac. 490. P. 80.

BRUDWIS, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. Budweis, with mineral baths and a pilgrimage church.

BRUNDISH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Framlingham. Area 1,380^{ac}. P. 510.

BRUNECK, a town of Austria, Tyrol, cap. circ., 41 m. S.W. Innsbruck, on r. b. of the Rienza. P. 1,800.

BRUNY ISLAND, a long and irregular island of Tasmania, dist. Hobart Town, separated from Van Diemen's Land by D'Entrecasteaux Bay. Lat. 43° 30' S., lon. 147° 30' E. Length N. to S. 32 m.; breadth 1 to 8 m. On its E. side is Adventure B.

BRUNIQUEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 41 m. E. Montauban. Pop. 1,861. Has a ruined castle and iron-works.

BRUNN (Morav. *Brno*), a fortified city of the Austrian Empire, cap. gov. of Moravia and Silesia, and of a circ. of same name, at the confl. of the Schwarza and the Zvitava, 70 m. N.N.E. Vienna, and 116 m. S.W. Prague, with both of which it is connected by railway. Lat. of city-hall, 49° 11' 39" N., lon. 16° 36' 54" E. Pop. (1861) 47,550. The city is separated by its fortifications from several suburbs. Principal buildings, the cathedral, St Jacob's, and other churches, the *landhaus*, formerly an Augustine-convent, barracks, city-hall, theatre, the *spieberg*, formerly the citadel, now a state prison, Maria school for young ladies, and the palaces of Princes Dietrichstein and Kaunitz, and other nobles. A park, called the *Augarten*, was opened to the public by Joseph II.; and in the Fransenburg quarter are public gardens. It is the seat of the chief legal and military courts and authorities for Moravia and Austrian Silesia, of a bishop's see, and of a Protestant consistory. Has a philosophical institute, theological diocesan, and normal schools, a royal gymnasium, provincial, agricultural, and historical society, a museum, botanic garden, public library, and a number of educational and charitable establishments. Manufs. of woollens, cottons, silk, glass, soap, tobacco, and machinery, tanneries and leather factories. The city is the

centre of a trade between Bohemia and Austria, and the countries N. and E. of the Carpathian mountains. Was occupied by the French in 1806 and 1809. It was the head-quarters of Napoleon I. before the battle of Austerlitz. *Altbrunn*, the principal suburb was, previous to 1850, a separate market borough.

BRUNN-AM-GRABNER, a town of Lower Austria, circ. and 7 m. S.W. Vienna. Pop. 1,430. Wine is produced in its vicinity.

BRUNNEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 3½ m. S.W. Schwytz, near the mouth of the Muntia, in the Lake of Lucerne. Here the deputies of the 3 original cantons, Uri, Schwytz, and Unterwalden, laid the basis of the Helvetic Republic, Dec. 3, 1315. — "*The Brunnen*" is the name applied to the watering places of Germany, etc., collectively.

BRUNSBUTTEL, a maritime town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, on r. b. of the Elbe, near its mouth, 15 m. N.W. Glückstadt. Pop. 1,200.

BRUNSHAGEN, a vill. of Hanover, on l. b. of the Elbe, 15½ m. N.N.E. Stade, with a small port and custom-house for the river dues.

BRUNSTATT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, arr. Altkirch, cant. Mulhausen. P. 1,544.

BRUNSWICK (DUCHY OF) (Germ. *Braunschweig*), a state of North Germany, situated (exclusive of Thedinghausen), between lat. 51° 38' and 52° 28' N., lon. 9° 23' and 11° 30' E. Pop. (1857), 269,915. Besides this, the reigning duke possesses the princip. of Oels in Silesia, with an area of 817 sq. m., and a pop. of 90,000. The state is composed of three large and six small isolated and irregular portions of territory. The principal part, with the cap. city, lies between Prussia and Hanover; the 2d extends E. to W. along the S. bound of Hanover, limited on the E. by Prussia, and W. by the Weser; the 3d lies S.W. of the above, between Prussia, Hanover, and Anhalt. The smaller portions lie partly in Hanover, and partly in Prussia; but, with the exception of Thedinghausen, they are not far distant from the capital.

The whole territory has an area of 1,526 sq. m. The country is mountainous in the two S. portions, which are partly traversed by the ramifications of the Harz mountains; the Worm-Berg, 3,230 feet in elevation, is the highest point in the duchy. It is badly watered; the Ocker flows N. and the Weser on the extreme W. limits of the territory; there are several small lakes in the Harz, and mineral springs at Helmstedt and Seesen. The climate is rigorous in the Harz, where harvest is a month later than in the rest of the territory. Agriculture is the chief source of the wealth of the duchy, the valleys of which are fertile. The principal products are grass, rye, barley, oats, seed-oil, flax, tobacco, chicory, hops, and fruits. Cattle-breeding is important, great care is bestowed in the improvement of horses, for which there is a stud in Harzburg, and the sheep are of improved breeds. Exports timber. Mining is carried on in the Harz mountains; its chief products are gold, silver, lead, litharge, copper, sulphur, vitriol, and alum. The iron-works employ 9 smelting houses and 10 furnaces; marble and alabaster are also procured. Manufs. are limited to tobacco, paper, soap, sal-ammoniac, and madder, linen and woollen weaving and spinning, and lacquered wares, glass, and beer. Trade is active, and is much facilitated by the two annual fairs at Brunswick, and by railways to Hanover, Magdeburg, and Neustadt. Has a college, an anatomical school, 5 gymnasia, and several other schools. The library of Wolfenbüttel is celebrated. *Brunswick* belongs with

BRUNSWICK, to the German commercial union. The government is exercised by a hereditary duke, and based on the constitution of 1833, with a single legislative chamber, composed of 8 deputies of the nobility, 12 from the towns, 10 from the rural districts, and 13 from the general pop. The court of appeal at Wolfenbüttel is the highest legal tribunal. Since 1833 the duchy has been divided into the 6 circs. of Brunswick, Helmstedt, Wolfenbüttel, Blankenburg, Ganderheim, and Holzminden. Public revenue for 1832-54, estimated at 4,052,500 thalers; expenditure, 4,052,500 thalers yearly. Public debt (1845), 6,444,394 thalers, of which 3,725,000 thalers was on account of railways. Military establishment in time of war, 4,857 men; in peace, 2,476 men.

BRUNSWICK (Germ. *Brannschweig*), a city of N. Germany, cap. of the Duchy of Brunswick, on the Ocker. Lat. (spire of St Andrea's Church) 52° 46' 6" N., lon. 10° 3' 40" E. Pop. (1833) 40,000. Chief edifices, the palace, opera-house, mint, armoury, with a museum and picture gallery, college, the cathedral and St Andrea's church, several fountains and monuments. Birthplace of the historian Meibom, the theologian Heuke, and the poet Lafontaine. Brunswick is connected by railway with Hanover on the W., Magdeburg on the E., and Neustadt on the S.

BRUNSWICK, a co., U. S., North America, in S. part of Virginia. Area 676 sq. m. Pop. 13,894, of whom 8,456 were slaves.—II. a co. in S.E. part of N. Carolina, on shores of Atlantic. Area 950 sq. m. Pop. 7,779, of whom 2,392 were slaves.—III. a township, Maine, co. Cumberland, on the Androscoggin, 7 m. W. Bath. Pop. 4,076. It is the seat of Bowdoin college, with 10 professors, and a library of 20,000 volumes, a medical school with 4 professors, and various museums. Has numerous sawing and corn-mills, and woollen and cotton factories and trade in timber.—IV. a township of New York, 10 m. N.E. Albany. Pop. 3,051.—V. a seaport, Georgia, cap. of Glynn, on Turfite river, 168 m. S.E. Milledgeville. It is a small village, but has a spacious harbour.

BRUNSWICK BAY, a bay on the N.W. coast of Australia, in lon. 125° E. Prince Regent river empties itself into this bay.

BRUNSWICK (New). [NEW BRUNSWICK.]

BRUNTINGTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 5 m. N.E. Lutterworth. Area 1,320 ac. P. 302.

BRUNTON (East and West), two townships of England, co. Northumberland, Castle-ward, pa. Gosforth, 4½ m. N.N.W. Newcastle. Joint pop. 195. Their mines yield coal of superior quality.

BRUNTRU, a town of Switzerl. [POENARU.]

BRUNN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, ½ m. N.W. Kilmallock. Area 3,210 ac. Pop. 2,918, of whom 786 were in the village.

BRUSA or **BRUSIA**, *Brusa ad Olympum*, a city of Asia Minor, Anatolia, cap. esnj., at the N. foot of Mount Olympus, 57 m. S.S.E. Constantinople. Pop. probably 60,000, including about 7,000 Armenians, 3,000 Greeks, and 1,900 Jews. It is situated in a fertile neighbourhood, 1,000 feet above the sea. Has between 200 and 300 mosques, banyans, khans and colleges, churches and synagogues, Armenian and other schools. Its thermal springs have been famous in all ages. N.W. of the city are large swimming pools. The citadel is on a rock, near the centre of the town. *Brusa* is one of the most flourishing commercial emporiums in the Turkish dom. Trade in raw silk. Has also manufactures of safin, cotton cloths, carpets, tapestry, games and cotton twist, with a traffic in corn, opium, and mercurium clay. Principal imports, yarn, muslin, figured woollen dresses, dyed sar-

sarets, Falsley shawls, nankeens, cotton prints, glass wares, red caps, gold thread, cordage, butter, caviare, and iron. The trade with the interior is facilitated by caravans from Constantinople and Smyrna; that by the sea is carried on from the port of Mondania, on the Sea of Marmora. Was anciently the cap. of Bithynia, and after the capture by Orchan in 1366, it continued to be the capital and the burial-place of the Turkish sultans, until Amurath removed his seat of empire to Adrianople.

BRÜSAU, a town, Moravia, circ. & 31 m. W.N.W. Olmütz, on the frontier of Bohemia. Pop. 750.

BRUSAROND, two par. of Engl.—I. co. Devon, 4½ m. S.S.W. Chumleigh. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 132.—II. co. Somerset, 1½ m. S. Dalverton. Area 4,030 ac. Pop. 335.

BRUSQUE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, arrond. and 19 m. S. St Affrique, on the Dordogne. Pop. 1,200.

BRUSSELS (French *Bruxelles*), a city of Central Europe, cap. of the kingdom of Belgium, and of the prov. of South Brabant, on the Senne, and on the railway from Antwerp to France. Lat. (of observatory) 50° 51' 11" N., lon. 4° 21' 10" E. Pop. (1856), with suburbs, 260,000. Climate temp., humid, and variable. Mean temp. of year 49° 8', winter 38°; summer 64°, Fahr. Is the most important city in the kingdom, and the chief seat of public instruction and industry, the residence of the courts, seat of the legislative assemblies, courts of appeal, and chamber of commerce. Consists of an upper or new, and a lower or old town, the former of which is the fashionable quarter, and contains the royal palace, the government offices, and the finest streets and hotels; it is well supplied with water, and has many richly sculptured fountains. Principal buildings are the palace of the chambers, king's palace, palace of the fine arts, public library and museum, church of Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours, and that of Grand-Béguinage, and the theatre. The anc. buildings comprise the Hôtel de Ville, with a spire of open stone work 864 feet in height, several churches, in general decorated with rich sculptures and paintings, the finest of which is the cathedral of St Gudule, built in 1273, and celebrated for its painted glass, numerous statues, and a finely carved pulpit; the church of Notre-Dame-de-la-Chapelle, and that of Notre-Dame-des-Victoires, the *Broet-Huis*, or old Hôtel de Ville, and several gates of its anc. walls. The finest promenades are the Allée-Verte, along the canal from Brussels to the Scheldt, and the park, an extensive enclosure, near the royal palace, laid out with avenues of trees, and ornamented with statues. This was the scene of the chief struggle in the revolution of 1830. A statue to Godefroid de Bouillon was inaugurated in 1848. Three m. N. is the country palace of *Laeken*. Has numerous and excellent establishments of public instruction, a free university founded in 1694, a primary normal school, polytechnic school, an academy of painting, sculpture, and engraving, a royal school of music, a school of deaf-mutes and blind, established in 1834, and numerous primary schools and schools of industry. Among its scientific and literary establishments is the astronomical observatory, and a magnetic observatory, the dépôt-general for the archives of the kingdom; the public library containing 100,000 vols., and the royal library, founded in 1887, 70,000 vols. and 25,000 MSS. The museum of painting, natural history, and antiquities, and a botanic garden. Has an academy of belles-lettres, an exhibition of paintings, and another for the productions of

national industry. Among its private collections are the library of the Bollandists, 6,000 vols., and that of the geographical establishment of M. Ph. Vandermaesen, containing a large collection of maps, and a museum of natural history. *Brussels* is the seat of the principal banks, and of the only mint of the kingdom, and has a savings' bank, and many charitable institutions; is one of the great centres of Belgian industry, and is celebrated for its lace. Its other chief manufs. are of fine linens, damask, silk and cotton ribbons, gold and silver embroidery, hats, paper, machinery, jewellery, and mathematical and musical instruments. Has also establishments for coach building and cabinet making, manufs. of chemical products, soap, porcelain, and crystal, sugar refineries and breweries. Has many typographical and lithographic establishments. Commerce is facilitated by a canal, which connects it with Antwerp, and admits vessels of 800 tons burden; also by excellent roads, and by railways, which radiate from it in every direction. *Brussels* is an ancient city; is believed to have been founded in the 7th century; was fortified in the 11th century, and was the residence of the Dukes of Brabant, and afterwards of the Spanish and Austrian governors-general of the Netherlands; its fortifications were dismantled by Joseph II. It was, under the French empire, cap. of the dep. of the Dyle; previous to 1830, it was one of the caps. of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and alternately with the Hague, the seat of the court and of the states-general; it is the birthplace of the physicians Vesalius and Van Helmont, and of the two painters Champaigne.

BRÜSOW, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on lake of same name, circ. and 12 m. N.E. Prenzlau. Pop. 1,100.

BRUTON, a market town and pa. of England, co. Somerset, 10 m. S.S.W. Frome. Area of pa. 3,520 ac. Pop. 2,109. Has silk mills, and manufs. of woollens and hosiery. It is the seat of co. sessions. Birthplace of the navigator, Dampier.

BRUTUS, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, on the Erie Canal, 7 m. N. Auburn. Pop. 2,044.

BRUX, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 14 m. N. Saaz, on the Bila. Pop. 3,064. It has coal mines and manufs. of salts from sedlitz water. The celeb. mineral spring of *Sedlitz* is in its vicinity.

BRUTRÉS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., 13 m. E.N.E. Epinal. Pop. 2,502.—II. (*Sous Laon*), a comm. and town, dep. Aisne, 5 m. S.S.E. Laon. Pop. of comm. 1,168.

BRUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 m. S.W. Rennes. Pop. 2,455.

BRAYSTON or BLANDFORD BRAY, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, on the Stour, 1½ m. W.N.W. Blandford-Forum. Area 1,870 ac. Pop. 167.

BRAYBO, a township of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, pa. and 3 m. N.W. Wrexham. Pop. 1,738.

BRAY-CROES, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 13 m. S.W. Pwllheli. Ac. 3,000. P. 923.

BRAY ROLWYS, a pa. of North Wales, co. Denbigh, 5 m. N.E. Corwen. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 484.

BRAYGWYN, a pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, 9 m. S.W. Kingston. Pop. 290.

BRAYGWYN, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 2 m. N.W. Ragland. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 313.

BRAY-LLES or BRON LLES, a pa. of South Wales, co. Brecon, 6½ m. W.S.W. Hay. Pop. 286.

BRZEZO (pron. *Strzesze*), a town of Poland, gov. and 94 m. W.N.W. Warsaw, on an aff. of the Vistula. Pop. 1,290.

BRZEZO LITWACKI, a fortified town of Russia, gov. Grodno, cap. circ., and formerly the cap. of Lithuania, on the Bug, 108 m. S. Grodno, on rt.

h. of the Bug. Pop. (1850) 17,431. Has a Jewish synagogue, school for nobles, and an active trade. In 1794 it was the scene of an engagement between the Russians and Poles.

BRZEMICA, a town of Poland, prov. and 66 m. S.E. Kalisz. Pop. 970.

BRZEMITZ (Boh. *Brzeznice*), a town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, 40 m. S.W. Prague. Pop. 2,014.

BRZEKART, a town of Austrian Galicia, cap. circ., on the Zlota-Lipa, 64 m. S.E. Lemberg. Pop. 6,368. Has a castle, gymnasium, manufs. of leather, sail-cloth, and linen fabrics.

BRZEZYN, a town of Poland, gov. and 68 m. S.W. Warsaw. Pop. 3,167. Woollen manufs.

BRZKOV, a town of Austria, Galicia, circ. and 10 m. N.W. Sanok. Pop. 2,367. Manuf. of cloth.

BU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, arrond. and 7 m. N.E. Dreux. Pop. 1,519.

BUA, an isl. of Dalmatia, circ. Spalato, in the Adriatic, opposite the town of Trau, with which it is connected by a bridge. Pop. 4,000. It produces dates, wine, olives, and asphaltum. Principal vill. Santa Croce. Pop. 1,500.

BUAORE or GARDEN ISLAND, an isl. of West Australia, co. Perth, in the Indian Ocean, 5 m. from the mainland; between which and the isl. is Cockburn Sound. Length N. to S. about 6 m.; average breadth 1 mile.

BUAHAT, a Sikh state of N.W. India, under British protection. Pop. 25,000. Ann. rev. estimated at 3,000; armed force 1,000 men; and tribute payable to the British 1444 annually.

BUARCOS, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, on rt. h. of the Mondego, at its mouth, 24 m. W. Coimbra. Pop. 800. It is defended by a fort.

BUBAK, a vill. of Scinde, on the borders of Beloochistan, on N.E. shore of Lake Manchur. Pop. 5,000.

BUBASTIS (Scripture *Pi-leesth*, mod. *Ti Basta*), a ruined city of Lower Egypt, on an arm of the Nile, at its delta, 14 m. N. Babelys.

BUBBENHALL, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, on the Avon, here crossed by a bridge, 5 m. S.S.E. Coventry. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 288.

BUBBENDORF, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bâle-Campagne, circ. Liestal, 10 m. S.E. Basel, with manufs. of ribbons. Pop. 1,193. In vicinity are saline springs (*Bubendorfer-bad*).

BUBION, a town of Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 33 m. S.E. Granada. Pop. 3,697.

BUBLITS, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. and 23 m. S.E. Cöslin. Pop. 2,920.

BUBROOAR, a town of Hindostan, dom. and 15 m. from Jeypoor.

BUBRY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arrond. Lorient, cant. Plouray. Pop. 3,849.

BUNWITH, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, on the Derwent, 5½ m. N.N.W. Howden. Area 10,460 ac. Pop. 1,861.

BUCQUANER-ARCHIPELAGO, a group of isls. in the Indian Ocean, near the N.W. coast of Australia. Lat. 16° S., lon. 128° 30' E.

BUCUARI, a free royal seaport town of Austrian Croatia, on an inlet of the Gulf of Quarnero (Adriatic), 5 m. S.E.E. Fiume. Pop. 2,200.

BUCCHIANICO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, 4 m. S.E. Chieti. Pop. 3,852.

BUCCHIO, a called town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, cap. cant., on the Botia, here crossed by a Roman bridge, dist. and 14 m. E. Campagna. Pop. 5,460. In vicinity are quarries of marble.

BUCZELAN, a vill. of Portugal Retrenadura, 14 m. N. Lisbon, which gives its name to a white wine raised in its vicinity.

BUCH, an old dist. of France, in the Bordelais, cap. La Teste-de-Buch, now in dep. Gironde.

BUCHANAN, a co., U. S., North America, in W.N.W. part of Missouri. Area 890 sq. m. Pop. 13,375, of whom 802 were slaves.

BUCHANAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling, comprising all its W. part between Loch Katrine and Lomond, portions of which lakes it includes, together with the mntn. Ben Lomond. Pop. 632.

BUCHANAN, the most E. Headland of Scotl., co. Aberdeen, old dist. of Buchan, 3½ m. S. Peterhead. It has a lighthouse in lat. 57° 28' N., lon. 1° 48' W., 190 feet in elevation, and revolving. Near this are the rocks called the "Bullers of Buchan."

BUCHAREST, **BUKHAREST** or **BUKAREST**, a city of Europe, cap. of Walachia, seat of the governor, and of an archbishop, situated in a swampy plain on the Dambovitz. Lat. (of the English quarter) 44° 25' 39" N., lon. 26° 5' 24" E. Pop. 61,000. It resembles a village, the houses being surrounded with gardens. Has 95 churches, of which there is 1 Protestant and 1 Roman Catholic, 26 monasteries, a foundling and 6 other hospitals, and a poor-house. Has a college, which in 1837 had 466 pupils, a museum, a central metropolitan seminary, and many schools. *Bucharest* is the entrepôt for the commerce between Austria and Turkey; its chief trade is in grain, building timber, wool, salt, and wax; it was taken by the Russians in 1769, and by the Austrians in 1789. The treaty of peace, by which the Porte ceded to Russia, Bessarabia and part of Moldavia, was concluded here, 28th May 1812.

BUCHARIA, Central Asia. [**BUKHARIA**.]

BUCHAN, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 13½ m. E.S.E. Elbogen. Pop. 1,235. In its vicinity are manufs. of porcelain.

BUCHAU, a town of Württemberg, circ. Danube, 7 m. S.E. Riedlingen. Pop. 1,890.

BUCHBERG, a market-town of Lower Austria, circ. Vienna, 15 m. W. Neustadt, at the foot of the Schneeberg, in the *Buchbergthale*, a fine valley called "the Chamouni of Austria."

BUCHEN, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 29 m. E.N.E. Heidelberg. Pop. 2,400.

BUCHEN, a vill. and post station of Denmark, 8 m. N.N.E. Lauenburg, connected by railway with Lübeck.

BUCHHOLZ, places in Germany.—I. a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 8 m. S.E. Grünhain, on the Lehm. Pop. 2,478. Manuf. of ribbons and lace.—II. (*Franzbrich*), a vill. of Prussia, reg. Potsdam, 6 m. N. Berlin. Pop. 440.—III. (*Wesditch*), a town on the Dehme, reg. and 34 m. S.E. Potsdam. Pop. 1,600.

BUCHLYVIE, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 13 m. W. Stirling. Pop. 381.

BUCHOLWITZ, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 6 m. W. Hradisch. Pop. 1,680. In its environs are sulphur springs and baths.

BUCLUX, a vill. of Tuscany, cap. comm. of Potesteria, prov. and 25 m. S.E. Florence, on the Ambra. Pop. of vill. 620, with comm. 6,336.

BUCKET (Low), a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 6 m. N.E. Daventry. Ac. 3,900 P. 2,541.

BUCKEN, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. S.W. Huntingdon, on the Ouse. Ac. 3,690. Pop. 1,172.

BUCKENBURG, a town of North Germany, cap. of the principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, on the Aue, an aff. of the Weser, 6 m. E.S.E. Minden.

BUCKEN, a town of North Germany, Hanover, comm. and 3 m. S.W. Hoya. Pop. 1,106.

BUCKENHAM or **BUCKENHAM FERRY**, four pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. on the Yare, here crossed by a ferry, ½ m. S.W. Acle, and 8 m. by railway, E. Norwich. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 26.—II. (*Little*), 6 m. W.S.W. Hatton. Area 630 ac. Pop. 64.—III. (*New*), a town and pa. of

England, co. Norfolk, 15 m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area of pa. 250 ac. Pop. 768. The inhabitants have the privilege of attending all fairs in England free from toll, and are exempted from serving on juries.—IV. (*Old*), 3 m. S.S.E. Attleborough. Area 5,320 ac. Pop. 1,401.

BUCKHILL, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. W. Honiton. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 343.

BUCKFASTLEIGH, a pa. and formerly a market town of England, co. Devon, on the Dart, 2 m. S.S.W. Ashburton. Area 6,370 ac. Pop. 2,613. Has wool-combing and weaving serges, and in vicinity are marble and copper works.

BUCKFIELD, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 32 m. W.S.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,659.

BUCKHAYN, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Wemyss, on the Firth of Forth, ½ m. S. Cupar. Pop. 1,769. Has a pier and harbour.

BUCKHORN-WATON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 8 m. N.W. Shaftesbury. Ac. 2,080. P. 484.

BUCKIE, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. and 17½ m. W. Banff, on the North Sea. Pop. with pa. 2,789.

BUCKINGHAM, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. part of Central Virginia. Area 680 sq. m. Pop. 13,873, of whom 6,161 were slaves. Surface varies from hilly to level, and is drained by the Willis and Slate Rivers. Products are wheat, oats, tobacco, and live stock. Minerals are gold, iron, and slate. It has white sulphur springs, flour, grist, and saw-mills, and a tannery. There are 19 churches, and several schools. Mayville is cap. of the co.—II. a township of Pennsylvania, co. Bucks, 112 m. N.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,482.

BUCKINGHAM, a parl. and munic. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Bucks, on the Ouse, on a branch of the Grand Junction Canal, and of the North Western Railway, 15 m. N.W. Aylesbury and 52 m. N.W. London. Area of pa. 5,330 ac. Pop. of do. 4,020. Pop. of parl. bor., which comprises 8 pas., 8,063. The town is surrounded by the Ouse, here crossed by three bridges. Has a town-hall, prison, union work-house, and in its vicinity paper and corn mills. Manufs. of bobbin lace. Is the seat of the summer assizes and quarter sessions. Corp. rev. £251. Sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors 393. Polling place for the county.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, an inland co. of England, having N. the co. Northampton, E. Bedford, Hertford, and Middlesex, S. Berks, and W. Oxford. Area 472,320 ac., of which upwards of 44,000 ac. are said to be equally divided in grass and arable land. Pop. 163,723. Surface in the N. undulating, in the S. occupied by the Chiltern hills, and in the centre by the vale of Aylesbury. The Thames forms its S. boundary, other rivers are the Thame, Ouse, and Colne. Timber, especially beech, is plentiful. The sheep of the vale of Aylesbury are noted for the weight and fineness of their fleeces. The co. yields large quantities of butter, cattle, sheep, and poultry. Principal manufs. are paper, straw-plait, and thread lace. Poor rates 82,839. The co. is divided into 8 hundreds and 206 pas. in the circ. and diocese of Oxford. Chief towns, Aylesbury the cap., Buckingham, Marlow, and Wycombe, each of which sends 2 members to House of Commons. The co. sends 3 members. Reg. electors 4,738. Here the revolution in the reign of Charles 2. first commenced. The North Western and Great Western Railway, and the Grand Junction Canal intersect this county.

BUCKLAND, numerous pas. in England.—I. co. Berks, 4 m. N.N.E. Great Farringdon. Area 4,420 ac. Pop. 387.—II. co. Bucks, 4 m. S.E. Aylesbury. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 662.—III. co.

Gloster, 5 m. W.S.W. Chipping-Camden. Area 2,270 ac. Pop. 368.—IV. co. Hertford, 2½ m. S.W. Barkway. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 886.—V. co. Kent, lathe St. Augustine, 1½ m. N.N.W. Dover. Area 980 ac. Pop. 1,895.—VI. same co., lathe Boray, 2½ m. N.N.W. Faversham. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 21.—VII. co. Surrey, 2 m. W. Reigate. Area 2,040 ac. Pop. 857.—VIII. (Breuer), co. Devon, 5 m. W. Great Torrington. Area 3,870 ac. Pop. 977.—IX. (Dunham), co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.N.W. Frome. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 631.—X. (East), co. Devon, 4½ m. W.N.W. South-Molton. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 149.—XI. (Egg) [Egg-Buckland].—XII. (Filleigh), co. Devon, 5½ m. N.W. Hatherleigh. Area 4,550 ac. Pop. 267.—XIII. (St. Mary), co. Somerset, 6 m. W.S.W. Ilminster. Area 4,120 ac. Pop. 768.—XIV. (Monachorum), co. Devon, 4 m. S.S.E. Tavistock. Area 4,910 ac. Pop. 1,548.—XV. (in the Moor), same co., 3½ m. N.W. Ashburton, to which its curacy is annexed. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 141.—XVI. (Newton), co. Dorset, 10 m. N. Dorchester. Area 8,770 ac. Pop. 408.—XVII. (Pipers), same co., 3 m. N.N.W. Melcombe-Regis. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 111.—XVIII. (Toufaint), co. Devon, 3 m. N.E. Kingsbridge. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 48.—XIX. (West), same co., 5½ m. N.W. South-Molton. Area 2,890 ac. Pop. 279.—XX. (West), co. Somerset, 2½ m. E. Wulington. Area 3,500 ac. Pop. 1,001.—Several hamlets in England have the same name, one of which, co. Hants, is a considerable suburb of Portsmouth, and 1½ m. N.E. that town.

BUCKLAND, a town of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 88 m. W.N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,066.

BUCKLAND ISLAND, North Pacific Ocean, belongs to central division of the Bonin Islands, which see.

BUCKLEBURY, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 6 m. E.N.E. Newbury. Area 4,970 ac. Pop. 1,219.

BUCKLEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. E.S.E. Ipswich. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 318.

BUCKMINSTER, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 2½ m. E.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. A. 2,080. P. 683.

BUCKNALL, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5½ m. W. Horncastle. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 389.—II. a township, co. Stafford, 3½ m. E.N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyme. Pop. 1,266.

BUCKNELL, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 2½ m. W.N.W. Bicester. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 343.

BUCKNILL, a pa. of England, co. Hereford and Salop, 5 m. E.N.E. Knighton. Area 4,160 ac. Pop. 607.

BUCKOW, a vill. of Prussia, reg. and 26 m. N.W. Frankfurt, on the Stebberow. Pop. 740.

BUCKOW (Nau), a town of Mecklenburg, Schwerin, duchy and 29 m. N.N.E. Schwerin, near the Baltic. Pop. 1,463.

BUCKS, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. extremity of Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 66,091. Products are various kinds of grains, butter, and fruit. Minerals comprise iron, plumbago, titanium, silex, with limestone and sandstone quarries. Has flour, grist, saw, and paper mills, woollen factories, iron foundries, distilleries, and various other branches of industry. Has 91 churches and 7 newspapers. The Delaware river is navigable along the S.E. border, and the Delaware Canal the N.E. border of the co. The S.E. part is traversed by the Philadelphia and Trenton Railway. Is one of the three original ones formed by William Penn. Doylestown is cap. of the county.—II. a town, Ohio, Tuscarawas co. Pop. 1,547.

BUCKROSE, a seaport and township, U. S., North America, Maine, co. Hancock, on the river

Penobscot, 15 m. S. Bangor. Pop. 3,351. Has a harbour, and a timber trade.

BUCKWORTH, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. N.W. Huntingdon. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 191.

BUCQUOY, a comma. and town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arrond. and 10 m. S. Arras. P. 1,361.

BUCVAT, a township, U. S., North America, Ohio, cap. Crawford co., on the Sandusky, 60 m. N. Columbus. Pop. 2,316.

BUCSACS, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. and 38 m. E.N.E. Stanislawow, on the Stryp. Pop. 2,300. A treaty of peace between the Poles and the Turks was signed here in 1672.

BUCSASS or BUCSCHATSC, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, on the Sereth, an affluent of the Dniester, 35 m. S.E. Lemberg. Pop. 2,200.

BUDA or OFEN (Slav. *Budin*), a free city of the Austrian Empire, cap. of the kingdom of Hungary, and of the circ. on this side the Danube, 130 m. S.E. Vienna, on rt. b. of the Danube, opposite Pesth, with which city it is connected by a suspension bridge. Lat. (of observatory) 47° 29' 12" N., lon. 19° 8' 10" E. Pop. (1851) exclusive of military, 60,127. In 1842, the pop. of Pesth, Buda, and Alt Ofen, united, was 125,000. [Alt Ofen and Pesth.] The city is situated on the slope of a hill in the form of an amphitheatre; in its centre is the citadel, an old fortress enclosing the royal palace, in which are preserved the insignia of Hungarian royalty, and the buildings of the central administration. The other principal edifices are the cathedral, garrison-church, two Gothic monuments, the convents of St. Elizabeth, St. Florian, and the Capuchins. Buda is the residence of the viceroy, or palatine of Hungary, seat of a lieutenant-general of the administration of the royal treasure (*Hof-Kammer*), and of a commander-general; has an observatory on the summit of the Bockberg, in connection with the University of Pesth. A type-foundry, dependent on the same establishment, a gymnasium, and several libraries. Connected with the arsenal is a cannon foundry and powder manuf.; it has manuf. of cloth, leather, silks, and velvets, and an extensive commerce in wine, of which about 300,000 cimers of an excellent quality, resembling burgundy, is annually produced in its vicinity. Has establishment of baths in connection with the hot sulphur springs, from which the name Ofen (Oven) is derived (temp. 117° 5° Fahr.). The city is ancient, and was occupied by the Romans till the 4th century. Taken by Soltman the Magnificent in 1526, and retaken by Ferdinand I. King of Bohemia, in 1527; was again taken by Soliman in 1529, and occupied by the Turks till 1686.

BUDA-KESZ, a town of Hungary, co. Pesth, 5 m. W. Buda. Pop. 2,312.

BUDAOON, a dist. of British India, prov. Bengal, N.W. prov. Area 2,368 sq. m. Pop. 825,712.

BUDAOON, a town, British India, prov. Delhi, dist. and 27 m. S.W. Bareilly.

BUDUKHAN, Central Asia. [Kookbooz.]

BUDROOKE, a pa. of England, co. and 1½ m. N.W. Warwick. Area 3,066 ac. Pop. 495.

BUDDEENAD, a strong fort of Afghanistan, N.E. Cabool. Lat. 34° 55' N., lon. 70° 14' E. Here the British captives spared from the massacre of 1841, were for a short time imprisoned.

BUDHA-GAYA, a widely spread collection of ruins in British India, presid. Bengal, prov. and 40 m. S.W. Bahar. It is resorted to by pilgrims.

BUDBUCK (*Vadavica*), a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Cuttack, 40 m. S.W. Balasore.

BUDDU, a town of Guinea, on rt. b. of the Niger, 37 m. N.W. the junction of the Tena. Pop.

3,800. It is supposed to be the chief town of Malakanda state.

BURR, a vill. and seaport of England, co. Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, pa. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Stratton. Pop. 677. Is connected by a canal with Looe, 14 m. S.S.E.

BURBAUX (St.), a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Tamar, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Plymouth. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 1,095.

BURBIE, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, 12 m. S.E. Eyndhoven. Pop. 600.

BURBIECH or **BLOCHER**, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Cleves, on l. b. of the Rhine, opposite Wesel. Pop. 1,180. Is entirely rebuilt, the old town having been burned by the French in 1813.

BURBIECH, a vill. of Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Rhine, 1 m. S.E. Bingen. Pop. 800; also several other villa. in H.-Darmstadt and Rhen. Prussia.

BURBIECH, a town of British India, prov. Bengal, on l. b. of the Hooghly river, 10 m. S.S.W. Calcutta. It has ruins of a small fort.

BURBIECH, a town of Austria, Bohemia, reg. Prague, circ. and 9 m. S. Leitmeritz, on the Kleine-Eger. Pop. 1,320.

BURBIECH, a town of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, cap. co., 28 m. S.E. Giessen. Pop. 2,750. Manufs. of linens, hosiery, and needles. Near it are salt springs.

BURBIECH, a town of Saxony, [Baurach.]

BURBIECH (East), a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. W.S.W. Sidmouth. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 2,447. R. and W. Budleigh are hundreds of the same co.

BURBIECH, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Falmouth. Area 3,320 ac. Pop. 2,069.

BURBIECH, a mountain of Transylvania, near its E. border, lat. $46^{\circ} 12' N.$, $7,340$ feet in elevation. Has sulphur springs and caverns, which emit sulphuric exhalations.

BURBIECH, a vill. of the island of Sardinia, prov. and 40 m. E. Sassari. Pop. 2,000.

BURBIECH ("stronghold of Buddha") a town, Punjab, N.W. India, near l. b. of the river Chenab, 107 m. N.E. Lahore. Pop. probably 2,000, many of whom are Cashmere shawl weavers. Lat. $32^{\circ} 58' N.$, lon. $76^{\circ} 28' E.$; elev. 5,000 feet.

BURBIECH, a comm. and town of Italy, Pontif. States, leg. and 12 m. N.E. Bologna. Pop. of comm. 5,960.

BURBIECH, the most S. town of the Austrian Empire, Dalmatia, circ. and 16 m. S. Cattaro, on a peninsula in the Adriatic. Is surrounded with walls, and has a roadstead for small vessels. Pop. 780.

BURBIECH, **BADAKSHAN** or **FYARHAD**, a town of independent Tartary, cap. dist. of same name, 180 m. N.E. Cabool, in lat. $36^{\circ} 25' N.$, lon. $71^{\circ} 37' E.$ It was at one time a place of importance, and cap. of an independent kingdom. In 1832, a great part of it was destroyed by an earthquake. Has ruby mines in its vicinity.

BURBIECH, a town of Bohemia, cap. circ., on the Moldau, 77 m. S. Prague. Pop. 8,730. Has a council-house, a cathedral, several other churches, a gymnasium, philosophical academy, and a high-school, with manufs. of woollen cloths, maulins, damasks, and saltpetre. A railway connects it with Káns, on the Danube.

BURBIECH (*Mährisch Budwitz*), a town of Austria, Moravia, Brünn, circ. and 17 m. W.N.W. Znaim. P. 1,995. Has a castle and sev. suburbs.

BURBIECH, 2 pa. of England, co. Chester.—1. (*Gravel*) 24 m. N.E. Northwich. Area 36,400 ac. Pop. 17,980.—2. (*Little*), 84 m. E.N.E. Tarporley. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 878.

BURBIECH, a river of France, affl. of the Durance

at Sisteron, B. Alpes, rises in the dep. Drome; length 58 m. *Petit Such* is an affl. of the above.

BURBIECH, a maritime village of New Granada, South America, dep. Cauca, cap. prov. and on the Bay of Choco.

BURBIECH, a town of Mexican Confederation, dep. Vera Cruz, 32 m. S. Tampico. Here, in 1847, the Mexican army was repulsed by an inferior United States force.

BURBIECH or **BON AIR**, one of the Dutch West India islands, off the coast of Colombia, 30 m. E. Curaçao. Lat. $12^{\circ} 20' N.$, lon. $68^{\circ} 27' W.$ Length 20 m.; breadth 4 m. Products, cattle and salt. Pop. (1852) 2,254, of whom 673 were slaves. Has a vill. with a harbour.

BURBIECH, an independent state of South America, separated from the Argentine Confederation in 1853. It extends from the Rio Negro or Conon on the S. (lat. $41^{\circ} S.$), along the Atlantic Ocean to the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, and along the S. shores of its estuary, and the S. banks of the Parana, as far as the Arroyo del Medio river, which separates it from Santa Fé about lat. $33^{\circ} S.$ The W. boundary extends from the mouth of the Neposta river in a N.E. direction, to the W. extremity of the Sierra del Volcan. Area estimated at about 200,000 sq. m. Pop. (1854) 350,000, army 6,970 men. The N. includes a portion of the eastern Pampas, and is flat, with lakes and swamps. The S. part comprehends the Sierra del Volcan, the S.E. the Sierra Ventana. Principal rivers, the Salada, Salta, and Quequin. Climate humid and variable; ice seldom occurs; mean summer heat 60° Fahr. The N. winds prevailing here have the disagreeable character of the sirocco of Italy; the S.W. winds or *pamperos* are hurricanes accompanied with thunder. There is sufficient rain in general throughout, but occasionally there are years of excessive and destructive droughts. The soil is fertile in many places, but it is estimated that there is not a thousandth part under cultivation. Value of its imports in 1851, 2,110,100; value of exports in do. 2,126,705. Number of cattle, 12,000,000; sheep, 6,000,000. Hides, hair, horns, tallow, and jerked beef are chief exports; horses, mules, and asses are also exported. The breed of sheep has been improved, and wool now forms an article of export. Formerly the cultivation of the soil was so neglected that grain was required from abroad; now, wheat is exported to some extent. *Buenos Ayres* became independent of the Spanish government in 1816, and along with the neighbouring states joined in a confederated republic (the Argentine or La Plata), which, however, was not long kept up, and now each state has a separate and independent administration. The executive is vested in a governor or cap.-general elected for five years, aided by a council of ministers chosen by the governor. The legislative assembly consists of 44 members, one half renewed annually by popular election. The religion of the state is Roman Catholic, but others are tolerated. A chain of forts has been established along the W. boundary to overawe the Indian population.

BURBIECH (*"good air"*), the cap. city of the province of same name, is situated on the S. of the Plata estuary, about 150 m. from the sea, opposite the town Colonia. Lat. $34^{\circ} 36' 29' S.$, lon. $58^{\circ} 23' 34' W.$ Pop. (1844) 122,000, of whom about one-fourth are Spanish or other European descent. It covers a surface of about 2 m. in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in greatest breadth, and is regularly laid out, all its streets crossing each other at right angles, and now mostly paved with granite. Almost all its houses are but one story

in height, flat-roofed, and built around courtyards. It is ill provided with water, which is wholly brought by carriers from the river. Principal edifices are its churches, cathedral, convents, protestant church, presbyterian chapel, founding hospital, and orphan asylum—all built of a fine white stone quarried near the city. The residence of the dictator and the government offices are in a fort near the river. The university occupies an extensive building, and has a valuable library; besides which there are a superior academy, a military college, various public schools, several printing establishments, and manufs. of cigars, carpets, furniture, boots and shoes. The navigation of the Plata, here 36 m. broad, is difficult; and ships drawing 16 feet water are obliged to anchor in the *Amarradero*, a roadstead 7 or 8 m. distant, to and from which merchandize has to be conveyed by lighters and rude ox-carts. In 1861, the exports were valued at 2,126,705*l.*, and the imports at 2,110,000*l.* Imports, ox-hides, precious metals, jerked beef, sheeps' wool, skins, tallow, and horse hair, cotton, linen, woollen, jewellery, perfumery, coarse cloths, soap, candles, and deals. During 1844, 468 ships cleared out, and in 1843, 52 ships entered. Buenos Ayres was founded in 1535; in 1775 it was made the seat of a vice-royalty. In 1806 it was taken by the English, but it was retaken by the Spaniards in the same year.

BURR (LE), one of the Alps of Savoy, prov. Faucigny, between Chamonal and Sixt, N. Mont Blanc. Height above the sea, 10,128 feet.

BUFFALO, a city and port of entry, U. S., North America, New York, cap. co. Erie, at the W. extremity of Lake Erie, where it contracts into Niagara river, 16 m. S.S.E. Niagara Falls. Pop. (in 1810) 1,608; (in 1850) 42,268. It has broad, regular streets and squares. Principal edifices, 40 churches, the court-house, theatre, markets, city-offices, orphan asylum, university, and lyceum. Manufs. iron, woollens, saw-mills, and ship-building. Has 10 banks, 40 fire, life, and marine insurance companies, and 15 newspapers. Its harbour, formed by Buffalo Creek, has a stone pier, 1,500 feet in length, and terminated by a lighthouse; admits vessels drawing 13 feet of water. The harbour is obstructed by ice, which, at the breaking up of winter, is often driven into it by westerly winds, where it long remains after the lake is clear. Since the completion of the Erie Canal, and the formation of railways uniting it with New York, the other cities on the Atlantic coast, the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, Pittsburg and Canada, it has become a place of great commercial importance. Customs revenue (1852) 69,728 dollars. Number of ships arrived in 1852, 4,867, of 1,539,530 tons; cleared out in do. 4,774, of 1,552,706 tons. It was burned by the English in 1814; but since the opening of the Erie Canal, it has risen into one of the most thriving cities in the whole union.—11. a township, Missouri, co. Pike. Pop. 2,174.—Also 4 towns in Pennsylvania, and other smaller towns and villages of the United States.

BUFFALO-BAYOU, a river of Texas, U. S., North America, co. Harrisburg, after an E. course of 70 m. enters the Bay of Galveston. Is narrow and deep, and is navigated by steamers. The town of Houston is on its banks.

BUFFALO-LAKE, 3 lakes of British North America, Hudson Bay territory, one in lat. 68° 20' N., lon. 113° W.; another is lat. 56° N., lon. 113° 45' W.; and the third in lat. 53° 15' N., lon. 113° 10' W.

BUFFALORA, a town of Lombardy, prov. and 26 m. N.N.W. Pavia. Pop. 1,257.

BURROW, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 11 m. N. Semur. Has iron foundries.

BUC or BOG, two rivers of Russian Poland.—I. forms a great part of the E. frontier of Poland, rises in Galicia, near Zloczow, flows generally N. to Brzesc-Litewsk, and thence N.W.; joins the Vistula, 18 m. N.W. Warsaw, after a course of 300 m. Chief affluents the Muchawetz, Zna, and Narew. The towns Zloczow, Wlodawa, Brzesc, Drohiczyn, and Wyszakow, are on its banks. The Brzesc-Litewsk Canal, which unites the Muchawetz and Pira rivers, connects it with the Dnieper.—II. (anc. *Hypanis*), Russia, gov. Podolia and Kherson, flows S.E., and enters the estuary of the Dnieper, 30 m. W. Kherson. Course 340 m. Affluents the Sinukie, Radima, and Negai. The towns Bratslav, Oliwopol, Voznesensk, and Nicolae, are on its banks, and it is navigable from the sea to Voznesensk.

BUGA, two towns of South America, New Granada, dep. Cauca, prov. Popayan, one 105 m. N.N.E., and the other 45 m. N.E. Popayan.

BURBROOK, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. W.S.W. Northampton. Area 2,420 ac. Pop. 860.

BUGARACH, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aude, arrond. and 12 m. S. Limoux. Pop. 1,027.

BUGRY, a small territory of France, in the old prov. of Bourgoigne, of which the cap. was Belley, now comprised in the dep. Ain.

BUGERMOUW, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Flanders, 5 m. E. Termonde. Pop. 3,424.

BIGLIANFEN (PONTI), a comm. and vill. of Tuscany, in the Val-di-Nievole, 44 m. S. Borgo-a-Buggiano. Pop. 5,841.

BUGLIANO (BORGO A), a comm. and town of Tuscany, 27 m. W.N.W. Florence, in the centre of the Val-di-Nievole. P. 1,677. Has silk-mills.

BUGHAR, a Sikh state, India, under British protection, between the Sutlej and Juma rivers, W. of the Simrons valley. Surface hilly. Principal forts Rajghur and Tuxhal.

BUGIAH, a town of Algiers. [BOUGIAH.]

BUG-LAWTON, a township of England, co. Chester, 2 m. N.N.E. Congleton. Pop. 2,062.

BUGHORPE, a pa. of England, co. and liberty York, 7 m. N.N.W. Fooklington. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 266.

BUGUE (LE), a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., arrond. and 14 m. W. Sarlat, on rt. b. of the Vézère. Pop. 2,904.

BUGULMA, a town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, 130 m. W.S.W. Ufa. Pop. 2,000. Has trade in cottons and woollens, and two annual fairs, at which goods to the amount of 2,000,000 rubles are often sold.

BUNL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 6 m. S.S.W. Colmar. Pop. 1,555.

BÜHN, a market town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 25 m. S.S.W. Carlsruhe, on railway to Kehl. Pop. 2,800. It has manufs. of leather and weekly markets.

BÜHLER, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Appenzell, 3 m. S.S.W. Trogen. Pop. 1,162.

BURCLIFF, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côte-du-Nord, 1 m. from Lannion. Pop. 1,024.

BURDWAS, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 34 m. N.N.E. Much Wenlock. Ac. 2,950. Pop. 300.

BULTH OF LLANFAIR, a market town and pa. of South Wales, co. Brecon, 12 m. S.W. New Radnor. Pop. of pa. 1,158. About 1 m. N.W. of the town are saline and chalybeate springs.

BUNSK, a town of Russia, cap. circ., gov. and 45 m. N. Simbirsk, on the Kark. Pop. 1,900.

BURKOWOZ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, cant. La Capelle, arrond. and 9 m. N.N.W. Vervins. Pop. 2,518. Manuf. wooden shoes.

BUM (La), a town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 10 m. S.E. Nyons. Pop. 1,928.

BUTTERWOLD or NYUMANDORF, a town of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, on rt. b. of branch of the Meuse, called Hollands diep. P. 2,266.

BUTTENPOST, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 16 m. E.N.E. Leeuwarden. Pop. 800.

BUTREKHONG, a town of the island of Java, cap. of Dutch residency of same name, 35 m. S. Batavia, with government buildings, and the hotel of the governor general.

BUTRAGO, an ancient town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. N. Madrid. Pop. 1,508. Has an hospital, trade in wool, and manufs. of cordage.

BUTTLE, a pa. of Scotland, stewardry and 10 m. N.E. Kirkcudbright. Pop. 1,042.

BUJALANCE, a city of Spain, prov. and 17 m. E. Cordova. Pop. (1845) 8,936. Has a college and extensive woollen manufactures.

BULLEUF, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Vienne, arrond. and 18 m. E. Limoges, on the Vienne, at the mouth of the Mande. Pop. 1,936.

BUK, a town of Prussia, prov. Posen, cap. circ. of same name, 15 m. W.S.W. Posen. Pop. 2,298.

BUKHAREST, cap. Wallachia. [BUKHAREST.]

BUKHARIA is a name given to a wide extent of territory in Central Asia, comprising the E. part of Independent and the W. part of Chinese Tartary, the latter subdivision being called Little Bukharia. [TURKESTAN, BOKHARA, KHOKAN.]

BUKHTARMINSK, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, gov. and 480 m. S.S.W. Tomsk, on the Irtysh, 50 m. from the Chinese frontier.

BUKKUR or BUKUT, an isl. and fort of Scinde, in the Indus, between the towns Boree on the E. and Sukkur on the W. bank, 165 m. N.N.E. Hyderabad. Lat. 27° 39' N., lon. 68° 56' E. The island is a limestone rock, 800 yards in length by 300 in width, and nearly covered by the fortress. The British army, destroyed for Afghanistan, crossed the Indus here early in 1839, on a bridge of boats.—II. a town, Punjab, near the Indus, 17 m. S.S.E. Dera-Ismael-Khan. Pop. 5,000, who carry on an active commerce.

BUKOWINA, a duchy of Austria, East Galicia, in lat. 47° 20' and 49° 40' N., lon. 24° 45' and 30° 20' E. Area 2,944 geo. sq. m. Pop. (1854) 430,064. Climate salubrious. Traversed by the rivers Pruth, Dniester, Suczawa, Sere, Moldawa, and Bistritza, where gold is found in its sands. Trade in cattle, hides, wool, wax, and honey. Bukovina was united to Galicia in 1777, and from 1786 to 1849 it formed the circle of Czernowitz. In the latter year it was constituted a province.

BULACAY, a town of Luzon, Philippine Islands, cap. prov., 20 m. N.W. Manila. Pop. 9,803.

BULACE, a town of Switzerland, cap. circ. of same name, cant., and 10 m. N. Zurich. P. 1,688.

BULAK, a town of Egypt. [BOULAC.]

BULAMA, the most E. of the Bismarck islands, off the W. coast of Africa, 20 m. S. Bissao. Lat. 11° 34' N., lon. 15° 23' W. Is 20 m. in length by 10 m. in breadth, wooded, fertile, but unhealthy. Is now claimed by Portugal. Previous to 1794 it was the site of a British settlement; and its resumption is contemplated.

BULAVADIN, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 26 m. E.N.E. Akum Kara Hissar. Pop. 3,000.

BULFORD, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, on the Avon, 2 m. N.N.E. Amesbury. Ac. 4,160. P. 406.

BULGA, a mountain and considerable town of Abyssinia, Shoa, 26 m. S.E. Ankober.

BULGARIA, Macedonia Inferior, a prov. of European Turkey, between lat. 43° E. and 45° 30' N., lon. 21° 15' and 29° 35' E., separated N. by the Danube from Wallachia, Moldavia, and Boma-

rabia, and S. by the Balkhan mountains from Rumili, and having W. Servia, and E. the Black Sea. Estim. area 33,900 sq. m. Pop. (1844) 8,000,000. Surface mountainous in the S., level in the N., well wooded and abounding in rich pasture. Principal river the Danube with its tributaries the Iker, Vid, Jantra, and Osma, and the Kamshuk and Pravadi, which enter the Black Sea. At its N.E. extremity is the Lake of Rasselin. Products, cattle, tallow, hides, hemp, flax, skins, timber, and attar of roses. In the pashalic of Silistria, a surplus of corn is produced, but in some other parts less is raised than is required for home consumption. The Bulgarians are adherents of the Greek church; they speak the Servian language, and manuf. woollens, rifle barrels, and morocco leather, in addition to their rural occupations. Bulgaria is subdivided into the pashas of Widin, Yarna, Silistria, and Sophia, cap. Sophia, besides which towns it comprises the towns Nicopolis, Rustchuk, Siatova, Shumla, Babadagh, Kustendje, etc. From the 7th century till 1018, and again from 1196 till the middle of the 14th century, Bulgaria formed an independent kingdom; it then became subject to Hungary, but was conquered by the Turks in 1392.

BULNEVILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., arrond. and 12 m. S.S.E. Neufchâteau. P. 1,012. Manufs. of lace & potteryware.

BULNKINGTON, a pa. of Engl. co. Warwick, 4 m. S.S.E. Nuneaton. Area 4,600 ac. Pop. 2,005.

BULKWORTH, a pa. of Engl. co. Devon, 51 m. S.W. Great Torrington. Ac. 6,060. Pop. 179.

BULLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 39 m. W.N.W. Murcia. Pop. 5,145.

BULLE, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 14 m. S. Freiburg. P. 1,513. It is the chief entrepôt for Gruyère cheese, made in the adjacent valleys.

BULLERS or BUCHAN, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 22 m. N.N.E. Aberdeen. Pop. all fishermen.

BULLES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, arrond. and 6 m. N.N.W. Clermont. Pop. 1,071. Important manuf. of linen.

BULLY, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4½ m. S.S.E. Newent. Area 780 ac. Pop. 241.

BULLINGHAM (UPPER & LOWER), a pa. of Engl. co. and 2 m. S. Hereford. Ac. 1,700. Pop. 418.

BULLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 2 m. W. Waby. Area 760 ac. Pop. 57.

BULLIT, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. part of Kentucky. Area 300 sq. m. Pop. 6,764, of whom 1,365 were slaves. Surface uneven but fertile. Is drained by the Salt river. Products are corn, wool, and live stock. Manufs. woollens and iron. Has 10 churches. The railway (projected) from Louisville to Nashville will pass through the co. Capital, Shepherdsville.

BULLOCK, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. part of Georgia. Area 900 sq. m. Pop. 4,300, of whom 1,460 were slaves. Climate healthy. Products are corn, rice, sugar-cane, cotton, and timber. Has 10 churches. Central railway follows the course of the Ogeechee, near the N.E. boundary of the co. Cap. Statesborough.

BULLOCK, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 7 m. S.E. Dublin. Pop. 1,391.

BULLOMA (North and South), two maritime dists. of West Africa, in the country of the Timmanees.

BULLMENGH, a fortified town of British India, presid. Bengal, cap. rajaship, dist. and 25 m. S. Delhi.

BULMER, two pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 2½ m. W.S.W. Sudbury. Area 2,880 ac. Pop. 807.—II. co. York, North Riding, 7 m. W.S.W. New-Malton. Area 3,800 ac. Pop. 1,022.

BULOLA, a river and town of West Africa, Senegambia; the river enters the Atlantic opposite the *Bissagos* islands; and on one of its creeks is the town, in lat 11° 30' N., lon. 14° 24' W.

BULPHAN, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2½ m. N.W. Horndon-on-the-Hill. Area 2,020 ac. Pop. 261.

BULSAHA, a populous seaport town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 42 m. S.S.W. Surat, on the Gulf of Cambay. Manufs. of ginghams, and trade in grain, jaggery, and timber.

BULAWA, a Sikh state of North India, under British protection, between the Sutlej and Jamna, lat. about 31° N., lon. 77° E. Pop. with Burroulee, 5,000. Annual revenue 600*l*.

BULTI, **BALTIC** or **BULGISTAN** (called also *Little Tibet*), a state of Central Asia, tributary to the rulers of the Panjab, bet. N. the Himalaya, between lat. 34° 30' and 36° 30' N., lon. 75° and 77° E., and surrounded, except on the S.W., by the Chinese dom. Area 8,000 sq. m. Pop. 75,000. (?) It consists of a part of the upper valley of the Indus, having a general elevation of 6,000 or 7,000 feet above the sea, and enclosed by mountains which rise to 6,000 or 8,000 feet higher. Climate cold in winter. European fruits are plentiful. Animals comprise the sha, the large-horned goat, sheep, the musk-deer, and ibis. The inhabitants are of Tartar descent, and Mohammedans of the Sheah sect; until the late Sikh conquest, they lived under an hereditary chief, termed the *Gyfo*. Principal town Iskardoh.

BULWASHAN, a town of India, N.W. prov., 29 m. S. Delhi. It is the chief place of a jaghire of same name, with an area of 190 sq. m. Pop. 57,000.

BUXWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. and 4 m. N.W. Nottingham. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 3,786.

BULWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 1½ m. N.N.E. Kettering. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 419.

BULWUDUN (anc. *Polybotan*), a large town of Asiatic-Turkey, pash. Anatolia, 218 m. E.N.E. Smyrna, contains many remains of antiquity.

BUMLEY, a pa. of Ireland, Connauht, co. Roscommon, comprising a great part of Strokestown, which see. Area 6,582 ac. Pop. 2,855.

BUMBA, a fortified town of Persia, prov. and 115 m. S.E.E. Kirman, on the route to Bupoor.

BUMFRED, two pas. of England.—I. (*Helson*), co. Essex, 8 m. N.N.E. Thaxted. Area 2,790 ac. Pop. 951.—II. (*Steeple*), in same co., 8 m. N.N.W. Castle-Hedingham. Area 3,460 ac. Pop. 1,295.

BUMAHKE, a town and fort of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. and 30 m. S.S.E. Ajmere.

BUMARASHIT, a vill. of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, at the extremity of the plain of Troy. *Bumarashi* River rises by numerous warm springs below the village, and flows N.W.

BUMAWA, a vill. of Scotland, co. Argyll, pa. Muckairn, 17 m. N.N.W. Inverary. It has a quay on Loch Bive, a salmon fishery, and iron-works.

BUMBAW, a pa. of England, co. Chester, on the Chester and Crewe Railway, 3½ m. S.S.E. Tarporley. Area 17,600 ac. Pop. 4,763.

BUNCHANE and **BUNCHION**, two inland towns of Siam, on the Mekong river, supposed to have respectively 4,000 and 8,000 inhabitants.

BUNCOMBE, a co. of the U. S. North America, in W. of North Carolina. Area 460 sq. m. Pop. 13,426, of whom 1,717 were slaves. Surface, a grazing valley, between the two ridges of Alleghany mountains.

BUNCRAHA, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, on Lough Swilly, 11 m. N.N.W. Londonderry. Pop. 794. Has a church and barracks.

BUNZ, a division of Switzerland. [*Grisons*.]

BUNZS, two villa. of Germany.—I. Hanover,

landr. Aurich, 5 m. N. Weener.—II. Prussian Westphalia, reg. Minden, circ. and 7 m. N.N.W. Harford. Pop. 1,300.

BUNDLEOUNG or **BUNDLEOUNG**, a territory of Hindoestan, partly belonging to the British, between lat. 24° and 26° 24' N., lon. 78° and 81° 29' E., having W. the Gwalior dom., and on other sides the Bengal territories (upper provs. Baghelcund, &c. Pop. 2,600,000. Surface untina, it being traversed by the Vinhyarange. Principal rivers, the Desan, Betwah, Cane, tributaries of the Jumna. Principal towns, Jhansi, Bandah, Chatertpoor. In it are the diamond-mines of Pannah.

BUND-EMIR, *Arazes*, a river of Persia, prov. Fars, enters the Lake Bakhtegan, about 65 m. E. Shiraz, after a S.E. course of 150 m. It is rapid, and very liable to inundate its banks.

BUNDORAN, a maritime vill., and the principal watering-place, on the N.W. coast of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, on Donegal bay, 4½ m. S.W. Bally-Shannon. Pop. 384.—*Bundores* is another fishing and bathing vill. about 1 m. W.S.W.

BUNGAR, a market town of England, comprising Holy Trinity and St Mary pas., co. Suffolk, on the Waveney, 30½ m. N.N.E. Ipswich. United area of pas. 2,090 ac. Pop. 3,841. Has a market-place, theatre, assembly-rooms, bath-house, branch banks, some manufs. of hemp, and trade by the Waveney, in corn, malt, coal, and lime.

BUNKLE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 9 m. N.E. Greenlaw. Area 8,900 ac. Pop. 715.

BUNMAHON or **BONMAHON**, a maritime vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 14 m. S.W. Waterford. Pop. 1,142. Near it are the mines of Knockmahon.

BUNSEE, Hindoestan. [*Cuton* (*Bunn* or).]

BUNNY or **BONNY**, a pa. of England, co. and 6½ m. S. Nottingham. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 836.

BUÑOL, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. W.S.W. Valencia. Pop. 2,473. Manufs. paper.

BUÑOLA, a town of Spain, isl. Majorca, 9 m. N.N.E. Palma. Pop. 1,934.

BUNPOOR, a fort and dist. of W. Beloochistan, prov. Mukran. The fort, lat. 27° 20' N., lon. 60° 45' E., is built of mud, on a mound.

BUNRATTY (*UPPER* and *LOWER*), two baronies of Ireland, co. Clare, Munster, bounded on N. by co. Galway, and S. by Shannon river, 16 m. long, and from 3 to 7 broad. Surface rocky, but adapted for grazing.—II. a pa. of Munster, co. and 11 m. S.S.E. Clare, at the mouth of the Oungaree, in the Shannon. Area 2,755 ac. P. 924.

BUNTINGFORD, a market town and chapelry of England, co. Herts, in portions of four pas., 11½ m. N.N.E. Hertford. Pop. 561. Has a union workhouse.

BUNTWALLA, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, 16 m. E. Mangalore.

BUNWELL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. W. St Mary-Stratton. Ac. 2,280. Pop. 979.

BUNWOOL or **BOWGO**, one of the Philippine isla., Asiatic archipelago, in the great S. Inlet of Mindanao. Lat. 7° 14' N., lon. 124° 10' E. Densely wooded.

BUNZLAU, several towns of E. Germany.—I. (*New* or *Jung-Bunzlau*), Bohemia, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Iser, a tributary of the Elbe, 92 m. N.E. Prague. Pop. (1846) 5,074. Has manufs. of cotton and woollen fabrics, and leather.—II. (*Old*), a town, circ. Kaurzim (but until 1831 belonging to circ. Bunzlau), on rt. b. of the Elbe, opposite Brandeis, 14 m. E.N.E. Prague. Pop. 2,140. Has a collegiate church.—III. a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 24 m. W.N.W. Liegnitz, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Bober. Pop. (1846) 6,360. Has manufs. of earthenware and hosiery.

BUCOCS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, on the S. side of the Lake of Lucerne. P. 1,093.

Buonano, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 7 m. S.E. Thurles. Ac. 7,114. Pop. 2,908.

Buonamano, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, dist. and 9 m. S. Sala. Pop. 6,475.

Buonapalazzo, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, dist. and 7 m. N.W. Arzano. P. 3,765.

Buonconvento, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 15 m. S.E.E. Siena, on the Ombrone. Pop. 409.

Buono (San), a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, cap. citra, dist. Vasto, dioc. Chieti. P. 2,822.

Buono, an isl. and town of Northern Italy, in the Adriatic, deleg. and 6 m. N.E. Venice. P. 5,000.

Buonrocco, a town of Picinia, prov. Fara, 22 m. N.N.E. Fushire.

Burghash, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4½ m. N.E. Pewsey. Area 3,530 ac. Pop. 1,492.—II. a chapelry, co. Leicester, pa. Alston-Flamville, 1½ m. S.E. Hinckley. Area 3,170 ac. Pop. 1,894.

Burghash (South), a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 1½ m. W.S.W. Wilton. Area 3,090 ac. Pop. 402.

Burcott, a hamlet of England, co. Oxford, 4 m. S.E. Abingdon. Pop. 189.

Burdekin, a river of Australia, New South Wales, between lat. 19° and 20° 20' S., flows S.E. to lat. 20° 15' S., then N.E., till it falls into a bay near Cape Upstart.

Burdenhouse, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 8½ m. S. Edinburgh. Has lime quarries.

Burdun, a large town of Asiatic Turkey, past. Anatolia, 68 m. N. Adala.

Burdwan (*Verdama*, "productive"), a dist. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, enclosed by the dets. Beerbhoom, Nuddea, Hooghly, and Bancoroor. Area 2,224 sq. m. P. (1850) 1,500,840. Is generally under cultivation, and one of the most productive parts of India. Has coal fields, yielding annually from 45,000 to 46,000 tons of coal. Iron ore, and building stone are plentiful. Principal towns Burdwan, Culina, and Cuttwa. *Burdwan* is the cap. of this dist., on the Dummodah, 68 m. N.W. Calcutta, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 54,000. Has palace and gardens belonging to its rajah, government and missionary schools, and manufactures silk and cotton.

Burn, a river of England, co. Norfolk; after a S.E. course of 40 m., joins the Yare at Yarmouth, whence it is navigable to Ayleham.

Bursau, a co. U. S., North America, N. part of Illinois. Area 864 sq. m. Pop. 8,541. A railway passes through the co. from Rock Isl. to Chicago.

Bu-Ragreb, a river of Morocco, and the S.W. boundary of the anc. Mauritania, enters the Atlantic at Rabat, 108 m. W. Fez, by a mouth 500 yards across, within which is an imperial dock-yl.

Burn, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. Minden, cap. circ., 10 m. E. Soest, on the Alme. Pop. 2,130.

Burn, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 14 m. N.N.W. Bern, on the Aar. Pop. 1,100.—II. (*Ober*), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 10 m. N.W. St. Gall. Pop. 1,410.

Buss, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 4 m. N.W. Thiel. Pop. 1,500.

Burton, two pas. of England.—I. (*Mouth*), co. Essex, 6 m. E. Bulstead. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 279.—II. (*St Mary*), co. Suffolk and Essex, on the Stour, 5 m. S.E.E. Ludbury. Ac. 4,290. P. 1,806.

Burton, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 17 m. W.N.W. Oxford. Area of pa. 2,170 ac. Pop. 1,819. Has a branch bank, and manufactures of rags and saddlery. *Edgell*, where the troops under Fairfax defeated the Royalists in 1642, is in its vicinity.—II. a pa., co. Salop, 1 m. W. Yeerbury. Area 3,370 ac. Pop. 1,067.

Burn, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 13 m. N.W. Magdeburg, circ. Jerichow I., on the Ilse.

Pop. (1846) 14,579. Manufactures, dye works, glue and snuff.—II. a town of Rheinish Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, on the Wipper, 18 m. N.N.E. Cologne. Pop. 1,810. Manufactures of counterpanes, horse-cloths, and hardware.

Burs, a maritime town of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, cap. ul. Femern, on its S. side. Lat. 54° 28' 10" N., lon. 11° 12' E. Pop. 1,800.

Burghash, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow. Area 1,876 ac. Pop. 390.

Burgate, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. W.N.W. Eye. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 360.

Burgau, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 28 m. W.N.W. Augsburg. Pop. 2,063.

Burgau, a vill. of Styria, on the Hungarian frontier, 20 m. E. Grätz.

Burgersheim, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 16 m. N.W. Ansbach. Pop. 1,379.

Burgdorf, (Fr. *Berthold*), a town of Switzerland, cant. and 11 m. N.E. Bern, on l. b. of the Emmen, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 2,417. Is the depot for the Emmenthal cheese, and manufactures ribbons and silk. Near it are the baths of Sommerhaus.

Burgdorf, a town of Hanover, landr. Lüneburg, on the Aa, 13 m. S. Cölle. Pop. 2,250.

Burgo (Llanab), a group in British North America. Lat. of S.W. point 47° 33' N., lon. 67° 44' W. Pop. 700. Important as a fishing-station.

Burges or **Burgesse**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 6½ m. S.S.W. Nenagh. Area 4,980 ac. Pop. 1,369.

Burges, numerous pas. of Engl.—I. co. Suffolk, 3½ m. N.W. Woodbridge. Area 790 ac. Pop. 296.—II. (*Apton*), co. Norfolk, 8 m. S.E. Norwich. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 604.—III. (*Castle*), co. Suffolk, 3½ m. S.W. Great Yarmouth. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 344.—IV. (*in-the-Marsh*), a market town and pa., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 6½ m. S.E. Spilby. Area of pa. 2,240 ac. Pop. 1,215.—V. (*Matthall*), a pa., co. Norfolk, 4½ m. S.E. East Dereham. Area 690 ac. Pop. 225.—VI. (*on the Sands*), co. and ward Cumberland, 6 m. W.N.W. Carlisle. Area 6,380 ac. Pop. 1,063.—VII. (*South*), co. Norfolk, 6 m. N.E. Watton. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 360.—VIII. (*St Mary*), same co., on the Bure, 2 m. S.E. Ayleham. Area 540 ac. Pop. 314.—IX. (*St Margaret*), co. Norfolk, 3½ m. N.E. Acle. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 682.—X. (*St Peter or Wharstare*), same co., 5 m. E.N.E. Beccles. Ac. 1,970. Pop. 349.—XI. (*upon Bane*), a pa., co. Lincoln, 6 m. W. Louth. Area 1,570 ac. P. 177.

Burgheim, a town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. and 11 m. N. Fulda, on the Haune. P. 1,400.

Burgheim, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Bavaria, on l. b. of the Salzach, 68 m. E. Munich. Pop. 2,248. Manufactures cloth. Trade in leather.

Burgias or **Bourghas**, a seaport town of European Turkey, Rumili, on a promontory in the gulf of same name, in the Black Sea, 76 m. N.E. Adrianople. Pop. 6,000. (?) The Gulf of Bourghas is 12 m. in length, E. to W., and has a depth of 5 to 12 fathoms.—II. a vill. of Asia Minor, past. Anatolia, 12 m. N.E. Abydos.

Burghelers, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 6 m. N. Whitechurch. Area 3,630 ac. Pop. 808.

Burgh-Had or **Bourgh-Had**, a market vill. of Scotland, co. and 7 m. N.W. Elgin, on a promontory. Pop. 829.

Burghenham, a pa. of England. [*Burwash*.]

Burghfield or **Burghfield**, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 6 m. S.W. Reading. Ac. 4,700. P. 1,193.

Burghell, a pa. of England, co. and 8½ m. N.W. Hereford. Area 3,170 ac. Pop. 893.

Burghen, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Holland, near Alkmaar. Pop. 1,986.

BOSCHWALDE, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 7 m. N.N.W. Doncaster. Ac. 1,700. P. 230.

BORGIO, a town of Sicily, dist. Elirona, prov. and 28 m. N.W. Girgenti. Pop. 5,600.

BORCK, a vill. of Saxony, circ. and 5 m. S.W. Dresden, with coal mines, coke furnaces, and a gas works. Pop. 860.—II. a hamlet of Reims-Greiz, cap. lordship of same name, 4 m. N. Saalburg, on the Saale. Near it are the iron mines of *Burghammer*.

BURKUNSTADT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Main, and on Nurnberg and Neumarkt Railway, 24 m. N.E. Bamberg. Pop. 1,360.

BURLEAU, three vills. of Switzerland.—I. cant. Uri, 1½ m. E. Altorf. Pop. 1,215. Is the reputed birthplace of William Tell.—II. cant. Thurgovia, 12 m. E. Frauenfeld. Pop. 1,076.—III. cant. Bern, at h. of the Zihl, near Lake Bienné. Pop. 1,926.

BURLENECKEL, a town of Bavaria, circ. Ober Pfalz, 15 m. N.N.W. Regensburg. Pop. 1,425.

BURGO, a town of Spain, prov. and 36 m. W. Malaga, on the Ardales. Pop. 1,790.

BURGO DE OSMÁ, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. W. Soria, and 1 m. N. Osmá. Pop. 2,072.

BURGOA, a prov. of Spain, Old Castile, bounded N. by Santander, E. by Alava, Logroño, and Soria, S. by Segovia, and W. by Palencia and Valladolid. Area 7,082 sq. m. Pop. (1848) 234,022. Surface elevated. Soil in the valleys fertile. Yields grain, vegetables, and fruit. Mountains afford rich pasturage. Minerals are gold, silver, iron, lead, copper, quicksilver, sulphur, gypsum, marble, and stone. Manufs. cottons, woollens, linens, paper, leather, cutlery, earthenwares, and brandy. Climate cold and damp.

BURGOA, a city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, and formerly cap. of Old Castile, on l. h. of the Arlanzon, 130 m. N. Madrid. Lat. 42° 20' 28" N., lon. 3° 44' 32" W. Pop. 15,924. Is an archbishop's see, and the seat of a college, a school of surgery, and manufs. of leather, woollens, and hats. Was taken by the French in 1808 and 1809.

BURGSTRASS, a town of Saxony, circ. and 35 m. S. E. Leipzig. Pop. 2,719. Manufs. of stockings, linen and woollen weaving, and cotton printing.

BURGSTEIN, a vill. of Bohemia, cap. lordship of same name in the circ. Leitmeritz. P. 1,000.

BURGURTE, a town of Spain, Navarra, 15 m. N.E. Pamplona, in the valley of Roncevaux. Here the troops of Charlemagne were defeated, and his nephew, the famous Roland, perished in 778.

BURGUINDY, prov. of France. [BURGOOGVE.]

BURHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe and 1½ m. N.N.W. Aylesford. Ac. 1,630. Pop. 519.

BURHAMPOOTER RIVER. [BURHAMPOOTRA.]

BURHAMPORE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 5 m. S. Moorshedabad, on the Bhagirathi, with military cantonments.

BURIAS, one of the Philippine islands, Asiatic archipelago, 20 m. S.S.E. Luzon. Lat. 13° N., lon. 123° E.

BURIASCO, a town of Sardinia, prov. and 4 m. E. Pinerolo. Pop. 2,016.

BURTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. S.S.W. Petersfield. Area 6,840 ac. Pop. 1,041.

BURKE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. part of Georgia, on the Savannah river. Area 1,040 sq. m. Pop. 16,000, of whom 10,833 were slaves. Surface level. Yields cotton, oats, and sweet potatoes. Minerals are limestone, jasper, and gypsum. The co. is intersected by the Central Railway. Waynesborough is the cap.

BURKE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. part of North Carolina. Area 450 sq. m. Pop. 7,772, of whom 2,132 were slaves. Traversed

from W. to E. by the Catawba river, surface elevated and suitable for grazing. Products are corn, wheat, and live stock. Has tanneries, corn and flour mills, and 23 churches. Morgantown is the capital.

BURKE, a township of the U. S., North America, Caledonian co. Pop. 1,143.

BURKHENDORF, a vill. of Lower Austria, circ. and 10 m. W. Vienna, on the Wien.

BURKHA, a fortified town, E. Arabia, dom. and 45 m. N.W. Muscat, on sea of Bab-el-Mandeb. Pop. 4,000.

BIRKHARDSDORF, a town of Saxony, circ. Zeitz, amt and 7 m. S. Chemnitz. Pop. 1,350.

BURLATS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, arrond. and 5 m. E.N.E. Castres, on the Agout. Pop. 1,500. Has several paper mills.

BURLESCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 8 m. E.N.E. Tiverton. Area 4,210 ac. Pop. 911.

BURLESTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, on the Piddle, 6½ m. E.N.E. Dorchester. Ac. 750. P. 71.

BURLEY-ON-THE HILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 2 m. N.E. Oakham. Area 3,390 ac. Pop. 232.—II. a chapelry, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 2 m. W.N.W. Otley, on the Wharfe. Pop. 1,894.

BURLINGHAM, three adjoining pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*St Andrew*), 2½ m. W.S.W. Acle. Area 780 ac. Pop. 202.—II. (*St Edmund*). Area 480 ac. Pop. 99.—III. (*St Peter*). Ac. 680. P. 100.

BURLINGTON, several places, U. S., North America.—I. a co., New Jersey, on the Delaware river, and washed by the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. 23,203. Soil fertile and well wooded.—II. a city and port, cap. of above co., on the Delaware, 16 m. N.E. Philadelphia. Pop. 5,393. Has a city hall, lyceum, library, and a bank. Reg. shipping (1830) 7,578 tons.—III. a township, New York co., on the Otsego river, 68 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,835.—IV. a town, Iowa territory, co. Des Moines, on the Mississippi, 248 m. above St. Louis. Has a court-house, a jail, several churches, and a weekly newspaper. P. 5,129.—V. a town and port, Vermont, cap. co. Chittenden, beautifully situated on the Lake Champlain, 81 m. W.N.W. Montpelier. Pop. 7,805. Has a court-house, churches, wharves, lighthouse, state university, with 5 professors, a medical school, and a library.

BURMAN or **BIRMAN**, the Burmese empire, or kingdom of Ava, a state of Further India, and formerly the most extensive and powerful in that peninsula; but, since the war of the Burmese with the British in 1824-6, its territories have been comprised within lat. 16° and 27° N., lon. 93° and 99° E., having W. Aracan and Mampoor, N. the Nagas territory and Upper Assam, E. the Chinese prov. Yun-nan, the indep. Laos country, and the British prov. Martaban (from which last it is separated by the Sa-luen or Than-Iweng river), and S. the Gulf of Martaban, a portion of the Bay of Bengal. Estimated area 255,000 sq. m., and pop. 3,000,000. It is composed of the kingdoms of Burmah, Pegu, and Pong, with portions of the countries inhabited by the Khyen, and the Shan countries, and the Kulo valley (*Mampoor*), re-annexed to it by treaty with the British in 1834. It is enclosed on most sides by mountain ranges, in elevation from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea, its central part consisting of the basin of the Irrawadi. Lagoons are numerous in low beds of the S., and in the centre; a little N. of Ava is a lake 30 m. in length by 10 m. across. The country is reckoned salubrious. From May till the middle of September is the rainy season. From September till March the weather is delightful, the temperature seldom exceeding 75° Fahr.; in April and May the heat

becomes great, but is soon mitigated by the commencement of rain. Annual fall of rain 150 to 300 inches. The soil is of high fertility; but except near the towns most of it lies waste, or is only irregularly tilled; and agriculture is generally in a backward condition. Rice is the chief crop, especially in the S.; pulses, Indian millet, and maize are raised in the N.; and sesamum is universally cultivated for cattle. Other products are cotton of short staple, indigo, yams, sweet potatoes, tobacco, capsicums, gourds, oil plants, bananas and other fruits, betel-nut and leaf, sugar cane, onions, garlic, and in the N. a kind of tea. Teak, oak, and other woods abound on the mountain ranges, and palm and bamboo are also plentiful. Oxen, elephants, horses, buffaloes, and goats are the domestic animals. Mineral products are gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, tin, amber, petroleum, marble, serpentine, sapphires and other gems, antimony, sulphur, nitre, and coal. In physical form, the Burmese are more allied to the Mongolians of E. Asia than to the Hindoos. Their figure is short, squat, robust, and fleshy, face lozenge-shaped, cheek bones large, and eyes obliquely placed. The hair is black, coarse and lank, and the colour of the skin, light brown or yellowish. From the difference of dialects, they may be divided into five tribes or nations. The language is monosyllabic, somewhat allied to the Chinese. They are of a gay disposition, and fond of amusements, but less civilized than the Hindoos or Chinese. Have boat-building, bell-casting, work in gold and silver, dye silk and other fabrics, weave silk and cotton goods, and manu. lacquered wares, paper, coarse earthenware, and some other articles; but most of their manufactured goods are imported from foreign countries. China sends silks, porcelain, copper, carpets, metals, drugs, and tea, in return for raw cotton, feathers, ivory, birds' nests, horns, gums, and British manu.; this intercourse being chiefly conducted at an annual fair at Bhamo. From the Shas tribes the Burmese obtain their best sword-blades, with lac, wax, and varnish, in return for salt and dried fish, British cotton goods, araca and cocoa nuts, tobacco, iron, hardware, copper, lead, and other minerals, opium, sugar, spirits, English glass, earthenware, firearms, and gunpowder, are imported by sea from British India and the Asiatic archipelago. The government is hereditary and despotic. Buddhism is the prevailing superstition; there are a few Christians and Jews, and the Khyens and other wild tribes have a special idolatry of their own. Education, in so far as mere reading and writing is concerned, is generally diffused. Public revenue is derived from a tithe of the profits of cultivation, duties of 10 per cent. on imports, and 5 per cent. on exports, on the petroleum collected, a royal monopoly of marble, amber, the precious metals, and gems above a certain size, and a poll tax on the unsettled tribes; but the whole fiscal system is "replete with uncertainty, rapacity, and violence." The Burmese empire is divided into 7 provs. Ava and Monchoho have alternately been constituted the capital. The other principal towns are Amaraapura, Sakaling, Kangoon, Bassein, Martaban, Setang, Taungo, Prome, Patango, Yandabo, and Bhamo. In 1823 the Burmese provoked war with the British, which lasted during the years 1824-5, and was renewed in 1852. In both cases it terminated in their defeat, and the cession of several territories to the English. [F. & N.]

BURNHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Shepway, 4 m. S.W. Hythe. Ac. 1,690. Pop. 123.

BURNWICKTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 2 m. S.E.E. Shipston-on-Stour. Area 720 ac. P. 306.

BURWAGE, a township, of Engl., co. Lancaster, on the Mersey, pa. and 4 m. S. Manchester. P. 553.

BURNAY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. S.E. Pocklington. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 129.

BURNESIDE, a chapelry of England, co. Westmoreland, with a station on the Kendal and Windermere Railway, 2½ m. N.W. Kendal.

BURNSTON, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 4 m. S.E. Bedale. Ac. 6,320. Pop. 1,635.

BURNETT, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. N.E. Pensford. Area 660 ac. Pop. 86.

BURNHAM, several pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 3½ m. N.N.W. Eton. Area 8,740 ac. Pop. 2,301.—II. co. Essex, 18½ m. E.S.E. Chelmsford. Area 5,050 ac. Pop. 1,899.—III. co. Somerset, on Bridgewater Bay, 2 m. from the Highbridge station of the Great Western Railway. Area 4,270 ac. Pop. 1,709.—IV. (*Deepdale*), co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.W. Burnham-Westgate. Area, consisting partly of salt marshes, 980 ac. Pop. 112.—V. (*Norton*), same co., 1 m. N. Burnham-Westgate. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 185.—VI. (*Overy*), 1 m. N.E. Burnham-Westgate. Area 1,920 ac. Pop. 674.—VII. (*Thorpe*), ½ m. E.S.E. Burnham-Westgate. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 424. Birthplace of Admiral Lord Nelson.—VIII. (*Sutton*), ½ m. N.E. Burnham-Westgate. Area, including Burnham-Uph. 1,220 ac. Pop. 429.

BURNHAM-WESTGATE, a market town and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 32 m. N.W. Norwich. Area of pa. 2,630 ac. Pop. 1,241.

BURNLEY, a market town of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, on the Burn, 22 m. N. Manchester. Pop. 14,706. Manufs. of cotton and woollen fabrics, machinery, iron and brass foundries, breweries, tanneries, and rope-walks. Is a polling-place for North Lancashire. Its manufacturing prosperity, which is mainly owing to the coal of the vicinity, has been further promoted by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and by railway with Bury, Blackburn, and Manchester.

BURNSTALL, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Wharfe, 7 m. N.N.E. Skipton. Area 25,030 ac. Pop. 1,279.

BURNS-HILL, a town and mission station of British Kaffria, South Africa, on rt. b. of the Keiskamma river, co. and 4 m. S. York.

BURNSTLAND, a pari. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 6½ m. N.N.W. Leith. Pop. of do. 2,724; of pa. 3,158, chiefly occupied in the fisheries, in curing herrings, and in distilling. Has a town-house, school-house, harbour, low-water pier, lighthouse, and a dry dock. It is the steam-boat ferry station on the passage of the Edinburgh and Northern Railway. Burnstland unites with Kinghorn, Dysart, and Kirkcaldy in sending one member to House of Commons. Reg. electors 56.

BURNHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape and 2 m. E.N.E. Arundel. Ac. 3,150. Pop. 267.

BURRA BURRA, a copper mining dist. of South Australia, 90 m. N.N.E. of Adelaide.

BURRA and BURWAY, two small isls. of Scotland, respectively belonging to the Shetland and Orkney groups. Pop. of Buray 559.

BURRABOOM, a town of India, presid. Bengal, 75 m. N.W. Midnapore.

BURRIANA, a town of Spain, prov. and 8 m. S. Castellon-de-la-Plana, on l. b. of the Rio Segura, 1 m. from its mouth in the Mediterranean. P. 3,204.

BURRILLVILLE, a town, U. S. N. Amer. Rhode Island, co. and 17 m. N.W. Providence. P. 3,538.

BURNINGWON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Hereford, 5 m. W.S.W. Ludlow. Area 2,860 ac.

Pop. 283.—II. co. Devon, on the Taw, 3½ m. N.W. Chumleigh. Area 6,100 ac. Pop. 1,001.—III. co. Somerset, on the Mendip hills, 4 m. N.E. Axbridge. Area 2,420 ac. Pop. 489.

BURBISDALE, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo. Area 5,760 ac. Pop. 913.

BURBISON, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, cap. dist. Backergunge, on an island of the Ganges, 120 m. E.N.E. Calcutta.

BURBISMOOLE, a maritime pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, comprising the town of Newport (which see). Area 53,240 ac. Pop. 7,528.

BURBISNEFARNEY, a pa. of Ireland, Leitiner, King's co. and Tipperary. Area 43,040 ac. P. 628.

BURBOUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 5½ m. S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1,190. Pop. 188.

BURBOTH-GRASS, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 5 m. S. Newmarket. Area 2,900 ac. P. 523.

BURBOW HEAD, Scotland, co. Wigton, is the terminating point of the peninsula which separates Finghorn Bay from Glunace Bay, in lat. 54° 40' N., lon. 4° 20' W.

BURBY, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath. Area 3,694 ac. Pop. 578.

BURBROUGH, a township of England, co. Lancaster, on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, pa. and 2 m. N.N.E. Ormskirk. Pop. 2,480.

BURBAN, a town of India, Gwalior dom., 33 m. S.W. Serouje. In 1820, it was reported to have contained 3,000 houses, and it was the cap. of an extensive district.

BURBLEDON, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. E.S.E. Southampton. Area 830 ac. Pop. 499.

BURBURN, a pa. and market town of England, co. Stafford, 8 m. N.N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne, and 9 m. S.E. the Crewe station, on the Birmingham and Liverpool Railway. Pop. of pa., 9,725; of town, 15,964. Has factories, town-hall, news-room, police office, churches and dissenting chapels. Burburn forms a part of the par. borough of Stoke-upon-Trent. As early as the 17th century it was the chief place in England for the production of earthenwares; brought to great perfection by Josiah Wedgwood, born here in 1730.

BURBURY, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. E.N.E. Hadleigh. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 243.

BURBURY, two contiguous pas. of England.—I. (Great), co. Essex, 1½ m. S.S.E. Billericay. Area 4,420 ac. Pop. 2,255.—II. (Little), 2½ in. S.W. Billericay. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 179.

BURBURY, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4½ m. W.N.W. Beaminster. Area 970 ac. Pop. 234.

BURBURY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. E.N.E. Diss. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 482.

BURBURY, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 6½ m. S.S.E. Reigate. Area 4,420 ac. Pop. 903.

BURBURY, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 9 m. E.S.E. Hull. Ac. 5,720. Pop. 745.

BURBURY, a town of Austrian-Poland, Galicia, circ. and 20 m. S.W. Brzesan, on the Lippa. Pop. 2,000. Has Roman Catholic and Greek churches.

BURR, BURR or BURR, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, on Lough-Swilly, 6 m. W.N.W. Londonderry. Area 10,673 ac. Pop. 3,138.

BURR, numerous pas. and townships in England and Wales.—I. a pa., co. Chester, on the Dee, near its mouth, 8 m. N.W. Chester. Area 2,920 ac. Pop. 437.—II. South Wales, co. Pembroke, 7 m. S.E. Haverford West. Pop. 979.—III. co. Sussex, rape Arundel, 3 m. S.S.W. Petworth. Area, with Barlington, 1,710 ac. Pop. 28.—IV. (Agnes), co. York, E. Riding, 6 m. W.S.W. Bridlington. Area 8,540 ac. Pop. 650.—V. (Bishop), co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. W. Beverley. Area 3,970 ac. Pop. 568.—VI. (Bradstock), a

pa., co. Dorset, 3 m. S.S.E. Bridport. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 1,181.—VII. (Cherry), co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. W.N.W. Beverley. Area 3,180 ac. Pop. 493.—VIII. (Copples), co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 1½ m. W.N.W. Corby. Area 3,010 ac. Pop. 456.—IX. (Constable), a township, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Tighall, 4 m. N.E. Middleham. Pop. 281.—X. co. Warwick, 4 m. E. Kingstons. Area 5,400 ac. Pop. 703.—XI. (Extra), a township, co. Stafford, and adjoining the town of Burton-upon-Trent. Pop. 1,289.—XII. (Fleming), a pa., co. York, E. Riding, 6½ m. N.N.W. Bridlington. Area 3,590 ac. Pop. 574.—XIII. (Gate), co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, on the Trent, 4½ m. S.S.E. Gainsborough. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 104.—XIV. (Hastings), co. Warwick, 3½ m. E.S.E. Nuneaton. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 245.—XV. (the Lonsdale), a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. Thornton, in Lonsdale, 12 m. W.N.W. Settle. Pop. 718.—XVI. (Joyce), co. and 6 m. E.N.E. Nottingham. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 773.—XVII. (Kirk), [KIRK-BURTON.]—XVIII. (Latimer), co. Northampton, 3½ m. S.S.E. Kettering. Area 2,690 ac. Pop. 1,007.—XIX. (Lazars), co. Leicester, 2 m. S.S.E. Melton Mowbray. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 239.—XX. (Leonard), co. York, West Riding, 4½ m. N.N.W. Knaresborough. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 457.—XXI. (by Lincoln), co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 2½ m. N.W. Lincoln. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 204.—XXII. (Overy), co. and 7 m. E.S.E. Leicester. Area 1,660 ac. Pop. 484.—XXIII. (Petwardine), co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 6½ m. N.N.E. Polkingham. Area 2,580 ac. Pop. 136.—XXIV. (Pidley), co. York, E. Riding, 10½ m. E.N.E. Hull. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 894.—XXV. (on-Strathey), co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, at the mouth of the Trent, 10½ m. W.S.W. Barton-on-Humber. Area 3,860 ac. Pop. 890.—XXVI. (West), co. Notts, 4 m. S.S.W. Gainsbro'. Area 710 ac. Pop. 28.—XXVII. (with Slay), a township of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, pa. Grestford, N.W. Wrexham. Pop. 483.—XXVIII. (with Walden), a township, co. York, North Riding, pa. Aysgarth, 7 m. W.S.W. Middleham. Pop. 483.—XXIX. (Wood), a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Warrington, on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 2½ m. S.W. Newton-in-Makerfield. Pop. 831.

BURTON-IN-KENDAL, a market town and pa. of Engl., cos. Westmorland and Lancashire, 10 m. S. Kendal, on Carlisle Railway. Ac. 2,170. P. 2,558.

BURTON-ON-TRENT, a market town and pa. of England, cos. Stafford and Derby, on the Trent, ½ m. from the West Midland (Birmingham and Derby) Railway, 11 m. S.S.W. Derby. Area of pa. 7,730 ac. Pop. of pa. 9,709; of township, 8,374. Has two churches, numerous dissenting places of worship, a town-hall, with assembly-rooms, union workhouse, a subscription library, breweries, ironworks, and manuf. of cotton goods and hats. The Grand Trunk Canal, connects the Mersey with the Trent, which latter river is navigable from the Humber to this town.

BURTONCHURCH or BURCHURCH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. circ. and immediately S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. (1846) 6,680. Manuf. of woollen cloth, cassimere, yarn, and Prussian blue, with hot sulphur springs and baths, much frequented (temp. 106° to 153° Fahr.). [LIECHTENAU.]

BURUM or BORUM, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 11 m. S.E. Dockrum. Pop. 1,500.

BURWAN, two towns of British India, presid. Bengal.—I. dist. and 87 m. S.W. Rangpur.—II. dist. and 90 m. N.N.E. Cuttack.

BURWANNA, a fortified considerable town of Central India, dom. and 72 m. S.W. Indore.

Buckhamton, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 7½ m. N.E. Ludlow. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 116.

Buckham or **Buckham**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape Hastings, 5½ m. S.E. Wadhurst. Area 6,940 ac. Pop. 2,237.

Buckwell, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, pls. Lindsey, 5½ m. S.S.E. Louth. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 153.—II. co. Cambridge, 4 m. W.N.W. Newmarket. Area 6,505 ac. Pop. 2,187.

Buwala, a negro town of Central Africa, kingdom of Bornou, on W. b. of Lake Tchad, 80 m. N.N.W. Kouka. Area 3 sq. m. Pop. 5,600. It is surrounded by a wall 18 feet high.

Bury, a parl. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Lancaster, on the Irwell, 8½ m. N.N.W. Manchester. Area of pa. 22,600 ac. Pop. of do. 70,143. Area of bor., which comprises the townships Bury and Elton, 4,650 ac. Pop. 51,962. It has railway communication with Liverpool, Wigan, Bolton, Bury, Manchester, and Leeds, and to Bolton by canal. Has two churches, two chapels of ease, dissenting places of worship, public libraries, mechanics' institution, news-room, horticultural society, with manufs. of cottons, woollens, calico-printing, and bleaching establishments, and several iron works. In the vicinity are extensive coal mines, and a large extent of pasture land. Since the Reform Act it has sent one member to House of Commons. Reg. elects. 903. The late Sir Robert Peel was born at Chamber Hall, in the vicinity of Bury.

Buzar, two pas. of England.—I. co. Hants, 1 m. S. Romsey. Area 2,460 ac. Pop. 359.—II. co. Sussex, rape and 4 m. N. Arundel. Area 3,340 ac. Pop. 569.

Bury St Edmund's, a parl. and munic. bor. town of England, comprising two pas., co. Suffolk, on the Lark, 24 m. N.W. Ipswich, and 60 m. N.E. London, and on station of the Eastern Union Railway. Area of bor. 3,040 ac. Pop. 13,900. Principal edifices, St Mary's church, St James's, the shire-hall, guild-hall, wool-hall, theatre, with concert and assembly-rooms, co. genl. and house of correction. Has a mechanics' institute, subscription library, and botanic garden. Seat of a trade in wool, corn, butter, and cheese. St Matthew's fair, lasting for about 3 weeks from Oct. 24, is one of the most important in England. The bor. is divided into two wards, and governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. It is the place of the co. assizes, and has general sessions in Feb., June, and Nov., quarter-sessions, petty-sessions weekly, with manorial and other courts. Corp. rev. 2,071. Bury returns two mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors, 763.

Buryas (Str.), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 5 m. S.W. Penzance. Area 6,790 ac. Pop. 1,654.

Burythorpe, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 5 m. S. New-Malton. Ac. 1,620. Pop. 269.

Buzay, a river of Transylvania, an aff. of the Aluta at Brennendorf. It gives its name to the *Buzayland*, a mountainous region which forms the dist. of Kronstadt. Pop. 80,000.

Buzet, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., arrond. and 14 m. N. Lagertière. Pop. of comm. 9,377. Silk mills and woollen manufactories.

Bucchin, a town of Sardinia, cap. prov. of same name, div. Cagliari, on the Tirsi, 11 m. N.E. Oristano. Pop. of comm. 1,876; of prov. 71,600.

Bucchin or **Bucchin**, a town of Sicily, prov. Palermo, cap. cant., and 30 m. S.S.W. Palermo. Pop. 8,100. Manufs. linens.

Boraco, a hamlet and convent of Portugal, prov. Beira, in the Serra-de-Busaco, 20 m. N.N.E. Coimbra. Here, on the 27th Sept. 1810, the

French were repulsed in an attack upon the troops under the Duke of Wellington.

Buzach, a vill. of Rhénish-Francia, circ. and 6 m. E. Aix-la-Chapelle, with woollen manufs. and mines of lead and calamine. Pop. 1,318.

Bucsa, a town of Piedmont, cap. dist., prov. and 9 m. N.W. Cuneo, on l. b. of the Maora, an aff. of the Po. Pop. 9,975. Has a college, an hospital, and botanic gardens. Wine is produced in its vicinity.

Bucor, a pa. of England, co. Berks, on the Thames, 4½ miles W.N.W. Great Farringdon. Area 2,910 ac. Pop. 428.

Bucaro, a town of Wallachia, on the river of same name, 60 m. N.E. Bucharest. Pop. 4,500.

Buckbury, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 2½ m. N.N.E. Wolverhampton. Ac. 7,610. Pop. 1,632.

Bucshas, an island in the Persian Gulf, 11 m. from its N. coast. Lat. 26° 50' N., lon. 55° 12' E. Low and flat; at its W. extremity is a town, with a harbour, which was visited by the fleet of Neuchâs.

Buckley, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 3 m. S.S.E. Watford, with a station on London and North Western Railway. Area 3,130 ac. Pop. 2,750.—II. (or *Bushy*), a royal park, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, adjoining Hampton Court, 12 m. S.W. London. Area 1,110 ac. Has superb avenues of limes and chestnuts.

Bushire (properly, *Abu-shehr* "Father of cities"), a seaport city of Persia, and its principal entrepôt on the Persian Gulf, at the N. extremity of a sandy peninsula. Lat. 25° N., lon. 60° 52' E. Pop. 11,000. On the land side it is protected by a wall with round towers, and on the other sides enclosed by the sea, which on the N. forms a harbour lined by wharves. Public buildings comprise a few mosques, the shah's palace, a depot of the East India Company, and a bazaar. Ships of 300 tons are obliged to lie in a roadstead 6 m. from the city. Has trade with British India, importing thence rice, indigo, sugar, and English cotton goods. Steel, spices, and porcelain from China and the Malay archipelago. Coffee is imported from Mocha; bullock, and European manufs. of various kinds come from Bassorah. Principal exports, raw silk, Kirman wool, shawls, horses (to India for cavalry service), carpets, silk goods, dried fruits, gum, Shiraz wine, turquoises, pearls, assa-tida, and galls. The East India Company has a resident here who superintends its affairs in the Persian Gulf.

Buckley, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 1½ m. N.N.W. Tewkesbury. Ac. 1,740. Pop. 350.

Bushman's River, South Africa, Cape Colony, flows generally N.E., forming the boundary between the dists. of 'nternage and Albany, and enters the Indian Ocean in lon. 26° 37' E.

Bucminia, a town of Irel, Ulster, co. Antrim, on the Bush, 8 m. N.E. Coleraine. Pop. 987.

Buzier, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. and 12 m. from Cambrai. P. 789.

Buck, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. Zloczow, on the Bug, 32 m. E.N.E. Lemberg. Pop. 3,000.

Buckard, a ball. of Norway, prov. Agder-shus. Area 4,818 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 84,118.

Bucso, a town of Poland, 44 m. N.E. Cracow, with mineral springs and baths. Pop. 800.

Buckthorpe, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. W.S.W. Market-Raisen. Ac. 1,320. P. 51.

Bucman, a Sikh state, N. India, under Brit. protection, 2. the Sutlej. Lat. 31° 30' N., lon. 75° E. Estim. pop. 150,000. Rice and other grains are raised; principal products are sheep, cattle, wool, ghee, iron, tobacco, fruits, and musk, which, with woollen fabrics, and opium, sugar, tea, and

cotton cloths from Hindostan, are exported across the Himalaya, in return for tea, Chinese silks, and borax. Annual revenue 14,000*l*. Chief town, Rampoor.

Bussare, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Yvelles, on the Moselle, near its source, 14 m. S.E. Rembrémont. Pop. 2,283.

Bussak, two towns of Hindostan.—I. dom. and 19 m. S.E. Jeypoor.—II. dist. Boolundshahr, 4 m. N. Sirhind.

Büscherach, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 15 m. N. Soleure. Pop. 601.

Buserrolles, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, arr. and 10 m. N. Nontron. Pop. 2,207.

Busséro, a town of North Italy, duchy and 17 m. N.W. Parma, near the Ongina. Pop. 2,200.

Bussisac, several communes of France, in the centre and W. depts., the principal, *Dunois*, dep. Creuse, 7½ m. N.W. Gueret. Pop. 3,034.

Bussenase, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, on l. b. of the Thur. Pop. 2,000.

Busso, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, 5 m. from Compostello. Pop. 2,196.

Bussolengo, a vill. of North Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 9 m. W.N.W. Verona. Pop. 3,000.

Bussolino, a town of Sardina, prov. and 5 m. E. Bosa, on l. b. of the Doire. Pop. 2,240. In its environs are quarries of green marble.

Bussorah, Asiatic Turkey. [**Bassorah**.]

Bustan, a town and dist. of British India, Nagpoor dom. 124 m. N.W. Chicacole. The dist. is mountainous and unexplored.

Bustez, a town of British India, prov. of Oude, prov. and 40 m. W. Goruckpoor.

Busto-Arsizio, a town of Lombardy, prov. and 19 m. N.W. Milan. Pop. 11,099. It has a cotton thread factory, and an active trade.

Busturk, a town of the Russian dom., gov. and 150 m. N.W. Orenburg, cap. circ., on the Samara. Pop. 1,500. Has tanneries.

Båttm, a small seaport town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, with a port on the North Sea, 36 m. N.W. Glückstadt. Pop. 500.

Busvagon, one of the Philippine isls., Asiatic archipelago, 50 m. S.W. Mindoro. Length 50 m.; breadth 12 m. Surface mountainous.

Bo Römer's Island, an isl. of India, in Bombay harbour, between Salsette and Caranja islands.

Brecombe, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 7 m. N.E. Axbridge. Area 2,910 ac. Pop. 269.

Bute, an isl. of Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, forming, with Arran, etc., the co. Bute, and separated from Argyshire, by a winding channel (the Kyles of Bute), generally less than 1 m. across. It is in length about 15 m., and from 3 to 5 m. in breadth. Area about 60 sq. m. Pop. 10,661. Its N. part is mountainous and rugged; its centre and S. parts are undulating, with a fertile soil. In the centre are the small lakes Fad, Asog, and Quein. Its climate is moist, but the mildness and equality of its temperature have made it a resort of invalids.

Butehire, a co. of Scotland, composed of Arran, Bute, the Cumbrays, Holy Isle, Pladda, and Inchmarnock, the whole between lat. 56° 32' and 56° 58' N., lon. 4° 54' and 5° 17' W. Area estim. at 237 sq. m., or 163,000 acs., of which 60,000 are cultivated, 40,000 uncultivated, and 65,000 unprofitable. Pop. 16,608. Chief town, Rothesay, on Bute isl. The co. returns 1 member to House of Commons. Registered electors 420.

Buzza, a town of the island of Sicily, prov. and 19 m. S.S.E. Caltanissetta. Pop. 4,081.

Buzzi, a town of Tuscany, 9½ m. E. Pisa. Pop. 4,091. Its vicinity produces excellent olives.

Butzem, a pa. of England, co. Somerset,

4 m. S.S.E. Glastonbury. Area 4,670 ac. Pop. 1,036.

Butler, four cos. of the U. S., North America.

—I. In W. part of Pennsylvania. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. 30,546. Drained by Slippery Rock and Conemaugh Creeks. Surface undulating, soil sandy and fertile. Yields wheat, oats, rye, silk, wool, and live stock. Minerals are bituminous coal, iron, and limestone. Manufs. woollens, cottons, agricultural implements, iron and tin works.

Has tanneries, potteries, flour and saw mills, 63 churches, and 5 newspapers. Cap. Butler.—II.

a co. in the S. of Alabama. Area 875 sq. m. Pop. 10,836, of whom 3,639 were slaves. Soil fertile.

Yields cotton, Indian corn, and pine timber. Cap. Greenville.—III. a co. in the S.W. of Kentucky.

Area 500 sq. m. Pop. 5,755, of whom 681 were slaves. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Products are

Indian corn, oats, tobacco, and live stock. Has 13 churches.—IV. a co. in the S.W. of Ohio.

Area 455 sq. m. Pop. 30,789. Drained by St Clair and Four Mile Creeks. Soil productive.

Yields Indian corn, wheat, oats, butter, and pork. Water-power abundant. Intersected by the

Miami Canal, and the Cincinnati and Dayton Railway.

Butler, a township, New York, co. Wayne, 159 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,272.—II.

a township, Ohio, co. Montgomery. Pop. 1,896.

Butler's-Maxton, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 1½ m. S.W. Kingston. Ac. 1,630. P. 294.

Butlet, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 7 m. E.N.E. Woodbridge. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 375.

—II. a tnsip., co. Chester, 3 m. N. Macclesfield. Pop. 709.

Butoot, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 64 m. N. Goruckpoor.

Butow, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 63 m. E. Koslin. Pop. 2,150. Woollen and linen manufactures, and a wool fair.

Butrasto, a fortified maritime town of European Turkey, Epirus, sanj. Delvino, at the mouth of a river opposite Corfu. Pop. 2,150.

The *Lake of Butrasto*, N. of the town, is 5 m. in length by 2 m. in breadth.

Butschewitz (*Morwa*), a mountain of Europe, in Transylvania, Carpathian range, 9,523 feet in elevation.

Butschowitz, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 18 m. E. Brünn. Pop. 2,473. Has manufactures of cloths and morocco leather.

Büttelstätt, a town of Germany, Saxs-Weymar, 4 m. S.W. Buttstätt. Pop. 826.

Butterleigh, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. S.S.E. Tiverton. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 160.

Butterley, a hamlet of England, co. Derby, pa. Pentrich, 3 m. S. Alfreton. Has collieries and iron works.

Buttermere, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 5 m. S. Hungerford. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 124.—II.

a chapelry, co. Cumberland, pa. Brigham, 7½ m. S.W. Keswick. Pop. 78. The Lake Buttermere, is 1½ m. in length by ¼ m. in width.

Butterworth, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 84 m. S.W. Albany. P. 1,227.

Butterwick, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pta. Holland, on the coast, 4 m. E. Boston. Area 4,420 ac. Pop. 626.—II. (*West*), a township, same

co., parts Lindsey, 11 m. N.E. Gainsboro'. Pop. 893.—Several smaller townships, coa. York and Lincoln, are named Butterwick.

Butterworth, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. E. Rochdale. Pop. 5,788.

Buttes, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 19 m. S.W. Neuchâtel. Pop. 1,008. Manuf. of watches.

Buttevant, a market town and pa. of Ireland,

Minotter, co. Cork. The town stands on the Avon, 3½ m. W. Doneraile. Area of pa. 11,563 ac. Pop. 3,585; do. of town, 1,631.

Bertolera, a town of Piedmont, prov. and 16 m. N.W. Asti. Pop. 2,852.—II. (*Urtola*), a vill., Sard. States, in the prov. Sues. Pop. 1,190.

Burrington, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, on the Severn, and partly included in the bor. of Welshpool. Pop. 818.

Burtisford, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 11 m. N.W. Lucerne. Pop. 1,708. Near which is a mound, called *Tivro Anglaise*, said to be the grave of 3,000 Englishmen, followers of de Coudy, defeated here in 1376.

Butte, a co. of U. S., North America, in centre of Georgia. Area 180 sq. m. Pop. 6,488, of whom 2,900 were slaves. Soil fertile. Products are Indian corn, wheat, cotton, and sweet potatoes. Has tanneries, a woollen factory, saw and grist mills. There are 12 churches. Capital, Jackson.

Buttsbury, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6 m. S.S.W. Chelmsford. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 506.

Buttols, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape Bramber, 1½ m. S.E. Steyning. Area 910 ac. Pop. 55. The river Augur is here navigable.

Buttelbr, a town of Central Germany, duchy Saxa-Weimar, princip. and 11 m. N.N.E. Weimar. Pop. 2,164.

Butt Territory, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, N.W. prov. Area, including Watto, 3,017 sq. m. Pop. 112,974.

Buttin or Buttitz, a town of Hungary, E. of the Theiss, co. and 37 m. N.E. Arad. P. 3,775.

Butzbach, a town of West Germany, II. Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, 11 m. S. Gießen. Pop. 2,345. Manufs. flannels, hosiery, and leather.

Bülow, a decayed town of Northern Germany, Mecklenburg Schwerin, princip. Schwerin, on the Warnow, 18 m. S.W. Rostock. Pop. 3,394. Manufs. paper and playing-cards.

Buvikca, a town of Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 20 m. N.N.E. Burgos, on l. b. of the Onca. Pop. 2,064.

Buxar, a town and fortress of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Bakhar, on the Ganges, 73 m. W. Patna, and famous for a victory obtained in 1764, by 7,000 Europeans and sepoy, under Sir H. Munro, over a native army of 40,000 men, 2,000 of whom were left dead.

Buxhall, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. W.S.W. Stow-Market. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 440.

Buxton, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape Petersley, 1½ m. N.E. Uckfield. Area 7,020 ac. Pop. 1,694.

Buxtehude, a town of Hanover, landr. and 13 m. S.E. Stade, on the Este river, near its mouth, in the Elbe. Pop. 2,200. Manufactures starch, leather, and sand.

Buxton, Buxtonensis, a market town, chapelry, and watering-place of England, co. Derby, pa. Bakewell, 31 m. W.N.W. Derby, and 160 m. N.N.W. London. Pop. 1,235. Situated in a valley 900 feet above the sea, and consists of an old and a new town, the latter containing many ranges of buildings, a church, public and private baths, assembly-rooms, and a pump-room. The upper town, or village, is unprepossessing. The saline waters in the lower town, are from a hot and a cold spring, within a few inches of each other; there is also a chalybeate spring. Buxton is frequented annually by numerous visitors, chiefly between June and October. From 1,000 to 1,200 poor invalids annually avail themselves of the "bath-charity," by means of which they are, on proper recommendation, maintained for a month, while using the waters. Many of the resident

inhabitants are engaged in the manu. of ale-baster, spar, and other ornaments. Adjacent to the town are Pools-hole, a stalactite cavern, and Diamond-hill, so called from a profusion of crystals dispersed through its structure.—II. a pa., co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.W. Colthall. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 599.

Buxton, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, co. York, 63 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,865.

Buxy, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., 9 m. S.W. Châlon. P. 1,054.

Buzancais, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, cap. cant., on the Indre, 13 m. N.W. Châteauroux. Pop. 4,079. Woollen manu., and trade in wool; in its vicinity are extensive iron works.

Buzanov, a town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., 25 m. S.E. Mezieres. Pop. 896.

Buxy, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arrond. and 7 m. N. Nérac. Pop. 1,617. Excellent wine produced in its vicinity.

Buzzard Bay, U. S., North America, on the S. coast of Massachusetts. Length 30 m.; breadth 7 miles.

BYAN MARTIN ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 19° 40' 22" S., and lon. 140° 23' 28" W.

BYFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 7 m. S.S.W. Daventry. Area 2,760 ac. Pop. 1,021.

Byfleet, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 2 m. S. the Weybridge station of the South Western Railway. Area 2,760 ac. Pop. 687.

Byford, a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. W.N.W. Hereford. Area 910 ac. Pop. 197.

Bygonbary, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Mymensing, on the Brahmaputra, 73 m. N. Dacca.

Bygrave, a pa. of England, co. Hert., 2 m. N.N.E. Baldock. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 221.

Byken, a township of England, co. Northumberland, on the Tyne, 1½ m. E. Newcastle. P. 7,040.

Bykhov, several towns in Russia.—I. gov. and 35 m. S. Tchernigov.—II. (*Novo-B.*), gov. and 38 m. S. Moghilev.—III. (*Staro-B.*), gov. and 26 m. S. Moghilev; an old fortified town on rt. b. of the Dnieper. Pop. 3,900.

Byzand, a ruined city. Independent Turkestan, Khanat and 23 m. S.W. Bokhara.

BYLAND (ABB.), a township of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. Coxwold, 5 m. W.S.W. Helmsley. Pop. 107.—II. (*Old*), a contiguous pa., 5 m. W.N.W. Helmsley. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 150.

BYLTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.E. Dereham. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 111.

BYEAGHER (Hind. Vairaghar), a town of India, Nagpore dom., on the Mahanuddy, 75 m. S.W. Sambhalpoor.—II. a vill. of Rajpootana, 5 m. W. Dillanpoor.—*Byramghaut* is a town of Oude, on the Goggra, 34 m. N.E. Lucknow.

BYU, a township of the U. S., North America, Mississippi, Cape Girardeau co. Pop. 2,775.

BYRON, a township, U. S., North America, New York, co. Genesee, 10 m. N.E. Batavia. P. 1,666.

BYRON (Bar), E. coast of Labrador, North America, in lat. 54° 40' N., lon. 67° 30' W.—(*Island*), Pacific, Mulgrave archipelago, lat. 1° 15' S., lon. 177° 20' E.

BYRNIA, a town of India, Gwalior dom., 16 m. from Ujein.

BYTHAM (CASTLE), a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pta. Kesteven, 5 m. S.S.W. Corby. Area 776 ac. Pop. 1,250.—II. (*Little*), a pa. adjoining the last named. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 575.

BYTOWN, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 6½ m. N.N.W. Kimbolton. Area 1,610 ac. Pop. 294.

BYTON, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m. E. Hereford. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 176.

By-Town, a vill. of Upper Canada, Bathurst

district, on an island at the junction of the Ottawa River and Rideau Canal, and a station for steam-boats. It is now named Ottawa.

Bywell, two contiguous par. of England, co.

Northumberland.—I. (*St Andrew's*), on Carlisle Railway, ward. Tindale, 18½ m. W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Area 3,680 ac. Pop. 480.—II. (*St Peter's*), on the Tyne. Ac. 21,780. Pop. 1,674.

C

Places sought for under this initial and not found, are referred to the letter K. CZ is sometimes replaced by TCH.

CABAGA, a town of Africa, S. Guinea, in the country of Ginga, about lat. 8° S., lon. 20° 21' E.

CABAGAN, a town of the Philippine islands, in the prov. Cagayan, at the N. extremity of the island Luzon. Pop. 11,185.

CABALUNGA, a town of the isl. of Samar, Philippines, residence of the Spanish alcalde of the island.

CABANES, a town of Spain, prov. and 12 m. N.E. Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 1,916.

CABANES-ET-BARREZ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Tarn, arrond. Castres. Pop. 1,162.

CABARRUS, a co., U. S., North America, in S. part of North Carolina, drained by Rocky River. Area 369 sq. m. Pop. 8,747, of whom 1,685 were slaves. Surface hilly. Yields corn, and cotton, and cattle. Has corn, flour, and saw-mills, a cotton factory, 6 tanneries, and 21 churches. Concord is the capital.

CABEÇO DE VIDE, a town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 15 m. N.E. Aviz. Pop. 2,000.

CABELL, a co., U. S., North America, in W. part of Virginia, on the Ohio river. Area 680 sq. m. Pop. 6,299, of whom 389 were slaves.

CABENDA or **KABENDA**, a seaport town of West Africa, S. Guinea, in Angoy, 40 m. N. the mouth of the river Zaïre.

CABES or **KHABES**, *Tacapa*, a seaport town of North Africa, dom. and 200 m. S. Tunis, at the mouth of a small river (anc. *Triton*) in the Gulf of Cades.

CABES (GULF OF), *Syrtis Minor*, an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the N.E. coast of Africa, between the isls. of Kerkenna and Jerba. Lat. about 34° N., lon. from 10° to 11° E. On its shores are the towns of Cades or Khabs, and Sfax or Sfaxus.

CABEZA DEL BRIT, a town of Spain, prov. and 86 m. E.S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 5,365. It has manufactures of woollen cloths and linens.

CABEZAS DE SAN JOAN, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. S. Sevilla. Pop. 2,421.

CABEZON DE LA SAL, a market town of Spain, prov. and 7 m. N.N.E. Valladolid, on the Pisuerga. Scene of one of the first battles of the Peninsular wars in 1808.

CABIAO, a town of the isl. Luzon, Philippines, prov. Pampanga, N.W. Manila. Pop. 4,940.

CABLE ISLAND, a small isl. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, in the Atlantic, 5 m. S.S.W. Youghal.

CABO FRIO, a city and seaport of Brazil, N.E. the cape of same name, prov. and 75 m. N.E. Rio Janeiro. Pop. (1849) 3,540. Climate unhealthy.

CABOOL or **CAUSUL**, a fortified city, and the cap. of North Afghanistan, on the Cabool river, here crossed by three bridges, 6,386 feet above the sea, and 8½ m. N.N.E. Ghuznee. Lat. 34° 30' N., lon. 69° 6' E. Pop. about 60,000. It is enclosed on the N.W. and S. sides by hills, along which run some weak ramparts; and at its E. end is the *Bala Hissar* ("palace of the kings"). This citadel comprises the residence of the chief, various government offices, royal gardens, an inner fort, and a town with 5,000 inhabitants. The outer town, 3 m. in circ., is entered by four

gates, and is entered by four thoroughfares ranging parallel to each other, and the N. of which led to the magnificent bazaar, destroyed by the British on their evacuation of Cabool in 1812. The city is subdivided into dists., each enclosed with walls, and capable of being shut off from the rest so as to form a separate fortress; and in the S.W. dist. is a strongly fortified quarter, inhabited by Persians or Kuzzilbashas, of whom there are from 10,000 to 12,000 in the city. Streets intricate, often too narrow for two horsemen to pass each other, and badly paved. Houses in general two to three stories high, built of sun-dried bricks and wood, with flat roofs; those of the wealthy have extensive courts and gardens. Outside of the city are the tombs of the emperor Baher, who made Cabool his cap., and of Timour Shah. Cabool has an active trade; imports precious metals, firearms, paper, tea, cotton goods, broad cloths, velvets, kermes and other dyes, iron wares, cutlery, needles, raw silk, to from 40,000 to 50,000 yearly, mostly brought from the Russian and the Chinese dominions, and Independent Turkestan; and which goods are mostly expedited southward into Hindostan. Has markets for corn, cattle, and fuel, and is well supplied with vegetables and fruits. From its elevation, the winter in Cabool is long and severe, the summer is delightful; average temperature from 75° to 85° Fahr. The inhabitants are tall, well made, not very dark, and have Jewish features. They are Mohammedans of the Sonnee sect. The higher classes speak Persian, the common people the Pushto dialect. Taken by Sebutaghi in 977, by Tamerlane at the end of the 14th century, and in 1738 by Nadir Shah. Was the scene in 1842 of the treacherous outbreak of the chiefs, the murders of Sir W. Macnaughten and Sir A. Burnes, and the massacre of 3,800 soldiers, and 12,000 camp followers; was retaken in the same year by the British troops under Sir R. Sale, the bazaar and public buildings burned and finally relinquished. Its chiefship is considered to extend from the S. of Ghuznee to the Hindoo Koosh, and from Bamian to the Khyber mountains, comprising an area of about 10,000 sq. m., with the cities of Cabool, Istalif, Ghuznee, and Jelalabad. Dost Mahomed's army amounted to 2,500 infantry, and 12,000 to 13,000 horse. His annual revenue is said to be 150,000. Cabool River or *Jai-Sabz*, the only large tributary of the Indus from the W., rises near lat. 34° 21' N., lon. 68° 20' E., at an elevation of 8,400 feet, and after an E. course of 320 m., and the addition of many tributaries, joins the Indus nearly opposite Attock. Is navigable for boats of 40 or 50 tons, from the Indus to Dobundee, a distance of 50 m. The towns of Cabool, Jelalabad, and Salpoor are on its banks.

CANOT, a township of the U. S., North America, Vermont, 17 m. N.E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,356.

CANOTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 14 m. N.N.E. Caistor. Area 2,960 ac. Pop. 163.

CABRA, *Agabrum*, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. S.E. Cordova. Pop. 11,576. It has a

colleges, and manufacture of tiles, bricks, &c., and soap. Its neighbourhood is volcanic, and produces wine of superior quality. Several towns in Spain, and a vill. of Central Africa, and of one of the Nicobar islands, have this name.

CABRACH, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Aberdeen and Banff, 33½ m. N.W. Aberdeen. Surface mountainous. Estimated area 51,200 ac. Pop. 750.

CABRAS, a vill. in the isl. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, cap. mand., 5 m. N.W. Oristano. Pop. 2,800.

CABRERA, one of the Balearic isls., in the Mediterranean, 9 m. S. Majorca. Has a fort, and is used by the Spanish gov. as a place of exile.

CAPARIBA, a town of Brazil, cap. dist. same name, prov. San Pedro do Rio Grande, 150 m. W.S.W. Porto Alegre. Pop. 3,000.

CACCAMO, a town of Sicily, intend. Palermo, cap. cant., 5½ m. S.W. Termini. Pop. 6,304.

CACCARONE, a town of Naples, prov. Saanico, 3 m. S.W. Agnone. Pop. 2,347.

CACCIALI, a vill. of Naples, prov. Principato Ultra II., dist. and 20 m. N.W. Cotrone. P. 933.

CACERES, a prov. of Spain, E-tremadura, bounded N. by Salamanca, E. by Avila, Ciudad Real, and Toledo, S. by Badajoz, and W. by Portugal. Area 10,917 sq. m. Pop. 264,088. It is mountainous and well wooded; valleys fertile. Minerals are slate, granite, iron, lead, copper, and silver.

CACERES, *Castra Caecilia*, a town of Spain, cap. prov., formed of the N. part of Extremadura, on river of same name, 25 m. W. Truxillo. Pop. 12,051. Has flour mills and dye-works.

CACERES, a town of South America, New Granada, prov. and 110 m. N. Popayan.

CACERES (NEW), a town of the Philippines, cap. prov. S. Camarines, in the isl. of Luzon, on the S.E. coast, 175 m. S.E. Manila, between the bay of San Miguel and the Gulf of Ragay. Pop. with the suburbs Taluseo and Santa Cruz, 12,000.

CACHAO, **CACHUO**, **KI-CHO** or **BAK-THIAN**, the largest city of Annam, S.E. Asia, cap. prov. Tonquin, on the Tonquin river, about 95 m. from its mouth. Pop. 100,000. (?) River is navigable for small vessels, and has a considerable trade. Chief exports, bullion, fine silks, and lacquered wares. Imports long cloths, chintzes, pepper, arms, and Indian and European manufactures. Formerly the seat of English and Dutch factories.

CACHAR or **HAIRUMBO**, a territory of British India, presid. Bengal, in Further India, betw. N. lat. 24° and 26° N., lon. 92° and 95° 30' E., enclosed by Cassay, Assam, and the distrs. Tipperah, Silhet, and Jynteah. Area 4,000 sq. m. Estim. pop. 60,000. Surface mostly mountainous. In the S. are fertile plains, but most part of the country is uncultivated. Chief river the Barak. Rice, cotton, and sugar are raised, and, with timber, bamboo, iron ore, wax, ivory, and limestone, form the chief exports. Imports salt, cloths, tobacco, and ghee.

CACHAO, a town and fort of West Africa, Senegambia, Portuguese territory, near the mouth of the Cacheo river, 85 m. S.S.E. Bathurst.

CACHOKIRA, a commercial city of Brazil, prov. and 60 m. N.W. Bahia, on the river Paraguanu, cap. comarca, of same name. Chief exports tobacco and coffee. Pop. of dist. 15,000.—II, prov. San Pedro do Grande, 230 m. N.W. Rio Grande.—III, a new fortified town, prov. Para. Pop. 4,000.

CACONDA (Kzw), a town of Africa, Benguela, belongs to Portugal, 170 m. S.E. St. Philip-de-Benguela.

CACONSO, a town of West Africa, S. Guinea, Angola, cap. a petty state, 85 m. S.E. Luango.

CADALEN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, 8 m. S.E. Gaillac. Pop. 2,225.

CADAMSTOWN, a pa. of Ireland, Lismaster, co. Kildare, 12 m. N. Robertstown. Area 5,038 ac. Pop. 953.

CADAQUES, a town and port of Spain, prov. and 32 m. N.E. Girona. Pop. 2,787.

CADDER, three pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, 5½ m. E.N.E. Crediton. Area 2,620 ac. Pop. 204.—II. (North), co. Somerset, 3½ m. S. Castle Cary. Area 2,639 ac. Pop. 1,052.—III. (South), same co., 6 m. W.S.W. Wicacanton. Area 800 ac. Pop. 255.

CADDER, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 5 m. N.E. Glasgow, and on the Edinburgh, Kirkcaldy, and Monkland Railway. Pop. 5,014. It comprises the villages of Auchincarrig, Bishopbridge, and the *quoad sacra* pa. Cryston. At Robroyston, in this pa., Wallace was betrayed and apprehended, August 6, 1306.

CADDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., cos. Bedford and Hertford, 2m. W.S.W. Luton. Ac. 4,500. P. 1,806.

CADDO, a pa. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. part of Louisiana. Pop. 8,884. In N. part is Caddo Lake, and Red River on the east.

CADREAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Pyrenees, 15 m. S.W. Arreau, on the Neste. Pop. 500. It has hot sulphur springs and baths.

CADENT, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 1½ m. E.S.E. Market-Bosworth. Area 2,130 ac. P. 406.

CADLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m. S.W. Tiverton. Area 3,620 ac. Pop. 416.

CADNET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. cant., 31 m. S.W. Avignon. P. 2,816.

CADREITA, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 42 m. E. Queretaro. Pop. 4,000. In its vicinity silver mines are worked.

CADEN-IBRIA, a mountain of Wales, co. Merioneth, 5 m. S.W. Dolgelly. It is a basalt ridge, 10 m. long, 1 to 3 m. broad, and 2,914 feet high.

CADERONNET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, on l. b. of the Rhone, 11 m. N.W. Avignon. Pop. 2,400.

CADIAN, a vill. of Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 45 m. S.E. Granada, on l. b. of the Cadiz. Pop. 2,126.

CADIERE (La), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, and 10 m. N.W. Toulon. Pop. 2,631.

CADILLAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Garonne, 17 m. S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,967.

CADIZ, *Grades*, a fortified city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, formed of the S.W. part of Andalucia, on the Atlantic, at the extremity of a peninsula of the isle of Leon, the narrow isthmus of which forms an immense bay. Lat. of observatory 36° 31' 41" N., lon. 6° 17' 15" W. Mean temp. of year 62°, winter 52°, summer 70°, 2 Fahr. (1867) 71, 514. Public edifices include two cathedrals, two theatres, house of refuge, arsenal, naval college, barracks, and the lighthouse of St. Sebastian, 172 feet in height. Ships of large burden anchor ¾ m. from the shore; its trade has declined since the emancipation of the Spanish colonies; its dependency, St. Mary, is the centre of the trade in sherry wine. Total reg. value of exports in 1849, 468,016,917 reals, comprising wine, provisions, manufactured goods, metals, and colonial produce. In 1860, 635 foreign vessels entered the port. Cadiz was made a free port in 1829, but it ceased to enjoy that advantage in 1832. Was taken by the English in 1596, and bombarded by them in 1800.

CADIZ, a prov. of Spain, Andalucia, between lat. 38° 3' and 37° N., lon. 4° 7' and 6° 21' W. Bounded N. by Huelva and Sevilla, E. by Malaga,

S. and W. by the Strait of Gibraltar and the Atlantic. Area 8,905 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 858,448. It is one of the three provs. into which the ancient kingdom of Seville has been divided. Principal rivers are the Guadalquivir and Guadalquivir, and their affluents. The mountains of Ronda traverse a part of it in the E. Soil fertile in the valleys, yielding the usual cereals and fruits of many kinds.

CADIZ (Bay of), an extensive inlet of the Atlantic, on the S.W. coast of Spain, prov. Cadiz, in lat. 36° 30' N., lon. 6° 15' W., bounded S.W. by the peninsula of Cadiz, 5 m. in length, and divided into an outer and inner bay by the promontory and fort of Matagorda. Along its shores are some excellent harbours. In the inlet *La Carraca*, on its E. side, are arsenals and ship-building yards, the most important in the kingdom.

CADIZ, a town of the U. S., North America, Ohio, cap. of Harrison co., 102 m. E.N.E. Columbus. Pop. 2,433.

CADIZ, a town of South America, Venezuela, on the S. coast of the island of Cubagua.

CADNEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 2½ m. S.S.E. Glandford Brigg. Area 5,100 ac. Pop. 344.

CADORE (Pieve-di), a town of Northern Italy, on rt. b. of the Piave, 224 m. N.N.E. Belluno. Pop. 1,900. Birthplace of Titian.

CADROUX, two pas. of South Wales.—I. co. Glamorgan, ¼ m. N. Neath. Pop. 7,314.—II. (near Barry), same co., on the Bristol Channel, ½ m. S.W. Cardiff. Pop. 272.

CADZAND, CADZAND or CASAVANDIA, an island, Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, at the mouth of the West Scheldt, and having on it a small town of same name, 5 m. N. Sluis. Pop. 1,155.

CAEN, *Caen*, a city of France, cap. dep. Calvados, 122 m. W.N.W. Paris, and 9 m. from the English Channel, on l. b. of the Orne, and on a branch of the Paris and Rouen Railway. Pop. 45,280. Has a university academy, chamber of commerce, college, normal school, school of hydrography, and a public library of 40,000 volumes. Chief edifices are the hôtel-de-ville, palace of justice, church of St. I. Leue, which contains the tombs of William the Conqueror and his Queen. Manufactures of lace, linens, black and white crapes, and calico; cotton spinning, wax-bleaching, brewing and dyeing works, and ship-building yards. Exports manual articles, grain, cyder, brandy, wine, cattle, fish, fruit, butter, and eggs; its trade is facilitated by a branch of the Orne which traverses it. A maritime canal, 12 feet deep, connects its port with the sea. The English took it in 1346, and again in 1417, when they held it till 1470. Previous to the revolution in 1793, it was the seat of a university, founded by Henry VI. of England.

CAENBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 7 m. W. Market-Raen. Ac. 1,760. P. 146.

CAEN (Celtic, "a castle"). For names with this prefix not mentioned below, see CAE.

CAENOWLE, a township of North Wales, co. Flint, pa. Hope, on the Alyn, 4 m. N.N.W. Wrexham. Pop. 719. Unites with Flint, etc., to send 1 mem. to House of Com. Reg. electors (1846) 73.

CAENRON, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, on the Conway, 4 m. S. Aberconway. P. 1,231.

CAENLAFROCK, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. S.S.E. Dumfries, on the Solway Firth and the river Nith. Estimated area 4,640 ac. Pop. 1,418.

CAERLLOM ("Castle of the legion"), ancient *Isca Silurum*, a market town of England, co. Monmouth, pa. Llangatlock, on the Usk, here crossed by a bridge, 24 m. N.E. Newport. Pop. 1,281. Is interesting as the ancient cap. of *Britannia Secunda* (modern Wales), and as having been a

place of importance in the 12th century, during which, and subsequently, it was ruined by repeated wars between the Welsh and the Anglo-Normans.

CAERNARTHEN, South Wales. [CAERNARTHEN.]

CAERNARVON, a town of N. Wales. [CAERNARVON.]

CAERNARVON, a town of the U. S., North America, Lancaster co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,500.

CAERPHILLY, a market town and chapelry of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Eglwyslan, 7 m. N.N.W. Cardiff. Pop. returned with its parish. Manufs. of linsey-woolsey, shirtings, and checks. In the vicinity are collieries and iron works.

CAERWANT, *Venta Silurum*, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 6 m. W.S.W. Chepstow. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 920. Has Roman remains.

CAERWYR, a market town and parish of North Wales, co. Flint, 4½ m. S.W. Holywell. Pop. 947. Unites with Flint, etc., to send 1 mem. to H. of C.

CAESAREA, two towns of Asiatic Turkey. [KAYSERIEH and KESIRIAN.]

CAPPA, a seaport town, Crimea. [KAFKA.]

CAPPRARIA, South Africa. [KAPPRARIA.]

CAPPRISTAN, Central Asia. [KAPRISTAN.]

CAGAYAN, a prov. of the isl. of Luzon, at the N. extremity of the island. It comprises 21 towns and vills, cap. Lallo. Pop. 68,580.

CAGAYAN-SOOLOO, an island of Asiatic archipelago, in the Sooloo Sea, lat. 6° 58' 5" N., lon. 118° 28' 11" E. Is 20 m. in circumference, and wooded.

CAGAYANES, a group of small isls. in the Sooloo Sea, lat. 9° 35' 30" N., lon. 121° 16' 30" E.

CAGLIANO, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 14 m. N. Diano. Pop. 4,429.

CAGLI, a walled town of Italy, Pontif. States, leg. and 13 m. S. Urbino, at the conf. of the Bosso and Cantiano. Pop. 3,000. Has a trade in tanned and dressed leather.

CAGLIARI, *Calari*, a fortified maritime city, and the cap. of the island Sardinia, on a bay of its S. coast. Lat. (tower of San Pancrazio) 39° 13' 14" N., lon. 9° 7' 48" E. Pop. 30,063. The ancient city, on the summit of a low hill, comprises the citadel, viceregal palace, and cathedral. The *Marina*, extending thence down to the shore, contains the dwellings of foreign consuls, with the bonding warehouse, arsenal, lazaretto, and mole. Has a royal tobacco factory, manufs. of cotton fabrics, cake saffron, gunpowder, soap, furniture, and leather. Exports corn, pulse, oil, wine, and salt. The seat of a royal court, and a tribunal of commerce, and the residence of the viceroy and the archbishop-primate of Sardinia. *Cagliari* is a telegraphic station.

CAGLIARI (Bay of), a bay of the Mediterranean, on the S. coast of the island Sardinia, between Capes Pula and Carbonara, 27 m. in breadth at its mouth. Good anchorage.

CAGNANO, two towns of Naples.—I. prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., on the Garganian promontory, 25 m. N.E. Foggia. Pop. 4,080.—II. prov. Abruzzo-Ulteriore, 10 m. N.W. Aquila. Pop. 2,180.

CAGSLE, a com. and vill. of France, dep. Var, near the Mediterranean, 11 m. E. Grasse. P. 2,443.

CAGSANA, a town of the Philippines, prov. Albay, near the S. extremity of the island Luzon. Pop., with district, 12,763.

CAGUA, a town of South America, Venezuela, dep. prov. and 50 m. W.S.W. Caracas. P. 5,200.

CAGUAN, a town of South America, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, on the Caguan river, a tributary of the Amazon, 120 m. S.S.W. Bogotá.

CAHABA, a river of the U. S., North America, Alabama, after a S. course of 126 m., joins the Alabama river at Cahaba vill., 69 m. S.E. Tuscaloosa.

CAHERAVALLY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 4 m. S. Limerick. Area 5,893 ac. Pop. 966.

CAHREAGHNEY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, 4 m. N.E. Bruff. Ac. 1,546. Pop. 374.
CAHREAGHNEY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 4 m. N. Mallov. Ac. 6,181. Pop. 1,109.

CAHREAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 9 m. S.E. Limerick. Area 2,719 ac. Pop. 926.
CAHREAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 5 m. E. Cork. Area 3,557 ac. Pop. 1,611.

CAHREAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 5 m. S.E. Limerick. Area 2,478 ac. Pop. 890.

CAHREÁ or **VILLANOVA-DA-RAINHA**, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 25 m. S.E. Sabara. Pop. 6,000.

CAHRE or **CAHER**, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, on the Suir, 97 m. S.S.W. Dublin, near the Dublin and Cork Railway. Area of pa. 13,647 ac. Pop. 7,208. do. of town, 3,694. Has a church, Roman Catholic chapel, sessions-house, gaol, market-house, and flour-mills. Near the town are military barracks.—**II**, a pa., Munster, co. Kerry, comprising the town of Cahirciveen (which see). Area 19,100 ac. Pop. 6,559 Birthplace of the late Daniel O'Connell.—**III**, a pa., Leinster, Queen's co., 14 m. E.N.E. Borris-in-Osney. Area 1,927 ac. Pop. 553.—**IV**, a small island, barony of Murrak, co. Mayo, 4½ m. from the shore.—**V**, an island, 3½ m. S. Clare Island.

CAHIRAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 5 m. N. Skibbereen. Area 13,516 ac. Pop. 5,111.

CAHIRCIVEEN or **CAHIRCIVERN**, a town of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, pa. Cahir, 2½ m. E.N.E. Valentia. Pop. 1,862 Has a cathedral, chapel, bridewell, union workhouse, and fever hospital.

CAHRCIVILION, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 9 m. E.S.E. Limerick. Area 8,173 ac. Pop. 2,709, of whom 485 are in the vill. The Shannon line of railway passes within 2 m. of the village.

CAHORE, a principality in North Hindostan, on the Sutlej. Capital, Belaspoor.

CAHORS, *Drona*, a town of France, cap. dep. Lot, on a rocky peninsula almost enclosed by the river Lot, here crossed by three bridges, 60 m. N. Toulouse. Pop. 13,350. Principal edifices, a cathedral, the prefecture, chateau, theatre, and public library. Is the seat of a university, academy, national college, normal school, and chambers of commerce, and manufactures of woollens, cotton yarn, leather, paper, glass wares, a trade in full-bodied red wines (*vins de Cahors*), brandy, and rural produce.

CAHORS, several vills of France; the principal in dep. Tarn, 12 m. W.N.W. Albi. Pop. 1,786.

CAHORS or **THE KEYS**, four of the Bahama islands, with some islets and rocks, on a bank in the Atlantic, between lat. 21° and 22° N., lon. 72° W. The principal are the Great, Little, and North Keys, and Providence Island; the first named is 30 m. in length. [BAHAMA.]

CAIFFA, a maritime town of Syria. [KAIFFA.]

CAILLOMA, a town of South America, South Peru, dep. Cuzco, cap. prov., 85 m. N.N.E. Arequipa. Near it are rich silver mines.

CAIRHAM, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 3 m. E.S.E. Ludlow. Area 3,040 ac. Pop. 981.

CAIRNE or **CAIRNA**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3½ m. W. S. Cardiff. Pop. 87.

CAIRNE, a maritime vill. of Scotland, co. Wigton, on Loch Ryan, 10 m. N.W. Glenduce. Vessels of any burden may ride in its bay in safety; and it is a place of call for the Glasgow and Belfast steamers.—A small river, co. Dumfries, has this name.—**CAIRN** is a mountain, co. Linlithgow, pa. Torphichen. Height 1,468 feet.

CAIRNEY-HILL, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife pa. Carnack, 3 m. W. Dunfermline. Pop. 516.

CAIRNGORM, a mountain of Scotland, co. Banff, 13 m. S.W. Tormantoul, 4,095 feet above the sea. Among other minerals are found the topazes known as "Cairngorm stones."

CAIRNIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen and Banff, 5 m. N.W. Huntly. Pop. 1,638.

CAIRO or **GRAND CAIRO** (*El Mahr*, "the capital" of the Egyptians, *El Kahrah*, "the victorious" of the Arabs), the cap. of Egypt, residence of the viceroy and seat of government, near the rt. b. of the Nile, and 5 m. from the origin of its delta, and at termination of railway from Alexandria. Lat. 30° 2' 4" N., lon. 31° 15' 36" E., elevation 40 feet above the level of the sea. Pop., including the suburbs of Boulac and Old Cairo, estimated at 250,000, comprising about 125,000 Mohammedans, 60,000 Copts, 3,000 to 4,000 Jews, and numerous foreigners. Climate healthy and little variable. Mean temperature of the year 72° 2, of winter 58° 2, of summer 87° 1, Fahr. Rain very seldom occurs, but dew is abundant. The city proper is built on a slope at the foot of one of the lowest ridges of the chain of Jebel Mokkattam, and occupies an area of 3 sq. m.; it is surrounded by old walls, and the highest part of the ridge is occupied by a citadel, which contains the palace of the viceroy, the arsenal, mint, and public offices. The citadel is commanded by forts placed on the extremity of the chain of Mokkattam. The city is separated from its suburbs Boulac and Mahr-el-Aatik (improperly called Old Cairo), by a series of gardens and plantations. Cairo is divided into several distinct quarters according to the religion and race of its inhabitants, as the Coptic quarter, Jews' quarter, and Frank quarter, which are separated by gates. The city is traversed by a canal of irrigation, which commences at Old Cairo. The remarkable edifices of Cairo, which comprise many of the finest remains of Arabian architecture, all date from the reign of the Arabs and the ancient sultans of Egypt. Among these are from 300 to 400 mosques, several of the ancient gates, an aqueduct for conveying water from the Nile to the citadel, the ancient works of the citadel, and the palace and well of Joseph. At Old Cairo are the seven towers still called "the granary of Joseph," and serving their ancient purpose. In the island of Rhodah is the celebrated Nilometer, a graduated column for indicating the height of the water during an inundation of the river, numerous ancient cisterns and basins still ornament the city; on the S., outside the walls, are the tombs of the Mamelukes, and on the N.E. the obelisk of Heliopolis. There are four primary schools in Cairo, each having about 200 pupils, and one preparatory school with 1,500 pupils, museums of Egyptian antiquities, magnetic observatory, theatre, hospitals, and a lunatic asylum. There are two newspapers published here, one in Turkish and the other in Arabic. Cairo was long the chief entrepôt for the commerce of Egypt, but its trade has much declined; caravans arrive annually from Mourzouk, Senaar, and Darfur, and their principal imports still are slaves. [BOULAC.] [EGYPT] Cairo was founded by the Arabs in 670; its citadel was built by Saladin in 1178; was the capital of the sultans of Egypt till the time of the Turkish conquest in 1517; since that time it has been the residence of the Pashas, governors of the province; was taken by the French in 1798, and held by them for 8½ years.

CAIRO, *Corium*, a town of Piedmont, div. Geneva, prov. and 13 m. W.N.W. Savona, cap. mand., on l.b. of the Bormida. Pop. 3,493. Victory of

the French over the Austrians in 1794.—II. a vill. of Naples, Terra di Lavoro, 15 m. S.E. Sora.

CAIRO, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 26 m. S.S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,881.—II. a vill. of Illinois, at the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio.

CAISTON, a market town and pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 11 m. S.W. Grimsby, near Manchester and Lincoln Railway. Area of pa. 4,470 ac. Pop. 2,407. Has a union workhouse and 2 branch banks.—II. (anc. *Venta Isconorum*), a pa., co. Norfolk, near the Northern and Eastern Counties Railway, 4 m. S. Norwich. Area 910 ac. Pop. 154.—III. a pa. same co., 3 m. W. Yarmouth. Area 2,920 ac. Pop. 1,048.

CAITHNESS, the most northerly co. of Scotland, having W. the co. Sutherland, E. the North Sea, and N. the Atlantic Ocean. Area 616 sq. m. or 395,680 ac., of which about 70,000 are cultivated, 75,000 uncultivated, and 250,680 unprofitable. Pop. 38,709. Surface mountainous in the W. and S.; elsewhere flat or undulating, and consisting of moors. Horizontal beds of sandstone cover the level plains, above which is till clay surmounted by a deep fertile loam. Fossil fish and traces of vegetable remains are abundant in the shale and sandstone, and lead ore has been found. Agriculture and cattle have improved within the present century. The fishery is the principal branch of trade; and from 150,000 to 200,000 barrels of fish are annually cured for export. Kelp and oats are also exported. Imports are manufactured goods and colonial produce. Principal towns Wick and Thurso. In the middle ages this part of Scotland was held by the kings of Norway; most of its inhabitants are of Scandinavian or Gothic descent, and use the English to the exclusion of the Gaelic language. Caithness returns 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors 742.

CAJANO (Poggia A.), a town of Tuscany in the Val Ombrone, 10 m. W.N.W. Florence. Pop. 1,425. Has a suspension bridge over the Ombrone.

CAJARC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot, cap. cant., 19 m. E.N.E. Cahors. Pop. 1,074.

CAJARO, an ancient town of Naples, cap. prov. T.-di-Lavoro, 10 m. N.E. Capua. Pop. 2,865. In its vicinity excellent wine is produced.

CAJRO, a branch of the Mahabuddy river, Hindoostan, which separates at Cuttack, and terminates principally in the Alankar river.

CALABAR (Old) or **CROSS RIVER**, a river of Africa, Upper Guinea, which falls into the Bight of Biafra by a wide estuary, in lat. 5° N., lon. 8° 20' E. The so-called Cross River, is found to be the main stream. Is navigable by steam-vessels as far as lat. 6° 20' N., lon. 9° 35' E., nearly 200 m. (including windings) from its mouth; the chief towns on its banks are Acoono Coono and Onion or Bosun, on an island of the same name. The branch of this river which joins its estuary from N.N.E., hitherto considered the main stream, is navigable only for about 30 m. from its estuary. On l. b. 6 m. from its mouth is Duke Town, and 5 m. N.N.W. of the latter, on a small deltoid branch of the river, is Creek Town; these are the seats of highly interesting missions, and the natives have recently made considerable progress in civilization. *New Calabar River* is a branch of the Quorra at its delta, which flows S.E., and enters the Bight of Benin W. of Bonny.

CALACAN, a town of South America, Venezuela, prov. and 130 m. S.S.W. Caracas. Pop. 4,000.

CALABRIA, *Bruttium*, the S. part of the kingdom of Naples, bounded E. W., and S. by the Mediterranean, N. by the prov. Basilicata, and

separated from Sicily by the Strait of Messina. Area 7,200 sq. m. Pop. (1851) 1,186,630. It forms a long peninsula, and is traversed throughout by the Apennines, which rise to an elevation of 3,000 or 4,000 feet. None of the rivers are large, but the valleys on their banks, and the plains at their mouths, are fertile. Chief products, wine, silk, and oil, wheat, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, and saffron, cotton, and sugar-cane. Silk is the staple manuf. The country is divided into the provs. of Calabria-Citra, cap. Cosenza. Pop. 435,811;—Calabria-Ultra I., cap. Reggio. Pop. 319,689;—and Calabria-Ultra II., cap. Catanzaro. Pop. 381,147. This country is often visited by earthquakes. *Calabria*, in the time of the Romans, was occupied by the Brutti; its eastern coast formed part of Magna Græcia, and many of its present inhabs. are of Greek descent.

CALABRITTO, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, on the Sele, 10 m. N.E. Campagna. Pop. 2,420.

CALACEITE, a town of Spain, prov. and 75 m. N.E. Teruel. Pop. 2,464.

CALAF, a town of Spain, prov. and 46 m. N.W. Barcelona. Pop. 2,794. It has manufactures of linens.

CALAHORRA, *Calagurris*, a city of Spain, prov. and 24 m. S.E. Logroño, on rt. b. of the Ebro. Pop. 5,994. Birthplace of Quintilian.—II. a town in the prov. and 34 m. E. Granada. Pop. 1,998.

CALUIS, a seaport-town of France, cap. cant., dep. Pas-de-Calais, on the Strait of Dover, 26 m. E.S.E. Dover, and 19 m. N.E. Boulogne, at the terminus of a railway from Lille. Lat. of new lighthouse, 50° 37' 45" N., lon. 1° 51' 18" E. (height 199 feet). Pop. 10,993. The town and harbour are defended by a castle and forts, and by means of sluices the whole adjacent country may be laid under water. Is the seat of a tribunal, and a chamber of commerce, and has manufs. of bobbin net, hosiery, and tulle; salt-refineries, distilleries, carriage-factories, ship-building docks, and it is an entrepôt for colonial produce, Bordeaux wines, brandy, and cured fish; but its chief importance is owing to its being the French port nearest to England, to which country it exports eggs, and other rural produce. Has constant steam communication with Dover, Ramsgate, and London, and with Dover by submarine telegraph.—*Calais* is connected with St Omer by a canal. This city had a prominent place in all the wars between England and France. It was taken by the English, under Edward III., in 1347. The French, under the Duke of Guise, retook it in the reign of Mary, 1558.

CALAIS, two townships of U. S., North America.—I. Maine, on the St Croix river, opposite St Andrews, New Brunswick. Pop. 4,763. The tide here rises 30 feet, and vessels of the largest class ascend to the lower vill., which is connected by a railway with the upper vill., 2 m. distant. Has a considerable timber trade.—II. Vermont, co. Washington, 9 m. N.E. Montpelier. P. 1,410.

CALAIS (St.), a comm. and town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Sarthe, 26 m. E.S.E. Le Mans, on the Anille. Pop. 3,846. Has a comm. college, and manufs. of woollen and cotton cloths.

CALAISIS, a dist. of France, in the old prov. of Picardy, now comprised in the dep. Pas-de-Calais. It was occupied by the English from 1346 to 1356.

CALANIANES ISLANDS, a group, Asiatic archipelago, Philippines, midway between Mindoro and Palawan, lat. 12° N., lon. 120° E. *Calanianes* is 35 m. in length, by 15 m. in breadth, has a Spanish settlement, and is the residence of an alcalde.

CALAMOCRA, a town of Spain, Aragon, prov.

and 36 m. N. Ternel, near rt. h. of the Jbeoa. Pop. 1,403.

CALAMO, a small island of the Ionian group, between Sta. Maura and the continent.—II. a small island of Asia Minor. [KALIMNO.]

CALAMOTA, a small island of S. Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, circ. and 6 m. W.N.W. Ragusa. Pop. 306.—II. a town of Greece, Morea. [KALAMATA.]

CALANAN, a vill. of Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 30 m. N. Huelva. Pop. 1,948.

CALANCA, a valley of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, between the Val Blegno and the Val Misocco.

CALANDA, a town of Spain, prov. and 62 m. N.E. Ternel, on small river of same name. Pop. 3,378.

CALANG, a town, Malay peninsula, state, and S.E. Salangore, on the river Calang, about 20 m. from its mouth, in the Strait of Malacca. Is fortified. Near it are tin mines.

CALANNA, a town of Naples, cap. circ. prov. Calab. Uik. I., 7 m. N.E. Reggio. Pop. 1,120.

CALANNA, a town of Central Africa, cap. kingdom, about 230 m. S.S.W. Timbuctoo.

CALAPAN, a maritime town of the Philippine islands, cap. the island of Mindoro, on N.E. coast, in the Strait of Mindoro, 85 m. E.S.E. Manila. Pop. 2,790. Ships unload at Porto Galera, 20 m. N.W.

CALANT, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 34 m. N.W. Newton-Mount-Kennedy. Area 19,586 ac. Pop. 2,402.

CALASPARRA, a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. N.W. Murcia. Pop. 3,276.

CALATA BELLOTA, a town of Sicily, intend. Girgenti, on river of same name (*anc.* *Vinissus*), 10 m. N.E. Scaccia. Pop. 2,000. And on the site of the *anc.* *Tricala*. Pop. 4,770.

CALATA FINI, a town in N.W. of Sicily, in a fertile valley, dist. and 38 m. S.W. Alcamo. P. 3,376.

CALATA GIRONO, or *CITTÀ GIRONO*, a city of Sicily, prov. and 34 m. S.W. Catania. P. 21,000.

CALATAYOR, a town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. E.W. Soria, celeb. for the victory of Almanzor over the Christians in 1001. Pop. 1,300.

CALASCIBETTA, a town of Sicily, near its centre, 15 m. N.E. Caltanissetta. Pop. 4,673.

CALATAVUTURO, a town of Sicily, dist. Termini, prov. and 38 m. S.E. Palermo. Pop. 3,408.

CALATAYUD, a town of Spain, on l. b. of the Jalon, prov. and 48 m. S.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 7,125. Mainly woollen, brown paper, and leather.

CALATRAYA LA VIRJA, *Oretum* or *Orea*, a ruined city of Spain, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Ciudad Real.

CALAVERTAS, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. part of Central California. Area 3,000 sq. P. 20,192. Cap. Double Springs. Gold mining is extensively carried on.

CALATAN, one of the Babuyan islands, Asiatic archip., 60 m. N. Luzon (Philippines), 16 m. long.

CALBES, two towns, Prussian dom. [KALBE.]

CALBOCHENA, a pa. in the Isle of Wight, 44 m. S.W. Newport. Area 5,000 ac. Pop. 781.

CALBURO or *EL FOERTÉ*, a small town of Chile, South America, on the E. coast of the island Chiloe. Pop. 2,500.

CALBURGA or *KILBURGA*, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., cap. dist., on an all. of the Beemal, 110 m. W. Hyderabad. It has been successively the cap. of Hindoo and Mohammedan sovereigns.

CALCA, a prov. of Peru, dep. Cuzco, and N. the city of that name. Surface uneven, temperature mild in the valleys and cold in the mountains. Soil fertile, yielding sugar, wheat, and maize. The rivers Puro or Beni, Yambari or Pascartambo, and Urubamba, have their sources in and around this province.

CALCACHES, a town of Yucatan, Central America, about 30 m. S.S.E. Merida.

CALCAES, a small town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 7 m. S.E. Cleve, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,900. It has manufs. of cotton stuffs and hosiery.

CALCARIU, a pa. of U. S., North America, in W. part of Louisiana. Area 5,400 sq. m. Pop. 3,914, of whom 857 were slaves. Also a river and lake in same state, the waters of which are discharged into the Gulf of Mexico.

CALCERN, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 4 m. W. Alford. Area 430 ac. Pop. 74.

CALCETHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 54 m. N.W. Louth. Ac. 710 P. 87.

CALCI, a pa. and vill. of Tuscany, 54 m. E. Pisa, on the Monte Pisano, in an olive dist. Pop. 2,000.

CALCINATO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 11 m. S.E. Brescia, on the Chiese. Pop. 3,000.

CALCIO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 16 m. S.E. Bergamo. Pop. 3,400.

CALCKI, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 8 m. E. Ghent. Pop. 4,052.

CALCUTTA, the capital city of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, on the l. b. of the Hooghly, an arm of the Ganges, and 100 m. from the Bay of Bengal. Lat. of Fort William, 22° 35' N., lon. 85° 30' E. Pop. (1850) 413,182, besides whom about 177,000 daily frequent the city from the vicinity. The population comprises Hindoos, Mussulmans, Europeans, Chinese, Jews, Armenians, and Persians. The city extends for 44 m. along the river, and is enclosed on the land side by a mound and canal, named the Maharrata ditch. It is divided into two distinct parts, that on the N. being the "Black Town," or native portion. The streets are narrow, and the buildings are occupied as bazars in the lower parts, and as dwelling-houses above. The S., called the "Chowringhee" or European portion, is the fashionable part. The streets are wide, and the houses detached in their own gardens. Public buildings are Fort William, the largest fortress in India, constructed at a cost of 2,000,000*l.*, is garrisoned by a detachment of artillery, an European, and two native regiments, it mounts 619 guns, and in the armoury are 60,000 stand of small arms; the government-house, mint, custom-house, town-hall, gaol, hospitals, & monasteries. There are churches and chapels of all denominations and creeds. The educational institutions comprise Hindoo, Mohammedan, Sanscrit, and Anglo-Indian colleges, grammar, and various other schools. The literary and scientific establishments comprise the Asiatic society, mechanics' institute, native medical college, physical and medical society, public library, horticultural and agricultural society, with botanic gardens.—*Calcutta* is the head-quarters of the governor-general, and of the government, the supreme courts of justice, and court of appeal for the presidency of Bengal, the seat of the chief bishop of the Church of England in India, and of the vicar-apostolic of the Roman Catholics. Several newspapers are published in the city, in the English and native languages. There are several banks, insurance, and navigation companies, and a chamber of commerce. Has a cannon foundry, sugar refinery, cotton, flour, saw and oil mills, and ship-building docks. The commerce of *Calcutta* is extensive, monopolizing the internal trade of Bengal. Imports silks, cotton goods, yarn, cutlery, wines, and spirits, amounting in 1850, to 1,961,704*l.* Exports sugar, opium, indigo, country made cotton piece goods, and ditto with silk piece goods, value 6,366,843*l.* In 1850, 1,023 ships, of 240,886 ton burden, arrived, and 876

ships, of 360,811 tons burden, cleared out. The Hooghly, opposite the city, is one mile across, and ships can anchor in six fathoms water. The navigation of the river is dangerous, on account of shifting sands and a rapid current. The coinage of the presidency are the gold mohur, silver rupee, and copper pice. The value of the mohur is 16 rupees, and a rupee is valued at 2s. English money. A railway from Calcutta to Ranagunge, 122 m. N.W., was opened in 1856, and is being extended to Rajmahal and Allahabad, in the valley of the Ganges. An electric telegraph has been formed between the city and Diamond Harbour, 50 m. down the river, and it is intended to carry it to its mouth. There is regular steam communication with England by the overland route, the mails being dispatched every fortnight. Average time on the voyage 42 days. The elevation of the city is 18 feet above the sea. Annual fall of rain, 64.1 inches; rainy season, March to November. Mean maximum temp. of year, 90° Fahr. European society is good, exhibiting much pomp and gaiety, with great formality. Equipages are very numerous, the esplanade (the Hyde Park of India) is a place of great resort, the evening drive being esteemed an indispensable luxury. The rich native families, who now assimilate in the splendour of their houses and equipages to the English, are of very recent origin, and owe their wealth and consequence to the commercial facilities which the city affords. In 1808, the seat of the East India Company's factory was removed from Hooghly to Calcutta, previously to which Calcutta was an inconceivable village surrounded with jungle. In 1756, an attack was made on the English factory by the natives, and 146 Englishmen were shut up in the "black hole," of whom 118 died before morning. In 1757 the fort was retaken, and has since remained in possession of the English.

CALDARO or KALTZEN, a curium, and town of Austria, Tyrol, prov. and 8 m. S.W. Bothen. Pop. 3,219.

CALDAS, two towns of Portugal, so named from their warm springs.—I. Estremadura, 47 m. N. Lisbon. Pop. 1,500, and sulphur baths.—II. (del Rey), 24 m. S. Santiago.

CALDAS, two towns of Spain.—I. de Mambuy, anc. *Agua Calida*, prov. and 14 m. N. Barcelona, with thermal baths. Pop. 2,409.—II. (de Otedo), situated near Oviedo.

CALDAS, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, comm. Sappucahi, with a school of primary instruction, & hot sulphur springs. P. of dist. 2,000.

CALDAS DA RAINHA, a pa. and town of Portugal, prov. Estramadura, dist. Alemquer, 50 m. N. Lisbon. Pop. 1,534.

CALDEBAC, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, ward Allerdale-below-Derwent, 12 m. S.S.W. Carlisle. Area 24,280 ac. Pop. 1,067.

CALDECOT or CALDECOCK, several pas. of England.—I. co. Rutland, 4 m. S. Uppingham. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 329.—II. co. Cambridge, 34 m. E.S.E. Caston. Area 833 ac. Pop. 144.—III. co. Herts, 3 m. N.N.W. Baldock. Area 310 ac. Pop. 42.—IV. co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.E. Stock Ferry. Area 980 ac. Pop. 47.—V. co. Warwick, 3 m. E.S.E. Atherstone. Area 620 ac. Pop. 107.

CALDEN, two rivers of England.—I. co. York, West Riding, rises near Burnley, on the borders of Lancashire, flows tortuously S., and joins the Aire at Castleford, after a course of 40 m.; for nearly 30 m. it is navigable, forming a branch of the Aire and Calder navigation.—II. co. Lancashire, rises near the foregoing, flows W. and joins the Ribbles near Whalley.—*Calder or Calder-*

bridge, is a hamlet, co. Cumberland, on a stream of same name, 8 m. S.S.W. Egremont.

CALDERA, two pas. of Scotland.—I. (*Mid Calder*), co. and 13 m. S.W. Edinburgh. Pop. 1,474.—II. (*West-Calder*), adjoining the above on the S.W. Pop. 2,120. Both on the Caledonian Railway.—*East-Calder* is an ancient rectory and vill. in Kirk-Newton pa., 11 m. W.S.W. Edinburgh.—The *South-Calder* is a small river of Lanarkshire, tributary to the Clyde.

CALDERA, a small town of South America, Plata confed., dep. and 22 m. N.E. Salta.—II. a seaport of Chile, prov. Coquimbo, on the Pacific, 2) m. N. Port Copiapó.—III. a seaport of Hayti, on its S. coast, 50 m. S.W. St Domingo.—IV. a seaport of Central America, state Costa-Rica, on the Pacific, near the E. of Nicoya.

CALDEWAZZ, a suburb of the city of Carlisle, England, co. Cumberland, intersected by the Carlisle and Newcastle Railway. Pop. 7,693.

CALDICOT, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 44 m. S.S.W. Chepstow. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 661.

CALDICOTE, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 1) m. W.S.W. Stilton. Area 740 ac. Pop. 52.

CALDILLO, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 9 m. E. Verona, so called from its once celebrated thermal springs. The Archduke Charles gained a victory here over Massena in 1805.

CALDONAZZO, a comm. and vill. of Austria, Tyrol, prov. and 11 m. S.E. Trent. Pop. 2,388.

CALDWELL, a pa. of the U. S., North America, Louisiana, between Washita and Red Rivers. Pop. 2,815.—II. a tnsip., New York, 40 m. N. Albany. Pop. 732. The vill. is near Lake George.—III. a township, New Jersey, Essex co., 51 m. N.N.W. Trenton. Pop. 2,476.

CALDWELL, four cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. a co. in N.W. part of North Carolina. Area 450 sq. m. Pop. 6,317, of whom 1,208 were slaves. Soil fertile, and adapted to pasturage. Has corn and flour mills, a lured oil manufactory, two tanneries, and 34 churches. Capital, Lenoir.—II. a co. in W. part of Kentucky. Area 700 sq. m. Pop. 13,043, of whom 3,107 were slaves. Surface level, soil fertile, and well watered. Products are wheat, corn, tobacco, pork, wool, and flax. Has coal and iron ore. Contains a rolling mill, iron works, 30 churches, and two newspapers. Cap. Princeton.—III. a co. in N.W. of Missouri, 400 sq. m. Pop. 2,316, of whom 136 were slaves. Soil fertile. Products are wheat, corn, and live stock. Cap. Kingston.—IV. a co. in S. of Central Texas. Area 340 sq. m. Pop. 1,329, of whom 514 were slaves. Corn, cotton, & cattle, are the products. Cap. Lockhart.

CALDY, an island and extra-parochial dist. of North Wales, co. Pembroke, off its S. coast, 2 m. S. Tenby, with a lighthouse on the S. side, in lat. 51° 37' 56" N., lon. 4° 40' 57" W., and 210 feet above the sea. Area 611 ac. Pop. 86.

CALDUA, a vill. of Cape Colony, South Africa, dist. and 50 m. W. S.W. Swellendam. Has mineral baths.—*Caledon River*, Hottentot country, is an aff. of the Nu Gariep or Cradock river, which it joins in lat. 30° 18' S., lon. 26° 17' E. *Caledon Bay*, North Australia, is an inlet on the W. side of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lat. 12° 40' S., lon. 138° 40' E.

CALDON, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, on the Blackwater and the Ulster Canal, 9) m. N.N.E. Monaghan. Pop. 900. Has a market for corn and linens.

CALDON, a district of the Cape Colony, South Africa, W. div., N.E. of Stellenbosch. Pop. (1849) 6,558. The vill. of Caledon has warm springs.

CALDONIA, is that part of Scotland extending

N. of the West of Antónius, the Abbot of the Britons, in the Vespertina of Richard of Cirencester.

CALIFORNIA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in the N.E. part of Vermont. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 26,595. Soil well watered and fertile. Yields potatoes, oats, and maple sugar. Has granite, limestone, and sulphur springs. Contains woolen factories, starch works, iron works, tanneries, flour, and saw mills. Has 41 churches and two newspapers. Bellows Falls and St. Johnsbury Railway partly intersects the co. Cap. Danville.—II. a township of Livingston, co. New York, on the Genesee river, 20 m. S.W. Rochester. Pop. 1,804. Several vill. in the U. S. bear this name.

CALIFORNIA (NEW), an island, South Pacific Ocean, between lat. 30° and 22° 30' S, lon. 164° and 187° E. Length N.W. to S.E., 230 m., breadth 50 m. Surface mountains, rising in the centre to nearly 8,000 feet in elevation; in N. wooded, but elsewhere mostly arid and bare. Pop. are of the Papuan negro race. The island was discovered by Captain Cook in 1774. It was taken possession of by the French, with its dependency, the Isle of Pines, as a French colony, 30th Sept. 1851.

CALIFORNIA, North America, W. of the Rocky mountains, between lat. 48° and 57° N.

CALIFORNIA CANAL, Scotland, cos. Inverness and Argyll, connects the North and Irish Seas, extending N.E. to S.W., through the Glen of Caladoun, from the Moray Firth to Loch Eil, through Lochs Ness, Oich, and Lochy. Length 60½ m., of which the lochs compose 37½ m., and the canal 23 m. Begun in 1805, and opened in 1822. It was repaired and re-opened in 1847.

CALILLA, a marit. town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. S.E. Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. P. 3,045.

CALINCATI, a comm. and vill. of the isl. Corsica, arrond. and 5 m. S.E. Calvi. Pop. (1846) 3,497.

CALP (THE), a rock off the coast of Ireland, co. Cork, in the Atlantic, 3 m. S.W. Dursley Island.

CALP OF MAN, a small isl. in the Irish Sea, immediately off the S.W. extremity of the Isle of Man, 6½ m. S.W. Castleton. Lat. of lighthouse 54° 3' N., lon. 4° 49' W. Pop. 35.

CALPUGH, a co., U. S., North America, in centre of Michigan. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 19,162. Surface undulating; soil rich sandy loam. Intersected by the Michigan Central Railway.—II. a co., Illinois, between Illinois and Mississippi river. Area 260 sq. m. Pop. 3,231.

CALI, a town of South America, New Granada, dep. and near the river Cauca, 60 m. N. Popayan. Pop. 4,000.

CALIADEN, a vill. of India, Gwalior dom., 5 m. N. Oojain.

CALLANO, a town of Austria, Tyrol, arrond. and 9 m. S. Trent, on l. b. of the Adige, celeb. for the defeat of the Venetians by the Austrians in 1487.

CALMAGE DI VAND, a comm. and town of Tuscany, prov. Pisa, 11 m. S. Pontremoli, on l. b. of the Usurana, an aff. of the Vara. Pop. 2,859.

CALICOOTE, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 21 m. N. Ganjam.

CALICONTAR, a town of South India, Travancore dom., 118 m. N.W. Cape Comorin.

CALICUT, a seaport town of British India, presid. Madras, cap. dist. Malabar, on the Indian Ocean, 102 m. S.W. Seringapatam. Lat. 11° 15' N., lon. 75° 52' E. Pop. has been estimated at 25,000. Exports teak, pepper, cardamom, wax, oil, cordage, sandal-wood, and cocoa-nuts. First place in India touched at by Vasco de Gama, who arrived here May 18, 1498.

CALIFORNIA, a territory of the U. S., North America, bounded on the W. by the Pacific, N. by Oregon, E. by Utah and New Mexico, and S.

by the Mexican state of Old California, between lat. 33° and 42° N., lon. 108° 9' and 124° 10' W. Area 500,000 sq. m. Pop. (1853) 284,438. The population is of a very mixed character, having representatives from almost every part of the world. In 1848, the United States acquired this territory by conquest and purchase, from Mexico. In 1850 it was created a state, and admitted into the American Confederacy, under the name of California, and is composed of 36 counties. The country is mountainous, the Sierras, the highest known peak, has an elevation of 14,400 feet, and is covered with perpetual snow. The chief bays are San Francisco, Humboldt, Monterey, Pellico, Santa Barbara, and San Diego. Principal rivers are the Sacramento and San Joaquin, with their tributaries. The lakes are Tulare, Clear, Owen, Kern, and Bonpland. The climate is more genial than in the same latitude on the Atlantic border, the winter being short and generally mild. In the valleys the soil is very productive, yielding figs, dates, sugar, tobacco, wheat, rye, rice, coffee, cotton, and fruits of all kinds, but agriculture is neglected for gold digging. Minerals are important, and comprise coal, granite, marble, diamonds, iron, lead, copper, quicksilver, silver, and gold, which last is found in great abundance, and was accidentally discovered in 1848 in New Helvetia, on the banks of the Sacramento. The value sent to the United States in 1852, was 48,528,076 dollars, besides a large quantity removed privately out of the country. Has hot sulphur springs, from one to nine feet in diameter. The zoology comprises the grizzly bear, Californian lion, coyote (an animal between a fox and a wolf), elks, wild horses, and horned cattle, squirrels, etc. Birds and fishes of all kinds, and in abundance. In 1852, 718 ships, of 261,352 tons, entered, and 506 ships, of 540,872 tons, cleared. Imports comprise all kinds of goods, and exports gold dust. There are 23 churches of all denominations, several academies, 21 schools, attended by 3,314 pupils, employing 15 teachers, and supported from the sale of land set aside by the legislature for that purpose, and yielding already 30,000 dollars. The judiciary consists of a supreme court, with one chief and two subordinate judges, elected by the people for six years, besides district and county courts. The government consists of a governor, a senate of 33, and a house of representatives of 80 members, and sends two representatives to Congress. It has a state lunatic asylum, two hospitals, and a penitentiary.

CALIFORNIA (GULF OF), an arm of the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 23° and 35° N., lon. 107° and 114° W., separating the peninsula of California on the W. from Sonora and Sinaloa (Mexico) on the E. Length 700 m., breadth 40 to 100 m. Its W. coasts are abrupt, and offer few places of shelter; E. coasts low. It contains numerous islands, and at its N. extremity it receives the rivers Colorado and Gila. The villa. Loreto, La Paz, and Guaymas are on its shores. Is noted for its pearl fishery.

CALIG OF CALIX, a town of Spain, prov. and 68 m. N.E. Castellón-de-la-Plana. Pop. 8,020.

CALIMERA, two towns of Naples.—I. prov. and 13½ m. N.W. Otranto. Pop. 1,600.—II. Calabria Ultra II. Pop. 500.

CALIMERE (POINT) a cape on the coast of India, 30 m. from the N. extremity of Ceylon. Lat. 10° 17' N., lon. 79° 8' E.

CALINGAPATAM, a seaport of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Ganjam, on the Bay of Bengal, 16 m. E.N.E. Chikole, on the Padma.

CALITEL, a town of Naples, prov. Principato

Ulira, near the Ofanto, 7 m. E.N.E. Conza. Pop. 4,319.

CALLISARO, a vill. of the Sard. States, div. Genoa, cap. mand., 14 m. S.W. Cairo. Pop. 2,432.

CALLES, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. Ghent. Pop. 4,960.

CALLAGH, KILMAHUR or LODHMOORE (East), a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, $\frac{2}{3}$ m. S.E. Templemore. Pop. 1,871.

CALLAS and CALLAS, two small towns of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., 30 m. W.S.W. St Briene. Pop. 1,038.—II. dep. Var, cap. cant., 5 m. N.E. Draguignan. Pop. 1,980.

CALLAGAND, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Tinnevely, 80 m. N. Cape Comorin.

CALLACOLL, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Madras, 80 m. S.S.W. Tanjore.

CALLAN, a munic. bor., market town, and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny. Area of pa. 5,634 ac. Pop. 6,365; do. of town 2,368. Has a union workhouse, with manufactures of flannels and shoes.—II. a river, Ulster, co. Armagh, rises near the centre of the co., and flows N. past the city of Armagh, and joins the Blackwater at entrance into Charlemont. Total course 10 miles.

CALLANDER, a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. Perth, 80 m. W.S.W. Perth, on branch of the Scottish Central Railway. Pop. 1,716. The Craig is 1,130 feet high. It comprises a considerable extent of surface in the Grampians, and has some slate and marble quarries, with manufactures of cotton cloths and muslins.

CALLAO, a fortified town of North Peru, dep. and 6 m. W. Lima, of which it is the port, on the Pacific, in lat. 12° S., lon. 77° 15' 7" W. Pop. 20,000. The castle here is the key of Lima; and its roadstead, sheltered by the island San Lorenzo, is the best on the Peruvian coast. Has a quay, and communicates with Lima by a line of railway. Exports specie, copper, cotton, hair, and hides. In 1748 the old town of Callao was destroyed by an earthquake, when 3,000 persons perished. A railway connects it with Lima.

CALLAO, an island of Further India, in the China Sea, opposite the coast of Cochin-China, 16 m. from the mouth of the Fu-fu river. Lat. 15° 45' N., lon. 106° 30' E. Area 10 sq. m. Has a peak about 1,400 feet in height, and a town on its S.W. shore.

CALLAS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, arrond. and 5 m. N.E. Draguignan. Pop. 2,185.

CALLAWAY, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in S.W. of Kentucky. Area 450 sq. m. Pop. 8,096, of whom 992 were slaves. Soil fertile and well watered. Yields oats, wheat, tobacco, and wool. Cap. Murray.—II. in E. central part of Missouri. Area 743 sq. m. Pop. 13,837, of whom 3,907 were slaves. Surface undulating and soil fertile. Products are wheat, oats, tobacco, hemp, horses, mules, and horned cattle. Minerals are coal, iron, limestone, and potters' clay. Cap. Fulton.

CALLS (La), the most E. town and seaport of Algeria, cap. circ. Constantine, on a peninsula in the Mediterranean, 300 m. E. Algiers. Pop. 400. Seat of the French coral fishery.

CALLSENBERG, two vills. of Saxony, circ. Zwicken.—I. dist. Waldenberg. Pop. 1,080.—II. dist. Lichtenstein. Pop. 1,900.

CALLIAGNA, a seaport vill., island St Vincent, British West Indies, on its S. coast, $\frac{2}{3}$ m. S.E. Kingstown, having the best harb. in the island.

CALLIAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, 16 m. N.E. Draguignan. Pop. 1,600.

CALLIANE, an island town of British India, presid. and 28 m. N.E. Bombay, cap. a subdiv. of the dist. Concan. Is populous, and has trade in

cocoa nuts, oil, coarse cloths, and earthenwares.—II. a town, Nizam's dom., 66 m. W. Beeder.

CALLIANO, a vill. of Piedmont, in a well cultivated dist., prov. and 12 m. S.W. Casale. P. 2,630.

CALLIES, a town of Prussia, gov. Cöslin, 68 m. E.S.E. Stettin. Pop. 2,841.

CALLIGHAT, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, dist. Harris; 3 m. E. Bernera, 2 m. long and 1 broad.

CALLINGER, a town and hill fortress of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 90 m. W.S.W. Alahabad, on a table-land 1,300 feet above the adjacent plains. The town stands at the N. foot of a hill, enclosed by walls 5 m. in circumference, which was taken by the British in 1812.

CALLIER, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. Cöslin, circ. and 14 m. S.E. Dramburg. P. 2,790.

CALLINGTON or KELLINGTON, a market town and pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 10 m. S. Launceston. Area of pa. 2,600 ac. Pop. 2,146. Has tin and copper mines, and a branch bank.

CALLOO, a vill. of Belgium, E. Flanders, on i. b. of the Scheldt, 6 m. W.N.W. Antwerp. P. 2,223.

CALLOSA, two towns of Spain.—I. (*de Encarnie*), prov. and 26 m. N.E. Alicante. Pop. 4,323.—II. (*de Segura*), 27 m. S.W. Alicante. Pop. 2,904.

CALLOW, a pa. of England, co. and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.S.W. Hereford. Area 640 ac. Pop. 129.

CALMINA, a town of N. Guinea, Africa, kingdom Dahomey, 16 m. S.E. Abomey. Pop. 16,000.

CALMTHOUT, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. and 12 m. N.E. Antwerp, with breweries, tanneries, and oil mills. Pop. 2,368.

CALNE, a part. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Wilts, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.W. Devizes. Area of bor. and pa. 9,870 ac. Pop. 5,117. Has a church, town-hall, union workhouse, branch bank, and manufs. of woollens. A branch of the Wilts and Berks Canal reaches the town.

CALORE, two rivers of Naples; one in the prov. Principato Ultra, affl. of the Volturno; the other, in Principato Citra, tributary to the Sele.

CALOSSO, a vill. of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. and 11 m. S.S.E. Asti. Pop. 1,800.

CALOW, a hamlet of England, co. Derby, pa. and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. Chesterfield. Pop. 871.

CALPKE, Inda. [KALPKE.]

CALPENTIN, a long narrow peninsula of Ceylon, on its W. coast, and which during the N.E. monsoon becomes an isl. Lat. 8° 14' N., lon. 79° 58' E.

CALRY, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. and comprising a part of the town of Sligo (which see). Area 11,511 ac. Pop. 7,180.

CALSI, a considerable vill. and mart of N. Hindostan, cap. a dist., Gurhwal, at the confl. of the Jumna and Tons, 43 m. N.N.E. Saharunpore.

CALSTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5 m. E. Callington. Area 5,450 ac. Pop. 4,536.

CALSTONE-WEELINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, $\frac{2}{3}$ m. S.E. Calne. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 36.

CALTANISSETTA, a city of Sicily, cap. intend. and valley of same name, in a fertile plain near the Salso, 28 m. N.E. Girgenti. Pop. 18,663. Near are mineral springs and sulphur works.

CALTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. N. Aylsham. Area 880 ac. Pop. 194.

CALTHERWAITE, a township of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Hesket-in-the-Forest, 7 m. N.W. Penrith. Pop. 244.

CALTONKRA, a town of Sicily, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Girgenti. Pop. 7,060. Has sulphur works.

CALTURA, a seaport town and fort of Ceylon, on its W. coast, 26 m. S.E. Colombo, with an active trade in attack.

CALVINA, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arrond. and 3 m. N.N.E. Lyon. Pop. 4,066.

CALCUTTA, a city of the U. S., North America, in N. E. part of Wisconsin. Area 551 sq. m. P. 1,345.

CAL, a township, Pike co., Missouri. Pop. 2,745.

CALCHO, a fortified town of Piedmont, dist. Turin, prov. and 11 m. S. Ivrea, cap. mand. Pop. 6,648.

CALVADOS, a marit. dep. on the N. W. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Lower Normandy, having N. the English Channel, S. Orne, E. Eure, and W. Manche. Area 2,300 sq. m. Pop. 491,310. Surface hilly in the S. with plains and fertile valleys. Climate temperate. Soil well watered. Chief rivers the Orne, Touques, Dives, Senle, Dromme, and Vire, none of them navigable. Minerals are coal, grey marble, freestone, and cold mineral waters. Corn and fruit are extensively grown, cider and wine are made, hemp and flax grown, and the forests furnish timber. Pasture abundant, and horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs are reared; fishing and herring-curing are carried on. Manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs, lace and yarn, cutlery, jewellery, paper, and porcelain. The dep. is divided into the 6 arrond. of Bayeux, Caen, Falaise, Lisieux, Pont-l'Évêque, and Vire. *Calvados* is named from a belt of rocks which extend along its coast from the mouth of the Orne to that of the Vire.

CALVELLO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 12 m. S. Potenza. Pop. 6,560.

CALVENTURA ISLANDS, two groups of islets in the Bay of Bengal, off the E. coast of Burmah, distant from each other 6 or 6 miles.

CALVER, a township of England, co. Derby, 4 m. N.N.E. Bakewell, on the Derwent. Pop. 621. Has extensive lime works, lead mines, and a cotton mill.

CALVERLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. N.W. Tiverton. Area 550 ac. Pop. 95.

CALVERLEY, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 6 m. N.W. Leeds. Area 8,800 ac. Pop., including township of Pudsey, 24,487.—II. (*Cum-Forsley*), a township in above pa., 4 m. N.E. Bradford. Pop. 4,392.

CALVERT, a co. of the U. S., North America, on Chesapeake Bay, S.W. part of Maryland. Area 239 sq. m. Pop. 3,646, of whom 4,486 were slaves.

CALVERT ISLAND, British North America, on its W. coast. Lat. 51° 30' N., lon. 128° 10' W.—*Calvert Is.*, Pacific, in lat. 8° 56' N., lon. 173° 10' E.

CALVERTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 1 m. S. Stony-Stratford. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 805.—II. co. and 6½ m. N.N.E. Nottingham. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 1,427.

CALVI, *Calvium*, a seaport town of France, Corsica, cap. arrond., on a peninsula of its N.W. coast, in the Gulf of Calvi, 38 m. W.S.W. Bastia. Pop. 1,746. Has a harbour and roadstead, and a citadel, which was taken by the English in 1794, after a siege of 51 days.

CALVI, a decayed town of Naples, prov. Terra-di-Lavoro, 7½ m. N.N.W. Capua.

CALVIA, a town of Spain, Majorca island, 6 m. W. Palma. Pop. 2,007.

CALVIANO, a town of Northern Italy, Lombardy, deleg. and 15 m. S.S.E. Brescia. Pop. 2,700.

CALVINCOS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, 10 m. S.W. Nîmes. Pop. 2,880.

CALVINEANO, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and 5 m. N.W. Naples, dist. Casoria. Pop. 3,502.

CALW, a town of South Germany, Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Nagold, 30 m. W.S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 4,159. Manufactures of woollens.

CALWICK, a township of England, co. Stafford, 7 m. N.N.E. Uttoxeter, on the Dove. Pop. 131.

CALZADA, three towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 14 m. S.S.E. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 2,447.—II. (*Calatrava*), New Castile, prov. and 15 m. S.S.E.

Ciudad-Real. Pop. 3,840.—III. (*de Girona*), New Castile, prov. Toledo, 38 m. Talavera. Pop. 1,160.

CAM, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 9 m. N.W. Ashlone. Area 12,406 ac. Pop. 2,316.

CAM OF GRANTA, a river of England, rises in Essex, flows N.E. through co. Cambridge, and after a course of 40 m. joins the Ouse, 3½ m. Ely. Navigable from the Ouse to Cambridge.—II. a river, co. Gloucester, tributary of the Severn, which it joins at Frampton-Pill.

CAMARAJORE, a walled town of Central Italy, deleg. and 11 m. N.W. Lucca. Pop. 2,390.

CAMAMU, a bay, island, and flourishing town of Brazil, prov. Bahia; the bay is 75 m. S.W. Bahia. The island in the bay is also called Ilhas-Pedras. The town is on the river Acaaribi, entering the bay, has some trade in rum, timber, and rice. Pop. 2,000.

CAMANA, a town of South Peru, dep. and 63 m. W. Arequipa, cap. prov., on the Camana, near its mouth in the Pacific. Pop. 1,600.

CAMARATA, a town of Sicily, intend. Girgenti, 39 m. S.E. Palermo. Pop. 3,300.

CAMARNA, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, arrond. St. Affrique, on rt. b. of the Dourdon. Pop. 2,434. Manufactures woollen cloths.

CAMARET, a maritime vill. of France, dep. Finistère, with a small port on rt. b. of the Aulne, near its mouth, in the Atlantic, 6 m. S.W. Brest. Pop. 1,000.

CAMARGUE (La), an island of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, formed by the two arms of the river Rhône, at its mouth. Is of a triangular shape. Is quite flat, soil composed of mud banks, arid sand, or bare gravel beds, alternating with salt marshes and lagoons, from 2 to 7 feet above the sea, resembling the borders of the Nile. The saltrage occurs during the heats, as in the deserts of Africa, and it is the resort of the ibis, pelican, and flamingo. The ground is so impregnated with salt that the water is brackish. The sea is excluded by dykes, and the waters of the Rhône are used in irrigation, to counteract the effects of the salt. The banks of the Rhône are fertile, yielding wheat and wine; the lower parts are pasture ground, on which are sheep and cattle, and wild horses. Has several lagoons. The island is divided into nine communes.

CAMARILLO, a marit. town of Spain, prov. and 42 m. W.S.W. Coruña, on the N. side of the Bay of Camariñas, on which it has a harbour. P. 1,440.

CAMAROTA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, cap. cant., 7 m. W.S.W. Policastro. P. 2,600.

CAMBAY, a seaport town of Hindostan, Baroda dom., at the head of the Gulf of Cambay, 76 m. N.N.W. Surat. Pop. about 10,000. Has a curious subterranean Jain or Buddhist temple; but a great part of the town is in ruins. Trade has declined, owing to the progressive shallowing of the gulf; it still, however, exports cotton, grain, ivory, and articles in bloodstone and carnelian, its manufactures of which are in high repute. The Gulf of Cambay lies between lat. 21° 5' and 23° 17' N., and lon. 73° 19' and 73° 51' E. Length 73 m.; breadth 32 m. at entrance. Receives the rivers Nerbada, Dhadar, and Mahi from the E., the Sabarmati from the N., & the Bhadar from the W.

CAMBERWELL, a pa. of England and suburb of London, co. Surrey, 2 m. S. St. Paul's cathedral. Area 4,570 ac. Pop. 54,009.

CAMBIANO, a vill. of the Sardinian States, prov. Turin, cap. mand. Pop. 2,423.

CAMBIT, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. S.S.E. Jaen, on the Matagorda. Pop. 3,375.

CAMBANG, a small island, Malay archipelago, off the N. coast of Sumatra, 12 m. N. Dolly.

CAMBO, a vill. of France, dep. Basses Pyrénées, arrond. and 94 m. S.S.E. Bayonne. Pop. 1,873.

CAMBOJA or CAMBODIA. [KHMER.]

CAMBORNE, a pa. and market town of Eng. co. Cornwall, 11 m. N.W. Falmouth, and on the West Cornwall Railway. Area of pa. 6,900 ac. Pop. 12,887. The copper mine of Dolcoats in this pa. has been sunk to the depth of 1,000 feet.

CAMBRAI or CAMBRAY, *Cambrai*, a fortified town of France, dep. Nord, east arrond., on the Scheldt, 32 m. S.S.E. Lille. Pop. 21,344. Is the seat of an archbishop, re-established 1841, and has a citadel, cathedral, a town-hall, a comm. college, and a public library of 33,000 volumes. It has a diocesan, and other schools, and a tribunal of commerce. Has long been famous for its linen fabrics, thence called *cambrics*; and has also manufs. of linen-thread, lace, and soap. Commerce in wool, flax, butter, and hops. The league of Cambray against the Venetian republic, was concluded here in 1608, and peace between Charles v. and Francis I., in 1629.

CAMBRÉSIE, an old subdivision of French Flanders, of which Cambray was the cap., now comprised in the dep. du Nord.

CAMBRIL, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.W. central part of Pennsylvania. Area 670 sq. m. Pop. 17,773. Surface irregular and broken, traversed by deep ravines, and covered with forests. Yields wheat, oats, and butter. Has iron works, saw, grist, wool-carding mills, tanneries, 31 churches, and 3 newspapers. Coal and iron are plentiful. The co. is traversed by the Pennsylvania Canal and Portage Railway, which connect at Johnstown, and by the Central Railway. Cap. Ebensburg.—II. a township, New York, co. Niagara, 22 m. N.N.E. Buffalo. Pop. 2,396.

CAMBRIDGE (anc. *Granta*), a pari. and munic. bor., and market town of England, cap. co. Cambridge, and seat of one of the English universities, on both sides of the Cam, and on the Eastern Counties Railway, 49 m. N.N.E. London. Area, which includes 14 pa., and extra-parochial dist. of the university, 3,470 ac. Pop. 27,815. Principal buildings connected with the town, St. Mary's and Trinity churches, St. Sepulchre's, a grammar school, a national school, an hospital, theatre in the suburb of Barwell; shire-hall, town-hall, and gaol; a union workhouse, a house of correction, and house of industry, founded in 1623 by Hobson, the eccentric stabler. *Cambridge* has no manufs., but carries on a trade by the river with Lynn, in corn and coals. Divided into 4 wards, and governed by a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors. It is the seat of co. assizes, bor. and co. quarter-sessions, and petty-sessions, weekly on Friday. [BARNWELL.] *Cambridge* (independent of its university) sends 2 members to House of Commons. It gives the title of Duke to George, Prince of the royal blood. *The University of Cambridge*, supposed to have been founded in the 7th century by Sigebert, King of East Anglia, consists now of 13 colleges and 4 halls, as follow:—*St. Peter's College or Peterhouse*, founded in 1257; *Clare Hall*, 1338; *Pembroke Hall*, 1347; *Corpus Christi College*, 1351; *King's College*, 1441; *Queen's College*, 1446, by Margaret of Anjou, and re-founded by the consort of Edward iv.; *Cuthbert Hall*, 1478; *Jesus College*, 1498; *Christ's College*, 1505; *St. John's College*, 1511; *Magdalen College*, 1519; *Trinity College*, 1546; *Bennet College*, 1564; *Sidney Sussex*

College, 1596; and *Downing College*, 1800. Principal edifices, also connected with the university, are the senate-house, the public schools, library, observatory, Pitt press or university printing-office, and Fitzwilliam museum. Total number of members on the boards (1850) 7,947. Each college or hall is internally governed by its own statutes; but the government of the colleges, as a confederation, rests with a senate composed of two houses, and the members of which, having the degree of Dr or M.A., amount to nearly 4,000. The executive government is vested in the chancellor (at present H. R. H. Prince Albert), the vice-chancellor, high steward, commissary, proctors, and other officers; and two courts, of which the vice-chancellor and the commissary are the head, determine most of the legal cases occurring within the university precincts. Candidates for university honours rely more on the teaching of private tutors for instruction than on that of the professors. Mathematics, classical and other branches of study, form the curriculum. The prizes open to the university at large amount annually to 1,200l., and at the different colleges to not less than 200l. The general income of the university is said not to exceed 5,500l. a year. The university sends 2 members to the House of Commons, who are chosen by the senate. Reg. electors (1850) 3,831.

CAMBRIDGE, a town of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, cap. (in conjunction with Concord) of co. Middlesex, on the Charles river, 3 m. N.W. Boston, with which and with Charlestown it is connected by bridges. Pop. 15,215. Has a college called Harvard University, the oldest in the United States, founded in 1633, with a library, museum, laboratory, and botanic garden.—II. a township of New York, 31 m. N.N.E. Albany. Pop. 2,393.—III. a township, Ohio, 72 m. E. Columbus. Pop. 2,469.—IV. a township, Vermont, 31 m. N.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,849.

CAMBRIDGE GULF, N.W. Australia, between Capes Dussejour and Domet, in lat. 14° 45' S. It is 20 m. wide at its entrance, and runs 75 m. inland.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, an inland co. of England in its E. part, having N. Lincolnshire, E. Norfolk and Suffolk, S. Essex and Herts, W. Bedford, Huntingdon, Northamptonshire. Extreme length 50 m., breadth 30 m. Area 857 sq. m., or 634,480 ac., of which about 150,000 ac. are unimproved fen land. Pop. 185,405. Surface, except on the S., marshy, flat, crossed by dykes, and thinly wooded, with villa. standing here and there on small elevations. [ELY and BEDFORD LEVEL.] Principal rivers, the Ouse, Cam, Nen, and Lark. The fens are liable to inundations, but in dry years the crops of corn, flax, and hemp, are often very heavy. Ely island is famous for garden vegetables, as are the meadows of the Cam for cheese and butter. To the S.E., about Newmarket, many sheep are fed. Poor-rates (1846-7) 81,334l. *Cambridgeshire* is comprised in the Norfolk circuit, and (with exception of 16 pa.) in the diocese of Ely. It sends (exclusive of its boroughs) 8 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1848) 7,080.

CAMBRIL, a seaport town of Spain, prov. and 8 m. S.W. Tarragona. Pop. 2,254.

CAMBUS, a vill. of Scotland, co. Clackmannan, 2 m. W. of Alloa, with a distillery.

CAMBUSLARG, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, on the Clyde, 8 m. S.E. Glasgow. Pop. 2,308.

CAMBUSNETHAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, on the Clyde and Calder, 16 m. S.E. Glasgow. Area about 55,000 ac. Pop. 6,671.

CAMEROTA, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, 24 m. S. Celebes, lat. $5^{\circ} 21' S.$, lon. $121^{\circ} 57' E.$ Length N. to S. 30 m., breadth 15 miles.

CAMERON, a co., U. S., North America, in N.E. part of North Carolina. Area 280 sq. m. Pop. 8,068, of whom 2,187 were slaves.—II. a co., S.E. part of Georgia. Area 765 sq. m. Pop. 6,519, of whom 4,246 were slaves.—III. a co. in the centre of Missouri. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 2,332, of whom 199 were slaves. Soil fertile.—IV. a township, Maine, on Penobscot Bay, 19 m. N. Tomaston. Pop. 4,605. It has a good harbour, ship-building yards, a fishery, and an export trade in lime.—V. a vill. of co. Oneida, New York, 108 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,520.—VI. a vill., S. Carolina, 39 m. N.E. Columbia. Pop. 1,090.—VII. a city and seaport, New Jersey, on the Delaware river, opposite Philadelphia, with which it communicates by steamers. Pop. 2,618. Ships of the largest size approach the lower town, and it communicates by railway with New York and Woodbury.

CAMDEN, a maritime co. of New South Wales, having E. the Pacific, and enclosed on other sides by the coos. Cumberland, Cork, Westmoreland, St Vincent, & Argyle. The Shoalhaven and Nepean rivers form parts of its boundaries.—II. a vill., above co., on the Nepean, 30 m. S.W. Sydney.

CAMDEN, a bay of Russian America, is on the Arctic Ocean. Lat. $70^{\circ} N.$, lon. $145^{\circ} W.$

CAMEL, a small river of England. [ALAN.]

CAMEL, two pas. of England, co. Somerset.—I. (West), 33 m. E.N.E. Ilchester. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 344.—II. (Queen), 61 m. E.N.E. Ilchester. Area 2,280 ac. Pop. 739.

CAMFLEY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 43 m. S.W. Penelord. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 594.

CAMELFORD, a municipal borough and town of England, co. Cornwall, pa. Lanteglos, on the Camel, 11 m. N.N.E. Bodmin. Pop. 705.

CAMFLOW, a vill. of Scotland, co. Stirling, 11 m. W.N.W. Falkirk. Pop. 1,340.—*Old Camelon*, a little N.W. ward, was an anc. port on the Carron.

CAMEL'S BUMP, a mountain of the U. S., Vermont, North America, one of the loftiest peaks of the Green mountains. Elevation 4,188 feet.

CAMEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, circ. and 8 m. S.W. Hamm. Pop. 2,363.

CAMENZ, a town of Saxony, circ. Bautzen, on l. b. of the White Elster, 20 m. N.E. Dresden. Pop. 4,000.

CAMERA-DE-LOROS, a maritime vill. of the island Madeira, and the first settled by Europeans; a few miles W. Santa Cruz.

CAMERAT, a vill. of Sard. States, Piedmont, prov. and 44 m. N.E. Novara. Pop. (with comm.) 3,840.

CAMERINGSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 71 m. N.N.W. Lincoln. Area 4,480 ac. Pop. 141.

CAMERINO, *Camertinum*, a city of Central Italy, cap small deleg. of same name, Pontifical States, in the Apennines, 41 m. S.W. Ancona. Pop. 6,000. Has silk manufactures.

CAMERON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 7 m. E.S.E. Cupar. Pop. 1,307.

CAMERON, a town of the U. S., North America, New York, 14 m. S. Bath. Pop. 1,701.

CAMERON, a co. of the U. S., in S. of Texas, on the Gulf of Mexico. Area 6,460 sq. m. Pop. 3,540, of whom 61 were slaves. Cap. Brownsville.

CAMEROONS, a river of Africa, Upper Guinea, which, after a S.W. course of uncertain length, enters the Right of Biafra, near lat. $4^{\circ} N.$, lon. $8^{\circ} 40' E.$, by an estuary 20 m. in width, and containing several large islands. For 40 m. beyond the mangrove region, at its mouth, it is about 400 yards in average breadth; depth in dry season 3 to 20 feet, but during rains it is navigable

for ships of any draught. About 30 m. from the sea it forms a cataract in passing through the Cameroons mountains. On its banks are many populous vill.—*Cape Cameroons*, on an island in its estuary, was so named by the Portuguese from the vast quantities of shrimps taken in the adjacent sea.—*Cameroons Peak*, culminating point of the Cameroons mountains, lat. $4^{\circ} 13' N.$, lon. $9^{\circ} 10' E.$, is 18,000 (?) feet in elevation.

CAMERTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 61 m. S.W. Bath. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 1,543.

CAMÉRA, a town of Brazil, prov. Para, on l. b. of the Tocantins, 65 m. S.W. Belém. Pop. 20,000. The district, which was assigned to Caméris in 1839, is fertile.

CAMIGLEN, an island of Asiatic archipelago, Philippines, 30 m. N. Luzon. Area 40 sq. m.

CAMILLUS, a township, U. S., North America, New York, on the Erie Canal, 7 m. W. Syracuse. Pop. 3,106.

CAMINHA, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Minho, 27 m. N.W. Braga. Pop. 2,520.

CAMISANO, two towns of Lombardy.—I. deleg. and 81 m. E.S.E. Vicenza. Pop. 2,800.—II. deleg. and 6 m. N.N.E. Crema. Pop. 681.

CAMLAPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Bellary.

CAMLEN OF CRONINIV, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 1 m. N. Glenavy. Ac. 6,417. Pop. 1,819.

CAMMA, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 8 m. N.N.W. Athlone, containing vill. of Carraghduoy. Area 12,403 ac. Pop. 2,516.

CAMMARATA, a town of Sicily, in the Val Mazzara, 21 m. N.N.E. Girgenti. Pop. 5,200.

CAMMERTON, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, on the Derwent, 3 m. E.N.E. Workington. Area 2,890 ac. Pop. 1,026.

CAMMIN OF KAMIN, two towns of Prussian dom.—I. prov. Pomerania, reg. and 38 m. N.E. Stettin, near the Baltic. Pop. 3,176.—II. West Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, on the Kamionka. Pop. 785.

CAMOGNE, a mountain of Switzerland, canton Tesin, on the borders of Lombardy, 7 m. N. Lago Lugano; elevation 8,900 feet.

CAMOGGI, a maritime town of Sard. Sta., prov. and 13 m. E.S.E. Genoa, on the Gulf of Genoa; built entirely in the sea. Pop. 5,800.

CAMOLIN, a town of Ireland, Leitrim, co. Wexford, on the Bann, 61 m. S.W. Gorey. Pop. 713.

CAMONICA or **VALLE CAMONICA**, a valley of Austrian Italy, prov. Bergamo, formed by two branches of a ramification of the Rhetian Alps, and extending for 50 m. from N.N.E. to S.S.W., along both branches of the Olzio, as far as Lake of Isco. Pop. 50,000. It is well cultivated, and has marble, slate, lead, copper, and iron.

CAMAPAGNA, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 20 m. E. Salerno, in the middle of high mountains. Pop. 8,192. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral.—II. a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. and 12 m. S.W. Venice.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, *Lazio*, an old prov. of the states of the Church, Italy, now forming the deleg. of Frosinone, and the greater part of the Comarca di Roma, extending along the W. coast from Civita Vecchia to Astura and the Pontine marshes, and inland to the Alban and Sabine hills, Rome being near its centre. Length 70 m.; breadth varying to 40 m. Is an undulating region, rising to 200 feet above the sea, and skirted on the Mediterranean by a strip of marshland from 2 to 3 m. in breadth. It is nearly deserted on account of malaria.

CAMPAGNAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 33 m. E. Rodez. Pop. 1,806.

CAMPAGNOLA, a vill. of Italy, duchy of Modena, prov. and 12 m. N.N.E. Reggio. Pop. 2,000.

CAMPAN, a town of France, dep. Hautes Pyrénées, arrond. and 13 m. S.S.E. Bagueres-en-Bigorre, on l. b. of the Adour. Pop. 2,900. Has marble quarries in its vicinity.

CAMPANA, an isl. off the W. coast of Patagonia, lat. 48° 30' S., lon. 75° 30' W., separated from Wellington Island by Fallos Channel. Length N. to S. about 55 m., average breadth 10 miles.

CAMPANA, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, cap. cant., 7 m. S.W. Cariati. Pop. 2,400. — *Cape Campanella*, kingdom and 20 m. S. Naples, bounds the Bay of Naples on the S.E.

CAMPANA (La), a town of Spain, prov. and 37 m. E.N.E. Sevilla. Pop. 5,380.

CAMPANARIO, a town of Spain, Extremadura, prov. and 62 m. E.S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 5,406. Manufactures linens & ropes. Trade in wool & grain.

CAMPANER, a town of Spain, island Majorca, 22 m. N.E. Palma. Pop. 2,188.

CAMPANHA, a city of Brazil, prov. Minas Gerais, 150 m. S.W. Ouro-Preto. Pop. 6,000.

CAMPANIA FELICE, Naples. [TERRA DI LAVORO.]

CAMPAN, a river and town of the island Sumatra, on its E. coast, about 75 m. S.W. Singapore.

CAMPBELL, several cos. of the U. S., North America. — I. in N. of Kentucky, on the Ohio. Area 130 sq. m. Pop. 13,127, of whom 177 were slaves. Surface diversified; soil fertile. Yields Indian corn, oats, and tobacco. Has 16 churches and a newspaper. — II. in N.N.E. of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky. Area 450 sq. m. Pop. 6,068, of whom 318 were slaves. Surface hilly, and partly covered with forests. Has 15 churches. — III. in the N.W. of Georgia. Area 360 sq. m. Pop. 7,232, of whom 1,507 were slaves. Soil various. Yields grain and cotton. Has cotton manuf., tanneries, and flour and saw-mills. There are 20 churches. Minerals are gold, iron, and soapstone. The Grange and Atlanta Railway passes the S.E. border. — IV. in the S. of Virginia. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 23,245, of whom 10,868 were slaves. Products grain and tobacco. Has cotton, woollen, and tobacco factories, iron foundries and flour-mills, with 48 churches and three newspapers. The Virginia and Tennessee and South Side Railways connect with each other at Lynchburg, the chief town of the co. The James River Canal passes along the N. border.

CAMPBELL ISLAND, South Pacific, lat. 52° 33' 26" S., lon. 160° 5' 41" E., is 36 m. in circumference, mountainous, and has several harbours. It is volcanic, and its flora is very interesting.

CAMPBELLTOWN, a royal and parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, on the E. coast of the peninsula of Cantire, near its S. extremity, 38 m. S.W. Ayr. Area of pa. 43,750 ac. Pop. of do. 9,381; of bor. 6,890. Has distilleries and malt-houses, a harbour, and a quay. Campbeltown unites with Ayr, Inverary, Irvine, and Oban, to return 1 member to H. of C. — II. a vill., co. and 9 m. N.E. Inverness, on Beaulieu Firth.

CAMPBELL-TOWN, a dist., Van Diemen's Land, enclosed by diata. Launceston, Norfolk Plains, Clyde, Oatlands, Oysterburg, and having a settlement of same name on an isl. of the Macquarrie.

CAMPORA (CRISPINA), a market town and pa. of England, co. and 24 m. N.E. Gloucester. Area of pa. 4,660 ac. Pop. 2,357. Has a Gothic church, a court-house, and a market-house.

CAMPORACHT, the principal seaport town of Yucatan, Central America, on its W. coast, 80 m. S.S.W. Merida. Lat. 19° 50' N., lon. 90° 35' W. Pop. 15,000. Has churches, convents, cemetery, college with 6 professors, theatre, and ship-build-

ing docks. Its harbour is shallow, but it is the centre of trade in logwood, or "Campeachy-wood," and it exports cotton and wax.

CAMPORASIO, a town, duchy of Modena, dist. and 8 m. W. Reggio, on r. b. of the Enza. Pop. 2,000.

CAMPORBOWEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Holland, 27 m. N.W. Amsterdam, in the North Sea, celebrated for Admiral De Ruyter's victory over the Dutch fleet, 11th Oct. 1797.

CAMPRI, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, 7 m. W.N.W. Lecce. Pop. 4,101. — II. a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 7 m. N.W. Florence. Pop. 2,603.

CAMPISILLA, a town of Tuscany, 33 m. N.W. Grosseto. Pop. 3,057. — II. Piedmont, prov. Biella. Pop. 1,230.

CAMPILLO, two towns of Spain. — I. (*de Arenas*), prov. and 17 m. S. Jaen. Pop. 1,121. — II. (*de Albobuey*), New Castile, prov. and 40 m. S.S.E. Cuencas. Pop. 3,149. Manufactures of leather.

CAMPILLOS, a modern town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. N.W. Malaga. Pop. 4,410.

CAMPINA-GRANDE, a town of Brazil, prov. and 80 m. W. Parahiba. Pop., with district, 6,000.

CAMPINAS, a city of Brazil, prov. and 50 m. N. Sao Paulo. Pop. 6,000.

CAMPILI, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult., cap. cant., 5 m. N. Teramo. Pop. 7,125.

CAMPLONO, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Herault, 4 m. N.N.W. Bédarrieux. Pop. 2,121.

CAMPOLASSO, a fortified city of Naples, cap. prov. Molise, 53 m. N.N.E. Naples. Pop. 14,400. Has considerable trade, and manuf. of cutlery and arms. — *Campo Bianco* is a mountain in the island Lipari, formed of volcanic scoriae, which furnishes pumice stone.

CAMPOBELLO, 2 towns of Sicily. — I. intend. and 18 m. S.S.W. Caltanissetta. Pop. 4,600. — II. intend. Trapani, 6 m. S. E. Mazara. Pop. 2,986.

CAMPOBELLO, an island of New Brunswick, at the mouth of the Passamaquoddy Bay, in lat. 44° 57' N., lon. 68° 55' W. Has a lighthouse on its N. point 60 feet high. The island is 9 m. long and from 1 to 3 m. broad, and has several good harbours.

CAMPO DE CRIPTANA, a town of Spain, prov. and 50 m. N.E. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 5,250. It has manuf. of coarse cloths, and trade in grain and fruit.

CAMPO-FORMIO, a vill. of Northern Italy, prov. and 7 m. S.W. Udine, famous for the treaty of peace concluded here between the Austrians and French, 17th October 1797.

CAMPO-FREDDO, a town of the Sardinian States, prov. and 16 m. N.W. Genoa. Pop. 2,732.

CAMPO-GRANDE, a vill. of Portugal, N. Lisbon. Manufactures of silk.

CAMPO-LARGO, a town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, on l. b. of the Rio Grande, 70 m. from its mouth in the San Francisco. Pop. 3,000.

CAMPOLIBO, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, 8 m. N.E. Campobasso. Pop. 2,240.

CAMPO-MAYOR, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 9 m. N.E. Elvas. Pop. 4,500.

CAMPO-MAYOR, two towns of Brazil. — I. prov. Piahy, 145 m. N.E. Oeiras. Pop. 5,000. — II. (*de Quixeramobim*), prov. Ceara, 185 m. S.S.W. Fortaleza. Pop. with district, 3,000.

CAMPORA, a town of Spain, island Majorca, 21 m. S.E. Palma. Pop. 2,706. — *Camp of Campora*, Spain, Leon, commences at the Rio Beon, and joins the Canal of Castile, 5 m. N.W. Valencia.

CAMPO SAN PIETRO or **CAMPO SANTIERO**, a market-town of Northern Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 13 m. N. Padua. Pop. 2,406.

CAMPO DOS GOIZACARAS (formerly San Salv-

der des Congo, a city of Brazil, prov. and 155 m. N.E. Rio Janeiro, on r.r. b. of the Parahiba. Pop. 4,000. Constituted a city in 1835. Its dist. contains a pop. of 40,000. Chief produce the sugar-cane.

CAMPORANO, a vill. of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, dist. and 3 m. N. Nola. Pop. 1,495.

CAMPORON, a fortified town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. N.W. Gerona, on l. b. of the Ter. Pop. 1,162. It was twice taken by the French in 1794.

CAMPSEAL, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 7 1/2 m. N.N.W. Doncaster. Area 3,930 ac. Pop. 3,113.

CAMPSEY-AVE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. N.E. Woodbridge. Ac. 1,900. Pop. 371.

CAMPUS, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 15 m. S.W. Stirling, on the Glasgow and Kirkcaldy Railway. Estimated area 22,400 ac. Pop. 6,918. Has calico-printing, cotton factories, alum, Prussian blue, and coal.—*Campesio-fells* is a range of hills N. the village, rising to a height of 1,500 feet.

CAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 3 1/2 m. N.E. Silsoe. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 1,600.

CAMPVEER, Netherlands. [V. or CAMPVEER.]

CAMPVEER, an old subdivision of British India, formerly considered to include the dists. of Rungpoor and Rangamattly (Bengal), with Sylhet, Jynteah, Chachar, and part of Lower Assam, which last forms a modern district. Area 2,788 sq. m. Pop. 300,000.

CAMPWELL or CAMPWELL, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. N.N.W. Haverford-West. Pop. 1,241.

CAMPWELL, a river of South Africa, Cape Colony, dist. Beaufort and Uitenhage, rises in the New-veld mountains, flows successively S. and S.E., and enters the sea 20 m. S.W. Uitenhage, after a course of about 200 m. Affls. the Salt river and Kooja.

CAMPURANO, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta. deleg. and 5 m. S. Ancona.—*Campucia* is a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 14 m. S.E. Arezzo.

CAMPUS, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, on the Thourne. Area 7,500 ac. Pop. 3,679.

CANA, *Kana-el-Jeli*, a ruined town of Palestine, supposed to be the scene of the miracle recorded in St John, 6 m. N. Nazareth, and 13 m. S.E. Acre. Another vill. *Kefr Kana*, has also been supposed by some as the Cana of the New Testament. It is 3 1/2 m. N.E. Nazareth.—II. a vill., parsh. Acre, 5 m. S.E. Tyre, and probably the *Kana* of Joshua (xii. 28).

CANAAN, a name applied in Scripture to the "Promised Land" of the Israelites. [PALAESTINE.]

CANAAN, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. Connecticut, co. and 15 m. N.N.W. Litchfield. Pop. 7,737.—II. New York, 24 m. S.E. Albany. Pop. 1,941. Railways from Stockbridge to Albany and Hudson pass through this township.—III. New Hampshire, 33 m. N.W. Concord. Pop. 1,036.—IV. Pennsylvania, co. Wayne. Pop. 1,462.—V. Ohio, Wayne co. Pop. 1,223; and several other small towns.

CANAAN (NEW), a township of the U. S., North America, Connecticut, 81 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 2,601.

CANADA, a British colony of North America, extending in a triangular form from Gaspé Point, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, lon. 64° 15' W., to the shores of Lake Superior, about lon. 90° W., between lat. 43° and 60° N., bounded N. by the Hudson Bay territory, S. by Lakes Huron, Erie, Ontario, the St. Lawrence, New Brunswick; and the U. S. of New York, Vermont, New Hamp-

shire, and Maine, and W. by Lake Superior. Length 1,500 m., breadth 200 to 400 m. In 1855, pop. about 2,500,000. Area and pop. as follows:—

Province.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. (1855).	Pop. (1861).	Chief Cities.
Upper Canada.	141,000	575,000	608,000	Toronto.
Lower Canada.	220,000	628,000	690,000	Quebec.
Total.	361,000	1,203,000	1,298,000	...

The country, formerly divided by the Ottawa river into the provs. of Upper and Lower Canada, was united in 1841, though differing in laws, manners, and customs. For some purposes, the old divisions are still retained. The upper prov., or Canada West, has a level surface, except in the W., where a ridge of undulating heights, stretching from S.W. to N.E., forms the water parting between Lakes Huron and Superior. The upper prov. is watered by streams flowing S. to Lakes Erie and Ontario; the principal rivers are the Thames and the Ouse, which enters Lake Erie. The Niagara separates the peninsular portion of S.W. Canada from the State of New York on the E. Lower Canada or Canada East, is characterized by picturesque scenery; it is traversed from N.E. to S.W. by the Green mountains on the S. of the St. Lawrence, the Mealy mountains, which are always snow clad, and the Watchich mountains, between Hudson Bay and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Principal rivers, the St. Lawrence, forming, in part of its course, the boundary between Canada and the State of New York, and its tributaries, the principal of which are on the N., the Ottawa, formerly the boundary between the upper and lower provinces, which flows S.E. and joins the main stream at Montreal, the St. Maurice or Three Rivers which flows S. and joins it 70 m. W. of Quebec, and the Saguenay from Lake St. John. On the S. side of the St. Lawrence the chief affluents are the Richelieu, St. Francis, and Chaudiere, flowing northwards. Besides the great lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, the surface of the country is covered with sheets of water connected by numberless small streams. Climate excessive, the temp. ranging from 102° to 36° Fahr., but the dryness of the air, and the absence of high winds, greatly mitigate the cold of winter, and render the climate salubrious and conducive to longevity. Fogs are very rare. In 1848 the extent of occupied land in Upper Canada was 8,013,000 ac., of which 1,780,153 ac. were under cultivation, 768,708 ac. in pasture, and the remainder unenclosed. In the same year the live stock numbered 151,389 horses, 663,845 horned cattle, 833,807 sheep, and 484,211 swine. In 1844 (there being no return for 1848, there were in Lower Canada 2,802,317 ac. under tillage, yielding 11,445,757 bushels of grain and 9,918,609 bushels of potatoes. The live stock also numbered in the same year 140,728 horses, 400,851 cattle, 602,821 sheep, and 197,928 swine. Until recently, farming was carried on without any of the scientific systems introduced by agriculturists in England or Scotland, there being ac rotation of crop, the fields on getting exhausted being abandoned. By the emigration of scientific agriculturists, and the formation of agricultural societies, a great change has taken place: the abandoned lands are being reclaimed and judiciously treated, and a different and better kind of stock introduced. The chief agricultural products of the country include wheat, oats, bar-

ley, pears, potatoes, butter and cheese, beef, pork, mutton, and wool, besides hemp, flax, tobacco, maple sugar, timber, and fruit. In 1850, the imports amounted in value to 2,345,517L, and the exports of domestic produce amounted to 2,600,590L. In 1849, 1,245 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 502,513 tons arrived, and the customs duties in 1850 amounted to 615,094L 13s. 8d. Minerals comprise iron, lead, tin, copper, silver, marble, and lithographic stones. Wild animals include the bear, wolf, beaver, fox, otter, lynx, and wild cat. Birds consist of swans, turkeys, ducks, and many varieties of smaller birds. The fisheries on the coasts, lakes, and rivers, are highly important. The educational establishments are rapidly advancing in number and usefulness. The government educational grants for Lower Canada being 38,888L, and Upper Canada 26,848L. In 1851, the population, according to religion, was—

	U. Canada.	W. Canada.
Church of England . . .	45,402	223,190
Church of Scotland . . .	4,047	57,542
Church of Rome . . .	746,856	167,685
Free Presbyterians . . .	267	65,807
Other Presbyterians . . .	29,221	80,799
Wesleyan Methodists . . .	5,799	96,640
Episcopal Methodists . . .	7	43,884
New Connection . . .	3,442	7,547
Other Methodists . . .	11,935	59,685
Congregationalists . . .	3,927	7,747
Baptists . . .	4,493	45,353
Lutherans . . .	18	12,089
Quakers . . .	163	7,460
Jews . . .	348	103
Others not classed . . .	22,556	54,034
	890,261	952,004

In 1852, there were in West Canada 8 colleges, with 721 students; 1 normal and 1 model school, with 245 students; 98 grammar schools, with 3,124 students; 3,010 common schools, with 179,587 pupils; 167 private schools, with 5,133 pupils—making a total of 3,285 educational establishments in operation, with 188,910 students and pupils. The entire population between the ages of 5 and 16 was, at the same date, 262,755. In East Canada, the number of schools in 1851 was 2,005. The number of children attending school was, at the same date, 79,248; adding to which the number of pupils attending the colleges and other educational institutes, estimated at 10,000, the total number of pupils would amount to 90,900. The press is advancing rapidly; the journals are unstamped, and there is no duty on paper or advertisements; there are 30 newspapers in East, and 30 in West Canada. Some of these are daily papers, and several of those in East Canada are entirely in the French language. Canada is peculiarly inviting as a field for emigrants, the soil being fertile and easily cultivated, with facilities for commerce on the rivers and lakes almost unbounded. Numerous railways, in progress or completed, excellent roads, and canals, open up the interior. Land is easily attainable. Crown lands in Lower Canada can be purchased at from 1s. to 4s. per acre, according to situation, the purchase-money being payable in five yearly instalments from the date of purchase. In Upper Canada the cost of land is 7s. 6d. per acre, the purchase-money being payable in ten yearly instalments. The colonial government will allot land without purchase, in either province, to the extent of 50 acres, to persons of 21 years of age and upwards, who have never received a grant of land from government, on giving security that they can support

themselves till a crop be raised. The British and American Land Company sells its land in Lower Canada at from 2s. to 12s. per acre, and requires interest only for the first six years, and then allows four years for the payment of the principal. The Canada Company sells land on the S.E. shore of Lake Huron, at from 2s. to 24s. per acre, according to vicinity to the lake. Agricultural labourers are in demand, and wages are high. In 1851, the sum of 15,515L 16s. 10d. was remitted through the Canada Company alone by emigrants to their friends in the British Islands and Germany, to enable them to reach Canada. Average emigration from the United Kingdom to Canada for the seven years ending in 1848, was upwards of 37,000 annually. This country was discovered in 1499 by J. and S. Cabot, and acquired by the British between 1759 and 1763. In 1774, by an act of the British Parliament, a legislative council of 23 members was appointed to assist the governor. In 1791, two legislative chambers were constituted; and after several years of much discontent in the colonies, and at last an open rebellion in 1837-8, a bill was passed in 1839 to reunite the two provinces under the administration of a governor-general, a legislative council of not less than 22 elected by the crown, and a legislative assembly of 42 members from each prov. elected by the people, the electoral qualification being the possession of a 40s. freehold. Lower Canada is subdivided into the 4 districts of Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, and Gaspé, each of which has its judges, sheriffs, &c. The districts are subdivided into 40 counties, and upwards of 200 seignories and fiefs, and 180 townships. The seignories are old French divisions, and mostly inhabited by a pop. of French descent. In 1793 Canada was made an English bishopric. There are now bishops of Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto, besides Roman Catholic bishops, and Protestant dissenting ministers of all denominations.

CANADA CREEK, a river, U. S., North America, New York, joins the Mohawk river after a course of 60 miles.—*Canadian River*, upper Texas, North America, joins the Arkansas river, state Arkansas, near lat. 37° N., lon. 106° W., after a E. course, estimated at 800 miles.

CANAJOHARIE, a township of U. S., North America, New York, on the Mohawk river and Erie Canal, 43 m. W. Albany. Pop. 4,097.

CANALE, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. Aiba, cap. mand., 24 m. S.E. Turin. Pop. with comm. 3,500. It has saline springs.

CANALA, a town of Spain, prov. and 36 m. S.E.W. Valencia, at the confl. of the Cañolas and Santos rivers. Pop. 2,150.

CANAMINA, a town of Africa, Dahomey, 12 m. S.W. Abomey. Pop. 10,000.

CANANDAIGUA, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, cap. co. Ontario, on W. shore of Canandaigua Lake, 14 m. W. Geneva. The Rochester and Syracuse Railway passes through the co. Pop. 6,212.—II. a vill., co. New York, at W. extremity of lake of same name, 39 m. S.E. Rochester, and on railway to Elmira and Niagara falls. Pop. 2,500.—*Canandaigua Lake*, 15 m. in length S. to N., and from 1 to 14 m. wide, discharges its surplus water N. into Seneca river.

CANANHA, a maritime town of Brazil, prov. Rio Paulo, on a small isl. in the Bay of Tarapacá. Lat. 25° S. Pop. 2,000, suburbs included.

CANANORE, Canara, a seaport town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar, at the head of a bay, 53 m. N.N.W. Calicut. In 1791 it was besieged by General Abuteroby, and surren-

dated. Since then, it has been the chief British station in Malabar. Imports horses, piece goods, sugar, opium, silk, and camphor. Exports pepper, cardamoms, and sandalwood.

CANARA, the most W. district of the Madras presid., British India, extending along the Malabar coast, between lat. 12° and 15° N., lon. 74° and 78° E., having landward the British dists. Malabar, Coorg, Dharwar, Mysore, and the Portuguese territory of Goa. Area 7,720 sq. m. Pop. (1880) 365,626. Principal towns, Mangalore and Barcelore. The prov. was transferred to Britain in 1793.

CANARAC, India. [KANARAC.]

CANARIES or CANARY ISLANDS, *Fortunate Islands*, an archipelago, Atlantic Ocean, 60 m. from the W. coast of North Africa, between lat. 27° 40' and 29° 25' N., lon. 15° 25' and 18° 16' W. They consist of 7 principal islands and several islets, arranged in the following order from E. to W.:—Lanzarote and Fuerteventura, with the islets Graciosa, Santa Clara, Alegranza, and Lobos; Gran Canaria, Tenerife, Gomera, Palma, and Hierro (Ferro). Area of the whole estimated at 4,060 sq. m. Pop. (1857) estimated at 277,146. The coasts of these islands are rocky and abrupt, and they are covered with mountains, some of which attain a great elevation, the *Pico de Teide* in Tenerife being 12,182 feet. Their geological formation consists of a continuous series of volcanic mountains, which rise in a circular form from the coast around a principal crater, which serves as axis; the greater part of them are deeply indented, and in the form of a cone reversed. The surface is volcanic, presenting a succession of mountains and plains, extinct craters and fertile valleys. There are no rivers, but numerous torrents. The tropical heat is moderated by the Atlantic breezes, and the climate is equable. Winter is almost unknown on the coasts. In October the warmest month, the temperature varies from 75° to 81° Fahr.; and in January the coldest, it is from 60° to 66° Fahr. near the sea, decreasing with the elevation. The rainy season commences in November and continues till February. During the dry season, from April to October, the weather is uniformly fine, and the trade winds blow steadily E. and S.E. winds are the scourge of these islands; blowing over the burning plains of Africa, they carry an intensely hot and dry air, which destroys vegetation and induces disease. In 1704 the Canaries suffered severely from this cause. Fresh water is so scarce, especially in the E. parts of the islands, as in some seasons to induce many of the inhabitants to emigrate. The vegetation of these islands is not less interesting than their geological formation [Johnson's *Physical Atlas*.] The chief productions are wine, oil, grain, the sugar-cane, and fruits of all kinds; and the surrounding seas abound in fish. The principal foreign trade is carried on with the U. S. of North America, England, and Hamburg, and there is considerable commerce between the different islands. The annual produce is estimated at 170 qrs. of grain, 54,000 pipes of wine, 300,000 quintals of barley, and 200,000 barrels of potatoes. The goat is among the most valuable animals; dogs are numerous, and all the domestic animals of Europe are easily naturalized. The camel and the ass are used as beasts of burden. Among birds are the vulture, bustard, pheasant, wood pigeon, red partridge, blackbird, lark, and the thistle finch or canary bird. The inhabitants are of European origin, mostly Spaniards. Since 1493 these islands have belonged to Spain, of which kingdom they form a prov. governed by the

same laws as the peninsular portion; the cap. of the whole archipelago is Santa Cruz de Tenerife.

CANARY ISLAND (Spanish *Gran Canaria*), an island near the centre of the group of the Canaries, of a circular form. Area 758 sq. m. Pop. 57,626. Length S.W. to N.E. 35 m.; at the N.E. point a portion detached from the mass is joined by a peninsula. Surface mountainous; culminating point El Cumbre, 8,418 feet in elevation. The cap. is *las Palmas*, the largest town of the archipelago. Pop. 17,583. It has a cathedral and a palace of justice. The other principal places are *Porto Las*, which is well sheltered, and has a good anchorage. *Twee*, a town of 4,000 inhabitants, residence of the bishop. *Trasvaca*, a colony of free blacks, who live in grottoes, and have no intercourse with Europeans. *Alcalaya*, a town of 2,000 inhabitants, the houses of which are excavated in the sides of Mount St. Antoine. *Aguimes*, pop. 2,300; and *Telde*, a town situated in a fertile district on the coast.

CANARIAL-DE-ALCONEZAR, a vill. of Spain, Extremadura, prov. and 23 m. N.N.E. Cáceres. Pop. 2,385.

CANATRAL, the most E. point of Florida, U. S., on the Atlantic lat. 25° 18' N., lon. 80° 33' W.

CANA-VERDE, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 12 m. from Tamandua. Pop. 3,000.

CANAVERES, a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, near the Tamega, 10 m. E.N.E. Penafiel. Pop. 1,500.

CANCALE, a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., on bay of same name, in the English Channel, 8 m. E.N.E. St. Malo. Pop. 3,826. Good anchorage is found between it and some rocks off the shore, from which oysters are extensively fished.

CANCAO KANG-KAO or HA-TIAO, a seaport town of Further India, Cambaja, on a river near its mouth, in the Gulf of Siam. Lat. 10° 15' N., lon. 105° E. Commerce in timber and iron.

CANCALLARA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 8 m. N.E. Potenza. Pop. 3,116.

CANCORRA, a town of India, Decan, Mysore dom., 24 m. N.W. Chittledroog.

CANDAHAR or KANDAHAR (Afgh. *Ahmad-Shahi*), a fortified city, and the cap. of Central Afghanistan, in a fertile plain, 3,484 feet above the sea, 260 m. S.W. Calcut. Lat. 32° 37' N., lon. 68° 20' E. Pop. variously stated from 25,000 to 100,000, mostly Afghans, but including many Persians, Uzbeks, Beloochees, Jews, and Hindoos. Various manufactures are carried on in Candahar; and its transit trade is considerable. Its vicinity is well watered by canals from the Urghandab river, 4 m. W., and produces fruits, corn, tobacco, and madder. Candahar is supposed to have been originally founded by Alexander the Great. Was taken by Timurians in 1494, and by Shah Abbas of Persia in 1620, and was held by British troops from 1839 to 1842, when it was finally evacuated.

CANDE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. and 11 m. S.W. Saumur. Pop. 1,115.

CANDESH, *Khandesh*, one of the old Mahatta provs. of Hindostan, between lat. 20° and 22° N., lon. 75° and 76° E., and now composing the British dist. Candesh, with some parts of the Indore and Nizam's dominions. The dist. Candesh, presid. Bombay, is enclosed by the dists. Sarat and Ahmednagar, and the Indore, Quaffer, Kham's, and Gulcohar's territories, and has an area of 9,811 sq. m. Pop. 778,112. The chief rivers are the Nerbudda and Tapti. The Bhels or Gondas inhabit the interior. The dist. was conquered by the British in 1819. The ryotwarry

system has been introduced into this dist., though not generally prevalent in the Bombay presidency.

CANDELA, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, 23 m. S. Foggia. Pop. 2,850.

CANDELAJO, a town of Spain, Leon, prov. and 40 m. S. Salamanca. Pop. 2,069. Manufs. linen and paper.

CANDELAJA, a town, Plata Confederation, South America, dep. Corrientes, on the Paraná, opposite Itapúa (Paraguay).—II. a seaport town, Canaries, on the E. coast of the island Tenerife.

CANDELAJO, a river of Naples, prov. Capitanata, rises in Mount Liburno, and after a S.E. course of 40 m., enters the Adriatic Sea. Afflu. the Triolo, Salice, and Celone. Near its mouth are salt-works.

CANDELEDA, a town of Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 42 m. S.W. Avila. Pop. 4,790.

CANDELO, a town of the Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 3½ m. S.E. Biella, cap. mand., on rt. b. of the Cervo. Pop. 2,438.

CANDER, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arrond. and 7½ m. W.N.W. Chinon, on l. b. of the Loire. Pop. 800.

CANDHAR, *Gandhara*, two towns of India.—I. dom. and 80 m. S.E. Jeypoor.—II. Deccan, Nizam's dom., 69 m. N. Beeder.

CANDIA, an isl., Mediterranean Sea. [CRETE.]

CANDIA or **MEGALO-KASTRO** (prob. the anc. *Mantium*), a fortified seaport city and the cap. of the island Crete, near the centre of its N. coast. Lat. of principal minaret 35° 21' N., lon. 23° 8' 9" E. Pop. 12,000, nearly all Mohammedans. Its fortifications were constructed by the Venetians. Its harbour is available only for vessels drawing 8 feet of water. Principal edifices, the pasha's palace, bazars, mosques, synagogue, lighthouse, and public baths. Value of imports in 1846, 70,504*l.*; exports in do., 46,361*l.* Candia was taken by the Turks from the Venetians in 1669.

CANDIA, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. and 20 m. S. Novara, prov. Lomellino. Pop. 2,246.—II. a vill. of Piedmont, prov. Ivrea. Pop. 2,250.

CANDIA, a township, U. S., North America, New Hampshire, 18 m. S.E. Concord. Pop. 1,482.

CANDLEMAS ISLANDS, South Pacific Ocean, are near Sandwich Land. Lat. 37° 10' S., lon. 30° W.

CANDLEBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 3½ m. N.E. Spilby. Ac. 880. Pop. 245.

CANDOR, a township, U. S., North America, Tioga co., New York, 9 m. N. Owego. Pop. 3,433.

CANDOVER, three contiguous pas. of England, co. Hants.—I. (*Brown*), 3 m. N.N.W. Old Alresford. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 272.—II. (*Chilton*), in same co., 4½ m. N. New Alresford. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 127.—III. (*Preston*), ½ m. N.N.E. New Alresford. Area 3,430 ac. Pop. 524.

CANDY, a town of the isl. Ceylon. [KANDY.]

CANE or **KEV**, a river of India, Bundelcund, joins the Jumna, 23 m. from Bandah, after a N.E. course of 250 m. It separates the Bengal S.W. territories from the Gwalior and Bundelcund dominions.

CANEA, a seaport town of Crete. [KANANIA.]

CANEDRA, a town of the U. S., North America, New York, 10 m. N. Angelica. Pop. 1,477.

CANENHEM, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, 16 m. N.E. Courmayeur. Pop. 2,613.

CANER, a town of West Africa, Senegambia, on S.W. of the Senegal, 30 m. S.E. Sado. P. 6,000 (?)

CANERIA, a mining town, Mexican Confederation, dep. and 75 m. S.E. Sinaloa.

CANICLI, a market town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. and 13 m. S.E. Asti, cap. mand., near l. b. of the Belbo. Pop. 3,432.

CANIZ-DE-MAR, a r. ritime town of Spain,

prov. and 96 m. N.E. Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,800. Fisheries and distilleries.

CANETE, a seaport town, North Peru, dep. and 85 m. S.E. Lima, cap. prov., on the Pacific.

CANETE DE LAS TORRES, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. E. Cordova, near the Cañalejo. P. 1,980.

CANETE-DE-REAY, a town of Spain, prov. and 44 m. N.W. Malaga. Pop. 3,674. Commerce in fruits and wine.—II. (*La Huergina*), a town in the prov. and 27 m. E. Guenca. Pop. 1,380.

CANNUA, a market town of Northern Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 37 m. W. Udine. Pop. 4,270.

CANNUDON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3 m. N.N.E. Rochford. Area 2,900 ac. Pop. 702.

CANFIELD, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 3½ m. S.S.W. Great Dunmow. Area 3,070 ac. Pop. 470.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. W.S.W. Great Dunmow. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 314.

CANFORD, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 2 m. E. Wimborne-Minster. Area 16,870 ac. Pop. 4,065.

CANFRANC, a frontier town of Spain, prov. Huesca, in the Pyrenées, 9 m. N. Jaca.

CANGAS, two towns of Spain, Asturias.—I. (*de Onís*), prov. and 35 m. E.S.E. Oviedo. Pop. 6,380.

—II. (*de Tineo*), 32 m. W.S.W. Oviedo. Pop. 502.

CANGOSIMA or **KANGOSIMA**, a town and seaport of Japan, S. extremity of the island Kinsiu, in lat. 31° 37' N., lon. 130° 29' E. On a high rock at the mouth of the harbour there is a lighthouse.

CANGREJOS or **CRAS ISLAND**, an island of South America, Venezuela, at the mouth of the Orinoco River. Lat. 5° 50' N., lon. 60° 15' W.

CANUGU, a town of Brazil, prov. and 70 m. N.W. San Pedro-do-Rio-Grande. Pop. 5,000.

CANICATTI, a town of Sicily, cap. circ. intend. and 15 m. E.N.E. Girgenti, on the Naro. Pop. 18,000. In its environs are sulphur mines.

CANIGOU, a mountain of France, dep. Pyrenées Orientales, 24 m. S.W. Perpignan. It is one of the culminating points of the Pyrenées, and 9,137 feet in elevation.

CANILES, a town of Spain, prov. and 29 m. S.W. Granada. Pop. 3,947. Linen manufacture.

CANILLAS, two towns of Spain.—I. (*Andalucia*), prov. and 22 m. E.N.E. Malaga. Pop. 2,247.—II. (*de Albaida*), contiguous to the above. P. 1,108.

CANINO, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 20 m. W.N.W. Viterbo. Has baths.

CANISBAI, a pa. of Scotland, co. Cathness, 7 m. N. Keiss, on Pentland Firth. Area 38,160 ac. Pop. 2,437.

CANINTER ISLANDS, three small islets, Mergui archipelago, Indian Ocean, lat. 13° N., lon. 95° E.

CANJAYAR, a town of Spain, prov. and 34 m. W. Almeria, E. of the Sierra Gador. Pop. 2,200.

CANL, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 1 m. S.E. Shaftesbury. Area 910 ac. Pop. 513.

CANNA, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyll, one of four isls. forming pa. of Small Isles, 7 m. S.W. Skye. Length E. to W., 4½ m.; breadth, 1 m. Pop. 240. Surface elevated, with basaltic rocks. Harbour, on E. side, opposite Sandy island.

CANVE, a vill. of Naples, prov. Terra di Bari, near the Ofanto, 8 m. W.S.W. Barietta, on the site of the field of Cannae, still called the "Campo di Sangue," where Hannibal gained a victory over the Romans, a.c. 216.

CANNE, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, Limbourg, 10 m. E.N.E. Tongres. Pop. 810.

CANNES, a comm. and seaport town of South France, dep. Var, cap. cant., on the Mediterranean, 25 m. N.E. Draguignan. Pop. 5,557. Exports anchovies, fruits, and corn. Napoleon I. landed at Cannes from Elba, 1st March 1815.

CANNETO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 20 m. W. Mantua, on l. b. of the Oglio. Pop. 3,600.

CANIGEO, a town of Naples, prov. and 9 m. S. West. Pop. 2,132.

CANIGUILLIO, a comm. and vill. of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra 1., 8 m. N. Reggio. Pop. 2,280.

CANNING (BISHOP'S). [BISHOP'S-CANNINGA.]

CANNINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. N.W. Bridgewater, with a station on the Great Western Railway. Area 3,970 ac. Pop. 1,648. Kithill, in the vicinity, has an elevation of 1,067 feet.

CANONICO, a town of Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. and 44 m. N.N.E. Novara, cap. mand., on the W. side of Lago Maggiore. Pop. 2,137.

CANONICK, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, near the Birmingham and Liverpool Railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.E. Penkridge. Area 11,970 ac. Pop. 3,061. — *Cannock-chase*, a bleak tract of 23,000 ac., stretches hence N.E. to the river Trent.

CANNON, a co., U. S., North America, in centre of Tennessee. Area 340 sq. m. Pop. 8,982, of whom 843 were slaves. Surface hilly, soil fertile.

CANNONBY (CROSS), a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, near the Carlisle and Whitehaven Railway, 6 m. N.N.W. Cockermouth. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 6,182.

CANONSBURG, a town, U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, co. Washington, 19 m. S.W. Pittsburg. Pop. 700. Jefferson's college, founded 1802.

CANNSTADT, a town of Wurtemberg, circ. Neckar, 23 m. N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 5,350. Has a station on the Geislingen Railway, and mineral springs.

CANOBBIO, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, 17 m. S.W. Bellinzona. Pop. 2000.

CANONBIE or **CANONY**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfriesshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. Laighholm. Area 24,000 ac. Pop. 3,163.

CANON-FROME, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, on the Frome, 6 m. N.W. N. Ledbury. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 95. — *Il. (Pian)*, same co., 4 m. S.W. Weobley. Area 3,730 ac. Pop. 714.

CANONW, a town of British India, Agra dist., 80 m. W.S.W. Delhi. Situated in the midst of a desert.

CANOSA, a town of Naples, prov. Bari, cap. cant., 13 m. S.W. Barietta. Pop. 8,080.

CANONSA, a town of Central Italy, duchy Modena, dist. and 11 m. S.W. Reggio, with a castle in which the Emperor Henry IV. of France performed penance before Pope Gregory VII., in 1077.

CANOUAN, the central of the Grenadine isls., British West Indies, lat. 12° 43' N., lon. 61° 21' W.

CANOURGUE (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Lozère, cap. cant., 15 m. S.W. Mende. Pop. 1,969. Near it Roman remains have been found.

CANOE (CAPE), the E. extremity of Nova Scotia, in lat. 45° 17' N., lon. 61° W. — *The Gut of Canso* is the passage between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, from the Atlantic into Northumberland Strait. Length 17 miles; average breadth 24 m.

CANTA, a prov. of Peru, bounded W. by Chancay, S. by Huancavelica, E. by Pisco, and N. by Callabamba, being 105 m. from E. to W., and 72 m. N. to S. Pop. 12,160. There are 63 towns in this prov. Principal rivers, the Canchaya and Piamayo. Cattle, sheep, & wild goats, numerous.

CANTABRIAN MOUNTAINS, in the N. of Spain, form a prolongation of the Pyrenees, and extend from these mountains in the E. to Cape Finisterre on the W., about lat. 43° N. The chief divisions of the chain are the Sierras d'Arakil, Salvada, Ordente, Anagüa, Sejos, Ailán, Peña, Maliera, the mountains of Asturias, Sierra de Penamareña, Mondofedo, Quadramon, and Teyra; some of the summits attain an elevation of 10,000 feet. The centre of the chain is of Devonian strata, overlaid on the E. by the richest coal-field in Spain.

CANTABIA, a town of Brazil, prov. and 16 m. N.E. Rio Janeiro. Pop. 4,000.

CANTAL, a central dep. of France, formed of the E. part of the old prov. Auvergne, cap. Aurillac. Area 2,200 sq. m. Pop. 253,339. It is entirely mountainous, occupied by the mass of Cantal and its contreforts, culminating point, *Pic de Cantal*, one of the four principal groups which form the mountains of Auvergne, 8,003 feet in elevation. The surface is almost entirely covered with the debris of extinct volcanoes; it furnishes marble and coal, and has mineral springs; its metallic riches are unexplored. Chief rivers, the Allagnon, aff. of the Allier; Truyère and Celle, affs. of the Lot; the Cère, aff. of the Dordogne. The climate is salubrious; rigorous in the mountains, the summits of which are covered with snow more than half the year. Soil infertile, except in some of the valleys; the declivities of the mountains afford pasturage. Chief products are buck-wheat, potatoes, and chestnuts. Cattle-rearing is a branch of industry; the chief manuf. being cheese (the most celebrated of which is called *Roguesfort*), linens, and paper. The dep. forms the 16th military division of France, and is divided into the arrondis. Aurillac, Mauriac, Murat, and St. Flour.

CANTALAPIEDRA and **CANTALEJO**, two towns of Spain; the former, prov. and 25 m. E.N.E. Salamanca. Pop. 1,076. The latter, prov. and 18 m. N.N.E. Segovia. Pop. 1,176.

CANTALBHAT, a town of Northern Hindostan, subject to Bootan, 50 m. S.W. Chuka.

CANTALICE and **CANTALUPO**, two towns of Naples; the former, prov. Abruzzo Ultra 11., 6 m. N. Civita Ducale; the latter, prov. Sannio, 15 m. W.S.W. Campobasso. Pop. 2,339.

CANTELRI, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 3 m. W. Rouen. Pop. 2,371.

CANTENAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 10 m. N. Bordeaux, with a port on i. b. of the Gironde. Pop. 833. Exports wine, of which that of Gorce is in repute.

CANTERBURY, a city, borough, and county of itself, England, and its metropolitan see, within co. Kent, on the Stour, 83 m. E.S.E. London, with a station on the South Eastern Railway. Lat. 51° 10' 48" N., lon. 1° 4' 31" E. Area, which includes 14 par., 3,240 ac. Pop. 18,398. Its cathedral, erected in 12th and two following centuries, on the site of the first Christian church built in Saxon England, is in the form of a double cross, with a central and two western towers, and presents a union of almost every style of Christian architecture. The choir is large, and the pavement of the chapel of the Holy Trinity is worn into hollows by the knees of the pilgrims who here worshipped at the shrine of Thomas à Becket. A chapter-house and a library are attached to the cathedral, under which is a crypt, used as a French Protestant church since the reign of Elizabeth. The pa. churches are mostly ancient, but possess little interest. The grammar school was founded by Henry VIII. There are numerous other endowed schools; an infirmary, guild-hall, gaol, house of correction, work-house, exchange, theatre, and philosophical institution, with a library and museum. In the vicinity are woolen mills, but the chief business is the export of agricultural produce, especially of hops. *Fetty-sessions*, *Thursdays*. *Quarter-sessions* are also held. *Canterbury sends* two members to House of Commons. Registered electors (1850) 1,940. The archbishopric was founded in 597. The archbishop is "primate of all England," and the first peer of the realm, next to the royal family. He crowns the sove-

privileges has that of conferring degrees in divinity, law, and medicine.

CANTONBURY, a townp., U.S. N. America, Connecticut, Windham co., 12 m. N. Norwich. Pop. 1,889. Cotton and woollen factories.—II. a town, New Hampshire, 8 m. N. Concord. Pop. 1,614.

CANTONBURY, a settlement of the north island of New Zealand, E. coast, Port Cooper district. The only towns in the district are Lytleton and Christ-church, the intended cap. Area of dist. 2,400 ac.

CANTIANO, a fortified town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 20 m. S. Urbino, on the Cantiano. Pop. 2,600.

CANTILLANA, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. N.E. Sevilla, on rt. b. of the Guadalquivir. P. 4,382.

CANTIRB (MULL OF), Scotland. [KINTYRE.]

CANTLEY, two par. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, with a station of the Yarmouth and Harwich Railway, 9½ m. S.S.E. Norwich. Area 29,070 ac. Pop. 377.—II. co. York, West Riding, 3 m. S.E. Doncaster. Area 5,160 ac. Pop. 722.

CANTON (Chinese *Sang-Ching*, the "provincial city"), a city and seaport of China, cap. prov. Quanton, on l. b. of the Canton or Pearl (*Choo-keang*) river, about 70 m. from its mouth, in the China Sea. Lat. 23° 0' 9" N., lon. 113° 13' E. Mean temperature of year, 69° 9; winter, 54° 8; summer, 82° Fahr. Pop. estimated at upwards of 1,000,000. With its suburbs it occupies the N. bank of the river, extending inland nearly to a row of heights commanding it on the N. and N.E., but between which and the city is a broken ravine; to the S. is an alluvial plain, formed by the delta of the river. The city is enclosed by a wall of brick, on a foundation of red sandstone, 6 or 7 m. in circumference, and entered by 12 gates; and it is unequally divided by another wall with 4 gates, into the old and new town, in the former of which are the residences of most of the high officers, and the arsenal. The walls are in some places mounted with cannon. On the N. heights are four forts, and on some islands in the river are other forts, termed the "Dutch," and the "French folly." Various detached batteries also guard the approach to the city by the river. The suburbs are nearly as large as the city itself; on the S. they stretch all along the river side; and at their S.W. corner are the *hongs* or European quarter—a range of buildings about 1½ furlong in length, built upon a flat raised on piles, and separated from the river by a quay 100 yards in breadth, called *Respondentia Walk*. There are 18 *hongs*, which merely consist of four or five brick or stone houses, ranged around a closed court; two of these being partly occupied by European hotels. Near the quay is another small space, about 50 or 60 yards square, walled in and laid out as a garden; and the above narrow limits comprise all the territory assigned to foreigners. Contiguous to the *hongs* are Old and New China Streets, and Hog Lane. Several canals intersect the city, and are crossed by stone bridges. The residences of the wealthy are built within a walled court, and are richly furnished; those of the middle class, in which about one-third of the pop. resides, have no courts; and those of the lower orders, which are numerous, along the banks of the canals and in the suburbs, are mud hovels, in which from 10 to 30 persons are sometimes crowded in one apartment. A large part of the pop. resides on the water. The river is crowded with vessels and rafts of all kinds, on many of which large numbers of poultry are reared. Upwards of 120 temples are enumerated in and adjacent to Canton. [HO-KAN.]

Within the old city are two other temples, and a Mohammedan mosque; and outside of the walls, on the N. side, is a pagoda. The city has several hospitals, a grand hall for examination of candidates for literary honours, 14 high schools, and about 30 colleges, 3 of which have each 200 students. Manufactures various and extensive, and the shops are filled with articles of Chinese workmanship. Great numbers of individuals work in wood, stone, iron and brass. The markets abound with all kinds of live stock for food, including dogs, cats, owls, etc., suitable only for Chinese consumers; but provisions of all kinds are abundant and cheap. Canton is well supplied with water from reservoirs and springs. Until 1843, all the legitimate foreign trade of China was conducted at Canton. Tea is the great article of foreign export; next to which come silk and silk piece goods, the precious metals, camels, sugar, porcelain, and many other inferior articles. The importation of opium into Canton and other ports, is tacitly permitted, though not legalised. [CHINA.] The exports in 1845, amounted in value to 6,322,720*l.*, and the imports to 3,046,942*l.* On the 26th of May 1841, the Chinese troops were defeated, and the river defences and the hill forts above Canton captured by the British, who, however, did not enter the city, a truce having been forthwith agreed to. In 1847, and again in 1856, for similar reasons, the British destroyed the forts, bombarded and took the city, and sunk 23 war-junks. [CHINA.]

CANTON, numerous townships in the U.S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, co. Norfolk, on the Boston and Providence Railway, 14 m. S.W. Boston. Pop. 2,598. Has woollen and cotton factories and iron foundries.—II. New York, cap. co. St. Lawrence, on Grass river, here crossed by a bridge, 30 m. E.S.E. Ogdensburg. Pop. 4,686. Has marble, copperas, and alum works.—III. Ohio, cap. co. Stark, 104 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 4,326.—IV. Connecticut, co. and 13 m. N.W. Hartford. Pop. 1,994; and several others.

CANTON RIVER (Chinese *Choo-Keang* or "Pearl River"), is the lower part of the Pe-kiang, which has a navigable course for 300 m. further inland, through the provs. Quang-tong and Kiang-see, in China, and is joined about 4 m. W. of Canton by a branch from the Si-kiang, opposite Canton; is crowded with shipping, and deep enough for ships of from 800 to 1,000 tons; but foreign ships come up only as far as Whampoa, about 15 m. lower, loading and unloading by means of native boats. At about 40 m. below Canton, it is called the Boca Tigris, and widens there into a large estuary, termed the "Outer Waters." All around and below Canton, it forms a multitude of islands, including Ho nau, Whampoa, French, Dane, Junk, Ty-cock-tow, Anung-hoy, Chuenpoo, Tiger island, on which rice is grown and numerous forts are placed. It was blockaded by the British in 1867. [BOCA TIGRIS.]

CANTORTI, a town of Spain, prov. and 34 m. N.N.E. Almeria, on the Almanzor. Pop. 4,500. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs.

CANTREFF, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 3 m. S. Brecon, near the river Usk, and traversed by the Brecknock hills. Pop. 237.

CANTURIO or **CANTU**, a town of Northern Italy, deleg. and 5 m. S.E. Como. Pop. 6,612. Manufactures of iron wares.

CANVET ISLAND, a chapelry of Engl. co. Essex, and mostly in pa. S. Benfleet, 30 m. E. London. Encircled by a branch of the Thames, and comprises 5,600 ac. of marsh-land. Pop. 377.

CANWICK, a pa. of England, co. and 1½ m. S.E. E.

Liscola, within the liberty of which city it is included. Pop. 213.

CASER, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine Inférieure, 31 m. N.W. Rouen. Pop. 1,361.

CASSANO, two villa. of Naples, Abruzzo Ultra. —I. 6 m. S.E. E. Teramo. —II. 6 m. S.E. Sulmona. Casso, a market town of Lombardy, deleg. and 10 m. N.E. Como, cap. of a rich dist., with many silk manufs. Pop. of dist. 11,550.

CAOLES, an isl. and vill. in the Adriatic, gov. and 29 m. N.E. Venice. It is a bishop's see.

CAORSO, a comm. and vill. of Northern Italy, duchy of Parma, 10 m. E. Piacenza. Pop. 3,078.

CAPACCIO, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, cap. cant. near the ruins of Paestum, and 23 m. S.E. Salerno. Pop. 1,740.

CAPANNOLI, a comm. and vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 16 m. S.E. Pisa. Pop. 1,177.

CAPANNORI, a comm. and town of Northern Italy, duchy and 5 m. E. Lucca. Pop. 2,100.

CAPBEN or CAPVERN, a vill. of France, dep. H. Pyrenées, in a narrow valley, 8 m. E. N.E. Bagndres. Pop. 850. Sulphur springs and baths.

CAPDENAC, a market town of France, dep. Lot, 3 m. S.E. Figeac, on rt. b. of the Lot. Pop. 1,310.

—CAPS. For all Caps not undermentioned, see the respective names.

CAPES ANN, a promontory of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, lat. (N. light) 42° 38' 21" N., lon. 70° 34' 48" W.

CAPES BRETON, an insular colony of British North America, at the E. extremity of Nova Scotia, mostly between lat. 45° and 47° N., lon. 60° and 61° 30' W. Extreme length from N. to S., 100 m.; extreme breadth from E. to W. 85 m. Area 3,190 sq. m. Pop. 35,000. It is irregularly shaped, and indented with bays; almost intersected by an arm of the sea called the Bras d'Or. Surface uneven. Granite, limestone, and primary slate prevail; and gypsum, salt, and coal are found. The land to the N. has an elevation of 1,900 feet. There are fresh water lakes and rivers, but not navigable. Salt springs on the coast. The climate is varied. Vegetation is rapid. Maize and other grains are raised; but the corn produced is insufficient for home consumption. Principal exports are pine, oak, birch, and maple timber to Great Britain; fish and coal to the United States and West India. Total value of exports (1844) 70,872*l.*; those to the other British North American colonies amounting to 44,576*l.* Value of imports, 24,323*l.* In the same year 583 ships, aggregate burden 37,574 tons, entered, and 631 do., burden 41,203 tons, cleared from the ports of the colony. The pop. is mostly of French, Scotch, or Irish descent. This w. and forms a colony under the government of Nova Scotia, and sends 2 members to its House of Assembly. Principal towns, Sydney, the cap. Arichat, and Port Hood. Cape Breton was first colonised by the French in 1712, and taken by the British in 1758.

CAPES CHARLES, a headland of the U. S., North America, Maryland, on the N. side of the entrance to Chesapeake Bay.

CAPES CHARLES, a headland of British North America, Labrador, immediately N. the Strait of Bellefleur. Lat. 52° 25' N., lon. 58° 10' W.

CAPES CLEAR, the most S. headland of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on an island having an area of 1,606 ac. Pop. 819; with a lighthouse on an abrupt cliff 455 feet above the sea, lat. 51° 26' N., lon. 10° 29' W.

CAPES CRIST CASTLE, a town and fort of Africa, cap. of the British settlements on the coast of N. Guinea. Lat. 5° 5' 25" N., lon. 1° 13' 45" W. The principal fort is situated on a granite rock which

projects into the sea; near it are two small outposts, Fort William and Fort Victoria. Pop. 10,000. The soil in the vicinity is wooded, but deficient in water; climate damp and unhealthy. Mean temp. of year 78°; Feb. 80°; Sept. 75° Fahr. Exports, palm-oil, gold-dust, maize, and tortoise-shell. The settlement is under a president and council, assisted by subordinate officers.

CAPES CON, a peninsula of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, in the Atlantic, lat. of lighthouse, 42° 3' 23" N., lon. 70° 3' 55" W. It is hook-shaped; 65 m. in length by 8 m. average breadth; and encloses Cape Cod Bay.

CAPES DA ROCA, the most W. headland of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 30 m. W.N.W. Lisbon, with a fort and a lighthouse.

CAPES ELIZABETH, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, 6 m. S. Portland. Pop. 1,666.

CAPES FEAR, a headland, U. S., North America, North Carolina, forming the S. point of Smith's Island, at the mouth of Cape Fear river, lat. 33° 48' N., lon. 78° 9' W.

CAPES FRIO, a promontory on the coast of Brazil, 50 m. E. Rio Janeiro, forms the terminus of the ridge of mtns. which run parallel to the coast. Elev. 1,570 feet. Lat. 22° 59' 0" S., lon. 41° 57' 2" W. A lighthouse was erected on it in 1836.

CAPES GIRARDEAU, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Missouri, on the Mississippi River. Area 864 sq. m. Pop. 13,912, of whom 1,674 were slaves. —II. a vill. in same co. Pop. 1,728.

CAPES OF GOOD HOPE, an important colony of Great Britain, occupying the S. part of the peninsula of Africa, between lat. 26° 30' and 34° 51' S., lon. 17° 10' and 29° 20' E.; bounded S. and E. by the Indian Ocean, Kaffraria, Natal, and the Drakenberg Mountains, W. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. by the Orange and Vaal Rivers. Length W. to E. from the mouth of the Orange River to the Drakenberg Mountains, 900 m.; average breadth 400 m. Area estimated in 1849 at 118,268 sq. m.; but the recent extension to the Orange River adds about 50,000 m. to the territory. Pop. (1849) 283,279. The country is formed by terraces, rising in stages from S. to N. The chief mountain chains are the Drakensteen, Zwartenberg, and Sneeuw-Bergen, in which last is the Spitzkop or Compass-berg, the culminating point of the whole, estimated at 10,250 feet in elevation. Table Mountain, at the S.W. extremity of the colony, is an insulated flat topped mass, 3,582 feet in height, the S. point of which forms the promontory of the Cape of Good Hope, 1,000 feet in elevation, in lat. 34° 22' S., lon. 18° 29' E. It was discovered by Dias, a Portuguese admiral, in 1496, and called by him "Cape of Storms." Cape Agulhas, the next remarkable promontory, is the southernmost point of Africa, in lat. 34° 51' S., lon. 20° 3' E.; it gives its name to an extensive sand bank, and to an important current which flows from the Indian to the Atlantic Ocean. The most extensive plain is the Great Karoo, an arid tract upwards of 200 m. in length, and 50 in breadth, between the Zwartveld and the Nieuwveld mountains. The only passage from one terrace to another is through the Kloof, narrow and difficult mountain gorges; some of these have been made passable for wheeled carriages, but the roads in general are very bad. The principal bays are (from W. to E.) St Helena, Table, False (the W. part of which forms Simon Bay), St Sebastian, Mosel, Plettenberg, and Algoa. Streams are numerous, but rapid, mostly dry in summer, and unfit for navigation; the chief are on the S. and S. coast, Keiskamma, Great Fish, Bushman, Sunday, Camtoos, and Breede; on the W. Berg and

Elephant or Oliphant; and on the N. several small streams tributary to the Orange. The Orange River sovereignty was abandoned in May 1864. Climate mild and healthy, but very dry; rains irregular, often falling in torrents on the coast, but rare in the plains of the interior. Snow falls only in the mountains, and is not permanent. December and January are the warmest, and June and July the coldest months. The colony is remarkably free from epidemic disease, yet few of the inhabitants attain an advanced age. Soil fertile where sufficiently watered, but the general appearance of the country is sterile and monotonous. The arid steppes or *Karoo*s of the interior are destitute of trees and covered with an ephemeral vegetation only after heavy rains. The flora of the colony is of a peculiar and varied character, which is more remarkable for variety and beauty of the flowers than for their uses. The most valuable is the aloe, the produce of which has been exported in one year to the amount of 2,794*l.*; a species of soda, found in the *Karoo*, is employed in the manu. of soap, and candles are made from the covering of the waxberry. European grains, and the fruits of temperate and tropical regions have been successfully introduced. Corn is raised more than requisite for consumption, and the cultivation of the vine is an important source of wealth; a good white wine is produced in the interior, but only the small vineyard at the foot of Table mountain produces the celebrated liquor called *Constantia*. Cattle rearing is the chief branch of rural industry; and the introduction of the merino sheep has rendered the rural trade of the colony important. The coasts abound with fish. Gold has been discovered in the basin of the Orange River. Has copper mines yielding 60 to 70 per cent. of pure metal. Some of the wild animals of Africa are still met with, but the larger species decrease in proportion as colonization extends. The lion, hyena, buffalo, hippopotamus, and zebra are occasionally seen; the rhinoceros is rare, and the elephant is driven beyond the boundary. The ostrich is found on the plains, and the eagle in the mountains. Snakes are numerous. The commerce of the colony is extensive; the ports are Cape Town and Simon Town in the W., and Port Elizabeth in the E. Total value of exports in 1849, 547,647*l.* Imports during the same year, 829,382*l.* The colony consists of an E. and a W. division, and these are divided into 21 districts, viz.—Cape Division, Stellenbosch, Malmesbury, and Paarl, in the S.W.; Swellendam, Caledon, George, Uitenhage, Albany, Port Beaufort, and Port Elizabeth, on the E. coast; Clanwilliam, on the N.W.; Worcester, Beaufort, Graaf Reynet, and Somerset, in the interior; Colesberg, on the N.E.; Cradock, Victoria, Albert, and British Kaffraria, on the E. The capitals have the same names as the districts, except Albany, the cap. of Graham Town; and Alice, the cap. of Victoria. Stellenbosch is the chief wine, and Swellendam, the principal corn growing district; the others are mostly appropriated to grazing. The government is vested in a legislative council, consisting of 5 official members, viz., the governor, the second in command of the forces, colonial secretary, attorney-general, and treasurer, and 5 unofficial members, inhabitants of the colony, nominated by the governor; its debates are published. The Dutch founded a colony at the Cape in 1652, which was taken by the British in 1795. [CAPE TOWN]—ORANGE RIVER SOVEREIGNTY.]

The boers or farmers of the Cape Colony, de-

scendants of the original Dutch settlers, have lost much of their ancestral industry and cleanliness; they are affectionate in their family relations, strict in religious observances, but prejudiced and illiterate. The only educational institutions of importance were, till 1839, the South African College and the South African Institution, at Cape Town; but a comprehensive system, embracing primary and classical schools, was then instituted by the government. In many of the districts are missionary schools, supported by different Protestant societies. The English language alone is used in courts of law, but Dutch is also taught in government schools. The money in use is exclusively British, and Dutch weights and measures are nearly superseded by the English. The peace of the colony is frequently interrupted by incursions of the Kaffers and other savage tribes on the frontiers. The Cape Division has a pop. of 8,798.

CAPE HATTERAS, a headland of the U. S., North Amer. N. Carolina, at the angle of a long reef which lines the coast. Lat. 35° 14' N., lon. 75° 30' W.

CAPE HATTEN, formerly Cape Français and Cape Henri, a seaport town and cap. of the Island of Hayti, on its N. coast, 90 m. N. Port-au-Prince. Lat. 19° 40' N., lon. 72° 54' W. Pop. probably from 12,000 to 16,000.

CAPE HORN or HOORN, the most S. point of America, on the last island of the Fuegian archipelago, in lat. 55° 58' 40" S., lon. 67° 16' W. It is a lofty, steep, bare, black rock, with pointed summits, and was formerly considered dangerous to pass; but the difficulties of doubling it are now greatly diminished. It was named by Schouten, its discoverer, after his birthplace, Hoorn, in the Netherlands.

CAPE ISLAND, a vill. of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, at its extreme S. point, on the Atlantic, 91 m. S. Trenton.

CAPEL, several ps. of England.—I. co. Surrey, 53 m. S. Dorking. Area 4,990 ac. Pop. 1,103.—II. (St Andrew), co. Suffolk, 7 m. S.E. Woodbridge. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 202.—III. (Curry), a hamlet, N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, pa. Sledogel, at the foot of Snowdon. Pop. returned with pa. It is a polling-place for the co.—IV. (Garmen), a twnshp., same co., 44 m. S. Llanrwst. Pop. 728.

CAPE LA HAGUE, a headland of France, Normandy, dep. Manche, forming the N.W. extremity of the peninsula Cotentin, in the English Channel, opposite the island Alderney, 16 m. N.N.W. Cherbourg, and 50 m. S. St Alban's Head (Dorsetshire). Lat. of lighthouse 49° 43' 22" N., lon. 1° 57' 6" W. It is often confounded with Cape La Hogue, on the opposite side of Cotentin, 10 m. N.E. Valognes, off which the united English and Dutch fleets defeated the French naval force, May 19 to 22, 1692.

CAPELLADES, an episcopal town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. N.W. Barcelona. Pop. 2,798. Has manufs. of cloth and paper, and brandy distilleries.

CAPELLE (La), a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 10 m. N.W. Vervins. Pop. of comm. 1,614.—II. (Marina), a vill., dep. Lot, cap. cant., 10 m. N.W. Figeac. Pop. 1,331.

CAPELLEN and CAPELLENDORF, are villa. in Rhenish-Prussia and Saxo Weimar. [KAPELLN.]

CAPELLE-OP-DEEN BOSCH, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 11 m. N. Brussels, on the railway between Mechlin and Ghent. Pop. 2,590.

CAPS MAY, a co., U. S., N. America, in S. part of New Jersey. Area 240 sq. m. Pop. 6,493. Soil alluvial. Eastern margin indented by the Atlantic. The co. is intersected by Camden and Cape May Railways.—II. a headland, New Jersey, on the N. side of the entrance into Delaware Bay.

Lat. of Cape Horn, S.W. point of cape, 55° 55' N., lon. 75° 5' W.—*Cape Horn* forms the S. side of the entrance to the same bay.

CAPE MOUNT, a river of W. Africa, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 6° 44' N., lon. 11° 28' W. The dist. of Cape Mount, with its lake, islands, and rivers, was formally granted by the king of the territory to an English company, in 1841.

CAPE RIVER or TAURUS, a river of Central America, Nicaragua and Mosquito Country, enters the Caribbean Sea at Cape Gracias a Dios, after a N.E. course, estimated at from 280 to 300 m., through a fertile territory. It is navigable from the sea for a considerable distance inland.

CARNAUM, an ancient city of Palestine, near Damascus, supposed to have been at Khan-Mineh, on the W. shore of Lake Tiberias, 6½ m. N.W. Tiberias.

CAPISTANO, a comm. and town of France, dep. Herault, cap. cant., on the Canal du Midi, and near the head of a pool (étang) of the same name, 47 m. W.S.W. Montpellier. Pop. 2,135.

CAPSTAKE (LA) or LE MARIGOT, a town of the isl. Gadeloupe, French Antilles, cap. cant., on its E. coast, 13 m. E.N.E. Basseterre; in a healthy and fertile situation. Pop. 3,784, of whom 3,069 were slaves.

CAPE TOWN, a fortified seaport town of Southern Africa, cap. of the Cape Colony on its W. coast at the N. declivity of Table mountain, and on the S.W. shore of Table Bay. Lat. of observatory 33° 56' S., lon. 18° 28' E., 32 m. N. "the Cape." Mean temperature of year 67° 3; summer, 70° 6; winter 58° 3, Fahr. Pop. (1849) 23,749. It is laid out in the Dutch style, with canals in the principal streets; the houses are flat-roofed and painted or white-washed, with terraces in front. The public buildings of importance are the commercial exchange, and 15 churches and chapels. Has a royal marine and a magnetic observatory. The educational establishments are the South African College and the South African Institution, a public library, and a valuable private botanic garden. There are several banks, and numerous industrial establishments. *Cape Town* was constituted a bishopric in 1847. Table Bay is capacious, but is exposed to W. winds, which from June to August produce heavy swells; its N.W. point is marked by two lighthouses. The first Parliament elected by the colonies under the constitution granted by the Queen, was opened here 1st July 1854.

CAPE VERD, the most W. cape of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean, between the rivers Senegal and Gambia. Lat. 14° 45' N., lon. 17° 34' W. Its name is derived from a group of enormous baobab-trees which crown its summit.

CAPE VERD ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Atlantic, belonging to Portugal, situated 32½ m. W. of the cape, between lat. 14° 45' and 17° 13' N., lon. 22° 45' and 25° 25' W. The archipelago consists of the following 10 isls., Sal, Boavista, Mayo, Santiago (St. James), the largest, Fogo, Brava, Grande, Rombo, St. Nicolau, and S. Luzia, and 4 islets, Branco, Razo, S. Vicente, and S. Antão. Area estimated at 1,690 sq. m. Pop. (1854) 65,963; 61,834 free, and 3,979 slaves. In 1855 it was estimated at 90,000, the white pop. in the whole archipelago is to the coloured as 1 to 20. The surface of the isls. is in general mountainous, and some of their peaks have a considerable elevation. The volcano of Fogo is 9,157 feet above the sea. The soil is various but fertile; the absence of trees and the scarcity of water are the causes of frequent and severe distress. Climate very hot, but tempered by the sea breezes;

mean temperature of May and Aug. 70° 9; April to Sept. 70°, during the other months 65° Fahr.; the mornings and evenings are cool, and dews abundant. Chief vegetable products, maize, rice, and French beans. Coffee, introduced in 1790, has completely succeeded; the cotton shrub is indigenous; indigo grows wild, and tobacco is cultivated in some of the isls.; tropical fruits are abundant. Orchil, the trade in which was formerly monopolized by the government, and yielded an annual revenue of 24,000*l.*, decreased in value so rapidly, after the trade was thrown open in 1837, as to require new restrictions, which were put in force in 1844. Cattle are reared. Goats and pigs are numerous. Asses and mules are the beasts of burden. Fowl are abundant. Whales abound in the neighbouring seas, and are fished by the English and Americans. Amber is found on all the coasts, which are frequented by turtle. The natives are quiet and docile, but indolent; the Portuguese language is corrupted into a jargon called *lingua creola*. Agriculture and the preparation of salt are chief branches of industry; linen, pottery, ware, soap, and leather, are manuf. in some of the isls. In 1843-4, 217 ships entered, and 239 left the ports of the archipelago. Value of imports, 19,000*l.*, exports 17,000*l.* These isls., together with the Portuguese possessions on the continent of Africa, near Cape Roxo, constitute the *provinces of Cape Verd*, the cap. of which was removed from Porto Praya to Mindello in the isl. St. Vincent, in 1838. The prov. is under a governor-general, who exercises both civil and military power. The military force comprised in 1843, 534 men. Previous to 1840, there was only 1 school of public instruction in the archipelago, since then there are 12. The Roman Catholic is the only form of worship.

CAPE WHART, forming the N.W. extremity of Scotland, co. Sutherland. Lat. 58° 38' N., lon. 4° 58' 3" W. It is a pyramid of gneiss rising to 300 feet, and having on it a lighthouse, with a light 400 feet above the sea.

CAPISTANO and CAPISTELLO, two small towns of Naples; the former in prov. Abruzzo Ultra II., 22 m. S.E. Aquila. Pop. 2,409. The latter in same prov., 3½ m. W. Lake Fucina. Pop. 1,150.

CAPE YORK, the terminating point of the N.E. coast of Australia, in lat. 10° 36' S., lon. 142° 35' E.

CAPITANATA, a prov. of Naples, bounded N. and E. by the Adriatic; cap. Foggia. Climate warm. Pasture-wealth, and cattle are reared. Produce, wine, cotton, fruit, and salt. Pop. (1861) 318,416.

CAPIVARI, a town of Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro, 24 m. N.W. Cachu Frio. Pop. 3,500.

CAPIZ, a city of the Philippines, cap. of the isl. Panay, on its N. coast. Pop. 11,145. Is the residence of a Spanish alcalde, gov. of the prov.

CAPIZZI, *Capitium*, a town of Sicily, intend. Mesina, 19 m. W.N.W. Bronte. Pop. 3,400.

CARLE-CROSS, a hamlet of England, co. Kent, 3 m. S.E. Tunbridge. Pop. 578.

CAPRI D'ISTRIA, *Egida*, a fortified seaport town of Austria, Illyria, gov. Trieste, circ. Istria, on a rock in the Gulf of Trieste, connected by a bridge with the mainland, 8 m. S.W. Trieste. Pop. 6,500. Has a cathedral and 80 churches, gymnasium, and prison. Manuf. leather and soap. Exports, wine, oil, salt, and hides.

CAPORELLI, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 13 m. N.N.E. Campagna. Pop. 4,460.

CAPPAGH, two par. of Ireland.—1. Ulster, co. Tyrone, 5 m. N.N.E. Omagh. Area 57,671 ac. Pop. 11,361.—2. Munster, co. Limerick, 23 m. N.N.E. Carrigrohane. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 1,100.

At Cappagh Hill, 19 m. W. Skibbereen, there is a copper mine.—A river and bog, co. Galway, have the same name.

CAPPASHWHITE, a town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 7 m. N. Tipperary. Pop. 711. In the vicinity are some copper mines.

CAPPANAGURRY, a group of islets, Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, at the head of the estuary of river of same name, and 3 m. W. Kenmare.

CAPEL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 10 m. S.E. W. Zürich. Here the reformer Ulrich Zwingli was killed in a skirmish against the Papists, October 11, 1531.

CAPELN, two vills. of Northern Germany.—I. Hanover, prov. and 9 m. N.E. Osnabrück.—II (Wester), Prussian Westphalia, Münster, 19 m. N.E. Rheine.

CAPELN, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, on the Schley. Exports corn and fish. Pop. 2,000.

CAPOGOE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, 1 m. N.W. Dunlur. Area 1,284 ac. Pop. 309.

CAPOQUIN, a town of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford, on the Blackwater, navigable hence downwards in barges, 4 m. N.E. Lismore. P. 2,341.

CAPRACOTTA, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, 27 m. N.W. Campobasso. Pop. 2,780.

CAPRAJA, an island of the Sardinian States, Mediterranean, with fortified port of same name, on E. side, 17 m. E. the N. extremity of Corsica. Length 3½ m.; breadth 1½ m. Pop. 2,500. It is mountainous, and produces wine and oil.

CAPRERA, an island of the Mediterranean, off the N.E. coast of Sardinia. Length N. to S. 5 miles.

CAPRESSA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 13 m. N.E. Arezzo. Pop. 1,560.

CAPRI, *Caprea*, an island of Naples, dist. Castellamare, at the S. entrance of the bay, and 20 m. S. the city of Naples. Length ¼ m.; breadth 3 m. It is mountainous, coasts steep and inaccessible, except at the port of Capri, a small fortified town on its S. side, with a cathedral. Pop. 2,115. Climate mild; soil rocky, but well cultivated, and producing grain, fruit, oil, and wine.

CAPRI, a small island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic Sea, 10 m. W. Sebenico.

CAPRIATA, a vill. of Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. and 7 m. S.W. Novi, cap. mand. Pop. 2,305.

CAPRIATI, a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, cap. cant., 5 m. E.S.E. Venafro. Pop. 2,200.

CAPRICORN ISLANDS, a small group of islands and rocks off the E. coast of Australia, on the tropic of Capricorn. Lon. 151° 15' E.

CAPRINO, two towns of Northern Italy.—I. deleg. and 10 m. W.N.W. Bergamo, with extensive silk mills. Pop. 1,500.—II. cap. dist., deleg. and 15 m. N.W. Verona. Pop. 3,400.

CAPRIKE, a town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 13 m. N.N.W. Ghent. Pop. 3,829. It has several breweries, and trade in timber.

CAPRIOLI, a seaport town of the Ionian Islands, cap. Cerigo, near S. side of the ul. Pop. 5,000.

CAPUA, a fortified city of Naples, cap. prov. Terra di Lavoro, on the Volturno, 30 m. N. Naples. Pop. (1857) 10,000. It is one of the keys of the kingdom; for, though far from the frontier, it is the only fortress that covers the approach to Naples.

CAPUA, a town of Colombia, New Granada, dep. Panama, S.W. Chorrera.

CAPUZZO, a town of Naples, cap. circ., prov. and 7 m. S.E. Bari. Pop. 3,000.

CAPUTS, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. N. Perth. Estimated area 16,000 ac. Pop. 2,037.

CARA, an islet of Scotland, co. Argyll, off its W. coast, pa. and immediately S. Gigha.

CARABATA, a small town of South America, Bolivia, dep. and 100 m. N.N.W. La Paz.

CARABOBO, a prov. of Venezuela, South America, with a small town, 33 m. S.W. Valencia.

CARACAS or **CARACOA**, the cap. city of Venezuela, South America, dep. and prov. Caracas, lat. 10° 30' 15" N., lon. 67° 4' 45" W., on a declivity, 2,880 feet in elevation, and 16 m. S.S.E. La Guayra its port, on the Caribbean Sea. Pop. estimated (1856) 60,000 (?) Is well supplied with water, and has a healthy climate. Mean temperature of June 72°, Feb. 68° 2 Fahr. Has a cathedral, the church of Alta Gracia. By the earthquake of 1812, 12,000 persons perished.

CARACAS or **CARACAS**, a prov. of South America, in lat. 7° 35' and 10° 26' N., lon. 63° 30' and 68° W., bounded N. by the Caribbean Sea, W. by Carabobo and Varinas, S. by Achaguas, Venezuela, and Guiana, and E. by Barcelona. Area 45,264 geo. sq. m. Pop. 242,688. Surface diversified, and flat on the coast, where several indentations occur, and form good harbours and roadsteads. Products, cacao, coffee, and indigo. The prov. is divided into 16 cantons.

CARAGLIO, a town of Sardinian States, Piedmont, div., prov. and 6 m. W. Cuneo, cap. mand., on the Grana. Pop. with comm. 6,268. It has manufactures of silks.

CARA HISHAR, [KARA-II. & AFJUM-K.-HISHAR.] **CARALDSTON** or **CARESTON**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 7 m. N.N.E. Forfar. Pop. 207.

CARAMAGNA, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. Saluzzo. Pop. (with comm.) 3,670.

CARAMAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Garonne, 9 m. N. Villefranche. Pop. 2,645.

CARAMANIAN and **CARAMANIA**, [KARAMAN.]

CARAMANICO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, cap. cant., 17½ m. S.W. Chieti. Pop. 3,300.

CARANWASSA, a river of British India, presid. Bengal, tributary to the Ganges, and separating the old provs. Bahar and Benares.

CARANVA, an island of British India, presid. Bombay, in Bombay harbour, about 8 m. E.S.E. of the city. Nearly circular, and 4 m. in diameter.

CARAPELLA, *Carbalus*, a river of Naples, prov. Capitanata, after a N.E. course of about 48 m., enters the Adriatic, 9 m. S. Manfredonia. Near its mouth it sends E. ward a branch which enters the lagoon of Salpi. The towns Ascoli di Satriano and Carapella are on its banks.

CARASCO, a vill. of the Sardinian States, prov. and 2½ m. N.E. Chiavari. Pop. 2,156.

CARATP, a mkt. town of Lombardy, deleg. and 15 m. N. Milan, formerly fortified. Pop. 2,282.

CARAYACA, a town of Spain, prov. and 39 m. N.W. Murcia, on an aff. of the Segura. Pop. 9,910. In a mountain W. of the town, is the stalactitic cavern of Barquilla.

CARAYAGGIO, a town of Northern Italy, Lombardy, deleg. and 15 m. S.S.W. Bergamo. Pop. 6,203. Birthplace of the painters Polidoro Caldara and Michael Angelo Merigi, both named *Caravaggio*, from their native town.

CARIVANCHIL, two contiguous vills. of Spain, prov. and near Madrid. United pop. 1,900.

CARAVELLAS, a seaport town of Brazil, cap. Comarca, prov. Bahia, dist. Porto Seguro, on N. side of the Bay of Caravellas in the Atlantic. Lat. 17° 40' S., lon. 30° 20' W. Pop. 5,000.

CARABAJALES, two towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 16 m. N.W. Zamora. Pop. 534.—II. (*de la Encarnación*), prov. and 40 m. N.W. Zamora.

CARBALEJO, a vill. of Spain, prov. Coruña, with mineral springs and baths. Pop. 965.

CARBET (LE), a town of Martinique, cap. quarter, on W. side of the island, 3 m. S. San Pierre. S. of the town is the *Piton de Carbet*, a volcanic mtn. 5,200 (?) feet in elev. P. 4,087 (2,800 slaves).

CANBON, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. part of Pennsylvania. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 18,000. Surface rugged and sterile. Has saw, flour, grist, and powder-mills, iron works, 20 churches, and two newspapers. The most extensive coal mining in the U. S. A railway extends from the mines to Lehigh river, the navigation of which has been opened by means of dams and locks as far as White Haven. A railway is projected to unite the co. with Easton and Philadelphia. Capital, Mauch Chunk.

CARBONARA, two towns of Italy.—I. Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, cap. cant., 30 m. E. Aversa. Pop. 2,800.—II. prov. and 4 m. S. Bari. Pop. 1,600.

CARBONARA, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. and 22½ m. S.E. Mantua, on the Po. Pop. 1,900.

CARBONARA, a town of European Turkey, Albania, on the Vioniza, 10 m. E.N.E. Avlona.

CARBONARA (CAPE), forms the S.E. extremity of the island Sardinia. Lat. 39° 4' N., lon. 9° 34' E.

CARBON-BLANC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 5 m. N.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,894.

CARBONDALE, a vill., U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 39 m. N.E. Wilkesbarre. Pop. 2,398.

CARBONE, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 20 m. S.S.E. Potenza. Pop. 2,610.

CARBONERA-EL-MAYOR, a town of Spain, prov. and 8 m. N.N.W. Segovia. Pop. 2,061.

CARBONNE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Garonne, 23 m. S.S.W. Toulouse. Pop. 2,412.

CARBROOKE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.N.W. Watton. Area 3,030 ac. Pop. 706.

CARRIST, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare. Area 4,797 ac. Pop. 543.

CARCABLEY, a town of Spain, prov. and 36 m. S.E. Cordova. Pop. 2,396.

CARCAJENTS, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, 12 m. N.N.E. San Felipe. Pop. 7,280. Linen and woollen manufactures.

CARCASSONNE, *Carrazo*, a comm. and city of South France, cap. dep. Aude, on the Aude and the Canal du Midi, 55 m. S.E. Toulouse. Pop. 20,000. The river is here crossed by a bridge of 16 arches. The new town, regularly laid out, is traversed by running streams, has many squares and planted walks. The old city stands on elevated ground, and is enclosed by walls, portions of which are supposed to be as old as the time of the Visigoths; and it contains the castle and the old cathedral. Other edifices are the new cathedral, town-hall, hospitals, theatre, barracks, covered markets, and church of St Vincent. It is a bishop's see, and has a comm. college, normal school, and a tribunal of commerce. Has important manufactures of cloth, distilleries, tanneries, paper mills, soap, linens, and nails. Trade in wine, grain, flour, fruit, and brandy. Suffered in the wars against the Albigenses.

CARCAYALLOS, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Entre-madura, 11 m. W.N.W. Lisbon, and famous for his wine (known in commerce as Calcevela).

CARCELIN, a town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. E.N.E. Albacete. Pop. 2,019.

CARCHE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, on the Argens, 15 m. W.S.W. Draguignan. Pop. 2,861. Silk weaving, distilleries, and tanneries.

CARCOLTON, a pa. of England, co. Nottingham, 7 m. S. Southwell. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 312.

CARCOLLA, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, 27 m. N.N.E. Mangalore.

CARVILLEAC, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Lot, 81 m. N.E. Cahors. Pop. 1,300.

CARDANNAH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and comprising a part of the town of Tipperary (which see). Area 5,506 ac. Pop. 4,326.

CARDEN, a vill. of Rhensish Prussia, reg. and 18 m. S.W. Coblenz. Pop. 473.

CARDENAS, a town of Cuba, cap. jurisdiction, East of Havana, on N. coast of the island, on a bay. Pop. (1848) 3,103. It is connected by railway with Montalvo and Matanzas.

CARDASOSA, a town of Spain, prov. and 8 m. N.W. Avila. Pop. 816. Woollen weaving.

CARDISTON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 8 m. W. Shrewsbury. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 316.

CARDIFF, a parl. and munic. bor., and seaport of South Wales, cap. co. Glamorgan, on the Taff, here crossed by a bridge, 1½ m. from its mouth, in the estuary of the Severn, 10½ m. S.W. Newport, and on station of Taff Vale and Aberdare railway. Pop. 18,351. Has remains of white and grey friaries, and of a watch-tower on the old town walls; a church, a new town-hall and law-courts, co. gaol, house of correction, theatre, four banks, and several schools. Exports iron, coal, tin, and corn. A canal and railway connect the town with Merthyr. Arrives, April and Aug. Cardiff joins with Cowbridge and Llantwit in sending one member to House of Commons. Gives title of baron to Marquis of Bute.

CARDIGAN, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport, and pa. of South Wales, cap. co., on the Towy, 3 m. from its entrance into St George Channel, 23 m. N.E. Haverford-West. Pop. 3,876. Imports coal, limestone, and timber. Exports slates, oats, and butter. Vessels exceeding 300 tons can enter the harbour, but a bar at its mouth renders the passage dangerous in rough weather. Arrives are held here. Cardigan, with the salubrity of Bridgend, unites with Aberystwith, Lampeter, and Adpar, in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

CARDIGAN BAY, an inlet of St George Channel, Wales, between Brach-y-Pwll and Stunble Headlands, surrounded by the co. Carnarvon, Merioneth, Cardigan, and Pembroke. It receives the rivers Maw, Dwy, Ystwith, Yron, and Telfy. The island Bardsey is near its N. extremity.

CARDIGANSHIRE, a co. of South Wales, having W. Cardigan Bay, and enclosed landward by the co. Merioneth, Montgomery, Radnor, Brecon, Carmarthen, and Pembroke. Area 475 sq. m., or 432,600 ac., of which scarcely more than 1-3d is arable. Pop. 70,796. Surface level on the coast; mountainous in the interior, but interspersed with fertile valleys. Phenixmon, 2,463 feet in height, is in its N.E. part. Chief rivers the Towy, Dwy, Riddol, Ystwith, Arth, and Towy. Principal industry is the rearing of live stock. Has silver, copper, and lead mines. Some gloves and flannels are manufactured. Exports slates, wool, butter, and oats. The co. is subdivided into 5 hundreds and 64 par., and is in the diocese of St David's. It returns 1 member to House of Commons. Registered electors 2,312.

CARDINALE, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra II., 31 m. S.S.W. Catanzaro. Pop. 2,500.

CARDINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Bedford, on the Ouse, 2 m. S.S.W. Willington. Area 5,050 ac. Pop. 1,455. In the church is a tablet to the memory of Howard the philanthropist, who resided here.—II. co. Salop, 34 m. E.N.E. Church-Stretton. Area 6,500 ac. Pop. 747.

CARDINHAM, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 34 m. N.E. Bodmin. Area 6,250 ac. Pop. 782.

CARINTO, a vill. of Southern Italy, prov. and 7 m. N. Naples, dist. Caserta. Pop. 2,730.

CARRIVA, one of the Maldivo Islands, Indian Ocean, lat. 8° N., lon. 73° 40' E.

CARRIVA, a fortified town of Spain, prov. and 44 m. N.W. Barcelona. Pop. 2,205. S.W. of the

town is a mountain of rock-salt, 500 feet in elev., which affords an inexhaustible supply of that article. The town has manufs. of silks and cutlery.

CARDROSS, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 34 m W N.W. Dumbarton, on the Clyde. Area about 13,000 ac. Pop. 4,257. At Banton, in this pa., Smollett was born in 1721.

CAREBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Kesteven, on the Glen, 5 m. S.W. Bourn. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 108.

CARCOGGI, a vill. of Tuscany, 3 m N. Florence.

CARENNAQ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot, 35 m. N.N.E. Cahors. Pop. 1,000.

CARENTAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 14 m N.N.W. St. Lô. Pop. 2,986. Manufs. of lace and cotton, and exports cattle, hogs, and corn.

CARENTOIR, a comm. and vill. of France, cap. cant., dep. Morbihan, arrond. and 28 m E.N.E. Vannes. Pop. 5,287. Trade in cider and butter.

CARFANA, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. and 8 m. S.S.E. Verceil. Pop. 2,716.

CARENTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 4 m W Brechin. Pop. 207.

CARLW, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 4 m E.N.E. Pembroke. Pop. 891.

CARHÈNE, a comm. and vill. of Corsica, arrond. and 12 m N.N.W. Ajaccio, on the Gulf of Sagone. Pop. 923. This commune forms a Greek colony, and is the best cultivated in the island.

CARGILL, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m N.E. Perth, on the Tay, on Scottish Midland Railway. P. 1,629. Has salmon fisheries, and stone quarries.

CARGIN, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 1 m S.W. Headford. Ac. 3,609. Pop. 1,042.

CARHAIX, *Forquennes*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., near l. b. of the Hérzère, 31 m. N.E. Quimper. Pop. 4,143.

CARHAM, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, on the Tweed, 3 m S.W. Coldstream. Area 11,470 ac. Pop. 1,362.

CARHAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 14 m. S.E. Dunster. Area 6,460 ac. Pop. 673.

CARIACO, a maritime town of South America, Venezuela, prov. and 40 m E. Cumana, in a plain washed by the Cariaco river, near the head of the Gulf of Cariaco. Lat. 10° 30' N., lon. 63° 40' W. Pop. 7,000.—The Gulf of Cariaco is 40 m in length W. to E., by 10 m in greatest breadth, has in all parts good anchorage, and richly wooded shores.

CARIATI, a seaport town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, cap. cant., on the Gulf of Taranto, 17 m. E.S.E. Rossano. Pop. 2,144.

CARIBBEAN SEA, that portion of the Atlantic Ocean which extends between Central and South America, and the isls. of Cuba, Haiti, and Porto Rico, communicating on the W. with the Gulf of Mexico. Chief islets, the Gulfs of Honduras, Darien, and Maracaybo. [ATLANTIC]

CARIFE, *Callife*, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, in the Apennines, 11 m. S.b. E. Ariano. Pop. 2,658. It has a collegiate church and superior school.

CARIGNAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., on the Chiers, 23 m. E.S.E. Mézières. Pop. 1,793. Tile and brick-works.

CARIGNANO, a town of Piedmont, prov. Turin, cap. mand., near l. b. of the Po, 11 m. S. Turin. Pop. 8,000. Has manufs. of silk twist.

CARIMATA ISLANDS, a group in the China Sea, in the middle of the Carimata or Biliton Strait, between Borneo and Biliton. *Carimata*, the largest, is 15 m. in circumference. The islands have no permanent inhabitants. The highest peak is 2,000 feet in elevation, in lat. 1° 36' S., lon. 106°

54' E.—*Carimata-passage*, between Borneo and Biliton, is 120 m. across.

CARIMORA, several islands of the Asiatic archipelago.—I. (*Great and Little*), in the Strait of Malacca, 30 m. S.W. Singapore. Lat. 1° 5' N., lon. 103° 30' E.—II. (*Carimora-Jawa*), a group N. of Java. Lat. 6° 45' S., lon. 110° 15' E.

CARIVERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. S.S.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 1,986.

CARINI, a town of Sicily, intend. and 12 m. W N.W. Palermo. Pop. 7,000.

CARINHENHA, a town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, on l. b. of the San Francisco, and at the mouth of the Carinhonha, 53 m. N. Salgado. Pop. 2,000.

CARINOLA, a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, dist. and 20 m. E. Gaeta. Pop. 4,816. Its vicinity produces excellent wine.

CARINTHIA, a prov. of Austria. [KÄRNTEN.]

CARIPZ, a town and valley of South America, Venezuela, prov. and 40 m. S.E. Cumana. P. 6,000. The valley is noted for a cavern frequented by a species of night hawk (*Caprimulgus*), the young of which are destroyed for the sake of their fat.

CARISBROOKE, a pa., Isle of Wight, division of co. Southampton, 1½ m. S.W. Newport. Area 8,880 ac. Pop. 6,711.

CARLA-LE-COMTE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariege, arrond. and 11 m. W. Pamiers. Pop. 2,030. Birthplace of the philosopher Bayle.

CARLEY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, on the Glen, 5 m. S.W. Bourn. Area 1,020 ac. P. 848.

CARLEE, a vill. of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 34 m. N.W. Poona famous for cave temples, probably of Buddhist origin.

CARLETTINI, a town of Sicily, intend. and 19 m. N.W. Syracuse. Founded by Charles v., to be the head-quarters of his Sicilian army, but never completed, and being partially destroyed by an earthquake in 1693, it is now unimportant. P. 1,500.

CARLET, a town of Spain, prov. and 19 m. S. Valencia, on the Requena. Pop. 3,864. Trade in grain, fruit, and wine. Has linen weaving.

CARLINGFORD or **CARLINGFORD**, a maritime town and pa. of Ireland, Limerick, co. Louth, on the S. shore of Carlingford Bay, 10 m. E.N.E. Dundalk. Area of pa. 24,060 ac. Pop. 9,437; do. of town 887.—*Carlingford Bay* is an inlet of the Irish Sea, between cos. Louth and Down, 11 m. in length, by 3 m. in greatest breadth, and connected with Lough-Neagh by the Newry Canal. Lat. of lighthouse, on an isl. at its mouth, 54° 1' N., lon. 6° 5' W. On the S. side of the bay *Carlingford Mountains* rise to 1,935 feet in height.

CARLISLE, *Lugubalium*, a city and river-port of England, cap. co. Cumberland, near the confl. of Eden, Calder, and Petre rivers, on the London and North-Western Railway, Caledonian, Dumfries, Glasgow, South-Western, Maryport, and Whitehaven Junction Railways, 300 m. N.N.W. London, and 60 m. W S.W. Newcastle. Area of parl. bor. 6,740 ac. Pop. 38,310. Besides the cathedral, there are five other churches. Has a bridge of 19 arches, town-hall, guild-hall, council-chamber, gaol, news-rooms and infirmary, and an ancient castle, now used as barracks, an academy for the encouragement of arts, literary and philosophical, and mechanics' institutions, a theatre, assembly-rooms, libraries, banks, and manufs. of cotton goods, print and dye-works, iron foundries, breweries, and tanneries. A canal 12 m. in length, for vessels of 100 tons, proceeds to it from Solway Firth, and Carlisle communicates by steamers with Liverpool, Belfast, and Annan. Customs rev. (1849) £1,071. The city corporation consists of a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors. Corp. rev. 3,491.

is the seat of co. assizes and quarter-sessions; city-sessions twice weekly. Having declared in favour of Charles I., it suffered severely during the civil wars of that period. In 1745 it surrendered to Prince Charles, but was retaken by the Duke of Cumberland, when he put to death as traitors, the officers of the garrison. Carlisle sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors 1,067. Its see, founded by Henry I., comprises 93 par. in Cumberland and Westmoreland. Revenue 3,000.

CARLISLE, a town, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, cap. co. Cumberland, 22 m. S.W. Harrisburgh. Pop. 4,579. It has a co.-house, co.-offices, barracks, a college, founded in 1783.—II. a township, New York, co. and 8 m. N.W. Schoharie. Pop. 1,850.—III. (New), a town of Lower Canada, on Chaleur Bay.

CARLO, an island, Gulf of Bothnia. [KARLO.] CARLOPORTE, a town, Sardinia, cap. mand. on the island San Pietro, near the S.W. coast of the island Sardinia. Pop. 3,235. It has extensive fisheries and important salt works.

CARLOPAGO or KARLOBAGO, a fortified seaport town of Austrian Croatia, on the Adriatic, opposite the Dalmatian island Pago. Pop. 990. Active trade in wine, timber, and fish.

CARLOPOLI, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra, 12½ m. N.N.W. Catanzaro. Pop. 2,200.

CARLOS (SAN), a fortified town of South America, Chile, cap. prov. and on N.W. coast of Chiloe Island.

CARLOS (SAN), a town of South America, Venezuela, 130 m. S.W. Caracas, in a valley on the Aguaré. Pop. 10,000. (?)

CARLOTA (L.), a town of Spain, prov. and 17 m. S.S.W. Cordova. Pop. 3,252. Is one of the German colonies, founded in 1767, in the Sierra Morena. Manufs. hempen and linen fabrics.

CARLOW, an inland co. of Ireland, Leinster, encircled by the cos. Kildare, Wicklow, Wexford, and Kilkenny. Area 221,843 ac., of which about 185,000 ac. are arable, and 31,000 ac. bog, mountain, and wasteland. Pop. in 1841, 86,328; in 1861, 68,075. Surface, except in the S. flat or undulating. Principal rivers, the Barrow and Slaney. Granite is found throughout the co. Manufs. unimportant. Corn, flour, malt, bacon, and butter are the principal exports. Carlow is divided into 7 baronies, and 47 par. in the diocese of Leighlin. Chief towns, Carlow and Old Leighlin. Exclusive of its cap. it sends 2 mems. to H. of C.

CARLOW (originally *Catherlogh*), a pari. and munic. bor., town, and pa. of Ireland, cap. above co., at the confluence of the Barren with the navigable Barrow, and on South-Eastern Railway, 44 m. S.S.W. Dublin. Area of pa. 3,330 ac. Pop. 10,322; do. of town 7,160. Has 2 bridges, a Protestant pa. church, a Roman Catholic cathedral, and a college for divinity students; 2 nurseries, a court-house, co. gaol, lunatic asylum and infirmary, fever hospital, union workhouse, and barracks. It exports corn, bacon, and butter to Waterford by the river, and to Dublin by the Grand Canal. Co. assizes, and quarter and petty-sessions are held; and a co. police-force is stationed at Carlow. It sends 1 mem. to H. of C.

CARLOWITZ, a town of Slavonia. [KARLOWITZ.] CARLSBAD (Germ. *Karlsbad*, "Charles' bath,") a town of Bohemia, circ. Elbogen, on the Tüpel, near its junction with the Eger, 70 m. N.N.W. Prague, famous for its hot springs. Stationary pop. 3,400; but, during the season, 5,000 visitors are added. Mean temperature of year 46°; winter 36°-3; summer 65°-7, Fahr. The most fashionable watering-place in Ger. The

bottom of a narrow valley, between steep granite mountains, and consists mainly of lodging-houses and hotels for visitors. Has a granite bridge across the Eger; theatre, hospital, and reading-rooms. The springs contain carbonate and sulphate of soda; and the *Sprudel*, temp. 165° Fahr., deposits so much incrustation, and is forced upwards with such violence, that fresh orifices have to be continually bored to prevent explosions and damages to the town. The *Affkubrunnen*, temp. 138° Fahr., furnishes most of the water used for drinking. Vapour baths have been constructed over the *Hypogæus*. The public walks around the town are admired. The baths are mostly frequented from June to September. *Christbad* is celebrated for the congress held there in 1819.

CARLSBURG, Transylvania. [KARLSBURG.] CARLSBORO or BLEKING, a maritime town in the S. of Sweden, between lat. 56° and 58° 30' N., lon. 14° 30' and 16° E., having S. and E. the Baltic, W. Christianstadt, N. Wexiö, and N.E. Kalmar. Area 1,133 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 102,342. Principal towns, Carlsborna and Carlsbamm.

CARLSBORO or KARLSBORO, a fortified seaport town of Sweden, and the principal station of the Swedish navy, cap. lan, near the S. extremity of the kingdom, on 5 small islands in the Baltic, connected by bridges with each other and the mainland, 35 m. E. Christianstadt. Lat. of S. point 58° 9' 5" N., lon. 15° 35' 2" E. Pop. 12,300. Has a safe harbour, with depth of water sufficient for the largest ships, and 3 entrances, the principal defended by 2 strong forts. Town built principally of wood. Is separated by a wall from an extensive naval arsenal and dockyard. Chief edifices, the churches, council-house, prefect's residence, and public schools. Manufs. of naval equipments, linen cloths, tobacco, and refined sugar, and an export trade in metals, potash, and other Baltic produce, as the output of Gotenburg.

CARLSHAMN (*Charles' harbour*), a fortified seaport town of Sweden, lan and 28 m. W. Carlsborna on the Baltic. Pop. 4,000. Manufs. of sail-cloth, tobacco, and hats; dye-houses, building-docks; an active trade in iron, timber, potash, pitch, and tar.

CARLSÖ, a small isl. in the Baltic, W. of Gothland. Lat. N.E. point, 57° 19' 39" N., lon. 18° E.

CARLSRUHE or KARLSRUHE ("Charles' Rest"), a city of W. Germany, cap. Grand Duchy of Baden, and of the circ. of Middle Rhine, on the railway from Mannheim to Basle, 4 m. E. of the Rhine, and 30 m. W. N.W. Stritzgert. Pop. 25,000, of whom nearly two-thirds are Protestants. Mean temp. of year 51°-5; winter 34°-6; summer 68°-3, Fahr. Chief buildings are the grand ducal palace, the palace of the Margraves of Baden, polytechnic school, Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, council-house, the hall of representatives, mint, post-office, barracks, arsenal, cannon-foundry, museum, club-house, and several hospitals, including one richly endowed by the London tailor, Stultz (in return for which he was created a baron). The city is supplied with water by an aqueduct from Durlach, and ornamented with fountains, and a stone pyramid in the market-place, under which the founder of the city was buried. The gardens of the palace form the chief public promenade. Public institutions comprise a lyceum, military, medical, and veterinary schools, academies of architecture, painting, and music, botanic garden, society of arts, and numerous literary associations. Manufs. of jewellery, carpets, and

CARLEBURG, a market town, Prussian Silesia, ore and 18 m. N W Oppeln. Pop 2,090

CARLEBYN, a ham or prov of Sweden, mostly between lat 58° and 61° N, lon 12° and 14° 30' E, having S Lake Wener and Wenersborg, W. Norway, L Örebro, and N S Fahlun Area 6,029 sq m Pop 104,546 Surface mountainous or hilly, interspersed with numerous lakes and rivers, the principal of the latter is the Clara The prov comprises some rich iron mines, and the towns Carlstad and Christneham

CARLEBYN, an inland town of Sweden, cap above Äsen, on the island Tingvalla, near the N shore of Lake Wener, 180 m W Stockholm Pop 3,000 Has a cathedral, college with library and observatory, town house, governors residence, theatre, club, cabinet of natural history, and agricultural society Exports copper, iron, corn, salt, and timber, and its trade has been considerably augmented by the opening of the Gotha Canal

CARLESTADT, Germany [**KARLSBAD**]

CARLTON, numerous pas of England—I co Suffolk, 1 m N W Saxmundham Area 2,070 ac Pop 1.8—II co Cambridgeshire, 7 m S Newmarket Area 2,300 ac Pop 469—III (East), co Norfolk, 4½ m E Wymondham Area 1,140 ac Pop 24—IV (Great), co Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 5½ m S L Louth Area 2,190 ac Pop 542—V (Little), 4½ m E ½ Louth Area 840 ac Pop 100—VI (North), 5 m N W Lincoln Area 1,940 ac Pop 147—VII (South), co and 4½ m N W Lincoln Area 4,040 ac Pop 173—VIII (Cuthew), co Leicester, 7 m N N W Market Harborough Area 2,870 ac Pop 235—IX (Le Moorlands), co Lincoln, parts Kesteven, 7½ m E N E Newark Area 2,610 ac Pop 400—X (Scrope), co Lincoln, parts Kesteven, 6½ m N E Grantham Area 1,460 ac Pop 271

CARLTON, various pas, etc, of England—I co Beds, on the Ouse, 4½ m N E Ouey Area 1,530 ac Pop 432—II co Norfolk, 5½ m S W Norwich Area 930 ac Pop 82—III co Northampton, 3 m S W Rockingham Area 1,420 ac Pop 64—IV a township co Notts, pa Gedling, 3 m E N F Nottingham Pop 2,129—V a pa, co York, & Riding, 3 m S S W Stokely Area 830 ac Pop 224—VI a chapelry, co York, W Riding pa. and 1½ m N W F South Pop 784—VII a township co York, W Riding, pa Rothwell, 4½ m N Wakefield Pop 1,638—VIII a pa, same co and Riding, on the Aire, 2 m S W Skipton Area 1,800 ac Pop 1,141—IX (Eorehael), co Norfolk, on the Yare, 3½ m N N W Wymondham Area 700 ac Pop 157—X (Castle), co Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 5½ m E ½ L Louth Area 400 ac Pop 55 It was formerly a market town—XI (Cobwell), co Suffolk, 3½ m S W Lowestoft Area 2,130 ac Pop 845—XII (in Jendrick), co Notts, 4 m N E W Worksop Area 5,930 Pop 1,034—XIII (Hode), co Norfolk, 6 m W S W Mary Stratton Ac 4,680 P 928

CARLTON, a township of the U S, North America, New York, on Lake Ontario, 221 m N W Albany Pop 2,809

CARLTON (FORT), British North America, on the Saskatchewan river, a branch, lat. 53° N, lon 61° 14' W, is enclosed by lofty stockades

CARLUKE, a municipal bor and pa of Scotland, co and 5 m. N W Lanark Area 16,300 ac. Pop 6,283 Manufact of cotton, coal, iron, and lime works.

CARMAIGNOLLA, a city of the Sanilman States, Piedmont, cap mand, on the Po, prov and 16

m S Turin. Pop 12,585. Manufact of jewellery and an active trade in silk, flax, corn, cattle, etc.

CARMARTHEN, *Cear Fryddyn Marthann*, a parl and munic bor, seaport town and pa of South Wales, cap. co, on the Towy, here crossed by a bridge, 8 m above its mouth in the Bristol Channel, 14 m N W Llanelly, with which it is connected by railway Pop of bor 10,524 Principal edifices, a pa church, guildhall, market house, bor and co gaol, custom-house, and theatre The town has a grammar school and Presbyterian college, docks for building vessels, and an active export trade in corn, butter, timber, bark, slates and lead ore The Towy is navigable to the bridge for vessels of 200 tons burden Is the seat of the co assizes, half yearly bor sessions, and petty sessions weekly In conjunction with Llanelly, it sends 1 mem to H of C

CARMARTHEN BAY, a large inlet of the Bristol Channel, Wales, between St Gowan's Point, co Pembroke, and Worms Head, co Glamorgan, and having N the co Carmarthen It receives the Triff Towy and Llwchwr rivers Caidy Island, in the bay, has a lighthouse, 210 feet above the sea, in lat 51° 37' 56" N, lon 4° 40' 37" W

CARMARTHENSHIRE, the largest co of Wales, in its S part, having S the Bristol Channel, and on other sides the cos Pembroke, Cardigan, Brecon, and Glamorgan Area 974 sq m, or 623,369 a Pop 110,632 Surface hilly, interspersed with productive valleys, in the E it is bounded by mountains, one of which, the Vann, rises to 2,796 feet in height Chief rivers, the Towy, Cothi, and Taff Barley and oats are raised The uplands pasture herds of small cattle, and in other parts are well wooded Iron, lead, coal, and lime are the mineral products, and with tinned iron plates, barley, oats, cattle, and butter, form the exports Railways connect the mines of the interior with the coast The co is divided into 8 hundreds, in the diocese of St David's Cluet towns Carmarthen, Llandovery, Kidwelly, and Llanelly, exclusive of which, it sends 2 members to House of Commons

CARMAVY GRAYOG, a pa of Ireland, Ulster, co and 7 m S E Antrim Area 789 ac Pop 400

CARMEUX, a comm and town of France, dep Fin, arrond and 7 m N Albis, on l b of the Rhon Pop 2,678. Coa mines in its vicinity

CARMI (MOUNT), a mountain of Palestine, forming the extremity of a range of hills, which extend N W from the plain of Eschraelon, rounding the Bay of Acre on its S side, and terminating in a steep promontory in the Mediterranean, in lat 32° 51' 10" N, lon 34° 5' 42" E Elev 1,500 feet Mentioned in Scripture as the place where Elijah destroyed the prophets of Baal The rock is limestone, containing caverns, and there has long stood a monastery near its summit, uninhabited by monks, called Carmelites The brook Kishon enters the sea near the N base of the mountain The plain to the S is fertile On the summit of Carmel are pines and oaks, and further down olives and laurels

CARMEI, a township of the L S, North America, state and 60 m N E New York Pop 2,442

CARMEI, an isl of Central America, Yucatan, in the Gulf of Mexico, 90 m S W Campeachy, and bounding the Lake Terminos on the North

CARMEI, an island, Gulf of California, opposite Loreto It contains a large salt lake

CARMEI, a township of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, 6 m E Athy

CARMEN (EL) or **PATACONERA**, a town of Buenos Ayres, on the Costa, or Rio Negro, 18 m. from its

SALE, in the Atlantic, and 300 m. S.W. Buenos Aires. Lat. $40^{\circ} 20' S$, lon. $67^{\circ} 15' W$. P. 2,000. Exports hides, oil, skins, beef, salt, and Patagonian mutton to the Rio Plata and Brazil.—II. a town, New Granada, dep. Cauca, prov. Antioquia.

CARMSHAW, a pa.-yf Scotland, co. and 5 m. S.E. Lanark, on the Clyde. Ac. 11,000. P. 308.

CARMSHAW, *Carmathen*, a market town of Tenby, in the Val d'Ombone, prov. and 13 m. W.N.W. Florence. Pop. 1,369.

CARMON or **KARMO**, an island of Norway, stiff Christiansund, cant. and 30 m. N.W. Stavanger, in the North Sea, at the entrance of Bukke Ford. Lat. $56^{\circ} 26' N$, lon. $5^{\circ} 15' E$. Length 21 m., average breadth 5 m. Pop. 6,390.

CARMONA, *Carmo*, a city of Spain, prov. and 18 m. N.E. Sevilla. Pop. 16,121. Manufactures of coarse woollen and hempen fabrics, hats, glue, soap, and leather.

CARMOONOCK or **CARMAUNOCK**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 4 m. S. Glasgow. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 710. Bounded on W. by White Cart River. Cont. ironstone, and limestone abound.

CARMYLIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 6 m. N.W. Arbroath. Pop. 1,240. Slate and paving stone is exported from this parish.

CARV, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 16 m. N. Londonderry. Pop. 706.

CARVABAT, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 70 m. N.E. Adrianople, and on S slope of the Balkan mountains.—Has leather factories.

CARNABY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. S.W. Bridlington. Area 1,360 ac. P. 161.

CARNAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arrond. and 17 m. S.E. Lorient. P. 3,828.

CARNACH, a *quoad sacra* pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, disjoined from Urray, Contin, etc. Length 17 m. by 19 m. in greatest breadth. Pop. 563.

CARNAHA, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, 4 m. S.E. New Ross. Ac. 2,168. Pop. 313.

CARNALWAY, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, 5 m. S. Naas. Area 2,341 ac. Pop. 918.

CARNAPRAYAGA, a vill. of N. Hindoostan, dist. Gurwal, 30 m. E.S.E. Seringur, and one of the principal holy places of Hindoo pilgrimage.

CARNARVON, a yard and munn. bor. and seaport town of North Wales, cap. co. Carnarvon, pa. Llanabell, on the E. side of the Menai Strait, 7 m. S.W. the Menai Bridge, with a branch on the Chester and Holyhead Railway. Pop. 5,874.

At the W. end of the town is the castle, built by Edward I. In its tower Edward II., the first Anglo-Norman Prince of Wales, was born. Other edifices are the town-hall, co.-hall, and custom-house. The harbour admits vessels of 400 tons, but the trade is carried on by small craft, and steamers proceeding to and from Liverpool. Exports slate and coal, the former of which is brought into the town by a railway from quarries 10 m. distant. It is the seat of co. assizes and quarter-sessions. In connection with Bangor, Conway, Criccieth, Nerrin, and Pwllheli, it sends one member to House of Commons.

CARNARVON BAY, is that portion of St George Channel which washes the W. coasts of the Welsh cos. Carnarvon and Anglesea. Breadth of entrance between Holthead and Brach-y-Fwl, 35 m. It receives the river Cefni, and communicates with the Irish Sea by Menai Strait.

CARNARVONSHIRE, a co. of North Wales, having W. and N. Carnarvon Bay and the Menai Strait, S. Cardigan Bay, E. and S.E. the cos. Denbigh and Merioneth. Area 544 sq. m., or 648,160 ac., one half of which is unfit for cultivation. Pop. 48,270. Surface altogether mountainous, and traversed by some of the loftiest ranges in Bri-

tain. [SNOWDON and PENMAEN-MAWR.] Principal river the Conway. Oats and barley are raised in the valleys, but the chief branch of rural industry is rearing of cattle for dairy produce, and a diminutive breed of sheep. Mineral products, copper, lead, slate, and coal. The shire is divided into 10 hundreds, and 71 par. in the diocese of Bangor. Principal towns, Carnarvon, Bangor (a city), Pwllheli, and Conway; exclusive of which it sends one member to H. of Commons.

CARNATIC (TNE), a division of Southern India, extending along its E. coast, between lat. $8^{\circ} 10'$ and $16^{\circ} N$, lon. $77^{\circ} 30' E$. Average breadth 75 m. The country is divided into three parts. Southern Carnatic comprises the British dists. Tinnevely, Madura, part of Trichinopoly, Tanjore, and the native state of Poodoobouah. Central Carnatic comprises the larger portion of the dist. Trichinopoly, and the dists. of North and South Arcot, Chingleput, and a part of Nellore. Northern Carnatic is enclosed by the Pennar river on one extremity and the Guntour on the other, including the remainder of Nellore. At the close of the last century this country was the place where the British and French strove for supremacy in India. In 1801 the title of Nabob of the Carnatic became nominal, the British obtaining all the actual power, of which it had long exercised the chief portion.

CARWEE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 12 m. S.E. Cupar. Pop. 1,129.

CARNCASTLE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 3 m. N.W. Larne. Area 9,725 ac. Pop. 1,661.

CARNDOVAUGH, a town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 29 m. N.E. Raphoe. Pop. 708.

CARNE or **CARNA**, two pas. of Ireland, prov. Leinster—1. co. Wexford, 3 m. S.E. Broadway. Area 1,064 ac. Pop. 742.—II. co. and 4 m. S.E. Kildare. Area 1,157 ac. Pop. 469.—A hamlet, Connaught, co. Mayo, has also this name.

CARMEILLE (LA) & **CARNIT**, two villa. of France, Normandy: the former dep. Orne, 34 m. N.W. Alençon. Pop. (with comm.) 1,646; the latter, dep. Manche, 12 m. S. Avranches. Pop. 1,200.

CARNEW, a township and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 7 m. W. Gorey. Area of pa. 23,466 ac. Pop. 5,908; do. of town 982.

CARNGIUCH, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 5 m. N.W. Pwllheli. Pop. 114.

CARNICOBAR, the most N. of the Nicobar isls., Bay of Bengal. Lat. $9^{\circ} 10' N$, lon. $92^{\circ} 48' E$. It is 40 m. in circ., low, wooded, and productive, but unhealthy.

CARNIERES, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arrond. and 10 m. W. Charleroi. Pop. 1,975. Has coal mines and iron foundries.

CARNIOLA, a prov. of Austria. [KRAIN.]

CARNOFFRY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 5 m. N. Belfast. Area 2,987 ac. Pop. 6,637.

CARNO, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, on the Severn, 10 m. W.N.W. Newtown. Pop. 508.

CARNOCH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 3 m. W. Dunfermline. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 3,191.

CARNOCTIE, a mark. vill. of Scotland, co. Forfar, pa. Barrie, 4 m. S.W. Arbroath. Pop. 1,264.

CARNSORE POINT, a headland forming the S.E. extremity of the Irish mainland, Leinster, 19 m. S.E. Wexford. It was the *Hiberna* of Ptolemy.

CARNTHEL, a pa. and town of Ireland, Ulster, Tyrone, 2 m. S.E. Ballybrackley. Ac. 14,422. P. 2,364.

CARNWATH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, with a vill. 7 m. E.N.E. Lanark, near the Caledonian Railway. Area of pa. 84,190 ac. Pop. 8,622. Here is also a vill., with extensive iron works named after its founders, Whitson.

CANONIA, a town of South America, Venezuela, dep. Zulia, prov. and 20 m. N.N.E. Truxillo.

CANONIA (LA), a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. N.N.E. Jaen. Pop. 1,780. This is one of the principal towns established in the Sierra Morena for German colonists, in 1776.

CAROLINA, two towns of South America.—I. Venezuela, dep. Orinoco, on the Aris, 60 m. S.W. Angostura.—II. a town, dep. Caudinamarca, prov. Antioquia.

CAROLINA (North), one of the U. S., North America, in the South part of the Union, mostly between lat. 33° 30' and 36° 30' N., lon. 75° 10' and 84° W., having N. Virginia, W. Tennessee, S. Georgia and South Carolina, and E. the Atlantic. Length 430 m.; breadth 180 m. Area about 45,000 sq. m. Pop. (1860) 868,963, of whom 283,412 were slaves. The coast is bordered with sandy islands; a marshy flat extends from the sea inland for 60 or 80 m., intersected by creeks and estuaries, the principal of which are Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, having between them the great Alligator swamp. N. of this, extending into Virginia, is the great Dismal swamp. The cultivated portion of the state is undulating and fertile; and its E. part comprises a portion of the Appalachian mountain chain, which here rises in several peaks to upwards of 4,000 feet in height. Principal rivers, the Roanoke, Chowan, Neuse, Cape Fear, Pamlico, and Yadkin. The climate of the low swampy plains is unhealthy; on the elevated parts of the state the air is pure and salubrious. Rice and cotton are the chief crops in the lowlands; wheat, rye, barley, oats, and flax, are produced elsewhere; tobacco, maize, and various fruits, including grapes, are raised in every part. The pitch pine is of prevalent growth, and affords tar, turpentine, pitch, and wood for export. Hogs are reared. Principal mineral products, iron and gold. In 1853, 249 m. of railways had been completed in this state. Owing to the want of harbours, most part of the foreign trade is conducted through the adjacent states. In 1850, the exports (chiefly rice, cotton, and pine timber) amounted in value to 418,501 dollars; value of imports 323,632 dollars. The first permanent settlement made in N. Carolina was about 1660: it and S. Carolina were called the *country of Albemarle*. The constitution (adopted 1776) consists of a senate of 60, and a house of commons of 120 members, and a governor, elected biennially by the people. It is divided into 79 cos., and sends 8 representatives to Congress. Principal towns, Raleigh the cap., Wilmington, Fayetteville and Newbern.

CAROLINA (South), one of the U. S., North America, in the south part of the Union, mostly between lat. 32° and 35° N., lon. 78° 24' and 83° 30' W., having E. the Atlantic, and on other sides North Carolina and Georgia. Length 200 m.; breadth 125 m. Area 24,000 sq. m. Pop. 698,007, of whom 384,926 were slaves. The coast is bounded by a chain of isls. Surface low and marshy for 100 m. from the coast; which region is succeeded by one of sand hills; country further inland is undulating, fertile, and salubrious, rising at the N.W. extremity into the Appalachian mountain chain, which, in Table mountain, reaches to an elevation of 4,000 feet. Chief rivers the Great Pedee, Santee, Edisto, and Savannah. Products are cotton and rice; the islands bordering the coast produce the famous sea-island cotton. In 1850, upwards of 180,000,000 lbs. of rice, were raised in this state. Maize, wheat, and other grains, short stapled cotton, tobacco, indigo, sugar and silk, are the other

products. Live stock numerous. Value of exports (1853) 11,647,360 dollars; but a large proportion of the exports from Georgia, come through the port of Charleston. There in the Santee and other canals in this state; and 300 m. of railway were opened. Public rev. 600,000 dollars. The first settlement was made at Port Royal in 1670. Constitution of South Carolina, formed in 1790, consists of a senate of 65 members, elected for four years, and a house of representatives of 124 members, elected for two years; with a governor and lieutenant-governor, elected by both houses of representatives, for two years. It is divided into 23 dists., and sends 6 representatives to Congress. Principal towns, Columbia the cap., Charleston, and Georgetown.

CAROLINA, co. U. S., North America, is E. part of Maryland. Area 310 sq. m. Pop. 9,692, of whom 808 were slaves.—II. co., in E. part of Virginia. Area 580 sq. m. Pop. 18,456. Surface hilly; soil various. Products, corn and tobacco. Has flour, grist, and saw mills, and tanneries, with 28 churches. The Fredericksburg and Richmond Railway passes through the co.—III. a township, New York, Tomkins co., 12 m. S.E. Ithaca. Pop. 2,457.

CAROLINE ISLANDS or **NEW PHILIPPINES** (Spanish *Carolinas*, *Nuevas Filipinas*), one of the archipelagos of Oceania, between the Philippines, the Marianas, the Marshall isls., and Papua, extending from lat. 8° 5' to 12° N., and including the Pelew isls. (which, from the character of their inhabitants and the history of their discovery, form part of the archipelago), extend from W. to E. over a space of 2,000 miles. They are divided into numerous groups, the W. most of which, the Palcos or Pelew, consists of seven large and many small isls., all of coralline formation, flat, and affording no secure anchorage. N.E. of these is the group of Yap, the chief isl. of which is elevated, and its mountains contain the precious metals. E. of Yap is the group Egoi, nearly all of which are low coralline isls., fertile, and partly inhabited. The other principal groups are called Siniaive, Lutke, Morriock, Enderby, and Hogolet. Ulalan, the E. most of the group, in lat. 8° 19' N., lon. 165° 6' E., is 24 m. in circumference, and has abundant supplies of water, fruit, and fish. The climate of the Carolines is mild and agreeable. The inhabitants live almost on the produce of their fishing; the greater portion are of the Malay race, and are excellent seamen. The Carolines were discovered by the Spaniard, Lopez de Villalobos, in 1543, and they were so named in honour of Charles II. These isls. nominally belong to Spain, and form part of the government of the Philippines, but the Spaniards have no settlement on any of them.

CAROLINE ISLAND, one of the Marquesas group, South Pacific, lying N. of Rimoe, lat. 9° 35' S., lon. 150° 25' W., a low lying strip of land covered with verdure, 5 m. in circumference.

CAROLINENBYLL, a maritime vill. of Hanover, on the N. Sea, 34 m. N.E. Emden. Pop. 1,500.

CARON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vancluse, 4 m. N.E. Carpentras. Pop. 2,563.

CARON, a market town and pa. of South Wales, co. Cardigan, on the Berwyn, near its confluence with the Teifi. Pop. of pa. 1,593.

CARONDALE, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Missouri, on the Mississippi, co. and 8 m. S.E. W. St. Louis. Pop. 800.

CARONIA, a maritime town of Sicily, island. Messina, on the N. coast of the isl., 23 m. E. Cefalu. Pop. 2,360.

CARON, a river of South America, Venezuela,

dep. Orinoco, rises in the Sierra Pacaraima, and after a N. course of 400 m., joins the Orinoco, 85 m. E. Angaitera. Also, the Paragua and Amanan. Cataracts render it unnavigable.

CAROOA, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Coimbatore, 210 m. S.W. Madras, on l. b. of the Ambrawutty River. Near it are a fort and a large temple.

CARORA, a town of South America, Venezuela, prov. and 95 m. S.W. Coro. Pop. 6,300. (?) Manufs. of saddlery, leather, ropes, hammocks; and a trade in agricultural produce, and the balsams and aromatic gums of its vicinity.

CAROTTO, a vill. of Naples, 54 m. S.W. Castell.-Mare, on the S.E. side of the Bay of Naples.

CAROUX, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 14 m. S. Geneva, on l. b. of the Arve. Pop. 4,400. Manufs. thread, watches, clay pipes, and leather. The *proc. of Carouge* in Sardinia, of which Carouge was the cap., till ceded to Switzerland in 1816, was suppressed in 1837, and divided among the surrounding provinces.

CAROVIGNO, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, dist. and 18 m. W.N.W. Brindisi. Pop. 3,576.

CAROVILLI, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, 10 m. N.N.E. Isernia. Pop. 1,900.

CARPANE or CARFANEDO, a vill. of North Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 23 m. N.N.E. Vicenza, on l. b. of the Brenta. Pop. 1,750. The French defeated the Austrians here in 1796.

CARPATIAN MOUNTAINS or KRAPACKS (German *Karpathen*), form the N.E. portion of the mountain system of Southern Europe, and extend, nearly in the form of a semicircle, the concavity of which is towards the S.W., over a space of 800 m. from the Danube, near Presburg on the S.W., to a point on the same river, near Orsova, on the S.E., or between lat. 44° 30' and 49° 40' N., lon. 17° and 26° E., inclosing the whole of the left basin of the Danube in Hungary. They consist of a series of mountainous groups, connected by elevated plateaus. Their chief divisions are on the W., the little Carpathians extending N.E. between the Waag and the March; the Jaislunka mountains to the E. of these; the western or proper Carpathians extending E. and S.E. from lon. 18° to 25° E., and comprising the groups of Tatra, Lomnits, and Biastra; and the E. Carpathians, on the S.E. of Transylvania. The culminating point is Mount Bucegetie in Transylvania, 3,626 feet, the *Lomnitzer Spitze*, in the Tatra group, being 8,774 feet in elevation; the lower peaks vary from 200 to 3,000 feet. The principal passes are *Tergova*, on the route from Orsova to Temeswar; *Valcan*, in the valley of the Strebe; *Rothem-Thurm*, in the valley of the Aluta; *Thirburg*, on the route from Bukharest to Kronstadt; *Ojitas* and *Gymes*, between Moldavia and Transylvania; *Borga*, between Bistritz and Bukowina; and *Jaislunka*, on the route from Presburg to Orsova. Although the Carpathians do not attain the elevation of the Alps or the Caucasus, yet they derive a peculiar grandeur from the rugged nature and pyramidal form of their summits; their steepest sides are generally towards the N. Granite forms the basis of the group, and this is interspersed with gneiss, hornblende, and a variety of volcanic substances. They are rich in gold, silver, copper, lead, mercury, and rock salt; their valleys produce excellent grain, and their sides are covered with forests.

CARFEDOLO, a town of Northern Italy, Lombardy, deleg. and 16 m. S.E. Brescia. P. 4,500.

CARFENETRO, a vill. of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, division of Alessandria, 6 m. E. Acqui. Pop. 1,500.

CARFENTARIA (GULF OF), a gulf of the South Pacific, indenting deeply the N. coast of Australia, between Capes Arnhem and York, and comprised between lat. 11° and 17° 30' S., lon. 136° and 142° E. Average length and breadth about 350 m. each. Coasts low, but on the W. greatly indented; and it contains Grootte, Wellesley, and many other isles. Its E. coast was discovered by the Dutch in 1806, this being the first authenticated discovery of any part of the Australian continent.

CARFENTRAS, *Carpentoracte*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. arrond., on the Arzon, 13 m. N.E. Avignon. Pop. 10,711. Chief edifices, a cathedral, palace of justice, hospital, and aqueduct. It is an entrepôt for the products of the South of France, as silk, almonds, madder, honey, wax, wool, olive oil, and saffron. The centre of brandy distillation, and manufs. of nitric and sulphuric acids, and has cotton and woollen spinning, tannery, and dye-works.

CARPI, two fortified towns of Northern Italy.—I. duchy and 9 m. W.N.W. Modena, cap. cant., on the Canal of Carpi. Pop. 4,705. Has a citadel, a cathedral, and manufs. of silk.—II. a fortified town, gov. Venice, deleg. and 28 m. S.E. Verona, on rt. h. of the Adige. Pop. 1,200. Here, in 1701, the French were defeated by Prince Eugene.

CARPIGNANO, a vill. of the Sardinian States, Piedmont div., prov. and 12 m. N.W. Novara, cap. mand., on the Sesia. Pop. 2,171.

CARPIGNANO, a vill. of Naples, prov. and 8 m. N.E. Otranto, cap. cant. Pop. 1,000.

CARPINETI, a town of North Italy, duchy and 23 m. S.W. Modena. Pop. 1,400.—*Carpineti* is the name of several vills. in the Pontifical States.

CARPINO, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, on Monte Gargano, 22 m. N.E. San Severo. Pop. 3,900. It is also the name of a mountain in Calabria, W. of Cosenza, and of an affl. of the Tiber, Pontifical States, deleg. Perugia.

CARPIO, three towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 15 m. E.N.E. Cordova, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 2,606.—II. (*El*), prov. and 22 m. W.N.W. Toledo, near rt. b. of the Tagus. Pop. 2,497.—III. prov. and 35 m. S.W. Valladolid. Pop. 639.

CARQUEFORT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, cap. cant., arrond. and 6 m. N.N.E. Nantes. Pop. 2,469.

CARRA, a barony of Ireland, co. Mayo, Connaught. Length N.E. to S.S.W. 22 m. Breadth 54 m. On its N. boundary are loughs Cullen and Con; on its N., loughs Carra and Mack; on the S.E. the ground is low and under culture; the N. is mountainous and moorland.

CARRACA (LA), a city of Spain. [CADIZ.]

CARRAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Leitrim, co. Kildare, 3 m. N.W. Nasa. Area 3,734 ac. Pop. 733.

CARRAN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 6 m. N. Carrifin. Area 14,461 ac. Pop. 787.

CARRANGA, a town of Brazil, in dist. of same name, erected 1841, prov. Minas-Geraes, on upper course of the Rio Grande. P. of dist. 4,000.

CARRAN-TUAL, the highest mountain of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, in the MacGillicuddy Reeks range, 5 m. S.W. Killarney. Elevation 3,416 feet.

CARRARA, a city of Italy, duchy, and 69 m. S.W. Modena, on the Aversa, 3 m. from its mouth in the Mediterranean. Pop. 5,717. Has an academy of the fine arts. At Monte Negro, in its environs, are the famous marble quarries, which have furnished the statuary marble of Carrara.

The port of embarkation is at L'Aversa.

CARRAREN, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, 23 m. E. Durlunga.

CARRERA, a vill of Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. Novi. Pop. (with comm.) 3,334.

CARRERA LEZCA, an island group of Spain, off E coast of Galicia, prov. Coruña, 22 m. N.W. Vigo. Pop. 1,241.

CARRISTELL, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, including the town of Aughnacloy (which see) Area 13,432 ac. Pop. 5,954.

CARRIACOU, the largest of the Grenadine isle (British West Indies), 30 m. N.E. Granada. Length 7 m., breadth from 2 to 4 m. On its W. side is Hillsboro' town and harbour, in lat. 12° 27' N., lon. 61° 30' W.

CARRICAL, India. [KARICAL.]

CARRICK, 8 div. of Ayrshire [AYRSHIRE.]

CARRICK, several pas. of Ireland, Leinster—I co. and 2½ m. W. Wexford. Area 3,009 ac. Pop. 2,012.—II co. Kildare. Area 5,196 ac. Pop. 394.—III co. Westmeath. Area 2,957 ac. Pop. 350.—IV *Carrick-a-Rede*, an insulated basaltic rock, Ulster, co. Antrim, 3 m. W. Kenbane Head.

CARRICKRAGGOW, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, 2 m. S.E. Dunleer. Area 626 ac. Pop. 278.

CARRICKBEG (formerly *Carrickmacgriffin*), a town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 14 m. W. N. W. Waterford, on the Suir. Pop. 2,108.

CARRICKFRUGUS, a pari and munc. bor., seaport, market town, and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, on Belfast Lough, 9 m. N. N.E. Belfast. Area of pa. 16,700 ac. Pop. of town, 3,543, do. of pari bor. 2,320. Vessels of 100 tons unload at the pier. Manufacts of linen and cotton fabrics are carried on, and small craft are built here. The bor. sends 1 member to House of Commons. William III. landed here in 1690. In 1852 extensive salt mines were discovered within one mile of Carrickfergus.

CARRICKMACROSS, *Magheross*, a mkt town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Monaghan, 12 m. S. W. Dundalk. Area of pa., including lough, 16,702 ac. Pop. 10,687, do. of town, 2,229.

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, a disfranchised pari bor. and mkt town of Ireland, Connaught, cap. co. Leitrim, on the Shannon, across which it communicates with a suburb in co. Roscommon, by a bridge, 19 m. N. W. Longford. Pop. 1,796. Has a church and a Roman Catholic chapel.

CARRICK-ON-SHINN, a mkt town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, on the Suir, here crossed by a bridge, 13 m. S. Clonmel. Area of pa. 4,404 ac. Pop. 8,202, do. of town, 6,214. Has a pa. church, a Roman Catholic chapel, innery with a large school-house, monastery, prison, union workhouse, hospital, and barracks. The woollen manuf. has decayed. Improvements in the river enable vessels of considerable burden to approach the town, which has an export trade in corn and cotton.

CARRIDUE, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, on the Firth of Forth, 12 m. N. N. W. Edinburgh. Pop. 1,724. The wall of Antoninus appears to have had its E. termination in this parish.

CARRIGAGHOLT, a marit. vill of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 35 m. S. W. Ennis, on estuary of the Shannon. Pop. 436.

CARRIGALLINE or BRAVER, a marit. pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 8 m. S. E. Cork, on Cork harbour. Area 14,498 ac. Pop. 5,715, partly employed in fine marble and slate quarries.

CARRIGALLIN, a barony of Ireland, forming S.E. dist. of co. Leitrim, Connaught. Area 63,501 ac. Pop. 30,466.—II pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Leitrim, 11 m. E. N. E. Mohill. Area 18,104 ac., including several loughs. Pop. 6,940.

CARRISDOWHAM, a pa. of Ireland, co. Cork, Munster. Area 797 ac. Pop. 163.

CARRISHTAY or DUNBULLOGE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 5 m. N. Cork. Area 16,768 ac. Pop. 3,155.

CARRISHTAMLEARY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 3 m. N. E. Mallow. Area 3,320 P. 709.

CARRIS-O-GUNNEL or CARRICKAQUIGT, a vill, Ireland, Munster, co. and 5 m. W. S. W. Limerick.

CARRISFARRO, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 4 m. S. E. Limerick. Area 1,449 ac. P. 370.

CARRIGROHANE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on the Lee river, 2 m. W. Cork. Area 2,658 ac. Pop. 2,603.

CARRIGROHANEKEE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 4 m. W. Cork. Area 2,061 ac. Pop. 428.

CARRISTHILL, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 3 m. W. Middleton. Area 10,319 ac. Pop. 3,442, do. of vill 885.

CARRISLPOYLE, a small isl. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, in the estuary of the Shannon, 2 m. N. Ballylongford.

CARRIL, a town of Spain, Galicia, prov. and 10 m. N. W. Pontevedra, near the mouth of the Ulla. Pop. 1,100.

CARRINGTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. S. E. Edinburgh. Pop. 710.

CARRINGTON, a chapelry of England, co. Cheshire, pa. Bowdon, on the Mersey, 9½ m. N. Nether-Kennel. Pop. 536.

CARRION, several towns of Spain—I (*de Calatrava*), prov. and 9 m. N. E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 3,130.—II (*de las Capueles*), prov. and 14 m. W. Sevilla.—III (*de los Condes*), prov. and 21 m. N. Palencia, on l. b. of the Carrion. Pop. 3,132. Formerly cap. dist. of same name, and fortified.

CARR ROCK, a portion of a reef in the N. Sea, off Fife-Neas, Scotland, in lat. 56° 17' N., lon. 2° 35' W., 11 m. W. S. W. Bell Rock lighthouse. A masonry beacon on this rock was completed in 1818, at a cost of 5,000*l*. Elevation 30 feet.

CARROLL, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I in E. of New Hampshire. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 20,157. Surface uneven and mountainous. Soil productive. Has numerous streams, which afford water power. Has woollen factories, flour, saw, and paper mills, and tanneries. Contains 40 churches. Cap. Cassiee.—II in N. part of Maryland. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 20,616, of whom 973 were slaves. Surface hilly. Yields wheat, corn, and butter. Has woollen and cotton factories, tanneries, flour and paper mills, with 40 churches, and 2 newspapers. Has copper and iron mines. Cap. Westminster.—III in the S. S. W. of Virginia. Area 440 sq. m. Pop. 5,904, of whom 151 were slaves. Surface hilly and adapted for grazing. Yields wheat, Indian corn, oats, horses, cattle, and swine. Has iron forges and tanneries, with 12 churches. Lead, iron, and copper are found. Cap. Hillsville.—IV in the W. part of Georgia. Area 572 sq. m. Pop. 2,307, of whom 1,101 were slaves. Yields cotton, maize, wheat, oats, and fruits. Has a cotton factory and saw mills. There are rich gold mines. Cap. Carrollton.—V in the N. W. part of Mississippi. Area 850 sq. m. Pop. 18,492, of whom 9,812 were slaves. Cotton and corn are the products. Has 34 churches and two new-papers.—VI a pa. in the N. E. of Louisiana. Area 1,030 sq. m. Pop. 8,789, of whom 6,443 were slaves. Surface level.—VII a co. in the N. W. part of Arkansas. Area 1,038 sq. m. Pop. 4,614, of whom 213 were slaves. Yellow marble is found in the co.—VIII in the W. of Tennessee. Area 625 sq. m. Pop. 16,967, of whom 12,332 were slaves. Surface level, soil productive. Yields

Indian corn, oats, cotton, tobacco, and timber. Has 42 churches.—IX. in N. of Kentucky. Area 300 sq. m. Pop. 5,536, of whom 949 were slaves. Soil fertile. Yields corn, wheat, tobacco, wool, and flax. Has 13 churches.—X. in E. of Ohio. Area 360 sq. m. Pop. 17,685. Yields Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and swine. Has 71 churches, and two newspapers. Coal and iron are plentiful. Sandy and Beaver Canal passes through the co.—XI. in the N.W. of Indiana. Area 378 sq. m. Pop. 11,015. Soil fertile. Yields wheat, corn, maize, hemp, tobacco, pork, and cattle. Has nine churches and two newspapers. Wabash and Erie Canal intersects the co.—XII. in the W.N.W. of Illinois. Area 416 sq. m. Pop. 4,586. Soil fertile, yielding Indian corn, oats, and butter. Lead is found in the co.—XIII. in the N.W. of Missouri. Area 700 sq. m. Pop. 5,441, of whom 621 were slaves. Soil productive. Limestone and sandstone abundant.

CARRON, a river and vill. of Scotland, co. Stirling, the river entering the Firth of Forth, 3 m. E.N.E. Falkirk, after an E. course of 16 m. On its N. bank, 2 m. N.E. Falkirk, is the vill. with the "Carron ironworks," carried on by a company who manufact. all descriptions of cast iron goods.

CARRONMORE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Stirling, partly in pa. of Larbert, and partly in pa. of Bothkennar.

CARROUGES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, arrond. and 15 m. N.W. Alençon. P. 2,062.

CARROWMORE, a lake of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 4 m. N.E. Tuilloghan Bay. It contains several islets, and discharges itself by the river Munin into the Ousemore.

CASER, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. and 6 m. N.N.E. Mondovì, cap. mand. Pop. (with comm.) 3,772.

CASE, a term for several contiguous dists. in Scotland.—I. (*of Falkirk*), co. Linlithgow and Stirling, extends along the Firth of Forth from Bo'ness to Airth.—II. (*of Gower*), co. Perth, extends for 15 m. between the Tay and Sidlaw hills.—III. (*of Stirling*), from Bucklyvie to the E. extremity of the co. Stirling, consists of a rich agricultural tract of 30,000 acres. The accumulated alluvial soil of these dists. is due to river deposition.

CASNALTON, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, with a station on the Epsom Railway, 10 m. S.S.W. London. Area 2,680 ac. Pop. 2,411. The vill. was formerly a market town.

CAMBRINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3 m. W. Wirksworth. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 235.

CAMPBELLTOWN OF CARVERAN, a pa. of Scotland, shewry of Kirkcudbright, 11 m. N.N.W. New Galloway. Estimated area 200 sq. m. Pop. 855. In it are some productive lead mines.

CARSTAIRS, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. E.N.E. Lanark. Area 12,000 ac. Pop. 1,000.

CART, two rivers of Scotland, co. Renfrew, the united stream of which enters the Firth of Clyde, 6 m. below Glasgow, the White Cart having passed through Pollockshaws and Paisley, and being united to a branch of the Forth and Clyde Canal.

CARTAGENA (*Carthago Nova*, or "New Carthage," it having been a principal colony of the Carthaginians), a city and seaport, and the chief naval arsenal of Spain, on a bay of the Mediterranean, prov. and 27 m. S.S.E. Murcia. Lat. 37° 36' 5" N., lon. 0° 56' 36" W. Pop. 33,593. It occupies the declivity of a hill, and a small plain extending to the harbour, which is one of the best in the Mediterranean, and protected from all winds by surrounding heights, and by an island on the S., which, as well as the city, is fortified. Has churches, convents, marine school, royal

hospital, foundling hospital, town-hall, custom-house, observatory, theatre, and circus. In its W. division are an arsenal, docks for building ships-of-war, and a *bagne* for galley-slaves. Its port communicates with the Segura river by the Lorca Canal. Manufs. of cordage and canvass, trade in barilla and agricultural produce, tunny fishery, and a glass factory and smelting works. The mines of Cartagena, originally wrought by the Carthaginians, were re-discovered a few years ago. *Cartagena* was taken by Scipio a.c. 210, at which period Livy states that it was one of the richest cities in the world. It was ruined by the Goths; and its modern importance dates only from the time of Philip II.

CARTAGENA or CARTHAGENA, a strongly fortified city and seaport of South America, New Granada, of which republic it is the chief naval arsenal, cap. prov., on a sandy peninsula in the Caribbean Sea. Lat. of the dome 10° 25' 38" N., lon. 77° 54' 25" W. Pop. 10,000, 9-10ths of whom are a mixed black race. Has a citadel, colleges with 200 pupils, seminaries, and 2 hospitals. The temperature is high, from 80° to 86° Fahr., but the air dry and healthy. Its port is defended by two forts, and is the only harbour on the N. coast of New Granada adapted for repairing vessels. In 1846 its exports amounted in value to 48,712*l.*, and imports to 62,708*l.* Under the Spaniards, this city was the seat of a Captain-general, and of one of the three tribunals of the Inquisition in South America.

CARTAGO, a river and bay of Central America, Mosquito coast, the river rising about lat. 14° 37' N., and after a N.N.E. course of 45 m., entering the bay, which is a large lagoon communicating with the Caribbean Sea, in lat. 16° 20' N., and extending between lon. 83° 36' and 84° 16' W.

CARTAGO, a ruined city of Central America, state Costa-Rica, and formerly its cap., on the river Cartago, about 60 m. from its mouth in the Pacific Ocean. Pop., including its 8 cities (towns), 28,209. It was so demolished by the earthquake in 1841, that of 3,000 houses and 8 churches, only 160 of the former and one of the latter were left standing. *San José* had previously superseded it in political and commercial importance. The active volcano of Cartago forms an important sea-mark.

CARTAGO, a town of South America, New Granada, dep. Cauca, prov. Popayan, on the Viega, an affl. of the Cauca, 130 m. N.W. Bogota. Pop. 3,000. Has trade in fruits, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, cattle, and dried beef.

CARTAMA, an ancient town of Spain, prov. and 21 m. W. Malaga, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 2,863.

CARTAYA, a town of Spain, prov. and 5 m. W. Huelva. Pop. 4,007. Manufs. of linen.

CARTER, two cos. of the U. S., North America.

—I. in the N.E. of Tennessee. Area 350 sq. m. Pop. 6,206, of whom 363 were slaves. Mountains covered with timber, and the valleys are fertile. Has iron mines and iron works. The East Tennessee and Virginia Railway passes through the W. border of the co.—II. in the N.E. border of Kentucky. Area 560 sq. m. Pop. 6,241, of whom 257 were slaves. Has iron ore, stone, coal, and salt springs.

CARTERET, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of North Carolina. Area 450 sq. m. Pop. 6,806, of whom 1,487 were slaves.

CARTERET, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, on bay of same name, in the mouth of the Gouffier, in the English channel.

CARTERT or MALAITA ISL., Pacific Ocean, Solomon archip., is in lat. 5° 50' S., lon. 160° 45' E.

CARTER-FELL, Scotland [**CHEVOT HILLS**] **CARTRAGE** (CAR), a promontory of North Africa, in the Mediterranean Lat 36° 52' 22" N., lon 10° 21' 49" E. Traces of the city of Carthage, the rival of Rome, are found on the promontory N. of the lagoon of Tunis.

CARTAGENA, CARTHAGO [**CARTAGENA—CARTAGO**]

CARTMEL, a market town and pa. of England, co Lancaster, on Morecomb Bay, 12 m N W Lancaster. Area of pa 22,980 ac. Pop 5,213.

CARTWORTH, a township of England co York, West Riding pa. Kirk-Barton, 6 m S Huddersfield. Pop 2,538.

CASAPAYO, a seaport town of South America, Venezuela, cap prov and 65 m N E Cumaná on the Caribbean Sea, at the mouths of two small rivers, defended by a fort. Pop 5,000.

CARVALHO, a town of Portugal, prov Beira at foot of mountain of same name, 16 m S E Coimbra.

CARVIN FRIYOT, a comm and town of France, dep Pas-de-Calais, cap cant, 14½ m S E L Bethune, ncw station of Railway du Nord. Pop 5,022. Manufactures beet-root, sugar, and starch.

CARVORISO or PÉVICHÉ a cape of Portugal, prov Algarve, lat of lighthouse, 39° 21' 48" N., lon 9° 25' W.

CARWAR of CADATAUD, a ruined town of British India, presid Madras, dist Canara, at the mouth of the Cauly Naddy river, in the Indian Ocean, 50 m S S E Goa.

CARTSFOOT ISLAND, Pacific is a coral reef encircling a lagoon in lat 20° 44' S lon 138° 2' W.

CARTSFORT, **MACHEDDIN** or **MACLEODIN** a disfranchised borough of Ireland, Limerick co Wicklow 5 m S W Rathdown.

CARTTENA, a vill of Greece, Arcadia, 17 m W Tripolizza. Pop 1,000.

CASARA or CASARU, two towns of Asia Minor—I Anatolia, 30 m N E Smyrna. Cotton manufactures—II a town, pash Karamania, sanj and 54 m S S E Iconich.

CASA BRANCA, a new town of Brazil prov St Paul, dist Mogi-Mirim. Pop 3,600.—II a vill prov Minas Geraes, dist Ouro Preto. Pop 2,000.

CASACALERDA, a town of Naples, prov Milne, cap cant, 17½ m N L Campobasso. Pop 5,900.

CASACCIA (German *Kasatch*) a vill of Switzerland, cant Grisons, cap the valley of Bregaglia, S of Mount Septimer, and 13 m N E Chavenna. Pop 250.

CASAL, a prefix of the names of towns and vills in Italy.—I (*Bellotto*), Lombardy deleg and 23 m E S E Cremona. Pop 1,340. II (*Bordano*), Naples, prov Abruzzo Citra, 7 m N W Vasto. Pop 1,600.—III (*Arre*) prov Principato Ultra, 7 m N W Arino. Pop 1,640.—IV (*Borghese*), Sardinian States, prov and 14 m E N E Turin. Pop 2,091.—V (*Buttano*) Lombardy, deleg and 8 m N N W Cremona. Pop 3,903.—VI (*Cipressa*), Naples, prov Molise 64 m W Campobasso.—VII (*di Principato*) prov Terra di Lavoro, 14 m S W Caserta.—VIII (*Duro*) prov Molise, 21 m S Campobasso. Pop 2,701.

CASALE, a city of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, div Alessandria, cap prov, on rt b of the Po, here crossed by a bridge, 38 m I N L Turin. Pop 21,086. Principal edifices, the cathedral, several churches, a town hall, college, public library, theatre, corn magazine and hospitals. Its principal manufactures are of silk twist.—II a town of Piedmont, prov Pavesa, on the Struna. Pop 1,900.—III a town of Naples, prov Terra di Lavoro, 20 m S E Sora. Pop 1,600.—IV a vill, North Italy, deleg and 7 m S E Treviso.—V (*della Trinità*), a town of Naples, prov Capri-

tanata, cap cant, on Lake Salpi, 25 m E S E Foggia. Pop 8,800.—VI (*di Lecce*), prov Abruzzo Ultra II, 34 m S S E Aquila. Pop 1,072.—VII (*Lo Storno*), prov Principato Ultra, 1 m N E Frigento. Pop 4,130.—VIII (*Nuovo*), Tuscan, prov Pisa, 16 m N Campagna.

CASAL-MAGGIORE a town of Lombardy, deleg and 22 m E S E Cremona, cap dist, on l b of the Po. Pop (1801) 15,447. Manufactures earthenware.

CASALNUOVO, a vill of Piedmont, prov and 6 m S N E Iortona. Pop 1,130.

CASALNUOVO, a town of Naples, prov Calabria Citra dist and 14 m S N E Castrovillari, near the Gulf of Taranto. Pop 2,000.—II a town, prov Naples, dist and 34 m E Caserta. Pop 2,800.—III a town prov Principato Citra, dist and 14 m S S E Sala. Pop 1,700.—IV a town, prov Capitanata dist & 15 m S W 4½ Severo. P 2,400.

CASAL PUSTRELLO, a town, Lombardy, deleg Lodi and Cicma, 12 m S E Lodi. Pop 5,601.

CASALPUGLIESE a town of Naples prov Capitanata 20 m W N W Foggia. Pop 1,600.—II a vill of Sicily on a mountain, intend and 23 m S W Messina. Pop 2,000.

CASALVELLE a town of Naples, prov Terra di Lavoro 7 m S S E Sora. Pop 3,610.

CASAMANTA, a river of Western Africa, Senegambia, which enters the Atlantic 60 m S the Gambia river. On the N side of its entrance, the French have established a trading station.

CASAMARINO a vill of Naples, prov Terra di Lavoro 1½ m N E Nola. Pop 1,790.

CASAMASSIMA a town of Naples prov and 14 m S S E Bari cap cant. Pop 6,000.

CASAMICCIOLA, a town of Naples, dist and 12 m S W Puzzuola at the foot of the M Epomeo. Pop 3,133. Has thermal springs and baths.

CASAPARR, a prov of New Granada, dep Boyacá, extending from the slope of the Andes to the Orinoco. Pop 12,000. Mountainous in the W but the rest is a level plain, traversed by several rivers, has fine meadows, large forests, and marshes.—II a river in the same prov, rising in the mountains of Citra, and after an L course of 180 m, falls into the Meta in lat. 5° 56' N, lon 71° W.

CASABARI a town of South America, New Granada cap prov 194 m N E Bogota.

CASANDRINO a vill of Southern Italy, prov and 6 m N Naples. Pop 1,193.

CASANOVA and **CASULLA**, two contiguous towns of Naples prov Terra di Lavoro, respectively 2 and 1 m N W Caserta.

CASARNOVA a town of Spain, prov and 29 m W N W Málaga. Pop (1845) 4,666. It has considerable commerce in wine and fruit.

CASARANO, a town of Naples, prov Otranto, cap cant, dist and 12 m S E Gallipoli. P 2,600.

CASAR de CAJONES, a town of Spain, prov and 10 m N N W Cáceres. Pop 4,047, employed in linen weaving and manufacture of leather.

CASARSA, a town of Spain, prov and 62 m W N W Málaga. Pop 4,500. Manufactures leather.

CASAR de INHATE, a town of Spain, prov and 25 m N L Albacete. Pop 8,700.

CASIN a town of Picina [**Massin**].

CASARPA a seaport town of Portugal, Estremadura, on the Atlantic, 15 m W Lisbon. Pop 2,500. Has a harbour, and manufactures of woollens.

CASCANTE Casacem, a town of Spain, Navarra, 53 m S Pamplona, on the Queries. Pop 2,226.—II a vill, prov and 10 m S Teruel.

CASCAYEL, a town of Brazil, erected in 1941, cap dist same name, prov Ceara, at the foot of mountain of same name, on river, and 40 m S W the port of Ceara. Pop. of dist. (1848) 8,890.

CASCA, a town, Central Italy, Pontifical States, cap. gov. of same name, deleg. and 13 m. E. Spoleto. Pop. 3,200.

CASCIANO (SAN), two villa, Central Italy, Tuscany.—I. prov. and 8½ m. S.W. Florence. Pop. 2,000. Manufa. artificial flowers and straw hats.—II. (*des Segni*), prov. Siena, 17 m. S.E. Pienza. Pop. 2,800. Has mineral baths.

CASCINA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 8 m. S.E.E. Pisa, on the Arno. Pop. (1845) 2,588.

CASCO (BAT), U. S., North America, Maine, co. Cumberland, lat. 44° N., lon. 68° W., is at its entrance 20 m. in width. Contains 300 small islands; and on its W. side is the town of Portland.

CASCON, a pa. of England and Wales, cos. Hereford and Hereford, 5 m. W.N.W. Preseigne. P. 185.

CASERLE, a town, Sardinian States, prov. and 8 m. N.N.W. Turin. Pop. 3,500. Manufa. of silk twist, and paper.—II. a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 6½ m. S.W. Lodi. Pop. 1,500.—III. (*Lamdi*), a vill., deleg. and 19 m. S.E. Lodi. Pop. 2,798.

CASERTA, a city of Naples, cap. prov. Terra di Lavoro, 17 m. N.E. Naples, and 6 m. S.E. Capua. Pop. 10,800. Has churches, convent, hospital, military school, and barracks. Near Caserta is the royal silk-factory of St. Leucio.—*Caserta Vecchia* is a fortified town, 3 m. N.E. Caserta. Pop. 1,200.

CASRY, a co., U. S., North America, in centre of Kentucky. Area 448 sq. m. Pop. 6,556.

CASHEN-BAT, Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, is on the W. side of the isl. Garomma. It is easy of access, and with depth of water for large ships.

CASHIEL, a city, parli., and munic. bor. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 49 m. N.N.E. Cork. Pop. 8,247. Principal edifices, cathedral and ps. church, nunnery, Roman Catholic and other chapels, infirmary, hospital, workhouse, bride-well, market-house, national school, court-house, barracks, and the archbishop's palace. Cashiel is an archbishop's see, now combined with the see of Waterford, where the diocesan resides. Cashiel sends 1 member to House of Commons.—II. a pa. of Ireland, co. Longford, 5 m. S. Lanesborough. Area, including longis, 22,151 ac. Pop. 5,559.

CASHGAR, Chinese-Turkestan. [*KASHGAR*.]

CASHMERE, an extensive tract of country of Northern India, constituting the dominions of Gholab Singh, situated between lat. 32° 17' and 36° N., lon. 73° 20' and 76° 40' E. It is separated on the N. and E. from Tibet by the Karakoram mountains; on the S. by the Punjab and the British dists. of Spiti and Lahoul; and on the W. by the Punjab and the Huzareh country. Area 25,000 sq. m. Pop. (in 1827) estimated at 800,000; but since that time, owing to earthquakes, cholera, and famine, it had declined to 200,000. The valley of Cashmere has an average elevation of 5,500 or 6,000 feet above the sea. Several mountains around it rise to 15,000 feet, and one in E. Cashmere reaches to 19,500 feet in height. The country is well watered by the Jhelum river and its tributaries. There are about a dozen of passes through the mountains, four of which are practicable at all times of the year. The Pir Panjal Mountains are of basalt, and limestone and marble are common, but primary rocks rare, and few metals or important minerals. There are three lakes in the valley of Cashmere connected with the Jhelum river. Snow covers the country for five winter months, but the temperature then is seldom much below the freezing point. Rain falls copiously in spring and early summer. The summer heat varies from 75° to 85° Fahr. Earthquakes are common; in 1828, 1,300 persons perished by one. The soil on the bases of the mountains and valley is a rich loam,

with sub-soil of clay. Rice is the principal crop; wheat, maize, millet, barley, melons, cucumbers, and other European fruits and vegetables; tobacco, cotton, oil-seeds, and Indian hemp are also raised. The water-lily and water-nut (*trapa-bispinosa*), grow in abundance. Bees, kept in hives constructed in the houses, produce excellent honey. The natives are of a tall robust frame of body, with manly features—the women full-formed and handsome, with aquiline nose and features, resembling the Jewish. Dress of both sexes a long loose woollen wrapper and trousers. The language is a dialect of Sanskrit with a mixture of Persian. The country abounds with monuments. The staple wealth of Cashmere long consisted in its shawls, woven from the inner hair or down of tame and wild goats and sheep, fed on the table-land of Tibet, and which article is imported by way of Lash in Little Tibet. Some years ago the annual value of the shawls manufactured in Cashmere was estimated at 300,000; but the amount has since diminished, without the manufacture itself having at all deteriorated. Other manufa. are lacquered wares in great variety, leather, saddlery, paper, attar of roses, cutlery, glass-ware, and articles in rock-crystal and chalcidony. Inhabitants mostly Mohammedans. Cashmere contains 10 towns, and upwards of 2,000 vills. Principal towns, Srinagar or Cashmere, Chapinisa, Islamabad, and Pampur. It is considered a holy land by Hindus; and it has numerous Buddhist antiquities. In 1586 the country was conquered by the Mogul Emperor Akbar. In 1762 it was subjugated by the Afghans, and remained under their sway till it fell into the power of the Sikhs in 1819, from which time till 1846 it was ruled by a governor of the maharajah of the Punjab. Towards the end of 1845, the Sikh army invaded part of the British territory, which led to hostile operations, and resulted in the occupation of Lahore by the British, when a treaty was concluded, which, as indemnification for the expenses of the war, the hill country between the Beas and the Indus, including the prov. of Cashmere, was ceded to the British, who transferred the larger portion to Gholab Singh, in independent possession for a pecuniary equivalent. By terms of the treaty, the supremacy of the British is acknowledged by Gholab Singh, who is bound to assist them with troops under certain contingencies, and in return, aid is to be given him in resisting his enemies. In 1849, the military force of the ruler of Cashmere consisted of 20,418 infantry, 1,972 cavalry, 1,200 artillery, exclusive of an irregular force furnished by his feudal chiefs. [*SKRIVAGGER*.]

CASHETS, a dangerous group of rocks in the English Channel, 7 m. W. Alderney. On the highest is a lighthouse, in lat. 49° 45' N., lon. 2° 22' W. Off these rocks Prince William, son of Henry 1. of England, and his suite perished in 1119; and the Victory, 110 guns, foundered in 1744.

CASOLA, a town of Naples, dist. and 3 m. E. Castel-a-Mare. Pop. 2,780.

CASOLI, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, cap. cant. on a mntn., 17 m. S.E. W. Chieti. P. 5,530.

CASORATE, a town of Northern Italy, Lombardy, deleg. and 11 m. N.W. Pavia. Pop. 4,300.

CASORIA, a town of Naples, cap. dist., prov. and 5 m. N.N.E. Naples. Pop. 7,924.

CASPE, a town of Spain, prov. and 87 m. S.E. Zaragoza, near the Ebro. Pop. 7,000.

CASPIAN SEA (*Mare Caspium* or *Hyrcanum*), an inland sea or salt-lake of West Asia, and the largest of its kind known on the globe, between lat. 38° 40' and 47° 20' N., lon. 48° 30' and 58° 10'

E, enclosed by the dunes of *Rasak*, the *Kirghis*, *Khiva*, and *Portia*. Length N to S. about 700 m, greatest breadth about 270 m, though the average does not exceed 200 m, and in some places it is not more than 180 m across. Estim. area 140,000 sq m. Coast line irregular, especially on the E side, where are the Gulfs of *Mertvol*, *Mangushlak*, *Kendurinsk*, *Kara buzors*, and *Bulan*. Opposite the last, the peninsula of *Apheron* (celebrated for its naphtia), stretches into it on its W side. The S coast is almost unbroken, and bounded at a short distance by lofty mountains. Its N shores are low and marshy or composed of sandy flats and broken into countless islets, especially about the mouth of the Volga. The Caspian contains several islands chiefly on its E side. Depth of water along the coast is considerable, and even several miles from the shore it rarely exceeds 12 feet, but in the center it varies from 120 to 180 feet and in one place no bottom was found at 450 fathoms. Its surface is now estimated to be 8½ feet below the level of the Black Sea (or by a later estimate, only 3½ feet), and the difference is supposed to be augmenting by the lower sea of the Caspian, a phenomenon, remarkable on account of the vast quantity of water which it receives from the Volga, *Ural*, *Terek*, *Kur*, and other rivers but due probably to its extensive evaporating surface. The water of this sea is not nearly salt as that of the ocean. It has no tides and in winter its N part is covered with ice. Sturgeons, salmon sterlets, and seals are abundant and many fisheries are carried on in this sea, the traffic of which is nearly monopolized by *Astakhin*, *Gark*, *Krasnov*, *Ural*, *Dzhend*, *Bukh*, *Ural*, and *Baltash* are the other towns on its coasts. The Caspian was known to the Greeks and *Herodotus*. *Strabo* derives its name from the *Caspia* who inhabited its S coast. The navigation is difficult. Steam jacks have now been established in it, and it is the rendezvous of a small fleet of Russian ships.

CAS, several places, U S, North America.—I in N W of Georgia. Area 432 sq m. Pop. 1,000. II in S W of Missouri. Area 204 sq m. Pop. 10,907.—III in E of Indiana. Area 1,000 sq m. Pop. 11,021.—IV in W of Illinois. Area 200 sq m. Pop. 7,200.—V in W of Missouri. Area 670 sq m. Pop. 6,000.

CASABLA, two towns, Asia Minor. [*Casaba*]. **CASABLA PALENE**, a peninsula of European Turkey, prov. *Rumeli* betw. the Gulfs of *Alendria* and *Balonica*. It is 40 N, lon 23 W E.—The Gulf of *Alendria* and *Foronius* (Sinus) is 33 m in length, 11 to 1½ by 10 m in breadth.

CASABRIA, the islands. [*Casab*]. **CASABON**, a vill. of Cent. Africa the most E state of the Portuguese in West Africa. It is 9° 37' S lon 1° 40' E.

CASANO, several towns of Naples.—I prov. *Calabria* (Italia) circ. 34 m N *Cosenza*. Pop. 6,100. Manufactures: cotton, leather, linen, yarn, cotton and silk. Timber, fruit and corn are raised in the vicinity.—II prov. and 18 m S S W *Bari*, cap. cant. Pop. 4,770.—III *Principato Ultra*, 9 m S W *St Angelo*. Pop. 1,770.

CASANO, several vill. of Northern Italy.—I (*Mayago*), *Lombardy*, deleg. and 28 m N W *Milan*. Pop. 2,433.—II (*sopra Adda*), deleg. and 17 m E S W *Milan*, on railway to *Brescia*, has extensive silk works.—III (*Spavola*), *Piedmont*, prov. and 10 m S *Tortona*. Pop. 1,149.

CASANO, a town of Sicily, island, and 18 m. W. *Syracuse*. Pop. 2,000.

CASAR, *KATHAR* or *MUNNEPOON*, an independent state of Eastern India, between lat. 2° 49' and 2° 41' N, lon 93° 5' and 94° 31' E, having N W *Assam*, N E, E and S *Burmah*, and W *Cachar*. Area estimated at 7,564 sq m. Pop. at 30,000. It consists of a valley in the heart of a difficult and mountainous country. Its rivers are tributary to the *Burah* or the *Irawadi*. Products, rice, tobacco, maize, cotton, sugar, opium, and mustard, in the N the tea plant is abundant. A breed of ponies, prized as cavalry horses is reared. Cotton cloths, muslins, silk stuffs, and some iron wares are manufactured. The people are more nearly allied to the Hindoos than the Burmese. The upper classes profess the Hindoo faith, and *Casary* may be considered the extreme E limit of *Brahmanism*. Government vested in an hereditary *rajah*, assisted by a numerous *divan*. Armed force about 3,300 men. Public revenue is valued at 8,300. Principal town *Munnepon*. *Casary* belongs to the Burmese before 1848, but it was rendered independent by the treaty of *Yandabo*.

CASSEL or *KASSEL*, a city of Germany, cap. of electoral *Hessen* (*Kathleen*), and chief town of the circ. of *Lower Hesse*, on the *Fulda*, 80 m N W of *Kassel* on the *Main*. Lat. (*Wilhelmshöhe*) 51° 14' N, lon 9° 24' 30" E. Pop. (1946) 32,000. It is the seat of government. The *Fulda* divides it into two parts, that on the W bank comprises the old town and upper new town, on the E bank are the lower new town. In the old town are the *Kathedral* and the town hall. The upper or (*French*) new town comprises the electoral palace, a museum with valuable antiquities, and a library, the government offices, the *Bellevue* palace, observatory, picture gallery, electoral stables, riding school, mint, town hall, arsenal, barracks, and opera house. Has Protestant churches, Roman Catholic church, synagogue, college, normal school, observatory, military, mechanical, and Jewish schools, academy of arts, and societies of agriculture, trade and manufactures. Cotton, silk, woollen fabrics, leather, gloves, carpets, paper, hanging, earthen and lacquered wares, snuff, fine gold and silver articles, chemical products, dyes (especially of camel yellow and black), hats, soap, watch, musical instruments, carriages and machinery are manufactured, and in the vicinity are gunpowder, oil, and other mills. Under *Napoleon* it was cap. of the kingdom of *Westphalia*. It is connected by railway with *Frankfurt* [*Hessen* (*Kassel*)].

CASSEL or *KASSEL*, *Castellum Trugum*, a fortified town of *Hessen-Darmstadt* prov. *Rhenish Hesse* on rt b. of the *Rhine* and on the *Taunus* Railway, opposite *Mayence*, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. Pop. 2,500.

CASSEL, *Castellum*, a town of France, dep. *Nord*, cap. cant. 27 m N W *Lille*. Pop. 4,334. Manufactures of lace, linen cloth thread, hosiery, and soap. Has oil mills, salt refineries and a trade in cattle, butter, and poultry. A railway connects it with *Dunkerque* and *Lille*.

CASSEL, a commune and town of France, dep. *Ile-et-Vilaine*, cant. *Cancon*, 5 m N W *Villeneuve-sur-Lot*. Pop. 2,000.

CASIM, *Pasha*, a suburb of *Constantinople*, European Turkey, on the N shore of the "Golden Horn" separated from *Galata*, E. by burying grounds. It comprises the imperial dockyard of *Ierhanna*, the naval arsenal of the capital, and the palace of the *capitan pasha*. On a hill above it is the suburb *St Demetri*.

CASIM, a market town of *Sard States*, *Piedmont*, prov. and 14 m S S W *Alessandria*, cap. mand. on the *Bormida*. Pop., with comm. 4,160.

CASIMIROV, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. N.W. Oxford. Area 3,900 ac. Pop. 454.

CASIRO (MONTI), a mountain of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 50 m. N.W. Naples.

CAMBIQUARA, a river of S. Amer. [ORINOCO.]

CASIS, a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on the Mediterranean, around, and 10 m. S.E. Marseille. Pop. 2,080. Has a harbour, ship-building yards, a trade in fruits and Muscadell wine, and a coral fishery.

CASSOLVOVO, a vill. of Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. Lomellina, div. and 10½ m. S.E. Novara. Pop., with comm., 4,687.

CASTAGNA, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra I., 15 m. N.W. Civita-di-Peune. P. 1,265.

CASTAGNARO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, 6 m. S.E. Verona, on rt. b. of the Adige. P. 1,800.

CASTAGNETO, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 30 m. S.E. Salerno. Pop. 2,000.

CASTAGNETO, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 39 m. S.E. Pisa. Pop. 1,300.

CASTAGNOLE DELLE LANZE, a vill. of Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 10 m. S. Asti. Pop. 2,767.—II. prov. Pinerolo. Pop. 2,137.—III. prov. Casale. Pop. 1,750.

CASTALLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. N.W. Alicante, on the river Castalla. Pop. 3,432. It has linen manufs. and brandy distilleries.

CASTANARSA, three market towns of Spain, prov. Burgos.—I. on rt. b. of the Arlanzon, 4 m. E. Burgos.—II. (*de las Cuernas*), prov. and 11 m. S.W. Logroño.—III. (*de Rioja*), 24 m. W. Logroño.

CASTELINA, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 20 m. N.E. Lisbon, on rt. b. of the Tagus. Pop. 1,000.

CASTELRO, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Beira, 11 m. S.E. Lamego, on rt. b. of the Tavora. P. 2,000.

CASTANO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 21 m. W.N.W. Milan. Pop. 2,000.

CASTASCHKA, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, 7 m. N. N.E. Chasvina, at the W. extremity of the Val Bergaglia. The mulberry ceases to flourish north of this vill., which is therefore the limit of the cultivation of the silk-worm.

CASTEGGIO, (*Clavidium*), a town of Piedmont, div. Alessandria, cap. mand., prov. and 5½ m. E.N.E. Voghera. Pop., with comm., 2,533. The battle of Montebello, in which the French routed the Austrians June 9th, 1800, was fought between Casteggio and Voghera.

CASTEL, a prefixed name of the following towns and villa. in Italy.—I. (*Alto*), a vill. of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra I., 6 m. E. Teramo. Pop. 1,124.—II. (*Baldo*), N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 29 m. S.W. Padua, on the Adige.—III. (*Belforte*), deleg. and 7 m. N.E. Mantua.—IV. (*Bolognese*), Pontifical States, deleg. and 22 m. W.S.W. Ravenna, between Imola and Farnaa. Here, in 1444, the Milanese defeated the Florentines in a decisive battle.—V. (*Montecio*), Naples, prov. Baiano, 14½ m. N. Campobasso. Pop. 1,200.—VI. (*Bromo*), a town of Sicily, intend. Palermo, cap. cant., in the Madonnan mountains, 9 m. S.E. Chefala. Pop. 7,050. Has mineral springs.—VII. (*Clementino*), a vill., Pontif. States, deleg. and 17 m. E. Cambrino.—VIII. (*Cucco*), Lombardy and Venice, deleg. and 21 m. W.N.W. Treviso. Manufactures of woollen fabrics.—IX. (*d'Agogna*), Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. and 16 m. S.E.E. Novara.—X. (*de Franchi*), Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, on the Calore, 7½ m. S.W. St. Angelo-de-Lombardi. Pop. 2,036.—XI. (*Delfino* or *Castellum Daphnia*), Piedmont, div. and 20 m. W.N.W. Coni, at the foot of Mount Viso. Pop. 1,295.—XII. (*dell' Abate*), Naples, prov. Principato Citra, cap. cant., 12 m.

S.S.W. Cappaccio. Pop. 2,700.—XIII. (*della Pietra*), Tyrol, circ. and 6 m. N.E. Roveredo, on the Adige.—XIV. (*del Monte*), Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra, on a mountain, 19 m. E. Aquila. Pop. 1,590.—XV. (*del Rio*), Pontif. States, leg. and 38 m. W.S.W. Ravenna.—XVI. (*Diari*), Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra II., 28 m. S.E. Aquila.—XVII. (*di Sogno*), a city of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra II., cap. cant., 63 m. S.E. Aquila. Pop. 5,803.—XVIII. (*Fidardo*), Pontif. States, deleg. and 11 m. S. Ancona.—XIX. (*Fiorentino*), Tuscany, prov. and 18 m. S.W. Florence, on the Elsa. Pop. 2,630.—XX. (*Forti*), Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 14 m. N.E. Gaeta. Pop. 1,690.

CASTEL-A-MARE or CASTELLAMARE, a city and seaport of Naples, cap. dist., on the S.E. side of the gulf, and 17 m. S.E. Naples, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 18,000. It is at the foot of a hill, on which stood the ancient *Stabia*, near which Pliny the elder met his death during the eruption of Vesuvius in 79, and has a royal palace, military hospital, royal dockyard, and a quay. Manufs. of linen, silk, and cotton fabrics, sail-cloth, and leather; and its harbour is defended by two forts.

CASTEL-A-MARE, a seaport town of Sicily, intend. and 20 m. E. Trapani, near the head of the Gulf of Castel-a-Mare. Pop. 8,034. Exports wine, cotton, fruit, manna, and shumac. Near it are the remains of the ancient *Segesta*.

CASTEL-A-MARE, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra I., near the Adriatic, 12 m. E. Civita di Penne. Pop. 2,500.

CASTEL-A-MARE (GULF OF), an extensive bay of Sicily, on the N. coast, about lat. 38° 10' N., lon. 13° E., 16 m. W. Palermo, its entrance bounded by Capes St Vito and Lippo-Morto.

CASTEL-ARAGONI, a bard. [CASTEL-SARNO.]

CASTELT-LEA, several villa. of France, the princip. dep. Var, 3 m. N.W. Toulon. P. 1,946.

CASTEL-FRANCO, several towns of Italy.—I. (*Forum Gallorum*), Pontifical States, leg. and 16 m. W.N.W. Bologna. Pop. 2,000.—II. a fortified town, gov. Venice, deleg. and 15 m. W. Treviso, on rt. b. of the Musone. Pop. 4,220. Silk and woollen manufs.—III. Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, cap. cant., 21 m. N.E. Benevento. Pop. 2,500.—IV. (*di Sotto*), Tuscany, prov. and 36 m. S.W. Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 3,280.

CASTEL-GANDOLFO, a vill. of Italy, Pontifical States, Coniarva di Roma, on the N.W. side of Monte Albano [ALBANO MONTE], 14 m. S.E. Rome. Pop. 1,120.

CASTEL-GOFFRINO, a walled town of Lombardy, deleg. and 13 m. N.W. Mantua. Pop. 3,463. It has a hospital and manufs. of silk.

CASTEL-GOMBERTO, a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. and 7½ m. N.W. Vicenza. Pop. 2,338.

CASTELGRANIK, a town of Naples, prov. Baillicata, 21 m. N.W. Potenza. Pop. 3,090.

CASTEL-LEI-ELFO, a vill. of Northern Italy, duchy and 6 m. W.N.W. Parma, on l. b. of the Taro.

CASTEL-GROZIELINA, a vill. of Northern Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 12 m. W.S.W. Rovigo. Pop. 2,900.

CASTEL-JALOUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, esp. cant., on the Aveyron, 17 m. N.W. Nérac. Pop. 4,652. Iron and copper forges. Manufs. of paper, glass, and woollen fabrics.

CASTELLAMARE, Naples. [CASTEL-A-MARE.]

CASTELLAMONTE, a town of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 10 m. S.W. Ivrea, cap. mand. Pop. 5,000. Manufs. of earthenware.

CATELLANA, a town of Naples, prov. Bari, esp. circ., 26 m. S.E. Bari. Pop. 9,083.

CASTELLANUS, a comm. and town of France,

dep Basses Alpes, cap arrond, on the Verdon, here crossed by a bridge, 40 m S E Digne Pop 2,900 Manufact of coarse woollens

CASSELLARETA, a town of Naples, prov Otranto, cap cant, 30 m N W Taranto Pop 4,750

CASSELLANO, a town of Lombardy deleg and 14 m N N W Mantua Pop 2,071 Also 8 villages in Sardinia—I prov Nizza. Pop 806—II prov S Remo Pop 1,010—III Piedmont, prov Lomellina. Pop 450

CASSEL-LASTUA, a vill of Dalmatia circ and 22 m S E Cattaro with a lazaretto and quarantine station on the Adriatic Sea

CASSELLAQUATO, a town of Italy, duchy Parma, 15 m S E Piacenza Pop 2,460

CASSELLAZZO, a town of Piedmont, prov and 5 m S W Alessandria cap mand Pop 1,236

CASSEL-LYONNA, a vill of Lombardy, deleg and 16 m N W Cremona. Pop 6,712

CASSELLETTO, several vills of the Sardinian States Piedmont—I (al Po), prov Voghera. Pop 1,250—II (Sopra Tirano) prov and 19 m N Novara, on rt b of the Ticino Pop 3,519—III (di Orba) cap mand, prov and 6½ m S W Novi Pop 1,900—IV (Meris) prov Casale P 1,370—V (Seazzano), prov Alessandria P 1,300—VI (Stura) prov (unco) Pop 1,000

CASSELLINA 2 vills of Lucania—I prov and 19 m S S F P.ta—II prov 8 m N E Siena

CASSELLIO a prefixed name of towns and a vill of Portugal—I (Brance) a town prov Beira, cap comarca, 64 m S E Coimbra Pop 6,000—II (de l'ide) a town, prov Alentejo, 11 m N Portalegre Pop 4,900 Manufact of woollens—III (Methor) a vill, prov Beira, on l b of the Douro 5 m N Castel Rodrigo

CASSELLIO, a prefixed name of several places in Italy—I (della Barona) a vill of Sicily, prov Principato Ultra, cap cant 10½ m S E Arimo Pop 3,300 Has mineral springs, and a manufact of woollens—II (di San Cataldo) a vill of Sicily, prov Otranto, 7 m N E Lecce on the Adriatic Sea—IV (di Quatro), a town of Lucania, 4 m N Florence Pop 1,500

CASSELLIO A EMPLIO a town of Spain prov and 11 m N N E Girona, on l b of the Muga Pop 4,06

CASSELLIO-DE LA-PIANA, Cast lia, a town of Spain cap prov of same name 4 m from the Mediterranean, and 40 m N N E Valencia P p (1845) 16,502 Brandy distillation and an active commerce

CASSELLIONE, a town of Naples prov Terra di Lavoro, on the Appian Way and on the Gulf of Gaeta, 6½ m N E Capua Pop 3,310

CASSELLIOLE a town of Spain, prov and 5 m N E Lerida Pop 4,475

CASSELLIOLE, a vill of Lombardy, deleg and 7½ m W Mantua Pop 161

CASSELLIOLE, a vill of Naples, prov Principato Ultra 27 m E S E Salerno Pop 2,100

CASSELLIOLE, several towns of Naples—I prov T di Lavoro 6 m S W Sorra Pop 1,630—II (Acqua Borromea), prov Sannio 20 m N F Campobasso, on the S slope of Monte S. Angelo, 4,763 feet above the sea, the loftiest vill in the Apennines. Pop 2,500—III (Agfirone), prov Basilicata, 38 m S W Furore Pop 1,530—IV (Superore), same prov, immediately N W Castelluccio Inferiore Pop 2,210

CASSELLIANT, a comm and vill of France, dep Aveyron, arrond. Rodez, cant. La Salvetat Pop 1,766

CASSELLIMON, a comm and town of France,

dep Lot-et-Garonne, cap cant, on rt b of the Lot, 17 m S E Marmande Pop 1,013

CASSELLIAU is the prefixed name of several communes, towns and vills of France, in the S W depns—I (de Brasseac), dep Tarn, 30 m S E Albi Pop 2,232—II (Magneac), H Pyrenées, cap cant, 21 m N E Tarbes Pop 1,573—III (de Medoc), cap cant, dep Gironde, 18 m N W Bordeaux P 1,123—IV (de Montmarat), Tarn, cap cant, 17 m N W Albi Pop 3,006—V (Montrastier) Lot, cap cant, 12½ m S S W Cahors Pop 1,111—VI (Rivière Bassée), H Pyrenées, cap cant, 2½ m N W Tarbes Pop 1,301—VII a fortress, dep Gard, 8 m S Uzès, where Roland, chief of the Camisards, met his death, August 13, 1704

CASSELLIAUD, Sartomagus a town of France, dep Aude cap arrond, on a levity, near the Canal du Midi, 22 m W N W Carcassonne Pop 8,222 Has ship-building yards, and manufact of woollen and silk fabrics, cotton twist, and earthenwares

CASSELLIOVO, several towns of Italy—I deleg and 8 m S S F Modena Pop 1,400—II Naples, prov Terra di Lavoro, 13 m N E Gaeta—III Sicily, intend Messina, 14 m S W Milazzo Pop 2,230—IV Sardinian States, prov Levante Pop 2,626

CASSELLIOVO several towns, etc, of Italy—I (di Asti) Piedmont, prov and 15 m N W Asti, cap mand Pop (with comm) 1,332—II (da Monti), Modena cap cant, 20 m S S W Reggio Pop 1,200—III (di Garfagnana), cap dist. Garfagnana on the berchio, duchy and 43 m S W Modena Pop 2,700—IV (di Sotto), duchy Modena on the Canal of Castellunovo, 10 m N W Reggio—V (di Val di Cecina Tuscan), prov Pisa 13½ m S Volterra—VI (Sciriva), Sardinian States, Piedmont, div and 13 m E N E Alessandria, prov Tortona, cap mand, on the Scrivia Pop (with comm) 6,729—VII (Faldone), duchy Parma, dist and 13 m S W Piacenza Pop 1,000—VIII Naples, prov Abruzzo Citra, 14 m S F Chieti Pop 3,490—IX prov Capitanata, cap cant, 24 m W N W Foggia Pop 2,300—X (Bucca d'Adda), a vill, Lombardy, deleg and 13 m S F Lodi Pop 1,620—XI (di Cera), Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov and 12 m E S E Mondovì Pop 1,460—XII (di Vaggrà), prov and 11 m E Spezia in the Val di Magra Pop 2,636

CASSELLIOVO a fortified town and seaport of Austria Dalmatia circ and 11 m W Cattaro, on the W entrance of the gulf is commanded by two forts on contiguous heights and defended by a citadel on the shore Pop of comm 7,019 It was captured by the British in 1814

CASSELLIOZO or CASTEL-ROSE, a small island off the S coast of Asia Minor 19 m S E Patara lat 36° 30' N lon 29° 40' E Surface rugged Has a port and trade in agricultural produce

CASSEL PA AND and CASSEL-PESSANO, two vills of Naples prov Molise, the former 12 m S E, and the latter 20 m W Campobasso

CASSEL RODRIGO, a fortified town of Portugal, prov Beira, 32 m N E Guriella. Pop 400

CASSEL SAGRET, a town France, dep Tarn et-Garonne, 21 m W N W Montauban. Pop 1,300

CASSEL (SAR), a prefix of the names of the following towns—I (Giorgio), Pontifical States, leg and 9 m N Bologna. Pop 1,500—II (Gresenza), deleg Parma, cap cant, 15 m W Piacenza. Pop 2,000—III (Lorenzini), Naples, prov Principato Ultra, 8½ m E Capaccio. Pop 2,300—IV (Piatro), Pontifical States, leg and 14 m S E Bologna, on the Emilia Way, near the Sileto Pop 3,100

CASERTA, SARACENO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 33 m. S. Potenza. Pop. 3,300.

CASERTA-SARDO (formerly *Casali Aragonese*), a fortified town and seaport of Sardinia, the strongest on the island, on its N. coast, div. and 16 m. N.E. Sassari. Pop. (with comm.) 2,092.

CASERTA-SARMAIN, a town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. arrond., on the Garonne, near its influx into the Garonne, 12 m. W. Montauban. Pop. 7,028. Manufs. of serge and worsted stockings, and a trade in corn raised in its vicinity.

CASERTA-TREMVI (*Camicione Ague*), a town of Sicily, intend. and 16 m. N. Girgenti. Extensive mines of sulphur and rock salt. Pop. 4,600.

CASERTVETRE, several towns of Naples.—I. (ancient *Casium*), prov. Calab. Ult. II., cap. cant., near the Mediterranean, 13 m. N.E. Gerace. Pop. 3,370.—II. prov. Molise, 18 m. E.S.E. Campobasso. Pop. (with comm.) 3,678.—III. prov. Princip. Ult., 10 m. W. St. Angelo. Pop. 1,660.

CASERTVETRATO, a town of Sicily, intend. and 29 m. S.E. Trapani, cap. cant. Pop. 1,500.

CASERVOLO, a town, Lombardy, gov. Milan, deleg. and 61 m. S.E. Brescia. Pop. 3,000.

CASERA-LETOURNOIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, arrond. and 2½ m. N. Lectoure. Pop. 911. Has sulphur and ferruginous springs, and an excellent bath establishment.

CASERA-VERDEZAK, a vill. of South France, dep. and on the Gers, 23 m. N. Auch. Pop. 1,600. Has sulphur and chalybeate springs.

CASERTON, two par. of England, co. Rutland.—I. (*Great*), 2½ m. N.N.W. Stamford. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 369.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. N.W. Stamford. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 119.

CASERS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, on the Garonne, 9 m. N. Bazas. Pop. 1,160.—II. a comm. and town, dep. Landes, cap. cant., 12 m. N.N.W. Dax. Pop. 1,440. Has iron forges.

CASIGLIONE, numerous towns & villa. of Italy.—I. Lombardy, deleg. and 11½ m. S.E. Lodi, near rt. b. of the Adia. Pop. 6,292.—II. deleg. and 21 m. N.W. Lucca.—III. Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, 4½ m. N.N.E. Cosenza. Pop. 2,000.—IV. prov. Calab. Ult. II., 10 m. W. Nicastro. Pop. 3,300.—V. Sicily, intend. and 25 m. N.N.E. Catania, on the declivity of Mount Etna. Pop. 2,874.—VI. Pontif. States, deleg. and 22 m. W. Ferugia, on the W. side of the Lake of Perugia.

—VII. a vill., Comarca di Roma, near the Lake of Gabb, with considerable remains of antiquity.—VIII. (*del Gati*), leg. and 26½ m. S.W. Bologna. Pop. 2,000.—IX. (*della Pescalia*), Tuscany, prov. and 12 m. W. Grosseto, on the Mediterranean, at the outlet of the lagoons of Castiglione. Pop. 1,473.—X. (*della Pescara*), Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., 21 m. S.S.W. Chita-San-Angelo. Pop. 1,860.—XI. (*della Sclera*), Lombardy, deleg. and 22 m. N.W. Mantua. Pop. 3,200. Noted for the decisive victory gained here by the French over the Austrians in 1796.—XII. (*d'Orcia*), Tuscany, prov. Siena, near the Orcia, 7½ m. S.E. Montalcino. Pop. 844.—XIII. (*Piermatino*), Tuscany, 6½ m. S.E. Arezzo. Pop. 3,217.—XIV. (*Messer Marino*), Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, cap. cant., 22 m. S.W. Vasto. Pop. 3,160.—XV. (*Messer Raimondo*), Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra I., 17 m. S.E. Teramo. Pop. 2,060.

CASIGLIONE (LAKES OF), a lagoon of Tuscany, prov. Siena, N. of Grosseto, 10 m. in length, by 1 to 3 m. in breadth; was formerly larger, but a part of it has been drained. It receives the Bruna and other rivers, and discharges into the Mediterranean, by a canal close to Castiglione della Pescaia.

CASTILE (Span. *Castilla*), a former kingdom of Spain, which occupied the central table-land of the peninsula, composed chiefly of tertiary formation, and elevated 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. In the 10th century this region was a country, of which Burgos was the capital; at the commencement of the 11th century it was erected into a kingdom, and was successively extended by the addition of the kingdoms of Leon, Retremadura, and Andalucia. The marriage of Ferdinand, king of Aragon, with Isabella of Castile, in 1474, united under one sceptre all the Christian states of Spain, and the conquest of Granada, in 1492, led to the establishment of the kingdom of Spain. From the great importance of Castile, as the centre of the kingdom, the name of Castilians is often used to indicate Spaniards in general.

CASTILE (NEW), (Span. *Castilla-la-Nueva*), an old prov. of Spain, forming the S. portion of the anc. kingdom of Castile; cap. Madrid. Is now divided into the provs. of Madrid, Toledo, Ciudad-Real, Cuenca, and Gaudalaxara. This region forms part of the central table land of Spain, bounded N. by the mountains of the Sierra Guadarama, and S. by those of the Sierra Morena, and traversed by several minor chains, which separate broad plains or valleys. Its rivers comprise the upper courses of the Tagus, Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Segura, and the Xucar. Climate dry and healthy. On account of the elevation of the surface, the winters are cold. In summer the heat is great in the valleys. Winds are violent and very dry; and in summer the air is loaded with dust. Soil is fertile, but suffers from drought; water is scarce, often for several months in succession it does not rain, and the average annual fall for the table-land is only 10 inches. Agriculture is in a neglected state, yet grain is raised sufficient for consumption. Oil and wine abound in many parts of the prov., the most celebrated wine is that of Val-de-Peñas, in the prov. Ciudad Real. Saffron, mulder, lint, hemp, and fruit, are cultivated. The rearing of cattle is an important branch of industry; horses are of an excellent quality, but not numerous: the sheep of the sierras Cuenca and Molina supply the celebrated merino wool. The mountains of the Sierra Morena afford the richest supply of minerals in the kingdom. The chief mines are those of Almaden. The prov. affords excellent marble and rock salt, and contains numerous mineral springs. The principal manufs. are those of cloth, silk, cotton, and paper.

CASTILE (OLD), (Span. *Castilla-la-Vieja*), an old prov. of Spain, comprising the N. portion of the anc. kingdom of Castile, and forming the new provs. of Burgos, Valladolid, Palencia, Avila, Segovia, Soria, Logrono, and Santander. The S. portion of the territory is traversed by the Sierra Guadarama, and the N. by the mountains of Asturias, while in the centre the Sierra Orea separates the basins of the Ebro and the Douro. The climate is more moist than in New Castile, and is mild in the plains. Timber is rare, except on the mountains; the soil is fertile, and yields abundance of grain in the plains, and wine, madder, oil, lint, and fruits, are produced. Pasturage is excellent, and cattle and sheep are extensively reared. The merino wool of Segovia is considered next in quality to that of Leon. The mountains afford a supply of useful minerals, and there are many mineral springs. Manufs. are unimportant, cloth is still the principal, next to which are leather, paper, glass, & stone-ware. Corn, madder, and wool are the principal articles of export.

CASCADE, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, near Lake Erie, 229 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,444.

CASTILLO DE LOCUBIN, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. S.W. Jaen. Pop. 3,971.

CASTILLON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariège, cap. cant., arrond. and 7 m. S.W. St. Giron, on the Lisard. Pop. 1,315.

CASTILLON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., arrond. and 10 m. E.S.E. Libourne, on the r. b. of the Dordogne. P. 2,700. Manufact. of nails and cords, cotton and woollen spinning.

CASTILLONÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., arrond. and 17 m. N.N.W. Villeneuve-sur-Lot. Pop. 2,100.

CASTLE, a seaport town, U. S., North America, Maine, on Penobscot Bay, 25 m. S. Bangor. Pop. 1,261. Has trade in timber and fishing.

CASTIONE, two vill. of Lombardy; one 20 m. N.E. Bergamo; the other 4 m. W. Sondrio.

CASTLE-ACRE or EAST ACRE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N. Swaffham. Ac. 3,210. P. 1,567.

CASTLE-ASHBY, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. E.S.E. Northampton. Pop. 219, on the Northampton and Peterborough Railway. [ASHBY.]

CASTLEBAR or AGLISH, a distranch. par. and munic. bor., town and pa. of Ireland, Connaught, cap. co. Mayo, on the Castlebar river, 10 m. E.N.E. Westport. Area of pa. 14,794 ac. Pop. of do. 9,135; of the town 4,027. Principal edifices, the parish church, the castle, and Roman Catholic chapel, court-house, workhouse, and linen-hall. Has breweries, and trade in coarse linens. It is the head of a poor-law union, and the seat of the co. court of assize.—The Castlebar river issues from a lake, 3 m. in length, S.W. of the town, and flows N. into Loch Cullin.

CASTLE-BELLINGHAM, a market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, 4½ m. N. Dunleer, on Dundalk and Drogheda Railway. Pop. 538, partly employed in linen weaving.

CASTLE-BLAKEWET or KILLASOLAH, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 18 m. S.E. Tuam. Area 11,463 ac. Pop. 1,830.

CASTLE-BLAYNEY, a town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 12 m. S.S.E. Monaghan, at the W. extremity of Loch Blaney, on Drogheda and Banishillen Railway. Pop. 2,077.

CASTLE-BROWWICH, a station of the Midland Railway (west branch), England, 14½ m. E.N.E. Birmingham. Pop. 657.

CASTLE (BYRNE), a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 10 m. N.E. Haverford-West. Pop. 266.

—II. (*Cae-Ciaseu*), a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 4½ m. W.S.W. Welshpool. Pop. 725.

—III. (*Caeu*), a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 5 m. E.S.E. Linton. Area 2,315. Pop. 949.

CASTLE-CANNY, a market town and pa. of England, co. Somerset, 10 m. S.E. Wells. Area of pa. 3,640 ac. Pop. 1,860.

CASTLE-CARRACK, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 9 m. E. Carlisle. Ac. 3,640. Pop. 346.

CASTLE-CART, a hamlet of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. and 8 m. W.S.W. Falkirk, with a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.

CASTLE-CHURCH, a pa. of England, co. and 1 m. S.W. Stafford. Area 3,440 ac. Pop. 2,315.

CASTLE-COMEN, a vill. and pa. of England, co. Wilts, 6 m. N.W. Chippenham. Area of pa. 1,770 ac. Pop. 567.

CASTLE-CORKE, a town and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 10 m. N.N.E. Kilkenny. Area of pa. 21,003 ac. Pop. 2,766; do. of town 1,066. Has church, schools, market-house, court-house, and fever-hospital. Extensive collieries 2½ m. dist.

CASTLE-CORWELL or STRAUBALLY, a town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 6½ m. N.N.E. Lisserick, on the Shannon, close to the Falls of Dooness. Area of pa. 6,608 ac. Pop. 4,133; do. of town 685. Has chalybeate springs.

CASTLE-CORWY, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Sligo, on the Moy, near its mouth in Killybeg Bay, 8 m. N.N.E. Ballina. Ac. 16,678. P. 2,928.

CASTLE-CORWAY, Ireland. [KILLCORWY.]

CASTLE-DEAMOT or THURLEIGHAMOT, a pa. and town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, on the Lear, an affluent of the Barrow, 6 m. N.N.E. Carlow. Area of pa. 7,496 ac. Pop. of do. 2,297; of town 666.

CASTLE-DOUGLAS, a burgh of Scotl., Stewartry and 9 m. N.E. Kirkcudbright, pa. Melton. P. 1,924.

CASTLE-EATON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, on the Thames, 4½ m. N.W. Highworth. Ac. 2,030. P. 368.

CASTLE-EDEN, a pa. and vill. of England, co. and 10 m. S.E. Durham, on the Eden, and the Hartlepool and Sunderland Railway. Ac. 1,630. P. 491.

CASTLE-FINN, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, on the Finn, which is navigable up to the town, 5 m. S.W. Lifford. Pop. 637.

CASTLEFORD, a pa. of England, co. York. West Riding, at the junction of the Aire and Calder rivers, and having a station on the North Midland Railway, 7½ m. N.E. Wakefield. Ac. 649. P. 1,850.

CASTLE-FROME, a pa., Engl., co. Hereford, on the Frome, 6½ m. N.N.W. Ledbury. Ac. 1,320. P. 165.

CASTLE-HAVEN, a pa. of Ireland, co. Cork, on Castle-Haven Bay, 15 m. N.E. Cape Clear. Area 11,542 ac. P. 3,762, with vill. of Castle-Townsend.

CASTLE-ILAND, a pa. and town of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 11 m. E.S.E. Tralee. Area of pa. 29,633 ac. Pop. 3,570; of town 1,718. Principal edifices, the pa. church, Roman Catholic chapel, session-house, and prison.—II. an islet, Munster, co. Cork, in Roaring-Water Bay, N. Cape Clear. Area 120 ac.

CASTLE-JORDAN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, King's and Meath cos., on the Grand Canal, 5 m. S.S.W. Kinnegad. Area 17,873 ac. Pop. 3,189.

CASTLE-KNOCK, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and in barony of same name 4 m. W.N.W. Dublin, on the Liffey. Area 7,124 ac. Pop. 3,955.

CASTLE-LYONS, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 2 m. N.E. Rathcormack. Area of pa. 12,710 ac. Pop. 3,214; of vill. 479.

CASTLE-MACADAM, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, in the vale of Ovoca, 6 m. S. Rathdrum. Area 10,943 ac. Pop. 4,566.

CASTLE-MAHER, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 7 m. W.N.W. Mallow, and comprising part of the town of Kanturk (which see). Area 7,880 ac. Pop. 2,098.

CASTLE-MARTIN, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 5 m. W.S.W. Pembroke. Pop. 404.

CASTLE-MARTIN, a town, and formerly a par. borough of Ireland, Munster, co. and 18 m. E. Cork, on the Maine. Pop. 800.

CASTLE-MORE, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon and Mayo, 1 m. S.E. Ballaghaderreen. Area 8,214 ac. Pop. 3,301.

CASTLE-MOSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 4 m. S.S.W. Upton-on-Severn. Ac. 3,780. P. 652.

CASTLE-NORTHWICH, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Great Budworth, 6 m. W.N.W. Middlewich. Pop. 1,135.

CASTLE-POLLARD, a town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, 6½ m. W.N.W. Drumree. Pop. 1,662.

CASTLE-RANAK, a pa. of Ireland, in barony of same name, Ulster, co. Cavan, 6 m. W. Virginia, and comprising a part of the town *Ballymacranagh* (which see). Area 10,215 ac. Pop. 4,138.

CASTLE-REA or CASTLEREAH, a market town

of Ireland, in barony of same name, Coanaught, co. and 16 m. W.N.W. Roscommon, on the Buek, here crossed by two bridges. Pop. 1,211. It is the head of a poor-law union, and has a workhouse, dispensary, and prison.—*Castlerough* is a hamlet, Ulster, co. Down, 3 m. S.E. Ballycarrat.

CASTLEREAGH RIVER, Australia, is an affl. of the Darling, which flows N.W. and joins that river, in lat. 30° S., lon. 147° 20' E.

CASTLE-RAISING, a bor. town and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.N.E. King's Lynn. Area of pa. 2,590 ac. Pop. 392. Has the remains of a castle, in which Isabella, Queen of Edward II., was imprisoned, after the murder of her husband.

CASTLE-TERRA, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 4 m. N.N.E. Cavan. Area 9,281 ac. Pop. 4,655. It comprises the town of Ballyhaire (which see).

CASTLE-THORPE, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. N.N.E. Stony-Stratford. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 346.

CASTLETON, a pa. of England, co. Derby, in the Peak dist., 5 m. N. Tideswell. Area 16,100 ac. Pop. 1,333.—II. a pa., co. Dorset, ½ m. N.E. Sherborne. Area 30 ac. Pop. 137.—III. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. and 1½ m. S.S.E. Rochdale. Pop. 17,400.

CASTLETON, three townships, U. S., North America.—I. New York, on Staten Island. Pop. 5,389.—II. on the Hudson, 8 m. S.E. Albany. Pop. 300.—III. Vermont, co. and 10 m. W. Rutland. Pop. 3,616.

CASTLETOWNS OF BRAEMAR, a vill. of Scotland, Crathie and Braemar pa., Aberdeenshire, on the Clunie, above its junction with the Dee, 53 m. W.S.W. Aberdeen.

CASTLETOWNS OF LIDDESDALE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, with the vill. of New Castle-town, 16 m. S. Hawick. Pop. 2,130.

CASTLETOWN, a seaport town, and several pas. of Ireland.—I. (or *Castletown Berchaven*), Munster, co. Cork, on the W. side of Bantry Bay, opposite Bere Island, 18 m. W. Bantry. Pop. 978. Vessels of 400 tons can reach its pier; and its trade revived temporarily with the working of the Alabama copper mines.

CASTLETOWNS, numerous pas. of Ireland.—I. Leinster, co. Louth, 1½ m. N.N.W. Dundalk. Area 2,611 ac. Pop. 1,038.—II. Munster, co. Limerick, 4 m. N.E. Pallas Green. Area 1,777 ac. Pop. 357.—III. (*Arda*), Munster, co. Tipperary, 7 m. N.W. Nenagh. Area 9,774 ac. Pop. 2,907.—IV. (*Deola*), Leinster, co. West Meath, 7 m. W. Athboy. Area 12,283 ac. Pop. 3,514.

CASTLETOWNS, the cap. of the Isle of Man, England, in S. extremity of the isl., on W. shore of Castletown-Bay. Pop. 2,531.

CASTLETOWNS-HOCH, a town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on the Awhog, 8 m. W.N.W. Fermoy. Area of pa. 6,485 ac. Pop. 3,322; do. of town, 933.

CASTLETOWNSHIRE, a small seaport town of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on the W. side of Castletown Bay, 4 m. E.S.E. Skibbereen. Pop. 570. Custom-house for the port of Baltimore.

CASTLE-WELLAR, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 5 m. S.W. Clough. Pop. 849.

CASTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.E. Watton. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 545.

CASTON, *Durstrick*, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, on the Nene, 4½ m. W. Peterborough. Area 7,020 ac. Pop. 1,313.

CASTRUM, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. arrond., on both sides of the Agout, here crossed by two bridges, 23 m. S.E. Albi. Pop. 20,815. Has a town-hall, public library,

church, theatre, barracks, and exchange. It is the seat of a Protestant consistory, having been one of the first towns which embraced the doctrines of Calvin; diocesan and other superior schools, council of agriculture, and chamber of manufa. Manufa. of casimieres, cotton goods, copper wares, glue, soap, paper, coal, iron, lead, and copper are raised in its vicinity, and the town has an active trade in wool, liqueurs, and confectionary. Birthplace of Daclor and Rapla.

CASTRUM, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, 11 m. S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 755.

CASTRI, a vill. of Greece, prov. Phocia, occupying a portion of the site of ancient Delphi, on the S. declivity of Mount Parnassus, 7 m. E. Salona. About 250 yards E. is the famous Castalian spring.

CASTRIES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Hierault, cap. cant., 7 m. N.E. Montpellier. P. 718.

CASTRIES or PORT CASTRIES, a town of the isl. of St. Lucia, British West India, on its W. coast. Pop. 2,400.

CASTRO, a decayed seaport city of Naples, prov. and 10 m. S.W. Otranto, on the Adriatic. Pop. 1,000. Has a castle, cathedral, harbour, and export trade in corn, wine, olives, fruit, cotton, and fish. In its vicinity are remarkable grottoes.

CASTRO, a town of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, W. the Sierra do Mar, and 87 m. N.W. Curitiba. Pop. of the dist. 8,000.—II. a seaport town of Chile, and the former cap. of the isl. Chiloe, on its E. coast.

CASTRO, *Castromonium*, a vill. of Italy, Pontif. States, deleg. and 25 m. W.N.W. Viterbo, on the Olpeza, near the Tuscan frontier.

CASTRO, a vill. of the Pontif. States, deleg. and 9 m. S. Frosinone.—*Castro* is a prefix of numerous places in Spain, Portugal, and Italy.

CASTRO, *Mitylene*, a seaport town of Asiatic Turkey, cap. the island of Mitylene, on its E. coast, 55 m. N.W. Smyrna. Pop. 6,640.

CASTRO-DEL-RIO-EL-LEAL, a town of Spain, prov. and 17 m. S.E. Cordova, near the Guadajocillo. Pop. 3,092. Manufs. wool.

CASTRO-GIOVANNI, *Enna*, a city of Sicily, intend. Catania, cap. cant., on a table-land in the centre of the island, 4,000 feet above the sea, and 13 m. N.E. Caltanissetta. Pop. 5,070. Is healthy, and well supplied with water. *Enna* was celebrated in antiquity as the mythical birthplace of Ceres, and the site of her most famous temple; and 5 m. distant is the lake of Pergusa, where Prometheus was carried off by Pluto.

CASTROPERIZ (*Castrem Casaria*), a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. W. Burgos, between the Orda and Garbancuela. Pop. 2,420.

CASTRO-MARIN, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Algarves, on rt. b. of the Guadiana, near its mouth, and opposite Ayamonte. Pop. 2,260.

CASTRONUOVO, a fortified town of Sicily, intend. Palermo, cap. cant., on a mountain, 25 m. N. Girgenti. P. 5,000. Near it are quarries of fine marble.

CASTRONUOVO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 34 m. S.S.E. Potenza. Pop. 2,833.

CASTROPETRUS, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., including the town of Edenderry (which see), 8 m. S.S.E. Kinnegad. Ac. 15,762. Pop. 432.

CASTROPIGNANO, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, cap. cant., near the Biferno, 5 m. W.N.W. Campobasso. Pop. 2,768.

CASTROPOL, a seaport town of Spain, prov. and 53 m. W.N.W. Oviedo. Pop. 1,348.

CASTRO-REALE, a city of Sicily, intend. Messina, cap. dist., 12 m. S.W. Milazzo. Pop. 2,462.

CASTRO-UNDULAS, a seaport town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. E. Santander, on the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 2,898. The town was sacked by the French in 1811, but has since been rebuilt.

CATROVENSE, a town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 26 m. S. Beja. Pop. 2,000.

CASNOVILLARI, a fortified town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, cap. dist., 7 m. W.N.W. Casano. Pop. 8,800. In its vicinity, near Monte Pollino, the famous cheese called *casio cavallo* is made.

CASNO-VIRRYA, a prov. and town of South Peru, dep. Ayacucho, cap. prov., 112 m. S.W. Guamanga. Pop. (of prov.) 14,000. Though in a tropical region, is so elevated that its inhabitants often suffer from the intensity of the cold.

CASTUA, a town of Austria, Illyria, on the E. side of the peninsula Istria, near the Gulf of Quarnero, circ. and 34 m. S.E. Trieste. Pop. 300. Was formerly cap. of the anc. *Liberia*.

CASTURRA, a town of Spain, cap. dist., prov. and 68 m. S.S.E. Badajoz, near rt. b. of the Guadalefar. Pop. 5,578. Trade in fruit & wine.

CASWELL, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. part of North Carolina, on Richmond and Danville Railway. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 15,209, of whom 7,770 were slaves. Surface undulating and soil fertile. Yields Indian corn, wheat, and tobacco. Has corn, flour, and saw-mills, cotton and tobacco manufs., an iron foundry, 26 churches, and a newspaper. Capital, Yancey.

CAY ISLAND, Bahamas. [See SALVADOR.]

CATAGUOLA, a pa. of the U. S., North America, Louisiana, comprising the vill. Harrisonburgh, on the Washita, 26 m. N.W. Natchez. P. of pa. 6,982.

—The *Catagoola River* is a tribut. of the Washita.

CATALDO (SAN), a town of Sicily, in the Val-Mazara, intend. and 5 m. W.S.W. Caltanissetta. Pop. 8,900. In its vicinity are sulphur mines.

CATALINA (SANTA), an island, Pacific Ocean, separated from Upper California by the channel of Santa Barbara.—II. an islet, Caribbean Sea, 90 m. E. the Mosquito coast, and immediately N. Old Providence island.—III. a harbour and island, Mosquito coast, Central America, lat. 13° 28' 40" N., lon. 81° 22' 10" W.—IV. a harbour on the E. coast of Newfoundland, N. the entrance of Trinity Bay.—V. a cape, Central America, state and 70 m. S.S.W. Nicaragua.

CATOLONIA (Spanish *Cataluña*), an old prov. of Spain, in the N.E. of the peninsula, bounded N. by the republic of Andorra and the Pyrenées, W. by Aragon, S. Valencia, and E. the Mediterranean. Its cap. was Barcelona; it is now divided into the provs. of Barcelona, Tarragona, Lerida, and Gerona. Surface mountainous, interested by the contreforts of the Pyrenées, which separate it into numerous small valleys. Near its centre, Mont Serrat is 4,054 feet in elevation. Coast bold and rugged. Surface well watered. Chief rivers, the Ebro, Llobregat, and Ter. Climate dry and healthy in the interior, but humid and variable on the coasts. Every variety of bread-corn is raised, but insufficient for consumption. Products are hemp, flax, saffron, madder, liquorice, barilla, chestnuts, oranges, citrons, figs, and almonds, and wine is produced. Minerals are copper, zinc, manganese, lead, and coal; there is a salt-mine at Cardona, and salt-works on the coast. Manufs. woollens, cotton, silk, leather, paper, cordage, and firearms. Catalonia was not long under the dominion of the Moors. Was conquered by Charlemagne, and after his death divided into numerous fiefs, which were finally absorbed in the county of Barcelona. It was united to the crown of Aragon in 1187. The Catalans speak a peculiar language, distinct from the Castilian; they have frequently attempted to free themselves from the government of Spain.

CATALANOS, a dep. of the Plata Confederation,

South America, between lat. 25° and 28° S., lon. 66° and 69° W., having W. the Andes, separating it from the N. provs. of Chile, and on other sides the deps. Salta, Tucuman, Cordova, and Rioja. Area uncertain. Pop. estimated (1857) 80,000. Exports cotton and red pepper. Catamarca, the cap., is in lat. 27° 30' S., lon. 68° W. Pop. 4,000.

CATANIA, *Catana*, a city and seaport of Sicily, cap. intend., on its E. coast, near the foot of Mount Ætna, 31 m. N.N.W. Syracuse. Pop. 55,700. Mean temp. of year 67°.4; winter, 52°.8; summer, 84°.5, Fahr. It has been repeatedly ruined by earthquakes and eruptions of Ætna, but always rebuilt in a superior style. Its streets are paved with lava, of which material the public buildings are constructed, the latter being faced with magnesian limestone and enriched with marbles. A natural mole of lava encloses the harbour. Principal edifices, the cathedral, rebuilt after the earthquake of 1693, senate house, benedictine convent, and museum. The university, founded in 1445, has an annual rev. of above 2,000. Has a college of arts and numerous private museums; is a bishop's see, the seat of one of the three high civil and criminal courts in Sicily, and of inferior courts, and is invested with various high privileges. Manufs. silk fabrics, and of wares in lava and amber; besides which goods, it exports corn, macaroni, potatoes, olives, figs, raw silk, wine, soda, manna, cantharides, and snow from Mount Ætna. The harbour is not adequate to the importance of the city.

CATANIA (GULF OF), an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the E. coast of Sicily, extending from La Trezza Bay, near Aci Reale, to Cape Santa Croce, near Agosta, a distance of 18 m. It receives the Giaretta river.

CATANDUANES, one of the Philippine Islands, Asiatic Archipelago, near the S.E. coast of Luzon, 40 m. long and 16 m. broad, and fertile.

CATASARAO, a city of Naples, cap. dist. Calab. Ultra II., on a mountain near the Gulf of Squillace, 33 m. S.S.E. Cosenza. Pop. 13,566. Many of its principal buildings were destroyed by the earthquake of 1783, but it still has a cathedral and other churches, a castle, a royal academy of sciences, a diocesan school, college, and foundling hospital, with a government pawn-bank, and other charitable institutions. It is the seat of one of the four great civil courts of the kingdom, and has manufs. of silk, velvet, and woollen fabrics, and an active trade in agricultural produce.

CATARRUN, a town of Spain, prov. and 6 m. S. Valencia. Pop. 3,585.

CATAS ALTAS, a vill. of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 20 m. N.N.E. Ouro Preto. Pop. 3,000. In its vicinity are extensive iron mines.

CATAWBA, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in centre of North Carolina. Area 260 sq. m. P. 8,862, of whom 1,569 were slaves. Soil fertile, producing Indian corn, wheat, and pasturage. Yields iron ore. Has iron forges, and 15 churches. Cap. Newton.

CATAWISSA, a tnspp., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 83 m. N.N.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,566.

CATBALOGAN or **CADVALONGA**, a town of the Philippines, cap. of the island Samar, on W. coast. Pop. 5,329.

CATCUTT, a chapelry of Engl., co. Somerset, pa. Moorlinch, 6½ m. E.N.E. Bridgewater, Pop. 772.

CATHAU (LE) or **CATEAU-CAMERES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., on the Selle, 14 m. E.S.E. Cambrai. Pop. 6,335. Manufs. of shawls, merinos, and calicoes. The treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis between Philip II. of Spain and Henri II. of France, signed here in 1559.

CATAGUAY (La), a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Aisne, arrond. and 10 m. N. St. Quentin, on the Scheldt. Pop. 610.

CATAMARCA, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3 m. N.W. Godstone. Area 2,610 ac. Pop. 487.

CATERINA (SANTA), a fortified town of Sicily, inland, and 7 m. N.N.W. Caltanissetta, cap. cant., on a hill near the W. bank of the Salso. Pop. 4,606.—II. a market town, same prov., near the sea, 18 m. W.N.W. Terranova. [CATERINA and CATARINA (SANTA).]

CATERINA (SANTA), a market town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra II., dist. and 26 m. S. Cautanzaro.—II. the most N. headland of the island Corfu.—The Canal of *Santa Caterina*, North Italy, deleg. and S. Padua, passes Este, and connects with other canals the Adige and Bacchiglione rivers with the Brenta. Length 8 miles.

CATELLI, a maritime town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Sea of Marmora, 26 m. S. Constantinople. Pop. 3,000.

CATHER-ABBEY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. S.W. Daventry. Ac. 1,990. P. 83.

CATTLE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 12 m. N.E. Norwich. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 739.

CATHARINA (SANTA), a maritime prov. of South Brazil, between lat. 26° and 30° S., lon. 49° and 53° W., having E. the Atlantic, and on other sides the provs. San Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul. Pop. 90,000. The coast is low; surface elsewhere mountainous, traversed by Sierra Catharina on the W., and well watered. Soil fertile and salubrious. Principal crops are rice, manioc, millet, sugar, coffee, and cochineal, with a little cotton. Principal towns, Desterro, San Francisco, and Laguna.

CATHARINA (SANTA), a fortified island of Brazil, forming the bay of same name, off the coast of the above prov., between lat. 27° and 28° S. Length N. to S. 30 m., breadth 8 m. Pop. 12,000. Surface mountainous, well watered and covered with forests, and abounds with natural curiosities. On its W. coast is the town of Desterro.

CATHARINES, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 16 m. N. Elmira. Pop. 3,070.

CATHCART, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Renfrew and Lanark, on the White Cart River, 2 m. S. Glasgow. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 2,918. The battle of Largside, the last fought in behalf of Queen Mary, took place in this parish, in 1558.

CATHEDINE, a pa. of South Wales, co. Brecon, 7 m. N.W. Crickhowell. Pop. 304.

CATHERINES (St), an island off the coast of Georgia, U. S., North America, at the mouth of the rivers Newport and Medway, 12 m. S.E. Kiceboro', and between St Catherine and Sable Sounds. Length N. to S. 10 m.; greatest breadth 5 miles.

CATHERINE (St), a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 24 m. N.N.E. Bath. Area 750 ac. Pop. 135.

CATHERINES (St), anc. *Cordylus*, an islet of the Mediterranean, off the S. extremity of Rhodes.

CATHERINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 64 m. S.W. Petersfield. Ac. 3,540. Pop. 1,094.

CATHERSTON-LEWTON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 24 m. N.E. Lyme-Regis. Ac. 90. P. 32.

CATI, a modern town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. N.N.E. Castellón de la Plana. Pop. 1,066.

CATMANDOO, cap. of Nepal. [KATMANDOO.]

CATMORE, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 3 m. W.S.W. Illey. Area 680 ac. Pop. 123.

CATO, a town, U. S., North America, New York, on Seneca river, 25 m. N. Auburn. Pop. 2,347.

CATOWNE (CAP), a headland on the N. coast of Yucatan, Cent. Amer. Lat. 21° 51' N., lon. 87° W.

CATON, a chapelry of England, co. pa. and 8 m. W.W. Lancaster. Pop. 1,434.

CATOSCANA, a town of Mexico, state and 130 m. N. San Luis de Potosí.

CATRAL, a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. S.W. Alicante. Pop. 2,368. It has linen manufactures.

CATRINE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. Gurn, 24 m. S.S.E. Mauchline. Pop. 2,636.

CATSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2 m. S.W. Battle. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 500.

CATSKILL, a township, U. S., North America, New York, cap. co. Greene, on the Hudson, 51 m. S. Albany. Pop. 4,454.—*Catskill Mountains* are in the vicinity, and bend in the form of a crescent towards the Mohawk River. Round Top, the highest peak, is 3,864 feet above tide-water in the Hudson. In their recesses the wolf, bear, and wild deer are met with.

CATTARAUGUS, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. part of New York. Area 1,334 sq. m. Pop. 85,930. Soil fertile, and adapted to grazing. Exports cattle and wood. The Genesee Valley Canal, and New York and Erie Railway, pass through this county.

CATTARO, a fortified seaport town of Austrian Dalmatia, cap. circ. of same name, at the head of the Gulf of Cattaro, 36 m. S.E. Ragusa. Pop. 4,000. It has 3 forts, a cathedral, collegiate, Greek, and a number of other churches, several hospitals, and a high school. It is enclosed on all sides by mountains, and all the heights around it are covered with fortifications. Has a good harbour. It was the cap. of a small republic, which placed itself under the dominion of Venice in 1420. It was taken by the English in 1813, and belonged successively to Austria and to France till 1814.

CATTARO (GULF OF) or *BORRA DI*, a tortuous inlet of the Adriatic, at the S. of the coast of Dalmatia, 30 m. in length, consisting of 8 bays connected by straits. It is protected from winds on all sides by mountains, and is the best harbour in the Adriatic. Depth varies from 15 to 30 fathoms.

CATTENAT, an inlet, German Ocean. [N. Sea.]

CATTENHAM, Germ., *Kattenhagen*, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Moselle, cap. cant., arrond. and 5 m. N.E. Thionville. Pop. 1,115.

CATTERALL, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 14 m. S. Garstang. Pop. 1,038.

CATTERICK, the supposed anc. "*Cataractonium*," a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, on the Swale, 5 m. S.E. Richmond. Ac. 21,680. P. 3,614.

CATTILLON-SUR-SAUVRE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. and 19 m. S.E.E. Cambrai. Madras of fine thread. Pop. 2,640.

CATTISTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 94 m. N.W. Dorchester. Area 2,680 ac. Pop. 684.

CATTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 24 m. N. Norwich. Area 760 ac. Pop. 618.—II. co. and 7 m. E.N.E. York, East Riding, on the Derwent. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 1,075.

CATTOLICA, a town of Sicily, cap. cant., inland, and 14 m. N.W. Girgenti. Pop. 7,300. It has productive sulphur-mines.—II. a vill. of the Pontifical States, leg. Forl, 9 m. S.E. Rimini, near the Adriatic. Pop. 1,300.

CATUS, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Lot, 9 m. N.W. Cahors. Pop. 1,498.

CATWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. York, East Riding, 8 m. E.N.E. Beverley. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 365.

CATWORTH (GHAAT), a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 4 m. N.N.W. Kimbolton. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 634.

CAUS, a town of Northern Germany, Hesse, on rt. h. of the Rhine, 21 m. W. Wiesbaden. A toll is here levied on all vessels navigating the river. Blücher crossed the Rhine here with his army, January 1, 1814.

CAPOA, a river of South America, New Granada, rises near the frontier of Ecuador, flows N. between two Cordilleras of the Andes, and joins the Magdalena, 55 m. N.W. Mompox, after a course estimated at 800 m. Chief tributary the Nachi. On it are the towns Popayan, Antioquia, and Caceres. It waters a highly productive region, and gives name to a dep. having 66,300 sq. m., and nearly 300,000 inhabitants.

CAUCASUS, an extensive mountain chain, between Europe and Asia, of which it forms the boundary by closing the isthmus which separates the Black from the Caspian Sea. It commences in a tongue of land called the peninsula of Taman, which separates the E. part of the Sea of Azov from the Black Sea, in lat. 45° 10' N., lon. 36° 45' E., and runs S.E. in the direction of the coast to lat. 43° N., where it turns first E., and then S.E., till it terminates in the peninsula of Apscheron in the Caspian Sea. Lat. 40° 30' N., lon. 60° 20' E. Extremes length 780 m.; breadth 65 to 150 m. The culminating point of the chain, Mount Elburz, in lat. 43° 20' N., lon. 42° 30' E., rises between the sources of the rivers Kulan and Terek, to an elevation of 18,493 feet. The next in elevation is Mount Kazbek, in lat. 42° 50' N., lon. 44° 20' E., 16,533 feet, but the mean elevation of the other peaks is much less. With few exceptions, the mountains are covered with perpetual ice and snow. W. of Elburz the chain decreases rapidly in height, and on the shores of the Black Sea, it is only about 300 feet in elevation. E. of the central mass it maintains a considerable elevation till it approaches the Caspian Sea. A counterfort, which leaves the central mass in lon. 44° E., runs S. between the rivers Kur and Rion, and connects the Caucasus with the mountains of Armenia. On the S. the Caucasus descends gradually by a succession of terraces, while on the N. it is more abrupt and precipitous. The mountains are either flat or cup-shaped. The existence of glaciers in the Caucasus is uncertain, and there are no lakes of importance; hence the region in general is not well watered. The chief rivers are, on the N. of the chain, the Terek and Kaban, the former of which flows E. to the Caspian, and the latter W. to the Black Sea; and on the S. the Rion, a tributary of the Black, and the Kur of the Caspian Sea. The climate is healthy although tempests are frequent, and the higher plateaux are exposed to burning heats in summer. The soil is fertile in the valleys, and the mountains are covered with timber; every species of grain is abundant, and is cultivated to a height of 5,300 feet, while the lower valleys produce cotton, rice, lint, tobacco, indigo, and wine. The auroch, a species of domestic ox, is still found in the mountains—the forests teem with fur-bearing animals, and the rivers abound in fish. The greater part of the mountains are of secondary formation, interspersed with volcanic rocks. The chain contains no active volcanoes, but is frequently visited by earthquakes. Minerals comprise copper, lead, iron, sulphur, and coal. The only pass which has been rendered practicable for carriages is that from Moudok to Tiflis by the valley of the Terek. The principal pass on the E. is that of Derbend. The Caucasus mountains have been celebrated from the highest antiquity; the people who inhabit them have almost always maintained their independence, and though nominally subject to Russia, many of the tribes still maintain a constant struggle against her authority. The principal tribes are the Circassians, Ossetes, Lezgians, Abasians, Georgians, Minghees, and Mingrelians. The Circas-

sians and Georgians are considered the finest types of the human family, and the Caucasian race is the name by which the white population distributed over Europe, America, and part of Asia and Africa, is distinguished.

CAUCASUS or the **CAUCASIAN MOUNTAINS**, is the name given to those portions of the Russian empire situated near the Caucasus mountains. These are in Europe *Old-Caucasia*, comprising the provs. of Stavropol, Circassia, and Daghestan; and in Asia *Trans-Caucasia*, or the countries situated between Turkey, Persia, the Caspian and the Black Seas, and the range of the Caucasus mountains, comprising the provs. of Abasia, Mingrelia, Imeretia, Georgia, Shirvan, and Russian Armenia. Pop. estimated at 3,000,000, but is sometimes reckoned at double that amount.

CAUCASUS or **CISCAUCASIA** (now **STAVROPOL**), a former gov. of Russia, at the N.E. declivity of the Caucasian mountains, cap. Stavropol. It is bounded N. by the gov. of Astrakan, and the country of the Don Cossacks, E. by Kislar and the region of the Caspian Sea, and S. by Kabardia, Tchetchentzi, and Daghestan, and W. by the Cossacks of the Black Sea. Pop. (1841) 528,400. The country is flat and covered with salt marshes. Climate warm; the soil fertile on the banks of the rivers, and the steppes afford pasturage; chief rivers, the Terek and Kuban on the E., and the Manich on the N.; forests are confined to the banks of the Terek and Kuma, and the slopes of the mountains. Chief products, corn, wine, silk, cotton, sheep, cattle, and horses. [STAVROPOL.]

CAUDEBEC, a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. Seine Inférieure, cap. cant. on r.t. b. of the Seine, at the influx of the Caudebec, 26 m. E. Harve. Pop. 2,561. Manufact. of cottons, and an active commerce. It was formerly the fortified cap. of the Pays de Caux, and was taken by the English in 1419.

CAUDEBERG LES ELBURF, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine Inférieure, arrond. Rouen, cant. Elbeuf on the Oison, with cloth manuf. Pop. 7,292.

CAUDÉRIAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arr. and 2 m. W. Bordeaux. Pop. 4,391.

CAUDETE, a town of Spain, prov. and 50 m. E. S.E. Albacete. Pop. 5,502.

CAUDRY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Cambrai. P. 3,685. Manuf. tulle lace.

CAULDON, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 6½ m. N.W. Ashborne. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 356.

CAULK or **CALEK**, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 4 m. N. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area 890 ac. Pop. 79.

CAUMONT, *Calvomont*, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Calvados, arrond. and 12 m. S.E.W. Bayeux. Pop. 841.—II. dep. Eure, 16 m. E. Pont-Audemur. Pop. 931.—III. Lot-et-Garonne, 4 m. S. Marmande. Pop. 1,021.

CAUNDEL, four pas. of England, co. Dorset.—I. (Bishop), 5 m. S.E. Sherborne. Area 440 ac. Pop. 367.—II. (Marsh), 3½ m. S.E. Sherborne. Area 440 ac. Pop. 71.—III. (Purse), 4 m. E.N.E. Sherborne. Area 1,610 ac. Pop. 177.—IV. (Stourton), 5½ m. E. Sherborne. Area 2,990 ac. Pop. 480.

CAUVES (LES), a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, 11 m. N.E. Carcassonne. Pop. 2,287. Distilleries, and dye-works. Quarries of fine marble are wrought in its vicinity.

CAUTION, a pa. of England, co. Wotts, 5½ m. N.W. Newark. Area 3,180 ac. Pop. 611.

CAUBERN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. cant., arrond. and 13½ m. N.E. Montauban. Pop. 4,306. Manufact. of wool-

has starch and beet-root sugar, and a trade in coffee, fruits, and live stock.

CAVETTES, a comm., vill., and watering-place of France, dep. R. Pyrénées, 25 m. S.S.W. Tarbes. Pop. 1,664. The village stands in a fertile basin, 2,900 feet above the sea, and enclosed by rugged mountains. The hot sulphur springs vary in temperature from 108° to 122° Fahr. Its bathing establishments are numerous.

CAVETURUM, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 80 m. N.E. Coimbatore, on rt. b. of the Cauvery. The Pass of Cavetipuram is 30 m. long, winding through two lofty ranges of mountains, was traversed in 1799 by a detachment of soldiers on the march to Seringapatam.

CAUX (PAYS DE), a district of France, in the old prov. of Normandy, of which the cap. was Caudebec and afterwards Dieppe. It is now comprised in the dep. Seine-Inférieure. The *Fête de Caux* was celebrated for its fertility.

CAVA, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 3½ m. N.W. Salerno. Pop. 2,200. It has a cathedral, diocesan school, and a convent. Manufact. of silks, cottons, woollens, and tobacco.—II. a town of the Sardinian States, div. Novara, cap. mand., 4 m. S.W. Pavia. Pop. 500.

CAVA, one of the Orkney isls., 9 m. S. Pomona.

CAVALIA, a town of Piedmont, div. and 30 m. N.E. Turin, prov. Biella, cap. mand. Pop. 2,719.

CAVAILLON, *Cabellio*, a town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. cant., around and 14 m. S.E. Avignon. Pop. 7,405. Manufact. silk twist.

CAVALCANTE, a town of Brazil, cap. comarca, prov. and 800 m. N.E. Goyaz, with gold mines and gold washings in the river Almas. P. 4,000.

CAVALLERMAGIORE, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. Cuni, prov. Saluzzo, cap. mand., between the Mareca and Graia, 24 m. N.E. Cuni. Pop. with comm. 5,310.

CAVALLO, a town of Turkey. [KAVALA.]

CAVAN, an inland co. of Ireland, 1ster, having N. the co. Fermanagh, E. Monaghan, S. Meath, and West Meath, S.W. Leitrim. Area 746 sq. m., or 477,360 ac., of which 275,473 are arable, 71,918 are waste, and 22,142 water. Pop. in 1841, 243,156; in 1851, 174,071. Surface mountainous on the borders, enclosing an open country, interspersed with bog. Principal rivers the Woodford, Upper Erne, and some affluents of the Black water. Chief boughs those of Gawnagh, Shillin, etc., some highly picturesque. Granite schists, and silurian rocks prevail. Soil light and poor, except on the banks of the rivers. Principal crops, potatoes, flax, barley, and oats, with a little wheat and clover. Coal, iron, copper, lead, and numerous mineral springs are met with. Principal manuf. is of linen. The Ulster coast terminates at Belturbet. Cavan is subdivided into 8 baronies and 36 par. Principal towns, Cavan, the cap., and Belturbet. It sends two members to House of Commons.

CAVAN, a market town, and formerly a parl. bor. of Ireland, cap. co. Cavan, on an aff. of the Annalee, 26 m. S.E.E. Enniskillen, on the Dublin Railway. Pop. 3,037. Has a church, Roman Catholic chapel, court-house, barracks, penitentiary prison, workhouse, and an infirmary. It is the head of a poor-law union.

CAVAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 5 m. S.E. Lannion. Pop. 2,580.

CAVARESE, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, on the Adige, 11 m. S.W. Chioggia. Pop. 2,500.

CAVASSO, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 30 m. N.W. Treviso. Pop. 2,500.

CAWA, two par. of England, co. York. East Riding.—I. (North), ½ m. S.S.E. Market-Weigh-

ton. Area 6,360 ac. Pop. 1,138.—II. (South), market town and pa., same Riding, 8 m. S.S.E. Market-Weigh-ton. Area of pa. 7,460 ac. P. 1,421.

CAVERDISH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. E. Clara. Area 5,354 ac. Pop. 1,324.

CAVERDISH, a township of the U. S., N. Amer. Vermont, 55 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 1,574.

CAVERNHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. S.S.E. Mildenhall. Area 2,680 ac. Pop. 253.

CAVERNA, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, S.W. Hawick. Pop. 1,496. The Wisp mountains, elevation 1,830 feet, is in this parish.

CAVERSHIELD, a pa. of Engl., cos. Oxford and Bucks, 1½ m. N. Bicester. Area 1,200 ac. P. 132.

CAVERSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 1 m. N. Reading. Area 5,100 ac. Pop. 1,752.

CAVERSWALL, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3½ m. W. Cheadle. Area 5,350 ac. Pop. 1,481.

CAVERY or **CAUCRY**, a river of Southern India, Deccan, rises near lat. 12° 25' N., lon. 75° 35' E., flows tortuously S.E.; and after a course of 472 m. through the territory of Mysore and the Madras presidency, enters the sea by numerous mouths in the prov. of Tanjore, and the most northerly of which is the Coleroon. It is the most useful river in India for agricultural purposes. Various dams are thrown across the river for the purpose of irrigation.

CAVERYPACK, a town of British India, presid. and 57 m. W.S.W. Madras, dist. N. Arcot.

CAVI, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, co. marca, and 23 m. E.S.E. Rome. Pop. 2,000.

CAVIANA, an island of Brazil, prov. Para, in the northern mouth of the Amazon, on the equator. Length 35 m.; breadth 20 m. It is level and fertile, and well stocked with cattle. On its S.E. side is the small town of Roberdello.

CAVITÉ, a fortified seaport town of Luzon, Philippines, in the bay, and 10 m. S.S.W. the city of Manila. Pop. of town 3,113, of port 330. It has an arsenal, and is cap. of the prov. of same name, residence of the governor, and head naval depot of the Spanish possessions in the East. It has a manuf. of cigars. The prov. of Cavité is flat, and has no important rivers. Chief products rice, sugar, indigo, and coffee. Pop. 84,495.

CAVO (MONTE), Italy. [ALBAVO (MONTI).]

CAVOR or **CAVOUR**, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. Turin, mand. and 7 m. S.E. Pinerolo. Pop. (with comm.) 7,543. Manufact. silk twist, linens, and leather, and near it are slate and marble quarries.

CAWDOR or **CALDER**, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Nairn and Inverness, 3½ m. S.W. Nairn. Estimated area 35,300 ac. Pop. 1,204. King Duncan was said to have been murdered by Macbeth in Cawdor Castle.

CAWKFELL, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. N. Horncastle. Area 540 ac. Pop. 40.

CAWSEPORE, a dist. of British India, N.W. provs., between lat. 28° 55' and 27° N., lon. 79° 34' and 80° 37' E. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Ganges, which separates it from the territory of Oude; on the S.W. by the Jumna, dividing it from the British dist. of Humnipoor and Calpee, and from the Bundela state of Bownee; on the N.W. by the British dist. Etawah and Farruckhabad; and on the S.E. by the British dist. of Futtehpore. It is within the limits of the Doab, between the Jumna and the Ganges. Area 2,357 sq. m. Pop. (1843) 928,031. Surface is an alluvial plain rising from 60 to 120 feet above the Ganges at low water. Soil fertile and well cultivated. Principal products, wheat, barley, maize, pulse, sugar, oil-seeds, potatoes, millet, a little rice, cotton, tobacco, poppy, European

vegetables and fruit, including the vine. Indigo of fine quality grows wild. The country is watered by the tributaries of the Jumna, Renu, and the Ganges, all of which are here navigable. The Ganges Canal runs for 60 m. through this district, which will assist irrigation in Bhognesepoor, the want of water here often leading to famine through failure of the crops. In 1843 there were 540 schools in the district, attended by 4,569 male, and 50 female, pupils. The schools are classed as English, Sanscrit, Hindu, and Arabic. The district is everywhere intersected with good roads. Formerly Thugs infested this territory, thereby rendering life and property unsafe, but have been suppressed by government. The land revenue of the dist. has been satisfactorily re-arranged. The country was ceded by treaty to Britain in 1801.

CANNONPORT, a city, cap. of dist. of same name, on rt. b. of the Ganges, in the sub-division of Jaujman, 628 m. N.W. Calcutta, on the E. Indian railway. Area of city, 880 ac. Pop. (exclusive of military) 60,000. The Ganges is here 500 yards wide at low water, and when swollen by the periodical rains, it is a mile wide, and very rapid. Commerce at the landing-place is important, the river being navigable to the sea, a distance of 1,000 m., and upwards to Sukeral, 300 m. The city is built on a sandy plain, and is oppressively hot in summer, and in winter water is frozen in the course of the night. Has a church and a military hospital. In June 1857 it was the scene of a fearful massacre of the British garrison, with women and children, by order of Nena Sahib.

CAWOON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, West Riding, on the Ouse, 18 m. N.E. Leeds. Ac. 2,840. P. 1,195.

CAWSTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. E. Beepham. Area 4,430 ac. Pop. 1,184.

CAWTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 4 m. N.W. Barnsley. Ac. 7,440. P. 1,254.

CAWTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. S.E. Louth. Area 780 ac. Pop. 233.

CAXAMARCA (*Place of Frost*), a city of Peru, dep. Truxillo, cap. prov., in a healthy situation in the valley of the Marañon, 72 m. N.N.E. Truxillo, Pop. 7,000. Has churches, and manufs. of woollen cloths and cutlery.

CAXAMARQUILLA, a town of N. Peru, dep. and 95 m. E.N.E. Truxillo, prov. Patas, in the valley of the Upper Amazon. Pop. 8,000. (")

CAXATAMBO, a prov. of Peru, in dep. Junin. Area 1,494 sq. m. Pop. 25,000. Climate rigorous, surface mountainous, and yields good pasturage.

CAXATAMBO, a town of Peru, dep. Junin, cap. prov. same name, 138 m. N. Lima. Pop. about 6,000. Near it are some silver mines.

CACHOEIRA, sev. towns of Brazil. [CACHOEIRA.]

CALTON, a market town and pa. of England, co. and ½ m. W. Cambridge, on the Ermine Street. Area of pa. 2,000 ac. Pop. 630.

CAYAMBE or **CAYAMBE-URCH**, one of the loftiest summits of the Andes, Ecuador, on the equator, 40 m. N.E. Quito. Elevation 19,600 feet.

CAYENNE, a seaport town, and the cap. of French Guiana, on the N.W. point of the island of same name, at the mouth of the Cayenne or Oyapokeriver, in the Atlantic. Lat. 4° 56' 5" N., lon. 53° 20' W. Pop. 5,220, of whom 2,379 were formerly slaves. Harbour shallow; it has two quays, and is protected by a fort and batteries. Cayenne is the seat of a court of assize, and the centre of all the trade of French Guiana. The island of Cayenne, in the Atlantic, separated from the continent of South America by a narrow channel, is 90 m. in circumference. Chief products, sugar, cotton, coffee, and fruits. Pop. (exclusive of the

town of Cayenne) 2,715, of whom 2,644 were slaves. (")

CAYEN (*Loe*), a seaport town of Hayti, on its S. coast, 92 m. W.S.W. Port-Republicain.—II. (*de Jacmel*), a town on the Jacmel river, 30 m. S. Port-Republicain.

CAYEX, a marit. comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, on the English Channel, arrond. and 16 m. W.N.W. Abbeville. Pop. 2,882.

CAYLUS, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 35 m. N.E. Montauban. Pop. 1,437.

CAYMANA, three islands of British West Indies, in the Caribbean Sea, 130 m. S.W. Cuba, and N.W. Jamaica. Pop. about 200.

CAYMITO, a river of South America, New Granada, isthmus of Panama, enters the Bay of Panama, 10 m. W. Chorrera, to which town one of its branches is navigable.

CAYSTEN (*Turkish Kutchuk-Mender*), a river of Asia Minor, Anatolia, after a W. course of 75 m. enters the Gulf of Scala Nova (Mediterranean) 35 m. S.E. Smyrna. At its mouth are the ruins of Ephesus.

CAYTON, a pa., Engl., co. York, N. Riding, on the coast, 4 m. S.E. Scarborough. Ac. 2,490. P. 551.

CAYTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, on the Brant, 9 m. N.E. Grantham. Ac. 3,820. P. 869.

CAYUGA, a co., U. S., N. America, in W. part of New York. Area 648 sq. m. Pop. 65,458. It extends N. to Lake Ontario, and has a fertile soil. Salt and gypsum, and sulphur springs abound; in the centre of co. is Lake Oswego. Cayuga Lake is 40 m. in length, from 1 to 3½ m. across. It discharges its surplus waters northward by the river Seneca into Lake Erie. At its S. extremity is the township Ithaca.—The vill. *Cayuga* is at the N.E. extremity of the lake, here crossed by a bridge upwards of 1 m. in length. Pop. about 300.

CASALLA-DE-LA-SIERRA, a town of Spain, prov. and 39 m. N.E. Sevilla, in the Sierra Morena. Pop. (1845) 7,240. Manufs. linens.

CASABON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Douze, 40 m. N.W. Auch. Pop. 2,728. Has distilleries.

CASAMBE, a country of Africa, said to be among the most powerful to the W. of the Portuguese settlements on the S.E. coast, its centre being near lat. 12° S., lon. 31° E. Manioc, maize, copper, iron, and ivory, are among its chief products. Its cap., a fortified town, stated to be several miles in circuit, is near lat. 11° 45' S., lon. 30° 30' E.

CASEROVIA, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 16 m. E.S.E. Onondaga. Pop. 4,812. It has several woollen and fulling mills.

CASERNA, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Garonne, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Garonne, 32 m. S.S.W. Toulouse. Pop. 2,640.—II. a vill., dep. Landes, on rt. b. of the Adour, 10 m. S.E. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 816. Manufs. of woollens.

CASORIA, a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. E.N.E. Jaen, on the Vega. Pop. 7,383.

CASOULS-LES-BÂILLES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Hérault, arrond. and 6 m. N.W. Béziers. Pop. 2,192. Trade in muscatel wine.

CEA, a small town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. E.S.E. Leon, on l. b. of river of same name, which joins the Elia, 5 m. N.E. Benavente, after a S.W. course of about 70 m.—II. a vill. of Galicia, prov. and 10 m. N.W. Orense.

CEA, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Beira, 28 m. W.S.W. Guarda. Pop. 1,400.

CEABA, a maritime prov. in the N. of Brazil, cap. Fortaleza, bounded N. by the Atlantic Ocean, E. by the prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte

and Patalife, S. by Pernambuco, and W. by Flacel. Extending between lat. $3^{\circ} 40'$ and $7^{\circ} 26'$ S., lon. $57^{\circ} 40'$ and $41^{\circ} 30'$ W. Pop. 190,000. Traversed on the W. boundary by the Sierra Rámpala. Chief rivers, the Croyahu, Ceara, and Jaguathie, the latter navigable for a considerable distance. Climate healthy, heat excessive in the valleys. The surface rises in the form of an amphitheatre from the coast; the higher grounds are fertile, but the valleys are arid. The cormoba palm, which grows here in great abundance, supplies many of the wants of the inhabitants. The prov. abounds in medicinal plants, including balsams, gums, resins, and fruits. Among its minerals are gold, iron, copper, and salt. In 1833, the prov. was divided into the comarcas of Araratí, Campo-Maior, Crato, Fortaleza, Ico, and Sobral.

CERABAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 4 m. N. Clermont-Ferrand. P. 3,060.

CEROLLA or **CHIVOLLA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. W.N.W. Toledo, near rt. b. of the Tagus. Pop. 2,357.

CERRENO, a town of Spain, prov. and 21 m. S.S.E. Avila, on the Alberche. Pop. 2,744. Manufactures leather and cloth; trade in grain and wine.

CESU, a city of the Philippines. [ZESU]

CECCANO, a vill. of Italy, Pontif. States, deleg. and 5 m. S. Frosinone, on the Sacco. Pop. 5,827.

CECOT, a co., U. S., N. America, in N.E. part of Maryland. Area 360 sq. m. Pop. 18,939 (844 slaves), bounded on W. by Chesapeake Bay.—II. a town, Washington co., Pennsylvania. P. 1,267.

CENIZOS or **CENESIN** (*Legua*), a town of Spain, prov. Murcia, on the Caravaca River, 8 m. E. Caravaca. Has a church, distilleries, and manufactures of paper, lacens, and sandals.

CECILIANO, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontifical States, comarca di Roma, in the Saline mntns., 8 m. E. Tivoli, with remains of Cyclopean walls.

CECINA, *Cecina*, a river of Tuscany, joins the Mediterranean at the vill. Cecina, 20 m. S.S.E. Livorno, after a tortuous course of about 40 m.

CECERES, an ancient town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. N.W. Cáceres. Pop. 3,060. It has trade in fruit and grain, and numerous flour-mills.

CECER, two townships, U. S., North America, Missouri.—I. co. Boone. Pop. 3,313.—II. co. Callaway. Pop. 1,896.—*Cedar-Creek* is a township, Delaware, co. Sussex. Pop. 2,420.

CECER MOUNTAINS, a range of primary mountains in South Africa, Cape Colony, dist. Clanwilliam, between the Elephant and Thorn Rivers, about lat. 32° S., lon. 19° E. They vary from 1,000 to 5,000 feet in elevation; the valleys they enclose are productive of corn and tobacco; and the mountains are named from the cedar-trees which grow on their higher parts.

CEFRALO, *Cephædium*, a fortified seaport town of Sicily, cap. circ., intend. and 47 m. E.S.E. Palermo, on the N. coast of the island. Pop. 9,980.

CEGLI, a city of Naples, prov. Otranto, cap. cant., dist. and 37 m. W. Brindisi. Pop. 7,350.

CEIMORO, a town of Spain, prov. and 37 m. W.N.W. Murcia. Pop. 2,606. It has manufactures of paper and commerce in wine and fruits.

CEIMRO, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 6 m. N.N.W. Pwllheli. Pop. 160.

CEJUNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Hérault, 43 m. W.N.W. Montpellier, on rt. b. of the Orbe. Pop. 1,064.

CENESIOS, a parochial chapelry of North Wales, co. Anglesey, 44 m. N. Aberffraw. Pop. 171.

CENARO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ut. It., cap. cant., 8 m. N. the Lake Celano or Fucine, and 26 m. S.S.E. Aquila. Pop. 4,300.

CELANO (*Larn*), S. Italy. [FUCINO LAKE.]

CELANOVA, a town of Spain, prov. and 12 m. S. Orense, with a Benedictine monastery.

CELAYA, a city, Mexican confed. [ZELAYA.]

CELBRIDGE, a town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, on the Liffey, here crossed by a bridge, 12 m. S.W. Dublin. Pop. 1,674. Has a church, workhouse, co. hospital, and woollen factory. It is the head of a poor-law union.

CELEBES, a large island, Asiatic archipelago, mostly between lat. $1^{\circ} 60'$ N., and $5^{\circ} 30'$ S., lon. 119° and 125° E. It is of most irregular shape, consisting of 4 peninsulas uniting in a common centre (no point being further than 50 m. from the sea), from which they extend N.E. and S., separated by the Bays of Gorontalo, Tolo, and Boni. Estimated area 78,000 sq. m. Pop. supposed to be between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000. Surface greatly diversified, and well watered by 3 rivers and many streams. Climate healthy. The centre is mountainous, highest part, Lampo Betang mountain, 7,000 feet in elev. There are volcanoes in the N. and S. peninsulas. Minerals are gold, iron, and salt. Extensive grassy plains in the low grounds. Timber is not generally plentiful, but in one part is a large forest. Products, rice, maize, cassava, tobacco, and cotton, with yams, sago, sugar-cane, and excellent breeds of horses and other live stock. The pop. is composed of distinct races; the Turajas or Horafors of the centre being the supposed aborigines. The coasts are inhabited by the Bughis, a maritime commercial people. The Mohamm. Bughis are almost wholly employed in trading with other parts of the archipelago; they collect the native produce of its E. islands, which they exchange at Singapore for calicoes, iron, muskets, gunpowder, and British and Indian manufactures; they have also established flourishing colonies in Flores, Sumbawa, and other islands. The women manufacture cloths and variegated mats. The Badjos or "sea-gypsies," are a people constantly residing on board their vessels; they carry on an active trade with the Chinese, whose ports they visit with cargoes of cotton, birds' nests, tripping, sharks' fins, tortoise-shell, and pearl. Turtles abound on the coasts. Celebes is divided into about 13 independent states, the most powerful being the confederacy of Boni in the S. peninsula. In most of them the government seems to be a limited monarchy. The Dutch have possessed settlements here since they expelled the Portuguese in 1660. They divide the isl. into the gov. of Mangkasser, embracing the two S. peninsulas; the residency of Menado in the N.; and Ternate on the E. Their principal establishments are Menado, near the N.W., and Kema, near the N.E. extremity of the island, both declared free ports in 1640, and Mangkasser on the W. coast, near the S. extremity of the island, where formerly stood the native town of Macassar, the harbour of which was made a free port in 1847. The pop. subject to the Netherlands government amounts to about (1850) 279,000. In 1811, the British took possession of these Dutch settlements, but they were again restored in 1816.

CELENTA, two market towns of Naples.—I. prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., 30 m. W.N.W. Foggia. Pop. 3,370.—II. prov. Abruzzo Citra, cap. cant., 17 m. S.S.W. Vasto. Pop. 1,930.

CELLA, a vill. of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, 4 m. S.W. Asti. Pop. 746.

CELLARVANA, a township of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Kirkcaldy, adjoining Anstruther. Pop. 1,466.

CELLE or **ZELL**, a town of Hanover, near Lüneburg, on l. b. of the Aller, which here be-

comes navigable, and on the Hanover and Brunswick Railway, 28 m. N.E. Hanover. Pop. (1846) with suburbs, 11,936. Has Lutheran, Calvinist, and Roman Catholic churches, a medical college, and royal agricultural society. Manufactures, chiefly, linen fabrics, hosiery, soap, tobacco, and brandy, and carries on a brisk transit trade by the Aller.—*Celle* or *Celles* is the name of numerous towns and villages in France and Belgium.

CELLE, a market town of Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. and 4 m. N.E. Savona. Pop. 2,072.

CELESTIAL MOUNTAINS, Asia. [THIAN-SHAN.]

CELLINO, two market towns of Naples.—I. prov. Abruzzo Ultra I., 12 m. S.E. Teramo. Pop. 1,500.—II. prov. Otranto, 15 m. N.W. Lecce.

CELLIO, a vill., Sard. Sta., Piedmont, div. Novara, 43 m. S.E. Varallo. P. (with comm.) 8,344.

CELOBRICO, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 11 m. N.W. Guarda, at the foot of the Sierra Estrella. Pop. 1,800.

CENMARA, a town of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, pa. Llanbadrig, near Yrifa Bay, on the N. side of the ist. Pop. 694.—II. a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 7 m. N.E. Machynlleth. Pop. 891.

CENEDA (*Ceneta*), a town of Northern Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 22 m. N. Treviso. Pop. 4,900. Manufactures of linens, woollens, and paper.

CENIA, a town of Spain, prov. Tarragona, on l. b. of small river of same name, 15 m. S.W. Tortosa. Pop. 2,043. Has remains of Roman walls.

CENIS (*Monte*), Sardinia. [MONTE CENISIO.]

CENON-LA-BASTIDE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arrond. Bordeaux. Pop. 2,541.

CENTALLO, a town, Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. prov. and 74 m. N. Cuneo, cap. mand., on l. b. of the Grana. Pop., with comm., 4,333.

CENZO, a fortified town of the Pontif. States, leg. and 16 m. N.N.W. Bologna, on l. b. of the Reno. Pop. 4,572. Birthplace of the painter Guercino.—The *Canal of Censo*, 30 m. in length, passes this town, and connects Bologna with Ferrara.

CENTURSI, *Centuripi*, a town of Sicily, prov. and 19 m. W.N.W. Catania, on a rugged mountain. Pop. 4,460. Around it are ruins of Centuripi.

CENTRAL, a township, U. S., North America, Missouri, St. Louis co. Pop. 1,924.

CENTRAL AMERICA. [AMERICA (CENTRAL).]

CENTRE, a co., U. S., N. America, in middle of Pennsylvania. Area 1,000 sq. m. Pop. 23,355.

Soil various, valleys fertile, mountains sterile, but yield timber. Has flour, grist, and saw mills, tanneries, iron foundries, and woollen factories, 48 churches, and 3 newspapers. Minerals are iron, coal, and limestone. Cap. Bellefonte. Also 3 towns in Pennsylvania. Green co. Pop. 1,509. Indiana co. Pop. 1,823. Union co. Pop. 1,891.

—II. a town, Ohio, Columbiana co. Pop. 3,197.

—III. a town, Indiana, Hancock co. Pop. 3,068. Also the name of 40 smaller towns and villages.

CENTREVILLE, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 45 m. S.E. Buffalo. Pop. 1,466. Numerous other small towns here have the same name.

CEOS, an island of Greece. [Zea.]

CEPHALONIA (pron. *Kephalonia*), (anc. *Cephalonia*), the largest and second in rank of the Ionian Islands, Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Greece, between lat. 38° 5' and 38° 30' N., lon. 20° 21' and 20° 49' E., separated from Ithaca, 2 m. N.E., by the Channel of Cephalonia. Area 348 sq. m. Pop. (1858) 72,474. Shape irregular, and indented by the deep Bays of Samos and Argostoli. Surface uneven; Monte Nero, or the "Black Mountain" (anc. *Mount Apeos*), in the S. part, rises to 5,306 feet above the sea; in the

S.W. part is a plain of considerable extent. Products, wheat, maize, corn, pulses, currants, olive oil, wine, cotton, flax, and salts, which compose the chief exports. Most of the pop. are of Greek descent. Sends 7 mems. to the legislative assembly of the republic, and 1 mem. to the senate. Principal towns Argostoli, the cap., and Lixuri. By Theopoldes, this isl. was called *Therapoleis*, from its 4 principal cities, Samos, Krani, Fall, and Fronos, the remains of which are still traceable.

CEPHISSUS, a river of Greece, gov. Attica, rises beneath Mount Parnes, and after a S.W. course of 28 m., enters the Gulf of *Ægina*, 8 m. W.S.W. Athens.

CEPHISSIA, a vill. of Greece, 9 m. N.E. Athens.

—II. (or *Makas*), a river, rises in Phocia, 15 m. N.W. Salona, flows generally E., forming the N. boundary of Boeotia, and enters Lake Copais, 8 m. E.N.E. Lebadea.

CEPPALONI, a market town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ull., 6½ m. S. Benevento. Pop. 2,500.

CEPRANO, a market town of Central Italy, Pontif. States, deleg. and 11 m. S.E. Frostinone, on the Neapolitan frontier. Pop. 3,176.

CERA, an isl. of the Asiatic archipelago, immediately W. of Timor-Laut. Lat. 8° 10' S., lon. 130° 55' E., and 20 m. in circumference.

CERAM, an island of the Asiatic archipelago. Lat. of N.W. point 2° 58' S., lon. 128° 12' E., 20 m. N.E. Amboyna. Estim. area 6,000 sq. m. Pop. (1848) estim. at 26,704. A mountain chain traverses it from E. to W., rising to 7,000 or 8,000 feet above the sea, and the valleys between its spurs are fertile. Has forests of fine timber. Inhabitants mostly Papuan negroes, who are celebrated for the manufacture of arms. The Dutch claim the sovereignty of the isl., and have established several forts on its shores. Princip. vill. and harbour, Sanway on the N. coast.—*Ceram-Laut*, is a cluster of islands 12 m. from the S.E. coast of Ceram.

CERAMI, a town of Sicily, prov. Catania, in a mining district, 17 m. W. Bronte. Pop. 3,637.

CERANO, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. and 8½ m. E.S.E. Novara. Pop. (with comm.) 4,097.

CERDAGNA, an old division of Europe, in the Pyrenées, partly enclosed in the French dep. Pyrenées Orientales, and partly in Catalonia (Spain), provs. Barcelona, Gerona, and Lerida. The princip. towns are Mont Louis in French, and Puy-Cerdà in Spanish Cerdagne.

CERDON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, arrond. Nantua, 14 m. S.E. Bourg. P. 1,837.

CERE, a river of Southern France, depa. Cantal and Lot, rises in the Plomb-de-Cantal, and after a westerly course of about 55 m., joins the Dordogne near Bretenoux.

CERÉ (*Str.*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot, cap. cant., arrond. Figeac, 35 m. N.E. Cahors. Pop. 4,406. Manufact. hats, and trade in linens.

CEREA, a market town of Lombardy, deleg. and 19 m. S.S.E. Verona. Pop. 6,699.

CERESCES, a comm. and market town of France dep. Manche, 9 m. S. Coutances. Pop. 2,944.

CESSE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Corra, 3 m. S.E. Cupar-Fife. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 2,892. Coal and limestone are wrought in the pa. Was the scene of the murder of Archbishop Sharpe.

CEZESOLE, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. and 13½ m. N.W. Alba, cap. mand. Pop. 1,583. In its vicinity the French gained a victory over the Imperialists in 1644.

CHART, a comm. and frontier town of France, dep. Pyrenées Orientales, cap. arrond., 16 m. S.W. Perpignan. Pop. 3,568. Manufact. of cork, leather, and copper wares. In 1660 the plenipotenti-

ties of France and Spain met here to fix the limits of the two kingdoms.

CERIANA, a vill. of the Sardinian States, prov. and 5 m. N. San Remo, cap. mand. Pop. 2,161.

CERINUS (Sr), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, 73 m. N. Yvon, at the foot of Mont Dôle.

CERINOLA, an episcopal town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, cap. castr., 23 m. S.E. Foggia. Pop. 15,547. Has a college, several convents, an hospital, and a trade in cotton and fruits.

CERIGO, *Cythera*, the most S. of the 7 principal Ionian isls., Mediterranean, off the S. extremity of the Morea, between lat. 36° 7' and 36° 23' N., lon. 23° E. Area 116 sq. m. Pop. (1858) 13,069. Shores abrupt, and dangerous to shipping. Surface mountainous and rocky. More cattle are reared here than in any other of the Ionian isls. Chief crops, wheat, maize, pulse, cotton, flax, wine, and olive oil; which last and the honey of the isl. are highly esteemed. *Cerigo* is used as a place of exile by the central government, and is garrisoned by a company of troops. Principal town, Kapsali, at its S. extremity. *Cythera* was long a naval station of the Lacedæmonians, and it had in ancient times a temple of Venus.

CERIGOITTO, *Ogilia*, a small isl. of the Mediterranean, midway between Cerigo and Crete, and belonging, with the former, to the Ionian republic. Length 5 m., breadth 1 to 3 m. Pop. 30 families.

CERILLY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., 84 m. W.N.W. Moulins. Pop. 2,495. It has manufs. of maulins and paper.

CERINA or **TERIZA**, *Cerynia*, a seaport town of the isl. Cyprus, on its N. coast, 10 m. N. Lefkosia.

CERNY, several communes and villa. of France, Normandy, the princip. in dep. Manche, cap. cant., 7 m. E. Coutances. Pop. 2,110.

CERNIZY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, arrond. and 9 m. W. Bressuire, on an affluent of the Sèvre-Nantaise. Pop. 1,000.

CERNIZY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, cap. cant., on railway, 8 m. N.W. Mulhausen. Pop. 3,997; engaged in manufs. of printed cottons, linens, paper, and machinery, and in iron and copper foundries.

CERNY, two par. of England.—I. (*Nether*), co. Dorset, 5 m. N.N.W. Dorchester. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 103.—II. (*Upper*), same co., 7 m. N.N.W. Dorchester. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 94.

CERNIZY or **ZERNIZY**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, in the lower Engadine, 31 m. S.E. Chur, with a Protestant church and mineral baths. Pop. 500.

CERNY-ANNE, a market town and pa. of England, co. Dorset, 7½ m. N.N.W. Dorchester. Area of pa. 3,010 ac. Pop. 1,343, employed in making, and manufs. of linens, gloves, and parchment. Has a union workhouse.

CERNY, two par. of England.—I. (*North*), co. Gloucester, 4 m. N. Cirencester. Area 4,000 ac. Pop. 689.—II. (*South*), same co., 5 m. S.E.E. Cirencester. Area 8,100 ac. Pop. 1,103.

CERNY (Sr), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cantal, cap. cant., arrond. and 8 m. N. Aurillac, on left bank of the Dore. Pop. 2,443.

CERNETO, a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, cap. cant., on the Apennines, 22 m. N.E. Capua. Pop. 4,930. Manuf. coarse woollens.—II. a market town of the Pontifical States, deleg. and 11 m. N.E. Spoleto, on the Nera.

CERNETO GURBI, a market town of Tuscany, prov. Florence, 4 m. N.W. Empoli. Pop. 2,206.

CERNETUNWY, a pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesey, 2½ m. N.W. Llangefni. Pop. 632.

CERNET-D'AVIGNON, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, on a branch of the Dee. Pop. 1,118.

CERRO, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 18 m. N.N.E. Venafro. Pop. 2,040.

CERRO GORDA, Central America, the first mountain plateau on the route from Vera Cruz to Mexico. Here, on the 18th April 1847, the Mexicans were defeated by the United States forces.—II. (*Morado Negro*), two mountains, South America, Pista confed., dep. La Rique, and the former yielding gold ore.—III. (*de Pasco*), a town of Peru, dep. Junin, 140 m. N.E. Lima. Elev. 14,100 feet. Climate resembles a cold English winter all the year. Pop. variously estimated from 7,000 to 14,000. The silver mines here are the richest in Peru, the annual yield being (1850) 250,000 marks of silver.—IV. (*Azuí*), a town, dep. Lima.—V. (*de Potosí*), a metalliferous mountain, Bolivia, immediately S.W. Potosí. Elevation 10,037 feet.

CERRO DEL ANDEVALO, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. N. Huelva. Pop. 2,728. It has manufactures of linens and coarse woollens.

CERRO FRIO, a dist. of Brazil. [**CERRO FRIO**.] **CERROCA**, an isl. of the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Lower California, in lat. 28° 12' N., lon. 115° 20' W. Length N. to S. 30 m.; breadth 5 m. Coasts greatly indented; surface rugged and barren.

CERTALDO, a market town of Tuscany, prov. and 18½ m. S.W. Florence, on the Elsa. Pop. 2,000. It is the birthplace of Boccaccio.

CERVARO, a river of Naples, prov. Capitanata, rises in the Apennines near Ariano, and after a N.E. course of 80 m. enters the lagoon of Pantano Salvo, on the Adriatic coast.

CERVARO, a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, cap. cant., 22 m. S.E. Sora. Pop. 3,350.

CERVASCA, a vill. of Sardinian Sta., prov. and 5½ m. S.W. Cuneo, near l. b. of the Stura. P. 2,490.

CERVIZIA (*VILLA-NOVA*), a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Minho, 16 m. N. Viana, on l. b. of the Minho. Pop. 200.

CERVERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. E. Lerida. Pop. 5,312.—II. (*del Rio Alhama*), prov. Logroño, 18 m. S. Calahorra. Pop. 3,090.—III. prov. and 58 m. N. Palencia. Pop. 2,000.—IV. a cape in the Mediterranean, forming part of the boundary between Spain (Catalonia) and France. Lat. 42° 26' N., lon. 3° 10' E.

CERVETERE, *Cere*, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontif. States, comarca di Roma, in the Campagna, 27 m. W. Rome. *Cere* was, in antiquity, one of the 12 great cities of Etruria, and celebrated by Virgil as the cap. of Mezentius. Its acropolis is occupied by the modern village with 750 inhabitants.—*Cere Nova* (or *New-Cere*) is a small village, 3½ m. E. Cervetero.

CERVIA, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. States, deleg. and 134 m. S.E.E. Ravenna, on the Adriatic. Pop. with its surrounding villa, 5,042. Its salt-works in the adjoining marshes are important.

CERVIN (*MONT*) (Italian *Monte Sibico*, German *Matterhorn*), a mountain of the Pennine Alps, between the Valais in Switzerland & the Val d'Aosta in Piedmont, 40 m. E.N.E. Mont Blanc, and 19 m. W.N.W. Monte Rosa. Elev. 14,771 feet. The Col of Mont Cervin is used in summer as a passage for horses and mules. Elevation 10,938 feet.

CERVINARA, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Uti., cap. cant., 12 m. N.W. Avellino. P. 5,390.

CERVIONE, a comm. and seaport town on E. coast of Corsica, 36 m. S. Bastia. Pop. 1,586.

CERVOLI, *Columbaria*, a small isl. of Tuscany, in the Mediterranean, prov. Pisa, 5 m. E. Elba.

CERVA (*MASSIONE* and *FROCOLA*), two contiguous villa. of Naples, prov. Nanto. —I. 7 m. S.E.S. —II. 6 m. S. Campolungo.

CESARIO (San), a town of Naples, prov. Atranto, cap. cant., 4 m. S. Lece. Pop. 3,499.

CESARO, a town of Sicily, intend. Messina, cap. cant., on a hill, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Bronte. Pop. 8,000.

CESANA, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. States, leg. and 12 m. S.E. Forlì, on the Emilian Way. Pop. (1848) 9,000. Principal buildings, town-hall, Capuchin church, library founded by D. Malatesta in 1462, and rich in MSS. Popes Pius vi. and vii. were natives of this town. In vicinity are sulphur mines.

CESANARIO, a seaport town of the Pontif. Sta., leg. Forlì, 9 m. E.N.E. Cesena, on the Adriatic. Pop. 8,043. Has a small harbour.

CESAR CUSO, a vill. of the Pontifical States, deleg. Spoleto, 7 m. N.N.E. Narni. Pop. 1,134.

CESAROWITZ, a vill. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, pa. Eborford, 6 m. N.E. Jedburgh. Pop. 150.

CESORV, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 3 m. E. Rennes, on rt. b. of the Vilaine, where it becomes navigable. Pop. 2,480.

CESORNA, a vill. of Spain, Guipuzcoa, prov. and 11 m. S.W. San Sebastian, near rt. b. of the Urola. Pop. 1,600. It has mineral springs and baths.

CETINJE, a town of European Turkey, cap. of the republic of Montenegro, 17 m. E.N.E. Cattaro, and 39 m. N.N.W. Scutari.

CETON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, 23 m. S.S.E. Mortagne. Pop. 3,417.

CETONA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 34 m. S. Arezzo, in the Val di Chiana. Pop. with pa., 5,332. Built around the foot of Mount Cetona.

CETRARO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Citra, cap. cant., with a small fishing port on the Mediterranean, 24 m. N.W. Cosenza. Pop. 6,000.

CETRA, a comm. and fortified seaport town of France, dep. Hérault, cap. cant., at head of railway from Beaucaire, between the Mediterranean and the lagoon of Thau, 17 m. S.W. Montpellier. Lat. of lighthouse, $43^{\circ} 23' 45''$ N., lon. $3^{\circ} 42' 16''$ E. Pop. 19,124. Is defended by a citadel. Its harbour is from 16 to 19 feet in depth, formed by two piers with a breakwater in front, defended by two forts, one on either pier. A broad and deep canal, bordered with quays and warehouses, connects the port with the lagoon of Thau, and with the Canal-du-Midi, and canals leading to the Rhone, by which means Cette has an extensive traffic with the interior. Imports comprise Benicarlo wine from Spain, for mixing with French wines for the English and other markets. Exports wine and brandy, almonds, verdigris, salt, syrups, liqueurs, soap, perfumery, and glass wares. Has ship-building yards, and an active oyster and anchovy fishery.

CETVA, *Septa*, a seaport town of Africa, belonging to Spain, in Morocco, opposite and 17 m. S.S.E. Gibraltar. Lat. (Mount Ache) $35^{\circ} 34' 4''$ N., lon. $5^{\circ} 16' 6''$ W. Pop. 8,200. The castle occupies the highest point of a mountain (the anc. *Abyla*, and one of the Pillars of Hercules—the rock of Gibraltar being the other) at the extremity of a peninsula. On the narrow isthmus at the opposite extremity, is another strong citadel; and between the two is the town, with a cathedral, several convents, hospital, convict establishment, and schools. It is well supplied with water. *Cetva* is the chief of the Spanish *presidios* on the African coast, the seat of a royal court, and the residence of a military governor, and financial intendant. It was taken from the Moors by John, king of Portugal, in 1418, and has permanently belonged to Spain since 1640.

CIVA, *Coba*, a town, Cardinale Sta., Piedmont, div. and 28 m. E. Cuni, prov. Mondovì, cap. muni., on the Tanaro. Pop. 4,469. Manufs. of silk twist, and trade in cheese.

CEVENNES, *Cebennæ Montes*, a range of mountains in the S. of France, commencing at the Canal-du-Midi, W. of Carcassonne, and running N.N.E. to the Canal-du-Centre. They are divided into the S. and N. Cevennes; the former, under the names of the Montagnes Noires, Epinouse, Garrigues, and Lozère, extend over 120 m. to Mont Lozère, where the chain forms a group called Monts du Gévaudan, which sends several contreforts to the N. and S. The N. Cevennes take the name of Monts Vivarais, Lyonnaise, Forez, and Charolais. The Loire, Allier, Lot, Aveyron, Tarn, Hérault, Gard, and other rivers, have their sources in these mountains, the S. portions of which contain extinct volcanoes, and present many deep fissures in the higher valleys. The highest points are Mezin, 5,794 feet, and Lozère, 4,884 feet above the level of the sea. The *Cevennes* served as a retreat for numerous Protestant families after the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

CEVENNES, an old country of France, which formed the N.E. part of the government of Languedoc, cap. Mende. It was divided into Gévaudan, Velay, Vivarais, and Cevennes Proper. The *Cevennes Proper* is now included partly in the dep. Gard, and partly in Aveyron.

CEYLON (*Singala*, anc. *Taprobane*), an island of British India, separated from the S. extremity of Hindostan by the Gulf of Manasar; between lat. $5^{\circ} 56'$ and $9^{\circ} 46'$ N., lon. $79^{\circ} 36'$ and $81^{\circ} 58'$ E. Shape pyriform, with apex to the N. Extreme length from N. to S., 270 m.; greatest breadth 145 m. Area 23,310 miles. Pop. (1848) 1,500,000. The southern and central part of the island is elevated and mountainous, Adam's Peak rising to the height of 7,500 feet, and Pedraaligalla to 8,280 feet. The E. shore is frequently bold and rocky, with deep water. The W. shore is uniformly low, and indented with bays and inlets. The N.W. part of the island is almost joined to the neighbouring peninsula by the island of Manasar, from the west point of which a shoal stretches to the island of Rameserum, a dist. of about 30 m. [ADAM'S BRIDGE], leaving open only two navigable passages, that between Manasar and Ceylon, which has not more than four feet water at ebb tide, and the narrow passage of Paumbum between Rameserum and the mainland, which is six feet in depth at high water. The island is chiefly formed of gneiss, especially in its southern portions, while limestone and sandstone prevail in the more level parts of the northern plains. Dolomite is found in the interior, and hornblende rock forms the summit of Adam's Peak. Among the minerals are iron, manganese, plumbago, nitre in caves, and salt. The climate is hot and moist. On the sea-coast the thermometer ranges from 68° to 90° in the extreme, and the medium between 75° and 80° Fahr. The N.E. monsoon prevails from November to February, modified and interrupted by local circumstances; the S.W. monsoon from April to November. The E. part of the island is hot and dry, the W. temperate and humid. Rivers and streams abound. Rain-fall 85 inches at Colombo, and 120 inches in the hilly districts. The largest river is Mahavella Ganga, which has its origin in the highlands in the S., and flowing N.E. enters the ocean at Trincomali. In the highlands in the S., and on the central range stretching northwards, the temperature is milder than in the valleys. The soil is chiefly ferruginous and quartzose in the S., and sandy and calcareous in the N., with a small proportion of vegetable matter; yet vegetation is most luxuriant, and irrigation

appears to have been anciently practised, from artificial tanks and lakes still existing. Rice, cotton, tobacco, pepper, coffee, and various vegetables, are raised. The cocoa palm, *Falmira* palm, lalipot, jack-tree, tamarind, bread-fruit, and cinnamon, are among the most useful trees; the last is cultivated to a great extent, but some recent attempts to cultivate extensively the sugarcane, appear to have failed. The zoology of the island is much the same as the neighbouring continent. Snakes and reptiles abound. Elephants are numerous in the N. and E. prov. Little is known of the aboriginal inhabitants of Ceylon; at present they are similar in all respects to the Hindoos of the neighbouring continent, and consist of Singalese, inhabiting the interior and parts of the coast, Malabars, Mohammedans, Europeans, and Negroes. Ceylon was known to the Greeks in the time of Alexander, as also to the Romans. The Portuguese formed a settlement at Colombo in 1520. They were superseded by the Dutch in the 17th century; and at the close of the 18th, the British, after various encounters with the Dutch and French, obtained possession of the stations on the coast; and finally, in 1815, at the invitation of the native chiefs, took possession of the whole island. The government now consists of a governor and an executive council of five other members, and legislative council of nine other members, and six unofficial members, natives or naturalized subjects, and proprietors or principal merchants of the island. The island is divided into five provinces, and these into districts, each with an agent and assistant. There are a supreme court, provincial courts, and magistrates. The island was constituted a bishopric of the English Church in 1816. There are besides churches of other denominations. Educational establishments have been formed chiefly by religious and missionary societies. In 1850 there were 84 government schools, with a large attendance of scholars. Buddhism was almost the universal creed of the natives, and still remains so. The Singalese language is peculiar to this island. The British government have formed many excellent roads throughout the island, and there is a canal and river communication between Colombo and Calcutta. The natives are ingenious workers in metals, and in manufactures of cordage, matting, and baskets. In 1842 there were 13 mines of plumbago, and 4,286 boats and rafts employed in fishing. The pearl fishery has been abandoned since 1837. Of the whole surface of the island, 760,821 acres were cultivated or in pasture, and upwards of 4,000,000 acres uncultivated. Exports in 1849, valued at 695,746*l.*; imports do., 1,206,215*l.* The chief towns are Colombo the cap., Candy, Trincomalee, Point-de-Galle, Jaffna, Calcutta. Ceylon is now the central point for the Oriental mail packets. The mail which leaves Southampton every fortnight, via Alexandria and the Red Sea, touches at Ceylon, whence issue branch mails to Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Australia.

CEE, a river of France, dep. Gard, rises in the Cévennes mountains, dep. Lozère, and, after an E.S.E. course of about 60 m., joins the Rhone, 6 m. W. Orange. Its sands are *arifères*.

CEENAKA, a seaport town of Portugal, prov. Beira-Nova, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 18 m. S. of Lisbon. Pop. 5,000. It has active fisheries.

CHABANAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cherente, cap. cant., on the Vienne, 30 m. N.E. Angoulême. Pop. 1,304.

CHABANON, *Cordubacum*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Brême, cap. cant., 7 m. E.S.E. Va-

lence, on the Vienne. Pop. 4,426. Manufactures silk.

CHABLAIN (Ital. *Sciabian*), the most N. prov. of Savoy, on the Lake of Geneva, between the Valais and Genevoise. Surface mountainous; soil fertile in grain, wine, chestnuts, and other fruits. Principal river the Dranse. Chief towns, Thonon, Evian, and Notre Dame d'Abondance. P. 54,490.

CHARLIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., arrond. and 9 m. E. Auxerre, on l. b. of the Serein. Pop. 2,601. In its vicinity the celebrated wine called *Chablis* is produced.

CHARRIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, 30 m. N. Chateauroux. Pop. 2,077.

CHADABUCO, a town of Chile, prov. and 25 m. N. Santiago, on the Collina. Near this place the republican troops defeated the royalists in 1817.

CHACAO, a seaport town of Chile, on the N. coast of the isl. Chiloe, 16 m. N.E. San Carlos.

CHACAPOTOS or **CHACHAPOTOS**, a town of Peru, dep. Traxillo, cap. prov., near the Ecuador frontier, 70 m. N.E. Casamarca. Pop. 4,000.

CHAGO (El Gran), a region of South America, in the centre of the continent, territories Bolivia and La Plata, between lat 18° and 28° S., lon. 56° and 63° W., bounded E. by the river Parana, and traversed by its tributaries. Surface level, the N. part covered with grass, the S. portion an arid and desert plain, inhabited by roving Indians.

CHAD (LAKK), Central Africa. [**TCUAD** (LAKK).] **CHADDA**, a river of W. Africa, Guinea, joins the Quorra (or Kowara), on left, 280 m. from its mouth, in the Gulf of Guinea. In 1833 it was navigated by Allen and Oldfield to a point 85 m. E. of its junction, and in 1854 the steamer "Fleisch" ascended it 240 m. further E., to Yola, the cap. of Adamawa, lat 5 51' N., lon. 15° 30' E. Thus proving the identity of the Benue, seen by Dr Barth in 1851, with the Chadda, and opening up an important route to Central Africa. [**ZAINA**.]

CHADDEXTON, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Oldham-cum-Freethick, on the Lrk, 64 m. N.N.E. Manchester. Pop. 6,182.

CHADREDA, a pa. of England, co. and 24 m. E. Derby. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 483.

CHADDELEY-CORNETT, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 5 m. W.N.W. Bromsgrove. Area 2,740 ac. Pop. 1,429.

CHADLEWORTH-WITH-WOOLLEY, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 51 m. S.W. East Halsey. Area 2,660 ac. Pop. 513.

CHADLINGTON, a chap. of Engl., co. Oxford, pa. Charlbury, 34 m. S.N.E. Clipping-Norton. P. 760.

CHADHUNT, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 14 m. N.E. Kingston. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 32.

CHADWELL (St Mary's), a pa. of England, co. Essex, 23 m. S. Orsett. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 222.

CHAGUNGA, a ruined city of Greece, gov. Boeotia, 5 m. N. Lehadia. Its remains comprise an anc. theatre, an aqueduct, and a small temple. On a portion of the site stands the vill. of Caprasia.

CHAFFCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. S. Ilminster. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 265.

CHAGORDAN, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 84 m. S.E. Okehampton. Area 8,710 ac. Pop. 1,557.

CHAUNY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., 10 m. N.W. Chalon-sur-Saône. Pop. 3,000.

CHASOE (lat.) [**PEROE** BANNON, **DINCO** GANOTA.]

CHASOE, a river of South America, New Granada, lathum of Panama, rises 30 m. N.E. Panama, flows at first W., then N., and enters the Caribbean Sea, near lat. 9° 18' 18" N. It traverses a fertile country, and below the influx of the Trinidad, its depth varies from 15 to 30 fathoms; but its navigation is impeded by numerous falls,

and by its great rapidity. Affluents, the Poquessi, Trinidad, and Gaston, all considerable streams.

CHAGRAS, a seaport town of Central America, on the N. coast of the Isthmus of Panama, at the mouth of the Chagres river, in the Caribbean Sea. Lat. of fort San Lorenzo, $9^{\circ} 18' 6''$ N., lon. $79^{\circ} 59' 2''$ W., with a harbour for vessels drawing 10 or 12 feet water. Its situation is unhealthy. The foreign mail station has been removed to *Aspinwall*, 8 m. N. [**NAVY BAY**].

CHAIRABHA, a town of British India, dist. Singhbhoon, presid. Bengal, in lat. $22^{\circ} 36' N.$, lon. $85^{\circ} 45' E.$ It is the seat of a civil establishment, and has a gaoi.

CHAKAL, a vill. of Afghanistan, chiefship and 80 m. N. Cabool. Lat. $35^{\circ} N.$, lon. $69^{\circ} 2' E.$ The vicinity is well cultivated and fertile.

CHAILLEY, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. N.N.W. Lewes. Area 6,690 ac. Pop. 1,263. It has a union workhouse.

CHAILLAG, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, 17 m. S.E. Le Blanc. Pop. 2,712.—II. a comm. and vill. dep. H. Vienne, 5 m. N.N.E. Rochechouart, on l. b. of the Vienne. Pop. 1,188.

CHAILLARD, a comm. and town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., on the Ernée, arrond. and 11 m. N.N.W. Laval. Pop. 2,573.

CHAILLE-LES-MARAIS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., 28 m. S.E. Napoleon Vendée. Pop. 2,454.

CHAILLEVETTE, a comm. and seaport vill. of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, 6 m. S. Marennes, on l. b. of the Sèvre. Pop. 1,053.

CHAMRE-DIEU (La), a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute Loire, cap. cant., 21 m. N.N.W. Le Puy. Pop. 1,835.

CHAI-YA, a maritime town of Lower Siam, on the E. side of the Malay peninsula and Gulf of Siam. Lat. $2^{\circ} 30' N.$, lon. $96^{\circ} 30' E.$

CHAKHA MOUNTAINS, a mountain range in Abyssinia, forming the S. boundary of Shoa, and the watershed between the Nile and Hawash rivers.

CHALABRE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Lers, 24 m. S.W. Carcassonne. Pop. 2,985. Has manufs. of woollens and yarn.

CHALADE (La), a comm. and town of France, dep. Meuse, arrond. and 19 m. W. Verdun, on the Bièvre. Pop. 666. Glass and bottle works.

CHALAMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., 19 m. E. Trevoux. Pop. 1,422.

CHALANÇON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, 16 m. S.W. Tournon. Pop. 1,043.

CHALAIN-MEW, a town of the Burmese dom., cap. dist., on the route between Shembegown and Aeng (Aracan). Was ruined in the war of 1823.

CHALAIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., arrond. and 18 m. S.E. Barbezieux, on the Tuda. Pop. 549.

CHALBUANCA, a town of Peru, dep. and 80 m. S.W. Cuzco, cap. prov. Aymaraes, on an affluent of the Apurimas.

CHALBURY, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 43 m. N.N.E. Wimborne. Area 440 ac. Pop. 186.

CHALCIS or **NEANOPOLIS**, *Egyptos*, a maritime town of Greece, cap. gov. Enbosa, on the Euripus, at its narrowest part, here crossed by a bridge, 17 m. N.E. Thebes. Pop. 5,000.

CHALCO, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state and 25 m. S.E. Mexico, on the Lake of Chalco, a basin 9 m. in length by 6 m. in width.

CHALDOR, two pas. of England.—I. co. Surrey, 5 m. N.E. Reigate. Area 1,880 ac. Pop. 166.—II. (Herring), co. Dorset, 94 m. W.S.W. Wareham. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 326.

CHALK, a pa. of the Isle of Wight, 7 m. S.E.W. Newport. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 689.

CHALSBURY BAY, an inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, North America. Lat. $46^{\circ} N.$, lon. $65^{\circ} W.$ Length E. to W. about 90 m.; breadth varies from 12 to 20 m. It separates Lower Canada from New Brunswick, and at its W. extremity receives the Ristigouche river.

CHALFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, on a branch of the Avon, 3 m. W. Melkham. Area 1,200. P. 26.

CHALFONT, two pas. of England, co. Bucks.—I. (*St Giles*), 3 m. S. Amersham. Area 3,550 ac. Pop. 1,169. William Penn, founder of the colony of Pennsylvania, is buried in its cemetery, and Milton here finished his "Paradise Lost"—II. (*St Peter*), 34 m. E.N.E. Beaconsfield. Area 4,930 ac. Pop. 1,482. It has petty sessions.

CHALFORD, a chapelry of England, co. Gloucester, pas. Bisley and Minchinhampton, on the Frome, 2 m. N.E. the latter village.

CHALGRAVE, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 34 m. N.N.W. Dunstable. Area 2,130 ac. Pop. 969.

CHALHOLVE, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 44 m. S.W. Tetworth. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 616. In 1643 the parliamentary forces were defeated here by the royal troops.

CHALK, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, on the Thames, 14 m. S.S.E. Gravesend. Area 2,040 ac. P. 291.

CHALKY BAY, an inlet near the S.W. extremity of Middle Island, New Zealand. Lat. $46^{\circ} S.$, lon. $166^{\circ} 20' E.$, separated on the S.E. by the peninsula of Garden Island from Preservation Bay, and on the N.W. by another peninsula from Dusky Bay. Length 16 m. Shores much indented, and has deep water throughout; its harbours include Port Chalky.—*Chalky Island* is a mass of white limestone near its entrance.

CHALLACOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 9 m. N.E. Barnstaple. Area 5,400 ac. Pop. 289.

CHALLANGEX and **CHALLES**, two communes and villa. of France; the former, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 23 m. W.N.W. Charolles. Pop. 1,151. The latter, dep. Sarthe, 11 m. S.E. Mans. Pop. 1,258.

CHALLANS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., arrond. Les Sables, 23 m. N.W. Napoleon Vendée. Pop. 4,183.

CHALLOCK, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4 m. E. Charing. Area 3,620 ac. Pop. 437.

CHALLONNAIS, an old division of France, in the prov. Burgundy, now comprised in the depts. Saône-et-Loire. Its cap. was Chalon-sur-Saône.

CHALONNES-SUR-LOIRE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Loire, 12 m. S.W. Angers. Pop. 4,975. Manufs. woollen and cotton.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, *Catalaunum*, a comm. and city of France, cap. dep. Marne, on railway from Paris to Strasbourg, and on rt. b. of the Marne, here crossed by a bridge, 90 m. E. Paris. Elevation 270 feet. Pop. 15,854. Chief edifices, the cathedral, town-hall, prefecture, the churches Notre Dame and St. Alpin. Is a bishop's see, and has a diocesan school, a commercial tribunal, schools of geometry and design; botanic garden, various scientific collections, public library of 26,000 volumes, and manufs. of woollen, linen and cotton goods, with tanneries and dye-factories.

CHALON-SUR-SAÔNE, *Cabillonum*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Saône, at the commencement of the Canal du Centre, and on the railway from Dijon to Lyon, 82 m. N. Mâcon. Elevation 584 feet. Pop. 16,969. Principal structures, the cathedral, St. Peter's church, town-hall, the hospice St. Laurent, and hospital of St. Louis. Has a school of design, public library, college, theatre,

public baths, glass factories, iron works, manufacture of watches, jewellery, linen, and other fabrics. Being at the junction of several great roads, and connected with the Mediterranean, Atlantic, and North Sea, by the Rhône, Saône, Loire, and several canals, it is the centre of a considerable trade, and exports wine, timber, charcoal, iron, limestone, and agricultural produce to other parts of France. *Chalon* was cap. of the old division of *Chalonais*, in the prov. of Burgundy.

CHALONS, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 24 m. N.N.E. Banbury. Ac. 1,730. P. 506.

CHALOSSE, an old division of France, in the prov. Gascogne, of which the cap. was St-Sever. It is now comprised in the dep. Landes.

CHALTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4½ m. S.S.W. Petersfield. Area 3,470 ac. Pop. 706.

CHALUS, *Castrum Lucii*, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Vienne, cap. cant., 17 m. S.W. Limoges, on the Tardouze. Pop. 1,143.

CHALYNGTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4½ m. W. Hailsham. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 170.

CHAM, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and at the N. end of the Lake of Zug, 3 m. W.N.W. Zug. Pop. 1,045.

CHAM, a town of Bavaria, on the Cham, 30 m. N.E. Regensburg. Pop. 2,081.

CHAM, a maritime town of Siam, on the Gulf of Siam, 70 m. S.W. Bangkok.

CHAMA, a river of South America, dep. Zulia, enters the Lake of Maracaybo, lat. 9° N., lon. 72° W., after a N. course of 75 miles.

CHAMA, a river of Guinea, enters the Atlantic 28 m. W.S.W. Cape Coast Castle, after a S. course, estimated at 75 m. At its mouth is the vill. Chama, with the Dutch fort St Sebastian.

CHAWALARI, one of the principal peaks of the Himalaya mountains, Central Asia, between Tibet and Bootan. Lat. 28° 4' N., lon. 90° E. Elevation about 37,300 feet.

CHAMALIERES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. and 2 m. W. Clermont. Pop. 1,633. Manufactures paper.

CHAMAS (Str.), a comm. and town of South France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on the N. bank of the lagoon of Berre, and on the railway of Avignon, 24 m. N.W. Marseille. Pop. 2,225. Has a church, powder magazine, whence Toulon is supplied, and trade in oil and olive.

CHAMBA, a town in the S. division of Cashmere, situated among the S. mountains of the Himalaya, on the river Ravel, in lat. 33° 29' N., lon. 76° 10' E. Pop. 5,000.

CHAMBERET, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Corrèze, 21 m. N.N.W. Tulle. Pop. 2,533.

CHAMBERS, a co., U. S., North America, in E. part of Alabama. Area 775 sq. m. Pop. 23,980, of whom 11,156 were slaves. Surface uneven; soil fertile. Yields Indian corn, wheat, cotton, cattle, and swine. Has flour, grist, saw, carding, and felling-mills, with 41 churches and a newspaper. The Westpoint and Montgomery Railway passes through the county.

CHAMBERSBURG, a town, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, cap. co. Franklin, on a branch of the Potomac, 45 m. S.W. Harrisburgh. Pop. 4,373. It has various manuf. establishments.

CHAMBERT, *Comperiacum*, an episcopal city of the Sardinian States, cap. of Savoy Proper, on the Leyme, 45 m. S.S.W. Geneva. Pop. of comm. 15,916; or including garrison, 17,843. Principal buildings, cathedral, convents, and barracks. Is an archbishop's see, the residence of the military governor, and seat of the superior tribunal, and academy of Savoy; and it has a Jesuits' college, societies of agriculture and commerce, public

library, manuf. of silk, gauze, and other fabrics, lace, hats, leather, and soap, and a trade in metals, liquors, and the wines of its vicinity. From 1793 to 1815, Chambéry was the cap. of the French dep. Mont Blanc.

CHAMBLEY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, 20 m. S.S.E. Beauvais. Pop. 1,307.

CHAMBLEY, a township and fort of Lower Canada, British North America, co. Kent, on l. b. of the Richlieu or Chambly river, dist. and 16 m. S.E. Montreal.

CHAMBON, several communes and towns of France.

—I, dep. Creuse, cap. cant., on the Tardes, 26 m. E. Guéret. Pop. 2,303. It is supposed to have been the cap. of the *Cambovicenses*, and Gallic, Roman, and early Frankish remains are found here.—II, a vill., dep. H. Loire, 10 m. S.E. Yssengeaux. Pop. 2,323.—III, (*Fengerolles*), dep. Loire, cap. cant., 4 m. S.W. St Etienne. P. 1,736.

CHAMBORD, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-et-Cher, arrond. and 8 m. E. Blois, on l. b. of the Cosson river.

CHAMBOULIVE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Corrèze, 12 m. N.N.W. Tulle. Pop. 3,000.

CHAMBRAT, a town in the isl. Gozo. [Gozo.]

CHAM-CALLAO, an island in the China Sea, off the E. coast of Cochinchina, 30 m. E.S.E. Turon. Lat. 15° 54' N., lon. 108° 28' E. It is well cultivated, and has a vill. and a small harbour on its S.W. side.—The *Falso Cham-Callao* is an inlet, 20 m. S.E. ward.

CHAMOND (Str.), a town of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., at the confluence of the Gier and the Ban rivers, and on the railway from Lyon to St Etienne, 7 m. N.E. St Etienne. Pop. 8,897. Has a pa. church, public baths, chamber of manuf., looms for cotton and silk fabrics, ribbons, lace, cast-iron and nail works, and in its vicinity many coal-mines.

CHAMONIX or **CHAMOUNT**, a valley of the Sardinian States, prov. Faucigny, forms the upper part of the basin of the Arve, above the valley of Servoz, length N.E. to S.W. 12 m., breadth 1 to 6 m.; elevation above the sea at the vill. of Chamounix, 3,443 feet. It is bounded on the S. by the mass of Mont Blanc, and N. by Mont Breven and the Aiguilles Rouges, part of the range which separates Savoy from the Valais. The glaciers which descend into the valley from Mont Blanc, among which is the Mer de Glace, are the grandest in the Alps. The climate of the valley is rigorous in winter, which lasts from October to May, during which time snow usually covers the lower ground to the depth of 3 feet; the summer is short, and warm (mean temperature at La Prieuré 41° Fahr.) Soil infertile, but well cultivated, produces a considerable supply of grain and fruits; cattle are reared, and the honey is excellent. The valley contains the 3 parishes of Chamounix, Argentière, and Ouches. Pop. 2,528.—*Chamonix* or *La Prieuré*, the principal vill. of the valley of Chamounix, is situated on the rt. b. of the Arve, 13 m. E. Sallenche. Pop. 1,800.

CHAMOREUIL, a lake in Ladakh, in the elevated table-land of Rupash, between the valley of the Setij and the Indus, in lat. 35° 55' N., lon. 75° 15' E. The lake is 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, surrounded by mountains which are in some places 500 feet above the surface of the lake. The lake is 1½ m. long by 2½ m. broad. The water is of a blue colour, and brackish. It receives several streams, has no outlet, the water being carried off by evaporation.

CHAMPAINE, an old prov. of France, of which the cap. was Troyes, now forming the greater portion of the 4 depts. of Ardennes, Marne, Aube,

and H. Marne, and part of those of Aisne, Seine-et-Marne, and Yonne. This country, long governed by native princes of Champagne, was united to the crown of France by the marriage of Philippe le Bel with Jeanne de Navarre in 1264.

CHAMPAGNE, a dist. of France, in the depts. Charente and Charente-Inférieure, forming part of the *arrondis.* Saintes, Jonzac, and Cognac. Celebrated for its wines, and brandy called Cognac.

CHAMPAGNY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute Saône, cap. cant., 26 m. E.N.E. Vesoul. Pop. 3,328. In its vicinity coal is worked.

CHAMPAGNOLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Jura, cap. cant., on the Ain, here crossed by a bridge, 18 m. E.N.E. Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 2,179. Manufact. of nails and iron-wire.

CHAMPAIGN, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Ohio. Area 390 sq. m. Pop. 19,782. Soil fertile. Lake Erie Railway and the Springfield and Mansfield Railway intersect the county.

CHAMPAUSERT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Marne, 27 m. W.S.W. Chalons. Here the Russian and Prussian army received a check from the troops of Napoleon I., Feb. 10, 1814.

CHAMPAGNIÈRES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, arr. and 4 m. N. Niort. P. 1,390.

CHAMPRIX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., on the Conze, 14 m. S.S.E. Clermont. Pop. 1,890.

CHAMPIGNY, several comm. and vill. of France; the principal in dep. Seine, 8 m. E.S.E. Paris. Pop. 1,467.

CHAMPIOA, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 12 m. E. Watertown. Pop. 2,085.

CHAMPLAIN, a township and fort, U. S., North America, New York, co. Clinton, near Lake Champlain. Pop. 5,087.—*Lake Champlain* lies between the states New York and Vermont, extending for 4 m. into Lower Canada, is 105 m. in length N. to S., breadth varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 10 m. It contains numerous islands; receives several rivers, and discharges its superfluous waters by the Richelieu river into the St. Lawrence. It was the centre of many important military operations during the revolutionary war, and now forms an important medium of commerce. A canal, 64 m. in length, connects it with the Hudson river.

CHAMPLITTE, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Saône, cap. cant., 29 m. W. Vesoul. Pop. 3,101, who weave linen and woollen fabrics.

CHAMPNIERS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, 5 m. N.N.E. Angoulême. Pop. 4,192.

CHAMPOTON, a maritime vill., Central America, Yucatan, Campechy Bay, Gulf of Mexico, 36 m. S.S.W. Campechy.

CHAMPROND, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, arrond. and 13 m. E.N.E. Nogent-le-Rotrou. Pop. 671.

CHAMPSAUX, a dist. of France, in the old prov. of Dauphiné, principal place St. Bonnet; now comprised in the *depts.* H. Alpes and Drôme.

CHAMPSENET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, 4 m. E.N.E. Domfront. Pop. 3,848. It has manufact. of linens, and iron foundries.

CHAMPROFF, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, near rt. b. of the Loire, 15 m. W.S.W. Angers. Pop. 2,197.—*Champiroff* is a vill., 18 m. W.S.W. Pop. 1,423.

CHAMUSCA, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on l. b. of the Tagus, 13 m. N.N.E. Santarém. Pop. 3,200. Excellent red wine produced in its vicinity.

CHANAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lozère, cap. cant., on the Lot, 8 m. S.W. Mende. Pop. 1,881. It has manufactures of serge.

CHAMAK-KALEMY (Turk. "Pot-castle,") a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Dardanelles, 28 m. S.W. Gallipoli.

CHANCAY, a seaport town of North Peru, dep. Lima, cap. prov., at the mouth of the Chancay river, in the Pacific, 40 m. N.N.W. Lima.

CHANCEAUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte d'Or, arrond. and 18 m. E. Semur, near rt. b. of the Seine. Pop. 569.

CHANCE ISLAND, Bay of Bengal, W. coast, Lower Siam, 35 m. from the mainland. Lat. of highest peak $9^{\circ} 24' N.$, lon. $95^{\circ} 1' E.$ It is from 3 to 5 m. in length and breadth.

CHANDA, a vill. of British India, N.W. provs., presid. Madras, dist. and 96 m. N. Nellore. It is well supplied with water, and the surrounding country covered with grassy jungle.

CHANDAN, a town of India, on the S.W. frontier, in the territory of the Rajah of Nagpore, on l. b. of the Erasee River, near its junction with the Warda, 430 m. E. Bombay. It is surrounded by walls 6 m. in extent, from 15 to 20 feet in height, and flanked with towers, large enough for the heaviest guns. It is well supplied with water. Within the walls the streets are straggling and the houses detached. Outside the walls is an extensive suburb.

CHANDANER or **CHENANER**, a town of the Punjab, prov. Lahore, cap. dist., 78 m. S. Serinagar, near an affluent of the Chenab.

CHANDERI or **CHANDAIRER**, a town of India, prov. Malwa, territory of Gwalior, 170 m. S. Agra, in lat. $24^{\circ} 41' N.$, lon. $78^{\circ} 12' E.$ The town is situated in a jungle tract, with a considerable quantity of fertile ground. It has declined on account of Mahratta oppression, the scourge of war, and the decay of its manufactures, which are undersold by Britain. It has a strong fort, situated on a hill. Under the Mahratta sway, along with the surrounding territory, it became the resort of freebooters, very troublesome to the contiguous tracts under British rule or protection. In 1844, it was assigned for the support of the increased Gwalior contingent commanded by British officers.

CHANDERNAGORE, a French settlement of India, on rt. b. of the Hooghly, 17 m. N. Calcutta, in lat. $22^{\circ} 50' N.$, lon. $88^{\circ} 23' E.$, surrounded by the British dist. of Hooghly, presid. Bengal. Area of territory 2,330 ac. Pop. 32,670, of whom 218 were Europeans; 436 mixed descent; and the remainder natives. The Hooghly had formerly sufficient water to allow ships of the line to come up to the town. It was a French settlement in 1700, was taken by the British in 1757, restored to France in 1763, retaken by Britain in 1793, and finally restored to France in 1816.

CHANDODI, a town of India, Baroda dom., on the Nerbudda, 35 m. E.N.E. Baroach.

CHANDORE, a fortified town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Ahmednuggur, on a hill range, commanding an important pass, 148 m. N.E. Bombay. Pop. 7,000. It capitulated to the British in 1804 and in 1818.

CHANDPOOR, a town of British India, dist. Bijour, in the N.W. provs., 990 m. N.W. Calcutta. Pop. 11,491.

CHANELAL, an island and bay E. of Chile. The island is in lat. $29^{\circ} 1' S.$, lon. $71^{\circ} 40' W.$, is 2 m. long. The bay is 1 m. N. Carrisal Bay.

CHANG-CHEN-CHAM or **ST JOHN ISLAND**, on S. coast of China, prov. Quanton, in lat. (south point), $21^{\circ} 15' N.$, lon. $113^{\circ} 50' E.$ It is 15 m. long, and has generally been considered as two islands, a narrow isthmus of sand uniting the high land, and having a bay on each side. There

is a watering-place on S. side of the bay, and a village at the head.

CHANG-CHOW, a city of China, prov. Fo-kien, cap. dep., 28 m. S.W. Amoy. Pop. 800,000.

CHANGS, two villa. of France.—I. dep. Barthe, 4 m. E.S.E. Le Mans. Pop. 2,887.—II. dep. Mayenne, 21 m. N. Laval. Pop. 3,046.

CHANG-MAI, a town of Laos, on rt. b. of the Menam, in lat. 30° 18' N., lon. 99° 2' E. Pop. 20,000. (?)

CHANG-SH-CHOU, a town of Assam, prov. Tenquin. Lat. 27° 19' 12" N., lon. 107° 35' E.

CHANG-SHA, a city of China, prov. Hounan, on rt. b. of the Hong-Kiang, 60 m. from its mouth in lat. 28° 18' N., lon. 113° E.

CHANNEL ISLANDS, a name employed to designate a group of islands in the English Channel, off the N.W. coast of France: the principal being Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Seroc and Hérin (which see). They are officially comprised in the English co. Hants, and diocese of Winchester, and are the only portions of Normandy now belonging to the English crown, to which they have remained attached ever since the Conquest.

CHANNELKIRK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, in the Lammermoor Hills. Pop. 728.

CHARENTS, a vill. of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, 4 m. from Saintes. Pop. 2,311.

CHATELLY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., arrond. and 9 m. N. Gannat, on the Boule. Pop. 1,708. Commerce in wine.

CHATELNAU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, on rt. b. of the Loire, arrond. and 1 m. S.W. Nantes. Pop. 4,866.—II. a vill., dep. Nièvre, 16 m. S.E. Nevers. Pop. 1,423.—III. a vill., dep. Barthe, 15 m. N. La Plèche. P. 1,338.

CHATTIET, an island town of Siam, cap. prov., on a river near its mouth, in the Gulf of Siam, 175 m. S.E. Bangkok. It exports pepper, cardamoms, rosewood, dyewoods, ship-timber, hides, horns, ivory, and gums; and near it are some mines of precious stones.

CHATELILLY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, on the Nonette, 23 m. N.N.E. Paris. Pop. 2,454. Manufs. of lace and porcelain, and an hospital. The Forest of Chantilly comprises 8,760 ac. In it are several buildings of interest.

CHATELONAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vendée, 17 m. E. Napoléon-Vendée. Pop. 2,933.

CHATHIGNÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. and 7 m. N.E. Mayenne. Pop. 1,970.

CHAU, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Orne, 9 m. N. Domfront. Pop. 2,772. Manufs. of hardware, and quarries of building stones.

CHAUZA, a frontier river between Spain and Portugal (Andalucía and Alentejo), which, after a S.S.W. course of 65 m., joins the Guadalquivir near Alcoutim.

CHAO-DE-COUZ, a town of Portugal, Estremadura, cap. comarca, on a hill, 25 m. N.E. Leira. Pop. 3,000. The vicinity produces good wine.

CHAO-KING, a city of China, prov. Che-kiang, cap. dep., on a river near its mouth, in the estuary Tcheu-tang, 73 m. W. Ning-po. Lat. 30° 5' N., lon. 120° 3' E. Is intersected by canals.

CHAO-KING, a fortified city of China, prov. Quing-tong, cap. dep., 60 m. W. Canton.

CHAO-NA-ISO, a fortified town, Mongolia, in the desert of Gobi. Lat. 40° 51' N., lon. 100° E.

CHAO-NAI-MAN-SOUH, TOLON-MOOR or DOLOMOOR, a town of Mongolia, Kachin territory, on the Chan-tou, 165 m. N.N.W. Pekin, in lat. 40° 28' N., lon. 115° 18' E. Pop. not ascertained, but supposed to be very large. Principal buildings are the Buddhist temples. Streets nar-

row and unpared. Heat in summer great, cold in winter. Commerce extensive.

CHAO-SAN, a flourishing seaport town of China, prov. Fo-kien, 80 m. S.W. Amoy, and where junk freight with alum and sugar.

CHAO or **BIRD ISLANDS**, several rocky islets of South Africa, at the entrance of Algoa Bay, 35 m. E. Port Elizabeth; on one of which the navigator Bartholomew Dias perished in 1500.

CHAO-TCHOU, two cities of China, prov. Quing-tong.—I. cap. dep., on the Fe-kiang, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 115 m. N. Canton. It is large and populous, enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of unknown fabrics.—II. cap. dep., on the Han-Kiang, here crossed by a bridge, near its mouth in the China Sea.

CHAUQUEZ, *Catincum*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aube, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Armanche, 16 m. S. Troyes. Pop. 1,634.

CHAO-WOU or **CHAO-OU-FOO**, a fortified city of China, prov. Fo-kien, in the tea district, 145 m. N.W. Foo-chow. Lat. 27° 21' 38" N., lon. 117° 38' 54" E. Its woven fabrics have a high repute.

CHAPADA, several towns and villa. in Brazil.—I. a town, prov. Maranhão, on upper part of the Rio Grajebu, cap. comm. and of an electoral college. Pop. 1,400.—II. a town, Minas Geraes, N.E. Fianado. Pop. 2,300.—III. (*de Santa Anna* or *Gumarente*), a market town of Mato-Grosso, E. Guabá. Pop. 4,000.

CHAPALA, a lake of Mexico, between the states Mechoacan and Guadaluajara. Lat. 20° 20' N., lon. 102° to 105° 25' W. Estimated area 1,300 sq. m. It contains many islands, and is traversed by the Rio Grande de Larma.

CHAPEL, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, 6 m. S.W. Enniscorthy. Area 3,688 ac. Pop. 1,013.

CHAPEL-EN-LA-FRITH, a market town and pa. of England, co. Derby, 44 m. N. Buxton. Area of pa. 13,220 ac. Pop. 3,214. The town is surrounded by lofty hills. Manufs. of cotton and paper, and in its vicinity are lead and coal mines, and lime works. It is the seat of petty-sessions. Head of a poor-law union, and a polling-place for North Derbyshire.

CHAPEL-HILL, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, on the Wye, 4 m. N. Chepstow. Area 820 ac. Pop. 345.

CHAPEL-LEON, a town of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 3 m. W. Dublin, on the Liffey. Pop. 1,833.

CHAPELLE (*La*), a prefixed name of numerous communes, towns, and villa. in France, the principal of which are—*I. (Agnan)*, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. and 8 m. N.W. Ambert. Pop. 2,903.—*II. (d'Aligne)*, dep. Barthe, arrond. in Fitché. Pop. 1,336.—*III. (d'Angillon)*, a town, dep. Cher, 19 m. W. Sancerre, cap. cant. Pop. 706.—*IV. (aux Pote)*, dep. (Nise, arrond. Beaunais, with extensive manuf. of pottery ware.—*V. (aux Bois)*, dep. Yonne, 10 m. S.W. Epinal. Pop. 2,527.—*VI. (Basse Mer)*, Loire-Inférieure, 10 m. E.N.E. Nantes. Pop. 4,230.—*VII. (d'Armenières)*, dep. Nord, arrond. Lille. Pop. 8,840.—*VIII. (des Afares)*, Loire-Inférieure, 33 m. N.W. Nantes. Pop. 1,941.—*IX. (en l'écure)*, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 35 m. E. Valence. Pop. 1,343.—*X. (Jennes)*, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 m. E. Fougères. Pop. 2,010.—*XI. (La Rose)*, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 9 m. S.W. Fontainebleau. Pop. 970.—*XII. (St Denis)*, dep. Seine, arrond. and 3 m. S. St Denis, near Paris, of which it forms a suburb. Pop. 18,700.—*XIII. (St Simeon)*, dep. Seine-et-Leure, 23 m. N.W. Mâcon. Pop. 1,802.—*XIV. (St Martin)*, dep. Loiret, arrond. Orléans, on the railway from Paris to Tours. Pop. 1,371.—*XV.*

(*see Erbre*), dep. Loire Inferieure, cap. cant. 8 m. N. Nantes. Pop. 2,554.—XVI. (*Volant*), dep. Jura, 12 m. N.W. Lons le Saunier. Pop. 1,907.

CHAPPEL OF GABLOON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, near Inverury. Pop. 2,102.

CHAPMAN, a town, U. S. N. America, Pennsylvania, 20 m. N.N.W. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,437.

CHAMPPIERS or CHAMPPIERS, a vill. of France, dep. Charente Inferieure, on the Charente, 4 m. S.E. Saintes. Pop. 4,257.

CHAPPOO, a maritime town of China, prov. Chekiang, on a promontory on the N. side of the estuary Tchen-Tung, 80 m. N.E. Hang-choo-foo, of which it is the port, and with which it has canal communication. Lat. 30° 40' N., lon. 120° 30' E. The harbour is shallow, and the tides here are rapid; but the roadstead has deep water.

CHAPPUING, a town of Tibet, on the Sutun, 55 m. S.W. Gardokh. Lat. 31° E. 27' N., lon. 79° 35' E.

CHARTES (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, arrond. and 12 m. S.E. Uzès, near rt. b. of the Gardon, cap. cant. Pop. 732.

CHAMAMAKE, a lake of Northern India, state of Bussohir, near the summit of the Burenda Pass, lat. 31° 23' N., lon. 78° 11' E., at an elevation of 13,859 feet.

CHAMBAR or CHAU-ANAD, a large and well-sheltered bay, Beloochistan, prov. Mekran, in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 23° 20' N., lon. 60° 30' E. On the E. side of its entrance is the town Charbar. Pop. 1,500. Enclosed by an earth rampart, and garrisoned by the Imkam of Muscat.

CHAMBA, a city of Bolivia. [CHUQUISACA.]

CHARD, a municip. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Somerset, 12 m. S.E. Taunton. Area of pa. 5,140 ac. Pop. 5,297. Has a market-place, a church, a town-hall, workhouse for a union comprising 52 sq. m., and manuf. of lace and woollen goods. The bor. formerly sent 2 members to House of Commons. The Royalists were defeated at Chard in the wars of Charles I.

CHARDAS, ARUDA, a lake of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 35 m. E.N.E. Denizli. Lat. 37° 55' N., lon. 30° E. Length, E. to W., 16 m.; breadth, 3 to 4 m. Great quantities of salt are collected from it; and the vill. Charink is near its W. extremity.

CHARDON, a township, U. S., North America, Ohio, 180 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,624.

CHARBROCK, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3 m. S.S.W. Chard. Area 5,540 ac. Pop. 1,387.

CHARENAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 23 m. W.N.W. Riom. Pop. 2,211.

CHARENTE, a river in the W. of France, rises in the dep. Haute Vienne, 14 m. N.W. Chalus, flows tortuously but generally W., and after a course of 200 m. through the depts. Charente and Charente Inf., enters the Atlantic opposite the island Oléron. Principal affls. the Boutonne on the right, and the Trousse and Né on the left. Navigable for 130 m. from the sea to Montignac.

CHARENTE, a dep. of France, between lat. 45° 10' and 46° 8' N., and surrounded by the depts. Charente Inferieure, Deux-Sevres, Vienne, Haute Vienne, and Dordogne. Area 2,270 sq. m. Pop. 382,912. Surface undulating; it contains many deep caverns; hilly in the N.E., where there are shallow lakes. Principal rivers the Charente and Vienne. Climate mild. Soil calcareous, dry, and infertile, and the corn produced barely suffices for home consumption. Vineyards comprise 112,000 hect., but the wines are of inferior quality. The Cognac and Jarnac brandies are from this dep. Woods extensive, and chestnuts form an important crop; truffles are obtained to the value of 500,000 francs yearly. Iron

and gypsum are the mineral products; iron-forging, paper-making, distilling, and tanning, the main branches of manufacturing industry. Charente is divided into 5 arrondis., Angoulême, the cap. Barbezieux, Cognac, Confolens, and Ruffec.

CHARENTE-INFERIEURE, a marit. dep. of West France, having W. the Atlantic (Bay of Biscay), S. the estuary and dep. Gironde, and on other sides the depts. Vendée, Deux-Sevres, Charente, and Dordogne. Area (including the islands Ré and Oléron) 2,768 sq. m. Pop. 469,992. Climate temperate. Surface level; principal rivers the Charente, Boutonne, and Sèvre-Niortaise. Soil generally fertile. Corn more than sufficient for home consumption is produced; and wine to the value of 800,000l. annually, the greater part of which is converted into brandy or vinegar. Pastures good, and live stock plentiful. Salt works along the coast. The pilchard, oyster, and other fisheries are important. Manuf. glass, earthenware, and leather, with coarse woollens, and soap. This dep. is divided into 6 arrondis., La Rochelle, the cap., Jonzac, Mareuil, Rochefort, Saintes, and St Jean d'Angely.

CHARENTON-LE-PONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine, on rt. b. of Marne, 5 m. S.E. Paris. Pop. 3,271. A bridge across the Marne, which has been frequently the scene of conflicts for the military possession of the cap., is now guarded by two forts forming part of the fortifications of Paris; the bridge unites this vill. with the hamlet Charenton St Maurice, where there is a national lunatic asylum.—II. a comm. and town, dep. Cher, cap. cant., on the Berri Canal, 27 m. S.S.E. Bourges. Pop. 1,421.

CHARFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, at a station on the Bristol and Birmingham Railway, 2 m. N. Wickwar. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 516.

CHARFORD, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. N.N.E. Fordingbridge. Area 850 ac. Pop. 189.

CHARIKAR, a town of Afghanistan, 96 m. N. Cabool. Pop. 5,000. Commerce in coarse cotton cloths, and a transit trade across the Hindoo Kooch. In 1841 it was the station of a British garrison, afterwards almost wholly destroyed in its retreat to Cabool.

CHARING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 13 m. E.S.E. Maidstone, and 5 m. N.E. the Pinckley station, on the Dover Railway. Area 4,060 ac. Pop. 1,321.

CHARITÉ (La), a comm. and town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Loire, here crossed by a bridge, 14 m. N.N.W. Nevers. Pop. 4,944. Has anchor-forges, button, hardware, and glass factories, and a trade in iron, timber, corn, and charcoal.

CHARITON, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. part of Missouri. Area 780 sq. m. Pop. 7,514, of whom 1,778 were slaves. Has coal and limestone.—II. a river, Missouri, joins the river Iowa at Chariton vill., after a E. course of 190 m.—III. a township, Missouri, on the Missouri, 60 m. N.W. Jefferson. Pop. 3,113.—IV. a township, Louisiana, in its W. part. Pop. 1,906.

CHARJOOKE, a town of independent Turkestan, Khanat, and 65 m. S.W. Bokhara, 6 m. S. the Oxus. Pop. 5,000. It has a fort, a bazaar, and trade with Organze Urgendj.

CHARKOV, a gov. of Russia. [KRAKOV.] CHARLTON, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5½ m. N. Witney. Area 11,820 ac. Pop. 3,178.

CHARLCOOMB, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 14 m. N. Bath. Area 570 ac. Pop. 21.

CHARLCOTE, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, on

the Aveu, 6 m. N.W. Kingston. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 208.

CHARANSMORE, a market town, and formerly a part bor. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 6 m. N.N.W. Armagh, on the Blackwater river, here crossed by a bridge connecting it with Moy, and on the Ulster Canal. Pop. 530. Principal buildings, a fort, used as the ordnance depot and head artillery quarters for North Ireland.

CHARLEMONT, a town, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 33 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,173.

CHARLEMONT, a hamlet and fortress of France, dep. Ardennes. The fortress is situated on a limestone rock, on l. b. of the Meuse, opposite Givet, near the Belgian frontier.

CHARLEROI or **CHARLEROI**, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. arrond., on the Sambre, and on the Brussels and Namur Railway, 23 m. E. Mons. Pop. 6,900. Has coal mines, iron foundries, cutlery, glass, and nail factories, brick yards, woollen cloth and yarn factories. It is connected with Brussels by the Charleroi Canal.

CHARLES, two pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, 5 m. N.N.W. South Molton. Area 710 ac. Pop. 344.—II. (*the Martyr*), same co., hundred of Riborough. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 19,157.

CHARLES (Cape), the most E. point of Labrador, British North America. Lat. 52° N., lon. 55° 30' W.—II. U. S., Virginia, forming with Cape Henry the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. Lat. 37° 10' N., lon. 75° 43' W.—(*Islet*), Red Sea on the Arabian coast, 22 m. N. Jiddah. Lat. 21° 41' N., lon. 39° 14' E.—(*Island*), British North America, in Hudson Strait. Lat. 62° 40' N., lon. 75° W. Length about 35 m., breadth 25 m.—One of the Galapagos islands, Pacific, highly fertile, and on which a colony was some years ago established by the government of Ecuador.—(*River*), United States, Massachusetts, enters Boston harbour after a N.E. course of 50 miles.

CHARLES, a co., U. S., N. America, on S.W. of Maryland. Area 460 sq. m. Pop. 16,162, of whom 9,584 were slaves.—II. (*Charles City*), a co. in S.E. Virginia, watered by the James river. Area 208 sq. m. Pop. 5,200 (one half slaves).

CHARLES (St.), a pa. of the U. S., North America, Louisiana, W. New Orleans, and traversed by the river Mississippi. Area 289 sq. m. Pop. 5,120, of whom 4,132 were slaves.—II. a co., Missouri, in the E. part of the state, between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Area 495 sq. m. Pop. 11,454. Its cap., *St Charles*, is on the N. bank of the Missouri, 20 m. N.W. St. Louis. Pop. 3,300. It has a court-house, gaol, several churches, a nunnery, and a Methodist college.—*Lake St Charles*, Lower Canada, 12 m. N.N.W. Quebec, is 5 m. in length, and gives rise to a river of same name, which joins the St. Lawrence at Quebec, after a S.E. course of 15 miles.

CHARLESTON, a seaport city of the U. S., N. America, S. Carolina, cap. dist. of same name, on a low point of land formed by the confluence of the Cooper and Ashley rivers, 7 m. from the Atlantic. Pop. of city (1800) 18,711, (1830) 30,289, (1850) 42,986, of whom 14,892 were slaves. Pop. including the suburb of St. Phillips, 60,000. Chief buildings and institutions, the city-hall, exchange, custom-house, court-house, gaol, 2 arsenals, a theatre, circus, college, literary society, the city library, academy of fine arts, hospital, several banks, and 36 churches. The bay or harbour formed by the confluence of Cooper and Ashley rivers is about 2 m. in breadth, and has deep water up to the city wharves. A lighthouse, with revolving light, stands on a small island, 2½ m. N.W. of this

Channel. Lat. 33° 41' 2" N., lon. 79° 58' 7" W. Principal exports cotton, rice, and tobacco. Imports cotton, woolen, and linen fabrics, shoes, hardware, colonial produce and provisions generally. Railways connect it with the N. and middle states on the one side, and with Georgia in the W. on the other. Charleston was founded in 1680. In 1690, a colony of French refugees, exiled in consequence of the edict of Nantes, permanently settled here. It has frequently suffered by fire and by the ravages of yellow fever.

CHARLESTON, a dist. in the S.E. part of South Carolina, on the Atlantic. Area 1,908 sq. m. Pop. 72,803, of whom 44,376 were slaves. Surface level, and generally productive. Yields Indian corn, cotton, and sweet potatoes. Has a cotton factory, rice, saw, and planing mills, with 92 churches, and 14 newspapers. A canal unites the Santee and Cooper rivers. The South Carolina Railway terminates at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, a maritime vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, pa. and 3 m. S.W. Dunfermline. Pop. 772. Has a harbour, and lime works, and export of coals.

CHARLESTON or **ABOYNE**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. Aboyne, on the Dee, 37½ m. W. Aberdeen.

CHARLESTON, a maritime vill. of England, co. Cornwall, on S.W. coast, pa. and 1½ m. from St. Austell. Its harbour is defended by a battery, and it annually exports 7,000 tons of porcelain clay, artificially prepared from granite.

CHARLESTON, the cap. town of the British West India island Nevis, on its N.W. coast. Pop. 1,806.

CHARLESTOWN, a town and port of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 1 m. N. Boston, with which city it communicates by bridges across Charles river, and connected by railways with New York and Albany. Pop. 17,216. Chief buildings, a model state prison, town-house, hospital, 9 churches, and in the navy yard, covering 60 ac., a marine hospital, warehouse, arsenal, powder magazine, and covered docks, in which the largest vessels of war are built. Has timber yards, rope-walks, potteries, and distilleries. Immediately in the rear of the town is Bunker Hill, the scene of a battle 17th June 1775, on which a monument has been erected.—II. a township, New York, 31 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,216.—III. a town, Pennsylvania, 82 m. E. Harrisburgh. Pop. 1,830.—Several smaller United States townships have this name.

CHARLESWORTH, a hamlet of England, co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 8½ m. N.N.W. Chapel-en-le-Frith, and about 1 m. S. the Sheffield and Manchester Railway. Pop. 1,714.

CHARLESTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, on the coast, 2 m. S.S.E. Kingsbridge. Ac. 1,940. Pop. 632.—II. (*Queen*), co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.N.E. Pensford. Ac. 1,060. Pop. 177.

CHARLEVILL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, arrond. and 9 m. N.N.W. Andelys, on the Andelle. Pop. 1,013. Manufact. of calicoes.

CHARLEVILLE, called *Libreville* under the first republic, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardennes, ½ m. N.N.E. Mézières, with which it communicates by an avenue and suspension bridge across the Meuse. Pop. 8,162. Has a college, an ecclesiastical school, and a public library. Manufact. of muskets, nail works, copper foundries, and tanneries, with a port on the river, and export trade in wine, spirits, coal, iron, and slates.

CHARLEVILLE, *Rockingham*, a town, pa. music. bor. and formerly parl. bor., Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on Great South and Western Railway,

22 m. W.S.W. Limerick. Area of pa. 3,188, ac. Pop. 5,787; do. of town, 2,660.

CHARLEHU, *Carlehoue*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., 88 m. N.E. Montbrison. Pop. 3,384. Manufs. cottons and linens.

CHARLOIS, a vill. of the Netherlands, on the Maas, 2 m. S.S.W. Rotterdam. Pop. 2,000.

CHARLOTTA, a co., U. S., North America, in S. part of Virginia. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 12,965, of whom 8,998 were slaves. Soil fertile, yielding grain, fruits, and tobacco. The Richmond and Danville Railway passes through the co.—II. a township, Vermont, 31 m. W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,634.—III. a township of New York, 830 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 1,428.—IV. a vill., North Carolina, cap. co. Mecklenburgh, 118 m. S.W. Raleigh. Pop. 1,300. It has a branch of the United States mint.—Some townships in New York and Vermont have the same name.—*Charlotte Harbour* or *Gasparilla Sound*, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, W. coast of Florida. Lat. 26° 45' N., lon. 82° 16' W. Average breadth 10 m. Charlotte river flows into it.

CHARLOTTE AMALIE or St THOMAS, a town of the Danish West Indies, cap. of the island of St. Thomas. Pop. (1847) 10,100, of whom 2,100 were slaves. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre behind a spacious bay, which renders it one of the best trading places in the West Indies. The town is defended by the citadel of Christian fort, and two batteries at the entrance of the harbour.

CHARLOTTE ISLS. [QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLS.]

CHARLOTTENBURG, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 42 m. S.W. Breslau, with mineral springs and baths. P. 1,070. Manufs. of linens and cottons.

CHARLOTTENBURG, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, circ. Teltow, on l. b. of the Spree, 3 m. W. Berlin. Pop. (1846) 7,290. Manufs. of cotton and hosiery.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Virginia, cap. co. Albemarle, 63 m. N.W. Richmond. Pop. 1,400. It is the seat of the Virginia university, which has eight professors, an observatory, a museum, and library.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, the cap. town of Prince Edward Island, British America, on Hillsborough River, near the S. coast, with a good harbour. Lat. 46° 15' N., lon. 63° 7' W. Pop. 3,500. Principal edifices, the court-house, episcopal and Scotch churches, several chapels, the barracks, and a fort. Has an iron-foundry, a manuf. of coarse woollens, and ship-building.—II. the cap. of Dominica, on its W. coast, 21 m. S.E. Prince Rupert Bay. [DOMINICA.]

CHARLTON, an island of British North America, in James Bay. Lat. 52° N., lon. 79° 50' W.

CHARLTON, two townships, T. S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, co. Worcester, 45 m. W.S.W. Boston. Pop. 2,117.—II. New York, 22 m. N.N.W. Albany. Pop. 1,902.

CHARLTON, numerous pas. etc., of England.—I. co. Kent, 1½ m. N.E. Dover. Area 190 ac. Pop. 3,126.—II. co. Wilts, 2½ m. N.E. Malmesbury. Area 5,940 ac. Pop. 690.—III. (Abbots), co. Gloucester, 3 m. S.E. Winchcombe. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 112.—IV. (Adam), co. Somerset, 7 m. S.W. Castle-Carey. Area 5,210 ac. Pop. 560.—V. (Hortkorne), co. Somerset, 4½ m. S.W. Wincanton. Area 2,340 ac. Pop. 544.—VI. (Kings), co. Gloucester, 3 m. S.E. Cheltenham. Area 5,020 ac. Pop. 3,174.—VII. (Mackrel), co. Somerset, 2 m. E. Somerton. Area included with Charlton-Adam. Pop. 381.—VIII. (Marshall), co. Dorset, 2 m. S. Blandford-Forum. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 463.—IX. (Muggrave), co. Somerset, 1 m. N.N.E. Wincanton. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 422.—X. (near

Woodrick), co. Kent, 8 m. S.E. London. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 4,318.—XI. (on Otmoor), co. Oxford, 4½ m. S.W. Bloxston. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 687.—XII. (Wagstaff), co. Wilts, 4 m. S.W. Pewsey. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 219.

CHARLWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 6 m. S.S.W. Reigate. Area 6,350 ac. Pop. 1,520.

CHARLY, sev. villa. of France; the chief in dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 42 m. S.S.W. Laon. Pop. 1,603.

CHARLTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. W. Bridgewater. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 236.

CHARMES-SUR-MOSELLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Moselle, here crossed by a bridge, 15 m. N.W. Epinal. Pop. 3,037. Manufs. of lace and tanneries.

CHARMEY (German *Galsels*), a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 14 m. S. Freyburg, in the high valley of same name, in which the finest of the celebrated Gruyère cheese is made.

CHARMINSTER, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 2 m. N.N.W. Dorchester. Ac. 4,910. Pop. 905.

CHARMOUTH, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, at the mouth of the small river Char, in the English Channel, 2 m. N.E. Lyme-Regis. Area 790 ac. Pop. 664. In 1839, severe shocks of earthquake occurred in this vicinity.

CHARNEUX, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 10 m. E. Liege. Pop. 2,300. It has manufs. of cloth.

CHARNOCK-HEATH, a township of England, co. Lancashire, pa. Standish, 3 m. S.E. Chorley. Pop. 799.—*Charnock Richard* is a township in same pa., 3 m. W.S.W. Chorley. Pop. 872.

CHARNY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Yonne, 15 m. S.W. Joigny. Pop. 1,065.

CHAROLAIS, an old subdivision of France, in the prov. Burgundy, of which Charolles was the cap., now comprised in the dep. Saône-et-Loire.

CHAROLLES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. arrond., 28 m. W.N.W. Mâcon. Pop. 3,470. Has a chamber of commerce, manuf. of crucibles, iron works, and trade in cattle, wine, and grain.

CHARONNE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, arrond. St Denis, adjoining Paris on the E. Pop. 6,850. Manufs. of chemical products.

CHAROST, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cher, arrond. and 16 m. S.W. Bourges. P. 1,238.

CHARPEY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dôme, 9 m. E. Valence. Pop. 2,842.

CHARROUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 30 m. S. Poitiers. Pop. 1,740.

CHARS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. and 11 m. N.W. Pontoise, on the Viosne. Pop. 1,019.

CHARFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. W.N.W. Market-Wickham. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 511.

CHARSHAMBAH, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, on the Yesil Irnak river (*Irak*), near where it flows into the Black Sea, after a N.W. course of 300 m. This river has also the name of Charashambah Su.

CHART, several pas. of England, co. Kent.—I. (Great), 2 m. W.S.W. Ashford. Area 3,190 ac. Pop. 754.—II. (Little), 2 m. S.W. of Charing. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 296.—III. (near Sutton-Valence), co. Kent, 4½ m. S.S.E. Maidstone. Area 2,106 ac. Pop. 668.

CHARTER-HOUSE-HINTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. S.S.E. Bath. Ac. 2,690. Pop. 719.

CHARTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Stour, 8 m. W.S.W. Canterbury. Area 4,980 ac. Pop. 1,138.

CHARTRE (La), a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Loir, 25 m. S.E. Le Mans. P. 1,620. Trade in cattle and grain.

CHAMBAUD, ANDREAN, a comm. and city of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, on a steep declivity inside the Eure, 47 m. S.W. Paris. Lat. 46° 28' 35" N., lon. 1° 25' 20" E. Pop. 18,284. Has a cathedral, a society of agriculture, and a public library of 31,000 vols. Manufact. hosiery & leather. Chartrons was long held by the English, from whom it was taken by Denon in 1452. In its cathedral St Bernard preached the second crusade in 1146.

CHAMBERS, France, [GRAND CHAMBERS.] CHAMWAT, a town of India, Hindustan, prov. Candahar, Gwalior dom., 80 m. S.E. Indore.

CHAMWELTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5 m. S.S.W. Daventry. Ac. 2,770. Pop. 331.

CHAMWEL, a whirpool. [GALOVASO.]

CHAMLEY, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, on the Severn, 8 m. S.W. Tewkesbury. Area 1,716 ac. Pop. 342.

CHANG or CHUNGOA, a cluster of villa. and a fort of Afghanistan, at the highest part of the route between Ghaznee and Cabool, 10 m. N. Ghaznee, and 3,007 feet above the sea.

CHANG-LO-TH-BOO or THANG-LOOMBOO, a town of Tibet, in lat. 29° 4' 40" N., lon. 89° 7' 8" E. Pop. nearly all Buddhist monks.

CHANGA or CHANGMA a river of military Croatia, after a tortuous W. course of 55 m. joins the Lupa, 16 m. S.W. Belovar. Near their junction is the vill. Chama. Pop. 450.

CHANGELAS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Loire, arrond. and 8 m. S.W. Macon. Pop. 350.

CHANGENEUL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, arrond. and 16 m. S.W. Cognac. Pop. 2,521.—Also villa. depts. Indre and Vienne.

CHANGKAL, a mountain of Switzerland, one of the culminating points of the Jura range, cant. Bern, 3 m. W. Berne, elevation 5,200 feet.

CHANGSON, a mountain of the Jura range, between the French dep. Doubs, and the Swiss cant. Vaud, 6 m. N.W. Yverdon; elevation 5,264 feet.

CHASTLETON, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. N.W. Chipping-Norton. Area 1,646 ac. Pop. 868. A tunnel here marks the spot where Edmund Ironside defeated Canute in 1016.

CHATEAUGU, a co., U. S., North America, in E.W. part of New York, on Lake Erie. Area 1,017 sq. m. Pop. 50,493. It has a lake coast of 30 m.; and about 6 m. from the lake, an elevated ridge, 1,400 feet high, divides the waters that flow into the lake from those that take their course to the Gulf of Mexico. Chief town, Marville.—Lake Chateaugu, in its vicinity, is 18 m. in length N. to S., elevation 1,291 feet, navigable by steamboats, and connected by its outlet with the river Alleghany.

CHATEAUX, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 2½ m. E.N.E. Clitheroe. Pop. 864.

CHIA-TONG, a fortified town, Chinese Turkestan, 240 m. S.E.E. Khamul.

CHATEAU (L'E) or CHATEAU D'OLERON, a comm. and fortified seaport town of France, dep. Charente Inferieure, arrond. and 6 m. N.W. Marennes, on the E.E. point of the island of Oleron. Pop. 3,968. It has a trade in salt, wine, & brandy.

CHATEAUBRIANT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire Inferieure, cap. cant., 36 m. S.N.E. Nantes. Pop. 4,064. Manufactures of woollen stuffs, with trade in iron, timber, oil, and corn.

CHATEAU-CHALON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Jura, arrond. and 6 m. E. Lons-le-Saunier, on rt. b. of the Saône. Excellent wine produced in its vicinity.

CHATEAU-OLIRON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. arrond., in a mountainous dist.,

near rt. b. of the Yonne, 87 m. E. Nivers. Pop. 2,982. Trade in wine and wool.

CHATEAU-D'OLX or CHATEAU D'OYER, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, cap. dist., 30 m. E. Lausanne, on rt. b. of the Sarine. Pop. 3,010.

CHATEAU-DU-LOIR, a comm. & town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., on a hill, 33 m. S.S.E. Le Mans, near rt. b. of the Loir. Pop. 8,090. It has manufactures of flannels, cotton twist, and leather, and a brisk trade in grain and cheese.

CHATEAUBUS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, cap. arrond., near l. b. of the Loir, 26 m. S.S.W. Chartres. Pop. 6,745. Has a castle, a town-hall, communal college, and public library. Tanneries and manuf. of blankets.

CHATEAUNAY, a township, U. S., North America, New York, on the navigable river of same name, 35 m. W.S.W. Champlain. Pop. 3,093.

CHATEAUGUINOT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., arrond. and 9 m. S.E. Rennes. Pop. 1,458. Manufact. of cottons.

CHATEAU-GONTIER, a comm. and town of France, dep. and on the Mayenne, here crossed by a bridge, cap. arrond., 17 m. S.S.E. Laval. Pop. 6,792. Manufact. of linen and woollen fabric, and bleach-grounds.

CHATEAU-HAUT-BRION, a hamlet of France, dep. Gironde, arrond. Libourne, with a vineyard, producing fine Bordeaux wine.

CHATEAU-LAVITTE, a hamlet of France, dep. Gironde, arrond. Lesparre, with a vineyard, producing a fine growth of Bordeaux wine.

CHATEAU-LANDON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant., 16 m. E. Fontainebleau. Pop. 2,517.—Chateau de Vallière is a comm. and market town, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., 10 m. N.W. Tours. Pop. 1,230.

CHATEAU-LATOUR, two contiguous vineyards of France, dep. and on the Gironde, near Fautillac, and which yield fine growths of claret wine.—Chateau Laveille, adjacent, produces a growth of wine almost equalling the foregoing.

CHATEAULIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. arrond., on the Azur, 13 m. N. Quimper. Pop. 2,849. Trade in fish and cattle.

CHATEAU-MANGAUX, a vineyard of France, dep. and on the Gironde, 14 m. N.W. Bordeaux. It produces one of the first growths of claret wine.

CHATEAUMEILLANT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cher, cap. cant., 21 m. S.S.E. Bourges. Pop. 3,090.

CHATEAUNEUF, numerous communes, towns, and vill. of France.—I. (sur Charente), dep. and on l. b. of the Charente, cap. cant., 11 m. W.S.W. Angoulême. Pop. 3,090. It has a trade in brandy, wine, and salt.—II. (sur Cher), dep., and on an island in the Cher, cap. cant., arrond. and 12 m. N.W. St Amand. Pop. 2,600.—III. (de Fave), dep. Finistère, cap. cant., on the Azur, 17 m. N.E. Quimper. Pop. 2,515.—IV. (sur Loire), dep. Loiret, cap. cant., 14 m. E.S.E. Orleans. Pop. 3,267.—V. (de Mame), dep. Drôme, 9 m. E. Montélimart. Pop. 1,268.—VI. (de Randon), dep. Lozère, cap. cant., 13 m. N.E. Mende. Pop. 607.—VII. (de Isère), dep. Drôme, arrond. and 6 m. E. Montélimart, on l. b. of the Rhône, opposite Villars. Pop. 2,810. Commerce in red wine.—VIII. (sur Sarthe), dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 16 m. N.N.E. Angers, on rt. b. of the Sarthe. Pop. 1,415.—IX. (on Brétagne), a fortified town, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arrond. and 6 m. S.E. St Malo. Pop. 754.—X. (on Thymerie), dep. Eure-et-Loir, cap. cant., 16 m. N.W. Chartres. Pop. 1,150.—XI. (sur de Sarthe), dep. Sarthe, arrond. and 16 m. S.E. Comte. Pop. 2,268.

CHATEAU-POISSY, a comm. and town of France,

dep. H. Vienne, cap. cant., arrond. and 9 m. E. Bellac, on rt. b. of the Gartempe. Pop. 3,433.

CHATEAU-POISSON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., on the Aisne, 26 m. S.W. Mézières. P. 2,065. Manufs. fannels.

CHATEAU-BERNARD, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., 10 m. E.S.E. Montargis. Pop. 2,539.—II. dep. Bouches du Rhône, 18 m. N.E. Arles, near l. b. of the Durance. Pop. 5,368.

CHATEAU-BERNARD, a comm. & town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., on the Brenne, 17 m. N.E. Tours. Pop. 3,270. Manufs. woollens.

CHATEAUBOUX, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Indre, in a plain on the Indre, and at the terminus of the railway from Orleans, 61 m. S.E. Tours. Pop. 15,931. It is the seat of a court of assize, chambers of commerce and manufactures, a society of arts and agriculture. Manufactures comprise woollens, cutlery, hats, hosiery, paper, parchment, and military equipments; it has also a trade in woollen yarn, leather, iron, cattle, and lithograph stones.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Haute Alpes, arrond. and 3 m. N.N.E. Embrun. Pop. 1,773.

CHATEAU-SALINS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. arrond., 17 m. N.E. Nancy. Pop. 2,424.

CHATEAU-THIERRY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. arrond., on the Marne, across which it communicates with a suburb by a bridge, 37 m. S.S.W. Laon. Pop. 5,693.

CHATEAU-VILLAIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute Marne, arrond. and 11 m. S.W. Chaumont, cap. cant. Pop. 2,077.

CHATELAIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., 10 m. W. St Briac. Pop. 964. Manufactures of coarse woollen stuffs.

CHATELON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., arrond. and 9 m. N. Thiers. Pop. 1,733. Mineral springs and baths.

CHATELET, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on rt. b. of the Sambre, 4 m. E. Charleroi. Pop. 2,971. Manufs. woollen cloth and leather.

CHATELET (Ls.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Cher, 11 m. S.S.W. Amand. Pop. 1,368.

CHATELLERAULT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, cap. arrond., on the Vienne, across which it communicates with a suburb by a bridge, 18 m. N.N.E. Poitiers. Pop. 12,433. Manuf. of French cutlery. Has an exchange, hospital, national manufacture of arms, and a trade in mill-stones, wines, dried fruits, and agricultural produce. It gives title of Duke of Châtellerault to the (Scottish) Duke of Hamilton.

CHATEL ST DENIS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 23 m. S.W. Freiburg.

CHATEL ST DENIS SUR-MOSELLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Epinal, on the Moselle, 10 m. N. Vooges. Pop. 1,355.

CHATELUS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Creuse, cap. cant., 12 m. N.E. Guéret. P. 1,433.

CHATELAIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, 5 m. S.S.W. Paris. Birthplace of Voltaire.

CHATELON, sev. comm. and towns of France.—I. dep. Bas Rhin, 25 m. S.S.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 4,964.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Haut Rhin, 5 m. S. Belfort. Pop. 1,123.—III. a comm. and town, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., 7 m. S.E. Neufchâteau. Pop. 1,563. Manufactures lace.

CHATHAM, a part. bor., river port, naval arsenal, town, and pa. of England, on the E. bank of the Medway, 30 m. E.S.E. London, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. of pa. 22,399; do. of part. bor. 28,494. The river Medway here widens its estuary, which is flanked on the E. and S. by

heights partly built on and crowded with several forts. Principal offices, the pa. church, a charity hospital, a seamen's hospital, a literary institution with a museum. The military and naval establishments, separated from the town and the country beyond by a line of fortifications, comprise industry, marine, engineer, and artillery barracks, a school for engineers, and a marine hospital, the dockyard and arsenal, founded in the reign of Elizabeth, surrounded by a wall enclosing 90 ac. The dockyard contains five tide-docks, and six building slips for vessels of the largest size; with saw-mills, forges, machinery-works, and roperies; the latter has ordnance-ranges, an armoury, officers, and artificers' quarters, and a chapel. Moored in the river opposite, are hulks for convicts who labour in the yard. The bor. has no mun. jurisdiction; but sends one member to House of Commons. It gave the title of Earl to the elder Pitt. In 1667, the Dutch under De Ruyster, sailed up the Medway, and, in defiance of the forts on its banks, succeeded in burning many vessels and stores.

CHATHAM, two cos., U. S., North America.—I. in centre of North Carolina. Area 893 sq. m. Pop. 18,449, of whom 5,985 were slaves.—II. on S.E. of Georgia, on the Savannah river. Area 420 sq. m. Pop. 23,901, of whom 14,018 were slaves.—Also several townships.—I. Massachusetts, on the S.E. point of Cape Cod, 75 m. S.E. Boston. Pop. 2,467.—II. Connecticut, 16 m. S. Hartford. Pop. 1,531.—III. New Jersey, 39 m. N.N.E. Trenton. Pop. 2,469.

CHATHAM, a vill. of New Brunswick, co. Northumberland, on the river Miramichi, near its mouth.—II. a vill., Upper Canada, W. dist., co. Kent, on the Thames, 18 m. from its mouth, in Lake St Clair.

CHATHAM (Bay), U.S., North America, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, bounded by Capes Sabie and St Romans.—(Cape), W. Australia, dist. Lanark and Stirling, 28 m. S.E. Point d'Entrecasteaux.

CHATHAM (Islands), a group, South Pacific, 380 m. E. New Zealand. Lat. of Cape Young, 43° 46' S., lon. 176° 56' W. They consist of Waikato (Chatham), Pitt, and some smaller islands, the first being about 90 m. in circumference, of which about 1-3d part is productive. Coasts rocky; surface undulating and often marshy; products similar to those of New Zealand.—II. a group in the Radack chain, North Pacific Ocean. Lat. 8° N., lon. 179° 50' E.—III. (Island), off the W. coast of Patagonia, 30 m. S. Wellington Isl.—IV. one of the Galapagos islands, Pacific Ocean. Excellent coal has been discovered here.—V. (Port), an inlet on the E. coast of the S. Andaman island, Bay of Bengal.—VI. (Sound), Russian America, lat. 50° 30' S., lon. 135° W., separates George III. and Prince of Wales' archipelagoes.

CHATELON, numerous comm., towns, and vills. of France.—I. dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 33 m. E.S.E. Valence. Pop. 1,195.—II. (Castello), dep. Rhône, arrond. and 9 m. S.S.W. Villefranche, on the Auzerque. Pop. 841.—III. (en Bazois), dep. Nièvre, arrond. and 15 m. W. Châteaun-Chenon, on the Airon. Pop. 1,012.—IV. (sur Colmont), dep. and 11 m. W.N.W. Mayenne. Pop. 2,573.—V. (les Dombes), dep. Ain, cap. cant., arrond. and 16 m. N.N.E. Trévoux, on the Chalonaise. Pop. 2,070.—VI. (sur Indre), dep. and on l. b. of the Indre, cap. cant., 27 m. W.N.W. Châteaunroux. Pop. 2,507.—VII. (sur Loring), dep. Loiret, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Loire and the Briare Canal, 18 m. S.E. Montargis. Pop. 2,313.—VIII. (sur Loire), dep. Loiret, cap. cant., 44 m. E.S.E. Orleans. Pop. 3,131.—IX. (sur Marne), dep. and

on l. b. of the Marne, cap. cant. 30 m. W.N.W. Châlons. Pop. 248.—X. (*de Michaille*), dep. Ain, cap. cant. 20 m. E.S.E. Bourg. Pop. 1,463.—XI. (*sur Saône*), dep. Vosges, 9 m. S.E.E. Lamarche.—XII. (*sur Seine*), dep. Côte d'Or, cap. arrond. 43 m. N.N.W. Dijon, on the Seine. Pop. 4,061. Manufact. of woollen and linen fabrics, hair, leather, and paper goods. In Feb. 1814, a conference was held here between Napoleon I. and the Allies.—XIII. (*sur Saône*), dep. Deux Sèvres, arrond. and 14 m. W.N.W. Bressuire, on rt. b. of the Sèvre Nantaise, previous to 1797 named *Maisson*. Pop. 938.—XIV. (*en Vendée*), dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arrond. and 8 m. N. Vitre. Pop. 1,542.

CHATELON, a town of the Sardinian States, prov. and 12 m. E. Aosta, on l. b. of the Deva-Bates. Pop. 2,833.

CHATELY, a hamlet of England, co. Essex, pa. Great Leighs. Pop. 634.

CHAT-MOOS, a morass of England, co. Lancaster, mostly in the pa. Eccles, 10 m. W. Manchester. Area 6,000 ac. A large portion of it has been drained, and now yields good crops. It is crossed by the Liverpool and Manchester Railway.

CHATOY, a vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, with a station on the Paris and St Germain Railway, which here crosses the Seine, 3 m. E. St Germain.

CHATWAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Isère, 15 m. E.S.E. Vienne. Pop. 3,063.

CHATRE (La), a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, cap. arrond. 22 m. S.E. Châteauroux, on the Indre. Pop. 4,970. Has leather and woollen factories, and a trade in wool and goat skins.

CHATTANOOGEE, a river of the U. S., North America, rises in the Appalachian mountains, flows S., forming a portion of the boundary between Alabama and Georgia, and after a course of 400 m., joins Flint river, to form the Appalachicola, 40 m. N.W. Tallahassee. It is navigable to Columbus.

CHATTERS, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 10 m. N.W. Ely. Area 15,090 ac. Pop. 5,133.

CHATTERPOOR or CHITTERTOP, a town of Hindostan, Bandelkund, cap. rajahship, 7½ m. S.E. Jhansi. Manufs. paper and cutlery, and has iron mines in the vicinity. Has a bazaar, is well supplied with water, and has a transit trade. The territory of which this town is the cap., has an area of 1,240 sq. m., and a pop. of 120,000. In 1848 the annual revenue amounted to 30,000*l*. The armed force consists of 1,000 infantry, 100 cavalry and ten artillery. The prevailing superstition is Hindooism.

CHATTISAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. E.S.E. Hadleigh. Area 2,480 ac. Pop. 234.

CHATTON, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 4½ m. E. Wooler. Ac. 1,638. Pop. 1,765.

CHATTUGA, a co. of the U. S., in N.W. of Georgia. Area 420 sq. m. Pop. 6,615. Yields wheat, corn, and tobacco. Has four tanneries, and a cotton factory. Minerals are iron, lead, limestone, and marble.

CHATTRA, *Keketry*, a town of North Hindostan, Jepaul, in lat. 26° 53' N., lon. 87° 4' E.

CHARCHINA, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 12 m. from Granada. Pop. 1,744.

CHATEAU-ROUX, *Calender Aque*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cantal, cap. cant. arrond. and 12 m. S.W. St Flour. Pop. 2,297. It has hot springs, varying in temperature from 98° to 212° Fahr.; they are used for baths, washing floors, and warming the houses of the town.

CHATEAUBAIN, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. arrond. and 4 m. S.E. Liège, on rt. b. of

the Vesdre. Pop. 973. It has thermal springs. Temp. 104° Fahr. Baths are well frequented.

CHAUDRON, a lake and a river of Lower Canada, British North America; the lake is an enlargement of the Ottawa river, 55 m. N.N.W. Johnstown; the river joins the St Lawrence 7 m. above Quebec, after a N.N.W. course of 90 m.—The Falls of the Chaudière are 2½ m. from the river mouth.

CHATEAUVILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant. 24 m. W.S.W. Macon. Pop. 3,826. It has a manuf. of linens.

CHAUMONT, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Haute Marne, on a height between the Marne and Saône, 174 m. E.S.E. Paris. Pop. 6,354. It has a tribunal of commerce and public library, with manufs. of woollens, druggets, linen and cotton yarn, gloves, and a trade in iron and iron-ware. Here, on the 1st March 1814, the ministers of the allied powers concluded a treaty against Napoleon I., contingent on his refusal to accept the terms proposed at Chatillon.—II. a comm. and town, dep. Oise, cap. cant. 14 m. S.W. Beauvais. Pop. 1,126. Manufs. of leather.—III. (*sur Loire*), a comm. and vill. dep. Loire-et-Cher, on the Loire, 10 m. S.W. Blois.

CHATEMONT, a vill. of the Sardinian States, Saïoy, prov. Carrouge, 9 m. W. St Julien. P. 1,000.

CHACAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, cap. cant. mostly on an isl. in the Oise, 15 m. W.N.W. Laon. Pop. 6,290. It has an active trade in cider, linen cloth, and hosiery.

CHACAT, a group of bare and rocky mts. in the English Channel, 8 m. from the coast of France, opposite Granville. They supply excellent granite, and on the largest island is a grazing farm.

CHACASIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Jura, cap. cant. arrond. and 9 m. S.S.W. Dôle, on rt. b. of the Doubs. Pop. 1,324.

CHACMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, arrond. and 18 m. N.W. Montmorillon, on rt. b. of the Vienne. P. 1,769. Manufs. druggets.

CHACAS-DE-FOYD (La), a pa. and town of Switzerland, cant. and 9 m. N.W. Neuchâtel. Pop. 7,751. It is situated at the foot of a narrow gorge of the Jura, at an elevation of 3,070 feet above the sea. With Locle, this is the chief seat of the manuf. of the watches of the canton.—CHACAS-MILIZ is a vill. 9 m. S.S.W. the above, with manufs. of chains for the movements of watches.

CHACAVEX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aube, cap. cant. arrond. and 19 m. E. Arcis-sur-Aube. Pop. 1,951. Manufs. of cotton goods.

CHAVES, *Agua Flava*, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, 44 m. W. Braganza, on rt. b. of the Tamega. Pop. 3,090. It has hot saline springs (temp. 129° Fahr.), and baths.

CHAVES or VILLA-DO-ESTADO, a maritime town of Brazil, prov. Pará, on the N. coast of the island Marajo, at the mouth of the Amazon. Lat. 0° 20' S., lon. 48° 40' W.—II. the cap. town of the island St Thomas, Gulf of Guinea. [SANTA ANNA DE CHAVES.]

CHAILLE, a vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, and Paris and Versailles Railway, 1 m. E. Versailles. Pop. 1,662.

CHAWLEY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. S.S.E. Chumleigh. Area 5,020 ac. Pop. 833.

CHAWTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 14 m. S.S.W. Alton. Area 2,870 ac. Pop. 476.

CHAYAN, a town of Chinese Turkestan, on the Chayir aff. of Ergheh. Lat. 41° 5' N., lon. 85° E.

CHATEAUPROU, a fortified town of Nepal, 180 m. S.E. Kathmandoo, cap. a dist., which exports rice, wheat, oil, ghee, metals, cotton, and woollen cloths, timber, spices, sugar, tobacco, and pearls.

Imports salt, gold and silver, musk, skins, and Chinese wares.

CHAYLARD (La), a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., arrond. and 38 m. S.W. Tournon, on r. b. of the Dorne. Pop. 2,493. It has salt-mines, tanneries, and trade in cattle.

CHAZY, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on Lake Champlain, and watered by Chazy river, which falls into the lake. Pop. 4,324.

CHATELAIN-SUB-LYON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire, 10 m. E. Montbrison. P. 3,272.

CHAZLE, a market town and pa. of England, co. Stafford, 8 m. E.S.E. Stoke-on-Trent. Area of pa. 5,730 ac. Pop. 4,661. Has a church, Roman Catholic chapel, and union workhouse. Coal and limestone abound in the vicinity. Copper, brass, and tin works, and a manuf. of cotton tape, are carried on.—II. a pa., co. Chester, with a station on the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, 2½ m. S. Stockport. Area 6,470 ac. Pop. 10,479, mostly engaged in cotton factories and print works.—*Cheddle Bulkley and C. Moseley* are townships in the same pa.; the former on the N. and S. branch of the North Western Railway. Pop. 5,490; the latter. Pop. 2,319.

CHAZEL, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 1½ m. E.N.E. Ewell, with a station on the London and Epsom Railway, 9 m. S.W. London. Ac. 1,830. P. 1,137.

CHAZUT, a small town and important military post, Scinde, 102 m. N.N.E. Hyderabad. Lat. 26° 59' N., lon. 69° 34' E.

CHAZLEY, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. N.N.E. Thame. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 292.

CHAZ, a river of the U. S., North America, Virginia, rises in Haystack Peak, flows N. and joins West river, an affl. of the Ohio, within the Pennsylvania frontier. Total course 90 miles.

CHESLEY, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 2 m. E. Eekeshall. Area 3,700 ac. Pop. 448.

CHESLON and CHADABUOTO, two bays, Nova Scotia; the former near Halifax, the latter at the E. extremity of the island, opposite Cape Breton.

CHESBYN, a vill. of Lower Egypt, prov. Menout, with a gov. school and a cotton factory.

CHESA, a town of Spain, prov. and 77 m. E.N.T. Guadalajara. Pop. 1,201. Manufactures iron goods.

CHESING, a town of Poland, 9 m. S.W. Kielce, on the Czarna. Pop. 3,000, mostly Jews. There are quarries of fine marble in its vicinity.

CHESKESBORO, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, near the Chiltern hills, 7½ m. S. Watlington. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 410.

CHESKLEY and TEAN, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 5½ m. N.W. Litchet. Area 6,710 ac. Pop. 2,271.—*Chesley with Writchill* is a township, co. Chester, on the London and North Western Railway, 12 m. N.W. Stafford. Pop. 203.

CHESCU, a vill. of Chile, dep. Coquimbo, 6 m. E. Copiapo, with rich copper mines.

CHESLON and CHADABUOTO Bay, Nova Scotia. [See CHESLON.]

CHESLON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 8 m. N.N.E. Clare. Area 530 ac. Pop. 343.

CHESDAS, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. E.E. Axbridge. Area 6,690 ac. Pop. 2,163. The vill., at the entrance of a deep rocky gorge of the Mendip hills, has a church. The Cheddar cheese is produced in this parish.

CHESDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, with a station on the London and North Western Railway, 4 m. N. Tring. Area 1,170 ac. P. 508.

CHESLON, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 2½ m. S.W. Lich. Area 9,060 ac. Pop. 1,777.

CHESLON-FRANKS, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8 m. N.E. Mether. Ac. 1,060. P. 337.

CHESGRAVE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. N.N.W. Beccles. Area 900 ac. Pop. 373.

CHESWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 17 m. N.W. Dorchester. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 159.

CHESWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. W. Halesworth. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 434.

CHESUSA, an island, Farther India, British prov. Aracan, in the Bay of Bengal. Lat. 18° 52' N., lon. 93° 31' and 93° 50' E. Area 250 sq. m. Pop. 9,000. Shape triangular; in the interior surface irregular, consists of plains and hills rising in the N. from 30 to 500 feet, and in the S. the highest is 1,400 feet in elevation. Soil fertile, producing rice, hemp, cotton, sugar, and tobacco. The island was captured from the Burmese in 1824.

CHESWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4½ m. S.W. Northleach. Area 4,830 ac. Pop. 963.

CHESZOR, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. E. Bridgewater. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 503.

CHIE-CHOO or TCHI-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Ngan-Hoi, cap. dep., near the Yang-tze-kiang, 20 m. N.E. Ngan-king.

CHIEHA, a city of Chinese Turkestan, 75 m. E.S.E. Khoten. Silk is produced in its vicinity.

CHIEHTAN, a chapelry of Lancaster, pa. and 1½ m. N.N.W. Manchester, and comprised in its borough. Area 1,110 ac. Pop. 11,175.

CHIEP (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Isère, 34 m. N.W. Grenoble. Pop. 3,411. In its vicinity good red wine is produced.

CHIEP-BORTONNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, cap. cant., 24 m. S.E. Niort. Pop. 1,372. It has manufactures of druggets.

CHIEHT, meaning "forty," a prefixed name of—*I. Tan or Koki-chikun*, "mountain of forty bodies," a lofty mountain, Beloochistan, immediately S. Moostung. Lat. 20° 40' N., lon. 66° 55' E.—*II. Bucha Gum*, "the forty lost children," a place of pilgrimage, Afghanistan, 6 m. S.W. Ghuznee.—*III. Dochter*, "the forty virgins," a shrine, Afghanistan. Lat. 35° 7' N., lon. 62° 9' E. Curious Mohammedan legends attach to all these localities.

CHIEK-CHOO or CHIEK-CHUT, a vill. of Hong-kong, on a bay, near the S. of the island. Pop. 800, employed in trade and farming.

CHIE-KIANG, a maritime prov. of China, mostly between lat. 28° and 31° N., lon. 118° and 121° E., having E. the Pacific Ocean, and on other sides the Kiang, provs. Ngan-hoi and Fo-kiang. Pop., according to official report (1825), 26,256,784. Surface greatly diversified, and the prov. is traversed by the Great Canal. Coasts abrupt and greatly indented. It is one of the most fertile and commercial provs. of China. Produces silk, tea, cotton, indigo, fruits, camphor, and coal. Manufactures silks, crape, gold and silver stuffs, and paper. Great quantities of fermented liquors are made in this prov. *Chie-kiang*, comprising the Chusan islands, is subdivided into 12 depts. Chief cities, Hangchow-foo, Ning-po, Chao-king, Ouon-chow, and Chapoo. [For other Chinese names not found under Ch, see TOU.]

CHIEKOROUGH, two pas. of England, co. Dorset.—*I. (East)*, 5½ m. N.E. Beaminster. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 100.—*II. (West)*, 5 m. N.N.E. Beaminster. Area 690 ac. Pop. 64.

CHIELDON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. E.S.E. Chumleigh. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 78.

CHIELES, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Diarbekir, sanj., and 15 m. S.W. Sert.

CHIELFORD, a township of England, co. Chester, 14 m. N.E. Crewe, with a station on the North Western Railway. Pop. 263.

CHIELOUT, a town of Abyssinia, kingdom of Tigre, 10 m. E. Antal.

CHIELDREN, a small seaport town of Asia Minor, pash. Isth., 40 m. W.S.W. Seleucia.

CHURCH, a township of England, co. Stafford, pa. Wolverhampton, 44 m. N.N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyme. Pop. 289.

CHURCHILLTON, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 44 m. S.E.E. Derby. Area 810 ac. Pop. 460.

CHURILLES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, near rt. h. of the Marne, 10 m. E. Paris. Pop. 1,632.

CHURILSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 14 m. S.W. Bideford. Area 610 ac. Pop. 285.

CHURILSTON, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, on the Ouse, 5 m. N.E. Olney. Ac. 610. P. 138.

CHULLUMARU, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 103 m. S.E. Arcot, near mouth of Coleroon river.

CHULM, a town of Poland, gov. and 42 m. E.S.E. Lublin. Pop. 2,000. The Poles were defeated here by the Russians, June 4, 1794.

CHULMARSH, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, on the Severn, 84 m. S.E. Bridgnorth. Ac. 3,190. P. 509.

CHULMER, a river of England, co. Essex, rises near Thaxted, and flows S.E. by Dunmow and Chelmsford, to Maldon, where it joins the Blackwater after a course of 30 miles.

CHULMONDSTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 54 m. S.S.E. Ipswich. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 796.

CHULMSTON, a market town and pa. of England, cap. co. Essex, on the Eastern Union Railway, at the confluence of the Chelmer and Cann rivers, respectively crossed here by an iron and a stone bridge, 20 m. E.N.E. London. Area of pa. 1,750 ac. Pop. 7,795. Principal buildings, the pa. church, a co.-hall, comprising the assize-court, assembly-rooms and corn-exchange, co. gaol and house of correction, theatre, and public conduit. The town is the seat of assizes and local courts.

CHULMSTON, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, co. Middlesex, 24 m. N.N.W. Boston. Pop. 2,088, who manuf. glass and iron wares, and export granite by the Middlesex Canal.

CHULUA, a mountain on the N. frontier of Greece, 16 m. E.S.E. Arta, the most conspicuous of those ascending the Gulf of Arta on the E., 6,812 feet in elevation, and named from a supposed resemblance to a tortoise.

CHULSEA, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, forming a populous E.W. suburb of London, on the l. h. of the Thames, here crossed by a wooden bridge communicating with Battersea, 44 m. W.S.W. St. Paul's Cathedral. Area 780 ac. Pop. 50,338. Its principal edifice is the hospital for superannuated soldiers, founded in the time of Charles II., and completed by Sir C. Wren in 1692. The establishment supports about 550 in-pensioners, and from 70,000 to 80,000 out-pensioners, and its expenditure, amounting to nearly 1,500,000l. annually, is mostly defrayed by a parliamentary grant. Near it is the military school founded on the suggestion of the late Duke of York in 1801, and in which 1,000 children of soldiers are maintained and educated at the public expense. The pa. of St. Luke was divided into two pas. in 1832. The new pa. church is in the decorated Gothic style; the old church, a plain brick structure, with monuments to Sir Thomas More and to Sir Hans Sloane, who was lord of the manor, and founded the botanic garden of Chelsea, belonging to the Apothecaries' Society. Has water-works for supply of London, the Cadogan chandler, and flour-mill factories. Chelsea, which formerly contained the celebrated Mannings, now occupies Cremorne house and gardens, a place of popular resort in summer.

CHULSEA, two townships of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, co. Suffolk, 3 m. N.E. Boston, and communicating by a bridge with

Charleston. Pop. 6,701, employed in various pursuits.—II. Vermont, cap. co. Orange, 23 m. S.E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,508.

CHULSHIRE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. S.E. Bromley. Area 2,550 ac. Pop. 878.

CHULSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 6 m. S.E. Croydon. Area 2,700 ac. Pop. 362.

CHULSHAM, a pari. bur., town, fashionable watering-place, and pa. of England, co. and 8 m. E.N.E. Gloucester, on the Bristol and Birmingham Railway, 90 m. W.N.W. London. Area of pa. 3,740 ac. Pop. in 1801, 3,076; in 1851, 35,081. It is situated on the Chelt, a tributary of the Severn, in a vale, sheltered from the N. and E. by a semicircular sweep of the Cotswold and other hills. The saline springs, to which it owes its rapid increase, are well frequented. The mineral ingredients of the springs are chiefly the sulphates of soda and magnesia, iodine and iron, held in solution by carbonic acid. The Montpellier well, discovered in 1716, Pittville, and other pump-rooms, are surrounded by tasteful grounds and avenues, and attached to which are baths of every description, libraries, and saloons. The pa. church, an ancient Gothic structure, is surrounded by fine avenues, and here are four or five churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, a synagogue, a female orphan asylum, founded by Queen Charlotte in 1806; a general hospital; mechanics' and literary and philosophical institutions; a zoological garden, theatre, assembly and concert-rooms, in the town. It is the seat of petty-sessions, and a manor court, and a polling-place for E. division of co. The Reform Act made it a borough, sending a member to House of Commons.

CHULVA, a town of Spain, prov. and 38 m. N.W. Valencia, on river of same name. Pop. 4,488.

CHULVESTON or CHULSTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2 m. E.N.E. Higham Ferrers. Area 1,730 ac. Pop. 402.

CHULVY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8 m. W.S.W. Bristol. Area 320 ac. Pop. 55.

CHULWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 14 m. S.E. Pensford. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 238.

CHULY (Str.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Lozere, cap. cant., 22 m. W.N.W. Mende. Pop. 1,551.—II. (d'Aubrac), dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 25 m. N.E. Rodez. Pop. 1,500.

CHEMILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 19 m. S.S.W. Angers. Pop. 4,722. It has manuf. of linen cloths and handkerchiefs, and an active trade in cattle.

CHEMILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 18 m. N. Tours. Pop. 1,314.

CHEMINTZ, a town of Saxony, circ. and 30 m. E.N.E. Zwickau, cap. dist., on the Chemnitz river, an aff. of the Mulde. Pop. (1847) 28,660. Manuf. stockings, mitts, linens, machinery, bleaching and dyeing works, and tanneries. At Chemnitz is a vill. immediately S. Pop. 860.

CHEMUNG, a co., U. S., North America, in S. part of New York, watered by Chemung river, a tributary of the Susquehanna. Area 530 sq. m. Pop. 23,321.—II. a township, same co., on the New York and Erie Railway, 10 m. S.E. Elmira, and which is connected by canal with Seneca Lake. Pop. 2,672.

CHEMUNGS (anc. *Atarinas*), a river of the Panjab, which has its rise in Lahore, lat. 37° 45' N., lon. 77° 27' E. It flows through the Rihankha Pass, which is 1,260 feet in elevation. At Tandil it is joined by the Shirobaghra, a river 40 m. long, flowing from the N. At Hissar the river leaves the mountains, and enters the level ground of the Panjab, where it is 600 feet wide. It becomes

narigable for rafts 50 m. lower down, which are floated from it down the Punjab. It joins the Ghara in lat. 29° 31' N., lon. 71° 4' E., after a generally S.W. course estimated at 745 m., and in the latter part of which it is from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ m. across, and sometimes 14 feet in depth. The united stream is then called Furdun (five rivers).

CHEMUNGO, a co. of the U. S., North America, in centre of New York. Area 793 sq. m. Pop. 40,311. Surface hilly, but valleys fertile. Watered by Chemungo river, which joins the Susquehanna at Binghamton, from whence a canal, 97 m. in length, with 116 locks, joins the Erie Canal at Utica.—II. a township of Broome co., New York, 108 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 8,734.—III. a township of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,622.

CHEMUNPUTTAN or **CHINAPATAM**, a town of India, territory of Mysore, 33 m. N.E. Seringapatam, in lat. 12° 40' N., lon. 77° 16' E. Manufs. of glass, and steel-wire strings for musical instruments.

CHEMUN, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. and 8 m. S.W. Liege, at the conf. of the Ourte and Veedra. Pop. 1,225. Has iron and glassworks.

CHEMUN-THOMEX, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 3 m. E. Geneva, opposite Chêne-les-Bougeries. Pop. 2,076.

CHEMUNAILLES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Creuse, cap. cant. arrond. and 10 m. N. Aubusson. Pop. 1,028. It was formerly fortified.

CHEMUN (Ls.), a prov. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the Orbe, at its entrance into the S. extremity of the Lake de Joux, 19 m. W.N.W. Lausanne. Pop. 2,030.

CHEMUNEAUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, on the Cher, immediately adjacent to Bléré.

CHEMUNETS or **CHEMUNES**, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 4 m. E.N.E. Atherham. Area 229 ac. Pop. 565.

CHEMUN-FO, a seaport town of China, prov. Fokien, S.W. Amoy, and opposite Formosa, to which island it exports sugar, rice, and camphor.

CHEMILLO, an island in the Pacific Ocean, in the bay and off the S. coast of the isthmus Panama, lat. 8° 57' N., lon. 79° 9' W.

CHEMO, a river and town of South America, New Granada, dep. Panama, and in the narrowest part of the isthmus. The river enters the Pacific 18 m. E. Panama; and a little above, where it is navigable, is the town, an entrepôt for traffic with the Mandingo Indians.

CHEMUNETOW, a market town, river port, and pa. of England, co. Monmouth, on the Wye, near its junction with the Severn, 144 m. E.N.E. Newport, with a station on the South Wales Railway. Area of pa. 1,030 ac. Pop. 4,332. The town is built on a slope between bold cliffs, with a bridge over the Wye. It has a church, a union workhouse, a theatre. Ship-building is carried on. Imports wines, and other goods, for the consumption of a large inland district, and exports corn, cider, bark, iron, coal, and millstones. The tide rises sometimes to 50, and even to 70 feet, and flows with great rapidity; hence large vessels can come up to the town.

CHEMUN, a river of Central France, rises in the dep. Creuse, flows semicircularly E. N., and W., through the depts. Allier, Cher, Loir-et-Cher, and Indre-et-Loire, and joins the Loire immediately S.W. Tours, after a course of 195 m., for the last 47 of which it is navigable. Principal affs., the Tardes, Arnon, Evre, and Sèvre. The Canal de Berry runs parallel to it in the upper part.

CHEMUN, a central dep. of France, cap. Bourges, situated between the depts. Allier, Nièvre, Loir-et-Cher, Cher, and Indre, and between lat. 45° 30' and 47° 30' N., lon. 1° 55' and 3° 10' E. Area

2,635 sq. m. Pop. 306,361. Climate temperate. Surface mostly level, and generally wooded. Principal rivers the Cher and Loire. More corn and wine are produced than are required for home consumption; sheep are numerous, and trade is mostly in rural produce. Mines of iron and coal are wrought. Chief manufs. woolen goods. Cher is subdivided into 3 arronds., Bourges, St. Amand, and Sancerre.

CHEMUNASCO, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. Coni, cap. mand., on the Tanaro, near the influx of the Stura, 33 m. S.S.E. Turin. Pop. 9,982. It is supplied with water by a canal, which also turns several silk-mills. Trade mostly in wine and silk.

CHEMUNBOURS, a comm. and fortified seaport town of France, dep. Manche, cap. arrond., on the English Channel, at the N. extremity of the peninsula of Cotentin, and nearly opposite the W. extremity of the Isle of Wight, 16 m. E.S.E. Cape la Hague. Lat. of Fort Royal, 49° 40' 3" N., lon. 1° 35' W. Pop. 28,012. Its climate is mild.

Principal buildings, the military and naval arsenals, and hospitals, church, town hall, and barracks. Its naval docks are cut out of solid rock. Its roadstead is well defended by large forts and batteries, and is sheltered by a digue or breakwater, 4,120 yards in length. A fort and lighthouse occupy the centre of the digue, and there are also lighthouses at each entrance to the roadstead. Chemunbury is cap. of the 1st naval arrond., and has a maritime tribunal, a national academic society, comm. college, naval school, and museums; sugar and soda refineries, and tanneries; & an active trade in eggs, cattle, lard, butter, wine.

CHEMUNELL or **SHESHKELL**, *Casarea*, a seaport town of North Africa, Algeria, prov. and 55 m. W.S.W. Algiers. Pop. 2,012, of whom 967 were Europeans. The port is shallow, and exposed to N. winds, though protected by a rocky island.

CHEMUNOVETS or **TOKERPOVETS**, a town of European Russia, gov. and 250 m. E.N.E. Novgorod, on rt. b. of the Sheksna, near the conf. of the Yargaba. Pop. 1,000.

CHEMUNILL, a chapelry of England, co. Wilts, pa. and 34 m. E. Calne. Pop. 396.

CHEMUNION or **SHAMUNION**, a seaport town of Java, on its N. coast, 125 m. E.S.E. Batavia. Pop. 11,000. It is the residence of a Dutch governor, and has trade in coffee, indigo, teakwood, etc. Pop. of residency (1845) 550,000.

CHEMUNINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 34 m. S.E. Skipton-on-Stour. Ac. 360. Pop. 343.

CHEMUNTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, 24 m. W.N.W. Folkestone. Ac. 1,790. P. 1,638.—II. co. Hants, 3 m. S. New Alresford. Ac. 2,980. P. 693.—III. (*Bishop's*), co. Devon, 54 m. S.W. Crediton. Ac. 5,150. P. 806.—IV. (*North*), co. Somerset, 24 m. S.S.W. Wincanton. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 396.—V. (*Fitzpatrick*), co. Devon, 44 m. N.N.E. Crediton. Area 4,770 ac. Pop. 1,307.

CHEMUNTON, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Hurry, 14 m. W.N.W. Swansea. P. 292.

CHEMUNTON, several coes., U. S., North America.—I. in S.W. of North Carolina. Area 1,900 sq. m. Pop. 6,836, of whom 3,337 were slaves. Soil fertile on rivers. Various coloured marbles are found. It has valuable gold mines, iron, lead, and silver in small quantities.—II. in N. of Georgia. Area 328 sq. m. Pop. 12,300.—III. in E.E. of Alabama. Area 756 sq. m. Pop. 12,384, of whom 1,691 were slaves.—IV. in E. of Texas. Area 746 sq. m. Pop. 6,673, of whom 1,355 were slaves.—With other small towns and villages.

CHEMUNTON, a ruined city of Greece, gov. Achaia, 5 m. E.N.E. Labeada, celebrated for the vis-

tory of Philip over the Athenians, 338 B.C., and for that of Sylla over the general of Mithridates, 88 B.C. Plutarch was born at Cheronæ in the year 50 A.D.

CHERRINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4 m. N.N.E. Tetbury. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 220.

CHERRY-BIRTON, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. S.E. Cambridge. Area 2,048 ac. Pop. 684.

CHERRY VALLEY, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 33 m. W. Albany. Pop. 4,306.—Also a township, Ohio, 202 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 833.

CHERZO, an island of Illyria, gov. Trieste, in the Gulf of Quarnero, Adriatic, 12 m. S.S.W. Fiume. Area 105 sq. m. Pop. 14,000. Surface generally stony and rugged. *Cherso*, the cap., on its W. coast, has a cathedral. Pop. 3,470. The other towns are Oserso, Lonsin-Grande, and Lonsin-Piccolo.

CHERSON, a gov. & town of Russia. [*Kherson*] **CHERSONNESE**, the anc. name of several peninsulas of Europe, as *C. Cimbrica* [Jutland], *C. Thracica* [Gallipoli], *C. Taurica* [Crimea].

CHERTA, a town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. S.W. Terragona. Pop. 2,433.

CHERTSEY, a market town and pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Thames, here crossed by a bridge, 19 m. W.S.W. London. Ac. of pa. 10,620. Pop. 6,036. It is a polling place for the county.

CHESAPEAKE, the largest bay in the U.S., North America, Virginia and Maryland, which latter state it divides into two parts. It is 240 m. in length, from 7 to 20 m. in breadth, and about 9 fathoms in depth. The Susquehanna, Potomac, Rappahannock, Chester, and James rivers flow into this bay, which has many harbours.

CHESBOLTON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 9½ m. S.W. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 1,860. Pop. 404.

CHESHAM, a market town and pa. of England, co. Bucks, 13 m. W.N.W. the Watford station of the North Western Railway, and 29 m. W.N.W. London. Area of pa. 11,890 ac. Pop. 4,094. Manufs. of straw-plait, shoes, wooden turned wares, and paper-mills.

CHESHAM-BOS, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 1½ m. N.N.E. Chesham. Area 516 ac. Pop. 155.

CHESHIRE, a maritime co. of England, having N. the Irish Sea and the estuary of the Mersey, and on other sides the co. Lancaster, York, Derby, Stafford, Salop, Flint, W. Flint, Denbigh, and the estuary of the Dee. Area 67,128½ ac. of which upwards of 620,000 are estimated to be under culture. Pop. 455,725. Surface, except on its extreme E. and W. borders, level, well wooded, and studded with small lakes or meres. Principal rivers, the Dee, Mersey, and Weaver. Soil chiefly a clayey or sandy loam. Climate moist. This is one of the principal dairy and grazing districts in England. The stock of such cows of various breeds is estimated at nearly 100,000, yielding 1,250 tons of cheese, which forms its principal rural product. Near Nantwich are mines of rock-salt, and saline springs; other mineral products are coal, copper, and lead. Manufs. of cottons and silks. The Grand Trunk and Bridgewater Canals, and the London and North-Western, Manchester and Birmingham, the Crewe and Chester, and Holyhead Railways traverse the co. Cheshire (exclusive of Chester) is subdivided into 7 hundreds and 50 par. in the diocese of Chester. Besides the cap. city, Chester, it contains the towns Macclesfield, Stockport, Congleton, and Knutsford. Its N. and S. divisions each send 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1844), respectively, 6,329 and 7,549; total 14,878. It

was held by the Anglo-Saxons from 826 till taken possession of by William the Conqueror, who formed it into a county-palatine. It was governed almost independent of the English crown till the reign of Henry VII., but remained a co.-palatine until an act of George IV. abolished its independent courts.

CHESHIRE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.W. of North Hampshire. Area 460 sq. m. Pop. 30,144. Soil fertile. Has manufs. of woolen and cotton, iron and glass works, flour, grist, and saw-mills. There are 65 churches and four newspapers. Connected by railway with Worcester, Massachusetts, Montpelier, Vermont, Hartford, Connecticut, and Keene—N. a township, Connecticut, 25 m. S.S.W. Hartford. P. 1,627.

CHESLEY, a pa. of England, co. Herts, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, 14 m. N. London. Area 4,430 ac. Pop. 5,679.

CHESIL BANK, a sand and gravel shoal in the English Channel, which connects the island Portland with the mainland, stretching from Abbotsbury, Dorsetshire, S.E. for 9 m. by ½ m. in breadth.

CHESTER-HAY, a township of England, co. Stafford, pa. Cannock. Pop. 870.

CHESTER HILL, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, Monroe co. Pop. 1,318.

CHESTERINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 2 m. W. Ewell. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 220.

CHEST, a comm. and town of France, dep. Rhône, arrond. and 9 m. S.S.W. Villefranche, on l. b. of the Azergue. Pop. 763.

CHESTE, a town of Spain, prov. and 14 m. W. Valencia. Pop. 3,742. It has manufs. of woollen goods, and trade in wine and fruits.

CHESTER, *Droia Castra*, an episcopal city, co. of itself, parl. and munic. bor., and river port of England, cap. co., on the Dee, here crossed by 2 bridges, and on the Crewe and Birkenhead Railway, 16 m. S.E. Liverpool, 21 m. N.W. Crewe, and 160 m. N.W. London. Area of city co., comprising 11 par., 3,616 ac. Pop. 27,766. It stands on a rocky elevation, in great part enclosed by ancient and massive walls, which form an oblong quadrangle. The four principal streets are sunk below the level of the houses, and the footways also, which are within piazzas or "rows." Principal edifices, the castle, comprising barracks and armoury with nearly 30,000 stand of arms, the city gaol, churches, palatinate offices, city hall, lunatic, union, and commerce halls, exchange, an infirmary, and co. lunatic asylum. The cathedral is an irregular massive structure, with a tower 127 feet in height; St. John's church; Trinity church, which contains the tombs of the poet Parry, and of Matthew Henry the commentator on the Bible. At the end of the principal streets of the city proper, is an arched gateway; and crossing the Dee is Grosvenor Bridge. Has a public library, mechanics' institute, with museum and theatre. Vessels of 600 tons now approach the city, which exports cheese, copper plates, cast iron, and coal, and imports wine and other produce. Co. names for Cheshire; co. and bor. quarter-sessions. The munic. and parl. bor., subdivided into 5 wards, is governed by a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors. Chester sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors 2,008. The diocese comprises the co. Chester and Lancaster, with parts of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Flint, and Denbigh. Episcopal revenues to 3,250. Chester gives the title of earl to the Prince of Wales. About 3 m. S. is Eaton Hall, the seat of the Marquis of Westminster.

CHESTER, a maritime vill., Nova Scotia, British North America, 33 m. W. Halifax.

CHESTER, several places, U. S., North America.

—I. a co. in the S.E. of Pennsylvania. Area 793 sq. m. Pop. 60,433. Soil varied and highly cultivated. Has iron works, cotton and woolen manufs., tanneries, flour and paper mills. There are 160 churches and five newspapers. Minerals comprise limestone, marble, copper, lead, silver, and precious stones.—II. a dist., S. Carolina. Area 480 sq. m. Pop. 18,038. Also several townships.—I. Now Hampshire, 23 m. S.S.E. Concord. Pop. 1,301.—II. Vermont, 63 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 2,008.—III. Pennsylvania, on the W. bank of the Delaware river. Pop. 1,593.—IV. Pennsylvania, cap. co. Delaware, 84 m. E.S.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,097.—V. New Jersey, 9 m. S.W. Mount Holly. Pop. 1,384.—VI. Hampden co., Massachusetts. Pop. 1,531.—VII. Orange co., New York. Pop. 1,642.—VIII. Meigs co., Ohio. Pop. 1,600.—And several others. The *Chester river*, Delaware and Maryland, enters Chesapeake Bay, and is navigable for 40 m. to Chester town.

CHESTERFIELD, a munic. bor., town, pa., and township of England, co. and 22 m. N.N.E. Derby, on the Bother and a canal connecting it with the Trent, and having a station on the North Midland Railway, 24 m. N.N.E. Derby. Area of pa. 18,100 ac. Pop. 18,421; do. of bor. in 1851, comprising Brampton, 7,101. Principal edifices, a cruciform church, literary and mechanics institutes, the town-hall, gaol, union workhouse, and assembly rooms. Manufs. of cottons, silks, lace, hosiery, worsted, earthenware, and machinery; and in its vicinity are iron, coal, and lead mines.

CHESTERFIELD, a co., U. S., North America, Virginia, on James river. Area 456 sq. m. Pop. 17,489. Products corn, cotton, and tobacco. Has cotton factories and an iron foundry, and coal mines. There were 34 churches in the co. The Petersburg and Richmond Railway pass through the co.—II. a dist. S. Carolina. Area 500 sq. m. Pop. 10,790, of whom 3,894 were slaves.—III. a township, New Hampshire, 49 m. S.W. Concord. Pop. 1,680.—IV. Massachusetts, 106 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,014.—V. New Jersey, 12 m. N.E. Mount Holly. Pop. 4,514.—VI. New York, on the W. side of Lake Champlain. Pop. 2,716.

CHESTERFIELD-ISLET, a long and narrow inlet, British North America, stretching N. from Hudson Bay. Entrance, lat. 63° 30' N., lon. 90° 40' W. Length 260 m.; greatest breadth 25 m. It contains numerous islands and receives several rivers.

CHESTERFORD, *Camboricum* or *Bata Icenorum*, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. on the Granta, 3½ m. N.N.W. Saffron-Walden. Area 3,030 ac. Pop. 1,024. Great quantities of Roman coins and urns have been dug up here, and in 1848 the remains of a Roman villa.—II. (*Little*), 2½ m. N.W. Saffron-Walden. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 272. Chesterford station, Eastern Counties Railway, is 10 m. S. Cambridge.

CHESTER-LE-STREET, a pa. and vill. of England, co. and 5½ m. N. Durham, near the Great North of England Railway. Area 61,200 ac. Pop. 18,119. The vill., which is on the ancient Ermine street, was long the seat of the Durham episcopal see. It has some manufs., and is a polling-place for S. division of county.

CHESTERTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. and about 1 m. N.E. Cambridge. Area 8,060 ac. Pop. 2,816. It has a union workhouse.—II. co. Oxford, 11 m. S.W. Bicester. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 436.—III. co. Huntingdon, 4½ m. N.N.W. Bilton. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 114.—IV. co.

Warwick, 5 m. N.N.E. Kingston. Area 2,960 ac. Pop. 232.

CHESTERTOWN, a seaport town, U. S., North America, Maryland, cap. Kent co. Pop. 1,296.

CHESTERVILLE, a township, U. S., North America, Maine, 17 m. N.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,142.

CHESTER WARD, England, a division forming the N. part of co. Durham. Area 169,060 ac., 1-4th of which is heath. Pop. 110,178.

CHESWARDINE, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m. S.S.E. Drayton. Area 6,070 ac. Pop. 1,119.

CHEZTOLE, a town of British India, dist. Coimbatore, presid. Madras, in lat. 10° 43' N., lon. 77° 28' E.

CHETTLE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6½ m. N.E. Blandford-Forum. Area 1,610 ac. P. 149.

CHEYTON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m. W.S.W. Bridgenorth. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 613.

CHEYWOOD or **CHEYWOOD**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 5½ m. W.N.W. Winslow. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 217.

CHEYWDEN, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 1½ m. N. Newport. Area 3,330 ac. Pop. 709.

CHEYX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Calvados, on rt. b. of the Mue, arrond. and 10 m. W. Caen. Pop. 1,009.

CHEYLEY, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 3 m. S.E. Newmarket. Area 2,489 ac. Pop. 612.

CHEYENING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. N.W. Seven-Oaks. Area 3,550 ac. Pop. 853.

CHEYVELL, two pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*Great*), 2 m. W. East Lavington. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 526.—II. (*Little*), 1½ m. W. East Lavington. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 265.

CHEVILLY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loiret, on the Paris and Orleans Railway, arrond. and 9 m. N. Orleans. Pop. 1,281.

CHEYINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5½ m. W.S.W. Bury St Edmunds. Area 2,240 ac. Pop. 600.

CHEVIOT FELLS, a mountain range of South Africa, Cape Colony, extending E. to W. in co. Somerset, between the Green Bergen on the W. and the 12,000 ft. Fells on the E., in lat. 32° 30' S.

CHEVIOT HILLS, a mountain range extending from N.E. to S.W., between England and Scotland, cos. Northumberland and Roxburgh, but mostly in the former co., in which they occupy about 10,000 ac. The geological strata of the range comprises porphyry and greenstone, old red sandstone and mountain limestone. They afford excellent pasture, and are grazed by sheep of superior breed. Grouse are abundant. The Cheviot peak, about 7 m. S.W. Wooler, is 2,684 feet, and Carter Fell, 2,930 feet in elevation. The Cheviot Hills were the scene of the famous encounter between the Earl Percy and Douglas, described in the ballad of "Chevy Chase."

CHEVREUSE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., 7 m. S.W. Versailles, on the Yvette. Pop. 1,307.

CHW-MAGVA, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. W. Pensford. Area 4,490 ac. Pop. 2,141.

CHEWATOKA, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4½ m. S.W. Pensford. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 312.

CHEWTON-MENDIP, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Mendips, 6 m. N.N.E. Wells. Area 7,620 ac. Pop. 1,120.

CHEYCHUN, a town of Scinde, on the Indus, 50 m. N.N.W. Hyderabad.

CHEZE (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., arrond. and 6 m. S.E. Lonsac, on the Ld. Pop. 406.

CHEST L'ABBATE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Aisne, 4 m. S. Chateau-Thierry. Pop. 1,216.

CHIANTO, a vill., Northern Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 12 m. W. Vicenza. Pop. 3,000.

CHIARA, two rivers of Central Italy, Tuscany, and the Pontifical States; the former is an affluent of the Arno, which it joins 5 m. N.W. Arezzo, after a course of 35 m.; the latter joins the Paglia. The two are connected by the Chiara Canal, 37 m. in length, begun in 1551, finished in 1633, and by which a large tract of land has been drained and rendered fertile.

CHIAUSIANO, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. Arezzo, 4 m. S.E. Montepulciano. Pop. 2,165. In vicinity are marble quarries and mineral springs.

CHIANTI, the part of Tuscany which lies between the sources of the Arbia, Ambra, and Ombrone, forming part of the watershed between their basins and that of the Arno. It is covered with vineyards, which supply the best wines of Tuscany.

CHIAPA or **CHIAPAS**, the most S.E. state of the Mexican confederation, between lat. 16° and 16° N., lon. 90° 30' and 94° W., having N. the state Tabasco, W. Oaxaca, S. and E. Guatemala, and N.E. Yucatan. Area 13,679 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 44,070, chiefly Indians. It comprises a portion of the table-land of Central America, traversed by the rivers Usumacinta, Tabasco, and their affluents. Grain is raised on the uplands; the valleys yield maize, hemp, tobacco, sugar, pimento, indigo, vanilla, and cocones, the export trade being chiefly in the two latter-named products. Principal towns, S. Cristobal, the cap., Ciudad-de las-Casas, Chiapa, and Palenque. Remains of ancient cities are found in N.E. of this state.

CHIAPA DE LOS INDIOS, a town of Mexican confederation, state Chiapa, on the Tabasco, 30 m. N.W. Ciudad-de las-Casas.

CHIARAMONTA, a town of Sicily, co. and 11 m. N.N.W. Messina. Pop. 7,400.—II. a vill. of Sardinia, 14 m. E.N.E. Sassari. Pop. 1,505.

CHIARIVALLE, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra II., cap. cant., near the Gulf of Squillace, 17 m. S.W. Catanzaro. Pop. 2,500.

CHIARENZA or **CLARENZA**, a cape and vill. of Greece. [**KLARENZA**.]

CHIARI, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 14 m. W. Brescia, on railway from Milan to Brescia. Pop. 3,303. It has numerous churches, and manufactures of silks and twist. Here Prince Eugene gained a victory over Marshal Villeroi in 1701.

CHIAROMONTA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., on a mountain, 42 m. S.E. Potenza. Pop. 2,020.—II. a market town of Sicily, 34 m. W. Syracuse. Pop. 3,000.

CHIASSO, a town of Switzerland, cant. Tessin, with a custom-house on the frontier of Lombardy, 4 m. N.W. Como. Pop. 354.

CHIAYARI, a prov. in the div. Genoa, between lat. 44° 14' and 44° 26' N. Area 155 sq. m. Pop. 55,870. It is mountainous, but fertile in the valleys. Products fruit, horses, cattle, sheep, and silk-worms are reared.

CHIAYARI, a maritime town, Sardinian States, div. and 21 m. S.E.E. Genoa, cap. prov., on the Gulf of Rapallo, at the mouth of the Sturla. Pop. 10,305. It is enclosed by cultivated hills. Principal edifices, three churches, an hospital, and convent. It has a society of agriculture and arts, lace and silk twist factories, and an anchovy fishery. Marble and slate are quarried in its neighbourhood. Though liable to gusty winds, it is a good deal resorted to by invalids.

CHIAVERA, **CHIAVERA**, a town of Lombardy, Valpentina, on the Maira, 20 m. W.N.W. Sondrio. Pop. 3,800. It is enclosed by walls, and has 6 churches. Manufact. of silk twist and fabrics, and

of pottery, made from a peculiar soft stone, are carried on; and the Septimer and Spilfgen roads meeting here. **CHIAVERA** has an active trade with Switzerland and Italy in these articles, also in wine, which is kept in large excavations termed "cantorali."

CHICACOLE or **CHICACOLA**, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 107 m. S.W. Ganjam, on N. bank of Nagandoo River, near the Bay of Bengal. Pop. 50,000. It has barracks, bazaar, mosques, and its muslin manuf. have long enjoyed repute.

CHICAGO, a city of the U. S., North America, Illinois, cap. co. Cook, on the river Chicago, between the junction of the N. and S. branches of that river, where it enters the S. end of Lake Michigan, and where there has been formed a good harbour. The city is beautifully situated on level ground, extending for many miles along the shore of Lake Michigan. Pop. 29,963. It has co. offices, an academy, merchants' exchange, hospitals, and banks. Has extensive iron works of all descriptions, tanneries, flour, and planing mills. Railways unite the city with Galena, Michigan, Mobile, and various other places, and an active trade by sloops and steamers with Buffalo and other towns on the lake.

CHICAPA, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state Oaxaca, 25 m. N.W. Tehuantepec, on river of same name. In its vicinity are silver mines.

CHICACOTTA, a town of Bhutan, near the British frontier, 60 m. N. Raugpoor. Lat. 26° 35' N., lon. 89° 30' E.

CHICKLEY, a pap. of England, co. Bucks, 2½ m. N.E. Newport-Pagnell. Ac 1,630. Pop. 271.

CHICKEN, a vill. of South America, Yucatan, 18 m. S.W. Valladolid, with the remains of an ancient Indian city, comprising a ruined temple, 450 feet in length, a pyramid 650 feet sq. at base, a domed edifice, the "house of the casiques," ornamented with sculptures.

CHICKENOUT, a protected petty Sikh state of India, in lat. 30° 15' N., lon. 77° 25' E. Area 68 sq. m. Pop. 9,387. The country is open, level, and well cultivated.

CHICKENOUT, a town of India, cap. of a protected Sikh state of same name, 961 m. N.W. Calcutta. It stands in an open country, is surrounded by a mud wall, has a bazaar, and is well supplied with water and provisions.

CHICHESTER, a city, co. of itself, and parli. and munic. bor. of England, cap. co. Sussex, on the S. coast railway, 14½ m. E.N.E. Portsmouth, and 28½ m. W. Brighton. Area of city liberty 1,680 ac. Pop. of parli. bor. 6,912. It stands in a plain between the Southdown hills and the sea, and is enclosed by walls of Roman construction, now formed into terraces with walks, and shaded by elm trees. The cathedral, 410 feet in length, and 327 feet in breadth, with a spire 360 feet in height. In its interior are a richly adorned choir and portraits of the sovereigns of England, from the time of the conquest. South of the cathedral is a quadrangle enclosed by cloisters, including the churchyard, and near it is the bishop's palace and gardens. The walls are co-extensive with the co. Sussex, excepting 22 par., which are parishes; net ret. (1845) 6,281. The city is divided into 8 par. It has a grammar school, blue-coat, national, Lanthierian, and other schools. Trade almost wholly in agricultural produce and live stock. The only manuf. are of coopers' and other wooden wares. It communicates with Portsmouth and Arundel by a canal. It sends 3 mems. to H. of C. Rep. election 1797. Originally the town was a Roman station. It was taken and partially destroyed about

191, by the S. Saxons, under Ella, but rebuilt by his son Cissa (whence its name); and thenceforth it remained the cap. of the kingdom Sussex, till its conquest by the W. Saxons. Various Roman remains with inscriptions, have been discovered in the city and vicinity.—*Chichester harbour*, 2 m. S.W. of the city, is an inlet of the English Channel, between the peninsula Seley and Hayling island, containing several creeks and Thorney island.—*Chichester Rape* comprises the S.W. hundreds of the co. Sussex.

CHICHIA, one of the Fejee or Viti islands, in the South Pacific, is lat. 17° 48' S., lon. 179° 18' W. It is almost circular, and is about 3 m. in diameter. Pop. 300. Soil rich.

CHICKABAW, a co. U. S., North Amer., in N. of Mississippi. Area 970 sq. m. P. 16,968; 6,480 slaves.

CHICKENLY (Wesst), a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 2½ m. N.W. Weymouth. Ac. 1,780. P. 577.

CHICKLADE, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 1 m. N. Hindon. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 122.

CHICKNAIGRULY or CHICA NATAKANA MULLI, a town of India, territory of Mysore, 69 m. N. Seringapatam. It is surrounded with mud walls and strongly fortified.

CHICKNEY, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3 m. S.W. Thaxted. Area 680 ac. Pop. 68.

CHICKOTA or CHICOT, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Arkansas. Area 860 sq. m. Pop. 16,116, of whom 3,984 were slaves.

CHICLANO, a town of Spain, prov. and 12 m. S.E. Cadiz. Pop. 21,048. Manufs. linen, earthenware, and brandy. On March 11, 1811, the French were defeated by the Anglo-Spanish army, in the battle of *Barossa*, 5 m. S. Chiclano.

CHICLATO, a town of N. Peru, dep. Truxillo, prov. and 3 m. S.E. Lambayeque.

CHICOMA or CHICANA, a town of La Plata, prov. and 25 m. S.S.W. Salta, on rt. b. of the Quebrada del Toro. Pop. 4,000.

CHICOPET, a town of the U. S., North America, Hampden, co. Massachusetts, 80 m. W.S.W. Boston. Pop. 8,291.

CHICOVA, a town of S.E. Africa, Monomotapa, on rt. b. of the Zambezi, 220 m. W.N.W. Senna. Formerly celebrated for its silver mines.

CHIDNIGOLD, a pa., Engl., co. Surrey, the vill. 4 m. N.E. Haslemere. Area 5,600 ac. P. 1,149.

CHIDDINGLY, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4½ m. N.W. Hailsham. Area 5,300 ac. Pop. 1,085.

CHIDDRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. W.S.W. Tunbridge. Area 3,200 ac. Pop. 1,260.

CHIDROOK, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3 m. W. Bridport. Area 2,340 ac. Pop. 384.

CHIKHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5 m. W.S.W. Chichester. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 308.

CHIM-SEN, a lake of Upper Bavaria, 42 m. S.E. Munich, celebrated for its fish. Length 12 m., breadth 9 m., height above the sea 1,549 feet, greatest depth 480 feet. It has 3 small isls., receives the Achen and Frien rivers, and discharges its surplus waters by the Alz into the Inn.

CHIENTI, a river, Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. Camerino and Macerata, enters the Adriatic 25 m. S.S.E. Ancous, after a N.E. course of 45 m. On its W. bank is Tolentino, near which the Americans defeated the troops under Murat, May 4, 1815.—II. a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, on the Adriatic, dist. and 16½ m. N.W. San Severo. Pop. 1,680.

CHIESA, *Cerna*, a town of Sardinian States, Piedmont, cap. mand., on a hill, prov. and 9 m. S.E. Turin. Pop. 13,480. Manufs. of silk, cotton, and linen fabrics.

CHIESA, a river of Europe, rises N.W. Esch in Luxembourg, and flows through the French depts.

Meuse, and Ardennes, and joins the Meuse, 4 m. S. Sedan, after a W. course of 80 miles.

CHIESA, *Chiusa*, a river of the Tyrol and North Italy, rises W. of Arco in the Tyrol, flows S., forming the Lake of Idro, and joins the Oglio, 18 m. W. Mantua. Length 75 miles.

CHIESI, *Teate*, a fortified archiepiscopal city of Naples, cap. prov. Abruzzo Citra, on a hill, near the Pescara, 40 m. E. Aquila. Pop. 16,203. It has a cathedral, college, theatre, and remains of antiquity. It was taken by the French in 1802.

CHIEVELY, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 4 m. N. Newbury. Area 9,410 ac. Pop. 2,029.

CHIEVES, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arrond. and 11 m. N.W. Mons, on the Huel. Pop. 3,167. Manufs. of cottons and pottery.

CHITLIK, a vill. of Turkish Armenia, push. and 84 m. W. Erzeroum, cap. sauj., at the foot of a castle-crowned hill.

CHIGNAL, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. St James, 3½ m. N.W. Chelmsford. Area 930 ac. Pop. 263.—II. (*Smealy*), 4½ m. N.W. Chelmsford. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 68.

CHIGNETO BAY, an inlet of British North America, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, forming the N. extremity of the Bay of Fundy (which see.) Length 80 m., breadth 8 miles.

CHIGNOLO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 16 m. E.S.E. Pavia. Pop. 3,992.

CHIGWELL, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6 m. S. Epping. Area 5,360 ac. Pop. 1,965.

CHICAUVA (pron. *Chicauva*), a state, Mexican Confederation, between lat. 27° and 33° N., lon. 104° and 108° 40' W., having E. a desert, and the Rio Bravo del Norte dividing it from Texas, and on other sides the states Sonora, Sinaloa, and Durango. Estimated area 107,500 sq. m., and pop. 190,000. It is a mountain table-land, mostly infertile, abounding in nitre and other salts, and rich in mines of gold and silver. Chief towns, Chihuahua and San Jose del Parral.

CHICAUVA, a city of the Mexican Confederation, cap. of above state, in an arid plain. Lat. 28° 40' N., lon. 105° 33' W. Pop. 12,000. It has a cathedral, conventa, a state-house, and an aqueduct, 3 m. in length. It is the chief mart for the trade between Santa Fé and the United States; and in 1840, 172,407 dolls. were coined at its mint.

CHIKIRI, a river of China, Manchouria, rises on the S. of the Stanavoi mountains, near Siberia, and after a course of 460 m. N.N.W. to S.S.E., falls into the Amoor above Sagalin Cota.

CHILA, a river of Peru, rises in the Andes, and after a W. course of 105 m., falls into the Pacific 75 m. S.E. Arequipa.

CHILAPA, a town of Mexico, 68 m. N.E. Acapulco.

CHILAPA and CHILAPILLA, two rivers, Mexican Confederation, dep. Tabasco, and tributary to the river Tabasco, which they join from the E., the former below, and the latter above Escobas.—The *Chilapa* is less rapid than any other affl. of the Tabasco; at their junction it has at all seasons three fathoms water.

CHILAW, a maritime town of Ceylon, on its W. coast, 45 m. N. Colombo.

CHILBOLTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. S.S.E. Andover. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 394.

CHILCA, a seaport of Peru, dep. and 40 m. S.E. Lima, on the Pacific, near which is a vill. of same name, and remains of ancient Peruvian edifices.

CHILCOMBS, two pas. of England.—I. co. Hants, 7 m. S.E. Winchester. Ac. 2,890. P. 291.—II. co. Dorset, 4½ m. E.S.E. Bridport. Ac. 860. P. 29.

CHILCOMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset,

6 m. N.N.E. Shepton-Mallet. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 694.

CHILDESWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3 m. S. Brentwood. Area 900 ac. Pop. 200.

CHILDESBURY, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. W.N.W. Cambridge. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 46.

CHILD-OVERSON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 8½ m. N.W. Blandford Forum. Ac. 2,100. P. 773.

CHILDERST, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 2½ m. W. Wantage. Area 2,850 ac. Pop. 653.

CHILDS-BACALL, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6½ m. N.W. Newport. Area 3,340 ac. Pop. 512.

CHILD-WICKHAM, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 5 m. W. Chipping-Camden. Ac. 2,040. P. 406.

CHILDWALL, a pa. of England co. Lancaster, 4 m. S.W. Prescott. Ac. 14,580. Pop. 14,408.

CHILWITO, a vill., Plata Confederation, dep. and 45 m. W. Rioja, in the Pamatina valley, and the head-quarter of its mining district. Lat. 28° 40' S., lon. 68° 30' W. Estimated height above the sea 3,000 feet.

CHILFROOM, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5 m. N.W. Stratton. Area 970 ac. Pop. 119.

CHILMAN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, ½ m. W.S.W. Canterbury, with a station on the South-Eastern Railway. Area 4,230 ac. Pop. 1,217.

CHILE or CHILI, a republican state, South America, situated along the W. coast of that continent, bounded by the Andes on the E. and Pacific on the W., extending from lat. 23° to 44° 20' S., and between lon. 69° and 74° W. Length from N. to S., including the island of Chiloé, 1,240 m.; breadth from 100 to 240 m. Estim. pop. (1855) 1,449,124. The boundary line separating it on the N. from Bolivia is near Huacabo Parado, its S. limit on the mainland is the Bay of Ancud. The mountain slopes of the Andes form the greater part of Chile. They are here a single range except at two places, where they separate, and include the elevated valleys of Tunuyan and Ispallata. The volcanic peak of Aconcagua rises to an elevation of 23,910 feet, that of Maypo 15,000 ft. There are several passes across the Chilean range: I. Aconcagua at an elevation of 14,000 feet; II. Portillo, 14,770, and III. Tunuyan and Umihue, 12,450 feet. North of the Rio Chiloé the whole country is formed by the declivity of the Andes, except a narrow belt of plain 50 to 50 feet in elevation, bordering the sea. The surface is very irregular, rocky, sandy, and almost barren and uncultivated, except a few spots on the banks of the rivers. S. of Rio Chiloé the country is more diversified. Hills and sterile tracts occupy the middle of this space, but on either side are valleys and plains of considerable fertility. From the Rio Maipo to the Biobío the land becomes more level, and is in general more fertile. The climate of Central Chile is hot and dry. In summer the thermometer rises to 90° and 96° Fahr., in the other seasons the air is more temperate, and the climate, on the whole, healthy. In spring and winter ice is sometimes seen even on the coasts. In some of the valleys, as Copiapo, years pass over without rain falling, but dews are frequent. Farther north showers are only occasional, sometimes at an interval of three years. In the vicinity of the river Biobío rain falls regularly in winter. South of this river the rains are irregular, but fall heavily. In spring the sky is cloudy, but for many months of the year it is clear and transparent. High gales, blowing in particular directions, are not unfrequent, and earthquakes occur very often, particularly near the coast. Snow falls on the summits of the Andes, and, by its gradual melting, affords a supply of water to the rivers. The lower limits of the snow line are,

N. extremity 17,000 feet, in middle 12,780 feet, in S. extremity 8,300 feet. The rivers N. of the Maipo bring down to the coast little water. None are navigable. S. of lat 34° the rains are sufficiently copious to form considerable rivers. The Maipo is navigable for vessels drawing seven feet water. The Biobío, the largest river in the country, has a course of 200 m., is 2 m. wide at its mouth, navigable for boats in its whole course, but too shallow for large vessels. The Calacalla river admits vessels of considerable size. There are no lakes of any importance in the low grounds, and few of any extent known in the Alpine region of the Andes. There are several good harbours, such as those of Valdivia, Concepcion, Valparaiso, and Coquimbo. The tracts through the valleys and ravines are only passable by mules, and good roads and bridges are much needed.

The vegetation of the north of Chile is very limited. Tropical plants do not grow from the extreme dryness of the soil. Farther south Indian corn, wheat, barley, oats, beans, and hemp, are cultivated, and melons, pumpkins, figs, grapes, pomegranates, oranges, peaches, apples, and olives, are abundant. The S. forests also contain a variety of excellent timber trees. This is the native country of the potato. It is found growing in the arid mountains of Central Chile, as well as in the moist regions of the Chonos and Chiloe Isles. Among the animals of prey the puma is the most conspicuous. The guanaco and llama abound in the plains of the S. provinces, and the pastures feed large herds of cattle, horses, asses, mules, and goats. The coast abounds with whale, cod, and pilchard. Jerked beef, tallow, hides, and live stock are exported. Fish is found in the sands of the rivers, and was formerly, though not now, collected. Silver mines exist in the S. Andes, but silver and copper mines are chiefly wrought in the more N. parts; lead and iron are found, but are not wrought. On the river Biobío coal and lignite beds abound, and are partially wrought. The pop. consists of the descendants of the Spaniards and the Aboriginal tribes. All the inhabitants of the Biobío are of European descent, with scarcely any mixture of Indian blood. The Aborigines inhabit almost exclusively the country south of this river. [ARACANTIA.] The religion is Roman Catholic. Chile is divided into 13 provs. of Atacama, Coquimbo, Aconcagua, Santiago, Colchagua, Valparaiso, Talca, Maipo, Udele, Concepcion, Valdivia, Arica, and Chiloé. Manufactures, earthenware, linen cloths, cordage, soap, copperware, leather, and brandy. Exports silver, copper, wheat, wool, and hemp. Imports cottons, woollens, hardware, silk, paper, wine, sugar, tea, and brandy. In 1847, 1,072 ships, of 292,625 tons, entered, and 1,081 ships, of 265,515 tons, cleared from the ports of Chile. Public revenue (1855) 6,297,536 dollars. Expenditure 5,424,086 dollars. Debt 6,480,000 dollars. Armed force 53,182. Navy, one corvette, and four small vessels, carrying a total of 65 guns. Chile was taken possession of by the Spaniards after the conquest of Peru, and a settlement formed at Santiago in 1541. In 1810 the struggle for independence against the mother country commenced, and terminated in 1818 by the battle of Maipo and the formation of a republic. The government is vested in a supreme director, a senate of 20 members, and a house of representatives, to which a deputy is sent for every 20,000 persons. It is at present the best governed and most prosperous of the South American republics. There are a university and lyceum at Santiago, and government

schools and seminaries established throughout several districts. Santiago is the capital of the republic and the seat of government.

CHILL, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 10 m. S.W. Rochester. Pop. 2,247.

CHI-LI or **PA-CHU-LI**, the most N. prov. of China, mostly between lat. 35° and 41° 30' N., lon. 114° and 120° E., having N. Mongolia, E. the Gulf of Pe-che-le, and on the other sides the provs. Shan-tung, Shan-se, and Ho-nan. Pop. 1825 27,900,871. It is well watered, but is the east productive prov. of China Proper; and it owes its importance to containing the capital Peking, and the great depôts of rice and salt for the internal supply of the empire, and of the rattle sent into China from Mongolia. Coal of inferior quality is raised in considerable quantities. The prov. is divided into 11 depts.; chief cities Peking and Yang-ping.

CHI-LI or **PA-CHU-LE** (GULF OF), an inlet of the Yellow Sea, between lat. 37° 10' and 38° 20' N., lon. 118° and 121° E., communicating N. with the Gulf of Lea-tong, and E. with the Yellow Sea, bounded on other sides by the Chinese provs. Chi-li and Shan-tung. Length and breadth about 150 m. each. It receives the Pei-ho river on W., and the Chan-tou on N.

CHILICOTHE or **CHILLICOTHE**, a town of the U. S., North America, Ohio, on the Scioto river, and Ohio Canal, 37 m. S. Columbus. Pop. 7,008. It has several churches, court-house, and bank. —Other places of same name are in the states Missouri and Illinois.

CHILKA, a lake of British India, between the presidis. Madras and Bengal. It is 42 m. long from N.E. to S.W., and 15 m. in breadth. A branch of the Mahanuddy river enters it, and in lat. 19° 42' N., lon. 85° 40' E., it enters the sea by a narrow and deep outlet. The lake has several islands, and its waters are salt and shallow.

CHILKEA, a town of British India, presid. of Bengal, upper provs., dist. and 70 m. N.N.W. Bareilly, and a principal mart of the trade between the British territory and Kumaon Tibet.

CHILLANTARA, a town of British India, dist. and 22 m. N.W. Bauda, on r. b. of the Jumna, here crossed by a ferry. The cotton grown in the vicinity is shipped here, and sent down the river to the lower provinces.

CHILLAN, a town of Chile, prov. and 100 m. N.E. Concepcion, on river of same name.

CHILLENDEN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. S.S.E. Wingham. Area 180 ac. Pop. 140.

CHILSFORD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 9 m. N.W. Oxford. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 208.

CHILLIKARWALLA, a vill. of W. India, Punjab, on l. b. of the Jehlum, 83 m. N.W. Lahore, celebrated for a victory of the British over the Sikhs, on the 13th January 1849. An obelisk has been erected in memory of the fallen.

CHILLINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, on the Till, 4½ m. S.E. Wooler. Area 4,980 ac. Pop. 394.

CHILLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8½ m. W.N.W. Crewkerne. Area 830 ac. Pop. 320.

CHILLINGUAQUE, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 65 m. N. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,400.

CHILLON (CASTLE OF), a fortress of Switzerland, Canton Vaud, 6 m. S.E. Vevey, at the E. of the Lake of Geneva, used as an arsenal.

CHILLON, a town of Spain, New Castile, prov. and 66 m. S.W. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 2,418. Has quicksilver mines in vicinity.

CHILMARK, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. E. Hindon. Area 3,210 ac. Pop. 618.

CHILMARKET, Chalmart, a town of British India, presid. of Bengal, dist. and 40 m. S.E. Bungepoor, on the Brahmapootra. Pop. 2,000.

CHILON, an island on the W. coast of South America, which, with several smaller islands, forms a prov. of the Chilean republic. It is separated from Patagonia by Gulf of Anoud, and extends from lat. 41° 40' to 43° 20' S., lon. 74° W. It is 120 m. in length, and 40 m. in breadth. Pop. (1843) of prov. 48,878. The island is hilly but not mountainous, and densely covered with wood, except around the coast, where it is partially cleared and cultivated. The climate is temperate, but exceedingly moist; in winter almost incessant rains prevail, with frequent gales from W. to N.W.; the summer is warm, but the air frequently clouded and loaded with moisture; yet, on the whole, it is reckoned healthy. The soil is a rich sandy loam. The chief products are wheat, barley, potatoes, apples, and strawberries; and cattle, sheep, and swine are reared in considerable numbers. The shores produce abundance of shell mollusks; and oysters, mussels, and pisco (a barnacle), form a principal part of the food of the inhabitants. The population consists of natives, originally of Spanish descent, and aboriginal Indians, but the great bulk of the inhabitants are a mixed breed. All are nominally Christians, but in general very ignorant and superstitious. The Indian language has become obsolete, and Spanish is that in general use. Agriculture is in a very primitive state, and the trade carried on is a species of barter, money being scarce. The people are indolent and poor. Schools are general, but the teachers and priests are of a very illiterate grade. A coarse woollen cloth, dyed blue, is the principal local manufacture. Exports comprise provisions, timber, hides, brooms, and woollens. Coal or lignite exists here, but is not wrought. Mines were formerly wrought, but are now given up. The island was discovered by the Spaniards in 1558. Castro, the ancient capital, was founded in 1568. San Carlos is now the chief town and port. This island was the last to throw off the authority of the Spaniards. The Chiloe archipelago consists of upwards of 60 small islands, about 30 of which are inhabited, and several of them are well cultivated, and contain schools. The prov. is divided into 10 depts., and is governed by an intendant and a provisional assembly, subject to the general government of Chile.

CHILPANINGO, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 120 m. W.S.W. Mexico, on the road from Acapulco, and 4,800 feet above the sea.

CHILTEPEC, an arm of the river Tabasco, Mexican Confederation, leaves the main stream at San Juan Bautista, and after a N. course of 60 or 70 m. enters the Gulf of Mexico, 30 m. W.S.W. La Frontera.

CHILTERN or **CHILTERNS**, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Wilts. —I. (*All Saints*), 5 m. E.N.E. Heytesbury. Area 4,500 ac. —Pop. 452. —II. (*St Mary*), area 2,150 ac. Pop. 239.

CHILTERN HILLS, a range of chalk hills of England, co. Bucks, the S. part of which they traverse between Goring in Oxfordshire, and Tring in co. Herts. Breadth from 15 to 20 m. Height of principal summit, near Wendover, 905 feet above the sea. The region is said to have been formerly covered with a forest, some traces of which are extant, and it was notoriously infested with depredators, to suppress whose ravages the office of "stewards of the Chiltern hundreds" was estab-

placed under the crown. The duties of the office are now only nominal, but the recognition of them is retained to enable members of the House of Commons, by accepting them under the crown, to relinquish their seats in that assembly, which a member cannot otherwise do. There are three Chiffers hundreds, and the office is in the gift of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

CHILMERTON (Warr), a pa. of England, co. Somers., 7½ m. N.W. Staying. Ac. 3,690. P. 686.

CHILMERTON-DONKEA, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. S. Ilchester. Area 1,190 ac. P. 269.

CHILTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 3 m. N. East-Isley. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 289.

—II. co. Bucks, 3½ m. N.N.W. Thame. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 593.—III. co. Suffolk, 1½ m. N.E. Sudbury. Area 1,970 ac. Pop. 151.—IV. (Cornwall), co. Somerset, 3½ m. E. Ilchester. Area 540 ac. Pop. 115.—V. (Folke), co. Berks and Wilts, 2 m. W. Hungerford. Area 3,740 ac. Pop. 748.—VI. (Trinity), co. Somerset, N. Bridgewater. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 52.

CHILVERA-COTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 1 m. S.W. Nuneaton. Area 3,730 ac. Pop. 2,613.

CHILWELL, a hamlet of England, co. and 4½ m. S.W. Nottingham, pa. Attenbury. Pop. 769.

CHILWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3½ m. S.E. Romsey. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 153.—II. a chapelry, co. Surrey, 2½ m. S.E. Guildford.

CHIMALAPA, a vill. of Central America, state and 55 m. N.E. Guatemala.—The *Chimalapilla* river is an affluent of the Coatzacoalcas, Mexican Confederation, dep. Tabasco.

CHIMALTENANGO, a town of Central America, state and 28 m. W.N.W. Guatemala. Pop. 4,000.

CHIMANAS, a group of islets in the Caribbean Sea, in lat. 10° 19' N., lon. 64° 51' W.

CHIMAY, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., on the Blanche, 32 m. S.E. Mons. Pop. 3,041. It has a college, iron works, breweries, and near it are marble quarries.

CHIMBO, a town of South America, Ecuador, on the Chimbo river, in the Andes, at the foot of *Chimborazo* mountain, and 50 m. N.E. Guayaquil.

CHIMBORAZO, a mountain of South America, and the culminating point of the Andes of Quito. Lat. 1° 30' S., long. 78° W., elevation 21,424 feet. It is in the form of a cone, and perpetually snow-capped. This was long considered the culminating point of the Andes, and the highest mountain in the world; but it is now ascertained that there are many other peaks higher, besides the culminating points of the Himalaya chain. It was ascended by Humboldt, 23d June 1802, to an elevation of 19,346 feet, and again by Bowning and Hall, 10th December 1831, to 19,695 feet.

CHIMERA or KIMAMA, a town of European Turkey, Albania, on the Strait of Otranto, 22 m. N.W. Delvino, at the foot of the range of mountains of same name, anc. *Acroceraurus*, which terminates at Cape Linguetta, on the Bay of Avlona.

CHINA, a large and important country of Eastern Asia, constituting the principal part of the Chinese empire.—*China Proper* extends between lat. 30° and 42° N., lon. 96° and 123° E. Greatest length about 1,600 m.; breadth varies from 300 to 1,300 m. Having N. Manchouria and Mongolia, W. Tibet and other dependencies, S. the Burmese, Laos, and Annamese dominions, from S.E. round to N.E. the China and Yellow Seas. It is shut out from its N. dependencies by the great wall, constructed in the 3d century before the Christian era, and which extends over hill and dale for 1,200 miles, varies from 15 to 30 feet in height, and is strengthened at regular intervals by large square towers. This defensive barrier is now in

decay. Estim. area of China Proper, 1,798,000 (P) sq. m. Pop. in 1857 estim. by Sir John Bowring at 389,000,000 to 400,000,000. In 1743 the pop. was estim. at 308,000,000. The Chinese empire is composed of 5 great divisions, Manchouria, Mongolia, Turkestan or Little Bocharia, Tibet, and China Proper. The first-named divisions are of great extent, thinly peopled, and much less civilised, than China Proper.

China consists of an elevated region in the N.; an alluvial plain in the centre, through which the Yang-tze-kiang and Hoang-ho rivers flow; and in the S., a region alternately undulating and interspersed with valleys and mountains. It is estimated that 2-3ds of the country are mountainous. Next to the great rivers already named, which rank amongst the largest in Asia, the Yan-ling flowing near Peking, and the Choo-keang or Canton river, are of the highest importance; the prov. Yun-nan is traversed by the main streams, or by considerable affls. of all the great rivers of Further India. Lakes are both numerous and extensive; that of Tong-ting, in the prov. Hou-nan, is stated to be nearly 300 m. in circuit. The coast line has been estimated at 2,500 m. in length, and it is alternately bold and rocky, or low and swampy; it presents, however, many good harbours at the mouths of the rivers and elsewhere. In China the winters are colder, and the summers hotter than in the same parallels of West Europe. Peking in the same lat. as Naples, has its average temperature 9° lower. In the southern provinces, near Canton and Macao, the winter months are intensely dry and cold, March and April bring fogs and a milder temperature. Much rain falls in May, and from July to September there is intense heat, with hurricanes, typhoons, and thunder storms. There are no active volcanoes in China Proper; but in several localities there are hot springs and emissions of gas. The vegetable productions of the country belong chiefly to the temperate zone. The camphor-tree grows to the height of 50 feet, and is a good timber tree; many larger shrubs from which gum varnish is obtained, the *craton sebiferum* or tallow-tree; an inferior sort of cinnamon-tree, rhubarb, ginseng, smilax, and other herbs, are common. Among the fruits are the China orange, the lichi, loquat, and wampee. The *salubrium*, a large water lily, yields edible seeds, and the camellia, the oila fragrans, the tree peony, and the Indian chrysanthemum are among the most conspicuous flowers. The wild animals of China, if they ever abounded, have been long since almost extirpated by the cultivation of the land, and the dense population; but the tiger is still known in the forests of Yun-nan, and wild cats in the forests of the S. The domestic dog is uniformly of one variety, of the spauel size, and pale yellow colour. The deer family are now rare. Birds include pheasants, quails, ring-doves, and fishing cormorant. A few harmless reptiles still exist, and the locust frequently commits great devastations. Rice is the principal article of culture, and being the main food of the population, its export is prohibited; wheat, barley, millet, and other grains of temperate climates are raised, especially in the N. and W. provinces, where the climate is similar to that of latitudes much further N. in Europe, the cold being often severe. The density of population among other circumstances, has in many parts compelled the cultivation of every spot of ground at all capable of yielding produce for sustenance, and the mountain sides are often terraced and manured on principles of the strictest economy. The land is cultivated everywhere in small

ashes; a farm of 8 or 10 acres is considered large. Kitchen vegetables, oil plants of various kinds, and tobacco are almost universal articles of culture. Tea, the most valuable article of the foreign trade, and also extensively consumed in China, is a product almost peculiar to this region. It is raised chiefly between lat. 25° and 31° N., on a tract extending from the coast inland for 500 or 600 m., and having an area of 850 to 400 sq. n., in the provs. Fo-kien, Ngan-hoei, Kiang-sai, and Che-kiang. The soil on which it grows is composed of disintegrated granite and ferruginous sandstone. During the years 1856-7 the export of tea to the United Kingdom and her colonies, was 87,741,000 lbs.; and of China silk to Great Britain alone, the export was 74,215 bales. The black teas are mostly prepared in Fo-kien, and the green in Ngan-hoei, both derived from one species of plant. The prov. Chih produces large quantities of salt and of coal, which, though of inferior quality, is especially valuable, owing to the general absence of timber or wood for fuel; in the S.E. districts lignite is also found. In Kan-sue great quantities of tobacco are raised; in Che-kiang, silk is the chief article of produce, sugar in the S.; cotton, camphor, ginseng, rhubarb, and other drugs, numerous gums and varnishes, cassia, musk, the precious metals, gems, copper, tin, lead, mercury, arsenic, iron, and the finest porcelain clay, are among the principal products of the empire, the principal mines being in Kwi-choo and Yun-nan; live stock numerous only in the W. provinces. Manufactures are of the most varied, and often of the most exquisite description. Chinese porcelain, silks, embroidery, and lacquered wares are unequalled for brilliancy, richness, and durability; and in carved goods in tortoise-shell, ivory, and horn; in engraving, the manufactures of paper, ink, cabinet-work, and bell-casting, the whole of which are carried on without the aid of machinery. The traffic, in the E. provinces especially, is conducted chiefly by water, and among the most remarkable of the national works for this purpose, is the Grand Canal, extending from Hang-choo-foo N. for 700 m. to the Yan-kiang river. The W. provinces import rice and other grains from the E., in return for metallic and some other products. From Tibet, China imports coarse woolsens, gold, Indian piece goods, shells, rhinoceros' horns, feathers, in return for silks, porcelain, English broad cloths, pearls, coal, and tea. A considerable trade is carried on with Nepal, Bootan, and Kumaon, the exports to which comprise borax, salt, and woollen goods; the returns being in grain, mole skins, tobacco, and Indian rupees. Caravans go frequently from China to Yarkand, and other parts of Chinese Turkestan, with tea and various manufactures, and bring back cattle and raw silk. The overland trade with Burmah is extensive; Bhamo, in the Burmese dominion, is its principal seat, where a large annual mart is held for many months during the year. The trade with Russia is wholly conducted at Kiachia (which see), on the Mongolian frontier, where Chinese raw and manufactured silks, porcelain, rhubarb, sugar-candy, musk, and tea, are exchanged for furs, sheep and lamb skins, and woollen goods. From Liao-tong, on the N. frontier of the prov. Chi-li, wheat, cotton, and drugs are received in return for coarse manufactured goods. The maritime trade is by far the most important. From 70 to 80 junks leave Siam in the summer with grain, sugar, japan wood, betel-nut, also, ivory, gamboge, and take back sugar, pease, cured mutton, and other provisions.

Gold, ebony, tin, edible birds' nests, shark fin, sea-slugs, pepper, and various condiments, are imported from the archipelago. The total maritime export and import trade of China with European nations (Russia excepted), and with the United States in 1855, has been estimated at 9,665,668. The opium exported from Calcutta to China in 1844-5 (independently of that exported from Bombay), amounted to 13,792 chests, worth 2,439,430*l.*; this is still a principal import into China, the trade being tolerated, though not legalized. The emperor is of the Manchoo dynasty, who conquered the country in the 17th century; and the large property of the great offices of state is held by Manchoo Tartars. The government is despotic, and is conducted under the emperor by an "inner" or privy council, a general council; the six supreme boards of civil office, revenue, rites, war, punishment, and public works; a censorate, high courts of memorials and appeals, and the imperial college which regulates every thing relating to literature and science. The last is a most important engine of Chinese polity, literary acquirements being a chief step to advancement in the public service, and schools being universal. The code of laws is reckoned good, and the administration of these on the whole mild; but the slavish subjection in which the administrators are held, and a system of organised espionage on the functionaries, leads to deceit and bribery throughout all the offices of government. The provinces are subdivided into what we may call departments, arrondissements, and districts, or *foo, tang, chow, and keen*, which titles are respectively affixed to the names of their capital cities and towns. The metropolitan province Chi-li, for instance, which is about as large as England and Wales, consists of 11 *foo*, 3 *tang*, 17 *chow*, and 174 been districts, all under special governors, besides which officers, a *tsungshu* or governor-general has usually authority over two or more provinces. The standing military force consists of four national divisions—the Manchous in 678 companies of 100 men each; the Mongols in 211 companies, and 106,000 Chinese, all cavalry; and 500,000 native infantry, besides 125,000 irregular troops or militia—in all 829,900 men. Besides these, many troops are stationed in the provinces of Mongolia, Turkestan, Tibet, where the government is military, and in all considerable cities there is a garrison of Tartar troops. Since the termination of the contest with England, it is stated that large quantities of military stores have been purchased from the Americans and others, and that the coasts have been newly fortified with great care. In physical character the Chinese rank under the Mongolian family of man; the harsher features of this family being considerably softened. The head and face are square-formed, or angular—the nose flat, lips thick, and eyes small, with oblique eyelids, and cheek-bones prominent. Colour of skin lemon yellow, hair black, beard scanty. While young, both males and females are good-looking, but after 20 the features gradually assume a harsh appearance. The practice of retarding the growth of the foot in females, which is confined chiefly to the upper ranks, renders them lame, and comparatively incapable of active exertion. The Chinese intellect is shrewd, and takes a common sense view of things, not apt to be imaginative or speculative. The disposition is mild and peaceful, but deceitful; filial affection, and parental reverence are cultivated, but deliberate infidelity, practised on motives of expediency, shows a low state of moral feeling. At a very remote

held under the crown. The duties of the office are now only nominal, but the recognition of them is retained to enable members of the House of Commons, by accepting them under the crown, to relinquish their seats in that assembly, which a member cannot otherwise do. There are three Chiltern hundreds, and the office is in the gift of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

CHILTINGTON (Warr), a pa. of England, co. Sussex, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Steyning. Ac. 8,800. P. 659.

CHILTON-DOMER, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. S. Ilchester. Area 1,190 ac. P. 208.

CHILTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 3 m. N. East-Hisle. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 262.

—II. co. Bucks, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Thame. Area 2,030 ac. Pop. 398.—III. co. Suffolk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Sudbury. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 151.—IV. (Cant.)

co. Somerset, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Ilchester. Area 640 ac. Pop. 115.—V. (Folke), co. Berks and Wilts, 2 m. W. Hungerford. Area 3,740 ac. Pop. 748.—VI. (Trinity), co. Somerset, N. Bridgewater. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 52.

CHILVER-COTTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 1 m. S.W. Nuneaton. Area 3,730 ac. Pop. 2,613.

CHILWELL, a hamlet of England, co. and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Nottingham pa. Attenbury. Pop. 769.

CHILWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Romsey. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 153.—II. a chapelry, co. Surrey, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Guildford.

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CHINA, a large and important country of Eastern Asia, constituting the principal part of the Chinese empire.—China Proper extends between lat. 20° and $42^{\circ} N.$, lon. 98° and $122^{\circ} E.$ Greatest length about 1,800 m.; breadth varies from 900 to 1,300 m. Having N. Manchuria and Mongolia, W. Tibet and other dependencies, S. the Burmese, Laos, and Assamese dominions, from S.E. round to N.E. the China and Yellow Seas. It is shut out from its N. dependencies by the great wall, constructed in the 3d century before the Christian era, and which extends over hill and dale for 1,250 miles, varies from 15 to 30 feet in height, and is strengthened at regular intervals by large square towers. This defensive barrier is now in

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Gold, silver, tin, edible birds' nests, shark fins, sea-slug, pepper, and various condiments, are imported from the archipelago. The total maritime export and import trade of China with European nations (Russia excepted), and with the United States in 1845, has been estimated at 9,669,688*l*. The opium exported from Calcutta to China in 1844-5 (independently of that exported from Bombay), amounted to 13,792 chests, worth 2,439,436*l*; this is still a principal import into China, the trade being tolerated, though not legalized. The emperor is of the Manchoo dynasty, who conquered the country in the 17th century; and the large property of the great offices of state is held by Manchoo Tartars. The government is despotic, and is conducted under the emperor by an "inner" or privy council, a general council; the six supreme boards of civil office, revenue, rites, war, punishment, and public works; a censorate, high courts of memorials and appeals, and the imperial college which regulates every thing relating to literature and science. The last is a most important engine of Chinese polity, literary acquirements being a chief step to advancement in the public service, and schools being universal. The code of laws is reckoned good, and the administration of these on the whole mild; but the slavish subjection in which the administrators are held, and a system of organised espionage on the functionaries, leads to deceit and bribery throughout all the offices of government. The provinces are subdivided into what we may call departments, arrondissements, and districts, or *foo*, *ting*, *choo*, and *hsen*, which titles are respectively affixed to the names of their capital cities and towns. The metropolitan province Chu-li, for instance, which is about as large as England and Wales, consists of 11 *foo*, 3 *ting*, 17 *choo*, and 174 *hsen* districts, all under special governors, besides which officers, a *tsungshu* or governor-general has usually authority over two or more provinces. The standing military force consists of four national divisions—the Manchoes in 678 companies of 100 men each; the Mongols in 211 companies, and 106,000 Chinese, all cavalry; and 500,000 native infantry, besides 125,000 irregular troops or militia—in all 829,900 men. Besides these, many troops are stationed in the provinces of Mongolia, Turkestan, Tibet, where the government is military, and in all considerable cities there is a garrison of Tartar troops. Since the termination of the contest with England, it is stated that large quantities of military stores have been purchased from the Americans and others, and that the coasts have been newly fortified with great care. In physical character the Chinese rank under the Mongolian family of man; the harsher features of this family being considerably softened. The head and face are square-formed, or angular—the nose flat, lips thick, and eyes small, with oblique eyelids, and cheek-bones prominent. Colour of skin lemon yellow, hair black, beard scanty. While young, both males and females are good-looking, but after 30 the features gradually assume a harsh appearance. The practice of retarding the growth of the foot in females, which is confined chiefly to the upper ranks, renders them lame, and comparatively incapable of active exertion. The Chinese intellect is shrewd, and takes a common sense view of things, not apt to be imaginative or speculative. The disposition is mild and peaceful, but desultory; filial affection, and parental reverence are cultivated, but deliberate infanticide, practised on motives of expediency, shows a low state of moral feeling. At a very remote

period, the natives appear to have advanced to a considerable state of civilisation, and to the practice of the arts of domestic life, especially the arts of printing, the invention of the mariner's compass, and the manufacture of silk and porcelain; but here they have paused, and their government and institutions tend not to the further progress of improvement. The language is monosyllabic, and their letters express words and ideas; the roots or original characters amounting to 214. The fine arts have made no great progress; and though education in reading and writing is common, yet they have no pretensions to learning or science. The superstition of Confucius is that adopted by the court and upper classes, and consists in a refined deism, with a great reverence for ancestors, and for the moral precepts of Confucius. Buddhism is the religion of the great mass of the people in China Proper, Manchuria, Mongolia, and Tibet, which last country is its head-quarters, being the seat of its most sacred Lamas. The Taou belief is that next in importance, as respects the number of its votaries. Mohammedans are said to be numerous, especially in the prov. Shen-si; and in Chinese Turkestan they form the majority of the population. Roman Catholics and Jews form a comparatively insignificant proportion of the pop.; of the former there are estimated to be 320,000. The political influence of China extends considerably beyond the territorial limits of her empire, and it is customary for embassies to be sent at stated times, generally from two to five years, from many surrounding countries, with presents to the emperor; other presents of at least an equal value being given back in return. The Chinese court affects to consider the complimentary gifts from foreign states as so much tribute, and in this sense they enumerate Anam, Siam, Barmah, the Laos, Sooloo, the Netherlands, and even Great Britain, as tributary nations. The rule, however, of the present Tartar dynasty, even in the heart of its own dominions, is held by a very uncertain tenure; the Meao-tu tribes in the S.W. provs. of China, and supposed to be their original inhabitants, have repeatedly risen in rebellion: secret societies, the principal of which is called "the Triad," and which has for its object the restoration of a native dynasty, are rapidly extending; and the finances of the empire are believed to be in an unsatisfactory condition, although the revenue is officially stated to amount to 191,604,149 taels, or about 63,934,173*l.* annually. The native records of China ascend as far back as B.C. 2204; and however fabulous their early portion may be considered, there is no doubt that China is the oldest existing dominion on the globe. Some scattered notices of this empire appear in the works of middle-age travellers; but Marco Polo was the first among the moderns to give a detailed account of the country, the commencement of direct European commerce with which dates only since the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope. The first attempt of the English to open a trade with China was made in 1637, when 4 merchant vessels arrived at Macao, but through the intrigues of the Portuguese there established, the enterprise failed. Afterwards, the East India Company carried on some small traffic at the different maritime ports, and chiefly at Canton. In 1792, Lord Macartney's embassy attempted to put the trade on a more liberal basis, but with little success. In 1816, Lord Amherst's mission, for a similar purpose, also failed of success, though the English trade continued pretty quiet and steady for the next twenty

years. In 1834, the exclusive trade of the East India Company with China terminated, and the country was thrown open to general traders. Still the trade with foreigners was refused to be recognised by the government of Peking, and numerous petty annoyances were continually occurring, till at last, in 1839, the Chinese government forcibly obliged the English merchants at Canton to deliver up 20,283 chests of opium, which having been destroyed, and compensation refused, war was declared by England, and the coasts of China were blockaded by a British naval force, amounting in 1842 to 37 ships, mounting 784 guns, and manned by 7,009 men. After a series of successes, a peace was concluded at Nankin, August 29, 1842, by which European merchants and a British consul were allowed to reside at the ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-tchow, Ning-po, and Shang-hai; the island of Hong-Kong was ceded to the English in perpetuity, and 6,000,000 taels were agreed to be paid by 7 instalments, as indemnity for the opium destroyed; 3,000,000 taels, as the amount of debts due by insolvent Hong merchants; and 12,000,000 as indemnity for the expenses of the war. In 1847, and again in 1856, fresh outrages led to the capture of the Bogue forts, the bombardment of Canton, and the destruction of junks. On the 26th May 1859, a treaty was entered into between Great Britain, France, and China, by which missionaries are to be protected, freedom granted to Christians to exercise their religion, travellers with passports are allowed to go into the interior, new ports are opened, and the free navigation of the Yang-tse-kiang is declared.

CHINA SEA (properly Chinese Sea), is that portion of the Pacific Ocean which extends between China and Sum on the W., the Philippines isle on the E., Borneo on the S., and the is. of Formosa on the N. It forms the great Gulfs of Siam and Tonquin. Chief affluents, the Meinam, Cambodia, and Canton rivers. Chief ports, Canton, Manila, and Singapore.

CHINA, a township, U. S., North America, Maine, 21 m. E.N.E. Augusta. Pop. 2,760.—11, a township, New York, 244 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,661.

CHIVACHIS, a town of Nepal, on an afflu. of the Goggra, 250 m. W.N.W. Khatmandoo. It has Hindoo temples, and a trade in metals, spices, and manufactured goods from Hindostan, to which country it exports horses, salt, drugs, musk, and seeds.

CHINCHA, a small seaport town of North Peru, dep. and 115 m. S.E. Lima. The *Chunchu Islands*, in lat. 1° 38' S., lon. 76° 25' W., yield large quantities of guano.

CHIVILLA, a city of Spain, prov. and 9 m. S.E. Albacete. Pop. 12,660. Manuf. cloths.

CHIVERO, a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. S.E. Madrid, between the Tagus and the Tajuna. Pop. 5,322. It has mineral springs and baths.

CHIN-CHOW, a maritime region of China, between lat. 23 and 26 N., lon. 116 and 119° E., comprising part of the provs. Fo-kién and Kwang-tung, and inhabited by a hardy and industrious people, who man most part of the imperial and commercial navy, and are particularly able as fishermen, traders, and agriculturists. Soil mostly sterile; sugar and sweet potatoes, raised by much labour, are the only exports. This circumstance continually causes large numbers of the pop. to emigrate.—11, a city, prov. Ho nan, cap. dep., 80 m. S.N.E. Kai-fung.—111, a city, prov. Honan, cap. dep., on the Yuen-kiang, 110 m. W.S.W. the great lake Tung-tung.

CHINCHONUO (El), a reef off the E. coast of

Yucatan, Central America, 130 m. S. Cozumel Is. Length N. to S., 28 m.; greatest breadth 9 miles.

CHINSEWAMA, a town of India, Berar dom., 88 m. S. Bagur, in lat. 25° 3' N., lon. 75° 55' E., 2,160 feet in elevation above the sea, in a mountainous tract called Deogur. It is situated on a table-land having an open space on the summit of 4½ m. in circumference. On account of the salubrity of the climate it is a resort of invalids for the recovery of health, and has a bazaar and lodges for the accommodation of visitors.

CHINE (LA), a vill. of British North America, Lower Canada, on the Is. and 70 m. above the city of Montreal. It is the centre of all the commerce between Upper and Lower Canada. There is a canal from this point to Montreal, to avoid the rapids of St. Louis.

CHINGO, a prefixed name of numerous cities of China, the principal being—**I.** (Kiang), prov. and 85 m. S.E. Yun-nan, cap. dep., on the bank of a lake.—**II.** (Ching-ke or Jehu), prov. Chi-li, cap. dep., 110 m. N.N.E. Pekin, beyond the great wall of China. Near it is an imperial palace, the summer residence of the emperor.—**III.** (Ting), prov. Chi-li, cap. dep., 156 m. S.S.W. Peking.—**IV.** (Tou), cap. prov. So-chuen. Lat. 30° 40' N., lon. 104° E. It is populous, adorned with fine edifices, intersected by canals, and the seat of an extensive commerce. It was formerly an imperial residence, but was ruined by the Tartars in 1646.

CHINORON, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, on the Lea, 3½ m. N.N.E. St. Paul's, London. Ac. 3,000. P. 1,921.

CHING-KING, a prov. of China. [LACATONG.]

CHINGALEPUT, or "the Janghire," a maritime dist. of British India, presid. of Madras, and immediately surrounding that city and its dists., having E. the Bay of Bengal, and on other sides the Arcot dists. Area 3,030 sq. m. Pop. 583,462. Surface low, with scattered hills. Principal river the Palar. The Pucatt Lake and other lagoons skirt the coast. Rocks and shoals, on which a heavy surf constantly beats, skirt the coast, and ships frequenting Madras are compelled to anchor in a roadstead exposed to a heavy sea, and to all winds except the W. Climate variable, in the dry season the heat is great. Average annual fall of rain 30 inches. Soil generally poor; but Madras is partly supplied with necessities from this dist. It has a few manufs. of cotton cloths and pottery. Principal towns Chingleput and Conjevaram.

CHINGALPUT, a town of British India, cap. of dist. of same name, in a valley, 35 m. S.W. Madras, and having a large and strong citadel.

CHIN-NAK, a maritime city of China, prov. Che-kiang, at the mouth of the Yung-kiang river, 12 m. N.E. Ning-po. Lat. 25° 55' N., lon. 121° 35' E. It stands on a tongue of land, at the foot of a hill, abruptly rising from the sea, and crowned by a citadel. Town enclosed by castellated walls nearly 3 m. in circ., and connected with a stony embankment, extending several miles along the coast. The suburbs and the opposite bank of the river were also found defended by batteries in the last war, and 167 pieces of cannon were taken by the British at the capture of Chin-hae, Oct. 16, 1841.—**II.** a town, Corea, on its S. coast, at the mouth of the Hae-kiang river.

CHINI or CHINNA, a large vill. of Beinde, 30 m. N.W. Schwan, and at an elevation of 10,000 feet.

CHINI, a vill. of British India, dist. Koonawur, near rt. b. of the Satluj, in lat. 31° 31' N., lon. 75° 19' E. The vicinity is well watered by numerous rills which run down the side of a mountain and flow into the Satluj. Vines of excellent

quality, and in great quantity, are here cultivated. Dried grapes form a favourite food of the people. The vill. is 8,770 feet in elevation above the sea.

CHINIAN (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Hérault, cap. cant., 48 m. W.S.W. Montpellier. Pop. 4,009. Manufs. of cloth.

CHINIST or CHINSHAN, a town of the Panjab, on the Tani river, 110 m. N.E. Lahore. Lat. 33° 55' N., lon. 75° 8' E.

CHIN-KIANG-ROO, a maritime city of China, prov. Kiang-su, on the Yang-kiang river, 48 m. E.N.E. Nankin. It is fortified, but is commanded by several adjacent hills. A branch of the Great Canal reaches its W. suburbs near Golden island. The principal curiosity here is a pagoda of cast iron, about 30 feet in height, and conjectured to be at least 1,200 years old. This city was taken by the British, July 21, 1842.

CHINLEY, a chapry. of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 2½ m. W.N.W. Chapel-in-le-Frith. P. 1,138.

CHINROCK, three pas. of England, co. Somerset.—**I.** (East), 4 m. S.W. Yeovil. Area 2,090 ac. Pop. 685.—**II.** (Middle), 3½ m. N.E. Crewkerne. Area 280 ac. Pop. 230.—**III.** (West), adjoins the last named pa. Area 600 ac. Pop. 584.

CHINROK, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4½ m. S.E. Thame. Area 2,760 ac. Pop. 1,257.

CHINON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. arrond., on the Vienne, 25 m. S.W. Tours. Pop. 6,774. Rabelais was born here in 1483.

CHINONDEGA, two contiguous towns of Central America, state Nicaragua.—*New Chinondega*, 9 m. N. Realajo, and a dépôt for the trade of that port with the interior. Pop. from 8,000 to 10,000. It stands in a fertile plain; houses straggling, and many enclosed by gardens and plantations.—*Old Chinondega* has from 3,000 to 4,000 inhabitants.

CHINRAIPATAM, a town of British India, Mysore dom., 38 m. N.W. Seringapatam. Has a stone fort and a temple.

CHINSURA, a town of British India, on rt. b. of the Hoogly, presid. Bengal, 20 m. N. Calcutta. The town is large, and the healthiest in the lower prov. of Bengal. Has barracks, a large military hospital, and a government educational establishment called Hoogly College. In the vicinity the British defeated the Dutch in 1759. In 1894 it was ceded to the British by the Dutch, in exchange for the British possessions on the island Sumatra.

CHINT, a town of Belgium, Luxembourg, 8 m. S.S.W. Neufchâteau. Pop. 1,094.

CHIN-YAU, a city, Chinese emp. [Moukden.]

CHIO or KHIO, an isl., Asia. Turkey. [Scio.]

CHIOBA, a town of China, prov. Fo-kien, 15 m. S.W. Amoy, in lat. 24° 35' N., lon. 177° 15' E. Pop. 900,000.

CHIOGLIA, *Fossa Clodia*, a fortified seaport town, Northern Italy, gov. and 15 m. S. Venice, cap. dist., on an island in the S. of the Venetian lagoon. Pop. (1851) 26,151. It is 2 m. in circumference, founded on piles, well built, and connected with the mainland by a stone bridge. It has a cathedral, and a harbour protected by two forts and several batteries: high schools, important salt works, yards for ship-building, fisheries, and a trade with the interior, by the Brenta, Adige, Po, and various other canals.

CHIRIONA, a market town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. N.N.W. Cadix, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 1,731.

CHIFFENHAM, a part and municipal bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Wilts, on the Avon, here crossed by a fine bridge, and on the Great Western Railway, 23 m. E. Bristol. Area of pa. 3,100

ac Pop 4,999, do of parl bor 6,283. It has a church, a union workhouse, and literary institute. Its manufactures of silk and woollen have declined, but the retail trade is thriving, and the markets are large. The bor sends 2 members to H of C.—II a pa of England, co. Cambridge, 44 m N E F. Newmarket Ac 4,500 Pop 821

CHIFFAWA, a co, U S, N Amer, in N part of Michigan Area 2,378 sq m Pop 898.—II a river, Wisconsin n after a S W course of 180 m it joins the Mississippi below Lake Pepin.—III a township, Ohio, 92 m N E Columbus Pop 2,657

CHIFFAWAY, a vill of British North America, Upper Canada, dist Lincoln, at the confl of the Welland Canal with the Niagara River, 2 m above the Falls of Niagara

CHIFFAWAY FORT British North America, is a commercial post in the Chipewyan territory, at the W end of Lake Athabasca Lat S 40° N, lon 111° 20' W

CHIFFAWAYAN MOUNTAINS, a range of the N W American range, including the Rocky mtns

CHIFFORD, a pa of England, co. Lancaster, 9 m E Garstang Area 8,600 m Pop 1,625

CHIFFING-NOROTH, OMAHA, & SODALITY, towns of England, which see under respective words

CHIFFING-WARDLE, a pa of England co. Northampton, 6 m N E E Banbury Ac 2,446 P 21

CHIFFORD, a pa of England, co. Somerset, 21 m S W Wincobomb Ac 2,420 Pop 380

CHIFFORD, a pa of England, co. Somerset, 21 m N E Gorton Area 2,430 ac Pop 340

CHIGUICUA DE LA SIERRA, a town of Central America, state of San Salvador, 10 m S E San Salvador Pop 6,000

CHIGUICUA, a place of Central America, in lon 99° W, comprising about 70 m of coast, on the Caribbean Sea, between the mouth of the Rio Motagua and the innermost corner of the Bay of Honduras. The distance across from the Atlantic to Pacific here 120 m. Greatest elevation of the land, 2,000 feet

CHIGUITO, a territory of Bolivia, dep Santa Cruz, between lat 15 and 17 S and lon 60° W, the middle part of the great longitudinal plain which extends N and S of the eastern base of the Andes. Surface low in level and containing large lakes and swamps, the country uncultivated and partially uninhabited

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CHIRAK, a pa of North Wales, co Denbigh, on the Elberrre Canal, 44 m S Rhwddon Pop 1,800 The vill is large. N the vill the Dwy is crossed by an aqueduct for the Elberrre Canal—an iron trough 710 feet in length, supported on 10 arches, raising it 70 feet above the river.

CHIRAK, a protected state of India, Bundelcund. Area 896 sq m. Pop 81,000. Armed force, 1,000 infantry, 300 cavalry, and 30 artillery. Annual revenue 460,551 rupees. Annual tribute to the British, 9,484 rupees.

CHIRAK, a town of India, cap of state same name, 41 m S W Banda. It is situated in a valley at the base of a hill, on top of which is a fort. Below the town is a lake well stocked with fish.

CHIRAK, a pa of Scotland, co. and 9 m N W Birkirk Area 5,000 ac. Pop 1,841—(Larried hull belongs to the Lammernoor)

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8,000 feet above the level of the sea. Climate moist, the rainy season being greatly protracted. Principal rivers the Kurumfoole, which takes its rise in Ava, and flowing W. enters the Bay of Bengal and the river Nauf, which forms the southern boundary of the dist. Soil fertile, but much of it covered with forests. Rice, sugar cane, betelnut, tobacco, hemp, oats, and mustard, are raised. Chittagong was ceded to the British in 1760.

CHITTAGONG or **ISLAMABAD**, a town of British India, cap. of dist. of same name, in lat. 22° 20' N., lon. 91° 54' E. It is considered unhealthy; fogs prevailing during the winter and rainy season, causing asthma and ague. It has declined much of late years.

CHITTELDRON, a town and fortress of South Hindostan, dom. Mysore, 128 m. N Seringapatam. The fort, garrisoned by British troops, is one of the strongest and most remarkable in India; the town, at its base, is enclosed by walls, and has a spacious main street.

CHITTENDEN, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. part of Vermont. Area 500 sq. m. Pop. 23,080.—Also a small township, Rutland co. same state. Pop. 675.

CHITTEHAMPION, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. W. South-Molton. Area 5,700 ac. Pop. 1,586.

CHITTOUR, a town and fortress of British India, dist. of North Arcot, presid. and 50 m. W. Madras, on the south bank of the Puni river, which, during the rainy monsoon, expands to 1,200 feet in width, and fills several tanks, but in the dry season the river shrinks to a small stream, leaving the banks and bed in many places covered with slime, which emit offensive exhalations, causing fever, ague, and dysentery. The annual range of the thermometer in the shade is from 56° to 100°, and it sometimes rises to 140° Fahr., when exposed to the heat of the sun. It is the seat of a judicial establishment.

CHITTOUR or **CHITTOURH**, a town of India, territory of Oudey-poor or Mewar, 25 m. S.W. Aggra, in lat. 24° 52' N., lon. 74° 11' E. The town stands on the Blurich or Burs river, here crossed by a bridge of nine arches. The fortress is built on an isolated rock 31 m. in greatest length, and from 300 to 400 feet in height. The base of the hill is covered with jungle and infested with tigers. Within the fortress are various ancient temples and water tanks.

CHIVARA, a vill. of Lombardy, prov. and 7 m. E. Sondrio, on rt. b. of the Adia. Pop. 2,500.

CHIVISA (I.C.), a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. and 2 m. S.E. Cuni, on l. b. of the Pesio. Pop. 7,400. Manufs. of silk fabrics and glass wares.—II. a vill., 18 m. W.N.W. Turin, on the Dora Riparia.—III. a town of Sicily, intend. and 30 m. S.S.W. Palermo. Pop. 6,102.—IV. a defile of Northern Italy, deleg. and to m. N.W. Verona, through which pass the Adige river, and one of the great routes between Italy and the Tyrol.

CHIVISA, a town of the Tyrol. [KLAUSV.]

CHIVASANO, a market town of Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, dist. and 6 m. E.N.E. Avellino. Pop. 2,454.

CHIVSI, a city of Central Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 37 m. S.E. Siena. Pop. (1836) 2,463. It has interesting remains of Etruscan antiquities with a cathedral, and convents.—The *Laure of Chivsi*, 1 m. E., forms a portion of the Tuscan and Papal frontiers. It is 4 m. in length N. to S., by 1 m. in breadth, and traversed by the river Tuscau-Chivana. Its banks are marshy.

CHIVA, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. W. Valencia. Pop. 2,093.

CHIVASSO, a city of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. and 15 m. N.E. Turin, cap. mand., in a fertile plain, on l. b. of the Po. Pop. 8,473. The city is enclosed by a wall. It was stormed and taken by the French, October 18, 1800.

CHIVELSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. S.S.E. Kingsbridge. Area 2,720 ac. Pop. 571.

CHIKLOV or **SOHLKLOV**, a town of Russia, gov. and 25 m. N.N.W. Moghilev, on rt. b. of the Dnieper. Pop. 2,600.

CHILMERT, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, on the Zydlna, 40 m. E.N.E. Prague. Pop. 2,909. Manufs. of cotton goods.—Two vill., circ. Beraun and Budweis, have same name.

CHIMIELNI, two towns of Russian Poland.—I. gov. Volhynia, 93 m. N.E. Kamenetz.—II. prov. and 19 m. S.S.E. Kleck. Pop. 1,800.

CHORABO or **SARBAND**, a town of Tibet, 230 m. E.N.E. La-sa, in lat. 30° 17' N., lon. 95° 40' E.

CHOSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Mole, 8 m. N. Guildford. Area 9,470 ac. Pop. 2,048. Near it is a fish-pond, covering 150 ac.

CHOC or **CHOQUE** BAY, West Indies, N.W. coast of St. Lucia, one of the Windward Islands, between Breloette Point on the N., and Point d'Estrie on the S. Within the bay is a small island, and on the mainland a vill. and river of the same name.

CHODONIA, a vill. of Hungary, co. and 34 m. N.E. Trentseban, on the Waag, with mineral springs and bath.

CHOCO, a prov. New Granada, South America, forming W. part of the dep. Cauca, watered by the Atatio river.—The Bay of Chocó is in lat. 5° 00' N., lon. 77° 30' W.

CHOCOMA, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in county of Missouri, pop. Area 690 sq. m. Pop. 11,502, of whom 2,775 were slaves. Soil fertile. Products Indian corn and cotton. Has 23 churches.—II. in the W. part of Alabama, bounding on the Mississippi. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. 8,560, of whom 3,703 were slaves. Products, cotton, oats, and sweet potatoes. Has 12 churches, and a newspaper.

CHODZIESZE, a town of Prussia, prov. Posen, reg. and 47 m. W.S.W. Bromberg. Pop. (1813) 3,270, engaged in woollen weaving.

CHODGAN, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Nuddea, on the Hooghly river, 70 m. N. Calcutta.

CHOISY, a harbour of Madagascar, on the E. coast of the island, in the Bay of Antongil.—II. an island in the South Pacific, one of the Solomon group, in lat. 7° 29' S., lon. 157° 53' E.

CHOISEY-SEK-SKINE or **CHOISEY LE ROI**, a comm. and town of France, dep. and on l. b. of the Seine, and on the Paris and Orleans Railway, 6 m. S. Paris. Pop. 3,271. Manufs. of glass wares, porcelain, soap, marrow leather, and chemical products.—II. *La-brie*, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arrond. and 6 m. E.S.E. Coulommiers. P. 1,511.

CHOISEY, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 6 m. S.W. Liege. Pop. 151. Extensive lime works.

CHOLEBURY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5 m. E.N.E. Amesbury. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 183.

CHOLEFRIEL, a considerable island of South America, Plata Confederation, formed by the Rio Negro river, 220 m. N.W. Carmen.

CHOLET or **CHOLLET**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on rt. b. of the Maine, arrond. and 11 m. S.S.E. Beaupreau. Pop. 10,985. Manufs. of fine woollen and mixed cloth (the *Challies* deriving name from this town); cloth markets, and a trade in cattle.

CHOLLERTON, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, on the Tyne, 5 m. N. Hexham. Area 16,020 ac. Pop. 1,151.

CHORWICK, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Malpas, 7 m. W. Nantwich. P. 263.
CHORWICK, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 34 m. S.W. Wellingford. Area 5,000 ac. Pop. 1,224.

CHOTULA, a decayed town, Mexican Confederation, state and 15 m. W.N.W. La Puebla. It is situated on the table-land of Anahuac, elevation 3,913 feet. Pop. 10,000. Close to the town is a pyramid of clay and brick, erected by the ancient Mexicans, 177 feet in height, measuring 1,440 feet on each side, at its base ascended by 120 steps, and surmounted by a chapel, erected by the Spaniards. Cortes, early in the 16th century, recorded that Cholula (*Chauhtlecat*) then contained 30,000 houses, besides as many in the suburbs, and more than 400 towers of temples. A modern traveller, in 1941, stated, "the temple is year after year crumbling, and of the race that worshipped on that pyramid, there now remain but a few Indians, who till the adjacent fields, and the women who throng the market-place with fruit and flowers."

CHOMERAC, a com. and town of France, dep. cant. dep. Ardèche, arrond. and 34 m. S.E. Privas. Pop. 2,553. Manufactures of silk goods.

CHOWMA, a town of India, territory and 18 m. N.W. the fort of Gwalior, in lat. 26° 37' N., lon. 78° E. On 20th December 1843, the British forces here routed the Marhattas, who abandoned their guns and baggage.

CHOWS (anc. *Chow*), a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, in lat. 37° 15' N., lon. 29° 39' E. Tobacco is raised in vicinity.

CHOWS ANCHIKELAO, an island group, off the W. coast of Patagonia, between lat. 44° and 46° S., lon. 74° and 75° W. Some of the islands are large, but all, except a few outlying ones W. ward, are bare, and very scantily inhabited.

CHOWKANEPARA, a town of British India, dist. Coochbeor, presid. Bengal, in lat. 25° 53' N., lon. 91° 5' E.

CHOO-KWANG, Chinese name for Canton river.
CHOOH-MOOK, a maritime town of Siam, cap. dist., on a river near its mouth in the Gulf of Siam. Lat. 10° 09' N., lon. 99° 30' E. Pop. 8,000. Here is a stockaded military fort. Good timber abounds in the vicinity.

CHOOOEA and **CHOOOEA**, two villa. of Scinde, both E. of the Indus, the former 40 m. E. Shikarpoor, and the latter 40 m. S.E. Khyerpoor.

CHOOOON, a town of Hindostan, Raypootana, dom. and 100 m. E.N.E. Bikaner. Exclusive of suburbs, it is about 1½ m. circumference.

CHOPRA, a river of Russia, flows very tortuously S.S.W. through the gova. Penza, Saratov, Voronej, and the Don Cossack country, and joins the Don near the vill. Ost-Choprensk, after a course estimated at 260 m. Affluents, the Vorona and Bazaluk.

CHOPRANK (Novo) (or New), a fortified town of Russia, gov. and 118 m. E.S.E. Voronej.

CHOTRA, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Candesh, near the Taptes, 160 m. E. Surat. Lat. 21° 14' N., lon. 70° 14' E.

CHOTRAMAR, a prov. of Persia. [PERSIA.]

CHOTRAGA, a com. and town of France, dep. Hautes Alpes, cap. cant., 9 m. E. Gap. Pop. 2,000. Has slate and marble quarries.

CHOTRELLO, a vill. and watering place of Peru, dep. and 10 m. S. Lima, and a good deal resorted to by the inhabitants of that city in summer.

CHORLEY, a market town and pa. of England, co. Lancaster, on the Chor, near its confluence with the Yarrow, and on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 9 m. S.E. Preston, with which town and with Bolton it communicates by railway.

Area 3,139 ac. Pop. 12,834. It has a parish church, 4 gospel church, Roman Catholic chapel, a grammar school, a town-hall, and a wool warehouse, with manufactures of cotton yarn, muslins, jaconets, and fancy goods. In the vicinity are coal and lead mines, slate and stone quarries.—II. a township, co. Chester, pa. Willsalov, 6 m. N.W. Macclesfield. Pop. 803.—III. a township, same co., pa. Wrenbury, 5 m. W. Nantwich. Pop. 173.

CHORLTON-ON-MEDLOCK, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 1 m. S. Manchester, of which city it is a suburb. Pop. 35,538.—II. (*with Harely*), a chapelry, 31 m. S.W. Manchester. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 781.—III. three small townships, Chester co., and a chapelry and township, Stafford county.

CHORANZA, a town of South America, New Granada, on the Isthmus, and 15 m. W.S.W. Panama, near the head of the river Chorrera, which enters the Pacific, 10 m. W. Panama. P. 2,600.

CHORONKOW, a town of Austrian Galicia, 80 m. S.S.E. Tarnopol, on l. b. of the Teyna. Pop. 2,400.

CHORON, a town of Asia Minor. [TRICAPUR.]
CHORSELE, a town of Poland, prov. Plock, 18 m. N. Przasnysz, on the frontiers of Prussia. Pop. 1,700. Manufactures woollens and leather.

CHOTA NAAGPORE or **NAGPORE** the *Lata*, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 22° 38' and 23° 40' N., lon. 83° 54' and 85° 56' E. Bounded on the N. and E. by the British states. Palamoor, Ramguri, Pachete, and Singhbhum, on the S. by Singhbhum and the native states of Bonel, Gangpoor, and Jushpoor, and on the W. by the native states of Odaspore and Surgooja. Area 5,308 sq. m. Pop. not ascertained. Surface undulating, but for the most part a table-land with an elevation of 3,000 feet above the sea. It is drained in the N.E. by the tributaries of the Soobun Rooka, which flow S.E. and fall into the Bay of Bengal. The south and west portions are drained by the tributaries of the Byturnee, which flow southward. The hilly part of this district is covered with jungle and forests, which yield valuable timber. The zoology includes the lion, tiger, leopard, bear, wolf, byena, buffalo, nyliags, several species of deer, and serpents of various kinds. Average annual temperature, winter, 32° to 62°; summer 75° to 95°, Fahr. Soil fertile, yielding wheat, barley, rice, pulse, cotton, sugar, and all kinds of vegetables. Coal and iron are found, but the absence of good roads will not allow these to be worked with profit. The natives have various superstitious rites. Some of the tribes, both male and female, go entirely naked. Serious disturbances broke out in this district in 1833, but were put down by military interference.

CHOTETLA, a town of India, peninsula of Kattywar, prov. Guzerat, 260 m. N.W. Bombay.

CHOTETLA, a subdivision of India, in lat. 23° 24' N., lon. 71° 11' E. Pop. 1,840. Tributary to the British.

CHOTIKOWSK, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 19 m. S.E. Cassan, near l. b. of the Dabrowa. Pop. 3,855.

CHOTIMCHAU, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 10 m. S.W. Flessa. Pop. 1,055.

CHOTTA, several villa. of Scinde, on the route between Sehwan and Larkhana.

CHOTUTIA, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 2½ m. N. Omlitz. Pop. 1,000.

CHOTUTS or **CHOTUTS** (Bum. *Khotin*), a strongly fortified town of South Russia, prov. Bessarabia, on the Dniester, 20 m. S.W. Kamenka. Pop. scarcely amounting to 20,000, had in (1859) 4-

mistaken to 12,341; but the town is still an important military post. Till the end of the 16th century, it was the northernmost fort of the Ottoman empire. The Russians here defeated the Turks in 1799.

CHODURA, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 19 m. E. Chrudim, on the Stille-Adler, and on the railway from Prague to Brünn. Pop. 3,000.

CHODMAN, a seaport town, Beloochistan, S. Asia, prov. Mekran, 180 m. S.W. Kedge.

CHODCHUCK, a town of the Punjab, on the Raver, 68 m. S.W. Lahore.

CHODLESDURY, two par. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 4 m. N.N.W. Chesham. Area 170 ac. Pop. 115.—II. co. Monmouth, 2½ m. E.N.E. Newport. Area 5,330 ac. Pop. 1,310.

CHODMAN, a petty dist. of India, belongs to the Jareegah Rajpoots, in the N.W. part of the prov. Guzerat, between lat. 25° 35' and 25° 56' N., lon. 70° 58' and 71° 11' E. Length 25 m.; breadth 17 m. Pop. 2,500. Country flat and open. Salt in large quantities is found. Annual revenue 9,000 rupees.

CHOUEY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, on the Loire, 7 m. N.W. Chinon. Pop. 3,680. Trade in corn, wine, and fruits.

CHOUEY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-et-Cher, with a station on the Orleans and Tours Railway, around, and 6 m. S.W. Blois. Pop. 1,339.

CHOWAN, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. part of N. Carolina. Area 218 sq. m. Pop. 6,721, of whom 3,678 were slaves. Surface level and productive. Has saw mills, a ship-building yard, nine churches, and a newspaper.

CHOWSBURY, England. [ATHESTON.]

CHOWY ISLAND. [NIGOBAR ISLANDS.]

CHRAK, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. and 6½ m. S.E. Chrudim. Pop. 1,648.

CHRENSHALL, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4½ m. N. Clavering. Area 2,890 ac. Pop. 652.

CHRISTANNA, a town of West Prussia, reg. and 23 m. N.E. Marienwerder, on the Sorge. Pop. 2,630. Manufactures of woollens and tanneries.

CHRISTCHURCH, a part. and munic. bor. town, and pa. of England, co. Hants, on the S.W. border of the New Forest, and at the confl. of the Avon and Stour, about 1½ m. above their mouth in Christchurch Bay (English Channel), near the railway between Southampton and Dorchester, 20 m. S.W. Southampton. Area of pa. 24,640 ac. Pop. 6,356; do. of part. bor. 7,478. Has a union workhouse, manufactures of watch springs and hosiery, and a salmon fishery. It sends one member to House of Commons. The phenomenon of a double tide every 12 hours, occurs in Christchurch Bay.—*Christchurch* is the name of several parishes in and around London.

CHRISTIAN, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in E. part of Kentucky. Area 640 sq. m. Pop. 19,360. Soil, a fertile clay, producing wheat, maize, and tobacco. Minerals are coal and iron. Has 42 churches and two newspapers.—II. in centre of Illinois. Area 680 sq. m. Pop. 8,202. Yields wheat and oats. Has 10 churches. The Central Railway intersects the county.

CHRISTIANA, a township, U. S., North America, Delaware, 6 m. S.W. Wilmington. Pop. 3,902.

CHRISTIANIA, the cap. city of Norway, ant. Agderhus, at the head of Christiana fiord, in lat. 59° 56' 1" N., lon. 10° 45' E. Pop. (1845) 31,703. Temperature of the year 41° A., winter 33°, summer 59° A., Fahr. It has a cathedral, a cathedral, and the council of the kingdom, a royal residence, military and marine hospitals, a town-hall, bank and coinage, 3 theatres, a university, with

a library, various other public schools, museums, an astronomical observatory, and a botanic garden. Manufact. of woollen fabrics, tobacco, and hardware and paper, distilleries and breweries, and a trade in seals and fish. Founded in 1049.

CHRISTIAN-MALFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 5 m. N.N.E. Chippenham. Ac. 2,810. P. 941.

CHRISTIANOPOL, a mark. town of Sweden, lon. and 30 m. E.N.E. Carlscrona, on Kalmar Sound.

CHRISTIANS, an ant. or dist. Norway, occupying its centre between lat. 60° and 63° N., and lon. 8° and 11° E., enclosed by the smts. Hedemark, Drontheim, and Bergen, and traversed by the Lousen river. Ac. 9,300. Pop. (1845) 106,840.

CHRISTIANSAND, a fortified seaport town of Norway, near its S. extremity, cap. stiff of same name, on a fiord of the Skager-rack, 167 m. S.W. Christiania. Lat. 58° 8' N., lon. 8° 5' E. Pop. (1845) 8,548. Principal edifices, the stately Frederick's-holm, and a Gothic cathedral. Ship-building is carried on; it has a secure harbour, and an export trade. It was taken by the English in 1807.

CHRISTIANSFELD, a town of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, 7½ m. N. Hadersleben. Pop. 700. Manufact. of linen and cotton fabrics. It is a colony of Moravian brothers, by whom it was founded in 1773.—*Christiansen* is a group of islets in the Baltic, 13 m. N.E. Bornholm. Pop. 406. Lat. of Lighthouse 56° 19' N., lon. 16° 13' E.

CHRISTIANSSTAD, a len or dist. of Sweden, near its S. extremity, mostly enclosed by Halmstad, Werö, Carlscrona, and Malmo. Area 2,400 sq. m. Pop. (1855) 38,959. Its centre is formed of the fertile valley of the Helge. Chief products, corn, flax, hemp, and hops. Chief towns, Christiansstad, Umbrissham, and Engelholm.

CHRISTIANSSTAD, a fortified town of S. Sweden, cap. len of same name, on the Helge, near the Baltic, 265 m. S.W. Stockholm. Pop. 4,500. Manufact. of gloves, linen and woollen fabrics.

CHRISTIANSSTAD, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfurt, on the Bober, opposite Naumberg. Pop. 876.

CHRISTIANSSTAD, a town of the island St. Croix, Danish West Indies, on the N.E. coast of the is'nd. Pop. (1855) 9,321, of whom 1,250 were slaves. It is the seat of the governor-general of the Danish West Indies, and has an excellent port, defended by fort Christiansvárn, and a battery. This is the chief entrepôt of commerce with Copenhagen. The town has a Danish and English church, and a Danish and English bank.

CHRISTIANSUND, a seaport town of Norway, 55 m. W.S.W. Drontheim, ant. Romedal, on 3 km. in the Atlantic, which enclose its harbour. Pop. (1845) 3,163. It has an active trade and fisheries.

CHRISTINA (SANTA), one of the Marquesas islands. [TAHUA.]

CHRISTINHAMM, a town of Sweden, lon. and 31 m. E.S.E. Carlsdal, on the Varn, ½ m. from its mouth in Lake Wener. Pop. 1,800.

CHRISTINP'ADY, a seaport town of Russian Finland, lon. and 55 m. S. Waa, on the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 1,600.

CHRISTINTON-KEPRICE, a township, North Wales, co. Denbigh, pa. Ewloe, 3 m. North Chirk. Pop. 4,554.

CHRISTLETON, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. E.S.E. Chester. Area 3,070 ac. Pop. 971.

CHRISTMAS (COLUMBA), ant. in the river Barbice, British Guiana. Lat. 4° 41' 45" S., lon. 57° 54' 10" W.—(HARVET) Kerguelen Land, in Indian Ocean, in lat. 49° 25' S., lon. 69° 24' E. (Island) Froile. Lat. S.E. point, 1° 41' S., lon. 157° 30' W.; was discovered by Cook, Dec. 2 1777, and is about 60 m. in diam.—II. an islet

Indian Ocean. Lat. 46° 31' S., lon. 105° 34' E. (Sumatra), near the S. extremity of America, 120 m. N.W. Cape Horn. Discovered in 1774.

Chambray, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. N.W. Axbridge. Area 280 ac. Pop. 66.

Chastreaux (Str), numerous camps, and villa. of France; the principal in dep. Indre-et-Loire, 25 m. N.N.W. Tours. Pop. 1,504.

Chastreaux (Str) or **St Kitt's**, one of the British West India Islands, Leeward group. Lat. (Port-Smith) 17° 17' 7" N., lon. 60° 42' 2" W., 46 m. W.N.W. Antigua. Length N.W. to S.E. 20 m., breadth 5 m., except at its S.E. extremity, where a narrow tongue of land extends towards the island Nevis. Area 68 sq. m. Pop. (1843) 23,177. The island is an irregular oblong, traversed in the centre from N. to S. by a mountain ridge of volcanic origin, in the middle of which rises the perpendicular craggy summit of Mount Misery, elevation 3,711 feet, and overhanging the crater of an extinct volcano: from this central ridge, the land gradually and uniformly slopes to the sea, every portion of it being rich fertile soil, and highly cultivated: pasture and woodlands ascending almost to the mountain summits. Four rivers water this country, and in the N.E. there are several salt ponds, producing abundance of salt. Soil composed of loam, clay, and volcanic ashes, in some places with a depth of 75 feet, resting on gravel. Brimstone-hill consists of granite, limestone, and primary schists. Sulphur is found in the central range, and indications of silver ore. Climate dry and healthy. Mean annual temp. of coast 80° Fahr., but the mornings and evenings are cooled by sea breezes. The coldest month February, warmest August. Prevailing winds N.E. and S.E.; rains frequent, but not in excess; hurricanes occur occasionally, and a terrific and fatal one nearly destroyed the island in 1722. The soil is particularly adapted for sugar plantations. In 1846, 91,112 cwt. of sugar, with 21,514 cwt. of molasses, were exported to Great Britain. Total value of imports 151,454. The island is divided into 9 par. Chief towns, Basseterre the cap., and Sandy Point. Besides the parish churches, there are Methodist congregations, and several schools. Public expenditure (1849) 6,932. 11s. This island was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and was then densely peopled by Caribs. In 1625, it was simultaneously taken possession of by colonies of English and French, and divided into upper and lower portions. From that period it became the scene of frequent contests between the two nations, till at last it was finally ceded to the British in 1763.

Chiriquí (San), two towns of South America.—I. Venezuela, prov. and 96 m. S.S.W. Merida, on an all. of the Apure.—II. New Granada, prov. Antioquia. Lat. 6° 16' N.—The Lake of San Cristóbal, dep. and 12 m. N.N.E. Mexico, is 10 m. in length, by 5 m. in breadth. (See CHRISTOVAG.)

Christow, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m. N.N.W. Chudleigh. Area 3,680 ac. Pop. 803.

Chrudin, a town of Bohemia, cap. circ. of same name, on the Chrudinica, an aff. of the Elbe, 84 m. E.S.E. Prague. Pop. 6,600.

Chrudin, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Cadder, 7 m. E.N.E. Glasgow. Pop. 555.

Chrasnow, a town of the late republic of Cracow, on the Chechlo, 27 m. W.N.W. Cracow. Pop. 4,000, mostly Jews. It has an active commerce.

Chui-Chow, a city of China, prov. Che-hung, on a navigable river, 120 m. S. Hang-chow-foo.

Chucuro or **Chucuro**, a decayed town of Bolivia, dep. and 15 m. S. Puno, cap. prov. W. of

Lake Titicaca. Pop. 3,000; at the commencement of the 18th century, it was 20,000.

Chualar, a market town and pa. of England, co. Devon, 9 m. S.S.W. Exeter. Area of pa. 6,230 ac. Pop. 2,401. The town, on an acclivity near the Teign, has been rebuilt, since a fire which almost destroyed it in 1807. The country is famous for cider orchards.

Chunwang, a fortified port of China, on an isl. opposite Ty-cock-tow point, in the Canton river, 35 m. S.E. Canton. It was taken by the British in 1841, when a Chinese squadron of war-junks was also destroyed in Anson Bay, immediately N.

Chula, a small port of South Peru, dep. and 60 m. S.E. Arequipa.

Chulna, *Croco*, an inlet of the Indian Ocean, 6 m. N.W. Cape Monna, Beloochistan. It is a conical rock, about 3 miles in circuit.

Chulumani, a town of Bolivia, dep. and 45 m. E.N.E. La Paz, on a head stream of the Beni.

Chumba, a town, Punjab, on the Barea, at the foot of the Himalaya, 120 m. N.E. Lahore. Lat. 32° 22' N., lon. 73° 56' E. Pop. about 3,000.

Chumuk, a river of India, rises in the Vindhyan mountains, lat. 22° 26' N., lon. 78° 43' E. Elevation above the sea 2,010 feet. Flowing N.E. 200 m. from its source, it expands into a lake, the outlet of which is at the other extremity, through a deep narrow bed which the waters have formed in the rock. The river then holds its N.E. course for 541 m., and joins the Jamna 85 m. S.E. Agra. It receives numerous tributaries.

Chumuk, a mountain range of South Africa, Cape Colony, between the parallels of 32° and 33° S., in the meridian of 27° E.—II. a river flowing from the above mountains and from the Hatzberg S.S.E. to the Keiskamma.

Chumilton, a market town and pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Dart, 21 m. N.W. Exeter. Area 8,630 ac. Pop. 1,711.

Chunmoorea, a town of British India, dist. Camroop, presid. Bengal, 30 m. E. Goalpara.

Chunpoo, a town of British India, dist. Sarun, presid. Bengal, in lat. 26° 53' N., lon. 84° 54' E.

Chunar or **Chunarghur**, a town of British India, dist. Mirzapoor, N.W. prov., 16 m. S.W. Benares. Pop. 11,036. Has several European buildings, an Episcopalian church belonging to the Church Missionary Society, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The Ganges is navigable here at all seasons for vessels of 60 tons, and is commanded by a battery built on a rocky eminence 104 feet above the river. Within the fortress is the governor's house, hospital, state prison, a Hindoo ancient palace, containing a well sunk very deep in the rock, which has always water of inferior quality, only used in cases of emergency. The territory was ceded to the British in 1782.

Chun-keiwo and **Chun-king**, two cities of China, prov. Se-chuen, caps. of depts.; the former on a tributary of the Yang-tze-kiang, 115 m. E. Ching-tow; the latter on the Yang-tze-kiang, 85 m. S.E. Chun-ling, with sugar factories.

Chun-ning and **Chun-ting**, two cities of China.—I. prov. and 170 m. W. Yen-nan, cap. dep.—II. prov. Chi-li, cap. dep. 220 m. S.S.W. Fekin.

Churur, a river of Futuquela, which after a long E. course enters the Atlantic, in lat. 14° 10' S., lon. 68° W.

Churna, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, cap. dist. Sarun, on north bank of the Ganges, 34 m. W.N.W. Patna. Pop. 50,000. The British military and civil stations is here.

Chusara, a river of Bolivia, rises in the Andes near La Paz, flows mostly N., and may be

considered the head stream of the Beni and Madona rivers.

CHUQUISACAMA, a town of South America, Peru, dep. and 25 m. N.W. Arequipa. In the vicinity is a mountain of the same name. Lat. 18° 50' S., lon. 72° 30' W. Elevation 21,000 feet.

CHUQUISACA, a dep. of Bolivia, South America, extending S. of the Sierra de la Santa Cruz. Pop. (1844) 117,563 Croles, and 34,327 Quechua Indians. Cap. Sucre. The dep. is watered by the Mamoré and Pilcomayo. It produces the sugar cane and tropical fruits, and has 5 silver mines in operation. There are remains of magnificent edifices of unknown origin.

CHUQUISACA, Bolivia [Sucre.]

CHUQUITO, a town of Peru. [CHUCUITO.]

CHUR (Fr. *Cours*, anc. *Curia Rhætorum*), the cap. town of the Swiss cant. Grisons, in the valley of the Upper Rhine. Lat. 46° 00' N., lon. 9° 55' E. Mean temp. of year 49°, winter 32°, summer, 63° 7, Fahr. Pop. 5,300. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, Roman Catholic seminary, Protestant cantonal school and library, with manufactures of fine wares, cutting tools, and an active transit trade.

CHURCH (STATUS OF) [PONTIFICAL STATES]

CHURCHAM, a pa of England, co. and 4 m W S.W. Gloucester. Area 4,100 ac. Pop. 1,023.

CHURCHON, a prefixed name of numerous par., etc., of England and Wales.—I. (*Ashton*) a chapelry, co. Salop, pa. Edgmond, 1½ m S Newport Pop. 516.—II. (*Down*), a pa., co. and 3½ m E Gloucester. Area 4,070 ac. Pop. 1,038.—III. (*Easton*), a pa., co. Stafford, 6½ m E Newport. Area 4,993 ac. Pop. 654.—IV. (*Greasley*), a pa., co. Derby, 4½ m S E Binton-on-Trent. Area 4,700 ac. Pop. 3,300.—V. (*Honeybourne*), a pa., co. Worcester, 5 m E Evesham. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 112.—VI. (*Hulse*), a chapelry, co. Chester, pa. Sunbich, 4 m E Middlewich. Pop. 1,535.—VII. (*Knowle*), a pa., co. Dorset, 1 m S W Coife-castle. Area 2,500 ac. Pop. 480.—VIII. (*Langton*), a pa., co. Leicester, 4 m N. Market Harborough. Area 4,280 ac. Pop. 847.—IX. (*Lawton*), a pa., co. Chester, near Conington. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 683.—X. (*Leach*), a pa., co. Worcester, 5 m N.E. Pershore. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 393.—XI. (*Oakley*), a pa., co. Hants, 4½ m W.S.W. Basingstoke. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 344.—XII. (*Ower*), a pa., co. Warwick, 4 m N.N.E. Rugby. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 318.—XIII. (*Stanton*), a pa., co. Devon, 9½ m N.W. Honiton. Area 4,960 ac. Pop. 1,067.—XIV. (*Stoke*), a pa., North Wales, co. and 3½ m N.W. Montgomery. Pop. 1,464.—XV. (*Stoke*), a pa., co. Devon, 1 m N.W. King-bridge. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 559.—XVI. (*Stratton*), a pa. and market town, co. Salop. Area 11,790 ac. Pop. 1,876.—XVII. (*Town*), a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 4 m E. Blackburn. Pop. 1,546.

CHURCHON COMMONS, a chapelry of England, co. Leicester, pa. Ulverston, at the S. extremity of Conington Water, 4 m. W. Hawkhead. Pop. 1,387.—*Conington Water* is a lake 6½ m in length, N. to S., by 7 m. in breadth, and having at its N. extremity Conington Fells, in which are slate quarries and copper mines.

CHURCHILL, four par. of England.—I. co. Oxford, 2½ m. S.W. Chipping-Norton. Area 2,830 ac. Pop. 648.—II. co. Somerset, 2½ m. N. Axbridge. Area 3,422 ac. Pop. 870.—III. co. Worcester, 4 m. N.E. Kidderminster. Area 960 ac. Pop. 198.—IV. same co., 5 m. E.S.E. Worcester. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 94.

CHURCHILLA (Cafra), British North America, is a headland on the W. coast of Hudson Bay. Lat.

58° 45' N., lon. 97° E.—*Churchill River*, which enters Hudson Bay, 45 m. W. is the lower part of the Mississippi. At its mouth is Fort Churchill.

CHURCHURROU or **CHURCHURRU**, several par. of Ireland.—I. Munster, co. Cork, 7 m. S.S.W. Charleville. Area 8,047 ac. Pop. 1,897.—II. (or *Bladon*), Leinster, co. Kildare, traversed by the Grand Canal. Area 7,301 ac. Pop. 3,000.—III. co. Westmeath, 5 m. W.S.W. Mullingar. Area 6,303 ac. Pop. 730.—IV. co. Meath, 3 m. S.W. Navan. Area 1,336 ac. Pop. 884. It is also the name of vill. in the co. Cork, Waterford, Limerick, and Wexford.

CHURCHILL, a town of Southern Russia, gov. Taurida, 60 m. N.W. Simferopol.

CHURCHLOV, one of the Bandelound rajaships, India, tributary to Jhansi. Area 26 sq. m. Pop. 2,800. Annual rev. 2,500. Armed force 400 men.

CHURCHAREE, a rajaship of India, Bandelound, tributary to the British. Area 880 sq. m. Pop. 81,000. Estimated annual revenue 40,000.

CHURCHOT-FERRAS, a pa. of Engl. co. Devon, near Torbay, 1½ m. W. Brixham. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 786.

CHURCHOT, a pa. of England, co. Wilt, 4 m. N.N.E. West Lavington. Ac. 2,040. Pop. 467.

CHURWALDEY, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, 6 m S. Chur. Pop. 668.

CHURWALL, a township of Engl. co. York, West Riding, pa. Batley, 3 m. S.W. Leeds. P. 1,103.

CHUSAN, one of a group of isls. off the E. coast of China, prov. Che-kiang, opposite the estuary of the Tsien-tang-kang, 50 m. E.N.E. Ning-po. Lat. of harbour 30° 0' 10" N., lon. 122° 10' E. Length E. to W. 10 m.; breadth from 6 to 20 m.; circumference 61 m. Pop. 201,000. Surface mountainous, interspersed with well cultivated valleys, and the mountain sides are tilled in terraces with the utmost care. Products comprise rice, wheat, tea, cloth grass, sweet potatoes, cotton, tobacco, chestnuts, walnuts, and yamsh. The island is intersected by flagged roads and canals, which last, and the rice swamps, render it in some parts unhealthy to Europeans, on the whole, however, the climate is salubrious. Mean temp. of winter, 40° 9, of autumn, 67° 8, Fahr. Numerous towns and vill. are scattered over it, the cap. being Ting-haa, near the S. coast. It was taken by the British in 1844, and again in 1841, and held until the final settlement of the war expenses agreed to be paid by China to Great Britain.

CHUSANTAN, a prov. of Persia. [KHUZISTAN.]

CHURA, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3½ m. N.E. Ludgershall. Area 3,220 ac. Pop. 571.

CHUTTERBAL, a stronghold, N. Afghanistan, on the Indus, in lat. 34° 20' N., lon. 72° 58' E., and belonging, with the Fort Am, and about 240 sq. m. of territory, to a predatory chief.

CHUTTERPORE, a rajaship of India, Bandelound, feudatory to the British, with a cap. of same name, 78 m. S.E. Jhansi. Area 1,240 sq. m. Pop. 190,000. Revenue 30,000. A year. Armed force 1,300 men.

CHUWARI, a small town, Punjab, 10 m. S.W. Chamba. Lat. 32° 17' N., lon. 76° 48' E.

CHYBOW, a town of Austrian Galicia, 56 m. S.W. Lemberg, on the Strocziata. Pop. 2,000.

CIANTANA of SAN ANTONIO, a town of Italy, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Groggoli. Pop. 8,400. Near it are extensive sulphur mines.

CIRAO, the principal mountain of Hainan, near the centre of the island, in the chain which runs E. and W. Culminating point 4,000 feet in elevation. Formerly celebrated for its mines of gold.

CISENIGRA, a town of Hungary. [HEVEN.]

CISOURN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep.

Bassos Pyrenées, arrond. Bayonne, with a small port at the mouth of the Nivelle. Pop. 1,537.

CIBRIAN DE CASTRO (SAN), a small town of Spain, prov. and 9 m. N.E. Zamora, near the *Sierra de San Cibrán de Campos*, and de *Manoas* are market towns, provs. Palencia and Valladolid.

CIGARRA, a town of Sardinian States, prov. and 11 m. N. Chiavari, cap. mand. Pop. 3,179.

CIGOLIANO, a town of Naples, cap. dist., prov. Terra di Lavoro, 3 m. N. Nola. Pop. 3,060.

CIGNO, a township, U. S., N. Amer., New York, co. and 11 m. N.N.E. Onondaga. Pop. 2,930.

CICRANOW, a town of Poland, prov. Plock, 14 m. S.W. Przasnysz, in a marshy dist. on l. b. of the *Lidzina*. Pop. 2,400.

CIECHANOWICZ, a town of Russian Poland, prov. and 45 m. S.W. Białystok, on l. b. of the *Nurzek*. Pop. 3,000, the greater part of whom are Jews.—l. a town of Poland, gov. Augustow, on rt. b. of *Nurzek*, opposite the above town. Pop. 2,761. Has distilleries and trade in grain.

CISCO (EL), a town of Spain, prov. and 9 m. W.N.W. Logroño, on l. b. of the *Ebro*. Pop. 930. It has trade in fruit.

CIEFOTTELOS, a town of Spain, prov. and 17 m. S. Madrid, near rt. b. of the *Jarama*. Pop. 2,064. It has manufs. of saltpetre.

CIEFUEGOS, a town of the i-land of Cuba, cap. jurisdiction, on the Bay of Jagua, S. coast. Pop. 2,437, of whom 495 were slaves.

CIEUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Garonne, arrond. St Gaudens. Pop. 1,141. Marble quarries in its vicinity.

CIEUX (St), several comm. and villa. of France, the principal St Cier-la-Lande, dep. Giroud, cap. cant., 13 m. N.N.E. Blaye. Pop. 2,825.

CIEZA, a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. N.W. Murcia, near l. b. of the *Segura*. Pop. 10,371. It has manufs. of cloth.

CIFUENTES, a town of Spain, prov. and 34 m. N.E. Guadalajara. Pop. 1,465.

CIGLIANO and CILAVENA, two small towns of Piedmont, div. Novara; the former, prov. and 18 m. W. Veroddi. Pop. 4,916; the latter, prov. Lomellina, 4 m. N.E. Mortara. Pop. 3,251.

CILAVENA, a town of the Sardinian States, prov. Lomellina, 3½ m. N.E. Mortara. Pop. 3,000.

CILCES or KILCES, a pa. of North Wales, co. Flint, 4 m. W.N.W. Mold. Pop. 1,163.

CILGEMIN, Kilkemin, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 9½ m. S.E. Cardigan, on the *Telfy*. Pop. 640.

CILICIA, an ancient div. of Asia Minor, now included in the Turkish pash. of *Ischih*. It was bounded N. by the *Taurus* range, which separated it from *Cappadocia*, S. by the *Gulf of Issus* (*Iskenderoon*) and the *Cilician Sea*, E. by *Anatolia*, and W. by *Pamphylia*, between lat. 36° and 38° N., lon. 32° 10' and 37° 8' E.

CILLERO, a town of Spain, *Extremadura*, prov. and 60 m. N.N.W. Cáceres. Pop. 2,550.

CILICHIEST or GILCHRIST, a chapelry of Scotland, co. Ross, pa. Urray, 9 m. W.N.W. Inverness. Scene of a clan-fight in the 17th century.

CILLY, CILLI or ZILLI, Claudia Cilia, a town of *Syria*, cap. circ. on the *Euphrates*, and on the railway from Vienna to Trieste, 68 m. S. Grätz. Pop. 1,600. It has a gymnasium, high school, and trade in wine and oil.

CILIMBASIA, a country on the S.W. coast of Africa, between Cape Frio, in South Guinea, and the country of the *Hottentots*.

CILIMBHAM, Cimborham Portus, a town of Sweden, lon and 83 m. S.S.E. Christianstad, on the *Baltic*. Pop. 1,032. Has a port and fishery.

CILINZA, a town of Sicily, cap. circ., island, and 18 m. S.E. Palermo. Pop. 6,180.

CIMITILE, a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 1 m. N. Nola. Pop. 2,290.

CINALOA or SINALOA, a former dep. of the Mexican Confed., on the W. coast, in lat. 26° N., ceded to the U. S. of America by the treaty of 1853.—Also a town in same dep. Pop. 9,500.

CINCA (anc. Cinga), a river of Spain, which rises in the *Pyrenées*, in the French frontier, in a lake in the valley of *Bielza*, prov. Huesca, and flows S. through *Aragon*; it joins the *Segura*.

CINCINNATI, a city of U. S., North America, Ohio, cap. co. Hamilton, on the Ohio, 92 m. S.W. Columbus. Pop. in 1800, 760; in 1820, 24,831; in 1850, 118,436, the proportion of whom are—Americans, 56 per cent; Germans, 26 do.; British, 16 do.; other countries, 2 do. Mean temperature of year 55°.6, summer 79°.0, winter 34°.5, Fahr. Mean annual fall of rain 48°.33; snow 19°.70, inches. The city is built on three tables or plateaus, the highest being 310 feet in elevation. Principal buildings, the court-house, six banks, insurance companies, five medical and several other colleges, mechanics institute, lyceum, two museums, three theatres, lunatic and other hospitals, and ninety-six churches. Has iron, brass, and type foundries, cotton, woolen, and tobacco factories, flour-mills, and ship-building yards. It is the principal pork market in the union. There are 14 daily and 21 weekly newspapers, besides 24 other monthly periodicals published in the city. Exports during 1853, 38,206,108 dollars. Imports for ditto, 51,230,641 dollars. Its trade is facilitated by the *Miami Canal*, which connects Cincinnati with *Lake Erie*, besides 24 railways, connecting it with all the important cities of the union. Vintage of the vicinity for 1853, 500,000 gallons. The city is divided into 16 wards, and governed by a mayor and a council of 32 members.—*Cincinnati* is a township, New York, 115 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 1,206.

CINCO-SERENOS, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state and 106 m. N.N.W. Durango.

CIVET, a town of Belgium, prov. Namur, 9 m. E.N.E. Dinant, on the *Maljoux*. Pop. 1,435. It has ancient walls, and manufs. of pottery, ware.

CINGOLI, Cingulum, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 14 m. W.N.W. Macerata, on the *Munone*. Pop. 2,122.

CINISILLO, a market town of Lombardy, deleg. and 6 m. N. Milan. Pop. 2,448.

CINISI, a town of Sicily, intend. dist. and 14 m. W.N.W. Palermo, near the coast. Pop. 3,469.

CINQ-MARA, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arrond. and 16 m. N.E. Chinon, near rt. b. of the *Loire*. Pop. 1,723.

CINQUEVANO, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra l., dist. and 15 m. E.N.E. Palmi. Pop. 3,000. Nearly ruined by the earthquake of 1783.

CINQUE-PORTS (THE), England, co. Kent and Sussex; had formerly important privileges, and consisted of the five ports, Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hythe, and Hastings, to which were afterwards added Winchelsea, Sraford, and Rye.

CINTEGARELLI, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute Garonne, on rt. b. of the *Arize*, 30 m. S. Toulouse. Pop. 3,855. Lord Hill's division passed the river here in 1814.

CINTI or ZINTI, a town of South America, Bolivia, cap. dep., 140 m. S.E. Tueré. Pop. 2,600. Trade in wines.

CINTRA, a town of Portugal, prov. *Extremadura*, 14 m. N.W. Lisbon, on the slope of the mountain-chain of *Cintia*, which terminates at *Cape Roca*. Pop. 2,562. The convention of *Cintia*, by which the French were allowed to leave Portugal unopposed, was signed here in 1808.

CINTRUENIGO, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 14 m. W. Tudela, on rt. b. of the Alhama. Pop. 2,200. It has manufs. of woollens.

CLOTAT (LA), *Clotariata*, a maritime comm. and town of France, dep. Bouches du Rhône, on the W. side of a bay in the Mediterranean, 14 m. S.E. Marseille. Pop. 5,196. It has a town hall, hospital, lazaretto, school of navigation, a port enclosed by a mole, a lighthouse, ship-building yards, a trade in dry fruits, wine, and olive oil.

CIRCASS (NORTHERN), several dists. of British India. [**NORTHERN CIRCASS.**]

CIRCASSIA or **TOBERKASSIA**, a country comprising the N. slope of the Caucasus, and also a part of its S. slope, the whole tract extending from the shores of the Black Sea to the vicinity of the Caspian, between lat. 43° and 45° N., lon. 37° and 47° E., and now nominally composing a part of the Russian empire. Its N. frontier is formed by the Kuban and Terek rivers, of which all its streams are affluents. Surface mountainous, with extensive and fertile valleys, in which corn, wine, and most of the fruits of temperate climates are raised; but cattle rearing is the main branch of industry. The horses are excellent. Mineral products comprise iron, lead, and nitre; salt is nowhere met with, it is a chief article of import for the Russian provs. Trade and manufs. are insignificant. There are no large towns, the inhabitants living in scattered villages. The people are, physically, amongst the finest of the human race, but little civilized, living partly by brigandage and the sale of slaves; and they have long been waging an obstinate resistance to the Russians, who have been attempting to obtain dominion over their country. The pop. is various, and is composed of—Circassians or Cherkess, the most numerous, consisting of about 12 tribes independent of each other; gov. a hereditary feudalism. Pop. 220,000;—the Midozezes or Klates, E. of Sangra river. Pop. 160,000, resemble the Circassians, but with a different language;—the Ossetes or Irones, occupying the mountain range, E. of Kazbek. Pop. 40,000;—the Aoshkhas, occupying the most westerly portion of Mount Caucasus. Pop. about 250,000.

CIRCILLO or **CIRCO**, *Circum Promontorium*, a headland of South Italy, on the Mediterranean, near the S. extremity of the Pontifical States, 12 m. W.S.W. Terracina. Lat. 41° 15' N., lon. 13° 3' E. Height above the sea, 1,715 feet.

CIRCLEVILLE, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, cap. co. Pickaway, on the Ohio Canal, 25 m. S. Columbus. Pop. 3,842.

CINCINNATI, pronounced *Ciceter* (*Cortinum*), a port, town and pa. of England, co. and 16 m. S.E. Gloucester, on a branch of the Great Western Railway, and on the river Churn, and a branch of the Thames and Severn Canal. Area of pa. 5,900 ac. Pop. 6,026; do. of parl. bor. 8,066. It was a town of the ancient Britons. Principal buildings comprise a pa. church, dissenting chapels, hospitals, and a union workhouse. Public institutions, a free grammar school, blue and yellow coat schools. Principal manufs. are of carpets, woollen cloths, and cutlery. It is not an incorporated bor., but is governed by two high constables and fourteen wardens. It is a polling-place for East Gloucestershire, and sends two members to House of Commons.

CINCY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Meurthe, 23 m. E. Nancy. Pop. 2,321. It has glass works.—**II.** dep. Haute Marne, 12 m. S. Vassy, on rt. b. of the Aisne.

CINIA, a town of the Sardinian States, Pied-

mont div., prov. and 12 m. N.N.W. Turin, esp. mand., on a branch of the Stura. Pop. 4,600.

CINCO, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra II., dist. and 21 m. N.N.W. Cotrone, 8 m. from the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,900. Manufs. of serge and coarse linens, trade in manna and agricultural produce, and an anchovy fishery.

CIRAFINE REPUBLIC, a former state in the North of Italy, founded by the French in 1797, of parts of Milan, Mantua, the Valtellina, the Venetian territory S. and W. of the Adige, Modena, and the N. part of the Pontifical States. In 1802 it took the name of the Italian republic, and in 1805 it formed the greater part of the kingdom of Italy.

CISNEROS, a town of Spain, Leon, prov. and 24 m. N.W. Palencia. Pop. 2,020.

CISOING, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 8 m. S.E. Lille. Pop. 2,576.

CIS-PUTLEY, territory. [**SIRIND AND HILL STATES.**]

CISTENA, several villa. of Italy.—**I.** Pontifical States, deleg. and 8 m. S.S.E. Velletri. Pop. 2,500.—**II.** Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, 23 m. S.E. Turin. Pop. 2,000.—**III.** Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 9 m. N.E. Naples.

CISTERNINO, a market town of Naples, prov. Bari, 17 m. S.E. Monopoli. Pop. 4,577.

CISTERNES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Loire, arr. and 11 m. E. Brioude. P. 1,670.

CITARA, a market town of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, on the Gulf of Salerno, dist. and 34 m. S.W. Salerno. Pop. 2,230, mostly occupied in fishing.

CITARA or **QICIDO**, a town of New Granada, South America, dep. Canca, on the Atrato, 50 m. S.W. Antioquia. Pop. 2,600.

CITEAUX, a hamlet of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, arrond. and 14 m. N.E. Beaune, on rt. b. of the Vouge. It had a Cistercian abbey.

CITHERON (MOUNT), now **ELATRA**, a mountain of Greece, forming part of the boundary between Attica and Thebes. Height above the sea 4,620 feet.

CITTABELLA, a walled town of Northern Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 14 m. N.E. Vicenza, on rt. b. of the Brentella. Pop. (1843) 6,599, partly engaged in paper and woollen factories.

CITTA-DELLA-PIEVE, a town of the Pontifical States, deleg. and 23 m. W.S.W. Perugia. P. 2,400.

CITTA DI CASTELLO, *Tiberinum*, a town of the Pontifical States, deleg. and 25 m. N.W. Perugia, on l. b. of the Tiber. Pop. 5,339. It has a cathedral, many ecclesiastical buildings, and manufs. of silk twist.

CITTA DUCALE, Naples. [**CITTA DUCALE.**]

CITTA-NUOVA, a town of Illyria, gov., circ. and 26 m. S.S.W. Trieste, on a headland in the Adriatic, with a good harbour. Pop. 1,000.

CITTA-NUOVA, a market town of European Turkey, sanj. and 30 m. N.N.W. Ochrida, on an aff. of the Drin.

CITTA VECCHIA or **NOTABILE**, a fortified city of Malta, near the centre of the island, 6 m. W. Valletta. It stands on a limestone hill, in which outcrops have been excavated at a remote period; and it has a cathedral. On its S.W. side is the suburb Rabato, in which is the grotto of St Paul. Pop. (1877) 22,182.

CITTA-VECCHIA (anc. *Pharos*), a seaport and market town of Austria, on an inlet of the island Lesina, Dalmatia, circ. and 23 m. S. Spalatro. Pop. (1846) 3,046.

CITTY POINT, a port of the U. S., North America, Virginia, at the junction of the James and Appomattox rivers, 20 m. S.E. Richmond.

CIUDAD DE LAS CRUCES, a town, Mexican Confederation, cap. dep. Chiapas. Lat. 16° 30' N., lon. 89° 40' W. Pop. 8,800. It has a cathedral, convents, an hospital, and a college.

CIUDADELA, a city and seaport of the island Minorca, on its W. coast, 26 m. N.W. Mahon. Pop. 7,800.

CIUDAD REAL, a prov. of Spain, occupying the S. of New Castile, bounded on the N. by Toledo, E. Albacete, S. Cordova and Jacn, W. Caceres and Badajoz. Area 11,768 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 802,304. The prov. is generally barren and mountainous, except on the banks of the rivers, which yield oats, wheat, barley, rye, maize, and flax. Horses, cattle, pigs, sheep, and goats, are reared. Manufs. cottons, woollens, linens, silk, soap, saltpetre, earthenware, and hardware. Minerals comprise silver, copper, iron, lead, antimony, coal, cinnabar, granite, quartzite, jasper, and marble. Has hot and cold mineral and medicinal springs.

CIUDAD REAL, a city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, and formerly cap. of La Mancha, 97 m. S. Madrid, between the Guadiana and the Jabalon. Pop. (1840) 8,300. It has an hospital, with several schools; manufs. of woollens and leather. Commerce in wine, fruits, oil, and mules.

CIUDAD REAL, a town of S. America, Venezuela, dep. and 170 m. S. S.W. Cumana, on the Orinoco.

CIUDAD RODRIGO, a fortified frontier city of Spain, prov. and 44 m. S.W. Salamanca, near rt. b. of the Agueda, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 4,832. Chief edifices, a citadel, cathedral two other churches, and the governor's residence. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1706, by the French in 1810, and by the British in 1812.

CIVIDALE, *Forum Julii*, a town of Northern Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 9 m. E.N.E. Udine, on the Natissone, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 6,827.—**Civitate** is a vill., Lombardy, prov. and 183 m. S.E. Bergamo.

CIVITA, several market towns of Naples.—I. prov. Calabria Citra, 31 m. N. Cassano. Pop. 1,500.—II. (*Borella*), prov. Abruzzo Citra, 22 m. S. Lanciano.—III. (*Camporano*), prov. Molise, cap. cant., 16 m. N. Campobasso. Pop. 2,900.

CIVITA CASTELLANA, a town of the Pontifical States, deleg. and 19 m. S.E. Viterbo. Pop. 4,000. Close to it are remains of the anc. *Falerium*, with some sepulchral chambers. Near it the French defeated the Neapolitans, December 4, 1795.

CIVITA DI PENNE, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra I., cap. dist., 23 m. S.E. Teramo. Pop. (1857) 10,000. It has a cathedral and a diocesan seminary.

CIVITA DUCALE, the most W. town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra II., cap. dist., on rt. b. of the Volturno, 5 m. E. Riello. Pop. 2,557.

CIVITA-LAVINIA, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. States, comm. and 18 m. S.E. E. Rome. P. 4,000.

CIVITALI, a town of British India, Hyderabad, 22 m. N.E. Moodgul, in lat. 16° 6' N., lon. 76° 5' E.

CIVITA NUOVA, two small towns of Central Italy.—I. Pontif. States, deleg. and 12 m. E. of Macerata, near the Adriatic.—II. Naples, prov. Molise, dist. and 10 m. E.N.E. Isernia. Pop. 2,720.

CIVITAQUARA, a market town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra I., in a valley, 9 m. S. Civita di Penne. Pop. 1,520.—**Civita-Vecchia** is a market town, prov. Abruzzo Ultra II., at the source of the Volturno, 19 m. N.E. Civita Ducale. Pop. 1,440.

CIVITA SANT'ANGELO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra I., cap. dist., near the Adriatic, 9 m. N.E. Civita di Penne. Pop. 7,000. It has an active trade in grain, wine, and oil.

CIVITA VECCHIA, *Centum Cella*, and *Trajani*

Portus, the principal seaport city of the Pontif. States, Central Italy, cap. deleg., on the Mediterranean, 38 m. W.N.W. Rome. Pop. 7,000. Chief edifices, the convents and churches, theatre, lazaretto, arsenal, warehouses, and a convict establishment. Two large moles, enclosing its harbour, extend seaward, and are fronted by another mole, on the S. extremity of which is a lighthouse in lat. 42° 4' 6" N., lon. 12° 48' E. It is a free port. Imports woven goods, salt provisions, wines and spirits, haberdashery, salt, and drugs. Exports slaves, wheat, alum, cheese, skins, and bark.

CIVITELLA, two market towns of Naples.—I. (*Casanova*), prov. Abruzzo Ultra I., dist. and 7 m. S.S.W. Civita di Penne. Pop. 4,200.—II. (*del Tronto*), cap. circ., prov. Abruzzo Ultra I., 10 m. N. Teramo. Pop. 6,630.

CIVO, a town of Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, 14 m. E. Sondrio. Pop. 2,600.

COGNAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, on the Charente, 30 m. S. Poitiers. Pop. 2,200. Manufs. of woollen fabrics.

CRACHNABARRY ("the Watchman's Stone"), a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. pa. and 14 m. W.S.W. Inverness, at the mouth of the Caledonian Canal. Pop. 260.

CRACKHARTON or CRACKHEATON, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, Birstall pa., 5 m. S.S.E. Bialdell, with a station on the Bradford branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. Pop. 3,173.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, the smallest co. of Scotland, having S. the River Forth, and on other sides the cos. Perth, Stirling, and Fife. Area 30,730 ac., of which about 22,000 are arable, and 3,000 in pasture. P. 22,951. It consists chiefly of the valley of the Devon, along which river large crops of beans, peas, &c. are raised. In the N. the co. extends to the Ochil Hills. Mineral products consist of iron-ore, sandstone, and greenstone, with coal shipped in considerable quantities from Alloa. This county comprises only 4 pas. Towns Clackmannan, Alloa, and Dollar. It unites with the co. Kinross, in sending 1 mem. to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1818) 1,408.

CLACKMANNAN, a town and pa. of Scotland, cap. co., on the Devon, near its confluence with the Forth, 7 m. E. Stirling. Area of pa., which comprises the vill. of Newtownshaw, about 7,000 ac. Pop. of pa. 6,902; do. of town 1,535. It stands on an eminence. Co. quarter-sessions, on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and last Tuesday of October.

CLACTON, 2 pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 13 m. E.S.E. Colchester. Area 4,170 ac. Pop. 1,281.—II. (*Little*), 12 m. E.S.E. Colchester. Area 3,110 ac. Pop. 615.

CLAGHFEETH, a town, Ill. riv. [CLAGHFEETH.]

CLAGGAS BAY, Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 3 m. W.N.W. Innishobbin, and extends inland for 23 m. It affords good anchorage.

CLAIFF, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 9 m. S.E. Harkerhead, on Lake Windermere. Pop. 540.

CLAIRNS, a pa. of England, co. and 23 m. N. Worcester. Area 4,600 ac. Pop. 6,818.

CLAIRBORNE, sev. cos., U. S., North America.—I. in S.W. part of Mississippi, on river Mississippi. Area 480 sq. m. Pop. 14,941, of whom 11,450 were slaves.—II. in N.E. of Tennessee. Area 880 sq. m. Pop. 2,308, of whom 880 were slaves.—III. a pa., Louisiana, in the Red River. Area 1,000 sq. m. Pop. 7,411, of whom 2,000 were slaves.

CLARK (Gr.), a lake and river of North America,

between the British and U. S. territories, and forming a part of the great water line from Lake Superior to the mouth of the river St. Lawrence.

Lake St. Clair, between Upper Canada and the state Michigan, in lat. $42^{\circ} 30'$ N., lon. $82^{\circ} 30'$ W., is 39 m. in length, and 12 m. mean breadth. Area 360 sq. m. Depth 20 feet, height above sea 571 feet, or 6 feet higher than Lake Erie. Contains many islands, receives the Thames, Clinton, Great Bear Creek, and other rivers, and communicates on the S.W. by the Detroit river with Lake Erie. On its N. side it is entered by the *River St. Clair*, which brings into it the surplus waters of Lake Huron, is 30 m. in length, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in width, about 50 feet in average depth, and easily navigated.—II. a co. in E. of Michigan. Area 248 sq. m. Pop. 10,130. Chief town same name, 48 m. N.E. Detroit. Pop. 1,728.—III. a co. N.E. of Alabama. Area 732 sq. m. Pop. 6,029.—IV. a co. in the S.W. Illinois. Area 618 sq. m. Pop. 20,181.—V. a township, Pennsylvania, 113 m. W. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,498.—VI. two townships, Ohio, the one in Butler co. Pop. 1,174. The other in Columbiana co., on Beaver Canal. Pop. 1,115.

CLAIR (St.), several communes, towns, and vill. of France.—I. dep. Seine-et-Oise, on l. b. of the Epie, 34 m. N.W. Versailles.—II. a market town, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 6 m. N.E. St. Ló. Pop. 722.—III. (or *St. Clair*), a market town, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 8 m. E.S.E. Lectoure, near l. b. of the Retz. Pop. 1,638.

CLAIRAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, on the Lot, 10 m. N.W. Agen. Pop. 1,881. It has a Protestant and several other churches, paper mills, and a traffic in white wines, prunes, and rural produce.—II. a vill., dep. Herault, 20 m. N.W. Beziers.

CLAIRECOURT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute Saône, arrond. and 3 m. E. Luxe, with manufactures of cotton. Pop. 600.

CLAIRVAUX, *Clava Vallis*, a comm. and hamlet of France, dep. and on the Aube, 33 m. E.S.E. Troyes. Pop. 2,030.

CLATS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Isère, 6 m. S.S.W. Grenoble. Pop. 1,710.

CLAMART, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, on the Paris and Versailles Railway, 5 m. N.W. Paris. Extens. stone quarries in its vicinity.

CLAMEY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nièvre, at the confluence of the Yonne and Beuvron, 36 m. N.N.E. Nevers. Pop. 6,179. It has several Gothic churches. Manufs. of earthenware, paper, and leather, and a trade in fuel.

CLAMON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 6 m. N.N.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area 3,479 ac. P. 800.

CLANBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. E. Bow. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 62.

CLARK, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Surrey.—I. (*East*), $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E.N.E. Guildford. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 361.—II. (*West*), $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E.N.E. Guildford. Area 800 ac. Pop. 345.

CLANDONACH, a barony of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., forms middle part of what was formerly the barony of Upper Ossory. Pop. 11,104.

CLARE, a barony, pa., and town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare. The town is on the Liffey, here crossed by a bridge, 7 m. W.S.W. Selbridge. Area of pa. 4,663 ac. Pop. of pa. 1,842; do. of town 833. Adjoining the town is the Bog of Clare. Area 2,365 acres.

CLANFIELD, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Oxford, 5 m. R.N.E. Lechlade. Ac. 1,640. Pop. 991.—II. co. Hants, 55 m. S.W. Petersfield. Ac. 2,230. P. 263.

CLANMAURICE, a barony of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, bounded on W. by Atlantic Ocean.

Length 17 m.—II. (*Clanmorris*), a barony, Connaught, co. Mayo. Length N. to S. 18 miles.

CLANWILLIAM, a dist. in the N.W. of the Cape Colony, South Africa, bounded N. by the Komae river, lat. $29^{\circ} 41'$ S., and S. by the great Berg river (lat. $32^{\circ} 45'$ S.), and Worcester dist. E. by the great Riet river and Beaufort dist., and W. by the Atlantic. Area 22,111 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 9,399. It is traversed N. to S. by the Karree Berg and Cedar Berg mountains, and watered by the Oliphant and its tributaries.—*Clanwilliam* vill., cap. of the dist., is situated on the rt. b. of the Oliphant river, 140 m. N.N.E. Cape Town. It has a church and an English school.

CLANWILLIAM, a bar. of Ireland, co. Limerick, Munster, bounded on N. by the Shannon. Length about 10 m. Area a bar., co. Tipperary, bounded on W. by co. Limerick. Length 18 miles.

CLAPHAM, several pas. of England.—I. co. and 2 m. N.W. Bedford. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 443.—II. co. Surrey, comprising a suburb of London, 4 m. S.S.W. St. Paul's. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 16,200. The vill. is built around a beautifully planted common of 200 ac.—III. co. Sussex, 6 m. S.W. Steyning. Area 1,920 ac. Pop. 252.—IV. co. York, West Riding, 6 m. N.W. Settle. Area 24,340 ac. Pop. 1,944.—V. (*with Netherby*), a township in above pa., 64 m. W.N.W. Settle. Pop. 914.

CLAPTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Gloucester, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.E. North-Leitch. Area 700 ac. Pop. 112.—II. co. Northampton, 4 m. E.N.E. Thrapston. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 136.—III. co. Somerset, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. Bristol. Ac. 980. Pop. 162.

CLARE (St.), France. [*CLAIR (St.)*].

CLARA, a market town of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 5 m. S.W. Killebeggan. Pop. 996.—II. a pa., co. and 3 m. E.N.E. Kilkenny. Area 3,201 ac. Pop. 511.

CLARK, one of the Mergui islands off the Canaries; and a town of the island Cuba, 48 m. N.W. Trinidad. Pop. 6,132, of whom 886 were slaves.

CLARA (ANTA), an island of South America, Ecuador, dep. and in the Gulf of Guayaquil, 13 m. S.W. the island of Puna.

CLARA (SANTA), a settlement, Upper California, 20 m. S. San Francisco, near the coast.

CLARAN BRIDGE, a vill. of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 8 m. S.E. Galway. Pop. 238.

CLARBERTON, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.N.W. Narberth. Pop. 178.

CLAR-BR-LISMAGUE (St.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 8 m. E.S.E. Lectoure. Pop. 1,638.

CLARK, a maritime co. of Ireland, Munster, having W. the Atlantic, and landward the co. Galway, Tipperary, and Limerick, it being separated from the two latter by Lough Derg and the river Shannon. Area 1,294 sq. m., or 837,994 ac., of which 435,000 are arable, 4,004 in plantations, 67,920 under water, and 738 in towns. Pop. 212,428. Surface mostly hilly and rugged, with some tracts of level land; coast precipitous. Principal river, the Fergus and its affluents. Small lakes are numerous. Soil fertile in the low lands. Principal crops, potatoes, oats, and barley, with a little inferior wheat and clover. The fisheries are important. Manufs. coarse linens, hosiery, and shawls. *Clare* is subdivided into 11 baronies and 80 pas., in the diocese of Kilkenny, Kildare, and Limerick. Chief towns, Ennis, the cap., Kilmuck, Ennistimon, and a part of Kilkenny. Exclusive of Ennis, the co. sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors 1,383.—II. a town, Munster, in above co., and pa. of Clare Abbey, on the Fergus, here crossed by a bridge 2 m. E.S.E. Ennis. Pop. of

of town 222. Its quay is inadequate for the commerce, as it is the port for all the ships of the co.; and it exports corn, meal, and wheat. About 1 m. S. are the remains of Clare Abbey, founded by O'Donnell, king of Munster, in the 12th century.—**III.** (or *Clare-Morris*). Connought, co. Mayo, 15 m. S.E. Castlebar. Pop. 1,569. Has a court-house, and an active retail trade.—**IV.** (or *Clare*). an island off the W. coast of Ireland, Connought, co. Mayo, and at the entrance of Clew Bay, 4 m. S. Achill Island. Lighthouse N. point of island, elevation 487 feet. Lat. 53° N., lon. 9° 50' W. Length 4½ m.; breadth 2 m. Area 3,959 ac. Pop. 1,616. Surface mountainous, its highest point rising to 1,520 feet above the sea.—**V.** a river, Connought, co. Galway, after a S. course of 33 m., enters Lake Corrib, 3 m. N. Galway. Chief affluent, the Moyne. In several places it expands into shallow marshes, and for 3 m. it is subterranean.—**VI.** a barony, Connought, co. Galway, divided from the co. Mayo by Black river. Length 19 m. by 12 miles.

CLARE, a wapentake or division of co. York, West Riding, England, comprising 29 par., with the towns Ripon, Knaresborough, and Otley. Area 212,630 ac. Pop. 42,932.

CLARE, a market town and pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the Stour, 14½ m. S.S.W. Bury St Edmunds. Area of pa. 3,410 ac. Pop. 1,769. It is a polling-place for the western division.

CLAREBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. North, 2½ m. N.E. East Bedford. Area 8,570 ac. P. 2,504.

CLARE-GALWAY, a pa. of Ireland, Connought, co. and 6 m. N.N.E. Galway. Area 12,453 ac. Pop. 2,763. Surface mostly fertile, and drained by the river Clare, crossed at the vill. by a bridge.

CLAREMONT, a domain and royal palace of England, co. Surrey, immediately E. Esher, and now belonging to the King of the Belgians. Louis Philippe, ex-King of the French, died here in exile.

CLAREMONT, a township, U. S., North America, New Hampshire, on Connecticut river, 46 m. W.N.W. Concord. Pop. 3,605.

CLAREMONT, a vill. of Greece, whence, since the 14th century, many members of the British royal family have taken a dual title. [*KLARENTIA*]

CLAREMONT, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 16 m. E.N.E. Buffalo. Pop. 2,727.

CLAREMONT, a squattling district of New South Wales, co. Durham, 18 m. N. Port Hunter. Pop. 1,721.

CLAREMONT (Island), South America, W. of Tierra del Fuego. Lat. 54° 10' S., lon. 71° 20' W. Length E. to W. 63 m.; breadth 23 m. It is rocky and greatly indented by bays.—(*Island*), Pacific, N. of Navigator Island. Lat. 8° 10' S., lon. 175° 10' W.—(*Harbour or Port*), Russian America, on E. side of Behring Strait, 46 m. S.E. Cape Prince of Wales.—(*Pass*), Fernando Po Island, 10,700 feet above the sea.—(*River*), East Australia, enters the Pacific at Shoal Bay. Lat. 26° 20' S., after a tortuous N.E.ward course.—(*Strait*), Persian Gulf, between the island Kishm and the mainland, varies in breadth from 8 to 18 m., and is studded with isls.—Also a strait, Russian America, between Prince of Wales Archipelago and Duke of York Island.—(*Town*), a settlement, and formerly a British military station, on the N. side of Fernando Po Island. The British troops were withdrawn from it in 1834.

CLAREMONT, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, near Stockport. Pop. 1,500.—**St.** Vermont, 53 m. S.S.W. Montpelier. P. 143.

CLAREMONT-PARK, an extra parochial liberty and anciently a royal forest of England, co. Wilts,

2½ m. S.S.E. Salisbury. Area 4,180 ac., about 1-3d of which is woodland. Pop. 187. Here are the remains of a royal palace or hunting seat, in which Henry II. held the council that attended, in 1194, the celebrated constitutions of Clarendon, aimed against the encroachments of the clergy.

CLARENS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 3 m. S.E.E. Vevey.

CLARION, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, cap. co. Clarion, W. border of the state, near Clarion river, a tributary of the Alleghany. Pop. 1,200; do. of co. 28,445.

CLARK, the name of ten cos. U. S., North America, viz.—in Virginia, pop. 7,552. Georgia, pop. 11,119. Alabama, pop. 9,785. Mississippi, pop. 6,497. Kentucky, pop. 13,953. Ohio, pop. 22,178. Indiana, pop. 16,828. Illinois, pop. 9,562. Missouri, pop. 5,537. Arkansas, pop. 3,985.

CLARK RIVER, U. S., North America, Oregon territory, rises in the Rocky Mountains, and, after a N.W. course of 500 m., joins the Columbia near lat. 48° 48' N., lon. 117° 30' W. In its course it expands into a lake 35 m. in length.

CLARKSON, a township of U. S., North America, New York, 16 m. N.W. Rochester. P. 4,666.

CLARKSTOWN, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, cap. co. Rockland, 10½ m. S. Albany. Pop. 3,111.

CLARY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., arrond. and 10 m. S.E. Cambrai. Pop. 2,406. It has manufs. of tulips and ganses.

CLARE, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Llangwylloch, 5 m. N.W. Swansea. Pop. 7,302.

CLAREMORROW, a pa. of Ireland, Leitrim, co. Kilkenny, 1 m. S.E. Freshford. Ac. 980. P. 203.

CLAREMORE, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford, 4 m. N.N.E. Youghall. Area 7,202 ac. Pop. 2,554. Has co. petty-courts.

CLATT, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 8 m. S. Huntly. Pop. 543. The vill. was formerly a burgh of barony.

CLATWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.W. Wivelstow. Ac. 4,000. Pop. 222.

CLATFORD, two pas. of England, co. Hants.—**I.** (*Goodworth*), 2 m. S.S.E. Andover. Area 3,380 ac. Pop. 442.—**II.** (*Upper*), 1½ m. S. Andover. Area 970 ac. Pop. 595.

CLAUDE (Str.), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., arrond. and 12 m. W.S.W. Confolens. Pop. 2,103.

CLAUDE (Str.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Jura, cap. arrond., 25 m. S.E. Lons-le-Saunier, at the confluence of the Doubs and Tacon. Pop. 5,897. Manufs. comprise articles in horn, ivory and wood, buttons, musical boxes and instruments, toys, jewellery, watches, hardware, craps and cotton fabrics.

CLAUDY, two villa. of Ireland.—**I.** Ulster, co. and 9 m. S.E.E. Londonderry. Pop. 155.—**II.** (or *Clady*), Ulster, co. Tyrone, 4 m. S.S.W. Strabane. Pop. 156.

CLAUGHTON, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. 2 and 3 m. S.E. Garstang. Pop. 641.—**II.** a pa., co. and 7 m. N.E. Lancaster. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 104.

CLAUSBURG, Transylvania. [*KLAVENBURG*.]

CLAUSTHAL or *KLAVENHAL*, a town of Hanover, cap. a dist. in the Harz, 47 m. S.E. Hildesheim. Pop. (1849) 9,169. It is 1,740 feet above the level of the sea, and is mostly built of wood; it is the chief mining town of the Harz, and has a mining academy, with a museum and a mint. Near it are the principal lead and silver mines in the Harz.

CLAVESMAN, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 4 m. E. Hudson. Pop. 2,305.

CLAYDON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3½ m. E. Holey-in-Arden. Area 4,330 ac. Pop. 710.—II. co. Somerset, 3 m. E.S.E. Bath. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 155.

CLAYDON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. N.N.W. Stannett-Mountfitchet. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 1,230.

CLAYDON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4½ m. E. Bridgnorth. Area 7,330 ac. Pop. 1,310.

CLAYDON, a hamlet of England, co. Manmouth, pa. Myrnydywys. Pop. 2,606.

CLAYTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. S. Holworthy. Area 5,950 ac. Pop. 578.

CLAYTON, several pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. 3 m. S. Alford. Ac. 5,000. Pop. 126.—II. 3½ m. N. Market-Raisen. Ac. 1,980. Pop. 262.—III. (Pitcheley), 4½ m. S.E. Horncastle. Ac. 690. P. 28.

CLAYTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 7 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Ac. 1,040. Pop. 186.

CLAY, several coas. U. S., North America.—I. in S.E. of Kentucky. Area 890 sq. m. Pop. 5,421. Contains salt springs and coal.—II. in W. part of Indiana. Area 360 sq. m. Pop. 7,914. Has iron ore and coal, and it is intersected by the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railway, and by the Erie and Wabash Canal.—III. in S. of Illinois. Area 468 sq. m. Pop. 4,289.—IV. in N.W. of Missouri. Area 433 sq. m. Pop. 10,332.—V. a township, state New York, on the Oswego river, 128 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 3,462.—VI. a township, Montgomery co., Ohio. Pop. 1,633.

CLAYBROOK, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 4 m. N.W. Lutterworth. Area 4,370 ac. Pop. 1,330.—II. Great Claybrooke is a chapelry in this pa. Pop. 512.

CLAYTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 7 m. E.N.E. Rugby. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 99.

CLAYTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 4½ m. N.N.W. Ipswich. Area 600 ac. Pop. 540.—II. (Kest), co. Bucks, 2½ m. S.W. Winslow. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 361.—III. (Middle), same co., 3 m. S.W. Winslow. Area 3,550 ac. Pop. 165.—IV. (Steeple), same co., 4½ m. W. Winslow. Area 3,370 ac. Pop. 369.

CLAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arrond. and 9 m. W. Meaux, on the Canal de l'Oise. Pop. 1,108.

CLAYTON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arrond. and 10 m. S. Charolles. Pop. 1,271.

CLAYHANGER, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. E.N.E. Bampton. Area 2,330 ac. Pop. 239.

CLAYTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 13 m. E.N.E. Tiverton. Area 4,530 ac. Pop. 793.

CLAYLAND, a township of England, co. Derby, pa. North Wingfield, 5 m. S. Chesterfield. P. 2,278.

CLAYTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. S.E. Newark. Area 3,370 ac. Pop. 853.

CLAYTON, several pas. and townships of England.—I. co. Sussex, 3 m. E. Hural-Pierpoint. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 845.—II. a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 5½ m. S.W. Bradford. Pop. 8,058.—III. (with-Frickley), a pa., co. York, West Riding, 3 m. N.W. Doncaster. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 361.—IV. (Le-Dale), a township, co. Lancaster, pa. and 4 m. N.N.W. Blackburn. Pop. 471.—V. (Le-Moore), same co., pa. Whalley, 7 m. S. Clitheroe. Pop. 3,390.—VI. (Le-Woods), co. Lancaster, pa. Leyland, 2½ m. N.N.W. Chorley. Pop. 747.—VII. (Wess), co. York, West Riding, pa. High Hoyland, 7 m. W.N.W. Barnsley. Pop. 1,338.

CLAYTON, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. part of Iowa state. Area 725 sq. m. Pop. 2,673. Soil productive, and climate healthy. Married settlement.—II. a township, New York, on

the St. Lawrence, 12 m. N.W. Watertown. Pop. 4,121.

CLAYTON, a pa. of England, co. Notis, 5 m. N.N.E. East-Rodford. Area 3,190 ac. Pop. 501.

CLAYTON, several townships, U. S., North America, Ohio, the principal in co. Warren. Pop. 2,599; and Richmond co. Pop. 1,468.

CLAYTON, a co. and town, U. S., North America, in W. part of Pennsylvania. Area of co. 1,426 sq. m. Pop. of do. 12,536; of town 503.

CLAYTON-WATER or WASSAGMOR RIVER, British North America, lat. 56° 30' N., lon. 130° W., connects Lake Methy with the river Athabasca, and thence the waters flowing to Hudson Bay, with those entering the Arctic Ocean.

CLAYTON, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 3 m. W.S.W. Darlington. Area 970 ac. Pop. 187.

CLAYTON, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 2 m. N. Egremont. Area 3,900 ac. Pop. 1,779.

CLER, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Calvados, near l. b. of the Orne, arrond. and 13 m. W.N.W. Falaise. Pop. 2,028. It has manufs. of lace and cotton fabrics.

CLER, two comm. and market towns of France, dep. Finistère.—I. 25 m. W.N.W.; and II. 26 m. S.E. Quimper.

CLER, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Finistère, arrond. and 13 m. N.W. Morlaix. Pop. 5,002.

CLER, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 1½ m. S.E. Great Grimsby. Area 3,680 ac. Pop. 1,064.—II. (St. Margaret), co. Salop, 17 m. N.N.E. Ludlow. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 309.

CLERIN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, 7 m. W.S.W. Enniskillen. Area 36,681 ac. Pop. 8,008.

CLER (St.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2½ m. N. Liskeard. Area 2,700 ac. Pop. 2,943.

CLER (St.), a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, dist. and 4 m. W. Orbe, on l. b. of the Orbe, in a narrow gorge of the Jura.

CLERHURST, a township of England, co. Lincoln, pa. Cleo, on the coast, 2½ m. S.E. Great Grimsby. Pop. 839. It is frequented for sea-bathing.

CLERE-BISHOP or BISHOP'S CLERE, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, with a station on the Bristol and Birmingham Railway, 3½ m. N.N.E. Cheltenham. Area 8,160 ac. Pop. 2,117.

CLERE (Old), a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. S.E. Dunster. Area 4,340 ac. Pop. 1,560.

CLERE-PRIOR, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 5 m. N.E. Evesham. Ac. 1,560. Pop. 329.

CLERHURST, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., arrond. and 6 m. N.W. Pontivy. Pop. 3,850.

CLER, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 3½ m. S.S.W. Kinross. Area about 7½ sq. m. Pop. 639.

CLERHURST (St.), numerous comm. and villa. of France.—I. dep. Corrèze, 6 m. N.N.W. Tulle. Pop. 1,591.—II. dep. Manche, arrond. and 3½ m. N.E. Mortain. Pop. 1,395.—III. (de Montagne), dep. Alier, arrond. and 13 m. S.E. La Palisse. Pop. 1,697.—IV. (des Lèves), dep. Maine-et-Loire, on r. b. of the Loire, 7 m. N.W. Saumur. Pop. 1,736.

CLERHURST (San), a town of Spain, prov. and 49 m. S.S.W. Cuenca. Pop. 3,125.

CLERHURST (San), a vill. of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 1 m. S.E. Caserta, with a fine historical museum.

CLERHURST (San), an island of the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Upper California, 16 m. S. Santa Catalina.

CLERHURST (St.), two pas. of England.—I. co.

CLERMONT, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6 m. E. Camelford. Area 2,640 ac. Pop. 290.

CLEVEDON, two pas. of England, co. Somerset, on the Severn.—I. 1.7 m. W. A. W. Bristol. Area 2,570 ac. Pop. 1,905. Clevedon-Road station on the Great Western Railway, is 4 m. S.E.—II. (C. Milton or Milton-Clevedon), 3 m. N.N.W. Bruton. Area 1,930. Pop. 907.

CLIVELAND, a fertile dist. of England, co. York, North Riding, S. the river Tees. In it is the hamlet Cleveland-port, pa. Ormesby.

CLEVELAND, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. W. of North Carolina. Area 640 sq. m. Pop. 10,396.—II. a town, Ohio, cap. co. Cuyahoga, at the entrance of Cuyahoga river into Lake Erie, and at the terminus of the Ohio Canal, 198 m. N.N.E. Columbus. Pop. 17,034. Has broad streets, a lyceum, and several newspapers. Its harbour is one of the best on the lake, and the carrying trade is very extensive. In 1850, the coastwise imports amounted to 7,000,957 dollars, and the exports to 5,855,555 dollars. Reg. shipping 55,315 tons.

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CLEWIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, around and 10 m. N. Rouen, on small river of same name. Pop. 906

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ca. *Glacier*, about 1 m. W. Boletol. Area 250 ac. Pop. 17,034. It is built on the sides and summit of a precipitous limestone hill, commands fine views, and is separated from a similar cliff by a deep chasm, through which flows the navigable Avon. Its hot baths have a temperature of about 73° Fahr. They contain an unusual quantity of carbonic acid gas, with salts of magnesia.

CLAYTON, numerous par. etc. of England.—I. co. Bedford, 1½ m. E. Shefford. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 1,053.—II. co. Westmoreland, 3 m. S.E.E. Pearnth. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 289.—III. (Cannville), co. Stafford, 5 m. N.E. Tamworth. Area 4,170 ac. Pop. 944.—IV. (Hawden), co., Oxford, 3½ m. E.S.E. Abingdon. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 369.—V. (Maybank), co. Dorset, 4½ m. W.S.W. Sherborne. Area 770 ac. Pop. 72.—VI. (North), co. North, 5½ m. E.N.E. Tuxford. Area 5,050 ac. Pop. 1,145.—VII. (Ryegate), co. Bucks. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 217.—VIII. (upon Dunsmore), co. Warwick, 2½ m. E.N.E. Rugby. Area 4,030 ac. Pop. 768.—IX. (upon Teame), co. and 3½ m. N.W. Worcester. Area 3,310 ac. Pop. 547.—X. (with-Glepton), co. and 8½ m. S.S.W. Nottingham. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 401.—XI. (with-Compton), a township, co. Derby, pa., and 1½ m. S.W. Ashbourne. Pop. 887.—XII. (with-Salwick), a township, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. S.E.E. Kirkham. Pop. 471.—XIII. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Eccles, on the Manchester and Bolton Railway, 6½ m. N.W. Salford. Pop. 1,047.—XIV. a township, co. York, North Riding, pas. St Michael and St Olive, 1½ m. N.W. York. Pop. 2,253.—XV. (cum-Harrogate), co. York, West Riding, pa. Dewsbury, 5 m. N.E. Huddersfield. Pop. 2,779.

CLAYTON-PARK, a township of the U. S., North Amer., New York, 22 m. N.W. Albany. P. 2,364.

CLAYTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. S. Arundel. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 274.

CLAYTON, a river in U. S., North America, Virginia and Tennessee, unites with Holston river at Kingston to form the Tennessee, after a S.W. course of 200 m., mostly navigable for boats.

CLAYTON, numerous cos. and townships of the U. S., North America.—I. a co. in N.E. of New York. Area 839 sq. m. Pop. 40,407. Partly mountainous, partly fertile.—II. a co. in W. of Pennsylvania. Area 640 sq. m. Pop. 11,207.—III. a co. in S. of Kentucky. Area 234 sq. m. Pop. 4,889. Soil fertile.—IV. a co. in S.W. of Ohio. Area 430 sq. m. Pop. 18,838. Soil rich.—V. a co. in centre of Michigan. Area 578 sq. m. Pop. 5,102. Surface level; soil good.—VI. a co. in S. Illinois. Area 403 sq. m. Pop. 5,139.—VII. a co. in N.W. of Missouri. Area 416 sq. m. Pop. 3,768.—VIII. a co. in E. part of Iowa territory. Pop. 2,822.—IX. a township, Maine, 25 m. N.N.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,743.—X. New York, 10 m. N. Poughkeepsie. Pop. 1,795.—XI. a vill., 9 m. S.W. Utica. Pop. about 800. It is the seat of Hamilton College.—XII. a township, New Jersey, co. Essex. Pop. 1,978.—XIII. Ohio, co. Summit. Pop. 1,196.

CLAYTON, two communes and villa. of France.—I. dep. Loire-Inférieure, 11 m. S. Palmaria. Pop. 2,110.—II. dep. Indre, 4½ m. S.E. Châtillon. Pop. 1,800.

CLAYTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. N.E. Acla. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 120.

CLAYTON ROCK AND ISLAND, North Pacific Ocean, in lat. 16° 15' 24" N., lon. 109° 7' 50" W. It is a naked rock, from six to eight feet high, and rises at one point to 176 feet in elevation.

CLAYTON, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 7 m. N.N.W. Wansford. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 264.

CLAYTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. S.S.W. Market-Sarborough. Area 2,900 ac. Pop. 865.

CLASHM or CLASHVAL, the highest mountain in the outer Hebrides, Scotland, Height of 2,700 feet.

CLASHA, a fortified town of Delamata, circ. and 4 m. N.E. Spalatro, on a height commanding the route from that city to the interior. Pop. 1,800.

CLASHA, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, on the Sèvre-Nantaise near its confluence with the Maine, 16 m. S.E. Nantes. Pop. 2,748. Manufactures woollen cloths, paper, and yarn.

CLIST, several pas. of England, co. Devon.—I. (St George), 1½ m. E.N.E. Topsham. Area 660 ac. Pop. 370.—II. (Hendon), 4½ m. E. Exeter. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 422.—III. (Hydon), 3½ m. S.S.E. Columbton. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 342.—IV. (St Lawrence), 5 m. S. Columbton. Area 1,880 ac. Pop. 184.—V. (St Mary), 1½ m. N.E. Topsham. Area 580 ac. Pop. 197.

CLITHERON, a pari. and manor. bor. and market town of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, on the Ribbles, at the base of Peedle Hill (which rises to 1,800 feet above the sea), 28 m. by railway, N. Manchester. Pop. of pari. bor. 11,486. It is built of stone, and has a chapel of ease, a Roman Catholic chapel, a grammar school founded by Queen Mary in 1534. A mechanics' institute, moot-hall and gaol, and manufs. of calicoes and other cotton fabrics. It sends one member to House of Commons.

CLIVIAN, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 4 m. S.S.E. Burnley. Pop. 1,441.

CLIXBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6½ m. E.S.E. Granford-Brigg. Area 2,020 ac. Pop. 51.

CLOCACROG, a pa. of North Wales, co. Denbigh, 3 m. S.W. Ruthin. Pop. 421.

CLOCH or CLOUGH POINT, a headland of Scotland, co. Renfrew, S. shore of the Firth of Clyde, 4 m. W.S.W. Greenock. Has a fixed lighthouse 70 feet above high water mark.

CLOPOCK, a pa. of England, co. and 15 m. S.W. Hereford. Area 18,350 ac. Pop. 1,711.

CLOPORD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. S.W. Frome. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 242.

CLOCH or CLOUGH, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 17 m. N. Astrim. Pop. 177.

CLOUGHAN, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, 4 m. N.N.E. Bannagher. Pop. 363.

CLOUGHAN or CLARANE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, consisting chiefly of a mountainous peninsula, W. of Brandon Bay. Area 17,572 ac. Pop. 1,609.

CLOUGHAN, a market town of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 13½ m. W.S.W. Clonmell. Pop. 1,562. It is the head of a poor-law union. The Cork Railway passes within 5 m. of the town.

CLOUGHAN, a decayed episcopal city, and disfranchised pari. bor., now a market town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, on the Blackwater river, 89 m. N.N.W. Dublin. Area of township 97,560 ac. Pop. of dn. 38,715; of town 568. It has a cathedral, bishop's palace, prison, and workhouse. It is the head of a poor-law union. Its diocese comprises 43 par. in the cos. Monaghan, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Down, and Lond. Number of churches of Establishment 66, Dissenters 62, Roman Catholics 81.

CLOUGHAN, several pas. of Ireland.—I. Munster, co. Tipperary, 6 m. S.W. Thurin. Area 8,110 ac. Pop. 1,700.—II. (or Killybeg), Leinster, co. Louth, 7 m. N.E. Drogheda. Area 1,522 ac. Pop. 1,231. Its vill., N. of Clagher Head (Irish Sea), has a fishery, and is resorted to for sea-bathing.

CLONAGH, CLONAGH, co. Mayo, near Kesh, 10,000 ac. and 1 m. N. E. Kesh.

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Parish.	County.	Area.	Pop.
CLONAGH, . . .	Limerick, . . .	2,428	490
CLONAGH, . . .	Kildare, . . .	478	103
CLONAGH, . . .	Down, . . .	11,838	5,791
CLONAGH, . . .	Meath, . . .	3,185	573
CLONAGH, . . .	Kilkenny, . . .	3,391	610
CLONAGH, . . .	Meath, . . .	13,534	3,947
CLONAGH, . . .	Westmeath, . . .	2,505	605
CLONAGH, . . .	Tipperary, . . .	15,112	3,293
CLONAGH, . . .	Galway, . . .	10,463	1,739
CLONAGH, . . .	Longford, . . .	12,078	3,517
CLONAGH, . . .	Tipperary, . . .	3,955	1,097
CLONAGH, . . .	Limerick, . . .	4,543	873
CLONAGH, . . .	Donegal, . . .	19,643	5,049
CLONAGH, . . .	Lestrin, . . .	22,990	9,303
CLONAGH, . . .	Limerick, . . .	1,715	293
CLONAGH, . . .	Kildare, . . .	8,390	1,163
CLONAGH, . . .	Kildare, . . .	5,420	479
CLONAGH, . . .	Clare, . . .	10,978	3,521
CLONAGH, . . .	Donegal, . . .	29,633	5,681
CLONAGH, . . .	Dublin, . . .	4,934	2,435
CLONAGH, . . .	Donegal, . . .	27,347	8,244
CLONAGH, . . .	Londonberry, . . .	21,809	9,925
CLONAGH, . . .	Cork, . . .	27,114	4,791
CLONAGH, . . .	Down, . . .	21,243	7,138
CLONAGH, . . .	Cork, . . .	4,926	1,160
CLONAGH, . . .	Wexford, . . .	6,267	2,114
CLONAGH, . . .	Lestrin, . . .	41,233	12,872
CLONAGH, . . .	Waterford, . . .	2,108	606
CLONAGH, . . .	Tipperary, . . .	7,343	1,905
CLONAGH, . . .	Waterford, . . .	4,940	5,055
CLONAGH, . . .	Limerick, . . .	7,749	1,437
CLONAGH, . . .	Queen's, . . .	47,129	12,971
CLONAGH, . . .	Westmeath, . . .	4,372	1,121
CLONAGH, . . .	Armagh & Tyrone, . . .	26,218	13,810
CLONAGH, . . .	Galway, . . .	24,777	3,884
CLONAGH, . . .	Cork, . . .	62,110	15,605
CLONAGH, . . .	Roscommon, . . .	7,514	2,881
CLONAGH, . . .	Wexford, . . .	5,390	1,568
CLONAGH, . . .	Longford, . . .	12,838	4,386
CLONAGH, . . .	Meath, . . .	2,587	236
CLONAGH, . . .	Louth, . . .	4,222	1,406
CLONAGH, . . .	Limerick, . . .	1,145	377
CLONAGH, . . .	Galway, . . .	2,124	1,441
CLONAGH, . . .	Clare, . . .	6,294	2,531
CLONAGH, . . .	Wexford, . . .	2,717	610
CLONAGH, . . .	Donegal, . . .	13,517	4,518
CLONAGH, . . .	Clare, . . .	2,551	553
CLONAGH, . . .	Meath, . . .	2,540	735
CLONAGH, . . .	King's, . . .	22,417	5,481
CLONAGH, . . .	Donegal, . . .	25,576	6,780
CLONAGH, . . .	Cork, . . .	20,076	4,040
CLONAGH, . . .	Carlow, . . .	5,147	626
CLONAGH, . . .	Dublin, . . .	3,028	478
CLONAGH, . . .	Wexford, . . .	1,280	318
CLONAGH, . . .	Carlow, . . .	6,020	1,481
CLONAGH, . . .	Kilkenny, . . .	6,028	694
CLONAGH, . . .	Louth, . . .	1,305	580
CLONAGH, . . .	Wexford, . . .	6,767	1,480
CLONAGH, . . .	Tipperary, . . .	8,169	1,167
CLONAGH, . . .	Tyrone, . . .	15,671	5,694
CLONAGH, . . .	Tipperary, . . .	11,325	2,517
CLONAGH, . . .	Tipperary, . . .	2,449	605
CLONAGH, . . .	Cork, . . .	6,985	2,924
CLONAGH, . . .	Galway, . . .	11,468	1,694

Parish.	County.	Area.	Pop.
CLONAGH, . . .	King's, . . .	22,458	5,235
CLONAGH, . . .	Kildare, . . .	2,521	588
CLONAGH, . . .	Limerick, . . .	1,517	377
CLONAGH, . . .	Dublin, . . .	4,558	571
CLONAGH, . . .	Dublin, . . .	1,139	2,628
CLONAGH, . . .	Cork, . . .	3,025	625
CLONAGH, . . .	Monaghan, . . .	26,554	12,327
CLONAGH, . . .	Dublin, . . .	1,544	2,650
CLONAGH, . . .	Galway, . . .	15,629	1,992
CLONAGH, . . .	Carlow, . . .	4,700	2,126
CLONAGH, . . .	King's, . . .	11,747	2,945

CLONAGH, CLONAGH, a market town, and formerly a par. bor. of Ireland, Monaghan, co. Cork, on the Follagh, here crossed by two bridges, near its mouth in Clonakilty Bay, 11 m. S.W. Bandon. Pop. 3,297. Principal edifice, a church, court-house, barracks, brewer's, market-house, and linen hall. Cottons are manufactured.

CLONAGH, a town of Ireland, Limerick, King's co., 6 m. S.W. Edenderry. Pop. 140.

CLONAGH, a town of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 18 m. S.W. Ennis, is an inlet of the Shannon estuary, and penetrates inland for about 4 m.; breadth varying from 1½ to 1 m.

CLONAGH, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 11 m. W.S.W. Monaghan, and near the Ulster Canal. Area of pa. 42,878 ac. Pop. of pa. 10,548; do of town 2,324. The town has a church, schools, workhouse, fever hospital, customs, and market houses, with trade in brewing, tanning, and export of linens and corn. It is the head of a poor-law union.

CLONAGH, CLONAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 5 m. E.N.E. Ennis. Area 10,656 ac. Pop. 2,304.

CLONAGH, STRAWBERRY-HILL and QUENAFORT (Bog or), Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway. Area about 3,715 ac. In it the river Clare has its source.

CLONAGH and KILMORE, two contiguous bogs of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, N.W. of the Shannon, and comprising 9,615 ac, with an average depth of 30 feet, in many places 10 feet below the Shannon. They are traversed by the Grand Canal.

CLONAGH, a par. and munic. bor. and town of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford and Tipperary, on the Limerick and Waterford Railway, and on both banks of the Suir, and some islands in that river, its several parts connected by 8 bridges, 14 m. S.E. Cashel. Area of par. bor. 361 ac. Pop. 15,204. Its municipal jurisdiction extends over 4,000 ac, mostly in co. Waterford. Principal buildings, a church, Roman Catholic and other chapel, a lunatic asylum, court-house, county gaol, barracks, county infirmary and dispensary, fever-hospital, and house of industry. It has a mechanics' institute, several banks, manuf. of cotton fabrics, breweries, a distillery, and a considerable commerce in agricultural produce. It is the head of a poor-law union. The bor. sends 1 member to the House of Commons.—11. a pa. Munster, co. and 10 m. E.N.E. Cork, and comprising a part of the town of Cove (which see). Area 3,197 ac. Pop. 1,273.

CLONAGH, a market town of Ireland, Limerick, co. West Meath, 8 m. N.W. Athlone. P. 425.

CLONAGH, a town and pa. of Ireland, Limerick, co. and 5 m. E.N.E. Dublin, on the N. side of its bay, and on Dublin and Drogheda Railway. Area of pa. 1,290 ac. Pop. 1,693; do. of town 365. Here, on April 25, 1864, the united Span and Irish were defeated by the troops of John Burt, who was killed in the action.

CLOCHAL or **KLOCHAL**, a lake of Switzerland, in the valley of same name, cant. and 3 m. S.W. Glarus. It is 2 m. long, 1 m. broad, and 2,636 feet above the level of the sea.

CLOCHART, **CLOCHART** or **CLOCHART**, a pa. of Ireland, Connaght, co. Rosecommon, 5 m. N.W. Strokestown. Area 5,454 ac. Pop. 1,601.

CLOCHESMILL or **CLOCHESMILL**, a pa. of Ireland, Connaght, co. Sligo, 8½ m. W.S.W. Ballymote. Area 7,098 ac. Pop. 1,662.

CLOPHILL, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 2 m. N. Silsoe. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 1,186.

CLOFTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. N.W. Woodbridge. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 360.

CLOUGHAN (formerly **Killeshane**), a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, 2½ m. S.E. Thornhill. Area 80,189 ac. Pop. 1,732.

CLOWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. S. Yeovil. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 169.

CLOTHALL, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2½ m. S.E. Baldock. Area 3,620 ac. Pop. 535.

CLOTEN or **KLOTEN**, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 40 m. N.W. Magdeburg. Pop. 2,320.

CLOUD (St.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 5½ m. W. Paris, on the slope of a hill near l. b. of the Seine, and on the railway from Paris to Versailles. Pop. 3,828. The château of St. Cloud, originally the property of the dukes of Orleans, was long a summer residence of the kings of France; it has an extensive park and elegant fountains. Napoleon Bonaparte here broke up the assembly of 500, and caused himself to be proclaimed First Consul, 9th November 1799; and here, in July 1830, Charles X. signed the ordinances that cost him his throne.

CLOUDY BAY, New Zealand, is an inlet of Cooke Strait, in the N.E. extremity of New Munster (Middle Island). Its S. coast is mostly lofty; on its N. shore is Cloudy harbour, one of the finest known, the E. entrance of which is in lat. 41° 20' S., lon. 174° 10' E. Cloudy Bay receives the Waruro river.

CLOWNEY, a pa. Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 32 m. E. Ennisymon. Area 10,226 ac. Pop. 2,150.

CLOYA, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, a beautiful valley in the Grampian mtns. [CORTACHY.]

CLOVELLY or **CLAVELLY**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Bristol Channel, 9 m. S.W. Bideford. Area 4,200 ac. Pop. 937.

CLOWE, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 7½ m. E.N.E. Chesterfield. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 680.

CLOYD, a river, North Wales, cos. Denbigh and Flint, rises near Slanfhangel, flows mostly N. past Ruthin, Denbigh, St. Asaph, and Rhuddlan, and enters the Irish Sea at Rhyl. Total course 30 m. Chief affluent the Elwy.

CLOYES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, cap. cant., arrond. and 6 m. S.W. Châteaudun, on l. b. of the Loire. Pop. 2,687.

CLOYNE, a pa. and market town, and formerly an episcopal city, Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 4 m. S.W. Castle-Martyr. Area of pa. 2,969 ac. Pop. of pa. 3,148; do. of town 1,713. Principal public edifices, a cathedral, Roman Catholic cathedral, a round tower, church, nunnery, and monastery. The diocese, now merged in that of Cork, comprises 119 pps. in the co. In the vicinity are valuable marble quarries.

CLOYER, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Creuse, 14 m. N.E. Guéret, on l. b. of the Veranz. Pop. 2,367.

CLUZE, 2 contiguous villa. of France, dep. Indre, 13 m. W. La Châtre. United pop. 2,666.

CLUN or **CLUNN**, a decayed bor., market town and pa. of England, co. Salop, on a river of same name, 3½ m. S.E.W. Bishop's Castle. Area of

pa. 20,866 ac., including nearly 2,000 ac. of common land in the Forest of Clun. Pop. 2,121; do. of township 884.

CLUNBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 6 m. S.S.E. Bishop's Castle. Area 7,670 ac. Pop. 862.

CLUNENTOWN, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 3½ m. N.E. Knighton. Area 3,710 ac. Pop. 601.

CLUNIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 19 m. N. Perth. Area about 8,000 ac. Pop. 720. Surface mountainous. Here is Clunie Loch, with a small island.

CLUNT, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 16 m. W. Aberdeen. Area about 7,000 ac. Pop. 1,149.

CLUNY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Grône, here crossed by two bridges, 11 m. N.W. Mâcon. Pop. 4,411. Has a college and hospital. Manufactures of gloves, linen, and leather; paper and oil mills, a large pottery, and a trade in timber, corn, and cattle.

CLUSES, a town of Savoy, prov. Faucigny, cap. mand., near rt. b. of Arve, here crossed by a bridge, 23 m. S.S.E. Geneva. Pop. 2,000. Has a church, college, hospital, and manuf. clock and watch movements.

CLUSON, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 17 m. N.E. Bergamo, near the Serio. Pop. 5,500. Has a church, two hospitals, a public school, and a trade in corn and iron. In the vicinity are copper foundries and vitrol works.—II. a river (ancient *Clasus*), Sardinian States, div. Turin, rises in the Alps, about 12 m. E. Mont Genevre, flows S.E. past Fenestrella, Perosa, and Pinerolo, and after a course of about 60 m. joins the Po, 19 m. S.S.W. Turin.

CLUTTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. S. Pensford. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 1,480. It is the head of a poor-law union.

CLWYD, a river of North Wales, flows N. through the cos. Denbigh and Flint, to the Irish Sea. It is navigable from Rhuddlan; its valley is one of the most beautiful in Wales, 30 m. long, and 3 to 8 in breadth.

CLYDE, one of the largest and most important rivers in Scotland. It takes its rise from numerous streams flowing from the mountain range in S. part of Lanarkshire and borders of Dumfriesshire; the chief summits of which are the Lowthers, Leadhills, Queensberry hill, and Rodger Law, with elevations approaching 3,000 feet. The original source of the Clyde, popularly so called, has its rise about 2 m. S.E. Rodger Law, and 4 m. E. vill. of Elvanfoot, at an elevation of 1,400 feet. After a course of a few miles this small stream is joined by the Duer, Powtrail, Elvan, and other mountain rivulets. It now flows in a N.E. direction, receiving tributaries from the Tinto Hills, then turning with many windings N.W. and W., is joined by the Douglas Water from the S.W., the Medwix, Mouse, etc., and entering Lanark parish, forms the celebrated falls descending by several rapids about 230 feet, amid high shelving sandstone rocks, and picturesque scenery. Its course is now through rich and fertile valleys on to Glasgow. From the city it expands into a river navigable for ships of the largest class, and flows N.W., dividing the co. Renfrew on the W., from Dumbarton on the N.E., receiving the tributaries of the Kelvin, Cart, and Leven. After passing Dumbarton it opens up into an estuary 4 m. in width, spreading N. into Loch Long, and S. into the Firth of Clyde, with the isles of Bute and the Cumbraes, situated at the mouth of the estuary. Here the Clyde expands into a firth averaging about 32 m. in width, and at the distance of 42 m. becomes identified with the N.

COBLENZ, a city on the Rhine from its source to the ocean, including windings, is about 78 m. from Cologne to the S. point of Bate Island about 1800 ft. In the Clyde, in 1812, was launched the first steamship in Europe successfully propelled by steam.—**COBLENZ** is the district forming the valley of the Clyde (LAWRENCE), and is celebrated for its meadows, coal and iron mines, and horses.

COBLENZ, a river of British North America, flowing into Basin Sea, in lat. 70° 10' N., lon. 60° W.

COBLENZ, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 8 m. S.W. Newcastle-Emlyn. Pop. 1,360.

COBLENZ, a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, 18 m. N.N.E. Dornoch, on Dornoch Firth. Pop. 1,333.

COBLENZ, a pa. of North Wales, co. and 9½ m. S.S.W. Carnarvon. Pop. 1,630.

COBLENZ, a pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, on the Wye, 1 m. S.W. Hay. Pop. 863. Sessions for the hundred are held in the vill.—**Clyda** is a hamlet, co. Monmouth, 5 m. N.N.W. Usk. P. 340.

CLYTH-NESS, a headland of Scotland, on the German Ocean, co. Caithness, pa. Latheron, lat. 58° 21' N., lon. 3° 18' W.

COA, Cuda, a river of Portugal, prov. Beira, rises in the Sierra de Gata, flows N., passing near Almeida, and joins the Douro on left, 5 m. W. Torre de Moncorvo. Length 80 miles.

COAGE, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 4 m. S.S.E. Moyneville. Pop. 385.

COAHUILA, a co., U. S., North America, in N.W. Mississippi. Area 838 sq. m. Pop. 2,780.

COAHUILA or **COMANILA**, a dep. of Mexican Confederation, between lat. 24° and 30° N., lon. 100° and 108° W., separated N. and N.E. from Texas by the Rio Bravo del Norte, and having on other sides the depts. Nuevo-Leon, Zacatecas, and Durango. Area 30,740 sq. m. Pop. (1842) 76,240. Surface of N. part mountainous, with fertile valleys. It has some silver mines. S. part level and fitted for pasturage: cattle rearing is the chief branch of industry. Chief towns, Saltillo, the cap., Coahuila, and Santa Rosa.—**Coahuila Monteblanco** or **Montosa** is a considerable town in above dep. 180 m. N.W. Monterey. Pop. 3,800.

COAKET, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 8 m. N.N.E. Dursley. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 788.

COAL ISLAND, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 4 m. N.E. Dungannon. Pop. 627. Has potteries, flour and flax mills, and coal mines in its vicinity.

COANHA, a river of West Africa, Lower Guinea, enters the Atlantic S. of Loanda, near lat. 9° 10' S., lon. 14° 22' E., after a rapid course of (as is supposed) at least 500 miles.

COARASSE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Basses Pyrénées, arrond. and 11 m. S.E. Pau. Pop. 2,414. Has linen weaving.

COATSWORTH, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Old Monkland, 9½ m. E. Glasgow by railway, and on the Monkland Canal. Pop. 8,564. Near it are extensive iron works.

COATES, several pas. of England.—I. co. Gloucester, 8 m. W.S.W. Cirencester. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 400.—II. co. and 9 m. N.W. Lincoln, parts Lindsey. Area 860 ac. Pop. 46.—III. co. Sussex, 8 m. S.S.E. Petworth. Area 510 ac. Pop. 63.—IV. (Grants), co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 2½ m. W. Great Grimsby. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 386.—V. (Little), same co., parts Lindsey, 3 m. W. Great Grimsby. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 43.—VI. (North), same co., and parts Lindsey, 9 m. N.N.E. Louth. Area 2,420 ac. Pop. 328.

COATZACOALCOA, a river of Mexican Confederation, rises in the Sierra Madre, dep. Oaxaca, flows westerly E. between Vera Cruz and Tabasco, and enters the Bay of Coatzacoalcas (Caribbean

Sea), 100 m. S.E. Vera Cruz. [PANAHA (HERRERA & C.).]

COAZAC, a market town of the Sardinian States, div. Turin, prov. and 13 m. S.E.E. Sana, near the confluence of the Sangone and Sangonetto. Pop. 5,000.

COAZAC, a city of Central America, state and 90 m. N.N.W. Guatemala, cap. dep. Vera Paz, on the Rio Dulce. Estimated pop. 14,000.

COBB, a co., U. S., North America, in N.W. of Georgia. Area 590 sq. m. Pop. 12,843. Soil fertile. Yields Indian corn, wheat, cotton, and oats. Has a cotton factory, flour mills, and tanneries, with 12 churches and 3 newspapers. Minerals, gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, and granite.

COBBHAM, a town of Central Africa. [KONAN.]

COBBHAM, two pas. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. W. Rochester. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 718.—II. co. Surrey, 9 m. N.E. Guildford. Area 8,340 ac. Pop. 1,691. It comprises Church-Cobham, a vill. on the Mole, and Street-Cobham, a hamlet on the London and Portsmouth road.

COBI, a wide desert of Central Asia. [GOM.]

COBIZA or **PORT LA MAR**, the only legal seaport of Bolivia, cap. dep. La Mar, on the Pacific, with a vill. on an open roadstead, in the dist. and 110 m. W. Atacama. Lat. 22° 34' S., lon. 70° 21' 3" W. Pop. (1843) 783. It is also a depot for coin, bullion, ore, and cotton and woollen stuffs, paper, and mercury.

COBLENZ (English *Coblenz*, French *Coblence*, ancient *Confluentes*), a fortified city of Rhenish Prussia, cap. reg., on l. b. of the Rhine, at the influx of the Moselle, the former river here crossed by a bridge of boats, 485 yards across, and the latter by a stone bridge, 536 yards in length, 49 m. S.S.E. Cologne. Pop. (1846) 23,421. Mean temp. of year 51°·5, winter 35°·7, summer 66°·6, Fahr. It is well built, and has several churches, a palace of the former electors of Treves, an anc. Jesuits college, a Roman Catholic seminary, and theatre, manufs. of cotton and woollen fabrics, and an active general trade. Around it are several detached forts. Ehrenbreitstein, on the opposite bank of the Rhine, is one of the strongest outworks. It was taken by the French in 1794, after an obstinate resistance, and made cap. of the dep. Rhine and Moselle, under Napoleon I.—II. a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, at the confl. of the Aar and Rhine, 16 m. N.E. Aarau.

COBLENT, a gov. of Rhenish Prussia, bounded on N. by gov. Cologne, S. durbles of Hamen-Darmstadt and Nassau, E. Rhenish Bavaria, and W. gova. Trier and Aix-la-Chapelle. Area 1,784 geo. sq. m. Pop. (1846) 499,557.

COBLESKILL, a township of U. S., North America, New York, 38 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,329.

COBORG. [COBURG and SAX-COBURG.]

COBORG, a town of the island of Cuba, E. department, W.N.W. Santiago. Pop. 2,168, of whom 376 were Europeans.

COBURN, a hamlet of England, co. Stafford, pa. and forming a suburb of Burnley, 8 m. N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyme. Pop. 2,517, employed in manufs. of porcelain and other earthenware.

COBURG, a town of Central Germany, cap. principality of Coburg (a portion of the duchy of Saxony-Coburg-Gotha), on the Rta. an aff. of the Regen, and on the railway from Dresden to Munich, 36 m. N. Bamberg. Lat. 50° 16' 18" N., lon. 10° 58' 8" E. Pop. (1846) 10,063. Mean temp. of year 46°·2, winter 32°, summer 62°·8, Fahr. Principal buildings, the Ehrenburg palace, containing a collection of paintings, a library of 26,000 vols., several churches, an annual observatory, theatre, casino, and workshops. Coburg is the seat of all the high courts for the duchy, and it has a

gymnasium, and manufs. of woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, gold and silver articles, bleaching and dye works, stone quarries, and an active transit and general trade.

COOSUM-PANIRUZA, North Australia, is an irregular peninsula in lat. 11° 22' S., lon. 132° 10' E., 80 m. in length E. to W., by 90 m. across, connected S.E. with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, and separated W. from Melville island by Dundas Strait. On it was the British settlement Victoria. [FOOT EASTWATER.]

COCONATO, a town of Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. Asti, cap. mandamento, 17 m. E.N.E. Turin. Pop., with comm., 2,542.

COCHABAMBA, a dep. of the republic of Bolivia, mostly between lat. 17° and 19° S., lon. 65° and 68° W., enclosed by the depts. Sacro, La Paz, and Santa Cruz de la Sierra, named from the river Cochabamba, the head stream of the Guapey. Estimated area 65,120 sq. m., and pop. 250,000. It produces cotton, sugar, dyewoods, timber, and the precious metals. Cochabamba or Oropesa, is a city and cap. of above dep., on the Cochabamba, in a plain at the E. foot of the Andes, 145 m. N.N.W. Chuquisaca. Pop. (1855) 30,396. Climate temperate and healthy. Manufs. of cotton fabrics and glass wares.

COCKEY, a small isl. of S. America, Venezuela, between the island Margarita and the mainland.

COCKENM, a town of Rheinish Prussia, reg. and 24 m. S.W. Coblenz, cap. circ., on the Moselle, at the influx of the Endert. Pop. 2,553.

COCKESFEL, a hamlet of France, dep. Eure, arrond. and 12 m. E. Evreux, celebrated for a victory gained by Du Guesclin over the King of Navarre in 1364.

COCHIN, a rajshap of S. India, politically connected with the presidency of Madras, extends along the Malabar coast, between lat. 9° 48' and 10° 50' N., lon. 76° 5' and 76° 58' E. Area 1,988 sq. m. Pop. 286,176. Part of the country is mountainous, extending over the Western Ghats, which are well wooded, and have an elevation from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea. The country is intersected by a number of shallow lakes called backwaters, receiving numerous streams on their descent from the Western Ghats, and from this circumstance liable to rise as the feeders swell, and to fall as they shrink or dry up. The limits of the backwaters, N. and S., extend 120 m., and pass beyond the boundary of the state; greatest breadth 10 m. The form is irregular, branching into shallow channels, enclosing low alluvial islands. The sea communication is at three points—1st by the city of Cochin; 2d at Kodungaloor; and the 3d at Chetawaya. The backwater is navigable at all seasons from Cochin to Kodungaloor and Allepi. The banks of the backwater are low and swampy, and liable to be flooded during the monsoon inundations. The atmosphere is damp, the annual fall of rain during the monsoon is 72 inches. Average annual temperature 78° Fahr. Products, rice, pepper, ginger, yams, sweet potatoes, arrowroot, coffee, cotton, sugar-cane, and fruit. The forests belong to the rajah, which is his chief source of income, the timber sold from them yielding an annual revenue of 80,000 rupees. Cochin contains eight subdivisions. There are 108 places of Christian worship; 2,734 Brahminical; 31 Mohammedan; and 8 Jewish. The schools are 95 in all—Hebrew 4; Sanscrit 7; English 6; Tamil 9; Malayalam 69; and Malabar 1. Annual tribute of 340,000 rupees, payable to the British. Cochin is advancing rapidly in prosperity, a large sum being expended in the construction of ports, bridges, canals, and other

public works, yet the revenue was empty coffers, and yielded a large income. Here, in 1693, was erected the first fort possessed by the Portuguese in India; and Cochin is still the see of a Roman Catholic bishop. It has also Protestant church missionary establishments and English schools. It is divided into the subdivisions of Cochin, Cannanore, Meegoonadapuram, Trichoor, Tellicherry, Chittoor, and Cranganore. The town was taken from the Dutch in 1796 by the British.

COCHIN, a town of British India, dist. Malabar, presid. Madras, 685 m. S.E. Bombay. It is situated on the S. side of an extensive backwater, where are ship-building yards. Has an arsenal, harbour, and a citadel. Extensively engaged in commerce.

COCHIN CHINA. [ANAM (EMPIRE OF).]

COCKAYNE-HATLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 5½ m. N.E. Biggleswade. Area 1,460 ac. P. 118.

COCKBURN (CHATEL), Tierra-del-Fuego, is a continuation of Magdalen Sound, in lat. 54° 30' S., lon. 72° W.—(Island), Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 22° 12' 25' S., lon. 138° 39' 53' W.—(Sound), W. Australia, co. Perth, lat. 32° 10' S., lon. 115° 40' E., is thoroughly sheltered westward by Garden Island. Length N. to S. 6 m.; breadth at N. entrance 4 m.; depth from 6 to 10 fathoms.

COCKBURNPATH or COLDBRANDSPATH, a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. and 18 m. N.W. Berwick, on the North British Railway. Pop. 1,196.

COCKEY, a co., U.S., North America, in E. part of Tennessee, bounded S.E. by Smoky mts. Area 374 sq. m. Pop. 8,300, of whom 719 were slaves.

COCKEN, a township of Engl., co. Durham, to Houghton-le-Spring, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Durham. P. 98.

COCKENREX, a maritime vill. of Scotland, co. Haddington, pa. Tranent, on the Firth of Forth, 1 m. E. Prestonpans. Pop. 570, mostly engaged in fishing and manufacturing salt.

COCKEY, a river of England, co. Cumberland, issuing from Lake Buttermere, and flowing N. into the Derwent at Cockermouth.

COCKERHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 4½ m. N.N.W. Garstang. Ac. 10,420. Pop. 2,520.

COCKERINGTON, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—1. (North) 4½ m. N.E. Louth. Area 2,030 ac. Pop. 261.—11. (South), E.N.E. Louth. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 305.

COCKERMOUTH, a parl. bor., town, and chapelry of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Brigham, at the confluence of the Derwent and Cocker rivers, each here crossed by a bridge, 25 m. S.W. Carlisle. Pop. of chapelry, 5,775, do. of parl. bor. 7,775. Has a chapel of ease, grammar school, town-hall, co. house of correction, court-house, market-house, almshouse, with flax and woollen mills, manufs. of hats and hosiery, and cotton looms. The bor. is a polling-place for the W. division of the co., and sends 2 members to House of Commons. Birthplace of the poet Wordsworth.

COCKFIELD, two pas. of England.—1. co. Durham, 7 m. N.E. Barnard Castle. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 867.—11. co. Suffolk, 4½ m. N.W. Lavenham. Area 3,470 ac. Pop. 988.

COCKING, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. S. Midhurst, on the road to Chichester. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 482.

COCKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. W. Torbury. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 171.

COCKLEY-CLIFF, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. S.E.W. Swaffham. Area 4,370 ac. P. 368.

COCKLEY, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 7 m. S.E. Edinburgh, on the Edinburgh and Haverly Railway, and comprising the vill. of Bowness. Pop. 3,338. It has coal fields and the powder manuf. of Stobo.

COCKSHOPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. W. Clay. Area 330 ac. Pop. 42.

COCTUA, a river of New Granada, Isthmus of Panama, formed by the union of the Panome and Rata; enters the Caribbean Sea 50 m. S.E. Chagres, after a course of 75 miles.

COCONATO, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, 17 m. E.N.E. Turin. Pop. 2,500.

COCON ISLANDS, Indian Ocean. [KEELING ISLS.]
COCONMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arrond. and 9 m. S.W. Marmande. Pop. 1,676.

CODDENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. E. Needham-Market. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 1,047.

CODDINGTON, three pas. of England.—I. co. Chester, 6 m. N.N.W. Malpas. Area 2,640 ac. Pop. 238.—II. co. Hereford, 34 m. N. Ledbury. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 168.—III. co. Notts, 2½ m. E.N.E. Newark. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 577.

CODROAN, two pas. of England.—I. (St Mary), co. Wilts, 4 m. E.S.E. Heytesbury. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 390.—II. (St Peter), 3 m. S.E. Heytesbury. Area 1,770 ac. Pop. 401.

COGNOCRE, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2 m. N.N.W. Welwyn. Area 2,580 ac. Pop. 1,039.

COGNOSO, *Neronia*, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, leg. and 22 m. E. Ferrara, on l. b. of the Po di Volano, 8 m. from the Adriatic. P. 3,000.

COGNAS DE SAN FELIX, a town of Spain, prov. Barcelona, on the Coast. Pop. 2,579.

COGNOS WITH LONCOW, a township of England, co. Derby, pa. Heanor, ¼ m. S.S.E. Alfreton. Pop. 2,219.

COGOSO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 15 m. S.E. Lodi, cap. dist., between the Po and Adda. Pop. 9,632. Manufs. of silk stuffs.

COGOSIO, a market town of Northern Italy, gov. Venice, prov. Friule, 14 m. S.W. Udine. P. 3,400.

COGSHAL, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3 m. N.W. Wolverhampton, with a station on the Shrewbury and Birmingham Railway. Ac. 2,680. P. 1,145.

COBO, a town of Brazil, prov. Maranhao, at the confl. of the Codo, 50 m. N.W. Caviao.

COEDAN, a pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesey, 2 m. S.E. Llanerchymedd. Pop. 344.

COEDCANTLLE, a pa. of South Wales, co. P. m. broke, 6½ m. S.E. Haverford-West. Pop. 16.

COED DUU CHIRON, S. Wales. [COYCHURCH.]

COED-FRANK, a hamlet of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Cadoston. Pop. 172.

COEDNEWSEW, a pa. of England, co. Wiltshire, 4 m. S.S.W. Newport. Area 710 ac. Pop. 161.

COED-Y-CWMAU, a hamlet, S. Wales, co. Brecon, pa. Vainor, 2 m. N.E. Merthyr-Tydvil. P. 1,302.

COEL, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, N.W. provs, dist. Alighur, and the residence of its civil authorities, 80 m. S.E. Delhi. P. 30,141.

COLE-SIRIA, a valley of Syria, between the mountain ranges of Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon. Length 100 m.; breadth 10 m., traversed by the Litany river (*Leontes*), and containing the towns Baalbec, Zahleh, and Bekaa.

COLLEDA, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 35 m. S.W. Merseburg, cap. circ. Pop. 2,000.

COLOVRY, an island of the Indian Ocean, 550 m. N.E. Madagascar, in lat. 7° 6' S., lon. 56° 40' E. A coral reef stretches for several miles from the S.W. point of the island. A second reef extends from the N. for 2½ miles.

COLOVEDRE, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Drenthe, with a port on the Kleinsche Vecht, 23 m. S.S.E. Assen. Pop. 2,395. It has manufs. of cotton fabrics, and an active trade.

COMANE (Dutch *Koromp*), a town and principal Dutch settlement, in the island of Timor, near

its S.W. extremity. It has a harbour defended by Fort Concordia.

COORMAN, a township, U. S., North America, New York, on the Hudson river, co. and 18 m. S. Albany. Pop. 3,050.

COFFEY, two cos., U. S., N. America, in centre of Tennessee. Area 276 sq. m. Pop. 8,351, of whom 1,267 were slaves. Surface undulating and fertile. The co. is intersected by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway.—II. in S.E. of Alabama. Area 1,008 sq. m. Pop. 5,940, of whom 537 were slaves.

COPPINSWELL, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. E.S.E. Newton. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 214.

CORREYES, a town of Spain, prov. and 50 m. W.S.W. Valencia. Pop. 1,634. Manufs. of linen and woollen cloths.

COGAN, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4½ m. S.S.W. Cardiff. Pop. 83.

COGHMOE, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. E. Northampton. Area 960 ac. Pop. 374.

COGORA, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, about 1 m. E. Witney. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 814.

COGGESHALL (GREAT), a market-town and pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Blackwater, here crossed by a bridge, 6 m. E.S.E. Braintree. Area 2,770 ac. Pop. 3,580. Has a church.

COGGIOLA, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. and 11 m. N.N.E. Biella, on l. b. of the Sesia. P. 2,056.

COGLIANO, *Culinum*, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, dist. and 11 m. N.E. Campagna. Pop. 2,600.

COGNAC, *Cognacum*, a comm. and town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Charente, 21 m. W. Angoulême, on l. b. of the Charente. Pop. 8,335. It is the entrepôt of the brandy of the Charente, to which it gives its name, and which forms the object of a very extensive commerce. Manufs. earthenware and paper.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Haute Vienne, 10 m. W. Limoges. Pop. 1,804.

COGNE, a town of the Sardinian States, prov. and 9½ m. S. Aosta, in the valley of same name, surrounded by elevated mountains. Pop. 1,480. Iron is extensively mined in the valley.

COGORIO, a vill., Sardinian States, div. and 14 m. W. Genoa. Pop. 2,065. Birthplace of Christopher Columbus, in 1417.

COGORNO, a vill. of the Sardinian States, prov. Chiavari, 2 m. N.E. Chiavari. Pop. 3,738.

COHANCALA, a town of Mexico. [COAHUILA.]

COHASSET, a township and part of U. S., North Amer., Massachusetts, 16 m. S.E. Boston. P. 1,775.

COHOS, a vill., U. S., North America, New York, on the Mohawk river, co. and 8 m. N. Albany. Pop. about 2,600. It has a cotton factory and a brass foundry. In its vicinity the Mohawk river has a perpendicular fall of 70 feet.

COIMBATORE, a dist. of British India, presid. Madras, between lat. 10° 14' and 12° 19' N., lon. 76° 36' and 78° 18' E. It is enclosed by the dists. Salem, Trichinopoly, Madras, Malabar, and Mysore, and Cochin China. Area 4,230 sq. m. Pop. 1,153,962. It is a table-land towards the base of the Ghats, averaging 900 feet in elevation above the sea. Principal mountains in the Kudalirange, the Kudalirad 8,502 feet, and the Anaimul 8,970 feet; the Palmar or Varragiri range, between 6,000 and 7,000 feet high. Chief rivers, the Cauvery, Noyel, Bhavani, and Anaimurthy. The rainy season commences at the beginning of November and continues till the end of December. In January and February heavy dew falls and fog prevails, causing intermittent fevers and catarrhs. Temperature various, thermometer ranging from 62° to 98° Fahr. Soil fertile. Produces rice, cotton, tobacco, and the castor-oil plant, with cattle, sheep, and elephants, the tanks of the

latter being a source of revenue. Manufs. woollens and cottons. Minerals are iron, beryl, and saltpetre. The dist. is intersected by good roads. Chief towns, Coimbatore, Palghat, and Darasmpoor.

COIMBATORE, a town of British India, cap. of dist. of same name, on l. b. of the Noyel, an affl. of the Cauvery, 268 m. S.W. Madras. The town is well ventilated, but is unhealthy on account of the inferior quality of the water.

COIMBRA, *Coimbriga*, a city of Portugal, cap. prov. Beira, on rt. b. of the Mondego, here crossed by a stone bridge, 110 m. N.N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 13,400. Its university, the only one in Portugal, consists of 18 colleges, and has a library, with museums and an observatory. The university is numerously attended. Manufs. earthenwares, linen and woollen fabrics, combs, and willow toothpicks.

COIR, a town of Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 21 m. W. Malaga. P. 8,289. Manufs. linens and woollens.

COIRS, the cap. town of the Grisons. [CHAM.]

COISE, a vill. of the Sardinian States, prov. Savoy, 12 m. S.E. Chambery, with mineral springs. Pop. 1,702.

COJUTEPEQUE, a town of Central America, state and 15 m. S. San Salvador. Estimated pop. 15,000. *Lake Cojutepeque* or *Illabasco*, a few leagues distant, is 12 m. in length E. to W., with an average breadth of 5 miles. In windy weather it assumes a dense green hue, and fish are often cast dead in vast quantities on its shores.

COLER, two par. of England, co. Somerset.—I. (East), 2½ m. S.S.E. Yeovil. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 1,340. The voyager Dampier was born here in 1652.—II. (West), 3 m. W.S.W. Yeovil. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 1,052.

COL ("a rock"), the name of many passes across the Alps of Savoy and Piedmont; some of the principal being—I. (*C. de Balme*) [BALME]—II. (*C. du Banhomme*, Graian Alp), 10 m. S.W. Mont Blanc. Height 8,054 feet.—III. (*C. de Ferret*), between the Valais (Switzerland) and Piedmont, W. of the Great St. Bernard. Height 7,641 feet.—IV. (*C. de la Seigne*), leads from Savoy into the Val d'Aosta, Piedmont, 7 m. W.S.W. Mont Blanc. Height 8,422 feet.—V. (*C. de Tende*), Maritime Alps, on the route from Nice to Turin Height 5,986 feet—Many others are of greater elevation, but less frequented as routes.

COLABA, a narrow promontory, British India, presid. and immediately S. the island of Bombay, with which it is connected by a causeway. Area of division 318 sq. m. Pop. 53,453. Here are a lighthouse, observatory, a church, and cantonments for British troops.—11 a small town on the Malabar coast, 19 m. S. Bombay fort.

COLAN, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3½ m. S.W. St. Columb-Major. Area 1,790 ac. P. 254.

COLARONE, a state of India [KOLAPUR]. *Colan*, a town of Southern India, Mysore dominion, 40 m. E. Bangalore.

COLERA or **KOLERA**, a fortified seaport town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 25 m. W. Küßlin, on the Parnante, near its mouth, in the Baltic. Pop. (1846) 7,610. It has a cathedral, several churches, hospitals, house of correction, harbour, woollen factories, distilleries, salt works, salmon and lamprey fisheries, and an export trade. It sustained memorable sieges in 1760 and 1806.

COLBY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. N.N.E. Aylsham. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 338.

COLCHAUTA, a dep. of Chile, mostly between lat. 34° and 35° S., stretching from the Andes to the Pacific, having N. and S. the depts. Santiago and Maule. Area 8,120 sq. m. Pop. 173,078. Plains fertile, watered by the Maule and Maypo

rivers. The chief towns are Curico, San Fernando, and Rancagua.

COLCHESTER, *Camulodunum*, a parl. and munic. bor., river port, and town of England, co. Essex, on the Colne, crossed here by several bridges, and the Eastern Union Railway, 51 m. N.N.E. London. Area of bor., comprising 16 par., 11,770 ac. Pop. 19,443. It is well built on the side and summit of an eminence. The town has poor's hospitals, general hospital, union workhouse, town-hall, county house of correction, theatre, barracks, literary and scientific associations, custom-house, market-house, bonding warehouses, and a quay, approached by vessels of 150 tons. Its manufs. of silk are declining; but it has some malting trade. It imports coal, timber, wines, oilcake, manufs. and colonial produce; exports corn and malt, and has oyster fisheries. It is a polling-place for the N. division of the co., and sends 3 members to House of Commons.

COLCHESTER, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. Connecticut, co. and 20 m. N.W. New London. Pop. 2,468.—II. Vermont, 46 m. W.S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 2,575.—III. New York, co. Delaware, 76 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,184.

COLCHIS, an anc. division of Asia, E. of the Black Sea. It contains gold and silver mines, and the pheasant is originally from this dist. It was, in the 15th century, subdivided into the principalities of Imeretia, Mingrelia, and Gurriel; and is now almost wholly comprised in the Russian gov. Transcaucasia.

COLD-ASHBY and **COLD-ASHTON**, 2 par. of England. [ASHBY-COLD and ASHTON-COLD.]

COLD-HIGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. N.W. Towcester. A. 1,890. Pop. 406.

COLDINGHAM, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, on North British Railway, with a vill. of same name, 2½ m. N.W. Eyemouth, and the hamlets W. Reston and Auchincross. Area about 57,800 ac. Pop. 3,188.

COLDITZ or **KOLDITZ**, a town of Saxony, circ. and 25 m. S.E. Leipzig, on the Mulde. Pop. 3,360, engaged in manufs. of stockings, linens, felt, and earthenwares.

COLD-NOWTON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. S. Maldon. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 213.

COLD-ORESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 7 m. S.S.E. Melton-Mowbray. A. 2,830. P. 106.

CORDEEN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. N.N.W. Dover. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 182.

COLDSTREAM (formerly *Lennel* or *Leinshall*), a border town, burgh of barony, and pa. of Scotland, co. and 15 m. W. Berwick, on the N. bank of the Tweed, here crossed by a bridge, and on the main route from Scotland into England. One mile distant is a station on the Kelso branch of the North British Railway. Rural pop. of pa. 5,545; pop. of town 2,238. It contains a pa. church, several chapels, benevolent societies, and libraries. The famous ford of the Tweed is in the vicinity, where the Scotch and English armies crossed in former times. The "Coldstream Guards" were so named from having been raised here by General Monk, in 1650-60.

COLD-WALTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2½ m. N. Bury. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 451.

COLZE, a co. of the U. S., North America, is centre of Missouri. Area 440 sq. m. P. 6,666.

COLLEENMOORE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. W. Crediton. Area 4,300 ac. Pop. 211.

COLLESTROOK-DALE, a hamlet of England, co. Salop, pa. and 2 m. N. Broseley, on the Severn. This district contains extensive seams of coal and ironstone, and potteries or earthenware.

which issue from the sandstone strata. Here railroads, formed of wood, were first used in 1690 and 1800, and about a century afterwards iron plates were put upon the wooden rails. Pop. engaged in the collieries and foundries, fire-brick and tobacco-pipe manufs. [BRADLEY.]

COLAZET, a pa. of England, co. and 8 m. S. Lincoln. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 423.

COLBORO, a market town of England, co. Gloucester, pa. Newland, 7½ m. W.N.W. Blakeney. Pop. 2,810. Polling-place for the W. div. of the co.

COLCAGO, a vill. of the Sardinian States, prov. and 5 m. W. Turin, on rt. b. of the Dora-Riparia. Pop. 1,776.

COLCHER, a jaghire of India, within the British dist. Singhbhum, N.W. frontier of Bengal. Annual revenue 10,000 rupees. It is tributary to the British.

COLEMORE, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 5½ m. S.S.W. Alton. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 149.

COLE-ORTON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 2 m. E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 549. It has an endowed school, and an almshouse.

COLERAUX, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. Pennsylvania, co. Bedford. Pop. 5,190. And Lancaster co. 52 m. S.E. Harrisburgh. Pop. 1,453.—II. Massachusetts, co. Franklin, 23 m. N. Northampton. Pop. 1,971.—III. Ohio, 10 m. N. Cincinnati. Pop. 3,125.

COLERAIN, a parl and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, on the Ban, here crossed by a bridge, 4 m. from its mouth, and 47 m. N.N.W. Belfast, and connected with Londonderry by railway. Area of pa. 4,846 ac. Pop. 6,165. Area of parl. bor. 963 ac. Pop. of town and parl. bor. 9,920. Vessels of 200 tons burden discharge at the quay close to the bridge. Exports corn, meal, provisions, and fine linens. Steamers ply hence to Liverpool, Glasgow, and Fleetwood. *Coleraine* has paper-mills, tanneries, bleach-grounds, and salmon and cod fisheries. The bor. sends 1 member to House of Commons.

COLERIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m. S. Chumleigh. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 617.

COLKNOE, a pa. of England, co. Wilt, 6½ m. W.S.W. Chippenham. Area 2,620 ac. Pop. 1,046.

COLKSOON, the most northern and largest branch of the Cavery river, British India, at its delta, enters the Indian Ocean at Dericotta, 24 m. N. Tranquebar, after having formed for 80 m. the division between the Madras dists. of Tanjore and Trichinopoly. Waters shallow.

COLLA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. of Illinois. Area 864 sq. m. Pop. 9,335.

COLLESAKE, a district of the Cape Colony, South Africa, having S. the dists. Graaf-Reynet and Cradock, and N. the Tottentot country. Area 11,664 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 6,755. It is a lofty level region, well adapted for rearing live stock, of which large numbers are fed. The Orange river forms its N. boundary. The vill. *Colerberg*, near lat. 30° 40' S., lon. 25° 30' E., has Dutch and Wesleyan churches, and about 600 inhabitants.

COLLESHAM, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 8 m. N.N.W. Cirencester. Area 3,190 ac. P. 269.

COLLESHILL, a market town and pa. of England, co. Warwick, on the Cole (an aff. of the Tame), here crossed by a bridge, and with a station on a branch of the West Midland Railway, 14½ m. N.W. Coventry. Area of pa. 6,900 ac. Pop. 1,990. It stands on an eminence. The place of election for the N. division of the county.

COLLESHILL, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3½ m. W.S.W. Great Farringdon. Area 2,600 ac. Pop.

391.—II. a hamlet, co. Bucks, pa. and 1½ m. S.S.W. Amersham. Pop. 568.

COLLESHILL, a township of North Wales, co. Flint, pa. Holywell, and the scene of a battle, where Henry II. was defeated by the Welsh in 1157.

COLKAVILLE, a township, U. S., North America, New York, on the Unadilla, 98 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,987.

COLGOWA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Bhagulpore, on rt. b. of the Ganges, in lat. 25° 13' N., lon. 87° 17' E.

COLICO, a vill. of Lombardy, gov. Milan, deleg. and 26½ m. N.N.E. Como, near the N. extremity of the Lake of Como, in an unhealthy situation at the foot of Monte Legnano. Pop. 3,700.

COLIGNY, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., 14 m. N.E. Bourg. Pop. 1,764. [CHATELAIN SUR LOING.]

COLIJNPLAAT, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, on the N. coast of the island of Beveland, 12 m. N.E. Middelburg. Pop. 1,688.

COLIMA, a territory, Mexican Confederation, mostly between lat. 19° and 20° N., stretching 100 m. along the coast of the Pacific, S. of the dep. Jalisco. In it is the volcano of Colima, rising to an elevation of 12,000 feet. Climate hot, soil fertile. Pop. (1850) 81,243.

COLIMA, a town of the Mexican Confederation, cap. above territory, in a fertile plain, S.W. the volcano of Colima, and 40 m. N.E. Porto de Colima, on the Pacific Ocean. Pop. 31,774.

COLLASHUNGH, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Kilconquhar, 4 m. W. Pittenweem. Pop. 482.

COLLATHY, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Kilconquhar, 4 m. W. Pittenweem. Pop. 482.

COLLATHY, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Kilconquhar, 4 m. W. Pittenweem. Pop. 482.

COLTUM, a maritime town of South America, Chile, prov. and 18 m. E.N.E. Concepcion.

COLTARK, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. S. Fakenham. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 464.

COLL, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, on the W. coast of Mull, pa. and 2½ m. N.E. the isl. Tiree. Length N.W. to S.W. 12 m.; average breadth 2½ m. Area 10,000 ac. Pop. 1,100, employed in rural and maritime industry, and in manufacturing domestic implements. About 1-3d is cultivated and in pasture, the rest is rocky and barren.

COLLACR, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 7 m. N.E. Perth. Area nearly 5 sq. m. Pop. 541.

COLLACHILL, a maritime town of Southern India, Travancore territory, in lat. 8° 10' N., lon. 77° 14' E. The town stands on a small bay, the land here is high and bold, the rest of the coast being low and sandy.

COLLAHNS, a market town of Portugal, 12 m. W. N.W. Lisbon, on the Rio-des-Macae, N. of Cape Roca. Pop. 2,200.

COLLAES, a town of Brazil, prov. and 40 m. N.N.E. Belem, on an isl. in the Para river.

COLLE, several towns of Italy.—I. Naples, prov. Molise, dist. and 17 m. S.S.E. Campobasso. Pop. 4,361.—II. Tuscan, prov. and 22 m. S.S.W. Florence, on the Elba. Pop. 6,331. Has a cathedral, a castle, and paper-mills.—III. (Christina), Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra I., 4 m. E. Civitadi-Penne. Pop. 1,800.

COLLEALANO, a town of Sicily, intend. and 25 m. E.S.E. Palermo, on the N. declivity of the Madonia mountains. Pop. 3,000.

COLLEMAN, a maritime town, isl. Socotra, Indian Ocean, on N. coast, 20 m. W. Zanzibar.

COLLESHIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 5 m. W. Cupar. Pop. 1,120.

COLLETON, a dist. of the U. S., North America, in S. part of South Carolina, on the Atlantic.

Area 2,100 sq. m. Pop. 32,505, of whom 31,771 were slaves. Surface level, and products rice and cotton.

COLLETORETO, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, dist. and 10 m. S.E.E. Larino. Pop. 2,820.

COLLIERLY, a township of England, co. and 11 m. N.W. Durham, pa. Lancaister. Pop. 576.

COLLINGSBURNE-DUCCI, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2½ m. N.N.W. Ludgershall. Area 3,570 ac. Pop. 536.

COLLINGSBURNE-KINGSTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3 m. N.N.W. Ludgershall. Area 7,150 ac. Pop. 822.

COLLINGSHAM, three pas. of England.—I. co. York, West Riding, 2 m. S.W. Wetherby. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 310.—II. (North), co. Notts, 5½ m. N.N.E. Newark. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 935.—III. (South), same co., 4½ m. N.N.E. Newark. Area 3,230 ac. Pop. 834.

COLLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3½ m. N. Bromyard. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 166.

COLLINGSBURY, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. S. Northampton. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 234.

COLLINS, a township, U. S. North America, New York, co. Erie, on Cattaraugus Creek. Pop. 4,001.

COLLINSTOWN, a market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, 4½ m. S.E. Castle Pollard. Pop. 267.

COLLIO, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. and 14 m. N.N.E. Brescia, on rt. b. of the Mella. Pop. 2,256. It has iron mines and forges.

COLLIURE, a comm. and fortified seaport town of France, dep. E. Pyrénées, on the Mediterranean, a little N. Port Vendres, and 15 m. S.E. Perpignan. Pop. 3,507. It is defended by 3 forts, and has some trade in wines, wool, and anchovies.

COLLIO, a town of Algeria, prov. Constantine, 68 m. W. Bone, on bay of same name, in the Mediterranean. Pop. 3,500.

COLLOMBIERES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., around, and 19 m. E.N.E. Toulon. Pop. 1,890. Has iron, lead, and coal mines.

COLLOMBE, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Valais, opposite St Maurice, on rt. b. of the Rhone, elevation 5,302 feet.

COLLOW, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, on an affluent of the Boyne, here crossed by a bridge, 5½ m. N.W. Drogheda. Area of pa. 8,313 ac. Pop. of pa. 2,547; do. of town 761.

COLLOONEY, a market town of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 5½ m. S.W. Sligo, on the Owenbeg. Pop. 563.

COLLUMSKILL, two pas. of Ireland, Leinster.—I. co. Longford, 3 m. W. Granard. Area 20,314 ac., including loughs. Pop. 6,507.—II. co. Kilkenny, including a part of Thomastown, which see. Area 4,473 ac. Pop. 920.

COLLY-WASTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3½ m. S.S.W. Stamford. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 408.

COLMAR, *Colmaria*, a comm. and city of France, cap. dep. Haut Rhin, on the Lauch, near its confl. with the Ill, 41 m. N.N.E. Strasbourg, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 21,348. Principal edifices, the cathedral, town-hall, theatre, prison, and court-house. Has a comm. college, with a collection of paintings and library of 34,000 volumes, and several hospitals. It is the seat of a superior court, and a tribunal of commerce; and has manuf. of cottons, tapes, cutlery, paper, leather, and combs. It was ceded to France by the peace of Ryswick in 1697.

COLMANA, *Collis Martia*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Basses Alpes, 24 m. N. Castellane,

on l. b. of the Verdon, 4 m. from the Gardinian frontier. P. 1,000. It is defended by walls and forts.

COLMENAR, several towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 15 m. N. Malaga, cap. dist. Pop. 5,220.—II. (*del Arroyo*), prov. and 39 m. S.E. Avila.—III. (*de Oreja*), prov. and 30 m. S.S.E. Madrid. Pop. 4,484.—IV. (*de la Sierra*), prov. and 23 m. N. Guadalajara, on l. b. of the Jarama.—V. (*Viejo*), prov. and 17 m. N. Madrid, between the Manzanares and Tejada. Pop. 3,723.

COLMONELL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, 5 m. N.E. Ballantrae. Pop. 2,334.

COLMOWICK, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 5½ m. W.S.W. St Neots. Ac. 2,510. Pop. 543.

COLN, two pas. of England, co. Gloucester.—I. (*St Aldwyn*), 3 m. N. Fairford. Area 4,430 ac. Pop. 492.—II. (*St Dennis*), 3 m. S.S.W. North-leach. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 229.

COLNABROOK, a chapelry of England, co. Middlesex and Bucks, pas. Stanwell, Horton-Iver, and Langley Marsh, on the Colne, here crossed by several bridges, 17 m. S.W. London. Pop. 1,050.

COLNE, three rivers of England.—I. co. Herts and Middlesex, rises between Hatfield and St Albans, flows successively S.W. and S. past Watford, Rickmansworth, Uxbridge, West Drayton, and Colnbrook, and joins the Thames at Staines, Course 30 m.—II. co. Essex, rises near the N. extremity of the co., flows S.E. past Halstead and Colchester, and joins the North Sea by a broad estuary, separated from that of the Blackwater by Mersea Island. Course about 30 m.—III. co. Gloucester, joins the Isis, near Lechlade, after a S.E. ward course of about 25 miles.

COLNE, a market town of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, on an affluent of the Calder, and on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 33 m. by railway, N.E. Manchester. Pop. 8,987. It has two chapels of ease, a grammar school, cloth hall, and manuf. of cotton, calicoes, and mousseline-de-laine. Its mills are partly wrought by water power. Coal, slate, and lime abound in the vicinity.—II. co. Huntingdon, 1½ m. S.E. Somers-ham. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 439.—III. (*Essex*), co. Essex, 3½ m. S.E. Halstead. Area 2,910 ac. Pop. 1,518.—IV. (*Essex*), same co., 2½ m. E. Halstead. Area 2,020 ac. Pop. 670.—V. (*Wilt*), same co., 5½ m. E.S.E. Halstead. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 498.—VI. (*White*), same co., 4½ m. E. Halstead. Area 1,730 ac. Pop. 459.

COLNEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. E. Norwich. Area 750 ac. Pop. 82.

COLN-HOGRA, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4 m. W.S.W. North-Leach. Ac. 1,480. P. 156.

COLOGNA, a town of North Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 19 m. S.E. Verona. Pop. 6,300. Manuf. silk.—*Cologna* is a market town of Lombardy, deleg. and 8 m. S.S.E. Bergamo. Pop. 2,650.

COLOGNE (Germ. *Köln*, and. *Agrippina Colonia*), a fortified city of West Germany, formerly cap. electorate, now cap. Rhenish Prussia, on l. b. of the Rhine, across which a bridge of boats connects it with its suburb Deutz, 45 m. N.N.W. Coblenz. Lat. of cathedral 50° 56' 20" N., lon. 6° 57' 53" E. Pop. (1855) 185,504. It is strongly defended, and surrounded by high walls, and has a cathedral, several churches, town-hall, court-house, the archbishop's palace, exchange, and an arsenal. Its university, founded in 1383, was suppressed by the French; it has, however, a Protestant and a Roman Catholic college, the latter possessing a valuable library, an archiepiscopal seminary, various other schools, a public library, and numerous literary institutions. It communicates by railway with Hamm, Bonn, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Maastricht, and has extensive

passage trade with steam-packets on the Rhine. It exports cotton yarn and stuffs, silk fabrics, velvets, woollen cloths, hosiery, lace, cordage, tobacco, hats, wax lights, stoves, needles, clocks, gold and silver articles, sealing-wax, earthen and lacquered ware, vinegar, and *eau-de-Cologne*. Its position gives it an extensive trade between Germany and the Netherlands.

COLOMBE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, arrond. and 18 m. N. Lombes, on the Serampion. Pop. 939.

COLOENO, a walled town of Lombardy, prov. and 8 m. S.S.E. Bergamo. Pop. 2,650. It suffered in the wars of the Guelphs and the Ghibellines.

COLOMA (SANTA), two towns of Spain.—I. (*de Faras*), prov. and 13 m. S.S.W. Gerona. Pop. 3,526.—II. prov. Barcelona, 8½ m. S.E. Cervera.

COLOMBAN DE VILLARS (St.), a vill. of Savoy, prov. Maurienne, 6½ m. N.W. St Jean de Maurienne, on the Glandon. Pop. 2,000.

COLOMBANO (San), a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 9 m. S. Lodi, on the Lambro. Pop. 5,000.

COLOMBE (St.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Rhône, cap. cant., 16 m. S. Lyon, on r. b. of the Rhône. Pop. 720.—Numerous comm. and villa. of France have the same name.

COLOMBET, two villa. of France.—I. dep. Seine, on the railway between Paris and St Germain, 6 m. N.W. Paris. Pop. 1,500.—II. dep. Isère, arrond. Le Tour-du-Pin. Pop. 1,200.

COLOMBET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., arrond. and 10 m. S. Toul. Pop. 1,000.

COLOMBIA, an extensive region in the N. part of South America, now divided into the republics Venezuela, New Granada, and Ecuador.

COLOMBIER, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 4 m. S.W. Neuchâtel, near W. bank of the lake. Pop. 1,000.

COLOMBIER, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, arrond. and 16 m. N.E. Vienne. P. 1,312.

COLOMBO or COLOMBO, the principal seaport town and modern cap. of Ceylon, on its W. coast. Lat. of lighthouse, 6° 55' N., lon. 79° 49' E. Pop. 36,000. The fortified town, about 1½ m. in circ., stands on a peninsula, on three sides surrounded by the sea, and having landward a lake, a moat, and drawbridges; internally, it is more like a European town. Climate salubrious, though humid. Mean temp. of year 80°·7, winter 78°·1, summer 80°·9, Fahr. The fortified town is the residence of the military authorities, and the principal European residents of Ceylon; the open town or petta to the E. is occupied by a mixed population of Dutch and Portuguese descent, and the suburbs are inhabited by native Singhalese. Principal edifices, the government-house, court-house, English, Dutch, and Portuguese churches, chapels, barracks, and a military hospital. It has museums, schools, and libraries. The harbour, defended by the fort, is small, and the roadstead is safe. Colombo is the entrepôt for most of the foreign trade of Ceylon. It was occupied by the Portuguese in 1517; taken by the Dutch in 1603, and by the English in 1795. A railway connects it with Kandy, 79 m. in length.

COLOMBRA, a town of Spain, prov. and 12 m. N. Granada, on r. b. of river of same name. P. 5,102.

COLANA-DE-BUENIANO, a vill. of Tucumán, 8 m. N.E. Castiglione della Pescaia.

COLANILLA, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra I., dist. and 16 m. N.E. Teramo, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,000.

COLONIA DO SANTISSIMO SACRAMENTO, a fortified maritime town of South America, Uruguay,

on the N. bank of the estuary of the Plata, opposite Buenos Ayres, 98 m. W.N.W. Monte Video. Pop. 2,500. In 1845, it was taken by the English and French fleets from the troops of Rosas.

COLONNA (CAPE), *Savium*, Greece, is the most S. point of Attica, 26 m. S.S.E. Athens. Lat. of temple 37° 6' 51" N., lon. 24° 1' 48" E. On it are the remains of a temple of Minerva, from the "columns" of which it derives its name.

COLONNA, a town of the Pontifical States, 13 m. E. Rome.

COLONNE or NAU, a cape of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra, in the Ionian Sea, at the entrance of the Gulf of Taranto. The *Lacianum promontorium* of the ancients, so called from a temple of Juno Lacinia, the remains of which still exist.

COLONNAT, an island of the Hebrides, Scotland, included in Argyllshire, 9 m. W.N.W. Islay, separated from the island Oransay by a narrow sound, left dry at low water. Length of both islands 12 m., and from 1 to 3 m. in breadth. Area 9,000 ac., of which one-half is cultivated. Pop., with Oransay, 837. Surface irregular, but not mountainous. Loch Fad is in the centre.

COLORADO, several rivers of America.—I. Upper California, rises by many heads in the Anahuac plateau, flows mostly S., and, with the Gila, enters the head of the Gulf of California by an estuary, in lat. 32° N., lon. 114° W. Course estimated at 700 m., but it is stated to be un navigable from its source to its mouth, on account of its rapidity.—II. Texas, rises by many heads near lat. 104° W., flows tortuously S.E., through the delta, Bastrop, Fayette, Colorado, and Matagorda, and enters the Bay of Matagorda. Course estimated at 800 m., including that of the Fajgonco. It traverses a good cotton country and well-wooded tracts; but its navigation is greatly impeded in its lower part by a "raft" or collection of floating and submerged timber.—III. a name of the Desaguadero. [*PLATA* 'LA].

COLORADO, *Colerianum*, a market town of Northern Italy, duchy and 8 m. N. Parma. Pop. 1,000.

COLORAZ, a ruined city, Asia Minor, Anatolia, near lat. 37° 47' 30" N., lon. 29° 24' E.; its remains comprise a theatre and num. sepulchres.

COLF or COLFA, a pa. of Ireland, Limerick, 7 m. N.E. Duleek. Area 3,787 ac. Pop. 2,141.

COLPIAN, a co. in the S.W. of Mississippi. Area 960 sq. m. P. 11,974, of whom 5,480 were slaves.

COLSTERWORTH, a pa. of England, co. and 32½ m. S. Lincoln. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 1,345. Sir Isaac Newton was born here in 1642.

COLSTON-BASSETT, a pa. of England, co. and 10 m. S.E. E. Nottingham. Ac. 2,530. Pop. 337.

COLTSHALL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8 m. N.N.E. Norwich. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 507.

COLTON, two par. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 5½ m. N. Wymondham. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 241.—II. co. Stafford, 1½ m. N.N.E. Rugeley. Area 387 ac. Pop. 622. [*COULTON*.]

COLUMB (St) (Major), a market town and pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 39 m. S.W. Launceston. Area of pa. 11,080 ac. Pop. 2,930. It is the head of a poor-law union, and the seat of petty-sessions and a branch bank.—II. (*Minor*), a pa. of same co., 5½ m. W.S.W. St Columb-Major. Area 5,520 ac. Pop. 2,253.

COLUMBIA, a federal dist. of the U. S., North America, lying on both sides of the Potomac river, about 120 m. from its mouth, between Virginia and Maryland, by which states it was ceded to the Republic in 1790, for the seat of the United States Congress. Area 100 sq. m. Pop. 51,687, of whom 9,978 were free colored, and 3,887 slaves. Slavery is now suppressed in the district. Surface undu-

lating. Soil sandy. Washington is cap. of the district. The district is divided by the Potomac into two cos., in one of which the laws of Virginia remain in force, and in the other those of Maryland.—*Columbia* is the name of numerous places in U. S.—I. a co. in E. part of New York, on the Hudson river. Area 824 sq. m. Pop. 43,078.—II. a co. in E. part of Pennsylvania. Area 680 sq. m. Pop. 17,710.—III. a co. in E. part of Georgia. Area 680 sq. m. Pop. 11,961, of whom 8,372 were slaves.—IV. a co. Florida. Area 2,400 sq. m. Pop. 4,808.—V. a township, New York, 68 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,001.—VI. a town, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, connected by railway with Philadelphia. Pop. 4,840.—VII. a town, cap. state S. Carolina, on Congaree river, 120 m. N.W. Charleston, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 6,080.—VIII. a township Missouri, cap. co. Boone, 27 m. N. Jefferson. Pop. 3,365.—IX. Ohio, 6 m. E. Cincinnati. Pop. 2,416.—It is also the name of cos. in Georgia and Florida.

COLUMBIA (BRITISH), a colony of British North America, betw. lat. 49° and 55° N., and lon. 115° and 135° W. Boundaries as settled by Act of Parliament, Aug. 1838, N. Simpson river and the Finlay branch of the Peace river, W. the Pacific Ocean, S. the frontiers of the U. S. of America, and E. the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, and including Queen Charlotte island, and all others adjacent, except Vancouver island. Area (estim.) 220,000 sq. m. The Rocky Mountains extend from S.E. to N.W. 40 to 100 m. broad, rising in Mount Hooker and Mount Brown, lat. 52° 30', to 16,000 ft. The passes across these are high arid plains. The country between the mtns. and the ocean, 400 m. broad, is traversed by lower parallel ranges. The Fraser river flows from N. to S., nearly through the centre of the region. The Oregon river rises in the S. of the colony, and the Salmon and several smaller rivs. flow to the N.W. The coast is broken up by numerous creeks, bays, and harbours, and in the interior are many large lakes. Climate mild, mean temp. nearly 20° higher than in corresponding parallels on E. coast, mean summer temp. 66°. Prevalent winds S.W. Snow fall in S. only a few inches. There are vast forests. Many tropical fruits are indigenous on the W. shores. Animals comprise the bear, buffalo, moose, and red deer, grease and wild ducks; and the rivers and lakes abound in fish. Gold was discovered in 1857 on the lower course of the Fraser riv., and in the dist. between the Thomson river and Lake Shouhuap. Has lead and coal on the S. borders. [FRASER RIVER.]

COLUMBIA OR OREGON RIVER, N.W. America, British and U. S. doms. The main river of Oregon territory, rises in the Rocky Mountains, British territory, about lat. 54° N., flows successively N., S., and E.W., and, after a course estimated at 1,000 m., enters the Pacific in lat. 46° 5' N., 150 m. S. Fuca Strait. The lower half of its course lies wholly within the U. S. territory, in which also it receives its great affluents, Clark and Lewis rivs., and has some rapids and falls. By the Oregon treaty its entire navigation is open to British vessels.

COLUMBIANA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. part of Ohio. Area 740 sq. m. Pop. 33,621. Surface hilly, but fertile.

COLUMBARIAS, a group of volcanic islands and rocks in the Mediterranean, off the E. coast of Spain, 65 m. N.E. Valencia. Lat. of Mount Colibre, in the largest island, 39° 53' 58" N., lon. 0° 44' 35" E., supposed to be the ancient Ophir.

COLUMBUS, several places, U. S., North America.

rica.—I. a co. in the S. of North Carolina. Area 525 sq. m. Pop. 5,900, of whom 1,503 were slaves.—II. cap. state Ohio, Scioto river, at the mouth of the Whetstone. Lat. 38° 57' N., lon. 82° 3' W., 210 m. N. E. Cincinnati. Pop. 17,983.—III. Georgia, cap. co. Muscogee, 118 m. W.S.W. Milledgeville. Pop. 5,942.—IV. Mississippi, cap. co. Lowndes, on the Tombigbee, 126 m. N.E. Jackson. Pop. 2,611.—V. a township, Indiana, cap. co. Bartholomew, 41 m. S.S.E. Indianapolis. Pop. 1,008.—VI. a township, Warren co. Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,422.

COLVENO (formerly Calven), a pa. of Scotland, stewartry and 11 m. E. Kirkcudbright. P. 1,393.

COLVESTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6½ m. N.N.E. Brandon. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 30.

COLWALL, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3½ m. N.N.E. Ledbury. Area 3,800, ac. Pop. 1,665.

COLWICH, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, on the Trent, 3 m. N.W. Bagley. Ac. 8,800. P. 2,072.

COLWICK, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. E. Nottingham. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 120.

COLWINSTON, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. W. Cowbridge. Pop. 270.

COLYTON, a market town and pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Coly, a small affluent of the Axe, 22 m. E. Exeter. Area of pa. 5,430 ac. Pop. 2,504.—II. a pa. co. Devon, 5 m. W. Sidmouth. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 2,504.

COMACCHIO, a fortified town of Italy, Pontifical States, leg. and 28 m. E.S.E. Ferrara, in the midst of the marshes termed *Valle-di-Comacchio*, 3 m. from the Adriatic. Pop. 6,000. By the treaty of 1815, the Austrians acquired the right to garrison this town and Ferrara.

COMUAGUA (formerly *Taladadoti*), a city of Central America, state and 179 m. E. Guatemala, cap. dep. Honduras, on a river flowing to the Pacific Ocean. Pop. 18,000.

COMBAKOVU, a town of British India, dist., and 20 m. N.E. Tanjore, between two outlets of the Cauvery.

COMBE, several pas. of England.—I. co. Southampton, 9½ m. N. Andover. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 228.—II. (*Abbas*), co. Somerset, 2½ m. S. Wincanton. Area 2,020 ac. Pop. 498.—III. (*Jluregh*), same co., 5 m. N.E., Wivelcombe. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 380.—IV. (*Harp*), co. Somerset, 3½ m. S.W. Bath. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 272.—V. (*Long*), co. Oxford, 2½ m. S.W. Woodstock. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 655.—VI. (*Martin*), a pa. co. Devon, on an inlet of the English Channel, 4½ m. E. Ilfracombe. Area 4,730 ac. Pop. 1,441.

The vill. and cove are encompassed, except on the N.W., by romantic hills. The pa. contains argenteiferous lead mines.—VII. (*St Nicholas*), a pa., co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.W. Chard. Area 4,100 ac. Pop. 1,312.—VIII. (*Moncton*), co. Somerset, 2½ m. S.S.E. Bath. Area 726 ac. Pop. 1,370. Has freestone quarries.

COMBER OR COMBER, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on the W. side of Lough Strangford, 8 m. E.S.E. Belfast. Area of pa. 17,419 ac. Pop. 7,811; do. of town 1,790.

COMBERMERE, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Acton, 1½ m. N.W. Nantwich. Pop. returned with parish.

COMBERMERE BAY, a bay between the mouths of the Talak and Aeng rivers, on the coast of Arracan. It abounds with shoals and sandbanks.

COMBERTON, three pas. of England.—I. co. and 5 m. W.S.W. Cambridge. Area 1,034 ac. Pop. 548.—II. (*Great*), co. Worcester, 2½ m. S.S.E. Pershore. Area 950 ac. Pop. 232.—III. (*Little*), same co., 2½ m. S.E. Pershore. Ac. 770. P. 216.

COMBIN, a mountain of Europe, between Swit-

swand, near Valais, and the Sardinian States, near Aosta, one of the culminating points of the Pennine Alps, E. of Great St. Bernard, 9 m. S.E. Martigny, 14,124 feet in elevation, and containing extensive glaciers.

COMINTINRAD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. E. Newton-Bushell. Ac. 2,000. Pop. 436.

COMLEZ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., 26 m. E.N.E. Amiens. P. 1,677.

COMMOUSE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine arrond. and 30 m. S.S.E. St. Malo. Pop. 5,044. Birthplace of Chateaubriand.

COMBRAILLES, an old div. of France in the prov. Basse-Auvergne, the cap. of which was Evreux. It is now comprised in the dep. Creuse.

COMBRONDE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 15 m. N. Clermont. Pop. 2,162.

COMBS, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Market-Stow. Area 3,060 ac. Pop. 1,148.

COMERCOLLY, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Pubna, near a branch of the Ganges, 64 m. S.E. Moorshedabad.

COMIERE, a town of France. [COMMIER.]

COMINO, an isl. of Mediterranean. [CUMINO.]

COMISA, a town of Dalmatia, circ. Spalatro, dist. and on the W. coast of the island Lissa.

Pop. 2,619.

COMISO, a town of Sicily, intend. Syracuse, 8 m. W. Ragusa. Pop. 10,000. (?)—**Comiti** or **Comitini** is a market town, intend. Trapani, 8 m. N.E. Mazzara.

COMITAN or **COMITLAN**, a town of Mexican Confederation, state Chiapas, on the Grijalva, 40 m. S.E. Ciudad Las-Casas. Pop. 10,000. (?) It has a church and a Dominican convent.

COMOLANDA, a British fort of West Africa, Guinea coast, 15 m. W.S.W. Cape Coast Castle, having near it a town with 3,000 inhabitants.—**Little Comolanda** is a Dutch fort on the same coast.

COMMERCY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meuse, 20 m. E. Bar-le-Duc, on l. b. of the Meuse. Pop. 4,612. It has two churches, a town-hall, barracks, a market-house, and theatre. Manufs. of cotton and leather, and a brisk trade in corn, wood, oil, and cattle. It was formerly fortified.

COMMINES, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, arrond. and 94 m. E. Ypres, on l. b. of the Lys, on frontier of France, opposite the French town of same name, with which it communicates by a drawbridge. Pop. 3,503. Manufs. ribbons, thread, handkerchiefs, and tobacco.

COMMINES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, on rt. b. of the Lys, opposite the above town, and 8 m. N. Lille. Pop. 5,258. Manufs. ribbons and thread. The old town of Commines, which comprised both the above towns previous to the cession of French Flanders to France, was fortified, but dismantled by the French in 1672. Birthplace of Philippe de Commines.

COMO (LAKE OF), German *Comersee*, anc. *Larius Lacus*, a lake of Northern Italy, Lombardy, prov. Como, forming the greatest sinus of the river Adda, which enters it at the foot of the Lepontine and Rhetian Alps, and quits it at Lecco, in the midst of mountains of from 1,000 to 1,300 feet in elevation. It is of a very irregular shape, being separated into the two branches of Como and Lecco, by the promontory of Belgio. Extreme breadth between Menaggio and Varona, 8 m. Length, Como to Riva, 35 m. **Como** is, on account of the beauty of its basin, and its favourable exposure, the most celebrated of all the lakes of Northern Italy. Its navigation is liable to interruption from sudden storms;

regular steam communication is established between its principal towns.

Como, *Comana*, an ancient episcopal city of Lombardy, cap. prov. same name, at the S. extremity of the Lake of Como; elevation 702 feet. Pop. (1851) 18,335. The climate is mild, from being surrounded by lofty mountains, which protect it from the N.W. It has a public library, a botanic garden, three grammar, and a museum of antiquities. Chief edifices, the cathedral and town-hall. Manufs. woollens, silks, cotton, and soap. Trade is much facilitated by navigation in the lake. It is the birthplace of the younger (and probably also of the elder) Pliny.

COMORO, an island of the Malay archipelago, between Sambawa and Flores, lat. N.E. peak 8° 22' S., lon. 119° 37' E. Length N. to S. about 35 miles; average breadth 16 miles.

COMOR, a town of Western Africa, Boussa, on rt. b. of the Niger, 50 m. E.N.E. Kama, in lat. 9° 45' N., lon. 6° 7' E.

COMORIN (CAPE), the S. extremity of India, state of Travancore, in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 8° 5' N., lon. 77° 37' E.

COMORK, a town of Hungary. [KOMORK.]

COMORO ISLES, a group of volcanic islands in the Mozambique Channel, 360 m. from the N.W. coast of Madagascar, and 200 m. from the E. coast of Africa, between lat. 11° and 13° S., lon. 43° and 45° 30' E. Pop. estimated at 80,000. The professed religion is Mohammedanism; but fetichism is practised. The group consists of the islands Angaziya or Great Comoro, Anjoan or Johanna, Mayotta, and Mohilla. The islands are mountainous, and fertile in tropical productions. The meadows maintain herds of cattle, and the rivers abound in fish. The Arabs manuf. coarse cloths, jewellery, and small arms. Commerce formerly important, and extended to India. Chief exports, cocon-nut-oil and tortoise-shell. The Comores are governed by sultans, one of whom resides in nearly every town. The island of Mayotta was ceded to France in 1841, and the cession was confirmed in 1845. A British consul has recently been appointed for the islands.

COMPIÈGNE, *Compendium*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, cap. arrond., on l. b. of the Oise, and on the railway from Paris to St. Quentin, 33 m. E.S.E. Beauvais. Pop. 10,795. It is a tribunal of commerce, and has a communal college, and public library, manufs. of muslins, hosiery and cordage, and commerce in wood and grain. Chief edifices, the church of the ancient abbey of St. Cornille; the Hotel de Ville, and the Pont Neuf. Its palace, rebuilt under Louis XIV., xv., and xvi., and restored by Napoleon I., is surrounded by parks and a forest of 80,000 acres. It was formerly fortified, and in defending it while besieged by the Duke of Burgundy, Joan of Arc was made prisoner, in 1430, and sold to the English. Here Napoleon I. espoused Marie-Louise, arch-duchess of Austria, in 1810.

COMPOSTELLA, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. Jalisco, and formerly its cap., 190 m. W. Guadalajara. Has silver mines, but is nearly deserted on account of its unhealthy climate.

COMPREIGNAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Vienne, near the source of the Vienne, on a hill, 12 m. N. Limoges. Pop. 2,418.

COMPTAIL, a vill. of England, co. Chester, pa. and 5 m. E. Stockport. Pop. engaged in manufs.

COMPTAT D'AVIGNON, an old div. of France, which, with the *Comtat-Fenestre*, forms nearly the whole of the dep. Vaucluse. It was held by the popes from 1228 to 1791, when it was united to France by a decree of the National Assembly.

CONTRON, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 2 m. E.S.E. East Isley. Area 4,050 ac. P. p. 569.—II. co. Hants, 2½ m. S.S.W. Winchester. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 275.—III. co. Surrey, 2½ m. N.N.W. Guildford. Area 1,790 ac. Pop. 592.—IV. co. Sussex, 8 m. S.S.W. Midhurst. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 285.—V. (*Abbas*), co. Dorset, 8 m. N.N.W. Dorchester. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 100.—VI. (*Abbas*), same co., 8 m. S. Shaftesbury. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 465.—VII. (*Abdale*), co. Gloster, 3½ m. N.W. North-Leach. Area 240 ac. Pop. 258.—VIII. (*Bassett*), co. Wilts, 3 m. E.N.E. Calne. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 496.—IX. (*Beauchamp*), co. Berks, 5½ m. E. Great Faringdon. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 138.—X. (*Bishop*), co. Somerset, 2 m. W. Axbridge. Area 2,510 ac. Pop. 785.—XI. (*Chamberlain*), co. Wilts, 4½ m. W.S.W. Wilton. Area 2,130 ac. Pop. 352.—XII. (*Dando*), co. Somerset, 2 m. E.N.E. Pensford. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 884.—XIII. (*Duxdon*), same co., 2½ m. N. Somerton. Area 2,780 ac. Pop. 725.—XIV. (*Fenny*), co. Warwick, 5½ m. E. Kingston. Area 2,330 ac. Pop. 802.—XV. (*Greenfield*), co. Gloster, 6½ m. N.N.W. Bristol. Area 640 ac. Pop. 64.—XVI. (*Little*), same co., 4½ m. W.N.W. Chipping-Norton. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 378.—XVII. (*Long*), co. Warwick, 4 m. N.N.W. Chipping-Norton. Area 3,530 ac. Pop. 845.—XVIII. (*Martin*), co. Somerset, 1½ m. N. Wells. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 577.—XIX. (*Nether*), co. Dorset, 3 m. W.N.W. Sherborne. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 454.—XX. (*Ower*), same co., 3½ m. W. Sherborne. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 158.—XXI. (*Pouncefoot*), co. Somerset, 4½ m. W.S.W. Wincanton. Area 970 ac. Pop. 229.—XXII. (*Vallance*), co. Dorset, 7 m. W.N.W. Dorchester. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 137.—XXIII. (*Wyntice*), an extra-parochial dist., co. Warwick, 5 m. E.N.E. Shipston-on-Stour. Area 930 ac. Pop. 48.

COMRAE, a p. of Scotland, co. Perth, with a vill., 5 m. W. Crief. Length of pa. about 16 m.; breadth 12 m. Pop. 2,463; do. of vill. 843, engaged in distilling, and in woollen and cotton weaving. The vill., on the Earn and Lednock, here crossed by a bridge, has a church. Severe shocks of earthquakes have been repeatedly felt in this parish.

COMSAN, a town of France, dep. Aude, 4 m. N.N.E. Narbonne. Pop. 2,010.

COMAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, arrond. and 14 m. W.S.W. Jonzac. Pop. 1,548.

COMAN, a river of Scotland, co. Ross, which after an E. course of 33 m. enters Cromarty Firth, near Dingwall. Afflu. the Garve and Orran. It affords valuable salmon and trout fisheries.—**Coman Bridge**, is a vill. on its banks, 2½ m. S. Dingwall.

COMCAN, a narrow tract of country, presid. Bombay, between lat. 16° 44' and 20° 22' N., lon. 73° 03' and 73° 45' E. Length 330 m., breadth varies from 35 to 53 m. It is bounded on the W. by the Arabian Sea, and on the E. by the Ghats. Surface mostly a collection of rocky mountains and jungly ravines, interspersed with fertile rice tracts, and presenting many shallow harbours along the coast. Principal towns, Junjera, Ratnageria, Vingoria, and Vinadroog.

COMCARNEAU, a maritime comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Finistère, on an island in the Bay De-la-Forté, Atlantic Ocean, 12 m. S.E. Quimper. Pop. 2,331. It is defended by a fort.

COMORGAO D'ITAMARCA, several towns of Brazil.—I. prov. Pernambuco, 16 m. N. Olinda, capital of the isl. of Itamarca on its W. coast. Pop. of dist. estim. at 12,000.—II. (*de Nogueira*), prov.

Minas Geraes, 85 m. N.N.E. Ouro Preto. Pop. 1,200. Has a gold mine.—III. a city, prov. and 340 m. N.N.E. Goyas. Pop. 2,000.—IV. (*de Lagoa*), prov. and in the centre of the isl. of Santa Catharina, E. Desterro. Pop. 3,000.—V. (*da Serra*), prov. Espirito-Santo, N.N.W. Victoria. Pop. 1,600.—VI. (*do Serro*), prov. Minas Geraes, N.N.W. Ouro Preto. Pop. of dist. 8,000, employed in gold mines.

CONCENTANA, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. N. Alicante. Pop. 5,972. It has manuf. of woollen cloths.

CONCEPCION, a dep. of Chile, between lat. 36° and 37° 30' S., lon. 70° and 74° W., having N. the dep. Maule, E. the Andes, W. the Pacific Ocean, and S. independent Arica. Area 5,210 sq. m. Pop. 109,526. Principal rivers, the Biobío and Itata. It contains the most extensive plains in Chile. The *tramada* of Yumbul, 60 m. in length, is almost a desert. The forests, on the hilly tract between the plains and the Pacific, consist of small trees. Coal of an inferior quality is abundant, a little wine is exported.

CONCEPCION, a port of Chile, cap. of the foregoing prov., on the Biobío, in lat. 36° 49' 30" S., lon. 73° 5' 30" W. Pop. about 10,000. Formerly had a massive cathedral, but this, with most of its other buildings, was ruined by the earthquake of 1835. Its port, Talcahuano, is situated 10 m. N. The principal exports are tallow and hides.—**Concepcion Bay** is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, 8 m. N. the town. It is about 5 m. across, and has an entrance on either side of the island Quiriquino. It receives the Biobío river, and almost everywhere affords good anchorage.

CONCEPCION OF CONCEPCION (La), an island of Bahamas, 25 m. S.E. St. Salvador.—II. an island and headland on the N. side of the isthmus of Panama, 78 m. E. Puerto Bello.—III. (*de la Chino*), Plata Confed., dep. Entre Rios, on the Uruguay, 160 m. N.N.E. Buenos Ayres. Pop. 2,000.—IV. (*del Pao*), South Amer., Venezuela, prov. and 110 m. S. Barcelona.—Other places of same name are in Peru, New Granada, Bolivia, Spain, and Texas.

CONCEPCION BAY, an inlet, Newfoundland, on its E. coast, N.W. St. John, lat. 48° N., lon. 53° W., and which gives name to the most flourishing districts of the colony. It has several ports, the principal being Harbour Grace.—**Concepcion Strait** is an inlet, Tierra del Fuego, between Hanover island and the Madre archipelago, and continuous with Mesier channel.

CONCHAETA, an extinct volcano, Central America, state and 70 m. E.S.E. San Salvador, at the W. side of the entrance to the Gulf of Conchagua.—**The Gulf of Conchagua or Fonseca**, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, between the states San Salvador and Nicaragua, is 40 m. in breadth, and receives several considerable rivers.

CONCHES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, arrond. and 10 m. S.W. Evreux. Pop. 2,076.

CONCHOS, a river, Mexican Confederation, dep. Durango and Chihuahua, joins the Rio Bravo del Norte, near lat. 29° 50' N., lon. 104° 40' W., after a N. course estimated at 300 miles.

CONCISE, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, cap. circo. on the Lake of Neuchâtel, 6 m. N.N.E. Yverdon. Pop. 570, partly engaged in raising wine, which is the best of the district.

CONCOBELLO, a town of Western Africa, on the Congo river, near lat. 4½° S., lon. 16° E.

CONCOMA, several towns, etc., U. S., North America.—I. cap. New Hampshire and co. Merrimac, 62 m. N.N.W. Boston, on the river Merrimac, here crossed by two bridges. Lat. 43° 13' 29" N., lon. 71° 23' W. Pop. 3,584. It has a

state house, and a state prison, both built of granite; a court-house, churches, manufs. of hardware, and trade with Boston, with which it communicates by railway.—II. a township, Massachusetts, 17 m. N.W. Boston. Pop. 2,349.—III. New York, co. Erie, 26 m. S. Buffalo. Pop. 2,691.—IV. Ohio, co. Ross. Pop. 2,549.—V. Michigan, 85 m. W. Detroit. Pop. 994.

CONCORDIA, a pa., U. S., North America, Louisiana, on the Mississippi. Area 780 ac. Pop. 7,738, of whom 6,934 were slaves. Soil very fertile. Chief product cotton. Cap. Vidalia.

CONCORDIA (DI QUA), a town of Northern Italy, gov. deleg. and 84 m. N.E. Venice, on l. b. of the Limene. Pop. 1,830.—II. a walled town of the duchy, and 17 m. N. Modena, on rt. b. of the Secchia. Pop. 3,500.

CONDAVINE RIVER, East Australia, is a head stream of the Darling river, lat. 28° S., lon. 151° E.

CONDAVILL, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 56 m. N.W. Masripatam, on the Kistnah, formerly the cap. of one of N. Cicans.

CONDAT, several communes, and villa. of France.—I. dep. Corrèze, 16 m. N.N.W. Tulle. Pop. 1,780.—II. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 26 m. W. Clermont. Pop. 1,700.—III. (*en Fiefiers*), dep. Cantal, 32 m. N.E. Aurillac. Pop. 3,034.

CONDATCHI, a bay and vill. of Ceylon, on its W. coast, 120 m. N. Colombo.

CONDÉ, several places of Brazil.—I. a town and seaport, prov. and 85 m. N.E. Bahia. Pop. 2,000.—II. a town, prov. and 20 m. S. Paraíba. Pop. 894.—III. a town, prov. and 22 m. N.W. Para, on rt. b. of the Tocantins. Pop. principally Indians.

CONDÉ, several communes, towns, and villa. of France.—I. dep. Nord, at the conf. of the Haune and Scheldt, cap. cant., 7 m. N.N.E. Valenciennes. Pop. 5,110. It is enclosed by strong fortifications, and has a church, town-hall, arsenal, military hospital, manufs. of calicoes, starch, leather, and cordage, trade in coals and cattle. It was taken by the Austrians in 1793.—II. (*Condé rive*), a vill. dep. Nord, on rt. b. of the Scheldt. Pop. 2,981.—III. (*sur Lotreux*), dep. Calvados, cap. cant., at the conf. of the Noreau and Drouance, 25 m. S.S.W. Caen. Pop. 6,365.

Manufs. linens, cotton, and mixed fabrics, muslin, cotton-yarn, cutlery, and leather, and trade in cattle, horses, and honey.—IV. (*sur Vire*), a comm. and vill. dep. Manche, on rt. b. of the Vire, 5 m. S.S.E. St. Lô. Pop. 2,078.—V. (*sur Huelme*), dep. Orne, 7 m. S.E. Mortagne. Pop. 1,382.—VI. (*sur Ilon*), dep. Eure, on l. b. of the Ilon, 16 m. S.S.W. Evreux. Pop. 1,100.—VII. (*en Brie*), dep. Aisne, 8 m. E. Châlons Thierry, cap. cant. Pop. 692.

CONDORCOT, a dist. of Peru, dep. Arequipa, extends from the N.E. boundary of Bolivia to Cumana on the W., and intersected N.E. to S.W. by the Val-de-Mayas. Pop. 20,145. In the valleys wine, grain, and cochineal are produced.

CONDICOTE, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 34 m. N.W. Stowe-on-the-Wold. Ac. 890. Pop. 174.

CONDON, a town of France, dep. Gers, cap. arrond., on the Bayse, here crossed by two bridges, 25 m. N.N.W. Auch. Pop. 7,210. Has a pa. church, an exchange, 2 hospitals, manufs. of cotton and mixed fabrics, cotton-yarn, earthenware.

CONDOMOIR, a former dist. of France, in the old prov. of Gasconne, the cap. of which was Condom, now comprised in the depts. Gers, Landes, and Lot-et-Garonne.

CONDOR, an isl. Chinese Sea. [PULO-CONDOR.]
CONDORVA, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m. S. Shrewsbury. Area 10,540 ac. Pop. 1,728.

CONDRAPILLY, a town of India, Berar's dominions, in lat. 18° 19' N., lon. 81° 30' E.

CONDRIEU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Rhône, 31 m. S. Lyon, on rt. b. of the Rhône. Pop. 3,200. Manufs. silk fabrics, and trade in corn and in superior white wines.

CONCHOU, a co., U. S., N. America, in S. part of Alabama, watered by river of same name, which, flowing through Florida, enters Gulf of Mexico at Pensacola Bay, and navigable for 100 m. Area of co. 1,476 m. P. 9,322, of whom 4,394 were slaves.

CONCELIANO, a town of Northern Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 16 m. N. Treviso. Pop. 6,400. It has a cathedral and a citadel. Manufs. woolen and silk fabrics.

CONELMAUGH, two townships, U. S., North America.—I. Pennsylvania, 15 m. W. Ebbensburg. Pop. 1,298.—II. co. Indiana. Pop. 1,441. The Conemaugh river joins the Alleghany 29 m. N.N.E. Pittsburgh, after a N.W. course of 160 miles.

CONQUESTING, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania co., and 12 m. W. Butler. Pop. 2,684, chiefly of Irish and German descent.

CONROG, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 5 m. S. Lancaster. Pop. 2,886.

CONROUS and CONESVILLE are townships of the U. S., North America, New York, respectively having 1,415 and 1,582 inhabitants.

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE, a confederation formed by the secondary states of Germany, under the protection of Napoleon I., in 1806. It comprised 34 states, viz., the four kingdoms of Bavaria, Saxony, Westphalia, Württemberg; and the duchies or principalities of Frankfurt, Berg and Cleves, Hessen Darmstadt, Würzburg, Nassau-Cairgen, N. Weilburg, Hohenzollern-Hechingen, H. Sigmaringen, Ienbourg-Birkstein, Liechtenstein, Leyen, Saxe Weimar, S. Gotha, S. Meiningen, S. Hildburghausen, S. Coburg-Saalfeld, Anhalt-Desau, A. Bernburg, A. Cöthen, Lippe-Deimold, L. Schaumburg, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, M. Strelitz, Reuss Greitz, R. Schleitz, R. Ebersdorf, R. Lobenstein, Schwarzbürg-Sunderhausen, S. Rodolstadt, and Waldeck. At the fall of Napoleon I. the states of the confederation of the Rhine combined with the other states of Germany to form the German confederation. [GERMANY.]

CONFLY, a pa. of Ireland, Leitrim, co. Kildare, 4 m. N.E. Celbridge. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 103.

CONFLUENZA, a vill. of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. and 9 m. S.S.W. Novara. Pop. 1,630.

CONFLANS, a town of the Sardinian States, cap. prov., Upper Savoy, at the influx of the Arley into the Isère, 21 m. E.N.E. Chambéry. Pop. 1,500. Its fortifications were mostly destroyed by the French under Francis I. Near it are royal smelting works for silver ore, raised in its vicinity.

CONFLANS, a vill., France, dep. Sarthe, 26 m. E. Le Mans. Pop. 1,220.—Several communes in the central and E. depts. of France have this name.

CONFLANS ST HONORINE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on rt. b. of the Seine, near the influx of the Oise, and on the Paris and Havre Railway, 14 m. N.W. Paris. Pop. 1,520.

CONFLUENTI, a market town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ultra II., 7 m. N. Nicastro. Pop. 2,000.

CONFOLENS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Vienne, here crossed by a bridge 35 m. N.E. Angoulême. Pop. 3,113. It has a comm. college, and a trade in lumber, cattle, and corn.

CONG, a town and pa. of Ireland, Connsight, co. Mayo, 9 m. W.N.W. Headford. Area of pa., including Lough Corrib, 37,750 ac. Pop. 5,666; do. of town 513.

CONINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. W.N.W. Market Bosworth. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 298.

CONINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. E.S.E. Castle-Rising. Area 3,260 ac. Pop. 321.

CONINGTON, a manor, bor., town, and chapelry of England, co. Chester, pa. Astbury, in the valley of the Dane, near the Macclesfield Canal, 7½ m. S.S.W. Macclesfield. Area of chapelry 2,500 ac. Pop. 10,520. Principal buildings, the Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and other chapels, town-hall and gaol, market-house, and assembly-rooms. It has a grammar school, some cotton spinning factories, and manufs. of ribbands and other silk fabrics, and is the head of a poor-law union embracing 80 sq. miles.

CONGO, an extensive but little known country of Western Africa, in S. Guinea. It was formerly understood to comprise all the countries between the equator and lat. 18° S., and is now divided into four principal parts, viz. Loango, Congo Proper, Angola, and Benguela. *Congo Proper* is separated from Loango on the N. by the river Zaire, S. from Angola by the Baunde, and is bounded W. by the Atlantic, and E. by the countries of the interior, cap. Banza, called by the Portuguese San-Salvador. Climate hot and pestilential on the coasts, temperate and more healthy in the mountain districts of the interior. Rainy season from Feb. to April, when fever is prevalent. Soil fertile and well cultivated in the interior, which is supposed to be very populous. Chief products, rice, maize, sugar, tobacco, and pepper. The animals, which resemble those of the other countries of Guinea, comprise the lion and elephant. The government of the different states of Congo is despotic. The Portuguese, who discovered Congo in 1482, long held it in vassalage chiefly through their missionaries, but their authority is now merely nominal. [ANGOLA, BENIGUELA, LOANGO.]

Congo or ZAIRE, a river of Africa. [ZAIRE.] **CONGOET**, a maritime town of Persia, prov. Fars, with a port on the N. shore of the Persian Gulf, 115 m. S.E. Bushire. Pop. 6,000.

CONGONHAS-DE-SABANA (ARRAIJAL DE), a vill. of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, in lat. 19° 50' S., lon. 21° W. Pop. 2,000.

CONGONHAS-DO-CAMPO, a pa. and town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, on river of same name, 16 m. W. Oneluz. Pop. 3,000.

CONGONHOT, a river of Central America, Guatemala, prov. Monturas, flows N., and enters the Caribbean Sea, 55 m. W.S.W. Truxillo. A few miles above its mouth is a peak of same name, 7,500 feet in elevation.

CONGRESENT, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. S. the Clevedon Road station of the Great Western Railway. Area 4,280 ac. Pop. 1,358.

CONGRESS, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, 84 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 2,001. Also a town, Richmond co. Pop. 1,248.

CONHOCTON, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on Conhocton Creek, 18 m. N.W. Bath. Pop. 1,392.

CONI (Ital. *Ciano*), a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, cap. div., prov. and mand., on an eminence at the confluence of the Stura and Cesso, 48 m. S.W. Turin. Pop. 20,564. It was a strong fortress previously to 1800, when it was dismantled by the French after the battle of Marengo. It has a cathedral, and other churches, monasteries, town-hall, royal college, hospital, orphan asylum, workhouse, theatre, and public baths, with manufs. of silk and other fabrics, and a considerable trade in agricultural produce.

CONIT, a town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. S.S.E. Cadix. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by 3 forts. Pop. 3,542. Chief industry, an extensive tunny fishery.

CONINGSBY or CONWAY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. S.S.W. Horncastle. Area 5,580 ac. Pop. 2,068.

CONINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Cambridgeshire, 3½ m. S. St Ives. Area 1,477 ac. Pop. 283.—II. (*with Hants*), co. Huntingdon, 3 m. S.S.E. Stilton. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 319.

CONINGROCK, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Don, 7 m. N.E. Rotherham. Area 4,000 ac. Pop. 1,551.

CONISCLIFFE, a pa. of England, co. Durham, 4 m. W. Darlington. Area 2,950 ac. Pop. 451.

CONISWOLD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7½ m. N.N.E. Louth. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 163.

CONISTON, a township of England, co. York, E. Riding, 5 m. N.E. Hull, and a chapelry, pa. Bursall, 11½ m. N.E. Settle. Pop. of former 116.

CONISTON, a chapelry of England. [CHURCH-CONISTON.]

CONITZ or KONITZ, a town of West Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, on the Brabe. Pop. 1,203. It has a gymnasium and manufs. of linen.

CONJEVERAM (*Cañchipura* "the golden city"), a town of British India, presid. and 42 m. S.W. Madras, dist. Chingleput, on the Wegawati. It has several pagodas.

CONLIE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., 12 m. N.W. Mans. Pop. 1,627.

CONVAL CITY, the most W. and smallest of the four provs. of Ireland, bounded on N. and W. by the Atlantic, E. by Ulster and Leinster, and S.E. by Munster. Greatest length from S. to N., 86 m.; greatest breadth, 81 m. Area 4,393,000 ac., of which about 2,000,000 are arable. Pop. 1,012,006. The W. portion is broken up into numerous peninsulas, the largest of which is Connemara, and numerous islands, as Achill, Inishbegil, Clare, Innishoblin, and Arranmore. The numerous bays and sounds afford commodious harbours. The W. part of the province including the islands is mountainous, the elevation in many parts amounting to 2,000 feet. The N. and S. extremities are also elevated, while the centre forms one level plain. The chief rivers are the Bonnet, Union, Arrow, Moy, Clare, the Shannon forming the E. boundary. Chief lakes, Conn, 10 m. in length, Corrib, Mask, and Carra. Granite and primary rocks, form the northern part, commencing at Galway Bay; Silurian strata extend W. of Lochs Corrib and Mask, to this succeeds old red sandstone. The centre and eastern parts are composed of limestone, and coal is found in Lough Allan dist. The prov. is divided into the cos. Mayo and Galway on the W., and Sligo, Leitrim, and Roscommon on the E. Chief towns, Galway, Roscommon, Sligo, Carrick, Castlebar, Tuam, Ballinasloe, and Athlone. Number of national schools in 1842 was 272, attended by 31,500 pupils. *Connaught* was formerly a kingdom of the Irish heptarchy; in 1590, it was divided into cos. and came under English administration.

CONNELLY, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, on Lake Erie. Pop. 2,684. Also two townships, Pennsylvania.

CONNECTICUT, one of the smaller states of the U. S., North America, between lat. 41° and 43° N., lon. 72° and 74° 50' W., having N. Massachusetts, E. Rhode Island, W. New York state, and S. Long-Island Sound. Area 4,674 sq. m. Pop. 370,791. Surface undulating; mountainous in the N. Principal rivers, the Connecticut

CONNETT and **Thames** Principal harbours, those of Newhaven and New London. Soil more fitted for grazing than tillage, and large herds of cattle are reared; principal products, butter, cheese, wool, mutton and European grains, flax, hemp, tobacco, apples, and cider. Mineral products comprise iron, plumbago, marble, and freestone. Cotton and woollen fabrics, hardware, hats, leather, firearms, and other goods are made in considerable quantities. Farmington Canal is in this state, and it has 80 m of railway. Exports, provisions and rural produce to other parts of the Union and to the West Indies, in 1850, amounted in value to 241,930 dollars, value of imports in same year, 372,880 dollars. Reg shipping 44,511 tons. It has three colleges. Principal towns, Hartford, the cap, Newhaven, Middletown, New London, and Norwich. Connecticut sends four representatives to congress. The government of the state is vested in a governor, lieutenant-governor, who is president of the senate (limited to 34 members), and a house of representatives.

CONNETT, a river of the U S, North America, the largest in New England, rises on the N border of New Hampshire, separates that state from Vermont, traverses Massachusetts and Connecticut, and enters Long-Island Sound, 30 m. E. Newhaven, after a S course, estimated at 410 m. It has shad fisheries. Its W branch forms the boundary between the United States and Canada, to lat. 45° N.

CONNELL, a small barony and two tns of Ireland, on the Liffey, Lemster, co. Kildare—I (Green), comprising the town of New Bridge (which see). Area 4,848 ac. Pop. 2,019—I (Old), 44 m W S W Naas. Ac. 3,287. Pop. 723.

CONNEMARA (*the Bays of the Ocean*), a dist. of Ireland, co. Galway, occupying its W portion. It is 30 m in length, and 15 to 20 m in breadth, consisting principally of bogs and mountains interspersed with lakes. It is subdivided into Connemara Proper in the W, Jar Connought in the S., and Joyce country in the N.

CONNING, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, 16 m N W Halle. Pop. 2,130. Building stone is quarried in its vicinity.

CONNEYSVILLE, a township, L. S., North America, Fayette co., Indiana. Pop. 1,436.

CONNOR, a vill, pa., and episcopalian see of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 18 m N W Belfast. Area of pa., 17,136 ac. Pop. 7,843, do of vid. 243. Its diocese comprises 72 pas., chiefly in co. Antrim.

CONQUES, two towns of France—I dep. Aveyron, cap cant., 19 m N N W Rodez. Pop. 1,360—II dep. Aude, cap cant., 8 m N E Carcassonne, on l b of the Orbiel. Pop. 1,740.

CONQUEST (Ls), *Conquestas*, a maritime comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, with a port on the Atlantic, around and 11 m W Brest. Pop. 1,312. Manufactures chemical products.

CONRY, a pa. of Ireland, Leitrim, co. Westmeath, 4 m E Ballymore. Area 3,667 ac. Pop. 495.

CONGOLO or **CONGOLOA**, a walled town of Africa, Upper Guinea, 150 m. E S E. Free Town, Sierra Leone. Pop. 2,000.

CONGOLOIANA (anc. *Quilungua*), a volcano of Central America, Nicaragua, on a promontory on S side of Conchagua or Fonseca Gulf, and 10 m from the Pacific. The verge of the crater 4 m in diameter, is 2,808 feet in elevation above the mean level, causing the interior walls to fall perpendicularly to a depth of 200 feet. In 1835, the last eruption of this volcano occurred, when a

large tract of pasture country was converted into a waste.

CONSOLEICE, a market town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, leg. and 24 m S S E Ferrara. Pop. 2,000, who trade in rice, corn, and hemp.

CONSOLIVE, a market town of Northern Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 12 m S Padua. Pop. (1843) 4,078.

CONSTANCE (LAKEN OF), German *Bodensee*, anc. *Brugantianus lacus*, a lake of Europe between Switzerland and Germany, traversed from E to W by the Rhine. Length 42 m, extreme breadth 9 m, elevation above the sea, 1,250 feet, depth 964 feet. Its shores are bounded S by Switzerland, S E by Austria, N E by Bavaria and Wurtemberg, and N W by Baden. Near Constance it separates into two branches, *Unter See* (lower lake) on the W, and *Ueberlingen See* (Lake of Ueberlingen) on the N W of Constance. The principal part of the Boden-See communicates with the Unter See only by a narrow channel traversed by the Rhine. The waters of the lake are subject to rise and fall suddenly without apparent cause, a phenomenon which is called *raikes*. It is navigated by steam packets. The shores of the lake, which are in general flat, are very fertile. Principal affs. besides the Rhine, the Aach and Aigen on the W.

CONSTANCE (German *Konstanz*, anc. *Constantia*), a fortified city of the Grand Duchy of Baden, cap. circ. Lake on the S W shore of the Lake of Constance at the efflux of the Rhine 3 m N E Zurich. Pop. with suburbs (1846) 6,579. Chief edifices, a cathedral the *Kaiserhaus*, in which the famous council of Constance sat from 1414 to 1418 and which deposed three anti popes, and condemned Huss and Jerome of Prague), an ancient palace, a grand ducal residence, various conventual establishments and a theatre. One of its suburbs is connected with it by a long covered bridge across the Rhine. It has manufactures of cotton goods, watches and silk fabrics. Constance was annexed to the Austrian dominions in 1849, and to Baden in 1865.

CONSTANTIA, a township of the U S, North America, Oregon co., New York. Pop. 1,935.

CONSTANTIA, a vill of the Cape Colony, south Africa at the base of the Table mountain, 12 m S Cape Town. celebrated for its wine.

CONSTANTINA, a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m N N W Sevilla near the Sierra de Constantina. Pop. 6,983. It is defended by a strong castle. Near it are some argilliferous lead mines. The *Sierra de Constantina*, between Andalucia and Estremadura, is connected E with the Sierra Morana, and gives rise to the river Ardisia, aff. of the Guadiana, and the Iluvia, aff. of the Guadalquivir.

CONSTANTINE, *Cirta*, a fortified city of Algeria, cap. prov. of same name, on a detached height, surrounded on three sides by ravines, one of which is crossed by a Roman bridge. Lat. 36° 22' 21" N, lon. 8° 37' E. Pop. (1851) (exclusive of fortress) 23,408, of whom 20,944 were slaves. Mean temperature of year 63.5, winter 51.9, summer 74.7, Fahr. It has a public school and hospital, Roman remains, and a citadel on the site of the anc. Numidian fortress, with manufactures of saddlery, and other leather goods, and an export of corn to Tunis. It was taken by the French, 13th October 1837.

CONSTANTINE, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6 m S W Falmouth. Area 8,670 ac. Pop. 2,017.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Stamboul*, the cap. of the Turkish, or formerly of the Byzantine, or Lower Roman empire, near the E. extremity of Euro-

pean Turkey, separated by the Bosphorus from Asia Minor. Lat. of St Sophia mosque, 41° 6' 18" N., lon. 28° 49' 14" E. Pop. (1848), including Pera, Galata, Soutari, etc., 715,300.—*Stamboul*, the city proper, 321,000. Of the gross pop. there were 421,000 Mussulmans, 278,000 non-Mussulmans, and 16,300 the floating pop., religion unknown. The city proper occupying a triangular promontory of land between the Bosphorus and its inlet the "Golden Horn," is about 3½ m. in length N. W. to S. E., by from 1 to 4 m. in breadth, enclosed by a triple range of walls 12½ m. in cir., and entered at present by 28 gates. The city is built on an undulating declivity, highest on the land side. Externally it has an imposing appearance with its mosques, cupolas, and minarets, interspersed with cypresses, and its port crowded with shipping; but internally it consists mostly of a labyrinth of crooked, ill-paved, and dirty lanes, and a crowd of low built and small houses, formed of wood or roughly hewn stone. Its drainage is favoured by its uneven site and a great number of public fountains, which amply supply the city with water brought from artificial tanks constructed at some distance. A great number of dogs are permitted to range the streets, which act as scavengers. Each ward has its own particular dogs, and should an individual cut trespass upon a neighbouring territory, he is immediately driven off by the dogs that occupy it. The climate is variable, and the temperature, especially in winter and spring, subject to great vicissitudes, snow and hard frost alternate with mild weather. The mean temp. of year 56°·3, winter 40°·7, summer 71°·2, Fahr. The annual quantity of rain is moderate. This capital, including its suburbs, contains 14 royal and 332 other mosques, 40 Mohammedan colleges, 183 hospitals, 36 Christian churches, several synagogues, 130 public baths, and 180 khans or inns, besides numerous bazaars, coffee houses, and caravanserais. The extreme point of the city on the E. is occupied by the "seraglio" or private domain of the Sultan, the boundaries of which are supposed to have been those of the anc. *Byzantium*. It comprises an area of about 3 m. in circ., separately enclosed by walls, and extending down to the Sea of Marmara. Its surface is "irregularly covered with detached suites of apartments, baths, mosques, kiosks, gardens, and groves of cypress." Its inner inclosure alone is devoted to the sole use of the Sultan and his harem; in the second court are the treasury, imperial kitchens and stables, divan, hall of justice, the arsenal, formerly the church of St Irene, and the Curialian column of Theodosius; and in the outer court (the anc. *Forum Augusti*), are the mint, various state offices, the infirmaries, etc. This court is entered from the city by a large and heavy gate termed the "Porte," a name which has thence been applied to the divan of the Turkish Sultan. Immediately without the seraglio, is the principal mosque of St Sophia, originally a Christian cathedral, built between 531 and 539, at a cost equivalent to 1,000,000*l*. This edifice is in the form of a Greek cross, 269 feet in length by 143 in breadth (in its interior), and surmounted by a flattened dome 180 feet above the ground, besides several minor cupolas, and 4 minarets added to it by the Turks. In its interior are numerous large columns, a floor of variegated marble, and bronze gates, but most of the ancient Byzantine paintings and decorations have been hidden by Turkish inscriptions, and the general effect of the building is destroyed by the presence of a multitude of lamps, globes, and other insignificant ornaments depending from

the dome. A few years ago the interior was cleared and renovated, and it has now a magnificent appearance. Near St Sophia is the mosque of Achmet, a fine structure with a beautiful marble pavement, and six minarets, a number possessed by no other mosque in the Mohammedan world. This mosque stands on the At-meidan or "Horse course," the ancient *Hippodrome* of historic celebrity, a space 300 yards in length by 150 in breadth, and on which are the granite Theban obelisk set up by Theodosius, the broken pyramid of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, short of its bronze plates, and the identical twisted brass column which originally supported the tripod in the temple of Delphi. Other mosques are those of Soliman the Magnificent, of Mohammed II., Bajazet II., Selim II., Mustapha III., and Othman and Eyub, with the Valide mosque, built by the mother of Mohammed IV., and containing pillars from the ruins of Troy. Most of these establishments have attached to them one or more colleges or charitable institutions; that of Mohammed II. is surrounded by eight endowed academies, a diet house for the poor, hospital, caravanserais, and baths, all surmounted by lead-covered cupolas. There are government naval, military, and medical colleges, as well as numerous inferior schools, 49 public libraries, 3 government printing establishments, and 13 journals are printed in six different languages. The bazaars are extensive and well supplied, but have no architectural beauty; the numerous cemeteries in and around the city are among its greatest ornaments. Principal antiquities are the burnt column, erected by Constantine the Great, a part of the column of Arcadius, the pillar of Marcian, vestiges of the Boucoleon palace, built by Theodosius II., the aqueduct of Valens, various subterranean cisterns, the principal of which is called by the Turks the "thousand and one columns," is a vault 240 feet in length by 200 feet in width, supported by 424 pillars. At the S.W. angle of the city is the citadel of the "seven towers" now used as a military store-house (*Hepkapyrgium*). The city proper comprises separate quarters for the Jews, Armenians, and Greeks, that of the last, "the Fanar," extends along the shore of the "Golden Horn." This harbour, which has usurped the name of the promontory on which Byzantium was built, extends between the city and its suburbs Pera, Galata, etc., for about 4½ m. S.E. to N.W., breadth varying from 1 to 4 furlongs. It is deep enough to float ships of the largest size, can receive 1,200 sail of the line, and is always full of mercantile and other vessels, with a vast number of light boats, which here form the principal vehicles of transport. Two bridges of boats connect Stamboul with Galata, and a third near the upper end of the harbour, with the suburb Khasakendi; besides which suburb, those of Cassim Pasha, Tophana, Galata, and Tershana, with the imperial arsenals and dockyard, are on its N. shore. [See the articles on these suburbs, also SCUTARI.] Imports consist of corn, iron, timber, tallow, furs, cotton stuffs, and yarn, woollens, silks, metallic goods, watches, jewellery, furniture, dyes, drugs, coffee, sugar, wax, copper, gums, and porcelain. Exports consist of silk, carpets, hides, wool, goats' hair, potash, gall, yellow berries, linseed, madder, valonia, bones. Manufactures: morocco leather, millinery, shoes, meerschaum-pipe bowls, mouth-pieces, pipe-tubes; and expressly for the manufacture of the last, large numbers of cherry-trees are raised near the city. *Constantinople* is the see of Greek, Armenian, and Catholic-Armenian

CON *patibereba*. It was originally founded by Byzans, A.D. 666, and rebuilt by Constantine A.D. 836, since which it has been repeatedly besieged, but only twice taken, viz., in 1204 by the Crusaders, who retained it till 1261, and by the Turks under Mohammed II., May 29th, 1453—an event which marked the final extinction of the Roman empire in the East.

CONSTANTINOPLE (*CHANGEL OF*). [*BOSPHORUS.*] **CONSTITUCION** (La), a small seaport town of Chile, dep. Maule, at the mouth of the river of same name, 116 m. N.E. Concepcion.

CONSTITUICAO, a town of Brazil, prov. and 116 m. N.E. San Paulo, on rt. b. of the Piracicaba. Pop. 2,500.

CONSUMERA (*Consabaru*), a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. S.E. Toledo, on rt. b. of the Amarguilla. Pop. 4,842. Manufs. coarse woollens.

CONTAI, a town of Hindostan, presid. Bengal, in lat. 31° 49' N., lon. 87° 54' E., on a hill 5 m. from the sea.

CONTAMINES (Les), a vill. of Savoy, prov. Faucigny, on the route from the Col de Bonhomme to St Maurice, W. of Mont Blanc. Pop. 1,000.

CONTANAGUR, a town of Hindostan, presid. Bengal, 112 m. N.N.E. Moorshedabad, in lat. 25° 44' N., lon. 88° 33' E.

CONTARINA, a town of Austrian Italy, prov. and 29 m. S. Venice, on l. b. of the Po, which here divides the Austrian dominions from the Papal States. Pop. 2,850.

CONTAS, a town, Brazil. [*RIO DE CONTAS.*] **CONTASSA**, a town of Sicily, intend. Palermo, dist. and 9 m. S.W. Corleone. Pop. 2,500.—II. a vill., deleg. and near Macina. Pop. 1,000.—III. a vill., European Turkey, Rumili, on the N. shore of Gulf of Contessa or Orphanon.

CONTASSA (GELF OF), Turkey. [*OMPHANO.*] **CONTEAY**, a pa. and town of Switzerland, cant. Valais, 3 m. W. Sion, on the Murge, near its mouth, in the Rhône. Pop. 2,239. Excellent wine is produced in its vicinity.

CONTEXIS, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 6 m. S.S.E. Antwerp, cap. cant. Pop. 3,640. Manufs. hats and leather, and trade in horses and fuel.

CONTIN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, comprising a vill., 8 m. S.W. Dingwall, with lochs Fannich, Lichart, etc. Pop. 1,562.

CONTOCOOK, a river of the U. S., North America, New Hampshire. Its principal branch rises in co. Chester, and runs N. and N.E. until it joins the Merrimac to the N. of Concord.

CONTRENAS ISLANDS, a group of islands in the North Pacific, 8 W. coast of Guatemala, prov. Veragua, in lat. 7° 50' N., lon. 8° 30' W.

CONTRESSA, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. cant., arrond. and 14 m. S.S.E. Blois. Pop. 2,575.

CONTRÉVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, arrond. and 14 m. S.W. Mirecourt, on the Vaire. Pop. 706. Has mineral waters.

CONTRORRENO, a town of Naples, prov. Abbruzzo Ult. I., 16 m. N.N.E. Teramo. P. 2,500.

CONTRONIA, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 10 m. S.S.E. Campagna. Pop. 2,000.

CONTRUSI, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, on the Sale, 26 m. E. Salerno. Pop. 3,000.

COTTY OF CONTI, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., arrond. and 123 m. S.S.W. Amiens, on the Seille. Pop. 897.

CONVERANO, a town of Naples, prov. and 19 m. S.E. Bari. Pop. 8,790. Chief edifices, a cathedral, convents, a bishop's palace, diocesan seminary, hospital, and foundling asylum. A trade

is carried on between it and Bari, in wine, oil, almonds, and other fruits, flax, and cotton.

CONVOY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 23 m. S.W. Raphoe. Area 20,082 ac. Pop. 4,841, of whom 844 are in the village.

CONWALL OR CORSWAL, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, comprising the town Letter-Kenny (which see). Area 45,270 ac. Pop. 10,858.

CONWAY OR CONWT, a river of North Wales, issues from a small lake, flows mostly N.N.W., between the cos. Carmarthen and Denbigh, and joins Beaumaris Bay by a broad estuary, 11 m. S. Beaumaris. Total course 30 miles.

CONWAY OR ASER-CONWAY, a park and munici. bor., seaport town, and pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, on the estuary of the above river, here crossed by a tubular suspension bridge, 327 feet in length, on the line of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, 18 m. E.N.E. Bangor. Pop. of pa. 1,528; do. of parl. bor. 2,105. It is enclosed by embattled walls, with towers and gateways. Principal edifices, the corporation hall and an old church. The harbour dries at low water, and the trade is insignificant. It has petty-sessions monthly, and is the head of a poor-law union. *Conway* unites with Carnarvon, Bangor, Cricieth, Nevin, and Pwllheli, in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

CONWAY, a co. of the U. S., North America, in centre of Arkansas. Area 1,880 sq. m. Pop. 3,683.—II. a township, Carroll, co. New Hampshire, 56 m. N.N.W. Concord. Pop. 1,769.—III. a township, Franklin, co. Massachusetts. Pop. 1,831.

CONWIL-CAIRO, a pa. of South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 74 m. N.W. Landover. Pop. 2,113. In the vicinity are mineral springs.

CONZA, *Compso*, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, dist. and 9 m. S.E. St Angelo-de-Lombardi. Pop. 2,000. It has a cathedral, an archbishop's palace, and a diocesan seminary. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1694.

COOCH-BENAR, Brit. India. [*KOOCH-BENAR.*] **COOURE**, a seaport town of New South Wales, co. Cumberland, 4 m. S. Sydney.

COOK, a co., U. S., North America, in N.E. of Illinois, on L. Michigan. Area 865 sq. m. P. 43,385.

COOK, an inland co. of New South Wales. Area 1,065,600 ac. Pop. 3,748. Soil rocky, but has fertile valleys, and a large extent of table-land from 2,000 to 3,000 feet high. In conjunction with co. Hunter, it sends one member to the Legislative Council.

COOKBURY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. N.E. Holsworthy. Area 4,340 ac. Pop. 280.

COOKHAM, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 2½ m. N.N.E. Maidenhead. Area 6,710 ac. Pop. 3,914.

COOKLES, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. W.S.W. Halesworth. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 275.

COOK ISLET, Russian America, is between lat. 56° and 61° N., lon. 151° and 154° W., opposite the island Kodiak. Length S. to N. 130 m., breadth varies to 70 miles.

COOK ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean, S. Polynesia, in S.W. of the Society Islands, between the archipelago of Tonga on the W., and Tahiti on the E. The principal are Maugea, Atia, Harvey, and Haratonga. Pop. estimated at 50,000 (?) They are of the Malay race, and many of them have been converted to Christianity by English missionaries.

COOK STRAIT, New Zealand, separates the two principal islands, and was named after its discoverer, Captain Cook, in 1770.

COOKSTOWN, an inland town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, on the Ballinderry, 5 m. W.N.W. Stewartstown. Pop. 2,993. Has a pa. church

a courthouse, union workhouse, bank, market-house, and linen-hall.—II. a pa., Leinster, co. Meath, 3 m. E.N.E. Batoath. Ac. 1,233. P. 127.

COOLAGHMORE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 3 m. S. Callan. Ac. 5,505. Pop. 1,063.

COOLAWY, a market town of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 8½ m. S.S.W. Sligo. Pop. 326.

COOLMANAGHER, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., 5 m. S.E. Montmellick. Area 9,621 ac. Pop. 1,874.

COOLMASHIN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 3 m. N.E. Johnstown. Area 1,671 ac. Pop. 298.

COOLMASHKEEN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 3 m. N.E. Freshford. Area 2,609 ac. Pop. 406.

COOLZ, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, 4 m. N.W. Castle-Pollard. Pop. 248.—II. a pa., Munster, co. Cork, 4 m. S.E. Fermoy. Area 115 ac. Pop. 189.

COOLEBAN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Tipperary, 4 m. N. Fethard. Ac. 2,568. Pop. 542.

COOLEBANET, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, 3 m. S.S.W. Arklow. Pop. 271.

COOLIN or OCCULLIN HILLS, a range of hills, Scotland, Isle of Skye, commencing at the head of Scavaig Bay, and extending in a N.W. direction, enclosing the valley of Loch Cornish, and on the N.E. that of Harto-Carry. Scur-na-Gilleann, at the N.E. extremity of the range, is supposed to be upwards of 3,200 feet in elevation.

COOLINNY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 3 m. S.W. Charleville. Area 1,132 ac. Pop. 173.

COOLING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. N.N.E. Rochester. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 128.

COOLKERRY, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., 3 m. E. Rathdowney. Ac. 1,619. Pop. 328.

COOLMUNDAY, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Tipperary, 3 m. E. Fethard. Area 1,688 ac. Pop. 318.

COOLOCK, a pa. and town of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 3 m. N.N.E. Dublin. Area 1,734 ac. Pop. 943.

COOLCAMP, a vill. of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, arrond. and 14 m. S. Bruges. Pop. 2,554. It has manufs. of linen.

COOLCTIFF, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, 1 m. E. Taghmon. Ac. 3,347. P. 523.

COOMASSIE, the cap. town of the Ashantee dom., Guinea, about 120 m. N.N.W. Cape Coast Castle. Lat. 6° 34' 50" N., lon. 2° 12' W. Pop. estimated at 18,000. Has a fortified palace and an active trade.

COOMBE-BURST, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 8½ m. S.W. Salisbury. Area 3,110 ac. Pop. 415.

COOMBE-KYNN, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 6 m. W.S.W. Wareham. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 154.

COOMBIA, a town of British India, dist. South Canara, presid. and 360 m. W. Madras.

COOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2 m. S.S.E. Steyning. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 72.

COOMTA, a town of British India, dist. North Canara, presid. Madras, 328 m. S.E. Bombay, on a creek on the E. coast of the Indian Ocean.

COOMPOOON, a maritime town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, on the Malabar coast, 68 m. N. Mangalore.

COOPRA, a co., U. S., North America, in centre of Missouri, and watered by river of same name. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 12,950.

COOPRA ISLAND, British West Indies, Virginia Island, is an islet, 5 m. S.E. Tortola.

COOPERSTOWN, a vill. of the U. S., North America, New York, cap. co., and on Otsego Lake, 69 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,400.

COOZE, a district of Southern India, between

lat. 11° 56' and 12° 45' N., lon. 76° 25' and 76° 15' E. Enclosed by Mysore, Canara, and Malabar. Area 1,420 sq. m. Pop. (1856) 65,437. It is a rugged and mountainous country, the lowest part being 5,000 feet in elevation above the sea, and is mostly covered with large forests. It is watered by the Caavery and its tributaries. The annual extremes of the thermometer range from 52° to 82° Fahr. The natives are a tall and handsome race, both sexes being employed in agricultural pursuits, and the men occasionally in hunting wild animals. The dress of the men consists of a turban, and a gown which reaches to the feet. The females wear a white cloth tied round the head, and a loose cotton wrapper reaching from the shoulders to the knees. A singular custom prevails here, in which the wife of an elder brother is the joint property of all his brothers; and as the brothers marry, their wives become common property to all the other brothers. It was annexed to Britain in 1832.

COOS, a co., U. S., North America, in N. of New Hampshire. Area 1,600 sq. m. Pop. 11,853. Connecticut river and the white mountain range are in this county.

COOSA, a co., U. S., North America, in centre of Alabama. Area 864 sq. m. Pop. 14,542, of whom 4,120 were slaves. Watered by river of same name, 240 m. in length, which, with the Tallapoosa, joins to form the Alabama.

COOSER, a river of British India, which has its rise in the dist. Ramghur, presid. Bengal, lat. 23° 35' N., lon. 86° 58' E. It has a S.E. course of 240 m., receiving the Comaree as a tributary, and enters the Hoogly in lat. 22° N., lon. 88° 4' E.

COOST, a large river of India, which rises in the snowy peaks of the Himalaya, in lat. 28° 25' N., lon. 86° 11' E., and enters the Ganges in lat. 25° 19' N., lon. 87° 19' E. Total length 335 m. During its course it throws off several branches, and receives the Gogaree on the right, 10 m. above its confluence with the Ganges.

COOTLHILL, a market town, Ireland, Ulster, co. Cavan, on the Cooteshill river, an affluent of the Annalee, 28 m. W.N.W. Dundalk. Pop. 3,306. Has a church, several schools, a courthouse, bridewell, union workhouse, with a trade in linens, corn, beer, and spirits. Quarter sessions at Easter and in October.

COPAIS, Greece. {Ancient name of TOFOLIAS LAKE.}

COPAKE, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 47 m. S.E. Albany. Pop. 1,652.

COPAN, a ruined city, Central America, state Guatemala, 30 m. E. Chichimuia. Its remains extend for 2 m. along the Copan river, an aff. of the Montagua, and comprise the walls of a supposed temple 624 feet in length, and many pyramidal structures, with sculptured idols resembling the remains of Egyptian or Hindoo art.

COPANO, a seaport town of the U. S., North America, Texas, dist. and 7 m. S.W. Refugio.

COPPOCK, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. S.W. Ipswich. Area 610 ac. Pop. 349.

COPELAND ISLAND, a small group, Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, off the S. side of the entrance to Belfast Lough. On Cross island, about 5 m. N.N.E. Donaghadee, is a lighthouse, elevation 131 feet, lat. 54° 4' 44" N., lon. 5° 32' W.

COPENHAGEN (Dan. *Kjøbenhavn*, "Merchant's Port"), cap. of the Kingdom of Denmark, in the Sound, is built on the islands Seeland and Amager, which are separated by a narrow arm of the sea, forming an excellent harbour. Lat. of observatory 55° 40' 45" N., lon. 12° 34' 44" E. Pop. (1855) 143,591. Mean temp. of year, 46°.6; winter,

COPENHAGEN, 55° 47' Fahr. The city is the residence of the sovereign, and seat of the court, is strongly fortified, and divided into two parts, the smaller of which, called *Christianshavn*, is on the island Amager. Within the walls there are 15 open squares. On the north of the city, and connected with it by an esplanade, is the citadel of *Frederickshavn*, a regular polygon with five bastions. The city contains many public buildings, among which are the palace of Amalienburg, inhabited by the royal family, the castle of Charlottenburg, with a public library of 410,000 vols. and 16,000 (?) MSS. It is now used as an academy of the fine arts, and its parks are converted into a botanic garden. The castle of Rosenborg, in which are deposited the regalia and many antiquities; the town-house, university, and theatre. The chief ecclesiastical buildings are—the *Fraenke Kirche*, the metropolitan church of the kingdom; St Peter's, or the German church, with a spire 250 feet in height; the Trinity church, on the round tower of which is placed the astronomical observatory; and the church of our Saviour, in *Christianshavn*, with a spire 288 feet in elevation. *Copenhagen* possesses many scientific and literary establishments. Its university had, in 1850, 46 professors and 1,100 students. It has a polytechnic school, a royal academy of sciences and arts, an astronomical and a magnetic observatory, a gallery of paintings, and a botanic garden. *Copenhagen* is the centre of the commerce of the kingdom, and, by means of canals, large ships reach its warehouses in the centre of the city. Its commerce extends to all parts of the world. In 1847, 1,400 merchant vessels entered and left its ports. It communicates with *Besikide* and *Cornor* by a railway. It is the station for the naval force of the kingdom, and has a cannon foundry, an arsenal, and ship-building docks. In 1847 there were on the station 4 ships of the line, 8 frigates, and upwards of 100 smaller vessels. It has woollen factories, steam spinning mills, distilleries, breweries, iron foundries, tanneries, sugar refineries, and manufs. of sail-cloth, porcelain, and tobacco. The city was founded in 1188. Originally built of wood, it was burned in 1728 and 1795. It was taken by Nelson in the battle of the Baltic, 2d April 1801, and bombarded by the English in 1807. Being little above the level of the sea, it is liable to be overflowed during storms. It was lighted by gas in 1843.

COPPEHALL, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 4½ m. N.E. Nantwich, on North Western Railway. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 5,108.

COPERTINO, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, cap. cant, dist and 10 m. S.S.W. Lecce, enclosed by walls, and defended by a castle. Pop. 3,500.

COPET or **COPPEY**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the L. of Geneva, 8 m. N.N.E. Geneva.

COPPEY, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. W.A.W. Colchester. Area 2,850 ac. Pop. 767.

COPPEY, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 4 m. W.S.W. Boroughbridge. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 86.

COPU, a volcano, river, town, and dist. of Chile; the volcano in the Andes, lat. 27° S; the river flowing W. from it to the Pacific, which, after a course of 120 m., it enters at Copu Bay; the dist. is 200 m. in length by 100 m. in breadth, rich in metallic products, but with a barren soil, and sparsely peopled. The town of Copu or San Francisco de Sola, the most northerly of Chile, dep. Coquimbo on the Copu River, is 30 m. from its mouth in the Pacific. Pop. 4,000. It has been repeatedly ruined by

earthquakes. It is connected by railway with Caldera. It exports silver, copper, and copper ore. Fossil remains and silicified wood abound in this district. The port is at the mouth of the river, in lat. 27° 30' S., lon. 71° 8' W., where there is a vill. with a pop. of 1,300.

COPINGHAY, one of the smaller Orkney Islands, pa. Deerness, in lat. 58° 55' N., lon. 2° 28' W. Pop. 11. In summer it is the resort of immense numbers of sea fowl.

COPLEY, a pa. of England, co. and 8½ m. E.S.E. Bedford. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 532.

CORLEY, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, 6 m. N.W. Akron. Pop. 1,541.

COPPARO, a town of the Pontifical States, deleg. and 11 m. E.N.E. Ferrara. Pop. 2,330.

COPPEHALL, a small town of Hanover, landrost and 19 m. S.S.W. Hanover.

COPPEHALL, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 4 m. N.E. Nantwich. Area 3,050 ac. Pop. 575.

COPPERMINE RIVER, British North America, N.W. territory, enters an inlet of the Arctic Ocean N.E. of the Great Bear Lake, after a course of 250 m.—W. of it are the Coppermine mountains.

COPPINGFORD, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 5½ m. S. S.ilton. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 65.

COPPELL, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Standish, 4 m. S.S.W. Chorley. Pop. 1,107.

COPRATA, the ancient name of the river of Diarful (Persia), which see.

CORUL, a fortified town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 210 m. S.W. Hyderabad. Lat. 15° 19' N., lon. 75° 10' E. It was taken by the British in 1819.

Coq (Lr.), a town of Senegambia, co. Fouta Toru, at the W. extremity of island Moril, in lat. 16° 38' N., lon. 15° 5' W.

COQUIT or **COCKAT**, a river of England, co. Northumberland rises in the Cheviot Hills, co. Roxburgh, and enters the North Sea near Warkworth. Its valley, Coquitdale, forms a civil division of the co. Opposite its mouth is Coquit island, 1 m. in circumference, and having a fixed light 80 feet above the sea.

COQUIMBO, a dep. of Chile, between lat. 25° 30' and 31° S., and lon. 69° and 72° W., having S. the dep. Antucagua, N. the desert of Atacama (Bolivia), E. the Andes, and W. the Pacific. Estimated area 31,440 sq. m., and pop. 84,349. Surface bare and unwatered, but it contains some rich mines. Here is a series of stungie terraces, with organic remains. *Coquimbo* or *La Serena* is one of the chief seaport towns, and cap. of the department situated on the Pacific, at the mouth of the Coquimbo river. Lat. of port 28° 55' S., lon. 71° 25' 15' W. Pop. 6,000. (?) Has convents and churches, a public school, and hospital. Some French mercantile houses are established here, and it has one of the best smelting furnaces in Chile. Exports silver, copper, copper ore, and chinchilla skins. In 1845, 149 ships, aggregating burden 45,832 tons, entered the port with cargoes to the value of 150,000*l.*, and cleared out with other cargoes to 166,623*l.* in value.

COQA, the cap. of the Island Samos, Asiatic Turkey, 3 m. from its coast, and on a portion of the site of ancient Samos. Pop. 1,000. Anciently one of the most flourishing cities of Greece.

COQA, **COQA** or **COQA**, a town of the Pontifical States, deleg. Frosinone, 60 m. S.E. Roma. Pop. 3,000.

CORAL SEA, is that part of the Pacific Ocean bounded W. by Australia, and E. by the archipelago of New Hebrides, so called from the numerous coral reefs it contains.

COMARO, a city of Naples, prov. Bari, cap. dist. 14 m. S.E. Barietta. Pop. 11,690. It has a fine church, 5 convents, and an orphan asylum.

CORAY, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Finistère, 18 m. E.N.E. Quimper. P. 1,850.

COSSACK or KOSSACK, a walled town, Central Germany, cap. principality Waldeck, on the Itzhar, 28 m. S.W. Cassel. Pop. 2,200. It has a castle, Lutheran and Calvinistic churches, a college, orphan asylum, and manuf. of woollen stuffs.

CORRALLY, several par. of Ireland.—I. partly in Leitrim, King's co., and partly in Munster, co. Tipperary, near Roscrea. Area 12,747 ac. Pop. 3,626.—II. Munster, co. and 6½ m. S.S.E. Waterford. Area 725 ac. Pop. 276.—III. co. and 5 m. S.W. Cork. Area 869 ac. Pop. 108.

CORSEIL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. arrond., on the Seine, at the influx of the Essonne, and at the head of a branch of the Paris and Orleans Railway, 18 m. S.S.E. Paris. Pop. 4,725. Principal edifices, a corn hall, corn magazine, public library, and theatre. It has various manufacturing establishments, and is the centre of a trade in corn and flour.

CORSETTA, a vill. of Northern Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 23 m. N.N.W. Pavia. P. 4,020.

CORSIE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant. on the Canal de la Somme, and the railway du Nord, 9 m. E. Amiens. Pop. 2,971.

CORRIGERS, Gerin. *Körbers*, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland (formerly a town), cant. and 9 m. S. Fribourg, on the Sarine. Pop. 193.

CORSIGNY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant. on the l. of the Argusson, 30 m. N.E. Nevers. Pop. 2,033.

CORSEBROOK, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, on the Tyne, with a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 3½ m. E. Hexham. Area 13,130 ac. Pop. 2,163. The vill. was formerly a parl. borough.

CORST, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 30 m. S. Lincoln. Area 3,790 ac. Pop. 958.—II. a pa., co. Northampton, 3 m. S.E. Rockingham. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 940.—III. (*Great*), a township, co. Cumberland, 1½ m. Wetheral, 6 m. S.E.E. Carlisle. Pop. 257.

CORCIEUX, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., 20 m. E. Epinal. Pop. 1,640.

CORCOSABO, a volcanic mountain, Patagonia [Andes.]

CORCOMONING, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, cos. Cork and Limerick, 9 m. S. Rathkeale. Area 10,013 ac. Pop. 4,023.

CORCUBION, a town of Spain, on bay of same name, prov. and 50 m. W.S.W. Coruña. Pop. 1,140. It was dismantled by the English in 1809, in which year it was burned by the French.

CORDEMAIS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 16 m. W.N.W. Nantes. Pop. 2,575.

CORDEUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 18 m. N.W. Albi. Pop. 2,923.

CORDELLERA, the Spanish name of a mountain chain. [Andes.]

CORDOUAN (Tower of), a lighthouse at the mouth of the Gironde, on a rock—the remnant of the island of Antros, 60 m. N.N.W. Bordeaux. The lighthouse is 207 feet in elevation.

CORDOVA or Cordoba (French *Cordú*, anc. *Corduba*), a city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, and formerly cap. of kingdom, in a salubrious plain on the Guadalquivir, 86 m. N.E. Sevilla. Lat. 37° 58' 15" N., lon. 4° 49' 36" W. Pop. (1867) 160,000. Its Moorish walls enclose a large area, much of which is now occupied by gardens

or by ruins, except one large square, bordered by lofty and handsome edifices. It communicates with a suburb across the river by a stone bridge of 16 arches, commanded by a Saracenic castle. Its cathedral, formerly a Mohammedan mosque, and still one of the most remarkable edifices in Spain, presents in its interior a "labyrinth of columns" of all orders and materials. Other buildings are 18 parish churches, convents, the bishop's palace, the city hall, hospitals, foundling and other asylums, three colleges, and several schools. The Cordovan manufactures of leather (hence called *Cordwain*) have declined into insignificance; but the silversmiths and filigree workers of this city maintain their repute; and manufactures of paper, barrels, hats, and silken fabrics are carried on. *Cordova* was taken by the Moors in 672, and for many centuries afterwards remained the cap. of the "Caliphate of the West," and was occupied and pillaged by the French in June 1808. *Cordova* was for some time comprised in the country of the kings of Seville. It was taken by Ferdinand III., king of Castille, in 1236, and became cap. of one of the four old provs. of Andalucía, with the title of kingdom. The prov. of Cordova is bounded N. by Badajoz and Ciudad Real, E. by Jaen, S. and S.E. by Granada and Malaga, and S.W. by Sevilla. It retains its old boundaries unaltered by the decree of 1834.

CORDOVA, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 50 m. W.S.W. Vera Cruz, on the S. route to Mexico. Pop. 5,000 (?). It has a trade in sugar and coffee, and manufactures of cotton and woollen fabrics.

CORDOVA, a republic, Plata Confederation, South America, near its centre, bounded by Santiago, La Rioja, San Luis, and Santa Fé. Estimated pop. 85,000 or 86,000. Surface mostly mountainous, rising in some places to 2,500 feet above the sea, and the ranges interspersed with stony or sandy flats. Climate variable, with medium moisture. Little wheat is raised, that consumed being imported from San Juan. Cattle, sheep, and goats are numerous, and beef, mutton, and fruits are the principal products. Its E. portion is nearly uninhabited.—*Cordova*, the cap., is in lat. 31° 26' 14" S., lon. 68° 55' W. Estimated pop. 12,000 or 14,000. It is encircled by the Rio Primero, and has a cathedral, and several churches.

CORDOVATO, a vill. of Northern Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 23 m. S.W. Udine. Pop. 2,400. It has a fort, a cathedral, and bishop's palace.

COREA, a peninsular country of E. Asia, tributary to China, and also to Japan, between lat. 33° and 43° N., lon. 124° and 130° E., separated N.W. from the Chinese prov. Leaotung, by a woody palisade, and having N. Manchouria, E. the Sea of Japan, and W. the Yellow Sea. Area including islands, 80,000 sq. m. Coast line elevated and fertile; the interior is little known. Products, wheat, millet, rice, cotton, hemp, tobacco, ginseng, the fruits of Northern China, cattle, timber, furs, bullion, iron, rock-salt, and coal. Manufactures are similar to those of the Chinese, whose habits and religion mostly prevail amongst the population, though the Koreans use an alphabetic and not symbolic mode of writing. Commerce chiefly with Japan, whence are imported pepper, aromatic woods, alum, horns, Japanese and Dutch manufactured goods. The trade with China is stated to be wholly contraband; and no Korean trader is suffered to settle in China, or Chinese in Corea. Government despotic; and the election of the sovereign, and many of his important

public acts, must be approved by the Emperor of China. *Coron* is divided into 8 provinces; chief city, *Han-ching*. It became subject to China at the end of the 17th century, to which country it sends every four years an embassy, with tribute in ginseng root, skins, cotton, pepper, silk, horses, and silver ingots. The *Archipelago of Coron* comprises numerous islands and islets in the Yellow Sea, and on the coasts of the peninsula; the chief are *Quelpaert* and *Amherst*.—*Coron Strait* is between the peninsula of *Coron* and the island of *Kiusiu*.

CORLEY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4½ m. N.N.E. Tenbury. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 554.

COMELLA, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 49 m. S.S.W. Pamplona, in a fertile plain, on l. b. of the *Alhama*. Pop. 4,000. It has an hospital, distilleries, oil mills, and liquorice factories.

CORANTIN or *CORANTIN*, a river of South America, rises in Mount *Acarai*, lat. 1° N., 25 m. E. of the *Essequibo*, flows generally N., separating *British* and *Dutch* Guiana, and enters the Atlantic by an estuary in lat. 6° N., lon. 57° W., about 25 m. across at its mouth. It was ascended in 1836, as high as lat. 4° 21' 30" N., lon. 57° 35' 30" W., where it forms a series of cataracts, and is 900 yards across. It is navigable for boats from the sea to the influx of the *Cabalaba* (lat. 8° N.), a distance of 150 miles.

CORSE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. S. Taunton. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 395.

CORSE-CASTLE, a decayed bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Dorset, Isle of Purbeck, 4½ m. S.S.E. Wareham, within the par. bor. Area of pa. 9,890 ac. Pop. 1,966. King Edward the martyr was murdered here at the instance of his step-mother, *Elfrida*, in 978.

CORSE-MULLEN, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3 m. S.W. Wimborne-Minster. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 763. It has two endowed schools, and a money charity of about 64½ per annum.

CORFU, *Corcyra*, one of the Ionian islands, and the seat of their government, next in size to *Cephalonia*, in the Mediterranean, opposite the coast of *Albania*, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, between lat. 36° 40' and 39° 40' N., and mostly between lon. 19° 10' and 20° E. Shape elongated and irregular. Extreme length 40 m., breadth 2 to 18 m. Area 227 sq m. Pop. 64,586. Surface hilly; soil fertile; climate hot, variable, and unhealthy on the coasts. Products, corn, wine and oil, more than half of the islands being covered with olive-groves; oranges, lemons, salt, honey, and wax. It is subdivided into seven cantons, each sending one member to the legislative assembly.

Corfu, a fortified seaport city, cap. island of same name, near the centre of its E. coast, 10 m. S.S.W. *Butrinto* (Epirus). Lat. of citadel 39° 37' 1" N., lon. 19° 55' 5" E. Pop. (1854) 85,232. It is defended by a detached citadel, by forts *Neuf* and *Vido* (the latter on a small island, the anc. *Pylos*), and other fortifications. Principal edifices, the cathedral, numerous other Greek and Roman Catholic churches, the arsenal, military hospital, residence of the lord-high-commissioner in the citadel, lunatic and orphan asylums, a lighthouse, and an aqueduct. *Corfu* is the seat of the parliamentary senate, and high judicial court of the Ionian islands, and of a university and college. It publishes several journals. Since 1850, Greek is the official language of the government, and Italian is falling into disuse. Has a safe harbour, and communication by steam packets with *Otranto*, *Triest*, *Athens*, *Gibraltar*, and *England*.

CORFU (*CHANNIOL* or), an arm of the Mediterranean, between the island *Corfu* and the mainland of *Epirus*, about 80 m. in length N. to S., and varying in breadth from 2 to 16 miles.

CORHAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. N.E. Bishop's-Waltham. Area 2,410 ac. P. 225.

CORI, *Corra*, a town of Central Italy, *Pontif*. States, deleg. *Frosinone*, 29 m. S.E. *Rome*. Pop. 5,000.

CORLA, *Corruina*, a town of Spain, prov. and 47 m. N.N.W. *Caceres*, on the *Alagon*. Pop. 2,793. It is enclosed by granite walls, has a castle, a cathedral, several convents and hospitals, and a modern aqueduct. In 1812, it formed the winter quarters of the troops under Lord *Wellington*.—II. a market town, prov. and 6 m. S.S.W. *Sevilla*, on the *Guadalquivir*, noted for a manuf. of large jars for storing oil and almonds. Pop. 8,183.

CORIGLIANO, two towns of Naples.—I. prov. *Calabria Citra*, cap. dist., 6 m. W.N.W. *Rossano*, and 4 m. from the Gulf of *Taranto*. Pop. 3,260. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollen cloth, caps, and soap, with a trade in wine and fruit, the produce of the vicinity.—II. prov. *Otranto*, dist. and 14 m. S.S.E. *Lecca*. Pop. 2,160.

CORINALDO, a town of Central Italy, *Pontif*. States, between the *Misa* and the *Cesauro*, deleg. and 25 m. W. *Ancona*. Pop. 5,259.

CORINOA, a town of Naples, prov. *Calabria Ultra II*, 15 m. W.S.W. *Catanzaro*. Pop. 3,000.

COINGA, *Caranga*, a seaport town of British India, presid *Madras*, dist. and 32 m. S.E. *Rajahmundry*, on one of the mouths of the *Godavary*, with a harbour, which has a bar at its entrance with 13 feet water at spring tides. Has yards for the repair of ships. It is liable to inundation during severe gales from the N.E. In 1787 the houses were swept away, and most of the inhabitants drowned, and in 1832, a similar disaster occurred.

CORINTH, several townships of the U. S., North America, the principal in *Vermont*, 28 m. S.E. *Montpelier*. Pop. 1,906.—Others are in *New York* and *Maine*.

CORINTH, *Corinthus*, a city of the kingdom of Greece, cap. dep. of same name, on the Isthmus of Corinth, between the gulfs of *Lepanto* on the W., and *Agena* on the E., 44 m. W. *Athens*. Pop. 2,000. From its port, in the Bay of Corinth, it exports dried grapes, wheat, oil, honey, and wax. Chief remains of antiquity, seven Doric columns, and traces of an amphitheatre and Roman baths. This was originally the capital of *Corinthia*, taken and destroyed by *Mummius*, 146 B.C. It was the entrepôt of the commerce of Asia with Greece and W. Italy. Its inhabitants formed numerous colonies, and acquired great riches, so that the city became proverbial for its luxury. St Paul preached the gospel here for upwards of a year. It came into the possession of the Venetians after the taking of Constantinople by the Crusaders, and remained in their hands till 1446, when it was taken by the Turks. The Venetians re-took it in 1687. It was again captured by the Turks in 1716, and retained by them till 1823. Destroyed by an earthquake on 31st February 1828.

CORINTH (*GILY* or) or GULF OF LEVANTO, an arm of the Mediterranean, extending into the centre of independent Greece, and separating the *Mores* on the S., from *Hellas* on the N. Length W. to E. 75 m.; average breadth 15 m. It receives numerous small rivers, and communicates N. with the Gulf of *Futras*, by the Strait of *Lepanto*.

COORIN (*GERMAN* or), a neck of land, in

Greece, uniting the Morea with Attica, between the Gulfs of Corinth and Ægina. Length 20 miles; breadth varies from 4 to 8 miles. On it are various remains of antiquity, including the Isthmian wall, and traces of the temple of Neptune. The vill. Kalamaki is on its N., and Kankries on its S. coast.

CORSO, a market town, Sardinian States, cap. mand., prov. and 20 m. N.N.W. Turin. Pop. 5,298.

CORK, the most southerly and largest co. of Ireland, Munster, bounded on the N. by Limerick, N.E. by Tipperary, E. by Waterford, and on the other sides by the Atlantic Ocean. Greatest length 110 m., breadth 70 m. Area 2,885 sq. m.; or 1,846,333 ac., of which about 1,308,823 are arable, 52,180 in plantations, and 465,889 waste. Pop. (excluding the city of Cork) in 1841, 773,398; in 1851, 863,168. Surface mountainous in the W.; in the N. and E. rich and fertile, but deficient in timber. Old red sandstone and mountain limestone are the predominant rocks, with seams of coal. Silurian strata prevail in the S.E. dists. Coast deeply indented by some fine bays and harbours; the principal being Bantry and Dunmanus bays, and Clonakilly, Kinsale, Cork, and Youghal harbours. Principal rivers, the Blackwater, Lee, and Bandon; the first chiefly, the others wholly, within this co. Small lakes are numerous. Chief crops, oats, wheat, and potatoes; considerable quantities of which are exported from Cork. Copper and limestone are the principal mineral products. Principal manufs. linen weaving, with distilling in Cork. The co. is subdivided into E. and W. Ridings, 23 baronies, and 251 par., mostly in the dioceses of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. After Cork city, the cap., the principal towns are Youghal, Bandon, and Kinsale. The co. sends two members to House of Commons. Reg. electors in 1848, 3,674. Cork is supposed by some to have been originally peopled by the Iberi from Spain. The ancient territory was more extensive than at present, and previous to 1172, formed a kingdom under the MacCarthy.

CORK, a city, parl. bor., and river port of Ireland, cap. co. Cork, and a co. of itself, on the Lee, 11 m. above the entrance of Cork harbour, and 137 m. S.W. Dublin, with which, and Limerick on the N., and with Bandon Bridge on the S., it is connected by railways. Lat. 51° 50' 4" N., lon. 8° 19' W. Area of co. of city 48,006 ac.; of the municipality 2,683 ac. Pop. of munic. bor. 85,745, 6-6ths of whom are Roman Catholics. The city proper is built on an island formed by the Lee, which river is here crossed by nine bridges. Principal edifices, the city and co. courthouse, the mansion-house, the exchange, commercial buildings, old co. courthouse, co. and city prisons, house of correction, convict dépôt, savings' bank, N. and S. infirmaries, lunatic asylum, custom-house, royal institution, and the Episcopal palace of the united diocese of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. The cathedral is a plain and uninteresting building. Here are three Roman Catholic churches, one of which ranks as a Roman Catholic cathedral, various other places of worship, Augustinian, Franciscan, Dominican, and Capuchin monasteries, and two numerics, to which are attached female schools. Charitable institutions comprise, besides the infirmaries, fever, lying-in, and foundling hospitals, the Magdalen asylum and refuge for females, green and blue-coat schools, the Monk's schools, government pawn-bank (mont de piété), Principal scientific institutions—Queen's College, the school of medicine and surgery, Cork library,

philosophical library, fine art, Cuvierian, agricultural, horticultural, and other societies, and the mechanics' institute. The city has several club-houses and banks, a chamber of commerce, three theatres, a circus, and six newspapers. Near it are cavalry and infantry barracks. Principal manufs. are of leather, iron, and other metallic goods, glass, gloves, and paper, and there are some extensive breweries and distilleries; the woollen and cotton manufs., formerly extensive, are now all but extinct. Exports consist of corn, flour, butter, and other Irish produce. Imports manufactured goods from England; wines, fruits, salt, and timber. Reg. shipping (1852) 415 vessels of an aggregate of 50,165 tons burden. Customs revenue (1852) 226,991l. Cork communicates by steam-packets with London, Dublin, Bristol, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Its corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, sheriff, 16 aldermen, and 49 town-councillors, elected from its 8 wards. Corp. revenue 9,481l. It is the seat of assizes for the city and the co. Cork, of quarter-sessions, and a recorder's weekly court; and the head quarters of the S. military dist. of Ireland. It sends two members to the House of Commons. Reg. electors (1848) 3,574. —CORK HARBOUR is a land-locked basin, formed by the estuary of the Lee, which is navigable to 1½ m. above Cork city. It is large and deep enough to contain the whole British navy, and has an entrance 1 m. across, within which its breadth varies to 8 m. It contains Spike and Haulbowline islands, on which are a convict station, artillery barracks, and various ordnance works. On its shores are the towns QUEENSTOWN and PASSAGE (which see), with quays 4 m. in length, and which were erected at a cost of 100,000l. Harbour revenue (1845) 9,897l.

CORKBRO, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, 6 m. S.W. Cloyne. Area 2,671 ac. Pop. 1,621.

CORLAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., arrond. and 17 m. N.W. Loudéac. Pop. 1,475.—The adjacent vill., Haut-Corlay, has 1,006 inhabitants.

CORLEONE, a town of Sicily, intend. and 21 m. S. Palermo, cap. dist., on a hill near the source of the Belici. Pop. 12,527. It has several churches and convents, a royal college, prison, and hospital, with trade in corn and oil.

CORLETO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 23 m. S.E. Potenza. Pop. 250.

CORRIEY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4½ m. N.N.W. Coventry. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 325.

CÖRLIN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 16 m. S.W. Cöslin. Pop. 2,430.

CORMATEUR or CORMAJON, a vill. of Northern Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 19 m. N.N.W. Aosta, on l. b. of the Dora Baltea, and 4,023 feet above the sea. Pop. 1,535. It is resorted to for its mineral springs.

CORMEILLES, two comms. and market towns of France.—I. dep. Oise, 15 m. N. Beauvais. Pop. 1,820.—II. dep. Eure, cap. cant., 38 m. W.N.W. Evreux. Pop. 1,390. Manufs. of parchment.

CORME-ROYAL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, arrond. and 9 m. W. Saintes. Pop. 1,217.

CORMERY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arrond. and 11 m. S.E. Tours, on l. b. of the Indre. Pop. 1,048.

CORMICK, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Marne, 10 m. N.W. Reims. Pop. 1,800.

CORMONA, a walled town of Illyria, gov. Trieste, circ. and 7 m. W. Göra. Pop. 3,600, partly engaged in silk manufactures.

CORNARD, two par. of England, co. Suffolk.—

I. (Great), 1 m. E.S.E. Sudbury. Area 1,610 ac. Pop. 887. — **II. (Little)**, 2½ m. S.E. Sudbury. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 380.

CONGREGIANO or **CONGREGIANO**, two market towns, Sardinian States. — **I.** div. prov. and 3 m. W. Genoa, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,888. — **II.** Piedmont, div. Conl. prov. Alba, cap. mand., 26 m. S.E. Turin. Pop. 1,614.

CORNEILLE-*LA-RIVIERE*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pyrénées Orientales, arrond. Perpignan. Pop. 1,131.

CORNELLY, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 1 m. W. Tregony. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 102.

CORNER INLET, Australia, New South Wales, in lat. 38° 47' S., lon. 146° 20' E. There is a bar at the entrance, on which there is from 10 to 18 feet at low water.

CORNETO, a maritime town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 12 m. N. Civita Vecchia, on a lofty height, bordering the Mediterranean, and ½ m. from the ruins of *Targumia*, to which city it succeeded in the 6th century, as a bishop's see. Pop. 4,000. It has a Gothic cathedral.

CORNER, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 3½ m. S.E. Ravenglass. Area 3,690 ac. Pop. 278.

CORNFORTH, a township of England, co. and 6 m. S.E. Durham, pa. Bishop's-Middleham. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 1,040.

CORNHILL, a chapel of England, co. Durham, pa. Norham, 2 m. E. Cokistram. Area 4,430 ac. Pop. 973.

CORNIA, a river of Tuscany, enters the Mediterranean, 3 m. E. Piombino, length 24 m. Its basin is remarkable for volcanic phenomena, springs of carbonic acid and mineral waters.

CORNIMONT-HORNEMBERG, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, arrond. and 11 m. E. Remiremont. Pop. 3,323.

CORNICO, a town of the U. S., North America, Steuben co., New York, 169 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 3,000. Has a trade in coal.

CORNIST, two townships, U. S., North America. — **I.** Maine, 66 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,263. — **II.** New Hampshire, 46 m. W.N.W. Concord. P. 1,726.

CORNO (*MONTE*) or *GRAN SASSO D'ITALIA*, the culminating group of the Apennines in Naples, between the confines of Abruzzo Ultra I. and II., comprising Monti Fano, Interaesoli, Cornio-Piccolo, Vado, Pagliari, Castelli, Pietra and tre Torre. The Corno, between the latter two, is 9,501 feet above the sea. Its summit is covered with snow at all seasons.

CORNOUAILLES, an old dist. of France, in Lower Brittany, the cap. of which was Quimper-Coren-tin, now comprised in the depts. Finistère, Côtes-du-Nord, and Morbihan.

CORNUC, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant. on the Bors, arrond. and 15 m. E.S.E. St. Affrique. Pop. 1,640.

CORNWALL, a co. of England, forming its S.W. extremity, enclosed on all sides by the sea, except E., where it is mostly separated from Devonshire by the river Tamar. Length, 78 m.; breadth, 49 m. Area 866,474 ac., of which 700,000 are estimated to be arable, pasture, and meadow lands. Pop. 325,558. Surface intersected from W. to E. by a ridge of rugged and bleak hills, and scantily timbered, but it has some fertile valleys. Between Mount Bay and the Scilly Islands, there were woods, meadows, and arable lands, and 140 parish churches, which had been submerged by the ocean; and the sub-marine forests show, in this tract, a subsidence of at least 13 feet. On the N. coast, a considerable extent of surface has been overwhelmed with shifting

sand, covering hills of several hundred feet in height. Shores greatly indented by inlets of the sea, the principal of which are St Ives and Padstow, harbours on the Irish Sea; and on the English Channel, St Bazez Bay, Falmouth harbour, and Mount Bay, between the promontories of the Lizard and Land's End. Principal rivers, the Tamar, Lynher, Tovey, Fal, and Camel or Alan. The climate is mild, especially in winter, but damp, with cloudy atmosphere, and frequent rain, yet salubrious. Myrtles and some other plants of South Europe flourish in the open air, but fruits do not ripen well. Corn and potatoes are the chief crops, and agriculture has lately improved. The pichard fishery is actively carried on. *Cornwall* is rich in metals, its tin mines have been known and wrought from remote antiquity. The great metallic district extends from Dartmoor in Devonshire on the E., to the Land's End on the W. Tin is found most abundantly in the St Just, St Ives, and St Austell dists. Copper in the dists. Gwennap, Redruth, Camborne, Breage, Marazion, and Gurnear. Silver, lead, zinc, iron, manganese, antimony, cobalt, and bismuth, are also found in various localities. The tin produced is estimated to average 5,000 tons annually, and the annual average yield of copper is 6,000 tons. Nearly all the ores are sent into South Wales to be smelted. About 5,000 tons of soapstone, and 7,000 dn. of porcelain clay, are shipped annually from Cornwall for the potteries. The exports are nearly confined to tanning produce and fish. Manufactures almost wholly domestic. Cornwall, including the Scilly Islands, is subdivided into 9 hundreds, and 203 par., all in the diocese of Exeter, and 5 W. circuit. Before the Reform Act it contained 20 bor., many of them being mere vill., each sending 2 members to House of Commons. It now, with its towns, returns 10 members, including 2 for each division of the county. Reg. electors (1848) for the E. division 6,187; for the W. do. 6,212. Principal towns, Bodmin, Truro, Launceston, Falmouth, Penryn, and Penzance. This part of Britain was not subdued by the Saxons till the time of Athelstan, and its vernacular language (*Cornish*, a dialect of the Celtic) has become extinct only during the present century. The dist. contains many Druidical stones.

CORNWAT, a small town of Upper Canada, British North America, on the St Lawrence, 6 m. W. St Regis.

CORNWALL, a township of the U. S., North America, 45 m. N. New York, on the Hudson river. Pop. 4,471. In it is the United States Military Academy of West Point. — Other townships of same name are in Vermont and Connecticut.

CORNWALL (NEW), a country of British North America, Columbia, on the Pacific, between New Norfolk and New Hanover, inhabited by Indians.

CORNWALLIA, a co. of Lower Canada, extending 104 m. along the S.E. bank of the St Lawrence. — **I.** a town of Nova Scotia, King's co., on an inlet of the Bay of Fundy 50 m. N.W. Halifax. — **II. (Island)**, British North America, Arctic Ocean, E. of Bathurst Island, lat. 60° N., lon. 50° W. — **IV.** New Shetland, South Atlantic, lat. 61° S., lon. 54° 28' W. — **V.** Malgrave archipelago, Pacific, N. of Radack Island.

CORNWELL, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 8 m. W. Chipping Norton. Area 830 ac. Pop. 110.

CORNWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2½ m. N.E. Exeter-Plymouth. Area 10,600 ac. Pop. 1,604.

CORNWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 8½ m. S.E. Totnes. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 667.

CORO, a mari. city of South America, Vene-

suela, of which it was once the cap., now cap. prov., in a sandy plain near the Gulf of Maracaybo, 155 m. W.N.W. Valencia. Pop. 4,000.

CONORIN or **CONORIN**, a market town of Ireland, Munster, co. Clara, 13 m. S.W. Gort. Pop. 994.

CONOMANDU COAST, India, extends along E. side of the peninsula, commencing at Point Calimera, in lat. 10° 17' N., lon. 79° 56' E., and stretching N. to Gondagam, in lat. 13° 20' N., lon. 80° 10' E. It has no good harbour, and is heavily surf-beaten. The cities Madras, Tranquebar and Pondicherry, and the towns Sidras, Cuddalore, Carical, and Negapatam, are on this coast.

CONON, a seaport town of Greece. [KORON.]

CONORZ, a hamlet of Northern Italy, gov. Venice, 15 m. N.W. Verona. Celebrated for a battle between the French and Austrians, 15th January 1797.

CONORATA, an isl. of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, circ. and 18 m. S. Zara. Length, N.W. to S.E., 15 m.; greatest breadth, 1½ m. Surface mountainous. Inhabitants employed in rearing sheep, making cheese, fishing, and trading in wine and olive oil.

CONORATION GULF, Arctic Ocean, British North America, is W. of Victoria Land and Kent peninsula. Lat. 69° 30' N., and lon. 110° W.

CONORATION ISLAND, New South Shetland, South Atlantic, in lat. 60° 32' S., lon. 46° 53' W. It was discovered in 1821.—II. Russian America, W. of Prince of Wales archipelago.

CONORON, a town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. S.E. Sevilla, on a crown-shaped hill. Pop. 3,778.

CORAS, two towns of France.—I. dep. Isère, cap. cant., on the Drac, 28 m. S.S.E. Grenoble. Pop. 1,414.—II. (*Nude-l-a-Trois-Maisons*), dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 m. S.E. Rennes. Pop. 2,259.

CORPUS CHRISTI BAY, a lagoon of North America, Texas, co. Refugio, lat. 27° 30' N., lon. 98° W., forming the N. extremity of the Laguna del Madre, and separated by Mustang isl. from the Gulf of Mexico, with which it communicates by Aransas and Corpus Christi inlets. At its W. extremity it receives the river Nueces.

CORPUETI, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.W. Aylsham. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 492.

CORRAL DE ALMAGUER, a town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. E.S.E. Toledo, in a fertile plain near the Rianzara. Pop. 3,209.—II. (*de Calatrava*), a town, New Castle, prov. and 5 m. S.S.W. Ciudad Real. Pop. 1,316.

CORRALES, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 53 m. E.S.E. Sevilla. Pop. 1,671. In its vicinity are quarries of gypsum.

CORRASEIO, a town of Northern Italy, duchy Modena, dist. and 9 m. N.E. Reggio. Pop. 2,016. It has several churches.

CORREZE, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 18 m. S.S.W. Rieti, near river of same name, on the site of the anc. city of *Coruz*.

CORREZE, a department of France, formed of part of the old prov. Limousin, near its centre, between the depts. Creuse, Haute Vienne, Dordogne, Lot, Cantal, and Puy-de-Dôme, and between lat. 44° 55' and 46° 40' N. Area 2,200 sq. m. Pop. 350,844. Surface hilly, climate temperate. Principal rivers, the Dordogne and Vézère, of which latter the Corrèze is an affluent. Soil poor. Corn is raised for exportation, but many of the pop. subsist on chestnut flour. Cattle are reared. Chief products are timber, coal, iron, copper, lead, and millstones. The principal manuf. is of muskets, at Tulle. It is divided into the 5 arrondis. of Tulle, the cap., Brive, and Ussel.

CORRÈZE, a town of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. cant., 9 m. N.E. Tulle. Pop. 1,700.

CONRIS (LOVEN), a lake of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 3 m. N. Galway. Shape very irregular. Length, N.W. to S.E., 37 m.; breadth, varies from 1 m. to 6 m. Area 434½ ac. It contains numerous islets, receives the Clare and other rivers, with the surplus waters of Lough Mask and Carra, and discharges its own surplus by the Galway river into Galway Bay.

CONRIKTEKIN, a dep. of the Plata Confederation, mostly between lat. 27° and 30° S., lon. 57° and 59° W., having E. and S. the Missions and Entre Rios, and W. the river Parana, which river also separates it N. from Paraguay. Estimated area 20,000 sq. m. Pop. estimated (1857) 85,000. Surface on the S. undulating, fertile, and wooded; in the N. swampy, and comprising the Lake Ybara. Products, maize, cotton, sugar, indigo, tobacco, and a kind of silk (*seta gylvestre*). Chief towns, Corrientes and St. Lucia.—*Corrientes*, the cap., is situated on the Parana, near the confluence of the Paraguay. Lat. 27° 27' 31" S., lon. 58° 45' W. Pop. 7,843.—A river, same state, and several capes in Cuba, Mexico, and New Granada, have same name.

CORRIKREKIN or **CORRYREKHTAN**, a whirlpool off the W. coast of Scotland, between the islands Jura and Scarba, occasioned by the tide-stream being opposed by a pyramidal rock, which rises within 15 fathoms of the surface.

CORRINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 7 m. E.N.E. Grays-Thurrock. Area 2,500 ac. Pop. 261.—II. a pa., co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.E. Gainsborough. Area 6,270 ac. Pop. 684.

CORRIKIN (LOCK), a lake of Scotland, in the Isle of Skye, near its S. coast, 12½ m. S. Portree. Length, N to S, about 2 m. by ½ m. across. It is very deep, and contains several islets.

CORROG, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary Area 568 ac. Pop. 416.

CORROFOLI, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., dist. and 14 m. N.N.E. Teramo. P. 2,000.

CORSE, a cape, forming the N. extremity of Corsica, in lat. 43° 0' 35" N., lon. 9° 23' 3" E.

CORSE, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4½ m. N.E. Newent. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 566.

CORSCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4 m. N.E. Beaminster. Area 4,170 ac. Pop. 772.

CORSEWICK, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 17 m. N.N.W. Hexham. Area 9,710 ac. Pop. 579.

CORSEVI, *Favum Martis*, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 26 m. E. St. Briac. Pop. 3,346.

CORSEWALL POINT, a headland of Scotland, on its S.W. coast, co. Wigtown, 12 m. N. Port Patrick, with a lighthouse, elevation 113 feet. Lat. 56° 1' N., lon. 5° 8' W.

CORSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Wilt, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 4 m. S.W. Chippenham. Area 6,710 ac. Pop. 3,172.

CORSICA (French *Corse*), an island in the Mediterranean, between lat. 41° 20' and 43° N., and lon. 8° 30' and 9° 30' E. separated S. from Sardinia, by the Strait of Bonifacio. Shape nearly oval, with a projecting appendage on N. Length N. to S., 120 m.; greatest breadth 45 m.; cap. Ajaccio. Pop. 236,251. Shores mostly low; centre mountainous; culminating point, Monte Rotondo, 9,048 feet in elevation. Soil in most parts fertile, but agriculture is ill conducted; the pop. generally impoverished. Rearing live stock is the chief branch of industry. Products, timber, honey, wax, olive oil, the fruits of Italy and S. France, and fish, which latter are, however, mostly taken by Genoese and Neapolitan fishermen. The island is rich in minerals, but few mines are

wrought; and manufactures are nearly limited to the production of coarse woollens, hardware, and leather. Pop. mostly of Italian descent. Naples: 1. was born on the island. The dep. is divided into the 5 arrondis. of Ajaccio, Bastia, Calvia, Corte, and Sartene, its principal towns. It was ceded to France (of which it forms a dep.) by the Genoese in 1768. In 1843 a lighthouse was erected on the island Giargia, off the N. point of Corsica, in lat. $43^{\circ} 1' 43''$ N., lon. $9^{\circ} 24' 37''$ E.

COMARCO, a vill. of Lombardy, gov. and 43 m. S.W. Milan, on the Naviglio Grande. Pop. 1,319. It is the depôt for the best cheese, called *parmigian* or *grana*, made in the prov. Milan and Pavia.

COMARLEY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3 m. N.W. Warminster. Area, 2,530 ac. Pop. 1,473.

COMARSKO or KORAČKA, a maritime town of Denmark, prov. Seeland on the Great Belt opposite Nyborg. Pop. (1855) 2,236. It communicates by railway with Copenhagen, 61 m. N.N.E.

COMSTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 33 m. W. Bath. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 331.

COMTORPHINE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 4 m. W. Edinburgh, with a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. The church built in 1429 was collegiate. There is here a once famed sulphur spring. Pop. of pa. 1,499.

CORTAILLON, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 5 m. S.W. Neuchâtel. Pop. 1,070. Has cotton factories.

CORTACHY and CLOVA, two conjoined pas. of Scotland, co. Forfar, the vill. Cortachy being 73 m. N.W. Forfar. Pop. 722. They comprise a portion of the Grampians.

CORTALE, a town, Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. II., cap. cant., 9 m. W.S.W. Catanzaro. Pop. 3,039.

CORTA, a comm. and town of Corsica, near its centre, cap. arrond., 31 m. S.W. Bastia. Pop. 4,719. It is defended by a castle, and has a polytechnic school, an hospital, and trade in corn and wine. Near it are quarries of Jasper and marble. —Corta is the name of some vill. in Northern Italy and Spain.

CORTE DEL PALASSIO, a comm. and vill. of Austrian Italy, prov. and 4 m. N.E. Lodi. P. 1,350.

CORTEGAÑA, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. N.N.E. Huelva, at the foot of the Sierra Aracena. Pop. 3,295. Its pa. church is built of marble.

CORTEMAGGIORE (anc. *Castrom Lauri*), a comm. and town of Italy, duchy Parma, 15 m. E.S.E. Piacenza. Pop. (of comm.) 4,697; do. of town 2,000. The country is flat, and yields good pasture.

CORTENBERG, a market town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arrond. and 15 m. S.S.W. Bruges. Pop. 4,015, who manufacture woollen fabrics.

CORTENELLA, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. Alba, cap. mand., divided into two parts by the Bormida, 34 m. S.W. Alessandria. Pop. 3,150.

CORTE-OLIVA, a town of Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 11 m. S.S.E. Pavia, cap. dist. of same name, on l. b. of the Olona. Pop. 1,181.

CORTES, three towns of Spain. —I. (*de la Frontera*), Andalucía, prov. and 49 m. W.S.W. Malaga. Pop. 3,395. Manufact. of leather. —II. (*de Arzobispo*), Valencia, prov. and 28 m. N.W. Castellón-de-la-Plana, 15 m. N. River. Pop. 1,775. —III. prov. Navarre, 13 m. S.E. Tudela, near rt. b. of the Ebro. Pop. 900.

CORTES, a bay on the S.W. coast of the island of Cuba.

CORTES or CORTESE, an island of Russia, gov. and 90 m. S. Ekaterinodar, formed by the Dnieper. Elevation above the river 165 feet. Inhabited by a colony of Prussian Mennonites.

CORTINA, a town of Austria, duchy Tyrol, on l. b. of the Botta, 64 m. S.E. Innsbruck. P. 2,700.

CORTLAND, a co., U. S., North America, in centre of New York. Area 500 sq. m. Pop. 25,140. Soil fertile, contains iron, marl, and sulphur springs. Chief town same name. Pop. 7,753. —*Cortlandville*, a township, same co. Pop. 3,799.

CORTON, two pas. of England. —I. co. Suffolk, 3 m. N. Lowestoft. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 559. —II. (*Denham*), co. Somerset. Ac. 1,140. Pop. 428.

CORTONA, *Corsium*, a town of Tuscany, in ancient times one of the 12 principal cities of Etruria, prov. and 50 m. S.E. Florence, on a hill facing the Lake of Trasimene. Pop., exclusive of suburbs, 5,036. Its ancient Cyclopean walls, supposed to have been erected 3,000 years ago, remain perfect in two-thirds of their extent. Around the city, and in its numerous museums, are a great variety of Etruscan and some Roman antiquities; and Cortona has a cathedral of the 10th century, which, like many of its other churches, contains fine works of art; also a castle built by the Medici, a famous academy of sciences, founded in 1726, a theatre, and trade in wine and olives.

CORTECH, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo on the Erro, 50 m. E.N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 2,520.

CORTONA (English *Corsunus*, French *Corsogne*), a fortified city and seaport of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, in the bays of Betanzos and el Ferrol (Atlantic), 320 m. N.W. Madrid. Lat. (Fort St. Antonio) $44^{\circ} 22' 5''$ N., lon. $8^{\circ} 22' 7''$ W. Pop. 19,415. It stands on the E. side of a small peninsula, and consists of an upper and a lower town, the former having the citadel, and the latter containing the theatre, custom-house, reading-room, palace of the captain-general, court-house, arsenal, and barracks. Its harbour is safe, and defended on the E. by fort San Diego, W. by fort San Antonio. North of it is the tower of Hercules, a lighthouse 92 ft. in height, on a Roman foundation. A great part of its pop. is employed in the herring and pilchard fishery on the coast. Principal manufactures, linen goods, hats, cordage, canvases, and cigars, in which last 1,500 females are employed. Some ship-building is carried on, and it has a school of navigation. From this port the Spanish Armada set sail in 1588, and near this, on the heights of Elvira, the French were defeated Jan. 16, 1809, by the troops under Sir J. Moore, who was mortally wounded in the action. There is regular steam communication with Southampton in summer.

CORVO, the most N. and smallest of the Azores islands. Lat. of N. point, $39^{\circ} 41' 41''$ N.; it is 6 m. long and 3 m. broad, with a crater at the E. end, containing a small lake 1,277 feet above the sea. It is fertile, and the climate is delicious, but the inhabitants are poor. Pop. 560.

CORWEN, a market town and pa. of North Wales, cos. Merioneth and Denbigh, on the Dee, 11 m. E.N.E. Bala. Pop. 2,009. Has a church, a bridewell, and a union workhouse.

CORWAR, a vill. of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 16 m. N.E. Poona, on the Bernah, memorable for an obstinate and successfully contested action, fought on Dec. 31, 1818, by a few British troops, against the army of the Peshwa, estimated at 20,000 cavalry, and several thousand infantry, mostly Arabs.

CORWEN, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. N.W. Tavistock. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 311.

COS or STABRHO, an island of Asiatic Turkey, in the Mediterranean, 21 m. long and 5 m. broad. A range of lofty mountains rises on the S. coast; the rest of the island is a beautiful and fertile

plain, with a delightful climate. Produce, corn, cotton, silk, and wines, fruit, and formerly flocks of sheep. Its port is frequented by merchant vessels. In ancient times the island was celebrated for a temple to Esculapius, and was the birthplace of Hippocrates and Appelles.

COSALA, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. Sinaloa, 63 m. S. Culiacan.

COSBY, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. S.E.W. Leicester. Area 2,560 ac. Pop. 1,026.

COSCIUSCO, *Sybaris*, a river of Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, which after an E. course of about 20 m. joins the Crati, 4 m. from the Gulf of Taranto, and near the site of the ancient city Sybaris.

CÖSEN or **KÖSKL**, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 26 m. S.S.E. Oppeln, on l. b. of the Oder. Pop. 3,600.

COSENZA, *Cosenza*, a city of Naples, cap. prov. Calabria Citra, at the confluence of the rivers Crati and Busento 12 m. E. the Mediterranean, 29 m. S.W. Rossano. Pop. 14,000. It is enclosed by walls, and has an old castle now converted into barracks, a courthouse, cathedral, diocesan seminary, royal college, theatre, founding asylum, academies of science and literature, manuf. of earthenware and cutlery, a trade in silk, rice, wine, manna, and flax.

CÖSFELO or **KÖSFELO**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, cap. circ. reg. and 20 m. W. Münster, with fortifications. Pop. 3,510.—II. a pa. and vill., same circle. Pop. 3,000.

COSHAMPTON or **COVENHAMPTON**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 1½ m. N. Stony-Stratford. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 641.

COSTEANTON, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 2½ m. N.N.E. Pembroke. Pop. 551.

COSHOCTON, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. of Ohio. Area 616 sq. m. Pop. 25,674.

CÖSLIN or **KÖSLIN**, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, cap. reg., 7 m. from the Baltic. Lat. 54° 12' 7" N., lon. 16° 10' E. Pop. 8,230. It was burned in 1718, and since rebuilt. It has a society of arts, a college, a normal school, and manuf. of woollen stuffs, hosiery, silks, and leather. On the Ellenberg is a monument to the Pomeranians who fell in the war of 1413.

COSME (St.), a commun. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, arrond. and 7 m. S.E. Mamers. P. 2,228.

COSNE, *Condals*, a town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. arrond., on the Loire, 27 m. N.N.W. Nevers. Pop. 6,336. Has an anchor forge and heavy iron-work, and manuf. hardware and cutlery.

COSACKS OF THE BLACK SEA, a gov. of South Russia, bounded E. by the gov. Caucasus, W. by the Sea of Azov, S. by Circassia, and N. by the country of the Don Cosacks; cap. Ekaterinodar on its S. boundary, and on rt. b. of the Kouban. It is occupied by a pop. of Cosacks, who form a species of democratic republic, and who, in 1823-9, attempted to render themselves independent.

COSACKS (COUNTRY OF THE DON), a vast plain of S. Russia, traversed by the river Don, and bounded N. by the gov. Saratov, S. by the gov. Caucasus and the Cosacks of the Black Sea, E. by Astrakhan, and W. by Veronej and Ekaterinodar; cap. Toberkat-k. Territory fertile, but ill cultivated. Soil an elevated plateau. Chief industry agriculture, fishing, and cattle rearing. Though subjected to Russia, the Cosacks are governed by their own laws, and have peculiar usages. Pop. is estimated at 500,000 Cosacks, besides the Russians permanently established in separate hamlets, in all about 704,300.

COSIAL, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. N.N.W. Nottingham. Area 790 ac. Pop. 308.

COSIATO, a town of the Sardinian States, Pied-

mont, div. Turin, cap. mand., prov. and 7 m. E. Biella. Pop. 2,847.

COSMIS, a seaport town, Egypt. [*Kosmis*.] **COSMIS-LE-VIVIER**, a commun. and market town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., 11 m. S.W. Laval, on l. b. of the Oudon. Pop. 1,996.

COSMISABAM, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. and about 1 m. S. Moorshedabad, of which it is the port, on the Bhagirathi or Hoogly branch of the Ganges. Pop. 3,536. It has manuf. of carpets, satins, and stockings, and a large trade in silk, etc.

COSMILA, a vill. of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. Biella, on the Oropa. Pop. 2,328.

COSINOTON, 2 pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester, 14 m. S.E. Mount-Sorrel. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 341.—II. co. Somerset, 4 m. N.E. Bridgewater. Area 1,408 ac. Pop. 236.

COSIPONE, a suburb of Calcutta, on l. b. of the Hoogly, 6 m. N. Fort William. Has a government cannon foundry.

COSONAY or **COSONEX**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, cap. dist., on the Venoge, 9 m. N.W. Lausanne. Pop. 1,060.

COSYAN HILLS, Further India, about lat. 25° 26' 7" N., lon. 90° 53' and 92° 11' E. Area 729 sq. m. Pop. 10,333. Embrace all that tract of country between Assam and Syihet on the N. and S., and Jynteah and the Garro country on the E. and W.

COSTA, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 4 m. W.S.W. Rovigo, on the Adigetto. P. 2,000.

COSTAMONTE, a city, Asia Minor. [*KANTAMONTI*.]

COSTA-RICA, the most S. state of Central America, between lat. 8° and 10° 40' N., lon. 83° and 85° W., extending from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific, between the state Nicaragua on the N. and New Granada on the S. Area 16,250 sq. m. Estimated pop. 216,000. Religion, Roman Catholic. Surface mostly mountainous, with numerous volcanoes; its N.E. is more rugged than its S.W. division; contains two large forests; temperature tropical, but mild and salubrious in the elevated districts. Its W. shores surround the Gulf of Nicoya. It possesses some productive gold and silver mines. Coffee is the staple article of trade, and it is estimated that from 3,000 to 4,000 tons are annually produced. Tobacco of superior quality, sarsaparilla, wild indigo, sugar, cacao, and dye-woods are among its other products. Principal exports are hides, tobacco, and coffee. The state is divided into the two depts. of Cartago and Alajuela, with cities of same names; San José is the cap., its port is Punta Arenas on the Gulf of Nicoya; other cities are Eredia, Estrella, and E-paresa. It is a free, sovereign, and independent republic. The government, which is representative, with the executive intrusted to a supreme chief, was established in 1823. Public revenue \$7,000 dollars annually.—The Costa Rica river, 30 m. in length, is an affluent of the San Juan, on the N. frontier.

COSTESSY or **COSSET**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W.N.W. Norwich. Ac. 1,400. P. 1,026.

COSTIGLIONE, two towns of the Sardinian States, Piedmont.—I. (*di Asti*), div. Alessandria, cap. mand., prov. and 8 m. S. Asti. Pop. 6,180.—II. (*di Saluzzo*), div. Cuni, prov. and 6 m. S. Saluzzo. Pop. 2,648.

COSTOCK or **COSTINGSTOCK**, a pa. of England, co. and 8½ m. S. Nottingham. Ac. 1,530. P. 483.

COSTON, two pas. England.—I. co. Leicester, 6½ m. E.N.E. Melton Mowbray. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 186.—II. co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.W. Wymondham. Area 800 ac. Pop. 83.

COTTAGE-HAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 4½ m. N.E. Broomsgrove. Ac. 1,400. P. 183.
COTTWICKE or KOSWICKE, a town of Central Germany, duchy Anhalt-Berburg, on the Elbe, 11 m. S.E. E. Dessau. Pop. 2,800.

COTACAYIA (SANTIAGO DEL), a small town of Bolivia, dep. and 16 m. S.S.E. Potosi, on the river Cotacayo, an affluent of the Pilcomayo.

CÔTE D'OR, a chain of mountains in France, which separates the basin of the Saône from those of the Seine and Loire, and connects the Cevennes with the Vosges. The name has special reference to the small chain, which extends from Dijon to the S. limit of the dep. Côte d'Or, and was bestowed on it on account of its valuable vineyards. Culminating point Le Tasselot, 1,908 feet.

CÔTE D'OR, a dep. in the E. of France, formed of part of the old prov. Bourgogne, between lat. 46° 53' and 47° 10' N., and surrounded by the depts. Aube, Yonne, Saône-et-Loire, Jura, Haute Saône, and Haute Marne, cap. Dijon. Area 3,980 sq. m. Pop. 400,207. Chief rivers the Seine, the Armançon, Serain, and Aube in the basin of the Seine, the Saône, which is navigable, the Vingeanne, the Tille and Ouche its affluents. The Canal de Bourgogne traverses the dep. from S.E. to N.W. Climate temperate. Soil rich in miles of iron and coal, marble, gypsum, building and lithographic stones. A great part of it is covered with forests. It is fertile in grain and fruit, but especially in the vine, which renders this one of the most important depts. of France. The most celebrated vineyards are those of Chambertin, Romanée, Ruchibourg, Clos-Vougeot, Clos St. George, Tache, Montachet, Nuits, Volnay, Pomard, and Beaune. Chief manufactures iron, pottery, jewelry, and chemical products, woolen and cotton-spinning, and manufacture of cloth and paper. The dep. is divided into four arronds, Beaune, Châtillon-sur-Seine, Dijon, and Semur.

COTENTIN, *Constantina*, a dist. of France, in the old prov. of Normandy. It forms a peninsula in the N. of dep. Manche extending into the English Channel; its N. extremity is Cape la Hague, principal town Coutances.

CÔTE-ROUGE, a vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arrond. Lyon, cant. St. Columbe, with a vineyard producing the celebrated red wine of that name.

CÔTE ST ANDRÉ (LA), a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Isère, arrond. and 19 m. E.S.E. Vizille. Pop. 4,429. Its vicinity produces the celebrated liqueur called Eaux-de-la Côte.

CÔTES (LES), several vineyards of France, dep. Gironde, those which produce the best grapes extend along the rt. b. of the Garonne, between Ambazac and St. Croix-du-Mont.

CÔTES DU-NORD, a maritime dep. of the W. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Bretagne, cap. St. Brieuc. It is situated between lat. 48° 3' and 48° 57' N., bounded N. by the English Channel, in which it comprises several small isls., S. by the dep. Morbihan, E. by Ille-et-Vilaine, and W. by Finistère. Area 2,570 sq. m. Pop. 62,613. Principal rivers the Rance, Arguenon, Gouet, Treuz, and Oust. Climate temperate, but inconstant and often rainy. Soil mountainous and undulating, contains iron, lead, excellent granite, and many mineral springs. Corn and cider are exported, hemp and flax raised; many horses and cattle are reared. Chief manufactures iron and woolen goods, and sail cloth. The other exports are iron, lead, copper, grain, honey, wax, and cider. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Dinan, Guingamp, Lannion, Loudéac, and St. Brieuc.

COTSWOLD or COTSWOLD HILLS, England, a

tract of about 200,000 acres in the centre of the co. Gloucester, extending from Bath N. to Chipping Campden, and separating the basins of the Thames and Severn. Surface generally bare; extreme elevation near Cheltenham 1,184 feet.

COTURAY, a pa. of England, co. and 6½ m. E.S.E. Nottingham. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 833.

COTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4 m. S. Newark. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 98.

COTHELSTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5½ m. N.W. Taunton. Ac. 1,340. Pop. 118.

CÖTHEN, a town of Germany. [KÖTHEN.]

COTTERIDGE, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. N. Worcester. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 237.

COTTONSTON, a township of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. Ronald-Kirk, 3 m. N.W. Barnard Castle. Pop. 607.

COTRY, a river of South Wales, co. Carmarthen, which, after a southward course of 2½ miles, joins the Towy about 8 miles above Carmarthen.

COTTERAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 16 m. W. Draguignan. Pop. 2,541. Trade in silk, leather, and wine.

COTTONOIA, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, 34 m. S.S.E. Ferrara, near l. b. of the Senio. Pop. 4,535.

COTUIDIBA or COTINGUIBA, a river of Brazil, which has its rise on the N. side of Mount Itabana, flows S., and falls into the Atlantic 18 m. N.N.E. Sergipe del Rey, after a course of 90 miles.

COTTELL, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. E.N.E. Honiton. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 245.

COTTE or COTTY, a town of Hald., 40 m. N.W. St. Domingo.

COTTON, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. N.W. Cambridge. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 209.

COTOPAXI, a volcano of South America, Ecuador, in the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes, 34 m. S.S.E. Quito. Lat. 0° 41' S., lon. 78° 42' W. Shape conical, height above the sea, 18,875 feet, or 9,400 feet above the adjacent valley, the upper 4,400 feet of the mountain are covered with snow, except a section around its summit.

COTROV, *Crotone*, an ancient city of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra II., on the E. coast, near the mouth of the Esaro, 6 m. N.W. Cape Sta. Pop. 7,000. It is enclosed by walls and defended by a strong citadel. Has a cathedral, and several other churches, a diocesan seminary, military and civil hospitals, and several asylums and convents. In ancient times it was famous for the school of Pythagoras.

COTROVIA, a market town of Naples, 20 m. W.N.W. Cotrone. Pop. 1,400.

COTTA, a vill. of Ceylon, 6 m. E. Colombo, formerly one of the capitals of the kings of Ceylon. It consists of a single street. The missionaries have here a Christian institution, in which Hebrew, Greek, Latin and English, mathematics and theology are taught. It has also a chapel and printing office.

COTTAL or KOTTAL, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 4½ m. S.W. Frankfurt, cap. arr., on the Spree. Pop. 8,727. It has a royal palace, college, and orphan asylum. Manufactures of woollen cloths, linen, hosiery, and tobacco, with breweries, distilleries, & export & transit trade.

COTTENHAM, a pa. of England, co. and 6½ m. N. Cambridge. Area 7,510 ac. Pop. 2,314.

COTTESBRO, a pa. of England, co. Here, 2½ m. W. Huntingford. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 437.

COTTESBROOK, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 2 m. N.N.E. Cusdis. Area 600 ac. Pop. 178.

COTTSMAN, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 1½ m. S.W. Lutterworth. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 107.

COTTESMORE, a pa. of England, co. and 9½ m. N.N.W. Northampton. Area 8,860 ac. Pop. 544.

COTTESMORE, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, ½ m. N. Bicester. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 263.

COTTESMORE, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 4 m. N.N.E. Oakham. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 735.

COTTINGHAM, two pas. of England.—I. co. York, East Biding, 4½ m. N.W. Kingston-on-Hull. Ac. 8,530. P. 2,854.—II. co. Northampton, 2 m. S.W. Rockingham. Ac. 3,720. P. 1,080.

COTTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. N.W. Mendlesham. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 571.

—II. a township, co. Stafford, pa. Alton, ½ m. N.E. Cheadle. Pop. 502.—Several smaller townships of England have this name.

COTUX, a town of the isl. Haiti, N. E. dep., near the river Juna, 44 m. N.E. San Domingo. Pop. 2,000. In its vicinity are copper and iron mines.

COUNCUBIA, a town of Central Africa, Nigritia, Darfur, in a fertile district, 41 m. W. Cobbe.

CORCUEZ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 14 m. E.S.E. Autun. Pop. 2,860.

CORCK-LAFER, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, 11 m. S.W. Broges. P. 4,152.

CORCY-LE-CHATPAU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 10 m. N. Soissons.—Also commune in Ardennes and Aisne.

CORCKSCHE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 3 m. S.E. Dunkerque. Pop. 1,593.

CORCUM-MONTEPRIX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cant. Issoire, with remains of castle of Monteprix. Pop. 1,473.

COUNDOVIA, a river of West Africa, Soudan, rises in the mountain range between the parallels of 9° and 10° N., and after a S.W. course falls into the Niger 5 m. N.W. Egga.

CODRUS, an island of Canada East, British North America, in the St. Lawrence, 55 m. N.E. Quebec. Pop. 300. The island is 6 m. long and 3 m. broad. Soil fertile.

COULROX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, with a basin and quay, 14 m. S.E. Savenay. Pop. 1,161. Commerce in linen, cloth, wine, brandy, and fish.

COUSSEMA, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. and 11 m. N.N.W. Mayenne. Pop. 1,640.

COUSSEON, a river of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, enters Cancale Bay, nearly opposite Mont-St. Michael, after a generally N. course of 53 m., for the last 20 of which it is navigable.

COUFFE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 6 m. W. N.W. Ancenis. Pop. 1,730.

COUGETON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2 m. N.N.W. Leicester. Area 3,070 ac. Pop. 941.

COUVE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Yonne, arrond. and 11 m. S.N.W. Civray, on rt. b. of the Dive. Pop. 1,913. Manufactures of woollens.

COULVERE, two communes and towns of France, dep. Yonne.—I. (*La Vignère*), 6 m. S. Auxerre.—II. (*sur Yonne*), 18 m. S. Auxerre.

COULL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, W. of Lamphannan. Pop. 794.

COULLON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loiret, 83 m. S.E. Orleans. Pop. 2,136.

COULMAN, an island in the Antarctic Ocean, lat. 73° 36' S., lon. 170° 2' E. Discovered in 1841.

COULMINEZ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Grand-Moron, an affluent of the Marne, 13 m. S.E. Meaux. Pop. 4,257.

COULOURS-SUR-LAUTIER, a comm. and town of France, dep. Doubs-Sèvres, cap. cant., arrond. and 13 m. N.N.W. Mont. Pop. 2,033.

COULSON, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 5 m. S.W. Croydon. Area 5,960 ac. Pop. 713.

COULSTON (MAST), a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 9½ m. E.N.E. Westbury. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 161.

COULSTON (LOCK), a lake of Scotland, co. Berwick, pa. St. Ninians, 2 m. in circ. Its waters are reported to have sunk from 16 to 12 feet at the time of the great earthquake at Lisbon, in 1755.

COULSTON or COLTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, 5 m. N.N.E. Ulverston. Ac. 13,380 P. 2,693.

CUNCE, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 5½ m. N.W. Much-Wenlock. Area 5,600 ac. Pop. 836.

CUTWOOD, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. St. Andrew-Auckland, 2 m. E.S.E. Bishop-Auckland. Pop. 1,073.

COURTNEYHOPPE, a chapelry of England, co. and 6 m. S. Leicester, on the South Midland Railway, pa. Blaby. Pop. 940.

COURTISBURY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Bristol Channel, 14½ m. E.N.E. Ilfracombe. Area 3,290 ac. Pop. 174.

COTIANG, a Dutch settlement, in the S.W. of the island of Timor, with a free port.

COTTE-LEVEN-NEWMARKET, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Bury, 4 m. S.E.E. Haslington. Pop. 3,164.

COUPPIAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, 23 m. S. Rodez. Pop. 2,763.

COUREVOIE, a comm. and vill. of France, cap. cant., dep. Seine, arrond. St. Denis, on l. b. of the Seine, and on the Paris and Versaille Railway, 54 m. N.W. Paris. Pop. 6,065. It has manufactures of white lead and distilleries.

COURELLE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 4½ m. N.W. Charleroi. Pop. 3,226.

COURCEMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, 14 m. N. N.E. Le Mans. Pop. 1,862.

COURMETS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. and 17 m. E. Mayenne. Pop. 2,113.

COURDEMANCHE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, 11 m. S.W. St. Calais. Pop. 1,660.

COURMAYEUR, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. P. de-Calais, arrond. and 15 m. E.S.E. Béthune. Pop. 2,811.

COURLAND or KIRLAND, a gov. of Russia, between lat. 56° and 59° N. lon. 21° and 27° E., having S. the gov. Wilna, E. Vitebsk, N. Livonia, and the Gulf of Riga, and W. the Baltic. Area 10,260 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 533,300, mostly Protestants and of Lithuanian descent. Coast flat; surface undulating. Principal rivers, the Duna, Buller, Az, and Windau; lakes numerous. Soil fertile in the E., but in many other parts swampy; about 2-5ths of the surface are covered with forests of fir and oak. More corn is raised than is required for home consumption, with flax, hemp, tobacco, and fruits. Pasturage scanty, and the oxen, sheep, and horses are of inferior breeds. Manufactures of paper and copper wares, with distilleries and tile factories. Principal towns, Mitau the cap., Libau, Goldingen, and Jacobstadt. Courland formed an independent duchy from 1561 to 1795; it was incorporated with Russia in the latter year, but the Courlanders maintained their ancient rights and privileges.

COURMAYEUR, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. and 6 m. E.S.E. Clermont-Ferrand, near l. b. of the Allier. Pop. 2,545.

COURMAYEUR (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente, arrond. and 4 m. S.W. Angoulême. Pop. 2,190. It has numerous paper mills.

—II. two villa, dep. Seine-Inférieure, near l. b. of the Seine, 6 m. S.W. Rouen. United Pop. 2,630.

COURMAYEUR, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, on the Dore, 28 m. E. Clermont. Pop. 3,602.

COURS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep.

Rhône, 20 m. W.N.W. Villefranche, on the Tram-
bozsa. Pop. 4,688. Manufs. cotton goods.

COURMAYEUR, a comm. and vill. of France, dep.
Ain, 4 m. N.N.E. Narbonne. Pop. 3,172.

COURMAYEUR or COURMAYEUR-SUR-MER, a
comm. and vill. of France, dep. Calvados, near
the English Channel, 11 m. N.N.W. Caen. Pop.
1,540.

COURMAYEUR, several villa. of France.—I. dep.
Yonne, cap. cant., 13 m. S. Auxerre. Pop. 1,630.
—II. dep. Calvados, 40 m. S.W. Caen. P. 1,360.

COURTALLUM, a town of British India, dist.
Tinnevely, territory of Travancore, 350 m. S.W.
Madras. The town is enclosed on three sides
by hills, through which a narrow valley runs,
opening up an easy communication between the
Carnatic and Malabar. Climate salubrious, and
soil fertile in the vicinity, yielding arrowroot,
nutmeg, clove, cinnamon, date-palms, and sago-
palms. The indigenous flora amounts to upwards
of 2,000 kinds.

COURTENHALL, a pa. of England, co. and 5
m. S. Northampton. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 135.

COURTENAY, a comm. and town of France, dep.
Loiret, 16 m. E.N.E. Montargis. Pop. 1,984.

COURTILLOUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep.
Vaucluse, arrond., and 10 m. N.N.E. Avignon, on
a branch of the Ouvèze. Pop. 3,489.

COURTISOLS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep.
Marne, arrond., and 7 m. E.N.E. Châlons, on the
Vesle. Pop. 1,900.

COURTMACHERY, a fishing vill. of Ireland.
Monster, co. Cork, on W. shore of bay, 7 m. E.
Gloukhity. Pop. 526.

COURTRAI or COURTRAI (Flem. *Kortrijk*), a
fortified town of Belgium, prov. West Flanders,
cap. arrond., on the Lys, 26 m. N.W. Ghent,
with which, as also with most other principal
places in Belgium, it communicates by railway.
Pop. 19,662. Chief edifices, a town-hall and cathe-
dral, St Martin's church, and a public library.
Manufs. of linen and cotton fabrics, damasks,
lace, yarn, woollen goods, hosiery, paper, tobacco,
sugar, beer, and leather. The "Battle of the
Spurs" was fought here in 1302. It was taken
by the French in 1793, and made cap. of the dep.
of the Lys.

COURTIER ISLAND, one of the Laccadives, in
lat. 10° 31' N., lon. 72° 43' E. It is 2½ m. long
and 1 m. broad. The S. and W. sides of the
island are surrounded by a coral reef. On the E.
it is steep and rocky.

COUVILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep.
Eure-et-Loire, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Eure, 11
m. W. Chartres. Pop. 1,540.

COUVREUX or COUVREUX, a comm. and vill. of
France, dep. Rhone, 12 m. W. Lyon. Pop. 1,430.

COUSSAC-BONNEVAL, a comm. & vill. of France,
dep. H. Vienne, 21 m. S. Limoges. Pop. 3,007.

COUSSEANS (Lz.), an ancient dist. of France,
in the Pyrenees, near the Spanish frontier. It
was a dependency of the former prov. of Gas-
cony, and now forms part of the dep. Ariège. St.
Lizier was its capital.

COUTANCES, a comm. and town of France, dep.
Manche, cap. arrond., at the confluence of the
Soulle and Belair, 4 m. from the English Chan-
nel, and 41 m. S. Cherbourg. Pop. 4,064. Has
a prefecture, comm. college, public library, and
theatre. Manufs. of worsted stuffs, druggists,
tape, lace, parchments, and hardware, and a
trade in corn, flax, hemp, butter, and cattle.

COUVREUX, a comm. and town of France, dep.
Orne, on l. b. of the Vée, near its confluence with
the Mayenne, 11 m. E.S.E. Domfront. P. 1,720.

COUVREUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep.

Nord, arrond., and 8 m. N.E. Douai. Pop. 2,163.
It has manufs. of beet-root sugar.

COUTOUVAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep.
Loire, 6 m. N.E. Roanne. Pop. 1,750.

COUTRAS, *Corteras*, a comm. and town of
France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., on the Dronne,
26 m. N.E. Bourdeaux. Pop. 1,355.

COUTURE (Lz.), a comm. and vill. of France,
dep. Pas-de-Calais, 5 m. N.E. Béthune. Pop.
2,860.—II. a vill. dep. Eure, arrond., and 14 m.
S.E. Evreux, with manufs. of wind-instruments.

COVET, a pa. and vill., Switzerland, in the
Val-de-Travers, cant., and 14 m. W.S.W. Neu-
châtel. It is the centre of the lace manufacture
of the canton.

COVIA, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov.
and 35 m. S.W. Namur, cap. cant. Pop. 2,000.
It has rich iron mines and important and ce-
lebrated manufs. of steam machinery and cables.

CORX (Lz.), a comm. and vill. of France, dep.
Dordogne, 18 m. W.S.W. Sarlat. Pop. 1,684.

COVE, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. Kincardine,
on the S. shore of Nigg Bay, 4 m. S.S.W. Aber-
deen. Pop. 421.

COVE, several pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I.
(Hythe), 4 m. N. Southwold. Area 1,000 ac.
Pop. 195.—II. (North), 3 m. S.E. Beccles. Area
1,910 ac. Pop. 200.—III. (South), 3½ m. N.
Southwold. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 194.

COVE OF CORK, now QUENSTOWN, a seaport
and market town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 10
m. E.S.E. Cork, on the S. side of Cove island in
Cork harbour. Pop. 11,428. It occupies a steep
slope, its houses being disposed in successive
terraces. Principal edifices, a pa. church, Roman
Catholic chapel, national school, hospital, dispens-
ary, bridewell, club-rooms, and a market-house.
Roche's Point, at the E. entrance of Cork har-
bour, lat. 51° 47' 35" N., lon. 8° 13' 14" W., is
surmounted by a lighthouse, and at the E. end
of the town are a pier, quays, and a station-house
for pilots and officers of the port of Cork. Cove
is protected by batteries, and opposite it are
several islets, with additional fortifications, tur-
racks, magazines, and victualling stores. The
isle of Cove, area about 13,000 ac., is fertile,
mostly occupied with villas and plantations, and
connected with the mainland by several bridges.
—II. a maritime vill., same co., 1 m. E. Kinsale.
Pop. 332.

COVELONG, a maritime town of British India,
prev. and 22 m. S. Madras, dist. Chingleput.
The district yields salt.

COVENEY, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 3½
m. W.A.W. Ely. Area 4,140 ac. Pop. 1,805.

COVENHAM, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—
I. (St. Bartholomew), 6 m. N.N.E. Louth. Area
1,340 ac. Pop. 274.—II. (St. Mary), 7 m. W.
Saltfleet. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 195.

COVENTRY, a city, co. and munic. and parl.
bor. of England, cap. co. Warwick, on the Sher-
bourne, an aff. of the Avon, and on the North
Western Railway, 17½ m. E.S.E. Birmingham.
Area of city 4,920 ac. Pop. of parl. bur. 30,812;
of munic. bor. 36,248. It has remains of its
ancient walls, which were 3 m. in circumference.

Principal buildings, St. Michael, Holy Trinity, St.
John, and Christchurch, other churches, dissen-
ting chapel, a co. hall, St. Mary hall, the drapers'
hall, gaol, barracks, and theatre. Has a mechanics'
institute, public library, and various associations.
Manufs. of silk fabrics and ribbons; watch-
making and dye-works. Coventry is divided into
6 wards. It has quarter-sessions, and sheriff's
county courts monthly. It sends 2 members to
House of Commons. This city was originally

chartered by Earl Leofric, in the time of Edward the Confessor, at the instance, it is said, of his Lady Godiva, in commemoration of whom, a curious annual festival takes place in the city. It was the seat of two memorable parliaments in the 15th century. It formed a part of the see of Lichfield and Coventry until 1836, when it was transferred to the see of Worcester.

COVENTRY, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Connecticut, 17 m. E. Hartford. Pop. 1,984.—II. Pennsylvania, on Tioga river. Pop. 2,620.—III. Rhode Island, 13 m. S.W. Providence. Pop. 3,620.—IV. Chenango co., New York. Pop. 1,677.—V. Seneca co. Pop. 1,663. Manuf. of cotton.

COVENHAM, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 2 m. S.W. Middleham. Ac. 22,120. P. 1,221.

COVENT, a township, U. S., North America, co. Seneca, New York, 176 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,253.

COVILHA, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 21 m. S.W. Guarda. Pop. 5,000. Has woollen manufs., and near it are thermal springs.

COVINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 3½ m. N.N.W. Kimbolton. Ac. 1,290. Pop. 162.

COVINGTON, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. part of Alabama. Area 1,152 sq. m. Pop. 3,645.—II. a co. in S. of Mississippi. Area 426 sq. m. Pop. 3,338.—III. a township of Kentucky, on the Ohio river, directly opposite Cincinnati. Pop. 14,008. It has numerous schools and churches, and a Baptist theological institute.

—IV. a township, New York, co. Oneida. Pop. 2,493. Other townships of same name in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Georgia.

COVINGTON and **THURINGTON**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 7 m. E. Lanark, on the Clyde. Pop. 648, of whom 113 were in the vill. of Thunkerton.

COWAL or **COWALL**, a peninsular dist. of Scotland, co. Argyll, between Loch Lomond and the Firth of Clyde, on the E., and Loch Fyne on the W. Pop. 8,938. In it are Lochs Goyle and Lick, the vills. Inverhallen, Kilruddan, Kilmun, Kilmann, Strathlachlan, Lochgoilhead, and Kilmorich.

COWANNA, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Hereford.—I. (Mack), 5½ m. S.W. Bromyard. Area 2,970 ac. Pop. 642.—II. (Little), 4 m. W.S.W. Bromyard. Area 840 ac. Pop. 171.

COWBIT, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.N.E. Crowland. Area 4,300 ac. Pop. 6-6.

COWBOURNE or **PORT-VAPE**, a munic. bor., market town, and pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the river Dŷon, here crossed by a bridge, 12 m. W. Cardiff. Pop. of par. bor. 1,900. Has an ancient Gothic gateway, a town hall, a market-house and church. Cowbridge unites with Cardiff and Llantrissant in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

COWDEN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7½ m. W. Tunbridge Wells. Area 3,170 ac. Pop. 712.

COWES (EAST), a hamlet, Isle of Wight, pa. Whippingham, on the E. side, or rt. b. of the river Medina, at its mouth, opposite West Cowes, and 4 m. N. Newport. Pop. 884. Here is the custom-house, port of Cowes, and a chapel of ease. Near it is Osborne House, the marine residence of Queen Victoria.

COWES (WEST), a seaport town and watering-place, Isle of Wight, pa. Northwood, on the W. side of the river Medina, at its mouth (here ¼ m. across), and at the N. extremity of the island, 10½ m. S.S.E. Southampton, and 11 m. W.S.W. Portsmouth, with both of which ports it communicates daily by steamers. Pop. 4,786. Has assembly and reading-rooms. At the angle formed by the river and sea, termed Egypt point, is a battery, built by Henry VIII.; and a church

Has a good bathing establishment, and docks for ship-building; and it is the headquarters of the Royal Yacht Club, who hold their annual regatta here. Its coasting trade consists chiefly of exports of agricultural produce and malt; imports coal, colonial produce, and manufactured goods. Customs revenue (1846) 2,347l. Reg. shipping (1847) 9,230 tons.

COWLEY, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Georgia. Area 532 sq. m. Pop. 13,635, of whom 6,416 were slaves.

COWFOLD, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. S.S.E. Hoveham. Area 4,040 ac. Pop. 975.

COWNOVE, a tithing of England, co. Dorset, pa. Wimborne-Minster, 1 m. S. Kingston. P. 732.

COW-HOWTOWN, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4 m. N.W. Chipping-Camden. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 343.

COWICK, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 1½ m. S.E. Snaith. P. 919.

COWISHAN, a town of Nepal, near the N.W. extremity, on the Goggra. Lat. 13° 16' N., lon. 81° 5' E.

COWLAM, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 8½ m. N.N.W. Great Driffield. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 36.

COWLEY, several pas. of England.—I. co. Gloucester, 5 m. S. Cheltenham. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 317.—II. co. Middlesex, 1 m. S. Uxbridge. Area 300 ac. Pop. 344.—III. co. and 2½ m. S.S.E. Oxford. Area 940 ac. Pop. 775.

COWLING, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 7 m. N.N.W. Clare. Area 2,830 ac. Pop. 679.

COWLING, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Kildwick, 5½ m. S.S.W. Skipton. Pop. 2,305, employed in cotton manufactures.

COWLEY, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Horton, 6½ m. S.S.E. Morpeth. Pop. 4,045, partly engaged in raising coal.

COWSBY, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 3 m. N.N.E. Thrusk. Ac. 1,220. P. 97.

COWTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 3 m. N.N.E. Wetherby. Ac. 1,280. P. 139.

COWTON (EAST), a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, with a station on the Great West of England Railway, 6 m. N.E. Catterick. Area 3,150 ac. Pop. 461.—North and South Cowton are townships in Gilling pa. Pop. respectively 312 and 167.

COZE BIZAR, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Chitragong, on the river Nauf, near its mouth, 70 m. S. I-lamabad.—II. an island at the mouth of the Hoogly, near the N. end of Sagor island. It is 3 m. long and 2 m. broad.

COXHOE, a township of England, co. and 5½ m. S.S.E. Durham, pa. Kiloe, with a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. Pop. 4,101.

COXIN, a river of Brazil, rises in the mountains of dist. Campuan, in the S. of prov. Mato Grosso, flows N.E. till it receives the Campuan, when it turns N.W. and joins the Taquari, in lat. 18° 24' S. Chief affls. on the right, the Barreiro, Interno, Sellado, and Jauro; and on the left the Paredao, Furado, Oreilha-de-Anta, Bicuado, and Taquari-Mirim.

COXLONGE, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Gosforth, 2½ m. N.N.W. Newcastle. Pop. 970.

COXACKIE, a township, U. S., North America, New York, Greene co., 29 m. S. Albany. P. 3,741.

COXWELL (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Berks, 1½ m. S.W. Great Farringdon. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 365.—Little Coxwell is a township in the same parish.

COXWOLD, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 5 m. N. Easingwold. Ac. 14,808. P. 1,308.

Over-Gwynn, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 2½ m. E. Bridgend. Pop. 1,258.

Ouras, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. Agra, on an island in the Jamna, 8 m. S. Motra.

Overton or Covington, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. E.S.E. Ayr. Pop. 1,542.

Cotey, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 1½ m. N.E. Bridgend. Pop. 2,304.

Cosca, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, 43 m. S.S.E. La Rochelle. Pop. 1,950.

Cosumel Island, off the E. coast of Yucatan, Central America, lat. 20° 35' N., lon. 80° 41' W., 24 m. in length N. to S., and 7 m. in width.

Cracatoa, a mountainous island of the Indian archipelago, Strait of Sunda, between Sumatra and Java.

Craca, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 19 m. S.E. L'Orient. Pop. 1,710.

Cracow (German and Polish *Krakau*), a city and ancient cap. of Poland, more recently the cap. of a small republic, now comprised in the Austrian empire, on l. h. of the Vistula, which separates it from the suburb Podgorze, at the head of a branch railway from Vienna, Berlin, and Warsaw, 158 m. S.S.W. Warsaw. Lat. of observatory 50° 3' 50" N., lon. 19° 51' 50" E. Pop. (1851) 80,269. Mean temp. of year 47°, winter 27°, summer 66°, Fahr. It is irregularly built, and greatly dilapidated. It has a castle, a cathedral, containing 20 chapels, and the tombs of the most celebrated Polish kings, the bishop's palace, council-house; a university, with a botanic garden, an observatory, and a library with 80,000 printed vols., and 4,500 MSS., a gymnasium, school of arts, and academy of painting. About 8 m. W. is a tunnel to the memory of Kosciuszko, 120 feet in elevation. The territory, which formed the late republic of Cracow, has an area of 445 sq. m. Pop. (1848) 146,722, and comprises, besides the city, the towns Chrzanow and Krzeszowice. It was incorporated with the Austrian empire, after an insurrection, in December 1848.

Cradley, a chapelry of England, co. Worcester, pa. and 2½ m. N.W. Hales-Owen. Pop. 3,393.—II. (*East and West*), a pa., co. Hereford, 6½ m. N.N.E. Ledbury. Area 4,460 ac. P. 1,641.

Craddock, a dist. in the E. of the Cape Colony, South Africa, having E. British Kaffraria, S. the dist. Somerset, N. Colesberg, and W. Grial Reynet. Area 3,168 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 6,491. Surface alternately fertile and arid, bare of wood, or encumbered with mimosa bushes. Principal rivers, the Great Fish, Brakke, and Tarka.—The vill., *Craddock*, on l. h. of the Great Fish river, 3 m. N. Somerset, has a Dutch church and chalybeate springs.

Cradoo, a town of S.W. Africa, coast of Guinea, Bight of Benue, Kingdom of Jaboo, at the junction of the Palmar river, with the lake or lagoon of Cradoo, in lat. 6° 36' N., lon. 3° 50' E.

Craig, Inch Bricket, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, comprising the vills. Ferryden, Russie, and Ussie. Area 1,508 Scotch ac. Pop. 1,945.

Craigie, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 9 m. E.N.E. Ayr. Pop. 753.

Craigiehead, a marit. pa. of Scotl., co. Argyll, comprising a peninsula N. of Jura Sound, with a vill., 19 m. W.S.W. Inverary. Pop. of pa. 755.

Craig's Village, a vill. of British Guiana, a few m. from the mouth of Berice river. P. 1,500.

Craik, a pa. of England, co. Durham, enclosed by the co. York, N. Riding, ½ m. N.E. Hambleton. Area 2,340 ac. Pop. 608.

Craig, a royal and pari. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. and in the "East Neuk" of Fife, on the North Sea, 9 m. S.E. St. Andrews. Pop. of pa. 1,903; do. of town 1,247. It has an ancient church. The bor. unites with St. Andrews, Anstruther West and East, Cupar, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem, in sending 1 member to H. of C.

Crailling, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, in Tweeddale, 6 m. S.W. Kelso. Pop. 734.

Craikheim, a town of Wurtemberg. [KRAILHEIM.]

Crakehall, a tnsph. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, pa. and ¼ m. W.N.W. Brdale. Pop. 300.

Crawke, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. S.S.W. New Malton. Area 3,710 ac. P. 617.

Cramlington, a chapelry of England, co. Northumberland, pa. St. Andrews, on railway, 8½ m. N.N.E. Newcastle. Pop. 3,307.

Cramond, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Edinburgh and Linlithgow, with a vill. at the mouth of the Almond, 8½ m. W. Edinburgh, and 1 m. N. Cramond brig. Pop. of pa. 2,547. In this pa. are Corstorphine hills, Cramond and Inch Micky islands.

Cranage, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Sandbach, 8½ m. E.N.E. Middlewich. P. 410.

Cranberry, a township of the U.S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, co. and 11 m. S.W. Butler. Pop. nearly 2,000.

Cranborne, a market town and pa. of England, co. Dorset, 9 m. N.N.E. Wimborne, and 13 m. S.W. Salisbury. Area of pa. 13,730 ac. Pop. 2,787.—*Cranborne Chase* is a tract of wood and parkland extending nearly to Salisbury, and still abounding in deer.

Cranbrook, a market town and pa. of England, co. Kent, 7 m. S.S.W. the Staplehurst station on the South Eastern Railway, and 13 m. S. Maidstone. Area of pa. 10,460 ac. Pop. 4,021. Manufactures woollens.

Cranfield, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 6 m. W.N.W. Ampthill. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 1,515.

Cranford, two pas. of England.—I. co. Middlesex, 1½ m. from the Southall station, Great Western Railway, and 2½ m. N.W. Hounslow. Area 740 ac. Pop. 437.—II. co. Northampton, 3½ m. E. Kettering. Area 2,429 ac. Pop. 331.

Cranford, a maritime town of South India, Travancore dom., rajahship and 16 m. N. Cochin, on the backwater of the Malabar coast, possessed by the Dutch. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop.

Cranham, two pas. of Engl. I co. Gloucester, 2½ m. N.N.E. Paulwrick. Ac 1,950. P. 394.—II co. Essex, 4½ m. E.S.E. Romford. Ac 1,940. P. 331.

Cranley, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 8 m. S.E. Guildford. Area 7,420 ac. Pop. 1,474.

Cranmore, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Somerset.—I. (*East*), 4½ m. E. Shepton-Mallet. Area 980 ac. Pop. 64.—II (*West*), 3½ m. E. Shepton-Mallet. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 845.

Cranoe, a pa., Engl., co. Leicester, 5½ m. N.N.E. Market-Harborough. Area 900 ac. Pop. 124.

Cransford, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. N.E. Framlingham. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 265.

Cranshaw, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 8 m. N.W. Dunse. Pop. 127. It comprises a portion of the Lammernmoor.

Cranley, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3 m. S.W. Kettering. Area 2,510 ac. Pop. 309.

Cranston, a pa. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, 3 m. S.E. Dalkeith. Area about 7½ sq. m. Pop. 1,235. Coal, limestone, and sand are raised here.

Cranston, a township of the U.S., North America, Rhode Island, co. and 5 m. S.W. Providence. Pop. 2,022. Has cotton factories

CRANTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6 m. N.W. St Michael. Area 2,460 ac. Pop. 451.

CRANWELL, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.W. Stamford. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 240.

CRANWICK, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. S.E. Stokes-Perry. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 96.

CRANWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.E. Watton. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 310.

CRACON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Oudon, 18 m. S.W. Laval. Pop. 4,171.

CRACONNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 12 m. S.E. Laon. Pop. 1,006. In the battle of Craonne, 7th March 1814, the Prussians were routed by Napoleon I.

CRACONNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute Loire, cap. cant., around and 19 m. N. Le Fay. Pop. 3,627. Manufacture of lace and woollens.

CRATFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. W. S.W. Halesworth. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 673.

CRATHORNE, a pa., Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 3½ m. S.E.E. Yarmouth. Ac. 2,460. Pop. 243.

CRATHIE and BRAEMAR, an extensive united inland parish of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in the dist. of Mar, and intersected by the Dee river Pop. 1,782. Length of inhabited part 25 m.; breadth 5 to 10 m. The mountains Ben Macdui, Ben-na-huist, and Cairn-Toul are on the N.W., and Lochmagar on the S. The Dee, taking its rise in the ridge of Braemar, forms a cascade at Linn of Dee, and winds through the valley of Crathie, in which are situated Balmoral, a royal residence, and Abergeldie, on rt. b. of the Dee. The ancient Caledonian Forest of Mar formerly covered the whole pa., and part still remains in Braemar, where are also extensive plantations of fir and larch. Principal lake, Loch Callater, in Glen Callater. The great military road from Blairgowrie to Fort George intersects the district.

CRATI, *Crathis*, a river of Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, rises in the forest of Sila, flows N. and E., and enters the Gulf of Tarento, 13 m. E.S.E. Cassano. Course 50 m. Chief affs. the Coscile and Busimto.

CRATO, a town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, cap. Comarca, near l. b. of the Ervedal, 11 m. W. Portalegre. Pop. 3,000.

CRATO, a city of Brazil, prov. Ceara, cap. Comarca, 160 m. S. Fortaleza. Pop. of prov. (1845) 10,000.

CRAU (LA), *Lapidei Campi*, a plain of South France, occupying the W. part of the dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, arrond. Arles and Aix, between the Rhone and the étang de Berre, its N. part traversed by a branch of the canal of Craponne. Surface covered with boulders, but it is interspersed with some vineyards, and olive and mulberry plantations.

CAUSHWELL, a town of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 14 m. E.S.E. Galway. Pop. 314.

CAVERN, a co., U. S., North America, in S.E. of N. Carolina. Area 930 sq. m. Pop. 14,709, of whom 5,931 were slaves. Surface level, somewhat marshy, but fertile.

CRAWFORD, the name of 6 coa. of U. S., North America.—I. in N. of Pennsylvania. Area 1,016 sq. m. Pop. 37,849.—II. in W. of Georgia. Area 363 sq. m. Pop. 8,964, of whom 4,223 were slaves.—III. in N. of Ohio. Area 596 sq. m. Pop. 18,177.—IV. in S. of Indiana. Area 320 sq. m. Pop. 6,604.—V. in S.E. of Illinois. Area 468 sq. m. Pop. 7,153.—VI. in S.W. of Wisconsin. Surface mountainous and wooded. Pop. 2,408.—VII. in S.E. of Missouri. Area 1,006 sq. m. Pop. 4,367.—VIII. in N.W. of Arkansas.

Area 860 sq. m. Pop. 7,900.—Also a township, New York, 93 m. S.S.W. Albany. Pop. 1,812.

CRAWFORD or CRAWFORD-DOUGLAS, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, including the vill. of Leadhills (which see), 15 m. S.S.E. Lemnashgow. Area about 75,000 ac. Pop. 1,676. At the vill. of Crawford the Clyde is crossed by a bridge.

CRAWFORD-JOHN, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 12½ m. S. Lanark. Area 21,123 Scots ac. Pop. 1,111.

CRAWFORD TIRRHANT, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 3½ m. S.S.E. Blandford Forum. Ac. 600. P. 77.

CRAWLEY, several pas. of England.—I. co. Southampton, 5 m. N.N.W. Winchester. Area 4,170 ac. Pop. 507.—II. co. Sussex, with a station on the London and Brighton Railway, 8 m. N.N.E. Cuckfield. Area 680 ac. Pop. 447.—III. (North), co. Bucks, 3½ m. E. Newport-Pagnell. Area 4,060 ac. Pop. 914.

CRAWTHORNE, a pa. and vill. of England, co. York, North Riding, 4 m. W. Stokesley. Area 2,460 ac. Pop. 243.

CRAY, several contiguous pas. of England, co. Kent.—I. (*Foots*), 11½ m. E.S.E. London. Area 620 ac. Pop. 369.—II. (North), 1 m. N.E. Foot's Cray. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 570.—III. (*St Mary's*), 2 m. S. Foot's Cray. Area 2,220 ac. Pop. 1,460.—IV. (*St Paul's*), 4½ m. E. Bromley. Area 630 ac. Pop. 534. The above 4 pas., called "The Crays," are so named from the small river Cray, which joins the Darent, 2 m. N.N.W. Dartford.

CRAYFORD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Cray, 8 m. E.S.E. Greenwich. Area 2,980 ac. Pop. 2,935. In its vicinity are bleaching grounds, silk and calico-printing establishments, and numerous chalk pits. Here, in 457, Hengist totally defeated Vortimer in the second great battle between the Saxons and Britons.

CREACOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 8½ m. E.S.E. South-Molton. Area 3,190 ac. P. 35.

CREAGH, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Monaster, co. Cork, including a part of the town of Skibbereen. Area 5,802 ac. Pop. 4,442.—II. Connaught, co. Roscommon, comprising a part of the town of Ballinacloe. Area 4,865 ac. Pop. 2,743.

CREAKE, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (North), 3 m. S.S.E. Burnham-Weigate. Area 3,460 ac. Pop. 776.—II. (South), 4 m. S.S.W. Burnham-Weigate. Area 3,820 ac. Pop. 1,041.

CREANCES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, 12 m. N.N.W. Coutances. Pop. 2,590.

CREATON (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. and 8 m. N.N.W. Northampton. Area 790 ac. Pop. 549.—*Little Creaton* is a hamlet, same co., 7 m. N.N.W. Northampton.

CRECONA, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, 2 m. S.E. St Patrick-well. Area 3,013 ac. Pop. 707.

CRECUTIX, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, coa. Carlow and Wicklow, 3 m. S.W. Backetstown. Area 2,471 ac. Pop. 484.

CRECY or CRESSER, several towns and villa. of France.—I. dep. Somme, cap. cant., 10 m. N. Abbeville, on the Marne, famous in British history for the victory gained here, Aug.-1 26, 1264, by the troops of Edward III. of England, over a large French army under Philip of Valois.—II. dep. Seine et-Marne, cap. cant., on the Grand Morin river, 25 m. E. Paris. Pop. 1,049.—III. (*sur Sere*), a comm. and town, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 10 m. N. Laon. Pop. 2,316.

CREDEWELL, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. W.N.W. Hereford. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 250.

CREDIS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 10 m. N.W. Ploermel. Pop. 1,680.

CREDMOY, a market town and pa. of England,

co. Devon, on the Crede, near its confl. with the Exe, 8 m. N.W. Exeter. Area 11,440 ac. Pop. 8,000. It is a polling-place for North Devon.

CREAK, a river of Scotland, rises in Loch Dornal, co. Ayr, flows S.E. between the cos. Wigtown and Kirkcubright, and joins Wigtown Bay, by the estuary Loch Cree, after a course of 20 m., in the latter part of which it is navigable.

CREACH (St Michael), a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. E.N.E. Taunton, on the Bristol and Exeter Railway. Ac. 2,180. Pop. 1,219.

CREED, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Tregony. Area 2,710 ac. Pop. 765.

CREEK, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, Washington co. Pop. 2,008.

CREESKEA or **CRICKITH**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. N.W. Burnham. Ac. 890. P. 167.

CREKE TOWN, a vill. of Guinea, on an aff. of the Old Calabar river, 70 m. above its mouth. Lat. $5^{\circ} 56'$ N., lon. $8^{\circ} 40'$ E.

CREETING, several pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*All Saints*), 2 m. N. Needham. Area 1,790 ac. Pop. 801.—II. (*St Olave*), adjoining the above. Pop. 50.—III. (*St Mary*), 1 m. N.E. Needham. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 224.—IV. (*St Peter*), $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Stow-Market. Area including Creeting All Saints 1,750 ac. Pop. 255.

CREETON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.S.E. Corby. Area 490 ac. Pop. 103.

CREETOWN or **FEARITOWN** of CREB, a marit. vill. and burgh of barony, Scotland, Stewartry Kirkcubright, pa. Kirkmabreck, at the mouth of the Cree in Wigtown Bay, 4 m. N.E. Wigtown, with which it communicates by packet-boats. Pop. 1,303. Near the vill. is a granite quarry.

CREKATE, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 2 m. N. Elphin. Ac. 3,574. Pop. 1,244.

CREPELD, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 12 m. N.W. Düsseldorf, cap. circ. Pop. (1855) 45,197. It is the principal town in Prussia for the manufacture of silk goods; a branch of industry introduced here by refugees from Juliers in the 17th and 18th centuries, the products of which are estimated worth nearly 1,000,000*l.* annually. Here are also manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, lace, oil-cloths, potteries, and tanneries.

CREGGAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, cos. Armagh and Louth, 9 m. N.W. Dundalk. Area 24,815 ac. Pop. 12,774.

CREGGINA, a pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E.N.E. Builth. Pop. 109.

CREGLINGEN, a town of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, on l. b. of the Tauber, 44 m. N.E. Heilbronn. Pop. 1,376.

CRENELP, a pa. of Ireland, Leitster, co. Wicklow, 3 m. N. Dunard. Area 2,215 ac. Pop. 428.

CREICA, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 4 m. N.W. Cupar. Area 2,306 ac. Pop. 588.

CREIL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, cap. cant., 6 m. N.W. Senlis, on the Oise. Pop. 2,666. Has a porcelain factory.

CREMA, a town of Lombardy, deleg. Lodi and Crema, on rt. b. of the Serio, 25 m. E.S.E. Milan. Pop. 8,210. Manufactures of lace and silk.

CREMAUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, 11 m. S.S.W. Roanne. Pop. 1,540.

CREMIEUX, a town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 43 m. N.W. Grenoble. Pop. 2,302.

CREMERN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 26 m. N. Potsdam. Pop. 2,450.

CREMONA, a deleg. of Austrian Italy, bounded N. by the Oglio, E. by the Po, W. by Lodi, and E. by Bergamo. Area 458 geo. sq. m. Pop. 204,568. Products, corn, rice, wine, and flax. It is divided into 9 districts and 198 parishes.

CREMONA, a fortified city of Lombardy, cap. deleg., on the Po, here crossed by a bridge 48 m. S.E. Milan. Pop. (1861) 28,328. It has a cathedral and numerous other churches, city-hall, two theatres, barracks, hospitals, and charitable institutions. Its course is fine, and much resorted to.

CRENDON (LONG), a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2 m. N. Thame. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 1,700.

CREFFY or **CRESEY**, two comm. and towns of France.—I. Dep. Oise, cap. cant., arrond. and 18 m. E. Senlis. Pop. 2,787.—II. (*en Lamoie*), dep. Aisne, arrond. and 5 m. N.W. Laon. Pop. 1,620.

CRESCENT CITY, a town of N.W. California, Klamath co., near point St George, lat. $41^{\circ} 48'$ N., lon. $124^{\circ} 8'$ W. It was founded in 1851, and is now an important entrepôt of trade with the upper mines.

CRESCENT ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is one of the most easterly of Dangerous Archipelago. Lat. $23^{\circ} 20'$ S., lon. $154^{\circ} 35'$ W., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length.

CRESCENTINO, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. and 18 m. W.S.W. Verceili, at the confluence of the Dora Baltea with the Po Pop. 5,489. Manufactures of silk and woollens.

CRESELOW, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, $\frac{5}{8}$ m. N. Aylesbury. Area 620 ac. Pop. 10.

CRESPANA, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. Treviso, dist. and 4 m. N.W. Asolo. Pop. 2,020.

CRESPINO, a town of Northern Italy, gov. Venice, cap. dist., on the Po, 40 m. S.S.W. Venice. Pop. 4,000.

CRESTING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3 m. S.E. Braintree. Area 2,960 ac. Pop. 680.

CRENSHAM, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*Great*), $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W.N.W. Walton. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 583.—II. (*Little*), $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W.S.W. Walton. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 252.

CREST, a vill. of France. [*CREST*.]

CREST, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Drôme, 14 m. S.S.E. Valence. Pop. 5,423. It has manufactures of woollen and silk fabrics, printed cotton fabrics, and silk and cotton twist.—II. a market town, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 7 m. S.S.E. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,040.

CRETZ (vulg. *Candia*, Turk. *Kiridi*), a large island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Turkey, between lat. $34^{\circ} 55'$ and $35^{\circ} 45'$ N., and lon. $25^{\circ} 30'$ and $26^{\circ} 20'$ E. Length 150 m.; breadth 6 to 35 m. Pop. estimated at 168,000, comprising 100,000 Greeks, and 44,000 Turks. It is traversed throughout its entire length by a chain of mountains. Mount Ida, near its centre, rises to 7,674 feet in height. The S. coast has many good harbours, while the E. is almost inaccessible. Caverns are very numerous, and one of great extent near Mount Ida, is supposed to have been that anciently celebrated as the retreat of Minotaur. Climate mild and healthy. Soil of the valleys fertile; principal products, tobacco, oil, oranges, lemons, silk, wine, raisins, caruba, valonia, wool, cotton, and honey. The corn raised is insufficient for home consumption. Manufactures comprise soap, leather, and spirits, with coverlids, sackings, and coarse cloths. Exports in 1859 amounted in value to 126,400*l.* Imports, cotton goods, rice, wheat, and barley. Crete is divided into the 3 provs. of Candia, Retimo, and Canea (or Khania), its principal towns.

CRETZEL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, on the Marne, 6 m. S.E. Paris. Pop. 1,570.

CRATHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W.S.W. Framlington. Ac. 1,700. Pop. 423.

CREVILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Calvados, 10 m. N.W. Caen, on rt. b. of the Sée. Pop. 1,000. It has manufactures of lace.

GRASSE, a river of France, depts. Creuse and Indre, joins the Vienne, 12 m. N. Châtelleraux, after a N.N.W. course of nearly 150 miles.

GRASSE, a dep. in the centre of France, cap. Gonnet, between the depts. Indre, Haute-Vienne, Corrèze, Puy-de-Dôme, Allier, and Cher. Area 2,344 sq. m. P. 287,076. Climate cold and moist. Surface mostly mountainous, and great part of it arid. Rearing live-stock is the chief branch of rural industry. Mineral products, coal and salt. Manufactures, carpets. It is divided into the 4 arrondissements of Aubusson, Bourgneuf, Boussec, and Gueret.

GRASSANO, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 24 m. N.N.E. Oppeln. Pop. 3,710.

GRASSOT (Lg.), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 12 m. S.S.E. Autun. Pop. 13,390. It has iron and coal works.

GRASSOUCRUS, 2 comm. and villa. of France.—I. dep. Oise, cap. cant., 12 m. N. Beauvais. P. 2,416.

—II. dep. Nord, 5 m. S. Cambrai. Pop. 2,916.

GRASWY, a mkt. town and railway depôt of Engl., co. Chester, p. Barthomley, on the London and North Western Railway, 54 m. S.E. Liverpool. P. 365, chiefly employed in stations and foundries connected with the railways centering here.

GRAYLAWKE, an ancient town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. W.S.W. Alicante. Pop. 7,220.

GRAYKNANE, a market town and pa. of England, co. Somerset, 10 m. S.S.W. Ilchester. Area of pa. 5,810 ac. Pop. 4,497.

GRAYST, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot, 16 m. N.E. Gourdon. Pop. 1,410.

GRICH, a pa. of England, co. and 12 m. N. Derby, near the N. Midland Railway. Area 6,180 ac. Pop. 3,670. Manufactures of silk and cotton.

GRICKTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. S.E. Edinburgh. Area of pa. (which includes the vill. Pathhead) 3,900 Scots ac. Pop. 1,387; do. of vill. 122. In vicinity are limestone quarries.

GRICK, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, with a station on the North Western Railway, 44 m. N. Weedon. Area 3,930 ac. Pop. 804.

GRICKADAM, a pa. of South Wales, co. Brecon, 7 m. N.N.W. Talgarth. Pop. 414.

GRICKERTH or GRICKERTH, a parl. bor., market town and pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 9 m. E.N.E. Pwllheli. Pop. of parl. bor. 530, mostly engaged in herring fishery, and in the import of limestone and coal.

GRICKETT, two pas. of England, co. Somerset.—I. (*Melherbie*), 2 m. S.E. Ilminster. Area 350 ac. Pop. 38.—II. (*St Thomas*), 4 m. S.W. Crewkerne. Area 540 ac. Pop. 69.

GRICKHOWELL, a pa. and mkt. town of S. Wales, co. and 12½ m. E.S.E. Brecon. Pop. of pa. 1,403.

GRICKLADY, a parl. bor. and mkt. town of England, co. Wilts, on the Thames and Severn Canal. Area of old bor., comprising two pas. (St Mary and St Samson), 6,840 ac. Pop. 1,906; do. of modern parl. bor., which embraces most part of four adjacent hundreds, and the town Swindon, 33,503.

GRICKSTOWN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 4 m. N.E. Dunshaughlin. Ac. 1,432. P. 130.

GRILTON or GRILTON, two pas. of Scotland.—I. co. Fife, 4 m. N.W. Cupar. Area 2,314 ac. Pop. 380.—II. co. Sutherland, 11 m. N.W. Dornoch, 40 m. in length. Pop. 3,714.

GRIFF, a town, burgh of barony, and pa. of Scotland, co. and 16 m. W. Perth, on the Earn, a tributary of the Tay. Pop. of pa. 4,504; do. of town 3,535. It stands near the base of the Grampians. It has manufactures of cotton, linen, worsted and woollen stuff, and tanneries.

GRIFFAL or GRIFAL, a granite mountain of Scotland, stewardry of Kirkcudbright. Elevation 1,388 feet above the sea.

GRIGLESTOWN, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Great Sandall, 3 m. S.W. Wakefield. Area 2,950 ac. Pop. 1,827.

GRIMSKA (Chersonesus Taurica), a peninsula of Europe, in the Black Sea, forming a pendant to Russia, with which it is connected on the N. by the narrow isthmus of Perekop. It is of a quadrangular form, having its greatest extension from W. to E., on which latter side it is prolonged by the sub-peninsula of Kerch, between lat. 44° 44' and 46° 8' N., corresponding with that portion of France included between Bordeaux and La Rochelle, lon. 38° 30' and 36° 35' E., corresponding with Russia, between St Petersburg and Moscow. Extreme length 100 m., breadth 110 m. The whole of the N.E. angle, from Perekop to the Strait of Yenikale, is devastated by the encroachments of the Putrid Sea, a collection of stagnant water, exhaling pestilential vapours. The central and W. portion is a vast steppe, devoid of mountains or forests, interspersed with salt lakes and marshes, exposed to the severity of a Russian winter, and the small rivers of which are dried up by the heat of summer. Large flocks of broad-tailed sheep and cattle are pastured on these plains, and the salt obtained from the lakes yields a large revenue. The S. coast of the Crimea, defended from the N. winds by a range of wooded mountains, from the sides of which numerous semicircular valleys slope southwards to the Black Sea, presents the most striking contrast to the other parts of the peninsula. Here the climate resembles that of Asia Minor or Italy: winter is scarcely felt, trees seldom lose their verdure, and the primrose and spring saffron appear in February. The olive, fig, vine, and pomegranate; the cistus and other delicate flowers, grow luxuriantly in the open air. The most celebrated of these valleys is that of Balda, which, on account of its beauty and fertility, is termed the "Crimean Tempé." Its W. end is 5 m. S.E. of Balaklava, and it extends 10 m. E., with a breadth of 3 to 5 miles. It is entirely surrounded by high mountains, and presents a succession of cultivated fields, woods, and meadows. The villages are clean, and the inhabitants prosperous. The mountainous country in which these sheltered valleys are situated, occupies less than a fourth part of the superficies of the peninsula. The mountains curve in the direction of the S. coast from the W. of Balaklava to the Bay of Kaffa. On the S. they present a series of calcareous cliffs, sloping gradually towards the steppes on the N.; the culminating point, Tchatur-dagh, is 5,000 feet above the sea. The principal rivers are the Alma, the Salghur, and the Karasu. The climate of the Crimea is most unequal at all seasons, but especially so in winter, and varies much, according to position, in the mountains, steppes, and valleys. In some winters frost is hardly known, while in others severe frost, accompanied by N. winds, continues from October until April. In 1787 the Sea of Asof, the Putrid Sea, and part of the Bay of Kaffa, were frozen so as to bear the passage of men and horses. The N. wind, which alone brings frost, is often suddenly followed by E. and S.W. winds, which always bring rain, the E. and S.E. winds bring fine weather. In summer the temperature sometimes rises to 100° Fahr. In the shade, when the rivulets are dried up, and the soil of the steppes is parched and dusty. The difference of temperature in 24 hours often exceeds 20° Fahr. Spring, which usually extends from the beginning of March to the end of May, is the most genial and healthy season, having a mild temperature and a

soreness. Autumn, the most unhealthy season, is marked by the occurrence of intermittent and bilious fevers. The heavy rains cease generally about the middle of October. The mountains are snow-clad till about the middle of May. The forests furnish the pine, beech, oak, elm, ash, and poplar, and give shelter to the wolf, fox, roe, buck, fallow deer, and hare. Domestic animals comprise the horse, camel, dromedary, buffalo, oxen, and several species of sheep. Among birds are the vulture of the Alps, the kite, and a species of falcon, used by the Tartars in their favourite amusement of hawking. Trout of a large size and excellent quality abound in the rivers, and the sea supplies the sturgeon, mullet, mackerel, and pilchard. The rural population is entirely Tartar except a few German and other colonists in the S. The Tartars have perceived many of the customs of their ancestors, and are hospitable to strangers. The Crimea forms the greater part of the Russian gov. Taurida, the pop. of which in 1846 was 572,200, is divided into the dists of Simferopol the cap, Eupatoria, Theodosia or Kaffa, and Perekop, its chief towns. It was known as the *Chersonesus Taurica* 1,400 years B.C. Its history is a catalogue of invasions and changes, in the course of which it has been subjected to more than 60 dynasties, including the Scythians, Greeks, Romans, Tartars, Genoese, and Turks. Russia acquired it by treaty in 1783 under the Empress Catherine II. In 1778 its pop. was estimated at 500,000, but under the despotism of the Czar it decreased by emigration to 285,600 in 1793, and is still decreasing. Its ancient cities have been ruined and its resources neglected. Russian improvement has been limited to the erection of the new town of Simferopol, the harbour and fortifications of Sevastopol, and the summer palace of the Empress and the nobles on its S.E. shores. The Anglo-French army landed in Kalamita Bay, on the W. coast, 14th September, defeated the Russians on the 4th and 16th September and commenced the siege of Sevastopol 17th October 1854.

CRIMMITECHAL, a town of Saxony circ. and 10 m N.W. Zwickau, on the Rhine and on railway from Altenburg to Zwickau. Pop. 4,500.

CRIMMOW, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 6 m S.E. Fraserburgh. Ac. 4,600. Pop. 601.

CRIMPLEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m N.W. Stokeferry. Ac. 1,600. Pop. 129.

CRINAN CANAL, Scotland, co. Argyll, connects Loch Gilp with Jura Sound across the head of the peninsula of Kintyre. Length about 9 m, average width 24 feet, and depth 12 feet. It has 15 locks, is navigable for vessels of 300 tons, and was completed in 1801, at a cost of 183,000*l*.

CRIMLEFORD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m S.W. Norwich. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 169.

CRINVOY, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembrokeshire, 2 m N.E. Harlech. Pop. 60.

CRISQUETOT, two communes and vills of France, dep. Seine Inférieure.—I (*Lorient*), cap. cant., 1. m N.N.E. Havre. Pop. 1,500.—II (*Four Orville*), around Yvetot. Pop. 1,320.

CRITCHFIELD, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Dorset.—I (*Long*), 6 m W.S.W. Cranborne. Area 2,510 ac. Pop. 144.—II (*Moors*), 5½ m S.W. Cranborne. Area 2,620 ac. Pop. 374.

CRIVIZ, a town of N. Germany [Krivitz].

CRONIN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, 3½ m N.E. Rathkeale. Ac. 7,231. P. 1,826.

CRONIN PATRICK OF RARR, a mountain of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, on the S. side of Clew Bay, 6 m W.S.W. Winkford. Elevation 2,600 feet above the sea.

CROATIA (German *Kroatien*), a kingdom of the Austrian empire, divided into Civil Croatia in the N., and Military Croatia in the S., having N. Illyria, Styria, & Hungary, E. Slavonia & Turkish Croatia, S. Dalmatia, & W. the Adriatic. Erected a prov. in 1848, and divided into the comms. of Agram, Warasdin, Fiuma, Essekand, Pocega. Area 4,600 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 608,436; and *Military Croatia*, or the Military Frontier, in the S. The form and surface of Croatia is very irregular, between the Save and the Adriatic, it is traversed by a range of limestone mountains, an extension of the Julian Alps, varying in height from 3,500 to 5,000 feet. Its minerals comprise copper, iron, lead, and coal. It has salt mines and mineral springs. Climate mild and salubrious in the S. districts, on the higher summits snow lies during a great part of the year and it is visited by cold N.E. winds. The plains of the E. and N.E. are fertile, and furnish grain, fruits and wine, there are forests of oak and beech, the chief occupation of the inhabitants, who are of Slavonian descent, mostly belong to the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, is cattle rearing.—Croatia, *Militärgränze* [Military Frontier].

CROATIA (Ti rakien), a part of ancient Croatia, comprised in the Turkish Empire, in which it forms the sanjak of Banialuka, dependent on the eyalet of Bosnia. It is situated between Austrian Croatia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina.

CROCI KIZACHI, two vills of Sardinia.—I prov. and 13 m N.N.E. Genoa, with the palaces of *Balio* and *Dagho*. Pop. 3,087.—II (*Mosso*), prov. Biella. Pop. 1,630.

CROCI (Savva), Italy [SANTA CROCE].

CROFT, several pas. of England.—I co. Hereford, 3 m N.W. Leominster. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 148.—II co. Leicestershire, 5½ m E.N.E. Hissackley. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 538.—III co. Lincoln, 7 m E.S.E. Spilby. Area 5,840 ac. Pop. 776.—IV co. York, North Riding, with a station on the Great North of England Railway, 11 m N.W. Northallerton. Area 7,560 ac. P. 750.

CROFTON, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 4 m N.E. Wakefield. Area 970 ac. P. 563.

CRUGHAN a pa. of Ireland, Lenviter, King's co. 4 m N. Philipstown. Ac. 5,794. Pop. 915.

CRUGHER a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 4½ m N.E. Kirkcubald. Area 2,190 ac. P. 304.

CRUGS, a town of Albania, 4½ m S.E. Scutari.

It is the chief town of the Mirdites, a Roman Catholic people, nearly independent. Pop. 6,000.

CRUGS (L.), a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, cap. cant., 44 m W. Nantes. Pop. 2,024. It has active fisheries of herring, mackerel, and pilchard. About 6 m seaward is *Le Fier*, a dangerous reef of rocks, worked by a lighthouse.

CRUGVILLE (La), a comm. and vill of France, dep. H. Vienne, 20 m S.E. Limoges. Pop. 2,071.

CRUGS-ROUEN (La), a comm. and town of France, dep. Rhône, arrond. and cant. Lyon, of which it forms a suburb on rt. b. of the Rhône. Pop. 29,611. It has manufactures of silk.

CRUGS (St.), a river of the U.S. America, in Maine, rises in Grand Lake, lat. 45° 40' N., lon. 67° 3' W., flows tortuously S.E., forming part of the boundary between the United States and New Brunswick, and enters Passamaquoddy Bay. Length 84½ m., for the latter 12 m. of which it is navigable for large vessels.

CRUGS (St.), an island of Danish West Indies.

CRUGS (SANTA),

CRUGS (St.), numerous communes and vills. of France, the principal being.—I, dep. Oran, arrond. and 26 m S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 2,138.—II, dep. Haut-Rhin, arrond. and 4 m. S. Colmar.

Pop. 1,609.—III. (*aux Mines*), dep. Vosges, arrond. and 15 m. N.W. Colmar. Pop. 3,025.—IV. (*de Velleux*), dep. Ariège, cap. cant., arrond. and 8 m. N. St. Girons. Pop. 1,761.

CROIX (St.), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the French frontier, 7 m. W. Granson. Pop. 2,900, many of whom are engaged in watch and lace-making.

CROIX (St.), a vill. of Lower Canada, British North America, on the S. bank of the river St. Lawrence, 25 m. S.W. Quebec.

CROIX (St.) the S. most and largest of the Virgin islands, and the most important of the Danish possessions in the West Indies. Area 100 sq. m. Pop. (1855) 23,720. Cap. Christiansted. It was possessed successively by the Dutch, English, Spanish, and French, and was sold to Denmark in 1731.

CROIXELLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, 11 m. N.E. Grenoble. Pop. 1,550.

CROMARTY, a co. of Scotland, forming the promontory called *Ardenneath*, or the "Black Isle," consisting of about 17½ sq. m., but including also nine detached portions of land in various parts of Ross-shire. The dist. is now included in the sheriffdom of Ross, with which it joins in sending a member to House of Commons, and a sheriff court is held every alternate Friday, at the town of Cromarty.—*Cromarty*, a pari. bor., seaport town, and pa. cap. above co., on Cromarty Firth, at the S. side of its entrance, near the South Sutor, 16 m. E.N.E. Dingwall. Pop. of pa. 2,727; do. of pari. bor. 1,004. It has two churches, ship-building docks, a harbour, and a pier, accessible by vessels of 400 tons; manufactures of ropes, sackings, sail-cloth, and beer. Exports pork, and has herring fishing. The bor., which was once a royal burgh, now unites with Kirkwall, Wick, Dingwall, Dornoch, and Tain in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

CROMARTY FIRTH, *Portus Salutis* an inlet of the North Sea, Scotland, on its N.E. coast, immediately W. Moray Firth, and between the cos. Cromarty and Ross. Length N.E. to S.W. 18 m.; breadth within varies from 3 to 5 m.; average depth 9 to 12 fathoms; it is entered by a strait, between wooded headlands, called South and North Sutors, only 1½ m. across. The old red sandstone of this locality contains fossil fishes. Lion rocks, with numerous fossil remains, are also found on S.E. shore.

CROMBIE, an anc. pa., Scotland. [TOWNHILL] **CROMDALE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 25 m. S.E. Inverness. Pop. 3,050.

CROMES, a seaport town and watering-place of England, co. Norfolk, on its N. coast, 21 m. N. Norwich. Area of pa. 800 ac. Pop. 1,366. Has a fort and battery, a church, baths, and a public library. About ½ m. E. is the first of four lighthouses between it and Yarmouth. All attempts to form a harbour have been baffled by the heavy sea which is here continually gaining on the land, and vessels load and unload on the open beach. Nearly the whole of the old town, formerly called Shipden, and one pa. church, have been swept away by the sea. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in fishing.—*Cromer Bay*, from the danger of its navigation, has been named by seamen the "Devil's Throat."

CROMFORD, a market town of England, co. Derby, pa. Wirksworth, in the valley of Matlockdale, at the terminus of the Peak Forest Railway, 2 m. S. Matlock. Pop. 1,150.

CROMHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 2½ m. W.N.W. Wickwar. Area 2,810 ac. Pop. 768.

CROMPTON, a township of England, co. Lan-

caster, pa. Oldham-um-Frestwich, 4 m. S.E. Rochdale. Pop. 2,870. Has cotton manuf.

CROWHILL, a pa. of England, co. North, 5 m. N. Newark. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 190.

CROWHURST or **CROWHURST**, a town of Nassau, arrond. and 1½ m. E. Königstein. Pop. 2,133. Near it is the mineral spring of Kronthal.

CROWHURST, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 5 m. N.W. Farnham. Area 2,540 ac. Pop. 3,431.

CROWHURST or **KRONSTADT**, a fortified town of Russia, gov. and 18 m. W. St. Petersburg, of which it forms the port, on the E. side of the small island Kotliak, in the Gulf of Finland. Lat. of cathedral 59° 59' 45" N., lon. 29° 45' 35" E. Pop. (1855) 33,160. In winter, during several months of which the port is ice-bound, it is nearly deserted. Its vast port, the most important of the Russian marine, is divided into 3 parts—that on the E. is the military port, which usually contains the greater part of the Russian fleet; the middle port is used for refitting ships of war, and that on the W. for the lading and discharging of merchant vessels which cannot approach St. Petersburg—they are all strongly defended by ramparts and bastions. The town is traversed by 2 navigable canals. It has 5 Russian churches, 1 Lutheran, and 1 English church, and a celebrated school for Baltic pilots. The inhabitants are mostly sea-faring people. Cronstadt was founded by Peter the Great in 1703.

CROWHURST, Transylvania. [KRONSTADT.] **CROOK** and **BILLY-ROW**, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. Brancepeth, 5 m. N.W. Bishop Auckland, on a branch of the Wear Dale Railway. Pop. 2,764.

CROOKER, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 6 m. S.E. Waterford. Area 1,935 ac. Pop. 693.

CROOKED ISLANDS (*GARAY and LITTLE*), two isls. of the Bahamas. Lat. of Moss' flag staff, 27° 47' 3" N., lon. 74° 20' 30" W. Great Inagua Island.

CROOKHAVEN, a vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on Crookhaven harbour, 19 m. W.S.W. Skibbereen. Pop. 381.

CROOM, a town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, 5 m. S.S.E. Adare. Area of pa. 13,437 ac. Pop. 5,118; do. of town 1,357.

CROOMS, several pas. of England, co. Worcester.—I. (*Earls*), 13 m. N.E. Upton-on-Severn. Area 1,550 ac. P. 199.—II. (*D'Abillot*), 4 m. W.S.W. Pershore. Area 1,610 ac. P. 140.—III. (*Butt*), 2½ m. T. Upton-on-Severn. Area 840 ac. P. 195.

CROPPENHART, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Magdeburg, circ. and 7 m. S.S.E. (Schernleben). Pop. 2,061.

CROPPHART, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4 m. N. Banbury. Area 8,460 ac. Pop. 2,760.

CROFTON, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 4 m. E.S.E. Pershore. Area 3,520 ac. Pop. 760.

CROFTWELL-BISHOP, a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. E.S.E. Nottingham. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 630.—*Croftwell-Butler* is a hamlet, same co., pa. Tythby, 7 m. E.S.E. Nottingham. Pop. 693.

CROSS, several places in England.—I. (*Garret*), co. Westmoreland, 3 m. W.N.W. Kirby-Stephen. Area 4,580 ac. Pop. 277.—II. (*Great*), a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Scapton, on the Irish Sea, 7 m. N.N.W. Liverpool. Pop. 2,408.—III. (*Stannsworth*), a pa., co. Westmoreland, 4 m. N. Oulton. Area 14,460 ac. Pop. 371.—IV. (*Upper-Eden*), co. Cumberland, 3½ m. N.N.E. Carlisle. Area 5,000 ac. Pop. 416.—V. (*Little Cross*), a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Scapton, 8 m. W.S.W. Liverpool. Pop. 667.

CROSSCOMBS, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 9 m. W.N.W. Shepton-Mallet. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 673.

Cattee, a pa. of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, in the dist. of Sanda. Pop. 633.

CROSS (St.), **SOUTH-KILMAN** or **SANDHOF**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. S.E.W. Bungay. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 253.

CROSS or **LA CROSS** LAKE, British North America, 20 m. in length N. to S., receives the Beaver, and gives origin to the Mississippi. On its W. side is Fort La Croix, lat. 55° 30' N., lon. 105° W.

CROSSAKEL, a port town of Ireland, Leitinst, co. Meath, 6 m. W.S.W. Meath. Pop. 200.

CROSSBURN, a pa. of Ireland, Connaght, co. Mayo, 2 m. S. Cheshmorris. Area 18,234 ac. Pop. 4,963.

CROSSEN or **KROSSEN**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 8½ m. S.E. Frankfurt, at the confluence of the Bober with the Oder. Pop. (1846) 6,450. It has manufs. of woollen cloth and hosiery, tanneries and distilleries. It was taken by the Russians in 1758.

CROSS-FELL, a mountain of England, co. Cumberland, 11 m. E.N.E. Penrith. Elevation 2,901 ft.

CROSSFORD, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. and 2½ m. W. Dunfermline. Pop. 443.

CROSSGAN, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 6 m. N.W. Downpatrick. Pop. 660.

CROSSGATE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, chiefly in pa. and 3½ m. E. Dunfermline. Pop. 646.

CROSSHAY, a vill. and harbour of Ireland, Munster, 10 m. S.E. Cork. Pop. 271.

CROSLAND (South), a township of England,

co. York, West Riding, 3 m. S.S.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 2,784.

CROSSMAGLE, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 10 m. N.W. Dundalk. P. 661.

CROSSMICHAN, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright. Area 7,606 ac. Pop. 1,362.

CROSSMOLINA, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, on the Deel, 8½ m. S.W. Ballina. Area of pa. 67,301 ac., mostly mountainous. Pop. 7,236; do. of town 1,225.

CROSS-RIVER, Guinea. [CALABAR.]

CROSS-SOUND, Russian America, separates King George III. archipelago, N.W. from the mainland. Cross Cape is at its W. entrance.

CROSTWATH, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, comprising the town of Keswick, Borrowdale, and the lakes Derwentwater, Thirlmere, and a part of Bassenthwaite water. Area 58,330 ac. Pop. 5,224.—*Crostthwaite* and *Lyth* is a chapelry, co. Westmoreland, pa. Heversham, 4½ m. W.S.W. Kendal. Pop. 761.

CROTON, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 6 m. W. Chorley. Area (including several townships) 17,840 ac. Pop. 4,031.

CROSWICK, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.S.W. Coltishall. Area 830 ac. Pop. 138.

CROSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.E. Walsham. Area 710. Pop. 77.

CROTONA, a city of Italy. [COTONE.]

CROTON (La), a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, arrond. and 10 m. N.W. Abbeville, with a small port on rt. b. of the Somme, near its mouth. It has an extensive oyster bed, and remains of a fortress in which Joan of Arc was imprisoned.

CROUGHTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3½ m. S.W. Brackley. Ac. 2,820. P. 832.

CROULIN ISLE, a group, Scotland, off the W. coast of Ross-shire, 14 m. S.W. Loch-Carron. The largest island is about 1 mile in length.

CROWAY, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4½ m. N.W.W. Helstone. Area 7,240 ac. Pop. 3,863.

CROWMUN, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8½ m. N.W. Wivelcombe. Area 5,320 ac. Pop.

514. The vill. is a titular bor., and governed by a portreeve.

CROWELL, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4 m. E.S.E. Tewkesbury. Area 1,166 ac. Pop. 167.

CROWHURST, two pas. of England, co. Surrey, 3½ m. S.E. Godstone. Ac. 2,360. Pop. 312.—II. co. Sussex, 2½ m. S. Battle. Ac. 2,150. Pop. 591.

CROWLAND, a town of England. [CROTLAND.]

CROWLE, a market town and pa. of England, co. Lincoln, near the conf. of the Trent and Don, 8½ m. E.S.E. Thorne. Area of pa. 7,350 ac. P. 3,008.

CROWLE, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 5 m. S.E.E. Droitwich. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 560.

CROWMARKE-GIFFORD, a pa., England, co. Oxford, 1½ m. E.N.E. Wallingford. Ac. 480. P. 373.

CROWN POINT, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on Lake Champlain, 89 m. N. Albany. Pop. 2,379.

CROWTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.W. Wymondham. Area 580 ac. P. 100.

CROXALL, a pa. of England, cos. Stafford and Derby, 6 m. N. Tamworth. Ac. 3,160. Pop. 304.

CROXBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. E.S.E. Caistor. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 114.

CROZERN, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 4½ m. N.N.W. Uttoxeter. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 260.

CROXTON, several pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Cambridge, 3½ m. W. Coston. Area 1,501 ac.

Pop. 236.—II. co. Lincoln, 6½ m. E.N.E. Glandford-bridge. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 90.—III. co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N. Thetford. Area 3,450 ac.

Pop. 387.—IV. a township, co. Stafford, pa. and 3½ m. W.N.W. Eccleshall. Pop. 820.—V. (Kyrriat), a pa., co. Leicester, 9 m. N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area 3,966 ac. Pop. 621.—VI. (South), same co., 8 m. S. Grimsdon. Area 1,780 ac. P. 394.

CROY, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Nairn and Inverness, 8 m. N.E. Inverness. Pop. 1,777. It comprises the moor of Culloden, memorable for the total defeat of Prince Charles' army in 1746, by the royal troops under the Duke of Cumberland.

CROYDON, a market town and pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the London and Brighton Railway, 10½ m. S. London Bridge. Area of pa. 9,840 ac. Pop. 20,343. Principal edifices, a pa. church, various other places of worship, the town-hall, several almshouses, the gaol, union workhouse, and barracks near the town. Croydon, alternately with Guildford, is the seat of the co. assizes, and the place of election for members of Parliament for East Surrey. It has a court of requests and petty-sessions. An active trade in corn; and the direct London and Portsmouth Railway here joins the Brighton line.

CROYDON, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 8 m. S. Carlton. Area 2,635 ac. Pop. 608.

CROVLAND or **CROWLAND**, an ancient town and pa. of England, co. Lincoln, on the river Welland, here crossed by a bridge, 14 m. E.N.E. Stamford. Area of pa. 29,070 ac. Pop. 3,163.

CROZER ISLANDS, a group of four volcanic islands in the South Indian Ocean, between Kerguelen and Prince Edward Islands, situated at short and nearly equal distances from each other. The eastmost island is placed by Sir J. Ross in lat. 46° 27' S., lon. 69° 14' E.; it is 3 or 4 m. in diameter, and its highest point is 4,000 feet above the sea.

CROZON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 2½ m. N.W. Quimper, on a peninsula S. Brest Roads. Pop. 8,815, chiefly supported by navigation and fishing.—II. a vill., dep. Indre, 8 m. S.W. La Châtre. Pop. 1,880.

CROZON-LUNA or **CROZON-LUNAS** ("the Mountain of Plants") a mountain of Scotland, co. Argyll, dist. Knapdale, 8,000 feet above the sea.

CORRAN OF CANNON, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 7 m. S. Dublin. Ac. 4,480. P. 170.
CORONA, a vill. of South America, New Granada, dep. and on the Isthmus, 20 m. N.N.W. Panama, and to which boats ascend the Chagres river.

CORNEW, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 30 m. N.N.E. Aberdeen. Pop. 2,478. In the 11th century, this pa. was the scene of a battle between the forces of Malcolm II. of Scotland, and of Canute, afterwards king of England.

CRADWELL, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. N.N.E. Malmesbury. Area 4,890 ac. Pop. 781.

CRUICKTOWN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 2 m. W. Nobler. Area 1,883 ac. Pop. 354.

CRUIT ISLAND, Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, is in the Atlantic, immediately off its N.W. coast, 6 m. N.N.W. Dungloe. Length N. to S. 2 miles.

CRUMLIN, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 12 m. W.N.W. Belfast. Pop. 308.—II. a pa., Leinster, co. and 24 m. S.W. Dublin. Area 1,817 ac. Pop. 923; do. of vill. 165.

CRUMMOCK-WATER, a lake of England, co. Cumberland, between Buttermere and Lowes Water. Length 4 miles, breadth $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

CRUMSALL, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. N. Manchester. Pop. 3,161.

CRUNDALE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7 m. S.S.W. Canterbury. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 263.

CRUSWICK, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. E.S.E. Narberth. Pop. 289.

CRUWYS-MORCHARD, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 54 m. W. Tiverton. Area 6,299 ac. Pop. 732.

CRUX-BAYTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 6 m. N.N.W. Whitchurch. Area 950 ac. Pop. 105.

CAUTBEKE and **CRUYMANIEM**, two vills. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders; the former 6 m. S.W. Antwerp; the latter 11 m. S.W. Ghent.

CAUZ (SANTA), West Indies. [SANTA CAUZ.]

CAABA (pronounced *Tschab*), a vill. of Hungary, beyond the Theiss, co. and 7 m. S.S.W. Belcs. Pop. of dist. (1851) 23,049. It has a Roman Catholic and a Protestant church, and a trade in corn, cattle, fruit, wine, hemp, and flax.

CAACRA or **CAATZRA**, a market town of Hungary, this side the Danube, co. and 54 m. N.E. Trencsulin. Pop. 4,540.

CAIKISTEN-BATAILLONS, a dist. of Hungary, Military Slavonia, on the angle formed by the Danube and the Theiss. Area 64 geo. sq. m. Pop. 39,600.

CAKATHUM, **CHAROVES** or **TRAKTORNYA**, a town of Hungary, co. Szalad, 7 m. N.N.E. Warasdin. Pop. 1,680.

CAARVAZ, a vill. of Hungary, on W. side of the Danube, co. Stuhlweissenburg, 27 m. W.S.W. Buda. Pop. 4,840.

CAANAN, a market town of E. Hungary, cap. co., 44 m. N. Temesvar, on the Maros. P. 3,730.

CAANAN, two towns of Hungary.—I. in co. of same name, on the Maros, 7 m. S.E. Makó. Pop. 4,800.—II. in co. Torontal, also on the Maros. Pop. 8,000.

CAANTAVEN, a vill. of Hungary, this side the Danube, co. Bac, near Magyar Kanisa. P. 3,166.

CAANT or **TAANT**, a vill. of Hungary, on this side Theiss, co. Heves, 3 m. from Hatvan. Pop. 2,175.

CAANAN, a vill. of Hungary, this side the Danube, co. Komorn, and 8 m. from Tata. Pop. 2,388.

CAATRAK or **TRAKAK**, a town of Servia, on the Morava, 90 m. S.W. Belgrade.

CRAT, **CRATH** or **CRATT**, a market town of Hungary, Theiss, co. Borsod, 15 m. from Miskolcs. Pop. 4,740.

CRAS, a vill. of Hungary, circ. hither Danube, co. Bac, 8 m. from Palanka. Pop. 2,045.

CHENPES or **TECHIRLOVA**, a town of Hun-

gary, co. and 30 m. E.S.E. Oedenburg. Pop. 1,812.

CHENYICA, a market town of Hungary, Slavonia, dist. Syrmia, 11 m. W.A.W. Peterwardein. Pop. 2,016.

CHENYANKA, a town of Hungary, this side the Danube, co. Bac, on the Frassano Canal, 10 m. from Zombor. Pop. 2,731.

CHENNEK, a market town of Northern Hungary, co. Gömör, 8 m. W. Rosena, on an aff. of the Sajó. Pop. 2,500. Iron and antimony mines.

CHIKEN-STULI, a dist. of Transylvania, Szeklerland, on the border of Moldavia. Area 990 geo. sq. m. Pop. 30,000. Soil barren.

CHIKLOVA-NEMET or **TECHIRLOWA**, a mkt. town of Hungary, circ. this side the Theiss, co. Krassó, 2 m. S.E. Oravica. Pop. 2,040. Has copper mines.

CHITATE, a vill. of Little Walachia, on the l. h. of the Danube, 9 m. N.N.E. Kalefat. The Turks here defeated the Russians, 6th January 1854.

CHKOVA, a town of Hungary, on this side the Theiss, co. Temes, 18 m. S. Temesvar. Pop. 4,250.

CHONGRAD, a market town of Hungary, cap. co. of same name, at the confluence of the Theiss and Körös, 70 m. S.E. Pesth. Pop. (1851) 12,585.

CHOKA, a market town of Hungary, circ. this side the Theiss, co. Torontal, dist. and 5 m. from Torok-Kanisa, on the Theiss. Pop. 2,641.

CHOKOVTA, a market town of Hungary, circ. this side the Danube, co. Sumegh, dist. and 6 m. S.W. Babocsa. Pop. 1,530.

CHORNA, a market town of Western Hungary, co. and 30 m. E.S.E. Oedenburg. Pop. 3,390.

CHAJMEQUALPA, a town of Central America, state of Guatemala. Pop. from 2,000 to 3,000.

CUADTAY-AMILPAS, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 70 m. S.W. La Puebla.

CUBA, the largest of the West India Isles, situated between lat. 19° 50' and 23° 9' N. lon. 74° 8' and 84° 58' W. It is of an elongated narrow shape, greatest length 764 m., breadth varying from 25 to 130 m. Area, including its dependent islands, about 32,900 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 1,449,483, of whom 564,898 were whites; free mulattoes, 216,176; slaves, 662,587. The coasts are surrounded with reefs and shallows, and only one-third of them accessible to vessels; on this part, however, there are several harbours. There are numerous islets surrounding the coast, the principal of which are Los Pinos, Romano, Turignano, Cruz, and Cuco. The S.E. part of the island is intersected by a mountain range, the Montañas del Cobre, the highest parts attaining an elevation of 8,690 feet; this chain extends along the greater part of the length of the island. The northern part is more level, with rich valleys and plains. Extensive lagoons and salt marshes lie along the flat shores. There are no large rivers. Some are navigable for a few miles inward for boats; others are used for irrigating the fields. The climate is more temperate than that of the other West Indian Islands, but also more variable. Snow never appears even in the highest parts; but hail-storms occur sometimes, and ice occasionally is formed at an elevation of a few hundred feet. Hurricanes are less frequent on land than in the other islands, though common in the neighbouring ocean, but earthquakes are frequent. W. winds prevail during the cold season, and rain falls every month of the year. Except in the low marshy grounds the climate is salubrious, and invalids from the United States resort to the is. The towns on the coasts and the W. parts are the most unhealthy, the central depas. the healthiest. Among the whites ague and yellow fever are the

chief diseases. The most fatal months for Europeans are May, June, July, and August. The healthiest months are January, February, March, April, and November. The reverse is the case with the Crookes, for the yellow fever, which, during the hot season, cuts off the former, generally spares the latter. Primary rocks and limestone prevail in the mountain districts. The copper mines are generally in the E part of the island. In 1864, the quantity of this metal exported, represented a sixth part of that of the globe. Mines of excellent coal have been discovered, and there are many mineral springs in the island. Extensive districts in the mountain regions are covered with dense forests, among which the majestic oaks and mahogany trees are conspicuous, with other valuable wood fit for ship building, and palms, plantains, and beautiful ornamental trees abound. Only a small proportion of the land, about 2,000,000 acres, is yet under cultivation, but it produces abundant crops of maize, yams, bananas, potatoes, sugar, coffee, tobacco, cotton, cocoa, and indigo. The uncultivated portions contain extensive and fertile prairies, where cattle are extensively reared. Only one indigenous quadruped has been found, the *Amia*, resembling a rat, and 18 inches in length. Amphibious reptiles, as the alligator, manatee, tortoise, and serpents from 10 to 12 feet in length, abound. Birds of beautiful plumage are numerous, and flocks of various kinds swarm along the coasts. *Cuba* is divided into three parts, the S E and central being the richest and most populous, and containing 22 cities and towns, and 204 villa and hamlets. Chief towns, Havana, Santiago, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Santa Maria, Trinidad, etc. The commercial prosperity of Cuba has been of late years on the increase. Provisions of all kinds, and manufactured goods, are the chief articles of importation. The exports amounted to 26,764,692 dollars. With all this trade it has no banks, and though it has only a specie currency, no other country is there so much paper money. The internal traffic is now facilitated by improved roads, and several miles of railway were opened from 1844 to 1854. The government of the island is vested in a captain-general, who is supreme military commandant and civil governor of one of the provinces. There is a governor of the other provinces, who has independent civil power, responsible only to the Court of Spain. There is a military garrison of several battalions, and a marine force of 4 frigates, 15 steam ships, and 32 small craft. Steamboats ply between Havana and other parts of the coast. No foreigner can land on the island without procuring the security of a native of responsible ability for his good behaviour. Cuba was discovered by Columbus in his first voyage in 1492. In 1511, the first settlement was made by the Spaniards, and soon after the aboriginal inhabitants were wholly exterminated. In 1762, Havana was captured and taken possession of by the British, but restored to the Spaniards next year. In 1800, and again in 1851, a piratical attempt was made on Cuba by a band of United States adventurers, under the command of a Spaniard named Narvaez Lopez, they were defeated, and their leader executed. Cuba, from its position, and the nature of the trade-winds and gulf stream, might control the trade and intercourse of the whole Gulf of Mexico and the islands in the Caribbean Sea. [**HAVANA**]

Cuba, a town of U. S., North America, New York, 236 m. W. S. W. Albany. Pop. 3,163.

Cuba, a pa. and town of Portugal, prov. Algarve, 14 m. N. N. E. Beja. Pop. 2,416.

Cuba, city. [**SAntiAGO DE CUBA.**]

CUBAGUA, an island of South America, Venezuela, dep. and 30 m. N. Caracas, in the Caribbean Sea, between Margarita and the mainland.

CUMBERT, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 8 m. S. S. E. Cheltenham. Area 3,800 ac. Pop. 243.

CUMBERTON, a pa. of England, co. and 64 m. E. N. E. Warwick. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 585.

CUMERT, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 51 m. W. N. W. St. Michael. Area 2,330 ac. Pop. 458.

CUMERY, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 6 m. S. Ashbourne. Area 2,410 ac. Pop. 387.

CUMINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 8 m. N. E. Aylesbury. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 287.

CUMILIZ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhone, arrond. Ville-Franche-sur-Seine, on rt. b. of the Rhone, 27 m. N. W. Lyon. Pop. 2,504.

CUMILIZ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arrond. and 11 m. N. E. Bordeaux, on rt. b. of the Dordogne. Pop. 1,009.

CUMINGTON, a pa. and market town of England, co. Bucks, 14 m. S. S. E. London. Area 19,500 ac. Pop. 3,196.

CUMINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. N. W. Wincanton. Area 2,663 ac. Pop. 326.

CUMILIZ LASTI, a town of Venezuela, prov. and 28 m. S. W. Caracas. Pop. 8,000. In its vicinity sugar, cacao, and cotton are raised.

CUMILIZ, anc. *Cumiliz*, a town of France, dep. Yveline, 7 m. S. E. Apt. Pop. 2,028. Silk-worms are reared here.

CUMILIZ, a maritime town, British India, presid. Madras, dist. South Arcot, on the Bay of Bengal, 100 m. S. Madras. Lat. 11° 43' N., lon. 79° 50' E. It is large and populous.

CUMILIZ, a dist. of British India, presid. Madras, enclosed by Kurnool, Ganntoor, Nellore, North Arcot, Mysore, and Ballari between lat. 14° 1' and 16° 15' N., lon. 77° 52' and 79° 48' E. Area 12,970 sq. m. Pop. 1,451,921, one eighth of whom were Musulmans, the remainder Hindoos. Surface diversified. A mountain chain traverses the whole district, forming part of the Eastern Ghats, the highest point being 4,400 feet above the level of the sea. The geological formation consists of granite, gneiss, mica-slate, many places overlaid with sandstone intermixed with veins of greenstone. Mines of lead, copper, and iron exist in the hills, but are not worked vigorously. The diamond mines in this dist. have been abandoned. Principal river the Pitar and its tributaries flow F. to the Bay of Bengal. Maximum range of thermometer in the shade 81° minimum, 45°, Fahr. Rainy season from the end of October till the end of November. Soil fertile, yielding a double crop of bar and fruit trees, rice, wheat, sugar, oil seeds, indigo, tobacco, and cotton. Manufactures cotton piece goods, coarse woollens, muslins, and working in gold, silver, and pottery. Exports cotton piece goods, coarse woollens, silk, sugar, tobacco, and grain. Imports iron and copper. Zoology comprises the leopard, wolf, hyena, besides a great variety of serpents and birds, the bee, bee insect, and milk-worm. The district was ceded to Britain in 1800.

CUMILIZ, a military cantonment of British India, cap. of dist. of same name, presid. and 150 m. N. W. Madras. Has barracks, hospital, and a gaol.

CUMILIZ, a pa. of England, co. and 64 m. E. S. E. Oxford. Area 2,700 ac. Pop. 1,542.

CUMILIZ, two pas. of England.—1. co. Bucks, 51 m. W. S. W. Aylesbury. Area 900 ac. Pop. 628.—2. co. Surrey, 1 m. N. N. E. Egham. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 186.

CUDHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 64 m. S.E. Bromley. Area 5,330 ac. Pop. 697.

CUDILLAS or OLIVAS, a town and seaport of Spain, Asturias, prov. and 22 m. N.W. Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 2,210.

CUDRASP, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, with a small port on E. bank of the Lake of Neuchâtel, dist. and 5 m. N.W. Avenches. Pop. 636.

CUDWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. S.E. Minster. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 181.—II. a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. Roston, 31 m. E.N.E. Barnesley. Pop. 529.

CUELLAN, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. N.N.W. Segovia. Pop. 3,148.

CUESCA, a prov. of Spain, New Castile, between lat. 39° 20' and 40° 47' N., lon. 1° 5' and 3° W. Area 12,177 sq. m. Pop. 232,723. It is mountainous in its central and E. portion, which is formed into valleys running N. to S., and watered by streams falling into the Júcar. The mountains yield honey, timber, copper, silver, iron, coal, and alum. Principal rivers are the Tagus, Júcar, Gabriel, Riazares, and Gigueña.

CUEUCA, a city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, near the confl. of the Huecar and Júcar, 84 m. S.E. Madrid. Pop. 6,037. It is enclosed by high walls, and has 7 gates, a cathedral, episcopal palace, 14 pa. churches, 13 convents, colleges, and hospitals, a diocesan school, and 8 bridges across the rivers. Manufs. woollen stuffs and paper. It gives its name to the Sierra Cuenca, a portion of the Iberian mountains, which traverses the province.

CUEVOA, a city of South America, Ecuador, dep. Assuay, cap. prov., in a wide plain, 8,640 feet above the sea, 82 m. S.S.W. Quito. Pop. 20,000. (?) It has a cathedral, various other ecclesiastical edifices, a university, and trade in cheese, confectionery, bark, and rural produce.

CUEBEX, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Leyland, 5 m. N.N.W. Chorley. P. 521.

CUEMATACA, a town of Mexican Confederation, state and 40 m. S. Mexico.

CUEVA, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., arrond. and 11 m. N.E. Toulon. Pop. 4,363. Trade in wine, brandy, and olive-oil.

CUEVA DE VERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 42 m. N.E. Almería, at the mouth of the Almanzor in the Mediterranean. Pop. 10,140. Has silver mines in its vicinity.

CUEVAS DE VINERONA, a town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. N.E. Castellón de la Plana. P. 2,600.

CUGUONCO-MACQUONCO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 18 m. W. Milan. Pop. 3,619.

CUGULINAS, a town of Sardinia, div. Sassari, cap. intend., 9 m. S.E. Bova. Pop. 4,052.

CUIABA, a town of Brazil. [CUIVANA.]

CUIABA, a river of Brazil, prov. Mato Grosso. It takes its rise in the Diamantina dist., in the mountain chain of Parecis, flows S., and joins the Paruruco or São-Lourenço on its rt. b., in lat. 17° 30' S., lon. 56° 40' W.

CUISEUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., arrond. and 12 m. S.E. Louhans. Pop. 1,760. It has a fine church of the 14th century, with peculiar and grotesque carvings.

CUISEUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Saône, arrond. and 11 m. S.W. Louhans. Pop. 1,690.

CUIVANA, a township of the U. S., North America, Missouri, co. St. Charles. Pop. 2,083.

CULBOEN, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Bristol Channel, 34 m. W. Minehead. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 40. The vill. and church are so

buried among lofty and almost perpendicular hills, with an elevation of 1,300 feet, that for three months in winter the sun is never seen.

CULCHERTZ, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Winwick, 4 m. E. Newton. Pop. 2,895.

CULCHARY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 9 m. N.N.W. Moville. Ac. 20,089. Pop. 5,186.

CULEBRA, a seaport of Central America, state Costa Rica, in lat. 10° 35' N., lon. 85° 38' W.—II. a river, same state, enters the Caribbean Sea, near the Lake Chiriquí.

CULEBRA, one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies, 8 m. long by 2 wide. Pop. 300.

CULFEIGHTIN or CASEY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 2 m. E. Ballycastle. Area 26,838 ac., above half of which is mountainous and covered with heath. Pop. 3,628.

CULFORD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 41 m. N.N.W. Bury St. Edmunds. Area 2,480 ac. Pop. 348.

CULHAM, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 13 m. S.E.E. Abingdon. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 417.

CULIACAC, a town of Mexican Confederation, dep. and 90 m. S.E. Sinaloa, in a fertile tract, on the river Culiacan. Pop. 7,000. It is a dépôt for goods passing between Guaymas and Mazatlan.

CULLEN, a par. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. and 12 m. W.N.W. Banff, on the Cullen, here crossed by a bridge at its mouth in Cullen Bay (North Sea). Pop. of town 3,165; do. of par. bor. 1,697. It has a church, a market place, manufs. of damasks and other linen goods, and a trade in dried and cured fish. The bor. unites with Elgin, Banff, Kintore, Peterhead, Macduff, and Inverury in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

CULLEN, several pas. of Ireland.—I. Munster, co. Cork, 6 m. N.W. Mill-Street. Area 13,674 ac. Pop. 3,238.—II. co. Cork, and 5 m. N.N.E. Kinsale. Area 4,250 ac. Pop. 981.—III. co. and 5 m. N.W. Tipperary. Area 1,984 ac. Pop. 904, of whom 228 are in the village.

CULLEN'S WOOD, Ireland, Lomster, is a suburb of Dublin, on its S.E. side. Pop. 732.

CULLENWAIN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, Tipperary and King's cos. Area 4,755. Pop. 1,661.

CULLERA, *Sucro*, a maritime town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. S.S.E. Valencia, on the Mediterranean at the mouth of the Júcar. Pop. 7,821.—*Cape Cullera*, 3 m. N., is in lat. 39° 9' N., lon. 4° 51' 41' E.

CULLERCOCK, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. and 14 m. N.N.W. Tyne-mouth. Pop. 693. The vill. is frequented for sea-bathing.

CULLODER or DRUMMOSSIE-MOOR. [CAOR.]

CULLOMPTON, a pa. and market town of England, co. Devon, 11 m. N.E. Exeter, with a station on the Great Western Railway. Area 5,790 ac. Pop. 3,655. Manufactures woollens.

CULLY, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 3 m. E.S.E. Lausanne.

CULM and CULMBACH. [KULM. KULMBACH.]

CULMINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 5 m. N.N.W. Ludlow. Area 3,160 ac. Pop. 468.

CULMSOCK, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 64 m. N.E. Cullington. Area 4,530 ac. Pop. 1,224.

CUMMULIN, a pa. of Ireland, Lomster, co. Meath, 3 m. E. Summerhill. Ac. 5,600. P. 753.

CULNA, two towns of British India, presid. Bengal.—I. dist. and 28 m. E. Burdwan, on rt. b. of the Hoogly. Pop. 60,000. It is a place of considerable trade, being a station for steamers plying between Calcutta and the N.W. provs.—II. dist. Malabar, 64 m. N.E. Calicut.

CULPARRA, a co. of the U. S., North America, Virginia. Area 672 sq. m. Pop. 12,326, of whom

6,000 were slaves.—II. a township and cap., same loc., 80 sq. m. N.W. Richmond. Pop. 800.

CULFROE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 84 m. W. Woodbridge. Area 1,626 ac. Pop. 68.

CULROSS, a pari. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 19 m. W.N.W. Edinburgh. Pop. of pa. 1,487; do. of burgh 605; do. of pari. bor. 604. It has various schools and charitable institutions, and some damask weaving. The bor. unites with Queensferry, Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, and Stirling, in sending one member to House of Commons.

CULRAMOND, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. N.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 1,042.

CULTER, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. S.E. Ladbark. Pop. 472. Culterfell mountain has an elevation of 4,430 feet.

CULTS, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 3 m. S.W. Cupar. Area 2,100 (Scots) acres. Pop. 915. Birthplace of Sir D. Wilkie, the historical painter.

CULWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 7 m. N.E. Banbury. Ac. 2,060. Pop. 685.

CUMANA, a maritime city of South America, Venezuela, cap. dep. and prov. on the Gulf of Cariaco, at the mouth of the Manzanares. Lat. of Fort Boca del Rio 10° 27' 8" N., lon. 64° 11' W. Pop. 3,000. It has several suburbs, and a fort on an adjacent height, but no remarkable edifices; on account of frequent earthquakes, all its houses are low built. Its roadstead is good; export trade in cattle, smoked beef, salt fish, cacao, and other provisions. Cumana was mostly destroyed by an earthquake, 15th July 1863. The dep., of which it is the cap., having W. the dep. Caracas, S. the river Orinoco, and on the other side of the Caribbean Sea, has an area of 370,000 sq. m., and comprises, besides the cities Cumana and Barcelona, the towns of Cariaco, Carapano, Aragua, and El Pao.

CUMANACOL, a town of South America, Venezuela, dep. prov. and 40 m. S.E. Cumana. Pop. 5,000. (?) It has a cool and healthy climate.

CUMBER, two pas. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry.—I. (*Upper*), 10 m. W. Dungiven. Area 26,329 ac. Pop. 5,645.—II. (*Lower*), 5 m. E. Londonderry. Area 14,783 ac. Pop. 3,880.

CUMBERLAND, the most N.W. co. of England, having N. Solway Firth and the Esk and Ure rivers separating it from Scotland, W. the Irish Sea, and on the other sides the cos. Lancaster, Westmoreland, Durham, and Northumberland. Area 1,533 sq. m., or 974,720 ac., about two-thirds of which are enclosed and cultivated. Pop. 19,492. Surface mountainous. Skiddaw rises to 3,088 feet above the sea. Principal rivers, the Eden, Esk, and Derwent. In this co. are the Lakes Derwent-water, Bassenthwaite, Borrowdale, Buttermere, and Ullswater, on the borders of Westmoreland. The co. is traversed by the Lancaster and the Whitehaven and Carlisle Railways. Wheat, oats, and turnips are the principal crops. In the S. is a large extent of grazing land, and butter forms a principal export. Near Whitehaven and Newton are extensive beds of coal, and in Borrowdale is a mine of plumbago or graphite. Other mineral products are lead, iron ore, and various metals, slate, marl, and gypsum. There are iron forges at Carlisle, Dalton, and Seaton; and this co. has manufactures of woollens, cottons, linens, earthenware, and glass. County poor rates, 39,032l. Cumberland is divided into 5 wards, and 104 pas. It sends to House of Commons two members for each division of the county. Reg. electors for E. division 4,597; for W. division 3,998.

CUMBERLAND, a no. of East Australia, New South Wales, lat. 36° S., lon. 151° E., having E. the ocean, and landward the counties Northumberland, Hunter, Cook, and Camden. In it are the towns Sydney, Parramatta, Richmond, Windsor, Hawkesbury, and Liverpool, with Port Jackson, and Mackinnon, and Botany Bay.

CUMBERLAND, several places of the U.S., North America.—I. a co. in the S.W. of Maine. Area 990 sq. m. Pop. 79,368. Soil fertile. Products, corn and sweet potatoes. Has cotton and woolen factories, iron works, tanneries, and paper mills, with 34 churches and 14 newspapers. Good fishing on the coast. The Boston and Waterville, and the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railways pass through the co.—II. a co. in the S.E.W. of New Jersey. Area 480 sq. m. Pop. 17,189. It is bounded on the S.W. by Delaware Bay, E. by Tuckahoe Creek, and is intersected by Maurice River and Cobansey Creek. Products, Indian corn, wheat, and potatoes. Has glass and iron works, and flour mills, 40 churches and 2 newspapers.—III. a co. in the S.E.E. of Pennsylvania. Area 545 sq. m. Pop. 34,337. Soil fertile. Products, wheat, rye, and oats. Has flour, grist, and saw mills, iron works, distilleries, and tanneries, with 74 churches and 8 newspapers. Minerals are lime and iron. The Cumberland Valley Railway intersects the co.—IV. a co. in the S.E. of Virginia. Area 310 sq. m. Pop. 2,751, of whom 6,329 were slaves. Surface undulating. Products, Indian corn and tobacco. Has flour mills and an iron foundry, with 16 churches.—V. a co. in the S. part of North Carolina. Area 1,680 sq. m. Pop. 20,610, of whom 7,217 were slaves. Soil fertile. Products, Indian corn, cotton, and sweet potatoes. Has cotton factories, corn, flour, and saw mills, with 32 churches and 3 newspapers.—VI. a co. in the S. of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee. Area 375 sq. m. Pop. 7,005, of whom 1,485 were slaves. Surface diversified. Yields corn, wheat, and tobacco. Has 16 churches.—VII. a co. in the E.S.E. of Illinois. Area 310 sq. m. Pop. 3,720. Soil good.—VIII. a township of Pennsylvania, Green co. Pop. 1,956.—IX. a township of Rhode Island, co. and 8 m. N. Providence. Pop. 5,225. Manufactures cotton, and boat building.—X. a town, Alleghany, co. Maryland, on I. B. of the Potomac, and on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. Pop. 6,067. Has coal mines in its vicinity.—XI. a large river, rises in Cumberland mountains, Kentucky, and, after a S.W. course of 600 m., enters the Ohio river, navigable for the last half of its length for vessels of 400 tons.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND, British North America, is an island between Davis Strait and Northumberland inlet.

CUMBERLAND, an island, Pacific Ocean, Dangerous Archipelago group.

CUMBERLAND, an island of the U.S., North America, off the coast of Georgia, N.E. St. Mary, 18 m. long and 6 broad.—The Cumberland islands are a group off N.E. Australia. Lat. 20° to 21° S., lon. 149° E.

CUMBERNAULD, a burgh and pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfriesshire, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, 14 m. N.E. Glasgow. Area of pa. 17,260 ac. Pop. 3,778; do. of burgh, 2,237.

CUMBERWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 34 m. E.S.E. Alford. Ac. 900. P. 225.—II. a chapelry, co. York, West Riding, pa. Skipton, 7 m. S.E. Huddersfield. Pop. 2,304.—III. (*Bay*), a township, same co., pa. Kirk Burton. Pop. 1,282.

CUMBRAY or CUMBRAS (GRAY and LUTIN), two islands of Scotland, co. Inverclyde, in the Firth of Clyde, 3 m. S.W. Largs. Area of Great Cum-

bay and pa. 4,100 ac., of which 8,000 are arable. Pop. 1,308. *Little Cumbrey* lies S., separated from the co. Ayr by a channel 3 m. across, and has a lighthouse, in lat. 55° 43' 18" N., and lon. 4° 58' W., with 9 inhabitants, both islands contain remarkable trap dykes intersecting the old red sandstone.

CUMERS (La), a principal pass across the Andes, between Santiago (Chile), and Mendoza, in lat. 35° S., lon. 70° 20' W. Elevation 12,454 feet.

CUMMER (La), a town of Spain, Extremadura, prov. and 20 m. E.S.E. Cáceres. Pop. 2,081.

CUMMER-MASONES, a town of Spain, prov. and 56 m. N.N.E. Huelva. Pop. 3,056.

CUMSANTA, an ancient British principality, comprising, with the greater part of Cumberland, the Scotch dists. Strathclyde, Galloway, Kyle, Carrick, and Cunningham, in the cos. Wigton and Ayr. Early in the 11th century it was given to Malcolm, Prince of Scotland, to be held as a fief of the crown of England. Its name is preserved not only in that of Cumberland, but in the islands Cumbray, and in many places in Clydesdale.

CUMBERIAN MOUNTAINS, a range of hills, England, occupying part of the cos. Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire, extending from Fell Top in Cumberland, to near Ulverstone, in Lancashire, 37 m. N. to S., and 35 m. E. to W. Granite, limestone, and slate, are found in the mountains.

CUMIANA, a town of Piedmont, cap. mand., prov. and 7 m. N. Pignerolo, on the Cusola. Pop. 5,768.

CUMINISTOWN, a vill. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. Monquhitter. Pop. 477.

CUMINO or **COMINO**, an island of the Mediterranean, between Malta and Gozo, 1½ m. in length, by ½ m. across. Pop. 900. West of it is the inlet *Cominotto*.

CUMMERDALE, a township of England, co. Cumberland, pa. St Mary, Carlisle. Pop. 659.

CUMMERDALS, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, on Solway Firth. Area 8,000 ac. Scots. Pop. 1,390.

CUMMER, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 4 m. S. Tuam. Area 9,315 ac. Pop. 1,410.

CUMNOCK, two contiguous pas. of Scotland, co. Ayr.—I. (Old), on Lugar Water, here crossed by 3 bridges, 12 m. E. Ayr. Pop. 3,777; do. of vill. 2,395. It is irregularly laid out, lighted with gas, has an old church, many good shops, some banks, and public libraries, a manufacture of snuff boxes, of which between 25,000 and 35,000 are produced annually, a trade in cotton stuffs, and earthenware, and an active retail trade.—II. (New), immediately S. of Old Cumnock. Area of pa. 30,000 ac. Pop. 2,750. Coal and lead mines in the parish.

CUMNOR, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 5 m. N.N.E. Abingdon, near the Great Western Railway. Area 7,700 ac. Pop. 1,043.

CUMNEW, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 6 m. N. Kirk-Oswald. Area 2,780 ac. Pop. 160.

CUMNO, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, Berks co. Pop. 2,039.

CUMWATTON, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 7 m. E.S.E. Carlisle. Ac. 5,570 ac. P. 674.

CUMBALL, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 4½ m. N.N.E. Boroughbridge. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 380.

CUMBAMANGA, the central dep. of New Granada, South America, comprising the provs. Antioquia, Maricao, Noya and Bogota, in the region of the Andes, with large parts of the valleys of the Magdalena and Cauca. Estimated area 350,000 sq. m. The pop. consists of whites,

Indians, and mixed races in about equal proportions. It comprises Bogota, the cap. city of the republic.

CURMO, a town, Piedmont. [Cont.]

CURMA, a town of Brazil, prov. and 135 m. N.E. Sao Paulo, near the Jacubi. Pop. (with dist.) 8,000.

CURRINGA, a river of West Africa, Angola, rises in lat. 11° 10' S., lon. 20° 30' E., and falls into the Coanza, after a N.W. course of 130 miles.

CURLEAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 11 m. N.W. Ambert. Pop. 3,000.

CUNNINGHAM ISLAND, a populous island, U. S., North America, Ohio, in the W. part of Lake Erie, Ottawa co., 10 m. N. Sandusky Bay.

CUORENÈ, a market town of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 12½ m. W.S.W. Ivrea, cap. mand., at the foot of an eminence, on the Orsa. Pop. (with comm.) 5,514. It has several churches and convents.

CUPAR-ANGUS, a burgh of barony, and pa. of Scotland, cos. Perth and Forfar, on the Isla, a tributary of the Tay, 13 m. N.N.E. Perth, on the road to Aberdeen, and on the Dundee and Newtyle Railway. Pop. of pa. 2,972; do. of town 2,004. It has a pa. church, town-house, and gaol.

CUPAR-FIFE, a royal, parl. and municip. bor., market town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Fife, in the centre of the "Howe" of Fife, on the Eden, 9 m. W. St Andrews' station of the Edinburgh and Northern Railway. Pop. of pa. 7,437; do. of burgh 4,003, do. of parl. bor. 5,856. It has a pa. church, a county-hall, a town-hall, gaol, public library, dissenting chapels, reading-rooms, newspaper offices, and banks; an active manuf. of linen goods, spinning mills, corn, snuff, and fulling mills, breweries, and tanyards. Has a sheriff's court, and county quarter-sessions. The bor. unites with St Andrews, the two Anstruthers, Craik, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem, in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

CUPICA, a vill. and seaport of New Granada, on a bay of same name, near the entrance of the Bay of Panama, in lat. 6° 40' N., lon. 77° 50' W.

CURIA, a town of South America, state and dep. Venezuela, 43 m. S.W. Caracas. Pop. 4,000.

CURAGUO or **CURACAO**, an island, Caribbean Sea, belonging to the Dutch, off the N. coast of Venezuela. Lat. 12° N., lon. 69° W. Length 40 m., breadth 6 to 10 m. Pop. (1862) 18,230, of whom 5,342 were slaves. Shores bold; surface hilly; and deficient in water. Sugar, indigo, tobacco, and maize are raised. Government vested in a stadtholder, assisted by a civil and military council. It has 13 schools. Chief town, Willemstad or Curaçao.

CUSNOR, a hamlet of England, co. Oxford, pa. and 2 m. W.S.W. Witney. Pop. 767.

CROWDORTH, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. N.N.W. Coleshill. Area 3,170 ac. Pop. 715.

CURIA MURIA or **KURIA MURIA ISLES**, a group of 5 isls., off the S.E. coast of Arabia, Helleniah, the largest and only inhabited island being in lat. 17° 33' N., lon. 56° 6' E. Surface sterile.

CUSICO, a town of Chile, dep. Colchagua, 120 m. S. Santiago. Pop. 2,000. (?)

CRATICEUS-HAVS, a lagoon, or back water of the Baltic, East Prussia, extending along the coast for about 53 m. S. of Memel, separated by a narrow sandy ridge—the Curische-Mehrung—from the sea, with which it communicates at its N. extremity by Memel Deep, a channel 800 yards across, and 12 feet deep. It receives the Niemen.

CRATINA, a town of Brazil, cap. comarca of same name, prov. Sao Paulo, lat. 23° 40' S., lon. 50° 6' W., 108 m. W. Paranaíba, on l. b. of the

CURRIGAN, Chief building, the church of St. Lun. **Curry**, scarce woolens. Its dist. has a pop. of 12,000, mostly employed in agriculture.

CURRUM, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. W.N.W. **Curry**, Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 287.

CURRUM, a pa. of Ireland, Leitrim, Queen's co., 2 m. E. Stradally. Area 3,645 ac. Pop. 572.

CURRUM, *Curia*, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 6 m. S.W. Edinburgh. Pop. 2,190, of whom 297 are in the village.

CURRUM, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Monaghan and Fermanagh, 5 m. S.S.E. Clones. Pop. 4,200.

CURRUM, a co. of the U. S., North America, forming the N.E. extremity of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia and Currituck. Area 300 sq. m. Pop. 7,290, of whom 2,447 were slaves.

CURRUM, a long and narrow island, U. S., North America, off the coast of North Carolina, at its N.E. extremity.

CURRY, several pas. of England, co. Somerset.—I. (*Mallet*), 4½ m. N.N.W. **Curry**, Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 584.—II. (*North*), 6 m. E.S.E. Taunton. Area 6,920 ac. Pop. 1,856.—III. (*Revel*), 2½ m. W.N.W. Langport. Area 3,870 ac. Pop. 1,687.

CURRY, Islands, Pacific Ocean, are in lat. 30° 38' S., lon. 179° 14' W.

CURRY, a vill. of Paraguay, 175 m. N.E. Assumption. It is a depot for yerba-maté, or Paraguay tea, collected in its vicinity.

CURRY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Tarn, on the Rance, 16 m. E. Albi. Pop. 2,660.

CURRY, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4½ m. S.S.E. Heston. Area 3,420 ac. Pop. 549.

CURRY, *Curry*, *Nigra*, an island of Malacca, circ. Ragusa, on the Adriatic, separated by a narrow strait from the peninsula of Sabinocello. Lat. 43° 53' N., lon. 16° 46' E. Length E. to W. 25 m., average breadth 4 m., the greatest part of it is covered with trees. Pop. 4,285. Principal products, timber, corn, wine, and fruits.—II. a town on its N.E. coast. Pop. 1,446. Has a cathedral, and two small harbours.—**Curry**, *Isles*, coast of Greece. [KLEZOLARI.]

CURRY, a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, cap. cant., in the mountains, 10 m. N.W. Benevento. Pop. 4,060. It has three churches.

CURRY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Tarn, on the Rance, 16 m. E. Albi. Pop. 2,660.

CURRY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 1½ m. S.S.E. Hay. Area 2,570 ac. Pop. 221.

CURRY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute Vienne, 21 m. S.W. Limoges. Pop. 2,142.

CURRY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Alier, cap. cant., 32 m. S.S.E. Moulins. Pop. 5,614. Manufact. of coarse woolens and paper.

CURRY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 12 m. N.W. Autun. Pop. 1,750.

CURRY, a fortified town of Prussia. [KLEZOLARI.]

CURRY, a native state of India, between lat. (including the Rann) 22° 47' and 24° 40' N., lon. 68° 26' and 71° 45' E. Bounded on the N. and N.W. by Scinde, E. by the Guccowar dom., S. by the Kattyar peninsula and the Gulf of Cutch, and on the S.E. by the Indian Ocean. Area (exclusive of the Rann) 6,764 sq. m. Pop. 500,000. The country is intersected by two mountain ranges. Soil sterile and sandy, but interspersed with numerous fertile tracts. There being no large rivers, the streams drying up on the occasion of the rains, water is consequently scarce. However, good water is obtained by boring the rock underlying the more recent formations. Products comprise the common grains of India, sugar, cotton, grapes, and musk-melons. The

horses, cattle, and the camel are reared. Wild animals, the tiger, leopard, hyena, and wolf. Minerals are coal, iron, and alum. The *Great Run of Cutch* lies in lat. 28° 22' and 24° 43' N., lon. 68° 50' and 71° 20' E. Area 7,000 sq. m. It is conjectured to have been formerly an inland sea, having obtained its present elevation by the upheaving of the earth, caused by an earthquake in 1819. It has several more elevated tracts of considerable extent. During the monsoon it is flooded by sea water blown into it, and by the tides. During the dry season the Rann awarms with flies. The *Small Run* is between lat. 25° 8' and 23° 45' N., lon. 70° 45' and 71° 50' E. Area 1,800 sq. m. These two wastes resemble each other in their physical character. Salt is their only product. Annual revenue of the state amounts to 73,542.

CURRY, a prov. of Beloochistan, between lat. 27° 40' and 29° 50' N., lon. 67° 21' and 69° 15' E., having W. the provs. Sarawan and Jhalawan, N. Afghanistan and E. Scinde. Length N. to S. 180 m., breadth 130 m. Area 10,000 sq. m. Pop. 100,000. Surface low and generally level, but ill watered, destitute of forest land; and the climate is oppressively hot. Where irrigated, it yields grain, pulse, cotton, sugar, madder, and fruits, and this is the most valuable part of the Khan of Kelat's dominions. It has also some commercial importance, from being traversed by the principal routes from Scinde into Afghanistan. Principal towns, Gundava, Dadur, Bhag, Lehrte, and Kotres.

CURRY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. S.W. Dunster. Area 7,740 ac. Pop. 860.

CURRY, a prov. of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 19° 40' and 21° 45' N., lon. 85° 15' and 87° 31' E. Area 7,635 sq. m. Pop. 2,127,535, one-tenth of whom were Mussulmans, the others being Brahmans. The sea-coast runs S.E. from Fraghy, N.E. to the mouth of the Subhureeka river, and is called the Orissa coast. Level on the coast, but mountainous in the interior. Chika Lake, 42 m. in length by 16 m. in breadth, from 4 to 6 feet deep, has numerous islands, is well stocked with fish, yields large quantities of salt, and is being rapidly filled up by the salt swept into it by numerous torrents. It communicates with the sea by a narrow channel. Climate malarious, and diversified. Chief crops, rice, poppy, oil-seeds, indigo, tobacco, and cotton. Sheep, buffaloes, swine, and goats, are reared. Manufact. coarse cottons and fine muslin. Iron ore is found. Principal rivers, the Mahanadree, Byturne, and Brahmanee, besides several other streams. Zoology, tiger, leopard, bear, hyena, and elephant. Chief towns, Cuttack, Balasore, Kourda, Pooree, and Kanarak.

CURRY, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, 220 m. S.W. Calcutta, cap. of dist. of same name. Estimated pop. 40,000. Chief buildings, a fort and a few Brahminical temples.

CURRY, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. and 30 m. N.E. Bardwan, at the confluence of the Hauljee river with the Bhagurtee.

CURRY, a river of Western Africa, Lower Guinea, Benguela, enters the Atlantic, 120 m. E. of the Coanza, after a course estimated at 400 miles.

CURRY, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4½ m. S.S.W. Tetworth. Area 220 ac. Pop. 172.

CURRY, a seaport vill. of N.W. Germany, dom. and 68 m. W.N.W. Hamburg, on the W. bank of the Elbe, at its mouth, in lat. 53° 59' N., lon. 9° 44' E. Pop. 1,200. It has public baths, and regular steam-packet communication with England.

CUXROD, a pa. of England, co Kent, 2½ m. S.W. Rochester. Area 1,330 ac Pop 374

CUXWOLDE, a pa. of England, co Lincoln, 3½ m. N. Cantor Area 1,370 ac Pop 68

CUXABA or **CUIABA**, a city of Brazil, cap of the prov of Mato-Grosso, near 1 b of river of same name Lat 16° 38' S., lon 53° W Pop (1854) 10,000 Chief edifices, the churches of Bom Jesus, N S do Rosario, and San Antonio It has an imperial hospital, a lazaretto, a school of philosophy, Latin and other schools *Cuxaba* supplanted Mato Grosso as cap of the prov in 1820 It is the seat of the prov assembly, of a military commandant, and of the bishop of the diocese of Mato Grosso It carries on an active commerce with Rio, in hides, gold dust, diamonds, and ipecacuanha, by caravans of 200 to 300 mules each The commerce, of which it is cap, comprises numerous villages, and has a pop of 25,000 comprising miners, agriculturists, and many half civilized Indians The gold and diamond mines of the district have been worked since 1718

CUYAHOGA a co of the U S, North America, in N part of Ohio, watered by river of same name Area 1,846 sq m Pop 44,000—II (*Cuyahoga Falls*), a vill same state, on the Cuyahoga river, and the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal 1.38 m N E. Columbus It has paper and other manufs, and great water power, the river here falling 240 feet by successive rapas through a deep channel Pop 3,000 The Cuyahoga river enters Lake Erie at Cleveland, after a N ward course estimated at 60 miles

CUYU or **CUYUWU** or **CUYUWING** a river of British Guiana tributary to the Essequibo, which it joins from the W, in lat 2 16 N, lon 5 40 W, after receiving the Miparou

CUXCO, a dep of S Peru, between lat 12° and 15° S, lon 70° and 73° W, having W and S the depts Ayacucho and Puno Area 144,301 sq m Pop 346,031 Surface covered in the W by the Andes, descends to the valley of the Tumbana It is divided into 11 provs Its chief towns are Cuzco, Abancay, and Tumbana Cuzco, cap dep, and formerly the cap of the Peruvian Republic, 200 m N N E. Arequipa and 11,000 feet above the sea Lat 13° 30' S., lon 72° 2 10' W Pop 45,000, mostly Indians Manufs cotton and woollen stuffs, hats, and embroidery, and have a considerable trade with the port of Ilay, in the Pacific Cuzco has a cathedral, several convents, a mint, two hospitals, and two colleges On the N are ruins of a fortress of cyclopean construction From its great elevation, the climate is cold during the rainy season, November to February

CWE or **CUMBS**, a pa of North Wales, co Flint, 2 m N N E. St Asaph Pop 552

CWECOSTA, a pa. of South Wales, co and 4 m S S W Monmouth. Area 2,200 ac Pop 224

CWEDARE, a hamlet of South Wales, co Glamorgan, pa Aberdare, 4 m S E. Merthyr Tydfil Pop 2,404

CWEDR, a hamlet of South Wales, co Glamorgan, pa Llanspydd, 7½ m. N N W Bridgend Pop 2,000

CWENNESBORO, a township of South Wales, co Cardigan, pa Llanbhadar-Fawr, 1 m S E. Aberystwyth Pop 1,066

CWE-TOWNOW, a pa. of South Wales, co and 2 m S Rhayader Pop 635

CWYRYL, a pa. of England, co Hereford and Monmouth, 6 m. N. Abergavenny. Area 2,570 ac Pop 759

CYCLADES, are the principal isls of the Grecian archipelago, situated between lat. 36° and 38° N.

lon. 24° and 30° E., belonging to the kingdom of Greece, of which they form the gov. Tenos, Syra, Naxos, and Thera, comprising the islands Syra, Kythira, Thera, Tenos, Andros, Naxos, and Melos United area 13,000 sq m Pop 19,000, many of whom are Roman Catholics. These islands are generally mountainous, but most of them fertile, producing wine, silk, barley, and olive oil Total annual revenue to the government, 55,168 l., expenditure, 2,711 l.

CYFONIG-Y-BARNIS, a township of South Wales, co. Cardigan, pa Llanfihangel-Gemur-Glyn, 4 m N N E. Aberystwyth Pop 1,303

CYLYN or **Dar**, a township of South Wales, co. Penbroke, pa St David's Pop 1,667

CYLY-CUM, a pa. of South Wales, co Carmarthen, 5 m N W Llandovery Pop 1,487

CYNYLL-MAWR a tow ship of South Wales, co Cardigan, 5 m N E Aberystwyth Pop 616

CYPRIAN BAY (Str) an inlet of the Atlantic, on the W coast of Africa, 5 bharas, immediately N Cape Burbas Lat 23° 35' N, lon 17° W It receives the river bt Cyprian, 60 m in length *CYPRION* (Str), a comm. and town of France, dep Dordogne, cap cant, arrond and 9 m W. Sarlat Pop 2,426—II a vill dep Aveyron, 16 m N W Rodz Pop 2,381

CYPRUS an island, Asiatic Turkey, in the Mediterranean, 60 m off the S coast of Asia Minor, in lat 35° N, and between lon 32° and 34° 40' E. Area estimated at 4,500 sq m Pop 168,000, of whom 70,000 were Greeks, and 30,000 Turks. Two mountain ranges traverse it from W to E, having between them the valley of the Pedias; and Mount Santa Croce (ancient *Olympus*), is estimated at 6,000 feet above the sea. The climate is cold in winter, and the summer heat excessive. Surface in many parts uninhabited, and covered with herbs and wastes, elsewhere very productive, and about 112,000 qrs of corn, 63,000 do of cotton, 140,000 galls of wine, and 198,000 cwt. of salt, are raised to be the average annual produce, besides which, madder, colicynth, cotton, hemp, pitch, wool, tobacco, olive oil, cheescs, raisins, silk, lumbering, flax timber and fruit, are important products Carpets, silks, and cotton goods are made Principal towns, Lefkous or Nicomaria Tarnia Famagusta, and Baffa. The island, in its early period, was colonized by the Phoenicians, then successively possessed by the Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, Byzantines, Venetians, and lastly by the Turks, who now possess it

CYR (Str) numerous vills of France—I dep Vienne-et-Oron, arrond and 2½ m W Verailles. Has a militia school—II dep Seine-et-Marne, arrond Coulommiers Pop 1,402—III dep Var arrond Toulon Pop 1,704—IV (as *Mont d'Or*), dep Rhone, near rt. b of the Saône, 1 m N Lyon Pop 1,830—V (as *Duclieu*), dep Manche, arrond Mortain Pop 2,132—VI (as *Pail*), dep Mayenne, cant. Press-en-Pail Pop 1,404

CYRUS (Str) a pa. of Scotland, co Kincardine, with a vill on the North Sea, 5½ m S S E Montrose Length of pa. 5 m, breadth 3 m Pop 1,779 of vill 207 In the North Sea is a salmon fishery

CYRINO, a comm. and vill of France, dep Nord, arrond and 6 m S E Lille Pop 2,746

CYRUS, a peninsula of Asia Minor, Asiatic, extending into the Sea of Marmora, S.E. of the island of Marmora, and 70 m S.W. Constantinople, connected by a narrow neck with the mainland. Length S. to N. 9 m; breadth 18 m.

CHARNIKOW (pron. Tchernikoff), a town of

Franka, reg. and 66 m. S.W. Bromberg, cap. circ., on the Weik. Pop. 8,510. Manufact. of linen fabrics.

Charnow, a vill. of Poland, 60 m. E.N.E. Plesk, cent. b. of the Org., celebrated for a victory by the French over the Russians, December 26, 1806.

Cháslav (pron. Cháslav), a town of Bohemia, cap. circ., 45 m. E.S.E. Prague. Pop. 3,400. Here the Prussians under Frederick the Great gained a victory over the Austrians, 17th May 1742.

Ceszlak, a large vill. of Central Hungary, co. and 40 m. S.E. Pesth. Pop. (1851) 16,769.

Chepin, a small town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 20 m. S.S.W. Posen.

Chestronow (*Asen* and *Nzo*), two contiguous towns of Poland, 165 m. S.S.W. Warsaw, with which they communicate by railway. Joint pop. 6,500.

Cheerkuw, two small towns of Bohemia, circ. and 84 m. E.S.E. Tabor.

Cheerkuw, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. Bromberg, 10 m. S.W. Gnesen.—*Cherak* is a town of Poland, prov. and 22 m. S.E. Warsaw.

Cheerkuw or **Tcherkuw**, a town of Austrian Poland, Bukowina, cap. circ. same name on a hill near the Pruth, 166 m. S.E. Lemberg. Pop. (1851) 20,537. It has a Greek cathedral, a gymnasium, and high schools, manuf. of clocks, silver goods, hardware, and carriages, and an active trade.—*Il.* a vill. of Bohemia, circ. and 13 m. E.S.E. Tabor.

Chotzkow, a town of Austrian Galicia, cap. circ. on the Sereth, 103 m. S.E. Lemberg. Pop. 2,800. Manuf. of tobacco.

Czykarsk, a town of Russia. [*TOCHKASK.*]

D

Daher, a fortified town of Prussia, reg. Stettin, 18 m. N.N.E. Stargard. Pop. 1,560.

Dabo, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Meurthe, arrond. Sarrebourg, cant. Phalsbourg. P. 1,226.

Dabrowaczek, a vill. of Rhemish Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, circ. and 8 m. S.E. West Lennep; with manuf. of cotton and silk. Pop. 242.

Dacca, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 23° 12' and 24° 17' N., lon. 90° 11' and 90° 58' E. Area 1,980 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 600,000. It is generally low-lying, drained by numerous rivers. In the N.W. are some small ridges, with an elevation of from 20 to 50 feet above the adjacent country. In the S., being more depressed, it is inundated during the periodical rains, and is under cultivation. The entire district is badly cultivated. Chief products, sugar, betel-nut, hemp, indigo, and esculent vegetables. Manuf. comprise jewellery, working in gold and silver, glass, paper, soap, woollens, and hardware. Mean annual temperature at noon 79° Fahr. Mean annual fall of rain 70 inches. Traffic is mostly carried on by means of the river, roads being few and bad.

Dacca, a town of British India, cap. of dist. of same name, presid. Bengal, 150 m. N.E. Calcutta. Pop. (1890), exclusive of military, 66,989. It is 4 m. long, and 1½ m. broad. Chief buildings, Protestant, Roman Catholic, Armenian, and Greek churches, Mussulmans mosques, Brahminical temples, English, Greek, and Armenian cemeteries, a gaol, lunatic asylum, a college subject to the control of the Council of Education; but under the management of a local committee. The Baptist mission supports a number of schools here. In the city and suburbs are 10 bridges, 10 ghats or landing-places, 7 ferry stations, and 12 bazars. Sent of the civil establishment, consisting of a judge, a collector, and several other officers. From the insalubrity of its situation, in 1863 it was resolved to abandon the cantonment.

Dair, a prov. and town of Luzon, Philippine archipelago. The town is situated on the river of same name, which falls into the Pacific at the mouth of the Bay of San Miguel. P. of prov. 12,420.

Dachau, a market town of Upper Bavaria, on the Ammer, 10 m. N.N.W. München. Pop. 1,503.

Dachstein, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Rhin, 10 m. W.S.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 553.

Dacze, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 4½ m. W.W.W. Penrith. Area 8,130 ac. Pop. 854.—*Il.* a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. Ripon, 6½ m. W. Ripley. Pop. 673. Near it are valuable lead mines.

Dade, several cos., U. S., North America.—*I.* in N.W. of Georgia. Area 240 sq. m. Pop. 2,680.—*Il.* on S. coast of Florida, including several islands. Area 3,840 sq. m. Pop. 180.—*III.* in S.W. of Missouri. Pop. 4,246.

Dadree, a town of India, cap. of div. of same name in native state of Jujhur. Lat. 28° 52' N., lon. 76° 20' E.

Dadur, a town of Beloochistan, prov. Cutch-Gundava, 5 m. E. of the Beloon Pass. Pop. 3,000. It is stated to be "one of the hottest places in the world." Here in November 1840, the British troops routed a Kelat force.

Dagell, an island in the Sea of Japan, about midway between Japan and Corea, 8 m. in circ.

Dagetham, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. S. Romford. Area 4,550 ac. Pop. 2,494.

Daghestan, a prov. of Russia, extends along the W. coast of the Caspian Sea, between lat. 41° and 45° N., lon. 46° and 50° E., bounded S. and S.W. by the Caucasus mountains and Georgia, and N. by the prov. Kumik. Surface mostly mountainous. Grain, hemp, madder, and tobacco are raised in the valleys, but the pop. is mostly employed in rattle rearing. Chief towns, Derbend, Iarku, Nizabad, and Kuba. [*Diknash.*]

Daglingworth, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3 m. N.W. Cirencester. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 320.

Dago, an island of Russia, gov. Esthonia, in the Baltic Sea, near the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, separated from the island Oesel, on the N. by Seie-Bund. Length nearly 94 m.; breadth 15 m. Pop. 10,000. Coasts rocky, and soil poor.

Dagobrook, a vill. of U. S., North America, Delaware, 44 m. S.S.E. Dover. Pop. 2,612.

Dahut and **Dannha**, two towns of Arabia; the former in Yemen, 50 m. S.E. Lobela; the latter, dom. and 60 m. S.S.W. Muneat.

Dahlau, two towns of Germany.—*I.* Ehenish Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, 4 m. S.W. Gladbach. Pop. 1,380. Manuf. woollen fabrics, lace, and soap.—*Il.* Saxony, on railway, circ. and 27 m. E. Leipzig. Pop. 2,061. It has manuf. of linen.

Dahme, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, on the river Dahme, 44 m. S. Berlin. Pop. 2,750. It is enclosed by walls, and defended by a strong citadel; it has woollen cloth, tobacco, and linen factories. The French were defeated here in 1713.

Dahna (*Al*), a wide sandy plain occupying all the N.E. part of Arabia, bordering on the Turkish peak Bagdad, and extending S. to lat. 27° N.

Damouet, a country of West Africa, Upper Guinea, extending along the coast, from the river

Volta to Fort Badagry, between lat. 6° and 8° N., and lon. 0° 30' and 2° E., bounded W. by Ashantee, and E. by Yorubas, and comprising the coast dists. Whydah, Popo, and Kerapay. Length E. to W. 180 m., breadth 900 m. from the sea coast to Kong mountains. Pop. 200,000 (?), of whom only 23,000 are free. Surface level and well watered; tropical products grow here in the utmost luxuriance. The inhabitants appear to be in the lowest stage of barbarism, and their kings are said to exercise the most absolute despotism. An active slave trade was formerly maintained here. Chief town, Abomey.

DAILLET, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, with a vill. on the Girvan river, 6 m. E.N.E. Girvan. Area estimated at 17,000 ac. Pop. 2,413.

DAIMIEL, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. E.N.E. Ciudad-Real. Pop. (1845) 9,128. There are several salt-marshes in its vicinity. Has manufactures of woollens and linens, and is one of the richest and most important places in La Mancha.

DAINA, a vill. of Syria, pash. and 20 m. W. Aleppo. Here are numerous ruins, supposed to be those of the ancient *Iamz*, and near it the convent and ruined pillar of St. Symon-Stylites.

DAIR-EL-KAMAS, a town of Asiatic Turkey, Syria, cap. of the community of the Druses, 12 m. S.E. Beyrout. Pop. 30,000.

DAIRIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 2½ m. E. Cupar. Area 2,906 ac. Pop. 708. In it are the vill. Dairslemuir or Osnaburg.

DAJES, a town and fort of North Scinde, 40 m. S.S.W. Dera Ghazee Khan, and commanding a route from the Indus through the Bolan Pass.

DAKHEL or **DAKLEH** (EL), the W. oasis of Upper Egypt, near lat. 26° 30' N., lon. 29° E., 50 m. W. the oasis El-Kharzeh. Length E. to W. 28 m.; breadth 15 m. Estimated pop. between 6,000 and 7,000. Soil fertile, yielding dates, olives, and other fruits. It contains the small towns El Kasr and Kalamoon, and numerous vilks. —*Dakhk* (anc. *Pachia*), is a vill. of Nubia, on l. b. of the Nile, 40 m. N.E. Derr, with a temple of the Ptolemaic era. Opposite it, E. of the Nile, are considerable remains of the ancient Metacompos.

DALAI-NOW, a lake of Mongolia, near the Russian frontier, in lat. 54° N., lon. 116° E.

DALAMOW, a city of India, dist. Banarsa, territory of Oude, on l. b. of the Ganges, 68 m. N.W. Allahabad. Pop. 10,000. Here are two Hindoo temples on the Ganges, with an ancient flight of steps giving access to the river, for the ritual ablutions of the pilgrims, it being considered a holy place.

DALLARÖ, a maritime vill. of Sweden, len and 20 m. S.E. Stockholm, with a fort on the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 600, mostly pilots.

DALLSHEATH, a vill. of Scotland, stewardry Kirkcubright, 4½ m. S.E.E. Castle-Douglas.

DALSBURY, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. S.S.W. Derby. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 237.

DALST, several pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.N.E. Epishay. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 115.—II. co. York, North Riding, 5½ m. W.S.W. New Malden. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 142.—III. (*Magna*), co. Leicester, 3½ m. S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area 3,080 ac. Pop. 512.—IV. (*Parva*), same co., 4 m. S.S.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 109.—V. (*on the Wolds*), same co., 5½ m. N.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area 3,430 ac. Pop. 510.

DALSTREY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. S. Horncastle. Area 550 ac. Pop. 57.

DALY, a maritime vill. and pa. formerly a bor. and market town of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 6½ m. W. Milford, on a picturesque bounding Mil-

ford-haven on the W. Pop. of pa. 408. In this pa. is St. Ann's Head, lat. 51° 41' N., lon. 5° 19' 25' W., with two lighthouses, elevation 192 feet.

DALZ, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Alabama. P. 6,345. Chief town, Newton.

DALSCARLIA or **DALSGAR**, an old prov. of Sweden, now comprised in the len Fahlun.

DAL-ELZ, a river of Sweden, lena Fahlun and Gessle, formed by the union of the Oster and Wester-Dal, 20 m. W. Fahlun, flows S.E. and E., traversing many lakes, and enters the Gulf of Bothnia 10 m. E. Gessle. Total course, from the source of the Oster-Dal, 250 m. It forms numerous cataracts, and near its mouth it is navigable for rafts.

DALÉM, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on its W. frontier. Pop. 460.

DALÉE, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Drenthe, 2½ m. N.E. Koovorden. Pop. 1,600.

DALSHUBO, a town of Hanover, 15 m. S.E. Lüneburg. Pop. 800.

DALSHYTCH, a town of Poland, prov. and 9 m. S.E. Kielce. Pop. 1,520. Near it are mines.

DALPHEU, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Overysse, on the Vecht, 7 m. E. Zwolle.

DALGETT, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 2 m. N.E. Inverkeithing. Pop. 1,513.

DALHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. E.S.E. Newmarket. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 363.

DALHOUSIE, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 8 m. S.E. Edinburgh, with a station on the Hawick branch of the North British Railway.

DALIAS, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. W.S.W. Almeria, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 9,000, chiefly employed in fishing.

DALINGBORO, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. W.S.W. Wickham-Market. Ac. 1,110. P. 395.

DALINTOBRE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Argyle, dist. Kintyre, 1 m. N.W. Campbelltown. P. 1,762.

DALKRITH, a burgh of barony, market town, and pa. of Scotland, co. and 6½ m. S.E. Edinburgh, between the N. and S. Esk rivers, and a station on the Hawick branch of the North British Railway. Pop. of pa. 6,521; do. of town 5,086. Has a pa. church, several other chapels, scientific institute, subscription library, various banks, and an elegant new corn exchange. In and around it are corn mills, with breweries, iron foundries, tanneries, and coal works. Markets, Mouday and Thursday.

DALKRY, a maritime pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 8 m. S.E. Dublin. Area 467 ac. Pop. of pa. 2,232; of vill. 252. The latter on the Irish Sea, immediately outside Dublin Bay, was a seaport town of some consequence in the 17th century. *Dalkry Island* and battery are separated from the mainland by a narrow sound.

DALMISSORE, a river of British India, rises in dist. Pachete, presid. Bengal, about lat. 23° 30' N., lon. 86° 34' E., and, after a S.E. course of 170 m., it enters the Hoogly at Diamond Harbour.

DALLA, a town of Burmah, prov. Pegu, on river of same name, 50 m. S.W. Rangoon.

DALLAS or **DOLLAS**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 8 m. S.W. Elgin. Pop. 1,236.

DALLAS, four cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in the W. of Alabama. Area 890 sq. m. Pop. 29,727, of whom 22,266 were slaves. The Alabama divides the co. into two nearly equal parts. Surface uneven. Soil fertile. Products, cotton and Indian corn. Has saw and grist mills, and tanneries, with 45 churches and 3 newspapers.—II. in the N.N.E. of Texas. Area 986 sq. m. Pop. 2,745, of whom 207 were slaves.—III. in the S.W. of Arkansas. Area 880 sq. m. Pop. 6,577, of whom 2,542 were slaves. Surface undulating.

Soil *barba*. Products, Indian corn and cotton. *High-bush-berries* and *hawberries*.—IV. In the S.W. of Mississippi. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 3,648, of whom 98 were slaves.

DALLAU, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 31. Miesbach. Pop. 1,160.

DALLINGTON, two par. of England.—I. co. and 14 m. N.W. Northampton. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 648.—II. co. Sussex, 6 m. W.N.W. Battle. Area 3,880 ac. Pop. 664.

DALLTA or DALGA, a market town, Austrian dominions, Slavonia, co. Verùc, on rt. b. of the Danube, 19 m. E.S.E. Essek. Pop. 3,430.

DALMATIA (Kingdom of). Germ. *Dalmatien*, the S. most portion of the Austrian Empire, situated between lat. 42° 16' and 44° 54' N., and lon. 14° 30' and 19° E., and forming a narrow strip of country, bounded W. by the Adriatic, E. by Turkey (Herzegovina), N. and E. by Croatia, cap. Zara. Area, including 60 islands and numerous islets, 5,815 sq. m. Pop. (1854) 432,337. mostly of Slavonic origin and Roman Catholics. Surface mountainous, covered by offshoots of the Illyric Alps, traversed on the N. by a ridge of limestone mountains, and on the W. by a similar ridge parallel with the coast. Culminating points—*Mount Orjen*, 6,332 feet above the sea, *Dinara* 5,040 feet, *Pastovo* 5,923 feet, and *Veletich* 5,439 feet. Chief rivers the *Zerma, rna*, *Kerka*, *Settina*, and *Narenta*. Soil good. Products, Indian corn, rye, barley, the fig, and olives. Coat of inferior quality is worked at *Derna*: iron exists in the mountains. Fishing employs 8,000 of the coast population, and the country is remarkable for the number of its birds. Ship-building is carried on, and all parts of the coast afford excellent harbours. Climate resembles that of Naples, but is more healthy. Temperature seldom below freezing. Maximum heat in June and July 4 Fahr.; winter short; snow seldom lies, except on the mountains. The *Bora* blows 100 days in the year, and is much dreaded on the coast in winter.—*Dalmatia* is divided into the 4 depts. *Zara*, *Spalatro*, *Ragusa*, and *Cattaro*. Education is neglected: the chief schools are a gymnasium at *Ragusa*, and another at *Spalatro*. It formed part of ancient *Illyria*. In 1805 Napoleon I. incorporated it with the Kingdom of Italy.

DALMATOV or DOLMATOV, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, on the left, 160 m. E.S.E. Ekaterinburg. Pop. about 1,000.

DALMELLINGTON, a pa. and burgh of barony of Scotland, co. and 13 m. S.E. Ayr. Pop. of pa. 2,910. Has woollen manuf. and coal works.

DALMERY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, on the Firth of Forth, 14 m. F.N.E. Queensferry. Pop. 1,243.

DALRY, an island of the Persian Gulf, off the Arabian coast, in lat. 24° 36' N., lon. 52° 24' E.

DALRY, a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. Ayr, the vill. having a station on the Glasgow and Ayr Railway, 18 m. N.N.W. Ayr, 16 m. S.W. Paisley. Pop. of pa. 8,968, of which the vill. contains a half. There are coal and iron works, and a manuf. of woollens.—II. a pa., stewartry of Kirkcubright, on the Ken, 3 m. N.W. New Galloway, Pop. 1,338. Height of Blackberg mountain 2,450 feet.

DALRYMPLE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 44 m. S.E. Ayr. Area about 12 sq. m. Pop. 1,006.

DALRYMPLE (Port), Tasmania, is an estuary at the mouth of the Tamar, N. shore of Van Diemen's Land. Lat. of lighthouse 41° 8' 58" S., lon. 148° 43' 58" E.

DALRYMPLE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, on the Clyde, 5 m. S.E. Hamilton. Ac. 7,220. P. 3,632.

DALRYMPLE, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 5 m. S.S.W. Carlisle. Area 10,880 ac. Pop. 2,844.

—II. a hamlet, co. Middlesex, forming a N. suburb of London, pa. Hackney, 34 m. N.N.E. St. Paul's Cathedral. Pop. 5,500.

DALRYMPLE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. E. Dumfries. Area about 11 sq. m. Pop. 761.

DALTON, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 9 m. N.E. Lenox. P. 1,028.

DALTON, several par., etc. of England.—I. (*de Furness*), a market town, co. and 18 m. W.N.W. Lancaster. Area of pa., including several islands on the coast, 16,210 ac. Pop. 4,683. Has iron mines, foundries, and malting.—II. (*de Dale*), co. Durham, 67 m. S. Sunderland. Area 3,940 ac. Pop. 6,123.—III. (*North*), co. York, East Riding, 7 m. S.W. Great Driffield. Area 4,880 ac. Pop. 439.—IV. (*South*), same co. and Riding, 64 m. N.W. Beverley. Area 1,730 ac. Pop. 319.—V. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. and 14 m. E.S.E. Burton-in-Kendal. Pop. 100.—VI. (*on Tees*), a township, co. York, North Riding, pa. Croft, 5 h. S. Darlington. Pop. 218.

DALTON, one of the Philippine islands, N. Luzon. Lat. 19° 15' N., lon. 121° 34' E., 30 m. in circumference.

DALWOOD, a hamlet of England, co. Devon, pa. Stockland, 34 m. N.W. Axminster. Pop. 837.

DALZIEL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 2 m. N.E. Hamilton. Pop. 2,263.

DAMAGHAN, a fortified town of Persia, prov. Khoissan, 50 m. S.E. Astrabad.

DAMAGRAM or ZINDER, a prov. of Bornou, North Africa, between lat. 14° and 14° N., lon. 1° 30' and 10° 50' E. Chief town, Zinder. It is situated on the Watershed, between the Quorra and Lake Tchad. Soil fertile. Produces cotton, indigo, the castor-oil plant, and fruits. Traffic in capture and sale of slaves.

DAMAK, a town of Java, near its N. coast, 15 m. N.E. Samarang.

DAMALA, a vill. of Greece, Morea, dep. Argolis, 26 m. I.S.E. Argos, on the Gulf of Egina.

DAMAN, a town of India, belonging to Portugal, on the coast of the Northern Concan, included within the limits of the Bombay presid., 191 m. S. Bombay, on the Damunpura or Damian river. The town is fortified, has 3 Christian churches, ship-building yards, and provisions are plentiful.—*Daman* dist. is 10 m. long by 5 m. broad.

DAMAN or THE BORDER, a tract of country between the Arabian mountains and the Indus river, was formerly a part of Runjeet Singh's kingdom of Lahore, but is now annexed to the British prov. of the Punjab. It is 200 m. long and 80 m. broad. In some parts the surface consists of hard clay, or loose and irrecalcitrant sand. Where duly irrigated, it is very fertile, and the productions resemble those of India. Chief towns, Dera Ismael Khan, Dera Tati Khan, and Dera Ghazee Khan.

DAMANHOIR, *Hermopolis-parva*, a town of Lower Egypt, cap. prov. Bahrieh, 37 m. E.S.E. Alexandria. It has cotton-spinning and woollen-weaving factories.—*Damanhoir* Chahra is a vill. on the Nile, 5 m. N. Cairo, and where the Egyptian pasha has a summer residence.

DAMAN, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 60 m. S.S.E. Sana, with a citadel and a college.

DAMARAK, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, F. Palawan, lat. 10° 45' N., lon. 120° 5' E., 45 m. in circumference.

DAMARAK, a coast country of S.W. Africa, between lat. 21° and 23° S., consisting of wide plains and grassy slopes at the foot of hills rising to

1,000 feet in elevation. Temperature fluctuating, the thermometer being at 40° in the morning, 60° at noon. Copper appears to be plentiful, the natives making it into rings. The population is divided into two distinct nations, the Damars of the hills and the Damares of the plains. The former subsist on roots, and by hunting; the latter rear cattle. Lions, rhinoceroses, and serbats are the wild animals of the country.

DAMASCUS, a pash. of Syria, comprising all that country between Lebanon and the Euphrates, lat. 31° to 36° N., lon. 35° to 41° E., having N. the pasha. Aleppo and Diarbekir, W. those of Tripoli, Acre, and Gaza, E. and S. the Arabian desert. Surface mostly level, except in the W; in parts it is extremely fertile. Principal rivers, the Orontes and Jordan; and it comprises the Dead Sea, a part of the Lake of Tiberias, and several smaller lakes. Corn, hemp, flax, madder, tobacco, cotton, silk, and cochineal are raised, and live-stock of all kinds numerous. Chief cities, Damascus, Hama, Hamah, and Jerusalem; here also are the remains of Palmyra, and other cities celebrated in ancient and sacred history. The pash. is divided into 20 dists. or governorships, has 8 cities and towns, 1,522 villages, and a pop. (1848) of 160,000, exclusive of Bedwina.

DAMASCUS, *Es-Sham*, a city of Syria, cap. pash., in a fertile plain, E. of Anti-Libanus, and 3 m. E.S.E. its port Beyrut. Lat. 33° 27' N., lon. 36° 23' E. Pop. estimated at from 80,000 to 100,000, of whom 12,000 were Christians, and 12,000 Jews. It has many mosques, the principal of which is 650 feet in length, by 150 feet in width; Greek, Maronite, Syrian, and Armenian churches, 8 Franciscan convents, 8 synagogues, a kham, and bazaar, all well supplied with goods; various hospitals, Mohammedan schools, Greek college, Jewish and Armenian schools, and a fortified palace of the pasha. It is the seat of a tribunal of commerce. Manufacts silk and cotton stuffs, soap, saddlery, cabinet work, jewellery, and sabres. Caravans come to it several times annually from Bagdad, Mecca, and Aleppo, and there is daily communication with Beyrut, Tripoli, and Acre. Wheat, madder, hemp, and tobacco are raised in its vicinity. Imports British and other European goods to a considerable amount. *Damascus* is probably one of the earliest cities in the world which attained to consequence, it is mentioned in Genesis xiv. 15. It was taken by David, but soon afterwards recovered its independence. The city was taken by the Saracens in 632. In 1516 it fell into the hands of the Turks, and in 1832 was captured by Ibrahim Pasha.

DAMARAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 11 m. N.W. Nérac. P. 1,000.

DAMARAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas Rhin, 4 m. N. Schélestadt. P. 3,139. Near it are mines of iron and manganese.

DAMBOOLOO, a vill. of Ceylon, 40 m. N. Kandy, with cave temples, and Buddhist sculptures.

DAMBORSKITA, a market town of Moravia, circ. and 17 m. S.E. Brünn. Pop. 1,617.

DAMBE, a town of Nubia. [See DAMBE.]

DAMERSHAM (South), a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 10 m. S.W. Salisbury. Area 4,310 ac. Pop. 759.

DAMERY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Marne, unpop. and 4 m. W.N.W. Epervier, near rt. b. of the Marne. Pop. 1,770. It has a church, and a trade in red wines.

DAMIASTUS, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. and 26 m. W. Stralsund. Pop. 1,411.

DAMIAVO (Rav), several small towns of Italy.—

1. Pontifical States, reg. and 8 m. S.S.W. Foss. Pop. 1,260.—11. (d'Ass), Sard. Sta., div. Alghero, prov. and 6 m. W.S.W. Assi, cap. mand., on the Borbo. Pop. with comm. 4,767. It is partially fortified.—111. (di Com), div. prov. and 8 m. W.S.W. Com. Pop. (with comm.) 2,674.

DAMIETTA, a town and river-port of Lower Egypt, on rt. b. of the great E. branch of the Nile, at its delta, 8 m. from its mouth, in the Mediterranean. Lat. 31° 28' N., lon. 31° 49' E. Pop. estimated at 28,000. It has mosques and marble baths, a school for infantry officers, and a cotton-spinning factory. Its commerce is mostly monopolized by Alexandria.—*Old Damietta*, repeatedly taken by the Christians during the Crusades, was about 4 m. N., where are some of its remains.

DAMM (Alt), a fortified town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. and 5 m. E.S.E. Stettin, on the railway to Stargard, at the mouth of the Płone, in Lake Damm. Pop. 3,149. Manufacts woollen cloths.—11. (Ara), a town in the reg. Frankfurt, circ. Königsberg. Pop. 3,086. Manufacts of woollens.

DAMMA, an island of the Molucca group, E. Archipelago, N.E. Timor, lat. 7° 5' S., lon. 128° 30' E. It yields sulphur, and has good anchorage.

DAMMAR, several communes and vill. in the central dep. of France; the principal in Eure-et-Loir, 8 m. S. Chartres. Pop. 1,131.

DAMMARTS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant., arrond. and 11 m. N.W. Meaux. Pop. 1,827.—Some vill., dep. Doubs, Jura, H. Marne, etc., have the same name.

DAMME, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 4 m. N.E. Bruges, on a canal. P. 993.

DAMME, a vill. of North Germany, duchy and 43 m. S. Oldenburg. Pop. 1,760.

DAMULU, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, off the S. extremity of Guolo, in lat. 1° S., lon. 120° 10' E.

DAMMSICKE-SFF, a lake of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. Stettin, formed by the Oder near its mouth. It is navigable in all its extent.

DAMMOODAH, a river of India, which has its rise in the British dist. of Rangurh, presid. Bengal, lat. 23° 55' N., lon. 84° 55' E. It has a generally S. course of 150 m. through the British districts Rangurh, Panchet, Bancoora, and Burdwan, and falls into the Hooghly, in lat. 22° 13' N., lon. 88° 7' E. Has numerous tributaries. The valley of the Dammooodah, which is to be traversed by the Calcutta Railway, abounds in iron and coal.

DAMOO, a town of Tibet, 40 m. N.N.E. the Niti Pass, in lat. 31° 26' N., lon. 79° 53' E.

DAVIER ARCHIPELAGO is off the N.W. coast of Australia, lat. 21° S., lon. 116° to 117° E., and comprises Enderby, Lenn, Rosemary, Legendre Dupuch, and many smaller isls. *Dampierre Strait* between the is. Waggon and Papua, is 35 m. broad.

DAMPIERRE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Jura, cap. cant., near rt. b. of the Doubs, 12 m. N.E. Dole. Pop. 691.—11. (*sur Salou*), a market town of France, dep. H. Saône, cap. cant., on the Salou, 9 m. N.E. Gray. Pop. 1,422.—*Dampierre* is the name of several vill. in Central and Western France.

DAMVILLE and **DAMVILLERS**, two communes and vill. of France, caps. of cantons; the former, dep. Eure, arrond. and 11 m. S.S.W. Evreux. Pop. 841.—The latter, dep. Meuse, arrond. and 18 m. S. Montmédy. Pop. 1,074.

DAMVOOLOO, a town of Africa, Guinea, on l. b. of the Niger, in lat. 7° N., lon. 7° 50' E. It is large and populous.

DAN, a city of antiquity in Palestine, at the N.

extremity of the "Promised Land" (Bersheba, or *Beth-saba*, 140 m. distant, forming its S. limit).
DARA, a vill. of North Syria, pers. and 90 m. W. Aleppo. In and around it are remains of antiquity.

DARAH or DARRAH, a country of N.E. Africa, extending along the W. coast of the Red Sea, between lat. 12° and 15° N., lon. 40° and 45° E., having W. chiefly the dem. of Tigre, Abyssinia. It is a rocky, bare, and desolate region, with numerous salt lakes.

DARBURY, a pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Chelmer, 4½ m. E.S.E. Chelmsford. Area 3,670 ac. Pop. 1,321.

DARBURY, a township and bor., of the U. S., North America, Connecticut, 48 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 5,564.

DARBY, two pas. of England, co. York, North Riding.—I. 8½ m. S.E. Gainsborough. Area 13,860 ac. Pop. 2,200.—II. (Wicks), 3½ m. N.W. Northallerton. Area 4,350 ac. Pop. 554.

DARBY, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, 168 m. W. S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,411.—II. Vermont, 13 m. N. Manchester. Pop. 1,885.

DARDE, a river of S.W. Africa, bounds N. the state Angola, enters the Atlantic, 60 m. N. the mouth of the Coanza, after a N. course estimated at 200 m. (?)—*Dande* is a vill. near its mouth.

DARE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in the S. of Wisconsin. Area 1,385 sq. m. Pop. 16,639. It is drained by the Sugar and Calish rivers. Surface diversified. Soil fertile. Products Indian corn, oats, and wheat. Has four churches, and three newspapers. The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railway intersects the county.

DAREFOOT, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 5 m. S. Kilkenny. Area 5,063 ac. Pop. 1,036.

DARFOTOWS, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 3 m. W. Duleek. Ac. 1,644. Pop. 253.

DARFANDARAW, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 2 m. S.W. Cashel. Area 1,067 ac. Pop. 192.

DARFANDONVAX, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 4 m. N. Castlemartyr. Area 2,723 ac. Pop. 602.

DAREAU, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, 9 m. N. Châteaudun. Pop. 1,500.

DANGEROUS ARCHIPELAGO, a group of isls., Pacific, in lat. 21° S., lon. 140° W., comprising the Paliser, Resolution, Harp, and numerous other isls.—*The Isles of Danger* are a small group in the Pacific. Lat. 11° S., lon. 166° W.

DANHOLM (formerly *Strale*), a small island of Russia, in the Baltic, opposite Stralsund, in the narrow strait between Rugen and the mainland.

DANIELS (SAN), a market town of North Italy, gov. Venice, 12 m. N.W. Udine, cap. dist., with a magnificent bridge on the Tagliamento. P. 3,500.

DANILAKA, a populous vill. of Russia, gov. and adjacent to Perm, of which it is a suburb.

DANILOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. N.N.E. Jaroslavl, cap. circ., on the Pelenda. Pop. 1,764. It is surrounded by collieries, and has manuf. of candles and dye-works.—*Danilovsk*, a market town, gov. and 80 m. N. Minsk. Pop. 1,500.

DANMARK, a country, Denmark, Schleswig, between the Gulfs of Ekersund and Kiel.
DANKALI (Kunduk ov), formerly a prov. of Abyssinia, now an independent state, bounded N.E. by the Red Sea, S.W. by a range of mountains. It is 280 m. in length, by 86 m. in breadth. Pop. 78,000. Country low and unproductive. Temperature excessive, the thermometer often rising as high as 110° Fahr. In the dry season,

water is very scarce. The Danakils are composed of various Arab tribes, of a treacherous and cruel disposition.

DANKARA, a town of West Africa, Upper Guinea, cap. kingdom of same name, on the Gold Coast, 47 m. W. Cocomassie. The kingdom is tributary to Ashantee, and contains rich gold mines.

DANKOV or DOWKOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 90 m. S. Riazan, cap. circ., at the confluence of the Vesovja with the Don. Pop. 2,600. It is mostly built of wood, and has 6 churches.

DANNAIKROTTA, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 32 m. N. Coimbatore.

DANNEMARIS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., arrond. and 12 m. E. Belfort, on the canal of the Rhône and Rhine. P. 1,214.—Also comm., dep. Doubs, etc.

DANNEMORA, a mining town of Sweden, län and 22 m. N. Upsal. Its mines are the largest, and yield the best iron in the country.

DANNENBERG, a walled town of Hanover, landr. and 30 m. E.S.E. Lüneburg, cap. co., on the Jettze. Pop. 1,500.

DANKOWITZ (UNTER) or DOLBY DUNASOWITZ, a market town of Moravia, circ. and 23 m. S. Bruun. Pop. 2,556.

DANVILLE, a township of U. S., North America, New York, 33 m. N.W. Bath. Pop. 2,725.—II. a vill., same state, near Sparta. Pop. 1,800.

DANTUMWOODE or DANWOODE, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 11 m. N.E. Leeuwarden. Pop. 700.

DANUBE (German *Donau*, anc. *Danubius* and *Ister*), an important river, and, next to the Volga, the largest in Europe, originates in the *Brage*, a mountain torrent which rises in the K. declivity of the Schwarzwald in Baden, at an elevation of 2,850 feet above the level of the sea. This stream, when joined by the *Brigach*, and by the waters of a spring from the castle garden of Donauerschingen, takes the name of the Danube. It flows first generally E.N.E. through an alpine country to Ulm, thence E.N.E. and E.S.E. to Passau it traverses the plain of Bavaria. From Passau to Vienna, E.S.E., it intersects a hilly region, and the remainder of its course, E.S.E. to Waitzen, S. to Bacz, and E. to the Black Sea, is through a country, generally flat, except at the defile of the "iron gate" E. of Orsova. Length (direct) 1,000 m., or including windings, 1,725 m. It drains the waters from a surface of nearly 274,000 sq. m.; its average fall is 18 inches per mile, but below Fusch it is only 3 inches; at Ulm it is 1,400 feet, at Regensburg 1,000, at Passau 800, at Vienna 450, and at Fusch 900 feet above the level of the sea. Its breadth at Ulm is 108 feet, and in its lower course 6,000 feet; depth at Ulm, 6 feet, at Passau 16 feet, and lower down average 20 feet. It passes Sigmaringen and Ulm in Württemberg, Dillingen, Hochaltd, Donauwörth, Ingolstadt, Regensburg, and Passau in Bavaria; Linz, Dornstein, Kornenburg, and Vienna, in Austria; Presburg, Komorn, Gran, Waitzen, Buda-Pesth, Peterwarden, and Carlowitz in Hungary; Belgrade, Semendria, and Orsova in Servia; Widin, Nicopol, Rastchuk, Silistria, and Hirsova, in Bulgaria; Giurgewo, and Brailor, in Wallachia. The chief affs. of the Danube are, on the right, the Ilser, Lech, Isar, Inn, Enn, Raab, Drava, Sava, Morava, Timok, Iakar, Vid, and Jantra; and on the left, the Altmühl, Nab, Rupa, March, Waag, Graa, Theiss, Temes, Chyl, Alana, Jakuzimica, Koruth, and Fruth. Near its mouth in the Black Sea it separates into several branches, the largest of

which, called the St George mouth, forms, by the treaty of Adrianople, the boundary between the Ottoman empire and Russia, the others are the Sulina mouth, and the Kilia mouth. It communicates by canals with the Elbe by means of the Moldau, and with the Rhine by the Altanühl. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons from Ulm. Steam packets were established on the Danube in 1830.

DANUBE, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 58 m. W.N.W. Albany. P. 1,730.

DANUBE (CIRCLE BEYOND THE), (Germ. *Kreise jenseits der Donau*), one of the great divisions of Hungary, comprising nearly all the kingdom on the right or W. of the river. The "circle on this side the Danube," *dissseite der Donau*, extends along the left, or N. and E. of the river.

DANUBE (CIRCLE OF), one of the four circles of Würtemberg, cap. Ulm. Pop. (1845) 403,315.

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES, Europe. By a decree of the diet of 10th October 1857, the two principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia were united in the state of Romania under a foreign hereditary prince. The neutrality of the territory is guaranteed. [MOLDAVIA AND WALLACHIA.]

DANVILLE, a township of the U. S., North America, Vermont, 24 m. N.W. Montpelier. P. 2,577.

—II. a vill., Pennsylvania, 30 m. E.N.E. Harrisburgh, on the Susquehanna. Pop. 3,300.

—III. a vill. of Virginia, on the Dan, an affluent of the Roanoke, 28 m. W.N.W. Roxborough. Pop. 1,400.

—IV. a vill., Kentucky, 36 m. S.E. Frankfort. Pop. 1,600.

—V. a vill. of Missouri, cap. co. Montgomery, 42 m. N.E. Jefferson.

DANZIG (*Dantzig* *Gdansk*), an important fortified city and seaport of West Prussia, cap. reg., on the left of the Vistula, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from its outlet at Weichselmünde, and here joined by the Motlau and Radauna, which traverse the city. Lat. (of parish church) $54^{\circ} 21' 4''$ N., lon. $18^{\circ} 38' 34''$ E. Pop. (1858), including its nine suburbs, 63,461. Mean temperature of year $45^{\circ} 6'$; winter 30° , summer $61^{\circ} 9'$, Fahr. Principal public edifices, a cathedral, numerous Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches and chapels, 2 synagogues, an English church, monasteries and nunneries, a gymnasium, a royal school of navigation, schools of commerce, arts, and trade, a public library, an observatory, a museum, society of natural history, an orphan asylum, house of industry, and several hospitals, two town-halls, an arsenal, and an exchange. Vessels drawing 8 or 9 feet water can reach the city; others lie in the Neufahrwasser, at the mouth of the river, or in the roads, which afford good anchorage. Principal manufactures, firearms, tobacco, silk, vitriol, and jewellery; and it has numerous distilleries, breweries, flour mills, dye-works, and sugar refineries. Principal exports wheat, rye, barley, oats, pease, flour, linseed, rape, biscuits, provisions, ashes, zinc, bones, timber, staves, flax, hemp, lueana, spirits, black beer, and wool. Imports comprise woollen and silken stuffs, and other manufactured goods, colonial products, dyes, wine, oil, spice, fruit, salt, and furs. *Danzig* was occupied by the Teutonic knights from 1310 till 1454, when it became independent under the protection of Poland, and was for a long period a principal member of the Hanseatic league. It was assigned to Prussia at the second partition of Poland. It capitulated to the French in 1807. Since 1816, its fortifications have been extended and improved, and works have been constructed by which the whole adjacent country may be laid under water. It is the birthplace of Schopenhauer.—The Gulf of Danzig, E. and W.

Frassia, is an inlet of the Baltic, 65 m. in breadth at its entrance. It is separated from the Frische Hafl by the Frische Nehrung, a long narrow tongue of land on the S.E. On it are the towns Pillau, Putzig, and Hehl.

DANZIG, a gov. in the prov. West Prussia, bounded N. by the Baltic, E. by Königsberg, S. Marienwerder, and W. Küstrin. Area 2,488 sq. geo. m. Pop. 405,860. Surface level, and well watered. Products, corn, barley, flax, and tobacco. Horses, cattle, and swine are reared. Principal lakes are the Dramenssee, Iearnowitzsee, and Radanensee. The Vistula is the principal river.

DARABHUGUR, a town of British India, dist. Behar, presid. Bengal, 69 m. E. Benares. Pop. estimated at 10,000. Manufs. carpets, blankets, and cotton fabrics. The division, of which this is the cap., contains 378 villages, and an estimated pop. of 82,800.

DAOUHAS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., arrond. and 10 m. E. Brest, with a port on the Atlantic. Pop. 501.

DAUBIA, a country of Asia in Russian and China, comprising in the first the gov. Irkutsk, the cap. of which is Nerchinsk, and in the second, a part of Mantchuria. The *Daourian* mountains are a part of the Stanovoi chain, between the basin of the Amour and Lake Baikal; they are rich in silver, zinc, copper, iron, and mercury.

DAPOOLIE, a town of British India, dist. Ratanagerry, presid. Bombay, in lat. $17^{\circ} 48'$ N., lon. $73^{\circ} 16'$ E.

DARA, a ruined town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, 20 m. S.S.E. Mardin, with extensive remains of granaries, tombs, and reservoirs.—*Dar*, *Darak*, and *Darak* are villa. of Scinde.

DARABGHEHD or **DARABJERD**, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, 130 m. S.E. Shiraz. P. 15,000 to 20,000.

DARAGUR, a town of British India, dist. Alhabad, N.W. provs. in lat. $25^{\circ} 27'$ N., lon. $81^{\circ} 57'$ E. Pop. 9,103.

DARAJEE, a town of Scinde, in the delta of the Indus, 39 m. S.S.W. Tattah. Pop. 2,000.

DARA-AL-BEIDA (the "white house"), a fortified maritime town of Morocco, kingdom of Fes, on the Atlantic Ocean, 46 m. N.E. Azamor.

DARAFORAM, a populous town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 49 m. S.E. Coimbatore.

DARDAHO or **ROOSHKATONG**, a river of India, in Bussahir, which has its source in perpetual snow, 15,000 feet in elevation above the sea, in lat. $31^{\circ} 57'$ N., lon. $78^{\circ} 25'$ E., on the S.W. declivity of the Damuk Shn. Has a southerly course of 27 m., when it falls into the Sutlej.

DARDANELLES or **HELLESPORET** (*CHANNEL OF*), a narrow strait between Europe and Asiatic Turkey, connecting the Sea of Marmora and the Aegean Sea, between lat. 40° and $40^{\circ} 30'$ N., lon. $26^{\circ} 10'$ and $26^{\circ} 40'$ E., having S.E. Asia Minor, and N.W. the peninsula of Gallipoli. Length N.E. to S.W. 40 m.; breadth 1 to 4 m. As the key of Constantinople and the Bosphorus it is strongly fortified; on its shores are several castles, the towns Gallipoli and Lamsaki, the sites of ancient Sestos, Abydos, etc. The invading armies of Xerxes and of the Turks crossed it to enter Europe.

DARDENNE, a town of the U. S., North America, Missouri, 160 m. N.E. Jefferson. Pop. 1,806.

DARDERSHIN, a town of Prussian Saxony, circ. and 11 m. N.W. Halberstadt. Pop. 1,666.

DARFET, a river of England, co. Kent, rises near Beadsted, flows mostly N.E. past Dartford, and joins the Thames near Erith. Total length 39 m. It is navigable from the Thames to Dartford.

DARTMOUTH, a pa., England, co. Kent, on the Dart, 14 m. S.E. Dartford. Ac. 1,030. P. 684.
DARTMOUTH, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, with a station on the North Midland Railway, 41 m. S.E. Barnsley. Area 12,740 ac. Pop. 8,644.

DARVO, a comm. and vill. of Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, 36 m. N.E. Bergamo. Pop. 1,711.

DARVU, a country of Central Africa, E. Nigeria, consisting of an oasis, near lat. 14° N., lon. 37° E., and W. of Kordofan. It is little known, but said to be infertile. Pop. 200,000 (?) Arabs and Negroes. Copper and iron are among its chief products, and these with camels, ivory, feathers, gum, leather, and slaves are exchanged by its merchants for Asiatic and European manufactures, and other goods brought by caravans from Egypt and Nubia. Chief towns, Kobbé el cap., Kucabba, and Zeghawa.

DARVU, a market town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circ. Wendisch, 27 m. E.N.E. Gustrow. Pop. 1,817.

DARIEL, a Russian fortress of Circassia, in a narrow defile of the Caucasus, on the Terek, 80 m. N. Tiflis. It is the ancient *Pyle Caspiae* (?)

DARLEN, a town of the U. S., North America, Georgia, on the navigable river Altamaha, 8 m. above its mouth in the Atlantic. It has an export trade in cotton.—II. a township, New York, near Lake Erie. Pop. 2,048.—III. a township, Connecticut, 68 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 1,454.

DARLEN (GULF OF), a portion of the Caribbean Sea, New Granada, in lat. 9° N., lon. 7° W., having W. the isthmus of Darien or Panama. At its S. extremity the Bay of Choco receives the river Atrato. A ship canal has been proposed from Port Escoques, on the E., to the Gulf of San Miguel on the W. of the isthmus.

DARLEN (ISTHMUS). [*PANAMA* (ISTHMUS OF).]

DARJEELING, a place of British India, presid. Bengal, lat. 27° 2' N., lon. 88° 19' E. It is a sanitarium for British troops, and is very salubrious.

DARKE, a co., U. S., North Amer. in W. of Ohio. Area 714 sq. m. Pop. 13,281. Soil very fertile.

DARKEWICH, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 15 m. S.S.W. Gumbinnen, cap. circ., on the Angerapp. Pop. 2,260. Manufactures of linens and woollens.

DARKHAN (MOUNT), a lofty granite mountain range, Mongolia, 180 m. S. E. Gurga, near the route thence to Peking; on it is a monument to which the Mongol tribes repair annually to celebrate the memory of Genghis Khan.

DARKING, a town of England. [*DORKING*.]

DARLSTON, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, on the Union Walsall, 14 m. N.N.W. Wednesbury. Area 770 ac. Pop. 1,059. Has hardware manufactures. Coal and iron ore are extensively wrought.

DARLSTON, a pa. of England, co. Nottingham, 3 m. E.N.E. Tuxford. Area 1,590 ac. Pop. 185.

DARLEY, a pa. of England, co. Derby, on the Derwent, 3 m. N.W. Matlock. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 1,332. *Darley Abbey*, a township, same co., pa. Alkmond, 14 m. N. Derby. Pop. 926.

DARLING, a principal river of Central Australia, rises by numerous heads, between lat. 26° and 27° S., lon. 151° and 152° E., it flows S.W., and has been traced as far as lat. 32° 24' 20" S., lon. 142° 24' 36" E., where it has a southward course, and unites with the Murray near lat. 34° S., lon. 145° E. It receives the Hogan from the S.E., traverses a bare and sterile country, and in most part of its course its waters are salt.

DARLING DOWNS, a squinting dist. of New South Wales, between lat. 37° and 38° 15' S. Pop. 2,378. The Condamine is the principal river.

DARLING MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains of

West Australia, commencing in co. Tris, and terminating at Point D'Entrecasteaux. Length 260 m. Elevation of summit 2,500 feet above the sea.

DARLINGTON, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 184 m. S. Durham, on the Great North of England Railway, 45 m. N. York. Area of pa. 7,630 ac. Pop. 12,463; do. of town 11,582, a large number of whom are Friends. It has two churches, union workhouse, a town-hall, mechanics' institute, manuf. of worsted and Huen yarn, and metal foundries. It is a titular bor. under the Bishop of Durham, and the place of election for S. division of co.; petty-sessions and bor. courts are held. It communicates by railway with Bishop Auckland and Stockton.

DARLINGTON, a dist. of the U. S., North America, in E. part of S. Carolina. Area 1,050 sq. m. Pop. 16,890, of whom 10,041 were slaves. Surface sandy and light, rich soil on river margins.

DARLTON, a pa. of England, co. Nottingham, 6 m. S.E. East Retford. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 185.

DARMAZAR, an island of the Red Sea, on the coast of Africa, Asseb Bay, in lat. 13° 15' N., lon. 42° 55' E. It is 30 m. in circumference, very low, and partly covered with jungle.

DARMENY, a hamlet of England, co. Suffolk, 1 m. S. Needham. Area 790 ac. Pop. 61.

DARMSTADT, a town of West Germany, emp. grand-duchy Hessen-Darmstadt, and of the prov. Starkenburg, at the N.W. extremity of the Odenwald, and on the Frankfurt and Mannheim Railway, 58 m. N.E. Carlsruhe. Pop. (1846) 27,000. It consists of an old and new town, both enclosed by walls, has an old and new ducal palace; the former of which contains a picture gallery, museum of natural history, a hall of antiquities, armoury, and a library; the opera-house, artillery depot, several churches, the *Casino*, hall of the commons, military hospital, orphan asylum, and a synagogue. Has an agricultural normal school, gymnasium, school of arts and sciences, artillery, sculpture, and drawing. Manufactures tobacco, wax, candles, carpets, silver articles, paper, cards, and starch.

DARMAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Vienne, 8 m. N.N.W. Bellac. Pop. 2,245.

DARNETAL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, cap. cant. on the Aubette, around and 2 m. E. Rouen. Pop. 6,002. Manufactures of woollen cloths, blankets, flannels, etc.

DARNEY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, 15 m. S. Mirecourt. Pop. 1,880.

DARVELY ISLAND, Torres Strait, Australasia, is about 100 m. N.E. Cape York.

DAROCA, a town of Spain, on the Jiloca, prov. and 48 m. S.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 2,316.

DAROGC, a town and vill. of Hungary.—I. (*Kisrady*), a market town, circ. Theiss, co. Szathmar, on the Crana, 50 m. E.N.E. Debreczin. Pop. 2,212.—II. (*Tibold*), a vill., circ. Theiss, co. Barad, 9 m. from Erlau. Pop. 1,763.

DAROWEN, a pa. of North Wales, co. Montgomery, 6 m. E.N.E. Machynlleth. Pop. 1,115.

DARRAGH OF GLENNROCK, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, 8 m. S.E. Kilmallock. Area 6,713 ac. Pop. 1,427.

DARINGTON, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 24 m. S.E. Pontefract. Ac. 4,290. P. 617.

DARSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 12 m. E.N.E. Yoxford. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 462.

DART, a river of England, co. Devon, rises in Dartmoor, and after a course of 35 m. joins the English Channel by an estuary which forms the harbour of Dartmouth.

DARTFORD, a market town and pa. of England,

co. Kent, in the Sutton, on the navigable Darent, near the line of the London and Gravesend Railway, 15 m. E.S.E. London. Area of pa. 4,150 ac. Pop. 6,324. Has a church, a co. bridewell, union workhouse, market-house, branch bank, with gunpowder, paper, oil, and flour mills, a steam engine factory, and trade with London by the river. It is the seat of the sessions and a court of requests.

DARTINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Dart, 3 m. N.N.W. Totness. Ac. 2,910. P. 660.

DARTMOOR, a table land of England, occupying a large part of the S. half of the co. Devon, extending from Okehampton to S. Brent, and from Tavistock to Ashburton and Moreton Hampstead, and is connected with Plymouth by railway. It is 20 m. long, and from 9 to 12 m. broad. Area 68,900 ac. It comprises many granite heights, termed *tors*; the Yes-tor has an elevation of 2,050 feet; and Cawsand beacon 1,782 feet. Pop. scanty. Surface mostly heath or woodland. Large numbers of cattle and sheep are pastured here in summer. **Dartmoor** has copper and tin mines, and belongs to the duchy of Cornwall. It has a convict prison and hospital.

DARTMOUTH, a parl. and munic. bor., and seaport town of England, co. Devon, on the W. side of the estuary of the Dart, which forms its harbour, and on South Devon Railway, 25 m. S. Exeter. Area (including 3 paa.) 1,650 ac. Pop. 4,508. Principal edifices, churches, chapels, almshouse, gaol, custom-house, and market-house. The Dart is defended at its entrance by a castle and batteries, and is navigable to the town for vessels of 150 tons burden. Principal exports, barley, woollen goods, and cider. Imports, wine, oil, fruit, salt, and fish, many of the inhabitants being engaged in the pilchard and Labrador fisheries. Steamers ply hence daily to Totness. It is the seat of bor. quarter-sessions, and returns one member to House of Commons. It is a coast guard station.

DARTMOUTH, a maritime township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 7 m. S.W. New Bedford. Pop. 3,863. Has vessels engaged in the whaling and coasting trade.

DARTON, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 4 m. N.W. Barnsley. Ac. 4,510. P. 3,563.

DARTVAU, a town of the Austrian empire, Slavonia, co. and 28 m. N.W. Posega. It has sulphur baths and marble quarries.

DARTAS, a vill. of Hungary, this side the Theiss, co. Bihar, 15 m. from Grosswardeln. Pop. 2,931.

DARVEL, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 15 m. N.E. Ayr. Pop. 1,362.

DARVER, a pa. of Ireland, Leitster, co. Louth, near Castle Bellingham. Ac. 1,992. P. 469.

DARWIN, two contiguous townships of England, co. Lancaster.—I. (*Lower*), pa. and 2 m. S.E. Blackburn, with a station on the Bolton, Blackburn, Clitheroe, and West Yorkshire Railway. Pop. 6,521.—II. (*Over*), same pa., 3½ m. S.S.E. Blackburn. Pop. 11,702.

DARWENT, a river of England. [DERWENT.]

DARWIN (MOUNT AND SOUND), Tierra del Fuego, South America, are on the S.W. side of King Charles' South Land; the mountain near the coast is estimated to be 6,800 feet in height.

DASOWITZ, a market town of Bohemia, circ. and 7 m. N.N.E. Chrudim, on the Lausca. Pop. 1,500.

DASHKOVKA, a town of Russia, gov. and 12 m. S. Mohilev, on rt. b. of the Dnieper. Pop. 1,100. The French were here defeated by the Russians, 10th July 1812.

DASMAT (AYON), a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 8½ m. E.S.E. Kingston. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 307.

DASSAU or **DASSOW**, a market town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, lordship, and 20 m. W. Wismar, on the Stepenitz. Pop. 1,045.

DASSAU, a town of Hanover, landrost Hildesheim, princip. and 23 m. N.N.W. Göttingen. Pop. 1,811. Manuf. of linens and paper.

DASSOW ISLAND, South Africa, Cape Colony, in the Atlantic, is 40 m. N.N.W. Cape Town.

DATCHET, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, on the Thames, here crossed by a bridge, connecting it with Windsor, 1½ m. E. Windsor. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 608.

DATONWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 3 m. N.E. Welwyn. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 648.

DATOWO, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 70 m. N.W. Vilna. Pop. about 1,400.

DATSCHEITZ (Moravian *Daessice*), a town of Moravia, circ. and 25 m. S. Igla. Pop. 1,600.

DATTOLI, a cluster of rocky islets around the island Panasia, Lipari group, Mediterranean.

DAUBA or **DUBAI**, town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 19 m. N.W. Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 1,700.

DAUBLES or **DAUBLEY**, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. Königgrätz, cap. dist. of same name, on the Adler. Pop. 1,008.

DAUOI, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 25 m. S.W. Novo-Troki. Pop. 1,300.

DAULE, a vill. of South America, Ecuador, 22 m. N.N.W. Guayaquil, on the river Daule.

DAUMRAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 19 m. N.W. Baugé. Pop. 1,853.

DAUS, a vill. of Rhénish Prussia, cap. circ. 29 m. N.N.E. Treves. Pop. 460. Mineral springs.

DAUNG (THE), a tract of country within the presid. of Bombay, consists of several native states, tributary to a chief styled the rajah of Daung, situated between lat. 20° 22' to 21° 5' N., lon. 73° 28' and 73° 52' E. Area 950 sq. m. Pop. 70,800.

DATNBEY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4½ m. S.S.E. Malmesbury. Area 2,940 ac. Pop. 638.

DAUPHIN, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Pennsylvania, Area 608 sq. m. Pop. 37,734. Surface mountainous, soil fertile.—II. *Island*, off the entrance of Mobile Bay, 25 m. S. Mobile, and 14 m. in length E. to W.

DAUPHIN RIVER, British North America, connects Lakes Manitouba and Winnipeg.

DARPHING, an old frontier prov. in S.W. of France, now comprised in the depts. Drome, H. Alpes, and Isère. After having been governed for several centuries by palatine counts, who were called *Dauphins*, it was ceded to Philip of Valois in 1349, and from that time to the revolution of 1840, the eldest son of the King of France had the title of Dauphin.

DARPI, a dist. of N.E. Asia, Manchouria, separated from the region of Lake Baikal by the Durian mountains, an extensive range commencing about lat. 50° N., and stretching N.E. to the Yablonoi mountains.

DAUES, an island, Persian Gulf, in a bay of the Arabian coast, lat. 25° 10' N., lon. 53° 8' E.

DAUROVA, a vill. of Hungary, co. Bacs, on l. b. of the Danube, 9 m. S. Baja. Pop. 2,360.

DAVENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Chester, on the Wenbeck, 2 m. S. Northwich. Area 9,440 ac. Pop. 6,294.

DAVENPORT, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 69 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 8,400.

DAVENTRY, an ancient munic. bor., town, and pa., England, co. and 12 m. W.N.W. Northampton, and 8 m. S.W. the Weedon station of the North Western Railway. Area of pa. 4,000 ac. Pop. 4,430. It has a church, union workhouse,

branch bank, and manufactures of shoes and whips. Exr. sessions are held yearly. It is a polling-place for south division of county.

DAVO, a town of South America, New Granada, Varanaga, in lat. $5^{\circ} 25' N.$, lon. $82^{\circ} 27' W.$, on l. b. of the river David. Pop. (1843) 4,321, but rapidly increasing by immigration. Boco Chica is its seaport. Pop. a mixed race. Exports rice, coffee, hides, turtle, shells, and gold dust. Climate salubrious. It is of recent origin.

DAVID (St.) or FAIRWILL ISLANDS, a group of four islands in the North Pacific, in lat. $0^{\circ} 55' N.$, lon. $124^{\circ} 21' 30'' E.$ They are populous.

DAVID (St.), a pa. of South Wales, co. and 8 m. W.S.W. Brecon. Pop. 1,418.

DAVID (St.), a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the N. side of the Firth of Forth, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Inverkeithing. Pop. 156.

DAVID (St.), one of the Bermuda isls. Lat. $32^{\circ} 10' N.$, lon. $64^{\circ} 20' W.$; also pas. in Haiti & Jamaica.

DAVIDS (St.), a decayed episcopal city of South Wales, co. Pembroke, near its W. extremity, on the Alan, 1 m. from its mouth on the N. side of St. Bride Bay. 15 m. W.N.W. Haverford-West. Pop. of pa. 2,460, nearly half in the city. Has a cathedral and bishop's palace. The diocese comprises the cos. Pembroke, Carmarthen, Brecon, and most part of Radnorshire, with pas. in adjacent cos. Rev. of see 4,500*l.* The bishop resides at Aberystwyth.—*St. David's Head*, the most W. point of Wales, is in lat. $51^{\circ} 50' N.$, lon. $5^{\circ} 15' W.$

DAVIDSON, 2 cos., U. S., North America.—I. in centre of North Carolina. Area 360 sq. m. Pop. 15,320 of whom 2,992 were slaves.—II. in centre of Tennessee. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 38,881.

DAVISTOWN, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. N.E. Camelford. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 472.

DAVISTOWN, a pa. of Ireland, Limerick, co. Kildare, 4 m. S.W. Millicentbridge. Area 3,100 ac. Pop. 983.

DAVIS, a co., U. S., North America, in centre of North Carolina. Area 175 sq. m. Pop. 7,866.

DAVIS, three cos., U. S., North America.—I. in S.W. of Indiana. Area 420 sq. m. Pop. 10,352.

—II. in N.W. of Missouri. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 5,298.—III. in N.W. of Kentucky. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 12,353. Has extensive beds of coal.

DAVINGTOWN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Faversham. Area 640 ac. Pop. 147.

DAVIOX, two pas. of Scotland.—I. cos Inverness and Nairn, 5 m. S.E. Inverness. Pop. 1,357.

—II. co. and 19 m. N.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 601.

DAVIS, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. of Iowa. Area 504 sq. m. Pop. 7,264.

DAVIS STRAIT, between Greenland and British North America, connects Baffin Bay with the Atlantic Ocean; where narrowest it is from 150 to 160 m. across. It was named after its discoverer in the 16th century. Strong currents set from it southward, and it is greatly encumbered with ice; but is much frequented by whaling ships.—*Davis' Cove*, an inlet near W. extremity of Jamaica, 5 m. S.W. Lucan.

DAVILA, Davila, a vill. of Greece, gov. Boeotia, 9 m. N.W. Lebadea, at the foot of Mt. Parnassus.

DAVOIN-GOSBONON, a market town, Russian Poland, gov. and 182 m. S.S.W. Minsk. P. 3,000.

DAVOLI, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria. U. I., dist. and 18 m. S. Catanzaro. Pop. 3,400.

DAVOS, a town of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, 16 m. E. Coire. Pop. 600.

DAVREIL, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 45 m. N.E. Wilna. Pop. 1,160.

DAWLEY (Magna), a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 4 m. W.S.W. Shifnal. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 2,301.

DAWLEY, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Devon, on the British Channel, 3 m. N.N.E. East Teignmouth, and having a station on the Great Western Railway. Area 4,710 ac. Pop. 3,546.

DAWSON, a considerable river of E. Australia, lately discovered near lat. $26^{\circ} S.$, lon. $150^{\circ} E.$

DAX, Ax or Aqa, Aqa-Angusta, a comm. and town of France, dep. Landes, cap. arrond., in a fertile plain, on l. b. of the Adour, 30 m. A.W. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 6,806. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, court-house, prison, and chamber of commerce. Manufs. of earthenware, linen-thread, linseed-oil, vinegar, and leather, and trade in corn, wine, brandy, Bayonne hams, and wood. Has hot saline springs (temp. 162° Fahr.)

DAXLANDER, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, dist. and 4 m. W. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,470.

DAXWILDER, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 28 m. S. Coblenz. Pop. 605.

DAY or DYE (St.), a town of England, co. Cornwall, 7 m. W. Truro. Pop. 2,700.

DAYLESFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. Stow-on-the-Wold. Ac. 548. Pop. 66.

DAYTON, a vill., U. S., North America, Ohio, on the Great Miami river, 66 m. W.S.W. Columbus. Pop. 10,977, employed in cotton-factories, iron-foundries, and machinery-works. The Miami canal connects it with Cincinnati.

DEAD SEA OF LAKE ASPHALTITES (Arabian Bar-el-Lout, "Sea of Lot"), a lake of Palestine, between lat. $31^{\circ} 5'$ and $31^{\circ} 52' N.$, lon. $35^{\circ} 26'$ and $35^{\circ} 43' E.$, its N. extremity nearly 20 m. E. Jerusalem. Mean length N. to S. about 36 m.; average breadth from 10 to 12 m.; but its size varies greatly in different seasons and years. It is enclosed in a valley, bounded by limestone mountains; its depth is about 350 fathoms, and its surface 1,312 feet below that of the Mediterranean Sea. The river Jordan enters it on its N. side. Its waters are thoroughly impregnated with salt; and it has not been proved that any animal exists in this sea. A mountain of rock salt on its S.W. side, called *Ugar Udim*, "Stone of Sodom," preserves the name of that city; and traces of towns or buildings are reported, on doubtful authority, to have been seen at certain times in its bed. Asphaltum was thrown to the surface at its S. extremity in large quantities, after the earthquakes of 1634 and 1837. The "*Asclepius giganteus*" grows at Engedi, on its W. coast, the fruits of which (the famed "Apples of Sodom"), though inviting in appearance, crumble in the hand into powder.

DEAKOVAN, a mkt. town of Hungary, Slavonia, co. Viroitze, 22 m. S.S.W. Ersek. Pop. 3,000.

DEAL, a munic. and parl. bor., marit. town, and pa. of England, co. Kent, member of the Cinque port of Sandwich, from which town it is $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.E., on the shore of the North Sea, near the S. extremity of the Downs, opposite Goodwin Sands, 8 m. N.N.E. Dover, and 102 m. E.S.E. London. Area of pa. 1,120 ac. Pop. 14,134. Principal buildings, the church, court-house, gaol, naval store-house, custom-house, public rooms, and a library and baths. Walmer Castle is in this borough, where the first Duke of Wellington died in 1852. The skill and boldness of Deal boatmen is renowned. The bor. unites with Sandwich in sending 2 members to H. of C.

DEAL ISLAND, Deal Strait, Pacific Ocean, has a light-house 860 feet above the sea.

DEAN, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Cumberland, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.W. Cockermouth. Area 6,860 ac. Pop. 624.—II. co. Lancashire, 124 m. S.S.W. Great Bolton. Area 19,346 ac. Pop. 20,213. Has cotton mills, bleaching works, and coal mines.

—III. co. Southampton, 54 m. W.S.W. Basingstoke. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 133.—IV. (East), same co., 54 m. N.W. Romsey, with a station on a branch of the S.W. Railway. Area 640 ac. Pop. 307.—V. (East), co. Sussex, 54 m. S.S.E. Midhurst. Area 4,670 ac. Pop. 413.—VI. (East), same co., 24 m. S.W. Eastbourne. Area 2,510 ac. Pop. 363.—VII. (Little), co. Gloucester, 2 m. W.N.W. Newnham, in the Forest of Dean. Area 780 ac. Pop. 947.—VIII. (Nether), co. Bedford, 34 m. W. Kimbolton. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 647.—IX. (Prior), co. Devon, 4 m. S.S.W. Ashburton. Area 3,760 ac. Pop. 507.—X. (Prior), co. Southampton, 4 m. N.N.W. Petersfield. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 131.—XI. (West), co. Wilts, 7 m. N.W. Romsey. Area 2,780 ac. Pop. 333.—XII. (West), co. Sussex, 24 m. E.N.E. Seaford. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 129.—XIII. (West), same co., 6 m. S. Midhurst. Area 4,480 ac. Pop. 603.

DEAN (FORESTER), England, co. Gloucester, comprised formerly the chief part of the co. W. of the Severn, but as a royal forest it is now reduced to 22,000 ac., about 5 m. S.W. Newnham, and of which 11,000 is under enclosure for navy timber. Pop. 10,692. Has iron and coal mines in vicinity. It contains oak, beech, etc., and orchards yielding the famous styre-apple cider. Numerous railways connect the mines with the Severn and Wye. It is divided into six extra parochial districts, and belongs to the crown. The inhabitants are exempted from county rates, and have other ancient privileges.

DEAN MITCHELL, England. [MITCHELDEAN] **DEANSTON**, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 30 m. S.W. Perth, on rt. b. of the Teith, 1 m. W. Doune. Pop. 665.

DEARBORN, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Indiana. Area 308 sq. m. Pop. 2,016. Surface diversified, soil fertile. Has 47 churches and 3 newspapers. The Whitewater Canal and the Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis Railway intersect the county.

DEARHAM, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 5 m. N.W. Cockermouth. Ac. 3,870. Pop. 2,178.

DEASE INLET, Arctic Ocean, Russian America, S.E. Point Barrow, is in lat. 71° 13' N., lon. 75° 10' W., and 5 m. across at its entrance.

DEBA, a town of Tibet, cap. div., near the Upper Sutlej, 14,918 feet above the sea. Lat. 30° 13' N., lon. 80° 21' E. It has a temple of Vishnu.

DEBA, a seaport town of Arabia, on the Arabian Sea, dom. and 100 m. N.W. Muscat.

DEBACH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Woodbridge. Area 580 ac. Pop. 104.

DEBEN, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. N.W. Thaxted. Area 3,140 ac. Pop. 1,034.

DEBENHAM, a market town and pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 13 m. N. Ipswich. Area 1,920 ac. Pop. 1,653.

DEBO (LAKE) (Arab. *Bahr-Tib*, the "black lake"), a lake of Central Africa, Nigritia, 150 m. S.W. Timbuctoo, and traversed by the Johba river, which enters on its S. and emerges from its N.E. side.—On its S.W. shore is a town of same name.

DEBRECIN, a royal free town of East Hungary, cap. co. Bihar, 116 m. E. Pesth. Pop. (1831) 39,506, mostly Magyars, and nearly 43,800 of whom are Calvinists. Principal edifices, churches, monastery, several hospitals and infirmaries, an orphan asylum, and a town-hall. It has a Calvinistic college, with a library, and upwards of 2,000 students; a Marxist college, and a Roman Catholic high school. Manufacts soap and tobacco pipe-bowls; shoe-making, furs, combs, and cooper's and turnery wares. It was taken by the

Turks in 1684, but abandoned by them in the same year.

DEBTLAND, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 24 m. N.E. Maidstone. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 363.

DEBUTHIN (the *Daburath* of antiquity), a vill. of Palestine, pash. Acre, 2 m. S.E. Nazareth.

DECATUR, a co., U. S., North America, in S.W. of Georgia. Area 876 sq. m. Pop. 9,682, of whom 3,639 were slaves.—II. a co., S.E. of Indiana. Area 380 sq. m. Pop. 15,107.—III. a co. in centre of Tennessee. Area 320 sq. m. Pop. 6,003.—IV. a township, New York, 61 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 937; and several other smaller towns and villages.

DECAZEVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, arrond. and 19 m. N.E. Villefranche. Pop. 5,938. Has extensive iron forges.

DECCAN, a tract of country in Southern India, situated between the Nerbudda and the Kistna rivers, which generally receives that name. Properly, it includes the territory S. of the Vendhya mountains, which separate it from Hindostan on the N., and comprehends the Nerbudda valley, the narrow tract of low land forming a belt round the coast of the peninsula, and the table-land which rests on each side of the Eastern and Western Ghats. Has several mountains, the highest being 8,700 feet in elevation.

DECCAN or **DECKINSHANARPOON ISLAND**, in the Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Megan or Brahmapootra. It is 30 m. long, and from 10 to 13 m. broad. The island is very low, and at spring tides and during the rains, it is almost submerged.

DECEPTION ISLAND, near South Shetland, Antarctic Ocean, is volcanic, and consists of alternate layers of ashes and ice, with a deep lake, 5 m. in circ, and hot springs, temp. 140° Fahr.

DECHNIK, a town of Russia, gov. and 50 m. N.N.E. Orel, on the Oka. Pop. 2,000. It has a harbour and salt magazines.

DECHTCHIK, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 11 m. S.W. Jitomir. Pop. 1,060.

DECIZE, *Decetia*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant. arrond. and 18 m. S.E. Nevers. Pop. 2,928. It is situated on a rock in the middle of an island formed by the Loire, and has extensive iron works and coal mines.

DECS, a vill. of Hungary, this side the Danube, co. Toluz, near Szeged. P. 1,666.

DECRAN, a town, India, dom. and N.W. Indore.

DECEMAV (Str.), a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. E. Dunster. Area 3,230 ac. Pop. 2,783.

DEDDINGTON, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 16 m. N.N.W. Oxford. Area 3,990 ac. Pop. 2,178.

DEDHAM, a pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Stour, 34 m. N.W. Manningtree. Area 2,690 ac. Pop. 1,792.

DEDHAM, a township, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, cap. Norfolk co., 13 m. S.S.W. Boston. Pop. 4,477. Has a gaol, court-house, and bank.

DEDILOVA, a town of Russia, gov. and 90 m. S.E. Tula. Pop. 1,000.

DEE, a river of England, rises in Lake Bala, Merionethshire, Wales, flows at first E. through the vale of Llangoollen and Wynnsey, then turns N., separating the co. Denbigh on the W. from Flintshire, and Cheshire on the E.; it flows into the Irish Sea. Total course 70 m. Principal affl. the Alwyn, which joins it at Holt. Its estuary is encumbered by sandbanks; but it has inland communication with the rivers of Central England.

DEE, two rivers of Scotland.—I. co. Aberdeen,

rise in Cairngorm mountains, Braemar, and flow, with a generally E. course, to the North Sea at Aberdeen. Total course 90 m., and with its affluents it drains nearly 1,000 sq. m. It rises in the walls of Dee, at an elevation of 4,000 feet, 12 m. from which, at an elevation of 1,190 feet, its waters are hemmed into a narrow intricate stream of rock, flowing over which it forms the "Lion of Dee." Castle town of Braemar, Balmoral, Ballater, Aboyne, and Kincardine O'Neil, are on its banks. Its salmon fishery is valuable.—II. stowarty of Kirkcudbright, flows S. ward through Loch Ken, and past Carphairn, Dalry, New Galloway, and Kirkcudbright, and below the latter town joins the Solway Firth, after a course of 50 m. for the last 7 m. of which it is navigable.

DEE, a river of Ireland, co. Meath and Louth. It rises near Drumconrah, flows through the vale of Ardee, and after a course of 21 m., falls into Dundalk Bay.

DESO, a town of Hindostan, dom. and 22 m. N.W. Bhurtpoor.

DESSA, a walled town of Bornou, Central Africa, cap. a chiefship, 80 m. S. Koula. Pop. 30,000. (?)

DEXBY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5 m. E.N.E. Rockingham. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 504.

DEEPIING, three pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (St James), on the Welland, 1 m. E.N.E. Deeping-Market. Area 6,470 ac. Pop. 1,849.—II. (Marble), a market town and pa., 93 m. N.N.W. London. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 1,214.—III. (West), on the Welland, 2 m. W.S.W. Market-Deeping. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 361.

DEER, two pas. of Scotland.—I. (Old), co. Aberdeen and Banff, 25 m. N. Aberdeen. Pop. 4,743. Manuf. of flax.—II. (New), co. Aberdeen, adjoins the above. Pop. 3,973.

DEERFIELD, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New Hampshire, 15 m. S.E. Concord. Pop. 2,922.—II. Massachusetts, 78 m. W. Boston. Pop. 2,421.—III. New York, 4 m. N. Utica. Pop. 3,120.—IV. New Jersey, co. Cumberland. Pop. 2,621.—Others are in Ohio, etc.

DEERHART, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 27 m. S.W. Tewkesbury. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 692.

DEER ISLE, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, 56 m. E.S.E. Augusta. Pop. 3,037. Situated on Penobscot Bay.

DEERHEIM, a pa. of Scotland, Orkney, island of Pomona, forming a peninsula, between the North Sea and the inlet of Deer Sound, which forms an excellent harbour. Pop. 796.

DEER, a market town of Transylvania, co. Szolnok, at the conf. of the Great and Little Szamos, 28 m. N.N.E. Klausenburg. Pop. 5,800.

DEERA, a town of India, Guzerat, 88 m. N.N.W. Ahmedabad, and the head quarters of a brigade of the Bombay army.

DEERDEN, a chapelry of England, co. Worcester, with a station on the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, 4 m. N. Tewkesbury. Pop. 461.

DEERMAN, a co. of U. S., North America, in the N.W. of Ohio, bordering on Indiana. Area 414 sq. m. Pop. 6,966. Surface level. Soil fertile. Has 6 churches and 2 newspapers. The Fort Wayne and Toledo Railway intersects the co.

DEERMAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot, around, and 6 m. S.S.W. Gourdon. P. 2,009.

DEERENBORG, a town of Lower Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Danube, 29 m. N.W. Passau. Pop. 3,800. It has breweries and potteries.

DEERENBLOK, a vill. of Wurtemberg, circ. Necker, 3 m. S. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,318.

DEERENBURG, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 44 m. W.N.W. Georgenburg. Pop. 1,160.

DEERENBURG, a vill. of Wurtemberg, circ. Danube, near Gailingen. Pop. 1,197.

DEERIA or DERIA, a town of Sicily, island, and 11 m. S.S.W. Caltanissetta. Pop. 2,600.

DEWIZIL or DERIZIL, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 53 m. S.E. Allah-Shehr. It is enclosed by mountains and vine-clad hills, and has a castle, several mosques, and bazaars; but it has never regained the importance it had previous to 1715, when it was destroyed by an earthquake, and 12,000 of its inhabitants are said to have perished.

DEZO, a town of the Sardinian States, prov. and 18 m. S. Acqui. Pop. 2,231.

DEHAK or DOHAK, a vill. of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 53 m. N.W. Isfahan.

DEHE, the cap. town of Nubia. [DEHE.]

DEH-1-HAJER, a walled town of Afghanistan, 20 m. S. Candahar. Pop. 2,000.

DEHRA DOOR, a dist. of British India, N.W. provs., between lat. 30° and 30° 32' N., lon. 77° 43' and 78° 24' E. Pop. 32,083. It consists, for the most part, of a fertile valley 45 m. in length, with an average breadth from 15 to 20 m. On the N.E. frontier of the valley, the mountains have an elevation of 7,000 or 8,000 feet above the sea, and the Sewalik range from 3,000 to 3,500 feet. Soil rich. Yields rice, maize, cotton, sugar, opium, hemp, and indigo. The cultivation of the tea plant has been successfully introduced on the S.W. declivity of the range rising N. of the Dehra Doon. Annual range of thermometer 37° to 101° Fahr. Fall of rain 67 inches. The periodical rains fall during July, August, and September, which is the unhealthy season.

DEHRA, a large vill. of India, in the Dehra Doon valley, in lat. 30° 19' N., lon. 78° 5' E. Elevation above the sea 2,389 feet.

DEIDERSHEIM, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 13 m. W.N.W. Spire. Pop. 2,460.

DEIGHTON-KIRK, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 2 m. N. Wetherby. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 490.—A chapelry, pa. Northallerton, and a township, pa. Easby, co. York, are named Deighton.

DEINUM, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 3 m. W. Leeuwarden. Pop. 400.

DEIRA, numerous places in the East.—I. (or Der), probably the anc. *Thapsacus*, Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 20 m. N.W. Kerhialya.—II. (el-Ahsar), Syria, pass Acre, 10 m. S.E. Beyrout, on the road to Damascus, and the chief town of the Druses, whose emir resides in its citadel.

DEIRA, a river and plain of Persia, prov. Khasistan, the river, an aff. of the Helwan river, S.W. Zohab.—*Deira* was the name of one of the two sovereignties into which the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumberland was divided in the middle of the 7th century.

DEIRAT, a town of Lower Egypt, prov. and 18 m. S.E. Rosetta, on the W. bank of the Nile.

DEISLHUSEN, a vill. of Wurtemberg, circ. Black Forest, 35 m. S.W. Tübingen. Pop. 1,500.

DE KALB, a co., U. S., North America, in N. part of Georgia. Area 360 sq. m. Pop. 14,323, of whom 2,224 were slaves. Soil fertile. Products, Indian corn, wheat, and cotton. Has grist and saw-mills, also 34 churches, and 1 newspaper. Minerals are gold, iron, and granite. Four lines of railway terminate in the co.—II. a co. in N.E. of Alabama. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 3,245.—III. a co. in centre of Tennessee. Area 275 sq. m. Pop. 8,918.—IV. a co. in N.E. of Indiana. Area 365 sq. m. Pop. 8,251.—V. a co. in Illinois. Area 948 sq. m. Pop. 7,540.—VI. a township, New York, co. St Lawrence, on the river Oswegatchie. Pop. 1,531.—Several villa. in the U. S. have this name.

DELAGOA BAY, an inlet of the Indian Ocean, S.E. Africa, 56 m. in length N. to S., by 20 m. across. Lat. of Cape St. Mary, Myah Island, 25° 58' S., lon. 33° 15' E. Shores flat, marshy, and unhealthy in summer. The bay, commodious and safe, is frequented by South Sea whalers. It receives the Manico river from the N., and Mapoota or Machavanna from the S., and has on its W. side an estuary, termed English river, formed by the mouth of several streams, one of which, the *Delagoa river*, is navigable by vessels drawing 12 feet water for 40 m., and by boats for 200 m. The Portuguese have a small fort near Cape Inyack, with an export trade in ivory, gold dust, and in slaves.

DELAWARE, a pa. of England, co. and 12 m. E.N.E. Chester. Area 8,670 ac. Pop. 1,050.

DELAWARE, a river of the U. S., North America, rises in Catskill mountains, New York, flows mostly S., dividing this state and New Jersey from Pennsylvania, and finally expands into Delaware Bay, between New Jersey on the E. and Delaware state on the W. Total course 310 m. Principal affs., the Popacton and Leigh. It is navigable from the ocean to Philadelphia, 60 m. from its mouth, for large ships, and for sloops 33 m. farther, to Trenton. It is connected by several canals with the Hudson River and Chesapeake Bay.—*Delaware Bay* is an inlet of the Atlantic, 65 m. in length N. to S., by 18 m. in breadth between Capes May and Hinlopen, where two stone piers enclose an artificial harbour.

DELAWARE, one of the U. S., of North America, between lat. 38° 29' and 39° 47' N., lon. 74° 58' and 75° 40' W., having N. Pennsylvania, W. and S. Maryland, and E. Delaware river and bay. Area 2,130 sq. m. Pop. in 1800, 64,273; in 1850, 91,535, of whom 2,289 were slaves. Surface hilly in the N. and E.; elsewhere level, and in the S. is Cyprus swamp, yielding a good deal of fine timber. Climate generally mild; in N. part winter severe. Chief crops, fine wheat, maize, oats, potatoes, flax, wool, and fruit. Manufs. woollens, cottons, iron works, tanneries, ship building, and paper mills. Value of exports (1849) 38,229 dollars. A canal in the N. part of the state connects the Delaware and Chesapeake rivers, and has a railway between Newcastle and Frouchtown. There are 180 churches of all denominations. Has a college, with a library of 7,500 volumes, and 45 students. The senate and governor are chosen for 1 year, but the latter is never re-eligible. All acts of the legislature must be renewed every 20 years. Delaware sends 2 senators and 1 representative to the U. S. Congress.—II. a co. in S.E. part of New York. Area 1,362 sq. m. Pop. 39,834. Has iron foundries, tanneries, woollen and carding mills, with 67 churches and 3 newspapers. The New York and Erie Railway passes through the S.W. part of the co.—III. a co. in S.E. of Pennsylvania. Area 220 sq. m. Pop. 24,679. Surface undulating, soil fertile. Has cotton and woollen factories, iron works, paper mills, and tanneries, with 53 churches and 3 newspapers. The West Chester, Philadelphia, and Columbia, and the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railways intersect the co.—IV. a co. in centre of Ohio. Area 610 sq. m. Pop. 31,817. Has 45 churches and 2 newspapers. The Cleveland and Cincinnati Railway intersects the co.—V. a co. in E. of Indiana. Area 394 sq. m. Pop. 10,843. The Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railway intersects the co.—VI. a co. in N. of Iowa. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 1,179.—VII. a township, New Jersey, on Delaware river. Pop. 2,805.—VIII. a township, Pennsylvania, 7 m. N.W. Mercer. Pop.

2,024.—IX. a vill., Ohio, 24 m. N. Columbus. In its vicinity are a sulphur spring and baths. Pop. 3,332.

DELANCK, a market town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. Minden, 9 m. W.N.W. Paderborn. Pop. 1,110. Manufacture of tobacco.

DELVEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Over-Yssel, 31 m. S.E. Zwolle. Pop. 1,445.

DELMONT (German *Delberg*), a town of Switzerland, cant. and 29 m. N. Bern, on l. b. of the Sarne. Pop. 1,422. It has a manuf. of watches.

DELFT, a town of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, cap. cant., 8 m. N.W. Rotterdam, on the canal between it and the Hagua. Pop., with suburbs, 17,037. Principal edifices, the palace in which Prince William I. of Orange was assassinated, now used as a barracks; a Gothic church, the old church, the council-house, arsenal, and school of military engineering. It has breweries and distilleries, with manufs. of carpets, coverlets, woollen cloth, soap, and earthenwares; but most of the coarse table goods known as "Delft ware," are in reality made in England.

DELFT ISLAND, Falk Strait, Indian Ocean, off the N. of Ceylon, 7 m. long, 34 m. broad.

DELFTSHAVEN and **DELFTZVI**, two towns, Netherlands; the former, South Holland, on rt. b. of the Maas, 2 m. S.W. Rotterdam. Pop. 3,000, engaged in ship-building, herring fishery, and distilling; the latter, a strongly fortified town, prov. and 16 m. E.N.E. Groningen, with a port at the mouth of the Ems. Pop. 3,974.

DELGADO (CAPE), a headland on the E. coast of Africa, Quiloa. Lat. 10° 41' S., lon. 40° 40' E.

DELHI, a dist. of British India, N.W. prov., between lat. 28° 24' and 28° 54' N., lon. 76° 49' and 77° 29' E. Area 603 sq. m. Pop. (1843) 306,550. Climate dry, surface rocky or sandy, and is fertilised by means of irrigation. Yields barley, wheat, and pulse. The district is watered by the Jumna and its branches, the Delhi Canal, and by the Hansouti Nullah, a torrent which expands into a shallow lake during the rains. Land revenue amounted in 1847 to 34,967 L.

DELHI, a city of British India, cap. of dist. of same name, N.W. prov., in lat. 28° 39' N., lon. 77° 18' E. Pop. (1846) 137,977. The city is 7 m. in circumf., entered by 11 gates, and enclosed on three sides by a wall of red granite, with several bastions, on each of which are nine cannons. Has a splendid palace, with large gardens; mosques, Hindu temples, and an English church. In 1793 Delhi college was established, and is under the management of a local committee, composed of Europeans and natives, and its income amounts to 40,360 rupees per annum; is divided into four departments, viz., English, Arabic, Persian, and Sanscrit. In 1851 it was attended by 533 students, of whom 22 were Christians, 200 Mohammedans, and 105 Hindoos. Outside the city is a large observatory, and the celebrated Shahjahan garden. Two canals irrigate the vicinity, and bring water to the city. In May 1857 Delhi was occupied by the Bengal mutineers, who massacred the Europeans; but it was bombarded and taken by the British on the 20th September same year.

DELHI, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, cap. co. Delaware, 67 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,909.—II. a township of Ohio, near Cincinnati. Pop. 1,466.

DELICETO, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, on a hill dist. 3 m. S.E. Bovino. Pop. 3,000.

DEKLITASH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pers. and 25 m. S.S.W. Sivaz.

DELTITACH, a town of Prussian Saxony, cap. circ., reg. and 19 m. N.E. Merseburg, on the

Lobster. Pop. 4,870. Manufacture of tobacco, woolen stockings, and gloves.

DELALE, a comm and vill. of France, dep Haut Rhin, 11 m SE Belfort. Pop 965

DELLERLAT, a vill of Hungary, dist Temesvar, 10 m. from Nendorf. Pop 3,986.

DELLITICH, a vill of Austria, co Agram, 12 m from Puzosna. Pop 1,579

DELLY, a seaport town of Algeria, 49 m E Algiers, in lat 36° 55' 30" N, lon 3° 55' 12" E. Pop 1,800

DELMENHORST, a town, N W Germany, grand duchy, and 16 m ESE Oldenburg, cap circ, on the Delme. Pop 1,830

DELOS, two islands in the Grecian Archipelago, Cyclades, the largest, lat 37° 24' N, lon 25° 15' E, 4½ m long and 3 m broad, is the anc *Rhenea*. The smaller island is a rock ½ m E the former.

DELPHI, a ruined city of Greece [CASTR].

DELTA, from the Greek letter Δ, a name applied to the alluvial tracts enclosed between the bifurcating branches of a river and their common recipient. Deltas are called *fluvial*, *lacustrine*, *Mediterranean*, and *Oceanic*, according to the recipient of the streams which form them. They are simple deltas when the stream is divided into two branches only, and compound when intersected by other branches. The principal deltas are those of the Nile, Ganges, and Niger. *Deltaic branches* of a river are those which enclose a delta, and *deltaic islands* are those formed by the sand-deltaic branches of a compound delta.

DELVING, a pa of Shetland island, Mainland, on its N coast. Pop 2,124

DELVIN, a town of European Turkey, Albania, cap sanj, 47 m W N W Yanya, on a hill slope covered with olive and orange plantations, formerly the residence of the Pacha. Pop 10,000

DEMAMACH is a vill 23 miles E

DEMAYEKD MOUNT, a volcanic mountain of Persia, and the loftiest peak of the Elburz chain between the provs Irak Ajem and Mazanderan, 40 m. NE Teheran. Elevation 20,249 English ft. Form conical, with a crater-shaped summit. It yields pumice stone and sulphur. Around its base are many hot springs, between it and hereas is the small town Demavand.

DEMERA or **TEARA**, a lake of Abyssinia. Lat 12° N, lon 37° 15' E. Length N to S 60 m, average breadth 20 m. It contains several islands, the largest named Dek, and its S part is traversed by the Bahr-el Azrek or Blue Nile.

DEMERA, a river of Western Africa, Sierra Leone, supposed to rise in the mountain dist SE of Senegambia, flows in a S.W. direction, and falls into the Atlantic in lat 9° 46' N.

DEMERELEY, a pa of England, co Lincoln, ½ m. N W Fellingham. Area 1,000 ac. Pop 64

DEMERA, a river of Belgium, provs Lemburg and South Brabant, tributary to the Dyle, which it joins 6 m N. Louvain, after a W course of 47 m, for the last 18 m of which it is navigable.

DEMERARA or **DEMERYARY**, a river of South America, British Guiana, rises near lat. 5° 20' N, and, after a N course of 180 m., enters the Atlantic near lat 6° 54' N, lon. 58° 20' W, by an estuary. It gives name to a co of British Guiana.

DEMETRIO (SAN), two market towns of Naples. —I. prov Abruzzo Ultra II., cap. capit., 12 m S E. Aquila. Pop 2,100. It has a trade in almonds and saffron. —II. prov Calabria Citra, cap. capit., dist and 17 m W Rossano. Pop 1,180

DEMIANIK, a town of Russia, gov and 108 m. S.E. Novgorod. Pop 1,200.

DEMIANIK, a vill of Siberia, gov. and 100 m. N.N.E. Tobolsk.

DEMIR-HIRMAN (*Hercules* or the *castle of iron*), a town of European Turkey, Rumili, on the Strama, 13 m N N W. Seres. Pop. 6,000.

DEMIR or **ODUNSA**, a commercial town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 50 m E.S.E. Smyrna.

DEMIRTE, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, cap circ, reg and 73 m. W.N.W. Stettin, at the mouth of the Tollense and the Trebal. Pop. 3,140. Has manufactures of hats, woollen cloths, linen, stockings, and leather; distilleries, breweries, a trade in tobacco, gloves, timber, corn, and a harbour on the river. It is very ancient, and celebrated for the numerous sieges it has sustained.

DEMONE (VAL), an old division in the N.E. of Sicily, now comprised in the provs Messina, Catania, and Palermo.

DEMONE, a fortified town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov and 15 m S.W. Cossu, cap mand., on rt b of the Stura. Pop. 6,956.

DEMOTICA, *Thymochekos*, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, on the Maritza, 25 m S Adrianople. Pop 8,000

DEVAIN, a comm and vill of France, dep. Nord, with a station on the railway from Abbeon to Valenciennes, 14 m E. Douai. Pop. 8,081

DEVARIDISTON or **DEVTON**, a pa of England, co Suffolk, 5 m N. Clare. Area 1,230 ac. Pop 363

DEVIN, a pari and munic bor, market town and pa of North Wales, co Denbigh on an affluent of the Clwyd 5 m S of Asaph. Pop of pa 1,791, do of pari borough including three other towns, 3,499. It stands on a steep acclivity. Has a pa church, an anc chapel, town-hall, assembly room, literary society, and market house, with manufactures of gloves and shoes. The bor is a polling place for co, and joins with Wrexham, Ruthin, and Holt in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

DEVON-SHIRE, a maritime co of North Wales, having N the Irish Sea, E. the co Flint and Chester, S Shropshire, Montgomery, and Merioneth and W Carnarvon. Area 63½ sq m, or 405,120 ac, of which about 150,000 are estimated to be arable, the rest being mostly in pasture. Pop 92,800. Surface mostly rugged and mountainous, but it contains the fertile valley of Llangollen. Principal rivers, the Clwyd, Dee, Conway, and Velf-Crucus. The Conway forms its W, and the Dee most part of its E boundary. Chief crops, rye, barley, and oats. Sheep and goats are numerous; wool is manufactured into stockings, flannel, and coarse cloths by the rural population. Coal, lead, iron, flint, and slate are raised, in the Rhushon hills are several iron works, and a cannon foundry. Gloves and shoes are among the manufactured products. The Holyhead Railway crosses the N part of the co. Denbighshire, is divided into 64 pws in the dioceses of St Asaph and Bangor. Exclusive of its bors, it sends two members to House of Commons.

DEVONPORT, a pa of England, co Devon, 3 m. W N W Ashburton. Area 1,270 ac. Pop 466.

DEVRY, a pa of England, co and 7 m N.N.E. Derby. Area 2,250 ac. Pop 1,208. —I. a chapelry, co York, West Riding, 9 m. W Barnsley. Pop 1,700

DEVENWORTH, a pa. of England, co Berks, 2½ m. N N W Wantage. Area 1,000 ac. Pop 176.

DEUDER, a river of Belgium, provs Namur and East Flanders, after a N. course of 48 m. joins the Scheldt at Dendermonde. It is navigable from the Scheldt to Aish, by the help of numerous sluices.

Dendera, a river of Nubia, tributary to the Blue Nile, which it joins 40 m. N. Senaar, after a N.W. course of 350 miles.

Denderah, *Tentyra*, a vill. of Upper Egypt, near the l. b. of the Nile, opposite Keneh. Its grand temple is 220 feet in length by 50 feet in breadth, with a portico supported by 24 columns. In it is also a famous zodiacal ceiling, the planisphere of which was removed to Paris in 1822.

Dendermonde (Belg. *Termonde*), a fortified town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, cap. arrond., at the conf. of the Dender and the Scheldt, and on the railway from Mechlin to Ostend, 18 m. E. Ghent. Pop. 8,548. It has a town-hall, hospital, lunatic and orphan asylums, several churches and convents. Manufactures of cotton-yarn, lace, and woollens.

DENHAMPTON, a pa. and vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Oldenzaal. P. 4,068.

DENFORD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. N. Clare. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 303.

DENFORD, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Thrapston. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 324.

DENFORD, a pa. of England, co. Essex, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.W. Bradwell. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 312.

DENHAM, several pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 2 m. N.W. Uxbridge, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. the W. Drayton station of the Great Western Railway. Area 4,850 ac. Pop. 1,062.—II. co. Suffolk, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Bury St-Edmunds. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 218.—III. same co., $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E.N.E. Eyn. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 318.

DENHOLOM, a vill. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, pa. Cavers, 5 m. E.N.E. Hawick. Pop. 766. Birth-place of Leyden the poet.

DENIA, a maritime town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. N.E. Alicante, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,619. Manufactures of woollen and linen cloths, and an export trade in fruits.

DENIRO, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 4 m. S. St Andrews. Pop. 289.

DENVIN, a pa. of South Wales, co. Carnarvon, including the township Pwllheli. Pop. 2,331.

DENVIN (Str.), a comm. and town of France, dep Seine, cap. arrond., with a station on the Railway du Nord, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. the centre of Paris. Pop. 15,702. It has a theatre, public library, various manufactures, and several annual fairs. The church is a Gothic edifice, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in breadth, with two towers, and a spire 85 feet in height; in the vaults are some of its ancient tombs, which escaped destruction in the revolution of 1798. Its ancient abbey is now used as a house of instruction, founded by Napoleon I. for the daughters of members of the league of honour. The Canal of St Denis is a short branch of the Canal De l'Oureq.

DENVIN (Str.), a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.E. Mons, with cotton spinning works.

DENVIN (Str.), cap. town of the French colony of the Island Bourbon, Indian Ocean, on the N. coast of the island, at the mouth of the river St Denis. Lat. 20° 5' N., lon. 57° 30' 24" E. Pop. with dist. 19,140, of whom 10,000 were emancipated slaves. It is the residence of the governor of the island, the seat of a high court, and has a college, hospital, botanic garden, a bank, and an active trade. It is situated on an exposed roadstead, the best in the island.

DENVIN (Str.), numerous comm. and villa. of France.—I. dep. Charente Inférieure, in the Island Oléron, with a small port.—II. (*d'Angou*), dep. Mayenne, 12 m. E. Chateau-Gontier. Pop. 2,600.—III. (*de Gantiers*), dep. and 11 m. W.N.W. Mayenne. Pop. 3,458.—IV. (*de Juchet*), dep. Indre, arrond. and 7 m. S.W. La Châtre. Pop.

1,802.—V. (*en-Vall*), dep. Lotet, 10 m. E.S.E. Orleans. Pop. 1,000.—VI. (*sur-Loire*), dep. Lot-et-Cher, arrond. and 4 m. N.E. Blois, with mineral springs.—VII. (*de Pisse*), dep. Gironde, on l. b. of the Isle, arrond. and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Libourne. Pop. 3,652.—VIII. (*d'Orques*), dep. Sarthe, arrond. and 21 m. W. Le Mans. Pop. 2,316.—IX. (*le Châteaues*), dep. Vendée, arrond. Napoleon Vendée, cant. le Poiré-sur-Napoleon. Pop. 1,256.—X. (*le Gast*), dep. Manche, arrond. and 10 m. S.S.E. Coutances. Pop. 1,850.—XI. (*le Vitis*), arrond. and 4 m. S. Coutances. Pop. 800.—XII. (*sur Sarthon*), dep. Orne, arrond. and 6 m. N.W. Alençon. Pop. 1,416.

DENVIL, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 54 m. S.E. Allah Shehr, in a fertile valley surrounded with gardens, and has several bazars.

DENKENBORG, a market town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Kersach, 3 m. S. Esslingen. Pop. 1,439.

DENMARK (KINGDOM OF), a state of Northern Europe, cap. Copenhagen. It is composed of three distinct parts, I. the islands in the Baltic and Atlantic, II. the peninsula of Jutland, and III. its dependencies, the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg. The principal portion is situated between lat. 58° 21' 42" and 67° 44' 53" N., lon. 6° 3' and 12° 37' E. Area 21,836 sq. m. Pop. (1855) 2,468,848. It is bounded N. and W. by the North Sea, E. by the Cattegat and the Baltic, and S. by the Elbe. The coasts are greatly indented, and the country is perfectly flat; in the N. some parts of it are below the level of the sea, from the invasions of which it is defended by dykes. On the E. the surface rises into gentle elevations. The highest part of the peninsula is 500 feet, and of the islands 400 feet above the sea. Holstein and Lauenburg are the best watered districts. Among the islands, only Seeland and Fühnen have rivers, the others being watered by mere brooks. Extensive marshes exist in all the valleys of the peninsula and the islands. Next to the Elbe, which forms the S. boundary of the kingdom for 80 m., the Lister is the largest and most important river. The largest lake is the Arre in Seeland. The principal gulfs are the Lamm-hord, Ringkjobing-fjord, Nissum-fjord, and the Bays of Kalløse and Flensburg on the continent; the Ice-fjord in Seeland, and Odense-fjord, in Fühnen. Between the islands and the peninsula of Denmark and Sweden, there are several passages called sounds, the chief of which are Ore Sund (the Sound), and the Great and Little Belts. The climate of Denmark is humid and cloudy, but, notwithstanding its northern position, it is, from the lowness of its level and the influence of the surrounding seas, much milder than the countries of Germany situated farther S. Mean temp. of the year 46° 6 Fahr.; shortest day 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours; longest day 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Storms are rare, and of short duration; average annual days of storm 9, rain 137; snow 32. Prevailing winds, W. during spring and summer, and S.W. in autumn and winter. Soil almost entirely alluvial, covered with a vegetable mould well adapted for cultivation, in Jutland and the duchies, and producing excellent pasture in the marshy districts. The proportion of cultivated to marsh land is as two to one. Corn is raised more than necessary for home consumption. The principal crops are barley, wheat, oats, buck-wheat, potatoes, hemp, flax, tobacco, and hops. Forests are not extensive, and mostly confined to the E. coasts of the peninsula and the islands Seeland and Fühnen. Cattle are extensively reared in N. Jutland and

the Danes. Horses of an excellent breed, and valuable for military purposes, are reared on a great scale, and exported in the average number of 11,000 per annum. Sheep are of a superior kind. Goats are kept in small numbers, pigs are plentiful, and game is abundant. Oysters, herrings, salmon, and seals are fished on the coasts and in the rivers. As Denmark has no mountains, except in Bornholm, where an inferior quality of coal is found, its mineral products are insignificant. Woolen cloths, linens, bonnets, and paper, are manufactured for home consumption. Government formerly protected several branches of manufactures, but these are now confined to the porcelain works at Copenhagen, and the cloth factory at Helsingør. Roads in general are bad, the best are in Seeland, Fühnen, and the duchies. Railways are in operation from Altona to Kiel (with branch to Glückstadt), Neumünster to Rendsburg, Hamburg to Berlin, and Copenhagen to Roskilde. The geographical position of the country is favourable for water communication, and there are many extensive canals, the chief of which are the Schleswig-Holstein Canal, which with the Eider river forms a communication between the Baltic and the German Ocean, navigable for vessels of 120 tons, and the Stecknitz Canal in Lauenburg, which joins the Elbe to the Baltic by means of the river Trave. The principal ports are Copenhagen, Altona, Kiel, Flensburg, and Aalborg. Official value of importations in 1853, 46,610,387 crowns; do. of exports, 34,408,345 crowns, comprising agricultural products, horses, oxen, beer, and brandy, with the exports from Iceland, Greenland, and the Farø islands, consisting of eider down, feathers, skins, dried fish, and wool. The number of merchant vessels belonging to the state was, in 1847, 3,905. Aggregate burden 70,380 lasts. The Danish government is (with the exception of the duchy of Lauenburg) an absolute monarchy, but since 1834 it is restricted by a national representation. The duchies of Schleswig and Holstein revolted from Denmark in 1848, but the dispute was accommodated in 1852. As Duke of Holstein and Lauenburg, the king was a member of the German Confederation, and had three votes in the full council of the diet; his contingent to the military force was 8,600 men. By the constitution of 1849, the kingdom is divided into four political provinces, represented by four prov. estates, the members of which are elected for six years. The pop. is divided into three classes, nobles, citizens, and peasants. The state religion is Lutheran, and the king is the head of the church; other sects are tolerated. The poor are provided for by assessment. Elementary education is widely diffused in Denmark, attendance at school is obligatory from the age of 7 to 14. The system of mutual instruction, introduced in 1826, was generally adopted in 1840. The university of Copenhagen, founded 1478, had, in 1842, 39 professors and 1,100 students, a museum of natural history, and a library of 100,000 volumes; and the university of Kiel, founded 1685, 31 professors, 250 students, museum, botanic garden, and an extensive library. The military force of the kingdom consisted, in 1842, of 24,523 men. In 1864, the navy had 5 ships of the line, 6 frigates, 3 corvettes, 3 brigs, 3 schooners, 6 steamers, and 90 gun-boats. Total, 180 vessels, carrying in all 683 guns. Public rev. (1853) 31,587,366 crowns. Expend. 20,906,744 crowns. The continental part of Denmark, formerly called the Cimbric Chersonesus, was the country of the Cimbræ, who ravaged Europe 100

years B.C. Its first kings were descendants of Odin, and hence issued many of the pirates, who, under the name of Normans, long ravaged Western Europe, and under whom the Danes made incursions into England in 885 and 1042. After conversion to Christianity, the Danes were long the leaders in the affairs of the north. The celebrated Margaret of Denmark, by the treaty of Calmar in 1397, united the three kingdoms of the north, and after the dissolution of the union, the Danes kept possession of Norway till 1814, when it was ceded to Sweden. The colonial possessions of Denmark consist of the islands of Farø and Iceland, and part of the coast of Greenland, and the tropical possessions, comprise the Danish West India islands, St Croix, St Thomas, and St John, with a number of smaller islands, the aggregate pop. of these possessions amounted, in 1854, to 117,184. The establishments on the coast of Guinea, viz. Forts Christiansborg, Fredensborg, etc., were ceded to Britain by purchase, in 1850. The town of Tranquebar, with its districts, on the Coromandel coast, ceded to Denmark by the rajah of Tanjore in 1620, and the small dist. and town of Serampore (Danish Frederiksnagar) in Bengal, founded by the Danish East India Co. in 1755, were transferred to Britain in 1845. The Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, were taken possession of by the Danes in 1766; in 1840 the pop. of the Danish colony amounted to 6,000, but they were abandoned in 1848, on account of their insalubrity.

DANMARK, two townships of the U. S., North America—I. New York, on Black river, near Lake Erie. Pop. 2,294.—II. Maine, 47 m. N.W. Portland. Pop. 1,243.

DANV, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 4 m. S.E. Cavan. Area 11,600 ac. Pop. 4,643.

DENSWITZ, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, circ. and 3 m. S.W. Jüterburg. Pop. 220. The allies defeated the French here in 1817.

DEVONPORT, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. N. Framingham. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 1,047.

DEVONIA, two townships, T. N., N. America.—I. Massachusetts, 65 m. S.E. Boston. Pop. 3,357.—II. New Jersey, 73 m. S. Trenton. Pop. 1,336.

DEVONIA (Str.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4½ m. S.E. St Columb Major. Area 3,370 ac. Pop. 888.

DEVRY, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 7 m. S.E. Stirling. Area 5,016 ac. P. 4,734; do. of vill. 2,446.

DEWSTON, England. [DANABURTON.]

DEWY, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, on a stream of same name, pa. and 3 m. from Sedburgh. Pop. 1,630. Is a polling-place for West Riding.

DENTA GRENTA, a market town of Hungary, 26 m. S. Temesvar, on the Bezaava. P. 5,110.

DENT-DU-MONT, a mountain of the Alps, on the frontiers of the Valais and Savoy, 10,771 feet in elevation. It was ascended for the first time in 1784.

DENTILLA, a state of West Africa, Senegambia, between the rivers Gambia and Falemé, about lat. 13° N., lon. 12° W. Surface elevated.

DENTON, numerous pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Huntingdon, 1½ m. S.S.W. Stilton. Area 890 ac. Pop. 82.—II. co. Kent, 7½ m. S.E. Canterbury. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 197.—III. co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.W. Grantham. Area 2,780 ac. Pop. 660.—IV. co. Norfolk, 8½ m. N.E. Harleston. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 571.—V. co. and 6 m. S.E. Northampton. Area 1,970 ac. Pop. 606.—VI. co. Sussex, on the Ouse, 1½ m. N.E. Havre. Area 990 ac. Pop. 166.—VII. (North),

co. Cumberland, 5 m. E.N.E. Brampton. Area 4,500 ac. Pop. 334.—VIII. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Manchester, 4 m. N.N.E. Stockport. Pop. 8,146.—IX. a township, co. York, West Riding, on the Wharfe, pa. and 4 m. S.W. Otley. Pop. 183.—X. (Kear), a township, Northumberland, pa. Newburn, 3½ m. W.N.W. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Pop. 493.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX (CHANNEL), Australasia, Tasmania, in lat. 43° 25' S., lon. 147° 15' E., separates Bruny island from the mainland. Length N. to S. 60 m.; breadth varies from 3 to 9 m. At its N. end it opens into the estuary of the Derwent river, and that of the Huon joins it from the W.—(Islands), Pacific Ocean. Lat. 10° S., lon. 151° E.—(Point), W. Australia. Lat. 34° 52' 30" S., lon. 116° E.

DENVER, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. S. Market-Downham. Area 2,610 ac. Pop. 942. DENZLINGEN, a vill. of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 4 m. S. Emmendingen. Pop. 1,461.

DEONUN, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, N.W. provs., dist. and 21 m. S.S.E. Saharunpoor. Pop. 11,614.

DEODUN, an independent state of India, prov. Guzerat, presid. Bombay, in lat. 24° 9' N., lon. 71° 40' E. Area 80 sq. m. Pop. 2,000. It is composed of Rajpoots and Coolies. Each village governs itself, depending on the British for external defence.

DROK, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, around, and 1 m. N.N.E. Châteauroux, on rt. b. of the Indre. Pop. 2,160.

DEONVELLY, a town and fort of India, Mysore territory, 90 m. N.E. Seringapatam. Birthplace of Tippee Saib.

DROPHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. S.W. Wymondham. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 494.

DROPI or BIRIDEONI, a town in the British territory of Sangoor and Nerbudda, N.W. provs., 41 m. N.W. Gurrah. Has a bazaar. It was formerly a place of importance. Some years since the town was burnt by a fireboat, and 30,000 persons perished in the conflagration.

DREAPROOK, a town of India, territory of Indore, 27 m. N.W. Morl. Pop. 4,400.

DREYEN, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 7 m. S.W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 270.

DEREVELK or TERELANT, a town of European Turkey, Albania, sanj. and 30 m. S.E. Avlona. Birthplace of Ali Pasha of Yanina.

DERFTORD, a parl. bor. and naval port of England, cos. Kent and Surrey, on the Thames, where joined by the Ravensbourne, and on the London and Greenwich Railway, continuous to Greenwich, and 3 m. S.E. London Bridge. Area, comprising two par., 1,060 ac. Pop. 27,896. Chief buildings, the parish churches, two hospitals for decayed pilots and ship-masters, or their widows, belonging to the Trinity House, and an extensive naval arsenal, victualling office, and dock-yards, established here by Henry VIII., and occupying an area of 31 ac. This, with large private yards for ship building, mostly employs the pop. The bor. (created by the Reform Act) joins with Greenwich, Woolwich, etc., in sending 2 members to House of Commons.

DERFTORD, a township of the U.S., North America, New Jersey, co. Gloucester. Pop. 2,570.

DERVOU ISLAND, off the N.W. coast of Australia, is in lat. 30° 37' 45" S., lon. 117° 44' E., 8 m. in circ., composed of a vast collection of greenstone rocks rising to 514 feet above the sea, and forming a remarkable contrast to the adjacent low mainland. Here have been found some curious native sculptures.

DERA, a town of India, dist. Ahludranj, territory of Oude, 80 m. N. Allahabad. Pop. 8,000. The remainder or landholder pays to the state an annual revenue of 100,000 rupees.

DERA (DEES FURAH), a town of India, 40 m. N.W. Mooltan, and nearly opposite a vill. of same name, on the l. b. of the Indus.

DERA GHAKER KHAN, a town of Afghanistan, 4 m. from rt. b. of the Indus, and 65 m. N.W. Bhamlopor. Lat. 30° 5' N., lon. 70° 59' E. Pop. 25,000. It stands at the junction of several great routes, and has a large bazaar, with manufs. of silks, cottons, scarfs, and cutlery, a transit trade, and extensive commerce. Ceded to Britain in 1849.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, a town of Afghanistan, near the rt. b. of the Indus, 17 m. N.N.W. Bakur. Lat. 31° 50' N., lon. 70° 58' E. Pop. 8,000. It has a manuf. of white cotton cloth, and trade in grain and salt. Ceded to Britain in 1849.

DERAHEH (EL), a town of Arabia, formerly cap. of the country of the Wahabees, nearly in the centre of Nedjed. Lat. 25° 15' N., lon. 46° 30' E. Pop. 15,000. (?) It consists of five separately fortified quarters. In 1819 it was nearly ruined by the troops of Ibrahim Pasha, after a siege of 7 months.

DEREE, an anc. city of Asia Minor, probably the modern vill. Devli, 29 m. N.E. Karaman.

DERBEND, a British military station on the N.W. frontier of the Punjab. It stands on the rt. b. of the Indus, in lat. 34° 18' N., lon. 72° 55' E.

DERBEND or DERBENT, Albania, a fortified mart. town of Russia, cap. of the gov. Derbend, on the Caspian Sea, 145 m. N.W. Baku. Pop. (1857) 12,870, Mohammedans, with a few Armenians and Jews. It is situated at the foot of a mountain, at the entrance of a defile in the Caucasus, called by the ancients the "*Albanian gates*," and formerly shut in on the N. by an iron gate. The town is enclosed by 2 walls of singular masonry, 8 feet thick, and 26 feet high, probably 1,500 years old; and 7 gates lead to the different quarters. Ships cannot come near it. The circle of *Derbend*, established 1806, extends over the plain on the W. shore of the Caspian, and includes 26 vills., with a pop. of 57,000 in 1843. It was taken by Russia from Persia in 1795.

DERBY, a parl. and munic. bor., and manufacturing town of England, cap. co., on the Derwent, at the head of its navigation, and on Markeaton brook, also at the junction of the principal branches of the Midland Railway, 35 m. N.N.E. Birmingham, and 15½ m. W.S.W. Nottingham. Area of bor., including 6 par., 1,660 ac. Pop. 40,809. Has a market-place and an assembly-room. Other edifices are a Grecian structure, containing the post office, Derbyshire bank, a hotel, and public rooms, a museum, All-hallows' church, an elegant Roman Catholic church, chapels of ease, and dissenting chapels, infirmary, co. and town-halls, and a gaol. Amongst numerous public institutions are a philosophical society, town and co. library, mechanics' institute, and various charitable asylums. It is favourably situated for manufactures and trade, standing at the S. extremity of a coal-field, and communicating by canals and railways with a large part of England. Manufs. of silk twist and hosiery. Silk ribbons, cotton fabrics, hosiery, lace, porcelain. Floor-spar and marble ornaments are also made in large quantities; and it has many rolling mills, foundries, and other metallic works, soap factories, tanneries, bleaching grounds, corn mills, and malting houses. Co. assizes; co.

greatest number 3 times yearly; and her, quarter and petty sessions are held. It is the place of election for the S. division of co., and sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

DERRY, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Connecticut, on the Housatonic river, at the head of the sloop navigation, 37 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 3,824.—II. Vermont, on the E. side of the Lake Meghuenagag, 53 m. N.N.E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,780.

DERRY HAVEN, a marit vill. of Isle of Man, 2 m. N.E. Castletown, with a good safe harbour.

DERRY (WSSR), a chapel of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Walton-on-the-hill, and included in the bor. of Liverpool. Pop. 32,973.

DERRYVIRE, an inland and central co. of England, having N. the co. York, E. Nottingham, S. Leicester, Warwick, and Stafford, and W. Stafford and Cheshire. Area 683,180 ac, of which about 510,000 are in pasture, or arable. Pop. 298,064. Surface in the N.W. occupied by the S. termination of the Pennine chain of mountains, highest elevation 1,700 to 1,800 feet, composed of limestone, and abounding in romantic hill and dale scenery, caverns, and other natural curiosities [PEAK]; elsewhere level or gently undulating. Principal rivers, the Trent, Derwent, Dove, and Wye. Climate cool and rather moist in the N.W. part, but bracing and salubrious. Surface in the N.W. mostly heathy or peaty on the hills, soil reddish clay or marl, and fertile in the S, where most grain and large quantities of cheese are produced. Collieries and iron works are numerous in the N.E., and lead mines in the Peak districts, where marble and various kinds of spar are also obtained. Manufactures of silk and cotton piece goods, hosiery, metallic goods and porcelain. Canals are numerous, and branches of the Midland Railway intersect the co. throughout. Derbyshire is divided into 6 hundreds, and about 140 par., in the diocese of Lichfield and Moulton diocese. It sends 2 members to House of Commons for each of its 2 par. divisions (N. and S.), and 2 for its co. town.

DERSCHKE, a vill. of E. Hungary, co. Bihar, 12 m. S. Debrecin. Pop. 6,320.

DERHAM (EAST) or **MARKET-DERHAM**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 16 m. W.N.W. Norwich, and 10 m. N.N.W. Wymondham, where it communicates by a branch with the Eastern Counties Railway. Area of pa. 5,550 ac. Pop. 4,386. It has a cruciform church.

DERHAM (WEST), a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Stoke-Ferry. Area 3,440 ac. Pop. 643.

DERHUBURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Magdeburg, circ. and 7 m. W.S.W. Halberstadt. Pop. 2,400. It is enclosed by walls.

DERHUBURG, a town and fort of Asiatic Turkey, pach. and 65 m. S.E. Sivas.

DERZECIN, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 53 m. S.E. Grodno. Pop. 1,500.

DERRO (LOUGH), Ireland, is an expansion of the Shannon river, and separates Munster (co. Tipperary) from Connaught (co. Galway). Shape serpentine; length N. to S. 24 m.; breadth varies from 3 to 6 miles. Area 25,871 ac. It receives several small rivers, and the surplus waters of Lakes O'Grady and Craney.—II. a lake, Ulster, at the S.E. extremity of the co. Donegal, about 9 m. in circumference; and containing the famous inlet termed St. Patrick's Purgatory, which is visited annually by great numbers of devotees.

DERRA or **DERRA**, *Derida*, a seaport town of Northern Africa, Tripoli dom., 140 m. N.E. Bengasi.

DERRA, a vill. of Dalmatia, cap. dist., circa, and 60 m. S.E. Zara, on the Croatia. Pop. 1,619.

DERRYA, a town of Austrian Croatia, on the Drava, 4 m. from Neudorf. Pop. 1,889.

DERZT, a town of Russia. [DORPAT.]

DERA or **DERA**, a town of Eastern Africa, cap. of Nubia, on S.E. bank of the Nile. Lat. 22° 44' N. lon. 32° 15' E. Pop. 3,000.

DERRATONAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Leitrim, co. Wicklow, 8 m. N. Rathfriland. Ac. 46,906. P. 4,316.

DERRY, a co. & city of Ireland. [LOWDOWNBERRY.]

DERBY, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New Hampshire, 23 m. S.E. Concord. Pop. 1,850.—II. Pennsylvania, comprising Lewistown. Pop. 1,080.—III. Pennsylvania, 13 m. S.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,816.—IV. Pennsylvania, 24 m. N.N.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,754.

DERBY, the prefix of several par. in Ireland.—I. (*Derrybeg*), Ulster, co. Antrim, 3 m. N. Lisburn. Area 12,480 ac. Pop. 5,113.—II. (*Derrybeg*), Ulster, co. Antrim, 5 m. N.N.E. Ballymoney. Area 7,643 ac. Pop. 2,400.—III. (*Derrybeg*), Ulster, co. Tyrone, comprising Cookstown (which see). Area 12,100 ac. Pop. 7,532.—IV. (*Derrybeg* or *Madden*), Ulster, co. Armagh, 4 m. S.S.W. Keady. Area 15,049 ac. Pop. 6,345.—V. (*Derrybeg*), Ulster, co. Fermanagh, comprising Lougherstown (which see). Area, including loughs, 23,648 ac. Pop. 7,006.

DERBYHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.N.E. Castle-Rising. Ac. 3,340. Pop. 812.

DERBYHAM, a market town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 4 m. N. Maulbronn. Pop. 1,800.

DE RUTTER, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 13 m. S.W. Eaton. P. 1,331.

DERWANEH or **DURWANEH**, a town of India, dist. and 30 m. N.W. Bangalore, presid. Bengal.

DERVAL or **DARVAL**, a thriving manufacturing vill. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. Loudon, on Irvine Water, 9 m. E. Kilmarnock. Pop. 1,363.

DERVICK, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 4 m. N.N.E. Ballymoney. Pop. 320.

DERWEN, a pa. of North Wales, co. Denbigh, 6 m. S.S.W. Ruthin. Pop. 584.

DERWENT, several rivers of England.—I. co. Derby, rises in the High Peak, near the N. extremity of the co., flows S.S.E. past Chatsworth, Matlock, and Belper, to Derby, whence it proceeds in a navigable S.E. course, and joins the Trent on the borders of Leicestershire. Length nearly 30 m. Chief affls., the Wye.—II. co. York, East Riding, a large part of which it drains, rises in the Wolds, and after a S. course, past New Malton, joins the Ouse at Harby, whence it is navigable to Malton. Total course 60 m.—III. co. Cumberland, rises in the dist. Borrowdale, and flows N. through the Lakes of Derwent-water and Bassenthwaite-water, and thence W.S.W. past Cockermouth to the Irish Sea, which it enters at Workington. Chief affls., the Greta and Cocker.

DERWENT, one of the principal rivers of Tasmania, Australasia, rises from Lake St. Clare, in centre of the island, flows very tortuously S.E., through the dist. New Norfolk, and between Richmond and Hobart Town, and enters Storm Bay by an estuary, 4 m. across.

DERWENT-WATER or **KAWWICK LAKE**, a lake of England, co. Cumberland, in Borrowdale, stretches S. from Keswick for 4 m., and is about its centre 1½ m. across. Its banks are rocky and abrupt; in it are several wooded islands, and a remarkable mass of soft land, which sometimes partly floats on its surface. It is an enlargement of the Derwent river, which enters at its S., and emerges at its N. extremity.

DERWENTWATER, a river of Bolivia, dep. La Paz,

DRESDEN, a pa. of England, co Northampton, 5 m. N.W. Kettering. Area 2,410 ac. Pop. 1,250

DSECHNIK, a town of Russia, gov and 34 m N N E Orel, on l b of the Oka. Pop 1,000

DSEKADA, an isl, West Indies [DSEKADP]

DSEKMOQUE, a town of Brazil, prov Minas Geraes, on rt b of the Velhas, 400 m S W Goyas. Pop 5,000. In the vicinity are mineral springs, considered efficacious in cutaneous affections

DSEKZANO, a town of Lombardy, deleg and 16 m E S E Brescia, on the S W bank of the Lake of Garda, on which it has a fishing port. Pop 3,500. It is defended by a castle. Manufs of silk hosiery

DSEKZT, a prefix of several pas of Ireland—I (*Desertcraght*), Ulster, co Tyrone, 14 m S W Cookstown. Area 14,390 ac. Pop 5,854, many employed in linen weaving—II (*Desertllyn*), Ulster, co Londonderry, including part of the town of Moneymore. Area 5,361 ac. Pop 2,284—III (*Desertmartin*), Ulster, co Londonderry, 3 m S E Tubbermore. Area 9,580 ac. Pop 3,693, of whom 133 are in the village—IV (*Desertcraght*), Ulster, co Londonderry, 4 m W N W Killybegs. Area 11,469 ac. Pop 3,745—V (*Desertserges*), Munster, co Cork, 6 m W S W Bandon. Area 15,730 ac. Pop 8,232

DSEKZT, North America. [URAN]

DSEKZT (LAS), a group of islets in the Atlantic Ocean, S E Madeira, the largest is 6 m long, and 4 m broad. Extensive cattle pastures

DSEKZT, a pa. of England, co Leicester, 5 m E Market-Bosworth. Ac 3,830. Pop 1,025

DSEKZT, a town of Persia [DSEKZI]

DSEKZI, a co, U S, North America, in S E of Arkansas. Area 800 sq m. Pop 2,000

DSEKZI, an artificial island of Japan, opposite the city Nangasack, with which it communicates by a bridge, strictly guarded. The island is about 600 feet in length by 250 feet in breadth

DSEKZI, a town of Lombardy, deleg and 11 m N Milan. Pop 2,000

DSEKZI, an island of the Little Antilles, belonging to the French, 4 m W Guadeloupe, of which it is a dependent. Length N E to S W 6 m.; average breadth 2 m. Pop 1,468, of whom 2,079 were emancipated slaves. Surface elevated and fertile. It was the first island discovered by Columbus, on his second voyage, Nov 1493

DSEKZON, a pa. of Scotland, co Banff, 3 m S Culter. Pop 917

DSE-MOISE, a co. of the U S, North America, in S E of Iowa, watered by river of same name. Area 384 sq m. Pop 12,987

DSEMI, a river of Russia, gov Smolensk, Orel, and Tchernigov, joins the Dneper nearly opposite Kiev, after a S course of nearly 500 m, for the most part of which it is navigable. On it are the towns Zmina, Bransk, and Tchernigov

DSEMI, a co. of the U S, North America, in N. of Mississippi. Area 840 sq m. Pop 19,062

DSEMI, a town of Northern Germany, cap. duchy Anhalt-Dessem, on l b of the Mulde, near its confluence with the Elbe, 67 m S W Berlin. Pop 12,000. Principal public edifices, the ducal palace, Amelia asylum, riding-school, Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and 2 Calvinist churches, and a synagogue. It has a college and a normal school. Manufs of woollens, hats, and leather, distilleries, and a brisk trade in corn

DSEMI, a city of Brazil, cap. of the prov. of Santa Catharina, nearly in middle of W coast of the island Santa Catharina, 460 m S W Rio-Janeiro. Pop of dist. 6,000. It is defended by several forts

DSEMI, a comm and town of France, dep. Pas de Calais, cap. cant, arrond and 11 m. E S F Boulogne. Pop 2,900. It has manufs. of coarse woollen cloths, earthenwares, and leather

DSEMI, a vill and chapelry of England, co and 14 m N N W Derby. Pop 866. Manufs. cottons and worsted. The Cromford and High Peak Railway passes by the village

DSEMI, a town of N W Germany, cap. princip Lippe Detmold, on the Werre, 47 m S W Hanover. Pop 4,716. Principal public edifices, a palace, Lutheran and two Calvinist churches. It has a normal school, a gymnasium, library, Bible Society, school of arts and sciences. Manufs. of henns and leather, and several breweries. In the vicinity is the battle-field on which the army of Varus was destroyed by the Germans under Hermann (Arminius) A N 9

DSEMI, a headland of the U S, North America, N shore of Lake Michigan, in lat. 45° 57' N, lon 84° 4' W

DSEMI, a city of the U S, North America, cap. Michigan, on the W side of the river or Channel of same name, which divides the United States from Canada, and unites Lakes St Clair and Erie, 225 m W Buffalo. Pop in 1840, 9,102, and in 1860, 21,037. It has a state-house and city hall, state bank, state penitentiary, government magazines, 3 market-houses, 8 or 9 churches, including a cathedral built of granite, a theatre, museum, public garden, merchants' hall, various charities, schools, and literary societies. Iron and brass foundries, ship-building, and the general trade of the lakes. Tonnage of the port (1843) 23,619 tons, including many steamers. Detroit was founded in 1670 by the French, and incorporated into a city in 1816

DSEMI RIVER has its origin in Lake St Clair, and extends 28 m. to Lake Erie, forming part of the boundary between Canada and the United States. At Detroit it is 2 m wide, and is navigable throughout for vessels of any burden. Grose, Fighting island, and other islands are near its mouth. Navigation open for eight months of the year. Principal channel on the E. side of the Canadian shore

DSEMI, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, cap. dist., on the Main, 10 m. E. N. E.

Wiesbaden. Pop. 2,466. It has two churches, one of which is usually resorted to by pilgrims.—**Wiesbaden** is a vill., circ. Middle Franconia, 25 m. S. Anspach.

Wittenberg, several market towns of Southern Germany.—I. Wittenberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Rhine, 6 m. S. W. Nürtingen. Pop. 2,851.—II. circ. Danube, 18 m. E. S. E. Nürtingen. Pop. 2,338.—III. circ. Jart, 15 m. N. N. E. Ulm. Pop. 1,487.—IV. a vill., Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on rt. h. of the Main, 8 m. N. W. Aschaffenburg. In 1743, the allied British and Austrian army gained a victory here over the French.

Wutka, a town of N. W. of Hungary, co. Sobol, in a valley E. of Altschil. Pop. 7,340.

Wutwiller, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 4½ m. E. N. E. Saverny, on l. h. of the Zorn. Pop. 2,685. Manufs. cottons.

Wuzar, a town of Hindostan Nepaul. Lat. 28° 8' N., lon. 82° E.

Yaulx, a river of France, rises in the dep. Pas-de-Calais, passes Lille to Quennoy, dep. Nord, and joins the Lys on the right.—The *Comte-de-la-Deule*, joins the Scarpe and the Lys, and passes Lille and Quennoy. Length 41 miles.

Daulemont, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, arrond. and 8 m. N. W. Lille. P. 2,123.

Deulna, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 33 m. N. Moscow, on the Voria.

Deuren, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, near the Peel marsh, 3 m. E. Helmond. Pop. (with comm.) 3,354.

Deurne, a comm. of Belgium, prov. and 2 m. E. Antwerp. Pop. 5,196.

Deutchem or Doetichem, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland on the Old Yssel, 16 m. E. Arnhem. Pop. 1,831.

Deutscherod, a town of Bohemia. [*Brno*].
Deutscherodorf or Poppau, a town of Northern Hungary, co. Zips, 7 m. S. W. Keenmarkt. Pop. 1,370.

Deutzen-Kronz, a town of W. Prussia, reg. Maxienwerder, cap. circ., on the Lake Radnor, 61 m. W. N. W. Posen. Pop. 4,203.

Deutschland, country, Europe. [*GERMANY*].

Deutches-Bund. [*GERMANY*].
Deutz or Dutra, a fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, on rt. b. of the Rhine, reg. and opposite Cologne, with which city it is united by a bridge of boats, at the head of the railway to Minden. Pop. 4,997. Manufs. of velvets and silks.

Deuxhills, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m. S. E. W. Bridgenorth. Area 470 ac. Pop. 39.

Deux-Forêts (German *Zwei-Brücken*), "two bridges," a town of Rhenish Bavaria, formerly cap. of an indep. duchy, and since 1814 of a dist. and co., on the Erbach, near its confl. with the Sarre, 50 m. W. Spiren. Pop. 6,920. It has a Lutheran cathedral, Calvinist and Lutheran churches, a college, and manufs. of woollen cloths, leather, cotton, and tobacco. Deux-Forêts with its duchy formed from 1802 to 1814 an arrond. of the French dep. Mont-Tonnerre.

Deux-Sevres, a dep. of France. [*SEVRES*].

Deva (Germ. *Diemrich* or *Schlossberg*), a market town of Transylvania, co. and 10 m. N. Hunyad, on the Maros. Pop. 4,000. In the vicinity are a copper mine and paper mills.

Deva, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, with a small port on the Deva, near its mouth, in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 2,480.

Devapattaga, a town of India, Gurwal, at the confluence of the Alaknanda and Bhagirattee, the united stream has here a breadth of 80 yards, and is now called the Ganges. Here is a temple to the god Rameschandra. It is a place of Hindoo

pilgrimage, being peculiarly sacred, the superstitious ceremony consists in abluion in the river, at its confluence.

Devenish, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fer-managh, 6 m. N. N. W. Renskillen, area, including loughs, 32,343 ac. Pop. 5,841.

Deventer, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, cap. arrond., on the Yssel, 18 m. S. Zwolle. Pop. 14,379, including 373 military. Chief edifices, a cathedral, 6 other churches, and the town-hall. It is the seat of courts of assize, has an atheneum, Latin and other schools, and an observatory. Manufs. of stockings, carpets, and linen goods.

Deverek (Str), a pa. of England, co. and 6½ m. S. S. W. Hereford. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 207.

Deverill, two pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*Longbridge*), 3 m. S. Warminster. Area 4,230 ac. Pop. 1,376.—II. (*Monckton*), 4½ m. N. N. E. Mere. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 302.

Deveron, a river of Scotland, co. Aberdeen and Banff, rises in the pa. Calbraich, flows N. E. past Huntly and Turriff, and enters the North Sea at Banff. Length 40 m. Principal affluents Bogie and Isla.

Deitser or Deveser, a market town of Hungary, co. and 23 m. W. Veszprim, cap. dist. of same name, 81 m. S. W. Penth. Pop. 2,800.

Devipatam, a town of British India, presid. Madras, in lat. 9° 28' N., lon. 78° 58' E.

Devicotta, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 60 m. N. E. Tanjore.

Déville-le-Roy, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine Inférieure, on the Cailli, 2 m. N. W. Rouen. Pop. 3,694. Manufs. cotton cloths.

Devil Island, Tierra del Fuego, is in lat. 54° 58' 30" S., lon. 69° 4' 50" W.—Cook gave the name of *Devil's Ban* to a port in Christmas Sound, Tierra del Fuego, lat. 55° 16' S., lon. 70° W.—*Devil's Bridge* crosses the Reuss, in Switzerland, cant. Uri, 16 m. S. Althuf.

Devil's Bit Mountains, a mountain range of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, but partly on the limit of King's co., Leitrim, extending S. W. to N. E. for about 24 m., and separating the basins of the Shannon and Suir. Height 2,084 feet.

Devizes, the *Vice*, a parl. and munic. bor. and town of England, co. Wilts, on the Kennet and Avon Canal, 23 m. N. N. W. Salisbury, and 10 m. S. E. the Chippenham station of the Great Western Railway. Area of bor., including 2 pas., 600 ac. Pop. 6,354. Principal buildings, two ancient churches, a town-hall, large co. gaol, and a union workhouse. Mills for silk-throwing, manufs. of snuff and malt. It is the seat of co. summer assizes, co. quarter sessions, and petty sessions. It is the place of election for the N. division of the co. It sends 2 members to House of Commons.

Devock-Warren, a lake of England, co. Cumberland, 4½ m. E. Ravenglass, and formed by the sources of a tributary of the Esk. Area 360 ac.

Devon, a river of Scotland, co. Perth and Clackmannan, rises in the Ochil mountains, pa. Blackford, and after a course of 25 m., successively E. W., and S., joins the Forth near Alloa. It has falls near the vill. Crookfoot Devon.

Devon, a co. of England. [*DEVONSHIRE*].

Devon (Hovers), a tract of the Arctic region, in North America, lat. 78° N., lon. 80° to 92° W., having E. Baffin Bay, W. Wellington Strait, and S. Barrow Strait, separating it from North Somerset.

Devonport (until 1824, called *Plymouth Dock*), a parl. and munic. bor., maritime and fortified town, and naval arsenal of England, co. Devon, at its S. W. extremity, on the E. shore of the est-

DOCKYARD, the Tamar, towards the Hamoaze, 2 m. W.N.W. Plymouth. The bar. comprises par. Stoke-Damerel and East Stonehouse. Pop. 50,159. The town stands on high ground, and is enclosed by ramparts, defended by batteries. Its naval dockyard occupies 96 acres, the buildings on which are mostly of granite and limestone. Principal structures, the residence of the port-admiral, barracks, military hospital, chapels of ease, assembly-rooms, and theatre. Has breweries, soap factories, and an extensive trade in refitting and victualling ships. It sends 2 members to House of Commons.

DEVONSHIRE, a maritime co. of England, forming part of its S.W. peninsula, and having N. the Bristol Channel, E. the co. Somerset and Dorset, S. the English Channel, and W. Cornwall. Area 2,685 sq. m., or 1,654,400 ac., of which about 1,200,000 ac. are reported to be arable or in pasture, and upwards of 800,000 waste. Pop. 867,098. Surface greatly broken and diversified, but except the wild sterile tracts of Dartmoor and Exmoor (which see), generally fertile. The vale of Exeter, and the dist. bordering the English Channel, called the S. Hams, are rich. Climate rather moist, and in summer cool, but in winter so unusually mild, that even orange and lemon trees require little sheltering. Mean winter temp. 44° 9, mean summer 60° 9, Fahr. Principal rivers, the Exe, Dart, Tamar, Tav, Torridge, Teign, and Axe, the estuaries of most of which form good harbours. The inlets of Torbay and Plymouth Sound are respectively upon its S.E. and S.W. sides. Most kinds of corn are raised; and the co. is famed for its oyster. Grazing and dairy farms numerous. The red Devon breed of cattle is highly valued; and Dartmoor feeds large numbers of small ponies. Herring, pilchard, mackerel, dory, and other fisheries are important. Mines of copper and tin extensive. Woollen weaving and spinning has declined. The Great Western Railway extends through the S. part of the co., past Exeter to Plymouth. Devonshire is divided into 33 hundreds, and about 470 par. in the diocese of Exeter (the cap.) Plymouth, Devonport, Tavistock, Triveton, Baunstable, Bunkton, Totness, Ashburton, and Dartmouth, are the other chief towns and bors.; and together sends 18 members to House of Commons. The co. sends 2 for its N. and 2 for its S. division. Reg. co. electors (1848) for N. division, 8,494; for S. division, 10,191; total 18,685.

DEVONIAN, *Nicopolis*, a town, Asiatic Turkey, pass. and 67 m. E. Sivas, on the Egkinn.

DEVONPORT, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 8 m. W.S.W. Brecon. Pop. 1,900.

DEWANGARI, a populous vill. of North Hindoostan, Bootan, 2,100 feet above the sea, and having several Buddhist temples.

DEWAS, a town of India, prov. Malwa, 33 m. S.E. Oojein. It is the cap. of a rajshahip, under British protection. Annual revenue 40,000l.

DEWCHURCH, 2 pas., England.—I (*Muck*), co. and 6 m. S.S.W. Hereford. Area 4,890 ac. Pop. 830.—II (*Little*), same co., 5½ m. S.E. Hereford. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 376.

DE-WYRE, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, near Onondaga. Pop. 3,302.

DE-WYRE LAND, a region, Australia, on its N.W. coast, between lon. 120° and 123° S., opposite Dampier archipelago, discovered in 1628.

DEWISAM, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 9½ m. W.S.W. Blandford-Forum. Area 3,450 ac. Pop. 443.

DEWALL, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. S.S.W. Hereford. Area 3,480 ac. Pop. 30.

DEWENBY, a market and manufacturing town, pa. and township of England; co. York, West Riding, on the Calder, 8 m. S.S.W. Leeds, and having a station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, 7 m. W.N.W. Wakefield. Area of pa. 9,620 ac. Pop. of pa. 28,103; of township, 14,049. It has a mechanics' institute, branch banks, a blanket-hall, with manuf. of blankets, carpets, druggets, flushings, paddings, and other woollen fabrics, made from refuse woollen rags, re-spun. In the vicinity are some collieries. The Calder navigation connects the town with Hull and Liverpool.

DEXTER, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, 49 m. N.N.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,948.—II, a vill. of Jefferson co., New York. Pop. 700.—III, *Dexter ville*, New York, is a recently formed vill. on the N. side of Lake Chataouque, with a trade in timber.

DEYPAULPOOR, a town of Hindoostan, dom. and 23 m. N.W. Indore, having 1,000 houses.

DEYUXE, a town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, cap. cant., on the Lys, and the Ghent and Courtrai Railway, 9 m. S.W. Ghent. Pop. 3,880. It has celebrated gin distilleries.

DEZA, a town of Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 35 m. S.E. Soria. Pop. 1,424.

DHALAK or **DAHALAK**, *Orina*, an island in the Red Sea, 25 m. E. Massowah, Abyssinia, 25 m. in length N. to S., by 15 m. in average breadth. Surface flat. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in a coral fishery. On its S. coast is the vill. Dhalak.

DHAKES, a hill state of India, about lat. 31° 12' N., lon. 77° 8' E. Area 25 sq. m. Pop. 3,000. It consists of a collection of hills, with intervening valleys, and is well watered. In 1815, the British conferred it on a petty Hindoo prince. Annual revenue 350l., out of which 72l. is paid as tribute to the British.

DHAWIS, one of the Sikh states, N.W. Hindoostan, S. the Sutlej, protected by the British. Pop. 3,000. Annual revenue 350l. Armed force 100 men.

DHAR, a tributary state of India, about lat. 22° 35' N., lon. 75° 20' E. Area 1,070 sq. m. Pop. 104,860. Soil fertile. Yields rice, wheat, millets, pulse, maize, sugar, oil-seeds, opium, ginger, tobacco, cotton, and hemp. Annual revenue 47,500l.—*Dhar* is the name of the cap. of the above state, 33 m. W. Mhow. The town is surrounded by a mud wall, has two mosques, and is well supplied with water from tanks. An English and a vernacular school have been established here by the ruler of Dhar.

DHARMA, a subdivision of dist. Kumaon, British India, N.W. provs., between lat. 30° 5' and 31° 30' N., lon. 80° 25' and 80° 45' E. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 2,059. The subdivision consists of narrow and rugged valleys, through which the Douhri river and its feeders flow, and of rocks and mountains covered with perpetual snow, the highest point being 18,943 feet above the sea.

DHARWAR, a dist. of British India, presid. Bombay, between lat. 14° 16' and 15° 30' N., lon. 74° 50' and 76° E. It is enclosed by Belgam, Belary, Mysore, Madras territory, and the Nizam's dom. Area 3,837 sq. m. Pop. 754,385. Surface mostly level, and soil generally fertile, and well adapted for the growth of American cotton, which was introduced here in 1842, and has been entirely successful. The subdivision is intersected with good roads. Government has established 14 vernacular schools in the dist., which have an attendance of 900 pupils.—*Dharwar* was incorporated with the British territory in 1818.

DURGAMCHERU, a town of Brit. India, cap. of state of same name, presid. and 598 m. S.E. Bombay. The government native schools, and an English school are established here.

DRAVALAGIRI, a lofty peak of the Himalaya mountains N. Hindostan, formerly supposed to be the culminating point of the earth's surface, between Nepal and Tibet, in lat. 28° 41' 48" N., lon. 83° 33' 5" E. Elevation 28,526 ft. [HIMALAYA.]

DURGAWAS or **DURGAWA**, a town of India, dist. Ahladganj, territory of Oude, 30 m. N.W. Allahabad. Pop. 8,000.

DURGAKA, a town of Hindostan, presid. Bombay, dist. and 22 m. S.W. Ahmedabad. Pop. 25,000.

DURGAPUR, a territory of India, on the north bank of the Chambul river, between lat. 26° 30' and 26° 57' N., lon. 77° 33' and 78° 20' E. Area 1,936 sq. m. Estimated pop. 560,000. Soil generally sterile, but rendered fertile by artificial irrigation. Annual revenue 70,000*l.*—*Dhople*, cap. town of territory of same name, 34 m. S. Agra, near l. h. of the Chambul. Has several mosques and tombs.

DURGOTAKA, the smallest of the Sikh states, N.W. Hindostan, protected by British. Pop. 200.

DURGUMUKA, a decayed town of India, territory of the Guzerat, 235 m. N. Bombay. It is enclosed by stone walls, 2 m. in circuit, having 52 towers. Has a large water-tank, and a Hindoo temple richly embellished with sculptures. These stone buildings excite surprise, as there are no stones of any kind in this part of Guzerat.

DURGUMUKA or **DURGUMUKA**, a valley in the British prov. of the Punjab, in lat. 34° and 34° 10' N., lon. 72° 53' and 73° 15' E. The valley has the appearance of having once been the bed of a torrent, and is still traversed by numerous water-courses, which empty themselves into the river Dor. Numerous villages are scattered over the valley, which is populous. Sugar is so abundantly grown, that it is the chief food of the cattle.

DURGUMUKA, a town of Scindia, territory of Gwalior, 60 m. S. Agra. The Mahratta army encamped here in December 1843, previous to giving battle to the British.

DURGUMUKA, a Rajpoot state of India, bounded on the N. by Barwala, on the E. by the Daus, on the S. by the Penth, and on the W. by Barot. Area 225 sq. m. Pop. 16,650. Annual revenue 9,100*l.*

DURKUNST, a mountain of Switzerland, in the Bernese Alps, between the canes Bern and Valais. Height above the sea, 10,190 feet.

DURID, a town of Turkish Armenia, pash. and 25 m. W.N.W. Bayazid, on the N. branch of the Euphrates.

DURIANT, a comm. and town of the French colony of Martinique, in the Antilles, on the S. coast of the island, 8 m. S.E. Fort Royal, near the *Morne de Diamant*, a volcanic mountain, 1,563 feet in elevation. Pop. 1,334, of whom 1,183 were formerly slaves.

DURIANTINO, a city of Brazil, prov. Minas-Gerões, cap. of the old dist. of Tejuco, in a valley surrounded by high mountains, 320 m. N.N.E. Ouro-Preto, 5,700 feet above the level of the sea. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre. Its dist. comprises several villa, and a pop. of 14,000.

—II. a town of the prov. Mato-Grosso, at the confluence of the rivers Ouro and Diamantino, 70 m. N.N.W. Cuyaba. Pop. 4,600. The river *Diamantino*, so called from the valuable diamonds found in its basin, was discovered in 1728. The Spanish government closed the district, in order to monopolize the gold and diamonds, which led to an extensive emigration in 1749.

DURGUMUKA (HARRISON), British India, presid. Bengal, is in the river Hooghly, 26 m. below Calcutta, with which it communicates by a good road, and by electric telegraph. Situation swampy and unhealthy.

DIAMOND ISLAND, Burmese dom., is in the estuary of the Basmal river, 13 m. S.E. Cape Negrais. It abounds with turtles.

DIANO, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, cap. cant., in the Val-di-Diano, on the Calore, 45 m. Salerno. Pop. 5,700.

DIANO, two towns of the Sardinian States.—I. (*Manno*), div. Nice, prov. and 1½ m. N. Onella. Pop. 2,538.—II. (*d'Alba*), prov. and 3½ m. S. Alba. Pop. 1,793.

DIARBEKIR, a pash. of Asiatic Turkey, forming the W. part of Turkish Armenia, between lat. 37° and 39° N., lon. 37° and 39° E., having N.W. and S. the Euphrates, separating it from the pasha. Erzeroum, Sivas, Marash, and Damascus; and E. the pasha. Van and Kurdistan. Its centre is traversed by the Upper Tigris. Chief cities, Diarbekir, Orhah, and Mardin.—*Darbekir*, the cap., is situated near the Tigris, in lat. 37° 53' 30" N., lon. 39° 53' E. Pop. 13,000 or 14,000. It is enclosed by a wall, has a citadel, cotton and silk looms, and copper works.

DIBDEN, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. S.W. Southampton. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 487.

DICKLEWATZ, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, on rt. b. of the Scheldt. Pop. 1,632.

DICKINSON, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 24 m. S.W. Harrisburg. Pop. 3,027.—II. a township, New York, 16 m. S.W. Malone. Pop. 1,118.

DICOMANO (anc. *Decmannum*), a town of Tuscany, prov. and 18 m. E.N.E. Florence. P. 1,680.

DICKLEWATZ, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.N.E. Seale. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 360.

DICKSON, a co. of the U. S., North America, in centre of Tennessee. Area 724 sq. m. P. 8,404.

DIDAM, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 13 m. S. Zutphen. Pop. 2,100.

DIDBROOK, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3 m. N.E. Winchcombe. Area 2,580 ac. Pop. 178.

DIDBURYTON, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 4 m. N. St Neots. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 216.

DIDBURYTON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 7 m. N. Ludlow. Area 7,400 ac. Pop. 878.

DIDIER-LE-SÉAULT (Str.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute Loire, cap. cant., 14 m. N.E. Yvergneux. Pop. 4,555. Manufs. silk twist.

DIDIER (Str.), numerous communes, and villa, of France, mostly in the E. and central depts.—I. (*au Mont d'Or*), Rhône, 5 m. N. Lyon. Pop. 2,300.—II. (*de Chalaronne*), Ain, arrond. and 16 m. N. Trevoux. Pop. 2,710.—III. (*de la Tour*), Isère, arrond. La Tour du Pin. Pop. 1,318.

—IV. (*sur Douleu*), Haute Loire, arrond. and 8 m. E. Brioude. Pop. 2,000.—V. (*sur Rochefort*), Loire, arrond. and 10 m. N.W. Montbrison. Pop. 1,600.

DIDLINO, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. S.W. Midhurst. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 103.

DIDMOTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. E.S.E. Stoke-Ferry. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 66.

DIDMOTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 6½ m. S.W. Tetbury. Area 170 ac. Pop. 101.

DIDMOTON, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, on the Mersey, 5 m. W. Stockport. Pop. 1,448.

DIZ, *Des Valenciennes*, a comm. and walled town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Drôme, 30 m. E.S.E. Valence. Pop. 5,822. It has manufs. of silk, paper, and leather.

DIZ (Str.), *Sancetum Deciduum*, a comm. and town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Yonne, 34 m. E.N.E.

Ephraïm, on the Meurthe. Pop. 3,550. It has a comm. college, cotton-spinning, iron forges, and wire works. In its vicinity are iron and copper mines, and marble quarries.

Die (Str.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, on l. b. of the Loire, arrond. and 8 m. N.E. Blois. Pop. 1,261. Manufactures, vinegar.

Darmstadt, a town of Central Germany, Hessen Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. dist. on the Gersprenz, 9 m. E.N.E. Darmstadt. Pop. 3,100.

Diaditz or **Diadion**, a town of Moravia, circ. and 10 m. E.N.E. Brunn. Pop. 1,366.

Diego (San), a harbour and maritime vill. of Upper California, on the Pacific. Lat. 32° 39' 5" N., lon. 117° 17' W.—II. a shoal of the Gulf of Mexico, between Pensacola (Florida) and the mouth of the Mississippi.—*Cape San Diego* is the E. extremity of Staten-Land, Tierra del Fuego.

Diego Garcia, the Smost of the Maldivé islands, Indian Ocean, with an excellent harbour.—*Diego* is a bay, Anegado, West Indies.—*D. Saaries* or British Sound, a harbour, near the N. extremity of Madagascar; and *Diego Ramirez*, an island group, South Pacific, 60 m. S.W. Cape Horn.

Diekirch, a town of the Netherlands, prov. and 18 m. N. Luxembourg, on the Sure. Pop. 3,000.

Dielli, a fortified town of the island of Timor, on the N. coast, cap. of the Portuguese gov. of Dielli, and residence of the governor.

Dielsdorf, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 8 m. N.N.W. Zürich. Pop. 612. Has limestone quarries.

Diemel, a river of Central Germany, Prussian Westphalia and Hessen Cassel, joins the Werra, 24 m. N. Cassel, after a N.E. course of 30 miles.

Dienville, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aube, 13 m. N.W. Bar-sur-Aube. Pop. 1,261.

Diervik, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, and 3 m. S.E. Hasselt. P. 2,708.

Disfeshieu or **Dilren**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, 17 m. E.S.E. Deventer Pop. 1,380.

Diessloch, a town of Hanover, cap. co. Lüneb. and 60 m. W.N.W. Hanover, on the Hunte. Pop. 2,523.

Diéppe, a comm. and seaport town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Seine Inférieure, at the mouth of the Arques, on the English Channel, and 33 m. N. Rouen. Lat. of lighthouse 49° 55' 7" N., lon. 1° 3' 2" E. Pop. 17,600. It is divided into the town proper, and the suburb le Pollet, which communicate by a flying bridge. Principal edifices, an old castle, 2 churches, town hall, comm. college, theatre, public library, baths, and a school of navigation. The port, enclosed by two jetties, and bordered by quays, can accommodate from 60 to 80 vessels under 600 tons; but it dries at low water. Has ship-building docks, manufs. of ivory wares, watches, and lace, and is a packet station, communicating daily by steam-boats with Brighton. It is resorted to by summer visitors.

Diessdorf, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 14 m. N.N.E. Coblenz, on the Holz-bach. P. 1,460. Manufs. of woollens, linens, and leather.

Diessbach (Obere), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 11 m. S.E. Bern. Pop. of pa. 5,915.—*Unter Diessbach* is a vill. same cant. Pop. 1,330.

Diessen, a market town of Upper Bavaria, on L. Ammer, 13 m. S.E. Landsberg. Pop. 1,330.

Diessenhofen, a town of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, on l. b. of the Rhine, 54 m. E. Schaffhausen. Pop. 1,517, mostly Protestants.

Diex, a walled town of Belgium, prov. South Brabant, on the Demer, arrond. and 17 m. N.E. Louvain. Pop. 7,730. Manufactures of woollens and hosiery. Taken by Marlborough in 1705.

Dietschheim, a town of Wurtemberg, circ. Donau, 13 m. N.E. Biberich. Pop. 1,261.

Dietschwey, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, on the Ludwig Canal, at the mouth of the Altmühl, 23 m. W. Regensburg. Pop. 967.—II. a vill., circ. Middle Franconia, on the Altmühl, 3 m. N.W. Pappenheim.—*Dietschheim* or *Dietschheim*, a vill. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on the Tauber, 1 m. S. Bischofheim. Pop. 966.

Distikon, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 3 m. W.N.W. Zurich. Pop. 1,000.

Distlingen, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 12 m. S.E. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,340.

Dix, an isl., W. coast of France. [Ile d'Yeu]

Dixelcrit, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., in a mountainous district, arrond. and 17 m. E. Montélimar. Pop. 4,223. It has Roman Catholic and Protestant churches. Manufs. of woollen cloths, earthenwares, and glass. In the town are two acclimated mineral springs, and 2 m. N.E. is a curious stalactitic cave.—*Dieulouard* is a comm. and vill., dep. Meurthe, 10 m. N.N.W. Nancy. Pop. 1,450.

Diez, *Decem Fagi*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., arrond. and 9 m. E. Chateau-Salins. Pop. 3,996. It is enclosed by walls, and has a church, 2 hospitals, manufs. of linen cloth, hosiery, hats, and soda.

Dier (Str.), a town of France. [Die (Str.)]

Dile or **Dietz**, a town of Germany, dep. and 10 m. N.E. Nassau, cap. dist., on the Aar, at its mouth in the Lah'n. Pop. 2,304. It has an ancient castle.

Digby, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N. Sleaford. Pop. 2,800 ac. Pop. 340.

Digby, a vill. of Nova Scotia, on Annapolis harbour, 11 m. S.W. Annapolis.—*Cape Digby* is on the E. side of Kerguelen Land, Indian Ocean.

Dighow, a town of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, on the Taunton river, 37 m. S. Boston. Pop. 1,641.

Dignazzo, a town of Illyria, circ. Istria, gov. and 13 m. S.S.E. Trieste, 3 m. from the Adriatic. Pop. 3,730. It has a cathedral and 2 monasteries.

Digne, *Dunia*, a walled town of France, cap. dep. Basses Alpes, near l. b. of the Bieone, 55 m. N.E. Aix. Pop. 4,781. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, courts of law and commerce, a public library, libraries, and trade in prunes, almonds, corn, hemp, and cattle.

Dighow, a town of British India, dist. Burdwan, presid. Bengal, 70 m. N.W. Calcutta.

Digne, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Loue, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Loire, at the entrance of the Canal du Centre, arrond. and 14 m. W. Charolais. Pop. 3,301. Manufs. earthenwares, and trade in salt.

Digswell, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 1 m. S.S.E. Welwyn. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 239.

Digue (L.), an inhabited island of the Seychelles Archipelago, Indian Ocean, in lat. 4° 21' 13" S., lon. 55° 53' 15" E. It is surrounded by a reef, and is deficient of access.

Direld, a pa. of Wales, co. Cardigan, 4 m. S.S.E. Aberarcon. Area 3,215 ac. Pop. 489.

Dinaga, the great western stream forming the Brahmaputra river, Further India, which breaks through the Himalaya, near lat. 28° 15' N., lon. 95° 10' E. [BRAHMAPUTRA.]

Diois, *Diois*, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Côte-d'Or, at the confl. of the Ouche and Suzon, on the Canal de Bourgogne, and on the railway from Paris to Lyon, 160 m. S.E. Paris. Pop. 32,263. Mean temp. of year 58° 9; winter 35° 4, summer 60° 6, Fahr. It is enclosed by

sumptuous. Chief buildings, a palace of the prince of Condé, a castle, town-hall, prefecture, court-house, hospitals, prisons, and an orphan asylum, two public libraries, national court for the dep. Côte-d'Or, H. Marné, and Saline-at-Lotre, courts of justice and commerce, a university academy, 8 colleges, schools of medicine and the fine arts, public library of 50,000 vols., and a botanic garden. Manufs. linsens, cottons, woollens, hats, earthenware, and leather; but its chief dependence is on its wine trade, it being the principal dépôt and market for the sale of Burgundy wines.

Dijonnaise, an old division of France, in the prov. Burgundy, the cap. of which was Dijon, now comprised in the dep. Côte-d'Or.

DILHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.E. North Walsham. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 504.

DILBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 2 m. N.W. Chesdale. Area 3,550 ac. Pop. 1,615. Excellent coal found in the parish.

DILLEBURG, a town of Germany, duchy of 37 m. N.E. Nassau, cap. dist., on the Dille. Pop. 2,635. Has a college, hospital, and orphan asylum. Manufactures of woollen fabrics. In the vicinity are copper mines, potash, and lime works.

DILLINGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, cap. dist., on l. b. of the Danube, 24 m. N.W. Augsburg. Pop. 3,453. It has a palace, the residence of the bishops of Augsburg, 3 Roman Catholic churches, an orphan asylum, barracks, gymnasium and superior schools, ship-building docks, and manufactures of cutlery.

DILLWICK, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 28 m. S. Trove. Pop. 1,330. It has paper mills, and copper and iron foundries.

DILL (Hung. *Bela-Banya*), a town, N.W. Hungary, co. Honth, 2 m. N.E. Schemnitz. Pop. 2,587.

DILMAK, a town of N. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, 50 m. N.N.W. Urumiyah. Pop. 15,000. (P)

DILTON, a chapelry of England, co. Wilts, pa. and 2 m. S.S.W. Westbury. Pop. 1,848.

DILWORTH, a township of England, co. Lancaster, on the Ribble, 7 m. N.E. Preston. P. 833

DILWY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 2 m. N.E. Weobley. Area 6,080 ac. Pop. 1,112.

DIMA, a town of Abyssinia, state Amhara, dist. Gojam, near lat. 10° 50' N., lon. 38° 5' E. It is divided into many quarters by stone walls.

DIMROFITA, a river of Walachia, rises in the E. Carpathians, flows S. past Bucharest and joins the Danube on l. opposite Turtukai, length 135 m.

DIMTSCHEN, a pa. of England. [Dymchurch]

DIMITROWSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 47 m. S.W. Orel, on rt. b. of the Ouchirtza. P. 3,000.

DIMITZANA, a town of Greece, Morea, on an all. of the Carbanora, one of the branches of the Rionphra, 15 m. N.W. Tripolitza.

DINABRO, a town of Russia. [Dunabro.]

DINAGROSE, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 24° 53' and 26° 36' N., lon. 87° 2' and 89° 18' E. Area 3,620 sq. m. Pop. 1,200,000. Surface level. Principal products, rice, of which two crops are obtained yearly, wheat, barley, millet, ginger, pepper, sugar, and cotton. Domestic animals are horned cattle, horses, sheep, goats, and swine. Manufs. silks, cottons, paper-making, bookbinding, tanneries, distilleries, and pottery ware. Chief rivers, the Teesta and Atree, which are navigable through most of their course, the Jamuna, the Tamgon, and several other streams. In spring strong west winds prevail, producing great heat, and often accompanied by storms of thunder, hail, and rain. Hailstones are occasionally so large as to kill men and cattle when struck by them. A hail-

stone has been found measuring six inches in diameter. The dwellings of the natives are generally wretched hovels. Has numerous mosques.

DINAGROSE, a town of British India, cap. dist. of same name, 261 m. N. Calcutta. Estimated pop. from 25,000 to 30,000. It is the seat of a British jurisdiction.

DINAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. arrond., 14 m. S. St. Malo. Pop. 3,437. It is enclosed by a wall, defended by an old castle. Principal edifices, two Gothic churches, a clock-tower, the town-hall, comm. college, hospital, public library, and concert-hall. Manufs. of sail-cloth, linen and cotton fabrics, shoes, hats, and leather; salt refineries, beet-root sugar factories, and a trade in butter, hemp, linen, and thread.

DINANT, a town of Belgium, prov. and 15 m. S. Namur. Pop. 6,338. It has a cathedral, two hospitals, a Latin school, manufs. of hardwares, woollen fabrics, paper, and leather.

DINARPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, on rt. b. of the Ganges, 145 m. E. Benares. Pop. exclusive of military, 16,130. It is a military station, has large barracks, a church, and markets well supplied with provisions.

DINARIC ALPS, consist of that portion of the Alpine system, which connects the Julian Alps with branches of the Balkan in Turkey, and covers S. Croatia, Dalmatia, and Herzegovina with their ramifications, separating the basin of the Save from the region watered by the Kerka, Narenta, and other rivers flowing to the Adriatic Sea. They seldom rise to more than 7,000 feet in height, and are chiefly of a calcareous formation.

DINAS, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, on Newport Bay, 4 m. N.E. Fishguard. Pop. 856.

DINAS-MOWDOR, a bor. and market town of North Wales, co. Merioneth, pa. Malwydd, on the Dovy. Pop. 300.

DINDEN, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the river Brue, 2 m. S.E. Wells. Ac. 1,050. P. 270.

DINDIGUL, a subdivision of the Madras presid., British India, now comprised in Madura. Also a town, the cap. dist. and 30 m. N.W. Madura, elevation above the sea 460 feet. Pop. exclusive of the military, 6,550. Has a court of justice. Fort on a high granite rock.

DINDING ISLES, a group off the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, 70 m. S.S.E. Penang. Lat. 4° 20' N., lon. 104° 32' E.—*Pulo Dinding* is a granite and wooded islet 250 feet in length.

DINDON, a pa. of England, co. and 24 m. S.S.E. Hereford. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 250.

DINÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 m. N. Rennes. Pop. 1,830.

DINEXBURG, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Erfurt, on the Unstrut, 10 m. N.N.W. Mühlhausen. Pop. 3,002. Manufs. of cotton, linsens, and woollen stuffs.—II. a vill. of Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Magdeburg, circ. and near Orehleben, on the Huy. Pop. 1,371.

DINEXBORO, a pa. of England, co. and 34 m. W.S.W. Monmouth. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 215.

DINGLE, a seaport and market town, pa., and disfranchised bor. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, on the N. side of Dingle Bay, 8 m. E. Dunmore Head. Area of pa. 2,097 ac. Pop. 6,507; do. of town 2,255.—*Dingle Bay* is much exposed to the swell of the Atlantic, but the harbour is safe.

DINGLEY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 24 m. E. Market-Harborough. Ac. 1,400. P. 141.

DINCOLLING, a town of Lower Bavaria, on a rock near rt. b. of the Isar, 10 m. W.S.W. Landau. Pop. 1,307.

DINOWALL, a royal bor. and pa. of Scotland,

cap. co. Ross, at the head of Cromarty Firth, where joined by the Peffer, 11 m. N.W. Inverness. Pop. of pa. 2,204; do. of bor. 1,990. It has wharves for vessels drawing 9 feet water, but very little trade. The soil in the vicinity is rich and fertile. The bor. joins with Tain, Dornoch, Wick, and Kirkwall in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.

DINZELASBURG, a fortified town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, cap. dist., on the Wermitz, 20 m. S.W. Anspach. Pop. 5,019. Manufs. of woollen cloths, leather, stockings, and gloves.

DINKLAER, a vill. of Northern Germany, grand duchy Oldenburg, cap. dist. and lordship, 8 m. S.W. Vech. Pop. 1,384.

DINKWORTH, two pas. of England.—I. co. York, West Riding, 7 m. N.W. Worksop. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 285.—II. co. Northumberland, 6 m. N.N.W. Newcastle. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 688.

DIPDALE, a pa. and watering-place of England, co. Durham, on the Tees, 6 m. S.E. Darlington. Area of pa. 1,340 ac. Pop. 157. It has a medicinal spring, with baths and hotel.

DINSELACH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 24 m. from Düsseldorf. Pop. 1,624. It has manufs. of woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs.

DITZELOORD, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 6 m. W.S.W. Willemstad. P. 1,000.

DITTON, a township of England, co. Derby, on the Sheffield and Manchester Railway, 30 m. N.W. Sheffield. Pop. 670.

DITTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 3½ m. W.S.W. Aylesbury. Ac. 4,100. P. 839.—II. co. Wilts, 5½ m. W. Wilton. Ac. 2,420. P. 688.

DIXWIDDIE, a co., U. S., North America, in S.E. of Virginia. Area 616 sq. m. Pop. 33,118.

DIXPERLO, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 7 m. S.W. Breedvoort. Pop. 700.

DIOIS, an old district of France, in the prov. Dauphiné, the cap. of which was Die. In 1414 it was ceded to Charles VI. by Louis-de-Poitiers.

DIOMA, a river of European Russia, gov. Orenburg, after a N.N.E. course of 150 m., joins the Biela near Ufa. Copper mines on its banks.

DIOWEDE ISLANDS, a group in Behring Strait, midway between Asia and America, consisting of Fairway, Crusestern, and Ratmanow islands, the central one in lat. 63° 46' N., lon. 168° 55' W.

DIOS-GRÜN, a market town of N. Hungary, co. Borsod, in a pleasant valley, 5½ m. W. Miskolcs. Pop. 3,264. It has manufs. of barrels and toys. Near it are important iron mines.

DIOS (NOMBRE DE), a town of Mexico, state and 50 m. S.E. Durango. Pop. 7,400.

DIORECH, two market towns of Hungary.—I. co. Bihar, 23 m. S.E. Debreczin.—II. co. and 25 m. E.N.E. Presburg, on the Duduag. P. 1,714.

DITRIGNANO, a vill. of Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, cap. cant., 3 m. S. Cosenza. Pop. 2,400.

DIPPOLDISWALDE, a town of Saxony, circ. and 11 m. S. Dresden, on the Weisseritz. Pop. 2,722. It has manufs. of woollen and linen cloths.

DIPPOFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Avon, 6 m. W.S.W. Totness. Ac. 4,150. P. 747.

DITBAM, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4½ m. S.E.E. Chipping-Sodbury. Ac. 3,290. P. 474.

DUNIZO, *Acathos*, a river of Sicily, intend. Syracuse, enters the Mediterranean 34 m. W. N.W. Modica, after a W.S.W. course of about 30 miles.

DINK-HARBOE ISLAND, off the W. coast of Australia. Lat. 26° S., lon. 115° E. Coast steep; length, N. to S., 45 miles; breadth 10 miles.

DINKERON, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. and 6½ m. N. Haddington, on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth. Area 7,500 Scotch acres. Pop. 1,634.

DINNEBORN, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, circ. Pfulz, 4 m. E.N.E. Grünstadt. Pop. 2,049.

DINSCHAU, a town of East Prussia, cap. circ. Stargard, reg. and 20 m. S.S.E. Dantzig, on l. b. of the Vistula. Pop. 3,510. It has tanneries, breweries, and a transit trade on the river.

DIS, a walled town of S. Arabia, near the coast, 53 m. E.N.E. Makallah, with 1,000 inhabitants.

DISAPPOINTMENT ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 14° 5' S. Discovered in 1765.

DISCHINGEN, two market towns of Württemberg.—I. circ. Jaxt, on the Egge, 6 m. S.S.E. Neresheim. Pop. 1,150.—II. (*Upper*), circ. and on the Danube, E. Ehingen.

DISCO, a large island in Davis' Strait, off the W. coast of Greenland. Lat. 70° N., lon. 55° W.

DISKERTIS or **DISKERTIS**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, in the valley of the Upper Rhine, 34 m. S.W. Chur, 3,800 feet above the sea, with 1,436 inhab., and a monastery of the 7th century.

DIERWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Lelcester, 6½ m. N.W. Loughborough. Ac. 1,880. P. 617.

DISMAL-SWAMP, a morass of the U. S., North America, commencing S. of Norfolk, Virginia, and extending for 30 m. into N. Carolina. Area about 235 sq. m. It is thickly covered with wood, has Lake Drummond in its centre, and is traversed by the Dismal Swamp Canal, 23 miles in length.

DIANA, a town of Russia, gov. and 109 m. N.N.E. Minsk, cap. circ. of same name, at the mouth of the Diansa. Pop. 2,219.

DISOW, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Liège, arrond. and 2 m. N.N.W. Verviers. Pop. 2,900. It has important manufactures of woollen cloths.

DISS, a market town and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Waveney, 20 m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area 3,450 ac. Pop. 3,837. Manufactures of hemp, flax, and cotton.

DISSAIS and **DISSAY**, two comm. and villa. of France.—I. dep. Vienne, 9 m. N.N.E. Poitiers. Pop. 1,556.—II. dep. Sarthe, arrond. and 21 m. S.S.W. St Calais, on l. b. of the Long. Pop. 1,600.

DISSÉN, a market town of Hanover, landroost and 13 m. S.S.E. Osnaburg. Pop. 1,550.

DISKERTIS MÜSTER, a town of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, 3,800 feet above the sea, 34 m. W.S.W. Chur. Pop. 1,436.

DISSERTY, a pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, on a branch of the Wye, 4½ m. N.E. Builth. Pop. 564.

DISTINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 3 m. S. Workington. Area 2,910 ac. Pop. 1,106.

DISTLEY, a chapelry of England, co. Chester, pa. and 6½ m. S.E. Stockport. Pop. 2,191.

DITCHERAT, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. N.N.W. Castle Carey. Area 6,230 ac. Pop. 1,197.

DITCHINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. N. Bungay. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 1,130.

DITCHELING, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. E.S.E. Hurstpierpoint. Area 5,370 ac. P. 1,069.

DITMARSH, **NORTH** and **SOUTH** (Danish *Norðer* and *Süder Ditmarschen*), a subdivision of the duchy of Holstein, Denmark, between the Elbe and the Eider. The N. district contains 11 villa., chief town Heide. Area 231 sq. m. Pop. (1847) 30,200. The S. district contains 13 villa. Area 275 sq. m. Pop. 33,400. Chief town Meldorf.

DITZO-VARNBERG (German *Burgberg*), a vill. of Transylvania, Szekler-land, on the Maros, 8 m. N.W. Gyergyó St Miklos, with mineral springs.

DITZENDORF, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 7 m. W.S.W. Chippenham. Area 850 ac. Pop. 119.

DITZENASCH or **BRANOW**, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. Chrudim, 4 m. W. Olmütz. Pop. 1,105.

DITZROU, a market town, Prussian Saxony, reg. and 25 m. S.W. Magdeburg, on the Bode. P. 2,200.

DITCHEAM, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2½ m. N.N.W. Dartmouth. Area 3,330 ac. Pop. 755.

DITTON, numerous pas., etc., England.—I. co. Kent, 3½ m. N.W. Maidstone. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 235.—II. (Fes), co. and 2½ m. N.N.E. Cambridge. Area 1,862 ac. Pop. 335.—III. (Long), co. Surrey, 2½ m. S.S.W. Kingston-on-Thames. Area 2,010 ac. Pop. 678.—IV. (Prior), co. Salop, 7½ m. W.S.W. Bridgnorth. Area 5,520 ac. Pop. 583.—V. (Thames), co. Surrey, 12½ m. S.W. London by railway. Area 2,900 ac. Pop. 2,351.—VI. (Wood), co. Cambridge, 3 m. S.E. Newmarket. Area 4,899 ac. Pop. 1,238.

DITWYL or **DITWYL**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 8 m. N.N.E. Lucerne, on the Rens. Pop. 2,800, mostly engaged in agriculture.

DITZROCK, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Glens. Pop. 1,233.

DIV, a fortified maritime town of West Hindostan, belonging to the Portuguese, on an isl. off the S. coast of the Guzerat peninsula, E. of Div-head. Pop. (1854) 10,858.—*Div-head Cape* is in lat. 20° 43' N., lon. 71° 3' 2" E.

DIVEN or **DIVIN**, a market town of Hungary, co. Neograd, 20 m. S.E. Alshol. Pop. 1,050. It has glass-works.

DIVEN or **DIVIN**, two market towns of Russia.—I. South Russia, prov. Daghestan, on the Rubeza, 29 m. W.S.W. Derbend.—II. Russian Poland, gov. Grodno, about 20 m. S.E. E. Kobrin.

DIVES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Calvados, arrond. and 19 m. W. Pont l'Évêque, on rt. b. of the Dives. Pop. 559.

DIVONNE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ain, cant. and 6 m. from Gex. It has paper mills and iron foundries. Pop. 1,500.

DIVONN or **DIVONN**, a vill. of Austria, Slavonia, co. Syrmia, 22 m. S.W. Peterwardein. P. 1,462.

DIVISCHAU or **DIBISCHAU**, a town of Bohemia, circ. Kaarzim, 30 m. S.E. Prague. Pop. 1,640.

DIXAS, a town of Abyssinia, state Tigre, 63 m. N.E. Axum, on the Danakili frontier.

DIXCOVE FORT, a British settlement of West Africa, on the Gold Coast. Lat. 4° 48' N., lon. 1° 57' W., in a bay, in which ships of 100 tons can load. The town, which lies below the fort, has a permanent pop. of about 1,200.

DIXMONT, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Yonne, 30 m. N. Auxerre. Pop. 1,540.

DIXMUND (Flem. *Dixmuiden*), a town of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, on rt. b. of the Yser, 12 m. N. Ypres. Pop. 3,568. It has a pa. church, hospital, and workhouse.

DIXON ENTRANCE, a strait, North America, W. coast, lat. 54° 30' N., lon. 159° W., between Queen Charlotte Island and the Prince of Wales Archipelago. Length, W. to E., 100 miles.

DIXTON (Newton), a pa. of England, co. and 1 m. N.E. Maccamouth, on the Wye. Ac. 4,280. P. 778.

DIZTEL, a city of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, in which it is now the principal mart, on the Dizful river (*Coprus*), here crossed by a bridge, 32 m. W.N.W. Shuster. Pop. 16,000. (?)

DIZIER (Str), a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute Marne, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Marne, arrond. and 16 m. N. Vassy. Pop. 7,429. Has a comm. college, town-hall, hospital, docks for building vessels, cotton and iron factories, and an active export trade in iron and timber. In 1644, it sustained a memorable siege by the Emperor Charles V.; and in 1614, the French troops here twice defeated a part of the allied army.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Creuse, arrond. and 5 m. N. Bourgneuf. Pop. 2,908.

DI, For places sometimes spelled with these initial letters, and not found here, refer to DI and G.

DIANGUTAI, a market town, South Russia, prov. Daghestan, 60 m. N.W. Derbend. Pop. 5,000.

DIAR or **EL DIAR**, a maritime town of Arabia, Hedjaz, on the Red Sea, 45 m. S.E. Yembo.

DIAYAT, a town of Russian Transcaucasia, prov. Shirvan, on l. b. of the Kour, at its junction with the Aras, 36 m. S. Novo-Shamaki.

DJESS-BAKRKE, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, on the Maritza, at its confluence with the Erkene, 18 m. S.E. Adrianople. Pop. 2,000.

DJOKJOKARZA, a Dutch residency of Java, on the S. coast of the island near its centre. Pop. 390,000. The cap. town of same name, lat. 7° 47' S., lon. 10° 24' E., contains the old palace of the Sultan and the Dutch fort. Pop. 90,000.

DMITRAOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. N. Moscow, cap. circ., on the Jakhrana, an affl. of the Volga. Pop. 3,000. Has a college, and manufactures of woollen cloth and leather. Near it is a porcelain factory.

DMITRAVSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. S.W. Orel, cap. circ., on the Nerussa, and on the high road from Moscow to Kiev. Pop. 3,835.

DMITRIEN, *Borythene*, a river of Russia, rises in the gov. Smolensk, flows generally S., and passes Smolensk (where it becomes navigable), Mohilev, Kiev, Ekaterinoslav, Kherson, and enters the Black Sea on the N. Length 628 m. (including windings 1,230 m.) Chief affls. on right, Druzh, Berezhina, Pripet, Bug.—left, Soj, Dvina, Soula, Korol, and Samara. The navigation is interrupted by rapids for 47 m. below Ekaterinoslav.

DMITROVSK (*VERKHNE*), a town of European Russia, cap. dist. same name, gov. and 41 m. W. N. W. Ekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper.

DMITRIEN, *Thyas* or *Danaster*, a navigable river of Austria and Russia, rises in the Carpathian mountains (Galicia), separates Bessarabia from the gova. Podolia and Kherson, flows E.S.E. It passes Sambor, Halicz, Czoczim, Mohilev, Bender, Akerman, and enters the Black Sea on the N.W. Length 400 m. (including windings 500 m.) Chief affls. right, Stry, Recout, and Botna; left, Sered, and Podhorre.

DOAN, a town of Arabia, near its S.E. coast, 110 m. W. Dofar.

DOARIT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Landes, 16 m. S.S.W. Mont de Marzan. Pop. 1,500.

DORARVA, the most N. town of Abyssinia, 68 m. N. Axum, formerly important.

DORBO, a town of E. Archipelago. [ARAB Isl.]

DORBLIN, a town of Saxony, circ. and 35 m. E.S.E. Leipzig, on an island formed by the Mulde. Pop. 5,952. It has 2 churches, an hospital, and manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, and cotton.

DORBRAB, a market town and sea-bathing establishment of German, Mecklenburg-Schwartz, duchy and 40 m. N.N.E. Schwerin, cap. dist., on a river which falls into the Baltic 2½ m. below the town. Pop. 3,223. It has mineral springs and baths, temp. 42° Fahr.

DORLEN or **DORLEUM**, a large market town of Russia, gov. Courland, circ. and 18 m. W. Mitau.

DÖRLING, a suburban vill. of Vienna, 3 m. N. the city, with mineral baths.

DORU, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, on l. b. of the Buna, 42 m. N.E. Travnik.

DOROKA, a vill. of Transylvania, 12 m. W.S.W. Szamos-Ujvar. Pop. of co. Doboka 72,000.

DORSA, a town of Poland, prov. and 25 m. E.N.E. Kalisz. Pop. 1,000. Manufactures of linen, gloves, and hosiery.

DORSA BOMOROS, a vill. of Transylvania, co. Hunyad, on the Maros, 60 m. W.S.W. Karlsberg.

DORBAN or **DORBAV**, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 16 m. W.S.W. Pilsen. Pop. 1,833.

DOBBERNO, a vill. of Austria, Illyria, 24 m. S.S.E. Fiume. Pop. 1,700. Has coal mines in its vicinity.

DOBBERLUCK, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 66 m. S.S.W. Frankfurt, on the Dober. Pop. 1,300. Manufactures of woollens.

DOBROKOS or **DOBRIKSEN**, a vill. of Austrian Slavonia, co. Syrmia, 22 m. S.S.E. Peterwardein. Pop. 1,505.

DÖBRÖKÖS, a market town of Hungary, co. Tolna, 84 m. S.S.W. Pesth. Pop. 2,550.

DOBROML, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. and 33 m. E. Sanok, cap. landship, on the Wirwa. Pop. 1,600. It has important cattle fairs.

DOBRONA or **DOBRYNIA**, a market town of Hungary, co. Szol, 69 m. N.N.W. Pesth. P. 1,152.

DOBROSLAWITZ, a vill. of Austrian Silesia, circ. Teschen, 41 m. N.E. Olmitz. Pop. 1,422.

DOBROTA, a market town of Dalmatia, circ. and 2 m. N. Castaro, on the Adriatic. Pop. 1,700.

DOBRUDZHA, a country of European Turkey, Bulgaria, extending from the Danube on the N. to Cape Kaliakra, about the lat. of Varna, on the Black Sea, bounded W. by Silistria and the Danube. It is a low undulating plain, rising 200 or 300 feet above the sea, and is in most places arid and destitute of water. Trajan's Wall, from the Danube to the Black Sea, crossed this region near its centre.

DOBROUCKA or **DOBUEKA**, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 16 m. E.N.E. Königgrätz. Pop. 1,900. It has a trade in corn, flax, yarn, and wine.

DOBUEAN, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 8 m. S.S.W. Pilsen, on rt. b. of the Radbuza. P. 2,000.

DOBUEZ, a town of Poland, gov. Plock, on the Drewenz, 18 m. N.N.W. Lipno. Pop. 2,200. Manufactures of woollen cloth and leather.

DOBUEHAT or **DOBUEHA**, a market town of North Hungary, co. and 21 m. N.N.E. Gümör. Pop. 5,410. Has iron, copper, and cobalt mines.

DOCE, a river of Brazil, rises in the prov. Minas Geraes, flows N.E. between the provs. Porto Seguro and Espirito Santo, and enters the Atlantic, 60 m. N. Victoria. Length 320 miles.

DOCHART, a lake of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. Killin. Length 3 m. Has a curious floating island.—A river of same name, 8 m. in length, carries its surplus waters through Glen-Dochart, into the river Lochy.

DOCKING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.W. Burnham. Area 4,030 ac. Pop. 1,640.

DOCKLOW, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5 m. E.S.E. Leominster. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 129.

DOCKUM, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 13 m. N.E. Leeuwarden. Pop. 3,900.

DODA, a town of Northern Punjab, on rt. b. of the Chenab, 115 m. N. Lahore. Has a fort and a bazaar.

DODAIKEN, a town of India, Deccan, Mysore dom., 23 m. E. Chitildrook.

DOBROOKS, a market town and pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. E. King-bridge. Area 420 ac. Pop. 1,302.

DODDERHAM, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. W.N.W. Worcester. Area 430 ac. Pop. 279.

DODDERHILL, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 4 m. N. Droitwich. Area 6,150 ac. Pop. 2,189.

DODDINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. N.W. Brentwood. Area 3,460 ac. Pop. 383.

DODDINGTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Cambridge, 4 m. S. the station of the Peterboro' and Ely Railway at March. Area 38,240 ac. Pop. 9,703.—II. co. and 5 m. W.S.W. Lincoln. Area 4,330 ac. Pop. 264.—III. co. Kent, 4½ m. S.S.E. Sittingbourne. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 489.

—IV. co. Northumberland, 23 m. N. Wooler. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 825. In the vicinity is a

valuable coal mine.—V. (Dry), co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.N.W. Grantham. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 252.

—VI. (Great), co. Northampton, 2 m. S.S.W. Wellingborough. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 493.

DODDINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5½ m. S.W. Exeter. Ac. 2,390. P. 366.

DODDLETON, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. S.S.W. Chester. Area 2,420 ac. Pop. 784.

DODFORD, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2½ m. E.S.E. Daventry. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 237.

DODGE, a co. of the U. S., in S.E. of Wisconsin. Area 900 sq. m. Pop. 19,138. Soil fertile. Products, Indian corn, wheat, and potatoes. Fond du Lac and Chicago Railway intersect the county.

DODINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Gloucester, 2½ m. S.E. Chipping-Sodbury. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 135.—II. co. Somerset, 8 m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Area 600 ac. Pop. 102.

DODWORTH, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, 2½ m. W.S.W. Barstley. Pop. 1,494.

DOENBERG, a principal summit of the Swiss Alps, 17 m. S.S.W. Glarus, at the S. extremity of the canton. Height 11,587 feet. Elevation of pass between the valleys of the Linth and Vorder Rhein, 9,609 feet.

DOENBURG, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, cap. dist., on the Yssel, 10 m. E. Arnheim. Pop. 3,347.

DOESAH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, 56 m. S.W. Ranghur.

DODREFFELD or **DODREISEN**, the central portion of the mountain chain of Scandinavia. [Norway.]

DOEGEN-BANK, a sandbank occupying all the centre of the North Sea, between lat. 54° 10' and 57° 24' N., and lon. 1° and 6° 7' E., intermediate between the shores of England and Denmark. It is the seat of important fisheries. In 1781, an engagement took place between the English and Dutch off its S. extremity.

DOE ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, in Timor group. Lat. 7° 40' S., lon. 126° 2' E.

DOGLIANI, a town of the Sardinian States, prov. and 11 m. N.N.E. Mondovì. Pop. 4,644.

DOOMERFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Southampton, 2 m. E.N.E. Odiham. Ac. 1,650. P. 304.

DUGMELLS (ST), a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 2 m. W. Cardigan. Pop. 2,689, chiefly employed in fishing. The vill. has the ruins of an abbey.

DUGNACKA, a market town of Hungary, co. Krassova, 8 m. S. Boksan. Pop. 2,335. It has mines of copper, lead, and zinc.

DOGS (ISLE OF) or **FORLAN MARSHES**, a peninsula of the Thames, England, co. Middlesex, 3½ m. E.S.E. St Paul's Cathedral.

DODSTORPE, a hamlet of England, co. Northampton, 1½ m. N. Peterborough. Pop. 701.

DOLWELL (ST), a pa. of S. Wales, co. and 8 m. N. Pembroke. Pop. 501. Has a medicinal spring.

DORVA, a town of Saxony, circ. and 10 m. S.S.E. Dresden. Pop. 1,294.

DOKUN, a considerable town of India, Gwalior dom., 100 m. W. Oujein.

DONCH, an island in the Red Sea, lat. 15° 55' N., lon. 38° 40' E. Pop. 100. It is 9 m. in circumference.

DOKKUM, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, cap. dist., on the Ship-Canal Dokkumdiep, 6 m. from the North Sea, and 12½ m. N.E. Leeuwarden. Pop. 3,797. It is the principal market for flax, has a town-hall, a Latin school, ship-building docks, salt refineries, and breweries.

DOKO, a region of Africa, S. of Abyssinia, the centre of which is marked by the intersection of the third parallel of N. lat., with lon. 37° E. The natives are a pigmy race of negroes, of a dark

conspicuous, and wild. Both sexes go entirely naked. They subsist on fruits, roots, honey, serpents and reptiles. The men have no beard.

DOLZ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 18 m. S.E. St. Malo. P. 6,181.

DOL-DE-MARE, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 4½ m. N.W. Tremadock. Pop. 388.

DOLCE (Gulf and River). [Dolce.]

DOLCE AQUIA, a market town of the Sardinian States, dir. and 21 m. E.N.E. Nice, cap. mand., on the Nervia. Pop. (with comm.) 2,080.—**Dolcedo** is a comm. and town in the prov. Oneglia. Pop. 2,483.

DOLZ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Jura, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Doubs, 29 m. N. Lons-le-Saunier. Pop. 10,830. Principal edifices, court-house, 2 prisons, 2 hospitals, and a theatre. It has a public library of 35,830 vols., manuf. of straw hats, leather, earthenwares, hardwares, and trade in agricultural produce.

DOLZ (La), a mountain of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, in the chain of the Jura, on the French frontier, 16 m. N. Geneva, 5,509 feet in elevation.

DOLZELLY or **DOLOZELLY**, a market town and pa. of North Wales, cap. co. Merioneth, on the Mynach, 46 m. W. Shrewsbury. Pop. of pa. 2,478. Pop. of town 2,041. Principal edifices, a church, a co. hall, gaol, and house of correction. Has manufactures of coarse woollens. It is the seat of co. summer assizes, and the head of a poor-law union. Here Owen Glendwr held a parliament in 1404.

DOLGOI, an island, Caspian Sea, off the coast of Khiva. Lat. 45° N., lon. 51° 40' E.—It is an island, European Russia, gov. Archangel, in the Arctic Ocean, 55 m. S. the island Vagatz.

DOLINA, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. and 23 m. S.E. Strý. Pop. 3,129.

DOLLIN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Clackmannan, 10 m. N.E. Stirling. Pop. 1,574. The vill. is situated on the Devon. Dollar Academy was founded in 1819, under the will of Captain M'Nab, who left 80,000L for the purpose. Coal is wrought here; ironstone is abundant, and lead and copper mines were formerly wrought in the Ochills.

DOLLAR-LAW, a mountain of Scotland, co. and 9½ m. S.S.W. Peebles. Elevation 2,440 feet.

DOLLART, a gulf of the German Ocean, at the estuary of the Ems, between Hanover and the Netherlands, 10 m. in length N. to S., by 7 m. across, and which owes its origin to a destructive inundation in 1376.

DOLLOVA, a vill of Hungary, dist. Temesvar, 21 m. E.N.E. Belgrade. Pop. 2,085.

DOLM, an island of Norway, coast of Trondhjem, between the islands of Hittern and Frozen. Greatest length 6 m., breadth 1 m. Surface sterile and mountainous.

DOLMATOV, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, on l. b. of the Isset, 30 m. W.N.W. Shadrinsk. Pop. 1,800.

DOLZ, a town of N. Italy, gov. and 13 m. W. Venice, on the Brenta and Brentano. Pop. 2,600.

DOLZORZ, a town of Spain, prov. and 31 m. S.R.W. Alicante, on the Segura. Pop. 2,433.

DOLZORZ, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 45 m. N.E. Guanajuato.

DOLPHINOT, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 6½ m. N.N.E. Biggar. Area 2,926 ac. Pop. 836. Elevation of Dolphinot Hill, estimated at 1,530 feet above the sea.—**Dolphinot** is a hamlet, co. Haddington, 2 m. W. Tranent; and **Dolphinot**, a vill., co. Roxburgh, on the Jed, 5½ m. S.E.E. Jedburgh.

DOLTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. S.N.E. Hatherleigh. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 328.

DOL-WYDELLAR, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, on the river Lleda, 6½ m. S.S.W. Llanrwst. Pop. 737.

DOMAINE, a vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 23 m. S.E.E. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,671.

DOMALAIR, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 23 m. E. Rennes. Pop. 2,961.

DOMART, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., 14 m. N.W. Amiens. P. 1,314.

DOMBAL, a vill. of Asia Minor, 20 m. W. Unbowlu. Near it are many remains of antiquity.

DOMBES, an old division of France, in the prov. Bourgogne, cap. Trévoux, now comprised in the dep. Ain. The principality of Dombes was long governed by particular princes. The district is unhealthy, from numerous artificial marshes.

DOMANOVITZ, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 138 m. N.N.W. Jitomir. Pop. 2,645.

DOMANOWICZ, a town of Russian Poland, 84 m. W. Warsaw. Pop. 1,159.

DOMBINO, a small town of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, on the W. coast of the island Walcheren, 6½ m. N.W. Middelburg.

DOMÈVE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 5 m. N.E. Grenoble. Pop. 1,590.

DOMANICA (SANTA), a town, Naples, prov. Calabria, dist. Paola, 3 m. E. Scaleo. Pop. 2,566.

DOMÉKAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Allier, 3 m. W.N.W. Montluçon. Pop. 3,022.

DOMESNE, a cape of Russia, gov. Courland, in the Baltic, W. side of the Gulf of Livonia or Riga, S. of the tale of Oesel, in lat. 57° 45' N., lon. 22° 28' E.

DOMFROST, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, cap. arrond., 35 m. W.N.W. Alençon. Pop. 2,878. It has a church, manufactures of coarse linen and hempen cloths.—It is a vill., dep. Sarthe, 10 m. N.W. Le Mans. Pop. 1,440.

DOMINICO (SANTO), a fortified seaport city of Hayti, West Indies, on the S.E. coast at the mouth of the Ozama, which forms its harbour. Lat. 18° 25' N., lon. 69° 55' W. Pop. 15,000. It was the first permanent settlement made by Europeans in America. Has a Gothic cathedral, numerous other churches, convents, hospitals, colleges, an arsenal, lighthouse, and barracks. Its harbour is unfit for large ships. [HAYTI.]

DOMINCO (SAN), an islet of the W. Indies, on the G. Bahama Bank, 10 m. N.E. Las Nuevitias (Cuba).

DOMINGO (SAN), a town, South America, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, 60 m. E. Antioquia.

DOMINICA (REPUBLIC OF), a republic founded in 1843, of the E. part of the island Haiti, cap. San Domingo. Pop. (1848) 200,000.

DOMINICA or **DUMPRICH**, a British West India island, Leeward group, lat. of Roseau harbour, 16° 15' 4" N., lon. 61° 24' 7" W., 22 m. N. Martinique and S. Guadeloupe. Length N. to S. 20 m., breadth 15 m. Ac. 180,436. Pop. (1848) 22,200. It is of volcanic origin, and the most elevated of the Lesser Antilles, the extreme height 5,314 feet, being in part mountainous and rugged, though interspersed with fertile valleys, well watered. Hot and sulphurous springs abound. Soil fertile, and well suited for coffee and sugar; other products are maize, cotton, cane, tobacco, timber trees, and cabinet wood. Hogs, poultry, bees, and guano are plentiful. Temperature of the low district ranges from 69° to 85°, Fahr., but in the more elevated parts it is much lower, the air being frequently chill. Wet season from September to January, but rain falls frequently during the other months. Thunder storms are generally severe, earthquakes of rare occurrence. There are one Episcopal and two Dissenting

churches, four day schools, and two infant ds. Exports sugar, molasses, rum, coffee, cacao, cane-jules, and copper ore. Total value of exports (1899) 42,223; value of imports in ditto, 50,584. Principal harbours, Bousan on the W., and Prince Rupert Bay on the N. coast. Government in the hands of a governor, council, and legislative assembly of 20 members, and has a well organized militia. Public revenue (1899) 8,577, and the expenditure 10,589. The island is divided into 10 pas. Chief towns, Roseau, the cap., and St Joseph. It was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and ceded by France to Great Britain in 1763.

DOMINICK (St), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2½ m. S.E. Callington. Area 2,580 ac. Pop. 862.

DOMINO or **DOMENICO** (San), the largest of the Tremet Islands, Adriatic Sea, 14 m. N. the promontory of Gargano, Naples. Length 2 m., breadth 1 mile.

DÖMITZ, a town of Northern Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, deleg. and 33 m. S.S.W. Schwerin, cap. dist., at the confl. of the Elbe with the Elbe. Pop. 2,545. It has manufactures of tobacco, distilleries and breweries.

DOMMÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 36 m. S.E. Périgueux, on the Dordogne. Pop. 2,115.

DOMMEL, a river of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, after a N. course of 45 m. joins the Maas at Fort Croveccœur, 4 m. N. Bois-le-Duc.

DOMMITZCH, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, 8 m. N.N.W. Torgau. Pop. 2,050.

DOMNAU, a town of East Prussia, reg. and 23 m. S.E. Königsberg. Pop. 1,281.

DOMODOSSOLA, a town of Northern Italy, Piedmont, div. Novara, cap. mand., on the Simplon route, near the Swiss frontier, and 16 m. N.W. Lago Maggiore. Pop. (with comm.) 2,200.

DÜNKÖ, a vill. of Hungary, co. Gran, on the Danube, 19 m. N.N.W. Fests. Pop. 1,067.

DOMFAIRY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, arrond. and 7 m. S.E. Mircecourt, cap. cant. Pop. 1,600. It has manuf. of lace.

DOMFLEANS, several communes and villa. of France.—I. dep. Charente Inf., 6 m. N.E. La Rochelle. Pop. 2,793.—II. dep. Allier, cap. cant., 16 m. E.S.E. Moulins. Pop. 1,620.—III. dep. H. Vienne, 12 m. N.E. Bellac. Pop. 1,700.

DOMMERY-LE-PICHELLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, arrond. and 7 m. N. Neufchâteau, on l. b. of the Meuse. Is the native place of Joan of Arc, whose house is preserved as a national relic. Opposite to it is a handsome monument, with a colossal bust of the heroine.

DOMMANSK, a market town of European Russia, gov. and 40 m. N.N.E. Perm. Pop. 1,600.

Don, *Tamisa*, a river of European Russia, rises in the small lake Iransera, gov. Tula, flows generally S., passes Dankov, Lebedian, Teberkask, Nakhichevan, Azov, Rostov, and enters the Sea of Azov by many mouths on the N.E. Chief affluents on the right, the Metcha Sosna, and the Donetz; left, the Voronez, Khoper, Medvetzka, Sal, and Manitch. Length, direct, 468 m.; including windings, 995 m. The navigation of the Don is difficult in summer when the water is low, but in winter it is traversed by large vessels. The Don and the Voronez communicate by canals with the Oka, aff. of the Volga, and thus unite the Sea of Azov to the Caspian.

Don, a river of England, co. York, West Riding, rises in the moors W. of Pennistone, flows at first S.E. to Sheffield, and thence N.E. past Rotherham and Doncaster to Goole, where it joins the Ouse after a course of 56 m. Navi-

gable from Sheffield. Affluents, the Holbeck and Wentle. It communicates by canals with the Trent and the Oulder.

Don, a river of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, rises in Ben Alder, flows tortuously E. past Towie, Alford, Monymusk, Inverury, and Kintore, and enters the North Sea 1½ m. N. Aberdeen, after a course of 62 m. Principal affluent, the Urie. Its salmon fisheries are valuable.

Don, a river of France, depa. Maine-et-Loire and Ille-et-Vilaine, joins the Vilaine 6 m. E.N.E. Redon, after a W. course of about 40 m., for the last 10 of which it is navigable.

DONA (San), a town, Northern Italy, esp. dist., deleg. and 18 m. N.E. Venice, on l. b. of the Piave. Pop. 4,600.

DONABATE, a vill. and pa. of Ireland, co. and 10½ m. N.N.E. Dublin, with a station on the Dublin and Drogheda Railway. Area 2,715 ac. P. 406.

DONABUA, a town of British India, dist. Pegu, 65 m. N.W. Rangoon. In 1825 the Burmese here successfully resisted the British; and again, in 1858, a detachment of sepoys, accompanied by a party of marines and seamen, were repulsed, with the loss of their commander and several officers.

DONACAVY or **FINDONACH**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, comprising the town of Fintona. Area 23,052 ac. P. 8,825. Linen weaving.

DONAGH, two pas. of Ireland.—I. co. Ulster, and 5 m. N.N.E. Monaghan. Area 16,202 ac. Pop. 8,965.—II. co. Donegal, comprising the town of Earn. Area 25,250 ac. Pop. 5,262.

DONAGHADKE, a seaport, market town, and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on the Irish Channel, 16½ m. E.N.E. Belfast. Area 9,593 ac. Pop. 7,907; do. of town 2,818. It has a harbour, with a lighthouse. Embroidering is here carried on to a considerable extent, and in the town are many flax mills.

DONAGHCLOFFY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 2½ m. S.E. Lurgan. Ac. 6,698. P. 5,373.

DONAGHCUMRAN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare. Area 2,253 ac. Pop. 31.

DONAGHEADY, a pa. Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 7½ m. N.E. Strabane. Ac. 39,898. Pop. 8,924.

DONAGH-NEE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, includ. Stewartstown and a part of Coal Island. Area 7,155 ac. P. 4,920. Linen weaving.

DONAGHMORE, numerous pas. of Ireland.—I. Ulster, co. Donegal, including the town of Castle Linn, 4 m. S.W. Lifford. Area 46,378 ac. Pop. 10,311.—II. co. Tyrone, 2½ m. N.W. Dungannon. Area 18,410 ac. Pop. 9,201, of whom 430 are in the vill.—III. Munster, co. Cork, 11½ m. E.N.E. Macroom. Area 22,808 ac. Pop. 4,502.—IV. Ulster, co. Down, 4½ m. N. Newry. Area 8,886 ac. Pop. 3,434.—V. Leinster, co. Wicklow, 4 m. N.N.E. Balkinglass. Area 23,428 ac. Pop. 2,500.

—VI. co. Wexford, 6 m. S.S.E. Gorey. Area 7,478 ac. Pop. 1,933.—VII. Queen's co., about 2½ m. N.N.W. Rathdowney. Area 3,529 ac. Pop. 1,029, of whom 302 are in the vill.—VIII. co. Meath, including part of the town of Navan. Area 3,935 ac. Pop. 1,123.—IX. Munster, co. and 2½ m. S.S.E. Limerick. Area 948 ac. Pop. 487.—X. co. Tipperary, 1½ m. S.W. Fethard. Area 1,797 ac. Pop. 371.—XI. co. Cork, 7½ m. E.S.E. Clons. Area 512 ac. Pop. 458.—XII. Leinster, co. Meath, 4 m. E.S.E. Ratoath. Area 3,415 ac. Pop. 294.—XIII. co. Kildare, 1½ m. E.S.E. Maynooth. Area 301 ac. Pop. 80.

DONAGHMOYNE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Monaghan, 3 m. N.N.E. Carrickmacross. Area 25,604 ac. Pop. 10,967.

DONAGHPATRICK, two pas. Ireland.—I. Connaught, co. Galway, 3 m. E.N.E. Headford. Area

10,848 ac. Pop. 2,392.—II. Leinster, co. Meath, 41 m. N.W. Navan. Area 4,028 ac. Pop. 581.

DONALDSONVILLE, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Louisiana, 63 m. W.N.W. New Orleans. Pop. 1,300.

DONANAGHTA, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, on the river Shannon. Area 2,534 ac. Pop. 1,286.

DONARD, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 6 m. N.N.E. Baltinglass. Area 4,809 ac. Pop. 861.

DONATO (SAN), several market towns of Italy. —I. Naples, prov. Terra-di-Lavoro, 11 m. E. Sorra. Pop. 2,500.—II. duchy and 3 m. E.S.E. Parma.—III. Tuscany, prov. and 7 m. S.E. Florence.

DON BENITO, a town of Spain, prov. and 57 m. E.N.E. Badajoz, near l. b. of the Guadiana. It is cap. of partido of same name, comprising 8 villas. Pop. 15,121. It has manufs. of woollens.

DONAT-LE-ROUX (ST), a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Drôme, 13 m. N. Valence. Pop. 2,350. It has manufs. of crapes and silk.

DONATS (ST), a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Bristol Channel, 5 m. S.W. Cowbridge. Pop. 132.

DONAU, a river of Europe. [DANUBE.]

DONAUERSCHINGEN, a town of Southern Germany, grand duchy Baden, circ. Lake, 47 m. N.W. Constanz, at the confl. of the Brigach and Bregge. Pop. 3,100. Here is a spring considered the fountainhead of the Danube.

DONAUSTRUP, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 9 m. W.N.W. Wittich, on l. b. of the Danube. P. 1,164. Near it is the Wallhalla temple.

DONAUWÜRTZ, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, cap. dist., at the confl. of the Wernitz with the Danube, 25 m. N.N.W. Augsburg. Pop. 2,700. It has several churches, hospitals, and a monastery. Iron, flax, hemp, and hemp are raised. Has breweries, and a transit trade on the Danube. In 1704, Marlborough gained a victory over the Bavarians near this.

DONCASTER, *Danum*, a municipal bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, on the navigable river Don, here crossed by 2 bridges, 32 m. S. York, and 9 m. F. the Swinton station of the North Midland Railway. Area of pa. 5,840 ac. Pop. 12,933; do. of town 12,652. Chief buildings, the parish church, Christ church, grammar school, St Thomas' hospital; a county deaf-mute institution, union workhouse, town-hall, gaol, and cross, public library, theatre, lyceum, and branch banks. The races here were established in 1703. In 1776, the famous St Leger stakes for 3 year olds were founded. It is a polling-place for the West Riding.

DOVCHEKI, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardennes, on rt. b. of the Meuse, around and 3 m. W. Sedan. Pop. 2,432. Manufs. of serge, linen cloths, and lace.

DON COSACKES COUNTRY. [COSACKES.]

DONDRA HEAD, Indian Ocean, the E. most extremity of the island Ceylon. Pop. 500. Lat. 5° 55' N., lon. 80° 34' E.

DONEGAL, a maritime co. of Ireland, Ulster, having E. and S. the cos. Londonderry, Tyrone, and Fermanagh, and on other sides Donegal Bay and the Atlantic. Area 1,852 sq. m., or 1,185,641 ac., of which 393,191 ac. are arable, and 709,567 do. waste. Pop. 265,160. Surface mountainous; principal rivers, the Swilly and Lerry. Shores greatly indented, and the co. contains Loughs Swilly and Malroy, with Sheephaven, Gliddore, Gaybarr, and Lochrua bays; and many islands off the coast. Inland lakes numerous; the prin-

cipal is Lough Derg, in which is the island St Patrick's Purgatory. Soil not very fertile; timber is scarce; potatoes, oats, barley, and flax are the chief crops. Fisheries on the coast important, employing, in 1850, 9,752 men and boys, and 2,184 vessels. Manufs. linens. Trade chiefly conducted through the city of Londonderry. The co. is divided into 6 baronies and 61 pas. Principal towns, Ballyshannon and Letterkenny, with the ports Rathmelton, Donegal, and Killybegs. It sends 3 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1848) 701.

DONEGAL, a seaport, market town, and pa. of Ireland, in co. of same name, at the mouth of the Esk in Donegal Bay, 11 m. N.N.E. Ballyshannon. Area of pa. 23,200 ac. Pop. 6,073; do. of town 1,563. It has a church, market place, bridewell, workhouse, sulphur baths, a harbour, and exports corn and butter.

DONEGAL, several townships of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania.—I. S.W. Pittsburgh. P. 2,414.—II. 37 m. N.N.E. Pittsburg. Pop. 1,747.—III. an adjacent township, co. Butler. P. 1,615.

DONEGAL BAY, an indentation of the Atlantic, on W. coast of Ireland, cos. Donegal, Leitrim, and Sligo. It extends inwards 25 m., between Teelin Head on the N. and Geogio Point on the S., and is 20 m. wide. It receives several rivers.

DONERIDGE, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on the Awebeg, here crossed by a bridge, 6 m. N.N.E. Malin. Area of pa. 20,412 ac. Pop. 1,466; do. of town 1,466.

DONFRONT, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 3 m. N.E. Antrim, near Belfast Railway. Area 6,650 ac. Pop. 1,840.

DONETZ, a river of Southern Russia, and the principal aff. of the Don, rises in the gov. Koursk, flows westerly E. through the gov. Kharkoff and the Don-Cossack country, and joins the Don on right, 40 m. N.E. Novo-Teberkask, after a course of 400 m. It is wide and deep, and its banks are highly fertile. Principal affs. the Oskol, Aidar, and Kalitva, all from the N. On its banks are the towns Belgorod, Tsiur where it becomes navigable, Izium, and Slavutinsk.

DONETZ, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Loire Inf., 25 m. N.N.W. Nantes. P. 2,400.

DONG-AL, a town and river of Annam; the river enters the China Sea by many mouths, near lat. 16° 20' N., lon. 107° E. It is navigable for large ships to the city Saigon, 40 m. from its mouth. One of its tributaries is the town Dong-nai, 25 m. N.E. Saigon.

DONALD, anc. *Adanum*, a comm. and vill. of Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 20 m. N.N.E. Como. Pop. 1,210. Manufs. calicoes and mathematical instruments; iron and copper foundries, with copper and iron mines in the vicinity.

DONGOLA, a prov. of Nubia, in its central part, comprising of the valley of the Nile, between lat. 15 and 18° 30' N., and comprising the towns New and Old Dongola. The Mamelukes took possession of this country on escaping from Egypt; it was taken from them by Ibrahim Pacha in 1820.

DONGOLA (NEW) of MARAKA, a town of Nubia, cap. prov. Dongola, on the W. bank of the Nile. Lat. 10° 10' 15" N., lon. 30° 22' 16" E. It is important, both as a military depot and a place of trade; its exports are chiefly slaves, in return for goods of all descriptions from Cairo. It has an indigo factory belonging to the Egyptian pasha.—(Old Dongola is a ruined town on rt. b. of the Nile, 75 m. S.S.E. New Dongola.)

DONGARAOOR or DUNGARAOOR, a native state of India, prov. Rajpootana, between lat. 23° 35' and 24° 5' N., lon. 73° 40' and 74° 18' E. Area 1,000

sq. m. Pop. 100,000. Annual revenue 10,900l. Tribute to the British, three-eighths of the revenue. Armed force, 200 infantry, 125 cavalry, and 100 police.—*Dungarpur*, a town of India, cap. state of same name, 545 m. N. Bombay.

DONKHAD, two pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*St Andrew*), 5½ m. S. Hindon. Area 5,600 ac. Pop. 861.—II. (*St Mary*), 5½ m. S.S.W. Hindon. Area 2,680 ac. Pop. 1,621.

DON-ISA or **DONISIL**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford, 6 m. S.E. Kilmacthomas. Area 6,287 ac. Pop. 1,712.

DONINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. (*Castle*), co. Leicester, 2 m. from Keyworth station on the Midland Railway. Area 4,250 ac. Pop. 3,028.

—II. (*on Bain*), co. Lincoln, on the Bain, 6½ m. S.W. Louth. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 480.

DONION (L.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., on the Odde, 26 m. S.E. Moulins. Pop. 1,800. It has manuf. of cloths.

DONKOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 90 m. S. Riazan, on the Don, cap. dist. Pop. 2,500.

DONNINGTON, several pas., etc., England.—I. a market town and pa., co. and 27 m. E.S.E. Lincoln. Area of pa. 6,180 ac. Pop. 1,867. A canal connects the town with Boston. Hemp is largely cultivated.—II. co. Salop, 4½ m. S.E. Shifnal. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 380.—III. co. Sussex, on the Arundel and Portsmouth Canal, and 1½ m. S. Chichester. Ac. 1,090. P. 184.—IV. co. Hereford, 2½ m. W.S.W. Ledbury. Ac. 740. P. 113.

DONTHROOK (*St Mary*), a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 2 m. S.E. Dublin, including the small towns of Irishtown, King's-end, and Sandy-mount (which see). Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 11,177, of whom 1,138 are in the vill.; the latter, on the Dodder, here crossed by a bridge, has a pa. church, hospital, dispensary, and several mills, but is famous for its fair held during the week commencing August 26th.

DONARAW, a town of the Burmese dom., prov. Pegu, on the Irrawadi, 60 m. above Rangoon.

DONONITH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 4 m. N. Tipperary. Area 12,914 ac. Pop. 3,263.

DONTRAIX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 20 m. E. Aubusson. Pop. 2,617.

DONVATT, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1½ m. W.S.W. Unistaster. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 551.

DONTLAND (EAST), a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. S.E. Colchester. Area 1,430 ac. P. 823.

DONZBOFF, a town, Würtemberg, cur. Danube, on the Lauter, 5 m. N. Geislingen. Pop. 1,639.

DONZENAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. cant., 5 m. N. Brives. Pop. 3,409.

DONZÉRI, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, on the Rhône, 33 m. S. Valence. P. 1,717.

DONZI, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Nomain, arrond. and 10 m. E.S.E. Cosne. Pop. 4,033.

DOODHROO, a fortified town of India, Rajpoot, state of Jeypore, 163 m. E. Agra. It has many shops and houses.

DOONPATTEE or **DOONPATLEE**, a vill. of Eastern India, in lat. 25° 3' N., lon. 92° 42' E. It was a Burmese military cantonment in the war of 1823, but the stockades were destroyed by the British.

DOONIN, a mountain of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 10 m. W.N.W. Letterkenney, height 2,143 feet.

DOOCT, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. of Georgia. Area 876 sq. m. Pop. 8,361, of whom 2,775 were slaves. Surface elevated and well watered.

DOON, a river of Scotland, co. Ayr, flowing from Loch Doon, in a N.N.W. course of about 18 m. into the Firth of Clyde, 3 m. S. Ayr.—*Loch*

Doon, 22 m. S.S.E. Ayr, is about 5 m. in length and ½ m. in breadth, is enclosed by mountains, and has an islet.

DOON, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 9 m. N.N.W. Tipperary. Area 27,630 ac. Pop. 6,137.

DOONOWELL, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, 2 m. W. Rathkeale. Ac. 1,304. P. 364.

DOONFEENY, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 8 m. N.W. Killybegs. Ac. 31,251. P. 2,270.

DOORA, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 2 m. E. Ennis. Area 5,928 ac. Pop. 1,568.

DOORN (GREAT and LITTLE), two rivers of South Africa, Cape Colony, tributary to Elephant river, in the dist. George.—*Doorn* is the name of communes in the Cape Colony.

DOORN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. and 11 m. E.S.E. Utrecht. Pop. 1,002.

DOORNIK, a city of Belgium. [*TOURNAY*.]

DOORNAPTE, a pa. and vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Zuydersee, 1½ m. S.W. Elburg. Pop. of pa. 2,815.

DOORNDI, a military cantonment of British India, presid. Bengal, in lat. 23° 24' N., lon. 85° 20' E.

DOORWAY, a protected state of India, Bundelcund, in lat. 25° 24' N., lon. 79° 7' E. Area 18 sq. m. Pop. 3,040.

DOORWAI or **DOORWITE**, a jaghire of Hindostan, territory of Bundelcund, in lat. 25° 28' N., lon. 79° 7' E. Annual revenue 15,000 rupees. Armed force 338 men. Cap. town is same name.

DOUGHAK, a town of W. Afghanistan. [*JELALABAD*.]—II. a walled village of W. Afghanistan, on the route between Herat and Candahar.

DORA or **DORIA** (MAJOR and MINOR), two rivers of Northern Italy, Piedmont, tributary to the Po.

—I. (*D. Italia*, anc. D. Major), rises at the foot of the Little St Bernard, and after an E. and S.E. course of 90 m. joins the Po near Crescentino.

The towns Cormajor, Aosta, Châtillon, and Ivrea are on its banks; and under the French it gave name to a dep. of which Ivrea was the cap.—II. (*D. Riparia*, anc. D. Minor), rises in the Cottian Alps, and after an E. course of 60 m. joins the Po near Turin. On it are Cozanne, Onix, and Suss.

DOR or **DORÉ** (MONT), a group of mountains in France, comprised in the mountains of Auvergne, dep. Puy-de-Dôme. Lat. 45° 32' N., lon. 3° 50' E. The principal summit is the Pic de Sancy, 6,188 feet in elevation. These mountains contain many volcanic products and some craters. The rivers Dor and Dorgne have their sources here, and the mineral baths of Mont Dor are situated in the N. of the mountains. The Dor mountain is often mistaken for the Mont d'Or, in the dep. Rhône.

DORAK, a town of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, 30 m. S. Shuster. Pop. 6,000. It is walled, and reported to have thriving manufs.—S.E. of it are the remains of *Eski* or *Old Dorak*.

DORAMA, a town of Central Arabia, Nedjed, 30 m. N.E. Derrayah. Pop. 7,700. It is a place of provisioning for the Mecca caravans.

DORAN, a town of Arabia, Yemen, on a mntn., 30 m. S. Sana. It has some remarkable tombs.

DONAT (L.), a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Vienne, cap. cant., 7 m. N. Bellac. Pop. 1,852.

DORCHESTER, *Durnovaria*, a parl. and munic. bor. and town of England, cap. co. Dorset, on an eminence on the rt. b. of the Frome, 8 m. N. Weymouth, on the English Channel, and 116 m. S.W. London, on the South Western Railway. Area of bor., comprising 3 pas., 1,870 ac. Pop. 6,364. It has 3 churches, co. hospital, union workhouse, town-hall, market-house, shire-hall, county gaol and house of correction, cavalry barracks, theatre,

banks, and several interesting Roman remains. Dorothea has ale breweries. It sends two members to House of Commons.

DORCHESSTER, Dorsetshire, a vill. and pa. of England, co. and 9 m. S.E.E. Oxford, on the Thames, here crossed by a bridge. Ac. 900. Pop. 1,061.

DORCHESSTER, a co. of the U.S., North America, in S.E. of Maryland. Area 604 sq. m. Pop. 18,877, of whom 4,262 were slaves.—II. a township, Massachusetts, on an inlet of Boston harbour, 4 m. S. Boston. Pop. 7,908, employed in various manufs., and in whale and cod fisheries.

DORDOGNE, a dep. in the S.W. of France, between the depts. Haute Vienne, Charente, Charente Inférieure, Gironde, Lot-et-Garonne, Lot, and Corrèze. Area 3,620 sq. m. Pop. 603,789. Chief rivers, Dordogne and Vézère, both navigable, H. Vézère and Isle. Climate healthy, but cold in the mountainous districts. Surface in many parts uncultivated, and has numerous marshes. Soil generally dry and sandy, is rich in minerals, including iron, copper, lead, coal, manganese, and lithographic stones; marble quarries and mineral springs. Corn deficient. Chestnuts are extensively cultivated. It is celebrated for hams. The principal manufs. are iron, paper, brandy, and liqueurs. Dordogne is divided into the arronds. Bergerac, Nontron, Périgueux, Ribérac, and Sarlat.

DORDOGNE, a river, S.W. of France, formed by the junction of the Dor and Dourne, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, flows generally W., through the depts. Corrèze, Lot, Dordogne, and Gironde, and after a course of 220 m., 167 of which are navigable, joins the Garonne 13 m. N. Bordeaux. Affs., the Vézère and L'Isle.

DORRECHT, a town, Netherlands. [DORST.]
DORR, a chapelry of England, co. Derby, pa. Dronfield, ½ m. N.W. Chesterfield. Pop. 375.

DORR ABBEY, a pa. of England, co. and 10 m. S.W. Hereford. Area 5,790 ac. Pop. 668.

DORREBAT, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 45 m. E.N.E. Mecca, and the residence of a sheikh.

DORR L'ÉGLISE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 12 m. S. Ambert. Pop. 2,920.

DORR WALL, a town of British India, dist. Cuddapah, presid. Madras, in lat. 15° 55' N., lon. 79° 10' E.

DORRIS, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 8 m. S.S.W. Inverness, on Loch Ness. Pop. 1,650.

DORRHEIMNITZ, two villa. of Saxony.—I. circ. Zwickau, 4 m. S.E.E. Stolberg. Pop. 680.—II. circ. Dresden, dist. and 9 m. S. Freiberg. P. 1,290.

DORRIGALL, a vill. of the isl. Sardinia, cap. dist., prov. Nuoro, 62 m. E.S.E. Sassari. Pop. 3,366.

DORRHEIM, a market town of Hessen-Cassel, in a territory enclosed by Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. and 16 m. N. Hanau, on the Wetter. Pop. 681.

DORRIDGE or DARRIDGE, a market town and pa. of England, co. Surrey, 21 m. S.S.W. London, on the London and Dover Railway. Area of pa. 10,150 ac. Pop. 5,599.

DORLA (CPPEH and LOWEN), two contiguous villa. of Prussian Saxony, reg. Erfurt, 8 m. S.S.W. Mühlhausen. United pop. 2,170.

DORLAGEN, *Dornomagus*, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 10 m. S.E.E. Düsseldorf, near the Rhine. Pop. 1,486.

DORLANS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Marne, 14 m. W. Lpernay. Pop. 1,552.

DORRINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. E. Hereford. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 169.

DORRINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1½ m. S.E.E. Needham. Area 770 ac. Pop. 61.

DORRINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, ½ m. W. Alcester. Area 639 ac. Pop. 108.

DORRACK, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut Rhin, 2½ m. by railway N.W. Mühlhausen. Pop. 2,968. Has cotton spinning and weaving.

DORRACK, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 19 m. N. Soleure. Celebrated for the victory of the Swiss over the Austrians in 1489.

DORRACH, a vill. of Lower Austria, 3 m. N.W. Vienna. Pop. 980.

DORNBIRN or DORNBERG, a market town of Austria, Tyrol, princip. Vorarlberg, circ. and 6 m. S. Bregenz, at the confluence of the Fussach with the Lake Constance. Pop. 4,600.

DORNBURG, a town of Germany, duchy and 15 m. E. Weimar, on the Saale. Pop. 600.

DORNDORF, a town of Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 26 m. S.W. Münster. Pop. 2,824. Manufs. woollens and linens.

DORNEA, a vill. of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., arrond. and 21 m. S.E.E. Nevers. Pop. 1,105.

DORNEA, a market town of Portugal, on the Zezere, 14 m. N.E. Thomar.

DORNEY, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2½ m. W. N.W. Eton. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 365.

DORNBACH, a town of Wurtemberg, circ. Black Forest, 7 m. W. Sulz. Pop. 1,550.

DORNO, a town of Piedmont, div. Novara, 8 m. S.E. Mortara. Pop. (with comm.) 2,683.

DORNOCH, a royal and parl. bor., maritime vill., and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Sutherland, on the Firth of same name, 14 m. N. Cromarty. Pop. of pa. 2,981; do. of bor. 569. Has a church (originally a cathedral). It unites with Kirkwall, Cromarty, Dingwall, Tain, and Wick in sending 1 member to House of Commons. Dornoch was, until the revolution, the seat of the bishops of Caithness.

DORNOCH FIRTH, an inlet of the North Sea, on the N.E. coast of Scotland, between the cos. Sutherland and Ross. Breadth of entrance 15 miles.

DORSICK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfriesshire, on the Solway Firth, 2 m. E. Annan. Area 3,880 ac. Pop. 936.

DORRSTETTER, Tarodunum, a town of Wurtemberg, circ. Black Forest, 6 m. E.N.E. Freudenstadt. Pop. 1,200.

DORSUM, a vill. of Hanover, landr. and 13 m. N.W. Aurich. Pop. 1,560.

DORNOON, a town of Hungary, co. Szabolcs, 20 m. N.N.W. Debreczin. Pop. 6,640.

DOROGOSCH or DOROGOSZ, a town of Russia, gov. and 55 m. L.N.E. Smolensk, cap. circ., on the Dnieper. Pop. 5,400. It is enclosed by walls, has numerous churches, and a market place. On the 12th October 1812, the French were defeated here by the Russians.

DOROGOSZ, a town of Moldavia, in its N. part, 70 m. N.W. Jassy, on rt. b. of the river Schilj.

DOROSMA, a vill. of Central Hungary, Little Camania, 6 m. N.W. Szeged. Pop. 4,000.

DOROSLO, a vill. of Hungary, co. Bacs, 8 m. from Zombor. Pop. 2,235.

DORPAT or DART (Russian Jarvis), a town of Russia, gov. Livonia, cap. circ., on the Embach, here crossed by a bridge, 186 m. N.E. Riga. Lat. of observatory, 58° 22' N., lon. 26° 43' E. Pop. (1855) 12,702. Mean temperature of year 41° 8'; winter 36° 1', summer 65° Fahr. It comprises a town proper, and the suburbs St. Petersburg and Riga. Principal edifices, cathedral, government offices, and college. Has female and other schools, and a market-house. Its university, originally founded in 1632 by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and re-established by Paul I., had, in 1861, 69 professors, 687 students, an extensive library, a museum of arts, an observatory, and botanic garden. It is the chief school for the Protestant

clergy in Russia, and the Reformed Synod of Wilna send their students to Dorpat.

DORRIS ISLAND, West Australia, is 18 m. N. Dirk Hartog Island, and with it bounds Shark Bay on the W. Lat. 35° 10' S. Length N. to S. 20 m.

DORRIS or **DURRIS**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 9 m. E.N.E. Portlanna. Area 16,708 ac. Pop. 2,682.

DORRINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. N. Sleaford. Area 680 ac. Pop. 443.

DORSET, a township of the U.S., North America, Vermont, 76 m. S.S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,426.

DORSETSHIRE, a maritime co. of England, on its S.W. coast, having N.W. the co. Somerset, N. Wilts, E. Hants, W. Devonshire, and S. the English Channel. Area 1,006 sq. m., or 648,840 ac., about 1-3d of which is estimated to be arable, 1-9th waste, and the remainder in pasture. Pop. 184,307. Surface in the N. mostly level; in the centre, traversed by chalk downs, on which many sheep are pastured; in the S. diversified by hill and dale; in the E. are wide heaths. Principal rivers, the Stour and Frome. On S. coast the islands of Portland and of Purbeck, with St Alban's Head, and on the S.E. the Inlet Poole Harbour. Wheat, barley, hemp, and flaxseed are principal crops; some hops are raised. Sheep were estimated at nearly 1,000,000. Dairy husbandry is highly important; butter, ale, and cyder are products of importance. Portland and Purbeck stone, coarse marble and potter's clay, are raised. Has linen, silk, and woollen factories. The South Western Railway from London extends through the S.E. part of the co. to Dorchester. The co. is subdivided into 34 hundreds and 276 par., in the W. circuit, and forms an archdeaconry of the diocese of Salisbury. It sends, with its bor., 12 members to House of Commons, 3 of whom are returned by the co. Co. registered electors (1848) 6,004.

DORSETT, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 7 m. N.N.W. Chipping-Camden. Area 910 ac. Pop. 115.

DORSTEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 36 m. S.W. Münster, on the Lippe. Pop. 2,900. It has manufs. of woollen cloth.

DORSTON, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 6½ m. E. Hay. Area 4,700 ac. Pop. 548.

DORT, **DORT** or **DURDRECHT**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, cap. dist., on an island in the Merwe (Meuse), 10 m. S.E. Rotterdam. Pop. 20,901. Chief edifices, a town-hall and gothic church. It has a Latin school, and many public institutions: several quays and canals, a harbour, building docks, saw mills, salt and sugar refineries, linen-bleaching grounds, white lead and tobacco factories, and a trade in flax, corn, salt-fish, whale oil, and timber, floated hither down the Rhine.—(Dort was the original residence of the Counts of Holland, and the place where, in 1573, the independence of the United Provinces was first declared. The Synod of Dort, which anathematized the doctrines of Arminius, and was productive of much intestine disturbance in the Netherlands, was held here in 1618 and 1619.)

DORTMUND, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 37 m. W.N.W. Arnsberg, cap. circ. on the Emser, and on the Cologne and Minden Railway. Pop. 10,532. It is the seat of a mining-board, and has a Roman Catholic and 4 Lutheran churches, 3 monasteries, and 8 hospitals. Manufs. of linen, woollen, and cotton stuffs, tobacco, nails, and cutlery.

DORUM, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 12 m. E. Oxford. Area 880 ac. Pop. 169. It has a chalybeate spa and bath establishments.

DORUM, a town of Hanover, dusch and 44 m. N.N.W. Bremen. Pop. 628.

DORNBACH, a town of Württemberg, circ. and on the Jart, 7 m. S. Mergentheim. Pop. 1,480.

DOS BARRIOS, a town of Spain, prov. and 37 m. S.S.E. Toledo, in a plain. Pop. 2,437.

DOS HERMANAS, a town of Spain, prov. and 6 m. S.S.E. Sevilla, near the Guadaira. Pop. 3,408.

DOSA-JANZ, a vill. of Hungary, co. and 36 m. E. Pesth. Pop. 2,504.

DOSSENHEIM, a vill. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 4 m. N. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,435.

DOSOLO, a comm. and vill. of Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. Mantua, dist. and 7 m. E.N.E. Viadana. Pop. 3,846.

DORTS, a market town of West Hungary, co. and 12 m. S.E. Komorn. Pop. 4,908. It consists of an upper and a lower town, a Calvinist, and several Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, a monastery, a Plarist college, gymnasium, and high school. Manufs. of porcelain and woollen cloths.

DOUAI or **DOUAY**, a fortified town of France, dep. Nord, cap. arrond., on the Scarpe, and on the Railway du Nord, at the junction of the branches to Lille and Valenciennes, 18 m. S. Lille. Pop. 20,528. It has an arsenal and cannon foundry, several hospitals, a theatre, botanic garden, national college, numerous scientific institutions, and public library of 36,000 vols. It has manufs. of lace, gauzes, cottons, earthenware, beet-root sugar, glass, soap, and refined sugar.

DOUARNENEZ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., on the Bay of Douarnenez, arrond. and 12 m. N.W. Quimper. Pop. 4,193. It has a considerable fishery.

DOUBS, *Dubis*, a river of France, rises in the Jura, at the S. extremity of the dep. Doubs, passes Mortean, St. Hippolyte, Besançon, and Dole, where its natural navigation commences, and joins the Saône on the left at Verdun-sur-Saône. It is accompanied by the canal of the Rhône and Rhine from Voujanourt to its junction with the Saône. Length 268 m. Chief affluent the Loue. Near Mortean it forms a cataract 68 feet high.

DOUBS, a dep. in the East of France, formed of part of the provs. of Franche-Comté, cap. Besançon. It is situated between the depts. Haut Rhin, Haut Saône, and Jura, and on the frontiers of Switzerland. Area 2,020 sq. m. Pop. 296,679. Chief rivers, the Doubs and Loue. In the N.W., the Ognon forms part of the limits of Haute Saône. The canal of the Rhône and Rhine traverses the dep. from S.W. to N.E. Climate cold in the E. Surface mountainous, and elevation nearly covered with ramifications of the Jura range. Soil in many parts fertile, rich in the valley of the Doubs. Corn insufficient for consumption. It has mines of iron, salt, gypsum, and mineral springs. Excellent pasturage, and is celebrated for its draught horses. It has iron foundries, and manufs. of iron goods, watches, cutlery, cotton and yarn fabrics, paper, and leather. Exports comprise cheese and butter. It is divided into the 4 arronds. Beaume-les-Dames, Besançon, Montbéliard, and Pontarlier.

DOUCE (vulg. *Djouce*), a mountain of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 6½ m. S.S.W. Bray, elevation 2,392 feet.

DOUCHT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, on the Scllee, 27 m. S.S.E. Lille. Pop. 1,568.

DOUDEVILLE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, cap. cant., arrond. and 8 m. N. Yvetot. Pop. 2,769.

DOUL, a comm. and town of France, dep.

Mahe-et-Lez, cap. cant., arrond. and 10 m. W.S.W. Sannur. Pop. 3,194.

DOUMMA, a walled town of Algeria, cap. dist., 10 m. S.W. Algiers. Pop. 1,573.

DOUGLAS, a seaport, market town, watering-place, and cap. of the Isle of Man, on a bay on its E. coast, 51 m. N.W. Liverpool. Pop. 9,880. It has four episcopal churches, several meeting-houses, a custom-house, market-house, post-office for the island, house of industry, assembly rooms, libraries, and baths. The harbour, which admits of vessels drawing from 10 to 12 feet at high water, but dries at low tide, has a pier, 520 feet in length, with a lighthouse at its N. head. Lat. $54^{\circ} 10' N.$, lon. $4^{\circ} 29' W.$ Liverpool, Glasgow, and Irish steamers often touch here. The town has some coasting trade and fisheries. It is the seat of the Deemster Court for the island. Birth-place of Professor Edward Forbes, the naturalist.

DOUGLAS, a pa. of Scotland, co. and $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Lanark, on a stream of same name, which rises in Cairnabie mountain, and flows 16 m. N.E., through Douglas-dale into the Clyde. Area of pa., which is mostly pastoral, estimated at 28,000 ac. Pop. 2,611, more than one-half of whom reside in the vill., and are employed in cotton weaving and collieries.

DOUGLAS, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 40 m. S.W. Boston. Pop. 1,878. Manuf. cotton and leather goods.—Also a township, Berks, co. Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,133; and Montgomery co., do. Pop. 1,000.

DORGLAS (FORT), British North America, is near the confluence of the Assiniboine and Red rivers.

DORGLAS ISLAND, Russian America, is between Admiralty Island and the mainland. Lat. $58^{\circ} 15' N.$, lon. $134^{\circ} 24' W.$

DOULEVANT, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Haute Marne, arrond. and 9 m. S. Vassy, on l. b. of the Blaise. Pop. 107.

DOULENS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, cap. arrond., on the Authie, 17 m. N. Amiens. Pop. 4,357. Has a citadel, a prison, theatre, a cotton-spinning mill, and a trade in coarse hempen cloths, and corn. Taken by the allies in 1814.

DOULTICE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 13 m. E. Shepton-Mallet. Area 4,530 ac. Pop. 657.

DORNA, a vill. of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. Kilmadock, on the Teith, 54 m. N.W. Stirling. Pop. 1,459.

DORNA, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., arrond. and 9 m. W.N.W. Mons. Pop. 5,833. It has a custom-house, and extensive iron and coal works.

DORNA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pach. and 83 m. N.N.W. Bagdad, on the Tigris.

DORNA, a vill. of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 75 m. N.W. Isfahan.

DORLADAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., on the Orge, 18 m. S.W. Versailles. Pop. 2,508. Manufs. of silk hosiery, and coarse woollen goods.

DOURGENE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., arrond. and 9 m. S.S.W. Carreix, at the foot of Mont Noire. Pop. 2,123.

DOURMASAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Vienne, arrond. and 16 m. S.E. Rochefort. Pop. 2,365. It has important iron foundries.

DOURO (Spanish *Duero*, anc. *Durius*), a river of Spain and Portugal, rises in the prov. Borna (Spain), flows generally W. through Leon to Miranda, then turns S.S.W., forming the boundary between Spain and Portugal; and, lastly, again W., and having divided the Portuguese

prov. Tras-os-Montes and Beira, and intersected the prov. Oporto, enters the Atlantic at San Joao da Foz, 3 m. W. Oporto. Total course estimated at 400 m. Its basin, between the Asturian mountains N., and the Sierras Guadarrama and Estrella, is the most extensive in the Spanish peninsula, but its course is chiefly through narrow and craggy valleys. Chief tributaries, the Pisuerga, Esla, Eresma, Tormes, and Tavora. The cities and towns, Soria, Aranda, Toro, Zamora, Miranda, St Joao de Pesqueira, and Oporto, are on its banks. About 50 m. E. of Oporto, commences the wine country of the Douro.

DOURO (PICO), an island of the Indian Archipelago, 35 m. S.W. Timor, in lat. $10^{\circ} 48' S.$, lon. $122^{\circ} 41' E.$ It is almost a barren rock, yielding only native beans and spell. Pop. 8,000.

DORNO or **DURNO**, a prov. of Portugal, in the N., having W. the Atlantic, and on the other side the provs. Minho, Tras-os-Montes, Upper Beira, and Estremadura. Area 3,872 sq. m. Pop. 207,885. It comprises the comarcas of Oporto, Aveiro, and Coimbra.

DOURNEZ and **DOUVE**, two rivers of France, the former, dep. Correz, joins the Dordogne near Argentat, after a S. course of 25 m.; the latter, dep. Manche, enters the English Channel at Carentan, after a S.E. course of 30 miles.

DORVAIZE, a town of the Sardinian States, prov. Chabalis, 9 m. S.W. Thonon, near the S. shore of the Lake of Geneva. Pop. 1,140.

DORVARS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Calvados, cap. cant., 8 m. N. Caen. Pop. 2,061.

DORX and **DORRE**, two rivers of France; the former, dep. Ardèche, joins the Rhone near Tournon, after a S.E. course of 25 m.; the latter, dep. Gers and Landes, joins the Midou at Mont-de-Marsan, after a N.W. course of 55 miles.

DOVADILLA, a town of Tuscany, 10 m. S.W. Terra-del-Sole, on the Montone. Pop. 2,293.

DOVE, a river of England, between the cos. Derby and Stafford, rises near Buxton, and, after a S. course of 39 m., joins the Trent below Burton.

DOVER, *Ambrus*, a pari. and munic. bor., cinque port, and town of England, co. Kent, on the N.W. side of Dover Strait, at the terminus of the South Eastern Railway, 60 m. E.S.E. London, 21 m. from Cape Gris-nez, on the opposite side of the English Channel, and 234 m. N.W. Calais. Lat. of castle, $51^{\circ} 7' 8'' N.$, lon. $1^{\circ} 19' 5'' E.$ Area of bor. 320 ac. Pop. 22,244. On the chalk downs are the castle, citadel, and several strong detached forts. (In the W., the railway enters the town through a tunnel cut in the cliffs, which here abut into the sea. The castle is a collection of formidable works, occupying 35 acres, containing Roman and Saxon towers, a keep forming a bomb proof magazine, and barracks for 2,000 men. Other principal edifices are a military hospital, 2 parish churches, chapel of ease, numerous dissenting chapels, a synagogue, town-hall and gaol, the hospital Maison Neu, custom-house, workhouse, theatre, assembly rooms, museum, baths, and docks. The harbour consists of 3 basins, the outer one enclosed between two piers 150 feet apart; but its entrance is unfortunately impeded by a moveable abingle bar. It is proposed to establish here a harbour of refuge, by throwing out jetties of great magnitude still further into the sea. It is the chief port of communication between England and the continent, has constant intercourse by steam-boats with Calais and Boulogne. It imports eggs, fruit, and other rural produce, from France, and has a thriving coasting trade and fishery. Customs revenue 40,867*l.* Has ship-building, sail, rope,

and paper making. The bor. is divided into 3 wards, and governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. Corp. rev. 5,076*l*. Dover is the seat of quarter-sessions, a board for licensing pilots, and a court of the constable of the cinque ports. It sends 2 members to House of Commons.

DOVER, several towns of the U. S., North America.—I. a bor., cap. Kent, co. Delaware, 50 m. S. Wilmington. Pop. 3,933.—II. a township, cap. Stratford co. New Hampshire, on Piscataqua river, 57 m. N.N.E. Boston. Pop. 8,183. Has a court-house, gaol, bank, churches, with cotton and other manufs., and considerable shipping.—III. a township, New York, 68 m. E.S.E. Albany. Pop. 2,147.—IV. New Jersey, 24 m. S. Freehold. Pop. 2,752.—V. York co., Pennsylvania, 18 m. S. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,930.—VI. and cap. Piscataqua, Maine, 59 m. N.N.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,927.—VII. a township, Ohio, 63 m. S. Cleveland, by the Ohio Canal. Pop. 2,247.—VIII. Lafayette, co. Missouri, 92 m. W. Jefferson. Pop. 1,317.

DOVER (STRAIT OF), (French *Pas-de-Calais*, anc. *Fretum Gallicum*), the strait which separates England and France, and connects the English Channel with the North Sea. It extends from Dungness and Cape Gris Nez N.E., to the S. Foreland and Calais, with which it is connected by a submarine telegraph. Length 22 m.; breadth (narrowest) 21 miles.

DOVERA, a comm. and vill. of Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 4 m. N.N.E. Lodi. P. 1,683.

DOVER COURT, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. S.W. Harwich. Area 1,790 ac. Pop. 1,063.

DOVERDALE, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 2½ m. W.N.W. Droitwich. Area 890 ac. Pop. 34.

DOVERFIELD or DOVERINK MOUNTAINS. [NORWAY.]

DOVERIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 2 m. E.N.E. Uttoxeter. Area 4,000 ac. Pop. 766.

DOVT or DVTI, a river of Wales, con. Marioneth and Montgomery, rises near Bala, and, after a S.W. course of about 30 m., joins the Irish Sea 7 m. N. Aberystwith.

DOWALLY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, 3 m. N.N.W. Dunkeld, with which it is united. Area 11,500 ac. Pop., exclusive of Dunkeld, 553.

DOWDESWELL, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4½ m. S.E. Cheltenham. Area 3,250 ac. Pop. 304.

DOWLAND, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. N.N.E. Hatherleigh. Area 2,330 ac. Pop. 268.

DOWLES, a pa. of England, co. Salop, on the Severn, 1½ m. N. Bewdley. Ac. 1,080. Pop. 70.

DOWLETABAD, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., in dist. of same name, 7 m. N.W. Aurungabad, and with a rock fortress, 500 feet high.

DOWNS, 2 pas. of England, co. Somerset.—I. (Wake), ½ m. S.S.E. Ilminster. Ac. 690. P. 322.—II. (West), 1½ m. E.S.E. Ilminster. Ac. 450. P. 59.

Down, a maritime co. of Ireland, Ulster, having W. the co. Antrim and Armagh, and on other sides the Irish Sea and Belfast Lough. Area 9,560 sq. m., or 611,209 ac., of which about 516,000 are arable. Pop. 328,754. Carlingford Bay separates it from Leitrim on the S., and the Newry Canal and Lagan rivers form its boundaries on the W. Other rivers are the Bann and Annahill. It contains Lough Strangford, Dundrum Bay, and the Mourne mountains, the highest of which, Slieve Donard, is 2,706 feet above the sea. Surface mostly mountainous or hilly, but in many parts fertile. The S. part consists of granite and primary rocks, the N. of secondary limestones and trap rocks. Principal crops, potatoes, barley, oats, and flax. Fisheries in 1893 employed 4,643 hands. Linens, muslins, hosiery, leather, silk, and cotton thread, are the chief manufactured

products. Exports comprise these goods, with corn, butter, pork, hides, and skins. The Ulster Railway crosses the N. part of the co. Down is subdivided into 10 baronies and 70 par., in the dioceses of Down and Dromore. Principal towns, Downpatrick, the cap., Newton-Ardes, and Newry. The co. returns 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1848) 1,764.

Down, several pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, 5½ m. S.S.E. Bromley. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 437.—II. (East), co. Devon, 6½ m. N.N.E. Barnstaple. Area 3,800 ac. Pop. 455.—III. (West), same co., 6 m. N.N.W. Barnstaple. Area 5,000 ac. Pop. 587.—IV. (St Mary), same co., 6 m. W.N.W. Crediton. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 402.

Downe, a town of the U. S., North America, co. Cumberland, New Jersey, 14 m. S.E. Bridgeton. Pop. 1,922.

DOWNHAM, two pas. of England.—I. co. Cambridge, 3 m. N.N.W. Ely. Area 10,550 ac. Pop. 2,299.—II. co. Essex, 3½ m. E. Billericay. Area 790 ac. Pop. 259.

DOWNHAM-MARKET, a market town and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Ouse, here crossed by a bridge, with a station on the East Anglian Railway, 10½ m. S. Lynn. Area of pa. 2,880 ac. Pop. 3,262. Has a church, union workhouse, and a bell-foundry.

DOWNHEAD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6½ m. E.N.E. Shepton-Mallet. Area 1,310 ac. P. 250.

DOWN-HOLLAND, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Halsall, 4 m. W. Ormskirk. Pop. 756. Crossed by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

DOWNHOLME, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 4½ m. S.W. Richmond. Ac. 5,800. P. 260.

DOWNPATRICK, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, cap. co. Down, near the mouth of the Quoyle, in Lough Strangford, 21 m. S.S.E. Belfast. Area of pa. 11,435 ac. Pop. 7,837. Area of bor. 1,457 ac. Pop. of town 3,827. Principal edifices, cathedral, parish church, chapels, diocesan school, co. court-house, prison, infirmary, fever hospital, alms-house, barracks, and a union workhouse. It has a library, news-room, various schools, convenient quays, manufs. of linen, leather, soap, and breweries. Its holy wells are resorted to by Roman Catholic pilgrims. It is the seat of county assizes, quarter and petty-sessions, and sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

Downs (Fur), a portion of the North Sea, off the S.E. coast of England, co. Kent, between the N. and S. Foreland, and opposite Ramsgate and Deal, where valuable shelter is insured for shipping by the Goodwin Sands, which serve as a breakwater.

DOWNTON, a disfranchised bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Wilts, on the Avon, which here divides into three arms, each crossed by a bridge, 6 m. S.S.E. Salisbury. Area of pa. 11,420 ac. Pop. 3,808. It has a church, several chapels, and a grammar school. About 2 m. distant is the mansion and estate of Standilich, the national gift to Horatio, Admiral Lord Nelson.—II. a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5½ m. W.S.W. Ludlow. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 99.

Downy, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.N.E. Bourn. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 215.

DOWNY, a pa. of Ireland, Leitrim, co. Meath, 3 m. E. Slane. Area 1,484 ac. Pop. 962.

DOWNSTOWN, a bor. of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 88 m. E. Harrisburg. P. 2,471.

DOWNTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 5½ m. S. Chipping-Sodbury. Area 1,790 ac. Pop. 490.

DRAC, a river in the S.E. of France, dep. Haute Alpes and Isère, rises in the Alps, and joins the

about 8 m. below Gravelle, after a N.W. course of 70 miles.

DRACHENFELS, a mountain peak, one of the range of the Sieben-gebirge, in Rhenish Prussia, on rt. h. of the Rhine, 10 m. S.E. Bonn, elevation 1,066 feet above the sea.

DRACUT, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 27 m. N.N.W. Boston. Pop. 3,553.

DRAGOMESTRA, *Adacuz*, a seaport town of Greece, Hellas, gov. Acarnania, on an inlet of the Ionian Sea, 23 m. S.S.E. Vonusa. The Bay of *Dragomestre*, sheltered on the S.W. by the *Dragonera* islands, is 6 m. in length by 1 m. across.

DRAGONIR, European Turkey. [*RADONIR*.] **DRAGONIRKA**, a vill. of Austrian Poland, Bukovina, circ. and 35 m. S.W. Tchernovitz, on the frontier of Moldavia.

DRAGONERA, several islands, Mediterranean—I, belonging to Spain, off the W. end of Majorca, about 2 m. in length, and having a fort on its highest point, but otherwise uninhabited.—II a group, Ionian Islands, immediately off the coast of Acarnania, 6 m. S.W. *Dragomestre*.—III, a group, E. the Moros, and immediately E. Cerigo.

DRAGONI, a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 12 m. N.N.E. Capua. Pop. 2,400.

DRAGON'S MOUTH is the passage between the island of Trinidad and the peninsula of Paria, South America, 12 m. across from E. to W., and interspersed by islets.—The *Boca del Drago* is a passage, New Granada, prov. Veragua, leading from the Lake Chiriqui into the Caribbean Sea.

DRAGÖN, a maritime vill. of Denmark, on the Sound, at the S.E. extremity of the island Anager, 7 m. S. Copenhagen. P. 1,800, mostly seafaring.

DRACHTEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 15 m. S.E. Leeuwarden. Pop. 4,400.

DRAGUIGNAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, 40 m. N.E. Toulon. Pop. 8,972.

DRAB or **DRABA**, a river, prov. and town of Morocco, the river rises in the Tâlet E. of Atlas, and lost in the desert after a S. course of 250 m.

DRABOTUSCH, a market town of Austria, Moravia, circ. Prerau, 22 m. E.N.E. Olmütz. Pop. 1,143.

DRAIFT, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. and 4 m. N. Elgin, on the Moray Firth. Pop. 1,356.

DRAKE CHANNEL, British West Indies, is immediately S.E. the island Tortola.

DRAKE ISLAND, England, in Plymouth Sound, off the town of Plymouth, has a fort and military quarters.

DRAKESTOWN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 6 m. N.E. Kells. Area 2,693 ac. P. 436.

DRAHA, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, sanj. and 30 m. E.N.E. Seres. It has some trade in cotton fabrics, and tobacco raised in its vicinity.

DRAHSTEN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 50 m. S.S.W. Köslin, cap. circ., on the Drage. Pop. 3,321. It has manufs. of woolsens.

DRAHNE, a seaport town of Norway, stift Agderhus, amt. Beakerud, on both sides of the Drammen, near its mouth in the Christiania fiord, 22 m. S.W. Christiania. Pop. 9,916. It consists of the two formerly separate villa. *Bragermest* and *Strømnes*, which are united by a bridge across the river. Has a college, various schools, distilleries, manufs. of carriages, sail cloth, rope, tobacco, and earthenware, and an active trade in timber, iron, and pitch.

DRAHNE, a river of Savoy, prov. Chablais, enters the Lake of Geneva 2½ m. N.E. Thonon, after a N. course of 24 m. [*SAVOIR-LE-CHABLE*.]

DRAHNE, a river of Switzerland, cant. Valais,

joins the Rhens near Martigny, after a N. course of 24 miles.

DRAHNEBURG, a town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, and 7 m. W.S.W. Göttingen. Pop. 1,842.

DRAHERSTOWN, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 27 m. S.S.E. Londonderry. Pop. 517.

DRAHENTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 7 m. W.S.W. Kettering. Ac. 1,380. P. 253.

DRAVE (Germ. *Drava*), a river of S.E. Europe, and one of the principal tributaries of the Danube, rises in the Tyrol, 17 m. E. Brunecken, flows E. between the basins of the Mur and Save, at first through Carinthia and Styria, and afterwards separating Hungary from Croatia and Slavonia, and joins the Danube, 14 m. E. Essek, after a total course of 360 m., for the latter 3-4ths of which it is navigable. Chief affluents the Mur, Muhl, Gurk, Lavant, and Gail. On it are the towns Liens, Greifenburg, Villach, Marburg, Warasdin, and Essek. In its upper part it is rapid, and is little used for commercial purposes.

DRAIX, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 3½ m. N.N.E. South. Area 7,400 ac. Pop. 1,289.

DRAICOT, two pas. of England, on the Derwent, co. Wilts.—I. (*Cerne*), on a branch of the Avon, 3½ m. N.E. Chippenham. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 153.—II. (*Falshat*), 4½ m. S.S.E. Swindon. Area 740 ac.

DRAY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts. Pop. 367.

DRAICOTT-IV-TEE-MOORE, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 2½ m. S.W. Cheedale. Area 3,620 ac. Pop. 520.

DRAITON, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 2½ m. S.S.W. Abingdon. Area 1,950 ac. Pop. 605.—II. co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.W. Norwich. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 472.—III. co. Oxford, on the Thame, 4½ m. N. Wallingford. Area 820 ac. Pop. 377.—IV. same co., 2½ m. W.N.W. Banbury. Area 540 ac. Pop. 224.—V. co. Somerset, 2 m. S.W. Langport. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 551.—VI. (*Bassett*), co. Stafford, 2½ m. S.S.W. Tamworth. Area 3,541 ac. Pop. 400.—VII. (*Beauchamp*), co. Bucks, 2 m. W.N.W. Tring. Area 1,970 ac. Pop. 261.—VIII. (*Dry*), co. and 5 m. N.W. Cambridge, on a branch of the Ouse. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 437.—IX. (*East*), co. Notts, on a branch of the Trent, 3½ m. N.N.E. Tuxford. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 251.—X. (*Fen*), co. Cambridge, on a branch of the Ouse, 3 m. S.E. St Ives. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 393.—XI. (*Fenny*), co. Leicester, 5½ m. W.N.W. Hinckley. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 115.

DRAYTON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, on the Liverpool and Birmingham Junction Canal, 17½ m. N.N.E. Shrewsbury. Area of pa. 6,880 ac. Pop. 4,647.

DRAITON (Went), a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 13½ m. W. the terminus at Paddington, and 3½ m. S. Uxbridge. Area of pa. 680 ac. Pop. 908.

DREACH, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 6 m. S.W. Langfeld. Pop. 2,000.

DREMONS, a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. Ayr, the vill. 3 m. S.E. Irvine. Area of pa. about 15 sq. m. Pop. 1,226, of whom 800 are in the vill.

DREMONS, a pa. of England, co. Salop, on the Liverpool and Birmingham Junction Canal, 17½ m. N.N.E. Shrewsbury. Area of pa. 6,880 ac. Pop. 4,647.

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DRENDTARENA, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, 3 m. S. Adare. Area 996 ac. P. 262.

DRENS, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 4 m. N. Haddington, with a station on the North British Railway, 16½ m. E.N.E. Edinburgh.

DRENSER, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 8 m. S. Zutphen. Pop. 1,100.

DRENSBURG, a town of E. Prussia, reg. Königsberg, on the Vemse, 19 m. N.N.E. Hattenburg. Pop. 1,780. Manufs. of linen and leather.—*Dreusinfärth* is a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 18 m. S.S.E. Münster. Pop. 1,150.

DRENTHE, a frontier prov. of the Netherlands, having E. the Hanoverian dom., N. and N.E. provs. Groningen, W. Friesland, S. and S.W. Overijssel. Area 1,038 sq. m. Pop. 83,570. Surface level, and much of it marshy; its E. frontier is formed by the Bourgtanger Moor. Soil generally poor; buck wheat is the principal grain raised. The rearing of live stock is the chief branch of rural industry. Coarse woollens and linen fabrics are manufactured. Chief towns Assen, Moppel, and Kooverden.

DREPANO (CARE), (*Drepansum*), several headlands, European Turkey and Greece.—I. Macedonia, forms the S. extremity of the Central peninsula of Chalcis.—II. N. coast of Crete, 15 m. E. Canea.—III. on the S. shore of the Corinthian Gulf, at its entrance, and 2 m. S.W. of which is the vill. Drepano.

DRESDEN, one of the four circles into which the kingdom of Saxony is divided, bounded on the N. by Prussia, E. by Bautzen, S.E. and S. by Bohemia, and on the W. Zwickau and Leipzig. Area 1,379 geo. sq. m. Pop. (1833) 507,705. It belongs to the basin of the Elbe, by which it is traversed from S.E. to N.W., and towards both banks of which the surface slopes down into fertile level tracts. It is mountainous in the S.W., where it is covered by the lofty ridges of the Erzgebirge, which here attain a height of 2,800 feet. It is more pastoral than agricultural, and many cattle, sheep, goats, and swine are reared. Minerals are silver, copper, lead, antimony, cobalt, iron, coal, lignite, and marble, which are worked. Manufs. in metal, glass, and porcelain. The circle is divided into 11 bailiwicks.

DRESDEN, the cap. city of the kingdom of Saxony, on both sides of the Elbe, here crossed by a bridge, which connects its old and new towns, 61 m. E.S.E. Leipzig, and 100 m. S.S.E. Berlin, with which city, Gorritz, etc., it has railway communication. Pop. (1852) 104,540, the greater part of whom are Protestants. Elevation 323 feet above the North Sea. Mean temp. of year 49°·1; winter 32°·7, summer 66°·8, Fahr. The royal palace is an antiquated building containing a royal library, a Roman Catholic church, and the state treasury, with a collection of valuable property. The Dresden gallery of paintings is famed. The palace of the princes, the Japanese palace or Augusteum, and the Zwinger, also contain collections of valuable works of art and scientific treasures. Other objects of interest are the Brühl palace, many churches, an opera house seated for 8,000 spectators, a theatre, the residence of the commandant, the mint, arsenal, hall for the annual exhibition and sale of works by Saxon artists, an academy of arts, various colleges, schools, and asylums, the house of assembly, royal guard house, post office, trades' and city halls, and public baths. Manufs. of silk and woollen stuffs, leather, carpets, gloves, jewellery, musical and scientific instruments, artificial flowers, chemical products, a bomb and cannon foundry, sugar refinery, and a wool market. On the 26th

and 27th August 1813, the allies were defeated under its walls by the troops of Napoleon I.

DRESDEN, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, 18 m. S. Augusta. Pop. 1,419.—Also townships in New York, Illinois, and Maine.

DREUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, cap. arrond. and on the Blaise, 20 m. N. Chartres. Pop. 6,764. It has a Gothic church, town-hall, asylum, public baths, and theatre. Manufs. of serge, woollen hosiery, hats, and leather.

DREWEN, a river and lake of Prussia; the lake, circ. and close to Osterode, 7 m. in length E. to W., and traversed by the river, which, after a S.W. course of 80 m., past Strasburg and Dobryn, joins the Vistula, 3 m. E. Thorn.

DREWENTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 9 m. E.S.E. Okehampton. Ac. 7,200. P. 1,232.

DREIBURG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 39 m. S. Minden. Pop. 2,326. It is enclosed by walls. Manufs. glass, and firearms, and has mineral baths.

DRIET, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. W.S.W. Alford. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 98.

DRIEBERG, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. and 6 m. E.S.E. Utrecht, with a station on the Amsterdam and Arnhem Railway.

DRIEDORS, a town in the duchy, and 25 m. N.E. Nassau. Pop. 640.

DRIET, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 6 m. S.S.E. Bommel. Pop. 2,815.

DRIELARN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 64 m. N.E. Frankfurt, on an island formed by the Netze. Pop. 3,840. Manufs. of woollen cloth, linens, and leather.

DRIFFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 32 m. E.S.E. Cirencester. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 161.

—II. (*Great*), a market town and pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, with a station on the Hull and Scarbro' Railway, 20 m. N.N.W. Hull. Area of pa. 7,520 ac. Pop. 4,269. Has an ancient church, a union workhouse, and branch banks. It is a polling-place for the East Riding of the co.—*Little Driffield* is a chapelry in same parish.

DRIOA, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 2 m. N.W. Ravenglass. Area 3,510 ac. Pop. 430.

DRIOINGTON, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Hirstall, 5 m. E.S.E. Bradford. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 2,740. Woollen manufs.

DRIOWAN, a pa. of Ireland, Leitrim, co. and 2 m. S.W. Dublin. Area 733 ac. Pop. 326.

DRIOWLAGH or **DRIOWDALAGH**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 8 m. E.S.E. Bantry. Area 13,708 ac. Pop. 3,102.

DRIOWMPL or **DRIOWEMPLE**, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, cos. Galway and Roscommon, 4 m. S.S.E. Castlereagh. Area 6,531 ac. P. 1,954.

DRIN, two rivers of European Turkey.—I. Bosnia, rises in the Dinaric Alps, and, after a N. course of 180 m., partly separating Bosnia from Servia, joins the Save 63 m. W. Belgrade. In S. Bosnia it receives numerous affluents; and on it are the towns Tatcha, Vuchegrad, and Zvornik.—II. Albania, formed by the junction of the Black and White Drin, 17 m. S.S.W. Prizrend, whence it has a generally W. course of 110 m., and enters the Gulf of Drin (Adriatic Sea) 5 m. below Alessio.

DRIOWAGH, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Munster, co. Cork, 3½ m. S. Danmanway. Area 12,860 ac. Pop. 2,275.—II. Leitrim, co. and 1½ m. S.S.E. Wexford. Area 1,171 ac. Pop. 862.

DRIOWROSE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6½ m. W.N.W. Stow-Market. Ac. 1,760. Pop. 543.

DRIOWANE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork. Area 33,065 ac. Pop. 8,150.

DROMAN, a seaport town of Norway, stiff Aggershus, on the E. side of Christiania fiord, 18 m. S. Christiania. Pop. 1,476. Trade in timber.

DROMENNA, a parli. and municipal borough, seaport and town of Ireland, Leinster, cos. Meath and Louth, on both sides of the Boyne, here crossed by a bridge, 4 m. from its mouth in the Irish Sea, on the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, 31½ m. N. Dublin. Area, comprising parts of 3 parls., 497 ac. Pop. of parli. bor. 10,845. It was formerly enclosed by walls, and has two churches, a chapel of ease, a Roman Catholic cathedral, monasteries and nunneries, an endowed classical and 5 other schools, an infirmary, an institution for Protestant clergyman's widows, gaol, barrack, union workhouse, custom-house, linen-hall, and market-house. The harbour and river have been improved, so that vessels of 200 tons may now discharge at the bridge. The manufacture of linens here, formerly flourishing, has given way to that of cottons, but this also is declining; and brewing is the most important branch of industry. Assizes, quarter, and petty-sessions are held here. The bor. sends one member to House of Commons.

DROMITSHIN or DROMICERN, a town of Russian Poland, prov. and 55 m. S.S.W. Bialystok, cap. circ., on the N. bank of the Bug. Pop. 1,000. It has several churches, convents, and public schools. An engagement between the Poles and Russians took place here 20th July 1831.—II. a town, gov. Grodno, 25 m. E. Kobrin.

DROMOWICZ or DROMOWICE, a town, Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 14 m. S.E. Sambor, on the Tismana river. Pop. (1851) 11,069. It has 6 suburbs, numerous churches, a synagogue, several schools, and important annual cattle and corn markets. Near it are pitch wells, iron mines, and salt works.

DROMWICH (Roman *Salvæ*), a parli. and municipal bor. and town of England, co. and 7 m. N.N.E. Worcester, on a canal communicating with the Severn, and with a station on the Bristol and Birmingham Railway. Area of munic. bor. 1,660 ac. Pop. 3,125. Pop. of parli. bor. 7,696. It has several churches, hospital, and a union workhouse. In the centre of the town, rising through strata of red sandstone and gypsum, are the famous brine-springs, which yield annually about 30,000 tons of salt, nearly a half of which is exported. The bor. formerly sent 2 members to House of Commons; at present 1. It is the place of election for the E. division of co.

DROMWAGEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Arnsberg, 55 m. E.N.E. Cologne. Pop. 497. Rich coal mines in vicinity.

DROM, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 2 m. S.W. Templemore. Ac. 4,450. Pop. 1,401.

DROMAGH, a vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 5½ m. S.W. Kanturk. Has collieries, bolting-mills, and a manuf. of coarse pottery.

DROMARACH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 6 m. S.E.E. Dromore. Area 21,192 ac. Pop. 4,647, of whom 230 are in the village.

DROMARNA, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Sligo, 2 m. N.W. Coolaney. Ac. 7,422. P. 1,468.

DROMOOLLIN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, 10 m. S.E. Newcastle. Area 4,846 ac. Pop. 1,632.

DROMOLLAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 5 m. E. Bantry. Area 18,708 ac. Pop. 3,162.

DROMOWEY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 3 m. N.W. Malloe. Ac. 650. Pop. 108.

DROMIZ, a river of France, rises in Hautes Alpes, flows W. through the dep. Drome, and joins the Rhone on left, 12 m. S.S.W. Valence,

after a course of 60 m. past Luse, Die, and Crest. It is innavigable, but used for floating timber.

DROME, a dep. S.E. of France, enclosed by the Alpine deps. Isère, Vaucluse, and by the Rhone, which river separates it W. from Ardèche. Area 653,557 hect. Pop. 326,846. Chief rivers, the Rhone, Isère, and Drome. Climate temperate. Surface mountainous in the E., level in the W. Soil generally infertile. Silk and wine are important products, Hermitage being among the growths of the latter. Mineral products consist of coal, iron, copper, lead, marble, and granite. Manufs. comprise silk-twist and fabrics, iron goods, woollens, gloves, and hosiery.

DROME, two pas of Ireland.—I. Munster, co. Limerick, 3 m. S.S.W. Bruff. Area 4,006 ac. Pop. 839.—II. Leinster, co. Louth, 1½ m. W.N.W. Dunleer. Area 2,042 ac. Pop. 715.

DROMIKIN, a pa. of Ireland, co. Louth, Leinster, 2 m. N. Castle-Bellingham. Ac. 5,312. P. 2,210.

DROMKEN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, 3 m. N.W. Pallas Green. Area 800 ac. Pop. 209.

DROMON, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 6 m. S.E. Cahersiven. Ac. 50,762. Pop. 4,450.

DROMORP, an episcopal city and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on the Lagan, 14½ m. S.W. Belfast. Area of pa. 20,448 ac. Pop. 13,167; do. of city 1,872. It has a cathedral, an episcopal residence, a market-house, and co. petty-sessions. The diocese comprises 27 pas. in cos. Down, Antrim, and Antrim.

DROMORR, a pa. of Ireland, co. Tyrone, 8½ m. S.W. Omagh. Area 23,492 ac. Pop. 2,001.—Some vill. in the cos. Clare and Sligo have this name.

DROMORI, a township, U. S. North America, Pennsylvania, 13 m. S.E. Lancaster. Pop. 2,269.

DROON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, on S.E. borders, adjoining Abernethy pa., co. Fife. P. 394.

DROONERO, a town of Piedmont, prov. and 10 m. W. N.W. Cuneo, cap. mand., near the foot of the Alps. Pop. including comm., 7,890.

DROOFTIELD, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Derby, 5½ m. N.N.W. Chesterfield. Area 15,500 ac. Pop. 5,231. Manufs. of cutlery and iron wares. The vill. has a church.

DROUVE, a river of France, after a S.W. course of 80 m., unites with the Isle near Courras. It forms the boundary between the deps. Dordogne and those of Charente and Charente-Inférieure.

DROUVE, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, cap. cant., 6 m. W. Leeuwarden.

DROUVE, Norway. [TRONDHEIM.]

DROODJAPATAM or DOODJAPATAM, a maritime town of British India, dist. Nellore, presid. Madras. Its harbour Blackwood Harbour is the only place of safety for shipping on the Coromandel coast. It has been determined to connect the town with the city of Madras through the Pulicat Lake, by means of a canal.

DROODJAPUR, a fortified town of Lower Austria, on the Moravian frontier, 20 m. W. Znaim.

DROODJAPUR or STRACOW, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 8 m. S.S.W. Klattau. P. 1,474.

DROODJOUR, a town of Lower Austria, circ. and 32 m. N. Krems. Pop. 791. Formerly fortified.

DROOSCH, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 14 m. N.E. Frankfurt. Pop. 4,200. It has several Lutheran churches, and manufs. of woollen cloths, linen fabrics, and leather.

DROUMTANNEY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 4 m. S.S.W. Kanturk. Ac. 15,224. P. 4,066.

DROUVOON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3½ m. E.N.E. Bishop's Waltham. Ac. 7,880. P. 2,606.

DROUWEN, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 4 m. E. Manchester. Pop. 6,200.

DEUM, the following parishes in Ireland have this prefix:—

Parish.	County.	Acres.	Pop.
DEUM, . . .	Roscommon, . . .	16,149	8,766
DEUM, . . .	Mayo, . . .	7,768	2,782
DEUMACHONE,	Londonberry, . . .	11,685	6,484
DEUMACOO,	Galway, . . .	1,932	689
DEUMATEMPE,	{Galway and } {Roscommon, }	6,531	1,964
DEUMAUZ,	Antrim, . . .	32,394	8,802
DEUMBALLY- RONEY, }	Down, . . .	12,339	7,892
DEUMBEG,	Down & Antrim, . . .	2,705	1,705
DEUMBOE,	Down, . . .	13,793	7,732
DEUMCANON,	Waterford, . . .	7,672	3,592
DEUMCAR,	Louth, . . .	4,041	1,424
DEUMCLIFFE,	Sligo, . . .	26,698	9,005
	Clare, . . .	9,968	14,737
DEUMCOLLICK,	Limerick, . . .	4,640	1,682
DEUMCOLUMB,	Sligo, . . .	4,529	1,187
DEUMCOONRA,	Meath, . . .	7,926	1,918
DEUMCORRE,	Armagh, . . .	13,886	12,683
DEUMCORREY,	Clare, . . .	6,285	2,260
DEUMCULLEN,	King's co., . . .	13,904	2,278
DEUMGATE,	Down, . . .	5,331	4,007
DEUMGLASS,	Tyrone, . . .	3,304	6,240
DEUMGOOLAND,	Down, . . .	19,668	8,071
DEUMGOON,	Cavan, . . .	13,475	10,008
DEUMHOME,	Donegal, . . .	35,433	7,995
DEUMKAY,	Wicklow, . . .	1,002	248
DEUMKERRAV,	Fermanagh, . . .	27,150	6,401
DEUMLANE,	Cavan, . . .	20,066	6,121
DEUMLANGAN,	Meath, . . .	1,276	84
DEUMLEAZE,	Leitrim, . . .	15,271	3,655
DEUMLINE,	Clare, . . .	2,955	838
DEUMLOMIN,	Cavan, . . .	17,248	5,963
DEUMMAEL,	Antrim, . . .	32,394	9,802
DEUMMELLY,	{Fermanagh } { & Monaghan, }	7,547	2,601
DEUMNAGH,	Tyrone, . . .	20,164	9,097
DEUMNAYE,	Westmeath, . . .	9,102	2,246
DEUMRAT,	Sligo, . . .	3,731	1,132
DEUMRILLY,	Leitrim, . . .	33,673	7,072
DEUMSHALLOW,	Louth, . . .	3,845	871
DEUMSAT,	Monaghan, . . .	5,019	2,203
DEUMTULLIGH GRANGE, }	Antrim, . . .	2,753	1,060

DEUMAKATIE, a barony and vill. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Leitrim, 7½ m. E.S.E. Sligo. P. 346.

DEUMBLADE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 3 m. E.N.E. Huntly. Pop. 949.

DEUMCONDRON or DEUMCONRA, a vill. of Ireland, co. and about 2 m. N. Dublin. Pop. 434.

DEUMKERAN, a vill. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Leitrim, 5½ m. S.S.E. Drumahaire. Pop. 400.

DEUMKELIEG, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 8½ m. S.W. Peebles. Pop. 244; do. of vill. 63.

DEUMMOND ISLAND is the farthest W. of the Manitoulin Islands, Lake Huron, North America, 30 m. E. Mackinaw; 20 m. in length E. to W., by 10 m. in greatest breadth. Here is a British fort and trading post.

DEUMMOND ISLAND, an islet in the China Sea, Faraoels group, 220 m. S.E. Hainan.

DEUMMOAR, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen and Kincardine, 11 m. W.S.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 948.

DEUMQUIN, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 7½ m. W. Omagh. Pop. 343.

DEUMSHAMBO, a vill. of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 4½ m. N. Leitrim, on the Shannon, at the S. extremity of Lough Allen. Pop. 522.

DEUMUNA, a market town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Leitrim, on the Shannon, 4½ m. E.S.E. Carrick. Pop. 384.

DRUKER, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, 7 m. W. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,400.

DRUNG, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 6 m. E.N.E. Cavan. Area 1,473 ac. Pop. 4,896.

DRUMBEKIM, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Rhin, at the confluence of the Moder and the Rhine, 17 m. S. Weisenbourg. Pop. 1,516.

DRUMKOPOL, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 82 m. S.S.E. Vladimir. Pop. 1,060.

DRUKEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 11 m. W.N.W. Nimeguen. Pop. 2,700.

DRYDEN, a township of the U.S., North America, New York, 128 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 5,122.

DRYFSDALE or DRYSDALE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, on the Dryfe, an aff. of the Annan, E. Lochmaben. Area 11,000 ac. Pop. 2,469.

DRYMEN, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 18 m. W.N.W. Stirling. Length. N. to S., 14 m.; greatest breadth, 10 m. Pop. 1,481.

DRYTON, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 4 m. N.E. Hull. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 4,421.

DRZEWICA, a town of Poland, prov. Sandomir, on the Drzewica, 29 m. W. Radom. Pop. 800.

DUAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 5 m. E.S.E. Listowel. Area 19,701 ac. Pop. 4,038.

DUANESBURG, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 24 m. W.N.W. Albany. P. 3,404.

DUALT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 18 m. S.W. Guingamp. Pop. 2,820.

DURAKER, a town of British India, dist. and 46 m. S.W. Goalpara, presid. Bengal.

DURBOI, a populous town of India, dom. and 38 m. N.E. Broach, with remains of fortifications, and a trade in rice and other grains, cotton, sugar, and hemp.

DUBEX, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, 18 m. W. Torgau. Pop. 2,380.

DUBICIA or DEBITZA, a fortified town of European Turkey, Bosnia, on rt. b. of the Unna, 23 m. W. Gradiska. Pop. 6,000. It was taken by the Austrians in 1738.

DUBICZA, a market town of Austria, military Croatia, circ. Dubicz. Pop. 3,320.—11. a vill. on the military frontier, on l. b. of the Unna, opposite Turkish Dubiczka.

DUBIECKO, a town of Austrian Galicia, 75 m. W. Lemberg. Pop. 1,030.

DUBLIN (Irish *Baile-aib-ctiair* "the town on the ford of the hurdles," *Dubh-linn*, "Black pool," *Eblana* of Ptolemy), the cap. city of Ireland, and of co. Dubhru, on the Liffey, close to its entrance into Dublin Bay, Irish Sea, 66 m. W. Holyhead, and 188 m. W. Liverpool. Lat. of observatory, 53° 20' 38" N., lon. 6° 17' 30" W. Area of municipal bor. 4,948 ac.; of parl. bor. 2,807 ac. Pop. of municipal bor. 258,361. Mean temp. of year, 49°; winter 39° S., summer 59° G. Fair. The city proper is nearly surrounded by the Circular-road, 9 m. in length, and which (accompanied by a branch of the Grand Canal on the S. and S.E.), encloses an area of 1,264 acres, intersected from W. to E. by the Liffey, its E. portion comprising 786 acres, and its N. 478 do. The river is here crossed by 7 stone and 2 iron bridges, and bordered on each side by granite quays, 2½ m. in length. Nearly in the centre of the S. half of the city is Dublin Castle, built on an elevated site, and containing an arsenal, an armoury, the viceregal chapel, and various government offices, with the state apartments of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, who, however, resides generally at a mansion in Phoenix Park. Adjoining the castle on the S. are its gardens. Principal buildings, the exchange, Christchurch and St. Patrick cathedrals, the archbishop's palace, royal and foundling hospitals, house of industry

Richmond penitentiary, blue-coat hospital, royal barracks, Smithfield and Ormond markets, Bann hall, the courts of law erected on King's Inn quay, at a cost of 300,000*l.*, post-office, rotunda, the Nelson pillar, a Doric column, 154 feet in height, and surmounted by a statue, the custom-house, and royal lying-in hospital, the Bank of Ireland (formerly the Parliament House), Trinity college, and a bronze statue of William III., Sir P. Dun's hospital, the Dublin royal society house, and the museum house, St George's church with a steeple 200 feet in height, 29 other Protestant parochial churches, and as many chapels of ease, 9 Roman Catholic parochial churches, friaries, monasteries, convents, numerous dissenting chapels, and a Jew's synagogue; the commercial buildings, corn exchange, royal hospital at Kilmainham, the general dispensary, Richmond lunatic asylum, numerous other charitable institutions, the city assembly house, corporate halls, sessions house, Newgate, and several other prisons, and three theatres. Dublin is decorated by several historical statues, and many of its public buildings are adorned with symbolical figures. Its university, chartered in 1591, and situated in Trinity College, is attended by about 2,000 students, possesses a landed rev. of 15,000*l.* a-year, a library of 150,000 volumes, a park, printing-house, anatomical and chemical departments, botanic garden, and an observatory. Has colleges of physicians and surgeons, an apothecaries' hall, royal Irish and Hibernian academies, a royal institution, zoological, geological, phrenological, agricultural, horticultural, & other societies, various clubs, and mechanics' institute. There are 24 newspapers published in the city. In Phoenix Park a fine open space at the W. extremity of the city, is the Wellington testimonial, a heavy obelisk, raised at a cost of 20,000*l.* Dublin communicates with the W. of Ireland by the Grand and Royal Canals, by railways with Drogheda, Howth, Kingstown, Limerick, Belfast, and Cork, and by steam-packets with Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool, Holyhead, Bristol, Cork, Plymouth, Southampton, London, and Havre. Its harbour, which comprises an area of 3,000 acres, has been much improved, and near the mouth of the Liffey are the Grand Canal and the custom-house, the docks occupy 8 acres, depth at low water 12 feet, at high tides 24 feet; the wharves and docks are accessible by vessels of 900 tons. Chief trade in export of linens, poplins, porter, and provisions. Customs revenue (1853) 912,443*l.*; excise do. 398,608*l.* Reg. shipping of port 1852, 454 vessels, the registered burden being 368,814 tons. Ships entered from foreign ports in 1852, 408. Besides the Lord Mayor's weekly courts, here are courts of exchequer for debts under 40*l.* Irish, and 5 manor courts; and Dublin is the seat of a chamber of commerce, and the canal-galley society for the arbitration of commercial disputes. The see of the archbishop comprises the sees of Dublin and Wicklow, with part of Kildare, and has jurisdiction in nearly co-extensive with the provs. Leinster and Munster. Dublin is divided into 30 par. and 15 municipal wards, with 15 aldermen, one of whom is chosen Lord Mayor, and 46 councillors, forming the corporation, the revenue of which is 16,514*l.*; sends 7 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors 15,049.

DUNLIN, several townships of the U. S., North America, the principal in New Hampshire, 34 m. N.W. Concord. Pop. 1,038.

DUBLIN BAY, an inlet of the Irish Sea, co. Dublin, between Howth Head on the N., with Bally Nephonne, lat. 53° 21' 40" N., lon. 6° 5' 5" W., and Kingstown on the S., with the Light-

house, lat. 53° 18' N., lon. 6° 8' W. Its length and breadth of entrance are each about 7 m. Shores bold. At its W. end is the mouth of the river Liffey, with Dublin harbour.

DUBLIN COUNTRY, Ireland, Leinster, has E. the Irish Sea, and landward from S. round to N. the co. Wicklow, Kildare, and Meath. Area 854 sq. m., or 322,709 ac.; of which 150,988 ac. are arable, 19,312 do. unimproved, 5,519 do. in plantations, and 1,590 do. towns, excluding Dublin city. Pop. 146,531. Surface level or undulating; principal river the Liffey. Fishing all along the coast is important; and manufs. are more various than in any other part of Ireland. The co. is divided into 6 baronies; chief towns, after Dublin city, are Kingstown, Blackrock, Balbriggan, and Swords. It sends two members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1851) 4,264.

DUBOIS, a market town of N.W. Hungary, co. and 7 m. NE Trentschin. Pop. 1,963.

DUBOICA, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 23 m. S Sophia, on l. b. of the Djerna. Pop. 6,000. It has extensive iron works. The vine is cultivated in its vicinity.

DUBO, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, cap. circ., on the Iwra, 33 m. W Ostrog. Pop. 5,700.

DUBOIS, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. of Indiana. Area 432 sq. m. Pop. 6,321.

DUBOVSZKI-POSAD, a market town of Russia, gov. Saratov, circ. and 30 m. NE Tsaritsan, on the rt. b. of the Volga. Pop. (1855) 10,557, with extensive transit trade on the river.

DUBOSARI or **NOVO-DUBOSARI**, a town of Russia, gov. Kherson, on the Dniester, 42 m. N.W. Tiraspol. Pop. 1,690. It has several churches, a Jew's synagogue, and a trade in tobacco.

DUBOVSZKA, a town of Russian Poland, prov. and 47 m. NN E Mogilew, on l. b. of the Dniester. Pop. 4,000. It has a synagogue, and manufactures of clocks and woollen fabrics.

DUCHEUX, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Iowa. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 10,841. Chief town, same name, on rt. b. of the Mississippi, 424 m above St Louis. Pop. 4,071. It has an export trade in lead ore, found in the vicinity.

DUCATO (Cape), at the S. extremity of the island Santa Maura, Ionian Islands, is the ancient Leucadian promontory, or "Lover's Leap."

DUCARNA, a town of European Turkey, Albania, 8 m. S Valona. It is the cap. of a numerous tribe of Albanian Japys, whose government is patriarchal.

DUCKET, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, 7 m. S S E Avranches. Pop. 1,632.

DUCKAM, a co., U. S., North America, in S.E. of New York. Area 765 sq. m. Pop. 58,502. Soil fertile. Products, Indian corn and potatoes. Has flour mills, iron foundries, cotton and woollen factories. There are 134 churches and 6 newspapers. Minerals are iron, lead, marble, &c., and states The Harlem Railway, and the Hudson River Railway traverse the county.

DUCK ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is oval shaped, and of coral formation, with a lagoon in its centre. Lat. 24° 30' S., lon. 124° 30' W.

DUCK, a river of the U. S., North America, rises in a branch of the Cumberland mountains, and after a W.N.W. course of 180 m., falls into the Tennessee, 73 m. W.S.W. Nashville.

DUCK CREEK, Central Australia, is an arm of the Macintyre river, W. of its mouth, and the principal channel by which its waters reach the Darling river off the S. coast of the Great Australian island.

DUCK ISLAND, British North America, in Lake Huron.

DUCKFIELD, a township of England. [*Duckfield*.]

DUCKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 1½ m. E. Witney. Area 2,640 ac. Pop. 571.

DUCKMANTON, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 8½ m. E. Chesterfield. Area 4,870 ac. Pop. 587. The Adelphi coal and iron works are in this pa.

DUCLAIR or **DUCLEA**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Seine, arrond. and 10 m. W.N.W. Rouen. Pop. 1,700.

DUDCOTE, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 5½ m. W.N.W. Dallington. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 241.

DUNDASTON, a township of England, co. Warwick, forming the N.E. suburb of Birmingham. Area 396 ac. Pop. 26,245.

DUNNINGTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, on the Firth of Forth, and comprising the bor. of Portobello, the villa, Joppa and Duddingston, E. and W., two parishes. Pop. 4,401. The pa. church, of Saxon origin, is beautifully situated on the borders of Duddingston Loch, which skirts the base of Arthur Seat.

DUNNINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 6 m. W.N.W. Wansford. Ac. 1,400. P. 401.

DUPPON, a river of England, rises near the junction of the cos. Cumberland, Lancaster, and Westmoreland, and after a S.S.W. course of about 8 m., between Cumberland and Lancashire, joins the Irish Sea N. of Morecombe Bay, by a wide estuary, mostly dry at low water.

DÜRENHAGEN, a market town of Hessen-Darmstadt, Oberhessen district, and near Büdingen. Pop. 1,280.

DÜRENHOFEN, a vill. of Hessen-Darmstadt, Oberhessen dist., and near Büdingen. P. 1,140.

DUPPERTADT, a town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, princip. Gröbenhagen, cap. circ., on the Hahle, 15 m. E. Göttingen. Pop. 4,615.

DÜDINGEN, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 3 m. N.N.E. Fribourg. Pop. 2,342.

DUDLEY, a parl. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Worcester, of which it is a detached part, surrounded by co. Stafford, 10 m. W.N.W. Birmingham. Area of pa. and bor. 3,930 ac. Pop. 37,962. It has a Gothic parish church, a chapel of ease, and numerous dissenting chapels. It is a principal seat of the iron trade; its vicinity abounding with mines of coal and iron, and with limestone quarries. Nails, chain cables, grates, fire-irons, and iron utensils generally, with glass, are the principal manufactured products. Since the Reform Act, it has sent 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1848) 918. The Dudley Canal, 13 m. in length, joins the Birmingham and Worcester Canal, 4 m. E. Birmingham. The limestone of Dudley belongs to the Silurian system, and is full of organic remains. Dudley-hill is composed of basalt. The limestone has been wrought out into caverns of vast extent. In the vicinity are chalybeate springs.

DUDLEY, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, 48 m. S.W. Boston. Pop. 1,448.—II. a township, state Iowa. Pop. 1,660. Others are in Ohio and North Carolina.

DUDRILL, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. Flanders, 4½ m. N. Bruges. Pop. 1,000.

DUSHAN, a town of Spain, prov. and 9 m. S. Palencia, near the Pisuerga. Pop. 2,232.

DUBAO, a river of Spain and Portugal [*Douro*].

DUFF ISLANDS, a group of 11 islets, Pacific Ocean, lat. 10° S., lon. 167° E., N.E. of Santa Cruz.

DUFFEL, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 10 m. S.E. Antwerp, on the railway thence to Brussels and on the Scheldt. Pop. 4,043.

DUFFUS, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. N. Derby, with a station on the North Midland Railway. Area 17,300 ac. Pop. 17,749. Manufactures of cotton and cotton lace, and collieries.—*North Duffield* is a tashp., co. York, East Riding, pa. Skipwith, 5½ m. N.E. Selby. Pop. 423.

DUFFUS, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 8 m. N.N.W. Elgin. Pop. of pa. 2,933.

DUFTON, a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, 8 m. N. Appleby. Area 20,560 ac. Pop. 468.

DUG, a considerable town of India, 80 m. S. Kothah.

DUGNANO, a comm. and vill. of Austrian Italy, prov. Milan, dist. and 6 m. W. Monza. Pop. 1,421.

DUMDA, a mountain of South America, Venezuela, near its S. extremity, in lat. 8° 10' N., lon. 66° 10' W., 8,500 feet above the sea. It is perpendicular on the E. and W., bare on the summit, and on its less steep sides clothed with trees. It forms a landmark for the voyager on the Orinoco river.

DUIRO, *Castellum Pictum*, a seaport town of Austrian Illyria, gov. and 12 m. N.W. Trieste. Has a quarry of black marble.

DURHAM or **DURINISH**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, comprising the most W. part of the Isle of Skye. Area upwards of 50,000 Scotch ac. Pop. 5,330. In it is the village of Kilmuir.

DUISBURG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, cap. circ. of same name, reg. and 15 m. N. Düsseldorf, between the Ruhr and Anger, near the Rhine. Pop. 7,770. It has two Lutheran and two Catholic churches, a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics, leather, glass, tobacco, and soap. It has ship-building docks. The circ. of Duisburg contains 227 sq. m., and a pop. of 97,965. It communicates by canal with the Rhine.

DUTVELAND ("pigeon land"), an island of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, in the E. Scheldt, separated from Schoeven by a narrow channel. Length E. to W. 8 m.; breadth 5 m. It is defended by dykes.

DUIVEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 6 m. E.S.E. Arnhem. Pop. 700.

DUKINFIELD, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Stockport, with a station on the Manchester and Staley-bridge Railway, 1½ m. S.W. Staley-bridge. Pop. 26,418, chiefly engaged in manufactures of cottons, and in collieries.

DUKES TOWN, Guinea. [*Calabar*.]

DUKES, a co. U. S., North America, consisting of several islands in Buzzard Bay, Massachusetts. Pop. 4,540.

DUKLA, a frontier town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 17 m. S.E. Jaslo, on the Jaselka, at the foot of the Carpathian mountains. Pop. 2,300. Manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, and flannel.

DUKORA and **DOKOVSTONINA**, two market towns of Russia; the former, gov. and 22 m. S.E. Minak; the latter, cap. circ., gov. and 23 m. N.E. Smolensk.

DULANE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 2 m. N.W. Kells. Area 4,243 ac. Pop. 806.

DULAS, a pa. of England, co. and 12 m. W.S.W. Hereford. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 74.—II. (or *Dulais*), a hamlet, S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Cadoxton, 3 m. E.S.E. Cowbridge. Pop. 1,193, partly employed in coal and copper mines.—III. a maritime hamlet, on the N. coast of Anglesey, 4 m. S.S.E. Amlwch.—Several small rivers of Wales have this name.

DULBARANTA, a dist. of N.E. Africa, Somali country, between lat. 5° and 10° N., lon. 46° and 49° E. It is a level country, with extensive pas-

tunga, well watered, and timber plentiful. The inhabitants subsist chiefly on milk. They are hospitable to strangers, and are a warlike people, fighting on horseback. Wild animals are numerous.

DULON (Rio), a river of South America, La Plata, rises in the dist. Tucuman, flows S E past Santiago, and empties itself into Porongos Lake. — **II. Golfo Dulce** is an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, in the Gulf of Honduras, S of Bahae. Lat. of entrance $15^{\circ} 30' N$, lon $88^{\circ} 46' 20' W$. The gulf is 29 m long, 11 m broad, and 6 to 8 fathoms deep. — **III** an inlet of the Pacific, on the coast of Guatemala. Lat. $8^{\circ} 20' N$, lon $93^{\circ} W$.

DULICHO, Urumum, a seaport town of European Turkey, Allania, on Cape Kadisi, a rocky peninsula in the Adriatic, 12 m W S W Scutari. Pop from 7,000 to 8,000.

DULISK, a disfranchised bor, market town, and pa of Ireland, Lonsater, on Meath, on Nanny Water, 5 m S S W Drogheda. Area of pa 16,564 ac. Pop 3,787, do of town 54.

DULKEE ABBEY, a pa of Ireland, Lonsater co Meath, 3 m S E Dulceek. Area 1,030 ac. Pop 101.

DULKEE, a town of Rhénish Prussia, rig and 20 m. W Düsseldorf, on the canal between the Rhine and Venlo (Netherlands). Pop 2,370. Manufactures of cottons, velvet, and watches.

DULZ, a pa of Scotland, co Perth, 31 m W Aberfeldy. Length, N to S, 20 m, breadth 12 m. Surface mostly mountainous. Pop 3,342.

DULLINGHAM, a pa of England, co Cambridge, 34 m S S W Newmarket. Area 4,740 ac. Pop 809.

DULAN or DULU (Hung Bela Banya), a royal free town of N W Hungary, co Honth, 8 m S Ahschl. Pop 1,686. Has silver mines.

DULMEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg and 17 m S W Münster exp co. Pop 2,360. Manufactures of linen, and some dyeing establishments.

DULOR, a pa of England co Cornwall, 34 m N N W West Loe. Area 3,900 ac. Pop 1,409.

DULVEATON, a market town and pa of England, co Somerset. 151 m W S W London. Area of pa 7,760 ac. Pop 1,477. Manufactures of woollen stuffs. In the vicinity are lead mines.

DULWICH, a hamlet of England, co Surrey, and suburb of London pa. Camberwell, 4 m S S E St Paul's cathedral. Pop 1,632. — **Dulwich College**, founded in 1619 by Edward Alleine, a tragic actor, maintains a master and a warden having the name of Alleine or Allin, four fellows in holy orders, numerous poor brethren and sisters, and tenendation scholars. Annual revenue, 8,637. The picture-gallery, containing a choice collection of Italian and French paintings, was left to the college in 1811 by Sir F. Bourgeois.

DUMARWAY, a market town of Ireland, Munster, near the junction of three streams, which form the river Bandon, 29 m W S W Cork. Pop 2,212. It has a parish church, a bridewell, union workhouse, and market-house.

DUMAKAN, an island of the Azores Archipelago, Hippiscia, N E Faialan. Lat. $16^{\circ} 30' N$, lon $130^{\circ} E$. — About 20 m in length and breadth, with a town, same name, S W coast. Pop 1,400.

DUMBARON or DUMBARTON, a royal pari and union bor, seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Dumbarton, on the Leven, here crossed by a bridge, near its confl with the Clyde, 13 m N W Glasgow, on the Dumbartonshire Railway. Area of pa. 8,166 ac. Pop 4,768, do of town 4,800; do of pari bor 6,445. It has one main street. Dumbarton Castle, situated on a bold inclined basaltic rock, at the river mouth, is a for-

trous of great antiquity and historical interest, and one of those maintained at the public expense by the terms of the union of Scotland and England. The Leven is navigable from its mouth to the quay, at high water, and the town has glass works, ship building, engineering, and rope making. Various manufactures are carried on in its vicinity. The bor unites with Port-Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Kilmarnock, to return one member to House of Commons. It was erected into a royal burgh by Alexander II. in 1222.

DUMARTONMIRE (formerly *Lennox*), a co of Scotland, chiefly enclosed by Lochs Lomond and Long, and the Firth of Clyde, which separates it from the cos. Durling, Argyll, and Renfrew, but having also a detached portion E ward, between the cos. Stirling and Lanark, and on Campsie branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, and the Clyde and Forth Canal. Total area 165,760 ac. — about 20,000 ac forming a part of Loch Lomond. Pop 43,104. Principal river the Leven. Surface mostly mountainous, and soil poor, but in the lowlands fertile and well cultivated. Principal crops, oats and potatoes. It contains iron and coal mines, freestone and limestone quarries, cotton mills, glass works, paper mills, and print fields. It is subdivided into 13 pas. Principal towns Dumbarton and Helensburgh. The co sends one mem to House of C.

DUMBERTON, a pa of England co Gloucester, 44 m N N W Winchcombe. Ac 2,100. P 457.

DUMBRÁVICA, a town of Hungary, co. Thassa, co and 40 m from Arad. Pop 1,746.

DUMDUL, a town and cantonment of British India, presid and prov. Bengal, 8 m N. Calcutta. Has a cannon foundry. — **II** the valley of the Pir Panjal pass between the Punjab and Cashmere. Elevation 11,800 feet, traversed by the river Rumbhara.

DUMFRIES, a pa and municipal bor. river-port, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. on the Nith, across which it communicates with its suburb Maxwellton, by two bridges 9 m from the mouth of the river in Solway Firth, and 243 m W N W Carlisle, with which and with Glasgow it is connected by railway. Area of pa. about 15 sq m. Pop of do 12,296, do of town 11,107, do of pari bor 13,166. It is irregularly built, mostly of red freestone, and is regarded as the provincial cap. of South Scotland. Principal edifices, 3 pa. churches dissenting churches, a tower in the High Street, the work of Inigo Jones, and where the town council meets, the Crickston royal institution lunatic asylum, the infirmary, dispensary court-house, bridewell, theatre, and assembly rooms; it has 4 endowed seminaries united under the name of the *Dumfriess Academy*, various other schools, several associations with libraries reading rooms, an observatory, and a mechanics' institute. Vessels of above 60 tons can approach the town quay, and between the town and the mouth of the river are three other quays for larger vessels. Principal manufactures are of hats, hosiery, leather, baskets, clogs, and shoes. *Dumfriess* has a weekly cattle market, and annual fairs for the sale of cattle. Chief exports, wool, freestone, hosiery, shoes, sheep-gram, and wood. Principal imports, coal, slate, iron, tallow, hemp, bones, timber, wine, and colonial produce. Steamers ply hence to Liverpool. Customs revenue (1846) 11,074 14s. Reg. shipping (1847) 8,866 tons. Corp revenue 1,402. The bor. unites with Kirkcubright, Banquhar, Lochmaben, and Annan, in sending one member to House of Commons. *Dumfriess* became a royal bor. in the 13th century, about the end of

which a monastery was founded here, in the chapel of which John Comyn, a competitor for the Scottish throne, was stabbed by Robert Bruce, in 1306. In St Michael's church burying ground, Robert Burns, the Scottish poet, is interred, and a monument is here erected to his memory. On the banks of the Cluden are the ruins of a nunnery.

DUMFRIESSHIRE, a frontier co. of Scotland, bounded E. and S. by Cumberland and the Solway Firth, and having on other sides the cos. Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Lanark, Ayr, and Kirkcudbright. Estimated area 1,007 sq. m., or 644,885 ac., about 1-4th of which is arable. Pop. 78,123. The valley of the Nith on the E. is composed of new red sandstone. The mountainous districts are of mica slate formation. Limestone is quarried at Clovenburn and Kelhead. Coal is found at Banquhar and Langholm; lead at Leadhills. Gold was also in former times found here. Mineral springs at Moffat. The climate in the S.W. valley is mild but moist. Mean annual fall of rain 36 inches. The co. is subdivided into Nithdale, Annandale, and Eskdale, watered by the three principal rivers, the Nith, Annan, and Esk. There are nine lochs in the vicinity of Lochmaben and Loch Skeen, near head of Moffat Water, at an elevation of 1,300 feet. Lochar moss covering 10 m. of the valley between Nith and Annan, is principally a morass. A considerable part of the county is mountainous, especially towards the N. and N.E. Amongst the highest mountains are Black Larg 2,890 feet, Lowther 3,130 feet, Queensberry 2,140 feet, and Hartfell 3,300 feet. The high grounds afford good pasturage; and cattle, sheep, and pig rearing forms an important branch of rural industry. Soil fertile in the lowlands. Manufs. unimportant. The Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle Railway intersects the county, which is subdivided into 43 pacs. Principal towns, Dumfries the cap., Annan, Banquhar, and Lochmaben. Royal boroughs, Thornhill, Moffat, Lockerbie, Laughton, and Ecclefechan. The co. sends 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1848) 2,149. Dumfries originally comprised the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, and by the Romans was comprehended under the prov. *Valentia*.

DUMMAR, a pa. of England, co. Southampton. 5½ m. S.W. Basingstoke. Ac. 2,100. Pop. 409.

DUMMONAH, a river of British India, presid. Bengal, joins the Hooghly river 30 m. S.W. Calcutta, after a S.E. course estimated at 300 miles. Its valley is capable of furnishing large supplies of coal.

DUMMOW, a pergunnah of British India, in lat. 25° 50' N., lon. 79° 30' E. Area 1,634,038 acres. Pop. 363,084. In 1847, the total land revenue was 465,509 rupees. The cap. town has the same name.

DUMPU, a town of Tibet, 40 m. S.S.W. Gardokh. Lat. 31° 6' N., lon. 80° 15' E.

DUN, several comms. and towns of France.—I. (*la Palladeau*), dep. Creuse, arrond. and 14 m. N.W. Guéret, cap. cant. Pop. 1,421.—II. (*le Noi, Castrum Davi*), dep. Cher, arrond. and 11 m. N. St Amant Montondry, on rt. b. of the Auron, cap. cant. Pop. 4,948.—III. (*sur Meuse*), dep. Meuse, arrond. and 12 m. S.S.W. Montmedy, on l. b. of the Meuse. Pop. 866.

DUN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 4 m. N.W. Montrose. Area about 12 sq. m. Pop. 737.

DUNA or **SOCCURAN DWINA**, *Turania*, an important river of Russia, rises in the W. of the gov. Tver, near the sources of the Volga, with which it is connected by a canal, flows at first

S.W. between the govs. Smolensk and Pskov, and afterwards N.W., in the lower part of its course separating Comland on the S. from the govs. Vitebsk and Livonia, and enters the Gulf of Riga 7 m. N.W. Riga. Length direct, 400 m., for nearly all of which it is navigable; through its mouth and many other parts of the river being encumbered by shoals, its navigation is unsafe, and only fit for small vessels, except during the spring thaws and autumnal rains. Opposite Riga it is about 2,400 feet broad, and crossed by a floating bridge, which is taken down annually in September, and again erected in April. Principal affluents, the Eyst and Drissa from the N., the Meja and Desna from the E. and S. On its banks are the towns Velj, Suraj, Vitebsk, Polotsk, Drissa, Dinaburg, and Riga. It is connected by canals with Lake Ilmen, the Berecina, and the Niemen.

DUNABURG, a fortified town of Russian Poland, gov. Vitebsk, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Düna, 67 m. W.N.W. Drissa. Pop. (1853) 11,511.

DUNAFERETZ, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, 12 m. N. Kamenietz. Pop. 3,000.

DUNAGHY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 5½ m. N. Ballymena. Ac. 13,743. P. 3,839.—*Dunamaghy* is a vill., co. Tyrone, 8 m. E.N.E. Strabane.

DUNAMUNDZ, a fortress of Russia, gov. Livonia, circ. and 9 m. N.W. Riga, on an island at the mouth of the Düna, which it defends. It has a custom-house, and a quarantine establishment.

DUNAWY, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, 12 m. S.E. Dundalk. Area 1,662 ac. Pop. 618.

DUNA VEGER, a market town of Central Hungary, co. and 40 m. S. Pesth, on l. b. of the Danube. Pop. 7,910.—II. a vill. of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on rt. b. of the Danube, 22 m. from its mouth.

DUNBAR, a royal parl. and manor, port, seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. E.N.E. Haddington, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, and with a station on the North British Railway, 2½ m. E.N.E. Edinburgh. Pop. of pa. 4,416; do. of town 2,965; do. of parl. bor. 3,038. It has a Gothic pa. church, town-hall, assembly rooms, public libraries, ship-building docks, sail-cloth and cordage factories, iron foundries, breweries, and distilleries. The harbour, though its entrance is impeded by rocks, is accessible by vessels of 300 tons; principal imports, coal and foreign grain; exports, corn, whisky, and fish. The bor. joins with North Berwick, Haddington, Lauder, and Jedburgh in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

DUNBAR, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, Fayette co., 8 m. N.E. Union. Pop. 2,070.

DUNBARRIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 3½ m. S.S.E. Perth. Pop. 1,068.

DUNBEATH, a maritime vill. of Scotland, co. Caithness, pa. and 3 m. S.W. Latheron.

DUNBELL, a pa. and town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 2 m. S.W. Gowran. Area 2,579 ac. Pop. 493.

DUNBRIE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, 2 m. S.W. Dundalk. Area 2,169 ac. Pop. 658.

DUNBLANE or **DUMBLANE**, a burgh of barony, market town, pa., and formerly an episcopal city of Scotland, co. and 23 m. S.W. Perth, on the Allan, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. of pa. 3,313; do. of town 1,916. The choir of its anc. cathedral is now used for the pa. church. It has a public library. Near it, in 1715, was fought the indecisive battle of Sheriffmuir, between the rural forces and the troops of the Pretender.

DUNBROD, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, 5 m. W.N.W. Coleraine. Area 14,811 ac. Pop. 3,753.

DUNDEE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 5 m. W.N.W. Cupar. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 250.

DUNDERRA, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 30 m. N.W. Dublin. Area 14,996 ac. Pop. 2,944.

DUNDULLON, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 7 m. N. Cork. Area 16,788 ac. Pop. 3,301.

DUNDUNOV, a maritime vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, on Waterford harbour, 3 m. S.E.E. Rath. Pop. 460. It has a fort.

DUNCAN ISLAND, Pacific, near the centre of the Galapagos group.—II. China Sea, belongs to the Purbeck (which see).—III. *Duncan Channel*, inlet Prince of Wales' Archipelago, Russian America.

DUNCANBY HEAD, the N.E. headland of Scotland, co. Caithness, pa. Cannaby, about 1½ m. E N.E. John O'Groats House. Lat. 58° 30' N., lon. 3° 1' W.

DUNCHINBROCK, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. S.W. Exeter. Area 790 ac. Pop. 182.

DUNCHURCH, a pa. of England, co. and 13½ m. E N.E. Warwick. Area 5,010 ac. Pop. 1,422.

DUNCOMRICK, a pa. and town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, 4 m. W. Bridgetown. Area 5,711 ac. Pop. 1,829.

DUNCRUS, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3½ m. S.W. Petworth. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 373.

DUNDALK, two baronies, and a pari and music. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, on the Castletown river, and on the Dublin and Belfast Railway, 40 m. N.W. Dublin. Area of pa. 8,302 ac. Pop. 12,344. Area of town and bor. 450 ac. Pop. 8,641. Principal buildings, a pa. church, Roman Catholic chapel, county court-house, co. gaol, market and custom-house, infirmary, guild-hall, linen-hall, news and assembly rooms, and a union workhouse. It has steam flour mills, a pa. factory, breweries, tanneries, and a distillery. Harbour safe; fisheries important, and it exports rural produce, with timber, slates, and coal. Steamers ply between it and Liverpool. It is the seat of co. sessions, and quarter and petty-sessions, and sends 1 member to House of Commons.—*Dundalk Bay* is a shallow inlet of the Irish Sea, between Cooley and Dunany Points, and 8 m. in length and breadth. It contains oyster beds, and receives the rivers Dee, Fane, and Castletown.

DUNDAS, a town of Upper Canada, British North America, cap. dist. Gore, at the head of Burlington Bay, Lake Ontario, 41 m. S.W. Toronto.—(*Island*), British North America, is in the Pacific, 40 m. N.E. Queen Charlotte Island.—(*Islands*), off the E. coast of Africa, between the equator and lat. 1° 30' S., comprise nearly 600 coral islets, from 2½ to 4 m. in length, but with only one secure harbour near the mouth of the Durnford river.—(*River*), an aff. of English river, Delagoa Bay, E. Africa.—(*Strait*), North Australia, separates Melville Island from Coburg peninsula, and is 18 m. across.

DUNDAS, a pari, music., royal burgh, seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. and 14 m. S.E. W. Forfar, on the E. bank of the Tay, 10 m. W. Buddoness light, at the entrance of its firth. Lat. of lighthouse, 56° 8' N., lon. 2° 58' W. Area of pa. 3,740 ac. Pop. of pari. bor. 78,831; of royal burgh 61,448. Mean temp. of year 51° 9, winter 41° 4, summer 63° 4, Fahr. It stands mostly on the declivity between the river and Dundee-law, which has an elevation of 825 feet, and is irregularly built. Principal edifices, town-hall, trader hall, Watt institution, St Andrew's and some other churches, dissenting chapels, barracks, gaol and bridewell, infirmary, insane asylum, dispensary, and other charitable institutions. It is abundantly supplied with excellent water. The town was

surrounded by fortified walls, begun by the English and completed by the French in 1547, no vestige of these remains but the names of the gates. *Dundee* is the principal seat of the linen manufactures in Great Britain. Its fabrics consist of Osnaburghs, sheeting, deck and coarse linens generally; linen yarn, cotton bagging, canvases, and cordage. In 1844, 10,187 persons were employed in weaving, and the estimated value of the manufactured goods amounts to 1,810,444l. annually. Kid-glove making, tanning, refining sugar, iron working and machinery, and ship-building, the last including the construction of iron steamers, are also important. *Dundee* has a tide-harbour, and several large wet docks, a graving dock, and a slip cable. Total shipping of port (1847) 230 vessels; aggregate burden 48,742 tons. There are 3 local banks, a savings bank, and 4 weekly newspapers. This town communicates hourly by a steam ferry with Newport on the opposite shore of the Tay, and by railway with Edinburgh to the S., Arbroath, Montrose, etc. to the N., with Perth, Cupar Angus, Forfar, Newtyle, etc., by the Scottish Midland Railway; also by steam with Newburgh, Perth, Aberdeen, Leith, Hull, and London. Previous to 1834, the town formed only one pa. It was then, by act of assembly, divided into 12 *quoad sacra* par. The manse bor. is divided into 3 dists., town council consisting of a provost, 4 bailies, and 10 councillors, including dean of guild. Corp. revenues 5,006l. Since the Reform Act, Dundee sends 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1848) 2,727. Birthplace of Hector Boetius, Ferguson the poet, and Admiral Lord Duncan.

DUNDERRAW, a pa. and town of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 3 m. N.W. Kinsale. Area 6,425 ac. Pop. 454.

DUNDOWALL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, dist. Kyle, 4 m. S.W. Irvine. Area 17 sq. m. P. 7,309.

DUNDREAR, the old name of a pa. of Scotland, co. Kirkcubright. [KIRKUBRIGHT.]

DUNDRIFF BAY, Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, is a bay of the Irish Sea, 7 m. S.W. Downpatrick. Breadth at entrance about 10 m. Near its N. side are the rocks cow and calf, connected by a reef with the mainland. The *Great Briton* steam-ship was stranded here in 1846, but got off in 1847 very little damaged.

DUNFERRY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4½ m. N.W. Pensford. Area 2,638 ac. Pop. 692.

DUNRAH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 84 m. W. N.W. Antrim. Area 13,128 ac. Pop. 5,806.

DUNRAFF, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 4 m. W. Kildare. Area 3,084 ac. Pop. 544.

DUNSMUIR, cap. town of the New Zealand prov. of Otago, 230 m. from Fort Lyttelton. Founded in 1848 by colonists connected with the Free Church of Scotland. Pop. (1867) about 2,000.

DUNSEA, a comm. and town, France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 29 m. Montauban. Pop. 1,345.

DUNFANAGHY, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, on the S. side of Dunfally harbour, 12½ m. N.W. Kilmacrennan.

DUNFERRY or DOONFERRY, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 10 m. N.W. Kilmalee. Area 31,251 ac. Pop. 2,730.

DUNFREMILING, a pari. and music. bor., manufacturing town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 13 m. N.W. Edinburgh, on a branch of the Edinburgh and Northern, and at the terminus of the Alton and Dunfermline Railways. Pop. of pa. 51,667; do. of town 2,777; do. of pari. bor. 14,836. Principal edifices, its collegiate church. The abbey, originally founded by Malcolm and his Queen between 1070 and 1094, was a monas-

tery of Caldesa. Here Edward of England resided for some months in 1066, and on having it set on fire. It was rebuilt by King Robert Bruce, and here his body was interred. In 1568, the abbey, with its lands, was erected into a temporal lordship, and conferred upon Anne of Denmark, queen of James VI. The nave and tower, and some parts of the refectory still remain, and are partly Saxon and partly Norman architecture. In the town are various other places of worship, a guild-hall, town-hall, and gaol, several public schools, a mechanics' institute, several learned associations, and subscription libraries. Mannu. linen, diapers, and damasks. Here are also breweries, rope, tan, and soap works, tobacco factories, and a steam flour-mill. Coal, lime, and iron are raised in the pa. The town, erected into a royal burgh in 1568, unites with Stirling, Inverkeithing, Cairnes, and Queensferry, in sending 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. elects. (1848) 564. Adjoining the abbey was a palace, enlarged by James IV. in 1500, in which Charles I. was born in 1600, and where Charles II., in 1650, subscribed the league and covenant.

DUNFLEMING, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, 6 m. W. Kilkree. Area 5,648 ac. Pop. 744.

DUNGAUNON, a parl. and munic. bor., and market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, near a branch of the Blackwater, 11 m. N.N.W. Armagh. Area 230 ac. Pop. of town and parl. bor. 3,835. Has a church, union workhouse, fever hospital, bridewell, several branch banks, court and market houses, manu. of linen and earthenware. The bor. sends 1 member to House of Commons. Registered electors (1848) 473.

DUNGAUNSTOWN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 5 m. S.S.W. Wicklow. Ac. 14,397. P. 2,662.

DUNGARVAN, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 25 m. W.S.W. Waterford, on the Colligan, near its mouth in the Bay of Dungarvan, and across which a bridge connects it with its suburb Abbingdale. Area of pa. 9,413 ac. Pop. 11,194. Area of parl. bor. 8,499 ac. Pop. of town 6,311. Principal edifices, the pa. church, four Roman Catholic chapels, convent, a castle, now used as barracks, bridewell, session-house, union workhouse, and market-house. Co. quarter and petty-sessions. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons.—II. a pa. of Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 3 m. W.S.W. Gowran. Area 5,881 ac. P. 1,307.

DUNGAZ, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. West Brabant, 3 m. S.E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,100.

DUNGERMAN, a headland of England, forming the S. extremity of the co. Kent, and projecting into the English Channel, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. Lydd. It has a fort and lighthouse in lat. $50^{\circ} 54' 30''$ N., lon. 58° E. Elevation of lighthouse 92 feet.

DUNGERMUN, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Londonderry, on the road from Armagh. Area of pa. 29,328 ac. Pop. 4,485; do. of town 917.

DUNGLAS, a promontory of Scotland, co. and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Dumbarton, pa. Old Kilpatrick, projecting into the Clyde. The wall of Antoninus terminated at this point.

DUNLOW, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Donagall. Pop. 30.

DUNMCCART, a pa. and town of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 4 m. N. Castlemartyr. Area 5,231 ac. Pop. 1,531.

DUNHAM, several pas., etc., of England.—I. co. North, on the Trent, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.E. Tuxford. Area 2,030 ac. Pop. 581.—II. (Great), co. Norfolk, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.E. Swaffham. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 480.—III. (Little), same co., $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.E. Swaffham.

Area 1,880 ac. Pop. 354.—IV. (Mansey), a township, co. Gloucester, pa. Bowden, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.N.W. Nether-Kensford. Pop. 1,355.

DUNHILL, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford, 5 m. S.E. Kilmacothomas. Area 5,237 ac. Pop. 1,713.

DUNHOLMES, a pa. of England, co. and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Lincoln. Area 2,379 ac. Pop. 411.

DUNHUR, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 2 m. N.W. Portanna. Ac. 4,828. Pop. 1,323.

DUNHURST, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Loire, arrond. and 10 m. N.E. Ysaengoux, on l. b. of the Dauleres. Pop. 2,403.

DUNIPACE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling, conjoined with Larbert and Falkirk. Pop. 1,473.

DUNISKY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 3 m. S.E. Macroom. Area 1,187 ac. Pop. 277.

DUNKALD, a burgh of barony, and market town of Scotland, co. Perth, Old Dunkeld (pa. Dunkeld and Dowally), 13 m. N.N.W. Perth, on the great E. pass to the Highlands, and on the N. bank of the Tay, across which it communicates with its suburb, Little Dunkeld, by a bridge. Area of Old Dunkeld pa. 14 sq. m. Pop. 1,683; do. of town 1,104. The town has remains of a cathedral, the choir of which is now used as the pa. church. In ancient times, Dunkeld is said to have been the seat of the Pictish kings. The pa. of Little Dunkeld has an area of about 31,000 ac. Pop. 2,155.

DUNKERQUE (Eng. *Dunkirk*), a fortified seaport town, and the most N. of France, dep. Nord, cap. arrond., on the Strait of Dover, 40 m. N.W. Lille, and 45 m. E. Dover, at the junction of 3 canals, and on the Railway du Nord. Pop. 29,080. It is defended by a citadel; has a town-hall, theatre, concert-hall, churches, hospitals, military and civil prisons, barracks, a college, and public library; soap and starch manu., iron works, rope works, and tanneries. Harbour, chiefly artificial, is shallow, but the roadstead is good, and since Dunkerque was made a free port in 1826, it has had a brisk and increasing trade in wines. It has also many vessels engaged in the herring and cod fisheries. In 1688, it was burned by the English; in 1664, Charles II. of England sold it for 300,000*l.* to Louis XIV., who had it strongly fortified at a vast expense.

DUNKERRIN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 3 m. S. Shinrone. Area 7,770 ac. Pop. 1,713.

DUNKERTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. S.E.W. Bath. Area 910 ac. Pop. 1,111.

DUNKESWELL, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. W.N.W. Honiton. Area 5,160 ac. Pop. 579.

DUNKINCELY or **DUNKENLY**, a vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 3 m. W. Donagall.

DUNKIRK, an extra-parochial dist. of England, co. Kent, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W.N.W. Canterbury. Area 4,380 ac. Pop. 685.

DUNKIRK, a town of France. [DUNKERQUE.] **DUNKIRK**, a vill. of the U. S., North America, New York, on Lake Erie, 40 m. S.W. Buffalo, and 470 m. W. New York, at terminus of New York and Erie Railway. Pop. 3,000.

DUNKIRK or **DUNKEL**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. Waterford. Area 6,773 ac. Pop. 2,562.

DUNLAVAN, a town and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 5 m. N.W. Donard. Area of pa. 5,852 ac. Pop. 1,711; do. of town 407.

DUNLEAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Carlow, Area (with Baginballytown) 5,885 ac. Pop. 4,273.

DUNLEIGH, a disfranchised bor. and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, 11 m. S. Dundalk. Area of pa. 2,379 ac. Pop. 1,045; do. of town 865.

DUNLOP, a pa. of Scotland, con. Ayr and Ren-

DUN, 73 m. N.E. Irvine. Pop. 1,115. It is celebrated for its cheese.

DUNLEA, a pa. of Ireland Ulster, co. Antrim, including part of the town of Bushmills. Area 9,881 ac. Pop. 2,659.

DUNMAGOGH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 4 m E Castletownroche. Ac. 2,302 P 59.

DUNMANUS BAY, an inlet of the S.W. coast of Ireland, co. Cork, is 4 m wide at its entrance and stretches inland for 12 m. It is separated from Bantry Bay by a long and narrow peninsula.

DUNMAYWAT, a market town of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 13 m W Bandon. Pop. 2,212.

DUNMORAY, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 7 m S.E. Stirling, pa. Perth. Pop. 103.

DUNMORRIS, a pa. and town Ireland, County Galway, 74 m N.W. Turin. Area of pa. 34,939 ac. Pop. 8,603, do. of town 800—II a pa., Leinster, co. and 34 m W.W. Kilkenny. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 501—III a pa., a seaport town Munster, co. and 84 m S.E. Waterford on Waterford harbour. Pop. 311. Mail steam packets ply regularly between it and Valford.

DUNMOW (Great), a market town and pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Chelmer, 12 m N.W. Chelmsford. Area of pa. 7,000 ac. Pop. 3,231.

—II (*Little*), a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m S.E. the above. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 93.

DUNMOTLAH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kimerick, 9 m S.W. Ashington. Area 6,190 ac. Pop. 1,144.

DUNMURRASHILL, a pa. of Ireland Leinster, co. Kildare, 4 m N.W. Clane. Ac. 100. P 11.

DUNMURRAY, a pa. of Ireland Leinster, co. and 2 m N. Kildare. Area 1,101 ac. Pop. 101—II a vill. Ulster, co. Antrim, 4 m S.W. Belfast with a station on the Lister Railway. Pop. 211.

DUNMAGOGH, a pa. and a pa. of Ireland Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 2 m N.W. Knocktopher. Area 1,541 ac. Pop. 600.

DUNNETT, a market pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, on the Firth of Forth with a vill. 74 m N.W. Perth. Pop. of pa. 1,360. *Dunnet head* is a tall pa., is a rocky peninsula, forming the north extremity of Great Britain, and having on it a lighthouse, 340 feet above the sea. m lat. 56° 40' lon. 5° 21' W. On the S.W. side is the inlet Dunnet Bay.

DUNNETT, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 4 m S.E. Perth. Pop. 104.

DUNNIV, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, with a seat vill., 43 m S.W. Perth. Pop. of pa. 2,200.

DUNNIVILLE, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Schwarzwald, 7 m W.W. Rottweil. Pop. 1,411.

DUNNIVILLE, a pa. of England, co. Antrim, 4 m E York. Area 1,110 ac. Pop. 600.

DUNNIVILLE, a lofty headland, England, Isle of Wight, near the extremity of the S.E. coast. Lat. 50° 37' 7" N., lon. 1° 11' 30" W.

DUNNIVILLE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kilmory, on the North Sea, and comprising the town of Stonehaven. Pop. 1,969. The ruin of Dunnottar castle stands on a perpendicular rock, 100 feet above the sea, and almost separated from the mainland by a deep chasm. During the commonwealth, the Scottish regalia was kept there, and previous to the surrender of the garrison to Cromwell, it was privately carried away, and secreted in the church of Kilmory. The castle was dismantled after the rebellion of 1715.

DUNNIVILLE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kilmory, on the N.W. side of the Firth of Clyde, 73 m W. Greenock. Area 73 sq m. Pop. 4,616. The vill. is frequented as a watering-place.

DUNNIVILLE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 7 m S.W. Dingle. Area 4,387 ac. Pop. 723.

DUNNIVILLE, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 16 m N.W. Dumfries. Pop. 277. A bridge across Dalwhol Water connects it with the vill. Minnyhive.

DUNNIVILLE, a pa. of Scotland, forming a peninsula at the S. extremity of Shetland mainland, and terminating in Sumburgh Head. Pop. 4,494.

DUNNIVILLE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 4 m N.W. Dunshaughlin. Area 5,364 ac. Pop. 131.

DUNNIVILLE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 41 m N.E. Bourne. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 203.

DUNNIVILLE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 9 m N.W. Dumfries. Area 24 sq m. Pop. 1,676.

DUNNIVILLE, a burgh of barony, market town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, on an eminence at the S. point of Dunse Law, and on branch of North British Railway 13 m W. Berwick-upon-Tweed. Area of pa. 21 sq m. Pop. 3,407, do. of town 2,467. It has a town hall subscription and other libraries, a reading room and 2 branch banks. Birthplace of Sir Joseph Paxton, architect of the Crystal Palace.

DUNNIVILLE, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 5 m S.E. Godalming. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 671.

DUNNIVILLE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 74 m W.S.W. Exeter. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 477.

DUNNIVILLE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 6 m S.E. Downpatrick. Area 4,494 ac. Pop. 100.

DUNNIVILLE, a pa. and market town, Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 11 m S.S.E. Navan. Area of pa. 3,204 ac. Pop. 1,200, do. of town 4,422.

DUNNIVILLE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, 10 m S.E. Perth. Area 1,101 ac. Pop. 101—II a vill. Ulster, co. Antrim, 4 m S.W. Belfast with a station on the Lister Railway. Pop. 211.

DUNNIVILLE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 43 m S.E. Launceston. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 170.

DUNNIVILLE, a manufacturing vill. of Scotland, co. Dumfriesshire, 8 m W.W. Glasgow. Pop. 1,969. Has cotton spinning and weaving factories, and manufactures of agricultural implements.

DUNNIVILLE, several pas. of England—I co. Bedford, 3 m S.E. Biggleswade. Area 2,940 ac. Pop. 467. II co. Bucks, 4 m S.E. Winslow. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 90—III co. Essex, 24 m N.W. Hornon on the Hill. Area 2,740 ac. Pop. 178—IV co. Norfolk, 24 m W.W. Fakenham. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 134—V (Sussex), co. Leicestershire, 41 m N. Lutterworth. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 628.

DUNNIVILLE, two contiguous pas. of England,

DUNNIVILLE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 7 m S.W. Dingle. Area 4,387 ac. Pop. 723.

DUNNIVILLE, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 16 m N.W. Dumfries. Pop. 277. A bridge across Dalwhol Water connects it with the vill. Minnyhive.

DUNNIVILLE, a pa. of Scotland, forming a peninsula at the S. extremity of Shetland mainland, and terminating in Sumburgh Head. Pop. 4,494.

DUNNIVILLE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 4 m N.W. Dunshaughlin. Area 5,364 ac. Pop. 131.

DUNNIVILLE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 41 m N.E. Bourne. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 203.

DUNNIVILLE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 9 m N.W. Dumfries. Area 24 sq m. Pop. 1,676.

DUNNIVILLE, a burgh of barony, market town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, on an eminence at the S. point of Dunse Law, and on branch of North British Railway 13 m W. Berwick-upon-Tweed. Area of pa. 21 sq m. Pop. 3,407, do. of town 2,467. It has a town hall subscription and other libraries, a reading room and 2 branch banks. Birthplace of Sir Joseph Paxton, architect of the Crystal Palace.

DUNNIVILLE, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 5 m S.E. Godalming. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 671.

DUNNIVILLE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 74 m W.S.W. Exeter. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 477.

DUNNIVILLE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 6 m S.E. Downpatrick. Area 4,494 ac. Pop. 100.

DUNNIVILLE, a pa. and market town, Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 11 m S.S.E. Navan. Area of pa. 3,204 ac. Pop. 1,200, do. of town 4,422.

DUNNIVILLE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, 10 m S.E. Perth. Area 1,101 ac. Pop. 101—II a vill. Ulster, co. Antrim, 4 m S.W. Belfast with a station on the Lister Railway. Pop. 211.

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co. Glouster.—I. (Abbots). Area 3,390 ac. Pop. 371.—II. (Rouse). 84 sq. m. N.W. Gloucester. Area 1,730 ac. Pop. 160.

DUNELIN, a p. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 6 m. N.W. Dingle. Ac. 4,700. Pop. 479.

DUNVEGAN, a bay and headland of Scotland, on the W. coast of the Isle of Skye.

DUNVEGAN FORT, British North America, on the Peace River. Lat. 56° 14' N., lon. 117° 30' W.

DUNWICH, a decayed bor., seaport, and pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the North Sea, 26 m. N.E. Ipswich. Area of bor. and pa. 3,240 ac, mostly beach or sea beach. Pop. 264. The bor. formerly sent 2 members to House of Commons.

DU PAGE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Illinois. Area 342 sq. m. Pop. 9,200. Has 17 churches and two newspapers. The Illinois and Michigan rivers pass along the S.E. border. The Chicago and Galena Railway intersects the county.

DUBLIN, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. part of North Carolina. Area 376 sq. m. Pop. 13,514.

DUPRAU, a market town of Bohemia, circ. and 18 m. E.N.E. Elmhogen. Pop. 1,400.

DUFFLIN, a pa. of Scotland, and 4 m. W.S.W. Perth. Pop. returned with Aberdeenshire, to which the pa. is united.

DURABUND or DURABUNDI, a town and fort of Asia, Derajat, on the rt. b. of the Indus, in Lat. 31° 37' N., lon. 70° 13' E. Pop. 1,400.

DURANCE, a river of S.E. France, rises near Mt. Grèvy, dep. Hautes Alpes, and after a tortuous S.W. course, dividing that dep. from Hautes Alpes, and Vaucluse from the Bouches-du-Rhône, joins the Rhône, 3 m. S.W. Avignon. Course 160 m. Chief affluent, the Buëch and Verdon.

DURANGO, a dep. of the Mexican Confederation, in tween lat. 20° and 30° N., lon. 102° 30' and 107° W., surrounded by Coahuila, Zacatecas, Tlaxcala, Sonora, and Chihuahua. Area estimated at 54,500 sq. m., and pop. at 150,000. Surface mostly mountainous, and much of it is a rocky and sterile, unproductive desert; but along the banks of its small rivers are some fertile tracts yielding maize, rice, and other grains, flax, cotton, and indigo. Other products are cattle, cochineal, iron, and precious metals. Chief towns Durango, Numbre-de-Dios, Mapimi, and San Juan del Rio.—Durango is the cap. above dep., and at an elevation of 6,843 feet, in the Sierra Madre, near the Culiacan river, 150 m. N.W. Zacatecas. Pop. 32,400. It is regularly built; chief edifices, a cathedral and other churches, several convents, a theatre, and a mint. Iron mines are wrought in its vicinity, and its inhabitants also manuf. wooden articles, woollen stuff, and leather.

DURANGO, a town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 13 m. S.E. Bilbao, on rt. b. of the Durango. Pop. 2,346. It has an hospital, and several public schools.

DURAS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 12 m. N. Marmande. P. 1,700.

DURAS or KINVARRA-DURAS, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 9 m. N.W. Gort, and comprising the town of Kinvarra. Area 11,290 ac. Pop. 4,263.

DURAVEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot, 18 m. W.N.W. Cahors, on rt. b. of the Lot. Pop. 3,120.

DURAZZANO, a vill. of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. and 7 m. E.S.E. Caserta. Pop. 2,300.

DURAZZO, *Durrachium*, a fortified marit. town of European Turkey, Albania, sanj. and 30 m. W.N.W. El-Bassan, on the rocky peninsula of Foll, in the Adriatic. Pop. from 9,000 to 14,000. Has an active import and export trade.

DUNZEL, a market town of Hesse, gov. Cassel, on the S.E. shore of the Lake Durben, 15 m. E.N.E. Libau. Pop. 1,660.

DUSBUR, a town of Belgium, Luxembourg, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Ourthe, 11 m. N.N.E. Marche. Pop. 812.

DUSEN, *Marcodusen*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 18 m. E.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circ., on the Roër, here crossed by a bridge, and on the Cologne and Aix-la-Chapelle Railway. Pop. 8,054. It has a Roman Catholic, and numerous Lutheran and Calvinist churches, manufs. of woollen cloths, cassimeres, cotton goods, nails, cutlery, watches, soap, leather, and coloured silks. In its vicinity are oil, paper, and wire mills. Charlemagne here defeated the Saxons, and held diets in 775 and 779. Afterwards an imperial city, taken by the French in 1504, and given to Prussia in 1815. The circ. of *Dusen* has a pop. of 53,047.

DURNAM, a maritime co. of England, in its N. part, having E. the North Sea, N. the co. Northumberland, W. Cumberland and Westmoreland, and S. Yorkshire. Area (including the detached portion Northam on the Tweed, Scotland; Holy island, and some isles, and dist. included in Northumberland and Yorkshire), 1,097 sq. m., or 702,090 ac., of which about 500,000 ac. are arable, and 200,000 in pastures and waste lands. Pop. 300,997. Surface mountainous in the W., where the range has an elevation of 1,000 feet to 2,195 feet, whence several parallel hill ranges decline toward the coast, enclosing many fertile tracts. The river Tees forms the S. boundary, the Tyne the N.; the other rivers are Wear, Skerue, and Derwent. Heaths occupy much of the W. portion, where, however, agriculture is most advanced. The valley of the Tees and eastern shores of the co. are composed of magnesian limestone, and new red sandstone, covering to a considerable depth the coal fields below. The W. part of the co. consists of mountain limestone, rich in lead ore; greenstone and basalt dykes intersect the district. Climate healthy, air sharp and cool in the W., but milder near the shores. The Teeswater breed of short-horned cattle is famous. Sheep, chiefly Cheviots and Leicesters, are numerous. About one-third of the land in the co. is estimated to belong to the bishopric. The Durham collieries are extensive and valuable, lead, iron, and grinding stone, are also highly important products. Manufactures very various, but except ship-building at Sunderland and South Shields, none are carried on extensively. The co. is connected with London, York, Newcastle, and Scotland by railway, and is traversed by numerous branch railways. Durham is a co-palatine, and was formerly under the sovereignty of its bishop most of whose jurisdiction has now merged in that of the crown. It is divided into the 4 wards of Chester, Eastington, Darlington, and Stockton, and 60 paa. and 15 parochial chapels in the diocese of Durham. Principal towns, Durham, Sunderland, Darlington, Gateshead, South Shields, and Stockton. It sends in all 10 members to House of Commons, 4 of whom are returned by the co. Reg. electors (1844) of N. div. 6,119; of S. div. 6,861.

DURNAM, an ancient city, parl. and munic. bor., and episcopal see of England, cap. above co., nearly in its centre, on a branch of the Great North of England Railway, 14½ m. Newcastle. Lat. (of observatory) 54° 58' N., lon. 1° 38' W. Area of bor. 10,260 ac. Pop. 13,163. It has a cathedral and castle, occupying the summit of a steep rocky eminence surrounded by

hanging gardens and plantations, and nearly enclosed by the Wear, here crossed by several bridges, and beyond which on either side are the quarters of Framwellgate and Elvet. The cathedral, founded in 1063, including the western porch, is 567 feet in length, by 200 feet in greatest breadth, and has a central tower 214 feet in height; a fine W. front with a Galilee chapel and two richly ornamented towers, 145 feet in height. The see, comprising the cos. Durham and Northumberland, with some other tracts, was long the richest bishopric in England; in 1843, its gross income was £2,416l., but its arrangements have been materially remodelled by the ecclesiastical commissioners, and the bishop's annual income fixed at £8,000l. Adjoining the cloisters are the deanery, library, chapter-house, prebendal college, and exchequer. The castle, a little N. of the cathedral, was founded by William the Conqueror, and contains apartments for the bishop, but is otherwise chiefly appropriated to the ecclesiastical university, incorporated in 1837, and which succeeded one existing from the time of Cromwell to the Restoration. Durham has 6 pa. churches, a Roman Catholic and various other chapels, an infirmary, alms-houses, and many other charitable institutions, public libraries, assembly rooms, and mechanics' institute. In the old town, on the N., are the market place, theatre, and principal shops; in Elvet the co. gaol and court-house. Manuf. hats, woollen stuffs, brass, and iron goods. The bor. is divided into 3 wards, and governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. Corp. rev. 796l. Durham is the seat of co. assizes, bor. assizes, and sheriffs' courts, the palatine courts having been abolished. It is a polling-place for the co., and head of a poor-law union. It sends 2 mem. to House of Commons.

DURHAM, a co. of New South Wales, in the N. part of the colony, enclosed by the cos. Gloucester, Brisbane, Hunter, and Northumberland. Surface mostly mountainous and wooded; the Hunter river forms its boundary on the N.W. and S. In it are the settlements Muscatell, Edenglassie, Morton, Dulwich, Paterson, and Clarence.

DURHAM, a district of Western Australia, surrounded by the districts Grey, Carnarvon, Landsdowne, Howick, and Victoria, but unsettled.

DURHAM, a co. of British North America, Upper Canada, dist. Newcastle, N. of Lake Ontario.

DURHAM, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Maine, on the Androscoggin river, 28 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,894.—II. New Hampshire, 8 m. W.N.W. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,492.—III. Connecticut, 20 m. S. Hartford. Pop. 1,066.—IV. Green, co. New York. Pop. 2,600.

DUMFRIES, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 17 m. N.N.W. Dumfries. Area 234 sq. m. P. 1,795.

DÜNKELN, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, cap. co., on the Isenach, 18 m. N. Lander. Pop. 4,429. Manuf. of tobacco, cutlery, and paper.

DURLACH, a town of Western Germany, Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Pfalz, with a station on Baden Railway, 3 m. E.S.E. Karlsruhe. Pop. 4,540. Manuf. of tobacco and earthenware.

DURIE RIVER, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. W.S.W. Bridgewater. Area 480 ac. Pop. 145.

DURLEY, a pa. of England, co. Southampton, 3 m. W. Bishop's Waltham. Area 4,200 ac. P. 624.

DURNESS, a pa. forming the N.W. extremity of Scotland, co. Sutherland, and including Cape Wrath. Area estimated at 300 sq. m. P. 1,169.

DUNFORD (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Wilts, on the Avon, 2½ m. S.S.W. Amesbury. Area 3,770 ac. Pop. 564.

DUNFORD (SMALL, ORSK, and URSK), a pa.

and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 16 m. S.E. Zürich. Pop. 1,953. Silk and cotton weaving and spinning.

DUNHANS, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 5 m. S.S.E. Merseburg. P. 320. Has saline springs, yielding annually 240,000 cwts. of salt.

DUNHANS, a vill. and mountain of Upper Austria, circ. Salzburg, near the Salza, 2 m. S.S.W. Hallein, the mountain containing mines, from which upwards of 150,000 tons of salt are raised annually. Pop. of vill. 680.

DÜNNESBORN, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 22 m. N.E. Bern. Pop. 1,042.

DÜNNESBORN, a town of Lower Austria, on l. b. of the Danube, 34 m. W.S.W. Krems. Pop. 500. On a high rock near the town are the ruins of the fortress in which Richard Cœur-de-Lion was imprisoned on his return from Palestine, in 1192. In 1805, the French here defeated the united Russian and Austrian armies.

DUNNINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Sussex, 2½ m. N.W. Worthing. Area 740 ac. Pop. 177.—II. co. Wilts, on the Avon, 24 m. N. Amesbury. Area 2,830 ac. Pop. 477.

DUNRIS, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, 10 m. N.W. Stonehaven. Area 25 sq. m. Pop. 962.

DUNRUMEN-MCHLACKER, a market town of South Germany, Württemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Enz, 17 m. W. Ludwigsburg. Pop. 1,480.

DUNROW, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Lenthur, Kilkenny and Queen's cos., 54 m. S.S.W. Abbeyfeix. Area of pa. 4,029 ac. Pop. 2,256; do. of town 1,085.—II. a pa., chiefly in King's co., 4 m. N. Tullamore. Area 3,773 ac. Pop. 1,320.

DÜNN-SEE, a lake of Switzerland, cant. and 37 m. S. Bern. Elevation 4,000 feet above the sea.

DUNRICK, a dist. of British India, Lower Assam. Area 2,600 sq. m. Pop. 81,000.

DUNRIS, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 3 m. S.S.W. Bantry. Area 11,138 ac. Pop. 2,392.

DUNSEY, an island of Ireland, Munster, off its S.W. extremity between the estuary of the Kenmare river and Bantry Bay. Length 2½ m. Pop. 200.

DUNSTON, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 14 m. S.S.W. Gloucester, and 4½ m. E.S.E. the Berkeley station of the Gloucester and Bristol Railway. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 2,752. Manufactures of woollens. It has a market house and union workhouse, and is a place of election for the W. division of the county.

DUNSTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4½ m. N.E. Taunton. Area 900 ac. Pop. 326.

DUSTAL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Loire, 20 m. N.E. Angers. Pop. 1,468. Manuf. paper, coarse earthenware, bricks, and tiles.

DUNWAS, a territory of Independent Turkistan, intersected by lat. 37° N., lon. 71° E. It is mountainous. Cotton is grown and manufactured for export. Imports grain and gunpowder. Its villages are situated on the banks of the Oxus. The natives are Tajiks, and most of them Mohammedans of the Sunniti sect.

DUNWATER, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, on the Stour, 2½ m. N.W. Blandford-Forum. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 406.

DUNWATER, a town and fort of Georgia, 28 m. N. Tallahassee.

DUNNY BAY, a large inlet on the S.W. coast of Middle Island, New Zealand, lat. 45° 40' S., lon. 165° 30' E., affording good anchorage, and having in it Rapaenui and other islands. Discovered by Cook in 1770.

Dumex, a vill. of Hungary, co. and 60 m. from Pesth. Pop. 2,329.

Düsseldorf, a town of Rhenish Prussia, cap. reg. and of duchy of Berg, on rt. b. of the Rhine, here crossed by a bridge of boats, at the influx of the Düssel, 21 m. N.N.W. Cologne on the railway, thence to Minden, and 18 m. W. Elberfeld, with which town it is also connected by a railway, and of which it is the port. Pop. (1846), including suburbs of Neustadt and Engelsburg, 26,463, chiefly Roman Catholics. It is the residence of the governor of the Rhenish provinces. Principal edifices, the castle, churches, town-hall, and barracks; it has a Jews' synagogue, a mint, several hospitals, an academy of sciences originally seated at Duisburg, a school of painting, and many educational establishments, an observatory, museum, and remains of a collection of pictures which were chiefly transferred to Munich. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, carpets, hosiery, chemical products, starch, and vinegar, and reserves woven fabrics from Elberfeld, iron wares from Solingen, and linens, which are exported into Switzerland, and down the Rhine to the Netherlands, along with coal from the mines on the Roer.

Düsseldorf, a gov. of Rhenish Prussia, bounded on the N. and W. by the Netherlands, S. by Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne, E. by Arnberg, and N.E. by Münster. Area 2,068 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 907,151. The surface belongs to the basin of the Rhine. Principal products are wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, flax, and tobacco. Coal, iron, and potter's-clay are the minerals. The gov. is divided into 13 circles.

Dussehra, a fortified town of Hindostan, prov. Goojerat, in lat. 23° 16' N., lon. 71° 51' E.

Dusslingen, a market town of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, 5 m. S. Tübingen. Pop. 2,287.

Duswar, a river of Beloochistan, prov. Mehran, enters the Arabian Sea in lat. 25° 3' N., lon. 61° 50' E., after a course of 1,000 m., but very shallow throughout.

Duston, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. W. Northampton. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 714.

Dutwell and **Rothiemurchus**, a united pa. of Scotland, cos. Elgin and Inverness, on the Spey. Pop. 1,768.

Duttikam, a rajahship of Hindostan, territory of Bundelcund, between lat. 25° 32' and 26° 18' N., lon. 76° 16' and 78° 54' E. Area 850 sq. m. Pop. 120,000. Annual revenue 100,000. Armed forces 6,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, and 80 artillery. The rajahship comprises 180 villages.

Duttiesah, a town, cap. of rajahship of same name, 125 m. S.E. Agra. Estimated pop. 40,000 or 50,000. It is enclosed by a stone wall 30 feet high, with embattled towers at its four corners. Has the palace of the rajah and a fine reservoir.

Dutton, two townships of England.—1. co. Chester, pa. Great Badworth, 4½ m. E. Frodsham. Pop. 337. The Grand Junction Railway viaduct, which here crosses the valley of the Weaver, consists of 20 arches 70 feet in height, and 60 feet in span.—11. co. Lancaster, pa. Ribchester, 4½ m. N.N.W. Blackburn. Pop. 446.

Duttweiler, a vill. of Prussia, 4 m. S.E. Treves, on the Moselle. Pop. 1,357. A seam of coal in the neighbourhood has long been burning below ground.

Dux or **Dukow**, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 18 m. W.N.W. Leitmeritz. Pop. 564.

Duval, a co. of the U. S., North America, on N.E. of Florida. Area 736 sq. m. Pop. 4,530.

Duxbury, two townships, U. S., North America.

—1. Massachusetts, 80 m. S.E. Boston. Pop. 2,679.—11. Vermont, 13 m. W. Montpelier. Pop. 630.

Duxford, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, on the Cam, 5½ m. W. Linton. Ac. 1,263. P. 844.

Dvina, two rivers of Russia. [**Dvina** & **Dvina**.] **Dvarka** or **Dwarika**, a maritime town of Hindostan, peninsula Kattywar, prov. Guzerat, in lat. 23° 15' N., lon. 69° 1' E. Here is a celebrated temple to Krishna, "the Lord of Dvarka," and two other smaller temples. The Gumti, a small rivulet, is supposed to be especially sacred.

Dvina, **Dvina** or **Northern Dvina**, an important river of Russia, gov. Vologda and Archangel, is formed by the confluence of the Sukhona and Vitehgda, flows N.W. and enters a gulf of the White Sea by several mouths, 20 m. below Archangel. Total course 380 m. Chief affluents, the Pinega from the N., Vaga and Kama from the S; all the principal towns of the gov. Vologda are on the banks of its tributaries. It is connected through the Sukhona with the Nera by the Lubinski Canal, and through the Vitehgda with the Kama and Volga, by the Severni Canal. From shoals at its mouth, it does not admit vessels drawing more than 14 feet water; and it is ice-bound there for half the year. Opposite Archangel it is 4 m. in breadth; and it is the principal channel for the trade between Central Russia and the White Sea.

Dwyffychai, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, on the Irish Sea, 1½ m. W. Conway. Pop. 926.

Dyce, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 8 m. N.W. Aberdeen, on the Don. Pop. 470. Has granite quarries.

Dyce, a co. of the U. S., North America, Tennessee. Area 840 sq. m. Pop. 6,351. Chief town, Dyersburgh.

Dyffryn (**Clidrach**), a hamlet of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 2 m. N.W. Neath. Pop. 967.

Dyherfurth, a town of Prussia, prov. Silesia, reg. and 18 m. N.N.W. Breslau, on the Oder. Pop. 1,400. It has a castle and manufactures of pottery.

Dyce and **Mor**, a united pa. of Scotland, cos. Elgin and Nairn, on the Moray Firth, 3 m. W. Forres. Pop. 1,369.

Dyle, a river of Belgium, prov. South Brabant and Antwerp, after a N. and W. course of 50 m., joins the Nethe to form the Rupeel 4 m. N.W. Mechlin, besides which city, Louvain and Wavre are on its banks. Chief affluents, the Demer, from the influx of which, the Dyle is navigable to its termination, a distance of 23 m. It gave its name to the dep. Dyle (of which Brussels was the cap.), under the French empire during the reign of Napoleon I.

Dymchurch, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the English Channel, 4 m. N.N.E. New Romney. Area included in Romney marsh, 1,310 ac. Pop. 650. This pa., though defended by a strong seawall, has been often inundated by the sea.

Dymchurch, a pa. of North Wales, co. Flint, on the Clwyd, 3 m. E.S.E. St Asaph. Pop. 707.

Dymock, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4 m. N.N.W. Newent. Area 6,370 ac. Pop. 1,771.

Dynow, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 17 m. N. Sanok, on l. b. of the San. Pop. 2,675. It is an entrepôt for the sale of linens.

Dysart or **Dysart**, a royal port and marine, bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the N. coast of the Firth of Forth, 12 m. N.N.E. Edinburgh. Area of pa. 3,054 Scotch ac. Pop. 5,739; do. of burgh 1,416; do. of par. bor. 5,041.

Manuf. of spinning and checks, a flax spinning mill, and trade in coal and building stone; about 130,000 tons tax are raised annually in the pa. The bor. unites with Kirkcaldy, Burntisland, and Kinghorn in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

DYNAWENGE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., 2 m. S.W. Stradbally. Area 6,090 ac. Pop. 1,076.

DYNAWALLEY, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., 2 m. S.E. Abbeyleix. Area 10,761 ac. Pop. 3,037.

DYNAWADY, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, Kilkenny, 3 m. S. Innishoge. Ac. 6,307. P. 1,418.

DYNAWADY, numerous pas. of Ireland. —I. Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 4½ m. S.E. South Castlecomer. Area 7,938 ac. P. 1,638.—II. Munster, co. Clare, 2 m. S. Corrofin. Area 7,251 ac. Pop. 1,449.—III. Connaught, co. Roscommon, 6½ m. S.S.E. Mount Talbot. Area 6,569 ac. Pop. 1,184.—IV. Munster, co. Kerry, 1½ m. S. Castle Island. Area 6,070 ac. Pop. 929.—V. co. Waterford, 8 m. E. Clonmel. Area 6,306 ac. Pop. 1,153.—VI. co. Kerry, 6½ m. S.W. Listowel. Area 6,149 ac. Pop. 1,012.—VII. Leinster, co. Westmeath, 5 m. S.S.W. Mullingar. Area 7,417 ac. Pop. 879.—VIII. co. Louth, 2 m. E. Dun-

leer. Area 1,912 ac. Pop. 480.—IX. (Galloway) Leinster, Queen's co., including the town of Ballinacilly. Area 10,781 ac. Pop. 3,037.

DYHERST, a pa. of North Wales, co. Flint, 3 m. S. St. Asaph. Pop. 1,030.

DEALOSSICE, a town of Poland, prov. and 86 m. S.S.W. Kielce, on rt. b. of the Warta. Pop. 3,193.

DEALOSTYN, a town of Poland, prov. and 67 m. S.S.E. Kalisz, on rt. b. of the Warta. Pop. 1,100.

Manuf. marocco-leather, woollens, and hosiery. **DELANGNAMING**, a town of Tibet, 150 m. W. Lassa.

DELYOTO, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 97 m. S.S.E. Grodno. Pop. 1,000.

DEICHILOV, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, 70 m. E. Kamienetz. Pop. 1,500.

DEONGARIA (Chinese *Thian-Chan-pe-loo*), a region of Central Asia, comprised in Chinese Turkestan, between lat. 42° and 50° N., lon. 75° and 90° E., bordering on the Russian gov. Tomsk and the Khanat Khokan. It is subdivided into the military divisions of Ili and Kour-kara-Ou-sou, its chief cities, and of Turbagatali. [TURKESTAN (CHINESE)]

DAWIDROD, a market town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 25 m. S.W. Kamienetz. Pop. 1,800.

E

EAGLE, a pa. of England, co. and 6½ m. W.S.W. Lincoln. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 577.

EAGLE, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 2½ m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 1,381.

EAGLE ISLAND, Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, in the Atlantic, and 4 m. W.S.W. Erris Head. It has two light-houses. Lat. 54° 7' N., lon. 10° 6' W.—*Eagle Mountain*, Clister, co. Down, one of the highest of the Mourne mountains, is 2,954 feet above the level of the sea.

EAGLECLIFF or **ECCLECLIFF**, a pa. of Engl., co. Durham, 1½ m. N.N.E. Yarm. Ac. 3,370. P. 701.

EAGLEHAM, a pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 9 m. S.E. Paisley. Area 15,450 ac. Pop. 2,524.

EAGLEHAY, one of the Orkney Islands, 1 m. E. Rousay. Length 2½ m.; breadth 1 m. Pop. returned with Rousay.

EAGLE'S NEST (THE), a rock, Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, between the Upper and Middle lakes of Killarney, 4 m. S.W. Killarney. It is an almost perpendicular crag, 1,300 feet in height.

EAKINGO-MAUWE or **N. L.** [NEW ZEALAND] **EAKINGO**, a pa. of England, co. Nottingham, 4 m. S.E.E. Allerton. Area 2,240 ac. Pop. 710.

EALAN-NA-COOMA, an inlet of Scotland, off the coast of Sutherland, pa. Tongue.

EALING, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 9 m. W. St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Ac. 3,830. P. 9,828.

EAMONT BRIDGE, a township of England, co. Westmoreland, pa. Burton, 1½ m. W.S.W. Penrith. Pop., with Yarnworth, 366.

EARDIALD, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4½ m. W. Leominster. Area 4,170 ac. Pop. 860.

EARDLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5 m. S.E.E. Kingston. Area 4,460 ac. Pop. 811.

EARTH, a pa., Engl., co. Hants. [BLUNTHAM.]

EART, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 13 m. N.W. Lancaster. Pop. 3,962.

EARTHERY, a decayed burgh of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Kilconquhar, on the Firth of Forth, 1 m. W. Kilo. Pop. 406.

EARS-BELTON, a chapelry of England, co. Leicester, 4 m. N.N.E. Huxley. Pop. 2,364.

EARLSTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 8½ m. W. East Lambington. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 400.

EARLSTON or **EARLDOWN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 6½ m. S.b. E. Lauder. Pop. 1,819. It has an endowed academy, library, and savings' bank, and is the birthplace of Thomas the Rhymer.

EARLSTOWN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 1 m. E. Callan. Ac. 2,938. Pop. 469.

EARLI, a co., U. S., North America, on S.W. of Georgia, watered by Chattahoochee river. Area 864 sq. m. Pop. 7,246, of whom 3,519 were slaves.

EARN-LOCH, a lake of Scotland, co. and 24 m. W. Perth. Circumference 19 m. Depth 100 fathoms.—II. a river issuing from the above lake, flows E. through the valley of Strathern, and joins the Tay, after a course of 30 m., near Abernethy. It is navigable for vessels of 60 tons to the Bridge of Earn, 3 m. E.S.E. Perth.

EARNLEY, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. S.S.W. Chichester. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 187.

EARNSHILL, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. S.S.W. Langport. Area 390 ac. Pop. 12.

EARNSTON, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 3½ m. N.W. North Shields. Ac. 11,060. P. 10,982.

EARNHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1 m. W.S.W. Bungay. Area 2,860 ac. Pop. 745.

EARTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5½ m. N.E. Chichester. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 103.

EAST, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 2 m. E. Richmond. Area 5,090 ac. Pop. 863.

EASDALE or **EISDALE**, an island of the Hebrides, coast of co. Argyre, pa. Kilsbrandon. Area 1½ sq. m. It is noted for slate quarries.

EASEBURN, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1½ m. N.E. Midhurst. Area 4,043 ac. Pop. 1,076.

EASINGTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. and 8½ m. E. Durham. Area 12,400 ac. Pop. 7,062.

It is head of a poor-law union.—II. co. Oxford, 3½ m. S.S.W. Tetworth. Area 880 ac. Pop. 18.

—III. co. York, East Riding, on the North Sea, 6 m. E.S.E. Patrington. Area 3,020 ac. Pop. 825.—IV. same co., North Riding, 10 m. E.N.E. Guilsborough. Area 3,856 ac. Pop. 803.

EASTWOLD, a market town and pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 13½ m. N.N.W. York. Area of pa. 10,070 ac. Pop. 2,717; do. of town 2,240. It has an endowed school, a union work-house, and three branch banks.

EASKRY, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 19½ m. W. Sligo, on river of same name. Area 13,285 ac. Pop. 4,231.

EAST, is the prefix of numerous places of the U. S., North America, the principal of which are—I. (*Bethlehem*), a township, Pennsylvania, 168 m. W. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,312.—II. (*Bloomfield*), New York, 8 m. W. Canandaigua. Pop. 2,262.—III. (*Bradford*), co. Chester, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,215.—IV. (*Bridgewater*), Massachusetts, 22 m. S. Boston. Pop. 2,545.—V. (*Cuba*), Pennsylvania, co. Chester. Pop. 1,757.—VI. (*Chester*), 15 m. N.E. New York. Pop. 1,670.—VII. (*Cocalico*), Pennsylvania, co. Lancaster. Pop. 1,983.—VIII. (*Dyer*), Pennsylvania, co. Alleghany. Pop. 1,987.—IX. (*Dunegal*), Pennsylvania, co. Lancaster. Pop. 2,967.—X. (*Feliciano*), a pa., Louisiana. Area 680 sq. m. Pop. 13,536 (slaves 9,514).—XI. (*Greenwich*), Rhode Island, cap. co. Kent, 12 m. S. Providence. Pop. 2,358.—XII. (*Haddam*), Connecticut, 30 m. S.E. Hartford. Pop. 2,610.—XIII. (*Hampton*), New York, on the E. end of Long Island, 98 m. E. New York. Pop. 2,122. It has a lighthouse 140 feet in height.—XIV. (*Hanover*), Pennsylvania, 21 m. E. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,600.—XV. (*Hartford*), Connecticut, 2 m. E. Hartford. Pop. 2,497.—XVI. (*Haven*), Connecticut, 39 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 1,673. It has a harbour and lighthouse.—XVII. (*Hempfield*), Pennsylvania, 33 m. S.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,800.—XVIII. (*Huntingdon*), Pennsylvania, co. Westmoreland. Pop. 1,774.—XIX. (*Liverpool*), a vill., Ohio, on the Ohio river, 134 m. E.N.E. Columbus.—XX. (*Nantmeal*), a township, Pennsylvania, 37 m. N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,171.—XXI. (*Nottingham*), Pennsylvania, 40 m. S.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,018.—XXII. (*Penn*), Pennsylvania, 84 m. N.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,700.—XXIII. (*Penuboro*), Pennsylvania, 10 m. N.E. Carlisle. Pop. 2,391.—XXIV. (*River*), a strait connecting Long Island with New York harbour.—XXV. (*Union*), a township, Ohio, 78 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 194.—XXVI. (*Whitland*), Pennsylvania, Chester co. Pop. 1,308.—XXVII. (*Windsor*), Connecticut, 11 m. N.E. Hartford. Pop. 3,601.—XXVIII. (*Windsor*), New Jersey, 20 m. S.W. New Brunswick. Pop. 1,989.

EASTWONNA, a market town and pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6½ m. S. Hailham. Area of pa. 6,860 ac. Pop. 3,433. The town, which is being rapidly extended, has a theatre, library, and a chalybeate spring.

EASTBRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. N. New Romney. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 31.

EAST CAPE, *Wai-Apou*, is the most E. point of New Zealand, N. island. Lat. 37° 40' S., lon. 178° 40' E.—II. the most E. cape of Madagascar. Lat. 15° 2' S., lon. 50° 4' E.

EAST-CHURCH, a pa. of England, co. Kent, Isle of Sheppey, 5 m. E.S.E. Queenborough. Area 6,220 ac. Pop. 952.

EASTCOTE, a chapelry of England, co. and 3½ m. S.E. Bedford, pa. Cardington. Pop. 881.

EASTER (*Good*), two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. 64 m. N.W. Chelmsford. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 500.—II. (*High*), same co., 8 m. N.W. Chelmsford. Area 3,750 ac. Pop. 1,043.

EASTGATE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5 m. W.S.W. Arundel. Area 890 ac. Pop. 162.

EASTER ISLAND, in the Pacific, is in lat. 27° 6' S., lon. 109° 17' W., about 200 m. W. the coast

of Chile. It is of volcanic origin, 1,300 feet in elevation above the sea. Pop. estimated at 1,200.

EASTERN ARCHipelago. [*Asiatic Archipel.*]

EASTERSNOW, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 4 m. E.S.E. Boyle. Area 6,457 ac. Pop. 1,661.

EAST GAINSTRADE, a pa. and market town of England, co. Sussex, 26 m. S. London. Area of pa. 13,390 ac. Pop. 3,820.

EASTHAM, two pas. of England.—I. co. Chester 44 m. E.N.E. Great Neston. Area 7,170 ac. Pop. 2,411.—II. co. Worcester, 4 m. E. Tenbury. Area 4,680 ac. Pop. 623.

EASTHAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 3½ m. E.S.E. Wokingham. Ac. 5,300. P. 698.

EASTROSE, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m. S.S.W. Much-Wenlock. Area 1,480 ac. P. 112.

EASTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. E.S.E. Great Coggeshall. Ac. 1,300. Pop. 161.

EASTHOTHILL, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 7½ m. N.E. Lewes. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 607.

EASTINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloster, 4½ m. W. Stroud. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 1,836, partly employed in woollen manufactures.

EATLACH, two pas. of England, co. Gloster.—I. (*Martin*), 3 m. N.N.W. Lechlade. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 197.—II. (*Turville*), same co., 4 m. N.N.W. Lechlade. Area 2,670 ac. Pop. 446.

EASTLING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. S.W. Faversham. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 414.

EAST MAIN OF SLADE RIVER, a river of Labrador, enters James Bay on its E. side. Lat. 62° 15' N., lon. 78° 41' W., after a course estimated at 400 m., in which it traverses numerous lakes.

EAST MOOR, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 8 m. E.N.E. Bishop's Waltham. Ac. 11,360. P. 1,643.

EASTON, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 1½ m. E.S.E. Ledbury. Area 3,100 ac. Pop. 444.

EASTON, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Wilts, 7½ m. N.N.W. Ludgershall. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 487.—II. co. Suffolk, 2½ m. N.N.W. Wickham-market. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 404.

—III. co. Huntingdon, 34 m. N.E. Kimbolton. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 177.—IV. co. Norfolk, 7 m. W.N.W. Norwich. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 296.—V. co. Northampton, 2 m. S.S.W. Stamford. Area 3,170 ac. Pop. 1,060.—VI. co. Hants, 2½ m. N.N.E. Winchester. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 485.—VII.

(*Great*), co. Essex, 3 m. N.N.W. Great Dunmow. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 937.—VIII. (*Little*), same co., 1½ m. N.W. Great Dunmow. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 306.—IX. (*Bavent*), co. Suffolk, on the N. Sea, 14 m. N.N.E. Southwold. Area 770 ac. Pop. 3.—X. (*in Gordano*), co. Somerset, 4½ m. W.N.W. Bristol. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 1,984.—XI. (*Grey*), co. Wilts, 3½ m. W. Malmesbury. Area 790 ac. Pop. 189.—XII. (*Magna*), a chapelry, co. Leicester, pa. Brimhurst, 1½ m. N.W. Rockingham. Pop. 667.

—XIII. (*Mundie*), a pa. co. Northampton, 5½ m. S. Wellingboro'. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 217.—XIV. (*Neston*), in same co., 1 m. E. Towcester. Area 720 ac. Pop. 170.

EASTON, several townships, etc., of the U. S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, 22 m. S. Boston. Pop. 2,337. Has cotton manuf.—II. New York, 27 m. N.N.E. Albany. Pop. 3,225.—III. a bor., Pennsylvania, cap. co. Northampton, at the conf. of the Delaware and Lehigh, 60 m. N. Philadelphia. Pop. 4,865. It has a court-house, several churches, a college, and various manuf.—IV. a vill. of Maryland, cap. co. Talbot, on an estuary joining Chesapeake Bay, 30 m. E.S.E. Annapolis. Pop. 1,413.

EASTPORT, a township, U. S., North America, Maine, consisting of Moose and several smaller isls. in Passamaquoddy Bay, 144 m. N.E. Augusta.

Pop. 4,126. It is a garrison town. Has a bridge connecting with the mainland, and a harbour.

Eastwroton, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, with a station on the Hull and Selby Railway, 30 m. W. Hull. Area 6,180 ac. Pop. 1,867.

Eastworp, a pa. of England, co. Hants, ½ m. N.E. Basingstoke. Area 440 ac. Pop. 62.

Eastwry, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. S.W. Sandwich. Area 2,750 ac. Pop. 1,607.

Eastwall, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4 m. N. Ashford. Area 630 ac. P. 68.—II. co. Leicester, 6½ m. N.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1,370. P. 156.

Eastwick, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 4 m. W.S.W. Sawbridgeworth. Area 760 ac. P. 170.

Eastwood, two pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 1½ m. S.W. Rochford. Area 4,780 ac. Pop. 642.—II. co. and 8 m. N.W. Nottingham. Area 940 ac. Pop. 1,720. Has coal mines.

Eastwood, a pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 3 m. S.W. Glasgow. Pop. 9,243.

Eastwotton, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4½ m. W.S.W. Kingston. Area 4,080 ac. Pop. 698.

Eaton, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester, 7 m. N.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 442.—II. a township, co. Chester, pa. and 1½ m. N.E. Tarporley. Pop. 592.—III. in same co., pa. Prestbury, 1½ m. N.N.E. Congleton. Pop. 584.—IV. a pa., co. North, 2 m. S. East Retford. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 158.—V. co. Salop, 4 m. E.S.E. Church-Stretton. Area 4,200 ac. Pop. 548.—VI. (*Bishop*), co. and 4½ m. W. Hereford. Area 2,270 ac. Pop. 447.—VII. (*Bray*), co. Beds, 8½ m. W.S.W. Dunstable. Area 2,650 ac. Pop. 1,455.—VIII. (*Constantine*), co. Salop, 4½ m. N.N.W. Much-Wenlock. Area 690 ac. Pop. 303.—IX. (*Eaton-hill*). [Pulford]—X. (*Hastings*), a pa., co. Berks, on the Thames, 3 m. N.W. Great Farringdon. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 140.—XI. (*Little*), a chapelry, co. and 3½ m. N.N.E. Derby (pa. St Alkmund). P. 692.—XII. (*Long*), same co., pa. Tawley, 6½ m. Nottingham, by Midland Co.'s Railway. Pop. 693.—XIII. (*Scorn*), a pa., co. Bedford, 1½ m. S.W. St Neots. Area 7,530 ac. Pop. 2,802.

Eaton, a co., U. S., North America, in centre of Michigan. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 7,058.—II. a township, New York, 84 m. W.N.W. Albany. P. 3,944.—III. New Hampshire, 60 m. E.N.E. Concord. Pop. 1,710.—IV. a vill., co. Ohio, 46 m. N. Cincinnati. Pop. 1,346.

Eaux-Bonnes (*Lus*), a hamlet of France, dep. Basses Pyrénées, 22 m. S. Pau, frequented for its sulphur springs.—*Les Eaux Chaudes*, in the vicinity, is a similar place of resort.

Eaux-Vives, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Geneva, on the S.E. shore of Lake Lemán. P. 1,462.

Eaux, Elzeu, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., on the Gers, an aff. of the Garonne, arrond. and 15 m. S.W. Condom. Pop. 4,082.

Eauxfontaine, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 6 m. S.E. Pickering. Ac. 5,350. P. 571.

Eauxfontaine-Wake, a pa. of England, co. Wilt, 8 m. S.W. Wilton. Area 2,700 ac. P. 319.

Eaux-Fleur, a hamlet, England, co. Kent, pa. Minster, on Pegwell Bay, 3½ m. W.S.W. Ramsgate.

Eauxfontaine, a town of Central Germany, princip. and 9 m. S.W. Schwartzhausen-Sondershausen. Pop. 361.

Eauxfontaine, a seaport town of Denmark, Jütland, stiff and 18 m. E.N.E. Aarhus, on a bay of the Cattegat. Pop. 1,100. It has a small harbour.

Eauxfontaine, a town of Lower Austria, 24 m. S. Vienna, on the Lefka. Pop. 1,600. It has a castle, and manuf. of woollens and paper.

Eauxfontaine, a vill. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on rt. b. of the Moselle, 23 m. E. Mannheim. Pop. 3,600.

Eauxfontaine, a vill. of Nassau, Germany, near rt. b. of the Rhine, 3 m. N. Hattenheim. Its vineyard is 300 feet in elevation, and produces one of the best wines of the district.

Eauxfontaine, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 15 m. S.E. Bamberg. Pop. 651.

Eauxfontaine, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on l. b. of the Main, 45 m. N.E. Würzburg. Pop. 1,162. It has linen and woollen manufactures.

Eauxfontaine, a vill. of Bavaria, Palatinat, 20 m. S.W. Meitz. Pop. 483.

Eauxfontaine, a vill. of Saxony, circ. and 14 m. S. W. Bautzen, on the Bohemian frontier. Pop. 6,007. It is one of the principal seats of the linen manufacture of Saxony.

Eauxfontaine or **Eauxfontaine**, a vill. of Upper Austria, on rt. b. of the Traun, 4 m. S.S.E. Linz. The French defeated the Austrians here, 3d May 1809.

Eauxfontaine, a vill. of Upper Bavaria, 18 m. S.S.E. Munich. Pop. 1,004.

Eauxfontaine, a vill. of Württemberg, 4 m. E. Backnang.

Eauxfontaine, the name of numerous villa. in Germany. The chief are—I. a market town, princip. Reuss, cap. lordship, 39 m. S.S.E. Weimar. Pop. 1,312. Here Napoleon I. issued his first proclamation to the Saxons in 1806.—II. *Kaiser-Ebersdorf*, a vill. of Lower Austria, 5 m. S.E. Vienna. Pop. 1,136.

Eauxfontaine, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas Rhin, on the Strasbourg and Mulhausen Railway, 4 m. N.N.E. Schelestadt. Pop. 1,064.

Eauxfontaine, a market town of Hesse Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 4 m. S. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,792. It has woollen manuf. and breweries.

Eauxfontaine, a royal free town of Transylvania, 35 m. N.E. Hermannstadt. Pop. 2,900.

Eauxfontaine, a town of Persia. [Azeri.]

Eauxfontaine, a town of Württemberg, circ. and 10 m. S.E. Balingen, on the Schmiede. Pop. 4,384. Manuf. woollen cloths, hosiery and leather.

Eauxfontaine, a vill. of Austria, Styria, circ. Judenberg, on rt. b. of the Enns. Pop. 600. It has copper mines and foundries.

Eauxfontaine, a town of Guinea. [Aron.]

Eauxfontaine or **Eauxfontaine**, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, dist. Campagna, 16 m. S.E. Salerno. Pop. 7,270.

Eauxfontaine, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. S.E. Tenterden. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 178.

Eauxfontaine, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., arrond. and 5 m. W. Gannat, on l. b. of the Saône. Pop. 2,445.

Eauxfontaine, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2 m. E.N.E. Chipping-Camden. Ac. 3,600. Pop. 804.

Eauxfontaine, a river in the N.E. of Spain, rises in the prov. Santander, 12 m. W. Bayona, flows generally S.E. past Frías, Miranda-de-Ebro, Logroño, Calahorra, Tudela, Zaragoza, Mequinenza, Mora, Tortosa, and Amposta, and enters the Mediterranean in lat 40° 42' N., lon. 0° 50' E. Length 840 m. Chief affs., on right the Jalon; on left the Aragon, Gálago, and Segre. It is navigable from Tudela, but its navigation is difficult on account of its rapidity and the rocks in its bed, and several canals have been cut for its improvement.

Eauxfontaine, a town of Hanover, landr. and 15 m. S. Lüneburg (princip. of Lüneburg). Pop. 865.

Eauxfontaine, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Halimont, on the Sambre, and on the Namur Railway, 19 m. N.E. Mons. Pop. 2,606.

Eauxfontaine, a town of France, dep. Bas Rhin, on the Strasbourg and Mulhausen Railway, 4 m. N.N.E. Schelestadt. Pop. 1,064.

Eauxfontaine, a market town of Hesse Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 4 m. S. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,792. It has woollen manuf. and breweries.

Eauxfontaine, a royal free town of Transylvania, 35 m. N.E. Hermannstadt. Pop. 2,900.

Eauxfontaine, a town of Persia. [Azeri.]

Eauxfontaine, a town of Württemberg, circ. and 10 m. S.E. Balingen, on the Schmiede. Pop. 4,384. Manuf. woollen cloths, hosiery and leather.

Eauxfontaine, a vill. of Austria, Styria, circ. Judenberg, on rt. b. of the Enns. Pop. 600. It has copper mines and foundries.

Eauxfontaine, a town of Guinea. [Aron.]

Eauxfontaine or **Eauxfontaine**, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, dist. Campagna, 16 m. S.E. Salerno. Pop. 7,270.

Eauxfontaine, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. S.E. Tenterden. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 178.

Eauxfontaine, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., arrond. and 5 m. W. Gannat, on l. b. of the Saône. Pop. 2,445.

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Eauxfontaine, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Halimont, on the Sambre, and on the Namur Railway, 19 m. N.E. Mons. Pop. 2,606.

ECCHINGWELL, a chapelry of England, co. Hants, pa. Kingsclere, 7½ m. N.N.E. Whitechurch. P. 494.

ECCLERSCHEAM, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 14 m. E. Dumfries (pa. Hoddam), with a station on the Caledonian Railway. Pop. 768.

ECCLER, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 4 m. W.N.W. Manchester, with a station on the railway thence to Liverpool. Area, including the Morass of Chat-Moss, 20,240 ac. Pop. 41,497.—II. a pa., co. Norfolk, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, 11 m. S.N.E. Thetford. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 185.

ECCLIS, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, on the Tweed, 6 m. N.N.E. Kelso. Area 17½ sq. m. Pop. 1,592.

ECCLISALL-BIRLOW, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 3½ m. S.W. Sheffield. Pop. 2,455. It is head of a poor-law union.

ECCLISFIELD, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 5 m. N. Sheffield. Area 43,540 ac. Pop. 16,870.

ECCLISHALL, a market town and pa. of England, co. Stafford, on the Great Junction Railway, 6½ m. W.N.W. Stafford. Area of pa. 20,930 ac. Pop. 4,396.

ECCLISHILL, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 9½ m. S.E. Blackburn. Area 820 ac. Pop. 598.—II. co. York, pa. and 3 m. N.N.E. Bradford. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 3,700.

ECCLISMACHAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. E.S.E. Linlithgow. Pop. 389.

ECCLINTON, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. S.S.E. Chester. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 376.—II. a pa., co. Lancaster, 4 m. W. Chorley. Area 8,080 ac. Pop. 3,114.—III. a township, same co., pa. and 3½ m. N.N.E. Prescott. Pop. 8,509.—IV. (Great), same co., pa. St Michael, 5 m. N. Kirkham. Pop. 661.

ECCLISLAND, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, 8 m. N.N.W. Lausanne. Pop. 744.

ECCHAUFOUR, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, arrond. and 19 m. E. Argentan. Pop. 1,706.

ECCHULES (LES), a vill. of the Sardinian States, prov. Savoy, 12 m. S.W. Chambery, on rt. b. of the Guiers. It is named from the stars which formerly existed here, and which have been replaced by a new road out in the mountain, over a space of 1,000 feet, begun by Napoleon I., and finished by the King of Sardinia in 1817.

ECCHMIADZIN (pron. *Etchmiadzin*), a town and the ecclesiastical cap. of Armenia, in the Russian dom., prov. and 15 m. W. Erivan, and 35 m. N. Mount Ararat. It has a fortified convent, comprising a church, barracks, etc.; and is the seat of the primate of the Armenian church.

ECCHMIN or AKKMIN, Panopolis or Chemis, a town of Upper Egypt, 17 m. N.W. Girgeh, on rt. b. of the Nile, with ruins of a temple of Osiris.

ECCHT, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 16 m. W. Aberdeen. Area about 11,000 ac. Pop. 1,206.

ECCHT, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, 12 m. N.N.E. Maastricht. Pop. 3,188.

ECCHTRADISCHEN, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 5 m. S. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,632.

ECCHTERNACH, a town of the Netherlands, on the Sure, prov. and 19 m. N.E. Luxembourg. Pop. 3,726. Manufs. harness and paper.

ECCHLE, a vill. of Hessen Darmstadt, Oberhessen, 5 m. S.S.E. Gießen. Pop. 1,616.

ECIZA, Astigie, a town of Spain, prov. and 53 m. E.N.E. Sevilla, on l. b. of the Genil. Pop. 22,722. It has convents, hospitals, churches, and Roman remains. Its vicinity is fertile in corn and oil. Manufs. of coarse woollen cloths, linens, and leather.

ECZ (Loon), a lake of Scotland, co. Argyll,

between lochs Long and Fyne. Length 7 m. breadth ½ mile.

ECKARTSHAUSEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, cap. circ. rag. and 25 m. S.W. Merseburg. Pop. 1,628. Manufs. woollen cloths and leather.

ECKENWÖRDE or ECKENWÖRDE, a seaport town of Denmark, amt Gottorp, on an inlet of the Baltic, prov. and 10 m. E.S.E. Schleswig. Pop. 8,800. It has a normal school, with distilleries, ship-yards, and maiting trade.

ECKKASDOER, three villa. of Prussia.—I. gov. Breslau, circ. Glätz. Pop. 955. In the vicinity coal is worked.—II. gov. Liegnitz, circ. Sagan. Pop. 1,042.—III. gov. Breslau, circ. Namslau. Pop. 1,183.

ECKFORD, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, in Vale of Teviot, 5 m. S.S.W. Kelso. Pop. 1,073.

ECKHUNG CHAO, a river of Tibet, supposed to be the main head stream of the Indus. It takes its rise in the Callas mountains, in lat. 31° 25' N., lon. 81° 40' E., whence it flows N.E., and assumes the name of the Indus, in lon. 79° E. It is joined by the Singhey Chu in lon. 80° E.

ECKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 3½ m. S.S.W. Pershore. Area 2,280 ac. Pop. 765.

—II. a pa., co. Derby, with a station on the North Midland Railway, 6½ m. N.N.E. Chesterfield. Area 6,610 ac. Pop. 4,958. Has potteries and nail works.

ECKMÜHL (Germ. Eggmühle), a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Lower Bavaria, 18 m. S.S.E. Regensburg, on l. b. of the Great Labor. The French defeated the Austrians here, 22d April 1809.

ECLIPSE ISLAND, West Australia, dist. Plantaganet, is off its S. coast, 12 m. S. Albany.

ECLUAN (L'), a vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. and 6 m. S. Douai, on the Senece. P. 1,691.

ECCOMOT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., 13 m. S.S.E. Le-Mans. P. 8,631.

ECCOMOT, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, on the Ohio, 183 m. W.N.W. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,400, mostly Germans, who have a church, concert-hall, museum, library, and a few factories, and hold the property in common.

ECCOCHÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., arrond. and 5 m. S.W. Argentan, on l. b. of the Orne. Pop. 1,540.

ECCOCHÉ, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., 10 m. N. Paris. Pop. 857.

ECCOURT-ST-QUENTIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arrond. Arras, cant. Marquion. Pop. 1,803. Manufs. cloths.

ECCICOK or ICCICOK, a town of Guinea, cap. a chiefship, on the Old Calabar river, here upwards of 1 m. in breadth, about 100 m. N. its mouth; houses of earth, and raised on platforms.—*Old Eccicok* is much higher up the same river.

ECSSE, a vill. of Central Hungary, co. Neograd, 12 m. from Hatvan. Pop. 1,523.

ECOTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5 m. S.W. Wellingborough. As. 1,790. Pop. 631.

EQUADOR (REPUBLIC OF), Equator, an indep. state of South America, between lat. 1° 40' N. and 5° 50' S., lon. 60° and 81° 30' W., having N. New Granada, E. Brazil, S. Peru, and W. the Pacific Ocean. Length 680 m.; breadth 510 m. Area variously estimated from 212,000 to 225,000 sq. m. Pop. 668,000. Its W. part comprises the great chain of the Andes, which here attains nearly its highest elevation, in the summits of Chimborazo, Cotacachi, Antisana, and Cayambe. On the E. the country descends into the central plain of the continent, and is traversed by the upper course of the Amazon and its tributaries, the Putumayo, Napo, Pastaza, Manabí, Esmeraldas,

and Ucayali. In 1833, the navigation of the rivers of the republic was declared free of all dues for 20 years. W of the Andes the Guayaquil, Esmeralda, and Mira rivers flow into the ocean. The temp of Quito and the more elevated table-lands, varies between 54° 2 and 61° 3 Fahr during the year. Mean annual temp 61°. In the low valleys the temp is much higher. Along the coast, from the Gulf of Guayaquil to Cape San Lorenzo, rain rarely or never falls. The valleys of Daqui and Guayaquil have regular rainy and dry seasons, and in the valley of the Amazon it rains almost daily, with excessive heat. Principal products are wheat, cacao, cotton, coffee, sugar, maize, yams, tobacco, corn, and fruits. In the S extremity of the Andes are extensive forests and the Cinciona bark tree is common; the plants yield wax, gum, resins, and sassafras. Tortles abound in the Amazon, and fish, especially the manta, are plentiful on the shores of the Pacific. Gold is abundant in the sands or almost all the rivers, and the contributions of the Indians of the interior are mostly paid in gold dust. Lead and quicksilver are also plentiful, but few, if any, mines are wrought. Sulphur is abundant near Chumborazo. Woolen cloths and cotton goods are manuf. Ecuador is divided into the depts Quito, Guayaquil and Azuay, principal cities and towns, Quito, the capital, Itoimba, Ambato, Baza, Huari, Otavalo, Puno Mayra, Cuenca, Loja, and Guayaquil, which last is the great emporium of the foreign trade. Ecuador much once formed part of the empire of the Incas, was discovered by Pizarro in 1532 and was held by the Spanish crown till 1812 when a revolution occurred which ended in the establishment of a free republic. In 1821, Simón Bolívar and Venezuela united and formed one republic, under the name of Colombia, but this union was dissolved in 1830, when the countries again separated and Ecuador declared itself from New Granada. The republic is governed by a president chosen for 8 years, a vice president, council of 8 senators, and house of representatives, with 1 member for every 4,000 inhabitants. The pop consists of the descendants in Spain, and of aboriginal Indians and Mestizos. There are very few negroes. In the W mountainous region the natives are Peruvians, and agriculturists and mechanics. The Indians of the plains are cattle hunters and fishers.

ENAM, a town of the Netherlands prov North Holland, with a port on Zuyder Zee, 12 m N F Amsterdam. Pop 4,024.

ENAM, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, off the E coast of Celebes.

ENAR, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland between Westray and Stromsay, to the latter of which is a ferry, 3 m across. Length 64 m, breadth 21 m. Surface mostly hilly, and yielding good pasture. Pop 947. Its harbour of Calibound affords shelter to the largest vessels.

ENARON, a pa of England, co Sussex, 3½ m E Heston. Area 4,460 ac. Pop 249.

ENARME, a town, Aulni, on the rt h of the Nile, at the influx of the Athar, 80 m N Alexandria.

ENFRANVILLE, a pa of Scotland, co Caithness, on its W coast, 14 m N N W Assynt. Length 10 m, breadth about 10 m. It consists mostly of mountains and lakes, and is indented by numerous arms of the sea. Pop 1,576.

ENFRITH, a pa of Scotland, co Ross, 8 m W N W Tain. Pop 896.

ENFRITHOROUGH, a pa of England, co Bucks, 8 m N E Irvinghoe. Area 4,190 ac. Pop 1,633.

ENFRITHOROUGH, a pa of Scotland, co and 5 m.

N. Peebles. Pop 790. Edlilstone Water intersects it from N to S.

ENFR, an island of Ireland, Galway Bay, co. and 5 m ESE Galway. Area 95 acres.

ENFRON, a group of rocks in the English Channel, off the coast of Cornwall, 14 m SSE W Plymouth breakwater. Lat 50° 18' 31" N, lon. 4° 15' 53" W. On one of these rocks the celebrated Eddy-stone lighthouse was built in 1789, of Portland stone encased in granite. It is 73 feet in elevation.

ENFR, a pa. and vil of the Netherlands, prov Gelderland, cap cant, 10½ m N W Arnhem. Pop of pa 8,326; do of vil 1,000.

ENFR, a market town of Hungary, on the side the Theiss, co Borsod, 12 m N. Munkacs. Pop 1,470.

ENFR, a vill of Wurtemberg, circ Jaxt, 2 m W N W Urzathem. Pop 1,660.

ENFR, a river of England, rising in co Westmorland, near the borders of co York, and flowing through Cumberland, after a N W course of 45 m into Solway Firth. Chief vill the Ramoth. The salmon fisheries of this river are valuable.

ENFR, two rivers of Scotland—I co Fife, flowing after an E course of 19 m, into the Bay of St Andrews, in the North Sea.—II joins the Tweed, 2½ m below Kers, after a SE course of 12 m.

ENFR, a township of the U S, North America, New York, 14 m S Buffalo. Pop 2,491.—II a township, Ohio 4 m S Tiffin. Pop 1,473.

ENFR, a pa of England, co Kent, with a station on the South Eastern Railway, 5 m N N E Goodrich. Area 6,200 ac. Pop 1,714.

ENFR, a market town of Ireland, Limerick, 2½ m S near the Bog of Allen on a branch of the Grand Canal 2½ m W Dublin. Pop 1,594.

ENFR, a pa of Great Britain, a chapel of England, co Lincoln, 1½ m S 4 m N Burf. Pop returned with pa, employed in cotton manufacture.

ENFR, a pa of England, co Cumberland, 1½ m N Penrith. Area 3,501 ac. Pop 315.

ENFR, a pa of England, co Lincoln, 2½ m N W Bourne. Area 7,704 ac. Pop 670.

ENFR, a pa of Scotland, co Fife, on the Firth of Forth in the centre of the co. Area 65 sq m, a part of which is woodland. Pop 1,344.

ENFR, a market town of Rhineland Prussia, circ Paderborn, 7 m N Landau. Pop 1,900. It has mineral springs, and important grain markets.

ENFR, a pa of England, co Derby, on the Derwent, 2½ m E N L Bakewell. Area 4,900 ac. Pop 680.

ENFR, a vill of the U S, North America, North Carolina, cap co Chowan, on a bay of same name connecting with Albemarle Sound, 66 m S Norfolk. It has a court-house, two churches, a bank, academy, and considerable shipping. Pop 1,607.

ENFR, a town of Western Hindostan, dom. and 100 m N N W Baroda.

ENFR, a pa of Ireland Limerick, co Westford, 4 m S E Ennis. Area 4,131. Pop 1,162.

ENFR, a valley of North Wales, co Merioneth, between Corwen and Bala. Pop of hundred 4,305.

ENFR, a comm and town of France, dep. Finistère, 8 m S E Chateaulin. Pop 2,070.

ENFR, a market town of Bavaria, Palatinate, and 6 m N Landau. Pop 2,062. Wine is produced in its vicinity.

ENFR, a pa of North Wales, co Carnarvon, 8 m W N W Nyrha. Pop 644.

ENFR (Coyus Albo, and Agallinopsis Magna).

a vill. of Upper Egypt, on the W. bank of the Nile, 50 m. S.S.E. Thebes, consisting of a cluster of mud huts, around some of the finest ruins in Egypt. Pop. from 1,500 to 2,000. *Mamnia*. Blue cotton cloths; and earthenware similar to the ancient Egyptian pottery. The remains of antiquity comprise a quay and two fine temples, both of which appear to have been constructed in the age of the Ptolemies.

EDGEM, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. part of Illinois. Area 642 sq. m. Pop. 10,692.

EDGEMOND, a seaport of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 75 m. S.S.E. Boston. Pop. 1,990. It has a good harbour and some shipping.

EDGER, a tything of England, co. Gloucester, 2 m. N. Stroud. Pop. 1,308.—II. township, co. Chester, pa. Malpas. Pop. 263.

EDGEHASTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2 m. S.W. Birmingham. Area 2,790 ac. P. 9,269.

EDGEKOTT, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 10½ m. W.N.W. Aylesbury. Area 660 ac. Pop. 193.—II. co. Northampton, 6 m. N.N.E. Banbury. Area 960 ac. Pop. 77.

EDGECOMBE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. of North Carolina. Area 493 sq. m. Pop. 17,189, of whom 8,547 were slaves.—II. a seaport town of Maine, 29 m. S.S.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,428.

EDGECLIFF (Bay), E. Australia, is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 20° S., lon. 147° 30' E.

EDGFIELD, a dist. of the U. S., North America, in W. of South Carolina. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 39,262, of whom 22,725 were slaves. Soil light, and adapted for cotton. Chief town same name, 140 m. N.W. Charleston. Pop. 2,300.

EDGFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. S. Holt. Area 2,230 ac. Pop. 664.

EDGEHILL, an elevated ridge of England, co. Warwick, 7 m. N.W. Banbury. Here was fought, in 1642, the first battle between Charles I. and the parliamentary forces.—II. co. Lancaster, a suburb of Liverpool, which it adjoins, and with which its pop. is united.

EDGEWARE, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 10 m. W.N.W. London. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 763.

EDGEMOND, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 5½ m. N.W. Cirencester. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 148.

EDGEMONDSTOWN or MORTIMER, a pa. of Ireland, Leitrim, 4 m. 6½ m. E.S.E. Longford. Area 10,044 ac. Pop. 3,168.

EDGEMOND, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 1½ m. W. Newport. Area 8,270 ac. Pop. 2,478.

EDGEMOND, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4½ m. E.S.E. Bishop's Castle. Area 2,440 ac. P. 191.

EDGEMOND, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Bolton, 7 m. W.N.W. Bury. P. 1,230.

EDGEMOND, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 38 m. N. Albany. P. 1,336.—II. Ohio, 127 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,101.

EDINBURGH, a city, parl. bor., and the metropolis of Scotland, is situated on the S. bank of the estuary of the Forth, in lat 55° 57' 3" N., lon. 3° 11' W., 392 m. N. of London. Pop. in 1801 (including Leith) 82,560. In 1861, of city and suburbs, 160,302. The city is picturesquely situated upon three ridges of hills. Elevation of High Street, at Tron Church, 263 feet; do. of Pinnex Street, at Register House, 217 feet. The old town occupies the more elevated ridge, which terminates on the W. by the bold rocky eminence of the Castle Hill (elevation 343 feet). Between the old and new town is a deep ravine, converted into gardens, and crossed on the E. by a bridge, and about the centre by an earthen mound. The new town extends to the N. of the old, and forms an extensive parallelogram, with

wide and straight streets intersecting each other at right angles, and relieved at certain places by squares, a Circus, and a spacious octagon. To the S. of the old town extend the rural suburbs of Newington and Morningside. The principal feature in the old town is the High Street, which, with the Canongate, extends along the elevated ridge from the Castle on the W. to Holyrood Palace on the E., with narrow wynds or closes on each side. The houses in this part are lofty, and each storey is divided into distinct dwelling apartments or flats. In this line of streets are the High Church of St. Giles, built in the cathedral style, with a tower in the form of an imperial crown; the Tron Church; the Assembly Hall, with a spire 238½ feet high; the Parliament House, containing the old parliament hall, with oaken roof, built 1632, and the various courts of justice, advocates' and writers' libraries, and Royal Exchange. At the E. extremity of Canongate, in the valley between Arthur Seat and Calton Hill, are situated the abbey and palace of Holyrood, founded in 1138 by David I. The ruins of the choir of the ancient abbey remain; and the tower of the N.W. corner of the palace, built 1528 by James V., and containing Queen Mary's apartments, have been preserved and incorporated with the more modern buildings erected after the restoration in 1671. A statue of Queen Victoria stands in the area in front of the palace. The castle, built on a precipitous rock of basaltic greenstone, contains some ancient apartments, in one of which Queen Mary gave birth to James VI. of Scotland, afterwards James I. of England, the crown and regalia of Scotland, an armoury, and barracks for 2,000 soldiers. The university, founded 1580, by charter of James VI., is a noble institution. The building, commenced in 1789, forms a large quadrangle, with a court in the centre, and contains a library with 100,000 printed books and 310 MSS., museum and class rooms for the professors, who amount in number to 33, and who deliver courses of lectures on literature and sciences, theology, law, medicine, agriculture, and music. Annual average of students (since 1840) 1,636. There is also a Free Church College, and a Theological Hall of United Presbyterians. A college of physicians and of surgeons, with an anatomical museum; the Royal society, Highland and agricultural society, society of arts, antiquarian society, royal academy of painting; a botanic garden, philosophic institution, high school; naval and military academy, Edinburgh academy, a school of arts or Watt institution, school of design, and many private schools and institutions for the instruction of youth, united service and new clubs; an abattoir and a corn market. The most remarkable public buildings of the new town are the royal institution, adorned with a statue of Queen Victoria, and the Royal academy buildings; St. George and St. Andrew's churches, Melville monument, 139 feet high, Scott monument, astronomical observatory, general post-office and stamp-office. Edinburgh is divided into 17 par., and 13 *quoad sacra* par. Besides these there are 23 Free Church congregations, 15 United Presbyterian, 9 Episcopalian, 2 Roman Catholic chapels and a nunnery, 8 Independent, several Baptist, a Methodist, Society of Friends, and other churches. The charitable institutions are—for education and maintenance of children, the orphan hospital, George Heriot's hospital, founded 1634, with many out-door school, in which poor children are educated gratis; George Watson's hospital, John Watson's institution, the

merchant maidens, trades maidens, and orphan hospitals, Dossidon's hospital, Stewart's hospital, Gilchrist's hospital for adults, an asylum for the blind, deaf-mute institution, a royal infirmary, receiving from 3,000 to 4,000 patients annually, and several public dispensaries; night asylum for the houseless poor, and house of refuge. There are 3 poor's houses and 2 ragged schools connected with the city and suburbs. There are 9 banks, besides a savings' bank. Cattle silk mill manuf., British tapestry and velvet, employing from 300 to 400 hands. Coach-building, fine glass making, and ale brewing, are its chief manufs. It holds a high place as a printing and publishing centre. There are 12 newspapers published in the city, 1 of which appears three times a week, and 6 twice a week; several quarterly reviews, monthly magazines, literary, scientific, religious, and medical, and various other periodical works. Edinburgh is the central point where the great lines of railway meet, and a part of the new town is traversed by a tunnel of the Northern Railway. The elevated situation of the city allows of free ventilation; and an abundant supply of water is brought from the Pentland hills, 8 m S.W. Mean temperature of the year 47°. Fahr.; mean of summer heat 67°. 2, winter 38°. 4. Annual fall of rain 24 inches. The climate of Edinburgh is salubrious, and is comparatively dry and mild. Arthur Seat, in its immediate vicinity, in the middle of the Royal Park, is 822 feet above the sea. In the vicinity there are 6 cemeteries.

The city is governed by a Lord Provost, elected for 3 years, who is also high sheriff of the county, lord lieutenant of co. of the city, and admiral of Firth of Forth, and has precedence of all official persons within his jurisdiction, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and council; in all, 33. There is a gildry, a merchant company, and 14 incorporated trades. The city is divided into 5 wards. It sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors 6,827. Annual revenue of city about 25,000*l*. The court of session, or supreme civil and criminal court for Scotland, is composed of 13 judges, 6 of whom sit as lords ordinary, to decide causes in the first instance, and 4 sit in each of the two divisions of the inner house. The court of justiciary is composed of the Lord Justice-General, the Lord Justice-Clerk, and 5 lords commissioners. The faculty of advocates (barristers), consists of advocates who have the privilege of pleading causes before the court of session. The advocates' library contains 148,000 printed volumes, and 2,000 MSS. The society of writers to the signet, who have also a large library, practise as agents or attorneys before the court of session. The solicitors is another society who practise before the supreme courts, but with inferior privileges to the W.S. There are also the sheriff court, and justice of peace court. The Register House, an elegant building E. end of Princes Street, erected in 1774, with an equestrian statue of Wellington in front, contains the public records, and records of landed property, for Scotland, under the direction of the lord register and clerks of court of session. The police establishment and society of high constables, form an effective protection for the peace of the city. The prisons for the city and co. are situated on S. side of the Calton Hill.

Samson of Durham, writing in the year 854, mentions the fortress or castle under the name of *Edinburgum*, or castle of Edwin, probably so called after Edwin, Prince of Northumberland. In 1192 the town received a charter from David

1. In 1315, Alexander II., son of William the Lion, held a parliament here for the first time. After this it frequently became the residence of the Kings of Scotland, and latterly the permanent seat of the Scottish parliament, courts of justice, and executive government.

EDINBURGHSHIRE or MID-LOTHIAN, is situated in the eastern part of the S. division of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Firth of Forth, on the E. by Haddington and Berwick shires, S. by Peebles and Selkirk shires, and W. by Linlithgowshire. Extreme length W. to E. 38 m.; average breadth 15 m. Area 366 sq. m., or 229,120 ac. Pop. 250,435. The S.E. part of the co. is intersected by the Moorfoot hills, a branch of the Lammermoors, of greywacke or lower silurian formation. From the S.W., the Pentland range runs towards the N.E., composed of porphyry, while the greenstone hills of Corstorphine extend from the Firth of Forth S.W., and are continued by the greenstone and basaltic elevations of the castle rock, Arthur Seat, and Calton, in the vicinity of the capital. Carnethy, the most elevated of the Pentland range, is 1,800 feet above the sea. From the S. the co. gradually slopes towards the borders of the Firth, and on the E. and W. extends into level and fertile plains. The principal rivers, none of which are large, are the Water of Leith, flowing along the N.W. derelict of the Pentlands, till it joins the Firth at Leith. The Esk, originating in two branches N. and S., in the southern part of the same mountain range, uniting to the E. of Dalkeith, and joining the sea at Musselburgh. The Almond, flowing through the N.W. valley of the co., and the Tyne, rising in the Moorfoot hills, and flowing E. into Haddingtonshire. The greater part of the co. belongs to the coal formation, and coal is extensively wrought. A bed about 15 m. in length and 8 m. in breadth, extends across the district from Carlops to Musselburgh, containing 33 seams, from 0 inches to 6 feet thick, partly horizontal and partly edge. Sandstone of a very superior quality abounds, and is extensively quarried at Dalkeith, Granton, and Hailes. Limestone is found in many localities, especially at Gilmerton, Crichton, and Burdighouse. Slight indications of lead and copper have been noticed, but no metal is wrought except iron, which exists as ironstone in the coal strata. The co. is chiefly agricultural, and farming is conducted on the best modern principles. In the vicinity of the metropolis, extensive nurseries and vegetable and fruit gardens are established. There are extensive paper mills on the Esk and Water of Leith, and several distilleries, breweries, potteries, but no other manufs. of importance. The Edinburgh and Glasgow, North British, and Caledonian, and Edinburgh and Northern Railways, traverse the co. Edinburgh, the cap., is the only royal burgh. Dalkeith is a burgh of barony, and Musselburgh a burgh of regality. Principal villa, Portobello, Newhaven, Leaswade, Loanhead, Ratho, Ponicak, and Roslin. Leith is the principal seaport, and Granton is a low-water pier for steam-boats. The co. (exclusive of Edinburgh and suburbs) contains 29 par. and 5 uninc. towns do. It sends 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. elects. (1845) 4,166. Polling-place, Edinburgh, Dalkeith, and Mid-Caldor. Mid-Lothian and the surrounding districts, at the period of the Roman conquest, was formed into the prov. of *Vallonia*. The country was subsequently occupied by Saxon invaders from the N. of England, and by them chiefly retained till about the year 1000, when the Lothians were ceded to the Scottish monarch, Malcolm I.

EDINBURGH (NEW), a seaport of South America, prov. and 118 m. E.S.E. Panama, on the Gulf of Darien.

EDINSWALL OF EDINGWALL, a pa. of England, co. Stafford and Derby, 6 m. N. Tamworth. Area 750 ac. Pop. 150.

EDISWELL, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 2½ m. W.N.W. Southwell. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 681.

EDITHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. E.N.E. North Walsham. Ac. 500. Pop. 184.

EDINETON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3½ m. E.N.E. Westbury. Area 5,260 ac. Pop. 1,079.

EDINKILLIE OR BRAMORAX, a pa. of Scotland, co. Elgin, 7 m. S. Fortrose. Area 123 ac. P. 1,343.

EDISTO, a river of the U. S., North America, South Carolina, rises in Edgedale dist., and flowing S.E. and S., enters the Atlantic by two branches, which enclose Edisto Island (12 m. in length) about 20 m. S.W. Charleston. The river is navigable for 100 miles.

EDITH-WATSON OR EDWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 4½ m. S.E. Oakham. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 363.

EDLASTON, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3 m. S. Ashbourne. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 197.

EDLINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 6½ m. W.S.W. Alnwick. Area 11,570 ac. Pop. 742.

EDLINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 2 m. N.W. Horncastle. Area 2,900 ac. Pop. 182.—II. co. York, West Riding, 6 m. S.S.W. Doncaster. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 151.

EDLIPO, a town of Asiatic Turkey, Syria, 32 m. S.W. Aleppo. Pop. 2,500.

EDMONTON, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 16 m. W. Cooperstown. P. 1,885.

EDMONDSTON, a pa. of England, co. Durham, 9 m. N.N.W. Walsingham. Ac. 4,980. Pop. 463.

EDMUNDTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 7 m. E.S.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 253.

EDMUNSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 1½ m. S. Cranborne. Area 2,720 ac. Pop. 280.

EDMONSON, a co. of the U. S., North America, in centre of Kentucky. Area 280 sq. m. P. 4,088.

EDMONTON, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, on the London and Cambridgeshire Railway, and the Kerr river, 8 m. N. London. Area 7,480 ac. P. 2,708.

EDMONTON, a fortified vill. of British North America. Lat 53° 45' N., lon. 113° 20' W. Its vicinity is rich in coal and other minerals.

EDMUND'S-BURN. [BURN ST EDMUND'S.]

EDMAN OR EDENHAM, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 2½ m. N. N.E. Kelso. Pop. 652.

EDOLO, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. and 44 m. N.E. Bergamo, on rt. b. of the Oglio. Pop. 2,000.

EDON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 5½ m. N.E. Dunse. Area 13 sq. m. Pop. 1,474.

EUSTONE (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 11½ m. W. Pickering. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 162.

EUDE, a rajpoot state of India, prov. Guzerat, tributary to the Guicowar.—*Edur* is cap. of dist. of same name, in lat. 23° 50' N., lon. 73° 3' E. Pop. 10,000.

EDWATON, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. S.S.E. Nottingham. Area 830 ac. Pop. 118.

EDWARDS, a co. of the U. S., North America, on S.E. of Illinois. Area 216 sq. m. Pop. 3,534.

Surface conducting, soil fertile.—*Edwardsville* is a township, same state, cap. co. Madison, 68 m. W.S.W. Vandalia.

EDWARDSBORO, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5½ m. W. Hadleigh. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 479.

EDWIN-LOACH, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 5½ m. N. Bromyard. Area 550 ac. Pop. 68.

EDWIN-RALPH, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 2 m. N.N.W. Bromyard. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 149.

EDWINSTON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 2 m. W. Olterton. Area, including the N. part of Sherwood Forest, 17,370 ac. Pop. 2,599.

EDWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Bedfordshire, 8½ m. S.E. Biggleswade. Ac. 1,100. Pop. 104.

EDZELL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 6½ m. N.N.W. Brechin. Pop. 1,084.

EECKEREK, a town of Belgium, cap. cant., prov. and 4 m. N. Antwerp. Pop. 4,640.

EEOLOO, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, cap. arrond., 11 m. N.W. Ghent. Pop. 9,300. It has a town-hall, convent, prison, churches, schools, and manufs. of woollens, tobacco, and chocolate, with breweries and salt refineries.

EEGROLM (GREAT AND LITTLE), 2 small islands of Denmark, in the Great Belt, 2½ m. W. Seeland.

EEKAT, a town of Scinde, near the Indus, 17 m. S.E. Shikarpore. Lat. 27° 56' N., lon. 68° 56' E.

EEKAIKES OR AKNERI, a decayed town of India, territory of Mysore, 102 m. N.W. Seringapatam.

EELA, a city, Chinese Turkestan. [ILL.]

EEEMER, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Utrecht, near the Rem, 8 m. N.N.W. Amersfort. Pop. 1,306.

EEERAGHUR, a town and strong fort of Hindostan, dom. and 100 m. W.S.W. Gwalior.

EEFAT, a prov. of Shoa, Abyssinia. [ABYSSINIA.]

EEFECUTYD, a pa. of North Wales, co. Denbigh, 2 m. S.W. Ruthin. Pop. 276.

EEFERDING, a town of Upper Austria, near the Danube, 13 m. W. Linz. Pop. 1,300.

EEFIN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, 3 m. S.W. Kilmallock. Area 5,268 ac. Pop. 1,463.

EEFFINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3½ m. S.W. Leatherhead. Area 2,940 ac. Pop. 618.

EEGA, a town of Brazil, prov. Para, on rt. b. of the Teffé, near the Amazon. Pop. chiefly Indians, who cultivate manioc, rice, maize, cacao, and saraparilla, in which they trade by barter.

EEGADI, *Egades*, a group of islands in the Mediterranean, W. of Sicily; the chief islands are Favignana, Levanzo, and Marettimo.

EEGBELL, a market town of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 5½ m. N.W. Neutra. Pop. 2,860.

EEGAS, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1½ m. S.E. Petworth. Area 620 ac. Pop. 105.

EEGA HE LOS CARALLER, a town of Spain, prov. and 34 m. N.N.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 3,082.

EEGDESMINDI, a dist. of North Greenland, comprising numerous islands. It was named from Hans-Egede, who visited it as a missionary in 1741.

EEELN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 16 m. S.W. Magdeburg, on the Bode. Pop. 3,314.

EEELSHOFER, a vill. of Switzerland, 1 m. S. Constance. Pop. 1,000, partly vine growers.

EEELHARTEN, a vill. of Wurtemberg, circ. Schwarzwald, 5 m. W. Nagold. Pop. 1,039.

Manufs. resin and turpentine.

EEELVACHRO, a town of Lower Austria, circ. and 18 m. N.N.E. Krems. Pop. 1,202.

EEELKE, a river of Eastern Germany, rises by numerous heads near the Fichtel-Gebirge, North Bavaria, flows N.E. through Bohemia, nearly parallel to the Erzgebirge, and joins the Elbe 38 m. N.N.W. Prague, after a course of 125 m. Affluents, the Saubach and Tepl.

EEELKE (Bohemian Chob), a frontier town of Bohemia, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Eger, 82 m. W. Prague. Pop. 1,170. In its old castle, in 1634, the principal friends of Wallenstein were put to death, while Wallenstein himself was assassinated in a house in the market-place. Has a town-hall, pa. church, college, barracks, schools,

and blankets, and manufs. of shirts, cotton fabrics, and woollens. Near it are the baths of *Frankenbrunn*.

ELANSSEE, a lake and town of Asia Minor, *push. Anadol.* 15 m. N.E. *Isarta*. The lake, 37 m. in length N. to S., greatest breadth 10 m.; it communicates at its N. end with Lake *Hofran*. At its S. extremity is the town, in lat. 37° 52' N., lon. 31° 8' E., at the foot of a high cliff, on a promontory in the lake.

ELGERI, a lake of Switzerland, cant. and 4 m. S.E. *Zug*. Length 3½ m.; breadth varying to 1½ m.; depth very great. *Egeri* is the name of two adjacent pas. (*Ob* and *Unter*), with a united pop. of about 2,300.

ELKSVUN, a maritime town of Norway, anal and 38 m. S. *Stavanger*, on the strait which separates it from the island of *Ngerde*. Pop. 1,362. It is the centre of an extensive herring fishery.

ELKESABO, a vill. of W. Hungary, cap. circ., on the *Zala*, 70 m. S.S.W. *Raab*. Pop. 3,422.

ELKSTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7 m. W.N.W. *Ashford*. Area 2,750 ac. Pop. 800.

ELEG, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 9 m. S.E. *Zurich*, in a fertile dist., elevation 2,300 feet above the sea. Pop. 2,783. Manufs. cottons.

ELEA, a large town of Guinea, on the S.W. bank of the *Niger* (*Quorra*), 70 m. N.N.W. its junction with the *Chadda*. Lat. 8° 42' N., lon. 6° 40' E. It extends for more than 2 m. along the river, and is very populous. A large pop. also live here on board of canoes, and trade on the *Niger*.

ELG-BUCKLAND, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 24 m. N.N.E. *Plymouth*. Ac. 3,800. Pop. 1,468.

ELEGKEE, a town of Western Africa, 80 m. S.S.W. *Kano*, in lat. 10° 52' N., lon. 9° 6' E. Pop. 14,000.

ELEGNEBENS, a vill. of Styria, circ. and near *Grita*. Pop. of dist. 3,618.

ELEGNEFELD, a market town of Upper *Bavaria*, on l. b. of the *flott*, 34 m. W.S.W. *Passau*. Pop. 1,484. Has manufs. of cloth, and trade in cattle.

ELEGHAROD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. S. *Chumleigh*. Area 2,500 ac. Pop. 183.

ELEG HARBOUR (*GREAT*), a township of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, 48 m. S.E. *Woodbury*. Pop. 2,739.—II. (*Little*), 35 m. S.E. *Mount Holly*. Pop. 1,875. Also two bays and rivers in same state.

ELEGHSTON, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3½ m. N.N.E. *Burton-on-Trent*. Ac. 2,030. Pop. 374.

ELEGHSTON ABBEY, a pa. of Engl. [*ROKST*].

ELEGHSTON, a chapelry of England, co. Durham, pa. *Middleton-in-Teesdale*, 4½ m. N.N.W. *Barnard Castle*. Area 7,700 ac. Pop. 636.

ELEGHLE, a vill. of Bavaria. [*ERGMUNZ*].

ELEGHLEIM, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper *Franconia*, on the *Nurnberg* and *Neuenmarkt Railway*, 11 m. S. *Bamberg*. Pop. 918.

ELEGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the *Thames*, 3 m. E. *Windor*. Ac. 7,440. Pop. 4,452.

ELEGHOLM, a small island of Denmark, diocese *Floida*, in the *Little Belt*, 4 m. N.E. *Æro* Island. Also a small island in the *Limfjord*, *Jütland*.

ELEGHSTADT, Transylvania. [*ETRED (NAGY)*].

ELEGH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, *push. Sivas*, on the *Euphrates*, 22 m. N.E. *Arar*.

ELEGH, an isl. and gulf of Greece. [*EGINA*].

ELEGHSTON, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 1½ m. S.P. *Oakham*. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 126.

ELEGHSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Northumbria, 5 m. N.W. *Alnwick*. Area 24,561 ac. Pop. 2,000.

ELEGH, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 14

m. N. *Zurich*, on r. b. of the *Rhine*, near the frontier of *Baden*. Pop. 1,800.

ELERIN, a pa. of Ireland, *Leinster*, *King's co.*, 3½ m. N.N.E. *Birr*. Area 14,799 ac. Pop. 2,205.

—II. *Ulster*, co. *Armagh*, 4 m. N.N.E. *Tynan*. Area about 10,500 ac. Pop. 4,587.

ELERON, an ancient city of Palestine, identified with the vill. *Ajlan*, *push.* and 18 m. S.N.E. *Gaza*.

ELERHALL, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on the *Camel*, ½ m. E. *Wadebridge*. Area 6,170 ac. Pop. 1,604.—II. (*Eglocherry*), a pa., same co., 3½ m. W.N.W. *Launceston*. Ac. 3,080. P. 651.

ELERWY (which signifies church) is the prefix to several pas in Wales.—I. (*Berw*), co. *Glamorgan*, 4 m. S.E. *Cowbridge*. Pop. 17.—II. (*Cymmun*), co. *Carmarthen*, 4 m. from *Llanham*.

Pop. 313.—III. (*Yrr*), co. *Pembroke*, 8 m. S. *Cardigan*. Pop. 569.—IV. (*Fack*), co. *Denbigh* and *Carmarthen*, 6 m. N. *Llanwrst*. Pop. 1,633.—V. (*Ilun*), co. *Glamorgan*, on the *Taff*, 9½ m. N.W. *Cardiff*. Pop. 5,110, partly employed in coal mines.—VI. (*Rhos*), co. *Carmarthen*, near the mouth of the *Conwy*, 1½ m. N.N.E. *Conwy*. P. 729.

ELERWY, a pa. of England, co. *Notts*, 1½ m. S. *Tuxford*. Area 2,220 ac. Pop. 429.

ELERWY, a pa. of England, co. *Norfolk*, 2½ m. W.N.W. *Walsingham*. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 61.

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N., $100^{\circ} 28'$ and 36° E.; bounded N. by the Mediterranean, E. by the Isthmus of Suez and the Red Sea, S. by Nubia, and W. by Barbary and the Sahara. Length, N. to S., 500 m. Area uncertain. Pop. estim. (1856) 3,894,000. Cap. Cairo. The territory of Egypt is composed of a long narrow valley, enclosed by a double range of hills, which extend from Assuan to Cairo, and traversed by the Nile. N. of Cairo, where the mountains terminate, the Nile separates into numerous branches, of which the two principal flow, the one N.E., and the other N.W., to the Mediterranean, enclosing a triangular space, having the sea for its base, and called the Delta from its resemblance to the Greek letter Δ . These mountain chains, which defend the valley of the Nile from the sands of the surrounding desert, rise to a height of about 2,000 feet in the vicinity of Thebes, in many places they are merely low hills stretching into the desert. (In the E. of the Nile the range terminates abruptly in Jebel Mokketan, near Cairo, and runs E. towards the Isthmus of Suez. On the E. of the Nile the desert is mountainous, and traversed by ravines and valleys, the most remarkable of which form the caravan routes between Cairo and Suez, and between Kenneh and Cosseir. The desert of Libya contains many oases, which owe their fertility to the lowness of their situation, enabling them to retain moisture. In the N. of the Libyan desert are two contiguous valleys, enclosed by branches of the W. mountains, in one of which, called the "valley of the Natron Lakes," are found small pools, which in winter exude a liquid of a violet-red colour, to the height of 6 or 8 feet. This, when evaporated by the sun's heat, leaves the substance called natron, a mixture of marine salt and sulphate of soda. The principal lakes are Birket-el-Keroun or Lake Moeris, in Middle Egypt, and Mareotis, Boutlos, and Menzaleh, in Lower Egypt, which last are shallow lagoons, separated from the Mediterranean by narrow peninsulas of sand. The geology of Egypt comprises granite in the district of the Cataract, from Philae to Syene, sandstone from Syene to Kenneh, and limestone from Kenneh to the Delta. The climate of Egypt is extremely dry, which is evinced by the perfect preservation of the columns and sculptured surfaces of its temples. There are but two seasons, the temperate, which lasts from October to March, and the hot, from March to September. The heat, during the day, is excessive in summer, owing to the confined position of the country, and the lowness of its surface, but the nights are cool. In winter the weather is mild. At Cairo, lat. $30^{\circ} 3'$ N., the mean temp. of the year is 72° , winter 56° , summer 85° F., Fahr., and at Kenneh, lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$ N., mean temp. of year 74° , winter 60° , summer 92° Fahr. Upper and Middle Egypt are more healthy than the Delta. On the subiding of the inundation of the Nile, fevers, dysentery, and ophthalmia prevail. N. and N.W. winds blow during the progress of the sun towards the tropic of Cancer, but, on its return to the tropic of Capricorn, it varies between S.E. and W. During the spring equinox, the country is visited by the pestilential wind called the *Sirocco* or *Khamsin*, a hot S.E. wind of 30 days' duration, when the diseases peculiar to the country assume their greatest virulence. The *maraga* occurs on the plains after the surface has been heated by the sun, on which occasion the country appears like a vast lake studded with islands. Rain is unknown in Upper Egypt; in the Delta it falls frequently from November to March. Showers are slight and infrequent at Cairo, yet in 1824

rain fell continuously for 6 days, and caused the destruction of several houses. During the French scientific expedition, the number of rainy days was 15, and the latest observations give 18 in a year in Lower Egypt. Fogs are rare, but very dense when they do occur. Snow never falls except in the vicinity of the coast, and then in very small quantity. In 1835 snow fell at Alexandria, Rosetta, and Assiut, to the amazement of the inhabitants, to whom the phenomenon was totally unknown. With the exception of the oases, the fertility of Egypt is confined to the valley inundated by the Nile, in the Delta, and a space of from 5 to 25 m. on the banks of the river, in Middle and Upper Egypt. The soil is composed of successive deposits of earth brought down by the river, and enveloping the sands of the desert. The Nile regularly inundates its valley for several months in the year. This periodic inundation commences in June, and attains its maximum height in September. After having remained stationary for several days, the waters subside, and disappear at the end of November. The distribution of the water is favoured by the slightly convex form of the central valley of the Nile, and is assisted by lateral canals. On the left or W. side of the river, the chief of these is the canal of Joseph, which feeds the ancient Lake Moeris, at the bottom of the fertile valley of Fayoum. As a potable water, that of the Nile is reckoned the best in the world. Egypt has no metals, and the only minerals are natron, salt-petre, salt, marble, and the celebrated red granite called "Syene marble," employed in the construction of the pyramids, and in many of the monuments of Italy; the principal quarries are situated in the mountains of Upper Egypt. Emeralds are found in the mountains on the shores of the Red Sea, but the mines are abandoned. The cultivation of the soil is divided into that of the low grounds, or those watered naturally, and the high grounds, which depend for their productiveness on artificial inundations; the greater part of Upper Egypt is thus watered, and many means have been employed to facilitate the process. In ancient times Lake Moeris was formed for a reservoir, and a complete barrage of the Nile, lately effected, is expected greatly to augment the fertility of the soil. The plants peculiar to Egypt comprise the lotus, the papyrus (from which the first substance used for writing upon was made), the zizyphus, and many aromatic plants. The date palm flourishes to the lat. of Thebes, and on its fruit many of the inhabitants of Upper Egypt depend for nourishment. Egypt has from the remotest ages been considered one of the most fertile countries in the world. The chief cultivated plants are cotton, lint, hemp, indigo, sugar, tobacco, opium; the principal grains are millet, maize, wheat, and rice. Durrah (*Sorghum vulgare*) forms a chief article of nourishment. The cereal of Egypt have always been celebrated, and onions, melons, cucumbers, are extensively used. The vine, widely cultivated in ancient times—extirpated by the Mussulmans—has been reintroduced, and its cultivation actively promoted by the late Mehemet Ali. The fruit trees comprise those of tropical countries; those of Europe do not flourish; numerous plantations of mulberries have been made by Mehemet Ali; there are no forests; and sycamores and palms are thinly distributed. Among wild animals are the hippopotamus, crocodile, ichneumon, jerboa, and the fox; domestic animals comprise the ox and buffalo, horse, ass, mule, camel, and donkey. Among birds are the

Nile, celebrated in antiquity, the vulture, pelican, plover, bittern, and quail, which arrive in great flocks from the interior of Africa. The raising of fowls, pigeons, and bees, is an important branch of industry among the peasantry, who hatch eggs by means of artificial heat. Fish is abundant in the lakes of the Delta and in the Nile, the salmon of which is excellent. Reptiles are numerous, and sponges, coral, the papyrus, and madrepores, are found on the shores of the Red Sea. The manufactures of Egypt are almost entirely monopolized by the Government. Carpets are made at Bensouef, red caps at Foush, and firearms and military accoutrements at Cairo. [BOULAC—CAIRO] The principal manufactures of the natives are of woollen clothes, pottery-ware, and carpets. The trade with Europe is carried on through Alexandria. The total annual value of exports estimated at 1,813,826*l*, imports at 2,470,966*l*. The traffic with the interior of Africa is carried on by means of caravans, which bring, in exchange for European and Egyptian products, iron, gold dust, skins, wool, gum, ostrich feathers and metals (the slave market of Cairo was abolished in 1846). The chief commercial relations with Arabia and India are carried on by Cosmer and Suez. Since the establishment of regular steam packets in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, Egypt has become the route to India for all the correspondence of Europe, as well as for the greater portion of travellers. The principal means of communication are the Nile, which is traversed by steam packets and the canals, many of which have been repaired by Mehemet Ali, but even the best of them are often in navigable during a great part of the year. A railway from Alexandria to Cairo (130 miles in length) is in operation, and another of 76 miles, completing the overland route, is now (1843) open to Suez. Egypt was one of the earliest civilized countries in the world. And it is believed that a colony of Ethiopians first introduced a form of religion, and the art of cultivating the soil. The empire was greatly extended under Sesostris and Rameses, it was subjugated by Cambyzes, King of Persia, 525 B. C. At that time it was occupied by a numerous population, had numerous cities and monuments of astonishing grandeur—of which the pyramids still exist,—the obelisks, many of which were carried to Rome and Paris, and numerous temples and palaces. For 24 centuries it has been subjected to foreign domination, and has fallen successively into misery and ignorance. It was taken by Alexander the Great in 332, after his death it formed a separate kingdom under the Ptolemies, till the year 30 A. C. Augustus then reduced it to a Roman province. The Mohammedan Arabians seized it in the 7th century. The Caliphs possessed it for 2 centuries. In 1250 it came into the power of the Mamelukes, who were subjected to the Turks at the commencement of the 16th century. The French overran it in 1798, in 1802 they were driven from it by the British, and in 1811 Mehemet Ali rendered himself master of the country by the massacre of the Mamelukes. By judicious government and great reforms, Egypt, under the late Mehemet Ali, made rapid progress in civilization, he added to his territory Nubia, Kordofan, and part of Abyssinia, and had also extended his dominion over Syria, Crete, and part of Arabia, but in 1840 he was deprived of all his Asiatic possessions. By the treaty of London, 1841, the government is hereditary among the descendants of Mehemet Ali. Egypt

comprises the provinces of Said or Upper Egypt, Vostani or Middle Egypt, and Bahari or Lower Egypt. These are divided into 7 intendancies, which are subdivided into *departments* and *circles*. Besides the governors of these divisions, the Fellahs have preserved their hereditary sheiks. The highest tribunals are those of the cadis, inferior causes are judged without appeal by the magistrates. In the absence of an official census, the following estimate of the pop is based on a recent official return of the number of houses, allowing 8 persons to each house in Cairo, and 4 for the rest of the country.—Egyptian Musulmans, 2,800,000 do Copts, 150,000, Omani Turks, 12,000, Bedwin Arabs, 70,000, Barbaras, 5,000, Negroes, 20,000, Abyssinians, 5,000, Circassian and Georgian slaves, 5,000, Jews, 7,000, Syrians, 6,000, Armenians, 2,000, Greeks, 5,000, Europeans domiciled in Egypt, about 8,500. The chief cities are Cairo and Alexandria. The largest pyramids are near Gizeh, 7 m S W Cairo, but others occur at intervals on an l near the l b of the Nile, over a space of 70 m, the greatest temples and sculptures are found on the site of Thebes, and at I diou, Denderah, etc. The chief establishment of public instruction is the University of El-Agha at Cairo. Mehemet Ali established schools of medicine, languages, and agriculture—military and naval schools. Most of the primary schools and the libraries are dependent on the mosques. The Egyptian army is raised by conscription. In 1838 the army consisted of—infantry, 12,000, cavalry, 4,500, artillery, 1,500, engineers, 500, and a regiment of negroes in Sudan. The fleet consists of 7 line of battle ships, 6 frigates, 4 corvettes, 7 brigs, 2 steam packets, and 23 transports. The public revenue in 1835 amounted to 760,000 piastres, of 5*l* each, expenditure 700,000 piastres, debt 6 to 7 millions = 3,000,000 to 35,000,000 francs. The revenue is chiefly derived from land, capitation taxes, and from the Pacha's monopoly on raw and manufactured goods.

ENNE, a river of England, co Cumberland, rises near Borrowdale, flows through the mkr and vale of Ennerdale, past L'gremont, S to the Irish Sea.

ENNECK, a town of Württemberg, circ Danube, cap dist, 15 m S W Lin. Pop 1,187. It has a Roman Catholic gymnasium, an hospital, and four churches. Manufact cotton goods.

ENNEHRE, a town of France. [ENNEHRE.]

ENNEHRE, a market village of Württemberg, circ Black Forest, 6 m E. Urach. Pop 542.

—II a vill, circ. Necker, on the Waam, 4 m S W Böhlingen. Pop 1,650.

ENNEHRE (ALT and NET), two contiguous vills. of Bohemia, circ Leitmeritz. Pop Alt 2,579, Net 1,320, chiefly employed in linen weaving and cotton manufactures.

ENNEHREHREIN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg circ, and immediately opposite Coblenz, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats. Pop 3,981. It is situated at the foot of a rocky mountain, 468 feet in elevation, and thence called *Ehren im Thall*, it has a steam-cooking apparatus which prepares provisions for 1,600 men daily.—The *Fortress of Ehrenbreitstein* (Great Stone of Honour), which covers the rock, was originally a Roman castrum. It was in vain besieged by the French in 1689 and 1693. It was again besieged by General Mackens in 1794, taken in 1795, and demolished after the peace of Lunenburg, but restored by the Prussian government since 1815, and is now a first-class fortress, capable of containing a garrison of 24,000 men.

KAMMERSBACHEN, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwicken, 4 m. W. Volkstein. Pop. 2,155, mostly employed in mining and lace-making.

KAMMBAUER, a town of Austria, Styria, on railway, circ. and 12 m. N. Marburg.

KAMMERTZEN, a market town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 8 m. S.W. Freiburg. Pop. 1,564.

KANAU (Alt and Neu), two contiguous vill. of Saxony, circ. Badisau, on the Rumburger. Pop. 4,993. This is one of the chief seats of the celebrated linen manuf. of Loosau.

KANISLADT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 5½ m. S.E. Würzburg. Pop. 2,000.

KANISCHUTZ, a town of Moravia, circ. Znaim, on the Igawa, 12 m. S.W. Brünn. Pop. 3,549.

KANISROCK, a town of Saxony, circ. and 16 m. S.E. Zwicken. Pop. 4,663. Manufs. of chemical products, muslin, and lace.

KANISSEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 21 m. E. Zutphen. Pop. 1,200.

KANISWALD, a market town of Styria, circ. and 24 m. W.N.W. Marburg. Pop. 917. It has a castle, and extensive coal mines and iron works.

KANISOW, a vill. of Moravia, circ. and 10 m. W. Brünn, on the Schwarzwau, with an old fortress, powder-mills, and iron works.

KANISLADT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, cap. of a principality, 42 m. W.S.W. Regensburg, on the Altmühl. Pop. 7,560. It has a cathedral and several other churches, a Capuchin convent, bishop's palace, gymnasium, Latin and other schools, a public library, museums, and manufs. of earthenware, hardwares, and woollen goods, with breweries and stone quarries.

KANISLADT, a market town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on l. b. of the Dreissau, 8 m. N.W. Freiburg. Pop. 2,517.

KANIS, *Eldora*, an important river of Denmark, rises in Holstein, 8 m. S. of Kiel, and flows generally W. to the German Ocean, past Rendsburg and Friedrichstadt, forming, with the canal of same name which continues it, the limit between the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. Length 91 m., for 70 m. of which it is navigable. It opens a communication between the Baltic and the German Ocean, and the tides are felt as far as Rendsburg. Chief affl. the Treuu.

KANISLADT, a town of Norway, amt Aggershuus, 32 m. N.N.E. Christiania, on rt. b. of the Vermeu-Elf. It has iron forges, and was the seat of the National Assembly, held after the treaty of Kiel, January 14, 1814, by which Denmark abandoned Norway to Sweden.

KANIS, a mountain of Switzerland, cant. Bern, in the Bernese Oberland, 2 m. N. of the Münch. Elevation 13,045 feet above the sea.

KANIS or **Egg Islands**, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. Small Islands, 12 m. W. Arisaig, on the mainland. Ac 5,580 Scots. P. 461. Here are some remarkable basaltic cliffs.

KANIS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, near the Rhine, 10 m. N. Aarau. Pop. 1,078.

KANIS (Loch), a lake of Scotland, forming the upper part of Loch Linne, on the borders of co. Argyll and Inverness.

KANIS (Dautsch), a town of Prussia, prov. West Prussia, reg. and 29 m. E.S.E. Marienwerder, on the Lake of Gossich. Pop. 1,207.

KANIS (Pranzenich), a town of Prussia, prov. East Prussia, cap. circ., reg. and 22 m. S.E. E. Königsberg, on the Passauer. Pop. 1,476. The French here defeated the Prussians and Russians, 7th and 9th February 1807.

KANIS (Hills), three conical peaks of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, pa. Malraes. Elevation of the loftest 1,260 feet above the sea.

KANIS, a town of Prussia, Saxony, reg. and 27 m. E.N.E. Merseburg, on an island in the Mulde. Pop. 8,740. Luther preached here at the commencement of the reformation in 1522.

KANIS, a vill. of Rhénish Prussia, gov. and 8 m. E. Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 708. In the vicinity are lead mines.

KANIS, a vill. of North Germany, Lippe-Schaumburg, amt and 2 m. S.E. Bielefeld, on the Au, at the foot of the Harriberg mountain. It has mineral springs and a bathing establishment. Temp. of water 82° to 56° Fahr.

KANIS or **KANIS**, a town of Hanover, landroos Hildesheim, cap. principality Grubenhagen, on the Elm, 26 m. S.E. Hanover. Pop. 5,867. It has breweries and manufs. of linen fabrics and hosiery.

KANIS, one of the Society Islands, Pacific Ocean, N.W. Tahiti. Lat. 17° 30' S., lon. 160° 10' W. Length 9 m.; breadth 5 m. Estimated pop. 1,300. It is mountainous, has an abrupt coast, and is noted for its timber. It is the church station of the missionaries in these islands.—[SOCIETY ISLANDS.]

KANIS, a town of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, cap. cant., on the Dommel, at the infl. of the Gender, 19 m. S.E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 3,050. It has a Latin school, and manufs. of linens and woollens.

KANIS, a vill. of Austria, Styria, circ. and 5½ m. N.W. Judenburg, with mineral springs.—There are numerous vill. in Germany called Emod or Einodo.

KANIS, a vill. of North Hungary, circ. Zips, on the Goltz, 114 m. N.E. Pesth. Pop. 2,370.

KANIS, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 6 m. N.N.E. Schwytz, in the valley of the Sihl. Pop. 2,460. It comprises about 75 inns and ale-houses for the reception of pilgrims, etc.; and owes its origin to the famous Benedictine abbey, superior of all the abbies of this order in Switzerland, with an extensive parish, and a pop. of 6,821, including the town. The abbey is situated 2,985 feet above the sea. Was founded in the 9th century; has an hospital, library, with 26,000 vols., museum of paintings and Roman antiquities, and a marble chapel with an image of the virgin, which, on the 14th September annually, attracts on an average 150,000 pilgrims. Its rich treasury was despoiled by the French in 1798.

KANIS, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, in lat. 15° 5' N., lon. 75° 16' E. Has a Brahmin and numerous Jain temples.

KANIS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Meurthe, 4½ m. N. Lunéville. Pop. 1,146.

KANIS, a pa. of Ireland, Leitster, cos. Queen's and Kilkenny, 4 m. N.N.W. Urlingford. Area nearly 19,000 ac. Pop. 3,342.

KANIS, a town of Central Germany, Grand Duchy Saxe-Weimar, cap. princip. of Eisenach, on the Hórsel, at the foot of the Wartburg, and on the railway from Leipzig to Cassel, 44 m. W. Weimar. Pop. (1851) 9,371. Has a mint, town-hall, prisons, and hospitals, a gymnasium, forest and other schools, manufs. of cotton goods, soap, white lead; dye-works and tanneries. Near it is the castle of Wartburg, on the residence of the landgraves of Thuringia, and in which Luther passed ten months of duance, from 1521 to 1523, under the friendly arrest of the Elector of Saxony. The princip. of Eisenach has an area of 268 sq. m., and a pop. of 52,436.

KANIS, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Altenburg, duchy and 24 m. W.S.W. Altenburg. Pop. 4,200. It has an observatory and manufs. of wooden stuff and gutta-sera.

ESSENHUBEN or **YAS-VAKHUYA**, a so. of Western Hungary, bounded on the N. by Oedenburg, S.E. by Raab, E. by Veszprim, S.E. and S. by Zala, W. by Styria, and N.W. by archduchy of Austria. Area 1,338 geo. sq. m. Pop. 293,183. Surface mountainous in the W., but the valleys and plains are extensive. Chief rivers, the Raab, which receives the Pinka, Sorok, Herpenyo, and Gyöngyös. Soil fertile. For administrative purposes, it is divided into six districts.

ESSENHUBEN or **YANVAR**, a market town of Hungary, co. Eisenburg, 27 m. S.E. Güns. Pop. 700.

ESSENHUBEN, a market town of Styria, circ. and 19 m. N.W. Brück, in an Alpine region at the foot of the Erzberg. Pop. 1,800. [EISENBERG.]

ESSENHUBEN, a free royal town of Est. Hungary, circ. and 13 m. N.W. Odenburg, near the W. bank of Lake Neusiedl. Pop. 5,700. In the park is an orangery, containing 400 trees and 70,000 species of exotic plants. North of the town are zoological gardens.

ESSEX, a ps. of England, co. Wilts on the Thames, 1 m. N.N.E. Cricklade. Ac 1,940. Pop. 162.

ESSEL, a town of Central Germany, Save-Meiningen, principality and 8 m. E Hildburghausen. Pop. 2,893. Manufs. cottons.

ESSENHUBEN, a market town of Moravia, circ. and 29 m. S.S.E. Brünn, on the Thaya. Pop. 1,354.

ESSEX, a town of Russia. [JESSE.]

ESSEL, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, cap. circ. 23 m. N.W. Merseburg. Pop. 8,781. Has linen weaving, and mines of silver and copper in the vicinity. Birthplace of the reformer Martin Luther.

ESSELINGEN (GROSS), a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Danube, 2 m. E. Goppingen. Pop. 1,229.

ESSEX, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 27 m. S.S.W. Lamego, near rt. b. of the Vouga. P. 2,890.

ESSE-DE-LOS-CARALLIS, a town of Spain, Aragon, prov. and 30 m. W. N.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 2,378. Manufs. linen and hempen fabrics.

ESSENBURG, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, cap. dist., gov. Perm, on the E. slope of the Ural mountains, and on the river Iset. Lat. 56° 48' 51" N., lon. 61° 35' E. Pop. (1855) 16,497. Mean temp. of year 31° 9, winter 4° 7, summer 60° 9, Fahr. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1723. Chief edifice, a mint, arsenal, custom-house, government school, and an hospital, with botanic garden. It is the seat of a council of mines, and the centre of all the furs and mines belonging to the crown. The pop. is chiefly employed in the mining works, and in polishing the precious stones, porphyries, agates, and jaspers procured in the adjacent mountains.

ESSENBURG, a town of Russia, gov. Taurida, on rt. b. of the Kosbas. 150 m. W.N.W. Stavropol. It is cap. dist. of the Cossacks of the Black Sea (or the Tchernomorsk Cossacks). Pop. 3,600.

ESSENBURG or **ESSENBURG**, a town and fortress of Russia, gov. Caucasus, 20 m. W. Modok, on l. b. of the Terek, in lat. 43° 40' N., lon. 43° 55' E. Pop. 5,000. It is an important military post of the Cossacks of the line.

ESSENBURG, a gov. of South Russia, in lat. 47° to 49° 20' N., lon. 33° 30' to 35° 40' E., bounded on the N. by gov. Poltava, Kharkov, and Voronezh, E. by the Don Cossacks, S. by Taurida, and W. by Ekaterin, with a separate portion in the country of the Don Cossacks, at the mouth of the Don. Area 19,299 geo. sq. m. Pop. 870,100. Climate temperate. Summer warm and dry, and winter short. Products, wheat, barley, oats, peas, vegetables, flax, hemp, and fruits. Minerals are granite, lime, chalk, salt, and garnets. Manufs. cloth, leather, tallow smelting, and distilling.

ESSENBURG, a fortified town of New Russia, cap. gov. of same name, 820 m. S.S.E. St. Petersburg, near rt. b. of the Dnieper. Lat. 48° 27' 50" N., lon. 35° 5' 53" E. Pop. (1855) 13,979. It is the see of an archbishop, and has an ecclesiastical seminary, and manufs. of cloths and silks. It was founded in honour of the Empress Catherine II. in 1757.

ESSENBURG, one of the Aland Islands, Gulf of Bothnia, W. Aland. Length 12 m., breadth 4 m. **ESSENBURG** (Panopolis and Chemmis), a town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, 53 m. S.S.E. Siout. Pop. about 3,000.

ESSENBURG or **ESSENBURG**, a seaport town of Russian Finland, on a fiord of the Gulf of Finland, 55 m. S.E. Abo. Pop. 1,800.

ESSENBURG, an ancient town of Palestine, identified with the vill. Akri, pash. Gaza, 23 m. W.N.W. Jerusalem.

ESSENBURG, a town of Sweden, lacn and 160 m. S.W. Stockholm. Pop. 1,100. In vicinity is a mineral spring.

ESSENBURG, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, 90 m. N.W. Calcutta, on l. b. of the Hooghly. Pop. 2,930.

ESSENBURG (the garden of pleasure), improperly *Larache*, a fortified seaport town of Morocco, near the mouth of a river in the Atlantic, 45 m. S.S.W. Tangier. Lat. 35° 13' N., lon. 6° 9' W. Pop. 4,000, of whom 1,900 were Jews. It has a mosque, market place, and dockyard.

ESSENBURG (Latin *Ieva*, Greek *Aithalia*), the largest island of Tuscany, in the Mediterranean, between Corsica and the coast of Italy, from which it is separated by the channel of Piombino. It is of a triangular form, rounded on W., coasts elevated and steep, deeply indented by 7 gulfs, which form several good ports, the best of which is that of Porto-Ferraio, the cap. Length, E. to W., 17½ m., breadth, 2½ to 3½ m. Pop. (1854) 21,559. The island is entirely mountainous, covered with the contreforts of 3 chains, which meet S.E. of the cap., the culminating point is 3,134 feet in elevation. The climate is temperate and healthy, except in some low districts on the shore. Excellent wine and delicious fruit are produced. Iron abounds in many parts of the island, but is worked only near Porto-Ferraio. The port of embarkation for all the minerals of Elba is Piombino, on the Gulf of Piombino. By the treaty of Paris, 1-14, the island was erected into a sovereignty for Napoleon I., and it was his residence from 3d May 1814 to 26th February 1-15.

ESSENBURG, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 7 m. N. Batavia. Pop. 1,772.

ESSENBURG, ALBANIAN or ILBASSAN, a town of Albania, cap. cant., on the Scutari, 28 m. N.N.E. Berat. Pop. 5,000. Manufs. of iron and copper wares.

ELBE, *Albie*, a river of Germany, rises in the western slopes of the Schnee-Koppe, in the Riesengebirge, Bohemia, from 80 springs, the southmost of which, the *Elbe-brunnen*, is situated at an elevation of 4,500 feet above the sea. It flows generally N.W., and waters Bohemia, Saxony, and Prussia; separates Hanover and Mecklenburg, and forms part of the S. boundary of Denmark. It enters the German Ocean near the port of Cuxhaven, and passes in its course Lüneburg, Lüneburg, Lauenburg, Hamburg, Altona, and Glückstadt. Length, direct dist., 895 m.; including windings, 560 m. Chief affs. on rt. the Havel, augmented by the Sprée; on l. the Moldau, Eger, and Saale. It is navigable from the mouth of the Moldau, but its navigation is

impeded by the lowness of its bed, the greater part of which is only from 150 to 300 feet above the level of the sea. It is 13 m. wide at its mouth, and ships drawing 14 feet water can ascend it at all times to Hamburg, but its estuary is encumbered by sandbanks. It is connected by canals with the Oder and also with the Tiave, an affluent of the Baltic.

ELBERFELD, a town of Rhenish Prussia, cap. circ., on both sides of the Wupper, 16 m. E. Düsseldorf, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. (1855) 41,080. Mean temp. of year 50°, winter 36°.5, summer 63°.1, Fahr. The town is long, straggling, and irregularly built. It is the chief seat of the cotton manuf. of Germany, the seat of several commercial companies, and has a gymnasium, with a library & museum, a school of manufs., and 22 burgher schools. Its chief business is in dyeing, printing, and cotton-weaving. It is famed for the dyeing of Turkey-red, and a great amount of yarn is annually sent here to be dyed from Great Britain and other places. Elberfeld and Barmen, which adjoins it, supply all Germany with tapes and bands. [BARMEN.] It has extensive exchange transactions, a Rhenish-West-Indian trading co., bleachfields, and a mining company.

ELBERT, a co. of the U. S., North America, N.E. of Georgia. Area 360 sq. m. Pop. 12,973, of whom 6,267 were slaves. Surface hills. Soil good, producing grain, cotton, etc., and a little silk.

ELBERTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3½ m. S.W. Thornbury. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 404.

ELBO-REINSTEIN, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 19 m. W. Chrudim, on t. h. of the Elbe, and on the Prague and Olmutz Railway.

ELBURG or **ELBUR**, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Seine Inférieure, arrond. and 12 m. S.S.W. Rouen, on l. b. of the Seine. Pop. 17,634. Manufs. cloth.

ELBURG, a fortified seaport town of East Prussia, reg. and 34 m. E.S.E. Danzig, cap. circ., on the Râdine, 5 m. from its mouth in the Frische Haft. Pop (1849) 21,637. Principal edifices, a Roman Catholic and 9 Protestant churches, a synagogue, a gymnasium, with a public library, schools, and charitable establishments, including a house of industry, founded by Cowle (an Englishman), in which 400 children are educated. Manufs. of woollen cloths, refined sugar, vitriol, pearl-ash, tobacco, sailcloth, oil, larch, soap, and chicory. Nine ships of 1,574 tons burden, belong to the port.

ELBURGZADE, a town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, in the Harz, 20 m. E. Klausthal. Pop. 3,061. Has mining, iron forging, and brewing.

ELBOURV or **ELBOURN**, a town of Bohemia, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Elbe, 7½ m. W. Prague. Pop. 2,400. Manuf. of fine china ware.

ELBURTON, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 13 m. W. Syracuse. Pop. 3,914.

ELBURG, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Zuyder-Zee, 40 m. E.N.E. Amsterdam. Pop. 2,000, mostly employed in fishing.

ELBURG, **ELBURG** or **ELBURG** (the watch-tower), a mountain of Asia. [CAUCASUS.] Also a mountain chain of Persia, S. of the Caspian Sea. [DEMAYLAD (MORV.).]

ELBUR, *Milit.*, a town of Spain, prov. and 13 m. S.W. Alicante. Pop. (1845) 18,068. It is enclosed by walls, and has an Oriental appearance. Chief edifices, a church, convents, schools, and a bridge across a ravine which intersects the town.—*Il. de la Sierra*, prov. and 65 m. S.S.W. Alicante, on the Sagura, with manufs. of coarse cloths.

ELBURGEN, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on

l. b. of the Danube, 9 m. N.E. Ulm. The French here defeated the Austrians, 14th October 1805. **ELDA**, *Adalium*, a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. N.W. Alicante, on l. b. of the Elda. Pop. 3,940. It has manufs. of paper, soap, lace, and leather.

ELDAESSEN, a town of Hanover, princip. Kalenberg, 15 m. S.S.W. Hanover. Pop. 2,210.

ELDER, a river of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, takes its rise in Lake Müritz, forms Lakes Kûpin, Fleson, Malehow, and Plau, then flows W.S.W., receiving the waters of Lake Schivelin on the right, and falls into the Elbe at Dömitz. Course 94 m.

ELDER, a pa. of England. [ELYDON.]

ELDERA, a vill. of Prussian Pomerania, with a school of agriculture, 5 m. E. Grieswalde.

ELDERSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 6 m. W.S.W. Tewkesbury. Area 3,400 ac. P. 794.

ELDSLIE or **ELLENSTAR**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. and 2 m. N.E. Paisley. Pop. 1,086, chiefly weavers, spinners, and colliers. This is the ancient patrimony and supposed birthplace of Sir William Wallace, in whose family it remained until the last century.

ELDON, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. St. Andrew-Auckland, 3 m. S.E. Auckland. Pop. 218.

EL DORADO, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of California. Area 2,000 sq. m. Pop. 40,000. The co. is rich in gold. Cap. Calumna.

ELI, a city of Chinese Turkistan. [ILI.]

ELICHAK or **ELTEL**, Turkistan. [KHOTEL.]

ELIEGH or **MOCK-ELIEGH**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.N.W. Hadleigh. Ac. 1,670. P. 722.

ELIEN (St.), a point and maritime vill. of South America, Ecuador, dep. Guayaquil, prov. Manabí, Point St. Elena, in lat. 2° 12' S., lon. 81° W.; and the vill. on the Bay of St. Elena, 30 m. S.E.

ELEPHANT BAT, S.W. Africa, Benguela, is an inlet of the Atlantic, in lat. 13° 14' S., lon. 12° 33' E. It has excellent anchorage, but no fresh water.—*(Island)*, Senegambia, in the Gambia river, 100 m. from its mouth. It is very populous, and on it the French formerly had Fort Podor.—*(River)*, South Africa, Cape Colony, enters the Atlantic after a course of 140 miles.

ELIENAST, a small island of British India, pred. and in the harbour of Bombay, 7 m. S.W. the city. It is 6 m. in circ., and has some remarkable cave-temples, in one of which is a colossal bust 15 feet in height, representing a trine Brahminist divinity. A gigantic figure of an elephant (whence the name of the island) formerly stood near the shore, but it has now fallen to decay. The great temple-cave is 130 feet long and 123 broad, rests on 20 pillars, and contains many mythological figures of a remote and unknown age.

ELEPHANTINE (Arabic *Jedret-el-Chaf*, "islet of flowers"), an island of Upper Egypt, in the Nile, opposite Assuan (Syene). It is 1 m. long, and ½ m. broad, highly fertile, and covered with gardens, dwellings, and mills, interspersed among canals and ruins. It has extensive quarries of granite, traces of Roman edifices, and remains of temples erected by the Pharaohs.

ELIEN, a city of Russia. [JELIEN.]

ELIEN, an ancient city of Greece, near Lepina, gov. Attica, at the mouth of the Sarandapoto, in the Gulf of Egina, 12 m. N.W. Athens. The plain around is strewn with ruins, and the ancient causeway hence to Athens, forms the modern highway.

ELIENHUA ROYAL ISLAND and **KATA**, one of the Bahama Islands, West Indies. Lat. of Pigeon Key, 26° 11' N., lon. 76° 15' W., 60 m. S.E. New Providence, and separated from Abaco by the Providence Channel. Length 80 m.;

length 10 m. At its N. end is a harbour and fort. Pop. 2,000.

MASTROMARZOS or **BAROGARNA**, an ancient city of Palestine, identified with Beit-Jibrin, a village in the south, and 28 m. E.N.E. Gaza, with very extensive ruins, comprising a large Roman fortress and massive vaults.

ELVARNÖ, a lake of Sweden. [**WENNERBORN**.] **ELVDAL**, a pa. and vill. of Sweden. lon. and 72 m. N.W. Fahlun. Pop. 2,700. It has porphyry quarries and iron works.

ELFELD or **ELTVILLE**, a town of Central Germany, duchy Nassau, cap. dist. Rheingau, on the Rhine, 5 m. S.W. Wiesbaden. Pop. 2,284.

ELFORD, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 44 m. N.N.W. Tamworth. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 408.

ELGAR, an inlet of the Orkney group, Scotland, S. of Shapinsay.

ELIG, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 18 m. N.E. Zurich. Pop. with adjacent hamlet 3,000. In the vicinity are glass works and coal mines.

ELGIN, a royal par. munic. bor., ancient city, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Moray or Elgin, on the Lossie, 118 m. N. Edinburgh, and 5 m. S.W. Lossiemouth, its seaport. Area of pa. about 18 sq. m. Pop. of do. 7,377; do. of bor. 4,984; Mean annual temperature 47.7, Fahr. Annual fall of rain 24 inches. The town is situated in a fertile valley, and extends about a mile in length along the rt. b. of the Lossie. It contains a parish church in centre of the high street, court-house and prison, Gray's hospital or infirmary, endowed with 26,000*l.*, to which is attached a lunatic asylum, an orphan institution, endowed with 70,000*l.*, by General Anderson, a native of the town, and who left it for India a private soldier. There is an English chapel, free church, and several other churches. A literary and scientific institution with museum, an academy, assembly rooms, and a public fountain. The ruins of its celebrated cathedral are on the N.E. of the High Street. It was founded in 1234, and is in the form of a cross, 280 feet in length; breadth of transept 120 feet; height of two western towers, between which is the grand entrance, 83 feet. The great central tower and spire which fell in 1711, was 198 feet high. The chapter house is entire and highly ornamented. The architecture is a mixture of Saxon and middle Gothic. An ancient wall encloses a space of ground called "the college," in which resided the dignitaries of the cathedral. There are also remains of a monastery of Grey Friars. *Elgin* is supposed to have derived its name from Helgy, a Norwegian general, and was created a royal burgh by William I. Along with Banff, Cullen, Inverury, Kintore, and Peterhead, it returns 1 member to H. of C. Here is held the sheriff and head burgh court of the co. The secluded valley of Pincardine, in S.W. of pa. contains the ruins of Pincardine priory, founded in 1280 by Alexander II.

ELGIN-SHIRE, a co. of Scotl. [**MORAY-SHIRE**.]

ELIGORAN, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 10 m. W.S.W. St. Sebastian, on the Deva. Pop. 2,000.

ELIZERA, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 23 m. E.S.E. Bilbao, on rt. b. of the Deva. Pop. 2,800. Manufactures of linen and ironware.

ELHAM, a market town and pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. N.N.W. Folkstone. Area of pa. 6,940 ac. Pop. 1,947.

EL-HATE, a small oasis of the Libyan desert, Africa. Lat. 28° 8' N., lon. 28° 45' E.

EL-HALLAK, a vill. of Upper Egypt, prov. Kena, on rt. b. of the Nile, opposite Kand.

ELIAS (*Mount St.*), the name of many mountains

in Greece.—I. (anc. *Tappage*), Moros, gov. Iaconia, in Mains, 16 m. S.W. Mistras. Height 7,829 feet.—II. (anc. *Ocho*), near the S.E. extremity of the island Euboea. Height 4,807 feet.—III. island Ceos.—IV. island Melos.—V. island Paros, Grecian Archipelago.—VI. Santa Maure, Ionian Islands, 44 m. S.W. Amaxioli. Height 3,000 feet.

ELIAS (*Mount St.*), a volcanic mountain of North America, forming a part of the boundary between the British and Russian territories. Lat. 60° 18' N., lon. 140° 30' W. Estimated height 17,860 feet above the sea. It is said to be visible 120 m. off at sea.

ELIANGOOBY, a vill. of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Madura, 25 m. N.W. Rannad.

ELIA or **ELY**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, here forming the Bay of Ely, 24 m. S.S.E. Colliestown. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 843. The vill. has a harbour and pier.

ELING, a pa. of England, co. Hants, on the Anton river, 34 m. W. Southampton. Area 14,830 ac. Pop. 5,852. It has ship-building docks.

ELIS, a dep. of the kingdom of Greece, on the N.W. coast of the Morea. Chief town Pyrgos.

ELISABETHVOLD, a fortified town of South Russia, gov. and 140 m. N. Kherson, on the Ingal. Pop. (1855) 13,494. It has military magazines, and an hospital.

ELISABETHSTADT, a royal free town of Transylvania, circ. and on the Küküllö, 33 m. N.E. Hermannstadt. Pop. 4,000.

ELISABETOPOL or **GANKER**, a fortified town of Russian Transcaucasia, gov. and 102 m. S.E. Tiflis. Pop. (1856) 12,966, near it are the villa. of Ansefeld and Helmsdorf, German colonies.

ELIZABETH, numerous townships, etc., U.S., North America, of which the principal are:—I. New Jersey, on Newark Bay and Staten Island Sound. Pop. 3,000.—II. Pennsylvania. Pop. 4,000. Has collieries and manuf.—III. Pennsylvania, co. Lancaster. Pop. 2,145.—IV. Ohio, co. Lawrence. Pop. 1,540.—V. (City), a co. in E. part of Virginia. Area 64 sq. m. Pop. 4,586, of whom 2,144 were slaves.—VI. (City), North Carolina, on the Pasquotank, 40 m. S.W. Norfolk. Pop. about 2,000.—VII. (Island), Massachusetts, the name of 16 islets between Buzzard Bay and Vineyard Sound.—VIII. (Port), New Jersey, on Staten Island, 12 m. S.W. New York. Pop. of township about 2,500. It has a court-house, 6 churches, and a harbour which admits of vessels of 300 tons. Steam-boats ply daily to New York. The railway to Sumerville commences here.—IX. (River), Virginia; it flows N.W., 25 m., into the estuary of James river, its mouth forming the harbour of Norfolk.—X. (Cape), Maine, at the S.W. entrance of the Bay of Casco. Lat. 43° 33' N., lon. 70° 10' W.

ELIZABETH,—I. (Cape), Chinese Empire, is the N. extremity of Saghal Island, in the Sea of Okhotsk. Lat. 54° 24' N., lon. 142° 47' E.—II. Russian America, E. of the entrance to Cook inlet. Lat. 56° 8' N., lon. 151° 8' W.—(Island or Henderson's Island), Pacific, in lat. 24° 21' S., lon. 125° 16' W., is of a peculiar coral formation, 5 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth, and thickly covered with shrubs.—(Port), Cape Colony, on the W. side of Algoa Bay, and the most frequented seaport along the S. coast of Africa. Pop. of dist. 4,346.—(River), U.S., Virginia.

ELIZABETHTOWN, numerous townships, U.S., North America.—I. New Jersey, 40 m. N.E. Trenton, on Elizabethtown river and on two railways. Pop. 4,000. It has a court-house.—II. New York, W. of Lake Champlain, 110 m. N.

Albany. Pop. 1,685.—III. Virginia, cap. co. Marshall, 12 m. S. Wheeling. It has a court-house.

Batiscow, a town of Spain, Navarre, cap. of the valley of Bataan, 30 m. N. Pamplona. Pop. 1,100.

El-Jume, *Typhrus*, a vill. of Barbary, dom. and 105 m. S.S.E. Tunis, with remains of an amphitheatre, inferior in size only to those of Rome and Verona.

ELK, the prefix to several places in the U. S., North America.—I. (*Elk Creek*), a township, Pennsylvania, 16 m. S.W. Erie. Pop. 1,645.—II. (*Elkhart*), a co. in N. of Indiana. Area 460 sq. m. Pop. 12,890. Consists of woodland and prairie, well watered.—III. (*Elk Ridge-Landing*), a vill. of Maryland, on the Patuxent, 8 m. S.S.W. Baltimore. Pop. 800, partly employed in iron works. The Washington Branch Railway, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railway intersect at this place, the former is here supported on a granite viaduct.

El Kab, *Elkhyas*, a town, Upper Egypt, on rt. b. of the Nile, 40 m. S.S.E. Thebes.

El-Kusa, a vill. of Upper Egypt, cap. the great W oasis of Dakil, in lat. 25° 41' N., lon. 29° E. It is the residence of a sheikh. Has sulphur springs.

El-Kharsh, a town, Upper Egypt, cap. the Great Oasis. Lat. 25° 28' N., lon. 30° 40' E. Pop. 6,000. Among numerous ruins are those of a temple, and near it is a remarkable necropolis.

El Kharif or Khariff, a maritime town, Arabia, on the W. side of the Gulf of Bahrain.

ELKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 10½ m. N.N.E. Daventry. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 47.—II. (*North*), co. Lincoln, 3½ m. N.W. Louth. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 104.—III. (*South*), 2½ m. N.W. Louth. Area 2,660 ac. Pop. 261.

El-Kos (a "*bow*," so named from its windings), a river of Morocco, prov. Fez, enters the Atlantic at El-Araish, after a N.W. course. It has a bar at its mouth, within which is a port.

El-Koss, a market town of Asiatic Turkey, Kurdistan, at the foot of the Rote mountains, 30 m. N. Mosul. Pop. from 2,000 to 3,000, said to be all Roman Catholics.

ELKSLEY, a pa. of England, co. Nottingham, 4½ m. N.W. Tuxford. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 404.

ELKSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 7½ m. N.N.W. Cirencester. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 336.—II. a township, co. Stafford, pa. Alstonefield, 6½ m. E.N.E. Leek. Pop. 226.

ELKLAND, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, on the Calder, pa. and 4 m. S.E. Halifax, with a station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway. Pop. 7,225. Manuf. of coarse woollens.

ELLASTON, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 4½ m. W.S.W. Ashbourne. Area 7,370 ac. Pop. 1,312.

ELLE, a river of France, between the depts. Morbihan and Finistère, enters the Atlantic 37 m. S.W. Quimper, after a S. course of 38 m. It is navigable from Quimper (8 m.) to the sea.

ELLET, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Cockerton, 4 m. S.S.W. Lancaster. Pop. 1,484.

ELLENBOURNE, a township of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Durham, on the small river Ellen, 5½ m. W.N.W. Cockermouth. Pop. 969.

ELLENHALL, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 1½ m. S.S.E. Eccleshall. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 830.

ELLENBURG, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 8½ m. E.N.E. Pickering. Area 4,890 ac. Pop. 654.

ELLESTON (PASTON), a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 8½ m. N.N.W. Howden. Area 2,280 ac. Pop. 344.—II. (on *Swale*), a township, North Riding, pa. and 1½ m. E.S.E. Chatterick. Pop. 142.

ELLYST, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 378 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,604.

ELIZABETH, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2½ m. W.S.W. Windsor. Area 3,510 ac. Pop. 782.

ELLESMERE, a market town and pa. of England and Wales, co. Flint and Salop, 16 m. N.N.W. Shrewsbury. Area of pa. (including a small lake from which it takes its name), 25,280 acres. Pop. 6,940. It is head of a poor-law union; has a branch bank, and a trade in malt, carried on by a canal, which communicates with Welshpool, Chester, and the Mersey.

ELLESELLES, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 16 m. N.E. Tourfay. Pop. 6,300.

ELLICE ISLAND, a group of islets on a coral reef, surrounding a lagoon in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 8° 30' S., lon. 179° 12' E. Pop. 250.

ELLICHPUR, a city of India, Nizam's dom., 100 m. W. Nagpore. Lat. 21° 10' N., lon. 77° 36' E.

ELLCOTT, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 18 m. S.E. Maryville. Pop. 2,571.—*Ellicottville*, cap. co. Cattaraugus, same state. Pop. 1,412.

ELLINGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Rezat, 28 m. S.S.W. Nürnberg. Pop. 1,329. It has a manuf. of pianofortes.

ELLINGHAM, several pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.E. Bungay. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 428.—II. co. Northumberland, 8 m. N. Alnwick. Area 13,970 ac. Pop. 936.—III. co. Hants, 2½ m. N. Ringwood. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 346.

—IV. (*Great*), co. Norfolk, 2 m. W.N.W. Attleburgh. Area 2,540 ac. Pop. 784.—V. (*Little*), 4 m. N.W. Attleburgh. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 295.

ELLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. W. Huntingdon. Area 2,910 ac. Pop. 462.

ELLINGTON, 2 townships, U. S., N. Amer.—I. Connecticut, 15 m. N.N.E. Hartford. Pop. 1,365.

—II. New York, 25 m. E. Mayville. Pop. 2,091.

ELLIOT, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, 192 m. S.S.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,200.

ELLISBURG, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on Lake Ontario, 140 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 5,524.

ELLISFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. S. Basingstoke. Area 2,360 ac. Pop. 772.

ELLON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the Ythan, 16 m. N. Aberdeen. Pop. 3,324.

ELLORE, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 39 m. N. Masulipatan, and formerly cap. of one of the Northern Circars.

ELLOUGH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.S.E. Beccles. Area 500 ac. Pop. 183.

ELLOUGHTON, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. S.S.E. South Cave. Area 2,988. Pop. 555.

ELLRICH, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 45 m. N.N.W. Erfurt. Pop. 2,942. Near it is the remarkable calcareous grotto of *Kelle*.

ELLSWORTH, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, 71 m. E.N.E. Augusta. P. 4,008.

ELLWANGEN, a town of Würtemberg, cap. circ. Jaxt, on the Jaxt, 45 m. E.N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,988. Has bleach-works and tanning.

ELM, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, island of Ely, 2 m. S. Wisbeach. Area 11,230 ac. Pop. 1,818.—II. a pa., co. Somerset, 2 m. W.N.W. Frome. Area 890 ac. Pop. 408.

ELM, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 10 m. S.S.E. Glarus, 3,182 feet above the sea, and so surrounded by mountains that the sun does not reach it during six months in the year. Pop. 1,013.

EL MABRAH, a vill. of Egypt, prov. Ghiseh, 10 m. S. Cairo, opposite the site of ancient Memphis, with extensive quarries, to which a railway has been laid down.

ELMOR, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4½ m. W.N.W. Colehill. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 164.
EL. co. Essex, 5 m. W.N.W. Saffron-Walden. Area 2,480 ac. Pop. 748.

EL MATHENEN, a town of Nubia, on the left bank of the Nile, nearly opposite Shendi.

ELMHAM (NORTH), a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. N. East Dereham. Area 5,000 ac. Pop. 1,211.—**EL** (South, *All Saints*), a pa., co. Suffolk, 5 m. W.N.W. Halesworth. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 232. [St Margaret's, St Michael (South Elmhams)]

ELMIRA or **ST GEORGE D'ELMIRA**, a town and fort, cap. of the Dutch possessions, on the Guinea coast, Africa. The fort is in lat 5° 4' 45" N., lon. 1° 20' 30" W. Pop. 8,000 to 10,000 blacks. The fort of Elmira is the strongest on the whole coast.

ELMIRA, a township of the U.S., North America, New York, cap. co. Chemung, on the Chemung Canal, and New York and Erie Railway, 158 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 8,166.

ELMHAM CASTLE, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 4 m. S.W. Evesham. Ac. 2,200. Pop. 365.

ELMLEY (ISLE OF), a pa. of England, co. Kent, Isl. of Sheppey, 3½ m. S.E. Queenborough. The island is 8½ m. long by 2 m. in breadth. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 131.—**EL** (Lovent), a pa., co. Worcester, 5 m. S.S.E. Kidderminster. Area 2,580 ac. Pop. 395.

ELMOR, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. W.S.W. Gloucester. Area 1,790 ac. Pop. 383.

ELMALL (NORTH and SOUTH), two adjacent townships of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. South-Kirby, 6½ m. S.S.E. Pontefract. Pop. 772.

ELMSLEY, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. N.N.E. Hadleigh. Ac. 1,410. Pop. 493. Here is a curious petrifying spring, called the Drooping-well.

ELMHORNS or **ELMHORNS** ("head of the Elbe"), a town, Denmark, Holstein, on the Elbe, and on the Kiel and Altona Railway, 10 m. E.S.E. Gluckstadt. Pop. 5,600. Active trade in grain.

ELMSTAD, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4½ m. E. Colchester. Area 3,490 ac. Pop. 800.

ELMSTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6½ m. E.N.E. Ashford. Area 2,330 ac. Pop. 300.

ELMSTORPE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. E.N.E. Bluckley. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 43.

ELMSTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. N.N.E. Wingham. Area 560 ac. Pop. 66.—**EL** (Hardwicke), co. Gloucester, 3½ m. N.N.W. Cheltenham. Area 2,730 ac. Pop. 391.

ELMSWELL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the East Union Railway, 7½ m. E.S.E. Bury. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 770.

ELMTON, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 7½ m. E.N.E. Chesterfield. Area 2,970 ac. Pop. 435.

ELMURCHULLY, a vill. of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 81 m. S.W. Vizagapatnam, in a valley, with a temple and some curious sculptures.

ELMOROV, a town of Bohemia. [ELBOG.]

ELLE, *Illiberis*, *Helena*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pyrénées Orientales, on l. b. of the Tech, 8 m. S.S.E. Perpignan. Pop. 2,303. Illiberis was the place where Hannibal first encamped after passing the Pyrenees. Having been rebuilt by Constantine, it received the name of his mother Helena.

EL-ORZO, the cap. town of Kordofan, Africa, in a plain, 240 m. S.W. Senaar. Lat. 13° 11' N., lon. 30° 8' E. Pop. 30,000, it having doubled since 1828. Dwellings mostly reeds or straw, and in the shape of corn stacks, and a few of sun-dried bricks. Exports comprise gold, silver, hides, ivory, gum-arabic, and slaves.

EL OOS, an island in the Euphrates, Asiatic

Turkey, 8 m. N.N.W. Hit, with a town of same name. The island is 1 m. in length.

ELORA or **ELLORA**, a vill. of Hindostan, Nizam's dom., in lat. 20° 5' N., lon. 78° 15' E., 1 m. E. of which are cave-temples excavated in the W. slope of a hill, and in magnitude and execution surpassing all other structures of their kind in India.

ELORRIO, a town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 16 m. S.E. Bilbao. Pop. 2,280.

ELOY (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Fin-de-Dôme, arrond. Riom. Has coal mines.

ELPHIN, a market town, pa., and bishop's see of Ireland, Connaght, co. Roscommon, 17½ m. W.N.W. Longford. Area of pa., which contains some rich grazing land, 12,544 ac. Pop. 4,727. Pop. of town 1,225. Its cathedral is a small plain church. The diocese comprises 78 pas., in cos. Roscommon, Sligo, Galway, and Mayo, and is now annexed to the sees of Kilmore and Ardagh.

EL ROSARIO, a town of Mexican Confederation, dep. Sinaloa, 55 m. E.N.E. Mazatlan. Pop. 5,000.

ELSA, two rivers of Tuscany.—**I.** prov. Siena and Florence, joins the Arno, 3½ m. W. Empoli, after a N.W. course of 30 m.—**II.** an affluent of the Albegna; total course 13 miles.

ELSA, a country of Germany. [ALBA.]

ELSDON, a market town and pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 16 m. W.N.W. Morpeth. Area of pa., including much mountain woodland, 62,470 ac. Pop. 1,643. The pa. has coal, lime, and ironstone.

ELSEHAM, a pa. of Engl. co. Essex, 3 m. N.E. Stansted-Mount-Fitchet. Ac. 1,810. Pop. 517.

ELSTON, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. N.N.E. Oxford. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 168.

ELSTON, a market town of Oldenburg, on the Weser, at the influx of the Hunte, 18 m. N.W. Bremen. Pop. 2,000, employed in ship-building.

ELSTON or **ALSTON**, a pa., Engl. co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.E. Gaultford-Brig. Ac. 4,110. P. 448.

ELVING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.N.E. East Dereham. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 400.

ELSNORE or **ELSTVOR** (Dan *Helingsör*), a seaport town of Denmark, island Seeland, on its E. coast, at the narrowest part of the Sound, 24 m. N. Copenhagen. Lat. 56° 9' 11" N., lon. 12° 36' 49" E. Pop. (1855) 2,607. It stands on a d. tivity, sloping to the shore, and on its N.E. side is the fortress of Kronborg. Here the Sound-dues are levied from all merchant ships, except Danish and Swedish, passing into or out of the Baltic.

ELSON BAY, an inlet of the Arctic Ocean, Russian America, immediately E. Point Barrow. Lat. 71° N., lon. 160° W.

ELSON ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, is one of the Gambier islands.

ELSTON, two pas. of England.—**I.** co. Surrey, 4 m. W. Godalming. Area 4,400 ac. Pop. 841.

—**II.** co. Sussex, 4½ m. W.S.W. Midhurst. Area 1,790 ac. Pop. 208.

ELSTER, two rivers of Germany.—**I.** (Wäite), rises in Voigtland, Bohemia, flows N. and joins the Saale, 3 m. S. Halle (Prussia), passing Adorf, Plauen, Grest, and near Leipzig; length 110 m. Chief affluent the Pleisse on right.—**II.** (Black), rises 3 m. S. Elstra (Saxony), flows N.W. past Holserswerda, Elsterwerda, and Hersberg, and joins the Elbe, 8 m. E. Wittenberg (Prussia), length 108 m. Chief aff. the Roder, on left.—**Elster** is a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, cant. Vornberg, on the Little Elster, with mineral springs.

ELSTERBERG, a town of Saxony, circ. and 16 m. S.W. Zwickau, on l. b. of the White Elster. Pop. 2,719. Has woolen and cotton weaving.

ELSTERWERDA, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 66 m. E.N.E. Merseburg. Pop. 1,442.

ELSTON or ELVESTON, a pa. of England, co. North, 4½ m. S.W. Newark. Ac. 1,640. P. 298.

ELSTON, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. S. Bedford. Ac. 1,522. P. 561. John Bunyan, author of the "Pilgrim's Progress," was born here in 1628.

ELSTRA, a town of Saxony, circ. Bautzen, 31 m. N.E. Dresden. Pop. 1,180.

ELSTREE or ELSTREHE, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 3 m. N.N.W. Edgeware. Ac. 1,370. P. 990.

ELSWICK, a township of England, co. Northumberland, 1 m. W. Newcastle. Pop. 8,639.

ELSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 8½ m. N.N.E. Caxton. Area 3,700 ac. Pop. 822.

ELTEN, a vill. of Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, 6 m. N.N.E. Cleves. Pop. 1,446.

ELTHERLEIN, a mining town of Saxony, circ. and 19 m. S.E. Zwickau. Pop. 2,277. Manus. lace.

ELTHAM, a pa. and town of England, co. Kent, 7 m. E.S.E. London. Ac. of pa. 4,230. P. 2,568.

ELTISLEY, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 2½ m. W.N.W. Caxton. Area 1,041 ac. Pop. 443.

ELTMANN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lr. Franc., on the Main, 36 m. E.N.E. Würzburg. P. 1,391.

ELTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Durham, 2½ m. W.S.W. Stockton. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 88.—II. co. Hereford, 4 m. S.W. Ludlow.

Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 101.—III. co. Hants, 6½ m. W.N.W. Stilton. Area 3,250 ac. Pop. 878.—IV. co. and 12 m. E.S.E. Nottingham. Area 980 ac. Pop. 79.—V. a township, co. Chester.

pa. Warmingham, 2 m. W.S.W. Sandbach. Pop. 444.—VI. a township, co. Derby, 6 m. N.W. Matlock. Pop. 545.—VII. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. and 13½ m. W. Bury. Pop. 6,460.

ELTON, a salt lake of Russia, 70 m. E. of the Volga, gov. and 160 m. S.S.E. Saratov. Area 130 sq. m. Upwards of 100,000 tons of salt are obtained annually from its waters.

ELTUCH (Hung. *Jolosa*), a town of Hungary, co. and 13 m. N.N.W. Gömör. Pop. 4,500. It has mines, and an extensive trade in iron.

ELTVILLE, a town of W. Germany. [ELFELD]

EL-TYH (DESERT OR), or of "the Wandering," so called because it was the place of the 40 years' sojourn of the Hebrews in the desert, is a name applied to that peninsula between the Gulfs of Suez and Akabah, and Egypt and Palestine. It is mountainous, comprising the Jeb-el-Tyh, Mount Sinai, etc.—The *Wady-el-Tyh*, or "Valley of the Wandering," is in Middle Egypt, extending between ancient Memphis and Suez, immediately S. the Jeb-el-Ataka.

ELVAN WATER, a small aff. of the Clyde, South, co. Lanark, pa. Crawford. It flows N.E. Particles of gold have been often found in its sands.

ELVAS, a fortified frontier city of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 40 m. N.E. Evora, and 12 m. W. Badajoz, on rt. b. of the Guadiana. Pop. 16,460. Chief edifices, the cathedral, churches, and convents, arsenal, bomb-proof barracks for 6,000 or 7,000 men, a theatre, college, seminary, public hospital, and a prison. A Moorish aqueduct supplies the city with water from a hill 3 m. W. Manu. arms and jewellery. Elvas was taken and held by the French from March to August 1808.

ELVESTON, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. E.S.E. Derby. Area 2,760 ac. Pop. 498.

ELVEYEN or ELDER, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. S.W. Thetford. Ac. 5,390. P. 238.

ELVYR, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 10 m. N.E. Vannes. Pop. 3,496.

ELVYTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4½ m. N.N.E. Odham. Area 2,980 ac. Pop. 497.

ELVINGTON, a pa. of England, co. York E. Riding, 7 m. E.S.E. York. Ac. 2,120. Pop. 372.

ELVIS (Str.), a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembrokeshire, 4 m. E.S.E. St. Davids. Pop. 37.

ELWICK-HALL, a pa. of England, co. Durham, 8½ m. N.N.E. Stockton. Ac. 4,150. Pop. 187.

ELWORTHY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4½ m. N. Wiveliscombe. Ac. 1,880. Pop. 213.

ELWY, a river, S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, joins the Severn at Pennarth.—II. a river, N. Wales, co. Denbigh, falling into the Clwyd at St. Asaph.

ELV (Lark or), a district of England, N. of the co. Cambridge, from the rest of which it is separated on the S. by the Ouse. Pop. 61,610.

Area 226,150 ac., comprising 4 hundreds, and consisting of fens interspersed with small elevations, generally crowned with villas. A smaller tract, of about 7 m. by 4 m., forms the Isle strictly so called. It is surrounded by marsh, formerly covered with water, whence the name. The soil is very fertile, but requires artificial draining.

The dist. is a level monotonous plain, containing marsh plants and aquatic birds, but few other objects of interest. (BEDFORD LEVEL.)

ELV, a city and episcopal see of England, cap. of above dist., on the Ouse, 16 m. N.N.E. Cambridge, and 72 m. N.E. London, on Eastern Counties Railway. Area, including 2 pas., 17,480 ac. Pop. 6,176. Principal buildings, the cathedral, built between the reigns of Wm. Rufus and Edward III., exhibiting a singular yet imposing combination of the Saxon, Norman, and Gothic styles, Trinity Church, and the bishop's palace.

Manuf. of earthenware and tobacco pipes. It is governed by a custos-rotulorum, and is the only city in England which sends no member to House of Commons. Its bishopric was founded in 1107. It now extends over pas. mostly in eos. Cambridge, Bedford, and Huntingdon.

ELV, a demesne, Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, comprising several woody inlets about the head of Lower Lough Erne, 4 m. N. Enniskillen.

ELVIA, a township, U. S., North America, Ohio, 105 m. N.N.E. Columbus. Pop. 2,638.

ELX, a river, S.W. Germany, Baden, joins the Rhine, 20 m. S. Strasbourg, after a tortuous course of 33 m. past Waldkirch and Kenzig.

ELX, a river of Tuscany, joining the Arno near Empoli, after a N.W. course of 35 miles.

ELZE, a town of Hanover, landr. and 9 m. W.S.W. Hildesheim, near the Saale. P. 2,035.

ELMATIS, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Monaghan, 8½ m. W. Ballybay. Ac. 12,293. Pop. 4,769.

ELMAREK, a co., U. S., North America, in centre of Georgia. Area 1,100 sq. m. Pop. 4,577.

ELVA or ELVU, a river of Central Asia, forming a part of the boundary between the Russian gov. Orenburg, and the Kirghis territory (indep. Turkistan), enters the Gulf of Emba at the N.E. extremity of the Caspian Sea, after a S.W. course estimated at 230 m., where it expands into numerous shallow lakes, and has valuable fisheries.

EMDEN, a town of Hanover. [EMDER.]

EMBERTON or EMVERTON, a pa. of England, co. Buckingham, 1½ m. S. Olney, and 8 m. from Wolverton station on the London and North Western Railway. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 613.

EMBLTON, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland 6½ m. N.N.E. Alnwick. Area 12,930 ac. Pop. 2,275.—II. a chapelry, co. Cumberland, pa. Brigham, 2½ m. S.E. Cockermouth. Pop. 421.

EMBOUMA, a town of Africa, Lower Guinea, Congo, 70 m. W.N.W. San Salvador.

EMBORROW, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5½ m. N.E. Wells. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 197.

EMMENTHUSEN, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Basin Alpes, emp. arrond., on rt. b. of the Durance, 19 m. E. Gap. Pop. 4,794.

EMMAY, a township, England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 2 m. E.N.E. Skipton. Pop. 948.

EMMUS or **EMMUSON**, a fortified seaport town of Hanover, landr. Amrich, princip. E.riesland, on the Dollart, 14 m. S.W. Aurich, with which it communicates by a canal. Lat. 53° 23' 3" N. lon. 7° 13' 38" E. Pop. (1849) 12,400. The town is intersected by canals connected with the harbour. Principal edifices, council and custom-houses, barracks, exchange, gymnasium, and school of navigation. The port, consisting of an outer and two inner harbours, is shallow; but the roadstead is deep. It is a free port. Has shipbuilding docks, and manuf. of linen fabrics and yarn, hosiery, hats, soap, starch, tobacco, and sail-cloth, with breweries, distilleries, and tanneries. Exports corn, cheese, spirits, tallow, wool, and hides. Imports timber, hemp, and potash.

EMMUNABAD, *Amirabad*, a town of the Punjab, 35 m. N. Lahore. Lat. 32° 10' N., lon. 74° 8' E.

EMMUS, a town of Syria. [Homs.]

EMMILION (Str.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, 3 m. S.E. Libourne. Pop. 2,828.

EMMINK, a cape of European Turkey, forming the termination of Mount Balkan in the Black Sea.

EMMLOCH, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 3 m. N.E. Kells. Area 2,119 ac. Pop. 977.

EMMLEY, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 7 m. E.S.E. Huddersfield. Ac. 3,120. P. 1,706.

EMMAY, a market and episcopal town, and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 6 m. W S W. Tipperary. Ac. of pa. 3,183. Pop. 3,037; do. of town 425.

EMMILYPOD, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 11½ m. S.S.W. Sligo. Area, including the town of Ballymote, 2,453 ac. Pop. 3,931.

EMMILYMANNAH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, 4 m. E. Kilmallock. Area 2,513 ac. Pop. 863.

EMMATHUS or **EMMATHUS**, an ancient town of Palestine, supposed to be the vill. Amwas, pash. Gaza, on a conical hill, 13 m. W.N.W. Jerusalem.

EMMENTHUSEN, two rivers of Switzerland.—I. (*Grav.*), cant. Bern, rises in the Bernese Oberland, flows N. and joins the Aar 1½ m. N.E. Soleure, after a course of 45 m. Its valley "the Emmenthal," is one of the finest in Switzerland.—II. (*Little*), cant. Lucerne, rises near the source of above river, and after a N.E. course of 30 m., joins the Reuss 1½ m. N.W. Lucerne.

EMMENTHUSEN, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on the Elz, and on the Duke of Baden's Railway, 9 m. N.N.W. Freiburg. Pop. 2,000. It has manuf. of paper and cotton.

EMMENTHUSEN, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 49 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf, on rt. b. of the Rhine. Pop. (1849) 6,817. It has a custom-house. Manuf. woollen stuffs, hosiery, and soap.

EMMISTON or **EMMISTON**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3 m. S.E. Thame. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 104.

EMMISTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.E. Wisbeach. Area 2,810 ac. Pop. 1,092.

EMMISTON, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 6 m. E. Oakham. Area 2,780 ac. Pop. 638.

EMMISTON, a town of Tuscany, prov. and 16 m. W. Florence. Pop. 5,500.

EMMISTON, a town of the island Santorin, Grecian Archipelago. Pop. 1,380.

EMMISTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 6 m. S.S.E. Alton. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 165.

EMMISTON, a river of N.W. Germany, rises in Hildebrand, traverses Prussian Westphalia, flows at first W., then N. through Hanover, and

joins the North Sea by an estuary, between the Netherlands and E.riesland, after a course of 160 m. Near its mouth it expands into a basin called the Dollart. Affs. the Weser, Hase, and Leda.

EMMISTON or **BAD-EMMISTON**, a watering-place of Nassau, on the Lahn, 15 m. N. Wiesbaden. Pop. 2,600. The springs vary in temperature from 38° to 135° Fahr.

EMMISTON, a maritime town of England, co. Hants, on the Chichester and Portsmouth Railway, 8½ m. E.N.E. Portsmouth. Pop. returned with its pa. Warlington.

EMMISTON, a town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 8 m. N.N.E. Monaghan. Pop. 618.

EMMISTON, a lake of Russian Lapland, about lat. 69° N., lon. 28° E. Area 636 sq. m. It contains numerous islands, and communicates with the Arctic Ocean by the Patokjoki river.

EMMISTON, a country of N.E. Africa, Abyssinia, S.W. Shoa, between lat. 7° and 8° N., lon. 36° and 37° E. Nearly all the coffee, and a large proportion of the slaves and ivory brought through Abyssinia to be sent to the marts N. and E., are from this country. Principal town, Saka.

EMMISTON, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 2½ m. S.W. Newbury. Area 2,850 ac. Pop. 407.

EMMISTON, a town of Spain, prov. and 60 m. N.N.E. Huelva. Pop. 3,000. Manuf. of woolsens.

EMMISTON BAY, S. Australia, in lat. 35° 30' S., lon. 135° E., receives the outlet of Lake Victoria, and is E. of Kangaroo island.

EMMISTON, a pa. and vill. of Brazil, prov. Sao-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, 50 m. W. Rio-Pardo. Pop. 2,000.

EMMISTON, a river of South America, New Grenada, rises in lat. 5° 30' N., lon. 68° 20' W., and after an E. course, joins the Orinoco river near the influx of the Meta.

EMMISTON, a seaport town of the Malay Archipelago, on the S. coast of the island Flores, in lat. 8° 52' S., lon. 121° 42' E.

EMMISTON (RIVER), E. Australia, enters the Pacific, in lat. 15° 20' S., lon. 145° E.—(*Strait*), N. Australia, is between Cape York and Wolf Island, E. of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lat. 10° 45' S., lon. 142° 10' E. Breadth 8 miles.

EMMISTON, a marit. pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4½ m. N.N.E. Wade Bridge. Area 3,530 ac. Pop. 1,223.

EMMISTON, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. S.W. Leicester. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 1,335.

—II. (*Bay*), co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.W. Spilaby. Area 800 ac. Pop. 117.—III. (*Marit*), same co., 2½ m. W.N.W. Spilaby. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 207.—IV. (*Wood*), same co., 3½ m. S.S.E. Horn-castle. Area 990 ac. Pop. 201.

EMMISTON LAND, a considerable extent of territory in the Antarctic Ocean, lat. 67° 30' S., lon. 50° E. Discovered by Buque in 1831.

EMMISTON or **AMMISTON**, a town of Russia, in the Caucasus, 35 m. S. Kizlar.

EMMISTON, a port of Japan, on the S. coast of the island Jesso. Lat. 42° 20' N., lon. 141° 5' E.

EMMISTON or **EMMISTON**, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 8 m. W.N.W. Ludgershall. Ac. 7,450. Pop. 311.

EMMISTON, a town of Persia. [HINDIAN.]

EMMISTON, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 12 m. N.N.W. Freiburg, between the Rhine and the Baden Railway. Pop. 3,300. It has linen manufactures and extensive vineyards.

EMMISTON, a chapelry of England, co. Stafford, pa. and 4½ m. S.W. Leek. Pop. 608.

EMMISTON, a vill. of Palestine, pash. and 18 m. S.E. Acre, on the W. declivity of Mt. Hermon.

EMMISTON, a river of Scotland, rises in co. Strling, and flows through the valley of Tunderdale into Loch Lomond, near Buchanan.

ENFORD, a pa. and town of England, co. Middlesex, on the Eastern Counties Railway, 10 m. N.E. London. Area of pa. 12,400 ac. Pop. 2,453.

ENFIELD, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. Connecticut, on Connecticut river, here crossed by a bridge, 15 m. N.N.E. Hartford. Pop. 4,480. It has a Shakers' settlement and a carpet factory.—II. New York, 5 m. W. Ithaca. Pop. 2,117.—III. New Hampshire, 36 m. N.W. Concord. Pop. 1,742.

ENGADINE, a valley of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, league of "God's house," between two principal chains of the Rhetian Alps, and consisting of the upper valley of the Inn. Length, S.W. to N.E., 45 m.; average width $\frac{1}{4}$ m. Elevation 5,753 feet above the sea. Pop. 10,000. It is subdivided into the Ober and Unter-Engadine.

ENGANO, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the S.W. coast of Sumatra. Lat. 5° 21' S., lon. 102° 20' E. It is about 30 m. in circuit, rather lofty, and well wooded.—II. an island off the N. coast of Papua. Lat. 7° 28' S., lon. 135° E. Length about 15 m.; breadth 5 m.—III. a cape, at the N.E. extremity of the island Luxon (Philippines), lat. 18° 40' N., lon. 123° 20' E.—IV. the most E. cape of Hayti. Lat. 18° 35' N., lon. 68° 20' W.

ENGLBERG, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, 9 m. S.E. Sarnen, 3,334 feet in elevation above the sea. Pop. 1,500.

ENGELHARDTSELL, a town of Upper Austria, 28 m. N.W. Wels, on rt. b. of the river Danube. Pop. 1,100.

ENGELHOLM, a seaport town of Sweden, then Christianstad, on the Rönne Äa, near its mouth in a bay of the Kattegat. Pop. 1,088.

ENGELHORN, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 24 m. W.N.W. Troppau. Pop. 2,200.

EWES, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, on the Aach, 23 m. N.W. Constance. Pop. 1,472. The French defeated the Austrians here, 3d May 1800.

EWING, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 18 m. S.W. Minden. Pop. 1,650.

EWINGEN, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., 16 m. N.N.E. Mons. Pop. 3,742. Manufact. of linen and cotton fabrics.

EGGINEN, a vill. of France. [MONTMORENCY.]

EGINA or **KEINA**, an isl. of Greece. [ÆGINA.]

ENGLAND (French *Angleterre*), with Wales, forms the southern and most important portion of the island of Great Britain, extending between lat. 50° and 55° 45' N., lon. 1° 45' E. and 5° 44' W., bounded N. by Scotland, E. the German Ocean, S. the English Channel, and W. the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. Length from Berwick to the Land's End 425 m.; breadth 60 to 300 m. Surface greatly diversified. In the S.E. peninsula the Cornish Highlands extend in a N.E. direction, and are succeeded on the E. by the Dartmoor hills, 1,800 feet, the Dorset hills, 900 feet, and the North and South Downs sloping E. to the Wealden heights, 315 feet in elevation, and terminating in the North Foreland. From Dartmoor the Exmoor heights, the Mendip and Cotswold hills (1,100 feet), extend N., separating the basins of the Thames and Severn, and enclosing Salisbury Plain. From the N. bank of the Thames the Chiltern hills and the Eastern hills divide the eastern plain from the basin of the Ouse and the fen districts. In all this region, S. of the Wash and E. of the Severn, the hills are mostly isolated, and none of these attain a height of 2,000 feet. W. of the Severn the country is occupied by the Cambrian mountains and their offshoots (Wales). Near the centre of England is the Peak of Derby, on the Pennine chain, which extends in a N.N.W. direction, se-

parating the basins of the Trent and the Mersey, and terminating on the N. between the Tyne and the Eden. Its highest points are Fountains (2,270 feet), Ingleboro (2,301 feet), Wharfedale (2,884 feet), and Crossfell, 2,001 feet above the sea. Connected with the Pennine chain on the N.W. are the Cambrian mountains, comprising Skiddaw (3,022 feet), Helvellyn (3,055 feet), and Scawfell, 3,166 feet above the sea. The declivity of the mountains is in general steep towards the W., but sloping gently towards the E. The Great central plain is bounded by the Thames on the S., the Severn on the W., and the Ouse on the E. On the N. it is separated by the Trent from the plain of York, which latter is connected with the low coast lands extending to Berwick. The coast line of England is extremely irregular, and deeply indented with bays, forming natural harbours, affording safe anchorage, and protected by a great number of prominent capes and headlands. Of its rivers, 50 are navigable, but in general only for a short distance from the sea. The four principal are—the Thames, Humber, Severn, and Mersey. On the S. coast, the Tamar, Exe, and Avon contribute their waters to the English Channel; on the E. coast, the Thames, Yare, Great Ouse, Witham, Humber, Tees, Tyne, and Tweed, flow to the German Ocean; on the W. coast, the Severn, Towy, and Parrot, flow into the Bristol Channel, and the Dee (in Wales), the Mersey, Ribble, and Eden, to the Irish Sea. Area (exclusive of Wales), pop., and subdivisions, as follow:—

Counties.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. (1851).	County or chief towns.
Bedfordshire,	462	154,478	Bedford.
Berkshire,	728	170,953	Reading.
Buckinghamshire,	720	143,728	Aylesbury.
Cambridgeshire,	687	181,465	Cambridge.
Cheshire,	1,040	415,730	Chester.
Cornwall,	1,280	335,458	Bodmin.
Cumberland,	1,228	165,408	Carlisle.
Derbyshire,	1,021	224,084	Derby.
Devonshire,	2,665	207,268	Exeter.
Dorsetshire,	1,048	164,207	Dorchester.
Durham,	1,208	350,762	Durham.
Essex,	1,033	369,515	Chelmsford.
Gloucestershire,	1,213	429,503	Gloucester.
Hampshire,	923	116,489	Harford.
Hertfordshire,	680	167,284	Hertford.
Huntingdonshire,	573	44,119	Huntingdon.
Kent,	1,257	215,708	Canterbury.
Leicestershire,	1,798	2,331,326	Leicester.
Lincolnshire,	891	230,302	Lincoln.
Lincolnshire,	8,411	407,268	Brinsford.
Manchester,	268	1,006,276	(London).
Monmouthshire,	498	137,412	Monmouth.
Nottinghamshire,	2,412	412,714	Nottingham.
Northamptonshire,	1,016	2,22,260	Peterborough.
Northumberland,	1,871	328,208	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Nottinghamshire,	837	370,427	Nottingham.
Oxfordshire,	704	170,430	Oxford.
Radnorshire,	1,181	24,828	Radnor.
Shropshire (Salop),	1,513	145,413	Shrewsbury.
Somersetshire,	1,543	425,215	Bath.
Southamptonshire,	1,263	493,370	Winchester (and Southampton).
Staffordshire,	1,384	608,718	Stafford.
Staffordshire,	1,515	327,215	Jewell.
Sturges,	739	628,028	Gloucester.
Surrey,	1,406	230,214	Windsor.
Warrickshire,	1,207	475,518	Coventry.
Westmorland,	708	86,267	Appleby.
Wiltshire,	1,267	321,281	Salisbury.
Worcestershire,	728	270,268	Worcester.
Yorkshire,	1,119	200,268	York.
East Riding,	8,026	315,214	Northampton.
West Riding,	8,578	1,200,408	York.
City and Ainstrey,	25	25,268	York.
Frontiers unexplained,	7		

The geological structure of England and Wales, commencing on the W., consists of the Silurian

system of rocks, composed of limestone, flint, and sandstone. To this succeeds the Devonian or old red sandstone, which prevails through the co. of Hereford, Monmouth, Devon, and Cornwall. The western part of England commencing at Bewick, has a base of carboniferous limestone in N which extends S and W., with some interruptions, into Devonshire, and contains the principal lead mines. Above this lie the coal formations, commencing in Northumberland, and extending through Durham, York, Lancashire, and Staffordshire, into South Wales. Above the coal deposits lie the new red sandstone and magnesian limestone, in some localities abounding in salt and gypsum. East of the coal and sandstone districts is a waving line from Whitby to the coast of Dorset, extending the Lias and Oolite. These are succeeded eastward by green sand and chalk, and the Wealden beds of Sussex. Tertiary (Cenozoic) and tertiary formations constitute the Kent, and Suffolk districts and basin of the Thames and South Hampshire [BRITAIN, CONTINENTAL, WALSLEY].

The prevailing wind for the summer, autumn, and part of winter, is S W and W. In spring and other portions of the year, dry and scoreless E and N E winds are common. The rainfall in summer and autumn. The greatest annual amount of rain falls in Cumberland (amounting to 50 inches), and in the W coast generally. The least annual amount on the E coast is from 20 to 25 inches. Mean annual fall at 100 places 31 inches. Mean temperature winter 40°, summer 60° S. (see 40°), Fahr.

Fishes and farms vary greatly in size but throughout the greater part of the country land property is very much divided. In 1861 the net amount of the property was 1,000,000,000 of which 1,000,000,000 was agriculture. Agriculture has attained great superiority throughout England. Generally though in many districts particularly in the W, it is backward. Wheat is the principal crop, especially in the E and S F co. barley is raised chiefly in the central co., and oats in the N, though they are cultivated more or less in all parts of the country. Peas, beans, potatoes, and turnips, are the crops most in importation. Rice and buckwheat are only partially cultivated. Rye, flax, hemp and mangel wurzel, are also cultivated in certain parts. Hops are raised chiefly to Kent, Herefordshire, and the vicinity of Faversham in Surrey and their average annual produce is estimated at 30,000,000 lbs. As regards the large towns the land is commonly laid out in kitchen gardens, and in Bedfordshire an extensive district is appropriated to raising vegetables for the London markets. In the S W co., large quantities of apples are grown, and Devon and Hereford are famous for their cyder. Perry is made chiefly in Worcestershire, and mead in many of the co. contiguous to Wales. The grape does not flourish so as to produce wine, beer and ale being universally the popular beverages which supply its place.

A full half of the cultivable lands are estimated to be in meadows and pasturage, and hay forms an important crop for which Middlesex and the adjacent co. are famous. The stock of horses in England and Wales has been estimated at 1,000,000, 2/3 of which are employed in farm labour. Horned cattle are estimated at 4,000,000, 1/4 of which stock is annually slaughtered; of these the Lancashire, Holderness, Northumberland, Durham, Devon, Hereford, Sussex, and Suffolk, are the chief breeds; in addition to which, many have of late been introduced from

Guernsey, Alderney, etc. Butter is an important product in Essex, Cambridgeshire, and Dorset. Cheese in Cheshire, Gloucester, Wilt, Leicestershire, and Devonshire. The number of sheep has been estimated at 26,000,000. The long-woolled comprise the Romney-mare, Tees-water, Lincoln, and New Leicester breeds; and the short woolled, the South Down, Dorset, Wilt, and Hereford. Total annual produce of wool in England has been estimated at 470,000 packs, of 240 lbs. each (nearly of 1,000,000 cwt). Hops are very generally kept, and are numerous in the forest lands of Here, Berks, Gloucester, and Hereford, the former of which co. is famous for bacon. Geese are reared in large numbers in Lincolnshire partly for the sake of their quills. Many other kinds of poultry are also common. England is generally well wooded, and 62,620 ac. of royal forest land is enclosed for the growth of timber. The New Forest in Hampshire, the forest of Sherwood (Notts), Dean (Gloucestershire), are among the largest of the forest-tracts, but the chief supplies are derived from the construction of the royal navy grows to the greatest perfection in the woods of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent, and it comprises all the country between the North and South Downs and many parts of which have remained densely wooded ever since the Roman period. The fisheries, though they have never been chief sources of national wealth are highly important in some localities. In the North Sea, the herring fishery is that principally pursued, and about 100,000 smacks of from 40 to 50 tons burden are annually employed from Yarmouth, which has an extensive trade in herrings. The towns of Sunderland, Whitby, Scarborough, and Harwich are also interested in the same trade. On the coasts of Devon and Cornwall, many of the poor are employed during summer in the pilchard fishery. Cod, mackerel, soles, flounders, salmon in some of the estuaries, and oysters, are the other fish of most importance taken in the British sea. At many of the ports, ships are fitted out for whale fisheries in the N and S oceans, and these employ many thousands of seafaring men. England is greatly indebted for the high rank she holds in her extended commercial wealth to the abundant supply of coals obtained in Lancashire, West Yorkshire, Northumberland, Durham, Staffordshire and Warwickshire, have rendered the co. the seat of the largest and most flourishing manufacturing world. For statement of coal and iron see BRITAIN. Tin is procured only in Cornwall and Devon, and copper is almost confined to that region, the product of the former is estimated at 4,500 tons, and that of the latter at 15,000 tons. Lead is raised in Somerset, Devonshire, and Cumberland. The total quantity obtained annually in England and Wales is estimated at 50,000 tons, from which silver to the value of about 30,000£ is usually extracted. Plumbago is found in the greatest purity at Borrowdale in Cumberland, and some of inferior quality in Devonshire, where also asparagus is raised. Zinc, nickel, arsenic, alum, salt from beds and springs in Cheshire and Worcestershire, pottery clay in Staffordshire and Cornwall, lime, freestone and granite, are among the most valuable minerals. By far the most important manufactures are those of cotton goods, the great seat of which is South Lancashire. The woollen manufactures are chiefly seated in West Yorkshire, especially at and around Leeds, Wakefield, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, and Dewsbury, also in the co. Lancaster, Cumberland, Gloucester, Wilt, Devon, and Somerset. In Lancashire stocking-weaving

ing is carried on; and Norwich has trade in worsteds, and is the principal seat of the crape manufacture. The manufacture of linens is carried on principally in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Durham, and Dorset; and that of silks in London (Spitalfields) and at Manchester, Macclesfield, and Coventry, in which last town ribbons are chiefly woven. The foregoing manufactures are now mostly wrought with the aid of steam.

Next in importance to the manufacture of woven fabrics is that of hardware. The more ponderous iron machinery is wrought in Shropshire, Staffordshire, in the vicinity of Birmingham, and in the naval dockyards. Sheffield, London, and Birmingham, are the principal seats of the manufacture of cutlery. Watch and clock works are made in Lancashire; leather gloves at Worcester, Yeovil, and Woodstock; boots and shoes in the cos. Northampton and Stafford; and the leather manuf. is estimated to employ in all nearly 234,000 hands. Earthenwares manufactured in the potteries of N.W. Staffordshire; china wares in Derbyshire and Worcestershire; and glass wares chiefly in the northern counties. Paper, hats, bricks, tiles, soap, gunpowder, chemical wares, and straw-plait, are among the other articles of manufacture. Extensive sugar refineries, distilleries, and breweries, are established in all the larger commercial towns; and the London breweries are estimated to supply annually from 1,800,000 to 2,000,000 barrels of porter. Ship-building is a most extensive and important branch of industry; the largest ships of the line are built at the great dockyards of Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham; and others at the yards of Sheerness and Deptford. Mercantile vessels of large burden are chiefly built in or near London, Liverpool, Sunderland, Newcastle, Hull, Yarmouth, Bristol, Southampton, and Cowes. Internal communication is effected by numerous navigable canals, and in every direction by good turnpike roads; but both these means of traffic have been in a great part superseded by a series of railways, which already extend like a net-work over the greater part of the kingdom. In 1838 there were 8,700 miles of railway in operation in England and Wales; and on most of the lines of railway telegraphic wires were erected. The gross custom duties received at all the ports of England in 1846, amounted to 18,138,790*l.*; and the shipping registered as owned at the same ports in 1832, consisted of 18,627 sailing vessels; and 973 steam-vessels.

England, in the early middle ages, composed a heptarchy of 7 kingdoms—viz., Kent, Sussex, Wessex, Essex, Northumbria, East Anglia, including the S.E. cos., and Mercia, embracing the Midland cos. These provinces, under the Saxon monarchy, have, with a few exceptions, long been obsolete; but ecclesiastically, the country is divided into the two provs. or archbishoprics of Canterbury and York. The former of these, comprising all the country S. of the Don and Humber, is subdivided into the sees of Canterbury, London, Winchester, Lichfield, Lincoln, Ely, Salisbury, Exeter, Bath and Wells, Chichester, Norwich, Worcester, Hereford, Rochester, Oxford, Peterboro', and Gloucester, together with the four Welsh bishoprics; and the province of York comprises the see of that city, with those of Durham, Carlisle, Chester, Ripon, and the Isle of Man. There are 10,718 parishes or parochial benefices, the incumbents of which enjoy an aggregate revenue of about 3,250,000*l.* annually. In 1851, the total number of places of worship was 34,467, providing 10,212,568 sittings,

of these the Church of England supplied 5,317,915, and all the other denominations 4,894,648 sittings, and the number of children attending school was 1,754,812. The cos. are territorial divisions, some of which were established during the heptarchy. In each are a lord-lieutenant, and one or more sheriffs appointed by the Crown, a variable number of magistrates commissioned by royal authority to act as justices of the peace, and one or more coroners, elected by the commonalty. Besides parishes, the cos. are generally subdivided into hundreds and tithings, and pa. unions; in addition, Sussex is divided into rapes, Kent into lathes, Lincoln into parts, the extreme N. cos. into wards, and York-hire into wapentakes and ridings, all of which are more extensive divisions than those previously named. Cities and boroughs are governed by their own corporations, which, since the Municipal Reform Act, have consisted of a mayor and a variable number of aldermen, and three times their number of councillors or burgesses, elected by the different borough wards. The cities of London, Bristol, Canterbury, Coventry, Exeter, Gloucester, Lichfield, Lincoln, Norwich, Worcester, and York, and the towns, Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nottingham, Poole, and Southampton, are cos. of themselves, and participate in the regulations applying to counties in the election of representatives to Parliament. [For government, commerce, and elective franchise, see BRITAIN.]

ENGLAND (NEW), North America. [NEW ENGLAND]

ENGLEFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 5½ m. W. Reading. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 371.

ENGLWOOD-Forest, a w. le moor in England, co. Cumberland, near Carlisle. It was disforested by Henry VII.

ENGLISH BAZAAR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Malda, on rt. b. of the Mahanuddy, 53 m. N. Moorsheadabad. It is the seat of the civil establishment of the district.

ENGLISH CHANNEL, that portion of the Atlantic which separates Great Britain from France, extending from Dover Strait to Land's End, Cornwall. Width at Dover 20 m., at Land's End 102 m.; greatest width 155 miles.

ENGLISH-COMBE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. S.E. Bath. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 500.

ENGLISH (COMPANY'S) ISLAND, a group off the N. coast of Australia, 40 m. N.W. Cape Arnhem. Lat. 12° 10' S., lon. 136° 35' E.—Core, a bay on the S.W. coast of New Ireland, Pacific. Lat. 4° 51' S., lon. 152° 35' E.—Harbour, S. coast of the island Andra, is one of the best harbours in the West Indies. Lat. 17° 3' N., lon. 61° 45' W.—II. Central America, Costa Rica, on the Pacific. Lat. 8° 30' N., lon. 83° 55' W.—River, an estuary in Dilagoa Bay, S.E. Africa, about lat. 26° 58' 3" S., lon. 32° 36' 7" E., which receives the Mat-toi, Dundas, and Temby rivers. It flows through a mud flat covered with mangroves.

ENCUERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 47 m. S.W. Valencia. Pop. 5,751. It has manufs. of wollen stuffs, and a considerable trade.

ENKALE (STRAIT OF), S. Russia. [VENTKALE.] ENKHUIZEN or ENKHUIZEN, a fortified seaport town of the Netherlands, prov. North Holland, cap. east, on a peninsula in the Zuyder-Zee, 28 m. N.N.E. Amsterdam. Pop. 6,600. It has a town-hall, a cannon foundry, and trade in salt, fish, timber, and cattle.

ENKIRCH, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Coblenz, 4 m. S.W. Zell, on the Moselle. Pop. 2,080.

ENKOPING, a town of Sweden, lon. and 27 m. S.W. Upsal, near Lake Mälar. Pop. 1,263.

ENKES, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. W.S.W. Bridgewater. Area 889 ac. Pop. 843.

ENKES, one of the Fox Islands, North Pacific Ocean, 30 m. S.W. Oumak. Lat. 32° 40' N.

ENKES, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 1 m. S.E. Glarus, on the rt. b. of the Linth. P. 2,159.

ENKE or **BEZVEDENE**, a lake of Ireland, Leitster, co. Westmeath, 2 m. S.S.W. Mullingar. Area 3,808 ac. It is studded with wooded islets.

ENKESDALE-WATER, a lake of England, co. Cumberland, 7 m. N.E. Egremont. It is formed by the river Eken. Length 2½ m.; breadth ½ m.

ENKESRILL, a pa. of Ireland, Leitster, co. Wicklow, 4 m. N.E. Arklow. Ac. 3,214. P. 425.

ENKESAR, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 10 m. N.E. Clermont. Pop. 1,518.

ENNIS, a pari. and munic. bor. and market town of Ireland, cap. co. Clare, on the Fergus, 30 m. W.N.W. Limerick, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 7,800. It has a co. court-house, gaol and infirmary, fever hospital, town-hall, barrack, workhouse, market-house and linen market, 3 branch banks, a pa. and a Roman Catholic church and college, and two convents. The bor. sends 1 member to House of Commons.

ENNISCOFFRY, a pa. of Ireland, Leitster, co. Westmeath, 4 m. S.E. Mullingar. Ac. 4,466. P. 732.

ENNISCOOTH, a munic. bor. and market town of Ireland, Leitster, co. and 12 m. N.N.W. Wexford. Pop. 7,735. It has a court-house, district bridewell, Roman Catholic cathedral and convent. General sessions, Easter and Michaelmas.

ENNISKERRY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster and Leitster, co. Cavan and Meath. Area 21,000 ac. Pop. 7,331.

ENNISKERRY, a vill. of Ireland, Leitster, co. Wicklow, 11 m. S.S.E. Dublin. Pop. 380.

ENNISKILLIEV, a pari. and munic. bor., thriving market town, and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, cap. co. Fermanagh, mostly built on an island on the river connecting Upper and Lower Lough Erne, 87 m. N.W. Dublin, and united to Londonderry and Dundalk by railway. Area of pa. about 26,500 ac. Pop. of town 5,949; do. of pa. 13,683. It has a co. court-house and prison, a town-hall, an endowed school, barracks, an infirmary, union workhouse, linen-hall, two or three branch banks, two weekly newspapers, and a manuf. of cutlery. The bor. sends 1 member to House of Commons. Enniskillen was founded in 1641.

ENNISNAO, a pa. of Ireland, Leitster, co. and 6 m. S. Kilkenny. Area 1,736 ac. Pop. 555.

ENNISTRAUL, a small island off the N. coast of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 7 m. E.N.E. Malin-Head. It has a lighthouse with revolving light.

ENNYSMORE, a market town of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, on a small river of same name, near its mouth in Liscannor Bay, 14½ m. W.N.W. Ennis. Pop. 1,729. It has a union workhouse and district bridewell.

ENNS, a vill. of British India, presid. and B m. N. Madras, on the bank of a salt lake.

ENNS or **ENNA**, *Ennaus*, a river of Austria, rises in the circ. Salzburg, 11 m. S. Radstadt, flows E. through Styria, and then N., separating the provs. of Upper and Lower Austria, past Radstadt, Stryer and Enns, and enters the Danube on right, 11 m. S.S.E. Linz. Chief affls. the Stryer on right, and Saiza on left. Length 112 miles.

ENNS or **ENNA**, *Leuvenicum*, a fortified town of Upper Austria, circ. Traun, on l. b. of the Enns, near its junction with the Danube, 16 m. S.E. Linz. Pop. 3,400. Has cotton spinning, and manufactures of iron and steel.

ENNSON (Str.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2½ m. N.E. St. Michael. Area 4,080 ac. Pop. 1,188.

ENTONKES, a vill. of Russian Lapland, on the Tornea river, 190 m. N.N.W. Tornea. Pop. 860.

ENOS or **EDROS**, *Enos*, a seaport town of European Turkey, prov. Rumili, sanj. and 88 m. N.W. Gallipoli, on the Egean Sea, at the mouth of the Maritsa, in the Gulf of Enos. Pop. 7,000. (?) It is the actual port of Adrianople, and the seat of some trade, but its harbour is choked with sand, and admits only small vessels.—*The Gulf of Enos*, N. of the town, is 14 m. in length by 8 m. in breadth, and entered by a strait 2½ m. in width.

ENOSBURG, a township, U. S., North America, Vermont, 44 m. N.N.W. Montpelier. Pop. 2,022.

ENOSCHERD, a frontier town of the Netherlands, prov. Overysel, 40 m. S.E. Zwolle. Pop. 5,000.

ENKESADA DE BARBAGON, a bay and vill. of the Plata Confederation, dep. and 30 m. S.E. Buenos Ayres, in the estuary of the Plata river.

ENSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, on the Isis, 5 m. E.S.E. Witney. Ac. 5,080. Pop. 1,941.

ENSHIRIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Rhin, on the Ill, 16 m. S. Colmar. Pop. 3,936. It has manufs. of calico and straw hats.

ENSVALL, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Liege, on the Vesdre, 7 m. N. Spa. Pop. 2,720.

ENTON, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4½ m. S.E. Chipping-Norton. Ac. 4,850. P. 1,249.

ENTLEBACH, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Lucerne, cap. valley of same name, on the Little Emmen, 12 m. S.W. Lucerne. Pop. 2,741.

ENTRAIGUES or **ENTRAREGUES**, the name of several communes, towns, and vills. of France; the principal being—I. in dep. Aveyron, 18 m. N.W. Espalion, on the Lot. Pop. 1,808.—II. three vills, depas. Isère, Nièvre, and Vaucluse.

ENTRAIGUES, a vill. of the Sardinian States, prov. and 13 m. S.S.W. Coni. Pop. with comm. 3,147.

ENTRECASTEAUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, 12 m. N.E. Brignolles. Pop. 2,187.

ENTRE-DEUX-MENS, *Bimaris*, a vine country of France, dep. Gironde, between the Dordogne and Garonne, interspersed with corn fields and country seats; the best wine is produced from the vineyards of Sainte-Foy-la-Grande.

ENTRE-DOURO-E-MINHO, Portugal. [*Minho*.]

ENTRE RIOS, a dep. of the Plata Confederation, South America, between the rivers Uruguay and Paraná (whence its name), having E. the republics Uruguay, and on other sides, Corrientes, Santa Fé, and Buenos Ayres. Estimated area 32,000 sq. m. Pop. 80,000. Surface alternately swampy and in wide prairies, on which large herds of cattle and horses wander; the S. part is an alluvial plain, annually inundated. Climate equable and healthy; there is no frost. Cultivation is very limited. Principal products are hides, horns, tallow, and jerked beef. Chief towns, Bajada de Santa Fé or Paraná, Iticay, and Concepcion de la China.

ENTREVAUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Alpes, cap. cant., on a height near the Var, arrond. and 17 m. N.E. Castellane. Pop. 1,704.

ENTRY ISLAND or **KAPITI**, an island off the W. coast of New Zealand, N. island, in Cook Straits, Lat. 40° 50' S., lon. 174° 45' E. It is 5 m. in length N.E. to S.W., by 1½ m. in breadth, and rises to 1,800 feet above the sea. Water, wood, and live stock are plentiful, and the island is a native depot for flax.

ENTWICK, a township of England, co. Lancashire, pa. and 5½ m. N.N.E. Bolton. Pop. 486.

ENTWICK or **ENTWICK**, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 5½ m. W.N.W. Stourbridge. Area 4,280 ac. Pop. 807.

ENTZO (*Naz*), a town of Transylvania, cap.

circ., near the Maros, 39 m. S. Klausenburg. Pop. 5,448. It has an evangelical and a Greek church, and a Protestant lyceum.

EVREUSE, a vill. of Hungary, co. and 10 m. from Veszprim. Pop. 2,117.

ENZ, a river of Germany (Württemberg and Baden), consisting of the Gross and Klein Enz, which unite near Calmbach. It flows N.E. and E. past Pforzheim, and joins the Neckar on left at Beighelm. Length 55 miles.

ENZESBE, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 6 m. S. Maulbronn, on the frontiers of Baden. Pop. 1,084.

ENZELI, EYELLII or INZILLI, a seaport town and a lake of Persia, prov. Ghilan; the town, on a low spit of land between the Caspian Sea and the lake, 13 m. N.W. Reshd. Estimated pop. 2,500, mostly Russians. It has caravanserais and a bazaar. The lake, about 25 m. in length E to W., communicates with the Caspian Sea, immediately E. Enzeli, by a channel 500 yards across. It forms the port of Enzeli, and is frequented by Russian vessels.

ENZENDORF, a fortified town of Lower Austria, on l. b. of the Danube, 8 m. E. Vienna, on railway to Stockerau. Pop. 780. It was bombarded by the French in 1809.

EOOA or MIDDLBURG, one of the Friendly Islands, Pacific. Lat. 18° 19' S., lon. 173° 37' W. Circuit 30 m. Surface rocky and barren, rises to 600 feet above the sea. Discovered by Tasman in 1643.

EPAINVEX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Eure, 54 m. S.S.W. Pont-Audmer. Pop. 2,317.

EPERT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, 10 m. N.E. Peronne. Pop. 2,019.

EPERIES (Hung. *Heperjes*), a royal free town of Hungary, cap. circ. Baros, on l. b. of the Taroza, an aff. of the Theiss, 143 m. N.E. Pesth. Pop. (1846) 8,600. Has a Lutheran and 4 Roman Catholic churches, a Jews' synagogue, town-halls, Catholic and Lutheran gymnasiums, an episcopal library, manufactures of linens and woollens, earthenware, and beer. Near it are chalybeate springs and a royal salt mine.

EPERNAY, *Aqua Perennis*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Marne, cap. arrond., near l. b. of the Marne, 19 m. W.N.W. Châlons-sur-Marne. Pop. 7,548. It is the principal entrepôt for champagne wines.

EPHARON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, 14 m. N.N.E. Chartres. P. 1,553.

EPHIA, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, arrond. and 6½ m. N. Schelestadt. P. 2,962.

EPHESUS, a famous ancient city of Asia Minor, Anatolia, now in ruins, on the banks of the Menderes (*Cayster*), near its mouth in the Gulf of Scia Nova, 85 m. S.S.E. Smyrna. *Ephesus* was anciently the cap. and one of the twelve cities of Ionia, and had one of the seven Christian churches founded by the Apostles. Subsequently a Mohammedan city was erected out of the ruins of the former, but it has also fallen into utter decay.

EPHRAIM, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, 48 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,080.—II. Pennsylvania, 33 m. E.S.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,979.

EPHRAÏM or PIDAÏMO, a seaport vill. of Orsoy, Moravia, gov. and 28 m. E. Argus, on the Gulf of Egeia. It was the place where the first Greek congress assembled in 1821.

EPILA, a town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. W. Saragosa, on the Jalon. Pop. 3,163.

EPINAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 10 m. E.N.E. Autun. Pop.

3,373. Has coal and iron mines. It is connected by railway with the canal of Bourgogne.

EPINAL, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Vosges, on both sides of the Moselle, 190 m. E.S.E. Paris. Pop. 10,984. Has a church, the prefecture, and a theatre; a public library, and museums of paintings and antiquities. It is the seat of manufactures of embroidery, lace, linen fabrics and thread, hosiery, earthenware, oil, paper, and chemical products.

EPINAY, the name of several comm. and villa. of France, the principal being in dep. Seine, 9 m. N. Paris.—Another (*sar Crye*), dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the Paris and Orleans Railway, 2½ m. from Longjumeau. Has quarries of paving stones.

EPİRUS, a division of European Turkey, in the S. of Albania, in which it is now included.

EPFESTONE, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4½ m. S.W. Southwell. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 511.

EPPING, a market town and pa. of England, co. Essex, 16 m. N.N.E. London. Area of pa. 5,250 ac. Pop. 2,355. It has a union workhouse, and is noted for its cream, butter, sausages, and pork. The royal forest of Epping has still some beautiful woodland scenery. The river Roding divides Epping Forest from the Forest of Hainault on the S.E. The two forests together cover about 10,000 acres.

EPFINGER, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Eisenz, 26 m. E.N.E. Karlsruhe. Pop. 3,237. It has linen manufactures.

EPSTEIN, a vill. of Germany, duchy of Nassau, 5 m. S.W. Königstein. Pop. 728. Has a imperial spring.

EPSOM, a pa. and town of England, co. Surrey, 14 m. S.W. London, and 8 m. W.S.W. Croydon station, on the railway to form a part of the direct line to Portsmouth. Area of pa. 3,970 ac. Pop. 4,129. It has a town-hall, and is famous for its medicinal spa, from which the sulphate of magnesia takes the name of Epsom salts; but chiefly for its races, which are held on the week preceding Whitsunday, and are, especially on the Derby day, more numerously attended than any other in the kingdom.

ERWORTH, a pa. and market town of England, co. Lincoln, 10 m. N.N.W. Gainsboro'. Area of pa. 8,140 ac. Pop. 1,944, mostly employed in the culture, dressing, and spinning of flax. John Wesley, founder of the sect of Methodists, was born here in 1703.

EQUADOR (REPUBLIC), S. Amer. [EQUADOR.] EREA, a town of Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 7 m. E.N.E. Como. Pop. 1,554.

ERBACH, a town of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. co., on the Mimming, 22 m. S.E. Darmstadt. Pop. 2,078.—*Erbach* is the name of several villa. of Württemberg and Nassau, and of a river of Rhenish Bavaria, which passes Deux-Ponts and joins the Rhine, after a course of 20 miles.

ERBIL, a town of Asiatic Turkey. [ARAB.] ERBISTOCK, a pa. of North Wales, cos. Flint and Denbigh, 5 m. N.W. Ellesmere. Pop. 368.

ERCALL (MAGWA), a pa. of England, co. Salop, 5½ m. N.W. Wellington. Ac. 11,760. Pop. 1,976.

ERCA, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariège, 13 m. S.E. St. Giron. Pop. 3,552.—II. (*en Lanne*), a vill., dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 33 m. N.E. Redon. Pop. 3,264.

ERZBECK, a pa. of Scotland. [ERZBECK.] ERCH or ERACANT, a vill. of Hungary, co. Stuhlweissenburg, with a steam-packet station on rt. b. of the Danube, 8½ m. N. Adony. P. 2,296.

ERENAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep.

Modkham, arrond. and 12 m. S.E. L'Orient. Pop. 2,164.

Munich, a town of Upper Bavaria, 20 m. N.E. Munich. P. 1,596, employed in woollen weaving.

Muska, a town of East Hungary, circ. Saathmar, 55 m. E.N.E. Debreczin. Pop. 1,670. Has glass works.

Nazay, a river of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, joins the Loire at Nantes, after S.W. course of 45 m., for the last 16 m. of which it is navigable.

Nazus (VOLCANO OR). [VICTORIA LAND.]

Nazoli or **Nazoli**, *Haraclea*, a seaport town of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 128 m. E.N.E. Constantinople. Lat. 41° 15' 30" N., lon. 31° 28' E. It has mosques and khans, a castle, and huge blocks of stones and architectural fragments of the ancient city; a good port, and ship-building yards. Exports timber, silk, and wax; imports colonial produce, tobacco, and iron. It was anciently of considerable importance, and here the 10,000 Greeks, under Xenophon, embarked on their return to Greece.—II. (anc. *Archelais*), a town, pash Karamania, 80 m. E.S.E. Koush, at the N. foot of the Balghar Tagh.—III. (anc. *Peristhus*), a seaport town, European Turkey, Rumili, on the Sea of Marmora, 63 m. W. Constantinople.

Nazra, a fortified town of Russian Transcaucasia, district Shirvan, near the Kur, 50 m. W.N.W. Nova Shanak.

Nazra, a gov. of Prussian Saxony, bounded N. by Hanover and Brunswick, N.E. and E. by Merseburg, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, and Saxe-Weimar, S. by Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Meiningen, and W. by Hessen Cassel. Area 968 geo. sq. m. Pop. (1849) 347,276. It is very irregular and dislocated, consisting of a long narrow belt and of nine minor portions mixed up with the other states. Saxe diversified. The culminating point of the Boerberg mountain is 3,060 feet in elevation, Fmsterberg 2,940 feet, Eisenberg 2,700 feet, Adlersberg 2,660 feet, and Dollberg 2,480 feet above the sea. It is watered by numerous streams, belonging to the basin of the Elbe, almost all of which take an easterly direction. Minerals are coal, iron, copper, silver, cobalt, coal-lignite, limestone, and gypsum. In the plains, wheat, pulse, oil-seeds, hemp, flax, fruit, and dye-plants. Manufactures, woollens, linen, cotton, worsted, leather, tobacco, and iron ware.

Nazra or **Nazra**, a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, cap. reg. on the Gera and on the Thuringian Railway, 14 m. E. Gotha. Pop. (1849) 22,224. Principal edifices, a cathedral, numerous churches, convent and girls' school, orphan asylum, Protestant and Roman Catholic gymnasia, Normal school, academy of sciences, scientific and literary associations, museums, botanic garden, and a public library. It has two citadels. Manufacture of shoes, woollen and cotton cloths, leather, vinegar, vermicelli, and pearl barley. In 1805, an interview took place here between Napoleon I. and the Emperor Alexander of Russia.

Nazra, a vill. of Wurtemberg, circ. Schwarzwald, 6 m. W.N.W. Rottenburg. P. 1,528.

Nazra, a river of Central Asia, Turkestan, region Thian-Chan-Nanloo, rises in the Karakorum mountains, on the N.E. borders of Little Tibet, by the name of the Yarkand, and flows W.N.W. to lon. 75° E., when it brooks to the N.E., and at lon. 80° 30' E. is joined by four rivers. Thence it flows S.E., under the name of the Tamsin, till it reaches lon. 85° E., when it is called the Ergos or Ergos, and then falls into the west end of Lake Lob Nor. Course 700 miles.

Nazra (Loch), an arm of the sea, N. coast of Scotland, co. Sutherland, pa. Durness. It is 10 m. in length, and from 1 to 3 m. in breadth.

Nazra, a maritime town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, near the Atlantic, 23 m. N.W. Lisbon. Pop. 2,550, mostly fishers.

Nazra or **Nazra**, a town of Hindostan, Bundelcund, on the Betwah, 40 m. N.E. Jhansi. Lat. 25° 47' N., lon. 78° 9' E.

Nazra (Loch), a lake of Scotland, cos. Perth and Inverness, pas. Fortingall and Lagav. Length 14 m., breadth 1 m. It lies in an uninhabited district, considered the wildest and most inaccessible in Scotland.—II. a river, E. of co. Perth, flowing into the Isla, opposite Balbrogy, after a course of 17 miles.

Nazra (LAKE), one of the five great lakes of North America, between lat. 41° 25' & 43° N., & lon. 78° & 88° 30' W., having N. Upper Canada, and on other sides states New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan. Length 250 m., breadth 80 m., mean depth 84 ft. Area 6,000 sq. m. Height of its surface above the sea 555 ft., being 16 ft. below the level of Lake Huron, and 323 feet above that of Lake Ontario. It is shallower than any of the other great lakes, being on an average 120 feet in depth. Its water is pure and transparent. Near its W. end are several groups of islands, and it there also receives the Detroit river from Lake St. Clair. On its N. side the Ouse or Welland, and some smaller rivers join it; and from the S. the Portage, Sandusky, Cayahoga, Cattaugaus, but most of these have bars at their mouths. Near its W. extremity it discharges itself into Lake Ontario by the Niagara river, and communicates through the Ouse by the Welland Canal. The Erie Canal borders most part of its S. shore, and the Ohio Canal connects it with the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. It is traversed by sailing vessels and steamers. Its navigation is the most difficult of all the American lakes, from a heavy ground swell, arising from its shallowness.

Nazra, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in W. of New York. Area 876 sq. m. Pop. 100,993. Surface pretty level, but hilly towards the S.—II. in N.W. part of Pennsylvania. Area 730 sq. m. Pop. 38,742. Surface well adapted for grazing.—III. in N. of Ohio. Area 324 sq. m. Pop. 12,568. Surface level and fertile.—Also a bor. and port and cap. of this co., on the above Lake, 330 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. (1853) about 3,600. The harbour has 8 to 10 feet water on the bar.

Nazra (FORT), Upper Canada, British North America, is at the commencement of Niagara river, immediately opposite Blackrock, New York. Lat. 42° 54' N., lon. 78° W.

Nazra, *Kastio*, *Theopis*, a vill. of Greece, gov. Zagros (ancient *Helicon*).

Nazra and **Nazra**, two islets of Scotland, co. Argyre, in the Hebrides; the former between Harris and North Uist; the latter immediately S. of South Uist, is 2 m. in length N. to S., and the place where Prince Charles Edward Stuart first landed, in 1745.

Nazra, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. N.N.E. Mildenhall. Area 6,230 ac. Pop. 524.

Nazra, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Thames, 24 m. N. Crayford. Ac. 3,860. P. 2,331.

Nazra, a fortified town of Russian Armenia, cap. gov., on the Zengut, an aff. of the Araxes, 115 m. S.E.W. Teflis. Pop. (1854) 13,067. It has a bazaar, several Armenian churches, an Armenian convent, Greek church, mosques, and curious

aqueducts. Near it is a citadel on a scarped rock, in which are the governor's residence, a mosque, a cannon foundry, and barracks. It is hot and unhealthy in summer. It has manufs. of cotton stuffs, leather, and earthenware, and is a station for caravans from Teflis and Erzeroum. It was taken by the Russians in 1897.

ERKEA, a pa. of Ireland, Leitrim, Kilkenny and Queen's cos., 3 m. S.E. Johnstown. Area 18,584 ac. Pop. 3,342.

ERKLENS, a town of Rhenish Prussia, circ. and 23 m. N.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 2,070, engaged in linen weaving and lace making.

ERKEWER, a vill. and pass in Mount Taurus, Asiatic Turkey, pass. Marsh; the pass is 45 m. N.E. Someliat, on the Euphrates, elevation 3,828 feet above the sea.

ERLAACH (French *Cerlier*), a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, on the Lake of Bièvre, 24 m. W.N.W. Bern. Pop. 540.

ERLANGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, near the Regnitz, on the railway from Bamberg to Nürnberg, 11 m. N.N.W. Nürnberg. Pop. (1849) 11,580. Here is the only Protestant university in Bavaria, founded in 1743, and with which the university of Altdorf was incorporated in 1809. This institution has faculties of theology, medicine, and arts; museums of natural history, a library, and a botanic garden. Number of students in 1847, 364. Manufs. of woollen goods, hosiery, hats, gloves, and leather; a plate-glass factory, breweries, and an active trade in cattle.

ERLAU (Hung. *Eger, Slav. Jager*), a fortified town of Hungary, cap. co. Heves, on the Erlau or Eger, 67 m. N.E. Pesth. Pop. (1861) 18,154, mostly Roman Catholics. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, a diocesan lyceum, with a library and observatory, a gymnasium and high schools, and is the seat of a trade in red wines raised in its vicinity. Manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics.

ERLENBACH, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 20 m. S.E. Bern, on the Simmen river, at the foot of the Stockhorn mountain. Pop. 1,187.

ERLENBACH, a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, 6 m. S.E. Landau. Pop. 688.

ERMATINGEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, on the Untere, 4 m. W.N.W. Constance. Pop. 1,584.

ERMS (Str.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3½ m. N.N.E. Truro. Area 3,780 ac. Pop. 623.

ERME, a river rising in Dartmoor, co. Devon, and flowing S. into the English Channel, 4½ m. S.S.W. Modbury.

ERMELAND, an old div. of Poland, forming the E. part of the palatinate of Marienburg, now comprised in the Prussian regency of Königsberg.

ERMULO, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 125 m. N.W. Arnhem. Pop. 1,400.

ERMOROVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Oise, 7 m. S.E. Senlis. Pop. 498. It has a chateau in which Rousseau the poet died.

ERMORON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Erme, 1½ m. W.N.W. Modbury. Area 4,920 ac. Pop. 1,423.

ERMULSEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 38 m. N.W. Merseburg, on rt. b. of the Selke. Pop. 2,569. It has manufs. of linens, dyeing and print works.

ERNA, a river and two lakes of Ireland, Ulster. The river issues from Lake Gaunry, co. Cavan, and flowing N. merges into Upper and Lower Lough Erne, whence re-issuing, it flows into Donegal Bay. It is navigable for vessels drawing 12 feet to Ballyshannon, where it forms a cataract. United length of the two lakes and their con-

necting river about 60 m. Area of upper lake 9,468 ac.; do. of lower lake 27,845 ac. The lakes are studded with numerous islets. Elevation of lower lake above Donegal Bay 148 feet.

ERNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., on an affluent of the Mayenne, 17 m. N.N.W. Laval. Pop. 5,614. It has a comm. college and manufs. of needles.

ERNSTBAUM or **ERNSTBAUMS**, a market town of Lower Austria, 12 m. N. Kornburg. P. 1,400.

ERNSTHAL, a town of Saxony, circ. and 13 m. N.E. Zwickau. Pop. 2,700. Manuf. woollens.

ERFINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N. Aylesham. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 496.

ERBIGAL, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, 5 m. W.N.W. Killea. Area 19,625 ac. Pop. 4,538.—**ILL** (*Kerogue*), a pa., co. Tyrone. Area 21,139 ac. Pop. 7,264.—**ILL** (*Trough*), co. Monaghan and Tyrone. Ac. 25,900. Pop. 7,171.

ERRINGDEN, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 7 m. W. Halifax, near York and North Midland Railway. Pop. 2,004.

ERRIS, a maritime district or barony of Ireland, Connought, in the N.W. of co. Mayo. Area 232,889 ac., singularly wild and desolate mountain scenery. Pop. 19,632.—*Errishead*, a lofty promontory in this district, forms the W. point of the Bay of Broadhaven, 5½ m. N. Belmullet.

ERRIS, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, on the Tay 10 m. W.S.W. Dundee, on the Dundee and Perth Railway. Area 8,626 ac. Pop. 2,796.

ERROMANGA, an island of the New Hebrides, where the missionary Williams was murdered.

ERSEK-DJVAR, a market town of Hungary, co. and 22 m. S.S.E. Neutra, on l. b. of the Neutra. P. 6,785. It has a Franciscan and normal school.

ERSKINE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, on the Clyde, 5 m. W.N.W. Renfrew. Area 6,365 ac. Pop. 1,232.

ERSTEIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. cant., on the Ill, and on the railway thence to Mulhausen, 12 m. S.S.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 3,688. It has extensive manufs. of cotton goods, cordage, tobacco, tiles, and earthenware.

ERTU (Str.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 8 m. N.E. Marazion. Area 3,030 ac. Pop. 2,457.

ERTINGEN, a vill. of Wurtemberg, circ. Danube, S. from Riedlingen. Pop. 1,879.

ETRA or **ETRA**, an isl. of Norway, stift Trondheim, 40 m. N.E. Christiansand. Lat. 63° 18' N., lon. 6° 20' E. Length and breadth about 12 m. each.

ERTVELDER, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 9 m. N. Ghent. Pop. (including comm.) 3,060.

ERVAN (Str.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3½ m. S.S.W. Padstow. Area 3,110 ac. Pop. 447.

EVRY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aube, 19 m. S.S.W. Troyes. Pop. 1,821. It has manufs. of coarse linens and wicker work.

EWARTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 7 m. S.S.E. Ipswich. Area 870 ac. Pop. 247.

EXLEREN, a vill. of Prussia, gov. Magdeburg, circ. and 10 m. S. Neuhaldensleben. Pop. 1,587. It has stone quarries and several mills.

EXERBERG, a mining dist. of Styria, circ. Bruck. The market town of Eisenerz lies at the foot of the Erberg mountain; and here for upwards of 1,000 years, extensive iron mines have been in operation. [*EISENERZ*.]

EXERZ, *Arrianorum Oppidum* or *Thopis*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pass. and 85 m. E. Diarbekir, on the Erzen river, an aff. of the Tigris. Near it, on the E., is the small lake Thopisita.

EXERKANG or **EXERKONG**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pass. Erzeroum, cap. sanj., in a fine pass on the Euphrates, 75 m. W.S.W. Erzeroum.

EXERKONG (*FASHALOG*), one of the great

station on the North Western Railway, 15 m. S. W. London. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 1,441.

BENHOMEN, a vill. of Egypt. [**BACHMUNIS**.] **BENHOZZ**, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 4 m. S. S. W. Otley. Pop. 307.

BETHRIMON, an anc. town of Palestine, pash. Damascus, identified with the modern vill. Betenna, 8 m. S. Hebron, and has remains of antiquity.

BENVO, a river of Italy, Pontifical States, rises on the N. slope of the Apennines, flows N. W., and enters the Adriatic Sea, 7 m. N. W. Ancona. Length 40 miles.

BEX, a lake of Ireland, Ulster, co. and about 8 m. N. N. E. Donegal. Area 976 ac.—II. a mountain range, Munster, between cos. Cork and Kerry.

BEX, a river of England, co. Cumberland, rises in Sea Fell, and flows S. W. for 20 m. into the Irish Sea, near Ravenglass.

BEX, several rivers of Scotland.—I. co. Dumfries, formed by the conf. of the Black and White Bex in Eskdalemuir, flows S. 35 m. into Solway Firth, near Barfoot.—II. (North), co. Forfar, rises in the Grampians, and flows S. E. 25 m. into the German Ocean, 4 m. N. Montrose.—III. (South), co. Forfar, rises in the Grampians, in the N. W. of the co., flows E. through Strathmore, after a course of 40 m. S. E. into Montrose Harbour.—IV. and V. (North and South), two small streams, rise in co. Peebles, flow through Mid-Lothian, unite near Dalkeith, and proceed to the sea at Musselburgh. The N. branch flows past Roslin Castle and Hawthornden.

BEX (North and South), two rivers of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), dist. Launceston, flow W., and join the Macquarrie and Quamby to form the Tamar river.

ESKDALEMUR, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 22 m. N. E. Dumfries. Area 42,250 ac., mostly heath and mountains, the loftiest rising to 2,200 feet above the sea. Pop. 672.

ESK, a river of England, co. York, North Riding, rises near Kildale, and flows E. into the North Sea at Whitby.

ESKI (signifying "old"), a Turkish prefix of the names of numerous towns, etc., including the following.—I. (*Adakia*), the ruins of the ancient *Side*, Asia-Minor, pash. Adana, on the Mediterranean, 35 m. N. W. Alaja.—II. (*Adavai*), pash. Koniah, 6 m. N. E. Nigdeh.—III. (*Baba*), a vill. of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. Kirkkilisla, 2d m. S. E. Adramouple.—IV. (*Erekli*), Rumili, sanj. Gallipoli, on the Sea of Marмара, 55 m. W. Constantinople.—*E. Stamboul* is the anc. *Alexandria Troas* (which see.)

ESKIDUMA (Eng. *Old Friday*), a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 18 m. W. Shumla. Pop. 6,000, mostly Turks.

ESKI-HISAR, two ruined cities of Asia-Minor, Anatolia.—I. (anc. *Laodicea*), 46 m. S. E. Ala-Shehr (anc. *Philadelpia*), has extensive remains of walls, two theatres, temples, etc.—II. (*Stratonicea*), 55 m. S. E. Ala-Shehr (anc. *Ephesus*), and also having extensive remains, including a temple and a theatre.

ESKILSTONA, a town of Sweden, len Nyköping, 57 m. W. Stockholm, on the Helmar. P. 2,450.

ESKI-SAGRA, *Berros*, a town of European Turkey, prov. Rumili, on the S. slope of the Balkan mountains, 70 m. N. W. Adrianople. P. 20,000. (?) Manufact. of carpets and leather. Near it are hot mineral baths.

ESKI-SHEHR, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 27 m. E. N. E. Koniah, and supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Dorylaeum*.

ESKUSALUA, a river of South America, Equa-

dor, prov. Imbabura and Pichincha, rises near Cacha, flows N. W., and enters the Pacific, in lat. 1° 5' N., lon. 79° 45' W., after a course of 150 m.—A town of same name is 50 m. from its mouth. Pop. 2,000.

ESKUSALUA BARRA, a mountain range of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, between the Deas and Bettonie rivers. Lat. 18° 30' S. Length W. to E. about 170 miles.

ESNA (vulg. *Kash*, *Copt. 'Shu*, anc. *Lutopolis*), the principal commercial town of Upper Egypt, on l. b. of the Nile, 25 m. S. Thebes. It stands on a mound of debris, 50 feet in height, and is the entrepôt for the Sennar caravans. It has manufactures of cotton shawls, pottery, a cotton spinning factory, and a coptic monastery; but it is chiefly famous for a vast anc. temple, now converted into a cotton warehouse.

ESO, an isl. of Dalmatia, circ. and 8 m. S. W. Zara, in the Adriatic, between the isls. Groasa and Ugliano. Length 7 m.; average breadth 1½ m.

ESOUAN, a town of Egypt. [**ASOUAN**.]

ESOPUS, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on the Hudson river, 7 m. S. Kingston. Pop. 2,372.

ESPADACINTA, a fortified frontier town of Portugal, prov. Traz-os-Montes, on rt. b. of the Douro, 20 m. E. Moncorvo.

ESPAIN (St.), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 18 m. S. S. W. Tours. Pop. 2,010.

ESPALION, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. arrond. on the Lot, 16 m. N. E. Rhodéz. Pop. 4,318. It has a large timber trade.

ESPAÑA, a country of Europe. [**SPAIN**.]

ESPAÑAGOSA-DE-LARES, a town of Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 80 m. E. Badajoz. Pop. 2,450. Manufactures linen. Trade in cattle, grain, and fruit.

ESPAÑAGUERA, a town of Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 14 m. N. W. Barcelona, on the Llobregat. Pop. 2,806. It has numerous cloth factories and paper mills.

ESPEJO, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. S. E. Cordova, on the Salado. Pop. 5,284. Has a college of primary instruction, an hospital, manufactures of pottery, and linen weaving.

ESPEJO, a town of Spain, Andalucía, prov. and 20 m. S. E. Cordova. Pop. 5,284. Manufact. linens and woollen, earthenware, wine and oil. Trade in cattle, grain, wool, and hemp.

ESPELETTE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Pyrenées, 12 m. S. Bayonne. Pop. 1,500.

E-PEÑA, a town of Spain, prov. and 34 m. N. E. Cadiz, on the Guadalete. Pop. 1,577. Linen weaving.

ESPERANCE (BAY), an inlet, S. coast of Australia. Lat. 35° 50' S., lon. 122° E.

ESPERANCA (CAPE), N. W. coast of the island Guadalcanal, Solomon group, Pacific Ocean.

E-PEÑAZA, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, arrond. and 8 m. S. Limoux, on l. b. of the Aude. Pop. 1,403. It has manuf. of hats.

ESPIGAL (CAPE) or **CAPE SPIGAL**, Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the Atlantic, 31 m. S. Lisbon, with a lighthouse, in lat. 38° 24' N., lon. 9° 13' W.

ESPIEL, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. N. W. Cordova, near l. b. of the Guadalete. Pop. 1,068.

ESPIERRE, a vill., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 8 m. S. S. E. Courtrai, and where the French force was defeated by the Austrians and English, May 23, 1794.

ESPINADO, a town of Spain, prov. and 3 m. N. N. W. Murcia. Pop. 1,387. Manufactures glass, linens, earthenware, and glass.

ESPINHACA (SERRA DO), an extensive moun-

take chain of Brazil, which traverses from S. to N. the provs. Bahia, Minas Geraes, and San Paulo, and extends to the Uruguay. It contains rich diamond mines.

ESPIRITO-SAN-LOS-MONTEROS, a town of Spain, prov. and 63 m. N. Burgos, near l. h. of the Trucha. Pop. 2,298. Celebrated for a victory of the French over the Spaniards, November 1808.

ESPIRITU SANTO, a small maritime prov. of Brazil, between lat. 18° 30' and 21° 30' S., having N. the prov. Porto-Seguro, W. Minas Geraes, S. Rio Janeiro, and E. the Atlantio. Pop. 32,720. Surface rising on proceeding inland. Principal rivers, the Doce on the N., and Parahyba on the S. border. Soil infertile, but adapted to the culture of sugar.—II. (*Espirito Santo or Villa Velha d'*) the former cap. of the above prov., is situated on the S. shore of the Bay of Espirito Santo. Pop. 1,060.

ESPIRITU SANTO ISLAND, the largest and most W. of the New Hebrides Islands, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 16° S., lon. 167° E. Length N. to S. 63 m.; breadth 20 m. Surface mountainous; but except in the most elevated parts, fertile and well wooded.

ESPIRITU SANTO, a cape of South America, Tierra del Fuego. Lat. 52° 38' S., lon. 68° 37' W.

ESPIRITU SANTO, a town of Cuba, near the centre of the island. Pop. 7,424, of whom 3,886 were whites.

ESPIRITU SANTO, a vill. of Spain, Estremadura, prov. Badajoz, 42 m. E.N.E. Llerena.

ESPIRITU SANTO, an island of the Gulf of California, 30 m. N. La Paz, and 13 m. in length, by 5 m. in breadth.—II. a group of the Bahama Islands, 18 m. S. Andros.—III. a bay of the U. S., Florida, on its W. coast, in lat. 25° 40' N., lon. 82° 46' W., and divided into Hill-borough and Tampa Bays.—IV. a bay of Texas, forming a part of the backwater, dists. Victoria and Relugio. Lat. 28° 39' N., lon. 97° 30' W. It is large; at its opposite extremity it receives the Guadalupe river; opposite the sea it is sheltered by Matagorda Island; and S.W. it communicates with Aransas Bay, and with the Gulf of Mexico by Espirito Santo inlet.

ESPIRITA, a town of Central America, Yucatan, about 30 m. N. Valladolid. Pop. 3,000.

ESPIRITO DE FRAXCOLI, a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. N.N.W. Tarragona. Pop. 2,702.

ESPOSENDA, a maritime town of Portugal, prov. Minho, at the mouth of the Cavado, 26 m. N. Oporto. Pop. 1,600.

ESPRIT (St), a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant. on rt. l. of the Adour, opposite Bayonne, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 6,819. It has a citadel, commanding the town and port of Bayonne.

ESQUEZATIS, a town of France, dep. Aisne, arrond. Vervins. Pop. 2,412.

ESQUERRES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Lille. Pop. 3,127.

ESQUIZADO (L), an island of the Mediterranean, near the French coast, in lat. 43° 8' N., lon. 6° 36' E.

ESQUIMAUX, an island and harbour of North America, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Labrador coast, in lat. 54° 35' N., lon. 56° 21' W. It is 2½ m. long by 1½ m. broad, and from 200 to 250 feet high on the north side.

ESQUIRELAS, a town of Central America, stato Guatemala, 18 m. S.E.E. Chiquimala. Pop. 1,800.

ESMARTS (Luz), a comm. and town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant. 10 m. N.E. Napoleon Vendée. Pop. 2,727.

ESSE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, arrond. and 16 m. S.W. Vitré. P. 1,703.

ESSECK, **ESSECK** or **ESSEK** (Slav. *Ozsk*, anc. *Marsia*), a fortified town of the Austrian Empire, cap. Slavonia, on the Drava, on which it has a steam-packet station, 18 m. from its confluence with the Danube. Pop. (1851) 13,321. The modern fortress has an arsenal and barracks for 30,000 men, and is strengthened by additional works on the opposite bank of the Drava. Around it, beyond its glacis, are the upper, lower, and new towns, in which last most of the trade is conducted. It has Roman Catholic, Greek, and other churches, a council-house, gymnasium, and normal school. Manufactures of silk stuffs.

ESSEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Cologne and Minden Railway, 19 m. N.N.E. Düsseldorf. Pop. (1846) 7,290. Manufactures of firearms, steam-engines, steel and iron wares, leather, vitriol, woollen and linen goods, and coal mines. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and a gymnasium. It is the seat of a mining board, and a municipal court of justice.

ESSEN, a vill. of Hanover, landr. and 18 m. E.N.E. Osnabrück. Pop. 832.

ESSEN, a vill. and pa. of Oldenburg, Germany, circ. Kloppenburg, 31 m. S.S.W. Oldenburg. Pop. 748.

ESSENDINE, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 4½ m. N.N.E. Stamford. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 230.

ESSENDON, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 3 m. E. Hatfield. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 739.

ESQUELLO or **ES-ESQUELO**, the principal river of British Guiana, South America, enters the Atlantic in the N.W. part of that colony, by an estuary 20 m. in width, lat. 7° N., lon. 58° 40' W., after a course of at least 400 m. One of its sources has been explored in lat. 0° 41' N. Affluents, the Ipiwuny or Rapunoo, Masserony, and Cuyuni. Its course lies through forests of the most gigantic vegetation. It has many islands. About 60 m. from its mouth are the falls of Etchabali. Its gives name to a co. of British Guiana.

ESSEX, a maritime co. of England, having N. cos. Cambridge and Suffolk, E. the North Sea, S. the Thames, and W. Middlesex and Herts. Area 941,120 ac., of which nearly 900,000 ac. are arable and grass-land, and about 50,000 wood-land. Pop. 363,318. Surface towards the Thames and the sea flat, marshy, and much broken into peninsulas and islands; in the centre and N. beautifully diversified and richly wooded. Principal rivers, the Thames, Lea, Stour, Roding, Crouch, Colne, Chelmer, and Blackwater. Soil mostly a fertile loam. Climate on the coast moist; inland clear and healthy, with little rain. Farming is ranked among the best in England, and the quality of Essex wheat is very superior. Besides the usual crops, pease, saffron, caryway, and hops, are largely grown. Great numbers of calves are fattened for the London market. Stock of sheep estimated at from 500,000 to 600,000 head. Farms of all sizes. The co. is almost wholly agricultural. In 1847, however, 3,227 persons were engaged in silk manufactures; and it has valuable oyster fisheries. Essex contains 14 hundreds, 5 half-hundreds, and a royal liberty, comprising 416 par., in the home circuit and dioceses of London and of Rochester. Chief towns, Chelmsford (the cap.), Colchester, Maldon, and Harwich. The co. is intersected by the Eastern Counties Railway. It sends 10 members to House of Commons; of which 2 are for its N., and 2 for its S. divisions, and 2 each for the horns of Colchester, Maldon, and Harwich. Reg. electors (1848-7) for N. division 5,866; for S. division 5,881; total 11,647.

Essex, several cos., etc., of the U. S., North America.—I. in N.E. of Vermont. Area 226 sq. m. Pop. 4,680.—II. in N.E. of Massachusetts. Area 368 sq. m. Pop. 131,300.—III. in N.E. of New York. Area 1,779 sq. m. Pop. 91,148.—IV. in N. of New Jersey. Area 241 sq. m. Pop. 73,950.—V. in E. of Virginia. Area 280 sq. m. Pop. 10,206, of whom 6,762 were slaves.—VI. a township of Vermont, 31 m. N.W. Montpelier. Pop. 2,097.—VII. a township of Massachusetts, 27 m. N.E. Boston. Pop. 1,685, employed in ship-building and fisheries.—VIII. a vill., Connecticut, on Connecticut river, 31 m. S.E. Hartford. Pop. about 1,000, employed in ship-building, etc.—IX. a township, New York, on Lake Champlain, 108 m. N.E. Albany. Pop. 2,351.

Essex, the E. most co. of Upper Canada, British North America, between the Lakes Erie and St. Clair.

Essex-with-Neway, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 7 m. W.S.W. Forfar. Area 5,120 ac. Pop. 706.

Essexton, a township of England, co. Stafford, pa. Bushbury, 5 m. N.E. Wolverhampton. P. 644.

Essexton, N. Australia. [Port **Essexton**.]

Es-Siout, a town of Upper Egypt. [Siout.]

Essling, a vill. of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 7 m. E. Vienna, and where an engagement took place, 21st and 22d May 1809, between the French and the Austrians. [Aspern.]

Esslingen, a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Neckar, and on the railway to Ulm, 7 m. E.S.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 7,300. It has manufs. of woollen and cotton cloths and yarn, lacquered tin ware, glue, and mathematical instruments.

Esri Saorani, a town of European Turkey, 75 m. N.N.W. Adrianople. Pop. 23,000, (?) mostly Turks.

Esseonne, a river of France, depts. Loiret and Seine-et-Oise, rises 12 m. N.E. Orleans, after a N. course of 45 m. joins the Seine at Corbeil. It turns numerous flour mills.—II. a comm. and vill. on the above river, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 3 m. S.W. Corbeil. Pop. 3,439, employed in flour falling, and tobacco mills, and manufs. of table-linen.

Es-Souan, a town of Upper Egypt. [Assuan.]

Essotes, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aube, cap. cant., 10 m. S.E. Bar-sur-Seine. Pop. 1,727.

Estaca (Cape), the most N. point of Spain, R.N.N. Cape Ortegal. Lat. 43° 47' 50" N., lon. 7° 38' 26" W.

Estagel, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pyrénées Orientales, on rt. b. of the Gly, 11 m. W.N.W. Perpignan. Pop. 2,359, employed in distilleries and marble quarries. Birthplace of Arago the astronomer.

Estaires, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, on l. b. of the Lys, 13 m. W. Lille. Pop. 6,868, employed in manufs. of linens and soap.

Estancia, a town of Brazil, prov. and 25 m. S.W. Sergipe, on l. b. of the Piahy. Pop. 3,000.

Estillac, an old subdivision of France, in the prov. Guyenne, of which Afrance was the cap., now included in the depts. Gers and Haute Pyrénées.

Estarreja, a pa. and town of Portugal, prov. Douro, 23 m. S. Oporto. Pop. 2,085.

Estavay or Estavay (Germ. *Stäffle*), a town of Switzerland, cant. and 15 m. W.N.W. Freiburg, on the E. shore of Lake Neuchâtel. Pop. of pa. 1,703. It has a Jesuit college.

Estre, Astea, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 17 m. S.S.W. Pavia, cap. dist. Pop. 8,000. Manufs. of silk twist, linens, and earthenware.

Estre, a river of Hanover, which joins the Elbe, 7 m. W. Altona, after a N. course of 26 miles.

Estrella (Stella and Alsa), a town of Spain,

prov. Navarra, 26 m. S.W. Pamplona. Pop. 5,760. It has a college, and manufs. of woollens.

Estreza, Asteza, a town of Spain, prov. and 54 m. E.N.E. Sevilla. Pop. 7,539.

Estreze (Str), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 80 m. N.N.W. Bordeaux. Pop. 2,537.

Estreza, a maritime town of Spain, prov. and 41 m. S.W. Malaga, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 8,475. Chief industry, fishing, linen weaving, and manufs. of leather.

Estreza (Hung. Esterhas), a vill. of Lower Hungary, circ. Oedenburg, S.E. of Neosiedl Lake, 41 m. W.S.W. Presburg. Pop. 420.

Estreza, a pa. of Ireland, Connaght, co. Roscommon, 3 m. S.E. Boyle. Area 6,457 ac. Pop. 1,661.

Esthonia or Revel (Germ. *Esthland*), a gov. of Russia, between lat. 56° 15' and 59° 40' N., lon. 22° 10' and 28° 5' E., having E. the gov. St. Petersburg, S. Livonia and the Lake Peipus, N. the Gulf of Finland, and W. the Baltic, in which it comprises the islands Dago, Worms, etc. Area 7,790 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 310,400. Surface generally flat; shores rocky. Principal rivers, the Narva, Loksa, Kezel, all flowing N. Soil sandy or marshy, and climate humid; about 2-3ds of it covered with pine forests or unproductive. More corn is, however, raised than is required for home consumption; besides flax, hemp, hops, and tobacco. Many cattle are reared, and the fisheries are important. Principal exports, corn, spirits, salt fish, and hides. Principal imports, herring and salt. The gov. is subdivided into 6 circles. Principal towns, Revel or Reval, Hapsal, Weissenstein, and Wessenberg.

Estill, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. of Kentucky. Area 300 sq. m. Pop. 3,564, of whom 411 were slaves. Surface mountainous, in some parts fertile. Minerals are iron and stous coal.

Estrella, a river of Central America, state Costa Rica, enters the Pacific near Quaypo, after a S.W. course of 60 m.—II. a town of New Granada, prov. Antioquia, 5 m. S.W. Medellin.—III. (*Porto da*), a maritime vill. of Brazil, prov. and on the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, 16 m. N. Rio.—IV. a mountain chain of Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro. Length E. to W. about 18 m.; average height 3,400 feet.

Estrella (Serra de), a mountain range of Portugal, prov. Beira, extending from S.W. to N.E. for about 75 m., and having one snow-clad peak which rises to 7,524 feet in height.

Estremadura, an old prov. in the S.W. of Spain, bounded N. by the prov. Leon, E. by New and Old Castile, S. Andalusia, and W. Portugal; now comprised in the provs. Badajoz and Caceres. Area 14,166 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 601,124. On the N. it is bounded by the Sierra de Gredos, Bejar, and Gata; on the S. by that of Constantina, a continuation of the Sierra Morena; and in the centre it is divided by the Sierras de Guadalupe and San Benito, into two regions, the N. watered by the Tagus, and the S. by the Guadiana. Soil very fertile, but almost wholly devoted to pasturage. Agriculture is greatly neglected; much less corn, wine, flax, hemp, etc., is raised, than is required for home consumption; and chestnuts form a large portion of the food of the inhabitants. Sheep, hogs, goats, and cattle are reared. Lead, copper, silver, and iron mines exist here, but they are nearly all neglected; and manufs. are insignificant.

Estremadura, an administrative prov. of Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean, cap. Lisbon. Area 7,176 sq. m. Pop. 782,875. The Tagus divides it into two nearly equal parts, the N. of which is

many mountains than the E., but also more fertile. It is frequently visited by earthquakes. Principal products, wine, fruits, oil, honey, cork, muscovado, and salt. Few mines are wrought; and manufactures are unimportant. The prov. is subdivided into the dists. of Lisbon, Leiria, and Santarem, besides which cities it comprises Setúbal, Torres-Vedras, Thomar, and Cintra.

ESTANQUEIRA, a town of Spain, New Castile, prov. and 32 m. E.S.E. Madrid. Pop. 2,996. Manufactures, cordage and coarse cloth. Trade in cattle, grain, and rice.

ESTREMOZ, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 23 m. N.E. Evora. Pop. 6,600. It has a castle, an arsenal, and cavalry barracks, manufactures of earthenware, and a trade in hardware. Near it are marble quarries.

ESTREMOZ, a town of Brazil, prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, 16 m. N. Natal, and 12 m. from the sea. Pop. 1,700.

ESZAK, a town of Hungary. [**ESSECK**.]

ETABLES, a comm. and maritime town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, on the English Channel, 8 m. N.N.W. St Brieuc. Pop. 1,018.

ETAIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., on an aff. of the Moselle, in a marshy tract, 12 m. E.N.E. Verdun. Pop. 2,875. It has a communal college and manufactures of cottons.

ETAL, a township of England, co. Northumberland, 9 m. N.N.W. Wooler. Pop. returned with pa. of Ford.

ETALS, a market town of Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, 24 m. S.W. Bastogne.

ETAMPES (formerly *Etampes*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. arrond., 80 m. S.S.W. Paris. Pop. 8,063. It has a station on the Paris and Orleans Railway, and a Gothic church. In the town and its vicinity are numerous flour mills. Manufactures of soap, brewery, and linen thread.

ETAPLES, a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. Pas de Calais, on the Canche, near its mouth, 15 m. S. Boulogne. Pop. 2,367. Trade in salt, and has breweries and distilleries.

ETAWAH, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, N.W. provs., div. Agra, in the Doab, enclosed by the dists. Agra, Alighur, Ferukhabad, and Cawnpore, the Gwahar dom. and Bundelcund. Area 1,614 sq. m. Pop. (1848) 481,224. Things formerly were in this district in great numbers, but have been suppressed by government. Chief towns, Minpoore, Etawah, Kanouje, and Belah.—II. a town, cap. above dist., on the Jumna, 63 m. S.E. Agra, with remains of former grandeur, now in decay.

ETCHELLA, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. and 3½ m. W.S.W. Stockport. Pop. 805.

ETONHAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2½ m. E.S.E. Devizes. Area 3,160 ac. Pop. 238.

ETTINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 8 m. E.S.E. Wadhurst. Area 4,240 ac. Pop. 980.

ETCHMIADZIN, a vill., N. Persia. [**ETCHMIADZIN**.]

ETIENNE (Str.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire, cap. arrond., on the Furens, a small affluent of the Loire, 39 m. S.W. Lyon, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. (1866) 94,432. It has extensive coal mines, a national college, school of mines, chemical laboratory, and public library. Principal edifices, the hotel de ville, comprising the town-hall, exchange, and a museum of the local manufactures; court-house, theatre, public library, and the terminal of the two railways to Lyon and Roanne. Has acquired prosperity in the two very dissimilar manufactures of

iron wires and silk ribbons. Hardware, tapestries, tiles, nails, cast iron, and steel are made, and coal is raised for exportation. The ribbon manufactures are mostly in the suburbs and vicinity. It has also manufactures of other silk goods, lace, embroidery, muslins, cotton yarn, glass, leather, paper, and lamp black.

ETIENNE (Str.), the name of numerous communes and towns of France.—I. (*de Balgorty*), dep. E. Pyrénées, cap. cant., on the Spanish frontier, 23 m. S.S.E. Bayonne. Pop. 3,082. It has iron mines and marble quarries.—II. (*de Luydarre*), Ardèche, cap. cant., 31 m. W. Privas. Pop. 2,028.—III. (*de Montbuc*), Loire-Inférieure, 10 m. N.W. Nantes. Pop. 4,778.—IV. (*de St Genes*), Isère, cap. cant., 20 m. N.W. Grenoble. Pop. 2,002.—V. (*du Rouvray*), Seine-Inférieure, near the Seine, 4 m. S. Rouen. Pop. 1,494.

ETIVA (Locu), an inlet of the Atlantic, Scotland, co. Argyll, in lat. 56° 5' N., lon. 5° 3' W. Length 30 m.; breadth varies from ¼ m. to 3 m. It abounds with seal, salmon, and porpoises.

ETKO, a lagoon of Lower Egypt, 7 m. S.S.W. Rosetta, 18 m. in length, and from 3 to 5 m. in breadth, and separated from the Mediterranean by a narrow sandbank, on which is the vill. Etiko, 14 m. E. Aboukir. This lagoon was formed by an inundation of the Nile in 1901.

ETNA or **ETNA** (Ital. *Monte Gibello*), a volcanic mountain of Sicily, on the E. coast of the island, prov. Catania, in the Val di Dumone, forming a nearly isolated cone, having E. the Mediterranean, and on the other sides the rivers Simeto and Onobello. The summit of the volcano is the culminating point of an irregularly triangular space, and its slopes are divided into 3 regions:—I. the lava region covered with the richest vegetation, elegant cities, and villas; II. the wooded region; III. the upper region, covered with scoriae and ashes, in the midst of which rises the principal crater, which is always covered with snow. The highest point, 10,874 feet above the sea, is in lat. 37° 43' 31" N., lon. 15° E. The first recorded eruption of Etna was in the year 476 B.C., and the last occurred in 1832.

ETOLIA, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, 7 m. S. Valence. Pop. 3,301.

ETOLIA, a prov. of Greece. [**ÆTOLIA**.]

ETON, a town and pa. of England, co. Bucks, on rt. b. of the Thames, opposite Windsor, with which it is connected by a bridge, and within ½ m. of the Windsor station of the Great Western Railway. Area of pa. 690 ac. Pop. 3,066. The town is famous for its college, founded by King Henry VI. in 1446.

ETREHAT, a comm. and maritime vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, on the English Channel, 15 m. N.N.E. Havre. Pop. 1,518. It is celebrated for its oysters.

ETRURIA, in ancient times one of the most important countries of Italy, now forms the duchy of Lucca, the greater part of Tuscany, and a portion of the Pontifical States. The name was restored by Napoleon I., who, by the treaty of Lunéville in 1803, formed, of the grand duchy of Tuscany, the kingdom of Etruria, which was united to the French Empire in 1808.

ETWYLLA, a hamlet of England, co. Stafford, pa. Stoke-on-Trent, 1½ m. N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyme. Pop. 2,306.

ETZEN, a river of Northern Italy. [**ADIGE**.]

ETZEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, 6 m. W.S.W. Breda. Pop. (with comm.) 5,391, who trade in corn, cattle, and fuel.

ETZENHEIM, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, cap. dist., 19 m. N. Friburg, on rail-

way to Carlsruhe. Pop. 2,780, who manuf. soap fabric.

ERZBESSEN, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, cap. dist., on railway and on the Alb river, 4½ m. S. Carlsruhe. Pop. 4,250. It has gunpowder, paper, and cotton mills.

ERZBO, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 4½ m. N.W. Beverley. Area 2,900 ac. Pop. 408.—II. co. Northampton, 6½ m. N.N.E. Peterboro'. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 144.

ERZACK, a river of Scotland, rising in the S.W. of co. Selkirk, through which it flows N.E., joining the Tweed after a course of 24 m., 2 m. below Selkirk. Chief affluent the Yarrow.

—II. (Pen), a mountain near the source of the above river. Height 2,200 feet.—III. (Forest), a pastoral tract watered by the above river and its tributaries. It formed originally a part of the Great Caledonian Forest, but is now almost entirely divested of trees.—IV. a mountainous pa. near the head waters of the above river, 17 m. S.W. Selkirk. Area 43,963 ac. Pop. 477. Birthplace of Hogg, "the Ettrick Shepherd."

ERZKAY, a vill. of W. Hungary, co. Stuhlweiszenburg, 12 m. from Martonvásár. Pop. 1,787. Has a stone quarry.

ERWALL, a pa. of England, co and 6 m. W S W Derby. Area 3,680 ac. Pop. 765.

EU, a comm. and town of France, dep Seine-Inférieure, cap. cant., on the Bresle, near the English Channel, 17 m. N.N.E. Dieppe. Pop. 4,018. The Château d'Eu contains a collection of historical portraits, and is surrounded by a park and gardens. The forest of Eu extend for a considerable distance to the E and S. The town of Eu was burnt in 1445 by Louis XI, to prevent its falling into the hands of the English. This was the place of an interview between Queen Victoria and Louis Philippe, late King of the French, in 1843.

EUSA, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwicken, E. Chemnitz. Pop. 1,539. Manuf. henns and hosiery. Has a stone quarry and saw-mills.

EUBŌA (formerly *Egyptos* or *Negropont*), the largest island of the kingdom of Greece, of which it forms a dep., in the Ægean Sea, lying along the N coast of Thebes and Attica, between lat. 37° 57' and 39° 2' N., lon 22° 40' and 24° 40' E., separated from the mainland by the channels of EubŌa (ancient *Eurypos*, *Egyptos* or *Negropont*), crossed by a bridge at its narrowest point opposite Chalcis, Talanta, and Triceni. Length 115 m.; greatest breadth 33 m. Pop. (1852) 63,399. Surface mountainous, but fertile. Highest mountains St Elias, near the S.E. extremity, 4,607 feet, and Delphi, near centre on N. coast, 5,726 feet. Principal products, corn, wine, cotton, wool, pitch, and turpentine. Many cattle, sheep, and goats are reared. Principal towns, Chalcis, cap. of the N. division (EubŌa), Karyotes chief town of the S. division.

EUGLEIN, a township of the U S, North America, Ohio, on Lake Erie, 132 m. N.N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,447.

EUBŌA, or **FOGOT** ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the North Pacific Ocean, off the S.E. coast of Alaska, Russian America.

EUFENOW, a market town of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, on the Saale, 29 m. N.N.E. Würzburg. Pop. 398.

EUFEMIA (SANTA), a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra II., near the Gulf of St Eufemia, 5 m. W. Minastro. Pop. 1,100. It suffered severely in the earthquake of 1638.

EUBANIAN HILLS, a low range of mountains in Lombardy, in W. of the prov. Padua, extending for

about 10 m. from N.W. to S.E. Their southern slope of volcanic origin, and covered with wood. Highest point, Monte Rendice, 3,000 feet in elevation.

EUVATONIA (formerly *Acotia*), a seaport town of Russia, gov. Taurida, on the W. coast of the Crimea, in a bay, 58 m. W.N.W. Simferopol. Pop. (1849) 18,346, mostly Crimean Jews. The Tatar pop. have a mosque. Part of the Anglo-French invading army landed here in Sept. 1854. On the 17th Feb. 1855, the Russians attacked the town, but were repulsed by the Turks, and the Anglo-French war-steamer at anchor in the roadstead.

EUREN, a frontier town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 10 m. S.S.W. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circ. Pop. 12,573. It has manuf. of woollens.

EUPHRATES (native *Phraat* or *Frut*), a river of Asiatic Turkey, the E most part of which it drains; rises by two heads in the table-land of Armenia, the source of the principal, the Morad, being between Lake Van and Mount Ararat, and that of the Frat, about 20 m. N.E. Erzeroum. Both branches have a W. course, and they unite in lat. 39° N., lon. 39° E., whence the Euphrates has successively a S and a S.E. course, encompassing on three sides the whole basin of its chief tributary the Tigris, and separating Turkish Armenia and Mesopotamia from Syria and the Arabian Desert. In lat. 31° N., lon. 47° E., the Tigris unites with it to form the Shat-el-Arab, which, about 130 m. below, enters the head of the Persian Gulf, and including which, the total length of the Euphrates to the source of the Morad may be estimated at 1,800 m. In its upper third, it traverses a mountainous country, and near Someiset breaks through the Taurus chain, forming a double cataract; but from this point it is navigable to the sea, and in its lower part flows through a rich and flat region, where it varies from 200 to 800 yards in width, having as high as Hilla a depth of 18 feet, and navigable for steamers drawing 4 feet water, from the sea to Bir, 100 m. E. the Gulf of Scanderoon, and the nearest point of its approach to the Mediterranean. Besides the Tigris, it receives the Karasu of Kasariyeh, Khabur, and Kerkah rivers; and on its banks are Bassorah (on the Shat-el-Arab), and the towns Arja, Semawa, Lemlum, Hilla (the modern representative of Babylon), Aubar, lit, Hadith, Kaskasia, Rakha, etc.; and in Armenia, Melagherd, and Erzeroum.

EURE, **EURE**, a river of France, rises in dep. Orne, flows N.E. through the depts. Eure-et-Loire and Eure, past Chartres, Nogent-le-Roi, Ivry, Louviers, and joins the Seine on left, near Pont-de-l'Arche. Chief affluent the Iton on left. Length 112 m., for 50 of which it is navigable.

EURE, a dep. in the N.W. of France, cap. Evreux, forms part of the old prov. of Normandy, situated on the estuary of the Seine, between lat. 48° 37' and 49° 28' N. Area 2,414 sq. m. Pop. 415,777. Climate mild and humid; surface generally flat. Chief rivers, the Seine and its affluents, the Eure, Rille, Andelle, and the Iton, affluent of the Eure. Minerals comprises iron, building and mill stones; corn is raised for exportation; apples and pears are important crops; pasture is extensive, and forests cover one-fifth part of the dep.; excellent horses, cattle, and sheep are reared. Mining and manuf. industry active; the latter includes woollens, cotton, paper, glass, iron, copper, and zinc wares. The dep. is divided into the arrond. Les Andelys, Bernay, Evreux, Louviers, and Pont-Audemer.

EURE-ET-LOIRE, a dep. in the N.W. of France, cap. Chartres, forms part of the old prov. Orleannoise and Ile-de-France, between lat. 47° 55'

land 48° 50' N. Area 2,361 sq. m. Pop. 294,892. Chief rivers, the Eure and Loir; there are many marshes in the W. Climate mild and temperate. Soil fertile; a great amount of corn is raised. Cavalry horses are reared, and numerous cattle, sheep, and poultry. The dep. has few minerals, but several iron works, and manufs. of coarse cloth, cottons, and paper. It is divided into the arronds. Chartres, Châteaudun, Dreux, and Nogent-le-Rotrou.

EUROPOS CHANHEL, Greece. [ΕΥΡΩΠΑ]

EUROPE, Europe, the smallest, but most civilized, and, in proportion to its extent, the most densely peopled of the five great divisions of the globe; forms a peninsular prolongation of Asia, from which it is separated on the E. by the river

Kara, the Ural mountains and river, and the Caspian Sea; and on the S. by the mountain chain of Caucasus. On all other sides it is bounded by seas, bays, gulfs, and straits; these are, on the N. the Arctic Ocean, W. the Atlantic, and S. the Strait of Gibraltar, the Mediterranean, the Sea of Marmara, and the Black Sea. The continental portion of Europe is comprised between lat. 36° and 71° 12' N., lon. 0° 30' W. and 60° 50' E. Area estimated at 3,768,000 sq. m., 3-4ths of which is occupied by plains, and 1-4th by mountains and high lands. The peninsulas comprise 1-4th, and the islands 1-31st of the whole extent.

The following table shows the area, population, and religion of the different states:—

States.	Area in sq. m.	Population.	Percentage.	Roman Catholics.	Greek Church.	Total.
England and Wales.	58,200	17,000,000	17,000,000	450,000	0	17,000,000
Ireland.	51,200	5,000,000	5,000,000	100,000	0	5,000,000
Scotland.	30,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000
Netherlands (Kingdom of), with the Duchies of Limburg and Luxembourg.	11,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	0	2,000,000
Denmark, with the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg.	21,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000	0	2,000,000
Sweden.	170,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	0	0	2,400,000
Norway.	125,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	0	0	1,200,000
Switzerland, the Confederation of Republics.	14,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	0	2,000,000
Germany (States forming the Germanic Confederation, including portions of Austria and Prussia).	344,000	41,000,000	41,000,000	14,000,000	0	41,000,000
Spain, with its islands, and the Republic of Andorra.	505,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	10,000,000	0	14,000,000
Portugal, with its islands.	70,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	0	2,000,000
Belgium.	11,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	0	0	4,000,000
France.	547,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	20,000,000	0	35,000,000
Hanse (Han) Republic.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moscow and Mazan (Duchy).	5,100	200,000	200,000	0	0	200,000
Moscow (Principality).	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naples.	10,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000
Piedmont.	10,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000
Parma.	5,000	500,000	500,000	0	0	500,000
Prussia.	37,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	0	3,000,000
Prussia (Kingdom of).	37,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	0	3,000,000
Prussia (Grand Duchy).	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey in Europe, including the tributary Principalities of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia.	107,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	0	0	10,000,000

One of the great characteristics of this quarter of the globe, is the vast number of inland seas and estuaries by which it is intersected, and the immense extent of coast line (17,000 m.), which in consequence it enjoys. The principal peninsulas thus formed are in the N.; Scandinavia, between the Baltic Sea and the Atlantic Ocean; Jütland, between the Baltic and the German Ocean; the peninsula of Brittany, between the English Channel and the Bay of Biscay. In the S., the Iberian peninsula (Spain and Portugal), between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic Ocean; the Italian peninsula, between the Adriatic and the Tyrrhenian Sea; the Hellenic peninsula (Greece and Turkey), E. of Italy; and the Crimea in the N. of the Black Sea. The principal islands are in the German Ocean, the British Isles, the largest in Europe. In the Arctic Ocean, Novaya Zemlia. In the Mediterranean Sea and its branches, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Malta, Elba, and the Balearic Islands. The islands of Greece, Crete or Candia, the Ionian Islands, and the islands of Dalmatia. The Baltic includes numerous islands, the chief of which are Zealand, Fühnen, and Laland, Rugen, Bornholm, Oeland, Gothland, and the archipelago of Stockholm. Most of the rivers of Europe belong to two great basins, that of the Atlantic and its

branches on the W., and the Mediterranean on the S.; the line of separation, which follows the direction S.W. to N.E., is elevated on the W., where it is formed by the Sierra Nevada, part of the Pyrenees, the Cevennes and the Vosges mountains; it meets the Alps near the sources of the Rhine and Rhône. After cutting the Carpathians on the N. of Hungary, the watershed traverses Russia, where its elevation is very inconsiderable. On the E. and S.E., the Volga and its affluents contribute their waters to the Caspian Sea, and on the N.E. the Dvina flows to the Arctic Ocean. A great part of North Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands, and part of Belgium are plains, little elevated above the level of the sea; the great plains of Russia and Poland have a mean height of 500 feet, the other countries of Europe are traversed by chains of mountains, the chief of which are the Scandinavian Alps in Sweden and Norway, the Carpathians and their counterparts, the Sudetic mountains in Germany; the Balkan mountains, the Dinaric Alps, and the chain of Pindus in Turkey; the Alps between Italy, France, Switzerland, and Germany; the Apennines in Italy, the Jura between France and Switzerland, the Cevennes and the mountains of Auvergne in France, the Pyrenees between France and Spain, the Iberian and the Cantabrian moun-

tains, the Sierra Estrella, the mountains of Toledo, the Sierra Morena, and the Sierra Nevada in Spain. The principal summits of the different chains are, in the Alps, Mont Blanc, the culminating point of Europe, 15,744 feet, Monte Rosa 15,174 feet. In the Pyrenees, Malhita, 11,168 feet. In the Sierra Nevada, the peak of Mulhagen, 11,660 feet. The mountains of Great Britain cover the N. and W. parts of the island; their general direction corresponds with that of the Scandinavian mountains, and like them also the W. sides are abrupt, and broken up by numerous gulls, while they slope gradually to the E. shores. The principal chains are the Grampians and the Cheviots, and the culminating point is Ben Nevis, 4,366 feet above the sea. The islands of Sardinia and Corsica are traversed by a small chain of mountains, interrupted by the Strait of Bonifacio, culminating point Mont Rotondo in Corsica, 8,767 feet. Sicily is traversed by a chain of mountains, separated from the Apennines by the Strait of Messina, culminating point Mount Etna, 10,874 feet in elevation above the sea. Some of these mountain chains contain numerous extinct volcanoes, but the volcanoes of Etna, Vesuvius, Heckla, and Stromboli are still in a state of activity.

Europe is every where well watered. The most important rivers are the Volga, Don, Dnieper, Danube, Po, Rhône, Ebro, Tagus, Garonne, Loire, Seine, Meuse, Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Vistula, and Drina. Lakes abound in Sweden, the N.W. of Russia, Switzerland, Hungary, and Italy. The most remarkable are Wener, Wetter, Mälär in Sweden; Ladoga and Onega in Russia; Lemán, Lucerne, and Zurich in Switzerland; Constance between Switzerland and Germany; Nensiedl and Balaton in Hungary; Maggiore, Como, and Garda in North Italy.

The climate of continental Europe presents the most striking contrasts, but it is in general temperate, and exempt from the extremes of heat and cold to which the other great divisions of the globe are exposed. This is partly owing to the seas by which it is surrounded, and partly to the gulf stream, the heated atmosphere from which is carried by the prevailing S.W. winds to the W. shores of Europe. The numerous inland seas, lakes, and rivers which intersect it, soften the atmosphere, and induce a humidity favourable to vegetation. South of the parallel of lat. 45° N., extreme cold is rare, and of short duration, while the heat is tempered by the mountains which cover this portion of Europe; but the southern coasts frequently suffer from the hot wind of Africa, the *Sirocco*, which is occasionally arrested only at the foot of the Alps. The great plain of the N.E. being exposed to N. winds from the Arctic Ocean, has a much more severe climate than the other countries of Europe. The lower limit of perpetual snow in Europe lies in the Alps and Pyrenees, an elevation of 8,000 feet; and, in the interior of Norway, 4,000 to 5,000 feet. The soil of the different countries of Europe is, on the whole, fertile, and produces all the vegetable substances of temperate climates. In the peninsula of the S., where the vegetation resembles that of the tropics, the sugar cane, the cotton plant, the orange, citron, fig, pomegranate, vine, rice, and tobacco are cultivated, and the trees comprise the chestnut, oak, and pine. In the central regions, comprising France, Switzerland, and the valleys of the Rhine, Elbe, Danube, and Theiss, and on the shores of the Black and Caspian Seas, the vine is cultivated with success; the orchards supply the walnut, peach, apricot, apple, and pear; wheat, rye, and in some places tobacco

and maize, are cultivated; the poplar is common; the chestnut is rare, and the forests comprise the oak, beech, and fir. In the British islands, and the greater part of lower Europe, valuable grain is cultivated, and the forests produce the oak, beech, birch, and pine. In the North of Europe, barley and oats are cultivated as far as lat. 60° N. in Lapland, and the forests produce the pine and the birch; the North of Russia is incapable of producing any kind of grain.

The fauna of Europe is less varied than that of the other continents of the old world, but is rich in useful animals, and exempt from the noxious species common to Asia and Africa. The horse, cow, ass, sheep, goat, pig, and dog are distributed nearly all over the continent; the buffalo feeds in the marshy plains of Italy, Wallachia, and Hungary; and the camel is found near the Black Sea. In the North of Europe, the rein-deer renders valuable service to man; many of its quadrupeds yield fur, and the elder duck furnishes the down so valuable in commerce. The forests abound with hares, foxes, deer, and wild boars; the wolf and the bear are common in Scandinavia. In the higher Alps and the Pyrenees are found the chamois, the wild goat, the bear, and the eagle. The birds of prey comprise the vulture, kite, eagle, and falcon. The north seas are yearly visited by immense shoals of herring, cod, salmon, and mackerel, and the Mediterranean has many species of fish.

The mineral riches of Europe are highly important, less on account of the precious metals, than the abundance of the commonest minerals. The most productive gold mines in Europe are those of the Carpathians in the N. of Hungary, Transylvania, and Russia. The richest silver mines are those of the Erzgebirge, the Carpathians, and the Harz in Germany, and the Alps in Scandinavia. Iron is widely distributed; it is most abundant in Britain, and general in the Cevennes, the Vosges, the Jura, the Eastern Alps, the Riesengebirge, and other mountains of Germany, and in the Scandinavian Alps. Lead is abundant in the E. part of the Sierra Nevada, in Cornwall, and in the Eastern Alps. Copper in Cornwall, the Eastern Alps, and the Alps of Scandinavia. Tin is nowhere plenty, except in Cornwall, and zinc is mostly found in the Riesengebirge. The principal mines of mercury are those of Almadén in the Sierra Morena, and of Idria in the Eastern Alps. Salt mines occur principally in the Carpathians and in the Eastern Alps; but sea salt is obtained abundantly on the greater part of the coasts—especially on those of the Black Sea. Coal is most abundant in Great Britain, but rich mines exist also in Belgium, in the Cevennes, and in the mountains between the Rhine and the Weser. The greatest amount of turf is obtained in the low plains of North Holland, and at the mouths of the Meuse and Rhine in South Holland. Europe was to a great extent plunged in barbarism, at a time when Asia and Africa had powerful nations, and rich and populous cities. The navigators of Phœnicia, Greece, and Tuscany diffused civilization and the arts through the countries of the S., while those of the middle and N. of Europe, separated by impenetrable forests and vast marshes, were inhabited by nomadic races, unacquainted with agriculture and commerce. Among these, however, the Celts, Germans, and Scandinavians formed powerful nations, who held disputed sway, till the Romans subdued all the countries of the S. and W., and during five centuries gave them their language, their arts, and their laws. In the fifth century,

the Western Empire was dismembered by irruptions of barbarians, and Europe again partially reverted to a state of barbarism. Modern civilization dawned amidst the struggles consequent on the founding of the empire of Charlemagne, towards the close of the eighth century. It was facilitated by the crusades in the twelfth, and far more by the invention of printing and maritime discovery in the fifteenth century, which distributed over the globe the commerce and the colonies of Europeans, who now people the greater part of America, and have settled in Africa and the islands of the Eastern Ocean.

The population belongs to the Indo-European family of the Caucasian race, except a few Mongolian tribes in the N. and E. of the continent. The varieties of this family consist of the Teutonic or German, distributed over the N. and W. of Europe; the Slavonian in the centre and E.; the Hellenic and Pelsagian in the S., and the Celtic in the W. Christianity in its different forms is professed by a great majority of the inhabitants.

EUROTAS, a river in the S. of Morea. [GREECE.]
EURYTANIA, a dist. of Greece, prov. Attolia and Acarnania. Pop. 21,333.

EUSKIKHEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 20 m. S.W. Cologne. Pop. 3,273.

EUSTATIUS (St.), one of the Dutch West India Isls., leeward group, 13 m. N.W. St Christopher. Area 190 sq. m. Pop. 1,903. It is mountainous and has two extinct volcanoes. Climate healthy, but earthquakes and hurricanes frequent.

EUTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E.E. Thetford. Area 3,910 ac. Pop. 266.

EUTZE, a town of Northern Germany, cap. principality Lubeck, in a detached territory, enclosed by Holstein, 13 m. N. Lubeck. Pop. 2,816.

EUXINE SEA. Europe and Asia. [BLACK SEA.]
EUXTON, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, on the Manchester and Preston Railway, 2 m. W.N.W. Chorley. Pop. 1,631.

EVAL (St.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4½ m. W.N.W. St. Columb Major. Area 2,900 ac. Pop. 326.

EVANS, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 261 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,182.
—II. (*Evansville*), a vill., Indiana, on the Ohio, 144 m. S.S.W. Indianapolis. Pop. 2,063.

EVANTON, a vill. of Scotland, co. Ross, 13 m. N.N.W. Inverness. Pop. 462.

EVAUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Creuse, cap. cant., arrond. and 21 m. N.E. Ausson, with hot mineral baths. Pop. 2,637.

EVEDON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 2½ m. N.E. Steaford. Area 2,900 ac. Pop. 66.

EVEXLEY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 1 m. S. Brackley. Area 2,700 ac. Pop. 489.
—II. a river of England, rising in the N. of co. Oxford, and flowing S.E. past Blandford and Bleanston, into the Isls., 4 m. W.N.W. Oxford.

EVESLOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 2½ m. S.E. Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Ac. 1,660. P. 325.

EVERWOOD, a township of Engl., co. Durham, 6 m. S.W. Bishop Auckland. Pop. 736.

EVESBOEC, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 23 m. N.E. Tournai. Pop. 4,336.

EVESHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. S.E.E. Shepton-Mallet. Ac. 3,130. Pop. 1,376.

EVESHAM, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3½ m. S.E.E. Daventry. Ac. 1,900. Pop. 712.

EVEREST (MOUNT), a peak of the Himalayas, the highest ascertained point on the surface of the globe, in lat. 27° 59' 16" N., lon. 86° 55' 8" E. Height 28,026 feet above the sea.

EVERGHEM, a vill. of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, cap. cant., 4 m. N. Ghent. Pop. 7,766.

EVERHOLM, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 5 m. W.N.W. Market-Weighton. Area 3,099 ac. Pop. 297.

EVERLEY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4½ m. N.W. Ludgershall. Area 3,870 ac. Pop. 367.

EVERSHED (GRANT), a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 5 m. S.E. Caxton. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 312.
—II. (*Little*), 6½ m. S.E. Caxton. Area 670 ac. Pop. 368.

EVERSHOLT, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 2½ m. S.E. E. Woburn. Area 2,040 ac. Pop. 363.

EVERSHOT, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6½ m. E.N.E. Beaminster. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 608.

EVERSBLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. N. Hartford Bridge. Area 6,400 ac. Pop. 789.

EVERTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Beds, 4½ m. N.N.E. Biggleswade. Area 975 ac. Pop. 246.—II. co. Notts, 2½ m. S.E.E. Bawtry. Area 4,630 ac. Pop. 886.—III. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Walton-on-the-Hill, 2 m. N.N.E. Liverpool. Pop. 25,883.

EVERSATON, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m. S.S.E. Bromyard. Area 830 ac. Pop. 108.

EVESHAM, a parl. and munic. bor. and market town of England, co. Worcester, in the vale of the same name, and on the navigable Avon, with station on Oxford Railway, 15 m. S.E. Worcester. Area, which includes three pas., 2,150 ac. Pop. 4,606. It has two branch banks, with manufs. of stockings. It sends two members to House of Commons.

EVESHAM, a township of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, 34 m. S. Trenton. Pop. 5,660.

EVIAN, a vill. of the Swiss States, Savoy, on the Lake and 26 m. N.E. Geneva. Pop. 2,064. Near it are the chalybeate springs of Amphon.

EVIZ and REDDALL, a pa. in the mainland of Orkney, Scotland. Area 8 sq. m. Pop. 1,440.

EVINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. E.S.E. Leicester. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 293.

EVORA, *Ebora* and *Liberlitas Julia*, a city of Portugal, cap. prov. Alentejo, on a height 85 m. E.S.E. Lisbon. Pop. 15,000. It has a Gothic cathedral, several convents and hospitals, barracks, diocesan school, and a museum. Manufactures of hardware and leather.—*Evromantia* is a market town, prov. Alentejo, 16 m. N.E. Evora.

EVRAUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, on rt. b. of the Rance, 6 m. S.S.E. Dinan. Pop. 4,297.

EVRE, a river of France, dep. Cher, rises in the marsh of Bourdelins, and joins the Cher near Vierzon. Length 41 miles.

EVREUX (anc. *Mediolanum*, afterwards *Eborovices*), a city of France, cap. dep. Eure, on the Iton, 63 m. W.N.W. Paris. Pop. 12,877. It has a cathedral, the church of St. Taurin, a clock tower, town-hall, episcopal palace, theatre, and a botanic garden. Manufactures of cotton twist, woollen and cotton fabrics, and leather.

EVRON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., 17 m. E.N.E. Laval. Pop. 4,461. It has manufactures of linen goods.

EWAROWITZ or ERWANOWITZ, a town of Austrian Moravia, circ. and 24 m. E.N.E. Brünn, on l. b. of the Hanna. Pop. 2,004.

EWIE (LOCH), an inlet of the North Sea, Scotland, W. coast of co. Ross. It is connected by a short river with Loch Maree.

EWIE (St.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3½ m. E.N.E. Tregony. Area 6,100 ac. Pop. 1,644.

EWELL, a small market town and pa. of England, co. Surrey, with a station on the London and Spoken Railway, 1½ m. N.N.E. Epsom. Area of pa. 4,170 ac. Pop. 2,168.—II. a pa., co. Kent, 2½ m. N.W. Dover. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 406.

EWELLER, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 2½ m. E.N.E. Wallingford. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 673.

EWENNY, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. W. Cowbridge. Pop. 272.

EWERRY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. E.N.E. Stamford. Area 3,620 ac. Pop. 608.

EWESDALE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfriesshire, on the river Ewe, 4 m. N. Langholm. Area 34½ sq. m. Pop. 354.

EWHRIST, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 10 m. S.W. Dorking. Area 4,390 ac. Pop. 872.—II. a pa., co. Sussex, 4 m. N.E. Robert's Bridge. Area 5,310 ac. Pop. 1,213.—III. co. Hants, 6 m. N.W. Basingstoke. Area 820 ac. Pop. 16.

EWLOZ, a township of N. Wales, co. Flint, pa. Hawarden, 6 m. S.S.E. Flint. Pop. 1,682.

EXACRDE, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 8 m. N.W. Tervuren. Pop. 4,235. Has linen manufs., breweries, and corn mills.

EXBOTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m. E.S.E. Hatherleigh. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 525.

EXCART, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 6½ m. E.N.E. Bymington. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 384.

EXCEPTEU, an ancient town of France, dep. Dordogne, 20 m. N.E. Périgueux, on the Loue P. 2,000.

EXE, a river of England, rises in Exmoor, co. Somerset, and flows S. 45 m., into the English Channel at Exmouth, whence to Topsham (about 8 m.), it has a navigable estuary. Chief affs., the Yeo and Clist.

EXFA or **EGRA DE LOS CABALLEROS**, a town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. N.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 3,082. It has manufs. of hens and woollens.

EXELAY, a township of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. Burneston, 2 m. S.E. Bedale. Pop. 783.

EXETER, *Isca Damnoniorum*, a city, episcopal see, separate co., pari. and munic. bor., and river port of England, cap. co. Devon, on the Exe, 10 m. N.W. from its entrance into the English Channel, 64 m. S.W. Bristol, with which it is connected by the Great Western Railway. Area of city and co., which includes 19 pss., 1,800 ac. Pop. 32,518; of pari. bor. 40,698. Chief buildings, the cathedral, with Norman towers over each transept, richly carved W. front, painted windows, with organ and bell, episcopal throne, chapter-house, library, and numerous chapels, and the bishop's palace; it has numerous endowed schools and hospitals, a co. hospital, lunatic, blind, and deaf asylums, female penitentiary, infirmary, and workhouse; a county sessions-house, a co. and city gaol and bridewell, cavalry and artillery barracks, an ancient guildhall, a theatre, circus, baths, ball-room, fountains, public library, museum, atheneum, mechanics' institute, scientific and literary institution, several banks, 5 weekly newspapers, custom-house, bonding-warehouse, and cloth-halls. Manufs. of serges, paper, etc., with breweries and iron foundries. Has a large floating basin, and a ship canal to Topsham, by which vessels of 300 tons approach the city. Corp. debt more than 2-3ds of which has been incurred by the ship canal, about 150,000l. Exeter has sent 3 members to House of Commons since 1296. Reg. electors 4,144. It is also the place of election for the S. division of the co. Its bishopric, fixed here in 1050 by Edward the Confessor, comprises 4 archdeaconries and about 640 benefices, occupying nearly the whole of Cornwall and Devon.

EXETERA, several townships, U.S., North America.—I. New Hampshire, on Exeter river, 33 m. E.S.E. Concord. Pop. 8,339. The river, a branch of the Piscataqua, is navigable for vessels of 500 tons.—II. Rhode Island, 22 m. S.W. Pro-

vidence. Pop. 1,885.—III. New York, 64 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,596.—IV. Pennsylvania, co. Berks. Pop. 1,911.—V. in same state, 129 m. N.N.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,500.

EXEKOZ, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Exe river, 7½ m. N.N.W. Dulverton. Area 6,310 ac. Pop. 580. It has several ancient tanlls.

EXHALL, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2 m. S.S.E. Alcester. Area 780 ac. Pop. 208.—II. in same co., 4½ m. N.N.E. Coventry. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 1,032. Has ribbon weaving.

EXILLER, a vill. of Sardian States, Piedmont, div. and 87 m. W. Turin, prov. Susa, on the Doire. Pop. (including comm.) 1,785.

EXIN (Pol. *Kymia*), a town of Prussian Poland, gov. Posen, reg. and 24 m. W.S.W. Bromberg, with 2,000 inhabitants, and a famous convent.

EXMINSTER, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. S.S.E. Exeter. Area 4,040 ac. Pop. 1,623.

EXMOOR, an extra parochial dist. of England, in W. of co. Somerset, and N.E. of Devon. Area 19,270 ac. Pop. 275. It consists of ranges of hills from 1,100 feet to 1,600 feet in elevation. A few red deer still breed in this tract. The river Exe rises here.

EXMOUTH, a town and watering-place of England, co. Devon, pa. Littleham, on the Exe, at its mouth, in the English Channel, 9 m. S.S.E. Exeter. Pop. 5,121. It has a ball-room, baths, and libraries.

EXNING, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. N.W. Newmarket. Area 4,710 ac. Pop. 1,566.

EXTON, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 4½ m. E.N.E. Oakham. Area 4,860 ac. Pop. 553.—II. co. Somerset, 4 m. N.N.E. Dulverton. Area 3,570 ac. Pop. 381.—III. co. Hants, 4½ m. N.E. Bishop's Waltham. Area 2,210 ac. Pop. 283.

EXUMA (GREAT and LITTLE), two of the Bahama Islands: the larger in lat. 23° 30' N., lon. 75° 00' W., 30 m. in length, by 3 m. in breadth, and having one of the best harbours in these isles.

EVAFIALLA-YOKIL, a volcano of Iceland, 15 m. S.E. Mount Hecia. It was the seat of violent eruptions in 1821-2.

EVAM, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 4½ m. E.N.E. Tideswell. Area 5,030 ac. Pop. 1,580.

EYBA, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 23 m. S.S.W. St. Sebastian. Pop. 1,771. It has extensive manufs. of arms.

EVNOV, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 9 m. S.S.W. Daventry. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 621.

EYE, a pari. and munic. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 11 m. from the Hawley-road station of the Eastern Counties Railway, and 20 m. N. Ipswich. Area of pa. 4,320 ac. Pop. 2,687; of bor. 7,531. It has a Gothic church, a grammar school with two exhibitions to Cambridge, a guildhall, gaol, house of industry, almshouse, and a branch bank of England. Eye formerly sent 2 members, and now sends 1 to House of Commons. The pari. bor. now extends over 11 pss. Reg. electors (1848) 330.—II. a pa., co. Hereford, 2 m. N.W. Leominster. Area 4,530 ac. Pop. 768.—III. co. Northampton, 3½ m. N.E. Peterboro'. Area 2,670 ac. Pop. 1,442.—IV. a liberty, co. Oxford, pa. Sonning, 5 m. S.S.W. Henley-on-Thames. Pop. 893.

EYERFORD, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2½ m. W.S.W. Stow-on-the-Wold. Ac. 1,360. Pop. 48.

EYEMOUTH, a seaport, market town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, on the Eye, a stream which enters the North Sea, 8 m. N.N.W. Berwick. Pop. of pa. 1,468. It exports grain, and has a fishery.

EYQUINNA, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, cap. cant., 26 m. E. Arles. P. 2,069. Manufs. of wooden stuffs and silk twist.

BYER, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. N.N.E. Woodbridge. Area 2,970 ac. Pop. 539.
BYLAU, two towns of Prussia. [BYLAU.]
BYMOUTH, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute Vienne, 23 m. E.S.E. Limoges. Pop. 3,833.
BYREBURY, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, ½ m. S. St Neots. Area 3,640 ac. Pop. 1,333.
BYREBURY, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5½ m. S.E. Faversham. Area 3,640 ac. Pop. 1,333.
BYREBURY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 16 m. N.E. Arles. P. 2,363.
BYREBURY or **BYREBURY**, a small market town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 5 m. N.W. Banagher. Pop. 836.

BYTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. N.N.W. Dover. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 436.
BYTON, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 2 m. N.N.W. Leominster. Area 860 ac. Pop. 153.—II. (on the *Wildmoors*), co. Salop, 2½ m. N. Wellington. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 377.
BYTUN or **BYA**, a town of British India, dist. Mynpoorie, N.W. provs. It is the principal place of a pergunnah of same name, and is surrounded by a mud wall. Has a bazaar, and provisions and water are plentiful.
BYWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Beds, 4 m. N.N.E. Biggleswade. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 141.
BYWORTH, a town of Spain, prov. and 31 m. W.S.W. Logroño, on the Oja. Pop. 3,211.

F

FABBERO, a pa. and vill. of Norway, stift and 85 m. N. Christiania, on the Longen. P. 4,789.
FABERG, a seaport town of Denmark, island Föhnen, on its S. coast, amt and 15 m. W. Svendborg. Pop. 2,200. It exports corn.
FABERIO, a city of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 29 m. W. Macerata. Pop. 6,612. Has a cathedral, and manufs. of paper and parchment.
FABRICA, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 11 m. E.S.E. Viterbo. Pop. 2,149.
FABUS, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 120 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,363.
FABRIQUE LA NIEVA, a town of Spain, prov. Malaga, near the Guadaro. Pop. 2,475.
FACCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 9 m. N.N.E. Andover. Area 3,170 ac. Pop. 267.
FACHINGKE, a vill. of W. Germany, duchy and 9 m. E.N.E. Nassau, on the Lahn, with a mineral spring, the waters of which are exported.
FACTORY ISLAND, one of the islands de Loz, off the W. coast of Africa, 75 m. N.W. Sierra Leone.
FAD (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, Isle of Bute, 1 m. S.E. Rothesay. Length 5 miles.
FADIVAKOL, an island of the Arctic Ocean, Asiatic Russia, gov. Yakutsk, lat. 76° N., lon. 141° to 145° E., between the islands Kotelnoi and New Siberia. Length S.E. to N.W. 100 m.; breadth 35 m. It is mountainous and uninhabited.
FALLOE, one of the Aaland Is., Baltic, in the R. part of the group. Lat. 60° N., lon. 20° 30' E.
FALVUSO, a lake of Norway, dist. Hedemark, near the Swedish frontier, 85 m. S.E. Trondheim. Length N. to S. 37 m.; breadth varying to 5 m.
FANOOK, an island in the Baltic, off the E. coast of Sweden. Lat. 58° 13' N., lon. 16° 57' E.
FANOLA, *Favencia*, a city of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 19 m. S.W. Ravenna, at the junction of the Canal di Zavelli with the Lamone. Pop. 21,000. It is enclosed by walls and defended by a citadel. Has a cathedral, schools of painting, college, hospital, lunatic and orphan asylums. Manufs. of a peculiar earthenware, silk twist, fabrics, and paper, and a brisk trade by the canal to the Po.
FANDER, a small isl. off the S. coast of Norway, with a lighthouse in lat. 59° 3' N., lon. 10° 37' E.
FANGL (ST), a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, in the vale of the Elwy, 5 m. W. Cardiff. Pop. 515.
FANIANO, several villa. of Italy.—I. Lombardy, deleg. and 10 m. N.W. Milano, on rt. b. of the Olona. Pop. 1,070.—II. deleg. and 13 m. S. Verona. Here, in 1799, an engagement took place between the French and the Austrians.—III. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra II., 14 m. S.E.

Aquila.—IV. prov. Calabria Citta, 22 m. N.N.W. Cosenza. Pop. 1,800.—V. Pontifical States, deleg. Ravenna, 10 m. S.W. Faenza.
FANAN, two pas. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal.—I. (*Lower*), on Lough Snailly. Area (mostly mountainous), 24,782 ac. Pop. 4,941.—II. (*Upper*), 2½ m. S. Buncrana. Area 10,040 ac. Pop. 2,383.
FANLITAN, a town of Persia, prov. Fura, cap. dist., 45 m. N. Kazerun.
FANLUN or **FALCUN**, a mining town of Sweden, cap. län, on Lake Runna, 54 m. W.S.W. Gellie. Pop. 3,300. Has a school of practical medicine, museums, and manufs. of cotton and yarn in the vicinity are copper mines.
FANNAFELD, a vill. of Lower Austria, on the Trie-Ting, 20 m. S.W. Vienna. Pop. 700. Manufs. brass wares, and has a cotton mill.
FANNA, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 2 m. S.W. Eyrecourt. Area 3,823 ac. Pop. 624.
FANNO, a town of Switzerland, cap. of the Val Leventine, cant. Tesin, 22 m. W.N.W. Bellinzona, on l. b. of the Ticino. Pop. 615.
FANFO, a town of the empire Anam, Further India, and formerly the centre of its China trade prov. Quang-nam, on a river near its mouth, in the China Sea, and 15 m. S. Turon, with which town it communicates by a canal. Pop. 15,000. It has a Buddhist temple. Principal exports, sugar and cinnamon.
FANLAWORTH, a tnsph. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 4½ m. E.N.E. Manchester. Pop. 4,444.
FANBURN, a tnsph. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 2½ m. N.N.W. Ferrybridge. Pop. 452.
FANFAZ, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Virginia. Area 468 sq. m. Pop. 10,682, of whom 3,250 were slaves.—II. a township, Vermont, 57 m. N.W. Montpelier. P. 2,112.
FANFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6½ m. W.N.W. New Romney. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 57.—II. a chapelry, co. Derby, pa. Hope, 1 m. N.E. Buxton. Pop. 574.—III. a hamlet, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3½ m. E.S.E. Manchester, on the railway thence to Staley-bridge. Pop. (returned with pa.) mostly employed in cotton manufactures.
FAIRFIELD, numerous townships, etc., of the U. S., North America; the chief of which are—
 I. Maine, 22 m. N. Augusta. Pop. 2,432.—II. Vermont, 40 m. N.W. Montpelier. Pop. 2,601.—III. a seaport, Connecticut, in Long Island Sound, 56 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 3,518. It has a good harbour, and a lighthouse on Fairweather Island.—IV. a township, New York, 73 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 1,646.—V. New Jersey, 72 m. S.S.W. Trenton. Pop. 1,996.—VI. Pennsylvania, co. Westmoreland. Pop. 2,066.—VII. Ohio, co. Butler. Pop. 2,171.—VIII.

Ohio, co. Highland. Pop. 3,544.—IX. a co. in S.W. of Connecticut, on Long Island Sound. Area 690 sq. m. Pop. 39,775.—X. a co. in centre of Ohio. Area 830 sq. m. Pop. 30,364.—XI. a dist. in centre of South Carolina. Area 796 sq. m. Pop. 21,404, of whom 14,946 were slaves.

FAIRWOOD, a market town and pa. of England, co. Gloucester, on the Colne, at the foot of the Cotswold hills, 24 m. S.E. Gloucester. Area of pa. 4,290 ac. Pop. 1,850.

FAIRHAVEN, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, on Acushnet river, 51 m. S.E. Boston. Pop. 4,304, partly employed in the whale fishery.

FAIR HEAD OF BENMORE HEAD, a lofty promontory, N. coast of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 5 m. E.N.E. Ballycastle. It is an immense body of columnar greenstone, 630 feet in elevation.

FAIR ISLE, Scotland, between Orkney and Shetland, 23 m. S.W. Sumburgh Head. Length 4 m.; breadth 2½ m. Pop. 280. It is accessible for vessels at only one point, on the S.E. The Duke of Medina Sidonia, admiral of the Spanish Armada, was wrecked here in 1588.

FAIRLEY, a vill. of Scotland, co. Ayr, on the coast, 3 m. S. Largs. Pop. 521.

FAIRLIGHT, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. E.N.E. Hastings. Area 2,230 ac. Pop. 625.

FAIRSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. W.N.W. Witham. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 349.

FAIRVIEW, two townships of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania.—I. 17 m. N.W. York. Pop. 1,933.—II. Erie co., 222 m. N.W. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,713.

FAIRWEATHER, a cape and mountain of Russian America; the cape is in lat. 38° 51' N., and lon. 137° 30' W. Mount Fairweather, 35 m. N.E. forms an important point on the Russian and British frontier, with an estimated elevation of 14,900 feet above the sea.

FAIRWAYS (ILE DES), a small island, formed by the Bidassoa, on the borders of France and Spain, near Irun. Here the treaty of the Pyrenees was concluded between France & Spain, Sept. 7, 1659.

FAITH (St), a pa. of England, co. Southampton, 1 m. S. Winchester, within the boundary of which city it is included. Pop. 892.

FAITHLEG, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 4 m. E. Waterford. Area 1,494 ac. Pop. 691.

FAJENMIA, a fortified town of Africa, Senegambia, state Konkodu, and residence of its chief, 60 m. S.E. Bambouk. Lat. 12° 50' N., lon. 10° 35' W.

FAKEHAM (GREAT), a pa. of Engl. co. Suffolk, 5 m. S.S.E. Thetford. Ac. 1,630. Pop. 229.

FAKEHAM-LANGFORD, a pa. and market town of England, co. Norfolk, on the Wensum, 24 m. N.W. Norwich. Area of pa. 2,640 ac. Pop. 2,246.

FAL, a river of England, co. Cornwall, rises near Tregonna hill, in the centre of the co., flows S. and S.W. past Grampound, into the estuary which forms Falmouth harbour.

FALA and BOUTRA, a pa. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh and Haddington, 14 m. S.E. Edinburgh. Pop. 434. Elevation of Soutra Hill 1,184 feet above the sea.

FALABA, a fortified town of Western Africa, Senegambia, cap. state Salamina, 215 m. N.E. Sierra Leone. Pop. 6,000. (?)

FALABRA, a comm. and town of France, dep. Calvados, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of Anté, 23 m. S.S.E. Caen. Pop. 8,920. Chief edifices, the castle in which William the Conqueror was born in 1024, town-hall and two hospitals. Principal manuf., cotton, yarn, and hosiery. In Guibray, a suburb on a height immediately E., a famous fair is held from the 10th to the 26th of August.

FALALTY, one of the Caroline islands, Pacific Ocean, N.W. of Hogoleu.

FALCES, a town of Spain, prov. and 29 m. S.W. Pamplona. Pop. 2,310. It has mineral springs.

FALCET, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. W.N.W. Tarragona. Pop. 2,995.

FALCONARA, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, 10 m. W. Cosenza. Pop. 1,666.

FALCONERA, a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, 26 m. N.W. Milo. Lat. 36° 50' 40" N.

FALDERWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.W. Market-Raisen. Ac. 1,620. Pop. 337.

FALEME, a river of Senegambia, Western Africa, affluent of the Senegal, which it joins 15 m. N.W. Galam, in lat. 14° 40' N., lon. 11° 48' W., after a northward course of 200 miles.

FALFIELD, a chapelry of England, co. Gloucester, pa. and 3½ m. N.E. Thornbury. Pop. 1,041.

FALKENAU, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 5 m. W.S.W. Elnbogen, on the Eger. Pop. 1,900.

FALKENBERG, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, cap. circ., reg. and 14 m. S.W. Oppeln. Pop. 1,632.

FALKENBERG, a seaport town of Sweden, len and 20 m. N.W. Halmstad. Pop. 1,000. Has an active salmon fishery.

FALKENBURG, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 47 m. S. Köslin. Pop. 3,060.

FALKENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 8½ m. E.S.E. Ipswich. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 271.

FALKENSTEIN, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 11 m. E. Plauen. Pop. 3,348, employed in iron mines and in muslin weaving.

FALKINGHAM, a pa. of Engl. [FOLKINGHAM.]

FALKIRK, a parl. munic. bor., market town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling, on an eminence at the S.W. extremity of the fertile tract called the Carree of Falkirk, 24 m. W.N.W. Edinburgh, and on Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. Pop. of pa. 16,438, of bor. 8,792. It has a town-house, pa. church, numerous schools, public library, branch banks, foundry, and other manuf. The Carron iron works are within 2 m. of the town. Has three annual fairs, called trysts, held on the 2d Tuesday in August, September, and October, at which 300,000 head of cattle and sheep are annually exposed for sale. Falkirk unites with Linthgow, Lanark, Hamilton, and Ardrie in sending one member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1849) 514. In 1296, a battle was fought here between the troops of Sir W. Wallace and of Edward I., the latter victorious; and, in 1746, an engagement between the Highlanders under Prince Charles Edward, and the English army.

FALKLAND, a royal and munic. bor. and pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, at foot of East Lomond Hill, 22 m. N.N.W. Edinburgh. Pop. 3,102, partly linen weavers. It has an ancient palace, in which James V. died.

FALKLAND ISLANDS (French *Malouines*, Spanish *Malvinas*), a group in the South Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Great Britain, and consisting of 2 large and 200 small islands, between lat. 51° and 52° 30' S., lon. 57° 40' and 61° 20' W., about 810 m. E. the Strait of Magellan, Patagonia. Estimated area 13,000 sq. m. The East Falkland island is nearly 100 m. in length N.E. to S.W. by 60 m. in greatest breadth, and the West Falkland about 90 by 50 m.; they are separated by Falkland Sound, from 9 to 12 m. in breadth. Others of the group are named the Great Swan, Saunders, Keppel, Pebble, Eagle, and Jacoa islands. Shores greatly indented, and mostly low, afford many good harbours. Surface more lofty in the W. than in the E. portion of the group, but in

the latter are some hills 1,700 feet above the sea. Clay strata of the Miocene system constitute the greater part of the level country, and quartz rock the mountain summits. Climate temperate and healthy, but moist westerly winds, often very violent, prevail. Mean temperature of year 47° F., summer 66° F., winter 39° F., Fahr. Grass lands are extremely luxuriant, and these islands are well adapted for rearing live stock, already numerous in a wild state. The tussock grass grows to the height of 6 feet. Shrub trees are the only timber. Peat is abundant to the depth of 10 feet. Some vegetables are raised in the settled parts, but little or no corn. The only indigenous quadruped is a large fox; sea-fowl are in considerable numbers; snipe, quails, hawks, etc., and a species of vulture are found in the islands. Copper and iron ores have been discovered; seals and whales are plentiful around the coasts, and fish, especially cod, are abundant in the bays. These islands form a convenient station for ships to procure provisions and fresh water. Stanley Harbour was founded in 1833, and had a pop. of 450. The inhabitants are mostly Buenos-Ayres colonists, with some Indians, Europeans, and occasionally the crews of whaling vessels. The Falkland Islands were discovered by Davis in 1592, colonized by the French in 1763, taken by the Spaniards in 1767, and ceded in 1771 to the British, who have held uninterrupted possession of them only since 1833.

FALKÖPING, a town of Sweden, men and 38 m. S.W. Malmö, near which, in 1386, Albert, King of Sweden, was defeated and made prisoner by Margaret, Queen of Denmark.

FALKSBET, a vill of Moldavia. [FALTSI.]

FALL, a river of South Africa. [VAAL.]

FALL RIVER, a seaport and township, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, on the Fall river, at its entrance into a branch of Narraganset Bay, 44 m. S. Boston. Pop. of township 11,522. The town has banks, manufs., and shipping.

FALLS, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, 153 m. S.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,108.—**ILL** a township of same state, on the Delaware river, at its falls, opposite Trenton, with which it communicates by a bridge. P. 2,038.—**III** a town, Hocking co., Ohio. P. 1,625.

FALMER, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. W.S.W. Lewes. Area 2,940 ac. Pop. 537.

FALMOUTH, a parl. munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on a branch of the estuary of the Fal, 14 m. N.N.E. the Lizard Point, and 79 m. S.W. Exeter. Lat. 50° 8' 8" N., lon. 5° 2' 7" W. Area of pa. 1,210 ac. Pop. of bor., including Budock pa., 4,151. Mean temp. of year 50° F., winter 41° F., summer 56° F., Fahr. It has a church and several meeting-houses, town-hall, gaol, market-house, custom-house, excise office, 3 banks, and a polytechnic institution. The harbour is formed by the estuary of the Fal, has numerous creeks, and is 8 m. in length and 1 m. in breadth. Its position, at the entrance of the English Channel, has rendered Falmouth for the last 150 years a principal station for the foreign mail packets, and the great rendezvous for fleets proceeding to the S. and W. The foreign and coasting trade is considerable. Chief imports, rum, sugar, gold, silver, wines, spirits, fruits, timber, tallow, and hemp. Chief exports, tin, copper, pitch, and tngl. With Freetown it sends 3 members to House of Commons. Falmouth is first noticed in a charter of Charles II., dated 1661.

FALMOUTH, two seaport towns in the British West Indies, one on the W. coast of Jamaica, in lat. 18° 30' N., lon. 77° 40' W., and the other on

the S. coast of Antigua, with a harbour and two forts.

FALMOUTH, several townships of the U. S., North America, the principal of which are—I. Maine, 6 m. N. Portland. Pop. 3,164.—**II**. Massachusetts, on the S.W. point of Cape Cod, 51 m. S.E. Boston. Pop. 2,613.

FALOUR or **FILOR**, a town of India, Punjab, on rt. b. of Sutlej, 6 m. N.W. Ludiana.

FALSB BAY, an inlet of the Atlantic, South Africa, Cape Colony, the W. side of which is formed by the Cape of Good Hope. Length and breadth about 22 m. each. **Fales Cape** is a little E. of its entrance. Ships resort to Simon Bay in this inlet from Table Bay during the N.W. monsoon, and it is the principal station of the Cape naval squadron.—**II**. a bay of New Zealand, on the W. side of North Island. Lat. 35° 33' S., lon. 174° 10' E.—**III**. an inlet of the Bay of Bengal, 80 m. E. Cuttack.—**Cape Fales** is the name of various headlands of California, New Granada, Hayti, Honduras, etc.

FALSTER, **Falstria**, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, stiff Seeland, and separated from that island, Moen, and Lolland, by narrow straits. Lat. 54° 50' N., lon. 12° E. Length 30 m., breadth 2 to 18 m. Pop. (1850) 23,349. Surface flat and well watered, and the island is fertile in fruit. More corn is grown than is required for home consumption; timber, live stock, and bees are plentiful. Some vessels are built, but manufactures are almost wholly domestic. Principal town Nykøping.

FALSTERBO, a small seaport town of Sweden, near its S. extremity, men and 16 m. S.S.W. Malmö, on a peninsula in the Baltic.

FALSTOVE, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 7 m. N.W. Bellingham. Area 57,700 ac., mostly mountainous. Pop. 662. Coal is abundant.

FALTERONA (MOUNT), a summit of the Apennines, Tuscany, 25 m. E.N.E. Florence. Height 5,537 feet. The Arno rises on its S. side.

FALIN or **FALKSEN**, a frontier vill. of Moldavia, on the Pruth, 70 m. S.S.E. Jassy. In 1711, a treaty was concluded here between Turkey and Russia.

FALU, **FALUN** or **STORRA-KOPPARBERG**, a mart. laen or prov. of Sweden, mostly between lat. 59° 52' and 62° 18' N., lon. 12° and 17° E., having W. Norway, and on other sides the lms. Österund, Gefleborg, Westman, Örebro, and Carlstad. Area 12,233 sq. m. Pop. 151,497. Three offsets from the Dovrefield mountains enclose its two principal basins, those of the Siljan lake, and E. and W. Dahl, which unite to form the Dahl river. Little corn is raised; cattle rearing, forest culture, and mining employ most of the inhabitants. Principal towns, Falun and Hedemora.

FALU, a mining town of Sweden. [FALUN.] **FAMAGUSTA**, a seaport town of the island Cyprus, on its E. coast, in lat. 35° 7' 40" N., lon. 33° 59' E. Most of the inhabitants are Greeks. It is built on the ruins of the anc. *Arminæ*. Under the Venetian rule it was one of the principal commercial cities of the Levant. About 3 m. N.E. is old Famagusta (anc. *Salamis* and *Constantia*), a site covered with ruins.

FAMARS, **Famars Martie**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, around. and 3 m. S. Valenciennes. Pop. 506.

FAMATINA, a valley of South America, Plata Confederation, dep. La Rioja, about 150 m. in length, and 30 m. in breadth, bounded E. and W. by the mountain ranges of Yncaco and Famatina. Its irrigated spots are fertile, but its surface is generally barren. It has silver mines.

FARNBIDGE, two contiguous pacs of England, co. Essex.—I. (*North*), 5 m. N.N.W. Rochford. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 150.—II. (*South*), 3 m. N.N.W. Rochford. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 96.

FARNELOAS (*VILLA NOVA* de), a market town of Portugal, 12 m. S.E. Barcellos. Pop. 2,000.

FARNAH, a town of Syria, pash. Damascus, on rt. b. of the Orontes, 33 m. N.W. Hamah. Supposed to occupy the site of the anc. *Apamea*.

FARINE (*Point*), a penal settlement of South America, Chile, Tierra del Fuego, in lat. 53° 38' S., lon. 70° 58' W.

FANMAMATZ, a town of Japan, island Niphon, near the coast, 50 m. S.S.E. Okasaki.

FANANO, a vill. of Northern Italy, duchy and 30 m. S.W. Modena, near Monte Ceinone. P. 2,000.

FANGROSA, a pa. of Engl. co. York, E. Riding, 34 m. N.W. Pocklington. Area 990 ac. Pop. 183.

FANG-KI, a small island off the S. coast of China, prov. Quang-tong. Lat. 21° 18' N., lon. 110° 35' E.

FANJAUX, *Fanum Jovis*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, cap. cant., arrond. and 9 m. S.S.E. Castelnaudary. Pop. 1,776. It was burnt by the English in 1355.

FAN LING-TAO, an isl. in the Sea of Japan, E. of Corea. Lat. 36° 48' N., lon. 128° 50' E.

FANLOSUS, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, containing the town of Dunmanway. Area 35,606 ac. Pop. 8,754.

FANTAN ISLES or *SEVEN HUNTERS*, a group of islets in the Atlantic, Hebrides, Scotland, 174 m. W.N.W. Gallian Head, in Lewis. They are uninhabited, but pasture many sheep, and are a great resort of sea-fowl.

FANNEY, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 16 m. N. Chambersburg. P. 1,553.

FANNET POINT, a headland of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, with a lighthouse at the W. side of the entrance of Lough Swilly.

FANNICH (*Loon*), a lake of Scotland, co. Ross, pa. Contin, 12 m. long by 1 m. broad.

FANCO, *Favosa Fortunata*, a seaport town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, leg. Civino and Pesaro, on the Adriatic, at the mouth of the Metauro, 7 m. S.E. Pesaro. Pop. 6,360. Manufact. of silk twist.

FANO or **FANCO**, one of the Ionian Islands, at the entrance of the Adriatic, 14 m. N.W. Corfu, of which it is a dependency.

FANØE, an isl. of Denmark, off the W. coast of Jütland, stiff and 11 m. N.W. Ribe, 8 m. long, and 2 m. broad. Pop. 2,800, mostly fishers.

FANTIE, a maritime country of Guinea, about lat. 5° 30' N., lon. 1° W., bounded S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and enclosed landward by the states Agousso, Wassaw and Assini. Soil fertile; and the country is populous, owing to the protection of the British forts of Cape Coast Castle, etc.

FANTY (*La*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, arrond. and 8 m. N.N.W. Châteaulin, with a port on Brest roadstead. Pop. 577.

FANZEE (*La*), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., on the Elzé, arrond. and 24 m. W. Pontivy. Pop. 1,474. Mannuf. paper.

FABA, a town of Piedmont, prov. and 11 m. N.W. Novara. P. 1,804.—II. a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, dist. and 7 m. S. Chieti. Pop. 1,490.—III. (*San Martino*), Abruzzo Citra, dist. and 15 m. S.W. Lanciano. Pop. 2,490.

FABADNA, a town of N. Africa, dom. and 38 m. S.E. Tunis, on site of the ancient *Apollodisium*.

FABE or **FABO**, an island in the Baltic belonging to Sweden, off the N. extremity of Gothland, of which it is a dependency, and separated from it by Faxe Sound, 5 m. across. Area 50 sq. m. Pop. mostly engaged in fishing and taking wild-fowl.

FABANY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 7 m. S.W. Mitchellstown. Ac. 5,494. P. 1,154.

FABAFREH, an oasis of the Libyan Desert, Africa, in lat. 27° N., lon. 28° 28' E., 100 m. N.N.W. the oasis of Dakbel. It comprises several villa, and a town with traces of Greek and Roman edifices. The inhabitants manufacture cotton yarn, coarse woollens, and earthen vessels.

FABAHABAD, a seaport town of Persia, prov. Mazanderan, on the S. coast of the Caspian Sea, 15 m. N. Sari.

FARGETT, a chapelry of England, co. Huntingdon, 24 m. S.S.E. Peterboro'. Pop. 756.

FARNHAM, a market town and pa. of England, co. Hants, at the N.W. extremity of Portsmouth harbour, with a station on the South Western Railway, 44 m. N.N.W. Gosport. Area of pa. 6,670 ac. Pop. 5,842. The town is resorted to for sea bathing. It has a union workhouse, a philosophical institution, and manufs. of ropes and earthenware, ship-building, and trade in timber, coals and corn. It is a polling place for S. division of the county.

FARWELL, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 2 m. N.W. Lichfield. Area 470 ac. Pop. 189.

FARWELL (CAPE), the S. extremity of Greenland. Lat. 58° 49' N., lon. 45° 54' W.

FARWELL (CAPE), the N. extremity of Middle Island, New Zealand. Lat. 40° 31' S., lon. 173° 47' E.

FARFORTH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 64 m. S. Louth. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 87.

FARGEAU (*St*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 14 m. S.W. Joigny. Pop. 2,450.

FARIGLIANO, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. Mondovì, on rt. b. of the Tanaro. Pop. 2,040.

FARILHAO, a group of islets off the coast of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 12 m. N.W. Cape Peniche.

FARIM, a palisaded town of Senegambia, W. Africa, on the Casheo river, 60 m. N.W. Jéba.

FARINDOLA, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra I., 22 m. S.S.E. Feramo. Pop. 2,660.

FARINGDON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 23 m. S. Alton. Ac. 2,430. Pop. 565. [FARINGDON.]

FARKASAB, a market town of Western Hungary, co. and 19 m. S.W. Neutra, on rt. b. of the Waag. Pop. 3,330.

FARLAN, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 3 m. E.S.E. Brampton. Ac. 5,630. Pop. 1,148.

FARLEIGH, several pacs. of England.—I. (*East*), co. Kent, on the Medway, 24 m. S.S.W. Maidstone. Area 2,030 ac. Pop. 1,401.—II. (*West*), a pa. adjacent to the above, 34 m. S.W. Maidstone. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 496.—III. (*Bungersford*), co. Somerset, 6 m. S.S.E. Bath. Area 840 ac. Pop. 188.—IV. (*Wallops*), a pa., co. Hants, 3 m. S.S.W. Basingstoke. Ac. 1,820. P. 112.

FARLEY, two pacs. of England.—I. co. Surrey, 44 m. S.E.E. Croydon. Ac. 960. Pop. 82.—II. (*Chamberlayne*), a pa., co. Hants, 54 m. W.S.W. Winchester. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 137.

FARLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, on the coast, 14 m. W. Havant. Ac. 2,070. P. 313.

FARLETHORP, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 9 m. S.E. Alford. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 112.

FARMBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 7 m. S.W. Bath. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 1,055.

FARMINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 13 m. E.N.E. Northleach. Area 2,470 ac. P. 382.

FARMINGTON, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. Maine, 32 m. N.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,726.—II. Connecticut, 9 m. W.S.W. Hartford. Pop. 2,631.—III. New York, 122 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,807.—IV. New Hampshire, 33 m. E.N.E.

Consett, Pop. 1,686.—V. Michigan, 30 m. N.W. Detroit. Pop. 1,844. And many smaller places.

FANHOUS, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Groningen, 3 m. E. Appingedam. Pop. 1,184. Has boat-building, brick and tile fields, saw, oil, grain, and fulling mills.

FANHOUS, various pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 4 m. W.N.W. East Holey. Area 2,730 ac. Pop. 234.—II. co. Kent, 4½ m. S.E. Bromley. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 320.—III. co. Hants, 6½ m. N.N.E. Farnham, with a station on the London and South Western Railway, 4 m. E. Fleet-pond. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 477.—IV. co. Warwick, 6½ m. E.S.E. Kingston. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 349.

FARNDALE, a township of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. Lastingham, 13 m. N.W. Pickering. Pop. 403.

FARNHILL, a pa. of England, co. Bedford and Northampton, 4 m. S.S.W. Higham-Ferrers. Area 810 ac. Pop. 82.

FARNBORO, several pas. of England.—I. co. and 7½ m. S. Chester. Area 3,050 ac. Pop. 1,013.—II. co. Notts, 2½ m. S.W. Newark. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 590.—III. (East), co. Northampton, 2 m. S.E.W. Market-Harborough. Area 1,070 ac. P. 338.

FAROE or **FEROE** ISLANDS, a group of 17 islets and rocks off the E. coast of England, co. Durham, pa. Holy Island, lying between 2 and 5 m. from the mainland, opposite Bamborough. There are 2 lighthouses, the highest, on S.W. point, revolving, the other, on N.W. point, fixed. Lat. 55° 37' N., lon. 1° 39' W. The passage between the islets is in rough weather, very dangerous. Here the "Forfarshire" was wrecked in 1838, when nine persons were saved by the heroism of the lighthouse-keeper and his daughter, Grace Darling, and in 1843, the "Pegasus" was wrecked, when 60 persons were drowned.

FARNELL, a pa. of Scotland, in the E. division of the co. Forfar, 4 m. S.S.E. Brechin. P. 650.

FARNHAM, a market town and pa. of England, co. Surrey, with a branch on the South Western Railway, and 10 m. W.S.W. Guildford. Area of pa. 10,510 ac. Pop. 7,264. It is noted for the very superior hops grown in the vicinity. The town is governed by bailiffs under the Bishop of Winchester.—II. a pa., co. Dorset, 7 m. W.N.W. Cranborne. Area 402 ac. Pop. 128.—III. co. Essex, 2½ m. N. Bishop-Stortford. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 538.—IV. co. Suffolk, 2½ m. S.W. Saxmundham. Area 740 ac. Pop. 195.—V. co. York, West Riding, 2 m. N. Knaresboro'. Area 2,780 ac. Pop. 694.—VI. (Royal), co. Bucks, 4 m. N. Windsor. Area 2,910 ac. Pop. 1,238.

FARNHILL, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Kildwick, 3½ m. S.S.E. Skipton. Pop. 681, partly employed in a lead mine.

FARNHURST, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4½ m. N. Midhurst. Area 4,680 ac. Pop. 768.

FARNINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. S.E. Fother-Cray. Area 2,960 ac. Pop. 701.

FARNLEY, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 4 m. S.W. Leeds. Pop. 1,722. Has woollen manufs.—II. a chapelry, same co. and Riding, on the Wharfe, pa. and 2½ m. N.N.E. Otley. Pop. 198.—III. (Tyne), a township, same co. and Riding, pa. Alnwick, 4 m. S.E. Huddersfield. Pop. 843.

FARNFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4 m. W.N.W. Southwell. Area 3,990 ac. Pop. 1,149.

FARNWORTH, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Dean, 3 m. S.E. Great Bolton. Pop. 639.

FARO, a seaport city of Portugal, prov. Algarve,

cap. comarca, on the Valfarmosa, near the S. coast, 30 m. S.W. Tavira. Pop. 8,440. It has a cathedral, several convents, military hospital, custom-house, and arsenal. Exports, fresh and dried fruits, wine, cork, sumach, baskets, and anchovies.—II. a vill., prov. Alentejo, 13 m. W.N.W. Beja.

FARO, a vill. of Brazil, prov. Para, on a considerable lake, 40 m. W. Obidos.

FARO, an island of Sweden in the Baltic, off the N.E. extremity of the island Gothland. Lat. 58° N., lon. 19° 16' E. Length, N. to S., 10 m., breadth varies to 6 m. On its E. side is a vill. of same name.

FARO (CAPE), *Peloros*, the N.E. extremity of the isl. of Sicily, bounding, with the opposite coast of Calabria (rock of Scylla, etc.), the narrowest part of the Strait of Messina. Lat. of lighthouse 38° 15' 50" N., lon. 15° 40' 40" E. On the hill above are two sea batteries and martello towers, the whole covered by a fort. The *Faro-channel* is a name given to the Strait of Messina, and the two great divisions of the Neapolitan dominions are accordingly called the *Dominio al-di-la* (on this side), and *al-di-quà* (beyond) *di Faro*.

FÄRÖR or the **FAROE** ISLES, a group of islands in the North Sea belonging to Denmark, 180 m. N.W. of the Shetlands, between lat. 61° 20' and 62° 25' N., lon. 6° 30' and 7° 40' W. They consist of 22 islands, of which 17 are inhabited, and extend 70 m. in length N. to S., and 46 m. in breadth E. to W. Pop. (1856) 8,651. Coasts steep and rugged, interior mountainous, highest peaks, in Osteroe, 2,864, and in Strömoe, 2,430 feet. The channels which separate the isls. afford several good bays. The islands enjoy all the advantages of an insular climate, and derive great benefit from the N. branch of the gulf stream, which, besides raising the temperature, carries to their shores considerable quantities of drift wood. The winters are extremely mild, so much so, that sheep and cattle require no housing. Summer moist and foggy. The longest day in summer is 20, and the shortest in winter 4 hours; but the length of the day is greatly extended by the morning and evening twilight, and by the aurora borealis. There is no timber on the islands, but turf is abundant. Barley is cultivated, but does not always ripen. Turnips and potatoes yield good crops. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the fisheries, of which that of a species of small whale is the most important; and in the preparation of wool. Sheep, of which there are about 80,000, form the chief riches of the islanders. The horses are small but powerful; waggoners are not employed. Sea-fowl are numerous; and feathers form a considerable article of commerce. Among minerals, the chief are fine opals and coal, the last especially in Sideroe. The people, of Norwegian descent, are robust and healthy; their spoken language is a dialect of the N. German, but their written language is Danish. The islands are governed by an amtmann, who is also military commandant, a judge, and a provost. The trade is a royal monopoly; and half of the soil belongs to the king. The islands are divided into 7 parishes under a bishop. Thorshavn, on the S. coast of Strömoe (pop. 720), is the cap. and the only town. The chief islands are Strömoe, the central and largest of the group. Area 146 sq. m. Pop. 2,600; Boedöe, pop. 850; Wideröe, pop. 156; Osteroe, pop. 1,780; Wangoe, pop. 600; Sandöe, 600; Skidöe, 60; Sideroe, pop. 1,100.

FARR, a pa. of Scotland, co. Southdown, on its

N. coast. It is about 40 m. in length, and from 3 to 30 m. in breadth. Pop. 2,208.

FASQUAN'S GROUP, an extensive range of shoals and islets, off N.E. coast of Australia. Lat. (of the westernmost) 17° 39' S., lon. 151° 27' E. They are all connected by a reef.

FARRINGTON (GURAT), a pa. and market town of England, co. Berks, at the foot of Farrington Hill, in the vale of Whitehorse, 32 m. W.N.W. Reading, and 6 m. N. Farrington-road station of the Great Western Railway. Area of pa. 6,910 ac. Pop. 3,678. It is the head of a poor-law union, and a polling place for the co.—II. a pa., co. Devon, 3½ m. N.E. Topsham. Area 4,000 ac. Pop. 395.

FARRINGTON, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Penwortham, with a station on the North Western Railway, 4 m. S.S.W. Preston. Pop. 1,992.—II. (*Gursey*), a pa., co. Somerset, 8½ m. N.N.E. Wells. Area 900 ac. Pop. 518.

FARS or **FARISAN**, a prov. of Persia, mostly between lat. 28° and 32° N., lon. 50° and 65° E., having S.W. the Persian Gulf, and on other sides enclosed by the provs. Khuzistan, Irak-Ajemi, Yazd, Kirman, and Laristan. Pop. 1,700,000. Surface very various; on the coast it is level, and the climate hot; in the interior are mountain ranges rising from 2,500 to 3,000 feet in height, and interspersed with many long and narrow fertile plains. Principal rivers, the Bundameer, Tab, and Nabon. Salt lakes numerous. Products comprise corn, rice, dates, raisins, and other fruits, tobacco, opium, saffron, hemp, cotton, attar of roses, silk, and wine. Many cattle and sheep are reared; and the horses, camels, and asses are of superior breeds. Principal minerals, lead, iron, marble, borax, naphtha, and salt. Manufactures, woollen, silk, and cotton stuffs, and skins for exportation. Chief cities and towns, Shiraz, the cap., Bushire, Ferozabad, and Kazerun. *Fars* contains the ruins of Persepolis, Pasargada, and Shapur.

FARSIOUT, a town of Upper Egypt, near the W. bank of the Nile, 20 m. E.S.E. Girgeh. It has a Coptic church, a government school, and a cotton yarn factory.

FARSUND, a maritime vill. of Norway, stift Christiania, 50 m. W. Christiansand, on the North Sea. Pop. 1,032. Chief exports, dried fish.

FARTAK, a cape and seaport vill. of Arabia, on its S. coast, the cape in lat. 16° 36' 40" N., lon. 52° 21' 10" E., and the vill., called also Saif or Keraah, situated on its W. side, with a harbour, affording anchorage in 9 fathoms water.

FARTHINGSHOE, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. W.N.W. Brackley. Area 3,320 ac. Pop. 416.

FARTHINGSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 7 m. N.W. Towcester. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 307.

FARWAT, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. S. Honiton. Area 3,420 ac. Pop. 380.

FAR-WEST, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Missouri, 169 m. N.W. Jefferson. Pop. 500.

FARANA, a small seaport town of Austria, prov. Illyria, gov. and 62 m. S. Trieste. Opposite are the Briani Islands, the marble of which was used in building Venice.

FARANO or **FAGIANO**, a city of Naples, prov. Bari, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Monopoli. Pop. 10,000.

FATARILLA or **FAPORRELLIO**, a town of Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 37 m. W.N.W. Tarragona. Pop. 1,493.

FATATERRA, a town of Western Africa, on rt. b. of the Gambia, in lat. 15° 22' N., lon. 14° 10' W.

FATONIO, an island of the Japanese dom., in the

Strait of Corea, Pacific. Lat. 34° 20' N., lon. 129° 30' E. It is fertile, but difficult of access, and is the place of banishment for state criminals.

FATEHEH, a vill. and ruined town in the E. desert of Upper Egypt, 65 m. N.E. Keneh, with Roman antiquities and granite quarries.

FATEH, a town of Russia, gov. and 83 m. N.W. Koursk, near rt. b. of the Oussoja. Pop. 2,000.

FATSAH, *Phadisa*, a seaport town of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 60 m. E.B.E. Samsoun.

FATSHAN (properly *Fou-shan*), a city of China, 6 m. W.S.W. Canton. Scene of a battle between the British and Chinese on 1st June 1857.

FAUCOGNEY, a vill. of Savoy, giving name to a prov., of which Bonneville, 3 m. S.S.E., is the chief town. Pop. 101,792.

FAUCILLER, a mountain range of France, depts. Marne and Vosges, connected E. with the Vosges mountains, and S.W. with the plateau of Langres, separating the basins of the Meuse and Moselle from that of the Saône. Summit of the Fourchea, 1,611 feet in elevation above the sea.

FAUCOGNEY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Saône, cap. cant., at the foot of the Vosges mountains, arrond. and 11 m. N.N.E. Lure. Pop. 1,581.

FAUGHALSTOWN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, 3 m. S.W. Castlepollard. Area 7,050 ac. Pop. 1,192.

FAUGHANVALE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 6 m. E.N.E. Londonderry, watered by Faughan river. Area 18,582 ac. Pop. 5,751.

FAUGHART, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, 3 m. N.E. Dundalk. Area 2,480 ac. Pop. 1,532.

FAUGELLA, a pa. and vill. of Tuscany, in the Val di Tora, 11 m. E. Leghorn. Pop. 2,422. Has trade in silk, corn, maize, and wine.

FAULHORN, a mountain of the Alps, Switzerland, cant. and 32 m. S.E. Bern, between the valley of the Grindelwald and the lake of Brienz, 8,802 feet in elevation above the sea. It has an inn on the summit.

FAULKEBOURN, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. N.W. Witham. Area 750 ac. Pop. 184.

FAUQUIER, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Virginia. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 20,868.

FAUSSE RIVIERE, a lake of the U. S., North America, Louisiana. It was the bed of the Mississippi until about 1714, when the river took a shorter course. The banks of this lake are cultivated.

FAYALGA, a pa. and town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, 61 m. E.S.E. Braga. Pop. 1,130.

FAYALE, a comm. and vill. of the Sardinian States, prov. Chiavari, div. Genoa. Pop. 1,698.

FAYARA, a town of Sicily, 4 m. S.E. Girgenti. Pop. 7,590. It has rich mines of sulphur.

FAYEVEGE, a vill. of Savoy, prov. Geneveve, cap. mand., near the lake of Annecy, 23 m. N.E. Chambéry. P. 3,641. Manufactures, paper and cotton.

FAVERNEY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute Saône, 10 m. N. Vesoul, on the Lanterne. Pop. 1,557.

FAVERHAM, a munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of England, co. Kent, on a navigable arm of the Swale, opposite the Isle of Sheppey, 9 m. W.N.W. Canterbury. Area of pa. 2,270 ac. Pop. 5,057. Has a guild-hall, market-house, gaol, church, theatre, assembly-rooms, and union workhouse, with a valuable oyster fishery. Near it are gunpowder factories. The port, subordinate to Dover, admits vessels of more than 100 tons burden.

FATIGUANA, *Egea* or *Ethusa*, an island of the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Sicily, intend. and 11 m. S.W. Trapani. Length E. to

W. 4 m.; average breadth 2 m. Surface low, except in the centre, where a hill range crosses it from N. to S., having on its highest point St Catherine's Castle. It has stone quarries, tunny and anchovy fisheries, and an export trade in sheep, goats, poultry, etc. On its E. side is the principal town, San Leonardo, and on its N. coast a good harbour, defended by Fort San Giacomo.

FAYALA, a market town of Piedmont, prov. Turin, mand. Rivarolo. Pop. 3,743.

FAWDON, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Gosforth, 3 m. N.N.W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop. 364.

FAWFIELDHEAD, a township of England, co. Stafford, pa. Altonfield, 7½ m. N.E. Leek. P. 923.

FAWHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. S.E. Dartford. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 249.

FAWLEY, several pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 4½ m. S. Wantage. Area 2,670 ac. Pop. 276.—II. co. Bucks, 3 m. N.N.W. Henley-on-Thames. Area 2,610 ac. Pop. 234.—III. co. Hants, 5½ m. S.S.E. Southampton. Area 6,000 ac. Pop. 1,801.

FAWLEY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. S. Daventry. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 53.

FAZARDO, a town of the island Porto Rico, West Indies, on the E. coast. Pop. 3,000.

FAZOV, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. S.S.W. Rothwell. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 93.

FAY, two comms. and villa of France.—I. dep. Loire-Inferieure. 8 m. N.E. Savenay. Pop. 4,312.—II. (aux-Loges), dep. Loiret, 10 m. E.N.E. Orleans. Pop. 1,033.

FAYAL, one of the Azores Islands. Lat. of Ponta 38° 30' 12" N., lon. 28° 41' W. Area about 37 sq. m. Pop. 22,000. Surface fertile; in its centre is a mountain about 3,000 feet in height. On its S.E. side is a fine bay, which renders it the most frequented island of the group, after St Michael. On this bay is Horta, the principal town.

FAYENCE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 12 m. N.E. Draguignan. Pop. 2,277. Manus earthenware and glass.

FAYETTE, numerous places of the U. S., North America.—I. a co. in S.W. of Pennsylvania. Area 824 sq. m. Pop. 39,112.—II. a co. in W. of Virginia, on Great Kanawha river, cap Fayetteville. Pop. 3,955.—III. a co. in centre of Ohio. Area 416 sq. m. Pop. 12,740.—IV. a co. in centre of Georgia. Area 290 sq. m. Pop. 8,709. Cap. Fayetteville.—V. a co. in W. of Alabama. Area 936 sq. m. Pop. 9,681. Cap. same name.—VI. a co. in centre of Kentucky. Area 275 sq. m. Pop. 22,735, of whom 10,859 were slaves.—VII. a co. in S.W. of Tennessee. Area 570 sq. m. Pop. 26,719, of whom 15,264 were slaves.—VIII. a co. in E. of Indiana. Area 210 sq. m. Pop. 10,217.—IX. a co. in S. of Illinois. Area 646 sq. m. Pop. 8,075.—X. a township of New York, 157 m. W. Albany. Pop. 3,784.—XI. Pennsylvania, 177 m. W. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,484.—XII. a vill. of Missouri, 49 m. N.W. Jefferson. Pop. 800. It has a college.—XIII. (Fayetteville), a town, North Carolina, 1 m. from the navigable Cape Fear river, and 50 m. S. Raleigh. Pop. 4,643. It has an arsenal, several cotton factories, and considerable trade in corn, tobacco, and naval stores.

FAYE-BILLOT (Lx), a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute Marine, cap. cant., around, and 13 m. S.E. Langres. Pop. 2,662.

FAYO, a small island of Denmark, stiff and immediately E. Langeland. Area 34 sq. m. P. 1,500.

FAYOUM, a prov. of Middle Egypt, consisting of a valley, 40 m. S.W. Cairo, on the W. side of the Nile, and considerably depressed beneath its surface. Length E. to W. 38 m.; breadth 31 m. In its N. part is the famous Lake Maria. It is

well irrigated both by nature and art. It yields wheat, olive oil, aster of roses, indigo, and nitre. Medinet-el-Fayoum (anc. Archoe), in its cap., around which are numerous remains of antiquity; and there are about 70 other towns and villa, all densely peopled.

FABELET, a township of England, co. Stafford, with a station on the Birmingham and Derby Railway, pa. and 1½ m. S. Tamworth. Pop. 1,376.

FABREROA, a small and decayed town of N.W. Hindostan, Bhawalpoor territory, with a fort on the Indus. Lat. 25° 30' N., lon. 69° 50' E.

FE SANTA, South America, etc. [SANTA Fx.]

FRANKLE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 5 m. W.N.W. Scariff. Ac. 36,972. Pop. 6,841.

FEALE, a river of Ireland, Munster, rises in mountains near the junction of co. Cork, Limerick, and Kerry, flows N.W., dividing Limerick and Cork, and through co. Kerry, and joins the Shannon near Guisborough, by a navigable and tidal estuary called the Cashen. Length 30 miles.

FRANK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, near the Moray Firth, N. of Crouarty. Area about 2 sq. m. Pop. 3,123.—II. a pa. near centre of co. Forfar, 7 m. W.N.W. Brechin. Pop. 352.

FEATHERSTONE, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 3 m. N.N.W. Pontefract, with a station on the railway thence to Wakefield. Area 4,030 ac. Pop. 1,274.—II. a township, co. Northumberland, pa. and 4 m. S.W. Haltwhistle. Pop. 314.—III. a township, co. Stafford, pa. and 6 m. S. Wolverhampton. Pop. 37.

FECAAMP, a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, on the English Channel, at the mouth of the river Fecamp, and on the branch railway from Rouen to Havre, 21 m. N.N.E. Havre. Pop. 11,401. Its port is good, and has a quay and lighthouse. Has numerous cotton, oil, and other mills, turned by water-power, several steam saw-mills, ship-building docks, tanneries, sugar-refineries, manufs. of linens, hardwares, and soda, and an active trade. It is the seat of a chamber of commerce, naval bureau, and school of navigation.

FECKENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 7 m. E.S.E. Droitwich. Area 6,740 ac. Pop. 3,254, partly engaged in manufs. of needles.

FEDAMORE, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, 5 m. N.W. Bruff. Area 6,739 ac. Pop. 2,396.

FEDT, a pa. and vill. of Norway, stiff and 15 m. E. Christiania, on Lake Ofoten. Pop. 2,360.

FEEKEE or **FITI ISLANDS**, a group in the Pacific, forming a section of the Friendly Islands, between lat. 15° 30' and 19° 30' S., lon. 177° E. and 178° W., comprising 200 islands, of which 65 are inhabited. Principal islands, Kaitoon, Ovolan, Amban, and Mediatua. Estimated pop. of group 133,000. Formation of the islands chiefly volcanic, some of them mountainous. Soil rich and well watered. Temperature varies from 62° to 96° Fahr. Vegetation luxuriant; bread-fruit trees, palms, and sugar, in abundance. The natives well formed and active, but irritable and warlike; and they are not devoid of agriculture and domestic arts. Their canoes are superior to those of most of the South Sea Islands. Missionary stations at Rawa, Vwa, etc.

FEELAYE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 10 m. N. Chelmsford. Area 7,170 ac. Pop. 1,715.

FEKROZAROO, a vill. of British India, dist. Farruckabad, N.W. prov., in lat. 27° 5' N., lon. 75° 58' E. The surrounding country is level, and well cultivated.

FEKINGA, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3 m. S.E. Coggeshall. Area 2,460 ac. Pop. 864.

FRANCKENM., a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas Rhin, with a station on the railway to Colmar, 7 m. S. Strasbourg. Pop. 1,771.

FRANCAZ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inferieure, 16 m. N. Bavenay. Pop. 2,304.

FRANMANN ISLAND, Denmark. [FANMAN.]

FRANSEKLIN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 33 m. N.N.W. Potsdam. Pop. 1,044. In 1675 the Swedes were defeated here by the elector of Brandenburg.

FRISA, a large lake of Brazil, prov. and 130 m. N.E. Rio Janeiro, near the Atlantic, with which it communicates by a canal called *Parado*.

FRIONCULLIN, a pa. of Ireland, Leitrim, co. and 4 m. N. Kildare. Area 2,854 ac. Pop. 1,073.

FRISNIER, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. and 12 m. N. Avesnes. P. 1,846.

FRILLES, a vill. of France, dep. Ain, arrond. and 16 m. W.N.W. Bourg-en-Bresse. P. 2,720.

FRIMA, a seaport town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 14 m. S.S.E. Oporto. Pop. 2,000.

FRISTRITZ, a river of Styria, which joins the Raab below Furstenfeld, after a S.E. course of about 50 m. Pirikfeld and its are on its banks.

—II. a vill., Styria, circ. and 9 m. N.N.W. Grätz, on the Mur, with 600 inhabitants, lead mines and smelting works.—III. Carniola, circ. and W. Villach, with iron works.—IV. (*Windsack-F.*), a town of Styria, circ. and 18 m. N.E. Cilly. P. 250.

FRLARICHE, a town of the Isl. Majorca, 27 m. S.E. Palma. Pop. (1845) 8,102. It has a convent, hospital, and manuf. of linens & woollens.

FRLENA, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 6 m. E.N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,777.

FRLEBRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. S.W. Cromer. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 146.

FRLEBERG, a mountain of Germany. [BADEN.]

FRLEDRICH, a vill. of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 10 m. W.S.W. Freiburg.

FRLEDRICHEN, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, circ. Vorarlberg, 20 m. S.S.W. Bregenz, on the Ill. Pop. 2,460.

FRLESPERO, a town of Lower Austria, 40 m. N.N.E. Vienna. Pop. 2,622.

FRLEOTHAZA, a town of Hungary, W. of the Theiss, cap. dist. Little Cumana, on the road between Pesth and Temesvar, 66 m. S.E. Pesth. Pop. (1851) 17,831. It has a Roman Catholic gymnasium, and a trade in corn, wine, and fruit.

FRLEICE (SAN), two villas of Northern Italy.—I. Lombardy, deleg. and 16 m. E.N.E. Brescia, on the W. bank of Lake Garda. Pop. 1,100.—II. duchy Modena, 4 m. E.S.E. Mirandola. P. 3,000.

FRLEICZEN (ST.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., arrond. and 10 m. W. Tournon. Pop. 2,300. Manuf. cloth.

FRLEICUDI, an island of the Mediterranean Sea. [LIPANI ISLAND.]

FELIX HAMBURG, North America, Boothia. [BOOTHIA FELIX.]

FELIX-KIRK, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 2 m. N. Thirsk. Area 6,900 ac. P. 900.

FELIX (ST.), an island, South Pacific Ocean, W. of Copiapo, Chile. Lat. 26° 21' S., lon. 79° 35' W.—II. a cape on the E. coast of Madagascar.

FELIX (ST.), two communes and towns of France.—I. dep. Haute Garonne, 23 m. S.E. Toulouse. Pop. 2,911.—II. (*de Seryue*), dep. Aveyron, 7 m. S.E. St. Affrique. Pop. 1,860.

FELIXSTOW, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 11 m. S.E. Ipswich. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 601.

FELISANO, a town of Piedmont, cap. mand., on the Tanaro, 9 m. W. Alessandria. Pop. 2,304.

FELKA or FÖLK-VALKA, a town of Hungary, co. Zips, 6 m. S.W. Kaszmark. Pop. 1,322. Manuf. linen, and has a trade in cattle.

FELMIRE, a pa. of Maryland, co. York, West Riding, 5 m. N.N.E. Barnsley. Area 8,860 ac. Pop. 1,148.

FELMISTIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Creuse, cap. cant., 5 m. S. Aubusson. Pop. 3,466. Manuf. of carpets, velvets, and paper.

FELMAN, a town of Russia, gov. Livonia, cap. dist., 110 m. N.N.E. Riga. Pop. 3,900.

FELMONICA, a vill. of Austrian Italy, prov. and 28 m. E.S.E. Mantua, on rt. h. of the Po. P. 2,301.

FELMERSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 2½ m. E.N.E. Harrold. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 520.

FELMINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. W.S.W. North Walsham. A.C. 2,010. Pop. 413.

FELPHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. S.W. Arundel. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 693.

FELSBROG, a town of Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, on l. b. of the Eder, 13 m. S.S.W. Cassel. Pop. 1,333.

FELSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 7 m. W.S.W. Stow-Market. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 462.

FELSTED, a pa., Engl., co. Essex. [FELSTED.]

FELTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 3½ m. S.W. Hounslow. Area 2,020 ac. P. 1,106.

FELTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. N.N.W. Norwich. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 565.

FELTON, three pas. of England.—I. co. and 7 m. N.N.E. Hereford. Area 900 ac. Pop. 112.—II. co. Northumberland, on the Coquet, 8 m. S. Alnwick, and 6 from the Acklington station of the Great North of England Railway. Area 14,760 ac. Pop. 1,574.—III. (West), co. Salop, 4 m. S.E. Oswestry. Area 6,160 ac. Pop. 1,068.

FELTRE, *Feltia*, a town of Northern Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 17 m. S.W. Belluno, on a height near the Piave. Pop. 5,600. Has a cathedral, an episcopal gymnasium, and a diocesan school. Silk-twist and wax-bleaching factories, and a trade in corn, wine, and oil.

FELTWELL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. S. Stoken Ferry. Area 14,810 ac., nearly half fen, 1,100 ac. common lands. Pop. 1,673.

FEMERN, an isl. of Denmark, prov. Schleswig, in the Baltic, separated from Holstein by Femernsund, a channel 1 m. broad. Lat. of Burg, its cap., 26° 10' N., lon. 11° 12' E. Area 70 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 8,880. Surface low and level. Corn and cattle are abundant, but fishing and navigation are the principal occupation of the inhabitants.

FEMINA or FEMINIA, a small rocky island off the N. coast of Sicily, 10 m. N.W. Palermo.

FENAGH, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Connaught, co. Leitrim, 2½ m. S.S.W. Ballinamore. Area about 9,800 ac. Pop. 2,931.—II. Limerick, co. Carlow, 5 m. E.S.E. Leighlin Bridge. Pop. 3,110.

FENAIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. and 9 m. E. Douai. Pop. 1,942.

FENETRANGE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Sarre, 8 m. N. Sarrebourg. Pop. 1,473.

FENESTRELLA, a market town of Piedmont, div. and 50 m. W. Turin, prov. Pinerolo, cap. mand., on the Cuseno. Pop. of comm. 1,891.

FENTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. W.S.W. Honiton. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 868.

FENNER, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 104 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 1,660.

FENNIT, an island, Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, forming the division between Tralee and Ballyhaughey Bays, 5 m. W.N.W. Tralee. Area 606 ac. Pop. 839.

FENSTANTON, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 2 m. S.S.E. St. Ives. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 1,076.

FENTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Lin-

with, 5 m. S.E. Newark. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 181.—H. (A34), co. York, West Riding, 5 m. S.E. Tadcaster. Area 4,410 ac. Pop. 720.—III. (Coburn), a township, co. Stafford, p. Stoke-on-Trent, on the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, 2½ m. S.E. Newcastle-under-Lyme. Pop. 4,453.—IV. (Vivian), a township adjoining Pop. 1,264.

FARWICK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, 4 m. N.E. Kilmarnock. Area 14,600 ac. Pop. 1,741.

FROOT, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on Falmouth harbour, 4½ m. S. Truro. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 1,934.

FRUDONIA or THEODONIA, Crimea. [KAFKA] FERANABAD, a maritime town of Persia, prov. Mazandaran, in the Caspian Sea, 15 m. N. Sari.

FREAI KHOLM, a dist. of Afghanistan, having E. and S.E. the Helmand river, W. and N.W. the Koh-i-Baba mountains, in lat. 34° 20' N., lon. 67° 54' E. It is populous, fertile, and well cultivated.

FREBANE, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., on the Brosna, 9 m. N.E. Banagher. P. 669.

FREDWARD (St.), a township of the U. S., North America, Missouri, co. St. Louis. Pop. 3,079.

FERDINANDA or GRAHAM ISLAND, a remarkable volcanic island, which appeared in the Mediterranean, 31st July 1831, in lat. 37° 8' 3" N., lon. 1° 43' 15" E., between Sicily and Pantellaria, and remained visible above the water for 3 months.

FERE (La), a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., on an island in the Oise, near its confl. with the Serre, 14 m. N.W. Laon. Pop. 4,414. Manufs. woollens and chemical products. Has a large arsenal, and a school of artillery. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1836, and by the Prussians 28th February 1814.

FERE CHAMFENOISE, a comm. and vill., dep. Marne, cap. cant. around, and 20 m. S. E. Epernay. Pop. 2,130. Here, on 24th March 1814, the French were defeated by the allies.

FEREZ-TARDENOIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., on the Ourcq, around, and 12 m. N.N.E. Château-Thierry. Pop. 2,566.

FERENTINO, Ferentinum, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 6 m. N.W. Frosinone. Pop. (1857) 8,000. It is a bishop's see.

FERED or FEREDJE, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. and 44 m. N.W. Gallipoli, near rt. b. of the Maritza. Pop. 3,000. Has mineral baths.

FEREZ, a town of Spain, Murcia, prov. and 40 m. S.S.W. Alhacete. Pop. 1,336. Has trade in grain, wine, and oil.

FEROHARA, Central Asia. [KHOKAN.] FERGUS, a river of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, through which it runs S.E. by Ennis and Clare, and enters the Shannon, by a broad estuary, after a S.E. course of about 27 miles.

FERUS (St.), a maritime pa. of Scotland, comprehended in co. Banff, but situated in co. Aberdeen, with a vill. 4 m. N.W. Peterhead. Area 12 sq. m. Pop. 1,607.

FERIA, a town of Spain, prov. and 29 m. S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 2,000. Manufs. cloths.

FERIANEN, Thala, a town of Northern Africa, in the desert, dom. and 176 m. S.S.W. Tunis.

FERLA, a town of Sicily, intend. Syracuse, cap. cant., 18 m. W.N.W. Syracuse. Pop. 3,506.

FERLACH, a vill. of Carinthia, circ. and 7 m. S. Klagenfurt, on rt. b. of the Drava. Pop. 2,000. It has extensive iron and steel manufactures.

FERNARAH, an inland co. of Ireland, Ulster, enclosed by the co. Donegal, Tyrone, Monaghan,

Cavan, Leitrim, and Connaught. Area 714 sq. m., or 457,195 ac., of which 260,398 ac. are arable, 114,847 uncultivated, 46,755 under water, and about 6,155 plantations. Mountain limestone is the prevalent rock, with old red sandstone and millstone grit. Soil generally rich loam. The co. is intersected by the Sligo and Dundalk Railway. Pop. 116,007. Surfaces varied from the richest vales to the wildest uplands. The lakes, Upper and Lower Erne, with their connecting river, divide the co. into two nearly equal portions. Agriculture is backward, except in the N. Oats, barley, wheat, flax, and potatoes are the principal crops. In 1859 there were 8,747 pupils attending public schools. It contains 8 baronies and 18 par., 15 of which are in the diocese of Clogher. It sends 3 members to House of Commons, 2 for the co., and 1 for Fenniskillen, its chief town. Co. reg. electors (1851) 3,497.

FERRIO, a deleg. of the Pontifical States, bounded on the N. and N.W. by Macerata, W. by Camerino, S. by Ascoli, and E. by the Adriatic. Length 27 m., breadth 18 m. Area 370 sq. m. Pop. 104,116. Principal rivers are the Chienti, Tenna, and Aso. Soil fertile. Principal crops corn and maize.

FERRIO, Firmum, a city of Central Italy, Pontifical States, cap. deleg., 4 m. from the Adriatic and 84 m. S.E. Ancona. Pop. (1848) 14,500. Has a cathedral and a university. Exports corn, silk, and woollens.

FERROVILL, *Ocellum Durii*, a frontier town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. S.W. Zamora, near the Douro. Pop. 3,364. Manufs. cloths.

FERROR, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 19 m. N.N.E. Cork, on rt. b. of the Blackwater. Pop. of town 5,825; of pa. 9,432. Chief structures, barracks, a pa. church, court-house, bridewell, union workhouse, theatre, hospital, and convent. It has flour mills, and a trade in agricultural produce.

FERNAN NUÑEZ, a town of Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 7 m. S. Cordova. Pop. 3,632. Manufs. linens, woollens, and earthenware.

FERNANDINA, a vill., co. Nassau, Florida, U. S., 185 m. N.E. Tallahassee.

FERNANDO (SAN). [SAN FERNANDO.] FERN ISLAND, England. [FARNE ISLANDS.]

FERNANDO DE NORONHA, an island of South Atlantic Ocean, 125 m. from the E. extremity of Brazil, to which empire it belongs. Lat. of Peak S.E. side, 3° 30' 4" S., lon. 32° 26' 5" W. Length N.E. to S.W. 8 m. Surface mountainous and rugged. It serves as a place of banishment from Brazil. Females are prohibited from landing on this island.

FERNANDO PO (Portuguese *Fernao do Po*, the name of its discoverer), an island of Africa, in the Gulf of Guinea, between lat. 3° 10' and 3° 44' N., lon. 8° 22' and 8° 54' E. Length N.E. to S.E.W. 45 m., breadth 5 to 15 m. Its coasts are rocky and steep, its interior entirely mountainous, and presents an appearance of extreme beauty and fertility. It rises by regular slopes to two peaks, the N. most and highest of which (Clarence peak) is 10,630 feet above the sea. A great portion of the island is covered with dense forests of valuable timber. It abounds in monkeys, some of which are remarkable for their great size, and contains also many wild goats and sheep. Its climate is excessively hot, and it is exposed to the *harmattan*, a pestilential wind from the continent, but is healthy after the rainy season. The interior is inhabited by negroes under native chiefs. The Portuguese discovered the island in 1741, ceded it to Spain 1768, who abandoned it in

1791. In 1827 the British settlement of Clarence Town was established at the N.E. end of the island. Pop 981, chiefly Liberated Africans.

FERNET or **FERNEX**, a vill. of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., arrond. and 6 m. S.E. Gex, and 4 m. N.W. Geneva, at the foot of the Jura mountains. In 1763, Voltaire took up his residence here, and established a manufacture of watches.

FERNÓ, a pa. and vill. of Austrian Italy, prov. and 23 m. N.W. Milan. Pop. 2,160.

FERNES, a pa. and town of Ireland, Leitrim, co. and 17½ m. N.W. Wexford. Pop. of ps. 2,261; do. of town 687.

FEROE ISLANDS, Atlantic. [Färöer.]

FEROZABAD, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 24 m. E. Agra. Pop. 11,792.—II. a town, Nizam's dom., on the Beemah, 112 m. W.S.W. Hyderabad.

FEROZABAD, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, 63 m. S. Shiraz. It is mostly in ruins.

FEROZPORE, a town of N.W. India, dist. Sirhind, near l. b. of the Sutlej, 85 m. W. Ludiana. Dist. of Ferozepore, 97 sq. m. Pop. 16,890.

FEROZSHAH, a vill. of N.W. India, 10 m. S.E. Ferozepore. Here the British gained a victory over the Sikhs, 18th November 1845, with heavy loss on both sides.

FEROZE SHAH CANAL, a canal of India, runs from the Jumna river, in lat. 30° 20' N., lon. 77° 38' E. One branch discharges itself in the desert, in lat. 20° 16' N., lon. 75° 16' E., and the other branch rejoins the Jumna at Delhi.

FERRANDIA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 36 m. E.S.E. Potenza. Pop. 6,397.

FERRARA (the *Forum Alienti* of Tacitus), a city of Italy, cap. the most northern legation of Pontifical States, on the Po di Volano, 26 m. N.N.E. Bologna. Pop. (1848) 32,200, 1-3d Jews. It is fortified and garrisoned by Austrian troops. Principal edifices, a palace, cathedral, and numerous churches; the palace of the chief magistrate, in which the Aristotean academy meets; the college of medicine and jurisprudence, with museums, a public library of 80,000 vols. and 900 MSS. It is an archbishop's see, has a university, and trade in corn, cotton, and cattle. Under the line of Esté, it was the cap. of a sovereign duchy, with a pop. estimated at upwards of 60,000. It was the asylum of Calvin, Marot, and other reformers.

FERRAREANO, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, 1 m. S.S.E. Campobasso. Pop. 3,120.

FERRERIA, a pa. and vill. of Spain, Andalucía, prov. and 36 m. E. Granada. Pop. 1,636.

FERRERA, *Rarepis*, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 16 m. W. Beja.—II. a vill., Portugal, Estremadura, 9 m. E. Thomas.

FERREROS, two places of Portugal.—I. a pa. and town, prov. Douro, comm. and 12 m. E.N.E. Aveiro. Pop. 1,418.—II. (*de Tendais*), a pa. and town, Beira-Alta, comm. and 16 m. from Lamego. Pop. 1,644.

FERRERS, a comm. and vill. of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, prov. and 8 m. W. Asti. Pop. 1,600. Trade in wine and silk.

FERRIST (COL), a pass over the Pennine Alps, from the town of Orsires, in Switzerland, on the N., to Cornayeur, in Piedmont. Elevation 7,041 feet above the sea.

FERRIAS, a town of Spain, island Minorca, 19 m. N.W. Mahon. Pop. 1,126.

FERRIST, two pas. of England.—I. (*North*), co. York, East Riding, 7 m. W.S.W. Hull, by the railway to Selby, on which it has a station. Area 3,760 ac. Pop. 829.—II. (*South*), co. Lincoln, on the Rumber, 3 m. W.S.W. Barton. Ac. 1,750. P. 680.

FERRIERS, several communes and vills. of France.

—I. dep. Alier, arrond. and 4 m. S.S.E. La Palisse. Pop. 3,240.—II. (*Lo*), dep. Orne, 7 m. N.E. Domfront. P. 1,497.—III. Isere, 17 m. N.R. Grenoble.

FERRIERES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., arrond. and 6 m. N.N.E. Montargis. Pop. 1,782. It has marble quarries.

FERRIERE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 8½ m. W. Worthing. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 312.

FERRISTOWN, a vill. and barony of Scotland, in co. Ross, but now forming part of Nairnshire, par. Logie and Urquhart, 1½ m. S.E. Dingwall. Pop. of barony 2,997. It was formerly famous for its whisky, distilled here free of duty, a privilege withdrawn by government in 1785.

FERRISBURGH, a township of the U. S., North America, Vermont, on Lake Champlain, 32 m. W. Montpelier. Pop. 2,075.

FERRO (Spanish *Hierro*, French *Ile de Fer*), the most S.W. of the Canary Islands. Lat. of W. extremity (or meridian of Ferro) 27° 42' 5" N., lon. 18° 9' 7" W. Greenwich. It is known as the place whence longitude is reckoned by many geographers. Area of island 100 sq. m. Pop. 4,337. Produces wine and fruits; archill, honey, and small sheep, which, with brandy, are exported to Teneriffe. Chief town, Valverde.

FERRO, a cape of Algeria, prov. Constantine, forms the E. side of the Gulf of Stora. Lat. 37° 7' 16" N., lon. 7° 17' 15" E.

FERROL, a seaport town and one of the principal naval arsenals of Spain, prov. and 12 m. N.E. Coruña, on the N. arm of the Bay of Betanzos. Lat. of Mole 43° 25' 30" N., lon. 8° 13' W. Pop. 16,641. Its harbour is entered by a strait which admits only one ship at a time, and is defended by the castles of San Felipe and Palma. The town, on its N. shore, is strongly fortified on the land side. Its arsenal and dockyard cover nearly 24 acres, and comprise many docks and storehouses. It has hospitals, churches, a monastery, a prison, naval barracks, and schools of navigation and mathematics. Manufs. comprise hats, paper, leather, naval stores, and hardware. Principal exports, corn, brandy, vinegar, and fish; imports, salted meat and manufactured products.

FERRISBORO, a town of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Frystone-Ferry, on the Aire, and near the junction of the North Midland, York, Manchester, and Leeds and Selby Railways, 3 m. N.E. Pontefract, within the bounds of which bor. it is comprised. Pop. returned with pa.

FERRYDESS, a vill. of Scotland, co. Forfar, pa. Craig, on the South Esk, opposite Montrose, and 3 m. from the North Sea. Pop. 921, mostly fishers.

FERRYHILL, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. Merton, with a station on the Great N. of England Railway, 6½ m. S. Durham. P. 958.

FERRYLAND, a small marit. town of Newfoundland, on the S.E. coast, 35 m. S.W. St. Johns.

FERRYPORT-ON-CRAIG, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the S. side of estuary of the Tay. It is a ferry station of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway, 11½ m. N.E. Cupar. Area 2,096 ac. Scots. Pop. 2,238, engaged in the salmon fishery, and in weaving linen. Here is one of the Tay lighthouses. Lat. 56° 20' N., lon. 2° 40' W.

FERRYTOWN OF CREE, Scotland. [CREE.]

FERRVILL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. W.N.W. Diss. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 283.

FETTE (LX), an old term signifying a feudal fortress, is the name of many towns, etc., of France.—I. (*Bernard*), dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Huaine, arrond. and 17 m. S.E. Mamers. Pop. 2,615. It has manufs. of linen fabrics, and cotton yarn.—II. (*Gauchet*), dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant., arrond. and 10 m.

N. N. E. Codomo. Pop. 1,914. Manufs. of sugar, paper, and leather.—III. (Mao), dep. China, cap. cant. around, and 13 m. E. Dongfong. Pop. 3,359. Manufs. of cotton goods.—IV. (Mik), dep. Akko, on the Oruz, around, and 15 m. N. W. Chikou-Thierry. Pop. 1,944.—V. (Joss Jossery), a comm. and town, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant. on the Marne, around, and 11 m. E. Meaux. Pop. 4,189. In its vicinity is a large quarry of millstones; and it has manufs. of paper, ropes, and leather. It has a commercial basin on the Marne, here forming several islands.—VI. (St Aubin), a comm. and town, dep. Loiret, 13 m. S. S. E. Orleans. Pop. 1,593.—VII. (sur Aube), a comm. and town, dep. Haute Marne, 16 m. W. Chaumont. P. 1,181. It is a great timber depôt.

PERMAN, a vill. and dist. of Afghanistan, 30 m. N. W. Cabool. The dist. highly cultivated and fertile, has a pop. of about 4,000 Afghans and Tajiks.

PERA, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, 78 m. S. E. Shiraz. Estimated pop. 13,000. Manufs. of silken, woollen, and cotton fabrics, with a trade in tobacco raised in its vicinity.

PERVENBERG, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 26 m. N. E. Breslau. Pop. 2,476.

PESTINGO, a pa. of North Wales, co. Merioneth, 14 m. W. Bala. Pop. 3,460.

PETCHAM, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 13 m. W. S. W. Leatherhead. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 380.

PETREARD, a munic. town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 8 m. S. E. Cashel. Pop. of town 2,767.—II. a pa., Leinster, co. Wexford, 4 m. S. E. Duncannon. Pop. 1,943. The vill., on Bannow Bay, has a lobster fishery.

PETLAR, one of the most N. of the Shetland Isles, separated from N. Yell by a sound about 2 m. in breadth. Area about 12,000 ac. Pop. 658.

PETTERCAIRN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, on the North Esk, 12 m. N. N. W. Montrose. Area 14,350 ac. Pop. 1,741.

PETTERZOO, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, on the North Sea, about 3 m. W. Stonehaven. Area 24,914 ac. Pop., including part of Stonehaven, 5,730, mostly Episcopians.

PEUCHTWARD or **PEUCHTWARDEN**, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Saal, 14 m. S. W. Ansbach. Pop. 2,550, employed in weaving damasks and woollen fabrics.

PEUERBACH, a market town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 24 m. N. W. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,598.

PEUILLE (La), two villa. of France.—I. dep. Seine-Inférieure, cant. Argueil. Pop. 2,184.—II. Finistère, 14 m. N. W. Carhaix. Pop. 1,902.

PEVRA, *Perum Segasianorum*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., around, and 11 m. N. E. Montbrion, on rt. b. of the Loire. Pop. 2,943. It has a port on the river, trade in corn and hemp, and numerous Roman antiquities.

PEVRA, an island, North America, in the Gulf of Georgia, Oregon territory, between Vancouver island and the mainland. Lat. 49° 41' N., lon. 124° W. Length 33 m.; average breadth 2 m.

PEVERHAM, a town of Engl. [FAVERHAM.]

PFWA, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford, 1 m. N. W. Kilmacothomas. Area 6,817 ac. Pop. 1,064.

FEWTON, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 54 m. N. Oley. Ac. 1,660. Pop. 1,479.

FAYE-ØE, an island off the W. coast of Norway, 61st and 80 m. N. W. Bergen. Lat. 60° 45' N., lon. 5° 44' E. Length 4 m., breadth 2 miles.

FEX or **FAS**, an ancient and important city of Morocco, cap. prov., surrounded by wooded mountains, whence rise several affluents of the Saba, in lat. 34° 0' 3" N., lon. 3° 1' 10" W., 240 m. N. W. Morocco. Pop. has been estimated at

from 80,000 to 100,000, but probably does not exceed 40,000. *Fas* is the holy city of the empire, and one of the three residences of the Sultan; it is supposed to have been founded in 800. It is surrounded by old walls, and has an ancient fortress at each of its extremities E. and W.; 980 mosques, the chief of which is called *El-Corouba*, has 300 pillars and numerous fountains, its tower contains globes and astronomical instruments; the Muley Eddis is a sanctuary for criminals. Manufs. carpets, morocco leather, woollens, silks, jewellery, saddlery, and earthenware. It is the seat of the university of Morocco, and contains numerous schools. [MAMOOCC.]

FEZZAN, *Phazania*, a pashalic of Africa, S. of Tripoli, and separated by a chain of mountains from Ghraat on the W., is formed by a number of oases, in the middle of the desert, and extends between lat. 25° 30' and 30° 50' N., and lon. 12° and 19° E. Pop. estimated at 20,000. It is said to comprise 101 towns and villa., or inhabited oases, which are fertile, especially in palm. It is inhabited by Tuaricks, Arabs, Moors, and Negroes. The chief, who is subject to the Ottoman Porte, takes the title of Sultan, and resides at Murzuk, the cap. The next important town is Zueila, which was colonized by the Romans. Wheat and barley are raised, but dates form the chief article of food. Trade in slaves, senna, ivory, and gums.

FIACCONNE, a town of the Sardinian States, div. Genoa, prov. and 7 m. S. Novi. Pop. 1,040.

FIANO, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. and 14 m. N. W. Turin, cap. mand. Pop. 835.

FIANONA, a vill. and seaport of Austria, prov. Illyria, circ. Trieste, on the Gulf of Quarnero, 19 m. S. W. Fiume. Pop. 810.

FIARIZZI, a maritime vill. of Sicily, prov. Messina, 6 m. S. E. Palermo. Pop. 1,890.

FICCAROLO, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, 19 m. W. S. W. Rovigo, on the Po. Pop. 2,500.

FICHTEL-GEIRGHE (MOUNTAIN). [BAVARIA].

FICELLE, a small town of Italy, Pontif. States, deleg. and 9 m. N. N. W. Orvieto. Pop. 1,766.

FIDALGO, a harbour of Russian America, on its S. coast, N. E. Prince William Sound, in lat. 60° 50' N., lon. 145° 45' W., and bearing the name of its Spanish discoverer in 1790.

FIDALLAR, a walled seaport town of Morocco, prov. Fez, near the Atlantic, 40 m. S. W. Rabat.

FIDDICH, a small river of Scotland, co. Banff, flowing through the rich and beautiful vale of Glen-Fiddich into the Spey, 1 m. below Elchies.

FIDUICHOW, a town of Prussian Pomerania, circ. Greifenhagen, on rt. b. of the Oder, 21 m. S. W. Stettin. Pop. 2,150.

FIDDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. W. N. W. Bridgewater. Ac. 1,470. P. 360.

FIDDOWN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wick, on the Suir, 10 m. W. N. W. Waterford. Area about 11,000 ac. Pop. 3,610.

FIDELAN (Le), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Eure, 16 m. W. S. W. Evreux. Pop. 1,551.

FIDERSIA, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, in the Landquart Valley, 13 m. S. E. E. Chur.

FIDJI ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean. [FIDJES.]

FIELD-DALLING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 41 m. E. N. E. New-Walsingham. Ac. 1,630. P. 404.

FINSOL, *Fensis*, a town of Tuscany, prov. and 8 m. N. E. Florence, on a steep hill. Pop. 3,028. It was anciently one of the 12 principal cities of Etruria, and has remains of Cyclopean walls.

FIVERHAM, two pa. of England, co. Dorset.—I. (Mogdale), 6 m. W. S. W. Shaftesbury. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 518.—II. (Naselle), 54 m. W. S. W. Blandford-Forum. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 55.

FIFE-HEAD, a promontory of Scotland, co. Fife, projecting on the North Sea, in lat. 56° 17' N., lon. 2° 36' W. Beyond it, the dangerous ridge called the Carr-rocks, extends into the sea.

FIFE-SHIRE, a maritime co. of Scotland, forming a peninsula on its E. coast between the Firth of Tay on the N., and the Firth of Forth on the S., and having E. the North Sea, and W. the coas. Perth, Kinross, and Clackmannan. Greatest length 51 m., do breadth 18 m. Area 470 sq. m., or 298,900 ac., of which more than two-thirds are cultivated. Pop. 153,548. Surface diversified. The N. portion is formed of old red sandstone. From the Eden W., it consists of the coal formation, with limestone, coal, and ironstone. The whole co. is intersected by trap rocks. The Ochills, the Lomonds, and Largo Law are the highest summits. Principal rivers, the Tay, Eden, Leven, and Forth. The "How of Fife," traversed by the Eden, is particularly productive. Cattle are of superior breed. Coal, lime, and fish are large exports. Linen manufactures are carried on at Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, Dysart, etc. Fife-shire contains 13 royal burghs, and a number of towns and villages, chief of which are Cupar, the co. town, Dunfermline, St Andrews, Kirkcaldy, Llie, and other towns of the S. E. shores. Fife sends 1 member to House of Commons, and its burghs join in sending 3 others. Reg. electors for co. (1848) 2,430.

FIFIELD, two pas. of England.—I. co. Oxford, 4 m. N. Burford. Ac. 810. Pop. 248.—II. (*Ilwaco*), co. Wilts, 6 m. S. W. Wilton. Ac. 860. Pop. 42.

FIOREAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot, cap. around, on rt. b. of the Selle, 32 m. N. E. Cahors. Pop. 7,439. It is situated in a deep valley, surrounded by rocky vine-clad heights. Has linen and cotton manufactures, dyeworks, and tanneries.

FIOREDEAN, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. N. Amesbury. Area 5,150 ac. Pop. 527.

FIORENE, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 16 m. S. E. Florence, near l. b. of the Arno. Pop. 4,100.

FIOREIRA, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, at the mouth of the Mondego, which forms its port, 24 m. S. W. Coimbra. Pop. 6,000. It has an active export trade in salt, oil, wine, and fruits, and is a favourite bathing place.—II. a vill. and seaport, prov. Algarves, 4 m. N. E. Cape St Vincent.

FIOREIRO-DOS-VINHOS, a town of Portugal, Estremadura, 97 m. N. E. Lisbon. Pop. 2,410.

FIOREIRA, a strongly fortified frontier town of Spain, prov. and 21 m. N. N. E. Girona, near the French frontier. Pop. 8,352. It is situated in a rich plain of olives and rice. Principal edifices, a citadel, with vast arsenals and magazines, and large barracks. It was taken by the French in 1808, 1811, and 1823; and has manufactures of leather and paper.

FILABELFIA, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria, Ultra II., cap. cant., 13 m. S. Nicastro. P. 4,318.

FILBY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. W. N. W. Caistor. Area 1,460 ac., including a lake of 160 ac. Pop. 511.

FILBARK (*Poland Wales*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. Bromberg, on an island in the Netze, 45 m. N. W. Posen. Pop. 3,490. Manufactures of woollen cloth and lace.

FILBY, a watering place and pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, on a tongue of land projecting into the North Sea, and with a station on the Scarborough and Hull Railway, 8 m. S. E. Scarborough. Area of pa. 3,090 ac. Pop. 1,885.

FILIPPO D'ANGELO (SAN), *Aggrizum*, a town of Sicily, island, and 31 m. W. N. W. Catania, cap. cant., near the centre of the island. Pop. 7,166.

FILIPPO D'ANGELO (SAN), a vill. of Southern Italy, Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra I., 1 m. N. Genoa. Pop. 1,600.

FILKINS, a hamlet of England, co. Oxford, pa. Broadwell, 5 m. S. S. W. Burford. Pop. 606.

FILLAN, a river of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. Killin, enters Loch Tay after an E. course of 10 miles.

FILLN-FIELD (MOUNTAIN), [NORWAY].

FILLISH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 32 m. W. N. W. South Molton. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 367.

FILLINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. and 10 m. N. N. W. Lincoln. Area 3,980 ac. Pop. 838.

FILLONGLEY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 64 m. N. N. W. Coventry. Area 4,310 ac. Pop. 1,992.

FILOR or FALOUR, a town of the Punjab, on the Sutlej, 78 m. S. E. Amritsar. It has a fort.

FILS, a river of Wurtemberg, which joins the Neckar, 6 m. E. Esslingen, after a W. course of 30 miles. Göppingen is on its N. bank.

FILTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4 m. N. N. E. Bristol. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 245.

FIMBOROUGH, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.

—I. (*Great*), 24 m. W. S. W. Stowmarket. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 436.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. S. W. Stowmarket. Area 220 ac. Pop. 64.

FINALE, two towns of Northern Italy.—I. Sardinian States, div. Genoa, cap. prov. and 10 m. N. N. E. Alghero, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 5,018. It consists of the two comms. *F. Borgo* and *F. Marino*.—II. a frontier town of Modena, cap. cant., near the Po, 22 m. N. E. Modena. Pop. 4,479. Manufactures of silk and other fabrics, and an active general trade.

FINANA, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. N. W. Almeria, at the foot of Mount Almiraz. P. 3,273.

FINCHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. E. N. E. Downham. Area 2,980 ac. Pop. 637.

FINCHAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 84 m. S. S. W. Oakingham. Area 4,130 ac. Pop. 613.

FINCHINGHILL, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. E. N. E. Thaxted. Area 9,410 ac. Pop. 2,564.

FINCHLEY, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 74 m. N. W. London. Area 3,350 ac. Pop. 4,126.

FINDON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. W. S. W. Steyning. Area 4,250 ac. Pop. 369.

FINDORCK, a river of Scotland, rises in co. Inverness, near Strathdearn, flows through that co., Nairn, and Moray, and after a N. E. course of 45 m. enters the Moray Firth. There is a valuable salmon fishery. Destructive inundations, termed "the Moray Flood," took place here in 1829.—II. *Findhorn*, a small seaport, on the above river, at its mouth, co. Moray, pa. Kinloss, 4 m. N. Forbes. Pop. 806. It has a herring fishery, and exports of corn. The sand-banks here are continually shifting; and the site of the village has been changed on account of the encroachments of the sea.

FINDÖE, an island off the S. W. coast of Norway, dist. and 15 m. E. N. E. Slavanger, in Bokkefjord.

FINDOGASK, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. W. S. W. Perth. Pop. 405.

FINEBORO, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3 m. N. N. E. Wellingboro'. Area 3,650 ac. Pop. 1,588.

FINKSHADE, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 8 m. N. N. W. Oundle. Area 840 ac. Pop. 64.

FINESTRAT, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. N. E. Alicante, on the Torres, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,720, who manu. rush-wares.

FINGAL, a dist. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Dublin, N. of the Liffey. The inhabitants were originally Finnish or Norwegian settlers (whence the name); and they still retain a dialect and other marks of foreign origin.

FUTTERY, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 54 m. W.N.W. Great Marlow. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 387.
FUTSALA, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 5 m. E.N.E. Middleham. Area 4,400 ac. Pop. 422.

FINGLAS, a pa. of Ireland, Leitster, co. and 4 m. N.N.W. Dublin. Area 4,096 ac. Pop. 2,098.
FINGRINNOH, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. S.S.E. Colchester. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 603.

FINKAN or **FIGNAN**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 10 m. S.W. Montauban. Pop. 1,646.

FINKRAVER, a vill. of Scotland. [OATHLAW.]

FINKSTERRE (properly *Finsterte*, *Lands end*), a dep. of France, forming its N.W. angle, and part of the old prov. Bretagne, bounded E. by the dep. Côtes du Nord and Morbihan, N. by the English Channel, S. and W. by the Atlantic, in which it comprises numerous small islands: cap. Quimper. Area 2,690 sq. m. Pop. 617,710. Coasts steep, much indented on W., presenting numerous promontories and excellent harbours. Surface little elevated; traversed by the low mountains of Arrée and Noires; highest point 994 feet above the sea. It is formed by the basins of numerous rivers, the chief of which are the Elorn, Aulne, Odet, and Ellé, all navigable near their mouths. Climate humid and rainy, tempests frequent. Soil generally poor. Corn is raised sufficient for consumption. Cider is much used, flax and tobacco are grown; horses and cattle extensively reared. Minerals comprise coal, lead, granite, and slate. Manufact. confined to linen, paper, leather, and chemical produce. The dep. is divided into the 5 arrondis. of Brest, Châteaulin, Landerneau, Quimper, and Quimperle.

FINKSTERRE (CAPE), *Nerum* or *Celticum promontorium*, a promontory of Spain, forming the N.W. angle of the peninsula. Lat. 42° 54' N., lon. 9° 21' W.

FINLAND (PRINCIPALITY OF), an administrative division of the Russian empire (cap. *Helsingfors*), situated between lat. 59° 46' and 70° 6' N., lon. 20° and 34° E., bounded N. by Lapland, E. by the gulf of Archangelok and Olonets, S. by the Gulf of Finland, and the gov. St Petersburg, W. by the Gulf of Bothnia, and Sweden. Area 136,000 sq. m. Pop. (1865) 1,698,530. Surface flat; traversed in centre by a chain of low hills, separating the basins of the White Sea and the Baltic. Highest point 1,300 feet above the sea. Coasts deeply indented, on W. bordered by granite rocks and numerous small islands, chiefly belonging to the Archipelago of Åland. [ÅLAND.]

The S. part of the country is nearly covered with water, forming a system of lakes and marshes. Rivers mostly small. Chief lakes, Ladoga, Saima, and Ilma. Climate healthy on the coasts. Temp. (of Uleaborg), mean of year 31°, winter 8°, summer 58°, Fahr. June and July are the driest months; heavy rains fall in autumn. Soil is fertile but little cultivated. Pine forests extend to lat. 68° N. Chief crops, rye and barley. The potato, introduced in 1762, is extensively cultivated. Pasturage poor; yet horses and cattle are reared in considerable numbers. Mineral products comprise copper, iron, sulphur, marble, and granite. Chief exports, timber, butter, skins, and the produce of the extensive fisheries. Imports, grain, salt, metals, tobacco, and colonial produce. Chief educational establishments, the university of Helsingfors, and schools under the bishops of Åbo and Borgå. Finland is divided into 8 govts., Nyland, Åbo, Tavastehus, Wiborg, Kuopio, St Michael's, Wm., and Uleaborg, and comprises old Swedish Finland, the gov. of Wiborg or Russian Finland, E. Bothnia, and part of Lapland.

It was ceded to Russia by the treaty of Fredrikshamn in 1809.

FINLAND (GULF OF), one of the great arms of the Baltic Sea, extending E. between lat. 58° 40' and 60° 40' N., lon. 28° and 30° 10' E., bounded N. by Finland, and E. and S. by the Russian govts. St Petersburg and Revel. Length E. to W. 280 m.; breadth N. to S. 25 to 90 m. It contains numerous islands, the principal of which is Kottbui, on which Cronstadt is built, and receives the Neva, Luga, Narova, and many smaller rivers. St Petersburg is at its E. end, and the towns Narva, Revel, Port Baltic, Eknes or Ekernäs, Borgo, Frederikshamn, Helsingfors, and Wyborg, are also on its coasts.

FINLAGAV, a lake of Scotland, island of Islay.

FINMARK (Norweg. *Finnmark*), a prov. of Norway, forming the N. most portion of continental Europe, situated between the Arctic Ocean and Russian Lapland, bounded S.W. by the prov. Nordland. Area estimated at 77,400 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 43,938. It comprises numerous islands, on the N. most of which is North Cape. Lat. 71° 10' N., lon. 25° 50' E. [NORWAY.]

FINKERE, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 8 m. N.N.E. Banbury. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 369.

FINKY, a lake and river of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal. The lake, in pa. Inniskeel, is 2 m. in length; the river proceeds from it, and, after an E. course of 24 m., joins the Foyle near Lifford.

FINKAN or **FINDON**, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. and 6 m. S. Aberdeen. Pop. returned with pa. of Bancluthy-Davenick. The vill. is famous for its smoked haddocks, termed *stannus*.

FINKAN, a river of Scotland, co. Inverness, flowing through the valley of Glensfianan into the E. extremity of Loch Shiel.

FINNINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. S.W. Eye. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 571.

FINNINGLEY, a pa. of England, cos. Notts and York, West Riding, 4 m. N.N.E. Bawtry. Area 6,970 ac. Pop. 876.

FINOW, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 31 m. N.E. Berlin, on the *Pissow Canal*, which connects the rivers Havel and Oder. Pop. 560.

FINCHBURY, a pari. bor. of England, co. Middlesex, comprising the N. part of London, between the bor. Marylebone on the W. and the Tower Hamlets on the E., and on the S. bordering on the city of London and liberty of Westminster. Pop. 323,772. It comprises the par. Islington, Clerkenwell, St Luke, etc., and has St Luke's hospital, charter-house, Smithfield, St Bartholomew and the Foundling hospitals, Gray's Inn, the British Museum, Clerkenwell sessions-house and prison, and the depot of the New River Water Company. Since the Reform Act it has sent 2 members to House of Commons.

FINSTER-AARHORN, a mountain of Switzerland, culminating point of the Bernese Alps, between the cant. Bern and Valais, 14,020 feet in elevation above the sea.

FINSTERMÜNS, a narrow pass in the Alps of the Tyrol, on the Inn, 18 m. N. Ghrna.

FINSTERWALDE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 40 m. N. Dresden. Pop. 4,660.

FINTONA, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 8 m. N.W. Clogher. Pop. 1,504.

FINTYAS, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. N.W. Aberdeen. Area 10,000 ac. Pop. 1,080.

FINTAS, a pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling, with a vill. 5 m. S.E. Balfron. Area 15 sq. m. Pop. 823.

FINTYR, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 4 m. S.S.W. Ballymoney. Ac. 16,474. Pop. 5,396.

FIONA, a river of Central Italy, Tuscany, and the Pontifical States, rises near Mount Aniene,

and enters the Mediterranean, 30 m. N.W. Civita Vecchia, after a S. course of 40 miles.

FIORENZUOLA, Florentino, a town of Northern Italy, dnoby Piacenza, cap. cant., on the Emilia Way, 18 m. W.N.W. Parma. Pop. 2,970.—II. a vill. of Tuscan, prov. Florence, on the Santerno, 21 m. N.E. Prato.—III. a vill., Pontifical States, deleg. Urbino, 5½ m. N.W. Pesaro.

FIORDO, an island of Japan, off the N.W. coast of Kinsai, 55 m. N.N.W. Nangasaki. Lat. 35° 30' N., lon. 127° 30' E. On its E. side is the town Fiordo, with a good harbour. Here the Dutch had a trading fort from 1609 until 1840.

FIROZKOT, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 4 m. S.S.W. Tickhill. Ac. 1,330. P. 204.

FIRENZE, a city of Italy. [FLORENCE.]

FIUMINY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, 6 m. E.W. St Etienne. P. 5,574. Manufs. of silks, glass, and hardware; and has coal mines.

FIROZABAD, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, 65 m. S.S.E. Shiraz. Pop. 2,000. Trade in cotton and horses, and manufs. altar of roses.

FIROZPUR, a town of India, dom. and 102 m. S.W. Hyderabad, on the Beemah river.

FIRESBY, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. 4 m. S.E. Spilsby. Area 910 ac. Pop. 232.—II. (East), 5½ m. W.S.W. Market-Raisien. Area 690 ac. Pop. 101.

FIORN AND STENZESSA, a united pa. of Orkney mainland, Scotland. Pop. 1,327.

FISCHA or **FISCHAMEN**, a market town of Lower Austria, with castle on rt. b. of the Gross Fischa river, 12 m. E.S.E. Vienna. Pop. 1,220.

FISCHBACH, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 27 m. S.S.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 1,430.

FISCHHAUSEN, a seaport town of East Prussia, cap. circ., at the N. extremity of the Frische-Haff, 20 m. W. Königsberg. Pop. 3,675.

FISHERTON (New), a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1½ m. W. Chichester. Area 610 ac. Pop. 817.

FISHERBROW, a vill. of Scotl. [MUSSELBURN.]

FISHER'S ISLAND, U. S., North America, New York, is 14 m. N. from E. end of Long Island. Length 7 m., breadth 1 m.—II. *Fisher Strait*, in N.W. America, is between Princess Royal Is. and the mainland. Lat. 62° N., lon. 127° 53' W.

FISHERTON, two pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (Anger), ½ m. W. Salisbury, with which it communicates by a stone bridge over the Avon. Area 660 ac. Pop. 1,905. The co. gaol is in this pa., and petty-sessions are held here.—II. (de-la-Mere), 10 m. W.S.W. Amesbury. Area 3,300 ac. Pop. 673.

FISHGUARD or **ABERGAVAY**, a seaport town and pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 14 m. N. Haverford West, to the parl. bor. of which it is contributory. Pop. 2,316. Has a valuable fishery, and exports of oats, butter, and slates. The harbour is one of the best in St George's Channel. A detachment of French, who landed here in 1797, were captured by the inhabitants.

FISHTOFT, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Holland, 2½ m. E.S.E. Boston. Ac. 4,590. P. 640.

FISKILL, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on the Hudson, 78 m. S. Albany. Pop. 9,243.

FISHLAKE, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 3½ m. W. Thorne. Area 6,170 ac. Pop. 1,395.

FISH RIVER (Great). [Great Fish River.]

FISHERICK, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 1½ m. E. Preston. Pop. 1,005.

FISHERTON, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. E. Lincoln. Area 2,040 ac. Pop. 463.—II. a township, co. Netis, on the Trent, 8 m. S.E. Southwell. Pop. 282.

FISSANA, Fiesc Romanorum, a comm. and town of France, dep. Marne, cap. cant., at the confl. of the Ardre and Vele, 15 m. W.N.W. Reims. Pop. 2,425. It has manufs. of coarse woollens.

FISSAZZA, a seaport of Northern Africa, dom. and 90 m. W.N.W. Tripoli.—*Fistalla* is a town of Morocco. [TEFSA.]

FIYATS or **FIYAKI**, a town of Japan, island Nippon, cap. prov., on a river near the E. coast, 90 m. E.N.E. Yeddo.

FIYONBURG, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 42 m. W.N.W. Boston. Pop. 5,008, employed in cotton, woollen, and other manufactures.—II. *Fitchville*, a township, Ohio, 84 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,178.

FIYENO, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 53 m. S.S.W. Pamplona, on l. b. of the Alhama. Pop. 2,263. It manufs. woollen cloths and sandal cords.

FIYFUL-HEAD, a headland, S. coast of Shetland, W. of Quendal Bay. Elevation 400 feet above the sea.

FIYTEROX, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, on the Avon, 8 m. W. Ludgershall. Ac. 3,050. P. 380.

FIYLEWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. S.E. Petworth. Area 2,590 ac. Pop. 782.

FIYTER, a lake, Central Africa, Nigritia, near lat. 14° N., lon. 20° E., 200 m. E. Lake Tchad.

FIY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m. N.N.W. Shrewsbury. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 273.

FIYTHHEAD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. E.N.E. Wiveliscombe. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 356.

FIYTHOUGH SOUND, a strait of N.W. America, lat. 51° 35' N., lon. 128° 10' W., separating Calvert Island from the mainland; 18 m. long, 3 m. broad.

FIYZWILLIAM, a township of the U. S., North America, New Hampshire, 48 m. S. Concord. Pop. 1,482.

FIYMARADI-MORO, a vill. of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., 7 m. N.N.E. Reggio. Pop. 1,400.

FIYME (Croat. *Rika*, German *St Veit-am-Flamm*), a royal free seaport town of the Austrian dom., cap. the Hungarian Littoral (Croatia), on the Gulf of Quarnero, at the mouth of the Fiumara, in the Adriatic, 40 m. S.E. Trieste. Pop. (1831) 10,568. It has a high school, casino, theatre, and lazaretto. It is a free port, communicates with Carlsstadt and Zeng by the *Carolina* and *Josaphina* roads, and is the immediate outlet by sea for the produce of Hungary, with which country it is connected by the *Louisentrasse*. Chief exports, wheat, tobacco, rags, wine, salt, rape-seed, hemp, linens, and ship-building materials. Manufs. of linens, coarse woollens, leather, rosoglio, and earthenware, with a sugar-refinery, tanneries, and ship yards. It was occupied by the French from 1809 to 1814.

FIYME, a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. and 26 m. W.S.W. Udine. Pop. 300.

FIYME DI NISI, a seaport vill. of Sicily, prov. and on the Strait of Messina, at the mouth of the ancient *Chrysothoas*, 17 m. S.S.W. Messina. Pop. 2,200. Near it are mines of alum, antimony, and copper.

FIYME-FREDDO, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, cap. cant., near the Mediterranean, 11 m. W.S.W. Cosenza. Pop. 2,400.—II. a vill. of Sicily, on the little river of same name, which flows from Mount Etna, prov. Catania, and enters the Mediterranean Sea at Aci. Pop. 2,840.

FIYMICHELLO, a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. and 1 m. W. Brescia.

FIYMONO, a small seaport vill. of Central Italy, Pontifical States, comarca and 15 m. S.W. Rome, at the N. mouth of the Tiber river.

FIY, a prefix of—I. (*Fine Fingers Point*), a

headland of New Zealand, Middle Island, on its W. coast, in lat. 45° 35' S., lon. 166° 18' E. "The Five Fingers" is another point, on the same coast, about 16 m. S. Cape Fearhead. Lat. 45° 25' S., lon. 171° 25' E.—II. (Five Hammocks Point), Lower California, on its W. coast. Lat. 36° 24' N., lon. 115° 40' W.—III. (Five Islands Harbour), a bay on the W. coast of the Isl. Antigua, British West Indies.—IV. (Five Men's Sound), in Frobiisher Strait, British North America.

FIVEHEAD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. S.W. Langport. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 438.

FIVE SISTERS ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Tuscanian prov., in lat. 11° 25' N., lon. 89° 9' E.

FIVIERANO, a town of N. Italy, Modena, prov. Lunigiana, 84 m. N.W. Lucca, on l. b. of the Reno. Pop. 2,397.

FIXBY, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Halifax, 3½ m. N.N.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 359.

FLADBURT, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 3½ m. E. Pershore. Area 7,890 ac. Pop. 1,549.

FLADSTRAND, Denmark. [FREDERIKSHAVN]

FLAGSTAD-ØY, a small isl. off the S.E. coast of Norway, amt. Nedeneen, 7 m. N.E. Arendal.—II. one of the Lofoden Is., S. of Vest-Vaagen.

FLAMBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, on the North Sea, 4 m. E.N.E. Bridlington. Area 2,980 ac. Pop. 1,297. *Flamborough-Head*, which consists of a range of limestone rocks, 450 feet in elevation, extends along the shore for several miles, with a lighthouse 214 feet above the North Sea, in lat. 54° 7' N., lon. 0° 6' E. The rock is perforated by caverns, which are the resort of numerous sea-fowl.

FLAMSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2½ m. N.N.W. Redbourne. Area 5,660 ac. Pop. 1,832.

FLANDERS, an extensive country of Europe, comprised between the Lower Scheldt, the German Ocean, Artois, Hainaut, and Brabant. It was long governed by Counts of Flanders. Louis XIV. of France conquered part of it, and the remainder passed with the rest of the Spanish Netherlands to Austria at the commencement of the 18th century. It now forms the provs. E. and W. Flanders in Belgium, part of the prov. Zealand in the Netherlands, and the greater part of the dep. Nord in France.

FLANDERS (East and West), two contiguous provs. of Belgium, between lat. 50° 40' and 51° 25' N., lon. 2° 37' and 4° 25' E., having N.W. the North Sea, and on other sides the provs. Zealand, Antwerp, South Brabant, Hainaut, and the French dep. Nord. United area 2,500 sq. m. Pop. (1852) 1,427,988. [BELGIUM.] Surface level. Principal rivers, the Scheldt, its affs. the Lys and Dender, and the Yperlee. Soil sandy, but carefully cultivated. Corn, flax, hemp, oil seeds, hops, and tobacco, are chief crops; pastures are excellent, and cattle numerous. Coal, turf, and pottery clay are the principal mineral products. Manufactures are extensive, and of almost every description. *East Flanders* is divided into 4 arronds; chief cities and towns, Ghent the cap., Oudenarde, Dendermonde, and Eecloo, with St. Nicholas, Alost, and St. Renais. *West Flanders* comprises 4 arronds, Bruges the cap., Courtrai, Furnes, and Ypres, with Ostend, Thierit, and Poperinghen, formerly included in the above provs.

FLANDERS, an old prov. of France, of which the cap. was Lille, is now comprised in the dep. Nord.

FLATBURN, a township of the U. S., North America, Long Island, state and 5 m. S.E. New York. Pop. 3,178.

FLATBURN, an inlet of England, in the Bristol

Channel, co. Somerset, pa. and 6 m. W.N.W. Uphill. It is 1½ m. in circumference, consists mostly of rich pasture land; and has a lighthouse with a revolving light, 156 feet above the sea, in lat. 51° 22' 35" N., lon. 3° 7' 3" W.

FLAT (ISLAND), a small island, Mergui Archipelago, S.E. Ann.—(Islands), two inlets off the W. coast of Sumatra. Lat. 2° 20' N., lon. 98° 9' E.—*Flat-Pont* is the S. extremity of the island Sumatra, and a headland on the S. coast of Borneo.

FLATOW (Polish *Złotowo*), a town of Western Prussia, reg. and 83 m. W. S.W. Marienwerder. Pop. 2,721. Manufact. cloth and lace.

FLATTERY (CAPE), a headland of the U. S. territory, North America, Oregon, at the entrance of the strait of Juan de Fuca, S. side.

FLATTERY (CAPE), a cape of East Australia, in lat. 15° 33' S., lon. 145° 2' 21" E.

FLAVEL FLITTON, a pa. of England, co. and 8 m. E. Worcester. Area 790 ac. Pop. 151.

FLAVIGNY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte d'Or, cap. cant., 27 m. N.W. Dijon, with 1,234 inhabitants, and the remains of an abbey.

FLAVY-LE-MARTYL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, 9 m. S.S.W. St. Quentin. Pop. 2,464.

FLAXBOURTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5½ m. W.S.W. Bristol. Area 510 ac. Pop. 228.

FLAXLEY, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2½ m. N. Newnham. Area 1,469 ac. Pop. 242.

FLATOC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, arrond. and 4 m. W. Draguignan. Pop. 2,970.

FLÈCHE (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Loire, 24 m. S.S.W. Le Mans. Pop. 7,048. Principal edifices are a military college, town-hall, court-house, hospital, and the church of St. Thomas. It has linen, hosiery, and glove manufs. Birth-place of Des Cartes.

FLECKENOR, an island off the S. coast of Norway, 3 m. S. Christiansand. Has a good harbour.

FLECKNEY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 7 m. N.W. Market Harborough. Ac. 1,830. P. 518.

FLEDBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. North, 4½ m. E.N.E. Tuxford. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 130.

FLEET, two pas. of England—I. co. Dorset, 3 m. W.N.W. Weymouth. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 164.—II. co. Lincoln, pts. Holland, 2 m. E.S.E. Holbeach. Area 6,710 ac. Pop. 1,162.

FLEET, a river of Scotland, at Stewart Kirkcudbright, issuing from a lake of same name, and flowing S.S.E. into Wigtown Bay.

FLEET (LOCH), an arm of the sea, S.E. coast of co. Sutherland. Across its E. end a road is carried by an embanked earthen mound.

FLEETWOOD, a seaport and watering-place of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Poulton-le-Fylde, on the Wyre, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, 18 m. N.W. Preston, with which it communicates by a railway joining the North Western line. Pop. 3,121. Has a church, market-house, custom-house, lighthouse, and docks. Several steamers ply hence to Ireland and Scotland.

FLEKKEFIORD, a maritime town of Norway, situate and 55 m. W. Christiansand, amt. Mandal, on an inlet of the North Sea. Pop. 873.

FLEMING, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Kentucky. Area 480 sq. m. Pop. 13,814, of whom 2,159 were slaves.

FLEMINGBOROUGH, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3½ m. S.E.E. Cowbridge. Pop. 79.

FLEMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.N.W. Bury St. Edmunds. Area 730 ac. P. 247.

FLENSBURG, a seaport town of Denmark, prov. Schleswig, on its E. coast, at the W. end of Flensborg Fjord, 19 m. N. Schleswig. Pop. including suburbs (1847) 14,500. It has churches, market-

houses, school of navigation, harbour, ship-building yards, sugar-refineries, distilleries, dye-works, foundries, chicory, vinegar, and tobacco factories, and an active general trade.

FLERS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, 11 m. N.N.E. Droufaud. Pop. 8,461. It has manufs. of linen and cotton goods.

FLERSHILL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, arrond. and 7 m. N. Amiens. P. 1,693.

FLITCHING, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 34 m. N.W. Uckfield. Area 6,890 ac. Pop. 2,007.

FLITTON, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 1 m. S.S.E. Peterboro'. Area 780 ac. Pop. 603.

FLUVRANCE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 14 m. N.E. Auch. Pop. 4,309.

FLURBAIS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arrond. Bethune. Pop. 2,903.

FLEURIEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 18 m. S.W. Neuchâtel, in the Val Traversa.

FLURUS, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 7 m. N.E. Charleroi. Pop. 2,370. Sanguinary battles took place in its vicinity in 1622, 1690, 1794, and 1815.

FLURY, numerous comm. and vill. of France.

—I. dep. Aude, 7 m. N.E. Narbonne. Pop. 1,306.

—II. Yonne, 64 m. N.W. Auxerre. Pop. 1,420.

—III. (*sur Andelle*), Eure, 9 m. N.N.W. Andelys.

—IV. (*sur Loire*), on the Loire, 20 m. E S E. Orleans.

FLIMBY, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 2½ m. S.S.W. Maryport. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 556.

FLINDERS LAND, a name formerly given to the coast of South Australia, between lon. 127° and 140° E. Discovered by Flinders in 1802. — (*Rango*), South Australia, is a mountain system, extending, with its ramifications, N.N.E. from about lat. 33° S., lon. 138° E., through the peninsula, surrounded by Lake Torrens. Mount Serle, its chief summit, is in lat. 30° 30' S., lon. 138° 40' E.

FLINES, two vill. of France, dep. Nord. —I. (*les Ruch*), arrond. and 3 m. N.E. Douai. Pop. 3,680. —II. (*les Mortagne*), on r. b. of the Scheldt, 7 m. S.S.E. Tournay. Pop. 1,332.

FLINSEN, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 40 m. S.W. Leignitz, on the Queiss. Pop. 1,700. It has mineral springs and baths.

FLINT, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport, watering-place, and pa. of North Wales, cap. co. Flint, on the estuary of the Dee, 12½ m. W. N. W. Chester, with a station on the Chester and Holyhead Railway. Pop. of pa. 2,845; do. of parl. bor. 3,296. Has a co. gaol and guildhall. Exports of coal and lead from mines in the vicinity, and imports of timber. The wharves are approached by vessels of 300 tons at all states of the tide. It is the principal polling-place for the co., but the assizes have been removed hence to Mold, with which bor., and with St Asaph, Rhuddlan, etc., it unites in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

FLINT, a town of the U. S., North America, Genesee co., Michigan, 40 m. E.N.E. Lansing. Pop. 3,304.

FLINTSHIRE, a maritime co. of North Wales, having N. the Irish Sea, E. the Dee, and S. and W. Denbighshire. Area, including a small detached portion between co. Chester, Denbigh, and Salop, 244 sq. m., or 156,160 ac. Pop. 63,156. Surface level in the N.; elsewhere diversified, and a mountain range runs parallel with the Dee throughout the co. Chief rivers, the Dee and Clwyd. Soil fertile in the plains and vales; but the arable land is estimated at not more than 20,000 ac. Principal produce, wheat, cattle, cheese, and butter. Its lead mines are extensive; those of copper are also valuable, and coal, near

the Dee, is plentifully obtained for smelting purposes and for export. Manufs. of cotton have been established at Mold and elsewhere. Flint is divided into 5 hundreds and 28 par., mostly in the diocese of St Asaph and circuit of Chester. Chief towns, Flint, Mold, St Asaph, Holywell, Rhuddlan, and Hawarden. The great line of railway connecting London with Holyhead, traverses the co. Flintshire sends 1 member to House of Commons, and 1 is returned for Flint and its contributory boroughs. Reg. electors for co. (1848) 3,158.

FLINTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Nottingham, 6½ m. S.W. Newark. Area 2,460 ac. Pop. 689.

FLISK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 5 m. N.N.W. Cupar. Pop. 213.

FLISK, a river of Ireland, which flows into the Lake of Killybeg.

FLITTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. E.N.E. Castle Rising. Area 3,960 ac. Pop. 466.

FLITTON OR PRESS, a market town of Myria, circ. and 60 m. N.N.W. Trest, on the Isomro. Pop. 2,100. Near it is the *Fischer-Klaue*, a pass cut across the Julian Alps in 1809.

FLITTON, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 1½ m. W. Silsoe. Area 3,185 ac. Pop. 1,411.

FLITWICK, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 2½ m. S. Amptill. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 732.

FLIX, a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. W. Tarragona, on a peninsula of the Ebro. Pop. 1,937. It has manufs. of lincens.

FLIXBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 10 m. N.W. Glandford-Brigg. Ac. 2,660. P. 221.

FLIXECOURT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, 12 m. N.W. Amiens. Pop. 1,729.

FLITTON, several pas. of England. —I. co. Lancaster, 7 m. W.S.W. Manchester. Area 2,710 ac. Pop. 2,064. —II. co. Suffolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Lowestoft. Area 820 ac. Pop. 33. —III. same co., 2 m. S.W. Bungay. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 210.

FLORECO, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 22 m. N.E. Tournay. Pop. 5,258. It has extensive manufs. of lincens.

FLOCKTON, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Thornhill, 7½ m. E.S.E. Huddersfield. Pop. 1,040.

FLOUDA or **FLADDA**, an islet of the Hebrides, Scotland, off the N.W. point of Rassy.

FLODDEN, a hill of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Kirknewton, 8 m. N.N.W. Wooler. Around its base was fought, on 9th September 1513, the celebrated battle of *Flodden Field*, between the English and Scotch, when the latter were defeated with immense loss. A pillar has been erected on the spot to commemorate this action.

FLORENT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., on the canal of Burgundy, 18 m. N.W. Auxerre.

FLOH, a vill. of Hesse-Cassel, prov. and E.N.E. Fulda, on the Nesselwasser. Pop. 1,140. In the vicinity are iron mines and works.

FLOHHEIM, a market town of Western Germany, Hesse Darmstadt, 17 m. S.S.W. Mayence. Pop. 1,602.

FLOORS, a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. W. Northampton. Area 3,390 ac. Pop. 1,161.

FLOREAC, a comm. and town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Lozère, 16 m. S.E. Mende, on l. b. of the Tarnou. Pop. 2,800.

FLOREDOX, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8 m. S.W. Norwich. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 167.

FLORENCE (Ital. *Firenze*, anc. *Florentina*), a city of Northern Italy, cap. of the grand duchy of Tuscany. Situated on the Arno, in a fertile plain at the foot of the Apennines, in lat. 43° 40' 41"

FLORENCE, *la*, *11° 15' 55" E.* and *100 m. N.N.W. Roma*. Pop. of city (1867) 112,760. Elevation 124 feet above the sea. Mean temperature of year *59° F.*, winter *43° F.*, summer *74° F.*, Fahr. It is surrounded by walls and defended by 2 castles. The Arno is here crossed by 5 bridges. Principal buildings, the cathedral of Santa Maria-del-Fiore, with a cupola 384 feet, and a tower 266 feet, in height. The churches of Santa Croce, Santa Maria Novella, St. Spirit, and 247 other churches and convents, many of which are remarkable for their architecture, and the magnificent works of art they contain. The Palazzo Vecchio or palace of the ministers; the Pitti Palace, residence of the Grand Duke, in the Boboli Gardens, containing a rich collection of paintings. There are also numerous private palaces. The Florentine Gallery contains the richest collections of paintings, sculptures, and antiquities, in the world. Among its many educational establishments are the university, founded 1438, academy della Crusca, the library of Magliabechi, containing an institution of the fine arts of great extent, astronomical observatory, connected with which is an extensive museum of natural history, a botanic garden, and the tribune, opened on occasion of the meeting of the scientific congress in 1841. Has 9 theatres, seated in all for 14,500 spectators, and many charitable institutions. Chief manufactures, silks, carpets, straw hats, mosaic work, porcelain, and jewellery. Florence was an important place during the wars of Italy; in the middle ages it was one of the most powerful of the Tuscan republics; under Napoleon I. it was cap. of the dep. of the Arno in the French empire. It is the birthplace of Dante, Leonardo da Vinci, Boccaccio, Machiavelli, and Pope Leo X. A railway connects Florence with Prato.

FLORENCE (COMPARTIMENTO), a prov. of Tuscany, consisting of four detached portions, enclosed by the Sardinian States and the duchies of Parma, Luca, Modena, and of Florence Proper. Area, including detached portions, 3,500 sq. m. Pop. (1858) 405,126. Climate mild and healthy. Soil very diversified. Soil fertile and well-watered. Principal products, wheat, beans, maize, and fruits. Sheep are reared on the mountains. Minerals include copper, lead, quick-silver, marble, alabaster, and building-stone. For administrative purposes, it is divided into 91 communes.

FLORENCE, a vill., U. S., North America, Alabama, on Tennessee river, 110 m. N.W. Tuscaloosa. Pop. 1,170. It has a court-house, a cotton factory, and communicates by steamboats with the Mississippi.—II. a township of Ohio, 97 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,491.—III. New York, 85 m. N.W. Utica. Pop. 2,475.

FLORENÇAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Hérault, cap. cant., 26 m. S.W. Montpellier. Pop. 8,677.

FLORENCO (Str) (Italian *San Firenze*), a fortified seaport town of Corsica, on its N. side, cap. cant., on the Gulf of St. Florent, 7 m. W. Bastia. It was taken by the English after a lengthened siege in 1793.

FLORENT (Str) (*de Vieux*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., on the Loire, 21 m. W. S.W. Angers. Pop. 2,318.

FLORENTIN (Str), a comm. and town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., at the confluence of the Armanche and Armançon, arrond. and 15 m. N.N.E. Auxerre. Pop. 2,638.

FLORES or **FLORES**, an isl. of the Malay archipelago, and the largest of the chain that extends from Java to Timor, mostly between lat. 8° and

9° S., lon. 120° and 125° E. Length W. to E. about 300 m.; average breadth 85 m. Surface hilly, and on its E. side are several lofty volcanic peaks. Cotton of good staple is raised, but the only exports are sandal wood, bees'-wax, horses, and a few slaves. The native inhabitants are Timuri, a dark curly-haired race, who occupy all the islands hence E. to Timor-laut, lon. 131°. On the coasts are several colonies of Malays and Bugis, which latter possess the valuable port of Ende, on the E. coast. At its E. extremity is Larantua, a Portuguese station. The principal trade of Flores centres in Singapore. The Strait of Flores, on the E., separates this island from those of Solor and Adenara.

FLORES, the most W. of the Azores islands. Lat. 39° 25' N., lon. 31° 12' W. Pop. 9,000. Surface mountainous, but fertile; shores steep. Products comprise wheat, rye, yams, fine fruits, cedar wood, archil, and some manufactured woollen stuffs. Principal towns, Santa Cruz and Lagena.

FLORES, an isl. of the Plata estuary, 22 m. E. Monte-Video. Lat. 34° 56' S., lon. 55° 25' W.

FLORES, an isl., N. W. America, immediately W. Vancouver isl., in the Pacific. Lat. 49° 20' N., lon. 126° W. Length 30 m.; average breadth 6 m.

FLORIAN or **FLORIANA**, a suburb of La Valetta, Malta (which see). Containing residences of many English families, with the principal Protestant burial grounds in Malta, barracks for 1,000 men, a botanic garden, and a house of industry for 200 female children.

FLORIANA, an inhabited island of the Galepagos group, Pacific Ocean. Area 300 sq. miles.

FLORIDA, a territory of the U. S., North America, in the S. part of the Union, between lat. 28° and 31° N., lon. 80° and 87° 44' W., having N. Georgia and Alabama, E. the Atlantic Ocean, and on other sides the Gulf of Mexico. Area 57,000 sq. m. Pop. 57,187, of whom 39,241 were slaves. Most part of its coast is a peninsula 400 m. in length by 120 m. in breadth, stretching from N. to S., between the ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, and separated from Cuba by Florida gulf or strait, 140 m. across. Surface in the N. hilly and mostly covered with pine woods, S. of lat. 28°, it is low, and comprises the region of magnolias, and dwarf palms. Marshes are very extensive. Soil mostly poor, except along the rivers, the principal of which are the Appalachicola, Suwanee, St. John's, and Pensacola. On its E. side are numerous inlets and some good harbours. Maize, cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar, and coffee, flax, and silk are raised; timber is an important product. Figs, pomegranates, oranges, and dates grow freely in Florida. On its extensive grazing lands many cattle are reared. Total value of exports (1854) 2,028,624 dollars; of imports 85,708 dollars. It sends 1 delegate to Congress. Public revenue (1848) 60,567 dollars; expenditure 50,259 dollars. Manufactures unimportant. In 1833, there were 64 m. of railways completed. There is no college in the state, but there are 69 public schools, 10 academies, and 133 churches of all denominations. Chief towns, Tallahassee, the cap., St. Augustine, and Pensacola. Florida was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497, and was purchased from Spain by the United States in 1821. Its constitution was formed in 1839, and it was admitted into the union in 1845.

FLORIDA, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 34 m. N.N.W. Albany. P. 3,571.

FLORIDA (Cape), a headland on an inlet of the S.E. coast of Florida, with a lighthouse in lat. 26° 45' N., lon. 80° 45' W.

FLORIDA (*Quay* or), the channel between Florida and the Bahama islands, traversed by the "Gulf Stream." [ATLANTIC OCEAN.]

FLORIDA-KEYS, a dangerous chain of islets, rocks, and sand-banks, in the Bahama Channel, off the E. extremity of Florida, between lat. 24° and 26° N., lon. 80° and 85° W. On one of the islets is the United States arsenal of Key-Weat.

FLORIDA (Rio), a vill. of Mexico, state and 180 m. N.W.W. Durango. Pop. 2,000.

FLORIDA, a town of Sicily, intend. Syracuse, cap. cant., 7 m. W. Syracuse. Pop. 4,800.

FLORIDOVIA, a vill. of Lower Austria, on railway to Olmutz, 4 m. N. Vienna. Pop. 1,060.

FLORISHEIM, a vill. of Western Germany, duchy and 35 m. S.E. Nassau, on the Main. P. 2,000.

FLORA, one of the Orkney islands, Scotland, adjacent to Fara. Length 3 m.; breadth 2 m. Pop. with adjacent islets, 389.

FLORIS (LA), a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, on the N. shore of the Isle de Ré, 9 m. W.N.W. La Rochelle. Pop. 2,422. It has a good harbour and roadstead.

FLOUR (St.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Cantal, cap. arrond., 33 m. E.N.E. Aurillac. Pop. 4,768. It stands on a scarp of basaltic rock near r. b. of the Auzon, and has a comm. college, public library, and trade in corn.

FLOWTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5½ m. W.N.W. Ipswich. Area 800 ac. Pop. 178.

FLORD, several cos. U. S., North America.—I. in S. of Virginia. Area 535 sq. m. Pop. 6,458.

—II. in S.W. of Georgia. Area 452 sq. m. Pop. 8,205.

—III. in E. of Kentucky. Area 960 sq. m. Pop. 5,714.

—IV. in S.E. of Indiana. Area 144 sq. m. Pop. 14,876.

—V. a township, New York, 8 m. N. Utica. Pop. 1,495.

FLÜELLEN or **FLÜELER**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and on the Lake of Uri, 2 m. N. Altorf.

FLUMENDOSA (*Sephus*), a river of Sardinia, div. Sassari, which after a S. and E. course of 60 m., enters the Mediterranean, 30 m. N.E. Cagliari.

FLUMA, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 23 m. S. St. Gall. Pop. 2,634.

FLUWINGEN (*Dutch Vlissingen*, French *Flissingue*), a fortified seaport town of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, on the S. side of the sl. Walcheren, at the mouth of the W. Scheldt. Lat. (of lighthouse) 51° 26' 4" N., lon. 3° 34' 7" E. Pop. exclusive of garrison, 7,825. It has dock-yards, a town-hall, is the seat of an admiralty board, and has considerable trade with the East and West Indies, England, etc., and extensive traffic by packet boats. Admiral de Ruyter was born here in 1607.

FLUWINGEN, a township of the U. S., North America, 9 m. E.N.E. New York, on a bay of same name. Pop. 5,576. It has an Episcopal college, and is much frequented as a bathing-place.—II. a township, Ohio, 98 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,212, chiefly Quakers.

FLUVIANA, a co., U. S., North America, in E. of Virginia. Area 418 sq. m. Pop. 9,487, of whom 4,787 were slaves.

FLYTON-GAETON, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. E. Worcester. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 214.

FOAMING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, near the Thames, 2½ m. E. Hordon-on-the-Hill. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 421. Jack Cade's rebellion commenced here.

FOCALMARA, a town of Scotland, co. Moray, pa. Bellie, on the Spey, 9 m. E. Elgin. Pop. 1,195.

FOGARTY, a mountainous pa. of Scotland, cos. Ross and Cromarty, 4 m. W. Dingwall. P. 2,342.

FOGNA (La), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côte-du-Nord, 9 m. S.W. St. Brice. P. 2,484.

FOGNA, a town of Transylvania, cap. dist., on the Alota, 55 m. E. Hermannstadt. Pop. 5,180. It has a Protestant gymnasium.

FOGNETA, a walled city of Naples, cap. Capitanata, in the great plain of Apulia, 80 m. E.N.E. Naples. Pop. (1882) 24,150. Principal structures, the governor's residence, a cathedral, about 20 other churches, theatre, and the corn magazines (*fozze*). *Foggia* is the entrepot of a trade in corn, wool, cheese, cattle, wine, oil, and capers; and the place of registration for the flocks feeding in the Apulian *tasottieri*.

FOGLIZZO, a vill. of the Sardinian States, div. prov. and 17 m. N.N.E. Turin. Pop. (including comm.) 2,917.

Fogo, one of the Cape Verde Islands, W. of Santiago, nearly circular, and 40 m. in circumference. It is formed almost entirely of the slopes of a volcanic mountain, 9,760 feet in elevation above the sea. The first eruption of this volcano on record occurred in 1880, and the last, which caused great destruction, 6th April 1887. Its inhabitants suffer severely from the want of water; during 3 years of drought (1730-32), two-thirds of the inhabitants perished from this cause. In 1831 the pop. was reckoned at 17,000, and in 1843 only 7,000. Climate is excessively dry, and the temperature elevated. The island is extremely fertile, and produces the best grain and fruit in the archipelago. Chief port, *Nossa Senhora da Luz*. Lat. 14° 53' N., lon. 24° 30' 5" W.

Fogo, a small isl. off the E. coast of Africa, Mozambique Channel.—II. an isl. N.E. of Newfoundland. Lat. 49° 40' N., lon. 54° W.

Fogo, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 3 m. E.N.E. Greenlaw. Area about 5,000 ac. Pop. 604.

FÖRN, an island of Denmark, off the W. coast of Schleswig, in the North Sea. Lat. 54° 43' N., lon. 8° 30' E. Area 25 sq. m. The W. part of the island, with a pop. of 2,100, belongs to Jutland; and the E. part, pop. 2,650, including vill. of Wyk, to Schleswig. Oysters are extensively exported hence to Hamburg, and numerous wild fowl are taken in autumn.

FOIX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariège, 44 m. S. Toulouse, on l. b. of the Ariège, at the foot of the Pyrénées. Pop. 4,684. It has a communal college and a normal school, several iron forges, and trade in cattle, leather, wool, iron, and steel goods. Birthplace of Gaston de Foix. This was cap. of the Old *Comté de Foix*, part of the domain of Henri IV., now forming the dep. Ariège.

FOIANO, two market towns of Italy.—I. Naples, prov. Molise, 23 m. S.E. Campobasso. Pop. 2,020.—II. Tuscany, prov. Florence, in the Chiana valley, 15 m. S.S.W. Arezzo. Pop. of comm. 7,039.

FO-KIEN, a maritime prov. of China, mostly between lat. 24° and 28° N., lon. 116° and 121° E., having S.E. the China Sea, and on other sides the provs. Che-kiang, Kiang-si, and Quang-tong. Pop. (1812) according to a Chinese census, 14,777,410. Surface mountainous. Principal river the Min, which enters the sea below Foo-chow-foo, the cap. city. Produces the finest black tea, and the best camphor, tobacco, sugar, iron, indigo, and alum; these articles, with porcelain, umbrellas, cloth, and other manufactured goods, form its chief exports. Principal imports are grain, pulses, drugs, salted meats, fruits, and silk piece goods, received from the N. provs. The town of Amoy and the isl. Formosa are comprised in this province.

FORTUMANY, a frontier town of Wallachia and Moldavia, European Turkey, on r. b. of the

WILKES, 23 m. N.E. of Winchester. Pop. 6,000, mostly Quakers and Jews. It was burned by the British in 1862.

WOLFFENBUTEL, a town of Hungary, circ. Teina, on rt. b. of the Danube, 50 m. S. Suda. Pop. (1851) 11,700. It is a steam-packet station, and has an extensive sturgeon fishery.

WOLLEBRAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aube, arrond. and 18 m. W. Lyon. Pop. 1,600. It has an extensive glass factory.

WORMHAM, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 34 m. N.E. Coventry. Area 2,810 ac. Pop. 7,616.

WOLMAR (Lx), a vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 14 m. N.N.E. Brest.

WOLNIG, *Wolgast*, a walled town of Central Italy, Pontif. States, deleg. and 20 m. S.E. Perugia, on the Fiamminia Way. Pop. 3,000. Manufactures of woollens, paper, parchment, and wax-candles, and has a cathedral and other churches.

WOLKE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 8 m. S.E.E. Sherborne. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 380.

WOLKSTONE (*Lapis populi*), a port and munic. bor., seaport, market town, and pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. W.S.W. Dover, of which cinque-port it is a member. Area of pa. 4,860 ac. Pop. 7,500. The town, on the line of the S.E. railway, here carried across a lofty viaduct, lies in a hollow between two high cliffs, on the English Channel, opposite Boulogne. It has a battery, a harbour admitting vessels of from 10 to 12 feet draught at high water, and a market-house.—*Folkstone* suffered greatly by encroachments of the sea, and its trade has much decayed, but it still has valuable fisheries and considerable traffic with Boulogne. The bor. joins with Hythe in sending 1 member to House of Commons. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was born here in 1578.

WOLKINGHAM, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 26 m. S.E.E. Lincoln. Area of pa. 1,700 ac. Pop. 700.

WOLLENGATE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 44 m. S.S.W. Hailsham. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 171.

WOLLEWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 14 m. N.W. Stilton. Area 770 ac. Pop. 206.

WOLKTON, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 6 m. S.E.E. Scarborough. Area 5,040 ac. Pop. 620.

WOLLEDOO, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 5 m. W.N.W. Spoforth. Pop. 307.

WOLLEDOO, a maritime vill. of Tuscany, prov. Pisa, on the Mediterranean, opposite Elba, and 13 m. E. Piombino. It is almost deserted from July to October on account of its malaria. The ore from Elba is brought hither to be smelted, and during 8 months of the year 1,000,000 lbs. of iron are produced from its furnaces.

WOLLEDOO, a town of Hayti, in its S.W. peninsula, 65 m. W.S.W. Port-Republicain.

WOLLEDOO, a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, cap. circ. on the Appian Way, dist. and 14 m. N.W. Gaeta. Pop. 5,700. Unhappily from the proximity of a salt lagoon (anc. *Lacus Fucinus*). Has a Gothic cathedral and extensive remains of Cyclopean walls. Its vicinity (the anc. *Caesarea*) is extremely fertile, and was anciently famous for its wine.

WOLLEDOO, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. of Wisconsin. Area 904 sq. m. Pop. 14,000.

WOLLEDOO, a name of many cities of China; Tientsin, prov. Shan-shi, being a cap. dep., on an affluent of the Ho-chi, 90 m. W. Sui-chow. [Hence.]

WOLLEDOO, a vill. of the island of Sarkis, div.

and 24 m. N.N.E. Cagliari. Pop. (with circ.) 3,000.

WOLLEDOO, a town of Spain, prov. and 13 m. S. Toledo. Pop. 1,100. It has manufactures of cloth, dye works, and brimley distilleries.

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FORSTHUAUS, a large town of Western Africa, Mandingo country, 76 m. N.N.E. Sierra Leone.

FORSTHUAUS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Moselle, cap. cant., 19 m. N.W. Sarreguemines. Pop. 4,422. Manufact. of woollen cloths.

FORSTHUAUS, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Rhine, 24 m. S.W. Karlsruhe. Pop. 1,345.

FORSTHUAUS, off the N.E. coast of Australia, in Temple Bay. Lat. 13° 30' S., lon. 145° 30' E.

FORNELL, a town of Spain, prov. and 44 m. N. Castellón de la Plana, on an aff. of the Ebro. Pop. 2,000, with manufactures of sandal-woods.

FORNELL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Basses Alpes, cap. arrond., 24 m. S.W. Digne. Pop. 3,653. It was formerly fortified.

FORNELL, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 7 m. N.N.E. Richmond. Area 5,515 ac. Pop. 817.

FORNELL, a fortified town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Regnitz, 16 m. S.E. Bamberg, on the railway thence to Nürnberg. Pop. 3,900. Has a church, synagogue, & arsenal.

FORNELL, a market town of Western Hungary, co. and 11 m. W. Oedenburg. Pop. 729.

FORNELL, a town of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, 15 m. N.E. Heilbronn. Pop. 1,164.

FORNELL, several pas. of England.—I. co. Northumberland, on the Till, 7½ m. N.N.W. Wooler. Area 12,320 ac. Pop. 2,322.—II. co. Salop, 5 m. W.N.W. Shrewsbury. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 941.—III. co. Essex, 2½ m. S.S.W. Arundel. Area 490 ac. Pop. 106.—IV. a township, co. Durham, pa. Bishop-Wearmouth, 2½ m. W. Sunderland. Pop. 1,322.

FORNELL, a pa. and vill. of Norway, stift and 76 m. N.N.E. Bergen. Pop. of pa. 3,760.

FORNELL, a pa. of North Wales, co. and 3 m. N. Montgomery. Pop. 880.

FORNELL, several pas. of England.—I. co. Cambridge, 5 m. N. Newmarket. Area 4,050 ac. Pop. 1,684.—II. co. Essex, 5 m. W.N.W. Colchester. Area 2,480 ac.—Pop. 740.—III. co. Norfolk, 2½ m. S. Downham-Market. Area 2,270 ac. Pop. 213.

FORNELL, a pa. and market town of England, co. Hants, on the Avon, 19 m. N.W. Southampton. Area of pa. 5,720 ac. Pop. 3,178.

FORNELL, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3 m. S.E. Dorchester, and included within its par. bounds. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 3,147.

FORNELL, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 7 m. E.N.E. Bromberg, on the Vistula. Pop. 2,060.

FORNELL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, 10 m. W.S.W. Stonehaven. Area about 44 sq. m. Pop. 2,366.

FORNELL, a pa., munic. bor. and member of the cinque port of Sandwich, England, co. Kent, on the Stour, 2 m. E.N.E. Canterbury. Area of pa. 910 ac. Pop. 337.

FORNELL, a maritime pa. of Scotland, on the North Sea, co. and 10 m. W. Banff. Area 20 sq. m. Pop. 3,607. The vill. is a burgh of barony.

FORNELL, a town of Ireland, Leitrim, co. Westmeath, 3 m. E. Castlepollard. Pop. 67.

FORNELL (NORTH and SOUTH), two headlands in England, co. Kent. North Foreland forms the N.E. angle of the co., and the most easterly land in England. It consists of chalky cliffs, nearly 200 feet in height, projecting into the North Sea, and having a lighthouse with fixed light, elevation 164 feet, in lat. 51° 25' N., lon. 1° 25' W. The South Foreland is about 14 m. S. of the former, the Downs lying between. It has 2 light-houses, in lat. 51° 5' N., lon. 1° 25' E., elevation 272 feet, with fixed lights, to warn ships

sailing from the S. of their approach to the Goodwin Sands.

FORNELL, a pa. of England, co. and 6½ m. S.W. Derby. Area 2,570 ac. Pop. 200.

FORNELL, a pa. of Ireland, Leitrim, co. Leitrim, 2 m. N.E. Naze. Area 544 ac. Pop. 68.

FORNELL, a city of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. circ., in the Apennines, 15 m. N.E. Potenza. Pop. 5,400.

FORNELL, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. Middleton. Pop. 904. Has lead mines.

FORNELL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Avesnes. Pop. 1,680.

FORNELL (BLACK), Germany. [BLACK FOREST.] FOREST CANTONS, Switzerland, are the cantons Lucerne, Schwytz, Uri, and Unterwalden, in the centre of which is the Lake of Lucerne or Lake of the Four Forest Cantons.

FORNELL, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. N.N.E. Oxford. Area 650 ac. Pop. 149.

FORNELL, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. and 7 m. N.W. Stanhope. P. 4,358.

FORNELL, an old division of France, in the prov. Lyonnais, the cap. of which was Montbrison, now forming greater part of the dep. Loire.

FORNELL, a pa., parli., munic., and royal bor. of Scotland, cap. co. Forfar, in the vale of Strathmore, near a small lake, 14 m. N.N.E. Dundee. Area of pa. 16 sq. m. Pop. 11,009; pop. of bor. 9,311. It has county buildings, a news-room and library, with manuf. of a sort of shoes called brogues, and coarse linens. Forfar unites with Montrose, Arbroath, Brechin, and Bervie, in sending 1 member to House of Commons. It is connected by railways with Dundee, Montrose, Arbroath, and Perth.

FORNELL or **ARENS**, a maritime co. of Scotland, having N. the cos. Aberdeen and Kincardine, E. the North Sea, S. the Firth of Tay, and W. co. Perth. Area 892 sq. m., or 532,245 ac. Pop. 191,264. Surface naturally divided into 4 parallel belts, running from N.E. to S.W., viz., the Braes of Angus, a part of the Grampian range; the Vale of Strathmore; the Sidlaw Hills; the plain on the Firth of Tay and the sea. Principal rivers, the North and South Esk, and Isla. Climate in elevated parts rather chill and moist. Soils various. Agriculture greatly advanced. Wood lands estimated at nearly 30,000 ac. It is the chief seat of the coarse linen manufactures of Scotland. The co. has 5 royal burghs, viz., Dundee, Arbroath, Forfar, Montrose, and Brechin. It sends 3 mems. to H. of C., 1 being for the co. Reg. electors for co. (1848) 2,649.

FORNELL, a town of Persia, prov. Laristan, 175 m. S.E. Shiraz. It is enclosed by a rampart.

FORNELL, *St. Philame*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Tay, opposite Dundee, with which it communicates by a steam-boat ferry. Area 5,000 ac. Soil rich. Pop. 1,125.—Newport, a vill. on the banks of the Tay, is in this parish.

FORNELL, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Perth and Kincardine, 6 m. S.W. Perth. Pop. 828.

FORNELL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, 23 m. N.E. Rouen. Pop. 1,653. It has mineral springs, and an establishment of baths, frequented from July to September. They are chalybeate, and have a temperature of 40° Fahr. Manufact. of porcelain and vitriol.

FORNELL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhone-et-Loire, and 14 m. S.W. Villefranche, on l. b. of the Tronche. Pop. 2,175.

FORNELL, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 7½ m. S. Banff. Area about 12 sq. m. Pop. 680.

FORNELL, a pa. of Ireland, Leitrim, co. Longford, 1 m. S.E. Mullaghmore. Area 5,455. P. 1,775.

Formosa, a pa. of Scotland, co. A. bardeen, 7 m. S. E. of Inverness, about 50 sq. m. P. 2,698. The high of Formosa, elevation 1,600 feet above the sea, and almost covered with wood, is in this parish.

Formosa, a seaport town of Naples, on the W. coast of the island Iachia, dist. and 16 m. W. S. W. P. 2,600, cap. circ. Pop. 6,700.

Formosa, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Armagh, 8 m. S. S. W. Newry. Area 12,500 ac. Pop. 5,947.

Formosa, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, near the confluence of the Delaware and Lehigh rivers, N. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,186.

Formosa, a deleg. of the Pontif States, Italy, bounded N. by Ravenna, W. by Tuscan, S. by Urbino, E. by Pesaro and San Marino, and E. by the Adriatic. Length 45 m., breadth 36 m. Area 900 sq. m. Pop. (1848) 202,314. Surface in the W. elevated, but elsewhere level, especially in the N., where it is swampy and unhealthy. The interior suffers from drought, and earthquakes are common. Products, corn, hemp, flax, madder, saffron, and fruits, and the silk-worm is reared.

Formosa, *Forum Livii*, a walled city of Central Italy, Pontif. States, cap. leg., on the Emilian Way, 40 m. S. E. Bologna. Pop. (1848) 16,300. It has a cathedral and several churches, city hall, and a university; is the seat of a cardinal-bishop, and a court of justice subordinate to that of Bologna. Manufactures of silk ribbons and twist, oil cloth, and woollen fabrics; and has wax, nitre, and sulphur refineries, with an active trade in agricultural produce. It was taken by the French in 1797.—II. a vill. of Naples, prov. Molise, 7½ m. N. Isernia. Pop. 2,450.

Formosopoli, *Forum Populi*, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. States, leg., and 5 m. E. S. E. Pori. Pop. 4,191. It has a cathedral, and trade in wine, flax, and silk.

Formosa, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Walton-on-the-Hill, on the Irish Sea, 7½ m. W. Ormskirk. Pop. 1,004.

Formosissima, *Pylæus Minor*, one of the Balearic islands, in the Mediterranean, 6 m. S. I.iza. Length, W. to E. 13 m., breadth 2 to 1½ m. Pop. 2,000, engaged in agriculture.

Formosa, a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, 31 m. N. N. W. Beauvais. Pop. 1,257.

Formosa, several small groups in the Mediterranean.—I. two small islands off the W. coast of Sicily, intend. and 5 m. S. W. Trapani, the E. and larger being covered with stone buildings, and having a tolerable harbour.—II. a group off the S. E. extremity of Sicily.—III. (*di Grosseto*), a group including Monte Christo, Gianniti, Giglio, etc.

Formosa, a vill. of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, cap. circ., 7 m. N. E. Capua. Pop. 2,311.

Formosa, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 140 m. E. Vila Rica. Pop. 2,000.

Formosa, a comm. and vill. of Austrian Italy, prov. Cremona, dist. and 6 m. S. S. W. Soragna. Pop. 1,166.

Formosa, a town of N. Italy, duchy Modena, on a canal, 6 m. S. S. W. Modena. Pop. 1,900.

Formosa, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Calvados, 13 m. N. W. Bayeux. Pop. 537. In 1450, a battle took place here between the English and French, in which the former were defeated, and consequently obliged to abandon Normandy.

Formosa (Chinese *Tai-wan*), an island off the S. E. coast of China, partly independent, and partly comprised in the prov. Fo-kien, between 22° 30' and 25° 30' N., lon. 121° E., about 90 m. from the Chinese coast, from which it is separated by the channel of Fo-kien or Formosa. Estimated area 15,000 sq. m. The pop., which is estimated at 2,000,000 Chinese, but in the interior of the island, and on the eastern shores, a wild race exists who do not acknowledge the authority of China, and of whom little is known. A volcanic mountain chain, with summits said to be upwards of 10,000 feet in height, traverses the centre of the island from N. to S., separating the Chinese colonists of the N. and W. from the wild Formosans on the E. side. On some parts of the coast are bold headlands, but all the W. side is flat, and surrounded with quagmires and rocks. Surface of the Chinese portion well watered and generally fertile, producing rice, sugar, camphor, tobacco, wheat, maize, millet, various fruits and spices, coffee, cotton, hemp, silk, timber, and bamboo. The Chinese colonists are of a very mixed description, Formosa having been a kind of "Botany Bay" to China; but among them there are many wealthy and active traders; and an extensive commerce is carried on with Amoy and other ports of the opposite coast, to which all the shipping employed in the trade belongs. Principal exports, rice and camphor. Imports comprise tea, silk, woollens, and other manufactured goods. The native Formosans are a Malay race, little civilized, and living under petty chiefs. *Formosa*, with the Pangloss islands, forms a *foo* or *dep.*, under the prov. Fo-kien, subdivided into 5 *keens* or dists. Its cap., Tachwan, is a Chinese city of the first class; and its schools are in much high repute in China, that the inhabitants often send their sons there to obtain literary degrees. It was the last conquest of the present Tartar dynasty, and has been always insecurely held by the Chinese. In 1623 the Dutch became masters of the island, but they were expelled by the pirate Coxinga, whose successors ruled here till 1663. The Nerbudda transport and the brig *Ann*, were wrecked on the island in 1841. The mountains yield gold, silver, cinnabar, and copper, and coal fields, several miles in extent, have recently been discovered, but the authorities prohibit their being worked.

Formosa, the most N. of the Bismarck islands, off the W. coast of Africa. It is fertile and well wooded, but has no good water. This is the name also of the river of Benue, of bays on the Brazil and Zanguebar coasts, and of a mountain of Johore, and another in Malacca.

Formosa, a vill. of the island of Sicily, prov. and S. E. Trapani. Pop. 2,000.

Formosa, a vill. of Asia, Minor, Anatolia, 7 m. S. E. the ruins of Xanthos.

Formosa, two pas. of England, co. Northfolk.—I. (*St Mary*), 3 m. W. N. W. St Mary-Stratton. Area 760 ac. Pop. 336.—II. (*St Peter*), 2½ m. N. W. St Mary-Stratton. Area 1,710. Pop. 712.

Formosa, several pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*All Saints*), 4 m. N. N. W. Bury St Edmunds. Area 2,240 ac. Pop. 358.—II. (*St Gennesis*), 3 m. N. N. W. Bury. Area 760 ac. Pop. 67.—III. (*St Marka*), 2 m. N. Bury. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 222.

Formosa, several villa. of N. Italy, the principal being *di-Riviera*, Piedmont, div. prov. and 31 m. N. W. Turin. Pop. (with comm.) 2,612.

Formosa, *Forum Novæ*, a market-town of Northern Italy, duchy and 13 m. S. W. Parma. Here the French, under Charles VIII., defeated the Milanese and their allies in 1496.

Formosa, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, 5 m. N. N. W. Cornwall. Area 480 ac. Pop. 879.

Formosa, a pa., par., manse, and royal bur. of Scotland, co. Moray, 10 m. W. S. W. Elgin. Area of pa. 9 sq. m. Pop. of do. 4,000; pop. of town 2,500. Has a town-house, academy, and library. Climate dry and healthy. *Formosa* unites with

Inverness, Fortrose, and Nairn, in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

Fossanook, a township of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Dithorn, 24 m. W.S.W. Chesdale. Pop. 792.

Fosscoort, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. S.S.W. Bath. Area 560 ac. Pop. 54.

Foxas, a river of Scotland, co. Caithness, rises near the centre of the co., and flowing N., falls into the Pentland Firth, near vill. of same name.

Fossers or **Fosers**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 43 m. S. Frankfurt, on an island in the Nease. Pop. 3,610, employed in potteries, and in weaving flens and woollens.

Fosstern, two cos. of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. in N. Georgia. Area 290 sq. m. Pop. 8,830.—II. in N. Carolina. Area 396 sq. m. Pop. 11,183.

Four, a prefix to the names of several military stations of Britain.—I. (*Augustus*), a fort and vill. of Scotland, co. Inverness, on the Caledonian Canal, at the S. extremity of Loch Ness. It is now almost abandoned.—II. (*Blockhouse* and *Monckton*), two forts of England, co. Hants, pa. Alverstoke, defending the entrance to Portsmouth harbour on the W.—III. (*Cumberland*), England, co. Hants, on Portsea island, 4 m. E. Portsmouth, defending the entrance of Langston harbour.—IV. (*George*), Scotland, co. and 9 m. N.E. Inverness, on a point of land jutting into Moray Firth. It is the most complete fortification in the United Kingdom.—V. (*Pitt*), England, near Chatham.—VI. (*William*), Scotland, co. Inverness, on Loch Eil, at the S. extremity of the Caledonian Canal.

Four, a prefix to the names of some military stations in British North America.—I. (*Chippewagon* and *Wedderburn*), at the W. extremity of Lake Athabasca.—II. (*Confidence*), at the N. extremity of the Great Bear Lake.—III. (*Enterprise*), 160 m. N. the Great Salt Lake.—IV. (*Franklin*), in lat. 65° 12' N., lon. 123° 13' W., with a mean annual temperature of 17° Fahr.—V. (*Garry*), at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red Rivers, 4 m. S. Lake Winnipeg.—VI. (*Pitt*), on the river Saskatchewan, in lat. 47° 30' N., lon. 106° W.—VII. (*William*), on the N.W. coast of Lake Superior, in lat. 48° 23' 33' N., lon. 80° 20' W.

Four, a prefix to the names of the following places.—I. (*George*), the citadel of Madras and of Astoria, U. S., Oregon territory, North America.—II. (*James*), a British station on the coast of Guinea. [Acora.]—III. (*Laramie*), Central North America, near the head of the Platte river. Lat. 43° 12' 10' N., lon. 105° 21' 10' W.—IV. (*Liberty*), a seaport town of Hayti, on its N. coast. Lat. 19° 42' N., lon. 71° 57' W. It has a good harbour. Was formerly called Port Dauphin.—V. (*St Elme*), the citadel of La Valletta, Malta. [VALLETTA (La).]—VI. (*San Sebastian*), the citadel of the Portuguese settlement, Mozambique, E. Africa, which see.—VII. (*San Joachin*), a settlement of Brazilian Guiana, on the Branco, an affluent of the Amazon. Lat. 3° 1' 46' N., lon. 50° 8' W.—VIII. (*Vancouver*), a station, Oregon territory, on the Columbia, 100 m. from the Pacific. Lat. 45° 37' N., lon. 120° 50' W.—IX. (*Victoria*), Malay Archipelago, is the citadel of the cap. town of Amboyna.—X. (*Villarmo*), a frontier settlement in Patagonia, on the island Choelechoel, in the Rio Negro.—XI. (*Waynes*), U. S., N. Amer., Indiana. Pop. 6,000.—XII. (*William*), the citadel of Calcutta, British India.

FOURMESA, a city of Brazil, cap. of the prov. Ceara, on a bay in the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Ceara. Lat. 3° 48' S., lon. 38° 30' W. Pop. 2,400. Previous to 1833, it was called Ceara or Villa de Petró.

FOURINA, the eastmost of the Bonin Islands, Pacific Ocean, near lat. 30° N., lon. 145° 30' E.

FOURMESA, a town of Spain, prov. and 34 m. E.N.E. Teruel. P. 2,002. It has manufs. of linen.

FOUR ANN, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 55 m. N.E. Albany. Pop. 3,983.

FOUR COVINGTON, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, near the St Lawrence, 6 m. E. St Regis. Pop. 2,639.

FOUR EDWARD, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on the Hudson, 38 m. N. Albany. Pop. 2,223.

FOURVENTURA (Island). [FOURVENTURA.]

FOURVIVOT, a pa. of Scotland, co. and adjoining Perth, on the Earn. Pop. 638.

FOURTH, a river of Scotland, rises on the N.E. side of Ben Lomond, co. Stirling, and flows E. by Aberfoyl, Stirling, and Alloa, where, after a winding course through picturesque scenery, it expands into the arm of the sea called the Firth of Forth, dividing the cos. Perth, Clackmannan, and Fife, on the N., from Stirling, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Haddington on the S. The course of the Forth, including its many "links" or windings, is estimated at 170 m. Breadth at Queensferry 3 m., at Leith Fort 6 m. Chief tributaries the Teith, Allan, and Devon. The Forth has many good harbours; St Margaret's Hope, above Queensferry, is one of the safest roadsteads in the island. The river is navigable to Stirling for vessels of 100 tons, and to Alloa for vessels of 300 do. It is connected with the Clyde by a canal 38 m. in length.

FOUR HAMILTON, a vill. of the U. S., North America, New York, at the W. point of Long Island, in which is a fort mounting 70 guns, and commanding the entrance of New York harbour.

FOUR MOUNTAINS, a range of hills, Ireland, Leitster, co. and 4 m. S.W. Wexford. In 1798, about 15,000 insurgents encamped here previous to the attack and capture of Wexford.

FOURTH or **FOURTHO**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 7 m. W.S.W. Towcester. Area 480 ac. Pop. 15.

FOURTEEN, a mountainous pa. of Scotland, occupying the chief part of the N.W. division of the co. Perth. Area nearly 450,000 ac. Pop. 2,486. In the pa. are Schiehallion, Glen Lyon, and Lochs Rannoch, Stricht, and Garry.

FOUR LOUIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 21 m. N.N.E. Strasbourg.

FOURTON, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 4 m. N.N.W. Garstang. Pop. 583.—II. a pa., co. Stafford, 14 m. N.N.E. Newport. Area 3,760 ac. Pop. 741.

FOURTH ROSE, a royal and parl. bor. and seaport of Scotland, co. Ross, pa. Rosemarkie, on Moray Firth, opposite Fort George, to which there is a ferry, and 8 m. N.N.E. Inverness. Pop. 1,148. It has an Episcopal chapel and an academy. The bor. unites with Inverness, Forres, and Nairn in sending 1 mem. to House of Commons.

FOUR ROYAL, a fortified seaport town and cap. of the island Martinique, on its W. coast, at the N. side of Fort Royal Bay. Lat. 14° 39' 9" N., lon. 61° 4' 2" W. Pop. (with comm.) about 12,000. Has government offices, naval storehouses, barracks, an arsenal, an hospital, and a harbour defended by several forts. It is the seat of the chief judicial court for the colony.

FOUR ST DAVID, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. South Arcot, on the Coromandel coast, 100 m. S. Madras, and the cap. of the British settlements in the Carnatic from 1766 to 1783, when it was taken by the French.

FOURZUA, a market town of Spain, prov. and

FOUR, a name of a number, *Pop.* 4,610. It has many islands and a sulphur factory.

FOURMANS and **FOURMANS** (St.), two comm. and ancient towns of France; the former, dep. Gironde, 4 m. S. Tulle. *Pop.* 1,961. The latter, dep. Ardèche, 7 m. N.N.E. Privas. *Pop.* 1,622.

FOURMANS (Bay), an inlet of the Atlantic, S. coast of Newfoundland. Lat. 47° N., lon. 55° W., giving access to a dist. on its N. side. It contains Grand Island, and at its entrance are the French islands Michelon and St. Pierre.

FOUR, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Garonne, 80 m. S.W. Toulouse. *Pop.* 1,597.

FOURCALDO, a market town of Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, 16 m. N.W. Cosenza. *Pop.* 2,900.

FOURDYKE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.W. Holtbech. Area 1,360 ac. *Pop.* 692.—**FOURDYKE**, an arm of the sea, 1 m. in width, is here crossed by an embankment and bridge.

FOURNA, a pa. and maritime vill. of Norway, stift and 90 m. N.N.E. Trondhjem. *Pop.* 2,600.

FOURNA-CURCO, several villa. of Naples.—I. prov. Molise, 9 m. N.W. Campobasso. *Pop.* 2,370.—II. prov. Abruzzo Citra, near the Adriatic, 4½ m. N.E. San Vito. *Pop.* 2,400.—III. prov. Terra di Lavoro, 12 m. N.W. Piedimonte. *Pop.* 890.

FOURNO, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. and prov. Cuni, cap. mand., 14 m. N.E. Cuni. *Pop.* with comm. 16,341. It has mineral baths, and manufs. of silk, paper, and leather.

FOURWAY and **TULLIBROOL**, a united pa. of Scotland, cos. Perth and Kinross, 6 m. W. Kinross. Area about 50 sq. m. *Pop.* 1,621.

FOUSSY or **FOUSSA**, a villa. of Belgium, cap. cant., prov. and 8 m. S.W. Namur. *Pop.* 2,378.

FOUSSYERON, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. States, 10 m. E.S.E. Urbino, on the Metauro. *Pop.* 6,421. Has a cathedral and flourishing manufs.

FOUSSY, a villa. of Norway, stift Aggershus, 63 m. S.W. Christiania. Has iron works.

FOUSTAY or **OLD CAIRO**, a town of Central Egypt, on rt. b. of the Nile, 3½ m. S.W. Cairo, opposite Ghizeh. [CAIRO]

FOURTA, a township, U. S., North America, Rhode Island, 19 m. W. Providence. *Pop.* 1,982.

FOURTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 5½ m. N.N.W. Grantham. Area 2,180 ac. *Pop.* 512.—II. co. and 6½ m. S.S.E. Leicester. Area 840 ac. *Pop.* 34.—III. co. York, North Riding, 11½ m. N.E. York. Area 2,000 ac. *Pop.* 577.—IV. (on the Wolds), East Riding, 8 m. E.S.E. Great Driffield. Area 4,560 ac. *Pop.* 796.

FOURMANT, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 9 m. N.N.W. Louth. Ac. 1,400. *P.* 250.

FOURMANTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 8½ m. N.N.E. Oundle. Area 2,110 ac. *Pop.* 261. The castle, birthplace of Richard III., and the scene of the imprisonment, trial, and execution of Mary Queen of Scots, was raised to the ground after the accession of James I.

FOURMANT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Quimper. *P.* 3,563.

FOURMANT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., arrond. and 17 m. N.N.E. Rennes. *Pop.* 3,364.

FOURMANT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 37 m. N.E. Rennes. *Pop.* 2,022. It has a comm. college, mineral springs, and manufs. call-cloth and hampers fabric, and trade in corn, butter, and honey. It was often taken and re-taken during the wars with the English from the 11th to 15th centuries.

FOURMANT, two comm. and villa. of France.—I. dep. and 19 m. N.W. Mayenne. *Pop.* (of comm.) 2,712.—II. dep. Haute Saône, arrond. and 10 m. S.W. Lux. *Pop.* 4,324.

FOURMANT, a seaport town of Asia Minor. [FURMAN.]—The Gulf of Fozz is an inlet of the Aegean Sea, immediately N. of the G. of Smyrna.

FOULBERT, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. E.S.E. Stoke-Ferry. Area 2,500 ac. *Pop.* 691.

FOULBER, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 6 m. W.N.W. Berwick. Area 2,900 ac. *Pop.* 460.

FOULMANT, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 4½ m. N.E. Hoxton. Area 2,923 ac. *Pop.* 597.

FOULMANT, an island and pa. of England, co. Essex, on the North Sea, 2 m. E.N.E. Boxford. It is the largest of a cluster of islands near the mouth of the river Crouch. Ac. 8,060. *P.* 640.

FOULMANT, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 2 m. N. Colne. *Pop.* 1,233.

FOULMANT, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 17 m. N.W. Norwich. Area 2,100 ac. *Pop.* 1,677.

FOULWATER (CAPE), a headland of N.W. America, Oregon, U. S., 100 m. S. the mouth of the Columbia. Lat. 44° 48' N., lon. 123° 56' W.

FOUNAL, a considerable town of Japan Island, Kiu-siu, near its N. coast.

FOU-NING, two cities of China.—I. prov. Fokien, cap. dep., 70 m. N.E. Foo-chow-fou.—II. prov. Chi-li, near the Yellow Sea, 165 m. E. Fokien.

FOUNTAIN, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Indiana. Area 280 sq. m. *Pop.* 13,252.

FOUR EVANGELISTAS, a group of four islets, off the W. coast of Patagonia, at the entrance of the Strait of Magellan, lat. 53° 34' S., lon. 75° 5' W., and which, with eight others, about 15 m. W., compose a group called the "Twelve Apostles."

FOURMANS, a comm. and villa. of France, dep. Nord, 8 m. S.S.E. Avesnes. *Pop.* 1,853.

FOURMANS ISLAND, *Corsica*, a group of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Asiatic Turkey, and consisting of about 20 islets, 5 m. S.W. Samos.

FOUR TOWNS, Scotl., co. Dumfries. [HIGHTS.]

FOURMANT (LE), a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Garonne, 28 m. S.W. Toulouse. *P.* 2,371.

FOU-TONG-FOU, a city of China, one of the five ports opened for commerce, cap. prov. Fokien, on the Min river, 25 m. from its mouth. Lat. 26° 13' 24' N., lon. 119° 30' E. *Pop.* estimated at 600,000 within the walls, and 400,000 in Nantun and its other suburbs. It is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, about 4 m. distant, and is the residence of a viceroy and a British consul, and has a Tartar garrison. The town is commanded by a fortified hill 500 feet above the plain, and inside the walls is another height, crowned by a conspicuous watch tower. A long bridge, erected on granite pillars, here crosses the river, and is partly covered with shops. The city has a main street, with residences for the public functionaries. Large quantities of cotton goods and well-dyed blue cloths are manufactured here, and 500 ovens for the production of porcelain, are constantly employed in the city and its vicinity. Near it are also extensive lead mines; and, the black tea dist. being within 70 m., tea is procured here cheaper than at Canton. A commerce is carried on with the maritime provs. of China, and with the Loo-Choo Islands and Japan. Exports, timber, tea, paper, bamboo, oranges, sugar, spices, copper, and corn. Imports comprise Straits produce, European goods, and a variety of other goods. Besides the trade by land, it is estimated that shipping to 70,000 tons is employed in the trade of Foo-chow; and the value of the import and return cargoes is supposed to amount to 7,455,000 dollars annually.—II. a city, prov. Kiang-si, cap. dep., 246 m. N.W. the Yangtze city.

FOURMANT, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 6½ m. W.N.W. Wilton. Area 1,490 ac. *Pop.* 591.

FORNARD SMITH, New Zealand, lat. 47° S., lon. 167° E., separates New Munster from New Leicester. Breadth varies from 10 to 25 miles.

FORNAX, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 1 m. S.E.W. Newburgh. Pop. 1,638. The *Ythan* river, in this pa., has a pearl fishery.

FORWY, a river of England, co. Cornwall, rises between Bodmin and Launceston, flows S.W. and S., and enters the English Channel near Fowey, after a course of about 30 m. It has a broad estuary, and is navigable to near Lostwithiel.

FORWY, a pa., seaport, and bor. town of England, co. Cornwall, 25 m. S.S.W. Launceston. Area of pa. 1,900 ac. Pop. 1,603. Exports iron and pickards. Its harbour is defended by one ancient and two modern forts.

FOVLA or **FOVLA**, one of the Shetland Isles, 18 m. W. the main group, in lat. 60° 8' N., lon. 2° 0' W. Length 2 m., breadth 1½ m., elevation 1,300 feet. Pop. 240. The inlet affords sheep pasture.

FOWLIES BAY, S. Australia, is near the head of the great Australian bight, immediately W. of Point Fowler, in lat. 32° 3' S., lon. 123° 40' E.

FOWLIS WATER, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 12 m. W.S.W. Perth. Pop. 1,453.

FOWMOORE, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. S.E. Hereford, on the Wye. Ac. 3,570. Pop. 1,060.

FOXCOOT or **FOXCOOT**, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. N.E. Buckingham. Area 740 ac. Pop. 99.

FOXGASTLE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4½ m. N.W. Sudbury. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 463.

FOXGORD, a market town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 9 m. S. Ballina. Pop. 681.

FOXHALL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. E.S.E. Ipswich. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 176.

FOXHOLMS, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 10½ m. N. Great Driffield. Ac. 4,150. Pop. 406.

FOX ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean. (ALBERTIAN ISL.)

FOXLEY, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 2 m. S. Foulsham. Ac. 1,840. P. 321.—II. pa., co. Wilts, 2½ m. W. S.W. Marlborough. Area 850 ac. Pop. 63.

FOX RIVER, U.S., N. Amer., rises in S.E. of Wisconsin, flows through Illinois, and after a S.S.W. course of 100 m., joins the Illinois at Ottawa.

FOX, a river of New Zealand, Middle Island, flowing from Lake Rotah W. to the ocean.

FOXTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 7 m. S.E.W. Cambridge. Area 1,032 ac. Pop. 459.—II. a pa., co. Leicester, 1½ m. N.W. Market Harborough. Area 2,090 ac. Pop. 413.

FOY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3 m. N. Ross. Area 2,590 ac. Pop. 268.

FOR (St), two comm. and towns of France.—I. dep. Rhône, 2 m. S.S.W. Lyon. Pop. 2,906.—II. Gironde, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Dordogne, 38 m. E. Bordeaux. Pop. 2,635.

FORNAX, a river of Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. Bolekine, flows mostly N., and joins Loch Ness about half-way between Fort Augustus and N.E. end of the loch, 2 m. above which junction it falls over a ridge, estimated at 90 feet in height. There is another fall of 30 feet about ½ m. above this, crossed by a bridge.

FORZ, a river of Ireland, Ulster, formed by the confluence of the Finn and Mourne at Lifford, flows thence N. in a broad tidal stream, till it expands into Lough Foyle, after a course of 14 m. It has a salmon fishery, and is navigable for vessels of 300 tons to the bridge at Londonderry.—*Lough Foyle* is a large arm of the sea, forming the estuary of the above river. Length 13 m., breadth 5 miles.

FOE, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Alameda, on the Tagus, 27 m. N.E. Lisbon. Has iron works.

FOKANE, a small island of Brazil, prov. Bahia, in 23° S. lat. Bay, 30 m. N.W. Bahia.

FRAMA, *Gallien Flavia*, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. S.E. Huesca, on l. b. of the Cinca, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 5,032.

FRANGETO, *Mogier* and *Albata*, two contiguous villa. of Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, and respectively 17 and 18 m. W.N.W. Ariano. Pop. of former 2,220; of latter 1,810. Trade in grain.

FRAILLES, a modern town of Spain, prov. Jaen, jurisdiction Alcala-la Real. Pop. 2,174.

FRAIN, a market town of Moravia, circ. and 11 m. W.N.W. Zuzim, on l. b. of the Thaya, with celebrated manuf. of porcelain. Pop. 840.

FRANSTROMS, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 4½ m. S.S.W. Bridlington. Area 2,040 ac. Pop. 104.

FRASSE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., 25 m. E. Epinal. Pop. 2,453.

FRAMFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1½ m. S.E. Uckfield. Area 6,830 ac. Pop. 1,386.

FRANINGHAM, a township of the U. S., North America, 21 m. W.S.W. Boston. Pop. 4,285.

FRANLINGHAM, a pa. and market town of England, co. Suffolk, 15 m. N.N.E. Ipswich. Area of pa. 4,470 ac. Pop. 2,450.—II. (*Earl*), a pa., co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.E. Norwich. Area 560 ac. Pop. 111.—III. (*Pigor*), same co., 5½ m. S.E. Norwich. Area 350 ac. Pop. 345.

FRANLINGTOWN, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 11 m. N.W. Morpeth. Area, including a large tract of moorland, 4,932 ac. Pop. 549.

FRANMESSACH, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 28 m. N.W. Würzburg. Pop. 2,188, partly engaged in iron mines.

FRAMPTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Dorset, on the Frame, 5½ m. N.W. Dorchester. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 392.—II. co. Lincoln, pta. Holland, 3½ m. S. Boston. Area 6,200 ac. Pop. 801.—III. (*Cattell*), co. Gloucester, 4 m. W.S.W. Chipping-Sodbury. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 1,837.—IV. (*on-Sewern*), same co., 6 m. N.N.W. Dursley. Area 2,360 ac. Pop. 994. This pa. is much exposed to inundations of the Severn.

FRANSDEN, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.S.E. Debenham. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 528.

FRANKWELLATE, a township of England, co. and forming a suburb of Darban, connected with it by a bridge across the Wear. Pop. 3,085.

FRANCAIS (CAPE), a headland, N. coast of Hayti, bounding Scots Bay on the N.W. This was also formerly the name of the town Cape Haytien, which see.

FRANCAIS (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. cant., 9 m. N.W. Montauban. Pop. 3,325.

FRANCAVILLA, several towns of Naples, etc.—I. prov. Otranto, cap. circ., 30 m. E.N.E. Taranto. Pop. 15,214. Chief edifices, a cathedral, college, hospitals, and convents. In 1734 it suffered greatly from an earthquake. It has manuf. of woollen and cotton stuffs, earthenware, and stuff.

—II. prov. Basilicata, 25 m. E. Lagonegro. Pop. 3,900.—III. prov. Abruzzo Citra, cap. cant., on the Adriatic, 7 m. N.E. Chieti. Pop. 3,150.

Has a collegiate church.—IV. Sicily, interm. Messina, cap. cant., 10 m. W.N.W. Terracina. Pop. 2,900.—V. a vill., prov. Calabria Citra, 4½ m. N.E. Cassano. Pop. 1,898.—VI. prov. Calabria Ultra II, 13 m. S.S.W. Nicastro. Pop. 1,758.

FRANCO, a country of Western Europe, situated between lat. 42° 30' and 51° 6' N., lon. 6° 40' W., and 8° 15' E., bounded N.E. by Belgium, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Rhinish Prussia, and Rhinish Bavaria. On the E. it is separated by the Rhine from Baden, the Jews from Switzerland, the Rhone from Savoy, the Alps from Italy; bounded S. by the Mediterra-

[illegible]

Its principal islands are, Corsica, Hyères, and Lérins, in the Mediterranean; Nîmes, and Oléron, Ré, Belle-Ile, Diez, Groix, Sein, and Ouessant, in the Atlantic. Chief peninsulas, Bretagne (Brittany) and Cotenin in the English Channel. The coasts of Brittany are indented by numerous arms of the sea, which form excellent harbours. The two great gulfs are the Golfe de Gascogne (Bay of Biscay) on the W., and Golfe du Lion (Gulf of Lions) on the S. The principal bays are Canele and St Brieon on the N.; Breot road and the bays of Douarnenez and Audenne on the W. of Brittany; the bays of La Forest, and Quiberon, and Penet road on the S. of Brittany; the bay of Bourgneuf S. of the mouth of the Loire; Basque roads or the bay of La Rochelle, and the basin of Arcachon, W. of the dep. Gironde; the roads of Toulon, Cavalaire, Grimaud, Napoule, and Jouan, on the Mediterranean. The most remarkable capes are Gris-Nez in the English Channel, Cape Barfleur and Cape de la Hague in N. of dep. Manche; the Bec du Raz and the Pointe de Penmarch in Finistère, the N. dep. present vast plains, agreeably interspersed with hills; those on the S. and E. are mostly covered with mountains.—Among these are—I. the Alps between France and Italy; the principal summits of which, in France, are Monte Pelvoux 14,168 feet, Vise 12,682 feet, Genèvre 11,785 feet, and Ventoux 6,263 feet.—II. the Pyrenées between France and Spain; the chief summits in France are Monte Perdu 10,994 feet, Midi 9,438 feet, and Canigou 9,137 feet.—III. the Cevennes mountains in Languedoc; the highest points of which are Mezin 5,794 feet, and Lozère 4,884 feet.—IV. the mountains of Auvergne, a branch of the Cevennes; the highest points of which are Mont Dor 6,188 feet; Cantal 6,083 feet; and the Puy-de-Dôme 4,906 feet.—V. the Jura between Franche-Comté and Switzerland, in which the Reculet is 5,648 feet. The centre of France, comprising an 8th or 10th of its superficies, consists of plateaux from 1,900 to 1,900 feet in elevation, which are separated by narrow valleys.—VI. the Vosges mountains between Lorraine and Alsace; the summit of which is the Ballon d'Alsace 4,686 feet. The Vosges send contreforts into Franche-Comté and Champagne, and are connected with the Cevennes by a chain of heights which separate the basin of the Rhéne from those of the Seine and Loire, and in Burgundy are called the Côte d'Or.

The coast of the English Channel are generally bordered by sandy dunes; those of Brittany are covered with rocks. S. of the mouth of the Gironde, is a vast extent of country covered with marshy lakes (*étangs*) and shifting sands. France is watered by a great number of important rivers, the four principal of which are the *Seine*, which flows N. W. to the English Channel, the *Loire* and the *Garonne*, which flow generally W. to the Atlantic Ocean, and the *Rhône*, which flows S. into the Mediterranean. The other principal rivers are the *Rhine*, *Meuse*, *Meun*, *Saône*, *Scheldt*, and *Lys*, which contribute their waters to the basin of the *North Sea*, but have only a part of their course in France. The *Somme*, *Oise*, *Yonne*, *Marne*, *Oise*, *Aisne*, and *Eure* form the basin of the *English Channel*; the *Silvise*, *Vidne*, *Saône-Niortaise*, *Charente*, *Adour*, *Ailier*, *Cher*, *Indre*, *Vienna*, *Creuse*, *Mayenne*, *Sarthe*, *Loire*, *Arlonne*, *Tarn*, *Gers*, *Lot*, *Dordogne*, and *Tide* in the basin of the *Atlantic*; the *Aude*, *Herault*, *Ain*, *Isère*, *Drôme*, *Rhône*, and *Durance*

in the basin of the *Mediterranean*. The different basins, and most of the principal rivers are connected by canals. It is calculated that there are 469 navigable rivers and 8,000 small streams, extending to 2,000 m. France has few lakes, but on the E. and S.W. coasts, numerous marshes and lagoons, many of which communicate with the sea by narrow channels. The roads are divided into national, departmental, and communal; the first are paved and kept in excellent order, and the whole have been much improved within the last twenty years. A system of railways has been projected to extend from Paris as a centre, to the extremities of the country in all directions, of which 4,500 miles were open in 1868, mostly accompanied by telegraphic wires.

France is comprised between the isotherm lines of 50° and 60° Fahr.; its surface is little elevated, the mean height being about 816 feet above the sea, and its climate is in general temperate, mild, and healthy. In the N., the winters are sometimes rigorous, and last more than half the year (mean temp. 50° Fahr.); in the S., the summers are long and warm, the sky almost always serene, and the winters of short duration (mean temp. 60° Fahr.); in the centre, the temperature is mild and more steady than in the N. and S. (mean temp. 58° Fahr.); mean annual quantity of rain in E. 23, W. 24, N. 22, and in the valley of the Rhone 35 inches. Number of rainy days between lat. 43° and 46°, 134; in the lat. of Paris 105, on the coasts of the Mediterranean 66, on the Atlantic 152, and in the interior 147. Along the coasts of the Mediterranean the S. winds, heated by the desert of Africa, often spread desolation. The *mistral*, a glacial wind from the N.N.W., occasionally arrests vegetation by its furious blasts in the basin of the Rhone, while the E. wind from the snowy Alps is equally dreaded in the E. *depe*. The basin of the Garonne is visited by cold S. winds from the Pyrenees, and by storms from the Bay of Biscay. The air is most moist, and rain most frequent, on the western coasts. Vegetable products are abundant and most varied; they comprise wheat and other cereals, potatoes, truffles, beet-root, from which sugar is manufactured; vines, which cover more than a 27th part of the superficies of the country, and furnish excellent wine, the most celebrated of which is that of Burgundy, Champagne, and Bordeaux; olive oil, the mulberry, hnt, hemp, tobacco, hops, medicinal plants, and dye woods. Among fruit trees, the apple, pear, cherry, walnut, chestnut, and almond abound. The orange, citron, olive, fig, pomegranate, and the pistachio, are confined to the regions of the S., along the shores of the Mediterranean. France produces excellent timber for ship-building and carpentry, and the cork-tree abounds in the S. The principal forests are those of Ardennes, Orleans, Fontainebleau, and Compeigne; it is calculated that 1-8th of the superficies is covered with wood. Among wild animals are the bear, wolf, fox, wild cat, wild boar, stag, roe-buck, fallow deer, the chamois, hare, rabbit, and beaver. The most common domestic animals are the horse, mule, ass, oxen, sheep, goats, pigs, and fowls. Among birds, are the eagle, falcon, buzzard, partridge, quail, and lark. Fish abound on the coasts, the most common in the Atlantic and English Channel are, the herring, turbot, sole, whiting, pilchard; and salmon in the estuaries; lobsters, mussels, and oysters are plenty on these shores. The Mediterranean contains peculiar species of fish, as the tunny and anchovy. The honey bee is extensively reared; and silkworms from one of the principal sources

of wealth; the *lucerne* (*Cleome Ifole*), which is found near the shores of the Mediterranean, furnishes a crimson dye. The most important minerals are iron, which is found nearly over the whole country, and in 1845 yielded 448,000 tons; copper, lead, silver, antimony, sulphur, sulphate of iron, and mineral waters; gold mines are insignificant. The coal and salt mines are of great value. There are 88 coal, anthracite, and lignite basins, the richest of which are those of the Loire and that of Valenciennes in the *dep. Nord*. In 1845 there were 449 coal mines worked and unworked, employing 80,778 miners, and producing 4,141,617 tons of mineral fuel. The salt-marshes are a considerable source of wealth. Has building stones, and quarries of marble, alabaster slate, and a few precious stones.

The country is essentially agricultural. Since the commencement of the present century the cultivation of the soil has made remarkable progress, and in several *deps*. has been brought to great perfection. The progress of the industrial arts has been no less rapid during the same period; iron and coal mining has been annually on the increase; nearly 1,000 separate factories have been engaged in the fusion of metals, and the forging and manufacturing of iron and steel. The most important manufs. are those of arms, jewellery, watches, coach building, cabinet making, musical instruments, glass, crystal, pottery, chemical products, beet-root sugar, oil, soap, sugar, and salt refineries; dye-works, tanneries, paper making, and printing; silks, cottons, woolen cloths, carpets, shawls, and lace. The products of manuf. industry, with those of the soil, form the objects of an immense internal commerce. External commerce is much less important. Total amount of imports in 1850, real value, 31,628,665*l*.; official value of ditto 46,960,000*l*. Real value of exports, 42,724,887*l*.; official value, 61,240,000*l*. The principal ports are Marseille, Havre, Bordeaux, Nantes, La Rochelle, Dunkerque, Boulogne, Dieppe, St. Malo, L'Orient, Bayonne, and Cette. The chief commercial relations are carried on with the following countries:—the French colonies, Belgium, Switzerland, Sardinia, England, Germany, Spain, and the United States of North America, the imports from, and exports to which, in 1847, amounted to 1-6th of the whole external commerce of the country.

In ancient times France formed the greater part of Transalpine Gaul. It was subjugated by Cæsar in the year 50 B. C., and formed 17 Roman *provs*. In the 6th century, the Franks established themselves in the N., the Burgundians in the E., and the Visigoths in the S. In the 6th century, the Franks extended their dominions nearly over the whole of Gaul, but Brittany, Gascony, and Languedoc preserved their independence. The power of the Franks continued to increase, and under Charlemagne, at the end of the 8th century, their empire extended in Germany N. to the Elbe, and S.E. to the Thems, in Italy to Volturno, and in Spain to the Ebro. This empire was partitioned in the middle of the 9th century, when Germany detached itself from Gaul, which last was divided into two parts.—I. The kingdom of France, comprised between the Atlantic, the Pyrenees, the Mediterranean Sea, the Rhone, Saône, Meuse, and Scheldt.—II. Lotharingia, a long strip of territory between the Rhine and the Alps on one side, and the Scheldt, Meuse, Saône, and Rhone on the other; to this Italy was added. This state was once again divided into the kingdoms of Italy, Lombardy, and the

History of France.—The French, called also Gauls, of Asia. Three-thirds were succeeded by the Gauls, namely, to the Germanic Empire. The kingdom of France was also parcelled out into feudal fiefs, and numerous seigniorial, of which the king had only an empty title before the family of Capet, who ascended the throne in 987, succeeded in uniting round their monarchy the different states of France; this process of concentration progressed under succeeding reigns, and was completed at the revolution of 1793, which subjected to equal laws the 83 *gouv.* or provs. of which the monarchy was then composed, and divided them into 83 departments. Artois and Flanders, which had been in the possession of the Popes for five centuries, were soon after united to France. The wars of the revolution rapidly increased the territory of the French republic. Belgium, all the countries of Germany situated to the left of the Rhine, Savoy, and Nice, were conquered, and formed into 16 new departments. This state of matters, confirmed by the treaty of Lunéville in 1801, and by that of Amiens in 1802, gave to France its natural limits, those of ancient Transalpine Gaul; but the conquests of Napoleon I. overstepped these bounds—his empire extended in Italy to Garigliano; in Germany to the mouths of the Elbe; in Ruritza to the Save and Cattaro, and included the Netherlands. The secondary states of Germany, Switzerland, the kingdoms of Naples and Spain became his vassals rather than his allies. The gigantic extension raised the whole of Europe against France, which, by the treaties of 1814-15, was again confined to its former limits. The most remarkable events in the history of France since the abdication of Napoleon I., are, the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815, the abdication of Charles X. in 1830, the election of Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, as king of the French in 1830, the revolution and his abdication in February 1848, the proclamation of a republic, and the election of Louis Napoleon as president in 1848, and his election as emperor in 1851. In 1854, his alliance with Great Britain, war was proclaimed against Russia, in consequence of its encroachments on Turkey. The language employed in the acts of administration is the French, which is spoken by the educated classes, and understood by nearly all the pop. The *patois* of many of the *depts.* are only corrupt dialects of the French; but German is spoken in Alsace and part of Lorraine, Flemish in part of the *dep.* Nord, Bas-breton in Brittany, Basque in Lower Pyrenees, and Italian in Corsica. The population are divided into the following religious denominations:—Roman Catholics, 32,370,000; Protestants, 1,800,000; Jews, 80,000. France is now divided into 86 *depts.*, 68 of which are on the continent, and the island of Corsica forms the 86th. These were formed from the 83 *provs.* which existed previous to 1793, and named from the rivers, mountains, and other peculiar features which occur in them. The *depts.* are subdivided into *arrondissements*, *cantons*, and *communes*; each *dep.* is governed by a *prefet*, each *arrond.* by a *sub-prefet*, and each *comm.* by a *mayer*. There are 50 Roman Catholic dioceses, each administered by an archbishop or a bishop, and each *ep.* of a *canton* has a *curate*, and each *diocese* has a *seminary* under the direction of the bishop. The Lutherans have a general consistory established at Strasbourg, where they have also a *seminary* and a *faculty of theology*. The Catholics have cathedral churches in 86 *depts.*, the most commonly in *synods*, and have a

faculty of theology at Montpellier. The Jews have a central consistory at Paris, and 80 synagogues distributed over the country. For the administration of justice, France is divided into 27 *ressorts de cours nationales*; there is in each *canton* a *justice de paix*, and in each *arrond.* a *tribunal of première instance*. In the commercial towns there is a *tribunal de commerce*. The *faculty of theology* has six schools, and the *faculty of law* nine. The *faculty of medicine* has three schools of medicine, and three of pharmacy. Secondary instruction is given in national and communal colleges. There is a national college in most of the cities, and communal colleges in other towns. A normal school is established in Paris for training teachers. Primary instruction is imparted gratuitously in schools supported by the *communes*, and the teachers for these are trained in the normal school. In 1853 there were 338 public libraries (exclusive of Paris), containing 46,070 MSS., and 8,785,439 printed vols. For military purposes, the country is partitioned into 31 divisions, of which each department forms a subdivision, except Corsica, which forms two subdivisions. For the marine it is divided into five *maritime prefectures*, which are subdivided into *arrond.* and *inscriptions*. The administration of forests is divided into 32 *arrond.*, embracing the principal towns in the different departments. In the year 1850 the army consisted of 408,062 men of all arms. The imperial navy comprised 352 sailing vessels, averaging from 10 to 120 guns each, and 209 steamships, of an aggregate power of 60,000 horses. Total vessels, 441, carrying in all 12,500 guns. In 1848 the estimated public revenue was 1,200,000,072 francs, and the expenditure 1,510,250,943 francs, leaving an excess of 1,398,680 francs. Public debt in 1848, 413,002,844 francs.

The colonies and foreign dependencies of France are, in America, the islands Martinique, Guadeloupe, Marie-Galante, Desirade, Salines, a part of St. Martin in the Antilles, French Guiana and Cayenne, St. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence; Africa, Algeria, Senegal, and Gambia on the W. coast, and the islands Bourbon and St. Marie in the Indian Ocean, certain portions of Madagascar, and (since 1843) the islands Mayotta and Nossi-Bé. In 1843, France also took possession of Assinie at the W. of the gold coast of Guinea; Asia, Pondicherry and Karikal on the Coromandel coast, Mada on the coast of Malabar, Yancoo in Orissa, and Chandernagore in Bengal; Pacific Ocean, the two groups of the Marquesas and Tahiti, taken possession of in 1841, and the island of New Caledonia in 1854. The colonies are subjected to special laws. In 1845, an ordinance was passed, having for its object the amelioration of slavery in the French colonies, and in 1848 the provisional government decreed its total abolition.

FRANCE (I. 107), Indian Ocean. [MAURITIUS.]

FRANCISBURG, a *comm.* and town of France, *dep.* Lot-et-Garonne, 6 m. S.E. Naves. Pop. 1,364.

FRANCIS CORTIS, an old prov. in the E. of France, the cap. of which was Banegon, now divided into the *depts.* Doubs, Haute-Saône, & Jura.

FRANCISCO (San.) For several places of this name see San.

FRANCISVILLE (St.), a vill., U. S. North America, Louisiana, on a bluff near the Mississippi, 65 m. N.W. New Orleans. P. 1,040.—There are smaller vills. of same name in Illinois and Missouri.

FRANCISBURG, a town of Italy, prov. and 35 m. W.N.W. Spessano. Pop. 3,300.

FRANCONIA (Fr.), a town of the French West Indies, island of Guadeloupe, on the S.E. coast of Grande-Terre, 18 m. E. Pointe-à-Pitre. Pop. 6,303, of whom 5,005 were emancipated slaves.—II. a comm. of the French isl. Martinique, with a good port on the E. coast. Pop. 4,963, of whom 4,372 were emancipated slaves.

FRANCONIA (Germ. *Franken*), an old duchy, afterwards a circle of the Germanic Empire, between Upper Saxony, the Upper and Lower Rhine, Swabia, Bavaria, and Bohemia. Chief cities, Nürnberg, Würzburg, and Anspach. Since 1806 it has been divided between the grand duchies of Baden and Hessen, and the kingdoms of Saxony and Bavaria. It gives name to three circles of the kingdom of Bavaria. [BAVARIA.]

FRANCONVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, with a station on the Northern Railway, 9½ m. N. Paris. Pop. 1,193.

FRANKER, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 10 m. W. Leeuwarden. Pop. 6,149. Has an atheneum, several Latin schools, a public library, and botanic garden.

FRANGY, a vill. of Saxony, prov. Genevese, on an affluent of the Rhone, 31 m. N. Chambéry. Pop. of comm. 1,434.

FRANRY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 8 m. N.N.E. Louhans. P. 2,035.

FRANKENAU, two vill. of Germany.—I. Hessen-Cassel, prov. Upper Hessen, on the Eder, 30 m. S.W. Cassel. Pop. 1,042.—II. Bavaria, prov. Middle Franconia, 14 m. W. Anspach.

FRANKENBERG, two towns of Germany.—I. Saxony, circ. Leipzig, 7 m. N.N.E. Chemnitz, on the Zschopau, an aff. of the Mulde. Pop. 6,373. This is one of the most important manuf. towns in Saxony, and has extensive establishments for cotton and linen weaving, and mining.—II. a town of Hessen-Cassel, prov. Upper Hessen, on rt. b. of the Eder, 39 m. S.W. Cassel. P. 3,253. Manufs. woollen cloth, tobacco, and paper.

FRANKENHAUSEN, a town of Central Germany, principality Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Wipper, 27 m. N. Erfurt. Pop. 4,873.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 39 m. S. Breslau, cap. circ., on a branch of the railway from Berlin to Dresden. Pop. 6,042. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics.

FRANKENTHAL, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 15 m. N.N.W. Spire, and connected with the Rhine by a canal 6 m. in length. Pop. 4,555.

FRANKENWALD, a chain of mountains in the N.E. of Bavaria, between the Maine and Saale, uniting the Fichtelgebirge with the Thüringerwald.

FRANKFORD, a market town of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 31 m. N.E. Birr. Pop. 956.

FRANKFORD, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. New Jersey, co. Sussex. Pop. 1,941.—II. Pennsylvania, 5 m. N.E. Philadelphia. Pop. 4,945.—Also in Cumberland co. Pop. 1,941.

FRANKFORT (Germ. *Frankfurt-am-Main*), a free city of Germany, cap. dist. of same name, and seat of the Germanic diet, on both sides of the Main, which divides it into two unequal parts, the city proper being on the N., and its suburb, Sachsenhausen, with which it communicates by a bridge, on the S. side. It is situated in lat. 50° 6' 49" N., lon. 8° 41' 24" E., 19 m. N.E. the influx of the Main into the Rhine at Mayence; elev. 1,500 ft. above sea-level. Temp. of year 45° F. winter 34° F., summer 65° F. Fahr. Pop. (1855) of territory 14,537; of city 64,957; total 79,494. It is entered by numerous canals. Principal edifices, the Römer or old palace, in which the emperors of Germany were elected; the Town and Riala palaces, and place of meeting

of the diet; the cathedral, Lutheran high church, many other churches, two Jews synagogues, the *Seckhof*, a modern imperial palace, house of the Teutonic order in Sachsenhausen, *Haus zum Bräuwels* or exchange, shops, theatres, lunatic asylum, theatre, academy of painting, and the Senkenberg museum with Ruppell's African collection. Has a college, medical institute, and numerous public schools; a public library, several learned, scientific, and literary institutions, including a geographical society. Manufs. comprise carpets, table covers, oil-cloth, cotton and silk fabrics, woollen yarn and stuffs, gold and silver articles, tobacco, playing-cards, and printers' black; and it has many printing, stereotyping, and lithographic establishments. *Frankfort*, which was made a free port in 1831, is one of the four great emporia for supplying Germany with all kinds of merchandise; but its principal source of wealth is in extensive banking, commission, and funding transactions. It communicates by railways with Carlsruhe, Mainz, and Wiesbaden, and has a regular traffic with steam-packets on the Main. Two large fairs are held here annually. Charles-magne held a council in Frankfort in 793; it was fortified in 838 and 843, and erected into a free city in 1164. Napoleon I. made it cap. of a grand duchy. Goethe the poet was born here in 1749. The territory belonging to Frankfort, enclosed by Hessen and Nassau, has an area of about 35 sq. m., including 9 villages. Pop. (1849) 62,354, mostly Lutherans.

FRANKFORT (Germ. *Frankfurt-am-der-Oder*), a city of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, cap. reg., on l. b. of the Oder, 50 m. E.S.E. Berlin, with which city it communicates by railway. Lat. 52° 29' 8" N., lon. 14° 33' 24" E. Pop. (1855) 90,998. It is enclosed by walls, and has three suburbs. Principal edifices, 3 protestant churches, Roman Catholic church, a Jews' synagogue, government and council-houses, post-house, gymnasium, high school, hospitals, and theatre. Its university, founded in 1506, was transferred to Breslau in 1811. It is the seat of the high court for its reg. and circle, a council of nobles, and boards of taxation, agriculture, and canals. It has manufs. of woollen and silk fabrics, stockings, earthenware, sugar, tobacco, and mustard, and brandy distilleries. Commerce extensive in German and foreign produce of all kinds, exported into Poland, Galicia, Russia, Bohemia, etc., by the canals and rivers, on which its inhabitants also carry on a flourishing transit trade. Near Frankfort is Kunnersdorf, scene of the defeat of the Prussians under Frederick the Great by the Austrians and Russians in 1759. The regency of Frankfort has an area of 8,000 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 860,067.

FRANKFORT, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Maine, 61 m. N.E. Augusta. Pop. 4,233.—II. New York, on the Mohawk, 74 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 3,893. Numerous smaller townships in the United States have this name.—III. cap., state Kentucky, on the Kentucky river, here crossed by a chain bridge, 60 m. above its confl. with the Ohio, 50 m. E. Louisville. Pop. 4,373.

FRANKFÜRT, FRANKFURTH, cities of Germany. [FRANKFORT.]

FRANKLAND ISLANDS, are off the E. coast of Australia. Lat. 17° 16' S., lon. 145° E.

FRANKLEY, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 24 m. S.E. Hildesdon. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 126.

FRANKLIN, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in N.W. of Maine. Pop. 25,837.—II. in N.W. of Massachusetts. Pop. 66,651.

III. in N.W. of Vermont. Pop. 32,344.—IV. in

F.R.E. of New York. Pop. 25,102.—**V.** in S. of Pennsylvania. Pop. 52,394.—**VI.** in centre of North Carolina. Pop. 11,713 (slaves 4,507).—**VII.** in N.E. of Georgia. Pop. 11,513 (slaves 2,682).—**VIII.** in S. div. of Florida. Pop. 1,561.—**IX.** in N.W. of Alabama. Pop. 19,610 (slaves 8,197).—**X.** in S.W. of Mississippi. Pop. 3,994 (slaves 3,336).—**XI.** in S. of Tennessee. Pop. 13,768 (slaves 3,633).—**XII.** in centre of Kentucky. Pop. 12,463 (slaves 3,365).—**XIII.** in centre of Ohio. Pop. 42,910.—**XIV.** in S.W. of Indiana. Pop. 17,368.—**XV.** in E. of Missouri. Pop. 11,021.—**XVI.** in N.W. of Arkansas. Pop. 3,929.—**XVII.** in centre of Virginia. Pop. 17,430 (slaves 5,736).—**XVIII.** in S. of Illinois. Pop. 5,681. Also several townships.—**I.** Massachusetts, 31 m. S.S.W. Boston. Pop. 1,318, mostly employed in manufs. of cotton and straw bonnets.—**II.** New York, 31 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 3,087.—**III.** New Jersey, 7 m. S.E. Somerville. Pop. 2,984.—**IV.** same state, 13 m. N.W. Hackensack. Pop. 1,741, employed in cotton, paper, and other manufs.—**V.** same state, 15 m. S.E. Woodbury. Pop. 2,984.—**VI.** Pennsylvania, co. Westmoreland. Pop. 2,580.—**VII.** Ohio, on the Ohio river, co. Claremont. Pop. 3,461.—**VIII.** Indiana, co. Johnson. Pop. 3,166.—**IX.** Missouri, 43 m. N.W. Jefferson. Pop. 2,015.—**X.** Ohio, co. Richland. Pop. 1,257. Numerous others of less note.—**Franklinville** is a township, New York, 24½ m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 1,706.

FRANKLIN ISLAND, in the Antarctic Ocean. Lat. 76° 8' S., lon. 168° 12' E. Discovered by Sir J. Ross, is 12 m. long, and composed entirely of igneous rocks.

FRANKLADT, a town of Moravia, circ. and 35 m. N.E.E. Prerau. Pop. 3,200.

FRANKFORD, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 80 m. W. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,649.

FRANKTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4½ m. W. Dunchurch. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 263.

FRANSHAM, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—**I.** (Great), 6 m. E.N.E. Swatham. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 319.—**II.** (Little), same co., 6 m. E. N.E. Swatham. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 267.

FRANT or **FANT**, a pa. of England, cos. Kent and Sussex, 3 m. S. Tunbridge-Wells. Area 5,490 ac. Pop. 2,447.

FRANKENBURG, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. and 17 m. W.S.W. Eibogen, with celebrated bath establishments, from which an average of 300,000 jars of mineral water are exported annually.

FRASCATI, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, comarca and 12 m. S.E. Rome. Pop. 4,976. It is situated on one of the Tusculan hills, and has a modern cathedral. Here are the remains of Tusculum, the birthplace of Cato, and where Cicero, Lucullus, and Mucenas had villas. It was destroyed by the Romans in 131.

FRANKFORD, a seaport town, manic. bor. & pa. of Scotland, co. and 37 m. N. Aberdeen. Area of pa. about 10,000 ac. P. 4,447. Has a harbour, constructed at a cost of about 50,000.

FRANKFORT or **KOONALISSEBURG**, a town of British India, Coorg dist., presid. Madras, on l. b. of the Canvey, 200 m. W. Madras.

FRASER RIVER, British Columbia, N. Amer., rises N. Mount Hooker, in the Rocky Mountains, flows N.W. 150 m., then W. 35 m., when it turns E. in lat. 54°, past Fort George, & flows through the centre of the colony 250 m. to Fort Hope, when it turns W. and flows 80 m. to its mouth in the Gulf of Georgia, which separates Vancouver Island from the mainland. Its chief tributaries are on the right, the Stuart river,

Chilcooten river; left, the Thomson river. Gold was discovered on the lower course of the Fraser and lake Shouhwap, on its tributary the Thomson river, and vast numbers of diggers (in 1857-8), took up their quarters at Fort Hope and Fort Yale, to which steamers ascend.

FRASERVILLE, formerly *Riviere du Loup*, a town of Lower Canada, 115 m. E. Quebec. P. 8,000.

FRASERFORD, a comm. and vill. of Faldmout, Canale. Pop. 2,087.

FRASSO, a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 13 m. E.N.E. Caserta. Pop. 4,976.

FRATING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6 m. E.S.E. Colchester. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 247.

FRATTA, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 13½ m. N. Perugia, on the Tiber. Pop. 1,228.—**II.** (La), a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. and 7 m. W.S.W. Rovigo. Pop. 2,000.

FRATTA MAGGIORE, a city of Naples, dist. Caserta, 6 m. N. Naples. Pop. 8,600.

FRATTE, two vill. of Italy.—**I.** Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 13 m. N.E. Gaeta. Pop. 2,900.—**II.** Pontifical States, deleg. and 16 m. S.E. Urbino. Pop. 1,072.

FRALBACHEN, *Fons-Breit-Virginia*, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 10 m. N.N.E. Bern.

FRALBNBURG, a town of East Prussia, reg. and 42 m. S.W. Königsberg, on the Frische-Haff. Pop. 2,390.

FRALBNFELD, a town of Switzerland, cap cant., Thurgau, on the Marg, 21 m. N.E. Zurich. Pop. 2,858. It has cotton mills, dyeing & print works.

FRANSTADT, a town of Saxony, circ. and 30 m. S.S.W. Dresden. Pop. 1,107. Has a silver mine, dye works, and linen manufactures.

FRALSTADT (Polish *Wschowa*), a frontier town of Prussian Poland, reg. Posen, cap. circ., 48 m. S.S.W. Posen. Pop. (1849) 6,221. Manufs of woollen and linen fabrics, Morocco leather, hats, etc., and a large trade in corn and cattle.

FRAYLES (Los), several small island groups in the Caribbean Sea, off S. coast of Hayti.

FRACHEN, a vill. of Rhensish Prussia, reg. Cologne, circ. and 22 m. S.S.W. Düsseldorf. Pop. 2,640. It has manufs. of earthenware.

FRANCHI, a market town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. W.N.W. Palencia. Pop. 1,704.

FRACKENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 34 m. S.W. Mildenhall. Area 2,220 ac. Pop. 477.

FRACKLETOT, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Kirkham, 3 m. W. Preston. Pop. 963. Has sacking and sail-cloth manufactures.

FRANSENBERG, a Danish fort on the Guinea coast, with the vill. Ningbo, 30 m. N.E. Accra.

FREDERICIA or **PRIDFICIA**, a fortified town of Denmark, prov. N. Jutland, at the N. entrance of the Little Belt, 13 m. S.E. Vejle. Pop. 4,600.

FREDENICK, a city of the U. S., North America, Maryland, 54 m. N.W. Annapolis. Pop. 6,028. It has a court-house, gaol, 12 churches, and several literary institutions. A branch railway, 3 m. in length, connects it with the Baltimore and Ohio Railway.

FREDENICK, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—**I.** in N.E. of Maryland. Area 580 sq. m. Pop. 40,967.—**II.** in N.E. of Virginia. Area 480 sq. m. Pop. 15,975.

FREDERICK HAVEN, a bay on the S.E. coast of Tasmania, 9 m. E. Hobart-Town.

FREDERICKSBURG, a vill. of Denmark, prov. Seeland, cap. dist., 31 m. N.N.W. Copenhagen.

Fredericksberg is a citadel of Sweden, 10 m. E.N.E. Stockholm, and defending the entrance to its harbour.

FREDERICKSBURG, a city of the U. S., North America, Virginia, on the Rappahannock river.

50 m. S.S.W. Washington. Pop. 4,062. Has a court-house, jail, & churches, and a market-house. The falls of the Rappahannock, in the vicinity, afford good motive power, and the town is supplied with excellent water, conveyed by pipes from the river.

FREDERICKSDAL, a marit. town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, on a small river, near the N.E. angle of the Skager-rack, 68 m. S.S.E. Christiania. Pop. (1855) 7,408. It is famous for its strong fortresses, Frederikstein, at the siege of which Charles XII. of Sweden was killed, in 1718. It has a trade in timber and iron, manufs. linens and tobacco.

FREDERICK'S OORD, a pauper colony of the Netherlands, prov. Drenthe, on the borders of Friesland and Overysel, 5 m. N.E. Steenwyk. It was founded in 1818; and a great number of paupers are profitably employed there by the state in agricultural operations, brick making, spinning, and weaving.

FREDERICKSTADT (Danish *Friedrichstadt*), a town of Denmark, prov. and 23 m. W.S.W. Schleswig, on the Eider, near its mouth, in the North Sea. Pop. 2,500. It was founded in 1821 by the Arminians driven from the Netherlands by the decisions of the Synod of Dort. It has ship-building yards, and manufactures of woollens, mustard, starch, and Prussian blue.

FREDERICKSTADT, a fortified town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, at the mouth of the Glommen, in the Skager-rack, 48 m. S.E. Christiania. Pop. 2,673. It has an arsenal, harbour, and a tobacco factory.

FREDERICKSTADT, a town of Russia, gov. Courland, on the Dwina, 49 m. E. Mitau.

FREDERICKSVÆRN, a marit. vill. and fortress of Norway, stift Aggershuus, amt. and 7 m. S. Laurvig, on the Skager-rack. It has a harbour and dockyard.

FREDERIKSTED, a town of the Danish island Santa Cruz, West Indies, on its W. coast, with 2,400 inhabitants, a fort, and a roadstead.

FREDERIKSVÆRK, a market town of Denmark, on the fford, 30 m. N.W. Copenhagen, with a royal residence, a cannon foundry, gunpowder factory, and copper works. Pop. 500.

FREDERIKSHAMN or **HAMINA**, a fortified seaport town of Finland, on an inlet of the Gulf of Finland, 53 m. W.S.W. Wyborg. Pop. 1,500. In 1809 the treaty was signed here by which Sweden ceded Finland to Russia. In 1821, the town was almost wholly destroyed by fire.

FREDERIKSHAVN (formerly *Fladstrand*), the most N. seaport town of Denmark, prov. Jutland, stift and 36 m. N.N.E. Aalborg, on the Kattegat. Lat. 57° 27' 1" N., lon. 10° 33' E. Pop. 1,400. It has a citadel and lighthouse.

FREDERIKSBUND, a small town of Denmark, island Seeland, on Roskilde fford, 22 m. N.W. Copenhagen. Pop. 450.

FREDERICSTON (formerly *St Ann*), the cap. town of New Brunswick, on the St John river, 66 m. N.W. St John. Pop. 6,000. It is the seat of the provincial assembly and of King's College, an establishment supported by an annual government grant of 2,000*l.*, and the course of education in which resembles that pursued at Oxford.

FREDSBIA, a vill. of the U. S., North America, New York, near Lake Erie, 12 m. E.N.E. Portland. Pop. 1,900. The gas used for lighting its streets is obtained from a natural jet issuing from the earth.

FREEDOM, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 370 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 1,662.

FREENOLD, a township, U. S., North America, New Jersey, 84 m. E. Trenton. Pop. 2,638.

FREEMANTLE, Western Australia, a convict settlement on the coast south of Perth.

FREEMPORT, a township and seaport, U. S., N. Amer., Maine, 34 m. S.S.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,629.

FREETHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.S.W. Acla. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 486.

FREE-TOWN or **ST GEORGE**, a town of Upper Guinea, West Africa, cap. of the British settlement of Sierra Leone, on its W. coast. Lat. 8° 27' N., lon. 13° 14' W. Mean temperature of year 79° 3, winter 80° 9, summer 77° 8, Fahr. It is enclosed landward by an amphitheatre of mnts., and has various schools, government offices, and barracks.

FREGENAL DE LA SIERRA, a town of Spain, prov. and 39 m. S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 5,975. It has extensive tan-yards and manufs. of linens.

FREHEL (Cape), a headland of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, on the English Channel. Lat. of lighthouse 48° 41' 5" N., lon. 2° 19' W.

FREIBERG, a town of Saxony, cap. of its mining dist., circ. and 20 m. S.W. Dresden, near the Mulde. Pop. (1849) 14,151. Has a cathedral, orphan asylum, gymnasium, and barge school. It is the seat of the administration of mines and foundries for the kingdom, and of a mining academy, having 13 professors, Werner's collection of minerals, a library, and is attended by 50 to 70 pupils, who work practically in the neighbouring mines. In the vicinity are mines of silver, copper, lead, and cobalt. Extensive smelting works and foundries are seated at Halsbrücke, 3 m. distant. Has also manufs. of gold and silver lace, woollen cloths and cassimeres, linen and cotton fabrics, yarn, lace, white lead, vitriol, gunpowder, breweries, and a shot-foundry. It communicates by railway with Breslau and Schweidnitz.

FREIBURG-IM-BRISGAU, a city of the grand duchy Baden, cap. circ. Upper Rhine, on the Dreisam, and on the Baden Railway, by which it communicates with Mannheim, Basle, etc., 75 m. S.W. Karlsruhe. Pop., including suburbs (1849) 16,000. Elevation 920 feet above the sea. Its cathedral, with a spire 380 feet in height, is one of the noblest Gothic edifices in Germany. Other principal buildings are the grand ducal and archbishop's palaces, 3 hospitals, custom-house, exchange, theatre, town-hall, and Lutheran church. The university, famous as a school of Roman Catholic theology, is well attended. It has museums, botanic garden, and a gymnasium, a school of forest economy, Herder's institute of arts, and other public schools. Manufs. of chicory, chemical products, soap, starch, leather, and potash, with bell-foundries, gunpowder and paper mills, bleaching and dye-works.

FREIBURG, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 36 m. W.S.W. Breslau, on railway. Pop. 4,000. Manufs. linen and tobacco.

FREIBURG, a vill. of Hanover, 18 m. N.N.W. Stade, with a port on the Elbe. Pop. 913.

FREIBURG, a cant., Switzerland. [Faisouna.]

FREIBURG, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, circ. Arnsberg, on the Ruhr. Pop. 870. It is the centre of an extensive manuf. of wooden wares.

FREIBURG, a market town of Hesse Darmstadt, prov. Oberhessen, circ. and 9 m. N.E. Hungen. Pop. 1,132.

FREIBURG, a pa. and town of Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 38 m. N.N.E. Breslau. P. 1,211.

FREINWALDE, two towns of Prussia.—I. prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, on the Alt-Orde, 33 m. N.E. Berlin. Pop. 2,670. It has alum works, and manufs. of sulphate of soda from the neighbouring springs of Alexandersbad and Freienwalde.—II. prov. Pomerania, circ. and 38 m. E. Stettin. Pop. 1,180. Manufs. cloths.

FRANKFURT, a market town of Hesse-Nassau, prov. Hesse, 25 m. N.E. London. Pop. 2,181.

FRANKFURT, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Main, 20 m. N.E.E. Munich. Pop. 4,380. It has breweries and tobacco factories.

FRANKFURT, a town of Prussian Rhine, reg. Liegnitz, cap. circ., 25 m. W.N.W. Glogau. Pop. 3,350. Manuf. woollens.—II. W. Prussia, reg. and 16 m. S.E. Marienwerder. Pop. 1,235.—III. a town of Upper Bavaria, palatinate, on the Schwarzbach. Pop. 798.

FRANKFURT, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 40 m. W.N.W. Troppau, 1,244 feet above the sea. Pop. 975. It has a castle, a paper mill, and a hydropathic establishment.

FRANKFURT, two villa. of Portugal.—I. (*d'Espada-a-Caba*), prov. Trás-os-Montes, on rt. b. of the Douro, 45 m. S. Braga. Pop. 645.—II. (*de Nuno*), prov. Beira, 40 m. E.N.E. Viseu.

FRANKFURT, *Forum Julii*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 15 m. S.E. Draguignan. Pop. 2,900. It has a cathedral and an Episcopal palace. At *St Raphael*, a vill. 13 m. distant, Napoleon I. disembarked on his return from Egypt in 1798, and re-embarked for Elba in 1814.

FRANKFURT, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Taw, 3 m. W. Barnstaple. Ac. 6,600. P. 1,350.

FRANKFURT'S CAP, a mountain of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), 5,000 feet in elevation above the sea, in lat. 42° 15' S., lon. 145° 42' E.

FRANKFURT, a vill. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 164 m. S.W. Leitrim. Pop. 86.

FRANKFURT, British North America, Upper Canada, flows W. from Lake Nipissing into Lake Huron (Georgian Bay), which it enters, lat. 45° 55' N., and lon. 81° 4' W., after a course estimated at 55 m.—II. a river which joins the estuary of the Abbitibi and Moose rivers, at the S.W. corner of James' Bay (Hudson Sea). Lat. 51° 8' N., lon. 81° W.

FRANKFURT SETTLEMENTS. [PONDICHERRY.]

FRANKFURT, a pa. of England, coa. Hants and Surrey, 34 m. S. Farnham. Ac. 9,980, including a sheet of water about 3 m. in circ. Pop. 1,536.

FRANKFURT, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 13 m. N.E. Diss. Area 500 ac. Pop. 37.

FRANKFURT, a market town of Ireland, Leitrim, co. and 9 m. N.W. Killybegs. Pop. 1,076.

FRANKFURT, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Avon, 4 1/2 m. S.E.E. Bath. Ac. 440. P. 622.

FRANKFURT, a pa. of Isle of Wight, 1 1/2 m. S.E.W. Yarmouth. Area, 4,766 ac. Pop. 1,383. The cliffs of Freshwater Bay are perforated by remarkable caverns and surmounted by a lighthouse.

FRANKFURT or **FRANKFURT-LE-VICOMTE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, arrond. and 16 m. W.S.W. Mamers, on l. b. of the Sarthe. Pop. 3,371. Manuf. of table and other knives.

FRANKFURT (La), a town and town of France, dep. cant., dep. Sarthe, arrond. and 8 m. N.W. Mamers. Pop. 3,317.

FRANKFURT or **FRANKFURT**, several communes, towns, and villa. of France.—I. dep. Orne, 13 m. N. Domfront. P. 2,182.—II. (*sur Apance*), Haute-Marne, 25 m. E.N.E. Langres. P. 1,282.—III. Nord, S. of the Scheldt, 54 m. N. Valenciennes. P. 4,914.

FRANKFURT, a decayed mining town, Mexican Confederation, state and 25 m. N.W. Zacatecas. Pop. 3,600. (?)

FRANKFURT-LE-GRAND, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arrond. St Quentin. Pop. 4,601.

FRANKFURT, two communes and villa. of France.—I. dep. Haute-Saône, arrond. and 8 m. N.E. Luxeuil. Pop. 1,602.—II. dep. Vosges, arrond. and 19 m. S.E. Remiremont, near the Moselle. Pop. 1,300.

FRANKFURT, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. S.E. Harleston. Area 3,700 ac. Pop. 1,431.

FRANKFURT or **FRANKFURT**, two par. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. 3 m. S.E. Garmouth. Area 1,790 ac. Pop. 566. United to Snape.—II. 3 m. S.E. Ipswich. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 380.

FRANKFURT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, on rt. b. of the Loire, 3 m. N.E. Vendôme; near this the troops of Philip Augustus were totally defeated by the English in 1194.

FRANKFURT, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3 m. W.N.W. Stroud. Area 336 ac. Pop. 267.

FRANKFURT, a vill. of France, dep. Nord, 6 m. S.E. Lille. Pop. 1,489.

FRANKFURT, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. S.W. Colchester. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 255.

FRANKFURT, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. and 2 m. E. Falkland. Pop. 712.

FRANKFURT, a vill. of W. Germany, grand duchy Baden, prov. Lower Rhine, on l. b. of the Main, 8 m. W.S.W. Wertheim. Pop. 1,718.

FRANKFURT, a town of S. Germany, Württemberg, circ. Black-Forest, on the Murr, 40 m. S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 4,130. It has manuf. of woollen cloths, white lead, and Prussian blue.

FRANKFURT, a walled town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 20 m. W. Troppau. Pop. 3,608. Manuf. of linen and woollen cloths.—II. a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 4 m. W.N.W. Beugheim, with a royal castle. Pop. 833.

FRANKFURT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, on the Canche, 21 m. Arras. Pop. 1,650. It has manuf. of linens and woollens.

FRANKFURT, a town of Moravia, circ. Prerau, 42 m. E.N.E. Olmütz. Pop. 3,800.

FRANKFURT, a town of Baden. [FRANKFURT]

FRANKFURT, a town of Switzerland. [FRANKFURT]

FRANKFURT (HARBOUR), an inlet of Shark Bay, W. Australia. Lat. 26° 20' S., lon. 114° E. (Jaland), Pacific, Dangerous archipelago, in lat. 17° 55' S., lon. 140° 55' W. Discovered in 1823.

FRANKFURT, etc. [FRANKFURT, etc.]

FRANKFURT, an island off the W. coast of Norway, stift Drontheim, immediately S. Christiansund.

FRANKFURT, a town of Upper Austria, on the railway between Linz and Budweis, 18 m. N.N.E. Linz. Pop. 3,000.—II. Austrian Silesia, circ. and 11 m. N.W. Teschen. Pop. 900.

FRANKFURT (Hung. *Galgács*), a market town of Hungary, circ. and 16 m. N.W. Neutra, on the Waag, opposite Leopoldstadt. Pop. 4,000.

FRANKFURT, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. S.E. Haverford-West. Pop. 679.

FRANKFURT or **FRANKFURT**, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 37 m. W. Troppau. P. 2,100.

FRANKFURT, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 49 m. W.N.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 1,660.

FRANKFURT, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. N.N.E. Burgos, near the Ebro. Pop. 1,210.

FRANKFURT, **FRANKFURT** or **FRANKFURT**, a cant. of Switzerland, bounded N. and E. by the cantons Bern, S. by Val de, and W. by Neuchâtel. Area 665 sq m. Pop. 99,891. mostly Roman Catholics. It is situated chiefly in the basin of the Aar, and partly in that of Thiele and Lake Neuchâtel. Surface hilly in the S. and E., where it is traversed by ramifications of the Bernese Alps, culminating points, the Dent de Breninire 7,733 feet, Dent de Folligrin 7,716 feet, Mount Molson 6,983 feet elevation above the sea. Principal rivers the Sarine and the Brele. The greater part of Lake Morat is in this canton. Climate mild in the N. and on the Lake of Neuchâtel. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people in the N., and cattle-rearing in the S. direction. Corn is grown barely well-

cheaper horse consumption; and dairy husbandry is well conducted. The breeds of horses and cattle are valuable. Timber and peat are important products. It exports straw hats, which, with cheese and timber, form the chief exports. The inhabitants are mostly of Gallic descent, and French is the prevalent language in the towns; but German is spoken in the N.E. and Romansch in the S. Chief towns Fribourg, Moutier, and Bulle.

FRANCOUSE or **FRANSTUN**, a town of Switzerland, on the Sarine, cap. cant., 17 m. S.W. Bern. Pop. 3,065. Elevation of college 2,088 feet above the sea. It consists of the upper or French town, and the lower or German town, on the brink of the river. Has a cathedral, college, town-hall, diocesan school, museum, hospital, orphan asylum, work-house, prison, public baths, libraries, and medical, natural history, and antiquarian societies; with manufacture of woollen cloths, straw hats, hardware, porcelain and leather, sugar refineries, and dyes-houses.

FRICK, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, 8 m. N. Aargau. Pop. 1,817. The Frickthal, of which it is the cap., is a valley of about 100 sq. m. in extent, with a pop. of 20,000, mostly Roman Catholics, and employed in cotton spinning, and trading in cattle, wine, and timber.

FRICKENHAUSEN, a town of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on r. b. of the Main, S.E. Würzburg. Pop. 1,052.

FRICKLEY, Engl. [CLAYTON with FRICKLEY.] **FRIDATTHORPE**, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 10 m. W.N.W. Great Driffield. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 33.

FRIDRIKSTADT, etc. [FRIDERICKSTADT, etc.] **FRIDRICHSHALD**, Norway. [FRIDERICKSHALD.]

FRIDBERG, a fortified town of Hessen Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, 18 m. S.S.E. Giessen. Pop. 2,700.

FRIDBERG, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Bavaria, 4 m. E.S.E. Augsburg. Pop. 2,000.

FRIDBERG, several towns of Prussia.—I. prov. Brandenburg, cap. circ., reg. and 56 m. N.E. Frankfurt, on the Pesa. Pop. 4,540. Has woollen cloth factories and tanneries.—II. a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 46 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz, on the Quisna. Pop. 2,140.—III. (High), Silesia, 19 m. S. Liegnitz. Here, in 1745, the Austrians were defeated by Frederick II.

FRIDBERG, a vill. of Hanover, E. Friesland, cap. dist., 16 m. E.S.E. Aurich. The amt. or dist. of Aurich is 84 sq. m. in extent. Pop. 7,207.

FRIDBERG, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 14 m. W.S.W. Teschen, on the Ostrawitz. Pop. 3,700. Has mineral baths and manufs. of linens.

FRIDBERG, a frontier vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. Liegnitz, circ. and 20 m. S.E. Gerslitz, on the Quisna. Pop. 1,366.

FRIDENWALD, a market town of Hessen-Cassel, prov. and 34 m. N.N.E. Fulda. Pop. 1,545.

FRIDENWALD, numerous towns, etc., of Germany.

—I. Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 30 m. N.E. New-Strelitz. Pop. 4,555. It has manufs. of various fabrics, and an active trade in horses.—II. E. Prussia, reg. Königsberg, cap. circ., 27 m. S.E. Königsberg. Pop. 2,478. Here the French defeated the allied Russians and Prussians, 14th June 1807.—III. Bohemia, circ. Bunsau, N. of the Lusatia mountains, 68 m. N.N.E. Prague. Pop. 2,497.—IV. (Hesse), W. Prussia, reg. and 126 m. W.S.W. Marienwerder. Pop. 2,300. Manufs. of woollen and linen cloths.—V. (Pomerania), W. Prussia, reg. and 70 m. W.S.W. Marienwerder. Pop. 1,510.

FRIDENWALD, a town of Central Germany,

duchy Saxo-Gotha, cap. dist., in the Thuringian Forest, 9 m. S.W. Gotha. Pop. 2,139.

FRIDENWALD or **BUCKHORN**, a town of Württemberg, circ. Danube, 6 m. W. Metzing, on the Lake of Constance. Pop. 1,572.

FRIDWOLD or **TOWNA** **SHANES**, a collection of 150 islands, Pacific, composing the TOWNA and **FRANSE** groups (which see), between lat. 12° and 25° S., lon. 175° W. and 177° E. Principal islands, TACANOA, AMBO, and TONGATABOO. Discovered by TANNIA in 1643, but received their collective name from Cook. Pop. of Friendly Islands estimated at 18,200: viz., Tongataboo 7,500; Hapai 4,000; Vavao group 4,500; Ena 300; Nuatobutabo or Keppels Island 700; and Numfoa 1,200. [POLYNESIA.]

FRIDRICH, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 33 m. N.W. Potsdam, with a station on the railway from Berlin to Hamburg. P. 2,800.

FRIDLAND, a prov. of the Netherlands, on the N.E. side of the Zuider Zee, having landward the provs. Groningen, Drenthe, and Overijssel. Area 1,206 sq. m. Pop. 243,836. Surface flat, and being below the level of the sea, its coasts are protected by dykes. Much of it consists of sandy heaths, but in the N. and W. are some pasture lands where live stock are reared. Lakes are numerous, and in the E. are some forests. Peat forms the principal fuel in use. Woollens and fine linen fabrics, sail-cloth, tiles, etc., are manufactured. The chief exports are cattle and dairy produce. It is subdivided into three arrondissements; principal towns, Leeuwarden, the cap., Heerenveen, and Sneek, with Harlingen, Bolsward, and Dokkum.

FRIDLAND (EAST), (PRINCIPALITY OF), the N.W. portion of Hanover, forming with Haringerland the landr. or district of Aurich. [HANOVER.]

FRIDSVOTTE, a town of North Germany, grand duchy of Oldenburg, on the Soeste, 18 m. W.S.W. Oldenburg. Pop. 1,036.

FRIDSTORPE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. S.S.W. Market-Raisen. Area 610 ac. P. 62.

FRISTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8½ m. E. Boston. Area 3,960 ac. Pop. 1,940.

FRIGATE ISLE, an inhabited island of the Indian Ocean, the farthest E. of the Seychelle group, in lat. 4° 33' S., lon. 56° E. It is 2½ m. in length, and 530 feet above the level of the sea.

FRIGENTO or **FRICENTO**, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, cap. cant., 17 m. E.N.E. Avellino. Pop. 3,000. Ruins of anc. *Frequentum*.

FRIGILIANA, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. E. Malaga, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,043.

FRIGNANO (MAGGIORE and MINORE), two contiguous vills. of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 10 and 11 m. S.W. Caserta. United pop. 2,355.

FRILHAM, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 6 m. S.S.E. East-Isley. Area 920 ac. Pop. 164.

FRIMLEY, a chapelry of England, co. Surrey, pa. Ash, near the South Western Railway, 31 m. W.S.W. London. Pop. 1,752.

FRINCO, a com. and vill. of the Sardinian States, div. Alessandria, prov. and 7 m. N. Ash. Pop. 1,080.

FRINDSBURY, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 14 m. N.W. Rochester. Area 3,010 ac. Pop. 2,255.

FRING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8 m. S.W. Burnham-Weathra. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 163.

FRINGFORD, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4½ m. N.N.E. Bicester. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 267.

FRINTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. S.S.W. Sittingbourne. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 309.

FRINTON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 13 m. S.E. Manningtree. Area 710 ac. P. 30. A great part of the pa. has been swept away by the sea.

BAIA (Carna), a municipality of Brazil. {Carna Baia.}

BALBY-ON-THE-WHARF, a pa. of England, in Leicestershire. 4 m. W.S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 465.

BALCHIN-HAVN (Frische-Nehrung), a lagoon of East Prussia, between lat. 54° 15' and 54° 45' N., lon. 18° 15' and 20° 35' E., separated from the Baltic by the Frische-Nehrung, a tongue of land 23 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth, and at the N.E. extremity of which it communicates with the Baltic by a channel 1 m. across. Length of the Havn S.W. to N.E. 57 m., average breadth 5 m. Depth in no place more than 12 feet. It receives the Pregel and Passarge rivers, and two arms of the Vistula at its delta.

BALFARNY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 34 m. S.W. Wensley. Area 6,270 ac. Pop. 1,895.

BALFORTH, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. W. S.W. Eastbourne. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 78.

BALFORTHROCK, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. W. Great Torrington. Ac. 2,380. P. 610.

BALFVILLAGE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. E. Tallardhill. Area 2,900 ac., recovered from the fens, and made parochial since 1812. P. 307.

BALFVILLAGE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. N.N.E. Cranbrook. Area 3,640 ac. Pop. 906.

BALFVILLAGE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. E.N.E. St. Mary Stratton. Area 710 ac. Pop. 265.—II. co. Suffolk, 7 m. N.W. Lowestoft. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 213.

BALFVILLAGE, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. N.W. Banbury. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 514.

BALFVILLAGE, a town of Germany, Heusen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, on the Roder, 16 m. S.W. Cassel. Pop. 3,049. It has an Ursuline convent.

BALFVILLAGE, an old prov. of Northern Italy, formerly divided between the empire of Austria and the Venetian territory, now forming the circ. of Gorizia, part of Trieste and the deleg. Friuli (cap. Udine) in Lombardy.

BALFVILLAGE STRAIT, British North America, lat. 62° to 64° N., lon. 65° to 75° or 74° W., is a passage from the ocean W. ward, between Hudson Strait and Northumberland inlet. Length 140 m.; medium breadth 30 m. Shores on both sides abrupt, rugged, and mountainous.

BALFVILLAGE, a pa. of England, co. and 11 m. S.E.W. Gloucester, with a station on the railway thence to Bristol. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 250.

BALFVILLAGE, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 7 m. W.N.W. Much Wenlock. Area 2,120 ac. P. 261.

BALFVILLAGE, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 7½ m. W.N.W. Glandford-Brigg. Area 4,030 ac. Pop. 789.—II. (North), a pa. co. York, East Riding, 7½ m. S.E. Great Driffield. Area 2,880 ac. Pop. 846.

BALFVILLAGE, a pa. and market town of England, on the Moray and Weaver rivers, co. and 11 m. N.E. Chester. Area of pa. 14,100 ac. Pop. 6,363. Has salt works and cotton manuf. The town has a church, a grammar school, and a graving-dock.—II. a lordship in the above pa., 11 m. N.N.E. Chester. Pop. 1,010.

BALFVILLAGE, an island of Norway, off its W. coast. Lat. 61° 47' N.—II. a vill. and pa. of Norway, stiff and 115 m. N.W. Christiansha, on the river Langna. Pop. of pa. 4,800.

BALFVILLAGE, a town of Saxony, circ. and 21 m. S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 2,633.—Frischleben is a vill. and railway station of Silesia, 14 m. N. Grätz.

BALFVILLAGE, a vill. of Lower Austria, on the Leitha, near Wiener Neustadt.

BALFVILLAGE or **BALFVILLAGE**, a pari. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Frome, 21 m. S. Bath. Area of pa. 6,860 ac. Pop. of

pa. 11,918; of bor. 10,148. Chief buildings, an anc. church, a union workhouse and market-house. Has long been noted for its ale. Manufactures of cards for dressing woollen cloth, etc., and of fine woollens. It sends 1 member to House of Commons.—II. (Bishop's), a pa., co. Hereford. {Bishop's-Frmons.}

BALFVILLAGE, several rivers of England.—I. co. Dorset, rises near Beaminster, and flows S.W. past Frampton and Dorchester, into Poole Bay.—II. (Upper), an affl. of the Severn, co. Gloucester.—III. (Lower), an affl. of the Avon, in same co.—IV. an affl. of the Lugg, co. Hereford.—V. a river, co. Somerset, rises in the Mendip Hills, flows N. past the town of Frome, and after a course of 20 m., joins the Avon, between Bradford and Bath.

BALFVILLAGE, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. N. Palencia, near the Canal of Castile. Pop. 1,463. It has brandy distilleries.

BALFVILLAGE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Dordogne, opposite Libourne. Pop. 1,629.

BALFVILLAGE (St.), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Loire, 12 m. E.S.E. Le-Fuy. Pop. 2,600.—II. Lot-et-Garonne, 24 m. N.E. Villeneuve-sur-Lot. Pop. 1,124.—III. Orne, 1 m. S.E. Domfront.

BALFVILLAGE, a town of Portugal, prov. Alem-tijo, 12 m. E. Ave. Pop. 2,480. The Portuguese defeated the Spaniards here in 1603.

BALFVILLAGE, a vill. of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, arrond. Niort. Pop. 1,482. Trade in wool and cattle.

BALFVILLAGE, a market town of Lower Bavaria, on rt. b. of the Vils, 62 m. N.E. Munich. Pop. 1,907. Manufactures of woollens, and trade in cattle.

BALFVILLAGE DE TABASCO (La), a town, Mexican Confederation, dep. and on the Tabasco, about 3 m. from its mouth in the Caribbean Sea, 70 m. N.N.E. San Juan Baptista (Villa Hermosa), of which it is the port. Principal building, the custom-house. It exports logwood, cocoa, timber, dye woods, and drugs.

BALFVILLAGE, a comm. and town of S. France, dep. Hérault, cap. cant., on the lagoon of Maguelonne, 12 m. S.W. Montpellier. Pop. 1,966.

BALFVILLAGE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Garonne, 16 m. N. Toulouse. Pop. 2,225.

BALFVILLAGE, two pas. of England, co. Dorset.—I. (St. Quentin), 5 m. E.N.E. Breameter. Area 960 ac. Pop. 184.—II. (Vanchurch), 7½ m. W.N.W. Dorchester. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 171.—{For Frome-Canon and Castle, see Canon Castle.}

BALFVILLAGE, **Frmons**, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, cap. deleg., on the Cosa, an affl. of the Sacco (Gargignano), near the Neapolitan frontier, and 48 m. S.E.E. Rome. Pop. 1,660. It is a Bishop's see.

BALFVILLAGE, a town of Naples, cap. circ., prov. Molise, cap. cant., 11 m. E. Iernia. Pop. 5,470.

BALFVILLAGE, a comm. and vill. of the Sardinian States, prov. and 4 m. N. Finerolo, on the Noso. Pop. 1,548.

BALFVILLAGE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, 18 m. W. Nantes. Pop. 2,712.

BALFVILLAGE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Southwold. Area 1,280 ac. P. 468.

BALFVILLAGE, a pa. of England, co. Leicestershire, 4½ m. N.W. Lutterworth. Ac. 1,260. P. 268.

BALFVILLAGE, two pas. of England.—I. co. Hants, 3½ m. N.W. Petersfield. Area 6,460 ac. Pop. 729.—II. co. Wilts, 8 m. W. Hungerford. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 871.

BALFVILLAGE or **BALFVILLAGE**, an island of Norway, off its W. coast, stiff and 21 m. W.N.W. Drontheim,

separated from Hittner Island by Froy-Bord. Lat. 37° 46' N., lon. 5° 40' E. Length E. to W. 20 miles; greatest breadth 8 miles.

FROTLA, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. N.E. Alton. Area 9,220 ac. Pop. 628.

FROSTER SMARR, British North America, is between Southampton Island and Melville peninsula, lat. 66° N., lon. 85° E. Average breadth 15 miles.

FROVENS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pado-Calais, cap. cant., 32 m. W.N.W. Aras. Pop. 3,062. It has manuf. of woollens and hosiery.

FROTSEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 27 m. S.S.E. Bern. Pop. 1,000.

FRYBURG, a township of U. S., North America, Maine, 63 m. W.S.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,624.

FRYBURNING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 1 m. W. Ingelstone. Area 3,830 ac. Pop. 743.

FRYTOWN, two pas. of England, co. York, W. Riding.—I. (*Ferry*), 1 m. N.W. Ferry-Bridge. Area 2,850 ac. Pop. 908.—II. (*Monk*), 3½ m. N.N.E. Ferry-Bridge. Area 3,770 ac. Pop. 1,064.

FUJIMA, a vill. of Piedmont, div. and 9 m. W.N.W. Alessandria. Pop. (with comm.) 2,234.

FUCA or **JUAN DE FUCA**, a strait of North America, Oregon territory, leading from the Pacific into the Gulf of Georgia, S. of Vancouver Island, and forming a part of the British and United States boundary line. Lat. of entrance 48° 10' N., lon. 124° W.

FUGGICCHIO, a town of Tuscany, on rt. b. of the Arno, 23 m. W. Florence. Pop. 4,140.

FUCINO or **CELANO (LAGO)**, *Lacus Fucinus*, the principal lake of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra II., between two ranges of the Apennines, 15 m. N. Sora. Length N.W. to S.E. 10 m.; breadth 7 m. It receives several small rivers, is subject to sudden risings, and near it are visible, the remains of an aqueduct, constructed under the Emperor Claudius, to carry its surplus waters into the Garigliano. In 1865 operations were begun for draining the lake, by means of which 33,000 acres of the finest soil will be reclaimed.

FUSCO (VOLCANO DE) ("the volcano"), a mountain of Cent. Amer., state Guatemala, 20 m. W. the volcano d'Agua. Eruptions frequently occur.

FUSOOS, one of the Philippine Islands, Asiatic Archipelago, 30 m. N. Mindanao. Lat. 9° N., lon. 123° 30' E., 20 m. in length by 6 m. in breadth, named from having in its centre a volcanic peak.

FURNALIENTE, a town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. S.S.W. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 2,105.

FURN-HO, a river of China, prov. Shan-ai, joins the Hoang-Ho, lat. 38° 30' N., lon. 110° 28' E., after a course mostly S., and supposed to be navigable for 300 m. The cities Tai-Yuen, Fuen-Tehou, Fiu-Yang, and Kiang are on its banks.

FURN-LABRADA, a vill. of Spain, New Castile, prov. and 9 m. S. Madrid.

FURN-LABRADA-DE-LOS-MONTES, a town of Spain, Extremadura, prov. and 10 m. E. Badajoz. Pop. 1,029. Manufactures linens.

FURN-MAYOR, a town of Spain, prov. and 6 m. W. Logroño, near the Ebro. Pop. 2,069.

FURNALIDA, a town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. N.W. Toledo. Pop. 2,739.

FURNHARTA, a town of Spain, prov. and 58 m. E. Cuenca. Pop. 1,581.

FURNH-TOROU-ROO, a city of China, prov. Shan-ai, cap. dep., near the Fuen-Ho. Lat. 37° 19' 12' N., lon. 111° 41' E.

FURTER, numerous towns of Spain.—I. (*Alcornoque*), prov. and 18 m. S. Murcia. Pop. 6,280.—II. (*Camden*), prov. and 48 m. S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 4,509.—III. (*de Leon*), prov. and 50 m. S. Badajoz. Pop. 8,280. There is a silver mine in

its vicinity.—IV. (*del Maestre*), prov. and 56 m. S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 6,108.—V. (*de Sanco*), prov. and 48 m. S.W. Valladolid. Pop. 2,866.—VI. (*La Higuera*), prov. Valencia, 43 m. N.W. Alicante. Pop. 2,628.—VII. (*La Pena*), prov. and 30 m. S.W. Zamora. Pop. 1,876.—VIII. (*Ogones*, anc. *Mellera*), prov. and 56 m. N.W. Cordova. Pop. 4,660. It has manufactures of woollens and leather.

FUENTEPELAGO, a town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. N. Segovia. Pop. 1,852. Manuf. linens.

FUENTERRABIA, Spain. [FONTERABIA.]

FUENTES, several towns of Spain.—I. (*de la Campana*), prov. and 27 m. E.N.E. Sevilla. Pop. 8,672.—II. (*de Don Bermudo*), prov. and 13 m. W.N.W. Palencia. Pop. 3,065.—III. (*de Onore*), prov. Salamanca, 16 m. S.W. Ciudad Rodrigo, and in 1811, the scene of several engagements between the English and French troops.

FUERTE, a small island off the N.W. coast of South America, New Granada, in the Caribbean Sea, 86 m. S.S.W. Cartagena.—(*Rio de*), a river, Mexican Confederation, Sinaloa, which enters the Gulf of California in lat. 26° 50' N., lon. 109° 10' W., after a W. course of about 180 m. [VILLA DEL FUERTE.]

FUERTEVENTURA or **FORTEVENTURA**, one of the Canary Islands, in the E. part of the archipelago, separated from Lanzarote on the N., by the Canal of Bocayna. Lat. of its N.W. point 28° 42' N., lon. 14° 1' W. Area 758 sq. m. Pop. 11,800. It is less mountainous than the other Canary Islands. Surface deficient in streams, but has some tracts of great fertility. The cap. is Betancuria. Pop. 900. Cabsas on the E. coast, with the principal harbour, has a pop. of 2,200, and is rapidly extending. [CANARIES.]

FUERTY, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 34 m. W.S.W. Roscommon. Area 18,475 ac. Pop. 4,317.

FUGA, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, Babuyan, 25 m. N. Luzon, and about 35 m. in circuit. Lat. 16° N., lon. 121° 20' E.

FUGLOE, an island of Norway, Fumark, in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 70° 18' N., lon. 20° 40' E.

FUGLESTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 1 m. N. Wilton. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 517.

FÜHNEN or **FÜHN** (Dan. *Fyen*, Latin *Flavia*), an island in the Baltic, and, next to Seeland, the largest of the Danish islands, between lat. 55° 4' and 55° 38' N., lon. 9° 44' and 10° 53' E., separated from Seeland E. by the Great Belt and from the mainland W. by the Little Belt. Area 1,123 sq. m. Pop. (1858) 196,811. Surface undulating; hilly in the W. and S.W. Shores greatly indented. In the N.E. the Odensee-fjord receives the Odensee, the principal river, 35 m. in length. Lakes numerous, the largest is Arreskov See. Climate moist; soil very productive. Corn is raised for export, and flax, hemp, and fruit are cultivated. Exports cattle, horses, honey, corn, fruit, lard, butter, leather, salted meat, and some manufactured goods. The trade is active, and chiefly with Norway and Sweden. Fühnen, with Langeland, an island S.E., form a stiff, subdivided into 9 ams. Principal towns of Fühnen, Odensee, Sreendborg, and Nyeborg.

FULLALE or **FULLALEE**, a river of Soindia, forming the E. arm of the Indus at its delta, leaves the Indus about 12 m. N. Hyderabad, which city it insulates, by sending off a branch to rejoin the main stream 15 m. below. It thenceforth has the name of GOONNEE.

FULANGA, one of the Feegee Islands, Pacific Ocean. It is surrounded by a coral reef, and well wooded.

FELMERE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 10 m. N. of Grantham. Area 6,909 ac. Pop. 743.

FELTHAM, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. S.W. of Cambridge. Area 5,211 ac. Pop. 1,452.

FELTMONK, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. N.E. of Stratford-on-Avon. Ac. 830. Pop. 52.

FELTMOOK, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3 m. N.W. of Burford. Area 1,870 ac. Pop. 403.

FELDA, a river of Germany, mostly within the territory of Hesse-Cassel, rises in the Rhöngebirge mountains, flows tortuously N., and at Menden joins the Werra to form the Weser, after a course of 90 m. Affluents, the Luder, Hama, and Schwaba.

FELDA, a walled town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, cap. prov. same name, on the Fulda, 54 m. S.E. Cassel. Pop. (1849) 9,900. It has a cathedral, bishop's palace, monasteries, hospitals, asylums, an arsenal, prison, and workhouse. Most of its inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Public institutions comprise a Roman Catholic seminary, Protestant gymnasium, lyceum, with a public library, school of industry, and orphan asylum. Manufactures linen and woollen fabrics, tobacco, and leather.

FULEK and **FULER-SEALLAS**, two villa. of Hungary.—I. in circ. Neograd, 64 m. N.N.E. Pesth. Pop. 1,760; once a fortified town.—II. dist. Little Comana, 43 m. S.E. Pesth. Pop. 2,600.

FULFORD, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 2 m. S. York. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 1,351. Principal edifices, barracks, and a Friends' lunatic asylum, termed "the Retreat."

FULGAT (Str.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., arrond. and 16 m. N.E. Napoleonsville. Pop. 1,945.

FULHAM, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, here crossed by a wooden bridge leading to Putney, 5½ m. S.W. St Paul's, London. Area 3,960 ac. Pop. 11,886. The palace of Fulham, a residence of the Bishops of London since the reign of Henry VII., is surrounded by beautiful grounds, and encircled by a moat communicating with the Thames.

FULIENO, a town of Central Italy. [Fuligno.]

FULFSTY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.E. Horncastle. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 272.

FULL-SUTTON, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 6 m. N.N.W. Pocklington. Area 956 ac. Pop. 165.

FULMER, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 4½ m. S.E. Beaconsfield. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 328.

FULMORSTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. E. Fakenham. Area 2,330 ac. Pop. 398.

FULMIST, a vill. of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Calverly, 6 m. S.W. Leeds. The inhabitants are mostly Moravians, who settled here in 1733.

FULNICK or **FULNICK**, a town of Moravia, circ. and 26 m. N.E. Prezan. Pop. 3,500. It has manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics.

FULSTON, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Kirk-Burton, 5½ m. S.E. E. Huddersfield. Pop. 2,307.

FULSTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 7½ m. N. Louth. Area 3,840 ac. P. 550.

FULSTON, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of New York. Area 5,006 sq. m. Pop. 90,171.—II. a township, 9 m. S. Schoharie. Pop. 2,147.—III. a vill., same state, 120 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 1,360.—IV. a co. in N. of Indiana. Area 526 sq. m. Pop. 5,522.—V. a co. in W. of Illinois. Pop. 22,508.—VI. a township, Ohio, in vicinity of Cincinnati, of which it forms a sub-sec. Pop. 3,222. It has several ship-yards.—VII. a township, Missouri, 23 m. N.E. Jefferson.

Pop. 680.—VIII. in N.W. of Ohio. Pop. 7,781.—IX. S. of Pennsylvania. Pop. 7,687.—X. a township, Arkansas. Pop. 3,032.

FULWOOD, a township of England, co. and pa. Lancaster, 3 m. N.W. Preston. Pop. 987.

FUMAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Meuse, 16 m. N. Marivaux. Pop. 2,447.

FUMEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on the Lot, 36 m. N.E. Agen. Pop. 2,631.

FUMONZ, a town of the Pontifical States, dioc. and 7 m. N.N.W. Frosinone. Pop. 1,000.

FUNCHAL, the cap. town of the island Madeira, on its S. coast. Lat. of British consulate 33° 37' 7" N., lon. 16° 54' 7" W. Pop. (1854) 28,775. Mean temp. of year 67° S., winter 63° S., summer 71° S., Fahr. Chief edifices, a cathedral, the governor's residence, hospital, and theatre.

FUNDÃO, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 36 m. S.W. Guarda. Pop. 2,000. Manufs. cloth.

FUNDEWALL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. W.N.W. St Mary-Stratton. Ac. 1,370. P. 860.

FUNDY (Bay of), an inlet of the Atlantic, separating Nova Scotia from New Brunswick. Length S.W. to N.E. 100 m.; average breadth 35 m. At its upper extremity are Chignecto Bay and Menes Channel, leading to Minas basin. Passamaquoddy Bay opens into it near its mouth. The Bay of Fundy is deep, but its navigation is dangerous. It comprises the Grand Magan and Long Is., and receives the St John and St Croix rivers.

FUNKICHAN ("five churches," Hung. Fecs), a royal free town of S. Hungary, cap. circ. Baranya, 105 m. S.S.W. Buda. Pop. (1851) 15,690. It has a cathedral, a Roman Catholic diocesan school, a college, military and high schools; and manufs. of woollen cloth.

FUNG or **FONG**, a prefix of the names of numerous cities, etc., China.—I. (Wak), prov. Chekiang, on a branch of the Tcheu-kiang river, about 30 m. from Ning-po; and taken by the British in 1842.—II. (Wang-ching), prov. Leao-tong, near the Korean frontier, and the only entrepôt of the trade between China and Korea.

—III. (Yang), prov. Ngan-hoi, cap. dep., 95 m. N.W. Nan-king.

FURTINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4½ m. W.N.W. Chichester. Area 8,810 ac. Pop. 1,079.

FURCA (La) (French La Fourche), a mountain of Switzerland, cant. Valais, immediately W. Mount St Gothard. Height 8,268 feet above the sea.

FURCAU, a vill. of France, dep. Bouches du Rhone, 7 m. S.E. Aix. Pop. 1,697. In the vicinity are coal mines.

FUREN, a vill. of Hungary, on the W. shore of Lake Balaton, 9 m. S. Wessprim, resorted to as a bathing place. Pop. 1,046.—II. (Tian-Fure), a market town, circ. and on l. b. of the Thales, 31 m. S.E. Kardazag. Pop. 4,030.

FURERDABAD, a town of British India, Upper prov., dist. and 17 m. S. Delhi.

FURERDPOOR or **DACCA JELAPOOR**, a dist. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, between lat. 23° and 24° N., lon. 90° and 90° 30' E., enclosed by the dists. Dacca, Backergunge, Fulta, Mymensingh, and Jemore. Area 2,953 sq. m. Pop. 855,000. The Ganges intersects it near its centre. Indigo is the chief crop. The rice grown is insufficient for home consumption.—Furerdpoor, its chief town, is 37 m. W.S.W. Dacca.—II. a town, dist. and 16 m. S.E. Delhi.

FURHERPOON, a town of Hindostan, prov. Malwa, 17 m. from Astab. Pop. 2,489.

FURK, a castle and vill. E. Ferta, 108 m. N.W. the Furgh-road (lake). The castle is re-

puted to be the strongest in Khorassan. The village has about 200 families.

FURLO, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 8 m. S. Urbino, and near which is the famous *Pass of Furlo* (anc. *Petra Intercisa*).

FURNAS, a vill. on the E. coast of the island St Michael, Azores, with sulphurous springs.

FURNEAUX or **FOURNEAUX ISLANDS**, a group, Australasia, in Bass Strait, between Tasmania and Australia. Lat. 40° S., lon. 148° E. They consist of three or four large, and many smaller islands, Great Island, the principal, being 35 m. long by 10 m. broad. Cape Barren, Clarke, Hummock, and Babel Islands are those next in size. Soil sandy and vegetation feeble. Discovered by the English navigator Furneaux in 1773.—*Furneaux* is also an island in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 17° S., lon. 148° 6' W.

FURNES, the most W. town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, at the junction of several canals, near the North Sea, and 26 m. W.S.W. Bruges. Pop. 4,693. It has an active trade in cattle.

FURNESSE, a manorial liberty of England, forming a promontory on the Irish Sea, in the N.W. part of co. Lancaster. Its greater part is a rugged region covered with underwood. Pop. mostly employed in iron mines and furnaces, slate quarries, and charcoal burning. The abbey of Furness is now a ruin. Near it is a station on the Broughton and Fleetwood Railway.

FURUCKABAD (*Happy residence*), a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal (Agra), between lat. 27° and 28° N., having E. the Oude doma, and on other sides the dists. Etawah, Alighur, and Bareilly. Area 1,909 sq. m. Pop. 864,789. It is mostly comprised in the Doab, its N. part being traversed by the Ganges.—*Furuckabad*, the cap. of the dist., is situated near the Ganges, 100 m. E.N.E. Agra. Pop. estimated at 66,000. It is enclosed by a wall, and is one of the principal commercial towns of Upper Hindostan; but the government establishments of the district are at Futehghur. Lord Lake defeated the troops of Harkar here in 1805.

FURUCKNAGUR, two towns of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Delhi, one being 10 m. E.N.E. and the other 26 m. S.W. of that city.

FURUNAR, a town of Northern Germany, kingdom Hanover, landrost and 23 m. N.W. Osnabrück. Pop. 1,285.—II. a vill. of Hesse Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 20 m. S.E. Darmstadt, on l. b. of the Mümling.

FÜRSTENBERG, several small towns of Germany.—I. Mecklenburg-Stettin, on the Havel, 10 m. S.E. Old Stettin. Pop. 2,425.—II. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 14 m. S.E. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, with which it communicates by railway. Pop. 1,560.

FÜRSTENFELD, a town of Styria, circ. and 30 m. E. Grätz, on the Feistritz. Pop. 2,000. It has a large imperial tobacco factory.

FÜRSTENFELD BRUNN, a vill. of Upper Bavaria, 15 m. N.W. Munich, with a military hospital.

FÜRSTENWALDE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfurt, on rt. b. of the Spree, 21 m. W. Frankfurt, and on the railway thence to Berlin. Pop. 4,412. It has manuf. of linens and woollens, and an active trade by the river.

FÜRTH, a manuf. town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, at the confl. of the Regnitz and Pegnitz, 5 m. N.W. Nürnberg, with which it communicates by railway. Pop. (1848) 14,000, many of whom were Jews, the rest mostly Lutherans. It has several churches and synagogues, and numerous schools. The Jews, interdicted from settling in Nürnberg, have here a separate court

of justice, Hebrew schools, two printing establishments, and unusual privileges. Manuf. comprise fabrics of various kinds, mirrors, hinged wares, horns, and bone articles, and pedlary of all descriptions.

FURTH, a frontier town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, on the Cham, 40 m. N.E. Regensburg. Pop. 2,330.

FURTH, a vill. of Hesse Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 16 m. S.E. Darmstadt.

FURTHO, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2 m. N.N.W. Stoney Stratford, near the North Western Railway. Area 480 ac. Pop. 15.

FURTWANGEN, a vill. of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 1 m. E.N.E. Freiburg. Pop. 1,770.

FURT-AND-HAOLA STRAIT, British North America, lat. 70° N., lon. 86° W., leads W.ward into Boothia Gulf, having N. Cockburn island, and S. Melville peninsula. Breadth varies from 8 to 40 m., with numerous islands. [BOOTHIA.]

FUSARO, *Acheron*, a lake of Naples, prov. and 11 m. W. Naples, on the peninsula of Baia.

FUSIGNARO, a vill. of Northern Italy, Pontifical States, leg. and 30 m. S.E. Ferrara. Pop. 4,758.

FUSINA, a vill. and post station of N. Italy, gov. and 4 m. W.S.W. Venice, on the Brenta Canal.

FÜßEN, a frontier town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Lech, near the Tyrolean border, 56 m. S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 1,900. It has a castle, and manuf. of musical instruments.

FUTAK, a town of S. Hungary, circ. Bacs, on l. b. of the Danube, 8 m. W. Peterwardein. Pop. 4,900. It has a fair in November, attended by Turkish, Greek, and Armenian merchants.

FUTTEPOOR, numerous towns, etc., in India.—I. British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 75 m. W.N.W. Allahabad. The dist. *Futteepoor*, div. Allahabad. Area 1,583 sq. m. Pop. 511,132. Climate various, thermometer ranging from 28° to 112° Fahr.—II. Scinde, in the delta of the Indus, 46 m. S. Hyderabad. III. Punjab, on the Ravee, 86 m. S.W. Lahore.—IV. (Sikar), British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 19 m. W.S.W. Agra. Some hills in the Punjab and Beloochistan have this name.

FUTTOORA or **FUTWA**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, on rt. b. of the Ganges, in lat. 25° 30' N., lon. 85° 25' E. Pop. 12,000. The Ganges is here considered sacred.

FUTTUGHAN, a military cantonment of India, on l. b. of the Ganges, N.W. provs., in lat. 27° 22' N., lon. 79° 41' E. The place is healthy, and well supplied with provisions.

FUTTIPOON, two towns of India.—I. British dom., presid. Bengal, Nagpoor ceded dist., 48 m. E.S.E. Hosangabad.—II. Rajpootana, 90 m. N.W. Jeypoor.—*Futtiipoon* is a large vill. of Scinde, on a branch of the Indus, 10 m. S. Larkhana.

FUUA, an island of Denmark, prov. Jütland, amt. and 30 m. N.W. Wiborg, in the Limfjord. Area 11 sq. m. Pop. 1,000. Mineral springs.

FUVEAU, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. du Rhône, arrond. and 7 m. S.E. Aix. Pop. 1,687.

FYEN, an island of Denmark. [FÜREN.]

FYFELD, several pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 44 m. W.N.W. Abingdon. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 428.—II. co. Essex, 24 m. N.E. Chipping-Ongar. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 598.—III. co. Essex, 44 m. W. Andover. Area 2,210 ac. Pop. 224.

FYLINGDALE, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, on the North Sea, 44 m. S.S.W. Whitby. Area 13,010 ac. Pop. 1,784.

FYNN (Loon), an inlet of the sea, Scotland, co. Argyll, commanding between the bays of Bute and Arran, and running up between the dists. Kintyre and Cowal for about 40 m., with an aver-

the mouth of S. g. shores deeply indented. It is noted for its fishing fishery. It is a pm. of Scotland, co. and about 24 m. S. W. Aberdeen. Area 50,000 ac. Pop. 3,027.

FRANKEN, a town of India, dom. and 4 m. W. Onda. It is large, populous, and has the remains of a fortress, and of a ghibla.—II. a vill. of A. ghausan, on the Harwood, 22 m. E. Harat.

G

GABRIEL, a vill and ferry station of Denmark, on the N coast of the island Falster. GABLA, a vill of Hungary W. of the Theiss, co. Torontal, on the Temes Pop 1,000.

GABARRET, a comm. and town of France, dep Landes, cap cant., 25 m. E. N. E. Mont de-Marsan Pop 854. It was formerly cap of the viscounty Gabardian.

GABAS, a frontier vill of France, dep Bruses Pyrenées, comm Larana, where travellers commence the ascent of the Pê-du-Midi d'Ossau.

GABRI, a town of Bohemia, circ Bunzlau, 60 m. N. N. E. Prague Pop 2,000.—II. a vill, circ and 36 m. E. Chradom, on r. b. of the Adler Pop 605.

GABELA or GABELLA, a town of Europe in Turkey, Herzi govina, on the Nareota, near the Delmatian frontier, and 26 m. S. W. Mostar.

GABENA, a town of Spain, prov and 53 m. S. W. Tarragona, Pop 1,574. It has manuf. of linens.

GABIAN, a comm. and town of France, dep Hérault, 12 m. N. N. E. Beziers Pop 1,025.

GABIANO, a town of Piedmont, di. Alessandria, prov and 12 m. W. Casale, cap mand., on r. b. of the Po Pop, with comm. 4,453.

GABLOVE (Bohemian *Gablonka*), a market town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, on the Reisse Pop 3,205. Has cloth factories, wool spinning works, and glass manufactories.

GABOON, a river of West Africa, enters the Atlantic by a wide estuary near the equator. The French planted a colony in its vicinity in 1845.

GABRIEL (81°), an island in the Plata estuary, South America, 29 m. N. E. Buenos Ayres.

GABRIEL (81°), a vill of Upper California, near the Bay of San Pedro, 30 m. N. W. San Diego. Wheat and vines thrive in its vicinity.

GACÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep Orne, cap cant., 15 m. E. N. E. Argentan Pop 1,500.

GACILLY, a town of France, dep Morbihan, cap cant., 29 m. E. N. E. Vannes Pop 1,102.

GACS or GACE, a market town of W. Hungary circ Hegrad, 64 m. N. N. E. Pesth Pop 4,300. It has manuf. of woollens, porcelain, and paper.

GADAMER or GHADAMER, an oasis of the African desert, S. W. of Tripoli, and S. of the main chain of the Atlas, with a town, near lat. 30° 9' N., lon. 30° 16' E. It has numerous villa, and some antiquities of the Roman period, and is the centre of divergent routes to the territories of Tunis, Tripoli, the oases of Ghraat, Tunt, etc.

GADGADA or TRULIN-TRULIN, a river of Hindostan, joins the Brahmaputra in Bengal, dist. and 45 m. N. E. Rungpoor, after a S. course through Butan, estimated at 150 m., during which it forms numerous cataracts.

GADSWERT, a pm. of England, co. Leicester, 51 m. S. W. Melton Mowbray. Area 1,500 ac. Pop 325.

GADSDEN, two pas of England, co. Herts.—I. (Great), 3 m. N. W. Hemel-Hempstead, and 5 m. from the Boxmoor station of the London and North Western Railway. Ac 4,000. P. 1,161.—II. (Little), 4 m. E. S. E. Ivinghoe. Ac 910. P. 374.

GADSE, a river of England, co. Herts, after a S. course, joins the Colne near Hockmansworth, adjacent to the Great Ouse river. For many miles it is navigable to the North Western Railway, and

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GADSDEN, *Del Lucra*, a walled town of North-Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, cap. dist., 13 m. W. N. W. Schwerin. Pop. 2,284.

GADJATCH or GADITCH, a town of South Russia, prov and 60 m. N. W. Poltava, cap. dist., on the Psel Pop 3,641. It has 7 churches, and an active trade in agricultural produce.

GADON, a town of Spain, prov and 10 m. W. Almería, on r. b. of the Almería Pop 1,984.

GADON (SIERRA DE), a chain of mountains, Spain, Andalusia, being a part of a range which is nearly parallel to the Sierra Nevada, and takes the name of Alpargatas. Culminating point 4,535 feet in elevation above the sea. Has lead mines, which yield annually 6,686 tons.

GADSDEN, a co. of the U. S., North America, in centre of Florida, extending from Georgia to the Gulf of Mexico. Area 1,150 sq. m. P. 8,783.

GADSDEN, a village, co. Kent, 24 m. N. W. Rochester, on the London Road famous as the scene of Falstaff's and Prince Henry's encounter.

GAD, a vill of Western Africa, Fouta-Toro on l. b. of the Senegal, in lat. 16° 28' N., lon. 12° 28' W. In the vicinity millet is raised.

GALTA *Castra*, a fortified seaport city of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, cap. dist., occupying a Peninsula on the N. W. side of the Gulf of Gaeta, 40 m. N. W. Naples. P. 14,000 (besides the garrison). It has a cathedral, several churches, convents, a public seminary, hospital, and foundling asylum. In its vicinity stood the villa of Cicero, in the grounds of which he was assassinated, a c. 41. *Gaeta* is the see of an archbishop, and the centre of an active trade. It was taken by the French in 1794 and 1806. Pope Pius ix. sought an asylum here in 1859.

GALTA (GALT OR), an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Italy, lat. 41° N., lon. 13° 40' E. On its N. E. side it receives the river Garigliano.

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HAIR, cap. cond. 3 m. S.E. of Louisville, with a station on the Paris and Eastern Railway, 48 m. N.W. Paris. Pop. 3,208.

GAIRNE, a township of the U.S. North America, New York, near Lake Erie. Pop. 3,722.—**II.** **Gairneville,** a township near Lake Erie. Pop. 2,683.—**III.** a vill., Alabama, on the Tombigbee, 54 m. S.W. Tuscaloosa. Pop. 600.

GAINFORD, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Durham, on the Tees, 77 m. W.N.W. Darlington. Area 14,370 ac. Pop. 7,348.

GAINSBOROUGH, a seaport, market town, and pa. of England, co. and 16 m. N.W. Lincoln, on the Trent, 21 m. from its junction with the Humber. Area of pa. 7,310 ac. Pop. 8,293. It has a church, town-hall, theatre, and union work-house. Imports linseed, rapeseed, bones, and timber. Exports, Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield manufs. The canals connecting it with the Trent render Gainsboro' a natural outlet on the E. coast for the millland coas. in consideration of which it was made a port in 1840. It is a polling place for the parts of Lindsey.

GIRING OF GAJAR, a market town of Hungary, on rt. b. of the Danube, co. and 24 m. N.N.W. Pressburg, on the Rudana. Pop. 3,000.

GAIRLOCH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, on an inlet of the sea, 24 m. E.N.E. the N. extremity of the Isle of Skye. Pop. 3,102. More than 3,000 ac. in this pa. are woodland.—**II.** a branch of the Firth of Clyde, co. Dumbarton, between pas. Row and Roseneath, opposite Greenock. Length 8 to N. 7 m.: average breadth 1 mile.

GAIRO, a vill. of Sardinia, dist. Cagliari, prov. and 3 m. from Lanusei. Pop. 1,100. Manufs. woollens.

GAIRNA, one of the Orkney islands, Scotland, pa. Rendal, from which it is divided on the N. by a strait. Length 2 m. Pop. 41.

GAIS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 4 m. N.E. Appenzell, on the S. declivity of the Gährs mountains, 2,900 feet above the sea. It has mineral springs and baths.

GALACZ or **GALATZ** (pron. *Galatz*), a town and the port of Moldavia, on l. b. of the Danube, between the mouths of the Sereth and the Pruth, 14 m. N.E. Barhlov. Lat. 43° 23' N., lon. 28° 1' E. Pop. 500,000. (?) Since 1834, when it was made a free port, its trade has rapidly increased; various Greek and English commercial houses have been established, its quays are accessible to vessels of 300 tons, and it has regular steam communication with Vienna and Constantinople. Principal exports, corn, tallow, wool, timber, hides, and skins; imports, cotton fabrics and twist from England, colonial products, olive oil, and hardware.

GALADZET HILLS, a range in the Burmese dom., Further India, about 100 m. N. Rangoon. They are steep and rugged, and extend for about 60 m. from E. to W.

GALA WATER, a river of Scotland, rises in the Muirfoot hills, co. Edinburgh, flows mostly S.S.W. through the above county, and Roxburgh, and joins the Tweed close to Abbotsford.

GALAM or **PORT St JOSEPH,** a town of West Africa, cap. state Kaajaga, on the Senegal river.

GALATINA, a fortified vill. of West Hungary, circ. and 39 m. E. Pressburg. Pop. 2,870.

GALAPAGOS ISLANDS (Spanish for *Tortoise*), a group of the Pacific Ocean, on and near the equator, between lon. 89° and 94° W., 730 m. W. the coast of Ecuador, South America, and consisting of 6 principal and 7 small islands, the largest, Albemarle island, being 60 m. in length by 15 m. in breadth, with an elevation of 4,000 feet. All are volcanic, and abound in lavas, interspersed

with some fertile tracts; they are frequented by flocks of numerous albs, terns, and other petrels, peculiar to this region. Many of the plants and birds are also of peculiar species. The islands are mostly unpopulated. The principal islands are Albemarle, Isabella, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, James, Narborough, Lord, Harrington, Madison and Abington.—**II.** an important group of the West Indies, Bahamas, N. of Abaco.

GALANOSA, a town of Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 66 m. N.N.E. Sevilla, on l. b. of the Meseta. Pop. 1,935.

GALASHIERA, a burgh of burry and pa. of Scot land, co. Roxburgh and Selkirk, 5 m. W.N.W. Melrose. Pop. of pa. 3,014; do. of town 2,006. It has three churches, two libraries, a mechanics institute, branch banks, and manufs. of stockings flannels, blankets, shawls, plaids, and trevets. The mills are mostly wrought by water-power.

GALATA, a suburb of Constantinople, on the N. side of the Golden Horn, 3 m. W. the Seraglio-point. It is 4 m. in circumference, enclosed by walls, and entered by numerous gates, which are shut at sunset. The inhabitants are mostly European Christians, and Galata is the chief seat of the foreign trade of the Turkish capital. It has Roman Catholic, Greek, and Armenian churches, and the custom-house for the port of Constantinople.

GALATA, a vill. of Greece, gov. Aetolia, W. Lepanto, near the Phidaris.

GALATA, a vill. and cape of Bulgaria, on the Black Sea, 4 m. S.E. Varna.

GALATINA (SAN-PIETRO-IN-), a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, cap. circ., 13 m. S. Lecce. P. 8,400.

GALATONE, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, cap. cant., 17 m. S.W. Lecce. Pop. 3,460.

GALATRO, a comm. and town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra L., 18 m. N.E. Palmi. Pop. 1,730.

GALAXIDI, a seaport town of Greece, gov. Phocis, on the Gulf of Salona, 12 m. S. Salona or Amphissa. It has 2 harbours, and was one of the most flourishing commercial towns in West Hellas, but was ruined by the Turks in 1821.

GALBALLY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, 7 m. S.S.W. Tipperary. Ac. 15,457. P. 4,633.

GALBOOLY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 2 m. S.E. Thurles. Ac. 1,268. Pop. 345.

GALDAR or **GALDAS,** a vill. of the Great Canary Island, on its N.W. coast, 3 m. N.W. Palmas. Pop. 2,500.

GALGA, an island in the Indian Ocean, N.E. Madagascar, lat. 10° 25' 50" N., lon. 54° 45' E. It is covered with cocoa trees, and exports oil to France, of which it forms a possession.

GALV, a township of the U.S., North America, New York, between Geneva and Prattsburg. Pop. 4,609.

GALENA, a city of the U. S., North America, Illinois, on the Fève river, 6 m. above its junction with the Mississippi. Lat. 42° 22' N., lon. 90° 20' W. Pop. 6,500, employed in lead and copper works. It is the great mart for the lead obtained in the surrounding district, which in 1881 amounted to 33,082,190 lbs. The Mississippi near it is navigable for the largest steamers.

GALERA, a river of Brazil, prov. Mato-Grosso, joins the Guaporé, 50 m. N.N.W. Villabilla, after a course of about 90 miles.

GALERA, an island, Pacific Ocean, Solomon Archipelago. Lat. 9° 15' S., lon. 161° 30' E.

GALERA, a point of South America, New Granada, 28 m. N.N.E. Cartagena, bounding the Bay of Zamba on the N. Lat. 10° 45' N., lon. 75° 27' W.

GALRY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 4 m. W.N.W. Lislelow. Ac. 12,035. Pop. 3,563.

Galician Islands, British N. Amer., in Queen Charlotte Sound, lat. 51° 9' N., lon. 129° 2' W.

Galicia, an old prov. of Spain, with the title of kingdom, and, since 1833, forming the provs. of Oviedo, Lugo, Orense, and Pontevedra, at the N.W. extremity of the peninsula, between lat. 43° 50' and 45° 50' N., lon. 6° 50' and 9° 15' W. Area 15,597 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 1,790,929. Surface generally mountainous; principal rivers, the Miño, Sil, and Ulla. Coast line very irregular, and presents the Capes Finistère, Ortegal, and Estaca, with the Bays of Ferrol, Betanzos, Coruña, Pontevedra, and Vigo. Climate temperate; rain more abundant than in any other part of Spain. Forests extensive, and feed large herds of hogs; there are also good pasture lands, and wide tracts of heath. Chestnuts, maize, rye, flax, potatoes, wheat, barley, and inferior wine, form the principal vegetable products; the first compose most part of the food of the Galicians; the rest are partly exported. Sheep and horses are extensively reared. Mineral products comprise copper, lead, tin, antimony, marble, and Jasper. Some pichard-fisheries are carried on, and a few unimportant manufactures of woollens, linens, sail-cloth, &c. The mass of the Galicians or *Gallegos* are very poor, ignorant, and uncivilized, but hardy and industrious; they make good agricultural labourers, soldiers, and domestic servants. Many emigrate yearly into other parts of Spain and Portugal; and the porters and water-carriers of Madrid, Lisbon, &c. are usually from this part of Spain. Cap. city, Santiago.

GALICIA and LODOMERIA of AUSTRIAN POLAND (German *Galizien* and *Lodomerien*), a kingdom or prov. of the Austrian Empire, cap. Lemberg, lies in the form of a terrace on the N. slope of the Carpathian mountains. It is bounded W. by Silesia, S. by Hungary and Transylvania, E. by Moldavia and Russia, and N. by Russia, Poland, and Prussia. Area 33,538 sq. m. P. (1850) 4,555,477. The chief rivers are the Vistula with its affluents, the Biala, Wloclawka, and San; the Bug, Dniester, and Pruth; there are numerous small lakes in the Carpathians. The surface in the N. comprises wide and fertile plains, while in the S. it is covered with sandstone hills, which spread out from the Carpathians far into the interior. Climate the most rigorous in the empire, on account of the continuous chain of mountains which interrupt the mild southerly breezes. Summer is of short duration, and winter, which is very cold, lasts six months. Mean annual temp. in the plain 46° Fahr. The principal crops are oats, wheat, barley, and maize. Flax, hemp, and tobacco are also cultivated. Cattle are extensively reared, and horses are numerous, and of a hardy breed. Sheep and horses are the chief stock in the Bukovina (the S.E. part of the kingdom). Bees are extensively kept, and honey and wax are exported. Minerals comprise marble, alabaster, sulphur, iron, coal, copper, zinc, but the most remarkable mineral production is fossil salt, the bed of which extends for 285 m. along the Carpathians from E. to W., and which, in the salt works of Wlodziwka and Bochnia, has been worked since the year 1200; and there are numerous mineral springs. The only manufactures of importance are spinning and weaving flaxen and hempen fabrics. Brandy distilleries are numerous. The inhabitants are of Slavonic origin, and speak the Polish language; there are 200,000 Jews, mostly merchants and distillers, the others are divided among the Roman Catholics and Greek churches, and a few Protestants. *Galicia* is in a backward state, but there is a

university at Lemberg; there are numerous hospitals and charitable institutions; the chief criminal court is at Lemberg. The kingdom is divided into 19 circles, comprising 96 towns, 193 market towns, and 8,080 villages. *Galicia*, formerly comprised in Red Russia, derives its name from Galitz or Hales, a town on the Dniester which was cap. of an indep. principality in the middle ages, and Lodomeria takes its name from Vladimir in Volhynia, which was also cap. of a duchy. This country, which was long possessed by the Poles, was made over to Austria at the partition of the country in 1772 and 1795.

GALILEE, a prov. of anc. Judea, comprising the country W. of the Jordan, from Samaria nearly to Sidon, together with both shores of the Lake of Galilee or Tiberias. It now forms the central part of the pash. Acre, Asiatic Turkey.

GALINARA, Gallinaria, an island of the Sardinian States, in the Mediterranean, prov. and 2 m. S.E. Albenza.

GALISTES, a town of Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 43 m. N.N.W. Caceres. Pop. 1,205. Has a pa. church, town-house, prison, and primary school, with oil and flour mills, and a trade in cattle and corn.

GALITA, Calatke, an island of the Mediterranean, off the N. coast of Tunis. Lat. 37° 31' N., lon. 8° 53' E. Between it and the mainland are the Sorelli rocks, on which the British steam-frigate "Avenger" foundered, 20th Dec. 1847.

GALITCH, a town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. N.E. Kostroma, on the Lake of Galitch. Pop. 3,000. It has 13 churches, 2 old forts, and linen manufs.

GALITA, a town of Austria. [HALICE.]

GALKOT, a territory and town of Nepal. The territory is small, but well cultivated, and has iron and copper mines. The town is in lat. 28° 17' N., lon. 83° 14' E., on a hill, has a house for its chief, surrounded by 800 huts.

GALL (St.) (Germ. *Sankt-Gallen*), a canton in the N.E. of Switzerland, bounded E. by the cant. Grisons, the principality of Liechtenstein and the Vorarlberg (Tyrol), N. by the Lake of Constance and the cant. Thurgau, W. by Zürich, Glarus, and Schwyz, and S. by Grisons. It wholly surrounds the cant. Appenzell. Area 749 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 180,508. Surface diversified, has fertile valleys in the N., and is mountainous in the S. Mount Sontis, near its centre, has an elevation of 8,215 feet. Principal rivers, the Rhine, which forms the E. boundary, the Thur, Sitter, Seer, and Linth. The canton possesses parts of the coasts of the Lakes of Constance, Zürich, and Wallenstadt. The corn raised is insufficient for home consumption; potatoes, fruit, cider, kirschwasser, and wine, are products of importance. Cattle rearing is the principal branch of rural industry. Forests are extensive in the E. The only minerals worked are iron, coal, and peat; mineral springs which are numerous, comprise the baths of Pfäfers. Manufactures muslins, linen cloth, and cotton thread; and has cotton bleaching establishments, glass and wax bleaching factories. Principal imports, corn and other provisions, which, with cattle and hides, form the chief exports. German is the language of the canton; nearly two-thirds of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and the rest Protestants. St Gall is the only town of importance in the canton.

GALL (St.), a town of Switzerland, cap. cant. St Gall, in a valley on the Steinach, 19 m. S.E. E. Constance. Pop. (1850) 11,324, nearly all Protestants. Principal edifices, the cathedral, and the abbey church, an orphan asylum, and a pub-

ing reading-room. It has Protestant and Roman Catholic gymnasia, learned and other associations, collections in art and science; manufactures of muslins and cotton yarn, and a trade in the produce of the E. Swiss cantons.

GALLAR, a town of Spain, Aragon, prov. and 28 m. N.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 1,016.

GALLARATE, a market town of Lombardy, deleg. and 23 m. N.W. Milan. Pop. 3,800. It has extensive steam cotton mills, and an active trade.

GALLARDON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, 10 m. E.N.E. Chartres. Pop. 1,498.

GALLARGUES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, arrond. and 12 m. S.W. Nîmes, on railway to Montpellier. Pop. 1,972.

GALLAS (COUNTRY OF THE), an undefined region, of Abyssinia and the adjacent countries.

GALLATIN, a co., U. S., North America, in N. of Kentucky. Area 152 sq. m. Pop. 5,187.—II. a co. S. E. of Illinois. Area 324 sq. m. Pop. 6,443.—III. a township, Missouri, 189 m. W. Jefferson. Pop. 300.—IV. a township, New York, 15 m. S.E. Hudson. Pop. 1,866.—(River), W. territory. After a N. course of 120 m., unites with Madison and Jefferson rivers to form the Missouri.

GALLE, a town of Ceylon, on S.W., lat. 6° 1' N., lon. 80° 14' E. Pop. 3,000. It is a station for steam-packets, and has a healthy climate.

GALLEGO, a river of Spain, rises in the Pyrenees, and joins the Ebro, about 1 m. below Zaragoza, after a S. course of 80 miles.

GALLEGOE, a small and rapid river of Patagonia, enters the Atlantic, opposite the Falkland Islands, in lat. 51° 38' S., lon. 69° W., by a large estuary, in which the tide is said to rise 46 feet.

GALLEN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 6 m. N.E. Banagher. Ac. 19,226. Pop. 4,084.

GALLENKIRCH, a pa. and vill. of Austria, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, 35 m. from Feldkirch. Pop. 1,560.

GALLERE, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontif. States, deleg. and 16 m. E.S.E. Viterbo. Pop. 1,060.

GALLIA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Ohio. Area 520 sq. m. Pop. 17,063.

GALLIATE, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. and 4½ m. E.N.E. Novara. Pop. (with comm.) 5,538.

GALLICIANA, a vill. of Italy, Pontifical States, comarca and 19 m. E. Rome. Pop. 1,300.

GALLIPOLI, Gallipoli, a seaport town of European Turkey, Rumili, cap. sanj., on the E. coast of the peninsula of same name, at the entrance of the Sea of Marmora, 139 m. W.S.W. Constantinople. Pop. 17,000. (?) It has two ports, is the principal station of the Turkish fleet, and has extensive bazaars. Manufactures of cottons, silks, earthenwares, and marocquo leather. It is a Greek bishop's see, and residence of a Capitan Pacha: it was the first European town taken by the Turks. A part of the Anglo-French army, for the protection of Turkey from the encroachments of Russia, landed here in 1854.

GALLIPOLI (PENINSULA OR) (ancient *Thracian Chersonesus*), is situated between lat. 40° 5' and 40° 35' N., lon. 26° 10' and 27° E., extending S.W., separating the Hellespont on the S.E. and the Ægean Sea and Gulf of Saros on the W. and N. Length 63 m.; breadth 4 to 13 miles.

GALLIPOLI, Gallipoli, a fortified seaport town of Naples, prov. and 39 m. W.S.W. Otranto, cap. dist., on a rocky islet in the Gulf of Taranto, connected by a bridge with its suburb Lissa, on the mainland. Pop. 10,653. It has a cathedral, a castle, and schools; and is noted for its cisterns, excavated in the rock, and peculiarly adapted for clarifying olive oil. St Andrea Island is 1 m. W., between which and the town is a harbour,

with from 10 to 12 fathoms water; and this port is one of the most frequented in the Neapolitan dom., as the great mart for the oil of Apulia. Manufactures of muslins, woollens, and cotton hosiery, a tannery fishery, and an active trade in corn, wine, and fruits.

GALLIPOLIS, a township of the U. S., North America, state Ohio, on the Ohio, 92 m. S.E. Columbus. Pop. 2,226.

GALLO (CAPS), a headland on the N. coast of Sicily, 7 m. N.N.W. Palermo.—II. (anc. *Asiritas*), a headland of Greece, Morea, forming the S. extremity of the gov. Messenia.

GALOON, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh. Area upwards of 25,000 ac. Pop. 7,190, including the vill. of Newton Butler.

GALLOWAY, a district comprising the S.W. part of Scotland; viz. the co. Wigtown and stewartry Kirkcudbright. The designation, though long used, implies no political jurisdiction.

GALLOWAY (MULL OF), a bold rocky headland, forming the extreme S. point of Scotland, in lat. 54° 38' 1" N., lon. 4° 51' 2" W., having a lighthouse 325 feet above the sea.

GALLOWAY (NEW), a royal and part bor., co. and 19 m. N.W. Kirkcudbright, pa. Kells, on the Ken. Pop. 447. It unites with Wigtown, Stranraer, and Whithorn, in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

GALLOWAY, a township of U. S., North America, New Jersey, co. Atlantic. Pop. 2,807.

GALLYHEAD, a promontory of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, between the Bays of Ross and Clonakilty.

GALMER (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire, on the railway between Andrezieux and Roanne, 12 m. E. Montbrison. Pop. 2,959. It has manufs. of lace and chamois leather, and the mineral spring of Pontfort (anc. *Aquæseptata*).

GALSTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 14 m. N.N.E. Ayr, on the Irvine, with a station on the South Western Railway. Area of pa. 23 sq. m. Pop. 4,392, mostly weavers.

GALOFARO OF CAPO DI FARO, *Charyædis*, a whirlpool outside of the harbour of Messina, in the strait between Italy and Sicily, opposite to it on the coast of Italy is the rock of Scylla.

GALTEN MOUNTAINS, Ireland, Munster, extend E. and W. for about 20 m., between Cahir in co. Tipperary, and Charleville, co. Limerick. Several peaks exceed in elevation 2,000 feet.

GALTRES FOWER, a tract in England, co. York, North Riding, lying between Aldboro' and the city of York, formerly moor and forest, but now cultivated.

GALTREIM, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 4 m. S.E. Trim. Area 4,123 ac. Pop. 567.

GALVEAS, a pa. and town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 37 m. W.S.W. Portalegre. P. 1,107.

GALVESTON, a seaport town of the U. S., North America, Texas, cap. dist., on the E. extremity of Galveston Island, at the entrance to Galveston Bay, Gulf of Mexico. Pop. 4,167. Vessels drawing 12 feet water can lay off its pier, and it is the seat of a growing trade.—*Galveston Bay* extends for 30 m. inland, and receives the Trinidad, San Jacinto, and Buffalo-Bayou rivers.—*Galveston Island*, 30 m. in length by 2 or 3 m. across, has at its S. extremity the town and harbour of San Luis.

GALVEZ, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. S.W. Toledo. Pop. 2,963. It has manufs. of serge.

GALWAY, a maritime co. of Ireland, Connaught, having N. the co. Mayo and Roscommon, E. Roscommon, King's co. and Tipperary, S. Clare and the Bay of Galway, and W. the Atlantic.

ALAN, 1,000,000 ac., of which 740,000 are arable. 100,000 uncultivated. 33,718 in plantations. 1,801 in lakes, and 90,000 under water. Pop. 268,568. Surface in the W. includes the Lakes Corrib and Mask, and the district of Connemara, one of the wildest and most mountainous in Ireland, with a steep coast deeply indented by inlets. In the E. it is mostly flat and fertile, but interspersed with bogs. Climate mild and humid. Chief rivers, the Shannon, which bounds the co. on the S.E., the Black river, and the Suir. Agriculture very backward. Principal crops, oats and potatoes; the land is better adapted for grazing than for tillage. The breed of long horned cattle is much valued. Fisheries important. Coarse linens and woollens are made here for home consumption. Minerals comprise lead, copper, iron, marble, and limestone. In 1853, there were 20,635 children attending the national schools. The Irish language is in many parts universal. The co. is divided into two Ridings, E. and W., and comprises 18 baronies and 120 par., in the dioceses of Clonfert, Tuam, Kilmacduagh, Elphin, and Killoe. Chief towns, Galway (the cap.), Tuam, and Ballyvaughan. Galway sends four members to House of Commons; two for the co., and two for the chief town. Reg. electors for co. (1848) 2,001.

GALWAY, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport and market town, cap. co. Galway, and co. of itself, at the mouth of the river, flowing from Lough Corrib into Galway Bay, 103 m. W. Dublin, with which it is connected by the Midland Great Western Railway. Lat. 53° 15' N., lon. 9° 3' W. Area of bor. 628 ac. Pop. 23,635. It is intersected by several branches of the river. One of the Queen's colleges was opened here in 1843. It has a collegiate church, a Roman Catholic cathedral, numerous monasteries and nunneries, a college, grammar school, co. court-house, town-hall, co. gaol, barracks, co. infirmary, union workhouse, theatre, four mals, breweries, distilleries, paper mill, iron foundry, fisheries, and exports of corn, flour, bacon, fish, kelp, and marble. The harbour is furnished with docks, admitting vessels of 500 tons burden, has a lighthouse on an island opposite its entrance, and is connected with Lough Corrib by a canal. A line of steamers ply between this and the N. American colonies, performing the voyage in seven days. The bor. sends two members to H. of Commons. Galway was conquered in 1235, by the Anglo-Normans under de Burgh, many of whose descendants still reside in the town. The town suffered greatly during the troubles of the 17th century.

GALWAY, a township of the U. S., North America, Saratoga co., New York, 36 m. N.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,156.

GALWAY BAY, a large inlet of the Atlantic, W. coast of Ireland, between co.s Galway and Clare. Length W. to E. 30 m.; average breadth 10 m. Opposite its entrance are the S. Aran islands. It is indented by numerous peninsulas and studded with islets.

GAMALESSO, a comm. and vill. of the Sardinian States, div. and 9 m. S.E.W. Alghero. P. 1,579.

GALWEY, a town of Eastern Africa, in the region south of Abyssinia, on a river, near lat. 1° 45' N., lon. 44° 30' E. Pop. 2,000 (?)

GAMACHE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, 14 m. S.W. Abbeville, on the Bresle. Pop. 1,372.

GAMBIA, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. and 19 m. S. Brescia. Pop. 2,008.

GAMBIA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Molise, 18 m. S.E.E. Campobasso. Pop. 2,700.

GAMBIA (Black of Fickney), a river of Wes-

tern Africa, Senegambia, the centre of which region it traverses, entering the Atlantic at Bathurst, 110 m. S.E. Cape Verd, in lat. 15° 30' N., lon. 16° 34' W., after a W.N.W. course, estimated at upwards of 1,000 m. At its mouth it is 4 m. across, but immediately within this its width is doubled. Vessels of 150 tons can reach the vicinity of Barraconda, lon. 15° 59' W., where the navigation is stopped by falls. It has numerous affluents, and the Casamanzas, which enters the Atlantic about 60 m. further S., is considered one of its arms.

GAMBIA, a British colony of Western Africa, consisting of the island St. Mary, with the town of Bathurst, at the mouth of the river Gambia, and several forts on its banks, along which British influence extends to beyond McCarthy Island, in lat. 13° 30' N., lon. 14° 40' W. Pop. (1848) 4,851. It is stated to be the most healthy European settlement in Western Africa, and has a flourishing trade. Exports, wax, hides, ivory, gold-dust, rice, palm oil, horns, and timber. Total public revenue (1849) 5,648*l.* It is a dependency of Sierra Leone.

GAMBIA, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Ohio, 56 m. N.E. Columbia, with an Episcopal college. Pop. about 500.

GAMBIA ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 23° S., lon. 134° 55' W., consisting of 5 large islands and several islets in a coral reef lagoon, and important as being (except Pitcairn island) the only known station between Chile and Tahiti, where good water is procurable. The French exercise a protectorate over the isls.

GAMBIA ISLANDS, a group, Spencer Gulf, South Australia, Wedge Island, the largest being in lat. 35° 13' S., lon. 136° 30' E.

GAMBOLA, a vill. of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. and 18 m. S.E. Novara. Pop. of comm. 5,075.

GAMEREN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 11 m. E.W. Tiel. Pop. 1,042.

GAMERTINGEN, a town of Western Germany, princip. and 11 m. N. Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. Pop. 973. Manufactures, and has a paper and a worsted mill.

GAMLA (or **OLD**) **KARLEBY**, a seaport town of Finland, lon. and 68 m. N.E. Vasa, in lat. 65° 50' N., lon. 23° 9' E. Pop. 2,000. — *Ny Karleby* is a maritime town, 45 m. N.E. Vasa.

GAMLINGAT, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 2 m. N.N.E. Polton. Ac. 4,143. Pop. 1,880.

GAMRIE, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Banff, with a vill. on the North Sea, 7 m. E.N.E. Banff. Pop. 5,285. On the coast here, are stupendous cliffs, perforated by caverns, and frequented by vast flocks of sea birds. In the pa. are the town Macduff and the vill. Gardentoun.

GAMBUN, a town of Persia. [**GOMBOON**.]

GAMSHUT, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, in an unhealthy district N. of Offenbourg. Pop. 1,577.

GAMSTON, a pa. of England, co. North, 3½ m. S. East Retford. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 308.

GAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Basses Pyrenées, 4 m. S. Pau. Pop. 3,185. It has an active trade. Near it are mineral springs.

GANCE, a comm. and town of Sicily, prov. Palermo, dist. and 34 m. S.E.E. Cefalu. P. 2,852.

GAND, a city of Belgium. [**GHENT**.]

GANDAPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 63 m. N. Ahmednagar.

GANDENHEIM, a town of N. Germany, duchy Brunswick, dist. Holmünden, cap. circ. on the Gande, 36 m. S.W. Brunswick. Pop. 1,335.

GANDRA, a market town of Spain, prov. and 46 m. W.S.W. Turisgona. Pop. 2,516.

GANDIA, a town of Spain, prov. and 34 m. S.E.E. Valencia, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 3,751. It stands in a fertile dist. Manufs. silk, linen, and sugar.

GANDHOTTIA, a town and fort of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 43 m. N.W. Cuddapah, on the Pennar river.

GANDINO, a market town of Lombardy, cap. dist., deleg. and 13 m. N.E. Bergamo. P. 4,000.

GANDOLAH, a vill. of Western Africa, at the mouth of the Benegal river, 10 m. S. Fort St Louis, said to have 3,000 inhabitants, who trade in corn, etc.

GANEKREW, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3 m. N.N.E. Monmouth. Area 950 ac. Pop. 147.

GANEKROOM, a town of British India, dist. Gorakhpur, in the N.W. provinces. Pop. 1,200.

GANGES, a celebrated river of Hindoestan, through the N. part of which it flows from W. to E., traversing the centre of the presid. Bengal and Agra. It rises by two principal heads, the Bhageerettee and Aluknunda, in lat. 30° 54' N., lon. 79° 7' E. In the territory of Gurhwal, the Bhageerettee issues from under a low arch at the base of a snow bed 300 feet thick, which lies between St Patrick, St George, and the Pyramid mountains, respectively, 22,796, 22,654, and 21,379 feet in elevation above the sea. Above the outlet of the river, large icebergs are formed by the freezing of the melted snow water. From this place, 13,800 feet in elevation, the river flows N.W. to Bhaironag, in lat. 31° 2' N., lon. 78° 54' E., where it receives the Jahnui. The united river then flows W., and S.W. to Sookhee, where it breaks through the Himalaya Proper, and flowing S. it receives the Julkar and the Bhilling, and is joined by the Aluknunda at Deopras, lat. 30° 8' N., lon. 75° 39' E., when the united rivers take the name of the *Ganges*. From this it flows sinuously W., 39 m. to Hardwar, receiving in its course the Sooswa river. From Hardwar to Allahabad 438 m., it flows S.E. over shoals and rapids, fordable at several places, receiving the Ramgunga, Kallee-Nuddee, Eesun-Nuddee, and the Jumna. The river is navigable to small steamers for 393 miles above Allahabad. From Allahabad to Manjhee, it flows easterly for 270 m., and receives the Gogra, Goomtee, Tons, and Kurumnassa. In the dry season the average breadth in this part is from 1,200 to 1,500 feet, and at Benares 1,400 feet, depth 35 feet, discharge 19,000 cubic feet per second. At the same place during the rains, it is 3,000 feet broad, and 28 feet deep. The mean discharge of water throughout the year is 250,000 cubic feet per second. The depth of the channel is subject to great inequality, some parts exceeding 50 feet during the rains. Near Kutchwa, 35 m. above Benares, a shoal extends across the river, having only 30 inches water in the dry season. In lat. 26° 39' N., lon. 84° 53' E., it receives the Sone, a large river flowing from the S.W., which addition makes its channel a mile wide when clear of islands, but in the dry season the greater part is dry sand. Between Hajepoor and Kutrree, 180 m., it receives the Gunduck and Cootey. For 85 m. to Sikreegall, several tributaries from the north flow into the Ganges, but the evaporation is so great, that two miles below Sikreegall, where the river is about one mile in breadth, there is scarcely five feet water where deepest, with a current of 1½ m. per hour, and the river between Calcutta and Allahabad is so shallow in many places, that it cannot be safely navigated by vessels of more than 18 inches draught. At Sikreegall the river takes a S.E. course, which it holds till it enters the sea. In lat. 24° 44' N., lon. 87°

59° E., the Bhagirathi, a large stream leaves the main river on the right, and 70 m. lower down, another large river, the Jellinghee, branches off on the same side, these two branches then flow S. for 120 m., are reunited, and take the name of the Hoogly, becoming navigable for vessels of large burden at Chanderzagar, 150 m. from the sea, into which it falls in lat. 21° 40' N., lon. 88° E., its estuary being considered by the Brahminists the termination of the "Sacred Stream." Total course, from the source of the Jahnui till it enters the Bay of Bengal at Bangor, 1,514 miles. Below the divergence of the Bhagirathi and the Jellinghee, the main river is called the "Ganges," and from this place the delta of the Ganges and Brahmapoota commences. The Ganges, flowing S., receives several streams on the left, and on the right it throws off the Martabhangra Gorra and the Chundna. In lat. 28° 52' N., lon. 88° 45' E., it is joined by the Konale or Jabuna, the principal channel of the Brahmapoota, and here much larger than the Ganges. For the next 60 m. the united stream has a S.E. course, when the Kirtynassa is thrown off, and 65 m. below that divergence, it joins the Meghna, and then flowing S., it enters the Bay of Bengal in lat. 22° 16' N., lon. 90° 43' E., its total length from its issue beneath the snow, being 1,557 miles. The fall of the river is as follows: from Allahabad to Benares 6 inches per m., distance 139 m.; from Benares to Colgong 5 inches per m., distance 326 m.; from Colgong to Jellinghee 4 inches per m., distance 167 m.; from Jellinghee to Calcutta 4 inches per m., distance 170 m.; and from Calcutta to the sea 1 or 2 inches per m., according as the water may be at its highest or lowest state, distance 100 m. Access to that part of the Ganges above the delta from the sea, for ships of heavy burden, can only be attained through the channel of the Meghna, Poddá, or the Chundna. In the dry season, the communication by water between the Hoogly below Calcutta and the Ganges above the delta, is kept up by the circuitous course called the Soonderbund Passage, opening into the Chundna. Besides the principal rivers, numerous small streams enter the Bay of Bengal by the Soonderbund, a cluster of sea islands separated by many channels, flowing in all directions, but principally from N. to S. The tides are felt for 160 m. from the sea. The water of the Ganges begins to rise about the end of May, and is at its height in September. About the end of July all the low parts of Bengal, contiguous to the Ganges and Burhampooter, are overflowed for upwards of 100 m. in breadth, nothing appearing but villages and trees. Several tracts are guarded from inundation by means of dams, which have a collective length of upwards of 1,000 m. The Ganges varies in width; in the dry season its whole course through the plains is 1 m., and 2 m. in the freshes. The annual discharge of earthy matter is estimated at 3,363,077,449 cubic feet. The inland navigation connected with the Ganges, is very considerable, and is expected to be much increased by means of the Ganges Canal, opened 8th April 1854, the total length of which, with its branches, is about 810 m.

GANGA, a comm. and town of France, dep. Herault, cap. cant., near l. b. of the Herault, 26 m. W.N.W. Montpellier. Pop. 4716. It has a chamber of manufs., and factories of silk-gloves, hosiery, and twist, with a trade in wine.

GANGI, a town of Sicily, prov. Palermo, cap. cant., 19 m. S.E.E. Caidi. Pop. 9,940.

GANGOTRI, a place of pilgrimage in N. Hindoestan, Gurhwal, near the source of the Ganges, in

lat. $30^{\circ} 45' N.$, lon. $78^{\circ} 50' E.$, and 10,515 feet in elevation above the sea.

GASERANA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. Ganges, cap. a chieftain, on the Hooghly river, 70 m. N.E. Sumbulpore.

GASERONA, a petty state, tributary to the British, on the S.W. frontier of Bengal. Area 2,483 sq. m. Pop. 112,000. Soil fertile but badly cultivated, being almost in a state of nature. Annual revenue 10,000*l*. **Gaspore**, the cap., is in lat. $28^{\circ} 5' N.$, lon. $84^{\circ} 45' E.$

GASPER, a town of Georgia. [KILMARETROPOL.]

GASIAN, the most N. dist. of the presid. Madras, British India, on the Coromandel coast, having landward the dist. Vinnagapattam and the presid. Bengal. Area 5,400 m. Pop. 226,980. Coast low; W. boundary hilly; intermediate surface fertile, and interspersed with extensive forests. Exports comprise rice, paddy, wheat, oil, seeds, sugar, and indigo, with madder, woolen, and silk fabrics. Principal towns, Ganjam, Russel-Kondah, and Chicacole. **Gaspian** is the cap. of the above dist., on a river, near its mouth, in the Bay of Bengal, 90 m. S.W. Cuttack.

GASPAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Alier, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Andelot, 34 m. S.S.W. Moulins. Pop. 3,422.

GASOS, a maritime town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. and 44 m. N.E. Gallipoli, on the W. side of the Sea of Marmora.

GASSENDOORF, a vill. of Lower Austria, with a station on the Northern Railway, 19 m. N.E. Vienna.

GASTON, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 8 m. S.S.W. Scarborough, on the railway thence to York. Area 3,650 ac. Pop. 392.

GASTUNG PASS, in Russia, over a range of mountains on the N.E. boundary, between Koon-awar and Chinese Tartary, in lat. $31^{\circ} 38' N.$, lon. $75^{\circ} 47' E.$ The highest part of the pass is covered with perpetual snow. To the W. it descends with a rugged slope towards the Sotlej. The pass is 13,295 feet, and the snowy peak of the Ruchl Gantung is 21,229 feet in elevation above the sea.

GAT-WAY, a prov. of China. [NGAN-HOEL.]

GAT, *Vogesen*, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Hautes Alpes, 26 m. S.S.E. Grenoble, on rt. b. of the Isère, 2,262 feet above the sea. Pop. 2,797. It has a Gothic cathedral, a comm. college, normal school, public library, courthouses, town-hall, prefecture, bishop's palace, and barracks. Manufact. of woollen, silk, and linen fabrics; and in its vicinity some marble quarries.

GATA, a lake of Ireland, Connaght, at the junction of the coas. Sligo, Mayo, and Roscommon, 13 m. W. Carrick. Area 4,387 ac. It receives the Lurg river on the S.W. Its outlet is the river Boyle.

GATA, a vill. of Hungary, circ. Danube, co. and 42 m. N.N.W. Bacs. Pop. 3,000.

GATASHIMO, a town of the isl. Teneriffe, on its N. coast. Pop. 2,600. It was nearly destroyed by a volcanic eruption in 1705, before which it was one of the most important places in the isl.

GATBAUGHATE, a comm. and vill. of Austrian Italy, prov. Milan, dist. and 5 m. N.W. Bollate. Pop. 1,362.

GATIANA, a town of the Sardinian States, div. and 72 m. S.S.E. Alessandria. Pop. 1,286.

GATRIER, a maritime prov. of Lower Egypt, in the delta of the Nile, enclosed landward by the provs. Damietta, Rosetta, Menouf, Kelioub, and Mansurah. It is subdivided into 3 depas, and 7 *moukats*. Chief town, Meballat-el-Kahrir.

GATROCKHAMAN, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,

4) m. S.S.E. East-Harling. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 506.

GARCHIST, a vill. of France, dep. Nièvre, 14 m. N.W. Nevers. Pop. 2,504.

GARD, a river of S. France, formed by the union of the Gardon d'Alais and Gardon d'Anduze, traverses the centre of the dep. Gard, in an E.S.E. direction, and joins the Rhone 5 m. N.E. Tarascon, after a course of 55 m.—*The Pont-de-Gard*, 10 m. N.E. Nîmes, is an aqueduct bridge, celebrated as one of the most magnificent Roman remains in France.

GARD, a dep. of France, in the S. formed of part of the prov. of Languedoc, bounded E. by the Rhone, N. the dep. Ardèche, W. Lozère, Aveyron, and Herault, and S. for 10 m. by the Mediterranean. Cap. Nîmes. Area 2,512 sq. m. Pop. 408,163. Climate mild and temperate, soil dry and arid, exposed to furious winds in the N., which is traversed by high mountains; in the S. numerous lakes and marshes render the country unhealthy. Chief rivers, the Rhone, Vidourre, Herault, which flow to the Mediterranean, and the Cèze and Gardon, affluents of the Rhone. The dep. is traversed by the canal from Beaucaire to Agues-Mortes, and by a railway from Alais to Beaucaire by Nîmes, and from Nîmes to Cette by Montpellier. It has mines of iron, coal, lead, sulphur, and zinc, with numerous salt marshes and mineral springs. Corn is deficient, but wine, brandy, olive oil, and fruit are abundant. It is celebrated for white horses, and for a small breed of cattle. Silk worms are extensively reared. Chief manufs., silks, gloves, and shawls. Medicinal and dyeing plants are largely exported. The dep. is divided into the 4 arronds. of Alais, Nîmes, Uzès, and Le Vigan.

GARDA, a vill. of Northern Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 17 m. N.W. Verona, on the E. shore of the Lake of Garda, on which it has a small harbour. Pop. with comm. 3,000.

GARDA (LAKE OF), *Lacus Benacus*, the largest lake of Northern Italy, between lat. $45^{\circ} 30'$ and $45^{\circ} 58' N.$, lon. $10^{\circ} 25'$ and $10^{\circ} 50' E.$, enclosed by the delgas. Verona, Mantua, and Brescia, and the circ. Rovereto (Tyrol). Length N. to S. 35 m.; breadth 2 to 10 m. Height above the sea 330 feet; greatest depth 361 feet. Its banks are bold on all sides, except the S., where the peninsula of Surmo extends into it. At its N. extremity it receives the Sarco river, and at its S.E. end it discharges itself by the Mincio into the Po. Its waters have a dark blue colour, and it contains fish in great variety, which form an important article of trade. In summer, from the melting of the Alpine snows, it rises 4 or 5 feet, and like all similar inland waters, is subject to violent storms. Near its E. shore the battle of Rivoli was fought in 1796.

GARDAFUI (CAPE), Africa. [GUARDAFUI.]

GARDAJA OF GHARDEIA, a town of Algeria, in the Sahara, lat. $31^{\circ} 57' N.$, lon. $3^{\circ} 50' E.$ It is surrounded by walls, defended by 9 towers, and is entered by 10 gates. Has six mosques. Manufact. woollen stuffs, gunpowder, and fireworks. Trade in oil, corn, butter, slaves, and pottery. It is said to be very populous.

GARDANNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. B.-du-Rhône, arr. and 5 m. S. Aix. Pop. 2,837.

GARDE-FREINET (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, 15 m. S.S.W. Draguignan. Pop. 2,573.

GARDELBOCK, a town of Prussian Saxony, cap. circ. on the Elbe, reg. and 20 m. N.N.W. Magdeburg. Pop. 4,257. It has a normal school and manuf. of woollens and cottons.

GARDEN (New), two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Pennsylvania, 32 m. S.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,301.—II. Indiana, 78 m. E. Indianapolis. Pop. 1,600.

GARDENSTON, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. and 7 m. E. Banff, pa. Garmrie, on the North Sea.

GARDIKI, a town of European Turkey, Epirus, sanj. and 12 m. N. Delvine, on a steep acclivity, near the Belissa. Previously to 1812, it was a flourishing city, but it was then taken and mostly ruined by Ali Pasha.

GARDINER, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, 12 m. S. Augusta. Pop. 6,486.—II. (Bay), is an inlet at the E. extremity of Long Island, New York. In it is *Gardiner Island*, 4 m. in length by 2 m. in breadth, and well cultivated.

GARDONE, a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. and 10 m. N.N.W. Brescia. Pop. 1,500. It has manufactures of firearms, jewellery, and silk goods.

GARESSIO or **GARESSO**, a town of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. and 26 m. S.E. Coni, on l. b. of the Tanaro. Pop. 6,202. In the vicinity are marble quarries and a lead mine.

GARFAGNANA, a dist. of Northern Italy, Tuscany, formerly comprised in the Modenese dom., and formed of the upper valley of the Serchio. Area 165 sq. m. Pop. 31,750. Chief town, Castelnovo-di-Garfagnana.

GARFINNY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 2 m. N.E. Dingle. Ac. 3,916. Pop. 479.

GARFORTH, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 8 m. S.E. Leeds. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 1,335.

GARGANO, *Garganus*, a mountain peninsula of Naples, prov. Capitanata, extending for about 30 m. into the Adriatic, with a breadth varying from 15 to 30 m. Monte Calvo or Gargano is a limestone mass, 5,295 feet in height.

GARGANTA-LA-OLLA, a town of Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 65 m. N.N.E. Caceres. Pop. 1,972. Has a pa. church, chapel, schools, town-house, prison, and hospitals. Manufactures linen, silk, paper, wine, and oil.

GARGARUS (Turk. *Kas-dagh*), a mountain of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 10 m. N.W. Adramyti. It is the most elevated summit of the range of Ida, 4,955 feet in height above the sea, and like *Ætna*, subdivided into a triple zone of cultivated land, forests, and snow.

GARGNANO, a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. and 23 m. E.N.E. Brescia, cap. dist., on the W. shore of Lake Garda. Pop. of comm. 4,000.

GARGRAVE, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 4½ m. W.N.W. Skipton. Area 10,420 ac. Pop. 1,831.

GARGUNBROOK, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. W. Stirling. Pop. 764.

GARIBI, river of S. Africa. [ORANGE RIVER.] **GARIBLIANO**, *Liris*, a river of Naples, rises about 5 m. S.E. Tagliacozzo, flows S.E. through the prov. Abruzzo Ultra II. and Terra di Lavoro, turns W. and enters the Mediterranean Sea, 9 m. E. Gaeta, after a course of 75 m. Affia, the Sacco and Melito.

GARIOCH, an inland dist. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, comprising 150 sq. m., and including 15 parishes in the centre of the co. Its mountains bound several fertile valleys.

GARIBOLDI, a market town of Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. Lomellina, cap. mand. 23 m. S.E. Novara. Pop. with comm. 5,766. The Austrians crossed the Po near it in their invasion of Piedmont, March 1849.

GARLIMON, a seaport town of Scotland, co. and 5 m. S.E.E. Wigton, pa. Sorbie, on a small bay of same name. Pop. 566. The bay affords

excellent anchorage, and the harbour admits large vessels.

GARLIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Pyrenées, cap. arr., 18 m. N.N.E. Pau. P. 1,510.

GARMISCH, a market town of Upper Bavaria, on l. b. of the Loisach river, 50 m. S.W. Munich. Pop. 1,600.

GARMOUTH, a seaport town of Scotland, co. Elgin, pa. Speymouth, at the mouth of the Spey, 3 m. N. Footabers. Pop. 804. Exports grain and timber, and has a valuable salmon fishery.

GARNACHE (La), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vendée, 17 m. N. Les Sables. Pop. 2,928.

GARNOCK, a small river of Scotland, co. Ayr, dist. Cunningham, joins the Irvine river near its mouth, after a course of 12 miles.

GARNSEE, a town of Prussia, prov. North Prussia, circ. and 8 m. S. Marienwerder, with manufs. of cloth. Pop. 1,010.

GAROMNA, an island off the W. coast of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, about 8 m. N. the South Arran Isles. Area about 3½ square miles.

GARONNE, *Garonna*, a river of France, rises in the Pyrenées, in the Val d'Aran, off the confines of Spain, enters France near the vill. of Pont-du-Roi, and passes in the depts. H. Garonne, St. Beat, Montrejean, St. Martory, and Caseres, where its natural navigation commences; Carbone, Mur-et-Toulouse, near which it is joined by the Canal du Midi; in the dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, Verdun; in Lot-et-Garonne, Agen, Port St. Marie, Tournens, and Marmande; in the dep. Gironde, La Réole, St. Macaire, Langon, Bordeaux, and Blaye.

At Blaye the river loses its name and assumes that of the Gironde [Gironde], which river it receives at its junction with the Dordogne, at Bec d'Ambea. Length 300 m. Chief affls. on right, Salat, Ariège, Tarn, Lot, Dorpt, and Dordogne; on left, Neste, Gers, Dayes, and Giron. The Garonne is subject to overflow on account of the general flatness of its banks; its bed is variable, its navigation difficult, and often interrupted by low water. The Canal du Midi connects the Garonne with the Mediterranean.

GARONNE (HAUTE), a dep. of the S. of France, on the frontiers of Spain; formed of parts of the old provs. of Gascogne and Languedoc, cap. Toulouse. It is bounded E. by depts. Ariège, Aude, and Tarn; N. by Tarn-et-Garonne; and W. Gers and H. Pyrenées. Area 2,486 sq. m. Pop. 481,610. Climate mild; surface elevated in S., where it borders on the highest part of the Pyrenées, the contreforts of which cover a considerable part of the dep. Chief rivers, the Garonne and its affluents. The Canal du Midi traverses the dep. for 26 miles. Minerals important, but unavailable from difficulty of access; the principal mines are of lead, copper, antimony, iron, and zinc; excellent marble is produced, and there are numerous mineral springs and salt marshes; pasturage rich, cattle rearing is an important branch of industry in the mountainous districts. Corn and wine form chief articles of export. Lint, hemp, tobacco, and oranges are grown; mules are extensively reared. Manufactures of iron and steel wares, leather, cotton and linen goods, porcelain, chemical products, mathematical instruments, and straw hats. An active transit trade is carried on with Spain. The dep. is divided into the 4 arrondis., St. Gaudens, Muret, Toulouse, and Villefranche-de-Lauragais.

GAROO, **GARDUOF** or **GARTOF**, a vill. or station of the Chinese Empire, S. Tibet, near a source of the Indus, in lat. 31° 40' N., lon. 80° 21' E.; elevation 16,000 feet above the sea. An active trade is carried on in the exchange of tea, shawl-

sand, and other products of China and Tibet, for those of Cashmere and India.

GARRAGHILL, a chapelry of England, co. Cumberland, pa. and 3 m. S.E. Alderstone. Pop. 1,443, employed in extensive lead mines.

GARRANAMAGUE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 2 m. N.W. Freshford. Area 339 ac. Pop. 100.

GARRANEKINNEFRANK, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 2 m. W. Cloyna. Area 1,571 ac. Pop. 855.

GARRANIGIBBON, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 6 m. N.W. Carrick-on-Suir. Area 4,312 ac. Pop. 911.

GARRARD, a co. of the U. S., North America, in centre of Kentucky. Area 312 sq. m. P. 10,237.

GARRIGA (La), a pa. and vill. of Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 18 m. N.E. Barcelona. Pop. 1,180. Has oil and flour mills, and a trade in hemp, wine, oil, and corn.

GARRIGUILLA (La), a comm. and vill. of Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 21 m. N.E. Gerona P. 1,720.

GARRISTOWN, a vill. and pa. of Ireland, co. and 16 m. N.N.W. Dublin. Area 5,345 ac. Pop. 1,751.

GARRITILLAS, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. N.N.W. Caceres, near the Tagus. Pop. 6,573. It has manufs. of woollens and linens.

GARROW MOUNTAINS, a mountain range of Further India, between lat 25° and 26° 6' N., lon. 90° 7' and 92° 11' E., bounding the valley of the Brahmaputra on the S. and E. and surrounded by the territories of Assam, Bengal, and Jynteah. This region rises to an elevation of 3,000 or 4,000 feet, and is inhabited by an independent people, who bring their surplus produce, mostly raw cotton, into the adjacent Bengal districts.

GARRY ISLAND, Arctic Ocean, British North America, is off the mouth of Mackenzie river. Lat. 69° 30' N., lon. 135° W. — *Garry Lake*, British North America, is in lat. 60° N., lon. 90° 30' W., and receives Black river from the W.

GARRY (Loch), a small lake of Scotland, co. Perth, in the wild dist. of Athole Forest. The river Garry, flowing from the above lake, after an impetuous E.S.E. course of 20 m., joins the Tummel, about 5 m. S.E. Blair-Athol.

GARSDALE, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 6 m. E.S.E. Sedburgh. Pop. 709.

GARSDON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2 m. E.N.E. Malmesbury, within the bounds of which bor. it is comprised. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 207.

GARSTON, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. S.E. Oxford. Area 2,280 ac. Pop. 635.

GARSTANG, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 11 m. S. Lancaster, on the Wyre, and on the Lancaster and Preston Railway and Canal. Area of pa. 26,580 ac. Pop. of do. 7,465, employed in cotton and worsted mills and calico print works. Pop. of town 839. Garstang has petty-seasons, and is head of a poor-law union.

GARSTON, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Clithwaite, on the Mersey, 5½ m. S.S.E. Liverpool. Pop. 2,756, partly employed in large salt works — II. a pa., co. Berks, 2½ m. S.E. Lambourne. Ac. 44,020. Pop. 623. [GARSTON.]

GASTAS, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 7 m. N.N.W. Letterkenney. Area 44,124 ac., mostly mountainous. Pop. 1,731. — *Lough Gastan* is about two miles in length.

GASTAMPE or **GASTENPE**, a river of Central France, which, after a course at first W. and then N., through the depts. Creuse, H. Vienne, and Vienne, joins the Creuse, 25 m. E.N.E. Poitiers, after a course of 130 m., but of little importance.

GASTY, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Llanfalon, 5 m. N.N.W. Caerphilly. Pop.

1,209. — II. a hamlet, N. Wales, co. Montgomery, pa. Gullidfield, 3 m. N.N.W. Welshpool. P. 252.

GASTYBRIIDIO, a pa. of North Wales, co. Montgomery, 8 m. W.N.W. Llanfairs. Pop. 325.

GASTYBREGGY, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 3 m. N. Brecon. Pop. 189.

GASTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5½ m. E.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1,090. P. 132.

GASTYLY, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Aberdeen and Banff, E. Huntly. Area about 33 sq. m. Pop. 900. It has slate quarries.

GASTON, two pas. of England, co. York, East Riding — I. on the North Sea, 12 m. E.N.E. Hull. Area 8,030 ac. Pop. 212 — II. (on the Wolds), 3 m. W.N.W. Great Driffeld. Ac. 4,380. Pop. 331.

GASTVACH, a small market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, 9 m. S. Coleraine P. 788.

GASTVAGHY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 4 m. S.S.E. Dromore. Ac. 10,000. Pop. 4,090.

GASTYALD (BARA), a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. E.S.E. Haddington. Pop. 868.

GASTVSTONE or **GASTON**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.S.E. East Dereham. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 421.

GASTYOCK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, 10 m. N. Montrose. Area about 8,000 ac. Pop. 446.

GARWAY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 7 m. N. N.W. Monmouth. Area 3,340 ac. Pop. 360.

GARZ, two towns of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, — I. reg. and 16 m. S.S.W. Stettin, on the Oder. Pop. 4,069. Manufs. cotton and woollen cloths and hosiery. — II. on the island Rügen, in the Baltic, reg. and 10 m. E. Stralsund. Pop. 1,966.

GARZDO, a comm. and vill. of Austrian Italy, prov. Como, 6 m. from Dongo. Pop. 1,404.

GARZWELLER, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 18 m. S.W. Düsseldorf. Pop. 1,096.

GARCOGNE (Eng. *Gazecoy*), an old prov. of France, near its S.W. extremity, now forming the depts. Landes, Gers, Hautes Pyrénées, and part of Basses Pyrénées. It was a dependency of Guienne, and its cap. was Auch. A portion of it belonged to the sovereigns of Navarre, and it was united to France in 1589.

GARCOGNE (GOLFE DE), a gulf of the Atlantic. [BISCAY (Bay of)]

GARCONADE, a co. of the U. S., North America, Missouri. Area 540 sq. m. Pop. 4,098. — II. a river, same co., which after a course of 140 m. joins the Missouri.

GASKO, a town of European Turkey, Herzegovina, cap. dist., 60 m. S.E. Mostar, said to have 800 houses and an active trade.

GASPAR, an isl. of Malay Archipelago, in Gaspar Strait, a passage from 50 to 80 m. across, between the islands Bangka and Billiton. — *Gaspar Grande* is a petty isl. in the Gulf of Paria, South America, near the N.W. extremity of Trinidad.

GASPÉ, a dist. of Lower Canada, mostly between lat. 48° and 49° N., lon. 64° 18' and 67° 50' W., having N. and W. the estuary of the St. Lawrence, E. the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and S. Chaleur Bay, New Brunswick, and Maine. Area about 7,500 sq. m. Pop. (1851) 10,504, chiefly of French descent. — *Cape Gaspé*, in lat. 48° 45' N., lon. 64° 10' W., at its E. extremity, forms the N. boundary of the Bay of Gaspé, an inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about 18 m. in length, by 6 m. across, and forming a safe harbour. An important cod and whale fishery is established off its shores.

GASPERINA, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra II., 11 m. S.S.W. Calanzaro. Pop. 2,970.

GASSEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 47 m. S.E. Frankfurt, on the Elbe. Pop. 880.

GASSINO, a market town of Piedmont, prov.

and 8 m. N.E. Turin, cap. mand. Pop. (with comm.) 2,587.

GASTONF or **GASTONF**, a town of Bohemia, circ. Lehnitz, 29 m. N. Prague. Pop. 1,078.

GASTREIN or **WILDEAD GASTREIN**, a vill. and watering-place, Austria, in the Inn valley, circ. and 49 m. S. Salzburg, 5,000 feet above the sea.

GASTROFF, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. E.S.E. Thetford. Area 1,110 ac. Pop. 103.

GASTON, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. of North Carolina. Area 308 sq. m. Pop. 8,078.

GASTOE, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 75 m. N.E. Cadiz. Pop. 1,200. Has mineral springs.

GASTUNI or **GASTOUNI**, a vill. of Greece, Morcos, gov. Elis, 9 m. S.E. Cape Klarentza.—The *Gulf of Gastuni* is a bay, opposite Zante, between Capes Kurnia and Skaphidia, and receiving the river Ilaco (ancient *Peneus*).

GATA, a market town of Spain, prov. and 65 m. N.W. Cáceres, on the river Gata, an aff. of the Alagon. Pop. 2,004.—II (*Cape*), anc. *Charidemum Promontorium* on the Mediterranean, bounding the Bay of Almeria E. Lat. 36° 44' N., lon. 2° 10' E.—III (*Sierra de*), a mountain range of Spain and Portugal, separating the basins of the Tagus and Douro rivers, and the old Spanish provinces of Estremadura and Leon.

GATCOMBE, a pa., Isle of Wight, England, 3½ m. S.S.W. Newport. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 280.

GATTHOUSE, a munic. bor., river-port, and market town of Scotland, co. Kirkcudbright, pas. Aaioth and Girthon, on the Fleet, 5 m. N.W. Kirkcudbright. Pop. 1,750. Has a branch bank and news-room. Manufactures of cotton and soap, and tan works. The river is navigable for vessels of 180 tons. A canal of about 1 m. in length abridges the length of navigation about one-half, by means of which about 170 ac. of land have been reclaimed from the river.

GATLEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W. Fulham. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 132.

GATES, a co., U. S., North America, in N.E. part of N. Carolina. Area 313 sq. m. Pop. 8,423.

GATESHEAD, a pari. and munic. bor. and pa. of England, co. Durham, on the S. bank of the Tyne, opposite Newcastle, with which it communicates by a bridge. Area of pa. 3,320 ac. Pop. 24,805, employed in extensive glass, iron, and coal works. Has an anc. church and chapel, and an hospital for poor brethren, rev. 526l. Is connected by railway with Carlisle, S. Shields, Sunderland, and Durham, and is the head of a poor-law union. Corp. rev. 1,678l. Sends 1 member to House of Commons. A large portion of the town was destroyed by fire in October 1854.

GATEHEAD-FELL, a pa. adjoining the above (of which it originally formed part), and under which its area and pop. are included. Its grist-stones are exported to all parts of the globe.

GATEHEAD, a vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. Neilston, 4 m. S.E. Paisley. Pop. 673.

GATINAIS, an old div. of France, dependant on the provs. Orléanais and Isle of France, and now subdivided among the depes. Seine-et-Marne, Loiret, Nièvre, and Yonne.

GATINARA or **GATTINARA**, a market town of Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. and 22 m. N.W. Verceil, cap. mand. Pop. (with comm.) 4,701.

GATO, **GATTO** or **AGATTO**, a town of Upper Guinea, the port of Benin, from which it is distant 15 m. S.S.W., on a creek of the Benin river, and accessible to vessels of 60 tons. It is said to be populous, but unhealthy, and here Belzoni the traveller died of dysentery in 1823.

GATUNGA, a town of Ruahia, gov. and 50 m.

S.S.W. St Petersburg. Pop. 7,000. It has an imperial palace, Greek, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic churches; a foundling asylum, a porcelain factory, and a school of agriculture.

GATTEVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, arrond. Cherbourg. Pop. 1,202. It gives its name to the promontory forming the E. angle of the peninsula of Cotentin, called *Raz-de-Gatteville*.

GATTOW, a pa. and vill., and formerly a pari. bor. of England, co. Surrey, 9 m. S.S.W. Croydon. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 172.

GATTONSIDF, a vill. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, pa. and near Melrose.

GATUN, a river of the Isthmus of Panama, Central America, rises in the mountains E. Puerto Bello, flows N., and joins the Chagres river at the vill. Gatun, 8 m. from the Caribbean Sea.

GAUDREVS (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute Garonne, cap. arrond., on a hill, near l. b. of the Garonne, in the Pyrénées, 55 m. S.W. Toulouse. Pop. 5,059. It has a comm. college, and manufactures of serge and tape; sawing, fulling, and paper mills; and an active trade in agricultural produce.

GAUR, a river of Scotland, rises near Loch Eide, and enters Loch Rannoch, co. Perth.

GALSTY or **GALSTY**, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. E.S.E. Leicester. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 103.

GAULAA, a hill fort and town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Candesh, 103 m. E.S.E. Surat, taken by our troops in 1804, and finally ceded to the British in 1818.

GAULTIER (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre, esp. cant., on the Creuse, 17 m. S.W. Chateauroux. Pop. 1,622.

GAUENHARDT, a market town of Austria, circ. Gross Enzersdorf, on the Wildenbach. Pop. 1,500. Near it are the mineral baths of Pirawarth.

GAU-ODERSTEIN, a walled town of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, on the Sels, 15 m. S. Majence. Pop. 1,568.

GAURIAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 4 m. S.S.E. Blaye. Pop. 1,774.

GAURIZ, a river of S. Africa, Cape Colony, formed by the union of the Gamka and Olifants rivers, and separating the dists. George and Zwellendam to the sea, which it enters after a tortuous S. course of 50 miles. It is rapid, and liable to sudden inundations.

GAUZIN, a town of Spain, prov. and 53 m. W.S.W. Malaga. Pop. 4,315. Manufs. leather.

GAUSSON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côte-du-Nord, 10 m. N. Lonséac. Pop. 2,118.

GAUTRY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. W.N.W. Horncastle. Area 2,010 ac. Pop. 92.

GAVARDO, a market town of Lombardy, deleg. and 10 m. E.N.E. Brescia, on the Chiese. Pop. 2,000.

GAVERNIE, a frontier hamlet of France, dep. H. Pyénées, 34 m. S. Turbes, 4,378 feet above the sea, with mineral springs. It is situated on a small stream called *Gave-de-Pau*, which falling over a height of 11,600 feet, forms the fall of Gavernie.

GAVE ("water"), the generic name of every stream in the French Pyrénées depes., the principal of which are—I. (*d'Auge*) and *d'Ossoue*, Basses Pyrénées, rise near the Pio-du-Midi, and unite near Oleron, to form the *Gave d'Oleron*. Length of *G. d'Auge* 30 m.; of *G. d'Ossoue* 30 m.—III. (*de Pau*), rises in Spain, near M. Perdu, flows N.W. through the valley of Gavernie, and the depes. H. and B. Pyrénées, and joins the Adour, 15 m. E.N.E. Bayonne, after a course of 110 m. Principal affluent, the *G. d'Oleron*.

GAVERICK, a market town of Northern Italy, *delago*; and 9 m. E.S.E. Rovigo. Pop. 2,000.

GAVERI, a fortified town of the Sardinian States, prov. and 5 m. S. Novi, cap. mand. on the route between Genoa and Alessandria. Pop. (with *casam.*) 5,708.

GAVERIA, a town of Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 3 m. S.W. Granada. Pop. 2,681.

GAVERIA, a market town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 80 m. W.N.W. Portalegre. P. 1,117.

GAVERIO (San), a comm. and vill. of the island Sardinia, 29 m. N.N.W. Cagliari. Pop. 2,622.

GAVERIATE, a vill. of N. Italy, deleg. and 18 m. W.N.W. Como, on the Lake Varese. Pop. 2,100.

GAVERAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, 19 m. S.S.E. Coutances. Pop. 1,057.

GAVERLOVA, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 30 m. N. Vladimir.—II. a vill. of Siberia, gov. Tomsk, dist. Barnaul.

GAVEROS, a river of Greece. [CERINUS.]

GAWCOTT, a chapelry of England, co. Bucks, pa. and 2 m. S.S.W. Buckingham. Pop. 619.

GAWSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 3 m. S.S.W. Macclesfield. Area 5,480 ac. P. 788.

GAYA or **GAYAN**, a city of British India, prestd. Bengal, prov., dist. and 43 m. S.W. Bahar, on an affluent of the Ganges. Pop. 43,431, often being augmented by many thousand pilgrims. It is inhabited by many Brahmins, and considered a town of great sanctity. Silk and cotton manufactures are carried on, the town has well supplied markets, and is noted for its stone-cutters.

GAYA, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 17 m. S.W. Hradisch. Pop. 1,922, of whom 800 are Jews.

GAYDON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 8 m. N.N.E. Kington. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 277.

GAYHURST, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2 m. N.W. Newport-Pagnell. Area 840 ac. Pop. 88.

GAYTOR, several pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 7 m. E.E. King's-Lynn. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 862.—II. co. Northampton, 4½ m. N. Towcester. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 421.—III. co. and 5 m. N.W. Stafford. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 964.—IV. (*Le Marsh*), co. Lincoln, 5½ m. N.N.W. Alford. Area 2,591 ac. Pop. 825.—V. (*Le Wold*), same co., 6 m. S.W. Louth. Area 1,730 ac. Pop. 114.—VI. (*Thorp*), co. Norfolk, 8½ m. N.W. Swaffham. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 197.

GAYWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. E. King's-Lynn. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 1,338.

GAZA (Arabic *Gazeh*), a city of Palestine, cap. pach., 2 m. from the Mediterranean, and 48 m. S.W. Jerusalem. Lat. 31° 29' N., lon. 34° 29' E. Pop. probably 15,000 or 16,000. It has manufs. of soap and cotton fabrics, and hassara, and is a principal entrepôt for the caravans passing between Egypt and Syria. *Gauz* is mentioned very early in Scripture. It was one of the chief cities of the Philistines, and appears to have always remained a place of importance.

GAZELEY, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S. Newmarket. Area 5,470 ac. Pop. 800.

GAZULO or **GAZUOLO**, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. and 11 m. W.N.W. Mantua. Pop. 2,900.

GAZZO, a vill. of Northern Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 8 m. N.N.E. Vicenza. Pop. 1,660.

GAZO, a town of European Russia, gov. and 120 m. S.W. St. Petersburg, cap. dist., on the Odorka, E. side of Lake Peipus. Pop. 1,000.

GAZO or **GAZO**, a small town of Austrian Galicia, circ. and 13 m. W.S.W. Bochnia.

GAZZO, one of the principal summits of the Pennine Alps, Savoy, 4½ m. E.E. Mont Blanc, 12,000 feet in elevation. The Col (or pass) du Gâst, is 11,145 feet above the sea.

GEASHILL, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 7½ m. N.W. Portarlington. Area 85,087 ac., of which a large portion is bog. Pop. 7,705.

GEAUSA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Ohio. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 17,887.

GEH ("mountain"), is an Arabian prefix of the names of numerous heights in Asia and Africa, as Geb-el-Dokhan, "mountain of smoke" (ancient *Porphyrites Mons*), in the E. desert of Upper Egypt, about lat. 27° 18' N., lon. 30° 18' E., with extensive ruins, and vast porphyry quarries.

GERA, a river and town of W. Africa. [JASSA.]

GERESER, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 11 m. N.N.W. Erfurt, on the Gera. Pop. 2,009.

GERHARDSDORF (ALT or OLD), a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 34 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 2,000. Manufs. of horn and wooden wares.

GESEY, an isl. of the Malay Archipelago, Glolo-passage, on the equator, lon. 120° 30' E. Length about 26 m.; average breadth 3 miles.

GEDDING, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6½ m. W. Stowmarket. Area 580 ac. Pop. 163.

GEDDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5½ m. E.N.E. Bothwell. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 887. In the reign of Henry II. a parliament was held here.

GEDZER, a vill. of Central Germany, grand duchy Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, 9 m. E.S.E. Nidda. Pop. 2,310.

GEDDING, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. E.N.E. Nottingham. Area 4,490 ac. Pop. 2,922.

GEDNEY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. E.S.E. Holbeach. Area 12,110 ac. Pop. 2,619.

GERLONG, a township of Victoria colony, South Australia, at the head of the W. arm of Port Phillip, 40 m. S.W. Melbourne, with which it has constant steam communication, and railway opened 1855. Pop. (1851) 8,900, in 1853, 20,000. It was calculated that 4,000 immigrants arrived weekly during 1853. The town is built on the harbour of Corio, and is rapidly rising into importance, large warehouses having been built, and the greater part of the wool product of the colony being shipped here. Large vessels discharge their cargoes into lighters 8 m. below the town. Climate salubrious. In 1851 rich gold fields were discovered 40 m. N.W. W. Geelong, which have since been thronged with "diggers."

GEERTHUIDENBERG, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 9 m. N.N.E. Breda, and immediately S. the Biesbosch Gulf. Pop. 1,625. It has a harbour, and salmon and sturgeon fisheries.

GERELL, a town of Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 55 m. E.E. Erfurt. Pop. 1,623. Manufs. iron, cotton, and porcelain.

GEVLE, a fortified seaport town of Sweden, cap. len., at the mouth of the Gefle river, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 100 m. N.N.W. Stockholm. Pop. 8,300. The river here separates into three branch arms, enclosing two islands, on which, and on either bank, the town is situated. It has a harbour lined by a long jetty. Principal edifices, the government-house, council-house, high school, lazaretto, and hospitals. It has shipyards, sugar refineries, tanneries, and manufs. of sail-cloth, and linen and woollen fabrics.

GEVLE, a town of Sweden, mostly between lat. 60° and 62° 30' N., lon. 15° and 17° 30' E., having E. the Gulf of Bothnia, and on either side the lakes Uppland, Western, Fehun, Osterund, and Harnand. Area 7,661 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 118,176. Surface mountainous only in the W.; lakes very numerous; principal rivers the Lamma, Wonna, and Dal-Nar; principal towns Gefle, Bodenhamn, and Huddersvall.

GERMERS, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 18 m. N.E. Bamberg, on the White Main. Pop. 1,212.

GERA (Hungarian *Győr* or *Hygy*), a market town of N. Hungary, circ. Lipitz, on the Waag, 106 m. N.N.E. Pesth. Pop. 4,160.

GERSTNER (ancient *Dachyus*), a maritime vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 32 m. W. of Nicomedia.

GERSTENHAGEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 13 m. N. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circ., on the Worm. Pop. 1,574, including the vill. of Hunsbieten, on opposite side of river. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, tobacco, and chicory.

GERSA, a town of Saxo-Weimar, princip., and 34 m. S.S.W. Eisenach, on the Ulster. P. 1,787.

GERSENHEIM, a market town of W. Germany, duchy Nassau, on the Rhine, 14 m. W. Mayence. Pop. 2,500. It has an active trade in wines.

GERLINGEN, a town of Württemberg, circ. Danube, at the foot of Rauhe-Alp, 17 m. N.N.W. Ulm. Pop. 2,231. It has a paper mill.

GERSELEHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, cap. cant., 7 m. S.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 2,228. It has manufs. of starch and tape.

GERTHAIN, a town of Saxony, circ. and 24 m. S.S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 3,030.

GELDERLAND or **GUELDERLAND**, a prov. of the Netherlands, having N.W. the Zuyder-Zee, S.E. the Prussian dom., and on other sides the provs. Overijssel, Utrecht, South Holland, and North Brabant. Area 1,970 sq. m. Pop. (1851) 375,228. Surface more hilly than in most of the Dutch provs. Principal rivers the Waal and Old Rhine, the Yssel forming its N.E., and the Maase its S. boundary. Along their banks fruit is raised for export, with corn, hops, and tobacco; elsewhere the land is generally poor. Some of the waste lands have been lately planted with pines and oaks. Principal crops, wheat, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, and tobacco. Many cattle are reared. Manufs. of linen fabrics, paper, and leather, with tile making, brewing, and distilling, are extensively carried on. The prov. is divided into 4 dists. Chief towns, Arnhem, the cap., Nimegue, Thiel, and Zutphen.

GELDERMAREN, a vill. of Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, cap. cant., 6 m. W. Thiel. P. 1,560.

GELDERN (French *Guelthers*), a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, 17 m. S.W. Wesel, on the Niers. Pop. 3,973. Manufs. woollens.

GELDESTONE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.W. Beccles. Area 840 ac. Pop. 419.

GELDROF, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, 23 m. S.S.E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,790.

GELSEN, a pa. and vill. of Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 11 m. N.E. Maastricht. Pop. 2,065.

GELSEN or **GELBAU**, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 3 m. N.E. Thum. Pop. 4,329.

GELLAN, two towns of N. Africa.—I. a fortress, Algeria, prov. and 105 m. S.S.E. Constantine, on the Tunis frontier.—II. dom. and 20 m. N. Tunis, said to be the ancient *Cactus Cornificus*.

GELLI-GARR, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 14 m. N.N.W. Cardiff. Pop. 3,607.

GELLENHAUSEN, a town of Central Germany, Hesse-Cassel, prov. and 14 m. E.N.E. Hanau, cap. circ., on the Kinzig. Pop., with suburbs, 4,028. It has a paper mill, manufs. of tobacco, and brandy distilleries.

GELVIA, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. and 8 m. W.S.W. Sevilla, near the Guadalquivir. P. 3,654.

GENARKE, a town, Rhenish Prussia, in the centre of the dist. Barmen. Pop. 4,430. [BARMEN.]

GENEBLOUX, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 19 m. N.W. Namur, cap. cant., on an aff. of the Sambre.

Pop. 2,317. Manufs. of cutlery. The French gained a victory over the Austrians here in 1794.

GENEVOS, a comm. and vill. of S. France, dep. B. du Rhône, 12 m. E. Marseille. Pop. 1,684.

GENERT, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, cap. cant., 16 m. S.E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,600. Manufs. fine linen fabrics.

GENINI (SAN), a market town of Italy, Pontif. States, deleg. and 13 m. S.W. Spoleto. Pop. 1,300.

GENNIE and **GENNIES** (STR.), numerous comm. and villa. of France.—I. (*d'Audigne*), dep. Maine-et-Loire, 20 m. N.W. Angers. Pop. 1,180.—II. (*le Robert*), dep. Mayenne, 20 m. N.E. Laval. Pop. 2,379.—III. (*sur Loire*), dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. Angers. Pop. 1,115.

GENNI (pron. *Ghenni*), a remarkable mountain pass across the Alps in Switzerland, between the cant. Bern and Valais, about 24 m. S. Thun, 7,685 feet above the level of the sea.

GENONA, a market town of N. Italy, circ. and 15 m. N.N.W. Udine, near the Tagliamento. Pop. 4,800. It has an active transit trade.

GENOZAO, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente Inf., 13 m. S. Saintes. Pop. 2,675.

GENUDEN, several towns of Germany.—I. Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 23 m. S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circ., on an aff. of the Roer. Pop. 900. Has woollen weaving, tanning, and iron and lead mines.—II. (or *Gmünd*), Carinthia, circ. and 26 m. S.S.W. Villach, on an aff. of the Drave. Pop., with adjacent mining hamlets, 3,600.—III. Lower Austria, 73 m. W.N.W. Vienna, near the Bohemian frontier.—*Gmünd* is also the name of 3 villa. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 22 m. S.E. Anspach. [GMUND.]

GENÜNDEN, two towns of Germany.—I. Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, where joined by the Saale, 21 m. N.N.W. Würzburg. Pop. 1,543.—II. H.-Cassel, prov. Upper Hesse, 15 m. N.E. Marburg. Pop. 1,430. [GMUNDEN.]

GENAPPE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Dyle, 17 m. S.E. Brussels. Pop. 1,900. Near this vill. various military actions took place in 1815.

GENNABERG, the loftiest mountain range of the island Sardinia, near its centre. The principal summit rises to 7,000 feet above the sea.

GENARO or **GENARAO**, a mountain of Italy, Pontifical States, 21 m. N.E. Rome, 4,185 feet in height, bounding the Campagna di Roma on the E.

GENDRINGEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, cap. cant., on the Alt-Yssel, 22 m. E.S.E. Arnhem. Pop. 4,837.

GENEMOUDEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, near the Zuyder-Zee, 8 m. N. Zwolle.

GENERAQ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gard, 7 m. S. Nîmes. Pop. 1,944.

GENESE, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in W. part of New York. Area 473 sq. m. Pop. 34,468.—II. in centre of Michigan. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 12,031.—III. a river which rises in Potter co., Pennsylvania, and flows N. through New York for about 150 m., into Lake Ontario. It is navigable for small vessels above and below the rapids at Rochester, where there is a fall of 226 feet.—IV. a township, New York, on the E. bank of above river, 5 m. N.E. Moscow. Pop. 672. It has a court-house, jail, bank, and high school.

GENESIO, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 208 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,289.

GENEST (L.), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Mayenne, 6 m. N.W. Laval. Pop. 1,073.

GENETELLA, a vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, arrond. and 9 m. W. Privas. Pop. 1,075.

Genève (Fr.), several communes, and villa, of France.—I. dep. Vienne, 8 m. W. Châtellerault. Pop. 1,368.—II. (Champagnelle), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. Clermont. Pop. 2,070.—III. (Larpe), dep. Loire, arrond. St Etienne. Pop. 1,866.—IV. (Mazillans), dep. Loire, cap. cant., arrond. and 6 m. S.S.E. St Etienne. Pop. 3,801.

Geneva (Fr. Geneva, Germ. Genf, Ital. Ginevra), a walled town of Switzerland, cap. cant. same name, 33 m. S.W. Bern, on the Rhone, at its outlet from the W. extremity of the Lake of Geneva. Lat. of old observatory 46° 12' N., lon. 6° 2' E. Elevation 1,280 feet. Mean temp. of year 53°.7, winter 34°, summer 66°.4, Fahr. Pop. (1850) 30,984. Geneva, the most populous and industrious town in Switzerland, is the seat of the central administration of the canton, and has a Gothic cathedral, a university academy, founded by Calvin in 1558, a college with 16 professors and teachers, school of arts and manufactures, public library, and a large collection of curious MSS., botanic garden, observatory, museum of natural history, Calvinist, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic churches, and a synagogue. The Rhone divides the town into 2 parts; the smaller portion on rt. b. is called the *Quartier St Germain*, the principal seat of trade; between them is "the island," a favorite promenade, connected with the town by several bridges. A hydraulic machine raises the water of the Rhone for the supply of the public fountains. The principal manufactures of Geneva are watches, musical boxes, chronometers, mathematical instruments, jewelry, cutlery, firearms, and musical instruments. The manuf. of watches employs 3,000 workmen, the annual produce being 100,000 watches, nearly all gold. Has a quay along the river, an active transit trade on the lake, and steam conveyances with Villeneuve, Coppet, Nyon, Rolle, Ouchy, and Vevey. Few towns of its extent have produced, or adopted, so many learned men as Geneva. Among these are Calvin, Beza, Cranmer, Lesage, Sarcey, de Luc, Lefort, Nicker, and Rousseau. John Knox, the Scottish Reformer, was long a resident here. It was one of the chief towns of the Allobroges in the time of Cæsar; was subject to the Romans till the beginning of the 5th century; cap. of the 2d kingdom of Burgundy till 1034; and was under the sovereignty of the Emperor of Germany till the beginning of the 16th century. Calvin introduced the reformation here in 1536, and from that time Geneva, a free city, was considered the chief seat of Calvinism. It was taken by the French in 1798, and formed, till 1813, cap. of the dep. Léman in the French Empire, under Napoleon I. In 1814, along with a small territory, it joined the Helvetic Confederation.

Geneva, a cant. of Switzerland, is composed of the former republic of Geneva, and part of the county of Gex in Savoy, bounded N. by the cant. Vaud, E. by Savoy, E. by the Lake of Geneva, and W. by France (dep. Ain). Area 91 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 63,922. Surface undulating, but not mountainous. Soil fertile and well cultivated. Climate mild and healthy. Manufactures, watches, woollens, silks, hats, and leather.

GENÈVA (LAKE OF) or LAKE LEMAN (Germ. *Genfer-See*, ancient *Lacus Lemano*), a lake of Europe, between Switzerland and the Sardinian States. It is crescent-shaped; length 45 m., breadth 1 to 9½ m. Area 284 sq. m. Height above the sea 1,230 feet, and greatest depth near its E. extremity 984 feet. The lake is traversed by the Rhone from E. to W., and receives the Arve, Venoge, and other small rivers. Its

waters have a peculiar deep blue colour, are transparent, and contain a great variety of fish; it is never wholly frozen over; and is subject to caliche, or remarkable risings of from 1 to 4 or 5 feet, which last only about 25 minutes. Its banks are highly picturesque, the S. being bold and lofty, and the N. undulating and richly cultivated. Steam navigation was introduced in 1823.

GENEVA, a town of the U. S., North America, New York, on Seneca Lake, 41 m. E.S.E. Rochester. Pop. 6,000. It has a medical college, with a library and museum.

GENÈVE or GENÈVOIS, a prov. of the Sardinian States, in the W. of Savoy, bounded W. by the Rhone, and on other sides the provs. Chablais, Faucigny, the Tarentaise, and Savoy proper. Pop. 80,031. It is mountainous, and comprises the Lake of Annecy, and the rivers Fier and Usen. Chief towns, Annecy the cap., Rumilly, and Thoné.

GENÈVEVE (Sr.), a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Missouri. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 5,315.—Chief town, same name. Pop. 718.

GENÈVEVE (Str.), two communes, and villa, of France.—I. dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 19 m. N. Espalion. Pop. 1,839.—II. dep. Oise, arrond. and 11 m. S.S.E. Beauvais. Manuf. of toys. Pop. 1,124.

GENÈVEVE (MONT), one of the most remarkable summits of the Cottian Alps, between the French dep. Hautes Alpes and the Sardinian prov. Susa, 11,614 feet in elevation. It is crossed by a route constructed by Napoleon I., at an elevation of 6,500 feet. Sheep pasture near its summit in summer.

GENÈVEVE, a walled town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig, 5 m. N.N.W. Zell. Pop. 2,400; until 1800, it was a free imperial town.

GENÈVEVE (Sr.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 23 m. N.N.W. Macon. Pop. 1,602.

GENÈVE and **GENÈVE (Sr.)**, several communes, and villa, of France.—I. dep. Dordogne, 7 m. N.N.E. Sarlat. Pop. 1,457.—II. (de Malgouiré), dep. Gard, 11 m. S.W. Uzès. Pop. 1,308.—III. a town, dep. Aveyron, on the Lot, 23 m. E.N.E. Rodez. Pop. 3,619. It has manuf. of coarse woollen hosiery and leather.

GENIL or GENIL, a river of Spain, Andalucía, joins the Guadalquivir, 33 m. S.W. Cordova, after a W.N.W. course of about 120 m., through the provs. Granada, Cordova, and Sevilla. The cities Granada, Loja, and Ecija, are on its banks.

GENILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 22 m. S.E. Tours. Pop. 1,954.

GENIS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, 23 m. E.N.E. Périgueux. Pop. 1,429.

GENISSAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 32 m. E. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,115. Has a harbour on the Dordogne.

GENIS (Sr.), several communes, and towns of France.—I. dep. Charente Inférieure, cap. cant., 6 m. W.N.W. Jonzac. Pop. 963.—II. (Hiernac), a vill. dep. Charente, 9 m. N.W. Angoulême. Pop. 1,410.—III. (Laral), a town, dep. Rhône, 6 m. S. Lyon, on the railway thence to St Etienne. Pop. 2,618. It has manuf. of carpets, paper hangings, colours, ink, and buttons.—IV. (Terre-Nevre), a vill., dep. Loire, arrond. and 12 m. N.E. St Etienne. Pop. 1,462.

GENIX (Sr.), a vill. of Savoy, on the French frontier, 14 m. W. Chambéry, cap. mand., on the Guiters. Pop. 1,766.

GENLIA, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côte d'Or, cap. cant., 16 m. S.E. Dijon. Pop. 969.

GENÈVE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 17 m. S.E. Angers. P. 1,727. **GENÈVEAERTS** (LAKE OF). [TIBERIAL.]

GENETS (Str), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, 9 m. N.N.E. Camelford. Area 5,530 ac. Pop. 649.

GENOA (Ital. *Genova*, Fr. *Genève*, anc. *Genoa*), a fortified seaport city of Northern Italy, Sardinian States, cap. div., at the head of the Gulf of Genoa, Mediterranean, 79 m. S.E. Turin. Lat. of lighthouse 44° 24' 18" N., lon. 8° 54' 24" E. Pop. 110,882. Mean temperature of year 75° 1, winter 47° 3, summer 75° 1, Fahr. Climate subject to great vicissitudes, the N.W. wind (*tramontane*) cold and biting, and the S.W. warm and humid. The port, protected seaward by moles, the old and new, on the latter of which is a lighthouse 300 feet high, is surrounded landward by the city, which rises like an amphitheatre out of the water, being situated on the ridges of hills, and enclosed by two series of walls; the whole embraced by a line of detached forts and outworks, crowning the hills for a circuit of about 7 m. In the older part of the city the streets are steep and very narrow. Among its principal edifices are the Doria-Pamfili, the Royal Ducal, Brignole, D'Arzo, Serra, Spinola, Balbi, Pallavicini, and numerous other palaces, all rich in choice works of art; the cathedral, a Saraceno-Gothic structure, numerous other handsome churches, the university, with a library and botanic garden, the *Albergo de Poveri*, an asylum for 1,600 poor persons, two other hospitals, 15 *conservatorie* or female asylums, numerous convents, the exchange, bank of St George, arsenal, quays, and a bridge over a part of the city. It is an archbishop's see, and the seat of an admiralty council, and a tribunal and chamber of commerce. Has a royal college, a naval school, and important manufs. of velvet, silks, damask thrown silk, paper, soap, etc., with marble, alabaster, and coral works. It is a free port, and the great entrepôt of a large extent of country, the produce of which, comprising olive oil, rice, fruits, cheese, rays, steel, etc., with manufactured goods, form the chief exports, valued at 3,000,000*l.* yearly. Principal imports, cotton and woollen stuffs, cotton wool from Egypt, corn, salt fish, hardwares and tin plates, wool, tobacco, lead, and wax, valued at 2,000,000*l.* yearly. From the 11th down to the 18th century, it was, with some interruptions, the cap. of a commercial republic, which planted numerous colonies in the Levant, and on the shores of the Black Sea. It was taken by the French in 1797, and ceded to the King of Sardinia in 1815. The railway from termination of the Turin line, through the city to the harbour, was opened in 1853.

GENOA (GULF OF), a wide bay of the Mediterranean, N. of Corsica, and S. of the Sardinian States, forming an angle. It receives numerous small rivers. The Gulf of Spezia is its chief inlet.

GENOA, a maritime div. of the Sardinian States, bounded on the N. by div. Alessandria and duchy of Parma, E. by Modena and Tuscany, S. by the Gulf of Genoa, and W. by Nice and Coni. Area 3,000 sq. m. Pop. (1848) 545,182. The Apennines traverse this division S.W. to N.E., nearly parallel to the shore. Principal rivers, Vara, Magra, Bisanio, Polcevera, and other mountain streams. The coast has numerous bays and harbours, but is generally precipitous. Climate salubrious, but the baneful influence of the *sirocco* is sometimes felt. Cattle feed on the sides of the mountains, and the valleys yield corn, but not sufficient for home consumption. Marble is the most valuable mineral. In 1850 this country was

united to France under the title of the Republic of Liguria, and in 1814 it was made over to Sardinia as the Duchy of Genoa.

GENOA, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 161 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,503.

GENOIX (Str), a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 64 m. S.E. Courtrai. P. 3,648.

GENOHLAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, 17 m. N.N.W. Alais. Pop. 1,491.

GENOAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, 31 m. E. Bourdeaux. Pop. 1,305.

GENTHIN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 30 m. N.E. Magdeburg, cap. 2d circ. of Jerichow, on the Planen canal, and with a station on the Berlin and Magdeburg Railway. Pop. 2,781.

GENTILLY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, arrond. and 4 m. N.E. Sceaux, on the Bievre, S. of Paris. Pop. 18,977. The comm. comprises the vill. of *Bicêtre*, celebrated for its castle, serving as an hospital for 5,000 old men, and a prison for 2,000 culprits. This edifice also contains extensive workshops for polishing glass, woollen spinning, and various manufs. It has a well sunk in the rock, 183 feet deep. Near this is the new fort of Bicêtre.

GENZANO OF GENZANO, two towns of Italy.—I. Pontifical States, comarca, and 18 m. S.E. Rome, on the Appian Way. Pop. 4,622. An annual festival here, called the *Inferata di Genzano*, from the streets being then strewn with flowers, is frequented by numerous visitors.—II. Naples, prov. Basilicata, 18 m. N.E. Potenza. Pop. 3,150.

GEORIE (Str), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 19 m. N.W. Grenoble. P. 4,550.

GEORGE-AM-LEZ (Str), a town of Savaria, circ. Upper Franconia, immediately N.E. Bamberg, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 1,800. It has manufs. of porcelain, and marble works.

GEORGE, a maritime dist. of the Cape Colony, Southern Africa, having S. the Ocean, and W. the dists. Zwellendam and Worcester, N. Beaufort, and E. Litenhage. Area 4,032 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 15,333. It is traversed by the Outeniqua mountains and by Olifant's river, an affluent of the Gauritz; which latter river forms its W. boundary. Cap. George Town.

GEORGE (LAKE), U. S., North America, New York, 10 m. S. Lake Champlain, into which it discharges its surplus waters, is 34 m. in length S. to N., by about 3 m. in breadth. It contains numerous islands. On its banks are the remains of several forts, and the villa. Ticonderoga and Caldwell.—II. Florida, on the course of the river St. John. Length 17 m.; breadth 5 miles.

GEORGE (LAKE), New South Wales, co. Argyll, is 18 m. in length N. to S.; average breadth 5 m. It is surrounded by rocky heights, and is upwards of 2,000 feet above the sea.

GEORGE (Str), one of the principal of the Bermuda Islands, is strongly fortified, and forms the chief military dépôt of these islands.—The town of same name, on its S. coast, has a large harbour defended by several forts.—II. an island, U. S., North America, Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, opposite the mouth of the river Appalachicola. Length E. to W. 22 m.; breadth 5 m. St. George Strait, separating it from the mainland, is from 6 to 10 m. across.—III. an island, British Honduras, in the Bay of Honduras, opposite the mouth of the river Belize.—IV. one of the Pribilof Islands, Behring Sea. It is granitic, and rises to 300 feet in height.

GEORGE (Str), a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2 m. E. Bristol. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 8,905.

GEORGE (Str), a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, on the Atlantic, 43 m. S.E.

Augusta. Pop. 2,217, employed in fisheries, the timber and coasting trade, and in ship-building.—II. A town, Delaware, 28 m. N. Dover. Pop. 2,127.—III. A river, Maine, enters the Atlantic near Warren, 38 m. S.S.W. Penobscot, after a S. course of 36 m.; the lower portion of which is navigable for large vessels. Opposite its mouth are the islets called St George Islands.—*St George Bank* is in the Atlantic, off the E. coast of the United States.—*Cape St George* is the name of headlands in Thessaly, Rhodes, Kerguelen Land, and New Ireland.—*St George* is the name of a pa. in Jamaica, co. Surrey, north of Kingston, and of several other pas. in the British West India Islands.

GEORGES or **GEORGEA** (Str), numerous communes, and vills. of France.—I. (*de Lusignan*), dep. Aveyron, arrond. and cant. Milhau. Pop. 1,693.—II. (*Antile-d-Fevr*), dep. and 3 m. W. Mayenne. Pop. 2,441.—III. (*d'Aunay*), dep. Calvados, arrond. and 16 m. N.E. Vire. Pop. 1,625.—IV. (*de Mons*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 11 m. W.N.W. Riom. Pop. 1,469.—V. (*de Montaigne*), dep. Vendée, 18 m. N. Napoleonville. Pop. 2,129.—VI. (*de Noires*), dep. Deux-Sèvres, 12 m. S. Parthenay. Pop. 1,326.—VII. (*de Reistembault*), a market town, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 m. N. Fougères. Pop. 3,408.—VIII. (*de Rancenis*), a vill., dep. Rhône, 4 m. N. Villefranche. Pop. 3,029.—IX. (*de Rouelles*), dep. Manche, 12 m. E.S.E. Mortain. Pop. 1,667.—X. (*d'Esperance*), a market town, dep. Indre, 9 m. E.N.E. Vienne. Pop. 2,248.—XI. (*d'Oleron*), a vill., dep. Charente Inférieure, 15 m. N.W. Marenes. Pop. 4,558.—XII. (*en Cousau*), dep. Loire, cap. cant., 10 m. N.W. Montbrason. Pop. 1,047.—XIII. (*de Gauthier*), dep. Sarthe, arrond. and 22 m. W. Mamers. Pop. 1,439.—XIV. (*les Baillargeons*), dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 8 m. N.N.E. Poitiers. Pop. 1,028.—XV. (*le Pouge*), dep. Creuse, 10 m. E.N.E. Bourgnaf. Pop. 1,440.—XVI. (*sur Cher*), dep. Loire-et-Cher, arrond. Blois. Pop. 2,158.—XVII. (*sur Euse*), dep. Mayenne, arrond. and 22 m. E.N.E. Laval. Pop. 1,901.—XVIII. (*sur Loire*), a market town, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 10 m. W.S.W. Angers. Pop. 2,725.

GEORGIE CHANNEL (Str), is that part of the Atlantic which separates the S.W. of England from Ireland, extending from the island of Holyhead to St David's, and from Dublin to Wexford. Breadth 40 to 70 miles.

GEORGIE (GULF OF Str), an inlet of the Atlantic, E. Patagonia, lat 45° and 47° S., lon. 65° and 67° W.

GEORGBAM, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 8 m. N.W. Barnstaple. Area 4,339 ac. Pop. 571.

GEORGEA (Str), a town of Austrian Croatia, 18 m. N.E. Belovar, with a fortress. Pop. 1,500.—II. a vill. on the Adriatic, 3 m. S. Zeng.—III. a town of Hungary. [GIBBOR (Str)]

GEORGIE-NYMPHON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. S.S.W. South-Molton. Ac. 2,240. Pop. 222.

GEORGETHAL, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 25 m. W. Leitmeritz, at the foot of the Krensborg. Pop. 1,711.—II. a vill. of Sax-Coburg-Gotha, 8 m. S.S.W. Gotha. Pop. 617.

GEORGE TOWN, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Fayette. Pop. 2,371.

GEORGE TOWN (formerly *Stabroek*), the cap. town of British Guiana, co. and on rt. b. of the Demerara, near its mouth, here almost 1 m. across. Lat. 6° 48' 30" N., lon. 58° 11' 30" W. Pop. (1851) 25,506. Streets wide and traversed by canals. Principal buildings, the government offices, churches and chapels, a Roman Catholic cathedral, barracks, colonial and seamen's hospitals, banks, theatres, schools, astronomical and

botanical societies. It has 4 newspapers. The harbour, on account of a bar, admits vessels drawing 8 feet water. Exports rum, sugar, and coffee. About 1 m. distant, at the river mouth, is Fort William, and near it is a lighthouse.

GEORGE TOWN, a town of Cape Colony, Southern Africa, cap. dist., 125 m. E. Zwollendam. Trade chiefly in timber, and supplies for the farmers in the Lange-kloof.

GEORGE TOWN, a maritime town of Tasmania (Van Dieman's Land), co. and 28 m. N.W. Launceston, on the Tamar, near Port Dalrymple. Lat. 41° 7' S., lon. 146° 50' E.

GEORGE TOWN, Prince of Wales Island, [PULO-PERANG.]

GEORGE TOWN, numerous towns, etc. of the U. S., North America.—I. a district in E. part of South Carolina. Area 683 sq. m. Pop. 20,647, of whom 18,253 were slaves.—II. a city and port, dist. Columbia, on the Potomac, 3 m. N.W. Washington, with which it communicates by two bridges across Rock Creek. Pop. 5,363. It has seven churches, a Roman Catholic college, nunnery, market house, and banks. Shipping of the port 17,010 tons.—III. a seaport, South Carolina, on the W. side of Winyaw Bay, 56 m. N.E. Charleston. Pop. 2,904. It has a court-house, gnat, bank, and exports of cotton, rice, and provisions. The harbour admits vessels drawing 11 feet.—IV. a vill., Kentucky, 17 m. E. Frankfort. Pop. 1,800. It has a Baptist college.—V. a township and seaport, Maine, 50 m. S. Augusta. Pop. 1,457, mostly employed in fisheries.

GEORGIA or **GEORGIA**, *anc Iberia*, now included in the gov. Tiflis, Russia, in the Caucasus country, Western Asia, composing the central & W. portion of Transcaucasia, between lat 38° & 42° 30' N., lon. 43° & 47° E. Area 31,500 sq. m. P. statum at 673,000, mostly Christian Greeks. Surface mountainous: but its centre, traversed by the Kur and its affs, is an unulating & fertile plain. Corn of numerous kinds, pomegranates and other fruits, madder, flax, hemp, cotton, and wine, are among the principal products. Forests extensive, and consist of most of the trees common in Europe, but they are turned to little profit. Coal, iron, baphtha, and other minerals are supposed to be abundant, but few mines are wrought. The houses, vehicles, etc. are of the rudest kind, and education in every respect is very backward. Some wollen, cotton, and silk fabrics, leather, shagreen, etc., are made, and the arms produced at Teflis have some reputation, but, except these, the wares manufactured are very inferior. The Russians have established a printing office here. The Georgians are a peculiarly handsome race of people, and the females were formerly sold in large numbers to supply the harems of the Turks and Persians, but the events of 1864 have greatly suppressed this traffic. The Georgian language resembles that of Armenia, with the addition of many foreign words. Principal towns, Teflis the cap., Elisabethpol, Gori, & Telav. Georgia was annexed to Russia in 1802. Georgia, one of the original states of the U. S., North America, in S. part of the Union, between lat. 30° 30' and 35° N., lon. 80° 46' and 84° 41' W., having on the E. South Carolina, from which it is separated by the Savannah river, S. Florida, W. Alabama, and N. Tennessee and North Carolina. Length N. to S. 300 m., breadth E. to W. 256 m. Area 59,000 sq. m., or 57,120,000 ac., of which 5,375,479 are under cultivation, and the remainder uncultivated. Pop. (1800) 162,665; (1820) 340,067; (1850) 395,191, of whom 289,395 were $\frac{1}{2}$ varied. From the same for

100 m. inland, is a plain gradually rising to 500 feet in elevation, near the head of the navigation of the Savannah, Ogeechee, Oconee, and Camille rivers. Another plain succeeds, of 60 or 70 m. in breadth, on the N.W. of which are the Blue Ridge mountains, elevation 1,200 to 4,000 feet. In the S.E. are the Okefonokee Swamps, 122 m. in circuit, filled with pools, on the islands in which grow the vine, bay-tree, and underwood. The state has many navigable rivers, and good motive power, 34 cotton mills out of 36 being driven by water. Principal rivers, the Alabama, the Savannah, and the Chattahoochee. The sea-coast is bordered by a chain of small islands, on which the famous sea-island cotton is raised. Climate various, — in the S. hot, on the N. rather cold. Winter mild, snow seldom seen. Rain falls 55 days in the year. A large proportion of the soil is fertile, but in the low country are extensive swamps. Products, cotton, wool, flax, sugar, honey, wheat, corn, rice, tobacco, potatoes, and cattle. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, marble, lime-stone, and granite. The state has 18 banking establishments, with an aggregate capital of \$6,231,315 dollars. It has manufs. of cotton, iron-works, and tanneries. Value of exports in 1851, 4,359,400 dollars. It has 857 m. of railway completed, and 311 in course of construction. Length of canals, 50 m. Has a state lunatic asylum, deaf-mute asylum, and a state penitentiary. There are 1,723 churches of all denominations, with accommodation for 612,817 persons. In 1851, there were five colleges, having an attendance of 506 students, with libraries in which were 23,800 volumes; theological and medical schools; a female college, with an attendance of 140 pupils; 18,493 pupils attending private schools; and at public schools 29,675 pupils, and the school fund amounted to 267,310 dollars. The state is divided into 97 cos. Present constitution, formed in 1798 and amended in 1839, consists of a governor elected for two years, senate of 47 members, and house of representatives of 100 members. The state has 8 members in the national house of representatives, and 10 electoral votes for president of the United States. Public revenue (1852) 300,000 dollars; expenditure, for the pay of legislators, civil and judicial establishments, and public charities, 130,000 dollars. Public debt 1,993,724 dollars.

GEORGIA, a town-shp, U. S., North America, Vermont, 44 m. N.W. Montpelier. Pop. 2,038.

GEORGIA, an island, Pacific, Solomon Archipelago, I. of New Guinea — II. (South), an island, South Atlantic. Lat. 34° 5' S., lon. 38° 15' W.

GEORGIA (GULF OF), an inlet, N.W. America, separating Vancouver Island from the mainland, lat. 49° N., lon. 124° W. Average breadth 20 m. It communicates with the Pacific, N. by Queen Charlotte Sound, and S.W. by the strait of Juan de Fuca. *New Georgia* is a name applied to the coast line of North America, on the Pacific, comprising Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland, with the Oregon territory, as far S. as the Columbia river. *New South Georgia* is a part of the territory, Antarctic Ocean, now called New South Shetland.

GEORGIANA, a co., Eastern Australia, New South Wales, enclosed by the cos. Bathurst, King, Argyle, and Westmoreland. Pop. (1851) 1,525. It is traversed by the Abercrombie river and its affluents, the Lachlan forming its W. boundary. Gold is found on the Abercrombie river.

GEORGETOWN, N. America. [Huron (Lake).] GEORGETOWN, a fortified town of the Russian dom., gov. Caucasus, cap. dist., near an affluent

of the Kuma, 90 m. S.E. Stavropol. Pop. 3,000, mostly Cossacks. It was founded in 1771, is regularly built, and was the cap. gov. till 1802.

GEORGSWALDE, a market town of Bohemia, with a mineral spring, circ. Leitmeritz, 64 m. N. Prague. Pop. 4,900. Adjacent is the vill. *Neu-Georgswalde*. Pop. 508, employed in weaving.

GER, a comm and vill. of France, dep. Manche, 8 m. E.N.E. Mortain. Pop. 2,324.

GERA, a river of Central Germany, flows N. through Gotha, Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, Prussian Saxony, and Weimar, and joins the Unstrut, 12 m. N. Erfurt, after a course of 38 miles.

GERA, a town of Central Germany, princip. Reins, cap. lordship, on the White-Elster, 35 m. S.S.W. Leipzig. Pop. 11,255. It has several churches and hospitals, orphan asylum, gymnasium, with a public library and museums, normal and other schools. It manufs. woollen and cotton fabrics, leather, hats, tobacco, porcelain, colours, earthenware, and carriages; and has dye-works, breweries, and brick kilns. In its neighbourhood are well frequented public baths.

GERACE, anc. *Locri*, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra II., cap. dist., near the Mediterranean Sea, 24 m. N.E. Reggio. Pop. 5,900.

GERACI, a town of Sicily, intend. Palermo, in the Val Demuna, 16 m. S.S.E. Cefalu. Pop. 3,380.

GERAND-LE-PIR (St.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, 5 m. W. La Palisse. P. 1,340.

GERARD-DE-NAIS, an island, Pacific Ocean, lat. 3° 10' S., lon. 148° 10' E. Length about 40 m., breadth 8 m. It is mountainous, densely wooded, and inhabited by Papuan Negroes.

GERARDMER or GEROME, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, between the Lakes Gerardmer, Longemer, and Retournemer, cap. cant., 15 m. S. St. Die. P. 3,765. Manufs. of wooden wares.

GERASA, a ruined city of Syria, identified by Scetzen with the modern Jerash, pash. and 50 m. S.W. Damascus. It remains consist of ruined amphitheatres, temples, & numerous inscriptions.

GERBA or GERBI, an isl., Tunis dom. [JERBA.]

GERBEROT, a comm. and small anc. town of France, dep. Oise, 12 m. N.W. Beauvais. P. 282.

GERBEVILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., 6 m. S. Lunéville. Pop. 2,293. It has manufs. of calicoes and woollens.

GERBICE-DES-JONCS, one of the Cévennes mountains, France, dep. Ardèche, 18 m. W.N.W. Privas. Height of summit 5,125 feet.

GERBSTADT, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 25 m. N.W. Merseburg. Pop. 1,930.

GERDALEN, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 40 m. S.E. Königsberg, on Lake Bartin. P. 2,400.

GERENZANO, a comm. and vill. of Austrian Italy, prov. and 16 m. N.W. Milan. Pop. 1,430.

GERÉ (SERRA DE), a mountain chain of Portugal, between the basins of the Douro and the Minho, W. of Montalegre. Length N. to S. 18 m. It is composed of a succession of granite peaks. The Marro de Buragouro, the culminat-ing point, is 4,296 feet in elevation. In 1800, the retreating French army passed through a gorge, forming one of the passes of this chain.

GERGAL, a market town of Spain, cap. dist., prov. and 18 m. N. Almeria. Pop. 5,028.

GERIDEN (anc. *Cratia* and *Flanippolis*), Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, sanj. and 33 m. E. Boli, is a market town of about 200 Turkish houses.

GRINDORZ, a town of Spain, New Castile, prov. and 16 m. N.W. Toledo. Pop. 1,283.

GERINGSWALDE, a town of Saxony, circ. and 30 m. S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 2,818.

GERAK, a vill. of Austria, Slavonia, dist. Peterwardien, 6 m. from Baczinecz. Pop. 2,816.

GRUNLACHSTERN, two villa. of Germany.—I. grand duchy Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 13 m. S.E. Wertheim. P. 1,100.—II. Prussian Silesia, reg. Leignitz, 8 m. S.E. W. Lauban.

GRAMA, a town of Central Africa, Fezzan, 50 m. N.W. Mourzouk. It is enclosed by ramparts, supposed to be the ancient *Garama*.

GERMAIN (Str), numerous comm., towns, and villa. of France.—I. dep. Loiret, 6 m. S.E. Montargis. Pop. 1,085.—II. dep. Lot, arrond. Goin-don. Pop. 1,213.—III. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. Beaupreau. Pop. 1,499.—IV. (de Calberrie), dep. Lozère, 13 m. S.E. Florac. Pop. 1,793.—V. (de Jours), dep. Ain, arrond. Nantua. Pop. 1,193.—VI. (de la Coudre), dep. Orne, 17 m. S. Mortagne. Pop. 2,034.—VII. (des Champs), dep. Yonne, 3 m. S. Avallon. Pop. 1,198.—VIII. (des Prés), dep. Dordogne, arrond. Périgean. Pop. 1,040.—IX. (du Bois), dep. Saône-et-Loire, 8 m. N. Louhans. Pop. 2,568.—X. (du Plain), dep. Saône-et-Loire, 17 m. E.S.E. Chalon-sur-Saône. Pop. 1,323.—XI. (en-Cogles), dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 4 m. N.N.W. Fougères. Pop. 2,732.—XII. (en Montagne), dep. Jura, arrond. Poligny. Pop. 3,772.—XIII. (la Radé), dep. H. Loire, arrond. Le Puy. Pop. 2,450.—XIV. (Laval), dep. Loire, arrond. and 15 m. S. Roanne, with manufs. of porcelain. Pop. 1,769.—XV. (Fenbron), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 5 m. S. Issoud. Pop. 2,173.—XVI. (les Belles), dep. H. Vienne, 10 m. E.N.E. St. Treix. Pop. 2,457.—XVII. (l'Herm), town, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 13 m. S.W. Ambert. Pop. 2,400. Manufs. lace.—XVIII. (sur Ay), dep. Manche, 15 m. N.N.W. Coutances, on the bay of same name, at the mouth of the Ay. Pop. 1,691.

GERMAIN-EN-LAYE (Str), a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., on the border of the forest of St Germain, 7 m. N. Versailles, and 10 m. W.N.W. Paris. Pop. 12,827. It has a house of education of the Legion of Honour, a library, corn-hall, manufs. of horse hair goods, tanneries, and woollen factories. In its chateau James II. of England died in 1701.—The Forest of St Germain comprises 8,900 acres.

GERMAN, several townships of the U. S., North America, Ohio, in Holmes co. Pop. 1,517; Darke co. Pop. 1,502; and Harrison co. Pop. 1,761.

GERMAN FLATS, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on the Erie Canal, 83 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 3,378.

GERMAN OCEAN [ATLANTIC—NORTH SEA.]

GERMAN (RAV), a town on S.W. of the Isl. Porto Rico, Spanish West Indies. Pop. 9,125. Its vicinity is productive in coffee, cotton, and cattle.

GERMANO (SAB), two towns of Italy.—I. Piedmont, cap. mand., prov. and 9 m. W.N.W. Verceil. Pop. (with comm.) 3,314.—II. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, cap. cant., 11 m. W. Venafro. Pop. 7,900. Ancient *Cestum Aquinum*.

GERMAN (Str), a disfranchised bor. and town of England, co. Cornwall, in a dell, on a creek of the river Lynher, 9 m. W.N.W. Plymouth. Area of pa. 10,050 ac. Pop. 2,907.

GERMAN'S WHEAT, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 10 m. W.S.W. Okehampton. Ac. 1,570. P. 318.

GERMAN TOWN, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 8 m. N.N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 8,304, partly employed in cotton and woollen manufs.—II. a vill., Ohio, 70 m. W.S.W. Columbus. Pop. 3,600.—III. (Germany Town), Adams co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 720.

GERMANIC CONFEDERATION. [GERMANY.]

GERMANY (Germans *Deutschland*, French *Allemagne*, ancient *Germania*), a country of Central Europe, between lat. 44° 45' and 55° 55' N., lon. 6° and 30° E.; within these limits is comprised

all the countries belonging to the Germanic Confederation, consisting of 35 sovereignities (including four free cities); bounded N. by the German Ocean, Denmark, and the Baltic; E. by Prussian Posen, Poland, Galicia, Hungary, and Croatia; S. by Istria, the Adriatic, Italy, and Switzerland; W. by France, Belgium, and the Netherlands. Area 244,634 sq. m., of which 600 m. is washed by the German Ocean and the Baltic, and 25 m. by the Adriatic. Germany is divided naturally into three regions—the upper or S. region, the middle or the region of plateaux, and the lower or N. region. The chain of the Alps, which covers the whole of the S. part, comprises five principal groups.—I. the *Alpines Alps*, the chief ramifications of which follow the course of the Inn on the N., and branch out to the Bavarian Alps and the mountains of Vorarlberg, and extend W. to the Lake of Constance and the Schwarzwald, near the source of the Danube. Culminating points, Ortler Spitz, and Doediberg.—II. the *Noric Alps*, over an extent of 130 m., the contriforts of which form the Styrian and Austrian Alps, extending to the Danube. Culminating point, Gross Glockner, 12,420 feet.—III. *Carnic Alps*, between the sources of the Drave and the Col de Saisnitz. Culminating point, Marmolata, 11,483 feet.—IV. *Julian Alps*, from the Col de Saisnitz to Mount Kleck in Carniola, 143 m. Culminating point, Terglou, 11,154 feet.—V. *Dinaric Alps*, which are prolonged to Dalmatia and Herzegovina. The chain of the Carpathians commences at the mouth of the March in the Danube, and extends to the source of the Vistula, forming the S.E. confines of Germany. Culminating point, Mount Butchjetz, 9,528 feet. On the W. of Germany, and at the extremity of the Alpine range, which passes between the Danube and the Lake of Constance, a chain of heights extends N. to the plain of Westphalia, separating the basin of the Rhine from that of the other affluents of the German Ocean. Its principal masses are the Schwarzwald (Black Forest) between the valleys of the Rhine and Neckar; the Odenwald, the Rhöngebirge and the Vogelsgebirge, the Taunus and Westerwald. Culminating point, the Feldberg. On the S. of the Rhine, the chief mountains are the Harz and Hohenwald. The *Fichtelgebirge* in the N. of Bavaria, separates the basins of the affluents of the German Ocean and the Black Sea, and forms the nucleus of the Erzgebirge, the Bohmerwald, the German Jura, and the Thuringenwald. The whole of the country comprised between the mountains on the S., and the German Ocean and Baltic on the N., forms part of the great plain of N. Europe, and is traversed by large rivers, which extend W. to the Netherlands, and E. to Poland and Russia. The N. coasts are low, and require the protection of dykes, where not defended by sandhills; the N.W. part, below the mouths of the Ems and Elber, is bathed by the German Ocean. The principal gulfs are the Dollart and the Jade. The N.E. part, between the Canal of the Elber and the outlet of Lake Tsarnowitz, is bathed by the Baltic. Its principal gulf is the *Haff* formed by the estuary of the Oder. On this coast, and separated from it by a narrow arm of the sea, are the 3 great islands of Germany, Rügen, Usedom, and Wollin. The S. coasts, bathed by the Adriatic, are flat in the W., high and rocky in the E.

The waters of Germany flow N. to the German Ocean and the Baltic, S. to the Adriatic, and E. to the Black Sea. Its principal rivers, in the basin of the German Ocean, are the Rhine, with its affluents the Neckar, Main, Moselle, Lahn, Slay,

Ruhr, and Lippe on right, and the Nahe, Moselle, Saar, and Sare on the left; the Ems, Weser, Werra, Fulda, Elbe, with its affluents the Moldau, Eger, Mulde, Saale on left, and Isar, Alster Havel, on right; in the basin of the Baltic, the Oder, with its affluents the Oppa, Neisse, Katsbach on left, and Bartsch, Wartha, and Ilna on right; in the basin of the Black Sea, the Danube, with its affluents the Iller, Lech, Isar, Inn, Traun, Ems, Leytha, Raab, Drave, and Save on right, and Wornitz, Altmühl, Naab, Regen, March, and Theiss on left. The chief canals are, the Plauen, connecting the Elbe and Oder by means of the Havel river; the Finow Canal, between the Havel and Oder; the Frederick William Canal, between the Oder and Spree; the Elber Canal, connecting the Baltic and the North Sea; the Vienna Canal, connecting the Danube with the Adriatic; and Ludwig Canal, between the Rhine and Danube.

The lakes of Germany belong to the Alpine regions, in the basins of the Rhine and Danube on the S., and to the plain of the Baltic on the N. There are few in the centre. The principal are in the Alps,—the Lake of Constance, the Chiem See, Wurm See, Ammer See, Lake of Gmunden, Aller See, Mond and Traun See, and the Werther and Zirknitz See. These are mostly deep basins, surrounded by mountains, as in Switzerland. The lakes of Northern Germany are of quite an opposite character, being mostly shallow marshes in the nearly level plains. The chief of these are the Eutiner and Plöner See, in Holstein; the Malchiner, Plauen, and Mauritz See, in Mecklenburg; the Ruppiner and Ucker See, in the Mark; and the Madue, Villn, and Strelitz See, in Pomerania. Germany is partitioned into numerous small states, which, according to the federal acts of 1815, form the Germanic Confederation.

The following table shows its population and contingent to the Confederated army in 1855:—

States.	Title.	Population.	Contingent to Confederated Army.
Anhalt-Bernburg.	Duchy.	45,844	370
Anhalt-Desern Kothem (united in 1803).	Duchy.	106,820	854
Austria, a part of.	Empire.	11,853,190	84,000
Baden.	Grand Duchy.	1,308,774	10,000
Bavaria.	Kingdom.	4,004,274	31,000
Brandenburg.	Duchy.	371,923	3,000
Hanover.	Kingdom.	1,750,240	15,000
Hessen-Darmstadt.	Grand Duchy.	728,073	5,873
Hessen-Darmstadt.	Grand Duchy.	528,478	4,100
Hessen-Homburg.	Landgrave.	34,204	300
Hohenzollern, Hechingen, and Sigmaringen.	Principality.	63,274	501
Liechtenstein.	Principality.	6,301	35
Lippe.	Principality.	106,326	731
Luxemburg.	Grand Duchy.	800,310	6,000
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.	Grand Duchy.	334,204	3,000
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.	Grand Duchy.	80,303	718
Prussia.	Kingdom.	4,120,000	4,000
Oldenburg, with Leerdam, ship.	Grand Duchy.	378,000	3,007
Saxony.	Kingdom.	1,960,180	79,000
Saxony-Gotha, and Saxe-Weimar.	Principality.	116,819	749
Saxony.	Kingdom.	1,000,000	10,000
Saxe-Altenburg.	Duchy.	100,000	800
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.	Duchy.	147,191	1,100
Saxe-Meiningen.	Duchy.	100,000	1,100
Saxe-Weimar-Marks.	Duchy.	301,000	2,000
Schleswig-Holstein.	Principality.	35,000	300
Schleswig-Holstein.	Principality.	30,000	300
Schleswig-Holstein.	Principality.	30,000	300
Waldick.	Principality.	30,000	300
Wurtemberg.	Kingdom.	1,748,000	15,000

The climate of Germany is in general temperate and healthy; it varies greatly in different quarters. Southern Germany, notwithstanding the

heat of its valleys is, on account of its elevation, proportionally colder than the more N. basins of the Rhine, Main, Neckar, Moselle, and Danube. Further N., the mountains of Central Germany separate the climates of the S. and N. In S. Germany the winters are short and so mild, that snow lies only a few days; summer sets in early, and the heat in the valleys is often excessive, and here maize, the chestnut, and the vine, flourish. In the N.W., the cold of the long winters is so severe, that the rivers and lakes are for months together covered with ice strong enough to bear loaded waggons, and the ground is for 3 or 4 months covered with deep snow.

The minerals of the country are extensive and varied. Gold and silver occur in Saxony, Bohemia, and in the Harz. Iron, copper, tin, lead, mercury, bismuth, zinc, arsenic, cobalt, antimony; all kinds of building marble, and many of the precious stones; porcelain clay, coal, turf, and salt in numerous springs and rich mines, besides mineral springs. The vegetable products comprise all kinds of cereals, the chief of which, in the N., are wheat, rye, barley, oats, and especially buckwheat; in the S., spelt and maize, garden produce of all kinds, and potatoes (which are best in the N.) The principal plants used in manufs. are—flax, in Silesia, Saxony, Thuringia, Hanover, Westphalia; hemp chiefly in S. Germany. Tobacco, hops, rape seed, poppy, madder, saffron, aniseed, coriander, liquorice; the cultivation of beet root for the manuf. of sugar, has been lately much extended. Fruit trees comprise the apple, pear, chestnut, almond, walnut, and apricot. The vine, first introduced by the Romans, is cultivated to lat. 51° N., but chiefly in the valley of the Middle Rhine and on the Danube, in Lower Austria, and in the valleys of the Mosel, Neckar, and Main. Timber is very extensively distributed, especially in the N.E., not only on the mountains (from the wooded character of which the word "Wald" (wood) is often used for mountain), but also in the plains. The pine prevails in the E., the oak and beech in the W.

Germany is abundantly provided with all the useful domestic animals; horned cattle are excellent in Friesland and Franconia; horses in Holstein, Mecklenburg, and Hanover; sheep in Saxony, Silesia, Bohemia, and Thuringia; pigs in Westphalia, Mecklenburg, and Salsburg; asses and mules are not numerous. Among wild animals are the bear, the chamois, and the marmot in the Alps; the wolf is most abundant in the valley of the Rhine; the hamster in the Harz; the lynx, fox, martin, and weasel generally. The eagle and vulture are chiefly found in the Alps; geese in Pomerania; pheasants in Bohemia. Fish are less abundant in the German rivers than formerly; the most common are carp, pike, perch, eel, and trout. Bees are very generally kept, especially in the northern meadows. The silk-worm is not extensively reared.

The inhabitants of Germany belong chiefly to the Teutonic race and a mixture of the Slavonian. To the first, belong the population of Thuringia, Hesse, Franconia, Swabia, Bavaria, and part of Carinthia. Upper Styria, Austria, Tyrol, Brandenburg, the countries of the Middle and Lower Rhine, extending to France and the Netherlands, besides the Saxons in Westphalia, Holstein, Lower Saxony, and Friesland on the German Ocean; and to the second, the inhabitants of Upper Saxony, Mecklenburg, Pomerania, Silesia, Moravia, Lausitz, part of Bohemia, Styria, and Carniola. The Magyars are a distinct race, probably of Finnish or Hunnish descent. Among

these are mixed French, since the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and many Jews and Italians in the S. part of the Tyrol and Illyria. The rich and powerful German language is everywhere predominant; it is divided into high and low German, the first of which is the chief written language. The population comprises Roman Catholics, 37,758,397; Protestants, 24,547,430; Greek Church, 6,653,059; and Jews, 1,106,877. General education in Germany is of a higher order than in any other country of Europe; in many of the states the common schools are excellent, especially in Saxony and Thuringia. In 1846, the 19 universities of Germany (exclusive of Austria) had 11,389 pupils. There are numerous gymnasia, lycæums, academies, learned societies, and richly furnished public libraries in the different states. The advantages derived from these institutions are apparent in the great activity exhibited in every branch of literature and science, and in the importance of the German book trade. Architecture, printing, and the preparation of astronomical and optical instruments have attained great excellence. The chief branches of industry are agriculture, cattle rearing, and mining. Germany is not generally a manufacturing country, in so far as steam power is concerned, but many parts, especially Silesia, Bohemia, Lusatia, Hanover, Westphalia, and Hesse, are distinguished for the manuf. of linens. The other manufs. comprise woollens in Austria, Saxony, Rhenish Prussia; iron, steel, and other metals in Styria, Carinthia, Silesia, Saxony, Thuringia, the Harz, Rhenish Prussia, and Nassau; gold and silver work in Augsburg; wooden wares, clocks, and toys in the Schwarzwald; glass in Bohemia; porcelain in Saxony, Prussia, and Austria. Leather is an important manuf. all over Germany. Breweries and brandy distilleries are numerous, especially in the N. The manuf. of cotton is important in Rhenish Prussia, Saxony, and Lower Austria, and silk in Vienna, S. Tyrol, Berlin, and Cologne. Tobacco manufs. are numerous, and the manufs. of paper and straw goods are important. The trade of Germany, formerly greatly trammeled by the different rates of duties and customs levied by the separate states, has recently received a fresh impulse from the institution of the German commercial customs' union (*Zollverein*), by which the several states agree to a uniform rate of charges in transport duties and portages, and a fixed rate of exchange. This system was commenced by a few of the governments in 1825, since then it has been joined by all the states of the empire except Austria, Holstein, Hanover, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and the free cities of Bremen, Hamburg, and Lubeck. Commerce is greatly facilitated by the numerous navigable rivers, all of which are traversed by steam-packets, and by an excellent system of railways, of which, in 1854 (excl. of Austria) 2,930 m. were open.

For nine centuries previous to 1792, Germany formed an empire governed by a sovereign, elected by the different states. For the purposes of administration, the empire was divided into 10 circles, and comprised, besides the kingdom of Bohemia, the margravate of Moravia, and the duchy of Silesia: its cap. was Vienna. The diet or general assembly of the empire, which was composed of three colleges, was convoked by the Emperor; he was assisted in the administration of affairs by the Aulic council, which exercised the functions of the supreme court of the empire. The conquests of the French, and the annexation of Belgium and the other countries on the l. b. of the Rhine to France, led to

the dissolution of the empire in 1806. This was replaced temporarily by the *Confederation of the Rhine*, which had for its object, mutual assistance and the maintenance of peace among the confederate parties, who consisted of the kings of Bavaria and Württemberg, and several petty sovereigns. The confederation was established at Paris, 12th July 1806, under the protection of Napoleon I. Its territory was from time to time considerably augmented, till its dissolution in 1813. In 1815, the congress of Vienna established the *Germanic Confederation*, composed of all the states of Germany, who formed an alliance to secure the integrity of their laws and their respective territories, and to maintain the peace and order of the whole. The different states contribute to the military force in proportion to their population. The Confederation is represented by an assembly, called the *Diet*, composed of deputies from the different states, the seat of which is at Frankfurt on the Main. This state of matters was interrupted in 1848, when, in consequence of revolutionary movements, the governments of many of the German states were changed. On 31st March, 360 deputies held a preliminary assembly at Frankfurt for the formation of a Germanic parliament, which held its first sitting on 18th May, and elected a president, and on the following day the Archduke John of Austria was elected regent or vicar of the empire: he was installed on the 12th July, on which day the diet held its seventy-first sitting.

GRAVENSTEIN, *Vicus Julius*, a fortified town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Rhine, at the influx of the Queich, 8 m. S.S.W. Spire. Pop. 2,200, employed in fishing and river navigation.

GRAYHOR, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3 m. W.N.W. Helston. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 970.

GRAYSNOSS, two pas. of Ireland.—1. Leinster, co. Louth, on the river Glyde. Area 1,302 ac. Pop. 1,023.—11. Leinster, co. Meath, 3 m. W. Slane. Area 2,384 ac. Pop. 582.

GRANDTOW, a town of N. Germany, duchy Anhalt-Bernburg, 13 m. S.S.E. Halberstadt, at the N. foot of the Harz. Pop. 2,193.

GRANDNACH, a town of W. Germany, grand duchy Bad n. circ. Middle Rhine, cap. dist., on the Margt, 17 m. S.W. Carlsruhe. Pop. 2,265.

GRANDSTADT, a town of Germany, grand duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Rhine, 11 m. S.W. Darmstadt. Pop. 2,843.

GRANDI or **GRANDOWLS**, a petty state of British India. Area 50 sq. m. Pop. 5,000.

GRANDSTADT, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 34 m. N. Treves, with mineral baths. P. 720.

GRANDSMOEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on an affluent of the Main, 20 m. N.E. Würzburg. Pop. 2,160.

GERONA, a maritime prov. of Spain, Catalonia, bounded N. by France, E. and S.E. by the Mediterranean, N.S.W. by Barcelona, and W. by Lerida. Area 4,400 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 262,694. Surface mountainous. Valleys fertile, yielding wheat, rye, barley, hemp, fruit and vegetables. Minerals are iron, lead, and coal. Manufactures huns, cottons, woollens, and paper.

GERONA, *Gerunda*, a city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, on the Ter, at the confl. of the Oña, 63 m. N.E. Barcelona. Pop. 8,175. Principal edifices, the cathedral, the college church of San Felice, the Capuchin convent, the diocesan school, with a library, several hospitals, and convents. Manufactures of coarse woollen and cotton goods, hosiery, soap and paper, but little trade. It was erected into a bishopric by Charlemagne, and is the seat of an ecclesiastical

tribunal, a sub-delegation of police, and a military governor. It has been several times blockaded, especially by Philip v. in the war of the succession, and in 1800 by the French under Augereau.

GERONIMO (San), a small town of S. America, New Granada, prov. and 16 m. S.E. Antioquia.

GERHATA, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, at the head of St Maw's harbour, 7 m. S.S.W. Trengony. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 688.

GERHSHHEIM, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 4 m. E. Düsseldorf, with a station on the railway thence to Elberfeld. Pop. 1,080.

GERMI, *Acerria*, a market town of Spain, prov. and 50 m. N.E. Lerida, on the Noguera. Pop. 518. Near it are valuable salt springs.

GERROLLA, a comm. of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, cant. Montigny, celebrated for the fine wool produced from its sheep.

GERRON or **GARRON**, a conspicuous headland of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, on the Irish Sea, between Glenam and Red Bay, 6 m. N. Glenarm. It has a coast-guard and fishing station.

GERNA, a river of France, rises in the Pyrénées, about 20 m. E. Tarbes, flows N. through the depts. H. Pyrénées, Gers, and Lot-et-Garonne; and joins the Garonne near Agen, after a course of 75 m. It is not navigable.

GERNA, a dep. in the S.W. of France, formed of a part of the old prov. Gascogne, bounded N. by the depts. Lot-et-Garonne, E. Tarn-et-Garonne and H. Garonne, S. and S.W. Hautes and Basses Pyrénées, W. Landes. Area 2,416 sq. m. Pop. 307,459. Surface mostly covered with ramifications of the Pyrénées. Climate temperate. Principal rivers, the Gers, Save, Gimone, Baïse, and Adour, all having a N. course. A large portion of this dep. consists of heath- and waste land. Soil infertile. Wine is produced, much of which is converted into Armagnac brandy. Many mules are reared, and poultry and hogs are numerous. Mining and manufactures are unimportant, and the trade is chiefly in rural produce. It is divided into five arrondis.; principal towns, Auch, Condom, Lectoure, Lombez, and Mirande.

GERBAC, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 6 m. W.S.W. Schwytz, on the Lake of Lucerne, at the foot of Mount Righi. Pop. 1,361, inclusive of its small territory, which formed an independent state from 1380 to 1798.

GERZFELD, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Rhöne, with 3 castles. Pop. 1,700.

GERZTETEN a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, 8 m. S.W. Heidenheim. Pop. 1,524.

GERZTUNGEN, a vill. of Saxe-Weimar, circ. and 11 m. W. Eisenach. Pop. 1,465.

GERZTUYDENBERG. [GEZTUYDENBERG.]

GERVAIS (St), numerous comms. and vill. of France.—I. dep. Hérault, cap. cant., 22 m. N.N.E. Beziers. Pop. 2,020.—II. dep. Puy de-Dôme, cap. cant., 11 m. N.W. Ambert. Pop. 1,284.—III. dep. Vendée, 28 m. N.N.W. Les Sables. Pop. 1,249.—IV. dep. Vienne, arrond. Châtelleraunt. Pop. 1,254.—V. a town, dep. Puy de-Dôme, arrond. and 17 m. N.W. Riom. Pop. 2,804.

GERVAIS (St), a market town of Savoy, prov. Faucigny, cap. mand., on the Arve, 22 m. N.W. Bonneville. Pop. (with comm.) 2,477.

GERZAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 4 m. N.E. Clermont. Pop. 2,584.

GERZEK, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 20 m. N.E. Arnsberg, with a station on the Westphalian Railway. Pop. 3,310. Manufactures of linen.

GERZICH-SEE, a Lake of Prussia, 27 m. E. Marienwerder. Length 15 m.; breadth 8 miles.

GERZUNNACH, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardennes, 6 m. N.E. Mézières. Pop. 2,192.

GESAO-PALERA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 20 m. S.S.E. Chieti. Pop. 3,070.

GESERÉ, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 5 m. W.S.W. Beaupreau. Pop. 1,993.

GESSEL, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 4 m. S.E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2,000.

GESTINGTHORPE or **GUMSTINGTHORPE**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4½ m. W.S.W. Sudbury. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 819.

GESTURI, a vill., island of Sardinia, div. and 28 m. N.N.W. Cagliari. Pop. 1,779.

GESUALDO, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, 2 m. S.W. Frigento. Pop. 3,200.

GETAFE, a town of Spain, prov. and 8 m. S.E. Madrid. Pop. 2,800.

GETTYSBURGH, a bor., U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 35 m. S.S.W. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,180.

GEVARDAN, an old div. of France, in the prov. Languedoc, the cap. of which was Mende, now comprising the depts. H. Loire and Lozère.

GEWITSCH, a town of Moravia, circ. and 20 m. N.N.E. Brünn. Pop. 2,420.

GEVEEF, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 9 m. N.N.W. Rennes. Pop. 1,894.

GEVREY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côte d'Or, cap. cant., 8 m. S.S.W. Dijon. Pop. 1,465.

GEZ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, cap. arrond., and formerly the fortified cap. of a small territory, now annexed to Switzerland, on the E. side of the Jura mountains, 11 m. N.W. Geneva. Pop. 2,874. It has an active trade in Gruyère cheese, corn, wool, and charcoal.

GIVER, a town of Saxony, circ. and 20 m. E.S.E. Zwickau. Pop. 3,561, mostly employed in the neighbouring mines, and in manufs. of cotton.

GIETZERSBERG (Bohem. Kysperk), a town of Bohemia, circ. and 30 m. S.E. Königgratz. Pop. 1,400.

GHADAMES, a town of Africa. [GADAMES.]

GHARA, the name of the united streams of the Suttley and Beas, from their confl. with the Endrusa to their confl. with the Chenab, in lat. 29° 18' N., lon. 71° 6' E. Length 300 m. At its commencement it is from 200 to 270, and at its termination 500 yards across.

GHARNT, a vil. of the Egyptian dom., in the Libyan desert, about 330 m. W.S.W. Cairo, on a height overlooking some ruins, supposed to be those of the temple of Jupiter Ammon.

GHAT, a caravan station of N. Africa, in the country of the Tauricks, on the route S. from Mourzouk, lat. 26° 3' N., lon. 10° 30' E.

GHATUMPOON, a town of British India, dist. Cawnpore, 28 m. E. Calpee.

GHAUTS (Western), a mountain range of Southern India, extending from the valley of the Taptee, lat. 21° 21' N., lon. 73° 45' E., for 800 miles along the western side of the peninsula, at a distance of 10 to 60 miles from the coast. The range increases in elevation as it extends southwards, and at Malabulshwar, lat. 18°, is 4,700 feet above the sea. South of this it decreases till in lat. 15° it is only 1,000 feet. Still farther S. it again rises and reaches its culminating point, estimated at 7,000 feet, in Benassan hill, near Coorg. In lat. 11° 15' S. the Ghauts merge into the Neilgherry hills and terminate abruptly in the precipices forming the N. side of the Palghat valley. The mountains extending

300 miles S. from this valley to Cape Comorin, and which may be considered an extension of the W. Ghauts, have a table-land 4,740 feet high, and several peaks from 8,000 to 7,000 feet above the sea. The geological structure of the W. Ghauts is generally of primary formation, with alternating strata of more recent origin, which has been broken up by outbursts of volcanic rocks. In the N. portion, from lat. 21° to lat. 18°, it is overlaid with trap. South of this it is succeeded by laterite, which forms the overlying rock nearly to Cape Comorin. The W. side of the range is abrupt and steep, while on the E. it is undulating, and slopes gradually to the plains. From the holdness and precipitous character of the trap rocks many parts of the range are nearly inaccessible, and their natural fastnesses having been improved by art, the hill forts of the Ghauts have always been regarded as the bulwarks of the Deccan. The amount of moisture condensed in these mountains is so great, that at Mahabuleswar the annual fall of rain is 230 inches, while at Bednore, on the W. border of the table-land of Mysore, lat. 13° 49' N., lon. 75° 6' E., there is 8 months of rain in the year. The numerous torrents which traverse the low lands between the Ghauts and the sea stagnate as they approach the coast, and form a series of shallow lakes called backwaters.

GHAUTS (EASTERN), a mountain chain of S. India, rising in about lat. 21° N., near Balasore, on the E. side of the peninsula opposite the W. Ghauts. The range has a N.W. direction W. of Ganjam to Naggeri Nore, 50 m. N.W. Madras, where, turning S.W. by Chittoor and Salem it joins the W. Ghauts N. of the Gap of Paulgautcherry. Average elevation 1,500 feet. The geological formation of the range is granite, overlaid with gneiss and mica-slate. The term *Ghaut*, which means a pass, and is now applied to the two mountain chains, originated in those chasms in the ridges which give access to the highlands.

GHASEEPUR, a dist. of British India, N.W. prov., enclosed by Azimgurh, Sarun, Shahabad, Benares, and Jaunpur, between lat. 25° 17' and 26° N., lon. 83° 8' and 84° 40' E. Area 2,197 sq. m. Pop. 1,069,287. Soil fertile, yielding two crops in the year. Towards the end of June, when the rainy season begins, the kurreef crop, consisting of maize, indigo, rice, pulse, and oil seed, is sown, and gathered in the beginning of winter. In the cold season the rabbee crop, which comprises barley, wheat, corn, grain, safflower, oil-seeds, sugar, opium, tobacco, and cotton, is sown, and gathered in summer. Value of exports in 1841, 4,354,486 rupees; imports 52,636 rupees. Principal river, the Ganges. Irrigation, which is universally adopted on account of the rubbee crop, is procured by means of wells, tanks, and rivers. Climate healthy. In the cold months the thermometer ranges from 58° to 71°; and in summer from 86° to 98° Fahr. The dist. was annexed to British India in 1775.

GHASEEPUR, a town of British India, cap. of dist. of same name, on l. b. of the Ganges, 40 m N.E. Benares. Pop. 7,122. Has many mosques and bazars. Principal buildings, the fine but dilapidated Baraenc palace of Cosim Ali Khan, now used for a custom-house, a fort, military cantonments, the church, school, hospital, and gaol. Government has a breeding stud here for cavalry horses; and on the parade-ground, the mausoleum of the Marquis Cornwallis, who died here in 1805. Principal towns are Azimgurh and Deoryghant.

GHESSE or GAYRAMA, *Lybssa*, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Gulf of Issind (Nicomedia), 26 m. S.E. Constantinople. It has a marble mosque and some good baths.

GHEDI, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. and 9 m. S.E. E. Brescia. Pop. 3,500.

GHEEL, a town of Belgium, prov. and 26 m. E.S.E. Antwerp. Pop. 7,400. From time immemorial, *idiotic or insane persons of peaceable habits from the neighbouring provs.*, have been boarded here in farm houses, etc. In 1841, they amounted to 780.

GHELENNIE, a bay and seaport of Circassia, N.E. coast of Black Sea, lat. 44° 53' 24" N., lon. 38° 3' 15" E. The bay is 1 m. wide at its entrance, with 42 feet water in centre. The harbour is 3 m. long by 1½ m. broad.

GHELUWE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, 9 m. S.E. Ypres. Pop. 3,750. It has manufactures of yarn and turned wares, breweries, and oil mills.

GHEMME, a market town of Piedmont, prov. and 14 m. N.W. Novara. P. (including comm.) 2,533.

GHENNEN, a town of Upper Egypt. [KERN.]

GHEWT (French *Gand*), a fortified city of Belgium, cap. prov. East Flanders, at the conf. of the Scheldt and Lys, on the railway from Ostend to Cologne, and at the head of a branch railway to Paris by Lille, 30 m. W.N.W. Brussels. Lat. 51° 3' 12" N., lon. 3° 43' 51" E. Pop. (1845) 112,810. It is enclosed by walls 7 or 8 m. in circumference; entered by 7 gates; and is intersected by numerous canals, dividing it into 26 islands, which are connected by 360 bridges, and mostly bordered with quays. Streets generally wide; it has 13 squares. Principal structure, the university with a library, and attended by 306 students; the cathedral, the belfrey, the church of St. Michael, containing the famous "crucifixion" by Van Dyck; the *Grand Béguinage*, a convent of vast extent, the town hall, model-prison, citadel, cavalry barracks, theatre, and public hospital. *Ghent* is an archbishop's see, the residence of the military commandant for Flanders, and the seat of a chamber of commerce, of the high tribunals of the prov., and has numerous superior academies, schools, and charitable establishments. It has always been important as an emporium of trade. Manufactures, woolen, silk, cotton, thread, and linen. Its sugar refining and distilling, brewing, tanning, salt-refining, with manufactures of soap, sail-cloth, oil-cloth, gold and silver stuffs, haberdashery, chemical products, cutlery, leather, machinery, etc., are extensively carried on. It has a ship-building docks; is connected by ship canal with Bruges and Termonde; and it enjoys a large trade in agricultural produce, with a very active transit trade. This city was pillaged by the Danes under Hastings, when repulsed from England in the time of Alfred the Great. In the 16th century it was the cap. of Austrian Flanders; and during the French empire under Napoleon I., from 1793 to 1814, the cap. of the dep. Scheldt. A treaty of peace between England and the United Provinces was concluded here in 1814.

GHEWT, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 27 m. S. Albany. Pop. 2,593.—11. a vill., Kentucky, on the Ohio, 40 m. N. Frankfort. Pop. 400.

GHEWRIAN or VIZIADROOD, a town and fort of British India, presid. and 170 m. S. Bombay, at the mouth of the Kunjee river, in lat. 16° 35' N., lon. 73° 23' E. Has a harbour, completely landlocked, and 30 feet deep at low water. It was finally annexed to Britain in 1818.

GHESSEN, Caracas, a maritime town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Black Sea, 30 m. S. Sinope.

GHESAN, a seaport town of Arabia, Yemen, on the Red Sea, 75 m. N.N.W. Lohela.

GHIBRU-HISSAR or AIDIN, Tralles, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 80 m. S.E. Smyrna. Pop. 30,000. It is 4 m. in circumference, the residence of a pasha, and the seat of a considerable trade. Has mosques, churches, and synagogues.

GHILAN or GLAN, a prov. of Persia, between lat. 36° 30' and 38° 30' N., lon. 48° 30' and 50° 30' E., having N.E. the Caspian Sea, and on other sides Mazanderan, Irak-Ajemi, Azerbaijan, and the Russian dist. Talish. Area probably 6,000 sq. m. The Elburz mountains bound it on the S. It is fertile, densely wooded, swampy, and unhealthy. Rice is the principal grain cultivated. Forests and mulberry plantations are extensive, and the culture of silk important. Principal towns, Reshd, Enzelli, Lahjan, and Mosulla.

GHILAREA, a comm. and vill. of Sardinia, div. Cagliari, cap. mand., near the centre of the isl., 20 m. N.E. Oristano. Pop. 2,045.

GHIO, GHEMLER or KEMIC, a seaport town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the bay of Moudanza, 16 m. N.N.E. Brusa. It has a large export trade in olives, silk, wines, and spirits; and it is the principal port on the Sea of Marmara for the import of corn.

GHIOURA, an island, Greek Archipelago. [GIAROS.]

GHIN or GHER (CAFF), a headland, empire and prov. Morocco, on the Atlantic, 63 m. S.S.W. Mogadore. Lat. 30° 37' 30" N., lon. 9° 52' 30" W. On its W. side it is 1,233 feet in height.

GHIELAIN or GUELAIN (S.), a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Haine, and the canal of Mons, 6 m. W. Mons. Pop. 1,956. Has linen bleaching, brewing, tanning, barge building, and a trade in coal.

GHISOWI, a comm. and vill. of Corsica, cap. cant., in the E. part of the island. Pop. 1,815.

GHISTELLES, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 11 m. S.S.W. Bruges. Pop. 2,500. It has a trade in flowers.

GHUSTENDIL or KOSTENDIL, Justiniana Secunda, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, cap. sandj, near the Kara-su or Strymon river, 65 m. E.N.E. Uskup. Pop. 8,000 (?), mostly Turks. It has sulphur baths, and near it are iron, gold, and silver mines.

GHIZEH, a town of Middle Egypt, in the prov. of same name, on the W. bank of the Nile, 3 m. S.W. Cairo, and the place where the great pyramid commences, the largest of these being that attributed to Cheops, 763½ feet square at its foundation, covering 13 acres, and 460 feet in height.

GHIZNI, a town of Afghanistan. [GHISNIE.]

GHIO or GWA, a seaport town of Aracan, on the Bay of Bengal, 62 m. S.E. Sandoway; formerly important for commerce, which is said to have revived since Aracan has belonged to the British.

GHOGRA, a river of India, and one of the tributaries of the Ganges. Rises in lat. 30° 28' N., lon. 80° 40' E., 17,000 or 18,000 feet above the sea. It receives numerous tributaries in its course, and enters the Ganges in lat. 25° 40' N., lon. 84° 40' E. Total length 600 m. Navig. difficult from shoals.

GHOGREK, a river of India, rises in Nepal, lat. 27° 50' N., lon. 83° 20' E., and after a S. course of 100 m. it falls into the Raptis in lat. 27° 3' N., lon. 83° 12' E.

GHORE or GAUR, a town and indep. dist. of W. Afghanistan, 150 m. S.E. Herat, and the ori-

ginal possession of the famous Mahmood of Ghore, who established the Afghan dynasty in Hindostan in 1186.

GHOURT, a modern name of Coptos. [KARROS.]

GHOT, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., 16 m. S.E. Mons. P. 2,147.

GHUMURDINA or KOMULDSINA, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, near the Aegean Sea, 80 m. S.W. Adrianople. Pop. 8,000. (?) It has large bazaars and a small citadel.

GHUNNAPOORA, a fortified town of India, Nizam's territory, cap. a large dist., 60 m. S.W. Hyderabad. It has a fine mosque.

GHURUN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Marsh, 80 m. W. Malatiah.

GHUZEL-HISSAR or AIDIN GHUZEL-HISSAR, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 60 m. S.E. Smyrna, with which it is connected by railway. P. 30,000 (?)

GHUZEX or GHIZI, a famous fortified city of Afghanistan, on the W. extremity of a hill range, elevation 7,726 feet, 80 m. S.S.W. Cabool.

Lat. 33° 34' N., lon. 66° 18' E. Pop. (excluding garrison) estimated from 8,000 to 10,000. It stands on a scarp rock, 280 feet above the adjacent plain on its W. side; and its walls about 35 feet in height, and flanked with numerous towers, form an irregular square about 1½ m. in circumference; the whole being enclosed by a *fauze-braye* and a wet ditch. In the N.E. part of the town is the citadel, with a palace, magazine, and granary; the whole city is, however, commanded by adjacent heights. From its elevated position the winter cold is intense; from 16° to 20° below zero. It has several bazaars, and is an entrepôt for the trade between Afghanistan and the Punjab. Old Ghuznee, destroyed in the 12th century, is about 3 m. N.E.; its ruins cover an extensive space, and here are two fine minarets, and the tomb of Mahmood of Ghuznee, whence the famous "gates of Somnauth" were removed in 1842. Under the dynasty of Mahmood of Ghore, and his father Subuctaghai, about the beginning of the 11th century, Ghuznee was the cap. of an empire, reaching from the Ganges to the Tigris, and from the Jaxartes to the Indian Ocean. It was stormed and taken by the British under Lord Keane, July 23, 1839; in 1842 the garrison surrendered it to the Afghans, but it was retaken in the same year by the troops under General Nott.

GHUZEL RIVER, rises about 12 m. N. Ghuznee, and enters Lake Ab-istada, after a S. course estimated at 60 m. Near Ghuznee, which it passes on the E., it was embanked in the 11th century by Mahmood of Ghuznee, whose hudd, though much damaged by the Ghore sovereigns, is still fit for the purpose of irrigation.

GIABAR or JIABAR, a town and castle of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Diarbekir, on the Euphrates, 23 m. W. S.W. Rakka. The town has about 1,000 houses and tents. Near it bitumen is abundant.

GIACOMO (S.), two vill. of Italy.—I. Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 3 m. S. Diano. Pop. 2,700.

—II. (*di Lusiana*), Northern Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 17 m. N. Vicenza. Pop. 2,500.

GIANSUTRI, Dianthus, a small isl. of the Mediterranean, belonging to Tuscany, prov. Siena, 9 m. S. the peninsula Argentario. Length 2 miles.

GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, a celebrated basaltic formation, N. coast of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, W. of Benger's Head, and about 2 m. N.N.E. Bushmills. The coast here is for a great distance distinguished by curious and magnificent basaltic cliffs and caves, but the "causeway," properly so called, is a platform projecting into the sea, from the base of a stratified cliff, about 400 feet in

height, and resembling a pier 700 feet in length, 350 feet in breadth, and varying to 30 feet in height above the strand. It is separated by trap rock dykes into three divisions, comprising together about 40,000 perfectly formed, closely united, and very dark coloured polygonal columns, each consisting of several pieces, the joints of which are articulated with the greatest nicety. Their depth below the surface is unascertained.

GIARRATANA, *Ceratanum*, a vill. of Sicily, intend. Syracuse, 13 m. N.E. Modica. Pop. 2,440.

GIARRE, a town of Sicily, intend. Catania, at the E. slope of Mount Ætna, 7 m. N. Aci Reale. Pop. 4,700.

GIARRETTA or **SIMETO**, *Simethus*, a river of Sicily, watering with its affluents all the plain of Catania and the country W. of Mount Ætna, rises in the mountains, 20 m. S.E. Catania, and after a tortuous S.E. course of 50 m., enters the Mediterranean, 6 m. S. Catania. Affluents, the Adriano, Trachino, Dittaino, and Chirias. Fine specimens of amber are found along its mouth.

GIAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 31 m. W.S.W. Riom. Pop. 2,150.

GIAYNO, a town of Piedmont, div. Turin, cap. mand., near the Sangone, 17 m. W.S.W. Turin. Pop. of comm. 8,560. Manufact. of linen, cotton, and silk stuffs, tanneries, and iron forges.

GIBELLINA, a vill. of Sicily, cap. cant., intend. and 30 m. E.S.E. Trapani. Pop. 3,300.

GIBELON, a town of Spain, prov. and 8 m. N. Huelva, on l. b. of the Odiel. Pop. 2,704.

GIBRALTAR, a strongly fortified seaport town and garrison belonging to Great Britain, near the S. extremity of Spain, where it occupies a mountainous promontory, E. of its bay, and on the N. side of the detroit of Gibraltar, at the entrance to the Mediterranean, 60 m. S.E. Cadix. Lat. of the Moles $36^{\circ} 7' 3''$ N., lon. $5^{\circ} 21' 2''$ W. Mean temperature of year 67° A., winter 57° 9., summer 77° 8. Fahr. East winds prevail for 184 days, and west winds for 177 days. Number of rainy days 68, quantity of rain 43 inches. Snow and ice are rare, but in winter the cold is extreme. The celebrated rock (ancient *Mons Calpe*, one of the "pillars of Hercules"), forms a promontory connected with the continent by an isthmus of sand, and consists of a mass of grey limestone or marble, containing numerous caves, and is 3 m. in length N. to S., by $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth. It rises abruptly to 1,600 feet above the sea, on all sides except the W., and is everywhere fortified by works of great strength and extent; and besides these there are two galleries excavated in the rock, 2 m. in length, and of sufficient width to admit carriages. At the S. extremity, Europa Point, are a signal-house and a lighthouse. Surface parched in dry weather, but after rain covered with vegetation. The zoology of the rock comprises monkeys without tails, and of a dark fawn colour, and the only species of that animal to be found native in any part of Europe, snakes, rabbits, and woodcocks. The town is built on its W. side, which shelves down to the bay; and here the fortifications have latterly been greatly improved and strengthened. Pop. (excluding garrison) about 15,000. The principal street is 1 m. in length; but the houses generally are consulted to the climate, not being furnished with open courts and galleries. Principal edifices, the governor's house, the admiralty, naval hospital, victualling office, barracks, cathedral, and exchange, with a library, club and newspapers. Here are a Roman Catholic church, Wesleyan chapel, synagogue, and subscription

school. Outside of the "south port" are the esplanade, the English cemetery, and a suburban residence of the governor. The harbour is good, and protected by two moles, one 1,100 and the other 700 feet in length. *Gibraltar* was made a free port in 1704, and its trade is still considerable, though it has latterly suffered from the rivalry of Malta and Genoa. Imports from Great Britain in 1801 valued at 481,980*l*. Public revenue 29,770*l*. Annual expense of garrison to Great Britain 200,000*l*. The town derives its name (Gih el-Tarik, "mountain of Tarik") from its Moorish founder Tarik or Tarif, who lived early in the 8th century. It was ceded to Spain by the Moors in 1462, and taken by the English, under Sir G. Rooke, in 1704. Under Lord Heathfield it withstood successfully a memorable siege by the French and Spaniards in 1782.

GIBRALTAR (BAY OF), an inlet of the Mediterranean, near the S. extremity of Spain, Andalusia, between the rock of Gibraltar on the E., and Cape Carnero on the W. Length and breadth about 6 m. each; greatest depth 110 fathoms. It is well sheltered and admirably adapted for shipping. On its E. side are the town and harbour of Gibraltar, and on the W. the Spanish town and port Algeiras.

GIBRALTAR (STRAIT OF), (ancient *Fretum Herculeum*), the narrow W. entrance to the Mediterranean, between Spain N. and Morocco (Africa), on the S. Length about 60 m., breadth from 19 to 23 m. Preceding W. to E., Cape Trafalgar, Tarifa, and Europa Point (S. extremity of Gibraltar rock), are on its N., and Capes Spartel, Tangier, and Ceuta, on its S. side. A strong current runs here from the Atlantic Ocean into the Mediterranean Sea.

GIBRALTAR (ST ANTONIO DE), a town of South America, Venezuela, dep. Zulia, prov. and on the E. shore of the Lake of Maracaibo, 80 m. N.W. Truxillo. Pop. 3,000.

GIBSON, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Tennessee. Area 660 sq. m. Pop. 19,548. —II. a co. in S.W. of Indiana. Area 512 sq. m. Pop. 10,771. —III. a township, Pennsylvania, 177 m. N.E. Harrisburgh. Pop. 1,344.

GIPSWICH, three pps. of England. —I. (*Great*), co. Huntingdon, 44 m. S.W. Stilton. Area 2,050 ac. Pop. 563. —II. (*Little*), a pa. adjacent, 5 m. S.W. Stilton. Area 640 ac. Pop. 61. —III. (*Steeple*), 5 m. S.S.W. Stilton. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 105.

GIRKA, a river of Sweden, between Fines and Hermsand, enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 80 m. N.E. Hermsand, after a S.E. course of 100 miles.

GIRLEY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 7 m. S.E. Ockhampton. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 166.

GIESENHAGEN, a market town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, duchy Grubenhagen, 14 m. E.N.E. Göttingen. Pop. 2,150.

GIES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. arrond., on l. b. of the Loire, 87 m. E.S.E. Orleans. Pop. 6,112. It has potteries.

GIESSEN, a town of Württemberg, circ. Jant, 24 m. S.S.E. Ellwangen, on the Brenz. Area 2,004, who manuf. linen and woollen stuffs, and cutlery. Near it are the baths of Wildbad.

GIESSEN, a town of Nubia, on the Rahad tributary of the Nile, 123 m. E.S.E. Sennar.

GIESSEN, a town of Germany, grand duchy Hessen-Darmstadt, cap. prov. Upper Hessen, on l. b. of the Lahn, and on the railway from Cassel to Frankfurt, 83 m. N.N.W. Frankfurt. Pop. (1874) 9,949. It was formerly fortified. Principal buildings, the castle, now the seat of the provincial government, the arsenal, town-hall, and observatory.

tory. Its university has become famous for its school of organic chemistry, under Baron Liebig, whose class is attended by students from all parts of W. Europe. The university has a valuable library of books and MSS. collections in natural history. In 1817 it had 40 professors and teachers, and 570 students. Has also a normal school, and manufs. of woollen goods, tobacco, and leather.

GIRTHOON, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Overysel, 16 m. N. Zwolle. Pop. 1,670.

GIRFORD, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 4 m. S.S.E. Haddington, pa. Yester, on a stream of the same name. Pop. 525. It is neatly built. Knox, the Reformer, was born here in 1505. (?)

GIRNOX, a town of Germany, Hanover, land-rort Lüneburg, at the confluence of the Ise and Aller, 36 m. E.N.E. Hanover. Pop. 2,260.

GIRTSCHWICK, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Ithide, 1 m. W.N.W. Seath. Area 16,200 ac. Pop. 3,065. Has a well-endowed grammar school. *Giggleswick Tarn* is a considerable lake near the village.

GIRHA, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyll, separated from the district of Kintyre by a channel $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth. Area about 5,000 ac. Scots. Pop. with Cars, 547.

GIRIO, *J. Girio*, an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Tuscany, prov. Siena, 10 m. S.W. Mount Argentario. Pop. 1,816, mostly collected in the vill. Giglio. It is 5 m. in length N.W. to S.E., mountainous and fertile. Principal products wine, timber, marble, and fish.

GIRNAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Hérault, cap. cant., arrond. and 12 m. S.E. Lodève, on l. b. of the Hérault. Pop. 2,951.

GIRNINIK, a town of Siberia. [*GIRNINSK*]

GIROA, a fortified seaport town of Spain, prov. and 11 m. N.N.E. Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay. Lat. 44° 55' 19" N., lon. 5° 41' 49" W. Pop. 6,522. Has a school of navigation, and public library; a harbour, manufs. of stone wares, hats, and linen fabrics; an active export trade in nuts and other fruits; and an import trade in colonial produce, fisheries, and transit trade.

GILA, a river of the U. S., North America, New Mexico, rises in the Sierra-Mimbres, near lat. 33° N., lon. 109° W., and after a W. course, estimated at 400 m., enters the Gulf of California at its N. extremity with the Colorado. Principal affluent the San Pedro.

GILBERTDIKE, a township of England, co. York, East Riding, pa. East-riding, 54 m. E.N.E. Howden. Pop. 721.

GILBERT ISLANDS, South America, are off the S.W. coast of Tierra-del-Fuego, with a good harbour in Doris Cove.—II. a group in the Pacific Ocean, Mulgrave archipelago.

GILCRAV, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 5 m. N. Cockermouth. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 304.

GILNAS (ST), two comm. and villa. of France.—I. (*de Ruis*), dep. Morbihan, near the sea, 11 m. S.S.W. Vannes, with 1,153 inhabitants, and the remains of an abbey, the retreat of Abelard in 1125.—II. (*des Bois*), Loire-Inférieure, cap. cant., 12 m. N.N.W. Navenay. Pop. 1,474.

GILDERAUM, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Batley, 5 m. S.W. Leeds. Pop. 2,126, employed in woollen manufs. and collieries.

GILDONE, a market town of Naples, prov. Molise, 4 m. from Campobasso. Pop. 2,300.

GILEAD (MOUNT), Syria, pash. Damascus, is 25 m. N.N.E. the Dead Sea, lat. 32° 1' N., lon. 35° 46' E., and near the S. extremity of the region of Gilead, which extended for some distance N. along the E. side of the river Jordan.

GILGAS, a co. of the U. S., North America, in

W. of Virginia. Area 564 sq. m. Pop. 6,570.—II. a co. in S. of Tennessee. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. 25,948, of whom 9,358 were slaves.

GILES (ST), several pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, 2½ m. E. Torrington. Area 4,827 ac. Pop. 964.—II. co. Middlesex, in the centre of London. Pop. 37,311.—III. (*on the Heath*), co. Devon, on the border of Cornwall, 4½ m. N.N.E. Launceston. Area 8,280 ac. Pop. 864.

GILFISTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. W. Cowbridge. Pop. 65.

GILFORD, a small market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on the Ban, 4 m. N.W. Banbridge. Pop. 2,314, employed in manufactures.

GILFORD, a township of the U. S., N. America, New Hampshire, 26 m. N.E. Concord. Pop. 2,425.

GILGIT, a small independent territory of Central Asia, on the N. declivity of the Hindoo Koosh, with a vill., in lat. 33° 25' N., lon. 74° 10' E., on the Gilgit river, an affluent of the Upper Indus, which it joins about 30 m. S.E.

GILING ATING and GILION, two small islands, Malay archipelago, off the E. end of Madura.

GILL, a lake of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 2 m. S.E. Sligo. Length 4 m.; scenery picturesque.

GILLES (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on the canal of Beaucaire, 15 m. S. Nismes. Pop. 5,085.

GILLES-SUR-VIE (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., on the Vie, 16 m. N.N.W. Les Sables. Pop. 1,061.

GILLINGHAM, several pas. of England.—I. co. Dorset, on the Stour, here crossed by several bridges, 4½ m. N.W. Shaftesbury. Area 7,220 ac. Pop. 3,775.—II. co. Kent, 2 m. E.N.E. Chatham, which is partly in this pa. Area 6,683 ac. Pop. 7,952.—III. a pa., co. Norfolk, 1½ m. N.N.W. Beccles. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 404.

GILLES (ST), a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., near the Dutch frontier, 21 m. N.E. Ghent. Pop. 3,690.

GILTOWN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, 3 m. S.E. Killellen. Ac. 4,969. Pop. 842.

GILTY, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 3 m. N.E. Charleroi. Pop. 5,618, employed in coal mines and manufs. of cutlery.

GILMANTON, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New Hampshire, 19 m. N.E. Concord. Pop. 3,483.

GILMARA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of Georgia. Area 793 sq. m. Pop. 8,440.

GILMERTON, a vill. of Scotland, pa. Liberton, co. and 4 m. S.E. Edinburgh. Pop. 942. Has coal and lime works.

GILMORTON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. N.N.E. Lutterworth. Area 2,819 ac. P. 699.

GILOLO or HALMAHERA, a considerable island, Malay Archipelago, on the equator, lon. 125° E., separated from Celebes by the Molucca passage, and from Ceram by Pitt passage, respectively about 130 m. across. Estimated area 6,500 sq. m.

Shape very eccentric, and like that of Celebes, consisting of four peninsulas radiating N., E., and S., from a common centre. Interior mountainous, and in many parts densely wooded. Coasts resorted to by pirates. Products sago, cocoa nuts, spices, fruits, edible birds' nests, pearls, and gold dust; horses, horned cattle, and sheep. Imports, mostly from the Dutch E. I. settlements, comprise manufactured goods, opium, chinaware and iron. The island is subdivided into several petty states. Principal towns, Ossa and Jekolo.

—The Passage of Gilolo, separating it on the E. from the islands Waygiou, Battanta, and Mysale is from 100 to 140 miles across.

GILPASTON, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajem, 100 m. W.N.W. Isfahan.

GUAMLEY, a hamlet and dist. of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Denton, on the Carlisle and Newcastle Railway, 8 m. N.E. Brampton. It has several medicinal springs, and is resorted to as a watering-place.

GUSSON, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2½ m. W.S.W. Sawbridgeworth. Area 920 ac. P. 268.

GIMENA DE KIMENA, a town of Spain, prov. and 50 m. E.S.E. Cadix. Pop. 6,878. It has manuf. of leather, and trade in fruit and wine.

GIMINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N. North-Walham. Ac. 1,240. Pop. 301.

GIMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Gimone, 14 m. E. Auch. Pop. 3,033.

GINGER, a fortified town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. S. Arcot, 80 m. S.W. Madras. It was taken by the French in 1750, who ceded it to the British in 1761.

GINOERREAD GROUND, a dangerous reef, Bahama islands, 35 m. S. the Great Bahama island. Lat. 23° 56' N., lon. 78° 25' E.

GINORE ISLAND, W. Indies. [Virginia Isls.]

GINOST, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. and 11 m. N.N.E. Stralsund, on the W. side of the island Rügen, in the Baltic. Pop. 778. employed in damask weaving and in rural industry.

GIOIA, a city of Naples, prov. Bari, dist. and 19 m. E. Altamura. Pop. 14,100.—II. a vill., Abruzzo Ultra II., 15 m. S.E. Avezzano. Pop. 2,469.—III. a vill., Terra di Lavoro, 6 m. S.E. Piedimonte. Pop. 3,510.

GIOIOSA, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra I., cap. cant., around, and 7 m. N.E. Gerace. Pop. 8,485.—II. a town of Sicily, intend. Messina, on its N. coast, 5 m. N.W. Patù. Pop. 4,070. It was built by the inhabitants, at the foot of the mountain, on which stood *Giogosa Vecchio* (or old Giogosa).

GIORGIO (San), numerous villa. and market towns of Italy.—I. Northern Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 10 m. W.S.W. Verona, with a fortress, on the Adige.—II. Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, 12 m. W. Rossano.—III. prov. Calabria Ultra I., 10 m. S.E. Palmi. Pop. 3,400.—IV. prov. Principato Citra, cap. cant., 8 m. N.N.W. Salerno. Pop. 2,000.—V. prov. Otranto, cap. cant., 9 m. E. Taranto.—VI. a vill. and fortress, Piedmont, prov. and 9 m. E. Susa, on the Dora Ripaire.—VII. Pontifical States, deleg. and 10 m. W. Ferma. Pop. 3,600.—VIII. (*Canavese*), Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 10 m. S.E.W. Ivrea, cap. mand., near the Malonea. Pop. (with comm.) 3,650.—IX. (*di Lomellina*), Piedmont, div. and 20 m. S.E. Novara, cap. mand., near the Arbogna. Pop. 2,534.—X. (*di Motiaorai*), Naples, prov. Principato Citra, cap. cant., 12 m. N.W. Ariano. Pop. 4,700.—XI. a vill., prov. Principato Citra, 10 m. N.N.E. Avellino. Pop. 1,100.—*San Giorgio Maggiore* is an island of the Adriatic, gov. and 3 m. S.S.E. Venice, with a fine church, containing the tombs of several of the Venetian doges.

GIORGICO (German Iswis), a town of Switzerland, cant. Ticino, 11 m. N.N.W. Bellinzona, on l. b. of the Tessin. Pop. 743, with ancient religious edifices.

GIOVANNI (San), numerous small towns and villa. of Italy, etc.—I. Sicily, intend. and 22 m. S. Girgenti. Pop. 2,400.—II. (*Marione*), Northern Italy, deleg. and 12 m. W. Vicenza. Pop. 3,000.—III. (*di Croci*), Lombardy, deleg. and 16 m. S.E.E. Cremona. Pop. 1,400.—IV. (*di Fiore*), Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, cap. circ., at the confluence of the Neto and Arvo, in the Sili forest, 25 m. E. Cosenza. Pop. 8,761.—V. (*di*

Gabio), prov. Molise, cap. cant., 5 m. N.E. Campobasso. Pop. 2,300.—VI. (*in Periceto*), Pontifical States, deleg. and 10 m. N.N.E. Bologna. Pop. with vicinity 3,400.—VII. (*in Val d'Arno*), Tuscany, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Florence, on the W. bank of the Arno. Pop. 2,000.—VIII. (*Rotondo*), Naples, prov. Capitanata, 19 m. S.N.E. Foggia. Pop. 4,700, who manufacture linen and woollen fabrics.—IX. (*di Moriani*), a town of Savoy, on the Arvo, cap. prov. same name. Pop. 3,080. Trade in cattle and wool.—*San Giovanni in Medua*, is a harbour, Albania, immediately N. the mouth of the Drin.

GIOVATA, a small seaport town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, at the head of the Gulf of Kos (here called the Gulf of Giova), 50 m. E. Bodroom.

GIOVINAZZO, Nafionum, a seaport town of Naples, prov. and 12 m. W.N.W. Bari, cap. circ., on a rocky peninsula in the Adriatic. Pop. 7,992. It has a cathedral and an hospital.

GIPPING, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 8½ m. N.N.E. Stowmarket. Area 800 ac. Pop. 96.

GINAGLIA, a small island, Mediterranean, 1½ m. off the N. extremity of Corsica.

GINASIA, a town of India, in the Rajpoot state, and 50 m. S.W. Jessulmere.

GINAPETRA, a small maritime town of the island of Crete, on the S. coast, 17 m. S. Spina-Longa.

GIRARD, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 264 m. N.W. Harrisburgh. Pop. 2,518.

GIRLAFRA, a headland of Scotland, co. Kincardine, forming the S. point of the entrance of the Dee, and the E. extremity of the Grampians, 2 m. S. Aberdeen. It has a lighthouse with two fixed lights. Lat. 57° 8' N., lon. 2° 3' W.

GINGEE, a town of Upper Egypt, cap. prov. of same name, on l. b. of the Nile, 60 m. N.W. Thebes. Pop. 7,000 (?) It is large, and ranks in importance after Es-siout (Siout) in Upper Egypt. It has several mosques, a government cotton factory, a school well attended, and a Latin convent.

GIRGENTI or GERGENTI, Agrigentum, a city of Sicily, cap. circ., and dist. on the slope of a mountain, nearly 1,200 feet above the sea, which it faces at about 3 m. distant. Pop. (1863) 19,000. Principal buildings, a cathedral, and a great many other churches and convents. On the coast are, a port with a mole, two lighthouses, corn magazines, a prison, etc. The extensive remains of the ancient city, E. of the modern town, comprise the magnificent temple of Concord, the remains of a vast temple of the Olympic Jupiter, the tomb of Theron, and portions of temples of Juno, Hercules, Vulcan, Castor, and Pollux. It is the chief port in Sicily for the shipment of sulphur; other principal exports are, corn, almonds, sumach, oil, and soda.

GIRGENTI, a prov. of Sicily, S.W. coast. Area 1,200 sq. m. Pop. 212,590. Surface covered by ramifications of the Neptunian mountains, which are highest in the N., and slope on the S. to the shore, yielding good pasturage. They are intersected with fertile valleys, yielding wine, corn, and oil. Principal rivers, the Salso, Platani, and Belice. Minerals are sulphur, bitumen, argates, sulphur, and salt. The prov. is divided into three dists. for administrative purposes.

GIRIFALCO, a comm. and vill. of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra I., 9 m. S.W. Catanzaro. P. 3,500.

GIRMAN, a remarkable mountain of India, in the peninsula of Kattywar, prov. General, 280 m. N.W. Bombay, in lat. 21° 50' N., lon. 70° 48' E. Around its base are several valleys, gorges, and

hills of moderate height, covered with jungle. The mountain is peculiarly sacred, having several Jain temples. The modern system of Jainism seems to have sprung from the ancient Buddhist faith which obtained here.

GIRONMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haut Rhin, 8 m. N.N.W. Belfort. P. 2,700.

GIRONA, a town of South America, New Granada, prov. and 40 m. W. Pamplona. Excellent tobacco is raised in its vicinity.

GIRONNE, an estuary of West France, formed by the union of the rivers Garonne and Dordogne, 18 m. N. Bourdeaux. Length 45 m.; breadth 2 to 6 m., its mouth being 3 m. across. It is navigable throughout, but encumbered with sand-banks, and subject at flood-tide to a heavy reflux from the sea, termed the *mascaret*, similar to the *barre* in the Seine.

GIRONNE, a maritime dep. in the S.W. of France, formed of part of the old prov. Guyenne, having W. the Bay of Biscay, and enclosed landward by the depts. Charente-Inférieure, Dordogne, Lot-et-Garonne, and Landes. Area 4,193 sq. m. Pop. 614,787. Surface generally level, and all the W. portion is a sand-flat, interspersed with lagoons, and termed the "landes;" fertile N. of the Garonne, and on its banks. Climate temperate but rainy. Principal rivers the Garonne and Dordogne, with the estuary Gironde formed by their union. Most of the claret wines are grown in this dep., the vineyards in which form its chief source of wealth. Principal products are, corn, fruit, hemp, timber, resin, turpentine, and salt. The fisheries are important. There are stone quarries and smelting works, but few mines. Manufs. various, and with the general trade, centre in Bourdeaux (which see). Gironde is divided into 6 arrond.; chief towns, Bourdeaux, Bazas, Blaye, La Réole, Lesparre, and Libourne.

GIRONNE (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariège, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Salat, 23 m. W. Foix. Pop. 3,981. It has a comm. college, and manufs. of woollens, linens, leather, and paper.

GIRTHON, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry and immediately W. Kirkcudbright. Area, including several lakes, 24 sq. m. Pop., including Gathouse, 1,787.

GIRTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 3 m. N.W. Cambridge. Area 1,790 ac. Pop. 413.—II. co. Notts, 6½ m. S.E. Tuxford. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 191.

GIRVAN, a river of Scotland, co. Ayr, rises in a small lake, pa. Straiton, and flows N.W. and S.W. into the Irish Sea, opposite Ailsa Craig.

GIRVAN, a bor. of barony and pa., at the mouth of the above river, co. and 17 m. S.S.W. Ayr. Area of pa. 19,000 ac., or 29½ sq. m. Pop. 3,888, including many Irish. Has a town-hall, two branch banks, a harbour with 9 to 11 feet water. A copper mine is worked in the vicinity.

GIBBERN, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Ribbles, 10½ m. W.S.W. Skipton. Area, including Gibburn Forest, 18,190 ac., mostly grazing lands. Pop. 1,978. *Gibbern Park* is remarkable for its herd of wild cattle. A lead mine in this pa. is richly impregnated with silver.

GIBBERHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. S.W. Lowestoft. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 310.

GIBBSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. W.S.W. Eya. Area 2,940 ac. Pop. 666.

GIVORA, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, cap. cant., on the Eppe, 33 m. N.E. Evreux. Pop. 3,663. It has a comm. college, and manufs. of woollens, calico, lace, and cotton yarn.

GIZAZ-EL-SUGHEIR, a vill. of Syria, ush. Da-

mascul, on the Orontes, about 40 m. S.E. Antioch. Pop. 3,000.

Gissi, a market town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, cap. cant., 10 m. S.W. Vasto. Pop. 3,400.

Gissine, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.N.E. Diss. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 485.

Graciat, a walled town of Bohemia, cap. circ. Bidschow, on the Caidlina, 60 m. N.E. Prague. Pop., exclusive of suburbs, 4,200.

Gris, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, 16 m. N.E. Ypres. Pop. 3,835.

GRIETZKE, a town of North Germany, Brunswick, in the Harz, 35 m. S.S.W. Brunswick. Pop. 1,420. Has extensive iron works.

GRISSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2½ m. W.S.W. Honiton. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 384.

GIUGLIANO, a market town of Naples, prov. and 6 m. N.N.W. Naples. Pop. 10,550. It is a cap. circ., and has four churches and an hospital.—II. a vill., prov. Abruzzo Citra, dist. Chieti. Pop. 1,400.

GIULIANA, a seaport vill. of Dalmatia, on the E. side of the peninsula Sabioncello.

GIULIANA, a market town of Sicily, intend. and 32 m. S.S.W. Palermo. Pop. 3,480.

GIULIANO (San), several villa., etc., of Italy.—I. Pontifical States, deleg. and 8 m. S.W. Frosinone. Pop. 1,880.—II. (*di Sepino*), Naples, prov. Molise, 9 m. S.S.E. Larino.—A vill. and bay, Malta, 1½ m. N. Valetta, are named San Giuliano or St Julian.

GIULIANOVA, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra I., cap. cant., 14 m. E.N.E. Teramo, near the Adriatic. Pop. 3,000.—*Giulipoli*, is a vill., prov. Abruzzo Citra, 2½ m. S. Lanciano. Pop. 420.

GIULIETTA (Santa), a market town of Northern Italy, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, cap. mand. and prov. and 9 m. E.N.E. Voghera. Pop. of comm. 2,070.—*San Giulio* is an island and vill., div. Novara, in the Lake of Orta, with a collegiate church and 1,400 inhabitants, famous for its heroic defence in the 10th century, by Villa, wife of Berengarius.

GIUFANA OR SCIPAN, an island of Dalmatin, circ. Ragusa, in the Adriatic, near the coast, 3 m. S. Slano. Pop. 850. Length 5 m.; average breadth 1½ m. Shores rocky, but interior fertile.

GIURGIO, a town of Wallachia, on l. b. of the Danube, opposite Ruscuk, 40 m. S.W. Bucharest, of which it is the port. Pop. 7,000. It has an active trade. Principal edifices, a large clock-tower, in the great square, and a citadel on an island in the river. The fortifications, formerly encircling the town, were levelled by the Russians in 1829. Here the Russians were defeated by the Turks 7th July 1854.

GIUSTINO (San), a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 26 m. S.W. Urbino. Pop. 3,000. It has a manuf. of straw hats.

GIVENDALE OR GWENDALE, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 3½ m. E.N.E. Great Pocklington. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 76.

GIVER, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Ardennes, on the Meuse, 26 m. N.N.E. Metziers, on the Belgian frontier. Pop. 5,639. Here are extensive barracks, a military hospital, and on an adjacent height is the citadel of Charlemont. It has a port, a chamber of manufs., white-lead, glue, and sealing-wax factories, with breweries and tanneries.

GIVORA, a comm. and town of France, dep. Rhône, cap. cant., arrond. and 13 m. S. Lyon, on the railway thence to St Etienne, and on the Rhône, near its junction with Gier river, and the canal of Givora. Pop. 3,118. It has numerous factories, especially of glass bottles. It has also

traded in coal and iron stone, brought hither by the canal.

GIVRY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant. 6 m. W. Chalons-sur-Saône. Pop. 3,071, engaged in wine making.

GIZA, a prov. and town of Egypt. [*Gizeh.*] **GYAT or GYATK**, a town, Russia. [*Gshatsk.*]

GLADBRACH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 16 m. W. Düsseldorf, cap. circ., near the Niers. Pop. 3,753, engaged in weaving linen and cotton cloths, druggists, and velvets; and in dyeing and bleaching.—II. a town, reg. Cologne, circ. and 6 m. N.E. Mulheim. Pop. 2,550.

GLADENBACH, a market town of Germany, Hesse Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hesse, 9 m. W.S.W. Marburg. Pop. 1,680.

GLADSTAY, a pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, 4 m. W.S.W. Kingston. Pop. 362.

GLADOVA, a town of Serbia, on the Danube, immediately below the "Iron Gate," or rapids of that river, 13 m. S.E. New Orsova. It is the chief station of the Danube Steam Navigation Company, and its inhabitants convey merchandise by land, betwixt it and Orsova. About 2½ m. below it are the remains of the bridge built by Trajan across the Danube.

GLADSMITH, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 4 m. W. Haddington. Area about 10 sq. m. Pop. 1,780. The battle of Gladsmuir, better known as that of Prestonpans, was partly fought in this parish.

GLAMSDALE, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 11 m. W.S.W. Whitby. Ac. 8,570. P. 961.

GLAMIS, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. S.W. Forfar, on the Dundee and Newtyle Railway. Area about 15,000 ac. Pop. 2,152. Manufs. of brown linen.

GLANMORGANSHIRE, the most S. co. of Wales, having S. and W. the Bristol Channel, and on other sides the cos. Monmouth, Brecon, and Carmarthen. Area 794 sq. m., or 506,880 ac., of which about 300,000 are arable or pasture lands. Pop. 231,849. Surface mountainous in the N., level in the S., and the "vale of Glamorgan" is of fertility unsurpassed in Wales. Principal rivers, the Tawe, Neath, Taff, Rhonny, forming the boundary on the side of Monmouthshire, and on the W. the Loughor, which, with the Bury estuary, bounds N. the peninsula of Gower. In the uplands large quantities of butter and cheese are produced for exportation; but rural industry yields to mining and manufacturing in this co., all the N. part of which belongs to the great coal-field of South Wales. Large iron works are established at Merthyr-Tydfil, Aberdare, Herwain; and melting works at Swansea and Neath, connected with the coast by a railway to Cardiff and its branches. The Neath and Swansea Canals are also in this co. It is subdivided into hundreds, comprising 128 par., and the diocese of Llandaff. Chief towns, Cardiff (the cap.), Llanvaf (a city), Swansea, Merthyr-Tydfil, Caerphilly, Cowbridge, and Neath. The co. sends 2 members to House of Commons, and its bor. send 3. Reg. electors for co. (1848) 5,471.

GLANBERT, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, on Dingle Bay, 13 m. N.E. Cahirciveen. Area 30,968 ac. Pop. 2,622.

GLASFORD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. S. Clay. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 112.

GLASFORD BRIDGE (or BAIDOU), a market town of England, co. and 24 m. N.N.W. Lincoln, pa. Wrothly, on the navigable river Ancholme. Pop. 2,301.

GLANNIS, a vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 5 m. E.N.E. Cork. Pop. 494.

GLANTON, a township of England, co. Nor-

thumberland, pa. Whittingham, 8 m. W.N.W. Alawick. Pop. 601.

GLANWORTH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 5½ m. S.S.W. Mitchelstown. Area about 9,700 ac. Pop. 2,974. The vill., formerly a corp. town, has 111 inhabitants.

GLARTHORN, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 1½ m. S.N.W. Oundle. Ac. 1,370. P. 457.

GLANRIBER, a mountain of Switzerland, cant. and 3 m. S.W. Glarus, 7,014 feet in elevation.

GLARUS or GLARIS, a cant. of Switzerland, enclosed by St. Gall, the Grisons, Schwytz, and Uri. Area 280 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 30,197; of whom 26,281 were Protestants. It is a *cul-de-sac*, consisting of the valley of the river Linth and its affluents, which pour themselves into the Lake of Wallenstadt, on its N. frontier; on all other sides it is hemmed in by high mountain ranges, and the Dödi, at its S. extremity, 11,887 feet in height, is the loftiest summit in East Switzerland. Orchards are numerous, little corn is produced, cattle rearing, and manufs. of cotton and linen goods form the chief occupations of the inhabitants. The Schabzieger cheese is wholly made in this cant., and this product, with cattle, horses, butter, honey, slates, and woven goods compose the principal exports. Imports comprise corn, wine, wool, salt, metals, glass, earthenware, colonial produce, and French manufactures.

GLARUS, a town of Switzerland, cap. cant. same name, on l. b. of the Linth, at the foot of Mount Glarusch. Pop. 4,702. Its church is shared both by Protestants and Roman Catholics, and it has an hospital, town-hall, free school, public library, and reading-room.

GLASTYRY, a pa. of South Wales, cos. Brecon and Radnor, 5 m. W.S.W. Hay. Pop. 1,375.

GLAUCOMR, a pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, 5 m. E. Builth. Pop. 324. Has mineral wells.

GLAUGOW, a city and parliamentary borough of Scotland, lower ward of Lanarkshire, on the Clyde, 43 m. W. of Edinburgh, in lat. 56° 31' N., lon. 4° 17' W. Pop. in 1801, 83,769; in 1831, 125,087. The city is built on a gentle declivity, sloping towards the bank of the Clyde, where 3 stone bridges, and a suspension bridge, communicate with the suburb of the Gorbals, on the N. bank. The leading streets, Gallowgate, Trongate, and Argyle Street, run in a continuous line of 2 m. parallel with the river, while many other streets diverge on both sides. N.W. of Argyle Street are numerous squares and crescents, with many splendid streets and mansions, the residences of the more opulent citizens. Length of city 4½ m.; breadth 3 m. The most ancient part of the town is on elevated ground to the N.E., where stands the cathedral of St. Mungo, a fine old Gothic structure, supposed to have been founded in 1186, and bearing marks in its architecture of various dates of erection; length 310 feet, height of tower and spire 225 feet. The choir of the cathedral is still used as a place of worship, and a curiously arched crypt below, once used as a church, is now converted into a cemetery. S.W. of the cathedral, in the High Street, is the university, founded in 1450. It is well endowed, annual income about 30,000*l.*, and consists of a chancellor, rector, dean, principal, 16 college professors, 14 regius professors, an average number of 250 students; a library with 50,000 vols., and a museum founded by Dr W. Hunter. Connected with the university is an astronomical observatory, and there is also a botanic garden in N.W. suburbs. The Andersonian university, founded 1788, is for the popular diffusion of science and literature among

all classes of the community. Besides these, there are a faculty of physicians and surgeons, a mechanics' institute, high school, 2 normal schools, an atheneum, and numerous private seminaries of education. Charitable institutions, a royal infirmary, lunatic asylum, blind asylum, deaf-mutes' institution, town's hospital for the poor, Hutcheson's hospital for education of boys, and house of refuge. Has a gaol, court-house, a bridewell, and a police office. There are 4 banks and several bank agencies in the city, a chamber of commerce and an elegant royal exchange, with an equestrian statue of Field-Marshal the late Duke of Wellington, 2 theatres, a city-hall, co. building, merchant house, trades' house, custom house, western and union club-houses, barracks, an equestrian statue of the Queen, and several other monuments and statues. The royalty, originally embracing one parish, is now divided into 10; and, with the barony and suburbs, other 18, including *quoad sacra* par. There are 80 Free Churches, 19 United Presbyterian, 4 Independent, 5 Baptist, and 7 other congregations, 4 Methodists, 1 Unitarian, 4 Episcopal, and 4 Roman Catholic. *Glasgow* is supplied with water obtained from the Clyde and from springs in the vicinity, by 2 water companies. There are 2 large gas works. The Green, with a monument to Admiral Lord Nelson, on the N. bank of the river, forms an extensive airing ground of 100 ac.; and E. of the cathedral is a picturesque necropolis, with 3 other cemeteries in the vicinity. Numerous railways communicate with the surrounding districts, and the Clyde affords great facilities for steam-boat conveyance. The Broomielaw harbour extends W. from Jamaica Street along the river, which has been deepened, so as to admit ships of 2,000 tons. The wharves and docks afford extensive accommodation for vessels of every description. Revenue of harbour (1771) 1,444*l.* (1820) 6,323*l.* (1850) 64,234*l.* *Glasgow* is celebrated as the Scottish emporium of trade and manufactures. It was here that Watt first began his improvements on the steam-engine, and in the "Clyde the "Comet," the first boat in Europe successfully propelled by steam, was launched in 1812. In 1828, the aggregate tonnage of sailing vessels amounted to 211,315, do. of steam-vessels 481,940 tons. In 1850, the aggregate tonnage of sailing vessels was 382,093, do. of steam-vessels 873,158. Customs revenue (1850) 640,608*l.*; and the aggregate tonnage of sailing and steam-vessels which entered and sailed from the port was 1,175,526 tons. The trade of *Glasgow* rose into importance about the middle of last century, and consisted chiefly of American and West Indian commerce, embracing nearly a half of the whole British tobacco trade. Since then the manuf. of cotton goods has risen to a great extent, as have also woollens and silks, glass and stone ware, chemical manufs.; iron foundries, and machinery of all kinds, especially steam-engines. Ship-building is extensively carried on, both in wood and iron. In 1846 there were 141 iron furnaces in the vicinity, and 600,000 tons of iron sold. The annual consumption of coal, chiefly from pits in the vicinity, is estimated at nearly 2,000,000 tons, and 250,000 tons are exported. *Glasgow* was early distinguished for its superior letter-press printing, its Foulis' edition of the classics and other books. It publishes at present a daily newspaper, and about 13 others, at various intervals. There are three large suburbs connected with the city—Gorbals, on the l. b. of the river, Calton, forming the E. suburb, and Anderson the W.; these three are boroughs of barony. Port Dundas, an extensive suburb,

is immediately to the N., on elevated ground, where is the terminus of the Forth and Clyde Canal. Mean annual temperature 49° 8 Fahr. Mean annual fall of rain 32 inches. The Romans had a station on the river Clyde, in the locality of *Glasgow*, which they retained till the year 426. Antoninus' wall commenced a few miles W. of the city. In 560, the see of *Glasgow* is said to have been founded by Kentigern or St Mungo; about the year 1116 the see was re-founded by David, Prince of Cumberland. It was first erected into a burgh of regality by William the Lion in 1180. Towards the end of the 16th century it was converted into an archbishopric, and in 1611 into a royal burgh. Rev. of police and statute labour trust, about 60,000*l.* per annum. The city is divided into 16 dists., each sending 3 members to its council, governed by a Lord Provost, 8 bailies, 39 councillors, a dean of guild, deacon, convener, and treasurer. Annual income of burgh (1848) 10,267*l.* It is the seat of sheriff, burgh, and co. courts. Birthplace of General Sir John Moore, and Thomas Campbell the poet. It sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 12,154.

GLASHBURN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., 3 m. N.W. Johnstown. Ac. 2,753. P. 408.

GLASHUTT, a town of Saxony, circ. Dresden, amt. and 5 m. E.S.E. Dippoldswalde. P. 1,685.

GLASHVERN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 3½ m. N.W. Dublin. Area 995 ac. Pop. 1,340. It has a botanic garden, belonging to the Dublin Royal Society; a cemetery, containing the remains of J. P. Curran; an agricultural school, and a deaf-mutes' institution.

GLASS, a pa. of Scotland, in cos. Aberdeen and Banff, 6 m. W. Huntly. Pop. 972.—11. a lake, co. Ross, pa. Kilmearn. Length 4 miles.

GLASSBORO, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. S. Wigtown, on Luce Bay. Pop. 1,467.

GLASFORD, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 2½ m. S. Strathaven. Area 11 sq. m. Pop. 1,955.

GLASLOUGH, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 6 m. N.E. Monaghan. Pop. 463.

GLASTON, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 5 m. S.E. Dublin, on Dublin Bay. Pop. 849.

GLASTONBURY, a township of the U. S., North America, Connecticut, 6 m. S.E. Hartford. Pop. 3,899. It has iron works and cotton factories.

GLASTON, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 2 m. E.N.E. Uppingham. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 252.

GLASTONBURY, a munic. bur. and market town of England, co. Somerset, 23 m. S.W. Bath, and 15 m. E.S.E. the Highbridge station of the Great Western Railway. Area, comprising 2 par., 7,216 ac. Pop. 3,125. It occupies a peninsula formed by the river Brue, between the Foldew and Mendip hills, and anciently known as the Island of Avalon or Apples. Most of the houses have been built out of the materials of its superb abbey, once covering 60 acres, but of which the ruins of the church, with St Joseph's chapel and the abbot's kitchen, now form the chief remains. Other structures of interest are an ancient market-cross, St George's inn, formerly the abbey hospitium, the tribunal, the abbey house, the great gatehouse, now also an inn, the hospital of St John, founded in 1246, the 2 ancient pa. churches, and St Michael's Tor; a town-hall, 2 or 3 banks, manufs. of silk, and export trade in timber, slates, tiles, and agricultural produce, by a canal connecting it with the Bristol Channel.

GLATTON, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 2 m. S.S.W. Stilton. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 782.

GLATS (Slav. *Kladsko*), a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 62 m. S.S.W. Breslau, cap. circ., on the Neisse, near the Bohemian

Stratzen, elevation 971 feet. Pop (1849) 8,222, includes 2,842 military. It is strongly walled, and situated between two heights, one crowned with an old castle, the other with a modern fortress. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, a Roman Catholic gymnasium, and several schools, an arsenal, large barracks, and other buildings for military service, with manufactures of damasks, woollen cloth, plush, ribbons, muslins, hosiery, leather, and tobacco. It was taken by the Prussians under Frederick the Great in 1744, by the Austrians in 1759, and by Wurtemberg and Bavarian troops in 1807.

GLAUCHAU, a town of Saxony, circ and 8 m N E Zwickau, on rt b of the Mulde Pop (1849) 10,350. Manufs cloth, paper and iron goods, and it has an active general trade.

GLAIFERT, a pa of England, co Salop, 3½ m S S W Bridgenorth Area 700 ac Pop 63.

GLEHT, a vill of Rhenish Prussia, circ and 10 m S W Duiseldorf Pop 1,250. It has mines of copper, lead, and iron.

GLEIWITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg and 43 m S E Oppeln on the Kłodnitz, with a station on the railway. Pop (1849) 8,506, chiefly employed in some royal iron foundries.

GLENNHAM, two pas of England, co Suffolk — I (Great) 3 m W S W Saffron Walden Area 1,840 ac Pop 349 — II (Little), 6 m S W Framlingham Area 1,500 ac Pop 312.

GLENSHOD, a pa of England, co Suffolk, 4½ m E N E Clare Area 2,260 ac Pop 1,626.

GLEW, two rivers of England — I co Northumberland, rises in the Cheviot Hills and flows E into the Till, which it joins at Fenton — II a river in the Fens, co Lincoln, enters Fowdike Wash.

GLENA, a vale and bay of Ireland, near Killybeg, Monaghan, co Kerry.

GLENAVA, a group of rocky islets near the West of France, in the Atlantic, 9 m from the S coast of the dep Finistere.

GLENNAM, a market town of Ireland Ulster, co Antrim, on an inlet of same name, in the Irish Sea, 26½ m N Belfast. Pop 951.

GLENNARTNEY, a valley of Scotland, co Perth, pa Comrie, with an extensive deer forest.

GLENNARTY, a pa of Ireland, Ulster, co Antrim, near Lough Neagh, 9 m N W Inishburn P 1,014.

GLENNARVIE, a pa of Scotland, co Lancashire, on the Bervie, 8 m S W W Stochhaven A 18,963, of which 5,600 ac are cultivated P 1,220.

GLENNARVIE, a pa of Scotland, co and 12 m N W Aberdeen. Pop 642. Surface mountainous.

GLENNARVIE, a pa of Scotland, co and 14 m N W Dumfries Area 44 sq m, mostly mountainous, and in sheep-walks. Pop 1,960.

GLENNARVIE, a vill of Scotland, co and 5 m S E Dumfries, of which town it may be considered as the port. Pop 206. It has some ship-building, and an active traffic with Liverpool.

GLENCOR, a valley of Scotland, co Argyll, dist of Lorn, near the head of Loch Elva, extending from Ballahulish, in a S E direction for 10 m, within which distance is but one solitary farmhouse. The vale is edged on both sides by almost perpendicular mountains of protuberant forms, and in the cliffs of which snow lies all the year round. Its bed is swept by Omlen's "dark torrent of snow," — and no other portion of the Highlands presents such a scene of gloomy sublimity. The massacre of the MacDonalds occurred here in February 1692.

GLENCOLLUMKILL, a pa of Ireland, Ulster, co Donegal, 12 m W W W Killybegs. Area 26,245 ac Pop 3,898.

GLENCORR, a vale of Scotland, co Argyll, near

the N E extremity of Loch Long. Its scenery, with that of the neighbouring vale of Glenshiel, is remarkably wild and grand.

GLENCORR or **GLENCORRAN**, a pa of Scotland, co Edinburgh, on the Pentland Hills. Area about 9 sq m. Pop 1,060.

GLENDALOUGH, a lake and valley of Ireland, Leinster, co Wicklow, 24 m S Dublin.

GLENDAMORE or **GLENDAMORE**, a pa of Ireland, Ulster, co and partly within the bounds of the town of Londonderry. Ac 21,608. Pop 8,925.

GLENDON-BARFORD, a pa of England, co Northampton, 2½ m N N W. Kettering Area 1,480 ac Pop 45.

GLENDORIE, a pastoral pa of Scotland, co Perth on the Ochil Hills, 12 m E N E Dunblane. Pop 124. Surface almost entirely pastoral.

GLENFIE, a pa of Scotland, co Inverness, on the coast opposite the Isle of Skye. Pop 2,470.

GLENFLO KIVAS, Victoria, South Australia, receives all the rivers S W of the Grampian Mountains, and enters the Southern Ocean between Cape Northumberland and Bridgewater, near lat. 30° S, lon 141° E. Though of considerable size, it has but a shallow outlet.

GLENFILDA, a pa of England, co and 3½ m W N W Leicester Area 6,830 ac Pop 1,064.

GLENFILDA, a narrow and picturesque valley of Scotland, co Perth, pa Callander.

GLENFINNAN, a valley of Scotland [FINNAN] Glenfinnan in a valley of Scotland, co Dumbarton, on the W side of Loch Lomond.

GLENGAD, a headland of Ireland, Ulster, co Donegal, forming the W point of Cullagh Bay, 8½ m S E F Malin Head.

GLENGARIFF HARBOR, a branch of Bantry Bay, Ireland, Munster, co Cork, on the N side of the bay, 6 m N W Bantry.

GLENGARNEY, a valley of Scotland, co Inverness, W of the Caledonian Canal. It has a fine lake.

GLENGHOLM, a former pa of Scotland, co Peebles, now united to Broxburn.

GLENNIS, a pa of Scotland, co and 17 m W N W Forfar on the Isla. Pop 1,040.

GLENNIS, a dist. of Scotland, forming the N part of the Stewartry of Kirkcubright.

GLENNIVET, a valley of Scotland, co Banff, about 20 m S W Huntly. It contains lead and iron ore, and is famous for its wharves.

GLENNIVET, a vill of Scotland, co Wigtown, pa Old Luce, near Luce Bay, 16 m W N W Wigtown. Pop 890.

GLENNIVET, a mountain vale of Scotland, co Perth, pa Fortingal extending for 28 m along the river Lyon, W of the lake of same name.

GLENNIVET, a pa of England, co and 5½ m S E Leicester Area 2,510 ac Pop 822.

GLENNIVET, a wild mountain vale of Ireland, Leinster, co Wicklow, on the Avonbeg river. It was the scene of outrages during the rebellion, 1798.

GLENNIVET, a vale of Scotland, co Moray and Inverness, on the Spey, near Abernethy. It contains excellent fir forests.

GLENNIVET, a valley of Scotland, co Inverness. It contains a pa. united to Uquayna.

GLENNIVET, a pa of Scotland, co Aberdeen, on the border of Forfarshire. Pop 1,264.

GLENN, a township of the U S, North America, New York, 43 m W N W Albany. Pop 8,013.

GLENN'S FALLS, a vill of the U S, North America, New York, 66 m N Albany. Pop about 2,000. The Hudson river here falls about 20 feet, and is crossed by a bridge 100 yards in length.

GLENNVILLE, a township, U S, North America, New York, 7 m W Schoharie. Pop 2,400.

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GLoucestershire, a co. in the W. of England, bounded N.W. to N.E. on Hereford, Worcester, and Warwick; S. Gloucestershire; S. Berks, Wilts, and Somerset; W. the estuary of the Severn and the Bristol Channel. Area 1,253 sq. m., or 805,120 ac., of which about 750,000 are grass and arable. Pop. 444,462. It has 3 natural divisions; the E. being the Cotswold Hills, varying in height from 200 to upwards of 1,000 feet, and now mostly enclosed and arable; the middle forming the fertile valley of the Severn and its affls.; and the division W. of the Severn, consisting mostly of the Forest of Dean. Chief rivers, the Severn, Upper and Lower Avon, Wye, and Isis. In the hills, sheep farming is the chief branch of industry; the number of sheep is estimated at 600,000, and the annual produce of wool at 16,000 packs. The vale of the Severn, once famous for vineyards, is now equally so for its corn-lands, orchards, gardens, and especially its rich pastures, in which is produced the celebrated Gloucester cheese. The forest produces fine oak, timber, excellent perry and the Styrz apple cider. Chief minerals, coal and iron ore, extensively worked in the forest dist. Manufactures, besides those of Bristol, consist chiefly of the light, and also of the finest kinds of woollen cloth; and it has cotton factories. [Stroud.] Gloucestershire is divided into 29 hundreds, comprising about 350 par. in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Chief cities and towns, Gloucester, Bristol, Cheltenham, Stroud, and Cirencester. Railways connect the co. town with Birmingham, via Cheltenham and Worcester; with Bristol, Dean-Forest, and London, by junction at Stroud with the Great Western Railway. A canal, the Stroud, connects the rivers Thames and Severn; another connects the cities of Gloucester and Hereford; and a third, 18 m. in length, by enabling large vessels to avoid the dangerous navigation of the Severn, brings them up to the city of Gloucester. The co. sends 6 members to House of Commons, 2 are for its E. division, 2 for its W., and 2 for its bor. Reg. electors (1845) for E. division 7,805; for W. division 7,601.

GLUCOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 130 m. E.N.E. Tchernogov, on the Jemna. Pop. 8,000. It is enclosed by earth ramparts, and has several churches and convents. It was formerly the residence of the Cossack hetman, and the governors of Little Russia.

GLUSBURGH, a vill. of Denmark, dachy Schleswig, and 5½ m. N.E. Flensburg, on Flensburg-fjord, with 750 inhabitants.

GLIMSTADT, a town of Denmark, cap. dachy Holstein, in a marshy tract, at the mouth of the Little Rhine, on the Elbe, 30 m. from its mouth, and 20 m. N.W. Hamburg. Pop. (1849) 6,186, chiefly employed in navigation. In 1814, its defences were demolished, and its old arsenal is now used for a prison and workhouse. It is intersected by canals, but so deficient in good water that ruin has to be carefully preserved in estuary. It has a school of navigation, and several other schools; since 1830 it has been a free port. In 1847 it had 142 ships. It communicates by railway with Altona, Kiel, and Rendsburg, and by steam-packets with the ports on the Elbe.

GLUMAS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, 6 m. N.E. Privas. Pop. 2,762.

GLUMVING, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Kibbles, 4 m. S. Skipton. Pop. 1,232.

GLYNVILL (Str.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2½ m. E. Penryn. Area 2,776 ac. Pop. 625.

GLYNVILL, a river of Ireland, Ulster and Leinster,

near near Limerick, co. Clare, and near S.E.ward through the co. Louth, and enters Dundalk Bay conjointly with the Dee.

GLYMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 8 m. N.N.W. Woodstock. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 147.

GLYN-CORROS, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Llanwenna, 6 m. S. Merthyr-Tydfil. Pop. 1,614, employed in coal and lime works.

GLYNDE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5 m. E.S.E. Lewes, with a station on the South Coast Railway. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 323.

GLYNDE, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, pa. Llanelly, 8½ m. E.S.E. Kidwelly. Pop. 860.

GLYNES, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Georgia. Area 636 sq. m. Pop. 4,933.

GLYNHOORWU, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 10 m. E.N.E. Neath. Pop. 439.

GLYN-TAFY, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Eglwysilan, 5 m. W. Caerphilly. Pop. 2,006.

GLYN-TALIAH, a township of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, pa. and 2½ m. S.E. Llangollen. Pop. 800.

GLÜCK, several towns, etc., of Germany.—I. an old walled town of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Rems, 29 m. E. Stuttgart. Pop. 6,898. It has numerous churches, several conventual buildings, a town-hall, asylums for the blind and for deaf mutes, a normal and Latin school, and manufactures of jewellery, wooden wares, and woollen stuffs.—II. Lower Austria, 78 m. N.N.W. Vienna, near the Bohemian frontier. Pop. 425.—III. Illyria, Carinthia, circ. and 26 m. N.N.W. Villach, on the Leber. Pop. 160.

GLÜCKEN, a town of Upper Austria, circ. Traun, situated among the finest scenery in Austria, on the river and lake of Traun (or *Gmunden See*), 36 m. S.W. Linz. Pop. 2,300. It has a dépôt for the salt of the neighbouring mines, a port for the steam-packets on the lake, and a station for the railway (horse power) to Linz.

GNADAC, a vill. and Moravian settlement of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 12 m. E.S.E. Magdeburg, on the railway thence to Leipzig. Pop. 545.

GNANES (Polish *Gniezno*), a town of Prussia, prov. Posen, reg. Bromberg, cap. circ., 30 m. E.N.E. Posen. Pop. (1849) 7,341. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, 8 other Roman Catholic churches, convents, and a diocesan school, it being the see of the archbishop-primate of Prussian Poland. It has also breweries and distilleries.

GNORIX, a town, N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, cap. dist., 20 m. N.E. Güstrow. Pop. 2,982.

GNOMALL, a pa. of England, co. and 6½ m. W. S.W. Stafford. Area 7,220 ac. Pop. 2,673.

GOA, a maritime city of India, and formerly cap. of the Portuguese possessions in the East, in lat. 15° 30' N., lon. 74° E. It is fast falling into decay, since the seat of gov. was removed to Pangloss, a seaport with a pop. of 10,000, 8 m. distant from the old city of Goa.

GOA, a territory of India, belonging to Portugal, between lat. 15° 54' and 15° 45' N., lon. 75° 45' to 74° 35' E. Area 1,006 sq. m. Pop. 315,323, two-thirds of whom are Roman Catholics. Armed force 3,200 men, 400 of whom are Europeans. Annual revenue 715,200 rupias, but the expenditure exceeds the income. Chief products, rice, pepper, cocoa-nuts, betelnuts, and silk.

GOACK, a town of the island Ceylon, Malay Archipelago, immediately S. Mannar, and the former residence of its rulers. It was taken by the Dutch in 1773. [Mannar.]

GOALAND, a dist. of British India, former presidency, between lat. 30° 45' and 20° 45' N.,

lon. 79° 48' and 81° 8' E. It is enclosed by the British dists. Coimbatore, Mysore, and Bangalore, and by the native states Mysore, Coimbatore, and Cochin. Area 2,506 sq. m. Pop. 406,000. Principal products, cotton, tobacco, sugar, and mustard.—*Coimbatore* is the name of the cap. town of the district.

COAR (Str), a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 16 m. S.S.E. Coblenz, cap. distr., on l. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 1,444, who manu. leather, trade in wine, and carry on a salmon fishery. On the opposite bank of the Rhine, in duchy Nassau, is the town of *St. Goarshausen*. Pop. 672.

COBAIN (Str), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, 10 m. W.N.W. Laon. Pop. 1,419. It has an important manufactory of looking-glasses.

COATHULL, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. E. Sherborne. Area 230 ac. Pop. 43.

COATHURST, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. S.W. Bridgewater. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 303.

COAT ISLAND, North America, is a densely wooded island of about 75 acres, in the centre of the Falls of Niagara, and on to which a bridge has been thrown from the U. S. side. [NAGARA].

II. an island, Pacific Ocean, 3 m. S.W. Juan Fernandez. It is about 5 m. in circumference, 500 feet in height, volcanic, and desolate.—**III.** the smallest of the Bashee Isls., E. Archipelago.

GOAVE, two towns of Hayti, Le Grand Goave, being 7 m. E. of Le Petit Goave, which is on the Bay of Gonaves, 48 m. W.S.W. Port-au-Prince, with a good harbour, and an active foreign trade.

GOBAIN (Str), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arrond. Laon. Pop. 2,210. It is celebrated for its manufactures of glass.

Gobi, Gobi, or SHAMO, a wide range of Central Asia, between lat. 40° and 50° N., lon. 90° and 120° E., comprising a great part of Mongolian and Chinese Turkestan. Length S. to W. about 1,200 m.; breadth varies from 500 to 700 m. Its central portion consists of a desert of shifting sands, about 3,000 feet above the sea, skirted on the N. and S. by extensive rocky or stony tracts, somewhat more elevated, and interspersed with a few oases, affording a scanty vegetation.

GOCH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, distr. and 8 m. S. Cleve, on the Niere. Pop. 3,918. Has woollen, cotton, linen, and silk weaving, pin making, and extensive distilleries. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Mennonite churches.

GOCHHEIM, a town of Western Germany, grand duchy Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 18 m. N.E. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,488.—**II.** a vill., Bavaria, prov. Lower Franconia, near Schweinfurt. Pop. 1,737.

GOCHMINTON, a munic. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Wey, here crossed by a bridge, 4 m. S.S.W. Guildford. Area of pa. 6,470 ac. Pop. 4,657. It has manu. of paper, parchment, leather, stockings, gloves, and some trade in timber, bark, hops, and coals, by the Wey, navigable thence to the Thames.

GOBANO, a town of Sardinia, prov. and 13 m. N.W. Sassari, near the Vera. Pop. (of comm.) 3,373.

GODAVARI, a river of India, rises in the Deccan, British dist. of Ahmednagar, on the eastern declivity of the Western Ghats, 3,000 feet above the sea, in lat. 18° 58' N., lon. 73° 30' E. It flows S.E. 300 m. through the Nizam's dom. and British territory, and divides into two branches, the left entering the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 16° 45' N., lon. 82° 30' E., the right falling into the bay in lat. 16° 15' N., lon. 81° 45' E. It receives numerous affluents. In 1844, the directors of the East India Co. expended the sum of a lakh to command

the delta of this river, for the purpose of irrigation. The government of Madras has under consideration the establishment of light boats to navigate the Godavary.

GODSWINCH, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. N.E. Banbury. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 57.

GODWINCH or GODWINCH, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, on the Wye, here crossed by a bridge, 24 m. S.W. Ross. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 794.

GODSWINCH, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 20 m. S.S.E. Cologne, on l. b. of the Rhine, with 1,170 inhabitants, and mineral springs.

GODSWINCHVELD, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 7 m. N.E. Hazebrouck. Pop. 1,920.

GÖDING, a town of Moravia, distr. and 34 m. S.E. Brünn, on the March, and on the railway between Brünn and Pörsch. Pop. 2,375.

GODLEY, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Mottram, 8 m. E.S.E. Manchester, and on the railway thence to Sheffield. Pop. 1,353.

GODMANCHESTER (pron. *Gumchester*), a munic. bor. and pa. of England, co. and 1 m. S.S.E. Huntingdon, within the par. limits of which bor. it is included. Area of pa. 5,590 ac. Pop. 2,337.

GODMANSTON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5 m. N.N.W. Dorchester. Ac. 1,240. Pop. 179.

GODMERHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the navigable Stour, 6 m. N.N.E. Ashford. Area 78 ac. Pop. 424.

GÖDÖLÖ, a town of Hungary, distr. and 16 m. N.E. Pesth. Pop. 2,390.

GODOLPHIN, a hamlet of England, co. Cornwall, pa. Breaze, 44 m. W.N.W. Helston. Pop. employed in tin and copper mines.

GODRA, a town of India, territory of Guzerat, presid. Bombay, 52 m. N.E. Baroda, in lat. 23° 45' N., lon. 70° 38' E.

GODSHILL, a pa. of England, Isle of Wight, 54 m. S.S.E. Newport. Area 6,400 ac. Pop. 3,116.

GOSTON, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 37 m. S.S.E. London, by the S.E. railway, on which it has a station. Area 6,600 ac. Pop. 1,657. It is celebrated for its sandstone quarries.

GODTHAAR, a vill. of S. Greenland, in Davis Strait. Pop. of distr. 740. It was the first Danish colony in Greenland, established by Hans Egede in 1721, and has a mission seminary.

GOEDERDE, a town of the Netherlands, S. Holland, 10 m. S.W. Brielle, on the Isl. Goeree, formerly of commercial importance. Pop. 1,045.

GOEREE, an island of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, between Cramer and Hollands Diep, now united to the island of Over-Fliakke. The town Goeree or Goereide, is on the S. coast.

GOLS or TEN-GOLS, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, cap. cant. on the Isl. S. Beveland. Lat. 41° 30' N., lon. 8° 55' E. Pop. 5,425. It has a harbour on an arm of the Scheldt, ship-building docks, and an active trade in salt, hops, and corn.

GÖTA-ELV or GÖRKA, a river of Sweden, flows from Lake Wenner, and enters the Kattegat, after a S. course of 50 m. It is navigable in most of its extent; but near its origin are the Falls of Troilhetta, to avoid which the Troilhetta canal was constructed.

GÖTEBORO, a town of Sweden. [GÖTTERHAGEN.]

GÖTTERHAGEN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Moselle, 15 m. S.E. Sarreguemines. It has a manu. of watch glasses.

GOTTSTOWN, a township of the U. S., North America, New Hampshire, 15 m. S. Concord. Pop. 2,370.

GOGAN, a vill. of Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, on the E. of Lake Urmiah, 5 m. N.W. Dehghan.

GOGAREN, a river of India, flowing through the

British Dist. Tirhoot, presid. Bengal. It rises in Nagal, lat. 27° 30' N., lon. 88° 40' E. Has a S.E. course of 235 m., and enters the Coosy in lat. 25° 24' N., lon. 87° 16' E.

GBOONEN, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Wertach, 2 m. S.W. Augsburg, with a castle and 1,232 inhabitants.—II. a vill., grand duchy Baden, circ. Lake, E. Mosskirch. Pop. 622.

GOEMASO HILLS, England, co. and 3 m. S.E. Cambridge. On their highest summit are remains of an ancient camp with a triple entrenchment.

Gogo, a maritime town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Ahmedabad, on the W. side of the Gulf of Cambay, with a safe roadstead during the S.W. monsoon, and trade in ship-building.

GONDWAR, a district of India, peninsula of Kattiwar, prov. Guzerat, between lat. 20° 56' and 23° 3' N., lon. 71° 14' and 72° 13' E. Bounded N. by Ahmedabad, E. by the Gulf of Cambay, and W. and N.W. by Babriwar and Kattiwar. Pop. 247,980. The sea coast commences at its S.W. extremity, and runs N.E. for 40 m. It is rather unsafe for large vessels, the anchorage being bad. Principal river the Setroonjee, the other rivers being nearly dry in the hot season. Chief mountains are the Walluk, Palitayna, and the Serai groups. Soil fertile, yielding most kinds of grain produced in India, and fruits. The dist. has 690 towns and villages. Annual revenue 740,000 rupees. It pays a tribute of 81,950 rupees to Britain, and 39,202 to the Guicowar. Bhaonagar, the cap., is within the jurisdiction of the British district of Ahmedabad.

GORUN, a town of India, in the territory of Gwalior, 60 m. S.E. Agra. It is surrounded with walls, has a citadel with lofty towers, and a ditch which can be filled with water from the river Bemdee.

Gorun and Gouuy, two towns of India; the former, British India, presid. Bengal, upper prov., dist. and 23 m. N.E. Agra; the latter in Bundelcund, 11 m. N.W. Jaisoun.

GOIL (Loch), a branch of Loch Long, in Scotland, co. Argyll, extending for 4 m. N. to Loch-skillard.

GOISSEN, a vill. of Upper Austria, circ. and on the Traun, 6 m. N.N.W. Hallstadt. Pop. 708.

Gorrio, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. and 8 m. N.W. Mantua, on the Mincio. Pop. 1,400.

GOJAM, a dist. of Abyssinia, state Amhara, S. of the Lake Tzana, lat. 10° to 11° N., lon. 37° to 38° E. It is mostly an undulating grassy plain, with little pop. or cultivation, traversed in some parts by high mountain ranges, and by affluents of the Abai. Principal villa, Yaush, Yegubbi, Dagat, Bichana, and Dima.

GOMES, a river of Central Africa, in the country S. of Abyssinia, flowing E., in lat. about 6° N., supposed to join the Gibbi and the Abai.

GOLNORW, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Winwick, with a station on the London and North Western Railway, 2 m. N.N.E. Newton. Pop. 1,910.

GOLCAR, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 3½ m. W.S.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 4,312.

GOLCONDA, a fortified and ruinous city of Hindostan, Nizam's dom., cap. dist., on a hill, 3 m. W. Hyderabad. Lat. 17° 16' N., lon. 78° 37' E. It has been noted as a depot for diamonds, which are, however, only brought thither from the plains at the base of the Nila Hills mountains, on the banks of the Krishna and Pennar rivers, no mines existing in the vicinity; and a large amount of treasure is supposed to be kept here, but Euro-

peans or native strangers are not usually allowed to enter the gates. On its N. side are some famous tombs, frequently resorted to by holiday-parties from Secunderabad. In the district are found opals, chalcedonies, and other gems.

GOLDANESE, a pa. of England. [GOLDANESSE.] **GOLDAPP**, a town of East Prussia, reg. and 21 m. S.E. Gumbinnen, cap. circ., on the Goldapp river. Pop. 3,880. It has tanneries and breweries.

GOLDAU, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 5½ m. W.N.W. Schwytz, at the S. foot of the Roseberg, by a landslip of which mountain the former vill. of same name, with the villa. Busingen, Rother, and a part of Lowertz, were totally buried, on the 24 September 1806.

GOLDENRO, two towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Silesia, reg. and 11 m. S.W. Leignitz, on the Kaizbach, an affluent of the Oder. Pop. 7,360. Manufs. woollen cloth, hosiery, and gloves. About 6 m. E. is the hamlet of Wahlstadt, where the Prussians defeated the French, August 26, 1813.—II. Mecklenberg-Schwerin, 28 m. E. Schwerin, on the Lake of Goldberg. Pop. 2,616. Its baths are in repute.

GOLDCLEIFF, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 4½ m. S.E. Newport. Area 2,130 ac. Pop. 263.

GOLD COAST, a country of Guinea, Western Africa, extending along the Atlantic Ocean, from the river Volta on the E., to Cape Lahu on the W., and bounded N. by Ashantee. It was discovered by the Portuguese, who founded an establishment at Fort Elmina in 1482. The English first settled here in 1664. The country is fertile; deer are plenty in the interior, and fish along the coasts. The principal European establishments are Accra, Axim, Cape Coast Castle, Dycove, and Elmina. The Danish settlements were ceded to England in 1850.

GOLDNA, a small market town of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, in "the Golden vale," a rich valley of the Suir, 3½ m. W. Cashel. Pop. 654.

GOLDEN BARROW, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 1½ m. W.S.W. Dublin. Pop. 1,167.

GOLDFE VALL, England, co. Hereford, lying W. of the city Hereford, on the river Dover.

GOLDNAVARS, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. E.N.E. Maldon. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 535.

GOLDBROOK, a town of Russia, gov. Courland, cap. dist., on the Windau, 72 m. W.N.W. Mitau. Pop. 2,624, many of whom are Jews.

GOLDBINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 1 m. N.E. Bedford. Area 3,940 ac. Pop. 806.

GOLDAMOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 2½ m. E.S.E. Knaresborough. Area 3,230 ac. Pop. 488.

GOLLACHEREN, a vill. of Western Germany, grand duchy Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Rhine, 6 m. W.N.W. Offenburg. Pop. 572.

GOLDSBAY-BROTH, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, 2½ m. N.E. Haslingden. Pop. 620.

GOLGOL, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on rt. b. of the Tagus, 70 m. N.N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 2,600.

GOLKE-BORNAZ (the "Cilician gate" of antiquity), a pass in Asiatic Turkey, through the Belghar-Tagh (Taurus), between the pasha. Karamania and Adana, 30 m. N.W. Tarsous, and defended by Turkish batteries.

GOLFO DUTCH ("fresh gulf"), a lake of Central America, state and 126 m. N.E. Guatemala. Length about 26 m.; average breadth 11 m.; average depth from 6 to 8 fathoms. It receives the Rio Dulce and Polochic, and communicates with the Caribbean Sea by an outlet, 26 m. in length, that expands midway into another lake termed the "Golfo" or Little Gulf. Fort San

Felipe, and the village Isabal, are on the Golfo Dulce.

GOLZ, a small island of Dalmatia, circ. Zara, in the Adriatic Sea, 3 m. N.E. the Island Arbe.

GOLA, a town, W. Africa, Senegambia, on the estuary of the Jebe, 5 m. N.E. Biasso. P. 4,000. (?)

GOLIAD, a ruined town of Texas, on the San Antonio, 70 m. S.E. Bexar, destroyed during the war of 1836.

GOLLNOW, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 14 m. N.E. Stettin, on rt. b. of the Inna. Pop. 5,453, who weave linen and woollen fabrics, and manuf. paper, tobacco, and copper wares.

GOLLOVINE, a petty maritime town of the Island Socotra, Indian Ocean, on its N. coast.

GOLLUS, a town of Prussia, reg. Marianne, on the Drenthe river. Pop. 2,320.

GOLNITZ, a market town of W. Hungary, co. Zips, 16 m. S.W. Epernes. Pop. 5,300. It is the seat of a mining council and tribunal. In and around it are iron and copper mines, iron forges, and factories of iron wire and cutlery.

GOLD, a river of Corsica, enters the Mediterranean on its E. coast, 12 m. S. Bastia. Length 38 m. Near its mouth are the ruins of *Mariana*.

GOLDSIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, on Dornoch Firth, 12 m. N.N.E. Dornoch. Surface mountainous, interspersed with lochs. P. 1,528.

GOLTRO, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 14 m. W.S.W. Wragby. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 156.

GOMARO, a small island, Pacific. [GOMARA.]

GOMARON or BUNDER ABBAS ("port of Abbas," anc. *Hormuz* or *Harmozia*), a seaport town of Persia, prov. Kirman, but latterly forming a part of the Muscat dom., on the Persian Gulf, near its mouth, about 12 m. N.W. the Island Ormuz. Lat. 27° 18' N., lon. 56° 30' E. Pop. 5,000. (?) It stands on a slope in a barren country, and is enclosed by a mud wall. It owed its importance and modern name to Shah Abbas, who, in 1622, with the aid of the English, drove the Portuguese from Ormuz, the trade of which island was then transferred hither. It has remains of European factories, and one serves for an occasional residence of the man of Muscat; outside of the walls are some European tombs, and reservoirs. Imports consist of Indian and other piece goods, and Chinaware. Exports comprise Persian carpets, tobacco, and dried fruits.

GOMERA, one of the Canary Islands, W. of Tenerife, from which it is separated by a strait 13 m. broad. Length 12 m., breadth 9 m. Pop. 11,742. It has some primary mountains covered with perpetual snow; and many fertile valleys, producing corn, fruits, wine, cotton, and sugar. Live stock are plentiful, and it has woollen manufactures. Principal town St. Sebastian.

GOMERSAL, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Birstall, 53 m. S.E. Bradford. Pop. 9,926, mostly employed in woollen cloth manuf.

GOMEZ, an island of South America, New Granada, in the Caribbean Sea, at the mouth of the Magdalena. Lat. 11° 6' N., lon. 74° 30' W.

GOMERIEUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, 14 m. N.W. Avesnes. Pop. 3,063.

GOMERITZA, a small seaport town of European Turkey, Epirus, on an inlet of the Mediterranean, opposite the S. extremity of Corfu.

GOMERU, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 9 m. E.S.E. Magdeburg, on the Elbe. P. 1,923.

GOMONA, a small island of the Pacific, Kulla Islands, in lat. 1° 46' S., lon. 127° 27' E.

GOMON (GAJO), a vill. of N. Hungary, cap. circ., in the co. Gömör, on the Sajó, 68 m. N.E. Pesth. Pop. 1,046, who trade in wine and tobacco. It has a Protestant gymnasium, with a public library,

and several scientific collections. The co. of Gömör has an area of 1,624 sq. miles. Pop. (1850) 160,674.

GOMUT, or GOOLAIR, an important pass on the middle route from Hindostan into Afghanistan, leading from Dera Ismael Khan to Ghaznee, along the channel of the Gomul river.

GONAIVE (LA), an island, West Indies, W. Hayti, in the Bay of Leogane. Length about 36 m., average breadth 8 miles.

GONAIVES (LES), a town of Hayti, cap. arrond., on the Bay of Gonaive, 65 m. N.W. Port Republicain. It has an excellent harbour, a naval and military hospital, and public baths.

GONALDSTON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 44 m. S.S.W. Southwell. Area 950 ac. Pop. 100.

GONCELIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 17 m. N.E. Grenoble. P. 1,642.

GONDAR, a city of Abyssinia, cap. state, Amhara, 30 m. N.E. Lake Tzana.

GONDRECOUNT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., on the Ornain, 17 m. S.S.W. Commercy. Pop. 1,681.—*Gondreville* is a comm. and vill., dep. Meurthe, on rt. b. of the Moselle, 4 m. E. N.E. Toul. Pop. 1,307.

GONDWANA (the land of the *Gond* race), an imperfectly-defined tract of Southern India, between lat. 19° 50' and 24° 30' N., lon. 77° 38' and 87° 20' E. It is hilly, comprising the eastern portion of the Vindhya and Mahadeo mountains, and in some parts 5,000 feet above the sea. The country is wild and covered with jungle, and the natives are savage and cruel, wandering about in a state of nudity.

GONDWARA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 18 m. S.W. Purneah. P. 1,500.

GONESTBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.W. Grantham. Area 2,230 ac. Pop. 1,433.

GONHAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., 10 m. N.E. Paris, on the Crou. Pop. 2,263. Manuf. hosiery and lace.

GONFARON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, 22 m. N.E. Toulon. Pop. 1,063.

GONIADE, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 32 m. N.W. Bialystok, on the Bobek. Pop. 1,360.

GONNEVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, 5 m. E. Cherbourg. Pop. 1,370.

GÖTTINGEN, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, at the foot of the Rossberg, 5 m. S.W. Reutlingen. Pop. 2,422.

GOUDON, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 18 m. S. Angers. P. 1,878.

GOVACE-PANADIZA, a vill. of Sardinia, div. and 30 m. N.W. Cagliari. P. (including comm.) 2,925.

GONZAG, a town of Northern Italy, Lombardy, deleg. and 14 m. S. Mantua. Pop. (1831) 25,074.

GOUCHLAND, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in E. of Virginia. Area 273 sq. m. Pop. 10,332.

GOODASTON or GOODMAN, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 34 m. E.N.E. Stoke-Ferry. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 613.

GOOD HOPE (BAI) OF, a bay of Russian America, lat. 66° 30' N., lon. 161° to 164° W., at the termination of Kotzebue Sound. It contains Chamisso island. The land around it is swampy.

GOOD HOPE. [CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.] It is also the name of the N. extremity of Papua, in lat. 0° 19' 15" S., lon. 132° 27' E.

GOODLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 23 m. E.N.E. Barnstaple. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 294.

GOODMANHAM, a pa. of England, co. York, amity and East Riding, 14 m. N.N.E. Market-Weighton. Area 2,930 ac. Pop. 318.

GOODNESTON, two pas. of England, co. Kent. —1, 21 m. S.E.E. Wingham. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 302. —2, 2 m. E. Faversham. Ac. 160. Pop. 60.

Goosnere, a pa. of England. [*Goosnere*.] **Goosnere Sars**, a range of shoals in the Strait of Dover, extending off the S.E. coast of England, ca. Kent, between the N. and S. Forelands, about 7 m. E. Deal and the Isle of Thanet; the roadstead, termed the Downs, lying between them and the mainland. Length about 10 m., by 1½ m. in breadth. They are divided into two portions by a narrow channel, are in many places bare at low water, and owing to their shifting and loose nature, they have, perhaps, proved more fatal to life and property than any other quicksands known. Floating lights have long been fixed here, and some lofty beacons have been erected.

Goosah, a town of Scinde, on the route between Tatta and Kurachee, 10 m. W. Tatta, and on a navigable creek of the Indian Ocean, whence inland navigation might be effected to connect Kurachee with the Indus.

Gooldarke, an important pass from Hindostan to Afghanistan. It crosses the Suliman range from Derajat into Cabool, along the course of the Gomul river, through a wild mountainous country. It is traversed by caravans.

Goole, a river port town of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Snaith, on the Ouse, at the influx of the Don, and at the termination of the Aire and Calder navigation, 3 m. S. Howden. Area of township 3,020 ac. Pop. 3,960. It has docks for merchant ships and coasting craft, a harbour accessible for vessels drawing from 16 to 17 feet water, an active trade in coal, and several banks.

Goondroon, (*Ghumeera*), a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Gaudan, cap. a large zamindary, and 73 m. W. Jengnana.

Goondree (*Gomati* "winding"), two rivers of British India, presid. Bengal—I. a river which takes its rise in the dist. Shahjehanpore, N.W. provs, in a lake or morass 540 feet above the sea, in lat. 25° 35' N., lon. 80° 10' E. It has a sinuous S.E. course of 482 m., during which it is crossed by several bridges, and receives many tributary streams. It enters the Ganges 17 m. N.E. Benares. The river is valuable for the purposes of navigation and irrigation, but its waters are often unfit for use, and become a source of disease, a putrid scum forming on its surface, from the number of dead thrown into it.—II. dist. Tipperah, joins the Brahmapootra, 20 m. S.E. Dacca. *Consult* in on its S. bank.

Goondah Pass, a pass in Bessahir, across the S. range of the Himalaya, which runs from the E.S.E. to W.N.W. The road slopes up from the S.E. to the summit of the pass, 16,126 feet above the sea.

Goongora-Tella, a maritime town of Cokber, on the N. coast of the Goonong-Tella Bay, between the N. & E. limbs of the isl. Lat. 0° 30' N., lon. 127° E. The Dutch had a settlement here.

Goon, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Overysel, cap. cant., 28 m. S.E. Zwolle. Pop. 1,627.

Goondaloo, a dist. of British India, N.W. provs, between lat. 27° 40' and 28° 30' N., lon. 76° 21' and 77° 35' E. Bounded N. by Jujhur and Delhi, E. by Bellooghur and the Jumna river, S. by Muttra, Tijarra, and Bhurtpoor, and W. by Tijarra and Jajhur. Area 1,842 sq. m. Pop. 460,208. Climate dry and hot. General elevation 840 feet above the sea. Iron is found and smelted, but is on the decrease in consequence of the scarcity of fuel. Chief towns, Goorgan, Feraspore, Faridabad, Bessarree, Faisal, and Haudul.

Goondaloo, a town of British India, cap. of dist. of same name, 18 m. S.W. Delhi. Highest

temperature in May 104°, lowest in December 66° Fahr. Elevation above the sea 817 feet.

Goosa Island, an island in the St. Lawrence river, Lower Canada, 18 m. N.E. the isl. Orleans.

—II. a rocky islet in Bass Strait, on which a lighthouse was erected in 1840.

Goosawort, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Kirkham, 8 m. N.N.E. Preston. P. 1,453.

Goorty, a strong fort and town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 60 m. E. Bellary, on a mountain, 2,171 feet above the sea. The military works here are very extensive, and Goorty was formerly the cap. of a petty Mahratta state. Pop. (exclusive of military) 4,388.

Göppinart, a town of Württemberg, circ. Danube, on the Fils, 27 m. N.W. Ulm. Pop. 5,135. Has a town-hall, mineral baths, manuf. of woollen cloth and earthenwares, bleaching works, and an active trade in wool. Near it are the baths of Boll.

Gorsali Hall, an extra parochial liberty of England, the splendid seat of Earl Howe, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. N.W. Market-Bosworth. Pop. 61.

Goraagot or **Ghoraghat**, a town of India, dist. Bograh, presid. Bengal, in lat. 25° 12' N., lon. 89° 17' E. Pop. 3,000. Has ruins of mosques, and a fort.

Goram, an island of the Malay archipelago, 20 m. in circuit. Lat. 4° 3' S., lon. 131° 50' E.

Gorbais, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark and Renfrew, forming a suburb of Glasgow, on the S. bank of the Clyde. Pop. 60,749, employed in the various manufactories of Glasgow.

Gorbato, a town of Russia, gov. and 38 m. W.S.W. Nijni-Novgorod, on the Oka. P. 2,070.

Gorchy (Polish *Gorka*), a town of Prussia, prov. and 52 m. S. Posen. Pop. 1,500.

Gordes, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 10 m. W.N.W. Apt. Pop. 1,212.

Gordon, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lerwick, 8 m. N.W. Kesh. Pop. 1,045.

Gordons, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. of Georgia. Area 302 sq. m. Pop. 5,384.

Gora, a dist. of Upper Canada, British North America, comprising cos. Westworth and Hutton, is bounded on the S. and W. by the dists. Loudon and Niagara, N. by York and Hone, and E. by Lake Ontario. Pop. 41,000. It is watered by the Ouse, and is a well cultivated dist. Minerals are free-stone and limestones.

Goree, an island and town of Western Africa, belonging to the French, immediately S.E. Cape Verd, in lat. 14° 30' N., lon. 17° 24' W. Pop. of isl. 6,986, of town (1854) 3,042. It is about 3 m. in circuit, and steep on the W., S., and E. sides and is defended by Fort St. Michel. At its N.E. extremity is a roadstead, safe for shipping during eight months in the year. The town covers 2-3ds of the island. It is the seat of civil and commercial tribunals, and the entrepot for French commerce on the coast of Senegambia. Exports gold dust, ivory, wax, etc. Goree was repeatedly taken by the English and Dutch in the last and the present centuries.

Goree, an island and vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, near the mouth of the Maas.

Gore Island or **St. Matthew**, an island in Behring Sea, about midway between America and Asia. Lat. of its S. point 50° 18' N., lon. 172° 4' W. Length N.W. to S.E. 25 miles.

Gorranbarr, a vill. of Ireland, Leitster, co. Kilkenny, 22 m. E. Gowran. Pop. 419.

Gorney, a munic. bor. and market town of Ireland, Leitster, co. and 24 m. N.N.W. Westford. Pop. 4,393.

Gonosova, a small island in the Mediterranean,

belonging to Tuscany, prov. Pisa, between Corsica and Leghorn. It is a wooded rock, about 2 m. in length and breadth, inhabited by families engaged in its fishery of anchovies.

GOMARA, an island, South America, New Granada, dep. Cauca, in the bay of Choco, Pacific, of about the same size as the preceding island, 110 m. S.W. Buenaventura. Lat. $2^{\circ} 57' N.$, lon. $75^{\circ} 25' W.$.—**II.** a vill., New Granada, on the isthmus, and 30 m. N.W. Panama, on the river Chagres.—**Gorgonilla** is an island in the Pacific Ocean, off Point Manglares, Ecuador.

GORGONZOLA, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. and 12 m. E.N.E. Milan, cap. dist. Pop. 2,310. It has a trade in Strachino cheese.

GORGUS (La), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Nord, 10 m. S.E. Hazebrouck. Pop. 3,302.

GORHAM, two townships of the U. S., North America.—**I.** Maine, 80 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 3,082.—**II.** New York, 197 m. W. Albany. P. 2,645.

GORI, a fortified town of Russia, Georgia, on the Kur, 43 m. W.N.W. Teflis. Pop. 3,000. It has several Greek and Armenian churches, and manufs. of cotton cloths and coverlets.

GORI or **GORGIVESA**, a river of India, rises in the N. boundary of the British dist. Kumaon, N.W. provs., in lat. $30^{\circ} 34' N.$, lon. $80^{\circ} 16' E.$ It is a rapid stream, having a fall of 160 feet per mile. Total course 60 miles.

GORIMAR or **GORUM**, a jaghire of Bundelcund, India, in lat. $25^{\circ} 16' N.$, lon. $80^{\circ} 15' E.$ Area 78 sq. m. Pop. 7,500. Annual revenue 6,500*rs*. Armed force, 100 infantry and 30 cavalry. Chief town has the same name.

GORIN, a river, Russian Poland, govs. Volhynia and Minsk, joins the Pripiet, about 50 m. E. Pinsk, after a tortuous N. course of 230 miles.

GORINCHEM, Netherlands. [**Gorikw.**]

GORING, two pns. of England.—**I.** co. Oxford, on the Thames and the Great Western Railway, 82 m. N.W. Reading. Area 4,670 ac. Pop. 993.—**II.** co. Sussex, on the S. coast railway, 3 m. W. Worthing. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 563.

GÖRINGSFEN (Orka), a vill. of Pussian Silesia, reg. Leignitz, circ. Löwenberg. Pop. 2,240.

GÖRITZ, GRADITZ, ISTRIA, TRIEST, & its territ., a portion of the Austr. emp. forming, till 1849, the kingdom of Illyria. P. (1855) 613,666. [**ILLYRIA**]

GORITZ (German *Görz*, Italian *Gorizia*), a town of Illyria, gov. and 22 m. N.N.W. Trieste, cap. circ., on the Isouza. Pop. (1851) 10,851. Principal buildings, a cathedral, several other churches, bishop's palace, barracks, formerly a Jesuits' college, circle-hall, town-house, and a theatre. It has the diocesan school for the gov. Trieste, a philosophical academy, Florist and other colleges, Ursuline, Jews, and other superior schools; societies of agriculture and arts, and manufs. of silks, rosegillo, leather, etc., with dye-works, sugar refineries, and a brisk general trade.

GÖRITZ, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 12 m. N.N.E. Frankfurt. Pop. 1,785.

GORKHA, a town of North Hindostan, and the ancient cap. of Nepal, 60 m. W.N.W. Khatmandoo. It stands on a hill, and has a temple.

GORKUM or **GONCUM** (Dutch *Gorinchem*), a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, cap. dist., on the Maas, at the influx of the Linge, 23 m. E.S.E. Rotterdam. Pop. 8,600. It has a court of primary jurisdiction, college, learned associations; with a salmon fishery, and a trade in corn, cheese, hemp, and horses.

GORTASEO, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. and 7 m. E.S.E. Bergamo. Pop. 1,300.

GORTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on

the North Sea, adjoining Yarmouth on the S., and within its parliamentary boundary. Area 2,175. Pop. 3,999.

GORLICE, a market town of Austrian Poland, circ. Jasio, 30 m. E.N.E. Newesandee, Pop. 2,547. employed in linen and woollen weaving.

GÖRLITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 52 m. W. Liegnitz, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Neisse, and on the railway from Dresden to Breslau. Pop. (1849) 19,662. It is walled, entered by eleven gates, and has three suburbs. Principal edifices, the church of St Peter and Paul, town-hall, hospitals, prison, and an orphan asylum. It has a Protestant college, and a philosophical society, with a library and several MSS., extensive manufs. of linen and woollen cloths, bell-foundries, steel and iron factories, lithographic printing, and bleaching establishments.

GORMANATOWN, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 12 m. N.W. Balbriggan. Pop. 160.

GORODISCHTOUN, several towns, etc., Russia.—**I.** gov. and 35 m. E.N.E. Pensa. Pop. 2,000.—**II.** gov. and 40 m. S.W. Tver. Pop. 1,271.

GORODNIA, a town of Russia, gov. and 33 m. N.E. Tchernigov, cap. dist. Pop. 1,700.

GORODOK, a town of Russia, gov. and 20 m. N.N.W. Vitebsk. Pop. 1,780, mostly Jews.

GORODOK BORISOV, a gov. and town of Russia, 63 m. S.W. Moscow. *Gorodok* is the name of several vills., gov. Minsk.

GOROBIEA or **GURUBEA**, a river of Brazil, between the provs. Piahy and Pernambuco, joins the Parahiba, 85 m. N.N.W. Oeiras, after a N.E. course of 320 miles.

GOROKHOV or **GOROKHOVETZ**, a town of Russia, gov. and 95 m. E. Vladimir, cap. dist., on the Khazma. Pop. 2,400. It has a bell-foundry, and manufs. of linen cloth and yarn; and it exports leather, skins, and thread to Astrakhan, and caviar, salted fish, etc., to St Petersburg.

GORRAN, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5 m. E.S.E. Tregony. Area 4,660 ac. Pop. 1,183. The village has a pilchard fishery.

GORRODYE, a market town, Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 18 m. S.E. Leeuwarden. Pop. 1,700.

GORREVOY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ain, 18 m. N. Bourg. Pop. 1,783.

GORROV, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. and 11 m. N.W. Mayenne, cap. cant. Pop. 2,430.

GORT, a market town of Ireland, Connaught, co. (L.) way, 16 m. N.N.E. Ennis. Pop. 5,145. Has barracks, union workhouse, and large market.

GORTON, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 34 m. E.S.E. Manchester, on the railway thence to Sheffield. Pop. 4,476. Here is a reservoir for supplying Manchester with water.

GORKHPORE, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, having N. Nepal, W. the Oude doms, and on other sides the dists. Sarun, Ghazipur, and Azimghur. Area 7,346 sq. m. Pop. (1848) 2,376,533. Principal rivers, the Gunduck on its E. border, the Goggra on the S., and the Raptée traversing its centre. Surface level and soil fertile, yielding wheat, rice, barley, millet, maize, poppy, mustard, oil-seeds, tobacco, indigo, and cotton. Manufs. coarse cottons, woollens, tanning, dyeing, sugar-boiling, and workings in metal. Exports, elephants, cattle, buffaloes, goats, fish, and timber. Imports, wool, thread, silks, blankets, and hardwares. At the foot of the N. mountains is an extensive marshy and unhealthy tract termed the *Terriand*.

GORTUCKROSS, a town of British India, cap. dist. of same name, within the N.W. provs., on l. b. of the Raptée, 480 m. N.W. Calcutta. Pop. (1848) 43,945.

GOWKIN, a township of North Wales, co. Cardigan, pa. Llan-Ddair-Broff, 2 m. N. Lampeter. Pop. 675.

GÖZZA, a town of Myria. [GORIZA.]

GOZZE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Moselle, cap. cant., 9 m. W.S.W. Metz. P. 1,763.

GOSSOX, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. E.N.E. Needham. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 311.

GOSMARTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N. Spalding. Area 8,830 ac. Pop. 2,091.

GOSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3 m. S.W. Halstead. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 595.

GOSPORT, two pas. of England.—I. co. Northumberland, 2½ m. N. Newcastle. Area 6,010 ac. Pop. 2,318.—II. co. Cumberland, 6 m. S.E.E. Egremont. Area 8,400 ac. Pop. 1,116.

GOSPORT, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, on the New York and Erie Railway, 92 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 3,150. The township is celebrated for its rich grazing farms.—II. Connecticut, 6 m. N. Litchfield. Pop. 1,437.—III. Ohio, co. and on the Tuscarawas. Pop. 1,397.—IV. Ohio, co. Belmont. Pop. 1,867. Numerous smaller places have this name.

GOSIER or **GOSIER** (Le), a maritime vill. of the island Guadeloupe, arond. and 3 m. S.E. Pointe-a-Pitre, on the little Cul-de-Sac. Pop. 3,342.

GOSLAR, a town of Hanover, landrost and 27 m. S.E. Hildesheim, on an affluent of the Ocker, at the N.E. foot of the Harz. Pop. (1849) 7,741. Manuf. vitriol, shot, hardware, carpets, leather, distilling, and brewing. It is enclosed by walls, and is one of the oldest towns in Germany. It was formerly a frequent seat of the German Diets, and residence of the Emperor. Principal buildings, churches and conventual edifices, hospital, and college. *Goslar* is the seat of the mining council of the Harz, and of the corn dépôt for the Hanoverian portion of that region.

GOSWICH, a market town of Austrian Croatia, military frontier, 14 m. E. Carlopago. Pop. 1,440.

GOSPORT, a fortified seaport town of England, co. Hants, pa. Alverstoke, W. of, and separated from Portsmouth by the mouth of Portsmouth harbour, across which a floating bridge connects the two towns. It is at the termination of a branch of the South Western Railway, 66 m. S.W. London. Pop. 7,414, mostly engaged in government navy work, or in retail trade, and the supply of shipping. The ramparts form a section of the fortified barrier, enclosing Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport. It has extensive barracks, the Royal Clarence victualling yard, a powder magazine, iron foundries, and a co. house of correction. Outside of the town, on the S., is Haslar hospital, an infirmary for seamen. The town is governed by the co. magistrates, and is a polling-place for the S. division of Hants.

GOSPORT, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Virginia, on Elizabeth river, opposite to Norfolk. The U. S. have here a large navy yard.—II. a township, New Hampshire, co. Rockingham, 8 m. from Portsmouth, including the isle of Shoals.

GOSSELZ, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., 4 m. N. Charleroi. Pop., including comm., 4,696, engaged in manuf. of woollen cloth, hats, nails, and cutlery.

GÖSSWITZ, a vill. of Central Germany, duchy Saxe-Altenburg, on the Elbe, 31 m. S. Leipzig, on the railway thence to Zwickau. Pop. 1,528.

GOSTRA, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 28 m. S.E. Posen. Pop. 2,326.

GOSTRIN, a vill. of Russian Poland, gov. and 65 m. W.N.W. Warsaw. Pop. 1,300.

GOTHA, a town of Central Germany, cap. prin-

ality Saxe-Gotha, on the Thuringian railway, between Eisenach and Halle, 14 m. W.S.W. Erfurt. Pop. 14,280. It stands on the declivity of a hill, crowned by the palace of Friedenstein, the usual residence of the sovereign of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, containing a gallery of paintings, a library of 120,000 vols. and 5,000 MSS., a fine cabinet of coins, collections of Japanese and Chinese curiosities, and various museums of arts and science. The town is enclosed by boulevards. It contains numerous churches, an arsenal, a gymnasium, a high school, orphan and lunatic asylum, house of correction, an institution for neglected children, the Caroline establishment for poor girls, a polytechnic and a normal school, school of trades, society of arts, a life and fire assurance society. Manuf. comprises cotton and woollen fabrics, carpets, yarn, sail-cloth, leather, tin, and lackered wares, fire engines, paper hanging, musical and scientific instruments; it has many dyeing establishments, and a large porcelain factory. The observatory of the Seeberg is in lat 50° 56' 5" N., lon. 10° 44' E. Since 1764, the "Almanach de Gotha" has been published here. The duchy of Gotha, forming part of Saxe-Coburg, lies on the N. side of the Thuringian forest. Pop. (1852) 103,956. [SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.]

GOTH U-CAYAL, Sweden, unites the lakes Wener and Wetter, and the Baltic Sea, with the Kattegat, by the Getaelf, Trulshetta canal, etc. Length nearly 25 m.; breadth at base 10 feet; depth 9 feet. The Gotha navigation line, which is open to ships of all nations, was completed in 1832. [TRULSHETTA CANAL.]

GOTHAN or **GOTTHAM**, a pa. of England, co. and 6½ m. S.S.W. Nottingham. Area 2,740 ac. Pop. 792.

GOTHARD or **GOTTHARD** (St.), a group of mountains in the Lepontine Alps, between the Swiss cantons of Uri, Valais, Tessin, and Grisons. Lat. 46° 34' N., lon. 8° 35' E. The several peaks of the St Gothard, which are all above the snow line, vary in height from 8,750 feet to 10,300 feet. Within a short space from the hospice, the rivers Rhine, Rhone, Reuss, and Tessin, have their sources. The Pass of St Gothard is one of the best and most frequented routes across the Alps. The excellent carriage road was completed in 1832, it is kept in the best repair, and at the summit of the pass (6,976 feet), 5 m. N. Airolo, is the hospice, a commodious station for travellers. On the N. slope is the celebrated *Devil's Bridge* across the Reuss. This was the scene of several combats between the French and Russians in 1799. Mean temperature of year at the hospice 31° 9'; winter 17° 5'; summer 44° 7' Fahr.

GOTHARNSUND or **BONUS**, a len or prov. of Sweden, having W. the Skagerrack and Kattegat, N. Norway, and on other sides the len Wenersborg. Area 1,668 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 176,686. Surface mountainous, and wooded in the E., elsewhere level and not very fertile; the coasts are studded with islands, comprising Orust, Tjora, Marstrand, and Kamo. Principal river, the Götaelf, in the N. are several lakes. Cattle breeding, fishing, weaving, and the timber trade, employ most of the inhabitants. Principal towns, Gothenburg, Uddevalla, and Strömstad.

GOTHARNSUND or **GOTTHARNSUND** (Swed. *Göta-borg*), a seaport city of W. Sweden, cap. len, at the head of a fiord, on the Kattegat, which receives the Göta or Gotha river, immediately opposite the N. extremity of Denmark. Pop. 26,766. It consists of a lower and upper town; the former in a marshy plain, and intersected by canals;

the latter on the adjacent rocky heights. Principal edifices, the exchange, arsenal, East India house, town hall, cathedral, and several other churches, theatre, barracks, and hospitals. It has a school for 100 children of soldiers, free school for the board of 900 and education of 900 children, and 2 orphan asylums, with a college and public library, a society of arts and sciences, and a chamber of commerce. The harbour, defended by 3 forts, has 17 feet of water. The town has factories for weaving, spinning, and printing cotton goods, manufs. of woollens and sail cloth, snuff, glass, and paper, porter breweries, tanneries, and ship-building docks. Exports, iron, timber, tar, copper, and other metals, oak-bark, bones, berries, and rock moss. Imports, salt, rice, and herrings, which last were formerly the chief article of export.

GOTTLAND (Swedish *Göta-land*, French *Gothie*), a former division of Sweden, comprising all the kingdom S. of lat. $59^{\circ} 30' N.$, and now subdivided among 12 länns [Sweden.] The prov. of *East Gothland* or *Ostergothia*, is mostly identical with the län Länköpings; and *West Gothland* or *Westergothia*, with those of Mariestad, part of Wenersborg and Gothenburg. — II. an isl. of Sweden, in the Baltic Sea. [GOTTLAND.]

GOTKAT, a town of Scinde, on the Indus, 37 m. N.E. Shikarpoor.

GOTO ISLANDS, the W. most group of Japan, in the Pacific Ocean, consisting of five islands and some rocks, and stretching from N. to S. between lat. $33^{\circ} 40'$ and $33^{\circ} 30' N.$, lon. $149^{\circ} E.$ The two largest islands are each nearly 25 m. in length.

GOTTENBURG, a city, Sweden. [GOTHENBURG.]

GOTTEN, two villa. of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 23 m. N.W. Erfurt. Pop. of Old Gotten 1,128; of Great Gotten 1,898.

GOTTESHAUS BUND, Switzerland. [GRISONS.]

GOTTESBERG, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 46 m. S.W. Breslau. Pop. 2,796, employed in weaving, and in coal and lead mines.

GOTTESAU, a mining town of Bohemia, circ. and 17 m. N.N.E. Elbogen. Pop. 1,340.

GÖTTINGEN, a town of Hanover, cap. princip. Göttingen, and of an amt. in the landr. Hildesheim, on the Lerne Canal, 60 m. S. Hanover. Lat. of observatory $51^{\circ} 31' 48'' N.$, lon. $9^{\circ} 56' 43'' E.$ Pop. (1849) 10,174. It is pleasantly situated at the foot of the mountain Hainberg, is enclosed by walls, and entered by four gates. Principal edifices, Lutheran churches, Calvinist church, and Roman Catholic chapel; university-hall, court-house, surgical and lying-in-hospitals, an astronomical and a magnetical observatory, theatre of anatomy, museum, and a riding school. Its university, founded by George II. of England in 1734, and rechartered in 1836 as the *Academia Georgiana Augusta*, was, down to 1831, the chief of the German universities, and the number of its students in 1822 and 1828 averaged 1,461 annually, but from 1831 to 1837 their average number was only 368, and in 1845, it had only 633 students. Connected with the establishment are a royal society of sciences, a library of 330,000 printed vols., and 6,000 MSS., an academical museum, and a botanic garden, and various other institutions, including the *Spinné Collegium*, a judicial society, for whose decision questions are brought from all parts of Germany. Gross annual expenditure of the university about 50,000*l.* *Göttingen* has a female high school, and a house of correction, and was formerly one of the Hanse towns. Manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, coloured paper, musical and surgical instruments, iron and steel wares, starch, and soap. Under

the French, from 1807 to 1814, it was the cap. of the dep. Leine.

GOTTLAND, an island of the Baltic, belonging to Sweden, of which it forms the län Wisby, between lat. $56^{\circ} 56'$ and $58^{\circ} N.$, lon. $18^{\circ} 10'$ and $19^{\circ} 10' E.$ Area 1,227 sq. m. Pop. 41,576. Surface generally from 300 to 300 feet above the sea; coasts indented by numerous bays. Soil fertile, though ill cultivated; the uplands are mostly well wooded. Corn and other vegetable products are raised sufficient for home consumption, and live stock are plentiful; timber, marble, sandstone, and lime are exported to Stockholm. Principal town, Wisby, on the N.W. coast.

GOTTLIBERG, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, 2 m. W. Constance, and having a castle, which was successively the prison of the reformers John Huss, Jerome of Prague, and Malcolmo.

GOTTOLINGO, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. and 17 m. S.E. Brescia. Pop. (with comm.) 3,300.

GOTTREKA-SANDÖZ, a small island in the Baltic, belonging to Sweden, län and 30 m. N.N.E. Gotland. Lat. $58^{\circ} 25' N.$, lon. $20^{\circ} 18' E.$ Length 5 m.; breadth 3 m. On it are two hamlets.

GOLDA or **TER-GOUW**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, cap. dist., on the Yssel, at the influx of the Gouwe, 11 m. N.E. Rotterdam. Pop. 15,000. Principal edifice the church of St John (St Janskerk). It has four other churches, a town-hall, several hospitals, a Latin school, and a town library with curious MSS. Has brick kilns, and manufs. of woollens, sail-cloth, tobacco, and cordage.

GOLDENBURG, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 12 m. S. Maidstone. Area 9,820 ac. Pop. 2,504.

GOUGH'S ISLAND or **DIEGO ALVAREZ**, an island of the S. Atlantic. Lat. $40^{\circ} 20' S.$, lon. $9^{\circ} 44' W.$

GOUKKA, **GOUKCHA** or **SEVAN** (LAKE OF), Georgia, is between lat. $40^{\circ} 9' 40'$ and $40^{\circ} 37' N.$, lon. $45^{\circ} E.$, 23 m. N.E. Erivan. Length N.W. to S.E. 47 m.; breadth 6 to 21 m. Height above the sea 5,300 feet. Its banks abound with volcanic products. It is deep; yields fine fish, and contains the island of Sevan, and receives several small rivers.

GOULBURN ISLANDS, two small islands off the N. coast of Australia, 30 m. E.S.E. Coburg peninsula. Lat. $11^{\circ} 30' S.$, lon. $133^{\circ} 25' E.$

GOULBURN, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6½ m. S.W. Louth. Area 144 ac. Pop. 379.

GOLBORNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot, cap. arrond., 21 m. N. Cahors. Pop. 5,060. It has manufs. of woollen stuffs, an orphan asylum, in which is a cotton yarn factory, and some trade in wine and truffles.

GOURDON, a small seaport and fishing vill. of Scotland, co. Kincairdine, pa. Bervie, 1 m. S. Bervie. Pop. 390. It has a good harbour.

GOURIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 51 m. N.W. Vannes. Pop. 4,310.

GOUVAU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine Inférieure, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Epte, 27 m. E. Rouen. Pop. 3,306. It has chalybeate springs, a commercial tribunal, manufs. of linen-cloth and leather, and trade in cattle and butter.

GOWROCK, a vill. of Scotland, pa. Innerkip, co. Renfrew, on the Firth of Clyde, 3 m. W.N.W. Greenock. Pop. 2,448.

GOVET, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 53 m. E.N.E. Coimbra. Pop. 1,700.

GOVIANZANA, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 164 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,783.

GOVNEACOTT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 9 m. S.S.W. Cambrai. Pop. 2,364.

GOVAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark an'

Blenfrew, 3 miles W.N.W. Glasgow. Area about 10 sq. m. Pop. 14,996.

GOVAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 26 m. N.N.E. Redon. Pop. 2,177.

GOVERNMENT, a town of British India, dist. and 18 m. W. Muttra, in the N.W. provs. Has a bazaar, numerous temples and tombs. It is famous in Hindoo mythological legends.

GOVERNOLLO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 9 m. E.S.E. Mantua, on the Po. Pop. 900.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, U. S., North America, in New York harbour, is about 1 m. S. the battery. Area 70 ac. It has two strong forts, and could contain a garrison of 800 men. [LIMA DO GOVERNADOR.]

GOVONE, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Cont. prov. Alba, cap. mand., near the Tanaro, 28 m. S.E. Turin. Pop. with comm. 2,532.

GOVONE or GWYB, a peninsula of South Wales, projecting on the Bristol Channel, and forming the W. most part of the co. Glamorgan. Length N.E. to S.W., 15 m.; average breadth 5 m. Pop. 10,000. It has bold, rocky, and deeply indented shores. Lima is exported. A colony of Flemings have occupied the S.W. extremity of this peninsula since the reign of Henry I. They have preserved much of their original language, dress, and manners, and rarely intermarry with the Welsh.

GOVERN ISLAND, Pacific. [SOLOMON GROUP.]

GOVRAH, a market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 6½ m. N.N.E. Thomastown. P. 1,000.

GOVRIE, Scotland. [CARBIE OF GOWRIE.]

GOXWILL, two pas. of England—I. co. Lincoln, 4½ m. E.S.E. Barton-on-Humber. Area 5,880 ac. Pop. 1,138.—II. co. York, East Riding, 11 m. E.N.E. Beverley. Area 890 ac. Pop. 58.

GOYANNA, a city of Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, cap. dist., on the Guyanna river, 35 m. N.W. Ohinda. Pop. 13,000. It has a Latin school, hospital, convent, churches, and factories, and is the seat of civil and criminal courts, and has an active trade.

GOYAS, the central prov. of Brazil, extending between lat. 6° and 20° S., lon. 46° and 52° W., enclosed by the provs. Para, Matto-Grosso, San Paulo, Minas Geizes, Pernambuco, Piauh, and Maranhão. Area estimated at 318,000 sq. m. Pop. 190,000, mostly Indians. Principal mountains, the Sierras Matto Gorda, Araras, Tabatingas, on the E. frontier, and the Cordillera Grande, in its centre. Principal rivers, the Tocantins in the centre, the Araguaya forming its W., and the Rio Grande its S. boundary. Soil fertile; products comprise maize, tobacco, cotton, sugar, manioc, with fruits common to Southern Europe. Along the rivers are some forests, but the wild vegetation is mostly underwood. Vast herds of horned cattle are reared.

GOYAS, a city of Brazil, cap. prov. same name, formerly called *Villa Boa*. Pop. 8,000. It is situated nearly in the centre of the empire, being 1,400 m. S.S.W. Balem, and 950 m. N.N.E. Porto Alegre. Chief building, the governor's palace. It has 7 churches, a Latin school, a school of philosophy, and 2 primary schools, and is the seat of the legislative assembly of the province.

GOTTREY, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 6 m. N.W. Eial. Area 3,730 ac. Pop. 554.

GOZO, one of the Maltese group of islands in the Mediterranean, 4 m. N.W. Malta. Length 9 m.; breadth 4½ m. Pop. 16,000. It has a richer soil, and is better cultivated than Malta; its surface is agreeably diversified, and has many fertile valleys. *Rabat*, its chief town, is situated near the centre. Fort Chambray is on its S.E. coast.

The principal object of interest in the island is the giant's tower, a cyclopean building.

GRAAF-REINER or REYNER, a division of Cape Colony, Southern Africa, between lon. 23° and 26° E., and extending N. from lat. 33° S., surrounded from W. round to N.E. by the divisions Beaufort, Somerset, Uitenhage, and Colesberg. Area 8,000 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 8,594. Surface almost wholly mountainous, consisting of the range Sneeuwberge (snow mountains). Climate healthy. It is well watered. Many cattle are reared in its valleys, and fruit of all kinds is abundant. In the S.E. is the cap. vill., Graaf-Reinet, on Sunday river. Pop. 2,500.

GRABOW, several towns of Germany, etc.—I. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Elbe, 24 m. S.S.E. Schwerin, with a station on the railway between Hamburg and Berlin. Pop. 5,651. It has many distilleries, but the principal trade is in butter.

GRABOW, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. Posen, circ. and 9 m. N.E. Schildeberg, on the Prosna. Pop. 1,490.

GRABUSA, *Cimarus*, a small island, Grecian Archipelago, off the N.W. extremity of Creta.

GRAGAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cher, cap. cant., 24 m. W.N.W. Bourges. Pop. 3,239.

GRACIAS-A-DIOS, a town of Central America, state Honduras, 40 m. W.N.W. Comayagua. It is also the name of a cape, Mosquito coast, lat. 14° 59' N., lon. 83° 11' W.; and a headland, East Patagonia, near the mouth of the Galegos river. **GRACIOSA**, one of the Azores islands, Atlantic, N.W. Terceira, and N.E. Fayal. Length 20 m.; breadth 6 m. Pop. 12,000. It is productive of corn, wine, flax, hemp, and fruits. Principal town, Santa Cruz. Pop. 3,000.—II. the most N.E. of the Canary Islands, is small and unimportant.

GRADACHATZ, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, cap. dist., 42 m. N.W. Zvornik.

GRADE, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 9 m. S.S.E. Helston. Area 2,420 ac. Pop. 318.

GRADIGNAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 4 m. S.W. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,660.

GRADISKA or BERBER, a fortified town of European Turkey, Bosnia, on rt. b. of the Sava, 23 N.N.E. Banjaluka. Immediately opposite to it is the Austrian fortress of *Alt Gradiska*, Slavonia, 38 m. W. Brod, with a cathedral, a Greek church, and the head quarters of a staff for the military frontier. Pop. 1,850.—*New Gradiska* is a market town, 7 m. N.E. Pop. 1,360.

GRADISTA, a vill. of European Turkey, Albania, sanj. and 12 m. N.E. Valona.

GRADO, a maritime town of Austria, Illyria, gov. Trieste, circ. and 22 m. S.S.W. Gorizia, on an island under the head of the Adriatic. Pop. 2,900.

GRADWEIR, a vill. of Styria, on the Mur, with a railway station, 7 m. N.W. Grätz. Pop. 579.

GRAMSBY, an islet of the Orkney group, Scotland, 1½ m. S. Stromness. Pop. 286.

GRASÖK or GRASSÖK, an island of Sweden, in the Gulf of Bothnia, near Stockholm, and separated from the mainland by a narrow strait. Lat. 60° 25' N., lon. 18° 20' E. Length N. to S. 20 m.; average breadth 3 miles.

GRAFENAU, a town of Lower Bavaria, on an aff. of the Ilz, 22 m. N.N.W. Passau. Pop. 703.

GRÄFENBERG, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 24 m. S.S.E. Bamberg. Pop. 1,069.

GRÄFENBERG, a vill. of Austrian Silesia, circ. Troppan, near Friedwalden, celebrated for the Friesenitz hydropathic establishment.

GRAFENHAUSEN, a vill. of Baden, circ. Lake, 3 m. W. Stühlingen. Pop. 1,273.

GRÄFENHAINCHEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, 9 m. N.E. Bitterfeld. P. 2,670.

GAUFESTHAL, a town of Germany, Saxe Meiningen, cap. amt., 9 m. S.S.W. Saalfeld. Pop. 1,450.

GAUFESTORNA, a town of Germany, Saxe Coburg, princip. and 10 m. N. Gotha. Pop. 1,480.

GAUTHAM, two pas. of England.—I. co. Huntingdon, 4 m. E.N.E. Kimbolton. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 334.—II. co. Sussex, 4 m. S.E. Midhurst. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 426.

GAUFRAITH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 14 m. E. Düsseldorf. Pop. 1,595. It has manufs. of woollens and cottons, and iron works.

GRAFTON, several pas. of England.—I. (Regis), co. Northampton, on the London and North Western Railway, 4 m. E.S.E. Towcester. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 247.—II. (Underwood), same co., 3½ m. E.N.E. Kettering. Area 2,050 ac. Pop. 306.—III. (Temple), co. Warwick, 2½ m. E.S.E. Alcester. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 403.

GRAFTON, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of New Hampshire, on the Connecticut river. Area 1,437 sq. m. Pop. 42,343.—II. a township in above co., 32 m. N.W. Concord. Pop. 1,322.—III. a township, Vermont, co. Windham, 80 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 1,241.—IV. a township, Massachusetts, 32 m. S.W. Boston. Pop. 3,610. It has several cotton factories.—V. a township, New York, 20 m. N.E. Albany. Pop. 2,137.

GRAFTON (CAPE), East Australia, bounds Trinity Bay on the S.—(Island), the most N. of the Bashee Islands, Philippines, Eastern Archipelago.

GRACIA, a town of Piedmont, div. Turin, cap. mand., 8 m. N.E. Ivrea. Pop. 2,575.

GRAGNANO, a town of Naples, prov. Napoli, cap. cant., in a plain, 2 m. E. Castel-a-Mare. Pop. 10,470. It has a collegiate church.

GRAHAM ISLAND, Mediterranean Sea. [FLORINDANDRA.]

GRAHAM LAND, a considerable extent of continuous land, Antarctic Ocean. Lat. 65° S., lon. 60° W. Discovered by Biscoe in 1852.

GRAHAMSTOWN, a vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. Neilston, 3 m. S.E. Paisley.

GRAMANS TOWN, a town in the E. prov. of the Cape Colony, South Africa, cap. div. Albany, near its centre, in a valley 25 m. from the ocean. Lat. 33° 19' S., lon. 26° 31' E. Pop. (1850) 4,000, nearly all English. Has a Roman Catholic church, Wesleyan and other chapels, a Protestant church, several tanneries, breweries, barracks, and three weekly newspapers. A military road extends from it to the Tarka dist. N.E., and a post road W. to Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, George, Zwelendani, and Cape Town.

GRAMS, a hamlet of England, co. Monmouth, pa. Basaleg, 3 m. W.N.W. Newport. Pop. 836.

GRAMUZ, a town of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., forming a suburb of Carlow. Pop. 1,537.—II. a town, co. Kilkenny, also on the Barrow, 5 m. S. Gorebridge. Pop. 1,710.

GRAIN COAST, West Africa, is that portion of Guinea, W. of the Ivory coast, and extending between lat. 4° and 7° N., lon. 7° and 11° E. It comprises most part of the territory of Liberia.

GRAINE (LAKE OF ST. JAMES), an island and pa. of England, co. Kent, formed by the Thames, Medway, and Yantlet Creek, at the mouth of the Thames, W. of Sheppey, and 1½ m. W. Sheerness. Area 3,180 ac. of marshy pasture, protected by embankments. Pop. 260. It has salt works, and is unhealthy.

GRAINSBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6½ m. S. Great Grimsby. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 118.

GRAINTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. N.N.E. Louth. Area 4,350 ac. Pop. 655.

GRAMMERSAL, a hamlet of France, dep. Herault,

cant. Bedarieux, whence an important line of railway extends to Béziers, for the transport of coal from the N. of Herault.

GRAITHWAT, a vill. of Scotland. [GUTHNA.]

GRAZEW, a small town of Poland, prov. and 25 m. S.W. Angostowo, on the Lys. Pop. 1,205.

GRAMAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot, cap. cant., 27 m. N.E. Cahors, on the Aizon. Pop. 3,995. It has saline springs and baths.

GRAMMICHELLE, a town of Sicily, intend. and 80 m. S.W. Catania. Pop. 7,900.

GRAMMONT (Flem. *Geeradsbergen*), a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, cap. cant., on the Dender, 2½ m. S.S.E. Ghent. Pop. 7,384. It has a college, manufs. of cotton yarn, lace, linen and woollen fabrics, paper, and snuff, bleaching and dye works, and breweries.

GRAMPIANS, a mountain chain in Scotland, forming the natural rampart which separates the Highlands from the Lowlands. Its limits, owing to numerous parallel ridges and scarcely connected branches, are difficult to define, but the mountains may be said to stretch from the W. coast of Argyshire and Dumbartonshire N.E. across the island, terminating on the E. and N.E. coasts of the cos. Aberdeen and Banff, in two branches running on each side of the river Dee. This mountain chain is composed of granite, porphyries, primary schists, quartz, and marble. General aspect wild and rugged, especially on the N. side; on the S. hills the slopes are more gentle, the pasture finer, and the numerous defiles which indent the range often present scenes of the most romantic beauty. The streams flowing from the N. side are mostly affs. of the Findhorn, Spey, Don, and Dee; those on the S. join the Forth, Tay, and South Esk. The loftiest summits are Ben Nevis, Ben Macdui, Cairngorm, Cairntoul, Schiehallion, Ben Avon, Ben Lawers, Ben More, and Ben Lomond; the altitudes of which are given under their respective heads.

GRAMPIANS, a mountain range of Australia, Victoria, stretching crescent-wise N. and S., between lat. 38° 52' and 37° 38' S., lon. 142° 26' and 143° 47' E., bounding E. ward the basin of the Glenelg and its affs. Height of Mount William, its central, loftiest, and most E. peak, 4,500 feet.

GRAMFOUND, a munic. bor. and town of England, co. Cornwall, pa. Creed, on the Fal, here crossed by a bridge, 14 m. N.E. Falmouth. Pop. 583. Sent 2 members to House of Commons until disfranchised for bribery in 1824.

GRAMTUG, a vill. of Koonawur, in Bussahir, India, in the valley and near rt. b. of the river Tidung, which has a rapid descent of from 300 to 600 feet per mile. The surrounding country is well cultivated, yielding barley, wheat, turnips, and pulse. Small temples and shrines for the ritual observances of the Lamaic monks and nuns, are scattered in the vicinity of the village.

GRAN (Hung. Garam. Slav. Giron), a navigable river of N.W. Hungary, rises in the Carpathians, 8 m. W. Dobosin, flows generally S.W., and joins the Danube opposite Gran, after a winding course of 180 miles.

GRAN (Hung. Esztergom. anc. Strigonium), a royal free city of Hungary, cap. co. of same name, with a steam-packet station on rt. b. of the Danube, opposite the influx of the Gran, 24 m. N.W. Buda. Pop. (with suburbs) 12,170. Chief edifice, an unfinished cathedral, occupying, with the archbishop's palace and chapter-house, a precipitous height, formerly the site of a fortress; two other Roman Catholic churches, a Greek church, town and council halls, an hospital for poor citizens, and a Roman Catholic gymnasium. Its

inhabitants weave and dye woollen goods, but its trade is chiefly in wine.

GRANA, a town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. N.E. Coruña, and near the mouth of its harbour, on l. b. of the river Ferrol, with 1,880 inhabitants.

GRANA, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 10 m. S. Casale. Pop. 1,363.

GRANADA, an old prov. and formerly a kingdom, of Spain, Andalucía, bounded E. by Murcia, S. the Mediterranean, and on other sides the provs. of Sevilla, Cordova, and Jaen, now divided into the provs. Granada, Almería, and Málaga. Area 9,622 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 427,950. Surface mostly mountainous; the Sierra Nevada traverses its centre, and rises in Mulhacen to 11,060 feet in height. Principal rivers, the Genil, Guadalquivir, Nacimiento, and Almanzora. The hill-sides are covered with forests of oak, cork, chestnut, and pine, and in the valleys tropical, as well as European products, are cultivated. The Moorish system of irrigation is still retained, but the corn grown is insufficient for home consumption, and it is imported from Africa. The hemp is among the finest known. Mineral products comprise excellent marble, alabaster, serpentine, jasper, iron, and lead. It has manufs. of woollen, cotton, and linen stuffs, paper, and leather; anchovy and tunny fisheries are prosecuted on the coasts. Principal cities, Granada, Málaga, Almería, Ronda, Antequera, and Vélez-el-Blanco. The kingdom of Granada, the last possession of the Moors in Spain, was conquered by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492.

GRANADA, Liberia, a city of Spain, cap. of a prov. and formerly of a kingdom, and the ancient metropolis of the Moors in Spain, on the Genil, at the influx of the Darro, 120 m. E.S.E. Sevilla. Lat. 37° 16' N., lon. 3° 45' 43" W. Pop. (1845) 70,025 (in the time of the Moors it is said to have had 500,000 inhabitants). It stands partly on the edge of a plain, and partly on mountain spurs, progressively rising to the Alhambra. It resembles a Mohammedan city. Chief public edifices, the cathedral, 23 pa. churches, adorned with rich marbles and other works of art, and several convents. The Alhambra (*al-kamara* "the red"), or ancient palace of the Moorish kings, is an irregular mass of houses and towers on a commanding height, surrounded by groves, and of which the bastioned walls, arches, halls of the Abencerages and Ambassadors, court of lions, mesquitas, and the unfinished palace of Charles V., are the portions most worthy of notice. It has a university, 6 colleges, academies of mathematics and design, several hospitals, manuf. of silks and hats, paper mills, royal nitre and gunpowder factories, and some trade in oil. Its prosperity suffered on its being wrested from the Moors in 1492, and next, by the separation from Spain of her Indian possessions. Its principal law-courts also were removed to Alcabete in 1835.

GRANADA, a city of Central America, state and 80 m. N.N.W. Nicaragua, on the N.W. shore of the lake. Pop. (1857) 100,678. It is the seat of a trade in cacao, indigo, Nicaragua wool and hides, which are exported in flat-bottomed boats by the lake and river San Juan, to the harbour of San Juan del Norte, Caribbean Sea.

GRANADA (NEW), one of the republics of South America, mostly between the equator and lat. 12° N., lon. 68° and 82° W., having E. Venezuela, S. Ecuador, W. the Pacific, N. the Caribbean Sea, and N.W. the Central American state Costa Rica. It now comprises eight separate states. Area estimated at 521,948 sq. m., and pop. 2,363,054. The Andes, near the frontier of Ecua-

ador, diverge into three cordilleras, which traverse the W. and settled half of New Granada from S. to N., enclosing the basins of its principal rivers, the Atrato, Magdalena, and Cauca; on N.E. the Meta and Guaviare, tributaries of the Orinoco, flow mostly through this territory. Besides the great lake of Maracaybo, there are many other lakes N. and W. the mountains. The declivities of the Central Andes appear to be much less productive than other parts of this region; on the summits of the ranges are paramos or extensive table-lands, nearly without vegetation; the lands along the Caribbean Sea are fertile, but unhealthy; almost all the W. parts are covered with dense forests, and yield all kinds of tropical productions. In the S.E. are wide llanos or plains, pasturing innumerable herds of cattle and horses. Climate varies greatly with elevation; in some parts of the W. rains and excessive heat prevail. The uplands produce wheat and other European grains; maize, tobacco, plantains, cotton, cacao, and some sugar are raised in the river basins and along the coasts. Banileto cedar, mahogany, cinchona bark, and fastio woods, ipecacuanha and balsam of Tolu, are other vegetable products. The plains yield large supplies of jerked beef and hides. Gold is found in the Andes and in the sands of the Cauca; platinum along the Pacific; coal, silver, copper, iron, tin, lead, emeralds, and rock-salt at Zipaquara and Chita; coal near Bogotá. Manufs. are limited to coarse woollen and cotton stuffs for home consumption. The average annual value of the trade is estimated at 1,000,000; in 1844, the imports amounted in value to 680,000, the exports to 504,000. Principal commercial ports are Cartagena, Santa Martha, Panama, and Chagres. The country is divided into the 5 depts. of Cundinamarca, Magdalena, the Isthmus, Cauca, and Boyaca. After the cap. Bogotá, the principal towns are Medellín, Mompox, Quibdó, and the ports before-mentioned. It was discovered by the Spaniards in 1499, and the first settlement was made at the Gulf of Darien in 1510. In 1811 this republic was established. By the constitution of 1856 the Republic of New Granada ceased to exist under that name in June 1858, and is now known as the Granadine Confed., formed of the states of Antioquia, Bolívar, Boyaca, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Panama, and Santander.

GRANADILLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 17 m. S.E. Lerida, N. of the Ebra. Pop. 1,714.

GRANADILLA, a town in the Spanish colony of the Canaries, on the S. side of the island of Tenerife. Pop. 2,563.

GRANARD, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Limerick, co. Longford, 50 m. W.N.W. Dublin. Area of pa. upwards of 18,000 ac. Pop. 3,471; do. of town 1,805. It has a market-house, barracks, union workhouse, and manuf. of coarse linen.

GRANATULA, a town of Spain, prov. and 13 m. S.E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 1,372.

GRANBY, a pa. of England, co. North, 34 m. S.E. Bingham. Area 2,420 ac. Pop. 515.

GRANBY, a township of the U. S., North America, Connecticut, 163 m. N.N.W. Hartford. Pop. 2,498.—II. a township, New York, co. Oswego, 158 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 3,368.

GRAN CANARIA, Canary Isl. [**CANARY (Isl.)**]

GRAN CHACO, a region of S. Amer. [**CHACO**]

GRAND, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vosges, 9 m. W. Neufchâteau. Pop. 1,314.

GRAND, an island of Brazil, S. of Rio Janeiro. Lat. 23° 12' S., lon. 44° 16' W.

GRANDAS-DE-SALINAS, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 54 m. W.S.W. Oviedo, on the Navia. Pop. 1,420.

GRANDBOROUGH, two par. of England.—I. co. Becks, 1½ m. S. Winslow. Area 1,660 ac. Pop. 889.—II. co. Warwick, ½ m. N.W. Daventry. Area 4,100 ac. Pop. 610.

GRAND-BOURG, a comm. and town of France, dep. Creuse, arrond. Guéret. Pop. 3,022.

GRAND CANAL, Ireland, Leitrim, cos. Dublin, Kildare, and King's co., proceeds from Dublin westward, and joins the Shannon near Banagher. Length 85 m.; breadth at surface 40 feet; depth 8 feet. It has a branch, 27 m. in length, to Athy, where it joins the Barrow river; and other branches to Ballinasloe, Portlannington, Mountmellick, etc. Total cost 2,000,000*l.* Annual amount of tolls 40,000*l.*

GRAND-CHAMP, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 8 m. N.N.W. Vannes. Pop. 8,233.

GRAND-CHÂTEAU, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, near Lake Neuchâtel, 28 m. N.N.E. Lausanne.

GRAND-FONTAINE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, arrond. St. Dié. Pop. 1,623.

GRAND GULF, a town of the U. S., North America, Mississippi, on a bend of the Mississippi river, 50 m. N.N.E. Natchez. Pop. 1,200. It has a town-hall, market-house, bank, theatre, and hospital.—*Grand Haven* is a vill. Michigan, on Grand river, near its mouth, in Lake Michigan.

GRAND ISLAND, U. S., North America, New York, is in Niagara river, 3 m. above the Falls. It is 9 m. long by 6 m. broad. Area 17,381 ac. of which about 1,500 ac. are cultivated, and the remainder mostly woodland.

GRAND-LIEU, a lake of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 6 m. S.W. Nantes. Length 8 m., average breadth 4 m. It receives the Boulougnon and Ognon rivers, and discharges itself into the Loire by the Achenau, all navigable.

GRAND-LOGÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., 15 m. S.E. Le Mans. Pop. 2,316.

GRAND-PRE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Aire, 30 m. S.E.E. Metz. Pop. 1,300.

GRAND RAPIDS, a town of the U. S., North America, cap. Kent co., Michigan. Pop. 3,149.

GRAND RIVER, U. S., North America, Michigan, rises near centre of state, and after a W. course of 150 m., enters Lake Michigan; navigable for 40 m., and floats 240 m. The vill. of Grand-haven, near its mouth, is the best harbour on the lake.—II. a river rising in Iowa, and flowing S.E. through Missouri, into the Missouri river, about 15 m. above Jefferson. Length 200 m., for 100 m. of which it is navigable.

GRAND-SERRÉ (Le), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 25 m. N.E. Valence. Pop. 1,785.

GRAND ISLE, the collective name of the isl. S. Hero, N. Hero, La Motte, and the peninsula Alburg, in the Lake Champlain, U. S., North America, between Vermont and New York, and forming a co. of Vermont. Coasts abrupt; surface well wooded and fertile. Principal products, corn, cattle, fish, and blue marble. Pop. 4,145.

GRAND-PAROUSSE (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, near rt. b. of the Seine, 3 m. W.S.W. Montereau. Pop. 1,256.

GRAND-RIVERS, various rivers of British America, United States, Hayti, and Zanguebar, but mostly otherwise designated, or not deserving of especial notice. [Río GRANDE.]

GRAND-TERRE, [GUADELUPPE.]
GRANDS VENTES (Les), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 12 m. S.E. Dieppe. Pop. 2,463.

GRANDOLA, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the Dario, 49 m. S.E. Lisbon. P. 2,145.

GRANDSIEU, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Lozère, cap. cant., 18 m. N.N.E. Mende. P. 1,504.

GRANDSON or GRANSON, a small town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the W. shore of Lake Neuchâtel, 2 m. N. Yverdon. Pop. 1,662.

GRANDVILLIERS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Oise, 17 m. N.N.W. Beauvais. Pop. 1,861.

GRANE, a seaport town of Arabia, near the head of the Persian Gulf, 60 m. S.W. the mouth of the Euphrates and Tigris. Pop. 10,000. (?)

GRANGRUBS, a vill. of Sweden, län and 53 m. S.W. Fahlun, with some extensive iron works.

GRANGES, several comm. and villa. of France; the chief, dep. Vosges, 12 m. S.W. St. Dié. P. 2,292.

GRANGE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 16 m. S.W. Banff. Pop. 1,831.

GRANGE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 21 m. N. Armagh. Area about 6,900 ac. Pop. 8,372. —Several smaller par. have this name.

GRANGEWORTH, a seaport town of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. Falkirk, on the Carron, and the Forth and Clyde Canal, near the Firth of Forth, 11 m. S.S.E. Stirling. Pop. 1,488. Has a custom-house and bank, extensive quays and warehouses, a dry dock, a harbour for vessels drawing 12 feet of water, and establishments for ship-building; exports of corn, wool, and iron wares; and imports mostly of timber, hemp, flax, and tallow.

GRANGE, a co., U. S., North America, in E. part of Tennessee. Area 854 sq. m. Pop. 12,370.

GRANICUS (modern Karakasu), a river of Asia Minor, Anatolia, enters the Sea of Marmara, 30 m. W. the peninsula Cysicus, after a N.E. course of 60 m. At Dimotica, 5 m. from its mouth, it is crossed by a Roman bridge. On its banks Alexander the Great gained his first decisive victory over Darius, v. c. 334.

GRANJA (La) DE TORREHERRERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. S. Badajoz. Pop. 2,500.

GRANMOCK (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, pa. Githron. Length about 3 m., breadth ½ m., and extremely deep.

GRANOLLERS DE VALL, a town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. N.N.E. Barcelona. Pop. 3,092.

GRAN SASSO D'ITALIA. [CORNO (MONTE).]

GRANS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 20 m. N.N.W. Aix. P. 1,780.

GRANDSON, two par. of England.—I. (Great), co. Huntingdon, 6 m. S.E. St. Neot's. Area 3,200 ac. Pop. 665.—II. (Little), co. Cambridge, 8½ m. S.W. Caxton. Area 1,896 ac. Pop. 397.

GRANSEE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 43 m. N.N.E. Potsdam. Pop. 3,023.

GRANSON, a town of Switzerland. [GRANDBON.]

GRANSTON, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 m. W.S.W. Fishguard. Pop. 193.

GRANT, a co., U. S., North America, in N. of Kentucky. Area 211 sq. m. Pop. 6,631.—II. a co. in N. of Indiana. Area 426 sq. m. Pop. 11,092.—III. a co. in S.W. of Wisconsin. Area 1,122 sq. m. Pop. 18,170.

GRANTA, a river of England. [CAM.]

GRANTONESTRY, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. S.S.W. Cambridge. Ac. 1,591. Pop. 665.

GRANTHAM, a parl. and munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. and 23 m. S.S.W. Lincoln, parts Kesteven, on the Witham. Area of pa. 5,500 ac. Pop. of do. 10,870; of parl. bor. 10,873. Chief buildings, a church, several dissenting chapels, the guildhall, bor. gaol, union workhouse, and theatre. The principal trade is in malting and export of corn, and import of coal by a canal connecting the town with the Trent. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors 763.

GRANTHAM, a pa. of Upper Canada, British North America, dist. Niagara, on the S. side of Lake Ontario, 30 m. S. Toronto.

GRANTHAM, a township, U. S., North America, New Hampshire, 38 m. N.N.W. Concord. P. 784.

GRANTLEY HARBOR, an inlet of Behring Strait, Russian America, immediately E. of Port Clarence, 10 m. in length, 2½ m. across, generally from 2½ to 3 fathoms in depth, and supposed to communicate with a large inland lake.

GRANTON, a vill. of Scotland, on rt. b. of the Firth of Forth, 3 m. N.W. Edinburgh. It is a ferry station of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway. The new low water pier 1,700 feet long, has 4 jetties, a fixed light, is enclosed on the W. by a breakwater, and on the E. side another is in course of construction. It has a ship building dock, and a patent slip, capable of drawing up ships of 1,400 tons. There is a quarry here of excellent freestone. Her Majesty Queen Victoria landed and re-embarked here in 1842, on the occasion of her first visit to Scotland.

GRANTOWN, a vill. of Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. Cromdale, on the Spey, 22 m. S. Fortea. Pop. 814. Has a church, town-house, prison, orphan hospital, and branch bank.

GRANVILLE, *Grasse*, a comm. and fortified seaport town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., at the mouth of the Boscq, at the foot of a rocky promontory, projecting into the English Channel, 30 m. S.W. St. Ló. Lat. of lighthouse 48° 50' 7" N., lon. 1° 35' 57" W. Pop. 11,033. It has a citadel, a custom-house, a granite note enclosing a harbour, a church, hospital, and public baths. It is the seat of a commercial tribunal, and a school of navigation, and the residence of a commissary of marine. Its inhabitants are mostly engaged in cod, oyster, and whale fisheries; it has also some trade with the E. and W. Indies, and the Channel Islands, and exports eggs, etc., to England. It was burned by the English in 1696, and besieged by the Vendéans in 1793.

GRANTVILLE, a co., U. S., North America, in the N. part of N. Carolina, cap. Oxford. Area 624 sq. m. Pop. 21,249 (slaves 9,868).—Also several townships.—I. New York, 52 m. N.N.E. Albany. Pop. 3,434.—II. Ohio, 25 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 2,116.—III. Massachusetts, 98 m. S.W. Boston. Pop. 1,305.

GRANTVILLIERS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, cap. cant., 17 m. N.N.W. Beauvais. Pop. 1,861. Manufactures bonnets and serges.

GRATO, a marit. vill. and bathing-place of Spain, on the Mediterranean, prov. and 5 m. E. Valencia, of which city it is the port. Pop. 1,420.

GRAFFERHALL, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 2½ m. S.E. Warrington. Ac. 2,550. Pop. 3,250.

GRABBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.W. Caistor. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 455.

GRASFOULM, an inlet of Scotland, Orkneys, S. Shapinsay.

GRASHOLM or **GRESHOLM**, an island of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 13½ m. N.W. Milford Haven, in lat. 51° 43' 54" N., lon. 5° 28' 45" W. The island is 146 feet in height, and ½ m. in circumference.

GRASLITZ, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Elbogen, 19 m. N.N.E. Eger. Pop. 4,790. It has cotton spinning and paper mills.

GRASMEER, a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, 2½ m. N.W. Ambleside. Area 24,550 ac. Pop. 2,129. Its picturesque vill. stands at the head of *Graumere Lake*, which is about 1½ m. in length, and has an island in its centre.—*Graumere-Tell* is a mountain, co. Cumberland, E. of Crummock Water. Elevation 2,756 feet.

Gräse, an island of Sweden, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, in lat. 60° 28' N. Length 18 miles, breadth 3 miles.

GRASSANO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 25 m. E. Potenza. Pop. 4,000.

GRASSANO or **GRASANO**, a comm. and vill. of the Sardinian States, Piedmont, div. Alessandria 8 m. from Casale. Pop. 1,350.

GRASSE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, cap. arrond., 23 m. E.N.E. Draguignan. Pop. 11,802. It has a Gothic church, a communal college, 3 hospitals, town-hall, exchange and a theatre, some Roman antiquities, a public library, and a gallery of paintings. Large quantities of perfumery are made at Grasse. Manufactures of coarse woollen stuffs, silk organzine, linen, thread, leather, liqueurs, and brandy, and an active trade in fruit and oil.—II. *La Grasse* is a town, dep. Aude, cap. cant., 15 m. S.E. Carcassonne. Pop. 1,320. It has oil and fulling mills, tanneries, and iron forges.

GRASSINGTON, a market town of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Linton, 8½ m. N.N.E. Skipton. Pop. 1,138.

GRASVILLE or **GRAYVILLE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, 3 m. E.N.E. Havre. Pop. 12,794.

GRATCHEVKA, a fort and vill. of Russia, gov. and 125 m. N.W. Astrakhan, on the Volga. The vill. consists of about 50 willow huts covered with clay, and inhabited by a colony of Cossacks.

GRATELEY, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 6 m. W.S.W. Andover. Area 980 ac. Pop. 154.

GRATIS, a township, U. S., North America, Ohio, 84 m. W. Columbus. Pop. 2,117.

GRATWICH, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 4½ m. W.S.W. Litchfield. Area 800 ac. Pop. 102.

GRÄTZ or **GRAZ** (Slav. *Niemetzi-Gradska*), the cap. city of Styria, Austria, on both sides of the Mur, in lat. 47° 4' 13" N., lon. 15° 20' E. Pop. (1831) 35,421. With its suburbs, it is about 7 m. in circumference. The city proper, small and irregularly laid out, is enclosed by ramparts and a glacis. Has a cathedral and 20 other churches. The *convict*, formerly a Jesuits' college, now serves for a school of the university; other principal buildings are the governor's residence, the citadel, the observatory, council-house, theatre, and *landhaus*. The *Johanneum* was founded by the Archduke John in 1812, for the encouragement of the arts and manufactures of Styria; it has rich museums of zoology, botany, mineralogy, and coins, a chemical laboratory, a botanic garden, a library open to the public, gratuitous courses of lectures, and a reading-room supplied with all the oldest European journals. The university has a library of 38,500 printed vols. and 7,500 MSS., and in 1842 it had 28 professors and 942 students. Has a gymnasium, an episcopal academy, military and numerous other schools, 6 hospitals, a gaol and workhouse. It has manufactures of cotton, silk, and woollen fabrics, leather, iron and steel wares, rosoglio, etc.; a large trade in timber, iron, and seeds, and transit trade between Vienna and Trieste. It communicates by railways, N. with Vienna, and S. with Cilly and Trieste.

GRATZ or **GRÄTZ**, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 4 m. S. Troppau, on the Mora.

GRATZ or **GRADISCH**, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 27 m. S.W. Posen. Pop. 3,593, engaged in woollen weaving and in brewing.

GRATZEN or **BOHEMISCH-GRATZ**, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 19 m. S.E. Rudweis. Pop. 1,840.

GRAUBÜNDEN, cant., Switzerland. [*Grisons*.]

GRADENVA, a fortified town of W. Prussia, reg. and 16 m. S.S.W. Marienwerder, on rt. b. of the Vistula, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 2,700 feet in length. Pop. (1849), including military, 10,093. It has a strong fortress, a gymnasium, high school, a Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, woollen cloth, and tobacco factories, and a trade in corn.

GRAULHET, a *comm.* and town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 20 m. N.E. Lavaur, on l. b. of the Adour. Pop. 5,425. It has manufactures of hempen and linen cloths, and leather.

GRAUPEN or **KRAUPEN**, a mining town of Bohemia, circ. Leitmeritz. Pop. 1,608.

GRAUS, a town of Spain, prov. and 37 m. E. Huesca, on the Sera. Pop. 2,400, engaged in distilling, tanning, manufs. of soap and paper.

GRAY or **GRAEF**, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Maas, 20 m. E.N.E. Bois-le-Duc. P. 2,496.

GRAYDONA, a market town of Lombardy, deleg. Como, and on the W. shore of the lake, and 27 m. N.N.E. Como. Pop. 3,200.

GRAYE (LA), a *comm.* and town of France, dep. Hautes Alpes, cap. cant., 19 m. N.W. Briançon. Pop. 1,886.

GRAYELAND (S'), a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 4 m. S.W. Naarden. P. 1,215.

GRAYELVEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Cambridge, 5½ m. N.W. Caxton. Area 1,558 ac. Pop. 384.—II. co. Herts, 2 m. N. Stevenage. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 412.

GRAYELINES, a *comm.* and strongly fortified seaport town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., on the As, near its mouth in the English Channel, 12 m. E.N.E. Calais. Pop. 5,678. It stands in a marshy plain, protected from the sea by dunes or sand-hills, and which may be laid wholly under water. It has an arsenal, military magazines, and a military hospital. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in cod, herring, and mackerel fisheries, salt refineries, and shipbuilding.

GRAVELLONA, a *comm.* and vill. of Piedmont, div. and 11 m. S.E. Novara. Pop. 1,914.

GRAVELTHORPE or **GRÆVELTHORP**, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Kirkby-Malzeard, 6 m. N.W. Ripon. Pop. 573.

GRAVENHAGE (S'), Netherlands. [Hague.]

GRAVENHURST, two pas. of England, co. Bedford.—I. (Upper), 3 m. W.S.W. Stafford. Area 385 ac. Pop. 337.—II. (Lower), 5½ m. E.S.E. Ampthill. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 58.

GRAVENSTEIN, a vill. of Denmark, Schleswig, with a castle, 11 m. N.E. Flensburg. Pop. 500.

GRAVENT, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2 m. E.N.E. Faversham. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 207.

GRAVES, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Kentucky. Area 640 sq. m. Pop. 11,387.

GRAVESEND, a munic. bor., river port, town, and pa. of England, co. Kent, on the rt. bank of the Thames, 20 m. E.S.E. London. Area of bor., including Milton pa. and part of Northfleet, 1,280 ac. Pop. of Gravesend and Milton 16,633. It has a free school, endowed almshouses, a battery on its E. side, town-hall, union workhouse, market-place, custom-house, bank, numerous baths, bazars, and libraries; a theatre, and concert-room. Steam-boats run to London in two hours. A railway unites with the London and Greenwich line, and with one which passes through a tunnel, upwards of 2 m. in length, and connects the town with Rochester, distant about 7 m. There is a ferry across the Thames to Tilbury Fort. The bor. is a polling place for West Kent.

GRAVINA, an episcopal city of Naples, prov. and 26 m. S.W. Bari, on l. b. of the Gravina

river. Pop. 12,000. It has a cathedral, 5 other churches, several convents, and a college.

GRAY, a *comm.* and town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Haute Saône, on l. b. of the Saône, 29 m. S.W. Vesoul. Pop. 7,161. It has a *cham.* college, public library, many public fountains, cavalry barracks, exchange, water-mill, and an active general trade.

GRAYINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 9 m. N.E. Gainsboro'. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 152.

GRAYSON, three coa. of the U. S., North America.—I. in W. of Kentucky. Area 700 sq. m. Pop. 6,837, of whom 320 were slaves. Minerals are coal, limestone, and white sulphur springs.—II. in S.W. of Virginia. Area 494 sq. m. Pop. 6,877, of whom 499 were slaves.—III. in N. of Texas. Area 919 sq. m. Pop. 2,008, of whom 186 were slaves.

GRAYSOUTHEN, a township of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Brigham, 3½ m. W.S.W. Cockermouth. Pop. 633.

GRAY'S THURROCK, a pa. and mkt. town of England, co. Essex, on the N. bank of the Thames, 5 m. N.W. Gravesend. Area of pa. 1,570 ac. P. 1,713.

GRAYSTOWN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 2 m. S.W. Killenalee. Ac. 7,801. P. 1,739.

GRÉZALCMA, a town of Spain, prov. and 48 m. E.N.E. Cadix. Pop. 5,000. It stands on a steep rock on the Sierra of same name, and is with difficulty accessible. Its trade is chiefly in bacon.

GREAN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick. Area with vill. Pallasgreen 7,100 ac. Pop. 2,662.

GRASBROUGH, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 2 m. N.W. Rotherham. Pop. 2,017.

GREARLEY, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. N.W. Nottingham. Area 9,010 ac. Pop. 5,284.

GREAT or **LITTLE TOVUS**, two small islands in the Persian Gulf, about 20 m. S. Kishm, both low, flat, and uninhabited; but the larger, 4 or 5 m. in circumference, abounds with antelopes. Near it, *Nearchus* anchored with the fleet of Alexander the Great.

GREATA, a river of England, co. Cumberland; passes Keswick, and falls into the Derwent.

GREAT BARRINGTON, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 116 m. W. Boston. Pop. 3,263.

GREAT FALLS, a vill. of the U. S., North America, New Hampshire, 34 m. E. Concord, with 4 churches and 3,000 inhabitants, mostly engaged in woollen and cotton manufactures.

GREAT FISH BAY, South-West Africa, is an inlet of the Atlantic. Lat. 18° 30' 2" S., lon. 11° 47' E.

GREAT FISH RIVER, a river of South Africa, Cape Colony, rises in the Sneeuberg (snowy mountains), flows tortuously S.S.E. through the dists. Somerset, Albany, etc., and enters the Indian Ocean, near lat. 33° 25' S., lon. 27° E., after a S.E. course estimated at 230 m. Affluents, the Great Brak, Tarka, and Little Fish rivers. A bar, at its mouth, renders it inaccessible, except by boats.

GREAT FISH RIVER or **THLEW-YE-CHOH**, a river of British North America, rises in Sussex Lake, on the N.E. side of the Great Slave Lake, and, after a tortuous N.E. course, enters an inlet of the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 67° 7' 31" N., lon. 94° 39' 45" W.

GREATFORD or **GRETTFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Kesteven, 3½ m. N.W. Market-Deeping. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 371.

GREATHAM, several pas. of England.—I. co. Durham, ½ m. N.N.E. Stockton-on-Tees, on the railway thence to Hartford. Ac. 2,430. Pop. 700. The hospital of "God in Greatham," founded

and endowed by a bishop of Durham in 1273, supports a master, chaplain, and 13 brethren, revenue 1,482*l.* per annum.—II. co. Hants, 5 m. N.N.E. Petersfield. Area 4,230 ac. Pop. 212.—III. co. Sussex, 5½ m. N.N.E. Arundel. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 76.

GREAT HAMLET, a township of England, co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 3 m. N.W. Chapel-en-le-Frith. Pop. 929.

GREAT ISLAND, the largest of the Furneaux Islands, in Bass Strait, between Australia and Tasmania. Length N. to S. 40 m., breadth 12 m.

GREAT ISLAND, the largest island in Cork harbour, Ireland, Munster, co. Cork. Length 4½ m., breadth 8 m. Pop. 10,681.—II. an islet, Lennister, co. and 3 m. N.E. Wexford, on the N. side of Wexford harbour.

GREAT SALT LAKE, North America. [Utah.]

GREAT SOUTH BAY, a bay of the U. S., North America, New York, on the S. side of Long Island, separated from the Atlantic by Great South Beach, a strip of land 40 m. in length and 1½ m. in width. Length of the bay W. to E. about 65 m., width 5 m. It is navigable, and abounds with fish and water-fowl. A lighthouse stands at its W. entrance.

GREATWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. N.W. Brackley. Ac. 1,010. P. 135.

GRABENSTEIN, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, prov. Nieder-Hessen, 11 m. N.N.W. Cassel. Pop. 2,436. It has an active linen trade.

GREIBING, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 31 m. S.S.E. Nürnberg. Pop. 1,075.

GREECE or **HELLAS** (ΚΙΝΗΜΑΤΟΡ), ancient *Grecia*, a country of South-Eastern Europe, situated between lat 36° 23' and 39° 30' N., lon. 20° 45' and 28° E., bounded N. by European Turkey, from the Gulf of Volo to the Gulf of Arta, W. by the Ionian Sea and Islands, S. by the Mediterranean and the Island of Crete, and E. by the *Ægean* Sea. It is composed of a continental portion, comprising Hellas on the N. (the former Turkish prov. of Livadia), and the peninsula of the Morea (anc. *Peloponnesus*) on the S. (formerly the Turkish prov. Tripolitza), and islands in the archipelago. Pop. (1857) 1,045,252.

The following table shows the divs. and pop. in 1853, of the 10 nomarchies and 49 eparchies:—

Nomarchia.	Eparchia.	Pop.
Attica and Boeotia.	Attica, Attica, Megaris, Thess. Leviaia, Chalcis, Eretria, Carystus, Euboea, Phthiotis, Farnassia, Doris, Levia.	25,289
Phthiotis and Phocia.	Phthiotis, Farnassia, Doris, Levia.	67,547
Acarnania and Æolia.	Megapolis, Nauplia, Trachinæ, Larynæus, Vitis, Pontica, and Xironæus.	57,576
Argolis and Corinthia.	Nauplia, Argolis, Hydæ, Trachinæ, Epidauria, and Mermora, Corinth, Patras, Ægæus, Kalauria Kila.	161,378
Achaia and Elis.	Nauplia, Argolis, Hydæ, Trachinæ, Epidauria, and Mermora, Corinth, Patras, Ægæus, Kalauria Kila.	102,477
Arctolia.	Nauplia, Argolis, Hydæ, Trachinæ, Epidauria, and Mermora, Corinth, Patras, Ægæus, Kalauria Kila.	125,987
Nauplia.	Nauplia, Argolis, Hydæ, Trachinæ, Epidauria, and Mermora, Corinth, Patras, Ægæus, Kalauria Kila.	186,890
Laconia.	Nauplia, Argolis, Hydæ, Trachinæ, Epidauria, and Mermora, Corinth, Patras, Ægæus, Kalauria Kila.	100,727
Cydonia.	Nauplia, Argolis, Hydæ, Trachinæ, Epidauria, and Mermora, Corinth, Patras, Ægæus, Kalauria Kila.	82,488
	Nauplia, Argolis, Hydæ, Trachinæ, Epidauria, and Mermora, Corinth, Patras, Ægæus, Kalauria Kila.	126,357

The territory of Greece is nearly all mountainous, the culminating point of the whole is Mount Giona in Doris, lat. 38° 38' 40" N., lon. 23° 16' 24" E., 8,339 feet in elevation. The principal chain, that of Pindus, enters the country on the N., and Mount Othrys, one of its branches, forms the greater part of the N. boundary of Greece. S. of this, the principal chain turns

S.E., and forms two branches, Oeta on the N., and Parnassus on the S. Another chain extends from Cape Marathion in the Channel of Egripus, W. to the Morea, which it enters by the Isthmus of Corinth. The centre of the Morea forms an elevated table land, enclosed by three mountain chains, the most extensive of which crosses the peninsula on the N. The coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented; the principal gulfs are those of Arta, Volo, Lepanto or Corinth, Ægina or the Saronic Gulf, Argolis, Laconia, Koron, and Arcadia. Chief capes, Marathon and Colonna or Sunium in Attica, Malea, Matapan, Gallo, and Klarenza in the Morea. The large island of Negropont lies along the E. side of the continent from which it is separated by a narrow channel, the other islands are partly scattered over the *Ægean* Sea, and partly collected with the groups of the Sporades and Cyclades. Greece has numerous streams, but they are mostly rapid and unfit for navigation. The principal are, in the north, the Aspropotamos, an affluent of the Ionian Sea, only the lower course of which belongs to Greece; the Phidaris, which flows S. to the Gulf of Patras, the Hellada, an affluent of the channel of Talanti and the Cephissus, which flow S. to the Gulf of Ægina. The chief rivers in the Morea are the Peneus and Alpheus on the W., and the Parnassus and Eurotas on the S. The only extensive lake is Topolia, ancient *Copais*, between Thebes and Boeotia. Climate temperate and generally healthy, except on some parts of the coasts; and in the vicinity of the lakes violent storms occur in spring and autumn. Earthquakes are rare. Winter is marked by rain in the plains and snow in the mountains. Caverns, mineral and gaseous springs are numerous. Minerals are rich and varied, but little worked; marble and other building materials are abundant.

Vegetable products vary according to elevation of the soil. The olive, fig, currant-grape of Corinth, vine, melons, rice, cotton, the orange, date, citron, and pomegranate thrive on the coasts, and in districts situated at an elevation of 1,600 feet, where also the myrtle, the mastie, and the plane-tree flourish. But agriculture is neglected. Above 6,000 feet in elevation, great part of the mountains are covered with pine forests. The principal domestic animals are sheep and goats; bees are still reared; wild animals are numerous, and game abundant. *Greece* has no manufactures, properly so called, but silks, cottons, woollens, coarse pottery, leather, and beet-root sugar are produced for domestic use. Salt, extracted chiefly from the lagoons of Mesolonghi, is the most important mineral product. The principal resource of the inhabitants of Greece has always been in maritime commerce. The principal ports are Athens (the Piræus), Patras, Nauplia, Syra, Kalamata, and Navarino. The people belong to the ancient Greek race in the W. of the continental portion and E. of Parnassus; in the Morea the same race prevails, but here it is more mixed. The pop. of the islands is a mixture of Albanians and Greeks. Greece was erected into a kingdom under Otto, second son of the King of Bavaria, in 1832. The government was at first nearly an absolute monarchy; the revolution of September 1843 introduced a constitution; and in March 1844, a government on the basis of those of England and France at that date, was proclaimed. The king exercises the power of the executive, and commands the army and navy. The chief tribunals are, a court of cassation at Athens, 2 royal courts, 10 tribunals of *provinciales instancias*,

and three tribunals of commerce. The government is most inefficient, and the roads, which are wretched, except near the capital, are infested with bands of robbers. There is universal toleration for all creeds; but the Greek church is the established religion, which acknowledges the king as its temporal head, and numbers 974,102; Roman Catholic, 26,000; and Protestants, 8,000. The chief educational establishments are, the university at Athens; 6 gymnasia, at Athens, Syra, Nauplia, Patras, and Hydra; normal, polytechnic, military, and naval schools, having 750 professors, and 47,000 pupils; 22 newspapers, and 4 periodical journals are published. Public expenditure (1845) 681,104; do. revenue 554,972; deficit 106,132. In 1853 the army consisted of 9,543 men, of whom 325 were cavalry. The navy consisted of a corvette, 26 guns; 1 steam-ship, 4 guns; and 15 other vessels carrying from 8 to 3 guns. The mercantile marine had 4,230 vessels, aggregate burden 150,000 tons, employing 20,292 men.

GRECEE, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 6 m. N. Rochester. Pop. 4,219.

GREEN BAY, a large inlet, N.W. side of Lake Michigan, U. S., North America, Wisconsin, with Traverse islands at its entrance. Length, N.E. to S.W., 90 m.; breadth from 15 to 30 m. It is navigable for vessels of 200 tons.—A vill. of same name, at the entrance of Fox river into the bay, 158 m. N. Madison, has about 1,500 inhabitants.

GREENBRIER, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Virginia. Area 1,288 sq. m. P. 10,022.

GREENBURG, a township of the U. S., North America, state and near New York, on the W. side of the Hudson river, Albany. Pop. 4,241.

GREENBURGH, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 1 m. E. Albany, on the opposite side of the Hudson river. Pop. 4,946; of vill. 1,200.

GREEN-CASTLE, a fort, harbour, coast-guard, pilot, and fishing station of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, at the W. entrance of Lough Foyle, 4 m. N.E. Moville.—II. a vill., co. Down, in a sheltered cove, on the N. side of Carlingford Bay, 1½ m. W.N.W. Cranfield Point.

GREEN-CASTLE, a township of the U. S., North America, Indiana, 35 m. W. Indianapolis. Pop. 1,382.—II. a bor., Pennsylvania, 56 m. S.W. Harrisburg. Pop. about 1,800.

GREENE, numerous cos., U. S., North America.—I. in E. of New York. Area 583 sq. m. Pop. 33,126.—II. in S.W. of Pennsylvania. Area 538 sq. m. Pop. 29,136.—III. in centre of Virginia. Area 118 sq. m. Pop. 4,400.—IV. in E. of N. Carolina. Area 182 sq. m. Pop. 6,619.—V. in centre of Georgia. Area 504 sq. m. Pop. 13,068 (slaves 266).—VI. in W. of Alabama. Area 911 sq. m. Pop. 31,441.—VII. in S.E. of Mississippi. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 2,018.—VIII. in E. of Tennessee. Area 515 sq. m. Pop. 17,824 (slaves 1,090).—IX. in centre of Kentucky. Area 316 sq. m. Pop. 9,060.—X. in centre of Ohio. Area 834 sq. m. Pop. 21,941.—XI. in S.W. of Indiana. Area 584 sq. m. Pop. 12,313.—XII. in W. of Illinois. Area 564 sq. m. Pop. 12,439.—XIII. S.W. of Missouri. Area 1,157 sq. m. Pop. 12,785.—XIV. in S. of Wisconsin. Area 592 sq. m. Pop. 8,563.—Also numerous townships.—I. New York, 105 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 3,781.—II. Pennsylvania, 15 m. N.E. Indiana. Pop. 2,381.—III. Pennsylvania, 7 m. N.E. Chambersburg. Pop. 3,154.—IV. Pennsylvania, Beaver co. Pop. 1,928.—V. Maine, 25 m. S. Augusta. Pop. 1,247.—VI. Ohio, Clinton co. Pop. 2,026.—VII. do., Columbia co. P. 1,612.—VIII. do., Fayette co. P. 1,058.—IX. do., co. Wayne. P. 2,060.

GREENFIELD, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, 90 m. W. Boston. P. 2,560.—II. New York, 40 m. N.W. Albany. P. 2,590.—III. Pennsylvania, 28 m. N. Bedford. P. 1,830.—IV. Ohio, co. Fairfield. P. 2,113.

GREENFORD, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 4½ m. N. Hounslow. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 507.

GREENHALGH, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3½ m. N.W. Kirkham. Pop. 302.

GREENHAM, a chapelry of England, co. Berks, pa. Thatcham, 1½ m. S.S.E. Newbury. P. 1,182.

GREENHARD, a vill. of England, co. Northumberland, pa. and 3½ m. W.N.W. Haltwhistle.

GREENHITHE, a hamlet of England, co. Kent, pa. Swanscombe, on rt. b. of the Thames, 8 m. E.N.E. Dartford. Pop. 1,036, partly employed in large chalk lime works.

GREENHOLM, one of the Shetland Isles, Scotland, 10 m. N.N.W. Lerwick.—II. two islets of the Orkneys, 14 m. S.W. Eday.

GREEN-ISLAND, Hudson Strait, British North America, 100 m. N.W. Cape Chudleigh.—II. Russian America, at the entrance of Prince William Sound.—III. Jamaica, off its W. coast, in Green-land harbour, 8 m. S.W. Lucrea.

GREENLAND, an extensive region of N.E. America, belonging to Denmark, stretching from Cape Farewell, its S. extremity, in lat. 69° 49' N., to the most northerly observed point, Eden land, lat. 78° N., and extending between lon. 30° and 76° W., having W. Baffin Bay and Davis Strait, S. and S.E. the Atlantic, and on other sides the Arctic Ocean. Pop. (1850) estimated at 9,000 Esquimaux, except about 900 Danes. Surface generally high, rocky, and barren; the elevated parts covered with perennial snow and glaciers, extending, in many parts, to the sea shores; but small quantities of corn, potatoes, and kitchen herbs are raised in the S., and some edible berries, with scattered birch, alder, and willow trees, grasses and lichens, grow wild, although July is the only month in which there is no snow. Extreme summer temperature 59°, winter minus 40°; mean annual temperature of N. and S. Greenland 27°-3, Fahr. The natives or Esquimaux, are a peculiar race, allied to the Mongolian family, of short squat stature and dark skin, employed chiefly in fishing and seal hunting. The region was first discovered by a Norwegian in 981, and soon after colonized from Iceland. Davis re-discovered Greenland in 1585, and in the 17th century the Danes re-established a communication with the lost colony. It comprises 13 Danish settlements, 6 in the S. and 7 in the N., and two missionary stations. The commerce of Greenland with Denmark is carried on with about 12 vessels. Average annual exports 3,600 tons seal-oil, 4,300 whale do., 37,000 seal, 18,000 reindeer, and 29,000 fox skins, and 19,000 lbs. of elder down. Imports chiefly wheat, brandy, tobacco, coffee, sugar, and fire-wood. The country is divided into N. and S. inspectorates, separated by the Longford, in lat. 67° N. Principal villa, Frederick's harbour, Julian's harbour, and Good Hope. *Greenland* is supposed to be one vast field of ice in the interior. Copper ore was recently discovered as far N. as Duxo, in lat. 70° N.

GREENLAW, a small town and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Berwick, on the Blackadder, 18 m. W.S.W. Berwick on-Tweed. Area of pa. 25 sq. m. Pop. 1,378. The town has a county-hall and prison.

GREEN MOUNTAINS, U. S., North America, commence near Newhaven, Connecticut, and extend N.ward through the states Massachusetts and Vermont. Their loftiest summits have an elevation of upwards of 4,000 feet above the sea.

GREENOCK, a pa., pari. and munic. bor., and seaport town of Scotland, co. Renfrew, on the S. side of the Firth of Clyde, 22½ m. W.N.W. Glasgow, with which it is connected by railway. Lat. 55° 57' 2" N., lon. 4° 45' 30" W. Pop. 36,689. The town is abundantly furnished with water. Principal structures, a custom-house; quays upwards of 2,500 feet in length, bordering the Clyde, behind which are the harbours; the town-hall, gaol, exchange, assembly-hall, theatre, infirmary, and several churches, Caeltic and many other chapels, various cotton and other mills, and warehouses. Has a mechanics' institute, several public libraries, one of which possesses 10,000 vols., and in its hall is a statue, by Chantry, of Watt, a native of the town; numerous banks, and a grammar school. One newspaper is published in the town. Its docks are very extensive. Victoria harbour was commenced in 1846, and opened in October 1850. Its water area is upwards of 6 acres, with a depth at low water of 14 feet, and of 24 feet at high water. In October 1830 the foundation stone of Sir Gabriel Wood's Mariners' Aylm was laid near the farm of Drums, in the vicinity, and opened in 1854. Ship and steamboat building is here extensively carried on. Sugar refining is an important branch of industry, and it has foundries for steam-engines and machinery; rope, sailcloth, hat, earthenware, paper, and straw-plait factories; a herring fishery, and an extensive export trade in Scotch manufactures and produce. Steam-vessels proceeding to and from Glasgow commonly touch at Greenock. Customs revenue (1848) 456,984l. Reg. shipping (1846) 437 vessels; aggregate burden 81,873 tons. In 1846, 322 ships, aggregate burden 113,895 tons, entered; and 280 ships, burden 112,053 tons, cleared out of the port. Corp. gross rev. (1848) 85,114l. It is the seat of a presbytery, sheriff's court, and a borough of barony, erected 1635. It has wholly risen into importance since the beginning of the 18th century. It sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 1,170.

GREENMERE, a headland and fishing station of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, on the side of Carlingford Bay, 2 m. S.E. Carlingford. It has a lighthouse.—II. a headland, co. Wexford, 7½ m. S.E. the entrance into Wexford harbour, and separated from it by Greenore Bay.

GREEN PORT, a small seaport of the U. S., North America, New York, near the N.E. end of Long Island. Pop. 800.—*Green River*, an affl. of the Ohio, Kentucky, joins the Ohio after a W.N.W. course of about 300 m., for 2-3ds of which it is navigable for boats.

GREENSBORO, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 1½ m. W.N.W. Towcester. Ac. 2,490. P. 837.

GREESTAD, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*East*), 2 m. E.S.E. Colchester, within the liberties of which town it is included. P. 751.—II. (*near Ongar*), 5 m. E. Epping. Ac. 2,610. P. 136.

GREENUP, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in N.E. of Kentucky. Area 339 sq. m. Pop. 9,654.

GREENVILLE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Virginia. Area 448 sq. m. Pop. 8,639.—II. a dist., South Carolina. Area 723 sq. m. Pop. 20,156 (slaves 6,601). Also several townships of North America.—I. New York, 23 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,242.—II. Ohio, 80 m. W. Columbus. Pop. 3,416. Pop. of vill. 1,044.—III. a vill. of South Carolina, 107 m. W.N.W. Columbia. Pop. 1,305.

GREENWICH, a pari. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Kent, on rt. b. of the Thames, 34 m. E.S.E. London Bridge. Area of pa. 2,030 ac. Pop. 35,028. Pop. of pari. bor., which com-

prises the pas. of Deptford and Woolwich, 105,784. Mean temperature of year 48°·9, winter 37°·7, summer 60°·3, Fahr. It has a fine pa. church; but its chief edifice is the naval hospital, the noblest establishment of the kind in Europe, and the finest palatial structure in England. It occupies the site of the royal palace of Placentia; was commenced in the reign of Charles II., and in the reign of William III. was granted as an asylum for disabled seamen of the navy. It consists of 4 noble quadrangles between the Thames and Greenwich Park. On the river side is a terrace 865 feet in length, forming one side of the grand square; the buildings on the other sides of which are surmounted by two conspicuous domes of beautiful proportions. This hospital, which is on certain days open to the public, contains dormitories and dining-halls for about 2,700 old or disabled seamen (besides whom a much greater number of out-pensioners are supported out of the building), a chapel, with rich carved work, and a painting by West of the shipwreck of St Paul; a spacious hall 106 feet in height by 66 in breadth, decorated with representations of sea-fights, statues, and portraits of naval heroes. Detached from the edifice are the buildings of a school for the sons of naval officers and seamen. Greenwich Hospital was, in 1732, enriched with the forfeited estates of Lord Derwentwater. The management of its revenues is vested in commissioners under the Admiralty. In 1848 it amounted to 149,731l.—*Greenwich Park*, between the hospital and Blackheath, first enclosed by Duke Humphrey of Gloucester, protector, in the reign of Henry VI., contains about 300 acres of undulating and wooded land, and has numerous herds of deer. On one of its eminences, 160 feet above the river, is the Royal Observatory, founded by Charles II. in 1674, the residence of the astronomer royal, and from which the longitudes in all British maps and charts are reckoned. Lat. 51° 28' 6" N., lon. 0° 0' 0". Trinity Hospital, founded by the Earl of Northampton in 1613, for 20 pensioners, revenue 2,252l.; a union workhouse, market-house, and theatre. Fairs at Easter and Whitsuntide attract immense crowds from London. It sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 3,928.

GREENWICH, several townships of the U. S., North America, the principal of which are.—I. Connecticut, 70 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 6,040.—II. New York, 35 m. N.N.E. Albany. Pop. 3,808.—III. New Jersey, 10 m. S. Belvidere. Pop. 3,726.—IV. New Jersey, 7 m. S.W. Woodbury. Pop. 8,067.—V. Pennsylvania, 18 m. N.E. Reading. Pop. 1,842.—VI. *Greenwich Island*, New S. Shetland, is between Livingston and King George islands. Lat. 62° 30' S., lon. 69° 40' W. It has a good harbour.

GREET, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 2½ m. N.N.W. Tenbury. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 100.

GREETHAM, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 3½ m. E.N.E. Horncastle. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 179.—II. co. Rutland, 6½ m. N.E. Oakham. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 713.

GREETLAND-WITH-ELLAND, Engl. [*ELLAND*.] **GREETWELL**, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. E. Lincoln. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 37.

GRESE, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, Centre co. Pop. 1,473.

GRÉGOIRE (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 2½ m. N. Rennes. Pop. 1,237.

GRÉGORIO (San), a market town of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 17 m. E. Campagna. Pop. 1,580.—A vill., prov. T. di Lavoro, an island of Dalmatia, & a bay of Patagonia, have this name.

GRASFENBERG, several towns of Prussia.—I. prov. Pomerania, reg. and 40 m. N.E. Stettin, on l. b. of the Rega. Pop. 4,978, employed in manufs. of linaus, woollens, hats, and leather.—II. Silesia, reg. and 54 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz, on the Queisa. Pop. 3,720. It has manufs. of linaus and damasks.—III. prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 45 m. N.N.E. Berlin, on the Samitz. Pop. 1,300.

GRATZENBURG, a town of Carinthia, circ. and 32 m. W.N.W. Villach, near the Drave. P. 700.

GRATZENBURG, a petty town of Switzerland, cant. and 6 m. E. Zurich, on the small Lake of Gräffensee, which is 4 m. long and 1½ m. broad.

GRATZENBURG, several vills. of Germany.—I. a market town, Rhenish Prussia, reg. Coblenz, in a detached territory, 10 m. N.W. Wetlar.—II. Lower Austria, on the Danube, N.W. Kloster-Neuburg.—III. Prussian Saxony, reg. Erfurt, S. Heiligenstadt.

GRATZENBURG, a town of the Prussian prov. Pomerania, reg. and 12 m. S.S.W. Stettin, cap. circ., on the Reglitz. Pop. 6,000. It has manufatures of woollen cloths and leather.

GRATZENBURG, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. and 18 m. S.E. Stralsund, on the Ryck, near its mouth, in the Baltic. Pop. 13,230, including military. It is enclosed by walls, and has a harbour, a university, founded 1456, with a library of 20,000 vols., and (in 1844) 223 students; a medico-chirurgical school, observatory, botanic garden, museums, and a gymnasium. Manufs. of tobacco and soap; oil-mills, building docks, distilleries, salt refineries, and maritime and inland trade. *Greifswald-Öe* is an inlet in the Baltic Sea, 9 m. S.E. Rügen.

GREIN, a town of Lower Austria, on l. b. of the Danube, 27 m. E.S.E. Linz, 1½ m. above the Strudel-rapid. Pop. 1,439.

GREIN, a considerable town of Arabia, Hadramaut, on the Wady Doan, near Macallah.

GREINON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. W.S.W. Glastonbury. Ac. 1,140. Pop. 193.

GREITZ, a town of Central Germany, cap. principality Reuss-Greiz, on rt. b. of the White Elster, 49 m. S.S.W. Leipzig. Pop. 8,815. It is enclosed by walls, and is the residence of the sovereign prince. It has a seminary, a Latin school, and manufs. of woollen and cotton fabrics, distilleries, and breweries.

GRUNAAH, a maritime town of Denmark, prov. and near the E. extremity of Jütland, amt. and 32 m. E. Randers. Pop. 1,000.

GRUNADA, a West India island, belonging to Great Britain, windward group. Lat. of St George 12° 2' 9" N., lon. 61° 38' W. Area 188 sq. m. Pop. (with dependences) 28,997. Surface mountainous in the centre, where several small lakes occupy extinct volcanic craters. Climate unhealthy; soil fertile, and about 5-8ths of it are under culture. Total value of exports (1844) 123,654*l.*; value of imports in do. 134,051*l.* In the same year 378 ships, aggregate burden 23,030 tons, entered, and 398 do, burden 33,092 tons, cleared from the ports of the island. It is divided into 6 pas. Chief towns, St George, the cap., Charlotte-town and St Mark on the W, St Patrick on the N, and St Andrew on the E. coast.

GRUNADA, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Garonne, cap. cant., 14 m. N.N.W. Toulouse. Pop. 4,364.—II. dep. Landes, cap. cant., 10 m. S.S.E. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 1,442.

GRUNADINES or **GRUNADILLES**, a group of islands, West Indies, belonging to Great Britain, extending from lat. 12° 30' to 15° N., between Grenada and St Vincent, and consisting of Bequia, Carriacou, and Union, besides some smaller isls.

GRUNAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 4½ m. N. Blarney. Area 13,558 ac. Pop. 2,660.

GRUNAGH, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, with mineral springs and baths, cant. and 7 m. W.S.W. Soleure. Pop. 1,000.

GRUNDELINACH, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas Rhin, 16 m. N.N.W. Schœlestat. Pop. 1,575.

GRUNDON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Northampton, 4½ m. S. Wellingborough. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 568.—II. (*Bishop's*), co. Hereford, 4 m. W.N.W. Bromyard. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 222.—III. (*Underwood*), co. Bucks, 6 m. E.S.E. Bicester. Area 3,070 ac. Pop. 427.—IV. (*with Whittingham*), co. Warwick, 2½ m. N.N.W. Atherstone. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 605.

GRUNELLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, arrond. Sceaux. Pop. 7,878. It is comprised within the fortifications of Paris, and is celebrated for the artesian well, 1,704 feet deep, which supplies the upper part of Paris with water. Temperature at bottom of well 62° Fahr.

GRUNNA, a small town of Sweden, lsm and 20 m. N.E. Jönköping, on the E. shore of Lake Wetter. It has some trade in cattle. Pop. 510.

GRUNVILLE, *Gratiopolis*, a comm. and fortified city of France, cap. dep. Isère, on both sides of the Isère, here crossed by two bridges, and bordered by quays, 58 m. S.E. Lyon. Pop. 31,340. The city proper, on the S. bank of the river, is enclosed by bastioned ramparts, and has a citadel; the *faubourg St Laurent*, the original quarter, on the opposite bank, is protected by the Fort of La Bastille. Principal edifices, the cathedral, the court-house, national college, with a museum and picture gallery, the episcopal palace, public library of 80,000 vols., convents and hospitals. It is the seat of a national court, a university academy, a tribunal of commerce, chamber of manufactures, board of customs, and has a normal and numerous other schools. Manufs. kid gloves, and li-queurs, tanneries, and a trade in hemp, iron, and marble, the produce of its vicinity. It was the first place which openly received Napoleon I., after his return from Elba in 1815.

GRUNTON, a pa. of England. [**GRUNTON**.]
GRUNTON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Basses Alpes, 30 m. S.W. Digne. P. 1,840. Its mineral baths were known to the anc. Romans.

GRUNFORD, a pa. of North Wales, co. Flint and Denbigh, with a station on the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, 3 m. N.N.E. Wrexham. Pop. 4,161.

GRUNHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W.S.W. Cromer. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 390.

GRUNIVAUDAN, a fertile valley of France, dep. Isère, traversed by the Isère, to its conf. with the Drac, and formerly a dist. of Dauphiny.

GRUNLEY, England. [**CHURCH-GRUNLEY**.]

GRUNSENHALL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. W.N.W. East-Dereham. Area 2,620 ac. Pop. 1,141. Here is a large house of industry.

GRUNSAIC or **GRUNSAIC**, a maritime town of Java, on its N.E. coast, 10 m. N.W. Surabaya.

GRUNSAIC, a vill. of Sardinia, Upper Savoy, 15 m. E. Chambery, cap. mand. Pop. 1,441.

GRUNSAIC, a river of England, co. York, North Riding, rises in Stainmoor, and flows E. and N. past Briggall, into the Tees.—*Greta Bridge* is a hamlet on this river, E. Barnard-Castle.

GRUNSAIC or **GRUNSAIC**, a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, on the Sark, and with a station on the Caledonian Railway, 9 m. N.N.W. Carlisle. Area of pa. 16 sq. m. Pop. 1,380. The vill. of *Grunsa Green*, situated on the boundary line between Scotland and England, was long

celebrated as the resort of parties bent on clandestine marriages, to avoid the English marriage law.

GASTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 8½ m. N.N.E. Bockingham. Ac. 4,450. P. 934.

GASSEN, a town of Central Germany, principality Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, on the Helbe, 10 m. S.S.E. Sondershausen. Pop. 2,500. It has a university and manufactures of woollens.

GASSENMACHERN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. and 15 m. E.N.E. Luxemburg, on the Moselle. Pop. 2,360.

GASSENHUSEN, a town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Duchy Schwerin, between two lakes, 11 m. W.S.W. Wismar. Pop. 2,660.

GASTO, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, sanj. and 60 m. S.S.W. Monastir.

GAT ASSET, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on Lake Strangford, 7 m. S.S.W. Donaghadee. Area 7,639 ac. Pop. 3,424; do. of vill. 865.

GATSTAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, ½ m. W.N.W. Beiltingham. Ac. 25,980. Pop. 261.

GATSTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 5 m. W. Penrith. Area 47,910 ac., 2-3ds of which are mountainous. Pop. 3,050. In the pa. is Saddleback mountain 2,787 feet in elevation above the sea.

GATSTONES, a headland, fishing vill., and coast-guard station of Ireland, co. Wicklow, 3 m. S.E. Bray.

GATTOUN, a British town of Central America, state of Nicaragua. It was bombarded and burnt by a United States ship of war in 1854, for an alleged insult to the American consul.

GATWELL, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 1½ m. W. Odham. Area 850 ac. Pop. 297.

GAUX, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, on rt. b. of the Dyle, 15 m. S.E. Brussels. P. 2,400.

GAUX-BOUTURE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., arrond. and 9 m. E.N.E. Château-Gontier. Pop. 1,338.

GAZZANA, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 6 m. N.E. Verona, near which remarkable fossil remains have been discovered.

GAZSOVETZ, a town of Russia, cap. dist., gov. and 30 m. S.S.E. Volodga. Pop. 1,900.

GAZSES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ain, arrond. and 16 m. W. Bourg. Pop. 1,214.

GAIS (MOUNT), an Alpine summit, between Piedmont and the Swiss cant. Valais. Lat. 6° 2' 30" N., lon. 48° 47' E. It is crossed by a pass between the Hasli valley and Domodossola, at an elevation of 7,821 feet; on its S. side, the Tosa forms a remarkable cataract.

GAIS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas Rhin, arrond. Strasbourg. Pop. 1,308.

GAISBRACH, a market town of Lower Bavaria, 15 m. S.W. Passau. Pop. 740.—II. a vill. 9 m. E. Passau, near the Austrian frontier. Pop. 750.

GAISHEIM, several vills. of Germany.—I. Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 4 m. W. Darmstadt. Pop. 2,850.—II. Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 14 m. S.W. Freiburg. Pop. 950.—III. circ. Middle Rhine, N. Offenbourg. Pop. 834.

GAISKIRCHEN, a small town of Austria, circ. above the Enns, 22 m. S.E.E. Linz. Pop. 1,500.

GAISLER and **GAISLERSEN**, two small towns of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and circ. Cleves, on the Rhine.—I. 5 m. E., and II. 8 m. N.N.E., Cleves.

GAISNAR, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 54 m. S. Valence. Pop. 2,125.

GAISORATO, a vill. of Northern Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 5 m. S.W. Rovigo. Pop. 1,900.

GAISWASCO, a town of Piedmont, prov. and 21 m. N.W. Novara, near l. b. of the Sesia. P. 1,766.

GAISWOLS, two comm. and vills. of France.—

I. dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 10 m. S.W. Périgueux. Pop. 1,252.—II. dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 40 m. S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,778.

GAJONON and **GAJONT**, two comm. and vills. of France, depa. Côte d'Or and Rhône; the latter having some trade in silk, and a station on the railway between Lyon and St Etienne.

GAJONOPOL, a fortified town of S. Russia, gov. Ekheron, on l. b. of the Dniester, 80 m. from its mouth. Pop. 3,000. It has manufs. of silk and cotton stuffs, and is of commercial importance.

GAJOTA, a market town of Spain, prov. and 4 m. N.W. Palencia. Pop. 1,100.

GAJOTA, a river of the Mexican Confederation. [TABASCO.]

GRIMALDI, a vill. of Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, 11 m. S.S.W. Cosenza. Pop. 3,160.

GRIMAUD, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., near the Gulf of Grimaud (anc. *Salmi actianus Sinus*), Mediterranean, 19 m. S.S.E. Draguignan. Pop. 1,320.

GRIMBERGHE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 6 m. N.E. Brussels. Pop. 2,700. In 1825 it was submerged by the bursting of a dyke.

GRIMLEY, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. N.N.W. Worcester. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 762.

GRIMES, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. Texas. Area 1,288 sq. m. Pop. 14,008.

GRIMMA, a town of Saxony, circ. and 17 m. S.E. Leipzig, on the Mulde, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 5,384. It is enclosed by walls, and has a gymnasium, manufactures of woollen stuffs, starch, and mathematical instruments.

GRIMMEN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 15 m. E. Stralsund, on the Trebel. Pop. 2,770.

GRIMOLBERT, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. E.N.E. Louth. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 309.

GRIMSBY (GREAT), a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of England, co. Lincoln, on the S. side of the estuary of the Humber, 80 m. N.E. Lincoln, and 15 m. S.E. Hull. Area of pa. 2,110 ac. Pop. 8,860. Area of parl. bor. 15,400 ac. P. 12,263. It has a cruciform church, a town-hall and gaol, a harbour, furnished with extensive docks, admitting vessels of any size, bonding warehouses, establishments for ship-building, bone-crushing, and manufactures of ropes from New Zealand flax. It is also a terminus of the F. Lincolnshire and Lancashire Railways. It sends 1 member to House of Commons.—*Little Grimsby* is a pa., same co., 3 m. N. Louth. Area 950 ac. Pop. 60.

GRIMSEL, a mountain of Switzerland, in the Bernese Alps, at the S. extremity of the Hasli valley, crossed by a pass between the cantons Bern and Valais, 7,126 feet above the sea.

GRIMSTAD (WLEY), a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5 m. E.S.E. Salisbury. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 237.—*East Grimstead* is a chapelry, 5½ m. E.S.E. Salisbury. Pop. 150.

GRIMSTON, a hamlet of England, co. Lincoln, pa. Edenham, 4 m. E.S.E. Corby.

GRIMSTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester, 4½ m. W.N.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area 920 ac. Pop. 182.—II. (North), co. York, E. Riding, 4½ m. S.E. New Malton. Area 1,830 ac. P. 167.

GRIMSTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. E.N.E. Lynn. Area 4,240 ac. Pop. 1,242.

GRIMSTON, a pa. and vill. of Norway, 33 m. N.N.W. Christiania. Pop. 3,000.

GRIMSTON, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Milton, 8 m. N.N.E. Clitheroes. P. 820.

GRINDELWALD, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 85 m. S.E. Bern, at the foot of the Schreckhorn, in the Bernese Oberland, 3,524 feet above the sea. Pop. mostly engaged in rearing cattle, and

in acting as guides to travellers. Near it are the glaciers of Upper and Lower Grindelwald.

GRINDON, two pbs. of England.—I. co. Durham, 5½ m. N.N.W. Stockton. Area 3,900 ac. Pop. 317.—II. co. Stafford, 6½ m. E.S.E. Leek. Area 3,240 ac. Pop. 381.

GRINDEL-OV-THE-HILL, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 6½ m. E.S.E. Bawtry. Area 4,280 ac. Pop. 866.

GRINDALE, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 2½ m. N.W. Carlisle. Area 590 ac. Pop. 95.

GRINSHILL, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 7 m. N.N.E. Shrewsbury. Area 970 ac. Pop. 262.

GRINSTEAD (West), a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 17 m. S. East Grinstead. Area 6,110 ac. Pop. 1,252.—II. (East). [EAST GRINSTEAD.]

GRINTON, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 9 m. W.S.W. Richmond. Area 49,810 ac. Pop. 4,024.

GRIQUA TOWN, S. Africa. [KLARWATER]

GRIS-NEZ (CAPE), a headland of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, on the English Channel, 10 m. N. Boulogne, 23 m. S.E. Folkestone. Lat. of lighthouse 50° 34' 10" N., lon. 1° 28' 11" E.

GRISLEHAM, a small seaport town of Sweden, 18 m. N. Stockholm, on the Baltic Sea.

GRISSEK, a Dutch town of Java, on the N. coast, resid. and 10 m. N.W. Surabaya, with a fine port and an active trade.

GRISOLLES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 16 m. S.S.E. Castel-Sarasin. Pop. 2,031. It has manufactures of cutlery.

GRISONS (Germ. *Graubünden*), the most E. canton of Switzerland, cap. Chur, bounded N., W., and S.W. by the cant. St Gall, Glarus, Uri, and Ticino, and on other sides the Austrian and Liechtenstein doms., but from all which it is nearly shut off by lofty mountain ranges. Area 2,975 sq. m. Pop. (1851) 80,840. It comprises the Engadine or upper valley of the Inn, with the sources and early affluents of the Rhine, and tributaries of the Po and Adige; it being little more than a mass of mountains and narrow valleys. Climate cold and severe in the upper valleys, which are covered with snow during 7 months of the year. Scenery very magnificent, and in this canton are 240 glaciers. Fruits and a little wine are exported; but the corn, hemp, flax, etc., produced, are insufficient for home-consumption, and cattle form the principal wealth of the inhabitants. Many flocks and herds are driven hither from Italy in summer to pasture. The chief mineral riches are iron, lead, and zinc, but few mines are wrought. Its manufs. are mostly domestic; the principal are of cotton and linen fabrics. Transit trade active across the Splügen, St Bernard, and Septimer passes. Principal exports, timber, and cattle; imports corn, salt, oil, colonial produce, foreign manufactured goods, and iron. This canton comprises a great number of petty republics, united into three high-jurisdiction, the "God's House," "Grey," and "J'en Jurisdiction" Leagues; and these again unite to elect an annual supreme government.

GRISTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. E.S.E. Watton. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 253.

GRISWOLD, a township, U. S., North America, Connecticut, 39 m. E.S.E. Hartford. Pop. 2,003.

GRITA (La), a town or vill. of South America, Colombia, Venezuela, dep. Zulia, prov. and 65 m. S.W. Merida, on the Grila, an affluent of the Zulia. Its vicinity is well cultivated, and it has considerable trade.

GRITTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 6½ m. N.W. Chippenham. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 372.

GRIVEXHE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 1 m. S.E. Liege, on the Ourthe. Pop. 2,300.

GRIZON, one of the Grenadines, West Indies, 8 m. N.E. Grenada. Lat. 12° 20' N., lon. 61° 37' W. **GROBY** or **GOOBY**, a vill. of England, co. and 4 m. W.N.W. Leicester. Pop. 441.

GRÖBESSE, a town of Central Germany, duchy Anhalt-Dessau, 19 m. S.W. Dessau. Pop. 1,283.

GRONEX or **GRONKE**, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. and 16 m. W.S.W. Lemberg, on a hill between two lakes. Pop. 3,800.

GRØDE, an islet of Denmark, duchy and off the W. coast of Schleswig, 10 m. W. Bredsted.

GRODNO, a gov. of Russia, between lat. 52° and 54° N., lon. 23° and 25° E., enclosed by the govs. Vilna, Minsk, and Volhynia, and the prov. Bialystok. Area 14,705 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 907,100. Surface generally level; in parts undulating. Principal rivers, the Niemen, Bug, Naraw, and Priepetz; in the S. are some large marshes. About 6,825,000 hectol. of rye are grown annually, of which one-third is exported; few other grains are raised, but large quantities of flax, hemp, and hops. Pasture lands extensive; the sheep are good, and wool is a principal article of export. Forests extensive; that of Bialoreja, a crown domain, covers 66,200 hectares. Mineral products comprise iron, chalk, nitre, and building-stone. Manufs. unimportant; the principal are of woollen cloths and leather. Previous to 1793 it belonged to Poland (Black Russia). In the N., the inhabitants are mostly Lithuanians, elsewhere Russians. Grodno is subdivided into eight circs. Principal towns, Grodno, Bizeao-Litovski, Slonim, and Novogrodek.

GRODNO, a town of Russia, cap. gov. of same name, on a hill, near rt. b. of the Niemen, 90 m. S.S.W. Vilna. Pop. (1853) 5,100. It has nine Roman Catholic and two Greek churches, a Jews' synagogue, gymnasium, school of medicine, public library, several scientific collections, and a botanic garden. It has manufactures of woollens.

GROITZEN, a town of Saxony, circ. Leipzig, 1 m. S.E. Pegau. Pop. 2,351. Manufs. of linens.

GROETLO, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 31 m. E.N.E. Arnhem. Pop. 2,440.

GROIX, an island off the coast of France, dep. Morbihan, in the Atlantic, 6 m. S.W. Port Louis. Length, E. to W., 4½ m.; breadth 2 m. Pop. 3,127. Principal village, St Thudry.

GRØNVIK, a town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, on the Gulf of Lübeck, 38 m. S.E. Kiel. P. 1,070.

GRONAT, a town of Hanover, landr. and 9 m. S.W. Hildesheim, on the Leine. Pop. 1,919.—II. a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 30 m. N.W. Münster, on the Diemel.—III. a vill. of Hesse Cassel, prov. and circ. Hanau.

GRONE, a river of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, joins the Saône 27 m. N. Macon, after a N.E. course of about 42 miles.

GRONGAR-HILL, South Wales, is on the Towy, co. and about 11 m. E.N.E. Carmarthen.

GRONINGEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 23 m. S.W. Magdeburg. Pop. 2,300.—II. (or *Markgröningen*), a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 9 m. S.S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 916.

GRONINGEN, a fortified town of the Netherlands, cap. prov. same name, 92 m. N.E. Amsterdam, on the Ems. Pop. (1850) 33,696. Principal buildings, the town-house and the church of St Martin. It has a university, founded 1614, with 18 professors, and in 1852, 281 students; a museum of natural history, a public library, and botanic garden, a gymnasium, schools for deaf-mutes and blind, an academy of the fine arts, and learned societies. Its port is accessible for large

vessels by means of a canal; it has ship-building yards, paper mills, and an extensive trade in cattle and butter; it communicates by canals with Looswarden, Winchoten, and Delft. The prov. of Groningen, the N. most in the Netherlands, is flat, low, and partly exposed to the inundations of the sea. It is rich in pasturage, but marshy in the S.E., where it is bounded by the morass of Bourtang. Climate humid and unhealthy. Area 986 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 189,806. It is divided into the dists. Appingham, Gröningen, and Winchoten.

GRONSVELD, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 3 m. S.E. Maestrecht. Pop. 1,514.

GRONOSPOT, a fishing vill. and coast-guard station of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, at the S. side of the entrance of Belfast Lough, 3 m. N.W. Donaghadee. Pop. 563.

GRONTSBOEK, a vill. of the Netherlands, N. Holland, cap. dist., 3 m. W. Enkhuizen. P. 1,200.

GRONTE EYLANDT ("great island"), the largest island in the Gulf of Carpentaria, North Australia, off its W. coast. Lat. 14° S., lon. 136° 40' E. Extreme length and breadth, about 40 m. each. Shape irregular; centre mountainous; coasts dry and barren, but it has been little explored.

GRONTE RIVER, several rivers of the Cape Colony, South Africa, one of which joins the Doorn, after a W.N.W. course of 84 miles. [CANTOOS and ORANGE RIVER.]

GRONTUNDEERT, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, on the Murk, 9 m. S.W. Breda. Pop. 2,800.

GRON BLIDZASTOFF, a comm and vill. of France, dep. Moselle, cant. Sarreguemines. Pop. 2,190. It has iron forges, and manuf. of paper.

GRONELLO, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. Lomellina. Pop. 2,672.

GRONMONT, an ancient bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. and 10 m. N.W. Monmouth. Area of pa. 5,810 ac. Pop. 684.

GRONMERMERODE, a town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, circ. Wittenhausen. Pop. 2,450. It has alum and vitriol works.

GRON ANFARN, Austria. [ASPERN.]

GRON AUF, a mining town of Bohemia, circ. Königgrätz. Pop. 2,426.

GRON BROMSKERKE or NAOR BROMSKERKE, a market town of Hungary, Torontal co., with a steam-boat station on the Bega. Pop. 1,223.

GRON BRESEN, Prussia. [BRESEN (GROS).]

GRON-BITZSCH, a fortified town of Moravia, circ. and 31 m. N. Znaim. Pop. 2,300.

GRON CLOCKNER, a pyramidal shaped mountain in the Noric Alps, on the borders of Salzburg, the Tyrol, and Carinthia; has two peaks, the higher of which is 12,431 feet in elevation above the sea.

GRONSLINGEN, a market town of Prussia, principality Hohen-Zollern-Hechingen, 3 m. W. Hechingen. Pop. 1,604, who manuf. cottons.

GRON-KREUTZ, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 10 m. W. Potsdam, with station on the railway between Berlin and Magdeburg.

GRON-MISERITSCH, a town of Moravia, circ. and 19 m. E. Igau, on the Oelava. Pop. 3,500, partly employed in woollen weaving.

GRON-SALKA, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Magdeburg. Pop. 2,800.

GRONSTO, a fortified town of Tuscany, cap. of the Maremma, in the lower valley of the Ombrone Senese, 40 m. S.S.W. Siena. Pop. 2,500. It has a fine cathedral, but is very unhealthy.

GRONSTRAND, a town of Saxony, circ. and 19 m. N.N.W. Dresden, on the Elbe. Pop. 6,943. Marsh. of cottons and woollens, and dye-works.

GRONSTERN, a town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. and 6 m. W.N.W. Fulda. P. 1,587.

GRONSTERN, a vill. of Germany, Saxe-Altenburg, 2½ m. N. Ronneburg. Pop. 992.

GRONSTERN, a town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. circ., 9 m. N.W. Darmstadt. Pop. 2,080.

GRONSTO, a vill. of Lombardy, Valtellina, on the Adde, 18 m. E.N.E. Sondrio. Pop. 1,300.

GRONSTRAND, a town of Saxony, circ. Dresden, on the Elbe. Pop. 3,366. It has extensive manufactures of linen cloth and tape.

GRONSWARDIN (Hung. Nagy Varad), an anc. episcopal city of Hungary, cap. co. Bihar, on the Körös, 137 m. E.S.E. Buda. Pop. (1851) 21,221, mostly Roman Catholics. It consists of a fortress and 9 suburbs. Chief edifices, a cathedral and several other churches. It has a royal academy, a gymnasium, a national, and a Greek school. In its vicinity are several hot mineral springs.

GRON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. W. Hadleigh. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 589.

GRON, several townships of the U. S., North America—I. Massachusetts, 28 m. N.W. Boston. Pop. 2,515.—II. Connecticut, on the Thames, opposite New London. Pop. 3,742. It has a fort, a good harbour, and some shipping employed in the whale fisheries, etc.—III. New York, 120 m. W. Albany. Pop. 3,343.

GRONTAGHE, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, cap. dist., 13 m. E.N.E. Taranto. Pop. 7,463.

GRONTAMARE, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 14 m. S.S.E. Fermo, on the Adriatic. Pop. 4,050. It is estimated that 20,000 to 30,000 lbs. of liquorice juice, and 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 lbs. of refined sugar are annually produced here.

GRONTA-MINARA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Principi Uti, 6 m. S.S.W. Ariano. Pop. 3,485.

GRONTA, a vill. of Sicily, 9 m. N.E. Gurgand, cap. circ., on the side of a rocky hill. Pop. 6,170.

GRONTARIA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Calab. Uti. II., cap. cant., 8 m. N.N.E. Gerace. Pop. 3,000.

GRONTAT, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Oppeln, cap. circ., 25 m. W. Oppeln. Pop. 3,343.

GRONTOLLE, a vill. of Naples, prov. Basilicata, on the Basilento, 31 m. E.S.E. Potenza. P. 2,452.

GRONTINGEN, two market towns of Germany.—I. Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 4 m. E. Carlsruhe, on the Pfalz. Pop. 2,061. It has a metal-boat factory.—II. Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, 10 m. S. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,030.

GRON, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, on the Gron, 8 m. N.E. Sneek. P. 1,780.

GRON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 2 m. S. Leighton-Buzard. Area 210 ac. Pop. 88.—II. co. North, 2½ m. E.S.E. East-Ratford. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 92.—III. a hamlet, co. Berks, pa. and 1½ m. N. Wantage. Pop. 530.—Grave Ferry is a station on the S.E. Railway, co. Kent, 6½ m. N.E. Canterbury, on the line thence to Deal.

GRONVELAND, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on Conesus Lake, m. the W. of the state. Pop. 1,734.—II. a township, Michigan, 44 m. N.W. Detroit. Pop. 982.

GRON, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Holstein, near the Baltic Sea, 37 m. E. Kiel. Pop. 600.

GRONSVORST, a comm. and vill. of Dutch Limburg, on the Maase, 4 m. N. Venlo. P. 1,268.

GRONSHAGEN, a principality of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim. Area 280 sq. m. Pop. 87,280. It is composed of two unequal portions divided by the Harz mountains. Chief town Embeck.

GRONSK, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, 84 m. N.N.W. Kamienets. Pop. 2,700.—II. a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 14 m. W.S.W. Lemberg.

GRUNIGARDO, a comm. and market town of Piedmont, *Str. prov.* & 5 m. W. Turin. P. 2,074.

GRUNIAARD (Lochs), a bay and inlet of Scotland, on the N.W. coast of the co. Ross, between Lochs Broome and Ewa.—II. an inlet on the N.W. coast of the Isle of Islay, co. Argyll.

GRUNIAN, a comm. and seaport vill. of South France, *dep. Aude*, 7 m. S.E. Narbonne. P. 2,861.

GRUNICHS, the most E. town of Bohemia, *circ.* and 43 m. S.E.E. Königgrätz. Pop. 2,490, employed in manufs. of tape and cotton goods.

GRUMELLO, two vills. of North Italy.—I. *deleg.* and 9 m. N.W. Cremona. Pop. 1,600.—II. *deleg.* and 11 m. S.E. Bergamo. Pop. 1,440.

GRUNO, two towns of Naples.—I. *prov.* and 6 m. N. Naples. P. 4,070.—II. *prov.* and 13 m. S.W. Bari, *cap. cant.* Pop. 4,000.

GRUNAU, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, *reg.* and 25 m. S.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 1,916.

GRUNBACH, a vill. of Württemberg, *circ.* Jaxt, 5 m. N.W. Schorndorf. Pop. 1,398.

GRÜNBURG, two towns of Germany.—I. Hesse-Darmstadt, *prov.* Upper Hesse, on a height, 14 m. E. Giessen. Pop. 2,512, partly employed in weaving flannels and linen fabrics, and in dye-works.—II. Prussian Silesia, *reg. Liegnitz*, *cap. circ.*, 20 m. E.S.E. Crossen. Pop. 10,594. It is enclosed by walls, and has a Lutheran and two Roman Catholic churches, with manufs. of woolen cloth and yarn, printed cottons, leather, and straw hats, and extensive cultivation of vines.

GRUND, a small mining town of Hanover, *dist.* and 5 m. N.W. Clausthal, in the Harz. P. 1,410.

GRUNDISBURG, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Woodbridge. Ac. 1,420 Pop. 801.

GRÜNHAIN, a town of Saxony, *circ.* Zwickau, 8 m. W. Annaberg. Pop. 1,966.

GRÜNINGEN, a vill. of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, *prov.* Upper Hesse, 6 m. S. Giessen. P. 560.

GRÜNINGER, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, *cant.* and 12 m. S.E. Zurich. Pop. 1,600.

GRÜNKIRCH, a town of Baden, *circ.* Lower Rhine, in the lordship Salm Krauthem, 15 m. S.S.E. Wertheim. Pop. 1,165.

GRÜNTAU, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, *cap. cant.*, 25 m. N.N.E. Landau. Pop. 3,523. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and yarn.

GRUSIA, a gov. of Russia. [GEORGIA.]

GRUTLI, a patch of meadow-land, Switzerland, *cant.* Uri, on the W. shore of the Lake of Lucerne, 7 m. N.N.W. Altorf, traditionally believed to be the place where Stauffacher, Arnold of Melchthal, and Walter Fürst met in 1307, and planned the insurrection against Austria, which resulted in the independence of Switzerland.

GRUYÈRE or **GRUYÈRES** (German *Greyers*), a town of Switzerland, *cant.* and 15 m. S.S.W. Fribourg. Pop. 1,000 (including adjacent hamlets). In its vicinity the famous Gruyère cheese is made, most of which is exported.

GRYBOW, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, *circ.* and 19 m. E.N.E. Sandec. Pop. 1,400.

GRYBOSSEW, a small town of Poland, gov. Warsaw, 4 m. E. Kolo.—*Grzymalow* is a small town of Galicia, 22 m. W.S.W. Tarnopol.

GRYATSK or **GRYATSK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 128 m. N.E. Smolensk, on the Gjat, an affluent of the Volga. Pop. 2,800.

GRYBIO, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, *cant.* Berne, *circ.* Interlaken. Pop. 522.

GUA (Le), a comm. and vill. of France, *dep.* Charente-Inf., 10 m. S.E. Mareuilles. Pop. 2,060.

GUACARA, a town of South America, republic and *dep.* Venezuela, *prov.* Carabobo, on the Lake Tacarigua, 6 m. E. Valencia. Pop. 4,000.

GUACHIRA, a considerable river of the Plata

Confederation, *dep.* Salta, formed by several rivers rising in the Andes. It flows E.N.E. for 190 m., and about 38 m. S. Salta takes the name Salado.

GUADALAVIA, Turia, a river of Spain, rises in the Sierra Albarracín, and after a S.E. course of 190 m. enters the Mediterranean 3 m. E. Valencia.

GUADALAXARA or **GUADALAJARA**, *Arriaca*, a city of Spain, *cap. prov.*, on l. b. of the Henares, here crossed by a bridge partly of Roman architecture, 34 m. E.N.E. Madrid. Pop. 5,170.

GUADALAXARA or **GUADALAJARA**, a city of the Mexican Confederation, *cap. state* Jalisco, on the Rio Grande de Santiago, 140 m. W. Guanajuato. Pop. 60,000 (?) It covers a wide extent of surface, the houses being mostly of only one storey. Principal edifices, the house of congress, a cathedral, the mint, bishop's palace, Italian opera, and large barracks; a college and numerous other schools. It has well supplied markets and extensive manufactures of cotton shawls and earthenware. [XALISCO.]

GUADALCANAL, a town of Spain, *prov.* and 48 m. N.N.W. Sevilla, in a plain near the Sierra Morena. Pop. 3,884. Its silver mines, which had been under water for 150 years, were purchased and drained by an English company in 1848.

GUADALETE, a river of Spain, Andalucía, rises in the Sierra Ronda, and after a S.W. course of 75 m., enters the Bay of Cadix by two branches.

GUADALIMAR, a river of Spain, rises near Villa Verde, and joins the Guadalquivir, 14 m. N. Jaén, after a S.W. course of 70 miles.

GUADALQUIVIR (Arab. *Wad al-Kebir*, "the Great River," anc. *Bætis*), an important river of Spain, rises in the Sierra Cazorla, 15 m. E.S.E. Ubeda, flows generally W.S.W. past Andujar, Cordova, and Sevilla, and enters the Atlantic Ocean 18 m. N. Cadix. Length 280 m.; 12 m. below Sevilla, it separates into three branches, forming the two islands Isla Mayor and Minor. Chief affluents on right, the Guadalimar and the Jandula; on left, the Guadiana Menor, Gundaños, and Xenil. It is navigable for large vessels to Cordova; barges of 100 tons ascend to Sevilla.

GUADALUPE, a town of Spain, *prov.* and 56 m. E. Caceres, near the Sierra Guadalupe. P. 3,000.

GUADALUPE, a vill. and collegiate church of North America, state and 3 m. North Mexico, greatly resorted to in pilgrimage.

GUADALUPE, a river of the U. S., North America, Texas, *dist.* Bastrop, Gonzales, Victoria, and Refugio, enters Esparitu-Santa Bay, after a S.E. ward course, estimated at 170 m. Its navigation is obstructed by fallen timber.

GUADALUPE, a river of Spain, Aragón, joins the Ebro 14 m. S.W. Mequinenza, after a N.E. course of 70 m. On its E. bank is the town Alcaniz.

GUADALUPE, an island of the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Lower California. Lat. 29° N., lon. 118° 22' W. Length 15 miles.

GUADALUPE (SIERRA DE), *Carpetan Montes*, a range of mountains of Spain, part of the mountains of Toledo, near the limits of the provinces Caceres, Toledo, Ciudad Real, and Badajoz.

GUADARAMA (SIERRA DE), a chain of mountains of Spain, part of the mountains of Estrella, on the borders of the provs. Avila, Segovia, and Madrid. The Manzanares and the Guadarama, affls. of the Tagus, have their sources in this chain.

GUADARUA, a market town of Spain, *prov.* and 18 m. S.S.W. Valencia, on a canal. Pop. 1,600.

GUADELOUPE, a West Indian island, leeward group, and one of the principal French colonies in the Atlantic, lat. of Fort Iroba, 16° N., lon. 61° 45' W., about 26 m. N. Dominica, and S.E. Montserrat. Area 534 sq. m. Pop., with its depen-

Guadeloupe (1884) 133,310. It is divided into two islands by the Salt River, an arm of the sea, 6 m. long and 120 to 140 feet broad, with depth for vessels of 40 to 60 tons. The E. island Grande Terre, is 36 m. long by 12 m. broad. It is generally low, of coral formation, with a dry sandy soil. The town Point-à-Pitre, is situated near S. entrance of Salt River, with a sheltered harbour called Le Petit Cul de Sac. Basse-Terre or Guadeloupe Proper, the W. island is 35 m. long by 18 m. broad, and is traversed by volcanic mountains; the culminating point, La Soufrière is about 5,108 feet high; it has no regular crater, but smoke issues at several orifices. S.W. of this mountain is a boiling spring, issuing from out of the sea. The island is well watered and fertile. Basse-Terre is the chief town, with an indifferent harbour. The contiguous islands are Marie Galante, Desadea, and Saintes. Average annual fall of rain, 86 inches; the greatest quantity falling from the middle of July to the middle of October. Earthquakes are common; a severe one occurred in 1843. About 30,000 kilogrammes of fish are taken annually. In 1834 the imports were valued at 25,967,786 francs; and the exports to the value of 11,702,679 francs. The island and dependencies are subdivided into 3 arrondis, and ruled by a governor and a colonial council of French residents. It has a superior court, and two courts of assize. Principal towns, Basse-Terre, the cap. La Capesterre, and Pointe-à-Louis (or P.-à-Pitre). The island was discovered in 1493, by Columbus; was colonised in 1635 by the French, afterwards taken by the English, and finally delivered to the French in 1810. In 1848 slavery was abolished by a decree of the French Republic.

GUADIANA, Azaas, an important river of Spain and Portugal, its basin lying between those of the Tago and Guadalquivir. It rises in La Mancha, 15 m. N.E. Villahermosa, flows at first W. (and for some distance under ground) through New Castle and Spanish Estremadura, then S. through the Portuguese prov. Alentejo, and between Algraves and Andalucía, and enters the Mediterranean 13 m. E. Tavira, after a course of 380 m., for the last 35 of which it is navigable. Chief affluents on rt. the Gignela and Guadarranque, on l. the Jabalon, Zuja, Ardilla, and Chanza. The towns Don Benito, Medellín, Mérida, Badajoz, Mourao, Serpa, and Mertola, are on its banks.—**IL (Menor)**, a river of Spain, Andalucía, joins the Guadalquivir 4 m. E.S.E. Ubledo, after a tortuous course of 30 miles.

GUADIARO, GUADIATO, and GUADIELA, three rivers of Spain; the first enters the Mediterranean 11 m. N.E. Gibraltar, after a course of 40 m., generally S.; the second joins the Guadalquivir 17 m. W.S.W. Cordova, after a very tortuous course of about 70 m.; and the last joins the Tagus 45 m. E. Madrid, total course 65 miles.

GUADIX (Arab. Wadi-ash, "River of Life"), a city of Spain, prov. and 42 m. E.N.E. Granada, on l.b. of the Guadix. Pop. 1,051. It is enclosed by old walls and mulberry plantations. Manufactures of silk fabrics, weapons and sail-cloth. Its vicinity has curious geological features, and near it are the mineral baths of Graven.

GUADUAS, a town of South America, new Granada, near east bank of the Magdalena, 45 m. N.W. Bogotá, and 8,700 feet in elevation above the sea. Estimated pop. 4,000.

GUAPU or BUAPU, an island, S. Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Chile, 20 m. S.W. Chiloe.

GUARAN or SAN JOAN, the most S. and largest

of the Marianne islands, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 13° 27' N., lon. 145° E. It is about 100 m. in circ., surrounded by coral reefs, and it has a town and a roadstead, defended by two Spanish forts.

GUAINIA, a river of South America, Venezuela, joins the Casiquiare, to form the Rio Negro.

GUAJARA, a small island off the N. coast of Cuba. Lat. 21° 30' N., lon. 77° 28' W.

GUANALL, one of the Solily islands, off Cornwall, W. of Brecher. Area about 10 acres.

GUALAN a town of Central America, state and 80 m. E.N.E. Guatemala, near the Motagua. Pop. 2,000 (?) It stands on a rock at the junction of two rivers, and is encircled by a belt of mountains.

GUALATEIRI, a volcanic summit of the Peruvian Andes, 80 m. E. Arica. Elevation 21,960 feet.

GUALDO, a small town of Italy, Pontif. States, deleg. and 23 m. N.E. Perugia. Pop. 2,340.

GUALLILAS PASS, in the Peruvian Andes, 25 m. N.E. Tacna, on the route from Arica to the interior of Bolivia. Elevation 14,750 feet.

GUALTIERI, a vill. of N. Italy, duchy Modena, dist. and 16 m. N. Reggio, on the Po. P. 1,500.

GUAMACHUOCO and GUAYANGA, towns of Peru. [H. AMADORCO. HUAMANGA.]

GUAMOCO, a decayed town of South America, New Granada, 70 m. N.E. Antioquia.

GUANA, several islands West Indies, the principal being off the N. coast of Abaco, Bahamas, and 17 m. in length by 2½ m. in breadth.

GUANABACO, a town of Cuba, in E. Havana. Pop. 3,819, with mineral springs and baths.

GUAYACACHE, a lagoon of the Plata Confederation, South America. Lat. 31° 40' S., lon. 68° 45' W., between the depts. Mendoza and San Juan. Shape very irregular, it forms a series of lakes and marshes, studded with numerous small islands, and receiving the Desaguadero and other rivers.

GUANACAS (PARAKO DE), a mountain knot of South America, New Granada, in the Andes, where they separate into three lateral cordilleras, at the sources of the Magdalena and Cauca rivers. Lat. 2° N., lon. 76° W.

GUANACASTO, a town of Central America, state Costa Rica. Pop. 9,112.

GUANAHANI or CAT ISL., one of the Bahamas.

GUANAPARO, a river of South America, Venezuela, dep. Caracas, prov. Varinas, after an E. course of about 230 m. (including Bocono), joins the Portuguesa, 30 m. N.W. San Fernando de Apure.

GUANARE, a town of South America, Venezuela, dep. Caracas, on the Guanare river, 60 m. S.E. Truxillo. Pop. 12,000. Its principal trade is in cattle.—**Guanarito**, on the same river, an afflu. of the Portuguesa, is a small town, 40 m. E. Guanare.

GUANAXUATO, a state of the Mexican Confederation, enclosed by Xalisco, San Luis Potosi, Queretaro, and Michoacan. Area 8,000 sq. m. Pop. 600,000. It is a portion of the Anahuac plateau, with an elevation of 6,000 feet, a principal mining region of the confederation, comprising the mines Valenciana, Rayas, Mellado, Secho, and Serena. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics, refined sugar, and leather. Principal cities, Guanaxuato, Irapuato, S. Felipe, Salamanca, and Zelaya. *Guanaxuato or Guanajuato*, the cap., is situated in the Sierra de Santa Rosa, 160 m. N.W. Mexico. Lat. 21° 0' 15" N., lon. 100° 55' W. Pop. 34,000. It has a public granary, and numerous mining works, and a mint. Within 5 leagues N. and S., more than 100 shafts have been opened, and the mines of Valenciana are in the immediate vicinity.

GUANARANDA, a large vill. of South America,

Ecuador, dep. Assuay, in the Andes, 86 m. S. Loxa, elevation 6,560 feet, near the source of the Guacambamba, an affluent of the Amazon.

GUACAMAYLCA, Peru. [HUANOAYELCA.]

GUANDACOL, a valley, La Plata Confederation, dep. Rioja, between the Andes and the Famatina mountains, W. of the Famatina valley. Lat. 29° S., lon. 68° W. It is traversed by the Bermejo, is highly productive of grain, feeds many cattle, and has manufs. of hats and ponchos.—*Guandacol*, its vill., is in the centre of valley.

GUANTA, a town of Peru. [HUANTA.]

GUANDOO, a town of Peru. [HUANDOO.]

GUAFEX and GUAFORÉ, two rivers of South America, tributary to the Mamore; the former in Bolivia, joins that river, after a winding course, estimated at 630 m.; the latter in Brazil, prov. Mato Grosso, unites with the Mamore, to form the Madera, after a course of 400 miles.

GUARAGUAN (CANO), a mouth of the Orinoco river, S. America, enters the Atlantic, about 55 m. N. W. the NAVIOS or great Southern mouth.

GUARAPARI, a mountain chain of Brazil, part of the cordillera of Armores, prov. Espiritu Santo, giving origin to two rivers of same name.—The town *Guarapari*, in same prov., is situated on the coast, 30 miles S. W. Villa Velha.

GUARAPICHE, a river of S. America, Venezuela, dep. Orinoco, enters the Gulf of Paria, Atlantic, 36 m. West the north mouth of the Orinoco, after a tortuous course of about 100 m., the lower portion of which is said to be navigable.

GUARATIBA, a seaport vill. of Brazil, prov. and 30 m. W. S. W. Rio Janeiro. Pop. 4,000.

GUARATUBA, two rivers of Brazil, provs. Minas, Geraes and San Paulo; and a town, prov. San Paulo, near the Atlantic, 23 m. S. S. W. Paranaagua.

GUARDA, *Lancia Oppidana*, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Beira, cap. Comarca, on the Serra de Estrella, 70 m. E. N. E. Coimbra. Pop. 2,300. It has a cathedral and a bi-hop's palace. The French abandoned the heights near it, March 29, 1811.

GUARDAFUI (CAFE), (Arab. *Ras-Asser*, suc. *Aromatum Promontorium*), the most E. point of Africa, between the Indian Ocean and the Sea of Babel-Mandeb. Lat. 11° 49' N., lon. 51° 20' E.

GUARDAMAR, a town of Spain, prov. and 21 m. S. W. Alicante, on the Seguro. Pop. 3,333.

GUARDANIGLIO, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. Lodi, 4 m. N. Piacenza. Pop. 1,380.

GUARDAVALLA, a market town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ult. II., 20 m. S. Squillace. Pop. 3,610.

GUARDIA, several towns of Naples.—I. prov. Calabria Citra, near the Mediterranean, 3 m. S. S. E. Cetraro. Pop. 1,300. It was founded by an Albanian colony in the time of the Emperor Frederick II.—II. (*Alfiera*), prov. Molise, on a hill, near the Biferno, 19 m. N. E. Campobasso. Pop. 1,800. It is a bishop's see.—III. (*Grefe*), prov. Abruzzo Citra, cap. cant., 12 m. S. Chieti. Pop. 7,835.—IV. (*Lombarda*), prov. Principato Ultra, on the Lombardia, 3 m. N. E. St Angelo del Lombardi. Pop. 3,000.—V. (*Perticari*), prov. Basilicata, 24 m. S. E. Potenza. Pop. 1,670.—VI. (*Rapla*), prov. Molise, on the N. declivity of Monte Matese, 4 m. S. E. Boiano. Pop. 2,099.—VII. (*San Framondi* or *Della-Sole*), prov. Terra di Lavoro, cap. cant., 22 m. E. N. E. Capua. Pop. 3,900.—*Guardia* is also the name of the S. headland of the island Ponza, and of a mountain in the island Lipari.

GUARDIA (LA), several towns, etc., of Spain.—I. prov. and 4 m. S. S. E. Jaen. Pop. 1,449.—II. Biscay, prov. Alva, 18 m. S. S. E. Vitoria. Pop. 2,374.—III. prov. and 29 m. E. S. E. Toledo. Pop.

2,316. It is situated on a rocky ridge, in which are numerous caverns.—IV. (*Santa-Maria-de*), a seaport town, prov. Pontevedra. Pop. 2,560.

GUARDO, a market town of Spain, prov. Palencia, 12 m. S. W. Corvera.

GUAREÑA, a vill. of Spain, prov. Badajoz, 16 m. S. E. Merida. Pop. 4,030.

GUARENE, a comm. and vill. of Piedmont, div. Cuni, prov. and 3 m. N. Alba. Pop. 2,368.

GUARICO, a river of S. America, Venezuela, Caracas, joins a branch of the Apure, 12 m. E. San Fernando, after a S. course, estimated at 200 m.

GUARICURA, an island of Brazil, prov. Pará, in the Amazon river, opposite the town of Pará, and near the influx of the Xingu. Length E. to W. 45 miles; greatest breadth about 18 miles.

GUARIMAY, a mining town of the Mexican Confederation, state and 55 m. S. S. W. Durango.

GUARNEY, a maritime vill. of Peru, dep. and 138 m. N. N. W. Lima, at mouth of the Guarmey.

GUARO, a town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. W. Malaga. Pop. 2,119.

GUAROCHE, a town of Peru, dep. Lima, cap. prov., at the foot of the Andes, 60 m. E. Lima.

GUARLAPO, two rivers of S. America, Venezuela, one uniting the Apure and Portuguesa rivers; the other a tributary of the Orinoco.

GUASH or WASH, a river of England, rises in co. Leicester, and flows W. through the co. Rutland, into the Welland, on the borders of Lincolnshire. It waters a vale of high fertility.

GUASTALLA, *Guardastallum*, a walled city of Northern Italy, duchy of Parma, cap. of a small detached district of about 40 sq. m., with a pop. of 22,578, on rt. b. of the Po, near the influx of the Crostolo, 19 m. N. E. Parma, and N. Reggio. Pop. (1847) 3,000. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral and a public library. Manufs. of silk fabrics and twist. In 1734 the French defeated the Imperialists under its walls.

GUASTATOYA, a town of Central America, state and 35 m. E. N. E. Guatemala.

GUATACOO, a port of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 103 m. S. E. Oaxaca, on the Pacific.

GUATAVITA, a vill. of S. America, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, 20 m. N. E. Bogota. The Lake of Guatavita, near it, is about 9 miles in length, very deep, and had anciently on its banks many highly venerated Peruvian temples.

GUATEMALA or GUATIMALA, the largest of the Republican states of Central America, extending, together with NICARAGUA, COSTA RICA, and the MOSQUITO TERRITORY, from lat. 6° to 18° N., lon. 82° 30' to 94° W.; exclusive of these, Guatemala Proper extends between lat. 14° and 17° N., lon. 88° and 94° W., having N. Yucatan, and Mexico, E. Honduras and San Salvador, S. W. the Pacific. Area 75,088 sq. m. Pop. (1853) 970,454, larger portion aboriginal Indians, the other whites and mestizos. The surface is irregular, consisting of mountains, table-lands from 2,000 to 5,000 feet in elevation, and plains. The mountains are generally of volcanic origin, with several active volcanoes. Earthquakes are very frequent. Climate of the coast-valleys very hot and unhealthy, of the elevated country more temperate, rainy season commences in June, dry season from October till May. N. winds prevail in December and January. Exports silver, cochineal, indigo, cigars, sarsaparilla, mahogany, cocones, aldes, and dye-woods. Value of imports in same year \$38,379 dollars. Principal cities, New and Old Guatemala, Quetzaltenango, Coban, and Chequimala. There is a Belgian colony at Santo-Thomas, which is succeeding well.—*New Guatemala*, the cap., is situated in a rich and spacious plain, at

an elevation of 4,961 feet above the sea, 106 m. N.N.W. San Salvador. Lat. 14° 37' N., lon. 90° 30' W. Pop. (1858) 60,000. It is well supplied with water by a long aqueduct on arches, and extends over a large space; the prevalence of earthquakes causing the houses to be built of only one storey. The temp. varies between 60° and 80° Fahr. In the great square are situated the old vice-regal palace, most of the government offices, the cathedral, an archbishop's palace, and college des infantes, barracks, and most of the principal shops; in its centre is a public fountain. Here are upwards of 60 richly ornamented churches, a fort, a cemetery and hospital, a bull-ring, theatre, university, and various schools. The conventual buildings are now mostly appropriated to lay-purposes. The inhabitants are noted for their aptitude in arts and manufactures; they produce mushrooms, fine cotton yarn, silver articles, artificial flowers, and embroidery, of high excellence. *New Guatemala* has a flourishing trade with Vera Cruz, Mexico, etc., in sugar, coffee, cotton, dye-woods, and other native products. It was founded after the destruction of Old Guatemala by an earthquake in 1773.—*Guatemala la Antigua* or *Old Guatemala*, lies 24 m. W.S.W. of the newer capital, at the foot of the Volcan d'Agua, by an eruption of which it was overwhelmed in 1541. It was again devastated by an earthquake in 1773, but has been since rebuilt, and is stated to have a pop. of 12,000 persons. Many of its old public buildings remain entire, comprising a cathedral and a palace. Around it are many sugar establishments.

GUATECAS (GULF OF), Chile and W. Patagonia, is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in which are Chiloe island and Chonos Archipelago.

GUADRA, a town of Peru. [HUAIRA.]

GUAYABAR, a river of S. America, New Granada, joins the Orinoco, near San Fernando, in lat. 4° N., lon. 67° 30' W., after an E. course of 450 m. Principal afflu., the Inirida and Atabapo.

GUAYAMA, a seaport town of Porto Rico, on its S. coast. Pop. 5,120.

GUAYANA, a country of S. America. [GUIANA.]

GUAYANILLA, a seaport of the S. coast of Porto Rico, West Indies.

GUAYASQUIL, a dep. of the republic Ecuador, S. America, having W. the Pacific, and lands to the depa. Quito and Azuay. Estimated area 14,400 sq. m., and pop. 75,000. Surface level along the coast; the great chain of the Andes forms its E. boundary. Products, cacao, cotton, maize, tobacco, and various fruits. It is divided into the provs. Guayaquil and Manabí. Principal cities, Guayaquil and Puna.—*Guayaquil*, the cap. and the principal seat of trade, is on the coast, and on rt. b. of the Guayaquil river, 40 m. above its mouth, in the Gulf of Guayaquil. Lat. 2° 20' 28" S., lon. 79° 45' W. Estimated pop. 16,000. It is well laid out, and has some good public edifices; but it is mostly built of wood, and on low ground, ill supplied with water, unhealthy, and infested with vermin. Its harbour is one of the best on the Pacific, and defended by 3 forts; and it has some convenient building-docks. The tide rises here sometimes to 24 feet, and large ships can ascend to the town. Exports consist of cacao, timber, hides, tobacco, ecibo-wool, and cattle. The country inland is hence supplied with wine, brandy, Peruvian and Chilian sugar, and European merchandise, which goods are carried by water to the head of the river navigation at Babahoyd or Caracoli.—The Gulf of Guayaquil is an inlet of the Pacific, mostly be-

tween lat. 2° and 4° S., lon. 80° and 81° W. It receives the Guayaquil, Daule, and Tumbura rivers, and contains the islands Puna and Santa Clara.

GUAYMAS, a seaport town of the Mexican Confederation, state Sonora, on the Gulf of California, at the mouth of a considerable river. Lat. 27° 53' N., lon. 110° 16' W. Has a good harbour.

GUAYMA (LA), the principal seaport town of the republic Venezuela, South America, prov. and 16 m. N.N.W. Caracas, on the Caribbean Sea. Lat. 10° 38' 19" N., lon. 67° W. Pop. 6,000. It stands under abrupt rocky heights, and is protected by a castle and other fortifications. Its harbour is a mere roadstead, with a breakwater and lighthouse. It has an active export trade in coffee, cocoa, indigo, hides, sarsaparilla, and dye-woods; and imports manuf. goods, provisions, and wines.

GUATECAS, a bay and group of islands, S. America, off the W. coast of Patagonia, the isls. forming the N. part of the Chonos Archipelago.

GUARNIO, *Iguazio*, a city of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 37 m. S. Urbino, on the S. declivity of the Apennines. Pop., with vicinity, 16,968. Chief edifices, the cathedral, a ducal palace, and numerous churches and convents. Near it, among the ruins of a temple of Jupiter Apenninus, in 1446, were discovered the famous Etruscan tables; 9 plates of bronze, inscribed with Umbrian, Etruscan, and primitive Latin characters.

GUNEX, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 27 miles S.S.E. Frankfurt, cap. circ., on the navigable Neisse, and on railway between Berlin and Breslau. Pop. 11,443. It has a gymnasium and public library, a board of horticulture, manuf. of woollen and linen stuffs, hosiery, yarn, and tobacco, a copper foundry, budding docks, trade in cattle and fruit.

GUDEN-AA, the principal river of Jütland, Denmark, stites Aarhus, Wiborg, and Randers, joins the Kattegat, about 16 m. N.E. Randers, the principal town on its banks, by an estuary 1 m. in width, after a tortuous N.E. course of 80 m.

GUDENBERG, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, 11 m. S.W. Cassel. Pop. 2,120. In its vicinity are iron mines.

GUDERA, a town of Western Abyssinia, Africa, cap. chiefly, on a low rocky height, near lat. 10° 52' N., lon. 38° 57' E., at the source of the Abai. In a kind of citadel here are a church, and the residences of the chief and his principal officers.

GUDOOK, a pass across the Elburz mountains, N. Persia, between the provs. Mazanderan and Irak-Ajemi, 85 m. E.N.E. Teheran, supposed to be the *Pylæ Caspiæ* of Alexander the Great.

GUEBWILLER, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., 13 m. S.S.W. Colmar, on rt. b. of the Lauch, at the foot of the Ballon de Guebwiller. Pop. 3,948. It has manuf. of tape, cottons, ribbons, woollen cloths, and machinery.

GUGUOX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 7 m. W. Ploermel. Pop. 2,984.

GUGUQUERALGO and **GUGUQUETLAN**, two towns of Central America, state Guatemala; the former, cap. dep., 125 m. N.W. Guatemala; and the latter, dep. Soconusco, on the river Guaguatan.

GUELDERN, Prussia. [GULDERS.]

GUERMENT, two comm. and villa. of France.—I. dep. Loire-Inferieure, cap. cant., 30 m. N.N.W. Nantes. Pop. 4,603.—II. dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 11 m. W. Pontivy. Pop. 1,643.

GURE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 12 m. E. Ploermel. Pop. 4,992.

GURARON, a comm. and walled town of France, dep. Loire-Inferieure, near the sea, 38 m. W.

Bavenay. Pop. 3,302. It has manufactures of linen and cottons.

GUERARD and GUERREVILLE, two communes, and villa, of France; the former, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 10 m. S.E. Meux. Pop. 1,923; the latter, dep. Seine-Inferieure, 4 m. S.E.E. Caudebec. Pop. 2,041.

GUERCHES (La), several communes, small towns, etc. of France.—I. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 24 m. S.E. Rennes. Pop. 1,984.—II. a vill., dep. Cher, cap. cant., 28 m. E.S.E. Bourges. Pop. 1,935.—III. dep. Indre-et-Loire, 35 m. S. Tours, on the river Creuse.

GUERREY, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Creuse, on a hill, 37 m. N.E. Limoges. Pop. 5,033. It has a library, a communal college, normal school, hospital, and lunatic asylum.

GUERREY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 6 m. S.W. Ponivy. Pop. 3,564.

GUERNICA, a town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 17 m. E.N.E. Bilbao. Pop. 837.

GUERNSEY, the second in size of the Channel or Anglo-Norman Islands, in the Bay of St Michael, 30 m. W. the coast of Normandy, 51 m. S. of Portland, English coast, and 15 m. W.N.W. Jersey. Area 16,000 ac. Pop. 29,757. Its form is triangular, and its coast line, of about 80 m. in circumference, is deeply indented with bays, and surrounded by sunken rocks. Surface gently varied, but generally sloping from the S.—where the cliffs are lofty—to the N. coast, which is low. It is well watered. Soil rests on a structure almost everywhere granitic, and is, with the aid of sea-weed manure, rendered very fertile. Climate moist, but healthy, and so mild, that oranges, melons, figs, myrtles, and the Guernsey lily, flourish luxuriantly. Wood is not plentiful, fences are commonly of stone or turf, and in the N. are many tracts of heath. Farms average from 5 to 13 ac, the land being greatly subdivided under the law which gives to each son an equal share in his father's landed property. Rents vary from 10s. to 10l. an ac. Chief crops are vegetables, wheat, barley, and apples for cider. The orchards likewise furnish pasture for the famous breed of cows, which are larger and more valued than even those of Alderney, and yield, on an average, 1 lb. of the finest butter per day, throughout the year. Swine are numerous. Manufactures are of no importance. Trade, or rather smuggling, has greatly declined since 1807, when the exports from these islands were made subject to our general revenue laws. The shipping, which in 1845, comprised 190 vessels, averaging 110 tons each, was mostly employed in importing British manure, and in exporting cider, potatoes, cattle, and granite. They also carry South American produce to the Mediterranean, in exchange for wine, which is again exchanged in Hamburg for corn. Custom duties are moderate, and provisions extremely cheap. Steamers ply between Guernsey and London, Southampton, Plymouth, and Weymouth. The isl. is divided into 10 par., forming a deanery of the church of England, in diocese of Winchester. St Peter, on the S.E. coast, is the only town in the island. The natives of the lower orders speak the old Norman French; they have long been remarkable for their adherence to Protestantism. The island is under a lieutenant-governor, who represents the sovereign in the assembly of the states, a parliamentary body composed of 13 jurats, with 8 rectors and 2 constables of each parish, and 139 douzainers from the whole island. These have the power, with the sanction of the Crown, of making laws and imposing taxes. The latter are very moderate,

producing an annual rev. of about 10,000l. The royal court has jurisdiction over all the Channel Islands except Jersey. Guernsey formed a part of the Duchy granted by Charles the Simple to the Norman Rollo, to whose descendants it has now belonged for nearly 1,000 years. It is defended by strong fortifications, and has a well-organized militia.

GUERNSEY, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. part of Ohio. Area 656 sq. m. Pop. 30,438.

GUERRERO, a recently organized state of the Mexican Confederation, on the Pacific, between 16° 30' and 18° 30' N. lat., 98° and 102° 20' E. lon. Estimated area 32,000 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 370,000. Chief town, Tixtla, the cap.

GUETTING, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 34 m. W.S.W. Winchester. Area 3,180 ac. Pop. 860.

GUETSWICK, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. E.N.E. Foulham. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 223.

GUETARIA, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 10 m. W. San Sebastian. Pop. 1,038.

GUERLON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine et Loire, cap. cant., 41 m. W.N.W. Macon. Pop. 1,639. Has iron-works.

GUELINGEN, a town of Wurtemberg, circ. Neckar, 34 m. S.W. Brackenheim. Pop. 1,423.

GUERLONIA, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, 6 m. N. Larino. Pop. 4,080.

GUUAN or ST PHILIPPE, an island of the Pacific Ocean. [LADRONES.]

GUHMUR, a town of British India, on rt. b. of the Ganges, dist. and 14 m. S.E. Ghazeeপুর, N.W. provs. Pop. 7,420.

GUHRAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, cap. circ., reg. and 44 m. N.W. Breslau. Pop. 4,040.

GUIA, a town of Guinea, Ashantee, cap. state Baroom, on the Volta, in lat. 7° N., lon. 0°.

GUIA, a maritime town of Brazil, prov. and 80 m. N.N.E. Parahiba, on the Atlantic Ocean.

GUIA (La), a town of the Canary Islands, on the N.W. coast of Great Canary, near Galdar. Pop. 4,332.—II. a vill. on the S. coast of Tenerife. Pop. 2,230.

GUIANA, GUYANA or GUAYANA, a wide region of South America, comprising all of that continent between the Amazon or Orinoco rivers, extending from lat. 3° 30' S. to 8° 40' N., lon. 50° to 68° W., and subdivided into Brazilian (formerly Portuguese), British, Dutch, French, and Venezuelan (formerly Spanish) Guianas; it was discovered towards the end of the 16th century. The Dutch formed the first settlement in 1590, near Demerara river, the English in 1590, near Berbice and Surinam. In 1667, the English settlements were given up to the Dutch, but again re-occupied by the English; and in 1814, the settlements between the Corentyn and Marony rivers were restored to the Dutch.

GUIANA (BRAZILIAN), comprises the N. part of the Brazilian dom., between lat. 3° 50' S., and 4° 30' N., lon. 50° and 68° W., bounded N. by the Sierras Juraguaca, Pacaraima, and Acarau, which separate it from the other divisions of Guiana, W. and S. by the Rio Negro and Amazon rivers, and having E. the Atlantic. Area roughly estimated at 433,000 sq. m. It is traversed by the Rio Branco, and numerous other rivers; is mostly covered by a dense vegetation; peopled chiefly by roving Indian tribes, and divided between the provs. Para and Rio Negro, which last territory, however, can scarcely be considered as actually under Brazilian rule.

GUIANA (BRITISH), a colonial territory on the N.W. coast of South America, belonging to Great Britain, and generally considered to extend from the Atlantic between lat. 6° and 8° 40' N., on the

southward on lat. $0^{\circ} 40'$ N., lon. 57° and 61° W., having E. Dutch, S. Brazilian, and W. Venezuelan Guiana, and comprising an area of 16,000 sq. m., but the possession of much of this has been disputed by Brazil and Venezuela. The African negroes are more numerous than the Europeans. The amount of the native tribes unknown. Pop. of the settled portion 88,133; exclusive of Indians, 30,980. During 1853, 49,000 emigrants arrived here from Great Britain. Surface, near the ocean, a rich alluvial flat, and extending in mud banks into the sea. This plain extends inland from 10 to 40 m.; it then ascends by successive terraces to the Sierras Pacaraima and Acarai, on the S.W. and S. frontiers; near the W. boundary Mount Roraima rises to an elevation of 7,500 feet. Principal rivers, the Essequibo, Demerara, Berbice, and Corentyne, the last forming its E. border. There are two rainy seasons on the coast, the greater, from December to February, followed by a lesser till April, when the great rains prevail again from May till the end of July. In the interior there is only one rainy season, from April till the middle of August. Temperature ranges from 75° to 90° . Mean temperature of the year 81° Fahr. Prevailing wind, N.E., changes in rainy season to W. The vegetation is most luxuriant. Principal products, sugar, along the coast, and which has progressively superseded there the culture of cotton and coffee, though the latter is still extensively grown on the uplands; rice, maize, wheat, cacao, vanilla, tobacco, and cinnamon are also raised. Total value of exports (1844) 1,131,346*l.*, of which amount those to Great Britain stood for 1,094,003*l.* Value of imports, 675,950*l.* In the same year, 550 ships, aggregate burden, 87,987 ton, entered; and 569 do., burden, 85,948 tons, cleared from the ports of the colony. Government vested in a governor, council, and the orders of the sovereign in council; the laws of the Netherlands are those mostly in force. Public revenue (1846) 900,000 dollars. The colony is divided into the coas. Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo; chief towns, George Town, the cap., and New Amsterdam.

GUIANA (Dutch) or SURINAM, a colonial territory, N.W. coast of South America, belonging to the Netherlands, between lat. $1^{\circ} 30'$ and 6° N., lon. $53^{\circ} 30'$ and $57^{\circ} 30'$ W., having E. French, W. English, and S. Brazilian Guiana. Area 10,400 sq. m. Pop. 60,000, of whom 6,500 were whites, including many Jews; and 53,500 negroes. Slavery has recently been abolished here by the Dutch government, but in lieu of compensation to their proprietors, the slaves remain apprenticed for twelve years, and work without wages. Natural features are like those of British Guiana. Principal rivers, the Surinam, in its centre, Marony, on the E., and Corentyne, on the W. frontier. Exports cotton, sugar, coffee, molasses, and rum, to the value of (1849) 2,997,006*l.* Cotton, cacao, rice, cassava, and yams are raised; and other products are fine woods, gums, drugs, and timber. Imports come chiefly from the Netherlands, though there is some traffic with the West India islands. Government vested in a governor-general, and a high council. Chief town, Paramaribo; principal port, Amsterdam.

GUIANA (French), forms the E. most colonial subdivision of Guiana, between lat. 2° and 6° N., lon. $51^{\circ} 30'$ and $54^{\circ} 30'$ W., having E. and S. Brazil, W. Dutch Guiana, and N.E. the Atlantic. Area 10,980 sq. m. Pop. in 1836, 21,170; in 1854, 16,741. Surface rises progressively on proceeding inland, and the middle region of the colony is from 1,000 to 2,000 feet above the sea. Rivers

numerous, and the coast lands appear to be less unhealthy than in British Guiana. Cultivated lands are estimated to occupy 1-80th part of the whole. Products comprise sugar, cotton, coconuts, coffee, cloves, annatto, vanilla, pepper, cinnamon, nutmegs, dyewoods, manioc, rice, maize, and bananas. Government vested in a governor, privy council, and colonial council. French Guiana is divided into the districts Cayenne and Sinnamary. Chief town, Cayenne, the cap.; the rest are insignificant. By a decree of March 1842, the colony was made a place of banishment for French political offenders, 2,600 of whom were sent out in that year. Pop. (with the isl. of Cayenne) 22,010; 14,967 of whom were emancipated slaves.

GUIANA (Venezuelan) or COLOMBIAN GUIANA, the N.W. subdivision of Guiana, comprising most of the country between lat. 2° and $8^{\circ} 40'$ N., lon. 60° and 68° W., or more than half of the Venezuelan dominions, having S. the Sierras Pacaraima and Iraguaca, separating it from Brazil, W. and N. the Orinoco. N.E. the Atlantic, and E. British Guiana, the mutual boundary being disputed. Area estimated at 188,500 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 20,000, of whom 16,000 are roving Indians. It forms most part of the dep. Orinoco; principal towns, Angaitua, Piedra, and San Fernando de Apure.

GUIANEO ISLANDS, a group off the W. coast of Patagonia, immediately N. Weyllon island, the principal being Wager and Byron islands.

GUIBARRA, a small river of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, flowing into an inlet of the Atlantic of the same name, between the bays of Roanore and Travenagh, after a S.S.W. course of 13 miles.—Guibarrabay is 3 m. S. Dunloe.

GUICHE, two comms and villa. of France.—I. dep. B. Pyrenées, on the Bidouze, cap. cant., 14 m. E. Bayonne. Pop. 1,700.—II. (La), Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., 10 m. N.E. Charolles. P. 844.

GUICHEN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 12 m. S.S.W. Rennes. Pop. 3,696.

GUICLAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 6 m. W.S.W. Morlaix. Pop. 2,456.

GUICOWAR'S DOMINION, India. [BARODA.]

GUIDEL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 6 m. W.N.W. Lorient. Pop. 4,044.

GUIGNEN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 16 m. S.S.W. Rennes. Pop. 3,038.

GUIRAZE or GUIRENNE, an old prov. in the S.W. of France, the most extensive of all, the cap. of which was Bordeaux, and of which Gascony was a dependency. These provs. now form the depts. Gironde, Dordogne, Lot-et-Garonne, Lot Aveyron, Tarn-et-Garonne, Landes, Gers, H. Pyrenées, part of H. Gironne, Ariège, and B. Pyrenées. After having been possessed by the English during three centuries, this country was united to France by Charles VII. in 1463.

GUILDEN-MORDEN, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 5 m. E.S.E. Biggleswade. Ac. 2,506. P. 989.

GUILDENLAND, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 10 m. W. Albany. Pop. 3,379.

GUILDPORE, a pari and munic. bor. and market town of England, co. Surrey, on the navigable Wey, here crossed by a bridge, 17 m. S.W. London, on the South Western Railway. Area, comprising 3 par., 216 ac. Pop. of pari. bor. 6,740. It has a modern and two ancient churches, a royal grammar school, chartered by Edward VI., a blue-coat school, an hospital, a co. hall, a guildhall, council chamber, co. goal, house of correction, union workhouse, a theatre, and market-house. Has a considerable traffic by the Wey in corn, malt, and coals; in the vicinity are paper and powder mills, and it is the emporium

of an extensive rural district. It sends 2 members to House of Commons.

GUIPORA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. W. of N. Carolina. Area 6,013 sq. m. Pop. 191,264 (slaves 3,166). Also several townships.—**I.** Connecticut, 93 m. S. Hartford. Pop. 2,650.—**II.** New York, 87 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,612.—**III.** Pennsylvania, 6 m. S. E. Chambersburg. Pop. 3,471.—**IV.** Vermont, 108 m. S. E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,339.—**V.** Medina, co. Ohio. Pop. 1,807.

GUILEAO, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 3 m. W. S. W. Ploermeil. Pop. 1,520.

GUILLAUMES, a town of N. Italy, prov. and 33 m. N. W. Nice, on rt. b. of the Var. Pop. 1,367.

GUILLORIBAS (La), a comm. and town of France, dep. Rhone, on l. b. of the Rhone, which separates it from Lyon, of which it is a suburb. P. 43,531.

GUILBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. and 10 m. N. N. W. Northampton. Area 3,080 ac. P. 952.

GULLEFIELD, a pa. of North Wales, co. Montgomery, 3 m. N. Welshpool. Pop. 2,337.

GULMAN, a Spanish town on the S. E. coast of Tenerife, Canary Islands. Pop. 3,042.

GUIMARAENS, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Minho, cap. comarca, 12 m. S. E. Braga. Pop. 6,000. It has a collegiate church, numerous other religious buildings and hospitals, mineral baths, manufs. of hardware, cutlery, and linens, and an active trade in dried plums.

GUIMARAENS or GUIMARAENS, a town of Brazil, prov. and 45 m. N. W. Maranhao, on the Bay of Cuma. Pop. 2,000.—**II.** a vill. prov. Matto-Grosso, 40 m. N. E. Cuyaba.

GUIMARAS, an isl., E. Archip. [PHILIPPINES.]

GUINEA, a geographical division of Western Africa, comprising the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, from Cape Negro, lat. 15° 41' S., to Cape Verga, at 10° 20' N. It is divided into *Cyper* or *N. Guinea*, and *Lower* or *S. Guinea*; *N. Guinea* extending from lat. 10° 20' N. to lat. 1° S., and between lon. 14° 30' W. and 10° E., is bounded by Senegambia and Soudan on the N. and N. E., the Atlantic on the W. and S. W., and South Guinea on the S. E. The coasts are in general low and unhealthy, but very fertile. The Kong mountains are believed to extend from E. to W. along the N. boundary. Principal rivers, the Niger or Quorra, the delta of which is on the Calabar coast, the Volta and Assinie. The S. and W. coasts are watered by numerous small streams. The chief products of the country consist in gold dust, indigo, pepper, cotton, and the sugar cane. The forests contain the elephant, lion, tiger, rhinoceros, and serpents. The coasts from N. to S. are called Liberia, Grain coast, Ivory coast, Gold coast, Slave coast, and the Calabar coast. The interior is divided into numerous native states, the chief of which are the kingdoms of Ashantee, Dahomey and Benin. Fetishism is the prevailing superstition. The principal European settlements are Accra, Cape Coast Castle, Dixcove, Elmina, and Sierra Leone. On the S. W. coast is the American settlement of Liberia. *South Guinea* extends from lat. 1° to 16° 41' S., lon. 8° 50' to 18° (?) E. It is bounded on the E. by elevated mountains, covered with forests. The chief rivers are the Zaire and Congo, the sources of which are unknown. The W. plains are watered by numerous small rivers. The mountains are said to contain iron and copper. Vegetation is rich. The principal states of South Guinea are Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela. This country was discovered by the Portuguese in 1482, and they have retained nominal possession of the S. districts.

GUINIA (Gulf of), a gulf formed by the Atlan-

tic Ocean, on the coasts of North Guinea, between lat. 6° 20' N. and 1° S., lon. 7° 30' W., and 10° E. It forms on the N. and E. the Bights of Benue and Biafra, which are separated by the delta of the Quorra or Niger. The principal islands in the gulf are Fernando Po, Prince's Island, St Thomas, and Annabon.

GUINEA COMPANY, a town or collection of vills, W. Africa, on the Old Calabar river, near lat. 5° 30' N., lon. 8° 30' E. Pop. 5,000. (?)—*Little Guinea Company* is a town about 5 m. northward.

GUINDA (New), an isl. of the Pacific. [PAFUA.]

GUINES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., in a marshy plain, 57 m. S. Calais. Pop. 4,184.—*The Canal of Guines* connects the vill. with Calais at St Orme.

GUINNESS, a town of the island of Cuba, S. E. Havana, with which it is connected by railway (formed in 1838, being the first in the island), cap. jurisdiction. Pop. 2,612.

GUINGAMP, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. arrond., 18 m. W. N. W. St Brienc. Pop. 7,166. It has a church, a comm. college, and manufs. of *ginghams*, linen fabrics, and thread.

GUIONA (Mount), the loftiest mntn of Greece, near its N. frontier. Lat. 38° 38' 10" N., lon. 22° 16' 24" E. Height above the sea 8,239 feet.

GUIPAVAS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 6 m. N. E. Brest. Pop. 6,047.

GUIPEL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. and 12 m. S. S. E. Rennes. P. 1,473.

GUIPPEY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 m. N. E. Redon. Pop. 5,270.

GUIPUZCOA, a prov. of Spain, in the N. E., and the smallest in the monarchy, cap. Tolosa, bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay, E. by France, S. by Alava, and W. by Biscay. Area 622 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 141,752. Surface mountainous, traversed by offsets of the Pyrenees. Chief rivers, the Deva, Urola, Oria, and Urumea. Climate mild and healthy. Chief source of revenue extensive iron mines; corn insufficient for home consumption. As a border prov., it has been the theatre of numerous wars, and from time immemorial has been defended by fortresses, the chief of which are San Telmo de Higer, Santa Isabel de Pasages, Santa Cruz de le Mota, Fuenterabia, and San Sebastian.

GUIROZO, a fortified town of European Turkey, Lower Wallachia, on l. b. of the Danube, 30 m. S. Bukharest. Pop. 3,500.

GUINIA, a maritime vill. of South America, Venezuela, dep. Orinoco, prov. and 135 m. E. Cumana, on the Gulf of Paria.

GUINBOROUGH or GISSBOROUGH, a market town and pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 5 m. from the North Sea, and 40 m. N. York. Area of pa. 12,000 ac. Pop. 2,308. Pop. of town 1,776. It lies at the foot of the Cleveland Hills. Has a town-hall and market-house, a union workhouse, a branch bank, and a church. The earliest alum works in England were established here about the year 1600.

GUISCARD, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Oise, cap. cant., 19 m. N. N. E. Compiègne. Pop. 1,650.

GUISCRIFF, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arrond. and 27 m. W. Pontivy. P. 3,570.

GUIZ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., on the Oise, 13 m. N. W. Vervins. Pop. 4,060. It has manufs. of cottons and woollens.

GUINLEY, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 2 m. S. Ouley. Area 3,800 ac. Pop. 14,017.

GUISSENT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 17 m. N. N. E. Brest. Pop. 3,181.

GUYNE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. W.N.W. Foulham. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 368.
GUYTIVIS or **SANTA CRUZ DE MAYO**, a seaport of the Mexican Confederation, dep. Sonora, at the mouth of the Mayo, in the Gulf of California, 190 m. S.E. Guaymas.

GUYTRES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant. on rt. b. of the Isle, 10 m. N.N.E. Libourne. Pop. 1,370.

GUYZAT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gironde, with a small port, 28 m. S.W. Bordeaux. P. 2,635.

GUYZERAT, India. [GUYERAT.]

GUYERAT, a walled town of the Punjab, 72 m. W.N.W. Lahore. Here the Sikhs were totally defeated by the British army, 21st Feb. 1849.

GUYURU-WALLA or **GOOZERAWALLA**, a town of the Punjab, 20 m. S. Vaseerabad, and the original residence of the family of Runjeet Sing, whose parents are interred here in plain-looking tombs. It has a large fort, enclosing fine gardens and ornamental buildings.

GULANE (or **GOOLANE**) Ness, a promontory of Scotland, co. Haddington, at the entrance of the Firth of Forth, 18 m. W.S.W. the Isle of May. The ancient vill. of Gulane has 273 inhabitants.

GULBERG (East), a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1½ m. N.E. Rye. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 137.

GULBUKA, a ruined city of N. Afghanistan, in the valley and facing the gigantic figures and excavations of Bamian. [BAMIAN.]

GULMAZ or **CHELINDERAZ**, *Celenderis*, a maritime vill. of Asia Minor, pash. itshil, on the Mediterranean, 35 m. W.S.W. Selefkch, with some antiquities, including sev. tessellated pavements.

GULPEN (French *Galoppe*), a vill., Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 9 m. E.S.E. Maastricht. P. 1,916.

GUMBINEN, a town of E. Prussia, on the Pissa, 60 m. E.S.E. Königsberg. Pop. 6,794, mostly Protestants. It has a gymnasium, two hospitals, public library, schools of architecture and midwifery, manuf. of woollen cloths and hosiery, distilleries, breweries, and trade in corn.

GUMBURT, a town of Seide, 10 m. E. of the Indus. Lat. 27° 24' N., lon. 68° 23' E. Pop. about 3,000, who manufacture cotton cloths.

GUMFRESTON, a parish of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. W.N.W. Tenby. Pop. 147.

GUMIEL, two contiguous towns of Spain, prov. Burgos.—I. (*de Ica*), 40 m. S. Burgos. Pop. 1,339.—II. (*de Mercado*), 6 m. N.W. the foregoing. Pop. 1,198.

GUMISH-KHANEH ("place of silver," ancient *Byla*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 100 m. W.N.W. Erzeroum, on the route to Trebizond, whence it is 44 m. S.; cap. Beylik, on the Kharabut. It is built in successive terraces up the sides of a ravine. Near it are silver, lead, and copper mines.

GUMLEY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 4½ m. W.N.W. Market-Harborough. Ac. 1,550. P. 210.

GUMMERBACH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, cap. circ., 34 m. E. Cologne. Pop. 1,145.

GUMFOLDSKIRCHEN, a market town of Lower Austria, 10 m. S.S.W. Vienna, on railway to Gratz. Pop. 1,800.

GUMRI, a ruined town of Russian Armenia, 54 m. N.W. Erivan, on which has been recently built the important fortress and city of Alexandrapol. Pop. (1851) 11,363. The circ. of Alexandrapol has a pop. of 88,000, mostly Armenians. From the great elevation of the land in this dist. (average 5,960 feet), the cold is intense, men are often found frozen to death in the open fields, and wild animals are driven into the towns from hunger. Caravans of from 50 to 100 camels bring provisions for the Russian troops stationed here.

GUNABAD, a town of E. Persia, prov. Kherasan, 135 m. W.S.W. Mashhad.

GUNBY, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. 9 m. W.S.W. Colsterworth. Area 800 ac. Pop. 172.—II. 4 m. E. Spilsby. Area 600 ac. P. 58.

GUNDAMUK, a vill. of Afghanistan, 28 m. W. Jellalabad. Here the last surviving portion of the British force (160 soldiers and 300 camp-followers), retreating from Cabool in 1842, was massacred, one man only making his escape.

GUNDAVA, a town of Beloochistan, cap. prov. Cutch-Gundava, 115 m. S.E. Kelat, and the usual winter residence of the khan of Kelat.

GUNDELFINGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Brenz, 27 m. N.W. Augsburg. Pop. 2,326.—II. a vill. of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 4 m. N.N.E. Freiburg. Pop. 684.

GUNDELNHEIM, a market town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 4 m. N.W. Jaxtfield. Pop. 1,117.

GUNDUCK, a river of Hindostan, tributary to the Ganges, which it joins opposite Patna, after a S.E. course of 407 m. In Nepal it receives numerous affluents.—The *Little Gunduck*, a river W. of the foregoing, joins the Goggra, after a S. course of 170 miles.

GUNTAK, a walled town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 100 m. E.N.E. Trebizond, on the E. coast of the Black Sea, near the mouth of the Tchorak.

GUNONG-APU, two islands of the Asiatic Archipelago.—I. Banda isls., N.W. Lantior, lat. 6° 33' S., lon. 126° 48' E. It consists of some fertile tracts surrounding a volcanic peak, which in 1820 broke out in a fearful eruption.—II. Flores Sea, N.E. Sumbawa, lat. 8° 15' S., lon. 118° 8' E. It also has a volcano.—*Gunong Benko* and *Gunong Dempo* are mountains of Sumatra.

GUNONG-TILLA, a town of Celebes, Asiatic Archipelago, on the S. coast of the N.E. hub of this island. Lat. 0° 30' N., lon. 123° 25' E.

GÜNS (Hungar. *Kőszeg*), a royal free town, W. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Güns river, 19 m. S.S.W. Lake Neusiedl. Pop. 8,000, partly employed in woollen weaving and manuf. of silk. It is enclosed by walls, and has a gymnasium, a Lutheran and two Roman Catholic churches, a high school, and an orphan asylum. It successfully resisted the Turkish army under Solymán in 1532.

GUN'S ISLAND, lies off the E. coast of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 2½ m. N.E. Ardglass. It is a coast-guard and fishing station.

GÜNTHERSBURG, a town of Germany, duchy Anhalt-Bernburg, 18 m. S.W. Halberstadt. Pop. 370.—*Gunthersfeld*, a vill., principality Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, with iron works, 24 m. S.E. Gotha.

GUNTERSBLUM, a market town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, 12 m. N. Worms. Pop. 2,592.

GUNTERSDORF, a town of Austria, 13 m. N.E. Meissen. Pop. 1,500.

GUNTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W.S.W. Holt. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 281.

GUNTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.W. North-Walsingham. Area 1,060 ac., consisting entirely of the park and woods of Gunton house. Pop. 72.—II. co. Suffolk, 1½ m. N.N.W. Lowestoft. Area 560 ac. Pop. 77.

GUNTROON, a maritime district of British India, presid. Madras, having S. Nellore and the Bay of Bengal, on other sides the river Kistna, separating it from the dist. Rajahmundry, and the Nizam's dom. Area 4,960 sq. m. Pop. 270,689. Surface mountainous in the W.; elsewhere low, flat, and sandy, producing paddy, dry grains, cotton, and sugar; and it exports most of the ordinary articles consumed in Madras. Principal

towns Guntour, Vinakondo, and Nizampatnam.—*Guntour*, the cap. of the dist., is 226 m. N. Madras, lat. 16° 31' N., lon. 80° 31' E. Pop. 30,000.

Gurwallon, a pa of England, co. Cornwall, 6 m. S. Helston. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 284.

Gütersburg, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 30 m. W.N.W. Augsburg, on the Danube, here crossed by a bridge, and joined by the Güta. Pop. 2,324.—*Oberr. Gütersburg* is a vill. 42 m. S.S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 2,334.

GUSSENHAUSEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Altmühl, 16 m. S.S.E. Anspach. Pop. 2,780, engaged in raising wine and hops.

GUX (Loven), a lake of Ireland, Munster, co. and 10 m. E.S.E. Limerick. Circumference 4 m.

GURA, a town of Africa, Upper Guinea, on the Gura river, 75 m. W.N.W. Cape Coast Castle.

GURAGUE, a country of N.E. Africa, Abyssinia, S. Shoa, to which it is tributary, lat. about 8° N., lon. 38° E. It contains the large Lake Zooli.

GURDOR or *GABUDUR*, Tibet. [GAROO.]

GURIEL, a prov. of Asia, shared between the Russian and Turkish dominions, at the E. extremity of the Black Sea, enclosed landward by the territories Mingrelia, Imeretia, Akhaltsikhi, and the pash. Trebizond. It is fertile, producing wine, maize, millet, tobacco, honey, and some cotton and silk. Its inhabitants are of a very mixed descent, mostly of the Greek church, or Mohammedans. It formed a part of the ancient *Colchis*. Principal towns, Batoum, in the Turkish; Poti, Tora, and Fort St Nikolai, in its Russian division.

GURJAV, a town and fortress of Russia, gov. Orenburg, on the Ural river, near its mouth in the Caspian Sea, lat. 47° 10' N., lon. 52° E. Pop. 2,000. It has an active trade in caviar, furs, and fish.

GURKE, two rivers of Illyria, one joining the Drave, 10 m. E. Klagenfurt, after a course of 66 m.; and the other joining the Save, 22 m. N.E. Neustadt, after a course of 60 m. *Gurk* is a vill. on the former river, 49 m. N. Laybach.

GURMUKTESAR or *GURMUKTESWAR*, a town of British India, dist. and 31 m. S.E. Meerut, on rt. b. of the Ganges. Pop. 7,168. About 1½ m. above the town is an important ferry.

GURARAT, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, cap. dist. Gurrah-Mundlah, stretches for 2 m. along the Nerbuddah river, 196 m. S.W. Allahabad.

GURSUR or *YOURSOUR*, a maritime vill. of the Crimea, on its W. coast, with a noble residence built by the Duke de Richelieu. It was called *Eridhana* by the ancient Greeks.

GURUR, a town of Asia Minor, pash Karamania, 84 m. E. Kaisyariyah. It is picturesque, and appears flourishing; its merchants trade as far as Aleppo, Marash, and Constantinople.

GURUPA, a river and town of Brazil, prov. Para, the river entering the Bay of Gurupi (Atlantic) after a N. course, estimated at 260 m. The town stands on the W. side of the river mouth, 55 m. E. Braganza.

GURWAL, a hill state of India, between lat. 30° 2' and 31° 20' N., lon. 77° 55' and 79° 20' E. Area 4,500 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 100,000. The country is mountainous, stretching over the S.W. declivity of the Himalaya. The peak of Kodarnath, 23,022 feet in elevation, is the highest summit; and the Bikkie-Kasse, 1,377 feet above the sea, is the lowest spot in this state. There are several valleys intermingled, and drained by the rivers Torna, Juma, and Bhageretee, all of which flow into the Ganges. The geological formation of the mountains has not

been distinctly ascertained, but gold is supposed to be its only metal. Climate various. In the low-lying tracts of the S. frontier the thermometer rises to 80° Fahr. in the beginning of May; at the height of 4,000 feet the thermometer never exceeds 75° in the hottest season. Frost and snow are frequent in winter. Rain falls from the middle of June till the middle of September. Chief products rice, sugar, ginger, sweet potatoes, cotton, hemp, wheat, barley, poppy, and oil-seeds. The natives seldom exceed five feet in height. Their dress, made of thick woollen cloth, manufactured by both males and females, consists of trousers, and a frock gathered in folds round the loins, and reaching to the knees, being fastened about the waist with a woollen scarf. Most part of the agricultural labours, pounding corn, and domestic duties, are performed by females. Brahminism is the prevailing superstition, and it has several places of Hindoo pilgrimage, besides numerous temples. The rajah holds his territory subordinate to the British. Annual revenue variously stated at from 4,000l. to 10,000l.

GUSPINI, a comm. & vill. of the isl. of Sardinia, div. and 84 m. N.W. Cagliari, cap. mand. Pop. 3,800. It has argentiferous lead-mines.

GUSSEAGE, two pas. of England, co. Dorset.—I. (*All Saints*), 4½ m. W.S.W. Cranborne. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 477.—II. (*St Michael*), 5 m. W.S.W. Cranborne. Area 2,650 ac. Pop. 302.

GUSMAGO and *GUSOLA*, two vill. of Lombardy, the former, deleg. and 5 m. N.N.W. Brescia; the latter, deleg. and 18 m. E.S.E. Cremona.

GUSSEBACH, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, N. Bamberg. Pop. 600.—*Gussenstadt* is a vill., Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, S.W. Heidenheim. Pop. 980.

GÜSZIVO, a town of Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Ezenitz, 1 m. S.E. Hartberg. Pop. 3,000.

GUSTAVI, the cap. town of the Swedish island St Bartholomew, West Indies, on its S.W. coast, with a good harbour. Pop. 10,000.

GUSTEN, a town of Germany, duchy Anhalt-Köthen, 5 m. W. Bernburg. Pop. 1,865.

GUSTON, a pa of England, co. Kent, 2 m. N. Dover. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 400.

GÜSTROW, a town of Northern Germany, cap. duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Nebel, 34 m. L.N.E. Schwerin. Pop. 9,107. It is enclosed by walls. Principal buildings, a cathedral, a workhouse, a house of correction, and the gov. house. It has considerable commercial importance, and from 50 to 60 factories of various kinds, comprising many breweries and distilleries.

GITZENBERG and *GUTTENBERG*, two small vill. of Germany, doms. Württemberg and Austria.—*Gutenhof* is a station on the railway, in Lower Austria, between Vienna and Brück.

GUTENSTAG or *GUTTENSTAG*, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 24 m. E. Oppeln. Pop. 2,000.

GÜTRESLOH, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 35 m. S.W. Minden. Pop. 5,612.

GUTHRIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, with a hamlet, 9 m. N.N.W. Arbroath. It consists of two detached portions, 6 m. apart. Pop. 469.

GUTTENSTEIN, two vill. of Austria.—I. Lower Austria, 33 m. S.W. Vienna. Pop. 600.—II. Carinthia, gov. and 40 m. N.N.E. Laybach. Pop. 1,200.

GUTSTADT, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 31 m. S. Königsberg, on the Alle. Pop. 3,286. It has a castle, Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and manuf. of woollen & linen fabrics.

GÜTZKOW, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 28 m. S.E. Stralsund. Pop. 1,370.

GUYANA, a region of S. America. [GUYANA.]

GUANACOTTA RIVER, U.S., North America, Virginia, rises in the W. part of the state, and after a N.W. course of 120 m., joins the Ohio, 6 m. N.W. Burdettville. At its mouth is a village of same name.

GURZINA, an old prov. of France. [GUZINA.]
GURZINA, two pas. of England, co. Gloucester. — 1. (Pomer), 5½ m. S.E. Winchcombe. Area 3,280 ac. Pop. 690. — 11. (Temple), 4½ m. E. Winchcombe. Area 8,180 ac. Pop. 625.

GURJAT, a prov. of India, comprehending within its limits several petty states, the Guicowar doms, and its tributaries. Bounded N. by the Gulf of Cutch and Rajpootana, S. by the Indian Ocean, the Gulf of Cambay, and the British collectorates of Broach, Surat, Tannah, and Candesh, E. by Candesh and Nalka, and W. by Cutch, the collectorates of Surat, Broach, and the ocean. It extends between lat. 20° and 24° 45' N., lon. 68° and 74° 20' E. Area 41,536 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 3,000,000, consisting principally of Rajpoots, Brahmans, Musulmans, Parsees, etc. Total coast line 531 m. Diu and Boy's harbours afford shelter for large ships, and the numerous havens, creeks, and roadsteads admit coasting vessels besides. It is mountainous in the interior, and but slightly elevated on the coast. Chief rivers, the Sabarmuttee, Bunas, Myhee or Muhi, Nerbudda, and Taptee. Principal mountains, the Western Ghats, running from S. to N., average elevation 1,200, highest point 2,000 feet. North of the Nerbudda the W. extremity of the Vindhya mountains expand into the Barrees Hills, and further N. into those of Loonawara, and in the same direction are those of Dongurpore, which unite with Mount Aboo. These mountains are generally of volcanic formation. Iron ore is the only metal. Climate insalubrious in the interior. From the 20th March to 20th May the thermometer often ranges from 103° to 115° Fahr. In the shade. Soil fertile on the banks of the rivers. Yields rice, wheat, barley, sugar, tobacco, castor-oil, maize, opium, cotton, fruits, and a varied flora. The rubber-tree or great baum-tree grows on an island in the Nerbudda; it covers an area of from 8 to 4 acres, is of great height, and its branches are so large and close that the natives dwell in them during the season of inundation. The zoology includes the lion, tiger, leopard, hyena, wolf, and deer. Principal towns, Baroda, the cap., Pahlampore, Cambay, Radhumpore, Chourar, Pait, Bandra, Dhurrumpore, Hursol, Thureud, Deesa, Wusrave, Sueleen, Rajkote, Poorbunder, Loonawara, Dwarika, Barreeb, Damta, Banawarra, Dongurpore, Godepore, Jabbooa, Saunte, Rajpeela, and Beyt. There are few made roads in the territory. A railway has been projected between Baroda and Tunkaria.

GROSDRI, a group of islands in Behring Strait, between Asia and North America. Lat. 66° 40' N., lon. 173° 50' E. The largest, Imaglin, is 25 m. in length. Surface of islands low, and bare of wood.

GWADAL (CAPZ) or LAS NOO, a peninsula of Beloochistan, about the middle of the S. coast, in the Indian Ocean, 95 m. S. Kedje. Lat. 25° 12' N., lon. 62° 18' E. It is about 6 m. in breadth, and has a harbour on either side, the W. of which affords good anchorage.

GWANTAGON, a pa. of North Wales, co. Flint, 9 m. N.W. Holywell. Pop. 378.

GWALIOR TERRITORIAL, a state of Central Hindostan, dominions of Seindia, enclosed by Chumber, Bundekund, Sanger, Dhar, Rajgarh, Jhalawar, and Kotah. Area 23,119 sq. m. Pop.

2,224,512, of the various casts of Hindoos and Mohammedans. Surface in the N.E. level, with deep precipitous ravines; on the S. it is traversed by the Vindhya mountains, and on the W. by the hilly country of Rajpootana. Chief rivers, the Taptee, Nerbudda, Cambolia, with its tributaries; and the Sindu. Soil generally fertile, but badly cultivated, in consequence of the oppression of the ruling powers, and the system of sub-letting the farms. Chief crops, rice, wheat, maize, linseed, oilseeds, sugar, cotton, opium, tobacco, and indigo. Manufactures, important, being chiefly silks, cotton, smelting iron-ore, and a cannon foundry, for casting brass guns. Imports woollens, cottons, silks, outery, Cashmere shawls, precious stones, jewellery, muskets, gold, silver, mercury, copper, lead, and zinc. Exports opium, cotton, tobacco, dye-stuffs, and iron. Climate various: in the hot season the thermometer rises to 100° Fahr. during the day, but the nights are cool and pleasant. In January and the beginning of February, the thermometer sometimes falls 3° or 4° below the freezing point. From the middle of June to the end of September is the rainy season, when about 50 inches of rain falls, and the thermometer ranges from 72° to 75° Fahr. Two months before the rainy season fever prevails, and the cholera sets in annually with great virulence, often causing death in less than one hour. Zoology comprises the tiger, leopard, wolf, bear, hyena, and monkey, various birds, snakes, and the blunt-nouted crocodile. There are no public, but several private schools. The general course of study comprises reading, writing, arithmetic, astrology, and astronomy according to the Ptolemaic system. Annual revenue 950,000. After the defeat of the Mahrattas in 1843, this district was placed under the military superintendence of the British, with a yearly payment for the military contingent of 186,000.

GWALIOR, a city and strong fortress of India, and cap. of the state, on an affluent of the Jumna, 66 m. S. Agra. It was taken from the rebels in 1858. The citadel, on a high precipitous rock in its centre, is about 3 m. in circumference. The town itself is unenclosed, but its streets may be shut by numerous gates, some of which have much architectural beauty. Principal edifices, the chief mosque, a palace and some buildings in the most ancient Hindoo style within the citadel, and E. of the city a fine Mohammedan tomb. In the sides of the rock, forming its site, are numerous caves, with Hindoo sculptures.

GWEEK, a seaport vill. of Cornwall, for some purposes included in the port of Falmouth.

GWEDDWIN, a pa. of South Wales, co. Brecon, 4½ m. S. Builth. Pop. 603.

GWENTAF, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3 m. E.S.E. Redruth. Area 7,940 ac. Pop. 10,465. Here are the most productive copper mines in Cornwall, sunk 1,800 feet below the surface.

GWERNBERRY, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 2½ m. E.N.E. Usk. Area 680 ac. Pop. 53.

GWERSLEY, a township of North Wales, co. Denbigh, pa. Gresford, 5 m. N.N.W. Wrexham. Pop. 1,206.

GWETTER, a maritime vill. of Beloochistan, prov. Mekran, on the Bay of Gwetter, Indian Ocean, lat. 25° 15' N., lon. 61° 30' E.

GWINNHEAR, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 7½ m. W.S.W. Redruth. Area 4,400 ac. Pop. 2,633, employed in very productive copper mines.

GWINKAT, a co. of the U.S., North America, in E. of Georgia. Area 541 sq. m. Pop. 11,257, of whom 2,594 were slaves.

GWITHIAN, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, with a vill, 6½ m. W. Redruth. Area 2,683 ac. Pop. 629. The church, and a large part of the pa., were long since overwhelmed by drifting sand, and the vill. has only been preserved from the same fate by planting around it the sea-rush.

GWYNNA, a pa. of South Wales, co. Cardigan, 8 m. W. Tregaron. Pop. 1,173.

GWYNETH, a pa. of North Wales, co. Denbigh, 4½ m. E. Llanrwst. Pop. 435.

GWYDDLEWEN, a pa. of North Wales, co. Merioneth, 3½ m. W.N.W. Corwen. Pop. 1,680.

GWYDIR RIVER (native *Kiendar* or *Karasia*), a river of East Australia, joins the Peel river, lat. 29° 30' 27" S., lon. 148° 13' 20" E. Among its affluents are the M'Intyre and Bambarra.

GWYNEDD, a river of North Wales, rises on the S. side of Snowdon, flows S. past Beddgelert, and between cos. Carnarvon and Merioneth, to Cardigan Bay, which it enters by a wide estuary, 1 m. S. Tremadoc.

GWYNEDD, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 86 m. E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,671.

GWYNNE, a hamlet of South Wales, co. Carmarthen, pa. Llangadock, 5 m. S.W. Llandovery. Pop. 1,106.

GY, a market town of France, dep. H. Saône, cap. cant., 22 m. S.W. Vesoul. Pop. 2,543, engaged in woollen and cotton weaving, and trading in wine and vinegar.

GYALAN, a market and mining vill. of Transylvania, co. and 5 m. W.S.W. Hunyad.

GYARMATH, several market towns of Hungary.—I. (*Balassa*), in co. Neograd, on the Ipoly, 40 m. N.E. Pesth. Pop. 3,783.—II. (*Fusze*), co. Bekes 30 m. N.N.E. Csaba, on the Beretto. Pop. 4,070.

GYAROS or **GHIOTRA**, an isl. of the Grecian Ar-

chipelago, gov. Tenos, 10 m. N.W. Syra. Length 5 m., breadth 3 m. Mountainous and sterile.

GYENOS (or *Miklos*), a market town of Transylvania, Szeklerland, cap. dist. Csik, 85 m. E. Klausenburg. Pop. with district 5,071.

GYFFIN, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 1 m. S. Aberonwy. Pop. 673.

GYFFILLIOG, a pa. of North Wales, co. Denbigh, 5 m. W. Rumbin. Pop. 608.

GYLLINGE, a pa. of Denmark, Jütland, amt. and 17 m. S. Aarhuus, on the Great Belt.

GYMKERGINE, Turkey. [*Gymkurnika*.]

GRÖNKÖRÖS, a market town of Central Hungary, co. Heves, 44 m. N.E. Pesth. Pop. (1861) 13,447. It has a Franciscan college, a gymnasium, manufs. of leather, hats, and woollen cloth, and distilleries. The fine Vissoutser wine is raised in its vicinity. The Hungarians here defeated the Austrian troops 3d April 1849.

GRÖNÖR (or), a royal free town of Hungary, co. and 8 m. N.N.E. Presburg, at the foot of a castle-crowned height. Pop. 3,709. It has Roman Catholic churches, a Protestant church, a college, and sulphur baths.—II. a vill. dist. Jasygia, on the Zagrya, an affluent of the Theiss, 13 m. S.E. Jasz-Beregy. Pop. 2,740.—*Sepesi St György* is a market town, Transylvania, Szeklerland, on the Aluta, 18 m. N.N.E. Cronstadt. Pop. 3,000.

GRWYL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, between the Lakes of Sarnen and Lungern, 5 m. S.W. Sarnen. It was nearly swept away by an inundation in 1629.

GYULA, two market towns of East Hungary, co. Bekes, 35 m. N.N.W. Arad, divided by the White Körös river into two portions, *Magyar* and *Nemeti*, in one of which only German, and in the other only Hungarian, is spoken. Pop. (1851) 15,349. It has several churches, and oil mills.

H

HAA, a small island of Scotland, co. Sutherland, off its N. coast, 34 m. E. Far-out-head.

HAAG, the name of numerous vils. of Germany, and of the city the Hague, Netherlands. [*HAAGUE*.]

HAARBURG, Hanover. [*HARBURG*.]

HAAREN, a vill. of Hanover, landr. Osnabrück, 6 m. S.E. Meppen. Pop. 2,030.

HAAREN, a vill. of Germany, Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 22 m. N. Aachen. Pop. 1,671.

HAARLEM or **HAERLEM**, a city of the Netherlands, prov. North Holland, 11 m. W. Amsterdam, with which city, and with Leyden, it communicates by canals and by railway. Pop. (1850) 25,778. The cathedral of St. Bavon contains the famous Haarlem organ. Other principal structures are the town-hall, flesh market, and several churches; the statue of L. Coster, the reputed inventor of moveable printing types, and a native of this town, stands in the market-place. *Haarlem* has numerous public schools, learned societies, and collections in art and science, the principal of the latter being the Teyler museum. It has also steam cotton mills, manufs. of velvet, silk, and linen fabrics, carpets, lace, ribands, soap, and a type foundry. It is the centre of the important Dutch trade in flowers and flower seeds, raised in the *Bloemen-Tuinen*, extensive nursery grounds on the S. side of the city. Its vicinity is well cultivated. The painters Wynants, Ostade, Wouwermans, Berghem, and Ruysdael, with Vanderhelst, and Schorvelius, were natives of Haarlem.

HAARLEM, an island of Falk's Strait, off the N. extremity of the island of Ceylon.

HAARLEM LAKE (Dutch *Haerlemmer-Meer*), an inlet of the Zuyder-Zee, Netherlands, prov. North Holland, 2 m. S.E. Haarlem, about 33 m. in circumference, communicating N. with the Y and S. with the Old Rhine. It was formed by a destructive inundation in the 16th century. The lake has recently been drained by means of English steam-engines, and it is calculated that 45,000 acres of land have thus been gained.

HAARE, *Hara*, a river of Hanover, landr. Osnabrück, joins the Ems at Meppen, after a tortuous N. and W. course of 90 miles.

HAASTRECHT, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 14 m. N.E. Rotterdam. Pop. 1,385.

HAAY, an island of Scotland, Hebrides, in the Sound of Harris, between Harris and N. Uist.

HABA (La), a town of Spain, prov. and 51 m. E. Madrid. Pop. 3,020. It has manufactures of woollens.

HABAS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Landes, arrond. and 11 m. S.S.E. Dax. Pop. 2,010.

HABERLEY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 8 m. S.W. Shrewsbury. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 144.

HABELSHWERT, a town, Prussian Silesia, reg. Breslau, cap. circ., on the Neisse, 10 m. S. Glatz. Pop. 2,860, engaged in woollen and linen weaving.

HABERSHAM-KAYES, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 2 m. S.W. Burnley. Pop. 7,484, employed in coal mines, and cotton and woollen mills.

HABERSHAM, a co. of the U. S., North America, Georgia, in the N. part of the state. Area 770

ag. m. *Barthen mountains*. Pop. 3,884. Cap. *Clarksville*.

HABER, a country of Africa. [ANTANANIA.]

HABROVSK, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.W. Great Grimsby. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 368.

HABUAL, a town of Russia. [HAPUAL.]

HABSBURG or **HABSBURG**, a vill. of Switzerland, with ruins of a castle, the original seat of the present imperial family of Austria. [BAYES.]

HABSBURG, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., 12 m. N.E. Altkirch, on the Strasbourg Railway. Pop. 1,686.

HACONERT, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. N.N.E. Bourn. Area 3,220 ac. Pop. 454.

HACONERT, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. and 7 m. N.E. Liège. Pop. 1,212.

HACREY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. E. Grantham. Area 730 ac. Pop. 78.

HACHA, a river of South America, New Granada, dep. Magdalena, enters the Caribbean Sea, 90 m. E.N.E. Santa Marta, after a N. course of 190 miles.

HACKENBURG, a town of West Germany, dom. and 24 m. N. Nassau. P. 1,638. Manuf. linens.

HACKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. N. Wickham Market. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 510.

HACKENSACK, a vill. U. S., North America, New Jersey, on a navigable river of the same name, 12 m. N.W. New York. Pop. 1,000.—II. a township adjoining, 13 m. N.W. New York. Pop. 3,486.

HACKESTOWN, a pa. and town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Carlow and Wicklow, the town in Carlow on the Dereen, 8 m. S.E. Balinglass. Area of pa. 11,616 ac. Pop. 3,622; do. of town, 790.

HACKFORD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. W.N.W. Wymondham. Area 820 ac. Pop. 255.—II. (by *Reepham*), same co., 7 m. W.S.W. Aylsham. Area 830 ac. Pop. 712.

HACKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 1½ m. N. Canterbury. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 632.

HACKNESS, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 6½ m. N.W. Scarborough. Area 12,730 ac. Pop. 668.

HACKNEY, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, forming a suburb of London, 8 m. N.N.E. St Paul's Cathedral. Area 3,929 ac. Pop. 58,429. It is divided into 3 districts, has 3 churches, and numerous chapels, the London orphan asylum, Clapton, the Independents' academy at Homerton, a savings bank, union workhouse, and a fine nursery garden. It was formerly the favourite suburban residence of the London citizens, and hackney coaches are said to have been named from it.

HACKTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. N.N.E. Lincoln. Area 2,990 ac. Pop. 268.

HACQUEVILLE, a vill. of France, dep. Eure, arrond. Andelys. It is the birthplace of Sir Mark I. Brunel, engineer of the Thames Tunnel.

HADAMAR, a town of Germany, duchy Nassau, on the Elbe, 6 m. N.W. Limburg. Pop. 2,164. It is walled, and has a castle, a normal school, manufactures of cottons and tobacco, and iron works.

HADDAM, a township, U. S., North America, Connecticut, 20 m. S. Hartford. Pop. 2,284.

HADDENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 6½ m. S.S.W. Aylesbury. Area 3,150 ac. Pop. 1,703.—II. co. Cambridge, 6 m. S.S.W. Ely. Area 4,630 ac. Pop. 2,113.

HADDINGTON, a par. and royal bor., market town and pa., Scotland, cap. co., on the Tyne, and on the North British Railway, 18 m. E. Edinburgh. Area of pa., which is in the highest state of cultivation, about 22½ sq. m. Pop. 6,528; pop. of bor. 2,287. Has co. buildings, town-house, collegiate and parish church, and a new

corn exchange, a mechanics' institute, an agricultural and horticultural society, several public libraries, and a trade in wool. It is perhaps the largest market in Scotland for corn and other agricultural produce. Fairs in April and October. Haddington unites with Dunbar, Jedburgh, Lauder, and North Berwick, in sending 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1848) 800. Haddington is a very ancient royal burgh, and holds its last charter dated 1634. King Alexander II. was born here in 1198. The town disputes with Gifford the honour of being the birthplace of the reformer John Knox.

HADDINGTON or **EAST LOTHIAN**, a co. of Scotland, having N. the Firth of Forth, E. the North Sea, S. co. Berwick, and W. co. Edinburgh. Area variously estimated at from 224 to 280 sq. m., of which about 7,000 ac. are wood. P. 36,386. Surface, in the S., occupied by the Lammermoor hills, in the centre and N. a plain, gradually sloping to the Firth of Forth, and diversified by gentle elevations. Principal rivulet, the Tyne. Except the Lammermoor ridge and the Garletons, there are only two other isolated hills, Traprain Law and North Berwick Law, the latter a cone of 800 feet elevation. Soil mostly a clayey loam. The United East Lothian Agricultural Society, founded in 1819-20, comprises most, if not all, of the wealthy proprietors in the co. Principal crops, wheat, oats, barley, beans, turnips, and grasses. Cattle, brought chiefly from the Highlands, are extensively fattened. In the Lammermoor sheep farms, the Cheviot breed predominates. Farms generally large. It has manufs. of salt and pottery works at Prestonpans and Tranent, fisheries at Dunbar, and several extensive distilleries. Coal is worked in the W., and limestone abounds everywhere. Roads are good, and the North British Railway traverses the co. Haddington comprises 2 parishes, 24 *quoad civitas* par., and 3 royal burghs, Haddington, the co. town, Dunbar, and North Berwick. It sends 2 members to House of Commons, 1 of whom is for the county.

HADDISCOE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, with a station on the Norfolk Railway, 4 m. N.N.E. Beccles. Area 2,130 ac. Pop. 420.

HADDO, a town of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. Methlick, 11 m. N.E. Inverury.

HADDON, a pa. of England, co. Hunts, 3 m. N.N.W. Stilton. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 126.—II. (East), co. and 7½ m. N.W. Northampton. Area 2,990 ac. Pop. 650.—III. (West), same co., 8 m. N.N.E. Daventry. Area 2,900 ac. Pop. 929.—IV. (Haddon Hall), co. Derby, 2 m. S.W. Chatsworth.

HADEN, a dist. of Northern Germany, Hanover, landr. Stade, extending for 12 m. along the Elbe, at its mouth. Area 110 sq. m. Pop. 19,500. Soil marshy, fertile, and protected from inundations by dykes. It has a distinct administration, and special privileges.

HADDERLEIGH (Dan. *Haderlev*), a seaport town of Denmark, cap. amt., on an inlet of the Little Belt, duchy and 49 m. N. Schleswig. Pop. 6,100. It has a safe harbour, several churches, a normal school, and breweries.

HADFIELD, a township of England, co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 11 m. N.N.W. Chapel-le-Whith, with a station on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, 2½ m. N. Glossop. Pop. 1,089.

HADHAM (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Herts, 4 m. W.S.W. Bishop-Stortford. Area 4,280 ac. Pop. 1,264.—II. (Little), 3 m. W.N.W. Bishop-Stortford. Area 3,078 ac. Pop. 578.

HADHAR, a town of Hungary, co. Szabolcs, 19 m.

N. Dehrecain. Pop. 5,700, mostly Haiduka, and employed in agriculture and cattle raising.

HADIRA or **HADITHA**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad on the Euphrates, 27 m. E.S.E. Anah, and enclosed by an ancient stone wall.

HADJI-ASHASSI, a vill. of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, on the Barton (anc. *Parthenius*), 50 m. W.S.W. Kastamuni, and around which are some remarkable caves.—II. (*H. Hameza*), a town of Anatolia, 26 m. E. Tosis, near which the Kisil Irnak is crossed by a stone bridge.—III. *Hadji Oghli Bazar*. [BAZARDJIK.]

HADRIEN, a market town and pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 94 m. W.S.W. Ipswich, and 7 m. W.N.W. the Bentley station of the E. Union Railway. Area of pa. 3,440 ac. Pop. 3,716. It is a polling place for the west division of the co.—II. a pa., co. Essex, 2½ m. N.W. Leigh. Area 4,480 ac. Pop. 412.

HADLEY, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 1 m. N.N.E. Barnet. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 1,008.

HADLEY, township of the U.S., North America, Massachusetts, on Connecticut river, 74 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,986.

HADLOW, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. N.E. Tunbridge. Area 5,930 ac. Pop. 2,395.

HADMERLEBEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 18 m. S.W. Magdeburg, on the Bode, with a station on railway to Halberstadt. Pop. 1,000.

HADOL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, arrond. and 6 m. S. Epinal. Pop. 3,168.

HADRAMAUT, a country of Arabia, extending along its S.E. coast from Oman to Yemen, with which latter region it constituted the anc. Arabia Felix. The coast is lined by mountains 5,000 feet high. On the edge of the desert of Akla, a plummet which was sunk in the loose sand, found no bottom at 360 feet.

HANSON, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 1½ m. S.K. Droitwich, within the parl. bounds of which it is included. Area 940 ac. Pop. 194.

HANSTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 1½ m. S. Linton. Area 1,870 ac. Pop. 576.

HANOUT and **HAELEN**, two comm. and vill. of Belgium, the former, prov. North Brabant, cap. cant., 16 m. N.E. Brussels. Pop. 1,400; the latter, prov. Limbourg, 11 m. W. Hasselt. Pop. 2,016.

HARLEERT and **HARRINGHE**, two comm. and vill. of Belgium.—I. prov. E. Flanders, 19 m. E. Audenarde. Pop. 3,252.—II. prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., 12 m. N.W. Ypres. Pop. 1,936.

HARMUS (MOUNT), Europ. Turkey. [BALKAN.]

HARLEFELLE, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., on the Ly., and the railway to Ghent, 3 m. N.E. Courtrai. Pop. 4,486.

HARLEM, a vill. of the U. S., North America, New York, on Harlem river, here crossed by a bridge, 74 m. N.N.E. New York, with which it is connected by railway.

HARPOON, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 26 m. N.E. Ghent. Pop. 2,250.

HAF or **STETTIN-HAFF**, a lagoon of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 10 m. N. Stettin, separated from the Baltic by a narrow strip of land. Length of lagoon, E. to W., 29 m.; greatest breadth 13 miles. It is divided into the Great and Little Haff, has several arms, receives the Oder, Ihna, and Ucker rivers, and communicates with the sea by mouths at Swinemünde, Cammin, and Wolgast. [CURISON-HAFF and FRISCH-HAFF.]

HAFFA, a navigable channel, connecting the Karos river (Persia), in its lower part, with the Shat-ul-Arab (Lower Euphrates). Length about ½ m.; breadth from 200 to 400 feet; depth 30 to 40 feet.

HAFHER, a vill. of Africa, Nubia, on l. b. of the Nile, 46 m. N. New Dongola. It has a weekly market, and a government factory for indigo.

HAFERHILL and **HAFERBACH**, two villa. of S. Germany, the former in Bavaria, on the Danube, 8 m. E. Passau; the latter, Lower Austria, W. St. Pölten. Both have porcelain factories.

HAFOD, a pa. of South Wales, co. Denbigh, 14 m. S.E. Aberystwith. Pop. 161.

HAFSLØN, a vill. and pa. of Norway, stift and 68 m. N.E. Bergen. Pop. 2,100.

HAGHORNE, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 5½ m. W.S.W. Wallingford. Area 2,890 ac. Pop. 905.

HAGE, a vill. of Hanover, E. Friesland, laudr. and 13 m. N.W. Aurich. Pop. 1,860.

HAGELBERG, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 22 m. S.W. Potsdam, and where the allies defeated the French, Aug. 27, 1813.

HAGEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 26 m. W. Arensburg, cap. circ., on the Volme. Pop. 6,092, who manufacture iron ware, woollen cloth, paper, and leather. Near it is the spa of Eppenhause.

HAGENOW, a town of North Germany, grand duchy, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Hamburg and Berlin Railway, 17 m. S.W. Schwerin. P. 2,720.

HAGENSTOWN, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Maryland, 58 m. W.N.W. Baltimore. Pop. 3,884. It has a court-house, town-hall, gaol, and 9 churches.

HAGETMAU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., arrond. and 7 m. S. St. Sever. Pop. 3,118. Good wine is produced in its vicinity.

HAGIA and **HAGIOS** (Greek *Saints*), several small villa. of Greece; and an island, Hagio-Strati (anc. *Nea*), Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, 20 m. S.W. Lemnos, with a vill. of same name on its west coast.

HAGIA, a town of European Turkey, Thessaly, 13 m. E. Larissa. Inhab. by about 800 families.

HAGLEY, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 3 m. S.S.E. Stourbridge. Area 2,830 ac. Pop. 935.

HAGNABY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pta. Lindsey, 4 m. W.S.W. Spilsby. Area 640 ac. Pop. 91.—II. (*with Hamy*), same co. and pta., 3 m. N.E. Alford. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 144.

HAGUE (THE), (Dutch *SGraevenhage*, "the Count's Meadow," French *La Haye*), a town of the Netherlands, cap. prov. of South Holland, and the usual residence of the court and of the States-general, on a branch of the Leyden and Rotterdam Canal, 4 m. from the North Sea, 14 m. N.W. Rotterdam, and 33 m. S.W. Amsterdam, with which cities it also communicates by railways. Lat. 52° 4' 20" N., lon. 4° 18' 40" E. Pop. (1850) 72,467. Mean temp. of year 52°; winter 38° 2; summer 63° 5, Fahr. It is enclosed by a moat, crossed by drawbridges, and many streets are intersected by canals, bordered with rows of trees. All the principal edifices are in the *Pynerberg*, or great square of its N. or fashionable quarter. The national museum comprises collections of Chinese and Japanese curiosities, and of Dutch national relics, with a rich gallery of Dutch paintings, among which is Paul Potter's celebrated "bull." The *Binnenhof* appropriated to the States Assembly and the chief government offices, comprises a portion of the residence of the ancient Counts of Holland. It has 14 churches, 2 Jews' synagogues, an orphan asylum, prisons, numerous schools, and a theatre. The royal library is said to contain 100,000 vols.; and here are many learned associations and private galleries of art. A cannon foundry, printing, and various manufactures carried on. A road, called the *Voorhout*, leads N. to the *Beach*.

HAGUE (*Cape La*), a headland of France, often inaccurately called *Cape La Hague*. It forms the N.W. extremity of the peninsula of Cotentin, dep. Manche, opposite the island Alderney. Lat. of lighthouse, 49° 48' N., lon. 1° 57' W.

HAGUENAU, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Bas Rhin, cap. cant., on the Moder, 16 m. N. Strasbourg. P. 11,331. It has a church, Jews' synagogue, civil and military hospitals, a female penitentiary, hemp, and cotton yarn, madder, and oil mills, manufs. of woollen and cotton fabrics, earthenware and soap, breweries, and metal foundries. The adjacent forest of Haguenau is one of the largest in France.

HAGWORTHINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsay, 4 m. W.N.W. Spilsby. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 651.

HADA or **HAYDA**, a town of Bohemia, circ. Leitmeritz. Pop. 1,432. It has important manufs. of glass and crystal.

HAIDRAUER, a vill. of Upper Bavaria, on the Isar, immediately opposite Munich, of which it forms a suburb. Pop. 3,700.

HAIDUCK TOWNS, Hungary. [HEYDUKE.]

HAIGER and **HAIGERLOCH**, two vills. of Germany, the former in duchy, and 34 m. N.E. Nassau, on the Dille, with 1,125 inhabitants, and some iron works; the latter in principality Hohenz-Sigmaringen, 8 m. W. Hechingen, with 1,360 inhabitants.

HAIGER, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. N.N.E. Wigan. Pop. 1,220. Here are pits of the celebrated Cannel coal.

HAIGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5½ m. N.N.W. Grantham. Area 2,550 ac. Pop. 337.

HAI-KHOU-SO, a maritime town, island of Hainan, China Sea, on the N. coast of the island, and the chief mart of its trade, on a peninsula, 3 m. N. its cap. city Kiong-tschou.

HAILES, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2 m. N.E. Winchcombe. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 90.

HAILEHAM, a market town and pa. of England, co. Sussex, 11 m. E.S.E. Lewes. Area of pa. 3,350 ac. Pop. 1,325.

HAIM, a town of Saxony. [GROSSENHAIM.]

HAIMA or **JAINA**, a river and bay of Hayti: the river, after a S. course of 38 m., enters the bay 13 m. S.W. San Domingo, and on the E. side of the bay is a vill. of same name.

HAINA, a vill. of Hessen-Cassel, prov. Ober-Hessen, circ. Frankenberg, with a central lunatic asylum in the rich abbey of Cistercians.

HAINAN (Chinese *Hai-Lam*, "South of the Sea"), an island belonging to China, prov. Quang-tong, between lat. 18° 10' and 20° N., lon. 103° 25' and 111° E., immediately S. the peninsula Loui-tchou, and separating the Gulf of Tonquin from the China Sea. Estimated area 12,000 sq. m. Pop. probably comprises 1,000,000 Chinese, exclusive of wild tribes in the interior. Some of the mountains in its centre rise above the snow line. It has large rivers; coasts generally rocky, but the W. is low, and the S. has several good harbours. Soil not fertile; timber is a principal product. Exports rice, sugar, wax, pearls, coral, salt, gold and silver, and timber. It is subdivided into 13 dists. *Kiong-tschou*, the cap., is a populous city on its N. coast; other principal towns are Hanch-e-on and Lok-hoi.

HAINAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Liegnitz, circ. Hainau-Goldberg, on the Deltschel. Pop. 4,187. It has manufs. of woollens and flannels.

HAINGAULT, a forest of England, co. Essex, lying to the E. of Epping Forest, and N.W. Broomford.

HAINGAULT or **HAINGAULT** (German *Hennegau*),

a frontier prov. of Belgium, cap. Mons, bounded W. and S. by France, and on other sides by E. and W. Flanders, S. Brabant and Namur. Area 1,430 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 723,599. Surface generally level; hilly in the S.E. It is traversed by the Sambre, Scheldt, Dender, and Haine rivers, and by several canals. Agriculture, cattle rearing, and mining, are the principal occupations of its inhabitants. Manufs. of hardware, glass, linen, and woollen fabrics, lace, and leather. It is subdivided into 3 arrondis. Principal towns, Mons, Tournay, and Charleroi.

HAINGAULT, an old division of France in French Flanders, cap. Valenciennes, now comprised in the dep. Nord.

HAINGAULT or **HAINGAULT**, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube river, 27 m. E.S.E. Vienna. Pop. 3,344. It has a royal tobacco factory. The Magyars here gained a great victory over the Germans in 807.

HAINE, a river of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, after a W. course of 40 m. past Mons and St Ghislain, joins the Scheldt in France, dep. Nord, opposite Conde, whence it is navigable to Mons. From it the prov. Hainaut derived its name.—*Haine St Pierre* is a vill. on it, 12 m. W. Charleroi.

HAINEWAUDE, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Bautzen, near the Elbe. Pop. 2,571, mostly weavers.

HAINFORD, a pa. of England, co. Northfolk, 7 m. N. Norwich. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 631.

HAINGHRE, a town of Saxony, circ. and 40 m. S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 5,833. It has manufactures of woollens and linens.

HAINE, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 19 m. E. Bellefonte. P. 2,002.

HAINTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 5½ m. N.N.E. Wragby. Ac. 2,780. P. 323.

HAIRAN, an island in the Strait of Formosa, China Sea, lat. 23° 35' N., lon. 120° E.

HAITERSBACH, a town of Wurtemberg, circ. Birk Forest, 30 m. S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,333.

HAITI ISLAND, West Indies. [HAITI.]

HAJEPPOOR, a town of British India, dist. Tirhoot, presid. Bengal, on l. b. of the Ganges, 15 m. N.E. Dinapore. Has an annual fair for the sale of horses and cattle. The place is a resort of pilgrims.

HAIJI or **HAIJI**, numerous towns in the East [HAJI.]

HAIJAR (EL), a town of Arabia. [LACHSA.]

HAIJILAB, a vill. of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 46 m. S.W. Konieh.

HAIJABAD, a town of Persia, prov. Kirman, 40 m. W. Gombroon, near the centre of the Persian Gulf. Pop. from 600 to 700.—*Haji* or *Hadji* is a prefix of the names of numerous villa. in Turkish Kurdistan and Armenia.

HAJIGUNGE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 5 m. E. Turedpore, on the rt. b. of the Ganges.

HAKARY or **HAKARIA**, a mountain district of Turkish Kurdistan, of which Joolamerk, about 80 m. S. Van, is the cap. Estimated pop. 50,000 families (?) mostly Nestorian Christians.

HAKERRAY, one of the smallest of the Hebrides isls., Scotland, between Barra and South Uist.

HAKIM-KHAN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 65 m. S.E. Sivas, on an affluent of the Euphrates.

HAL, a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, cap. cant., on the Senne, the Charleroi Canal, and Mons Railway, 9 m. S.S.W. Brussels. P. 6,507.

HALAL, a vill. of Abyssinia, state Tigre, 120 m. N. Antalco, on the route to Arkiko, and 8,625 feet above the sea. Pop. 400.

HALAM, a pa. of England, co. North, 1½ m. W.N.W. Southwell. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 890.

HALAS, a market town of Hungary, between the Danube and Theiss, co. and 76 m. S.S.E. Pesth, on the Lake Halaszo. Pop. (1851) 12,782.

HALKENTADT, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 29 m. S.W. Magdeburg, with which it communicates by railway, cap. circ., on the Elbe, an affluent of the Bode. Pop. (1849) 19,840. It is enclosed by walls, outside of which are several suburbs, and has a cathedral, 10 other Protestant and 2 Roman Catholic churches, a Jews' synagogue, theatre, college, diocesan and normal schools, Gleim's institute, public libraries, private museums and picture galleries, manufs. of woollen stuffs, leather, carpets, linen fabrics, gloves, straw hats, starch, tobacco, and soap, with oil refineries, breweries, and a trade in corn and wool.

HALBERTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. E. Tiverton. Area 5,960 ac. Pop. 1,745.

HALDENLEBEN (New), a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 15 m. N.W. Magdeburg, cap. circ., on the Ohre. Pop. 5,016. Manufs. woollen fabrics, leather, vitriol, glass, and stone wares.—*Old Haldensleben* is an adjacent vill. Pop. 1,749, similarly employed, and having also a beet-root sugar factory. Pop. 1,900.

HALDON, a vill. of England, co. Devon, pa. Kenne, 4½ m. S.W. Exeter. In vicinity a range of hills extends 7 m., with an elevation of 1,818 feet above the sea.

HALE, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 2½ m. S.E. Egremont. Area 9,220 ac. Pop. 830.—II. co. Hants, 3½ m. N.N.E. Fordingbridge. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 134.—III. co. Lincoln, parts Kesteven, 8 m. N.N.E. Folkingham. Area 5,110 ac. Pop. 1,008.—IV. a township, co. Chester, pa. Bowden, 2 m. S.E. Altringham. Pop. 995.—V. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Childwall, 6½ m. S. Prescott. Pop. 629.

HALESHUR, a town of British India, dist. Baraset, presid. Bengal, on l. b. of the Hoogly, in lat. 24° 25' N., lon. 88° 23' E. It has numerous Sanscrit colleges.

HALES, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.W. Beccles. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 324.—II. a township, co. Stafford, 2½ m. E. Market-Drayton.

HALESOWEN, a pa. and market town of England, co. Worcester, 7 m. W.S.W. Birmingham. Area of pa. 11,290 ac. Pop. 23,330, do. of town 2,412.

HALESWORTH, a market town and pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the Blyth, 26 m. N.E. Ipswich. Area of pa. 1,070 ac. Pop. 2,862, chiefly employed in spinning and weaving yarn from hemp, which is largely grown in the vicinity. It is a polling place for East Suffolk.

HALE-WESTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. N.W. St. Neots. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 423.

HALEWOOD, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Childwall, 4 m. S. Prescott. P. 1,146.

HALFAY, a town of Africa, Nubia, on the E. bank of the Nile, 15 m. N. Khartum, cap. of an extensive dist., mostly between lat. 14° 20' and 16° N.

HALFMOON, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, 13 m. N. Albany. Pop. 2,788.—II. Pennsylvania, 78 m. N.W. Harrisburgh. Pop. 1,519.

HALF MOON KEYS, are some reefs and islets, immediately E. of Portland Point, the S. extremity of Jamaica.—*Half Moon Islands* are a group, Eastern Archipelago, lat. 9° N., lon. 116° 10' E.

HALF-MONTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, district of Eskdale. Area 6,064 ac. Pop. 637.

HALFORD, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. N. Shipston-on-Stour. Ac. 1,010. P. 848.

HALIBUT ISLAND, an island of the North Pacific

Ocean, near the S.W. extremity of the peninsula Alashka, lat. 54° 48' N., lon. 164° 15' W. Circumference 22 m. It was so named by Cook from the large number of halibuts taken there.

HALICZ or GALITCH, a town of Austrian Galicia (and whence the name of this prov.), on the Dniester, 63 m. S.S.E. Lemberg. Pop. 1,800, chiefly employed in salt works and soap factories.

HALIFAX, a parl. bor., large manufacturing town, and township of England, co. York, West Riding, on the navigable Calder, and on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, 14 m. W.S.W. Leeds. Area of pa. 75,740 ac. Pop. of do., 149,257; do. of parl. bor. 33,582. Chief buildings, the piece-hall, a vast and handsome stone-built quadrangle, containing 315 rooms or warehouses in which the manufacturers keep their cloths for sale, and the pa. church, to which about 18 other churches and chapels scattered throughout the pa. are subordinate. Endowed charities 2,606. Here are also numerous dissenters' meeting-houses and schools; a blue coat hospital, infirmary, gaol, theatre, assembly rooms, public baths, library, literary society hall with library and museum, mechanics' institute, and several banks. The woollen manuf. was introduced here early in the 16th century. Coal is also plentiful in the pa., and the river Calder forms a means of communication with Hull on the one side, and Liverpool on the other. The principal staples are shalloons, camlets, figured vestings, moreens, bombazeens, crapes, russets, serges, baizes, coatings, broad and narrow cloths, kerseys, cottons, and silks. Most of the goods are sold in an unfinished state, to the merchants, in the piece-hall. *Halfay* comprises 19 townships, and is governed by the co. magistrates, who hold petty-sessions weekly. It sent 20 members to House of Commons during the commonwealth, which privilege was restored by the Reform Act. Reg. electors (1848) 1,014.

HALIFAX, a marit. city and cap. of Nova Scotia, on its S.E. coast, in lat. 44° 39' N., lon. 63° 31' W. Pop. exclusive of army and navy, 25,000. It stands on a declivity facing the harbour, and its houses are mostly of wood. Public edifices numerous, and comprise Province building, containing the chief government offices, with the public library; the residences of the military commandant and admiral, two sets of barracks, the ordnance and commissariat departments, Dalhousie college, the military hospital, various churches, the workhouse, prison, exchange, assembly rooms, and theatre. The dockyard covers 14 acres; the harbour, defended by strong forts and batteries, is a part of an inlet which expands above the city into Bedford basin, with an area of 10 sq. m. About 100 large square rigged vessels, and a like number of schooners, besides small craft, belong to the trade, which engrosses nearly the whole foreign trade of the colony. Exports consist of preserved fish, timber, coals, grindstones, corn, flour, cattle, cheese, butter, whale and seal oil, and furs. Chief imports, colonial produce from the West Indies, timber and flour from the United States, and manufactured goods from Great Britain. It is the seat of some manufs. of stuff, leather, paper, soap, with distilleries, breweries, and a considerable fishery. It communicates by a canal with the Bay of Fundy, and by steam mail-packets with Boston (U. S.), and with Liverpool.

HALIFAX, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. of Virginia. Area 765 sq. m. Pop. 26,822.—II. a co., in E. part of N. Carolina. Area 545 sq. m. Pop. 16,689.—III. a township, Pennsylv-

waala, 18 m. N. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,892.—IV. a township, Vermont, 106 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 1,193.—V. a river port, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, 70 m. N.E. Raleigh.

HALLWAX BAY, N.E. Australia, in lat. 19° S., lon. 127° E., is between Hockingham and Cleveland bays, 46 m. in width, and contains Palm Islands.

HALLIBUTT (CAPE), a headland of Russian America, on the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 70° 48' N., lon. 161° 53' W., bounds Harrison Bay on the W.

HALLIN, a pa. of North Wales, co. and 2 m. S.S.W. Flint. Pop. 1,777. In the vicinity is a hill upwards of 1,000 feet in elevation above the sea.

HALKIRK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Caithness, in the centre of the co., adjoining Reay on the E. Area about 90 sq. miles. Pop. 2,918.

HALL, several towns of Germany.—I. Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Kocher, 35 m. N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. including suburbs, 6,489. It was formerly a free imperial city, enclosed by walls, and has 7 churches, a town-hall, endowed college, mint, hospital, two public libraries and several sugar refineries. It has also some soap and other factories, and a trade in oxen, hogs, and salt from the neighbouring springs, which yield 175,000 cwts. of salt annually.—II. (Nieder Hall), a town W. of Ingelfingen, on the Kocher, with salt springs. Pop. 1,063.—III. a town of the Tyrol, circ. Lower Inthal, on the Inn, 6 m. E. Innsbruck. Pop. 4,969. chiefly employed in salt mines. It has a mint, a gymnasium, and a ladies' seminary, with cotton and linen factories.—IV. a market town of Upper Austria, 19 m. S. Linz. Pop. 960.

HALL, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Georgia, cap. Gainesville. Area 651 sq. m. Pop. 8,718.

HALLA, a town of Seinde, 35 m. N.W. Hyderabad, with extensive manuf. of caps and superior earthenware, and a Mohammedan shrine, greatly frequented. Pop. estimated at from 2,000 to 10,000.

HALLAM (KIRK), a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. E.N.E. Derby. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 473.—II. (West), 6 m. N.E. Derby. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 637.—III. (Nether), a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 1½ m. W. Sheffield. Pop. 8,897.—IV. (Upper), 3½ m. W.S.W. Sheffield. P. 1,409.

HALLAMSHIRE, a dist. of England, co. York, West Riding, composed of the two extensive pas. of Sheffield and Ecclesfield.

HALLAR or **HALLAWAR**, a dist. of India, prov. Guzerat. It is enclosed by the Gulf of Cutch, Muchoo-Kanta, Jhallawar, Kallywar, Soruth, Burda, Okamundal, and the Arabian Sea. Area 4,960 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 358,360. Surface various. Soil light, yields wheat, millet, maize, and cotton. Manufs. cotton fabrics and dye works. The district is well watered.

HALLATON, a market town and pa. of England, co. Leicester, 7 m. N.N.E. Market-Harboro'. Area of pa. 2,360 ac. Pop. 691.

HALLAU, a frontier vill. of Switzerland, with mineral springs and baths, cant. and 8 m. W. Schaffhausen. Pop. 2,641.

HALLZ, a city of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, cap. circ., on the Saale, and at the junction of railways to Magdeburg, Leipzig, and Weimar, 20 m. N.W. Leipzig. Pop. (1856) 36,488. Mean temp. of year 47°.7, winter 31°.4, summer 63°.6, Fahr. It is enclosed by walls, and divided into several quarters, each with its own magistracy. Principal buildings, the church of St. Mary, the church of Maurice, and outside the walls E. a monument to the Germans who fell in the battle of Leipzig. Its university, founded in 1604, had united to it in 1815 that of Wittenberg, and pos-

sesses a valuable library, various museums, an anatomical theatre, chemical laboratory, botanic garden, and observatory; it had (in 1844) 731 students. Manufs. hardware and starch, but woollen fabrics, gloves, etc., are also made here; and near the city are salt springs, yielding 226,000 to 300,000 cwt. of salt annually. *Halle* is the seat of the mining board for the provs. between the Elbe and Weser. Michaelis and Handel were born here. On the 18th October 1806, the French gained signal advantages here over the Prussians.—II. a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 29 m. S.W. Minden, cap. circ., W. of the Teutoburger-wald. Pop. 1,480.

HALLERU, a town of Upper Austria, circ. and 9 m. S.S.E. Salzburg, on the Salzach. Pop. 5,606, chiefly employed in mines, yielding 300,000 cwt. of salt annually; also in pin making.

HALLERBERG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 33 m. S.E. Arnsberg, on the frontier of Hessen-Cassel. Pop. 1,560.

HALLENCOURT, a vill. of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., 9 m. S.S.E. Abbeville. Pop. 1,739.

HALLGÄRTN, a township of England, co. and 3½ m. E.N.E. Durham, pa. Pittington. Pop. 2,296.

HALLING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. S.S.W. Rochester. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 630.

HALLINGBURY (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. S.E. Bishop-Stortford. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 710.—II. (Little), same co., 10 m. E.N.E. Ware. Area 2,610 ac. Pop. 517.

HALLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 2 m. S.W. Louth. Ac. 860. Pop. 80.

HALLIWELL, a township of England, co. Lancashire, pa. Dean, 3 m. W.N.W. Bolton. Pop. 3,959.

HALLLOUGHTON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 1½ m. S.S.W. Southwell. Area 800 ac. Pop. 79.

HALLOW, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. N.N.W. Worcester. Area 3,550 ac. Pop. 1,208.

HALLOWELL, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, 2 m. S. Augusta. Pop. 4,793.

HALL'S ISLANDS, British North America, are at the W. entrance of Frobisher Strait, lat. 63° N., lon. 65° W.

HALLSTADT, a market town of Upper Austria, circ. Traun, built in a terraced form on the W. shore of the Lake of Hallstadt, 16 m. N.E. Radstadt. Pop. 1,130, employed in adjacent salt mines.—II. a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Main, 8 m. N.W. Bamberg. P. 1,650.

HALLUIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, on rt. b. of the Lys, 10 m. N.N.E. Lille. Pop. 5,408, engaged in weaving and bleaching.

HALLUW or **HALLUW**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 7 m. N. Leeuwarden. P. 2,800.

HALLWY (LAKE OR), Switzerland, cant. Aargau, is an expansion of the river Aa, 9 m. S.E. Aarau, 5 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth.

HALMI, a market town of E. Hungary, co. Ugocz, 10 m. S. Nagy-aszalos. Pop. 1,460.

HALLMSTAD, a seaport town of Sweden, cap. lmn, on Laholm Bay, Kattegat, 76 m. S.S.E. Gothenburg, at the mouth of the Nissa Aa. Pop. 1,850. It has woollen manufactures and a salmon fishery.

HALLMSTADT, a marit. lmn of Sweden, having W. the Kattegat, and landward the lms Göteborg, Wenersborg, Jonköping, Wexjö, and Christianstad. Area 1,900 sq. m. Pop. (1850), 106,798. Surface sandy, and does not produce corn sufficient for home consumption. Forests are now confined to the mountainous E. frontier. Cattle rearing, fishing, and linen spinning and weaving, are the principal occupations of the inhabitants.

HALA, a market town of Denmark, prov. Jütland, amt. and 18 m. E. Aalborg, at the entrance of the Limfjord. Pop. 800, mostly Sehm.

HALSALL, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, hamlet of W. Derby. Area 16,540 ac. Pop. 4,516.

HALSBACH and **HALDON**, two villa. of Germany; the former in Saxony, circ. and 18 m. W.S.W. Dresden. Pop. 1,984.—The latter in Hesse-Cassel, 37 m. S.W. Cassel. Pop. 724.

HALSE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. E. Wivelcombe. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 412.

HALSHAM, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 5½ m. E.S.E. Hedon. Ac. 2,900. Pop. 264.

HALSTEAD, a market town and pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Colne, 18 m. N.N.E. Chelmsford. Area of pa. 6,230 ac. Pop. 6,982. It has manufs. of silks, velvets, satins, and straw plait.

—II. a pa., co. Kent, 5½ m. N.N.W. Seven-Oaks. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 280.—III. a township, co. and 11 m. E. Leicester. Pop. 175.

HALSTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6 m. N.N.E. Bournemouth. Area 1,970 ac. Pop. 572.

HALTOW, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5½ m. N.N.E. Rochester. Area 2,730 ac. Pop. 354.

—II. (Low), same co., on Standgate creek, 6¼ m. E. Chatham. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 344.

HALTOLIFFE, a tnsph. of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Caldbeck, 8½ m. N.N.E. Keswick. P. 617.

HALTZE, a vill. of Germany, Hanover, landr. Aurich, on l. b. of the Ems, 10 m. S.S.W. Leer, with a custom-house for the circle of Leer.

HALTERN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 25 m. S.W. Münster, on the Lippe. Pop. 1,940, employed in woollen and linen weaving.

HALTHAM-ON-BAIN, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3½ m. S.S.W. Horncastle. Ac. 2,610. Pop. 245.

HALTON, several pars. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 1½ m. N.N.E. Wendover. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 157.—II. co. and 2½ m. N.N.E. Lancaster. Area 3,830 ac. Pop. 718.—III. (East), co. Lincoln, 10 m. N.W. Great Grimby. Area 3,920 ac. Pop. 675.—IV. (West), in same co., 8 m. W. Barton-on-Humber. Area 4,970 ac. Pop. 425.—V. (Holegate), same co., 1½ m. E.S.E. Spilsby. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 589.—VI. a chapelry, and small market town, co. Chester, 3 m. N.N.E. Frodsham. Pop. 1,570.

HALTWHISTLE, a market town and pa. of England, co. Northumberland, with a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 24 m. W. Newcastle. Area of pa. 52,930 ac., much of which is moorland. Pop. 5,379, do. of township 1,420. It lies in the valley of the S. Tyne, here crossed by a bridge; and has a church and manufactures of coarse baize.

HALVEGATE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6½ m. N.N.E. Loddon. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 545.

HALWELL, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m. S.S.W. Totnes. Ac. 2,720. P. 411.—II. same co., 5½ m. E.S.E. Holworthy. Ac. 5,880. Pop. 284.

HALZE, a river of Asia Minor. [KIZIL-IMAK].

HAM, *Hammam*, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., in a marshy plain, near l. b. of the Somme, arrond. and 14 m. S.S.E. Peronne. Pop. 2,375. Its old fortress is used as a state prison. In 1830 the ministers of Charles x., and afterwards Prince Louis Bonaparte, now Emperor of the French, were confined in its citadel.

HAM, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 7 m. S.S.W. Charleroi. Pop. 1,563. It has manufs. of lace and iron wares.

HAM, several pars. of England.—I. co. Kent, 2 m. S.S.W. Sandwich. Area 260 ac. Pop. 36.—II. co. Wilt, 4½ m. S. Hungerford. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 245.—III. (East), co. Essex, 7½ m. E.N.E. London. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 1,560.—IV. (West), on the Lea, 4½ m. E.N.E. London. Area 4,160 ac. Pop. 12,317.—V. (High), co. Somerset, 3 m. N. Langport. Area 2,840 ac.

Pop. 1,308.—VI. (with Wafek), a hamlet, co. Surrey, on the Thames, pa. Kingston-on-Thames, 11 m. W.S.W. St Pauls, London. Pop. 1,524.

HAMADA, a table-land of Northern Africa, in the desert, between Tripoli and Fezzan. It is destitute of water, and uninhabited.

HAMADAN, *Ecbatana*, a city of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, cap. dist., 185 m. S.W. Teheran, Lat. 34° 50' N., lon. 45° 32' E. Pop. variously estimated from 25,000 to 40,000. Near it is an edifice containing the tomb of Avicenna, resorted to by numerous pilgrims. It has baths, caravanserais, an Armenian church, and a Jewish synagogue. Some carpet and silk weaving and tanning are here carried on, and the city has a trade in leather, and is an entrepôt for the commerce between Bagdad and the modern cap. of Persia.

HAMAH or **HAMMAH**, *Epiphania*, and the *Hamath* of Scripture, a city of Syria, pash., and 110 m. N.E. Damascus, on the Orontes, here crossed by 4 bridges. Pop. 44,000. It is enclosed by walls. Principal structures, the governor's palace, mosques, baths, bazaars, and some curious hydraulic works. Manufs. of silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics, gold and silver thread, in which, and in wax, sawflower, madder, and colonial and European goods, Hamah has an active trade with Aleppo, and other towns on the route between Asia and Africa.

HAMBACH, a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, cant. and 2 m. S.W. Neustadt. Pop. 2,066.

HAMBANTOTTE, a bay and small seaport town, on the S. coast of Ceylon. Lat. 6° 8' N., lon. 81° 10' E. It has some trade in baysalt.

HAMBATO or **AMBATO**, a town of South America, Ecuador, dep. and 75 m. S. Quito, at the N.E. foot of Mount Chimborazo, in a wheat country, elevation 8,560 feet. Lat. 1° 4' S., lon. 78° 56' W. It was destroyed by an eruption of Cotopaxi in 1693, and again by an earthquake in 1796. Pop. 12,000. (?)

HAMEN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. and 9 m. S. Mayenne. Pop. 1,837.

HAMBLE, a pa. of England, co. Hants, on a river of same name, at its junction with Southampton water, 4½ m. S.E. Southampton. Ac. 440. P. 443.

HAMBLEDON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. N.N.E. Henley. Area 6,620 ac. Pop. 1,365.—II. co. Hants, 6 m. E.S.E. Bishop's Waltham. Area 6,630 ac. Pop. 2,052.—III. co. Surrey, 8½ m. S. Godalming. Area 2,020 ac. Pop. 598.

HAMBLETON, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 3 m. E.S.E. Oakham. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 290.

—II. a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. Brayton, 4½ m. W.S.W. Selby. Pop. 528.

HAMBROOK, a hamlet of Engl., co. Gloucester, pa. of Winterbourne, 6 m. N.N.E. Bristol. Pop. 607.

HAMBURG, the principal commercial city of Germany, cap. of the republic of same name, on rt. b. of the Elbe, about 70 m. from its mouth. Lat. 53° 32' 51' N., lon. 9° 58' 33' E. Pop. (with suburbs) (1855) 220,000, of whom 10,000 are Jews. Mean temperature of year 45°, winter 32.7°, summer 58.7°, Fahr. It consists of an old and a new town, 4 m. in circumference, enclosed by planted walks, on the site of its former fortifications, and intersected by canals and branches of the Elster river. Principal edifices, the churches of the 5 pax., especially those of St Peter and St Michael; the exchange, town-hall, general infirmary, for between 4,000 and 5,000 patients, orphan asylum, senate house, bank, Kimbeck-house, workhouse, prison, arsenal, and two theatres, German, French, and English chapels, Johanneum and college, a public library, numerous other libraries, museums, academies, an observatory, botanic garden

learned and other societies, etc. A great conflagration, which destroyed Peter's church, and many of the other public buildings, burned 61 streets, 120 passages and courts, and left houseless 19,995 of the population, commenced on the 5th May 1842. Since that time the town has been in part rebuilt according to a regular plan. *Mannfa.* comprise 100 sugar refineries, tar, tobacco, and sailcloth factories, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, cotton printing and dyeing works, anchor and iron forges, and many *mannfa.* of less magnitude. *Hamburg* is the greatest commercial city of the European continent, its trade embracing every article bought or sold in Germany. Total value of imports by sea and land in 1856, 28,692,305*l.*; of exports in do., 23,498,626*l.* In 1852, 23,449 emigrants sailed from this port to the United States and to Canada. The city communicates with Lübeck by a canal, and with Berlin, Brunswick, Hanover, Kiel, and Rendsburg by railways. Hambro' is said to have been founded in the 8th century by Charlemagne; early in the 13th century it joined Lübeck in the formation of the Hanse League. Under the French, from 1810 to 1814, it was cap. of the dep. Bouches de l'Elbe. The territory depending on Hanseburg forms a small republic, consisting of the city and district immediately around it, the towns Bergedorf and Ritzbüttel, the dists. of *Vierländen* (the sovereignty of which is shared by Lübeck), Cuxhaven, some islands in the Elbe, and some detached portions of territory, enclosed by the Danish and Hanoverian dominions. Area 150 sq. m. Pop. (exclusive of city suburbs) 39,300. Surface level, watered by the Elbe, Alster, and Bille; and the *Vierländen* and marsh lands in the river are very productive, being in great part appropriated to fruit and market gardens. Government vested in a senate of 4 burgomasters, 24 citizens, and 4 representative colleges. Public expenditure 579,634*l.*; income 593,447*l.*; and the public debt amounts to 2,427,380*l.*, of which 1,230,000*l.* were contracted to repair the losses occasioned by the great fire in 1842.

HAMBURG, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 263 m. W. Albany. Pop. 5,219.

HAMBURG, a vill. of the U. S., North America, South Carolina, on Savannah river, here crossed by a bridge 1,000 feet in length, 135½ m. N.W. Charleston, on railway. Pop. 647.

HAMBURG, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, 11 m. S.E. Coutances. Pop. 3,862.

HAMBURG, two towns of the U. S., N. America. —I. New York, co. Delaware, 72 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 1,919. —II. Connecticut, co. New Haven, 33 m. S.S.W. Hartford. Pop. 2,168.

HAMBURG, a town of Hanover, princip. Calenberg, cap. cant., landr. and 26 m. S.W. Hanover, on the Weser, at its confluence with the Hamel. Pop. 6,400. Has salmon fishing, tanneries, breweries, distilleries, and tobacco and pipe factories. It is defended by Fort George, a citadel on the W. b. of the river. A large sluice was constructed here by George II. of Great Britain in 1734, by which a good harbour was formed, and the town still has an active trade. —II. a vill. of Hanover, landr. and 8 m. N.E. Hildesheim. Pop. 1,030.

HAMBURGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3½ m. E.S.E. Horncastle. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 201.

HAMINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 6½ m. S.S.W. Bilton. Area 2,090 ac. Pop. 179.

HAMID, a town of Asia Minor. [*ISPARTA.*]

HAMID, a prov. of Chinese Turkestan. [*KHAMIL.*]

HAMMILTON, a pari. and munic. bor., market town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, on the

Clyde, here crossed by a bridge, 10½ m. S.E. Glasgow, and on the Clydesdale Junction Railway. Area of pa. 14,240 ac. Pop. 11,740; pop. of town 9,890. Has 2 churches, a grammar school, 2 poor's hospitals, a subscription library, mechanics' institute, trades-hall, branch banks, gaol, cavalry barracks, and the ducal palace of the house of Hamilton, in the park of which the aboriginal breed of wild cattle still are kept. *Hamilton* has been the principal seat of imitation cambric weaving since the introduction of cotton *mannfa.* into Scotland. *Manufs.* of lace, black silk veils, check shirts, and hempen fabrics, are also flourishing. The burgh unites with Airdrie, Falkirk, Lanark, and Linlithgow, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. It gives title of duke to the premier peer of Scotland.

HAMILTON, several cos. of the U. S., North America. —I. New York, on a branch of the Hudson. Area 1,004 sq. m. Pop. 2,188. —II. in S.W. part of Ohio, on the Ohio. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 160,843. —III. in S.E. part of Tennessee, intersected by the Tennessee river. Area 615 sq. m. Pop. 10,075. —IV. in the centre of Indiana. Area 412 sq. m. Pop. 12,684. —V. in N. of Florida. Pop. 2,469. —VI. Illinois. Area 432 sq. m. Pop. 6,392. Also several townships. —I. New York, 100 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 3,599. It has a Baptists' Theological Institution. —II. a vill. of Ohio, on the Miami river, 92 m. W.S.W. Columbus. Pop. 3,207. —III. a township, New Jersey, 30 m. S.E. Woodbury. Pop. 2,615. —IV. Massachusetts, 22 m. N.E. Boston. Pop. 889. —V. Pennsylvania, 12 m. N.E. Gettysburg. Pop. 1,166. —VI. Ohio, co. Franklin, on the Scioto. Pop. 1,485. —VII. Ohio, co. Jackson. Pop. 665. —VIII. Ohio, co. Warren. Pop. 2,068. —IX. Pennsylvania, co. Franklin. Pop. 1,954. —X. Pennsylvania, co. Monroe. Pop. 1,884. —*Hamilton* *Bas* is a township, Pennsylvania, co. Adams. Pop. 1,330.

HAMILTON, a city of British North America, Upper Canada, dist. Gore, co. Wentworth, at the W. end of Lake Ontario. The vicinity is fertile; good roads diverge from it in all directions. Pop. (1842) 9,899.

HAMINGO, a taship. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, pa. Llanrhydydd, 14 m. N. Lampeter. Pop. 863.

HAMM, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 22 m. N.N.W. Arensburg, cap. circ., on the Lippe, here joined by the Ahe. Pop. 6,005. It is enclosed by walls, and has a college, and *manufa.* of linen fabrics and leather, bleaching works, and an active trade in hams, and was formerly one of the Hanse towns. It communicates by railways with Paderborn and Cologne. —II. a vill. in the territory, and 2 m. E. Hamburg. Pop. mostly employed in market gardening and cotton weaving.

HAMMAH DE CABES (Ec), *Aques Tacapina*, a town of Northern Africa, dom. Tunis, 16 m. W. Cabes, and famous for baths.

HAKMAMET OF HAMAMET, a seaport town of Northern Africa, dom. and 42 m. S.E. Tunis, on the Gulf of Hammamet, a bay of the Great Syria. Pop. 8,000. (?) Has an active trade with Tunis, in corn, wool, and oil. Its roadstead has a safe anchorage.

HAMME, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., on an aff. of the Scheldt, 19 m. E.N.E. Ghent. Pop. 8,900, employed in navigation, rope making, and trading in hemp.

HAMMELBURG, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Saale, 23 m. N. Würzburg. Pop. 2,730, employed in raising wine and fruits.

HAMMRA, a vill. and pa. of Norway, sixth and 7 m. N.E. Bergen. Pop. 2,780. —II. a vill. of

Denmark, Jütland, N.E. Aalborg.—III. a vill. of Frisian Silesia, with a station on the railway between Kessel and Ratibor.

HAMMERFEST, the most N. town of Europe, Norway, prov. Finmark, on the Qual-oe (Whale Island), of which it is the chief port, 30 m. S.W. the N. Cape. Lat. 70° 40' 7" N. lon. 23° 35' 43" E. Pop. 400. Houses of wood, and painted externally; communication betwixt its quarters is kept up by boats, and its harbour is defended by a fort. The sun here remains two months above the horizon. In summer the heat is sometimes oppressive, and throughout the winter the temperature is mild enough for the fishery to be carried on. Exports comprise stockfish, whale, seal, and shark, oil, skins, walrus hides and teeth, copper, and feathers. In 1842, 105 vessels, aggregate burden 15,999 tons, entered the port, with cargoes to the value of 66,729*l*.; and 185 do., burden 15,514 tons, cleared out with cargoes valued at 72,400*l*.

HAMMERSMITH, a town and pa. of England, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 4 m. W. London. Area of pa. (formerly a chapelry under Fulham) 2,140 ac. Pop. 17,700. Hammersmith is a polling place for the county.

HAMMERSTEN, a town of W. Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, circ. Schlochau. Pop. 1,920.

HAMMERWICK, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 8 m. W.S.W. Lichfield. Area 2,830 ac. Pop. 270.

HAMMOND, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on the St Lawrence, 164 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 1,519.—*Hammondsport* is a vill., New York, at the S. of Crooked Lake. P. 800.

HAMMOND ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean, Solomon Group, are in lat. 8° 40' S., lon. 157° 20' E.

HAMOA ISLES, Pacific Ocean. [NAVIGATOR ISLANDS.]

HAMONT, a small town of Belgian Limbourg, 7 m. N.W. Bree. Pop. 692.

HAMMOCK, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6½ m. S.S.W. Shaftesbury. Area 870 ac. Pop. 73.

HAMMOCK, *Aria Palus*, a large morass or Lake of E. Persia or W. Afghanistan, betwixt lat. 30° 50' and 31° 54' N., lon. 61° 8' and 63° 10' E. Length, N.E. to S.W., about 70 m.; breadth from 16 to 20 m. It receives the Helmund, Furrah Rood, and other rivers. This lake is said to be increasing in extent. Its E. part is shallow, and covered with reeds. Here is an island, on which is the fort Rustum or Koh-i-Kwajeh. Water salt, and banks fringed by forests of tamarisks. Lake Zurrah or Zurreh, to the S.E., is now nearly dry.

HAMPDEN (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 7 m. W.N.W. Chesham. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 908. Birthplace of the celebrated John Hampden.—II. (*Little*), in same co., 2½ m. S.S.E. Wendover. Area 620 ac. Pop. 73.

HAMPDEN, a co. of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, in its S. part, on the Connecticut river. Area 865 sq. m. Pop. 51,281. It is traversed by the Hampshire and Hampden Canal.—II. a township of Maine, 62 m. E.N.E. Augusta. Pop. 3,195.

HAMPNETT, two par. of England.—I. co. Gloucester, 1 m. N.W. North Leach. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 211.—II. (*Washampton*), co. Sussex, 1½ m. N.E. Chichester, and head of poor-law union. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 637.

HAMPSTON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3½ m. E.S.E. Wimborne Minster. Area 5,090 ac. Pop. 1,287.

HAMPSTON, the colloquial contracted name of the English co. SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE.

HAMPSHIRE, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in W. of Massachusetts, on Connecticut river, esp. Northampton. Area 632 sq. m. Pop. 35,782.—II. in N. part of Virginia, watered by branches of the Potomac. Area 538 sq. m. Pop. 12,036.—III. (*New*), one of the States. [NEW HAMPSHIRE.]

HAMPSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 4 m. N.N.W. London. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 11,986. The vill. is situated on the slope of a hill, on the summit of which is a heath about 280 ac., commanding fine views. E. of the town is a mineral spring, in high repute during the last and preceding centuries, at which time Hampstead was a fashionable watering-place.—II. (*East*). [EAST HAMPSTEAD].—III. (*Marshall*), co. Berks, 4 m. W.S.W. Newbury. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 345.—IV. (*Norris*), in same co., 3½ m. S.S.E. East Isley. Area 6,280 ac. Pop. 1,326.

HAMPTHWAYE, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 6 m. W. Knaresbro'. Area 6,900 ac. Pop. 2,494.

HAMPTON, the name of several par. of England.—I. co. Middlesex, on the Thames, about 15 m. W.S.W. London, and 2½ m. W. Kingston. Area 3,180 ac. Pop. 4,862. Here is Hampton court, a royal palace on the N. bank of the Thames, founded by Cardinal Wolsey, about 1 m. from the village. It contains the state-rooms, in which are some rich furniture and tapestry; a superb collection of paintings, chiefly historical portraits, and the 7 celebrated cartoons of Raffaello. The palace is built of brick, with stone decorations, its ceiling is painted by Verrio. The garden is laid out in the Dutch style; it has a very fine terrace, some good sculpture, fountains, vases, and a greenhouse, containing a vine, said to be the largest and most productive in Europe. The park, 5 m. in circ., is well stocked with deer. This palace was an occasional royal residence betwixt the reigns of Henry VIII. and George II.—II. (*in Arden*), a pa. co. Warwick, having a station on the Midland, at its junction with the Derby Railway, 9½ m. E.S.E. Birmingham. Area 12,010 ac. Pop. 3,094.—III. (*Bishop's*), co. and 3½ m. E.S.E. Hereford. Area 2,880 ac. Pop. 913.—IV. (*Gay*), co. Oxford, 2½ m. E. Woodstock. Area 620 ac. Pop. 82.—V. co. Worcester, 1 m. S.W. Evesham. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 556.—VI. (*High*), co. Devon, 3½ m. W. Hatherleigh. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 368.—VII. (*Little*), co. Sussex, on the English Channel, at the mouth of the Avon, 11 m. E.S.E. Chichester. Area 700 ac. Pop. 2,436. It has a small harbour, and is much frequented for sea-bathing.—VIII. (*Lowett*), co. Worcester, 1 m. N.N.W. Droitwich, within the parliamentary boundaries of which it is enclosed. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 172.—IX. (*Lucy or Bishop's Hampton*), co. Warwick, on the Avon, 3½ m. E.N.E. Stratford. Area 3,130 ac. Pop. 444.—X. (*Maisy*), co. Gloucester, 2½ m. W.S.W. Fairford. Area 1,920 ac. Pop. 376.—XI. (*Nether*), co. Wilts, 1 m. S. Wilton. Area 800 ac. Pop. 142.—XII. (*Payle*), co. Oxford, 3½ m. E.S.E. Woodstock. Area 830 ac. Pop. 131.—XIII. (*Welch*), co. Salop, 2½ m. E. Ellesmere. Area 2,970 ac. Pop. 627.—XIV. (*Wick*), a hamlet, co. Middlesex, pa. Hampton, on the Thames, ½ m. N. Kingston. Pop. 1,614.

HAMPTON, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New Hampshire, 37 m. S.E. Concord. Pop. 1,197. It has a good harbour on the Atlantic, and many vessels engaged in the coasting trade and fisheries.—II. Connecticut, 28 m. E. Hartford. Pop. 924.—III. New York, 26 m. N. Salem. Pop. 692.—IV. a vill. of Virginia,

cap. 40. Elizabeth city, 74 m. E.S.E. Richmond.—Some villa. of New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, have this name.

HAMPTONBURG, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 4 m. N.E. Goshen. P. 1,543.

HAMPTON-ROADE, a branch of the Chesapeake Bay, U. S., North America, Virginia, at the mouth of James river. It is a U. S. naval station, defended by two strong forts, and having depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels.

HAMST, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1½ m. N. Lewes. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 529.

HAMSTALL-RIDWARE, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 4 m. N.N.E. Rugeley. Area 2,830 ac. P. 471.

HAMSTERLEY, a chapelry of England, co. Durham, 6 m. W.N.W. Bishop-Auckland. Pop. 582.

HAMWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 1½ m. W.N.W. Poole, within the parl. boundaries of which it is enclosed. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 851.

HAMYRACKE, a township of the U. S., North America, Michigan, co. Mayne. Pop. 1,797.

HAN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Namur, S. Rochefort. Near it is a remarkable cavern, through which the Lesse flows.

HAN, a market town of Dalmatia, Austria, circ. Spalatro, on l. b. of the Cetina, N.E. Sign.

HANAHUAZ, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, 44 m. E.N.E. Calcutta.

HANAU, a town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, cap. prov., on l. b. of the Kinzig, near its junction with the Main, 86 m. S.S.W. Cassel. Pop., including suburbs, 15,265. It consists of an old and a new town, and has a market place, 4 Calvinistic churches, a Roman Catholic church, a castle, now the seat of the Wetteravian society of natural history, a large hospital, theatre, council-house, college, academy of arts, and manufactures of silk stuffs, ribbons, cotton fabrics, camlets, carpets, leather, gloves, hosiery, gold and silver articles, porcelain, carriages, and a considerable trade in timber, barrels, and wine. Near it are the mineral springs of Wilhelmstadt. At Hanau, the French, in their retreat from Leipzig, totally defeated the Bavarians, 30th October 1813.

HANBURY, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 6 m. W.N.W. Burton-on-Trent. Area 12,380 ac. Pop. 2,535.—II. co. Worcester, 3½ m. E.N.E. Droitwich, in the parl. bounds of which it is included. Area 2,768 ac. Pop. 1,009.

HANCOCK, many co. of the U. S., North America.—I. Maine, in its S. part, bordering the Atlantic. Area 1,656 sq. m. Pop. 34,372.—II. Georgia, near its centre, cap. Sparta. Area 451 sq. m. Pop. 11,078, of whom 7,306 were slaves.

—III. Mississippi, in its S. part, bordering Lake Borgne, cap. Slidewaters. Area 939 sq. m. Pop. 3,672.—IV. Kentucky, in its N. part, bordering the Ohio, cap. Hawesville. Area 158 sq. m. Pop. 3,853.—V. Ohio, in its N.W. part, on tributaries of Lake Erie, cap. Findlay. Area 528 sq. m. Pop. 16,751.—VI. Indiana, near its centre, cap. Greenfield. Area 310 sq. m. Pop. 9,696.—VII. Illinois, in its W. part, bordering the Mississippi, cap. Carthage. Area 731 sq. m. Pop. 14,632.—VIII. in N.E. of Tennessee. Area 312 sq. m. Pop. 5,660.—Also several townships.

—I. New Hampshire, 34 m. S.W. Concord. Pop. 1,012.—II. New York, on the Delaware, near Oswego. Pop. 1,798. Others are in Maine, Vermont, and Massachusetts.

HUNDA, an inlet of Scotland, co. Sutherland, pa. Ederchill, separated from the mainland by a narrow but navigable sound. Area about 1 sq. m.

HANDBA or **HANBAK**, a town of Nubia, Africa, on l. b. of the Nile, 40 m. S.E. New Dongola.

HANDBROUUGH, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4 m. E.N.E. Whitney. Area 2,820 ac. Pop. 1,163.

HANDFORD, a chapelry of England, co. Stafford, pa. Trentham, 9 m. S. Stoke. Pop. 704.

HANDFORTH-CUM-BOURN, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Cheshire, with a station on the Manchester branch of the London and N.W. Railway, 5 m. S.S.W. Stockport. Pop. 2,671.

HANDLEY, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. S.S.E. Chester. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 381.—II. co. Dorset, 5 m. N.W. Cranborne. Area 5,470 ac. Pop. 1,229.

HANDECHURSHIM, a vill. of Germany, grand duchy Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on the Maine, 10 m. S.E. Mannheim. Pop. 3,653.

HANDSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, on the Birmingham and Liverpool Railway, 5 m. S.E. Wednesbury. Area 7,720 ac. Pop. 7,879.

—II. co. York, West Riding, 4 m. E.S.E. Sheffield. Area 5,510 ac. Pop. 3,204.

HANDELM, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, 1½ m. S.W. Bruges. Pop. 2,646.

HANG-CHOW-FOO or **HANG-TCHEOU FOO**, an important city of China, cap. prov. Che-kiang, on the Taien-taug-kiang, 20 m. from its mouth in Hang-chow-foo Bay, and at the S. terminus of the Grand Canal. It is said to be populous, and to have a citadel and garrison. Manufactures of silk, and a general trade.

HANGEST, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, with a station on the railway to Boulogne, around, and 7 m. N. Montdidier. Pop. 938.

HANGLETON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3½ m. W.N.W. Brighton. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 57.

HANGOO or **HANGOT**, a small town of Afghanistan, on the Punjab frontier, 15 m. W. Kohat, with about 1,500 inhabitants, and a stone fort.

HANGO HEAD, a promontory on the N. coast of the Gulf of Finland, S.W. Ekneas, with a harbour and custom-house. Lighthouse in lat. 59° 46' N., lon. 22° 58' E. Off this the Swedes were defeated by the Russians, July 27, 1714.

HANGWELLY, a vill. of Ceylon, 10 m. E. Colombo, and where the Kandyan troops were defeated by the British in 1803.

HANHAM, a chapelry of England, co. Gloucester, pa. Binton, 4 m. E.S.E. Bristol. Pop. 1,180.

HANINGFIELD (BAM), a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6 m. S.S.E. Chelmsford. Area 3,770 ac. Pop. 452.—II. (South), 6 m. S.S.W. Chelmsford. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 215.—III. (West), 2 m. W. East Haningfield. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 555.

HANKERTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3½ m. N.E. Malmesbury. Area 2,130 ac. Pop. 371.

HAN-KIANG, a river of China, provs. Shen-si and Hou-pe, after a tortuous E. course, estimated at 550 m., joins the Yang-tse-kiang, at Han-yang; besides which city, Han-tchong and Yuen-yang are on its banks.

HAN-KIANG, a river of Corea, Eastern Asia, which enters the Strait of Corea after a S.ward course of nearly 180 miles.

HANKIN, a maritime town of Corea, East Asia, at the mouth of a river on its E. coast. Lat. 39° 35' N., lon. 127° 35' E.

HANLAR, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. Gallipoli, 5 m. S.E. Ipsala.

HANLE, a town of India, state of Cashmere, in lat. 33° 45' N., lon. 78° 58' E.

HANLEY, a township of England, co. Stafford, on the North Western Railway, in the centre of the potteries, 3½ m. N.E. Newcastle, and included within the parl. bounds of Stoke-on-Trent. Pop. 10,573. Earthenware and china manufactures.

HANLEY CASTLE, a pa. of England, co. West-

center, 1½ m. N.W. Upton-on-Severn. Ac. 5,630. Pop. 1,688. The Malvern wells are in this parish.

HANNA, a pa. of North Wales, co. Flint, 4 m. N.N.E. Ellesmere. Pop. 2,570.

HANNAM, a city of China, on a l. b. of the Yangtze-Kiang, opposite Wanchang, 130 m. W. Nankin. Joint pop. 3,000,000 to 5,000,000. Carries on an immense trade.

HANNEY (Warr), a pa. of England, co. Berks, 3 m. N.N.E. Wantage. Ac. 3,060. Pop. 1,194.—II. (East), a township in the above pa. Pop. 612.

HANNIBAL, a township, U. S., North America, New York, co. Oswego. Pop. 2,857.—II. a vill. of Missouri, co. Marion, on the Mississippi. P. 2,230.

HANNINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5½ m. W.N.W. Wellingboro'. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 212.—II. co. Hants, 2 m. S.S.E. Kingsclere. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 296.—III. co. Wilts, 2 m. W.N.W. Highworth. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 356.

HANOUT, a comm. and market town of Belgium, prov. and 21 m. W. Liege. Pop. 1,076.

HANOVER (Germ. *Hannover*), a city of Northern Germany, cap. kingdom of Hanover, on the Leine, an affluent of the Weser, 83 m. S.W. Hamburg. Lat. 52° 22' 16" N., lon. 9° 44' 40" E. Pop. 42,590. Principal edifices, the royal and vice-regal palaces, opera house, house of assembly, mint, arsenal, school of trades, barracks, city-hall and record office, with a library and valuable MSS.; 4 Lutheran, a Roman Catholic, and 3 Calvinistic churches; a gymnasium, normal school, various asylums and hospitals, and manufs. of oil-cloth, gold and silver articles, carpets, lacquered wares, and chicory. The transit trade with Bremen, etc., is considerable; and here is an exchange for mining produce. It is connected by railways with Cologne, Bremen, Brunswick, etc. During the French empire under Napoleon I., Hanover was cap. of the dep. Aller.

HANOVER (Germ. *Hannover*) (KINGDOM OF), a country of Germany, in the N., situated between lat. 51° 17' 27" and 58° 50' 58" N., lon. 6° 40' and 11° 32' E. It is of a very irregular form, and composed of two principal portions, separated by Brunswick. The N. portion is bounded N. by the German Ocean, E. by Denmark, Hamburg, and Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Prussia, and part of Brunswick; S. by Brunswick, Waldeck, Lippe-Deimold, Hessen Cassel, and Prussian Westphalia; W. by the Netherlands. The S. portion is bounded N. by Brunswick, S. and E. by Prussia and Brunswick, and S. and W. by Hessen Cassel. Enclosed within the territory is the grand duchy of Oldenburg, the free town of Bremen, and part of Brunswick. It is divided into six landroets. Area and pop. as follow:—

Landroet.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1822.	Chief Town.
Hanover, . .	9,892	940,000	Hanover.
Hildesheim, . .	1,798	227,593	Hildesheim.
Lüneburg, . .	4,344	225,754	Lüneburg.
Stade, . .	2,020	87,624	Stade.
Osnabrück, . .	3,610	221,000	Osnabrück.
Aurich, . .	1,154	125,139	Aurich.
Mining District,	244	35,730	Glückshaus.
Total, . .	14,946	1,519,335	- -

Surface flat in the N., forming part of the great plain of Germany; and mountainous in the S., where it is covered by objects of the Harz, highest point the Königshorn, 3,960 feet in elevation above the sea. The coasts are under the level of the sea, from the encroachments of which they are protected by dykes. The country is watered by three of the chief rivers of Germany.—1. the Elbe, with

its affluents the Oste, Ilmenau, and Jetze; 2. the Weser, affluents the Wümm, Leine, Aller, Ocker, Innerste, and Hunte; 3. Ems, affluents the Hase and the Vechte, which flows to the Zuyder Zee. On the N. are extensive marshes and numerous lakes; the mountainous portion is rich in metals. Climate humid, mild in the N., and cold in the S. Mean temperature 48° F., extremes 64° F. to 32° F. Soil generally poor, is most fertile in Bremen and East Friesland, near the coast. Chief products, barley and oats, potatoes, rye, and vegetables, tobacco, hops, chicory, flax, and hemp. There are extensive forests of firs in the Harz, and of oak and beech at Solling. Cattle form one of the chief sources of wealth of the country, and they are an important article of export. The horses of East Friesland, which are celebrated, are bred for exportation, and there is a government stud at Celle. The sheep are of improved breeds, and geese are extensively reared in the polders; bees yield valuable produce in Meppen, Lüneburg, and Verden. The lakes and rivers abound in fish. Mining is the most important branch of industry, the chief products are the metals of the Harz, including iron, copper, lead, litharge, salt, turf, coal, alum, marble, and granite. There are several mineral springs, some of which have establishments of baths. The principal manufs. are linen, hemp, woollen, and cotton fabrics, paper, soap, leather, and hats. Brewing and the manuf. of metals are important branches of industry. Although advantageously situated on the North Sea, and traversed by navigable rivers, the commerce of Hanover is not extensive. It is conducted mostly by the towns of Bremen and Hamburg. Emden is the chief port. Principal exports, linens, yarns, and agricultural produce. Imports comprise manufactured goods, colonial produce, wine, and spirits. Besides the navigable rivers, Hanover is traversed by excellent roads, and railways connect the cap. with Hamburg in the N., Brunswick in the E., and Hildesheim in the S. The pop. in the S. belong to the Saxon race, and in the N.W. to the Frisians. In 1852, there were 1,494,033 Lutheran, 95,320 Reformed, 217,367 Roman Catholics, 11,562 Jews, and 1,071 of other denominations. Public instruction is placed under the direction of a superior council; there were, in 1845, 3,561 primary schools, numerous industrial and secondary, polytechnic and elementary schools, 17 gymnasia, 13 progymnasias, and 3,561 town and country schools. The national seat of learning is the university of Göttingen. There is a school of mines and forestry at Klausthal, military and veterinary schools, schools of midwifery, and 5 normal schools. At the dissolution of the French empire, Hanover, having reverted to its former sovereign, the French system of administration was abolished, and the old régime re-established. In 1813, the prov. states voted a constitution, modelled on those of England and France, and in 1833 a new constitution was promulgated. In 1837, Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, having been called to the throne, on the death of King William IV. of England, in virtue of the salique law, abrogated the new constitution, re-established that of 1819, and convoked a new parliament. In consequence of the revolutionary movements of 1848-9, several important modifications in the gov. have taken place. Public revenue (1854-5), estimated at 8,890,375 dollars; expenditure, 8,861,125 dollars; public debt (1853) 38,093,412 dollars. Armed force, 3,270 cavalry, 13,860 infantry, 198 engineers, and 1,449 artillery.

HANOVER, a co. of the U. S., North America, in the E. part of Virginia, cap. Hanover. Area 524 sq. m. Pop. 15,153. Also several townships. —I. New Hampshire, on Connecticut river, 52 m. N.W. Concord. Pop. 2,352. It contains Dartmouth college and a medical institution. —II. New York, on Lake Erie, 315 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 5,144. —III. New Jersey, 5 m. N. Morris-town. Pop. 3,608, employed in cotton and woolen manufs., etc. —IV. in same state, 12 m. N.E. Mount Holly. Pop. 2,247. —V. Pennsylvania, 81 m. S.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,772. —VI. Ohio, 8 m. W.S.W. New Lisbon. Pop. 1,187. —VII. Massachusetts, 20 m. S.S.E. Boston. Pop. 1,592. —VIII. New York, co. Chataque, on Lake Erie. Pop. 5,144. —IX. Pennsylvania, 23 m. N.W. Washington. Pop. 1,903. —X. Pennsylvania, co. Beaver, with the vill. Frankfort. Pop. 1,732. —XI. Ohio, co. Butler. Pop. 1,493. —XII. Ohio, co. Richland. Pop. 1,485. —XIII. Indiana, co. Shelby. Pop. 1,061. —XIV. a bor. of Pennsylvania, 32 m. S. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,240.

HANOVER ISLAND, South America, W. Patagonia, in lat. 51° S., lon. 74° 30' W., is separated from the mainland and Chatham Island by the E. channel.

HANSBEKE, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arrond. and 8 m. W.N.W. Ghent. Pop. 2,749, employed in cotton and linen weaving.

HANSBORG (*Lower and Upper*), two contiguous villa. of Prussian Silesia, with a station on the Berlin and Breslau Railway, reg. and 47 m. S.S.W. Breslau. Unatt. pop. 2,565.

HANSE TOWNS, a name given to the towns of Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen, the only remaining members of the *Hanseatic League*. This League, begun in 1241 by Hamburg and Lübeck, to protect their commerce against pirates, soon embraced the principal maritime cities between the Scheldt and the Gulf of Livonia. Lübeck was regarded as cap. of the League, and the States-General met there every three years. The society was very powerful in the 14th century, but declined after the discovery of America and the route to India, at the end of the 16th century.

HANSER, a town of British India, dist. Hurreedah, N.W. prov., 80 m. N.W. Delhi, on the canal made by Ferroz Toghluik. Pop. 9,112. It was formerly of importance, and towards the close of last century, an adventurer, named George Thomas, made it the cap. of a temporary principality.

HANSLOPE, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 4 m. N.N.E. Stonej-Stratford, and 9 m. from the Wolverhampton station of the London and North Western Railway. Area 5,290 ac. Pop. 1,604.

HANSOTE, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, district and 12 m. W.S.W. Brouch. Pop. 5,000.

HANTS, the contracted name of the English county Hampshire. [Southamptonshire.]

HAN-RENGOW, an inland city of China, prov. Shen-si, cap. dep., on the Han-kiang river. Lat. 35° 56' N., lon. 107° 11' E.

HANUSFALVA, a market town of North Hungary, co. Saros, on the Taposy, 12 m. W.N.W. Eperies. Pop. 1,800. It has mineral baths.

HANWELL, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, having a station on the Great Western Railway, 7 m. W. Paddington (London). Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 1,547. Here is situated the county lunatic asylum, very extensive, and well conducted; average number of inmates, 800. Here is also an Artesian well, depth 290 feet, temperature 55° Fahr. —II. co. Oxford, 3 m. N.N.W. Banbury. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 301.

HANWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m. S.S.W. Shrewsbury. Area 130 ac. Pop. 267.

HANWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 4 m. W.N.W. Kingston-on-Thames. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 720. —II. co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.N.E. Aylsham. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 267.

HANWORTH-COLD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 3½ m. N.N.E. Lincoln. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 80.

HANVEY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 16 m. E.S.E. Brest. Pop. 3,251.

HAN-YANG-FOO, a city of China, prov. Hon-pe, at the junction of the Han-kiang and Yang-tze-kiang rivers, lat. 30° 34' N., lon. 113° 45' E. —II. a name of Kiang-ki-tan, the cap. city of Corea.

HAON LE CHATEL (Sr.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., 8 m. W.N.W. Roanne. Pop. 707.

HAUSAN, an extensive plain of Syria, pash. Damascus, E. of the Jordan and Mount Gilead, stretching thence to the Syrian desert, and inhabited mostly by a migratory population.

HAUSA, a town of Central Africa. [HOUSA.] **HAPAEK** or **GALVEZ ISLAND**, a small group in the Pacific Ocean, Friendly Archipelago.

HAFARANDA, formerly *Charles-John's Town*, a maritime town of Sweden, lan. Pitea, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Bothnia, at the W. side of the river, and opposite the town of Tornea.

HAPPSBURGH or **HAIBERG**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the North Sea, 6½ m. E. North-Walham. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 621. Here are two lighthouses, 1 m. S.E. the vill., in lat. 52° 49' N., lon. 1° 32' E.; a red light fixed. There is also a floating light at the N. end of Haisbro' sand, lat. 52° 58' N., lon. 1° 36' E.

HAPRAL, **HABRAL** or **GABRAL**, a seaport town of Russia, gov. Esthonia, 53 m. S.W. Revel. Pop. 1,540. Has trade in grain and flax.

HARBERSBURG, Switzerland. [HARBSBURG, BAUGG.] **HAPTON**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8 m. E. Attleboro'. Area 670 ac. Pop. 207. —II. a township, co. Lancaster, 5 m. N. Blackburn. Pop. 560.

HARA, a town and a lake of the Chinese empire; the town in Mongolia, near the great wall, 15 m. N.W. So-phu; the lake in the desert of Gobi, 50 m. S. the Lob-nor.

HARAPA, a vill. of the Punjab, on the l. b. of the Raves (anc. *Hydrantes*), 105 m. S.W. Lahore, with extensive ruins.

HARAR, a town of N. E. Africa, anc. cap. of the Hadyah, in lat. 9° 20' N., lon. 42° 17' E., 5,500 feet above the sea. Pop. 3,000. It is a great emporium of the coffee trade.

HARAY, two islets of Scotland, off the E. coast of Shetland mainland.

HARBERTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 1½ m. S.W. Totness. Area 5,800 ac. Pop. 1,324.

HARLEDDOWNS, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 1 m. W. Canterbury. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 648.

HARBONNIERES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, 15 m. N.N.E. Montdidier. P. 2,105.

HARBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3½ m. W.S.W. Birmingham. Ac. 4,000. P. 10,729.

HARBOROUGH-MAGNA, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3½ m. N.N.W. Rugby. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 347.

HARBOROUGH (MARKET), a market town of England. [MARKET-HARBOROUGH.]

HARBOR-CREEK, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. and 6 m. N.E. Erie. Pop. 2,068.

HARBOTTLE, a market town of England, co. Northumberland, on the Coquet, pa. of Hally-stons, 17 m. W.S.W. Alnwick. Pop. 159.

HARBOUR-GRAVE, a maritime town of New-

foundland, on the W. side of Conception Bay, 20 m. N.W. St John, with a well-sheltered harbour.

HARBOUR ISLAND, W. Indies. [BARBADA ISL.] **HARBRIDGE**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3½ m. N.N.W. Ringwood. Area 2,910 ac. Pop. 342.

HARBURG, a town of Germany.—I. Hanover, landr. and 23 m. N.W. Lüneburg, on the Elbe, at the influx of the Seere, and on the Hanover and Brunswick Railway, 4½ m. S. Hamburg. Pop. 5,300. It has a citadel with draw bridges, and a custom-house, gunpowder mills, sugar refinery, manufactures of woollens, linens, hosiery, and a transit trade.—II. a market town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Wernitz, 30 m. N.N.W. Augsburg. Pop. 1,500.

HARBURY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2½ m. W.S.W. Southam. Area 2,060 ac. P. 1,195.

HARRY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 9½ m. N. Melton-Mowbray. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 840.

HARCOURT, two comms. and towns of France.—I. dep. Eure, 10 m. N.E. Bernay. Pop. 1,539.—II. (Thury), Cavados, 15 m. N.W. Falaise. P. 1,008.

HARDANGER FJELD, a subdivision of the great mountain-system of Scandinavia, about 70 m. E. Bergen, mean elev. 4,000 feet above the sea.—II. (Fjord), a gulf of the North Sea, stiff Bergen.

HARDECK, a town of Lower Austria, on the Thaya, 9 m. W.S.W. Zuzum. Pop. 600.

HARDEGSEN, a town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, princip. and 10 m. N.N.W. Göttingen. Pop. 1,330. It has manufs. of linens and leather.

HARDEMAN, a co., U. S., North America, in the S. part of Tennessee. Area 912 sq. m. P. 17,496.

HARDENBURG, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, on l. b. of the Vecht, 23 m. E.N.E. Zwolle. Pop. 2,800.

HARDEN HUIJEN, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 1½ m. N.W. Chippenham. Area 540 ac. Pop. 127.

HARDERWYK, a seaport town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, cap. dist., on the Zuyderzee, 31 m. E. Amsterdam. Pop. 5,538. It has a gymnasium, and an establishment for curing herrings and other fish. Formerly a Hanseatic town.

HARDMAN, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5 m. E.S.E. Petworth. Area 680 ac. Pop. 98.

HARDHEIM, a market town of Germany, grand duchy Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 44 m. E.N.E. Mannheim. Pop. 1,361.

HARDIN, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in S.W. of Tennessee, and on that river. Area 1,043 sq. m. Pop. 10,328.—II. in N. of Kentucky. Area 439 sq. m. Pop. 14,225.—III. in N.W. part of Ohio, on Scioto river. Area 680 sq. m. Pop. 8,251.—IV. in S. part of Illinois, on Big Creek, which affords water power. Area 184 sq. m. Surface high, broken, and abounding in lead and iron ores. Pop. 2,886.

HARDINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. W.N.W. Wymondham. Ac. 2,500. P. 561.

HARDINGEN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 10 m. N.E. Bologne. Pop. 1,334. It has manufactures of glass, and coal mines.

HARDINGSTONE, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. S.E. Northampton. Area 3,060 ac. Pop. 1,196.

HARDINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Somerset, 3½ m. N.N.W. Frome. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 19.—II. (Mandeville), in same co., 4 m. S.W. Yeovil. Area 2,910 ac. Pop. 719.

HARDIKVELD, a fishing vill. of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, near the Maas, 4 m. W. Gorcum. Pop. 3,155.

HARDLEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 12 m. E.N.E. Norwich. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 255.

HARDMAN, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 4½ m. E.N.E. Newport-Pagnall. Area 1,290 ac. P. 61.

HARDNE, two pas. of England.—I. (Lower), co.

Kent, 8 m. S. Canterbury. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 265.—II. (Upper), 4½ m. S. Canterbury. Area 1,870 ac. Pop. 303.

HARDWICK, five pas. of England.—I. co. Cambridge, 4 m. E. Carlton. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 211.—II. co. and 4½ m. S.S.W. Gloucester. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 664.—III. co. Norfolk, 7 m. W. Bungay. Ac. 740. P. 273.—IV. co. Oxford, 4½ m. N. E. Worcester. Ac. 990. P. 66.—V. (Priors), co. Warwick, 5 m. S.S.E. Southam. Ac. 1,600. P. 303.

HARDWICK, a township, U. S., North America, Vermont, 21 m. N.E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,402.

HARDWICK, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, co. Worcester, 53 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,631.—II. New Jersey, co. Warren, 15 m. N.E. Belvidere. Pop. 1,954.

HARDWICK, two pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 3½ m. N.W. Aylesbury. Area 3,900 ac. Pop. 789.—II. co. Northampton, 3 m. W.N.W. Wellingboro'. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 81.

HARDWICK ISLAND, British North America, in Queen Charlotte Sound, lat. 60° 25' N.

HARDWICKE or **NUNDWAS MOUNTAINS**, E. Australia, are in lat. 30° S., lon. 150° E., of granite formation, estimated elevation, 3,500 feet.—II. (Bay), S. Australia, in an inlet of Spencer Gulf.

HARDVISON, a township, U. S., N. America, New Jersey, co. Sussex. Pop. 1,344. Surface mountainous, and abounding in zinc and iron ores.

HARDY, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. part of Virginia, watered by branches of the Potomac. Area 1,168 sq. m. Pop. 9,543.—II. a township, Ohio, co. Holmes, with the vill. of Millersburg. Pop. 2,424.

HARDY ISLANDS, British India, off the coast of Aracan, E. Cheduba, lat. 18° 35' N., lon. 94° E.

HARLEY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. W. Spilsby. Area 750 ac. Pop. 97.

HARLFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 3 m. N. Uxbridge. Area 4,510 ac. Pop. 1,468.

HARRID, an island of Norway, stiff Trondheim, amt. Romsdal, in the Atlantic, lat. 62° 22' N., lon. 6° E. Length N. to S. 11 m., breadth 8 m.

HAREN, a pa. and vill. of the Netherlands, prov. and 3½ m. S. Groningen. Pop. of pa. 2,475.

HARLECOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3½ m. W.N.W. Farnwick. Ac. 700. Pop. 147.

HARFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4 m. N.W. Stroud. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 627.

HARKWOOD, two pas. of England.—I. co. York, West Riding, on the Whyley, 7 m. N.N.E. Leeds. Area 12,180 ac. Pop. 2,413.—II. co. Hereford, 5 m. W.N.W. Ross. Area 860 ac. Pop. 93.

HARLEUR, *Harfleur*, a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, on the Lezarde, 1 m. from its mouth in the Seine, 3 m. E.N.E. Havre, and 105 m. N.W. Paris, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 1,611. It was taken by the English under Henry v. in 1417, after a siege of 40 days.

HARFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5½ m. W.N.W. Modbury. Area 3,680 ac. Pop. 139.

HARFORD, a co., U. S., North America, in N.E. part of Maryland. Area 442 sq. m. Pop. 19,306.—II. a township of Pennsylvania, co. Susquehanna, 118 m. N.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,302.

HARGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. W.N.W. Kilmnghall. Area 1,010 ac. P. 64.

HARGRAVE, two pas. of England.—I. co. Northampton, 4½ m. E.N.E. Higham-Ferrers. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 278.—II. co. Suffolk, 6 m. S.W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area 1,870 ac. Pop. 489.

HARGVELT, a mouth of the Rhine or Maase, Netherlands, prov. South Holland, continuous with Hollands-Diep. Breadth 3½ miles.

HARIFOON, several towns of the Punjab, at the

base of the Himalaya mountains, the principal being on the Dor, and considered as one of the wealthiest places in the Lahore dominions.

HARKNESS, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. S.E. Ipswich. Area 2,966 ac. Pop. 841.

HARLAN, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. part of Kentucky, watered by Cumberland river. Area 954 sq. m. Pop. 4,268.

HARLAU, a locality in Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. Chapel-of-Garioch, memorable for a great battle fought betwixt the Highlanders under the Lord of the Isles, and the royal forces under the Earl of Mar, in 1411.

HARLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. S.W. Grantham. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 494.

HARLECH, an ancient decayed manic. bor. and market town, N. Wales, co. Merioneth, pa. Llan-danwg, on the Irish Sea, 6 m. S.S.E. Tremadoc. Harlech, now only a small hamlet, is a polling place for the county.

HARLEM, Netherlands. [**HAARLEM**.]

HARLETON, a market town of England, co. Norfolk, pa. Reddenhall, 3½ m. from the Haughley Road station of the E. Union Railway, on the Waveney, 7 m. S.W. Bungay. Pop. 1,508.—II. a pa., co. and 4 m. N.W. Northampton. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 610.—III. co. Suffolk, 2½ m. N.W. Stowmarket. Area 730 ac. Pop. 80.

HARLEY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 2 m. W.N.W. Much-Wenlock. Area 560 ac. P. 229.

HARLING (EAST), a pa. and market town of England, co. Norfolk, near the Eastern Counties Railway, 22 m. S.W. Norwich. Area of pa. 2,990 ac. Pop. 1,198.—II. (West), a pa., 2 m. S.W. the above. Area 2,990 ac. Pop. 103.

HARLINGEN, a fortified maritime town of the Netherlands, prov. West Friesland, cap. dist., near the entrance of the Zuyder-zee, 16 m. W. Leenwarden. Pop. 8,661. Principal edifices, the admiralty, a parish church, and the town hall. Manufactures comprise sail cloth, salt, hollands, paper, and bricks. Exports cattle, butter, cheese, wool, flax, fruit, and vegetables. Upwards of 11,000 ships entered and left the port in 1846.

HARLINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Beds, 5½ m. S. Ampthill. Area 1,615 ac. Pop. 507.—II. co. Middlesex, 4 m. W.N.W. Hounslow. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 872.

HARLOW, a pa. of England, co. Essex, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, 6½ m. S. Bishop's Stortford. Ac. 4,490. Pop. 2,322.

HARLTON or HARLETON, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. S.W. Cambridge. Ac. 1,300. P. 291.

HARMERSBACH, a populous valley of the grand duchy of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, near Zell, about 17 m. in length. Pop. 3,666. Has oil and saw-mills, granite works, and iron forges.

HARMON (Sr.), a pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, 3 m. N.N.E. Rhayadergry. Pop. 854.

HARMONDSWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, 3 m. E.N.E. Colnbrook. Ac. 8,480. Pop. 1,307.

HARMONY, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, in the W. part, co. Chateaugus, S.E. Portland. Pop. 3,749.—II. Maine, 47 m. N.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,107.—III. New Jersey, 45 m. N.W. Trenton. Pop. 1,564.—IV. Ohio, co. Clerk. Pop. 1,804.

HARMSTON, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. S. Lincoln. Area 2,690 ac. Pop. 414.

HARNAIS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 12 m. E.S.E. Bethune. Pop. 2,111.

HARNHAM, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 1½ m. W.S.W. Salisbury. Area 1,306 ac. Pop. 276.

HARNHILL, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3½ m. E.S.E. Cirencester. Area 839 ac. Pop. 77.

HARO, a town of Spain, prov. and 31 m. N.W.

Logroño, near I. b. of the Ebro. Pop. 6,988. It has manufs. of hats, brandy, liqueurs, and leather. There are copper mines in its vicinity.

HARONÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, 16 m. S. Nancy. Pop. 666.

HARF or BOW ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago, is in lat. 18° 6' S., lon. 140° 10' W.

HARPENDEN, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 3 m. N.E. Redburn. Area 4,920 ac. Pop. 1,960.

HARPER'S FERRY, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Virginia, at the junction of the Shenandoah with the Potomac, and on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, 60 m. N.N.W. Washington. It has three churches, an iron foundry, and a national armoury, containing 80,000 or 90,000 stand of arms. Pop. 1,747.

HARPFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. N.W. Sidmouth. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 238.

HARPHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding 5 m. E.N.E. Great Driffield. Ac. 1,970. P. 266.

HARPLEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8½ m. E.N.E. Castle-Rising. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 442.

HARPOLE, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. W. Northampton. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 778.

HARPSDEK, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 1½ m. S. Henley-on-Thames. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 215.

HARSTEDT, a market town of N. Germany, Hanover, co. and 25 m. W.N.W. Hoya. P. 1,117.

HARPSWELL, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 7½ m. E. Gainsboro'. Ac. 2,180. P. 103.

HARPSWELL, a township, U. S., N. America, Maine, 22 m. N.E. Portland, on Casco Bay. Pop. 635.

HARPTREE (EAST), a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6½ m. N. Wells. Area 2,770 ac. Pop. 723.—II. (West), 7½ m. N. Wells. Ac. 2,850. Pop. 616.

HARRAN, *Chartz*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pa. and 63 m. S.W. Diarbekir.

HARRAR or HURRUH, a town of E. Africa, dom. Shoa (Abyssinia), 160 m. E. Ankobar, and cap. dist. of same name on eastern branch of the Nile.

HARRATON, a township of Engl., co. Durham, pa. Chester-le-Street, 7 m. N. Durham. P. 1,614.

HARRIETHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7½ m. E.S.E. Maidstone. Area 2,520 ac. Pop. 674.

HARRINGTON, a pa. and seaport of England, co. Cumberland, 3 m. N. Whitehaven, to which the port is subordinate. Area of pa. 2,380 ac. Pop. 2,169. The harbour has 8 feet water, and a light at the pier head, visible 10 m. distant.—II. a pa., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 4½ m. N.W. Spilsby. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 114.—III. co. Northampton, 6 m. W.N.W. Kettering. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 201.

HARRINGTON, two townships, U. S., North America.—I. Maine, on Narragansett Bay, Atlantic, 24 m. S.W. Machias. Pop. 933.—II. New Jersey, co. Bergen, on Hudson River. Pop. 1,196.—III. a vill. of North Carolina, 59 m. S.W. Raleigh.

HARRINGTON-ISLAND, East Australia, is at the mouth of the Manning River, 34 m. S.S.W. Port Macquarrie.

HARRINGWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 6 m. N.N.E. Rockingham. Ac. 3,060. P. 368.

HARRISPOON, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Cuttack, cap. a large zemindary, 120 m. S.W. Calcutta.

HARRIS, a co. of the U. S., North America, on the W. border of Georgia. Area 414 sq. m. Pop. 14,721.—II. a township, Pennsylvania, Centre co. Pop. 1,964.

HARRIS or HERRIES, a dist. and pa. of the Hebrides, Scotland, forming a peninsula, comprising the S. part of the island of Lewis, and small surrounding islands. Area 90,000 ac., mostly mountainous, with an elevation of 3,000 to 3,600 feet. Pop. 4,350. The Sound of Harris is a navigable

strait, 9 m. in length, and from 8 to 12 m. in breadth, separating this peninsula from North Uist, and studded with rocks and islets. [HARRISONS.]

HARRISBURG, a city of the U. S., North America, cap. Dauphin, co. Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, here crossed by a covered railway bridge, 2,876 feet in length, 95 m. W.N.W. Philadelphia, and 110 m. N. Washington. Pop. 8,173. It has a state-house, co. court-house, gaol, a school-house, and market-house.—II. New York, co. Lewis. Pop. 1,867.

HARRISON, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in N.W. part of Virginia. Area 469 sq. m. Pop. 11,728 (slaves 488).—II. in N.E. part of Kentucky, on Licking River. Area 316 sq. m. Pop. 13,064 (slaves 3,185).—III. in E. part of Ohio.—Area 412 sq. m. Pop. 20,167. Soil very fertile.—IV. in S. part of Indiana, bordering the Ohio, cap. Corydon. Area 446 sq. m. Pop. 16,388.—V. in S. part of Mississippi. Area 1,084 sq. m. Pop. 4,875.—VI. in N.E. of Texas. Area 1,082 sq. m. Pop. 11,822, of whom 6,213 were slaves. Also several townships.—I. New York, 8 m. E. White Plains. Pop. 1,261.—II. New Jersey, between the rivers Hackensack and Passaic. Pop. 1,644.—III. Ohio, co. Carroll. Pop. 1,268.—IV. Indiana, co. Fayette. Pop. 1,644.—V. Ohio, co. Pickaway. Pop. 1,167.

HARRISON BAY, Russian America, Arctic Ocean, is between lat. 70° 20' and 70° 40' N., lon. 150° and 162° 30' W., bounded E. and W. by Point Barren and Cape Halkett. Not far inland rise the Pelly mountains; but the shores are low.

HARRISONBURG, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Virginia, cap. co. Rockingham. Pop. 1,400.—II. Louisiana, on the river Washita. P. 200.

HARRISTOWN, a vill. and formerly a pari. bor. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, pa. Rathmore, on the Liffey, 2½ m. N.E. Kilskenil Bridge.—II. a pa. on the Barrow, 4 m. S.S.W. Kildare. Area 4,880 ac. Pop. 623.

HARRISVILLE, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Kentucky, cap. co. Mercer, 31 m. S. Frankfort. P. 1,481. Bacon college was founded in 1836.

HARROGATE, a township, and one of the principal watering places of England, co. and 27 m. W. York, West Riding, on the York and North Midland Railway. Pop. 3,434. There are several churches, an hospital, branch bank, theatre, libraries, promenade and assembly rooms, with springs of chalybeate, sulphur, and saline waters. Between the spring and autumn, there are about 2,000 visitors here. The sulphur well is the most in repute; it has been used as an alterative and purgative since the end of the 17th century, chiefly in cases of acrofolia and cutaneous eruptions.

HARROLD, a pa. and market town, Engl., co. and 8 m. N.W. Bedford. Ac. of pa. 3,240. P. 1,063.

HARROLD'S CROSS, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Dublin, about 1 m. S. Dublin Castle. P. 2,384.

HARROLDSTON, two pas. of South Wales.—I. co. Pembroke, 1 m. S.E. Haverfordwest. Pop. 381.—II. (West), ½ m. W. Haverfordwest. Pop. 140.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Middlesex, 19 m. N.W. London, or 11½ m. by London and North Western Railway, on which it has a station, 1 m. from the town. Area of pa. 9,870 ac. Pop., including the hamlet of Harrow-Weald, 4,351. It has a celebrated grammar school, one of the best in England, and at which the late Lord Byron and Sir Robert Peel were educated.

HARROWAY, a township of England, co. of Lincoln, pa. and 2 m. W. Grantham. Pop. 67.

HARROWDEN (GEMAT), two pas. of England.—I.

co. Northampton, 2 m. N.N.W. Wellingboro'. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 137.—II. (Little), 2½ m. N.N.W. Wellingboro'. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 638, subordinate to Great Harrowden.

HARSEFELD, a market town of Hanover, lands, and 11 m. S. Stade, on the Aue. Pop. 1,030.

HARSEWICKEL and **HARLESBURG**, two vills. of Prussia, the former, prov. Westphalia, reg. and 26 m. E. Munster. Pop. 1,800. The latter, prov. Saxony, S.E. Halberstadt. Pop. 1,700.

HARSIN, a vill. of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, dist. and about 25 m. S.E. Kermanshah, with some Sassanian remains, comprising the ruins of an aqueduct, and a palace, of which a fort has been built.

HARSON ISLAND, Upper Canada, is at the entrance of the river into Lake St. Clair. Lat. 42° 36' N., lon. 82° 25' W. Length N. and S. 10 m.

HARSTON, twpos. of England.—I. co. Leicester, 11 m. N.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area 630 ac. Pop. 171.—II. co. and 5½ m. S.S.W. Cambridge. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 770.

HARSWELL, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 3½ m. W.S.W. Market-Weighton. Area 720 ac. Pop. 81.

HART, a pa. of England, co. Durham, 11 m. N.E. Stockton. Area 7,350 ac. Pop. 920.

HART, a co. of the U. S., North America, Kentucky, near its centre; cap. Mumfordsville. Area 404 sq. m. Pop. 9,093.

HARTA or **HARTHA**, a town of Saxony, circ. and 81 m. S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 2,032.

HARTBERG, a town of Styria, 30 m. N.E. Grätz. Pop. 1,600, partly employed in woollen weaving.

HARTBURN, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 8 m. W. Morpeth. Ac. 23,830. P. 1,806.

HARTHASTRIM, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, near the Mulde. Pop. 2,100.

HARTFEST, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6½ m. N.W. Clare. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 832.

HARTFELL, a mountain in the S. of Scotland, coa. Peebles and Dumfries, between the passage Tweedmuir and Moffat. Elevation 2,636 feet above the sea. The chalybeate spring of Moffat is in a ravine of this mountain.

HARTFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5½ m. E.S.E. East-Grinstead. Ac. 8,430. Pop. 1,673.

HARTFORD, a pa. of England, co. and 1½ m. E.N.E. Huntingdon. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 889.

—II. a township, co. Chester, pa. Great Bend-west, with a station on the London and North-Western Railway, 11½ m. N.N.W. Crewe. P. 950.

HARTFORD, a co. of the U. S., North America, Connecticut, on the Connecticut River. Area 727 sq. m. Pop. 69,966.—II. a city of Connecticut, of which it is joint cap. with Newhaven, on Connecticut River, 50 m. from its mouth, and 93 m. W.S.W. Boston. Pop. 22,000. It has a covered bridge across the river; a state-house, city hall, episcopal college, with library, botanic garden, museum, etc., and about 80 students; a well endowed deaf-mute, and lunatic, asylums, an arsenal, museum, atheneum, about 12 churches, two markets, 5 banks, with manufactures of shoes, saddlery, woollens, cottons, and a brass foundry. Steam-boats ply to New York, and a railway, 58 m. in length, connects the city with Newhaven.—III. a township of Vermont, 42 m. S.S.E. Montpelier. Pop. 2,139.—IV. New York, 15 m. N. Salem. Pop. 2,051.—V. Pennsylvania, co. Susquehanna. Pop. 1,179.—VI. Ohio, co. Trumbull. P. 1,258.—VII. Maine, 25 m. W. Augusta. P. 1,293.

HARTFORD (New), a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 4 m. W. Utica. Pop. 4,847.

—II. a township, Connecticut, 17 m. N.W. Hartford. Pop. 2,668.

HARTMAT, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 4

MA. S. Chamnitz. Pop. 1,350.—*Grass Harthen* is a vill. in the circ. Dresden, N.E. Stolpen.

HARTWELL, two pas. of England.—I. co. Chester, 5½ m. S.S.W. Tarporley. Area 500 ac. Pop. 150.—II. co. York, West Riding, 9½ m. S.S.W. Metherham. Area 2,940 ac. Pop. 739.

HARTING, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. E.S.E. Petersfield. Area 7,830 ac. Pop. 1,830.

HARTINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Derby, on the river Dove, 8 m. S.W. Bakewell. Area 24,160 ac. Pop. 2,069.

HARTLAND, a pa. and market town of England, co. Devon, in a bleak district on the borders of Cornwall, 18 m. W.S.W. Bideford. Area of pa. 11,090 ac. Pop. 2,183. It has a church, and about 2 m. distant, on the Bristol Channel, a quay, much frequented by fishing vessels. About 2 m. to the N.W. is Hartland Point (anc. *Herculis promontorium*), a lofty promontory, forming the S. entrance of the Bristol Channel, lat. 51° 1' N., lon. 4° 31' W.

HARTLAND, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Vermont, 48 m. S.S.E. Montpelier. Pop. 2,063.—II. New York, 244 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 3,028.—III. Maine, 47 m. N.E. Augusta. Pop. 900.—IV. Connecticut, 24 m. N.W. Hartford. Pop. 848.

HARTLEPURO, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 4 m. S.S.E. Kidderminster. Ac. 6,500. P. 2,047.

HARTLEPOOL, an ancient mun. bor., seaport, market town, and pa. of England, co. and 19 m. E.S.E. Durham, with which city, and with Stockton, it is connected by railways. Area of pa. 840 ac., consisting of an almost insulated promontory, on the North Sea, curved so as to form a natural harbour (the best shelter on this coast for small vessels). Pop. 9,503. It has a town-hall, branch banks, chalybeate spring, and a harbour, with a large dock, depth of water 20 to 25 feet, and defended by two strong batteries. The trade of Hartlepool, which was in early times very considerable, has of late revived, owing to the formation of railways connected with the new coal mines of Durham. At *West Hartlepool* extensive docks were opened in June 1854. The port is advancing rapidly in prosperity. Steamers sail regularly between this place and Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, and Scotland.

HARTLEY, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6½ m. S.E. Dartford. Area 1,110 ac. Pop. 227.—II. a small seaport town, co. Northumberland, on the North Sea, 4½ m. N. North Shields. Pop. 1,637, employed in a colliery, glass and bottle works. It has a harbour for vessels of 200 to 300 tons, formed by a stone pier and flood gates.—III. (*Masidi*), a pa., co. Hant., 2½ m. S.S.E. Alton. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 87.—IV. (*Westpall*), in same co., 5 m. W. Hartford Bridge. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 353.—V. (*Wimsey*), same co., 2 m. S.W. Hartford Bridge. Area 2,280 ac. Pop. (with Hartley Bow), 1,682.

HARTLEY, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, Union co. Pop. 2,142.

HARTMANITZ and **HARTMANNSDORF**, two vills. of E. Germany; the former in Bohemia, circ. Frachin, 18 m. S.S.E. Klattau. Pop. 280; the latter in Saxony, 36 m. S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 1,783.

HARTUP, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5½ m. E.S.E. Chatham. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 843.

HARTUP, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4½ m. E.S.E. Newent. Area 3,580 ac. Pop. 884.

HARVEY, a dist. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 8 m. N.E. Ashton-under-Lyne.

HARTWELL, a hamlet of England, co. Warwick, pa. Mancetter, 3½ m. N.W. Nuneaton. Pop. 1,108.

HARTWELL, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 8½

m. N.N.W. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area 2,510 ac. Pop. 1,350.

HARTWELL, two pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 1½ m. S.W. Aylesbury. Area 680 ac. Pop. 161.—II. co. and 7 m. S.S.E. Northampton. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 642.

HARTWICK, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 70 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,852. It has a Lutheran theological seminary.

HARTWICK, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kirkby-Maleward, 8½ m. W.N.W. Knaresborough. Pop. 1,162. Here are the Brimham-Crags, a stupendous group of rocks, piled in fantastic forms, curiously perforated, among which are rocking-stones 100 tons in weight.

HARTY, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 9 m. S.E. Queenboro'. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 118.

HARVARD, a township of the U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, 92 m. N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,632.

HARVEY ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean, are in lat. 19° 17' S., lon. 158° 30' W.

HARVINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 4 m. N.N.E. Evesham. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 860.

HARWELL, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 6½ m. E.N.E. Wantage. Area 2,720 ac. Pop. 854.

HARWICH, a parl. and mun. bor., seaport, and market town of England, co. Essex, on a point of land, at the estuary of the Stour, 10 m. E. Manning-tree. Lat. 51° 54' 6" N., lon. 1° 17' 5" E. Area comprising two pas., 2,060 ac. Pop. 4,451. Chief buildings, the town-hall, gaol, custom-house, theatre, assembly-rooms, baths, grammar school, and a church. The harbour, with dockyard, affords shelter for large fleets, and is defended by a strong garrisoned fort and battery; but the entrance, though well buoyed and indicated by two lighthouses with fixed lights, is dangerous without a pilot. The trade and fisheries of Harwich have greatly declined. Some ship-building is carried on, and the town has recently become a resort for sea-bathing. Harwich sends 2 members to House of Commons.

HARWICH, a township, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, on the Atlantic, 73 m. S.E. Boston. Pop. 3,263, mostly employed in fisheries.

HARWITTON, a township, U. S., North America, Connecticut, 24 m. W. Hartford. Pop. 1,176.

HARWOOD, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 2½ m. N.E. Bolton. Pop. 2,067, partly employed in cotton weaving.—II. (*Greaf*), a pa. and chapelry, 4½ m. N.E. Blackburn. Pop. 2,348.

HARWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 2½ m. W.S.W. Bawtry. Area 4,320 ac. Pop. 555.

HARZ or **HARTZ**, *Sylva Hercynia*, a mountain system of N.W. Germany, mostly between lat. 51° 35' and 51° 57' N., lon. 10° 10' and 11° 20' E., comprised in the dome of Hanover, Prussia, Brunswick, and Anhalt. With its ramifications it is estimated to cover 1,350 sq. m., between the Elbe and Weser. Culminating point the Brocken, lat. 51° 48' 11" N., lon. 10° 36' 29" E., 3,740 feet above the sea, N.W. of which are several other heights of little less elevation. Its geological composition is granite, overlaid by greywacké and clay slate; and it is estimated to yield annually 30,000 cwt. of lead, besides iron, copper, and silver. The towns Klausthal, Goslar, Osterode, Blankenburg, etc., are in this region. [*BRACKEN*].

HARZGERODE, a town of Central Germany, deleg. Anhalt-Bernburg, in the Selke Valley, 18 m. S. Halberstadt. Pop. 2,561, partly employed in agriculture and cattle-breeding. Near it are the Victor-Frederick silver works, vitriol works, the Magdesprung iron mines, and the baths of Alexistad.

HAMAR-DAGH or **TAGEH**, a mountain of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 68 m. S.W. Mount Argeneu, and 85 m. N.E. Koniak. It is of a picturesque conical form, 3,000 feet in elevation above the sea, and of volcanic formation.

HASANI, an isl. of the Red Sea, near its E. coast, about 100 m. N.W. Yembo. Lat. 26° 4' N., lon. 37° 14' E.; 400 feet high on its N. side, whence it slopes to S.E. The pop. are Bedwins, who reside during a part of the year in a vill. on its S. side.

HASCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3 m. S.E. Godalming. Area 990 ac. Pop. 368.

HASEK, a small seaport town of Arabia, Hadramaut, on its S.E. coast, opposite the Curia Muria Isles. It exports incense.

HASELBECK, a pa. of England, co. and 11½ m. N.N.W. Northampton. Area 1,790 ac. P. 148.

HASELBURY-BRYAN, two pas. of England.—I. co. Dorset, 8 m. W.N.W. Blandford. Area 3,010 ac. Pop. 709.—II. (*Pucknett*), co. Somerset, 2½ m. E.N.E. Crewkerne. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 856.

HASELY, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 3½ m. W.N.W. Warwick. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 238.—II. (*Great*), co. Oxford, 3 m. W. Tetworth. Area 3,140 ac. Pop. 750.

HASELMERE, Engl., co. Surrey. [**HASELMERE**.]

HASELTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2 m. E.N.E. Alcester. Area 1,950 ac. Pop. 380.

HASELTHORPE, a town of Hanover, laud. Osnabrück, on the Hase, 8 m. E. Meppen. Pop. 1,790.

HASAPOTHI, a town of Russia, gov. Courland, near the Baltic, 27 m. N.E. Libau. Pop. 1,020.

HASTFIELD, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. N. Gloucester. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 300.

HASTVED, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 m. E. St. David's. Pop. 172.

HASIKI, the W. most of the Curia Muria Islands, off the S. coast of Arabia, in lat. 17° 27' 16" N., lon. 55° 40' 49" E., formerly covered with guano.

HASSINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.N.E. Loddon. Area 610 ac. Pop. 127.

HASKETON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1½ m. N.W. Woodbridge. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 503.

HASLACH, several small towns of Germany.—I. grand duchy Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig, 16 m. S.E. Offenburg. Pop. 1,750.—II. Upper Austria, circ. and on the Mühl, 22 m. N.W. Linz. Pop. 1,146. The *Haslach* river is an aff. of the Rodach in Franconia; and *Hohen-Mittel*, and *Nieder-Haslach* are contiguous vills. of Württemberg, circ. Neckar. United pop. 1,300.

HASLAND, a township of England, co. Derby, pa. and 1½ m. S.S.E. Chesterfield. Pop. 1,176.

HASLE, a maritime town of Denmark, on the W. coast of the island Bornholm. Pop. 700.

HASLEMERE, a bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3 m. S.S.W. Godalming. Area of pa. 3,330 ac. Pop. 933.

HASLEWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. N.N.W. Aldboro'. Area 2,570 ac. Pop. 108.

HASLI, a valley of Switzerland, near the S.E. extremity of the canton Bern, traversed by the upper course of the Aar, and the route leading over the Grimsel, and containing the village of Meyringen, and baths of Reichenbach.

HASLINGDEN, a mkt. town and chapelry of Engl., co. Lancashire, pa. Whalley, on the London and N.W. Railway, 8 m. N. Bury. Pop. 3,030. It stands in a wild alpine district, abounding in stone and coal, and has manufactures of cotton.

HASLINGFELDE, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. S.S.W. Cambridge. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 754.

HASLINGWATER, a chapelry of England, co. Chester, on the Manchester and Nantwich Railway, 6 m. N.N.W. Betsey. Pop. 1,163.

HASPARANG, a comm. and town of France, dep.

Basses Pyrénées, cap. cant., 11 m. S. Bayonne. Pop. 5,103.

HASPERE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, 8 m. S.W. Valenciennes. Pop. 3,069.

HASSEN, the name of numerous places, W. Asia, etc.—I. Hindostan, Mysore dom., 60 m. N.W. Seringapatam.—II. (*Abad*, "abode of Hassen"), Russian Transcaucasia, dist. Talish, destroyed by the Russians in 1839; and a vill. of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 10 m. S.E. Kasbin.—III. (*Age*), Asia Minor, Anstolia, near the Lake of Abulhonta, W. Brusa.—IV. (*Batrik*), Asia Minor, pash. Marash, 24 m. N.W. Malatya, inhabited by about 50 Mohammedan families.—V. (*Oghlan*), Anstolia, 17 m. E. Angora.—VI. (*Kalca*), Turkish Armenia, pash. and 20 m. E. Erzeroum.—VII. (*Pasha Palanka*), Servia, 27 m. S. Semendria, with some mineral baths.

HASSELVELDE, a town of North Germany, duchy Brunswick, circ. and 8 m. S.S.W. Blankenburg, on a plateau of the Harz. Pop. 1,641.

HASSELV, a comm. and town of Belgium, cap. prov. Limbourg, on l. b. of the Demer, 16 m. W.N.W. Maestricht. Pop. 8,745. It has manufs. of linen fabrics, lace, and tobacco, with gin distilleries, and a salt refinery.—II. a town of the Netherlands, prov. Overysel, cap. dist., on the Zwart-Water, 5½ m. N. Zwolle. Pop. 1,871.—III. one of the Lofoden Islands, Norway.

HASTENBROOK, a vill. of Hanover, 3 m. S.E. Hameln. Pop. 400. Here the French obtained an advantage over the English, 31st July 1767.

HASTINGLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. E.N.E. Ashford. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 219.

HASTINGS, a parl., munic. bor., and town of England, and one of its cinque ports, co. Sussex, on the English Channel, at the E. termination of the South Coast Railway, 39 m. E.N.E. Brighton, and also connected by branches of the South East Railway, with Dover, Tunbridge, etc. Area of bor., comprising several pas., 1,870 ac. Pop. 17,011. The town lies mostly in a hollow, surrounded, except on the S., by cliffs. Among the public buildings are two ancient pa. churches, a modern do., town-hall, gaol, custom-house, union workhouse, assembly rooms, and libraries. Has fisheries and boat-building. It sends 2 members to House of Commons. William the Conqueror landed here, and the decisive battle of Hastings was fought in 1066, 7 m. N.W. the town. [**BATTLE**.]

HASTINGS, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, co. Oswego. Pop. 2,327.

HASTINGS, a river, E. Australia, after an eastward course, enters Port Macquarie, in conjunction with Wilson and Maria rivers.

HASSFURT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 30 m. N.E. Würzburg. Pop. 1,888, mostly engaged in raising fruit, hops, and wine, and in cattle breeding.

HASLEBEN, a vill. of Saxo-Weimar, princip. and 17 m. N.W. Weimar, on the Gera. P. 1,802.

HATCH, two pas. of England.—I. (*West*), co. Somerset, 4½ m. E.S.E. Taunton. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 438.—II. (*Beauchamp*), in same co., 5 m. N.W. Ilminster. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 315.

HATCLIFFE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. S.S.W. Great Grimsby. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 147.

HATFIELD (**BISHOP'S**), a pa. and market town of England, co. and 6½ m. W.S.W. Hertford, a station on the Great Northern Railway. Area of pa. 12,700 ac. Pop. 3,862. It has a church. Hatfield is head of a poor-law union and a co. polling-place.—II. a pa., co. Hereford, 5 m. N.W. Bromyard. Area 1,628 ac. Pop. 173.—III. co. York, West Riding, 3½ m. S.S.W. Thorne. Area 21,140 ac. Pop. 2,721. Hatfield Chase, contain-

ing 188,000 ac., partly morass, was sold by Charles I., and is now under cultivation.—IV. (*Broadcast*), sp. Essex, 8 m. E.N.E. Harlow. Area 8,810 ac. Pop. 2,004.—V. (*Powers*), in same co., 8 m. S.W. Waltham. Area 3,830 ac. Pop. 1,344.

HATTON, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 3½ m. E. Farringdon. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 115.

HATTONSLEY, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on a branch of the Torridge, 9½ m. S.E.W. Torrington. Area of pa., 6,608 ac. P. 1,710.

HATHERLEY (Down), a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. N.N.E. Gloucester. Area 930 ac. Pop. 240.

—II. (*Upper*), 5 m. E. Gloucester. Ac. 810. P. 60.

HATHERY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. N.W. Loughboro'. Area 1,392 ac. Pop. 1,187.

HATHEROP, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 8 m. N.N.E. Fairford. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 375.

HATHERSAGE, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 8 m. W. N.W. Dronfield. Area 13,630 ac. Pop. 2,106.

HATHERTON, a tsnshp. of England, co. Stafford, pa. and 2 m. W.S.W. Wolverhampton. Pop. 363.

HATLEY (East), a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 5½ m. S.S.W. Caxton. Ac. 1,154. P. 143.—II. (*St George's*), 4½ m. S.S.W. Caxton. Ac. 1,000. P. 158.

HATIAN, a town, ANNAM. [CAMBO.]

HATLOE, an island of Norway, stiff and 63 m. N. Bergen. Length and breadth about 4 m. each.

HATRAA, a town of British India, presid Bengal, dist. Alghur, in the Doab, 30 m. N.N.E. Agra. Pop. 22,903. Has a fort, several good public buildings, and some commercial activity.

HATTEM, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 3 m. S.S.W. Zwolle. Pop. 2,406.

HATTEM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas Rhin, 8 m. S. Wissembourg. Pop. 2,079.

HATTEHRIM, a vill. of Nassau, on rt. b. of the Rhine, 9 m. W.S.W. Wiesbaden. Pop. 1,262. In its vicinity the celebrated Markbrenner wine is produced.

HATHEBAS (CAPE), a low promontory, U. S., North America, N. Carolina, at the S.W. end of a sandy island, Pamlico Sound, lat. 35° 13' N., lon. 76° 30' W. Storms here produce a heavy sea, rendering this headland dangerous to navigators.

HATTHASLEY, a township of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Mitham, 6 m. E.N.E. Stockport. Pop. 497.

HATTHESKIM, a market town of Germany, duchy Nassau, on the Rhine, 2 m. W.S.W. Eltville. Pop. 965.—It has a station on the Taunus Railway, between Wiesbaden and Frankfurt.

HATTIA, an island of British India, presid and prov. Bengal, dist. Bulloah, at the mouth of the Megna, 16 m. in length and 10 m. in breadth. Here are some salt works.

HATTINGEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 38 m. W. Arnsberg, on the Ruhr. Pop. 4,206, who manuf. woollen cloths and flannels.

HATTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 3 m. E.S.E. Wragby. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 197.—II. co. and 3 m. W.N.W. Warwick. Area 3,910 ac. Pop. 961.—III. a township, co. Salop, pa. and 2½ m. S.W. Shiffnall. Pop. (with Woodside) 1,086.

HATTON, a vill. of Hanover, princip. Grubenhausen, N. Hartzberg. Pop. 1,375.

HATVAN, a market town of Central Hungary, co. Heves, 30 m. E.N.E. Pesth, with woollen manufactures and horse fairs. Pop. 3,100.

HATVA, a market town of Transylvania, in the S.W. co. and 10 m. E. Hunyad. Pop. 1,100.

HATVANA, a town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, on l. b. of the Eder, 6 m. N.N.E. Biedenkopf. Pop. 950. It has iron works.—II. (Hungarian Zombely), a market town of Hungary, co. Torontal, 23 m. W.N.W. Temesvar. Pop. 4,783.

HAUBORDE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 4 m. S.W. Lille. Pop. 3,215, employed in manufs. of cotton yarn and white lead.

HAUGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. S. Louth. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 117.

HAUGLEY, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. N.N.W. Stow. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 971.—The Haugley Road station of the East Union Railway is 1½ m. E. Bury St Edmunds.

HAUGHTON, three pas. of England.—I. co. and 3½ m. W.S.W. Stafford. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 510.—II. (with Selby), co. North, 4 m. W.N.W. Daxford. Area 980 ac. Pop. 78.—III. (*le Sherne*), co. Durham, 1½ m. N.E. Darlington. Area 11,340 ac. Pop. 1,403.—IV. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Manchester, 3½ m. N.N.E. Stockport. P. 3,042.

HAUKIVET, a lake of Finland, lens Kuopio and Wiborg, 29 m. in length by 10 m. in breadth, communicating with numerous other lakes, and having the town Nyalot at its S. extremity.—*Haukivori* is a vill. 67 m. S.S.W. Kuopio.

HAUSWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. S. Richmond. Area 3,850 ac. Pop. 324.

HAUTRWYL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, 1½ m. S.E. Buchsberg. Pop. 1,250. It has manufactures of cotton goods.

HAUPUR, a town of British India, cap. of pergunnah of same name, 20 m. S. Meerut, N.W. prov. Pop. 13,598. Government has a breeding stud here for cavalry horses.

HAUSACH, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig, 4 m. E. Haslach. Pop. 877.

HAUSBERG, a town of Prussia, prov. Westphalia, reg. circ., and 4 m. S. Minden, on rt. b. of the Weser. Pop. 850.

HAUSEN, numerous vills. of S.W. Germany, doms Baden, Württemberg, and Hohenzollern, the principal in Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 29 m. S. Freiburg, with a pop. of 500; actively engaged in iron works.—*Upper* and *Lower Hausen* are vills. on the Rhine, W. of Kittenheim, the former with 1,800, and the latter with 1,160, inhabitants.

HAUSBUCK MOUNTAINS, North Alps, Upper Austria, separate the basins of the Inn and Ager. They are covered with forests, abound in some parts with coal, and give name to a circle.

Hausey, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 10 m. E.N.E. Cambrai, on rt. b. of the Selles. Pop. 2,950.

HAUTOYS (GARET), a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 6 m. N. N.E. Norwich. Area 600 ac. Pop. 181.

HAUTE-LOUE, a comm. and vill. of Savoy, 11 m. N.E. Conflans. Pop. 1,685.

HAUTEFORT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 21 m. E.N.E. Périgueux. Pop. 1,755. In its vicinity are iron mines.

HAUTERIVE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Drôme, 22 m. N.N.E. Valence. Pop. 2,580.

HAUTE-ÉVOIXE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhône, 21 m. W.S.W. Lyon. Pop. 1,126.

HAUTEVILLE, several comm. and vills. of France, the principal being *Hautecille-la-Guchard*, 8 m. E.N.E. Ootances.

HAUTEVILLERS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Marne, arrond. and 12 m. S. Reims, with a trade in the fine Ay champagne wine. P. 1,023.

HAUVILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, 11 m. E.N.E. Pont-Audemer. Pop. 1,800.

HAVANA or THE HAVANNAH (Spanish *Habana*, "the harbour"), the cap. city of the island Cuba, on its N. coast. Lat. of the *Morro* 23° 9' 4" N., lon. 82° 22' W. Pop. (by census of 1849) 105,968, of whom 55,568 were whites, 2,842 free-coloured, and 21,968 slaves. Pop. (1850) (including suburbs) 120,000. It stands on the W. side of the entrance to a harbour, capable of holding

1,900 large ships, which can anchor close to its quays. The entrance is defended by the Morra and Punta Castles; and further by a strong channel and the walls enclosing the city proper, and is separated by a fosse on the land side from its arsenal and the suburbs of Salud, Guadalupe, etc., in which nearly half of the population reside. Principal edifices, the cathedral, containing the remains of Columbus, governor's house, admiralty, general post-office, royal tobacco factory, and the *Casa real de beneficencia*, a charitable institution, churches, convents, and 90 male and 66 female schools; and here are a university having, in 1850, 417 students, with medical and law schools, museum of natural history, school of painting, economic and educational society, 13 printing establishments, 3 daily newspapers, 3 theatres, dock-yard, and botanic garden. The cigars made at Havana have universal celebrity; and it has also manufs. of chocolate, woollen fabrics, and straw hats. It is the most important commercial city in the West Indies. It has a bank, established in 1847. In 1842, the goods exported hence amounted in value to 13,118,565 dollars, the importation and exportation duties amounting to 5,169,828 do.; in the same year 1,419 ships, aggregate burden 246,023 tons, cleared out of the port. The trade is chiefly with Spain and Spanish America, the United States, Great Britain, and Germany; but a considerable import of slaves from Africa is still clandestinely maintained. *Havana* is connected with Guines and several other towns in the interior, by railway, it is a bishop's see, and the seat of all the colonial authorities except the supreme court, which sits at Puerto Principe. It was founded by Velasquez in 1511, on what was then called the Port of Caremas. [CUBA.]

HAVANT, a market town and pa. of England, co. Hants, with a station on the Portsmouth and Chichester Railway, 7 m. N.E. of Portsmouth. Area of pa. 2,680 ac. Pop. 2,416.

HAVE (LE), a harbour of Nova Scotia, on its S.E. coast, at the mouth of the Have river, 48 m. S.W. Halifax.

HAVEL, a river of Northern Germany, rises in the small lake Käbelick (Mecklenberg-Strelitz), passes Fürstenberg, Zehdenich, Liebenwalde, Oranienburg, Spandau, Potsdam, Brandenburg, and joins the Elbe at Havelberg. Length 180 m., navigable through its entire length for boats, and for large vessels from Fürstenberg. It forms numerous small lakes in Mecklenburg; and in Prussia those of Tegel, Potsdam, Werder, and Brandenburg. Chief affls. on right, the Rhin and Dosee; on left, the Spree, Nuthe, and Plauze. It is connected by canals with the small lakes of Mecklenburg, and with the Elbe and the Oder.

HAVELBERG, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 50 m. N.W. Potsdam, on an island in the Havel. Pop. 3,301, employed in agriculture, cattle-breeding, and fishing.

HAVFORD-WEST or **HWFORD**, a parl. and munic. bor., river port, market town, and co. of Herts, South Wales, cap. co. Pembroke, on the Gledy, near its mouth, 8 m. N.N.E. Milford. Pop., comprising several pa., 6,580. It has 3 pa. churches, a guildhall, co. gaol, custom-house subordinate to Milford, market-house, hospital, co. lunatic asylum, union workhouse, and a dock-yard, with quays admitting vessels of 100 tons at spring tides. Cattle, butter, oats, and hard coal, are largely exported. Imports timber and groceries. The bor. is a polling-place for the co., and unites with Fishguard and Harborth in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

HAVREHILL, a township of the U. S., North America, New Hampshire, 65 m. N.N.E. Concord. Pop. 2,405.—**IL** Massachusetts, on the Merrimac, navigable to this place for vessels of 100 tons, and over which are two bridges, 28 m. N. Boston. Pop. 3,877.

HAVREHILL, a pa. and market town of England, coa. Essex and Suffolk, 6½ m. W. Clara. Area of pa. 3,320 ac. Pop. 2,686, partly employed in weaving silk, hemp, and cottons.

HAVRHOLME, an extra parochial dist. of England, co. Lincoln, consisting of an island of 800 ac., formed by the river Slea, 2½ m. N.E. Sleaford. Pop. 21.

HAVEBING-ATTE-BOWEN, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3 m. N. Homford. Ac. 4,290. Pop. 423.

HAVERINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. E.S.E. Kestham. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 143.

HAVESHAM, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. E.N.E. Stoney Stratford. Area 1,420 ac. P. 280.

HAVERTHAW, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on the Hudson, 92 m. S. Albany. Pop. 5,888, partly employed in manuf. It has a ship-yard. Steamers ply hence to New York.

HAVRE (LE) or **HAVRE DE GRACE**, a comm. and fortified seaport town of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, cap. arrond., on the N. bank of the estuary of the Seine, at its mouth, in the English Channel, and at the terminus of the railway from Paris to Rouen, 108 m. N.W. Paris, and 44 m. W. Rouen. Lat. 49° 29' 16" N., lon. 0° 6' 9" E. Pop. (1856) 64,187. Has a comm. college, tribunal of commerce, and a public library of 23,000 vols. Its citadel is surrounded by a triple row of ramparts and fosses, which render it a fortress of the first class; the harbour has three vast basins, separated by sluices. The most remarkable buildings are the arsenal, custom-house, tobacco factory, theatre, and two lighthouses on Cap de la Hève. Numerous steam packets ply regularly between Havre and the ports of France, England, and New York. *Havre* was founded by Louis XII. in 1509. It was held by the English in 1562, and bombarded by them in 1678 and 1759.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, a seaport of the U. S., North America, Maryland, on the Sumpheanna, at its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, and on the Wilmington and Baltimore Railway, 64 m. N.E. Annapolis. Pop. 1,900, employed in fisheries. It was burned by the British in 1818.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. [SANDWICH ISLANDS.] **HAWAII** or **OWYHEE**, the largest and S. most of the Sandwich Islands, Pacific Ocean. Lat. of S. point 19° 33' N., lon. 154° 54' W. Estimated area 4,040 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 40,000. The island is a mass of lava, and contains several lofty volcanic mountains. Mauna Roa, an active volcano, has an elevation of 13,120 feet. Soil very fertile; products comprise the bread-fruit, sugar-cane, sandal-wood, arum, and numerous tropical productions introduced by the missionaries, who have many settlements here. In Katakokoa Bay, on the W. coast, Captain Cook was assassinated, 14 Feb. 1779. [SANDWICH ISLANDS.]

HAWARDEN or **HARDEN**, a market town and pa. of North Wales, co. Flint, 12 m. W.N.W. Chester. Pop. of pa. 6,203. It has manufs. of earthenware and iron foundries. The parish abounds in coal, and clay for earthenwares.

HAWASA, a river of Southern Abyssinia, is supposed to rise by numerous heads near lat. 9° N., lon. 36° E.; flows E., and afterward N.E., bounding the dom. of Sheo on the S. and E., and enters Lake Annes, near lat. 11° 30' N., lon. 41° 20' E., after a total course, which may be estimated at from 450 to 500 m. At Melakanya,

toward the centre of its course, it has been found in the dry season 60 feet in breadth, and with banks from 15 to 20 feet in height, and well wooded.

HAWAR, a town of Persia. [AHWAH.]
HAWCOAT, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. S.W. Dalton. Pop. 391.

HAWDON (LAKE), South Australia, is near the coast, 15 m. S.S.E. Cape Bernacoli.

HAWERTY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8½ m. N.N.W. Louth. Area 670 ac. Pop. 85.

HAWES, a market town of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. Aysgarth, on the Ure, 30 m. W. Middleham. Pop. 1,708, partly employed in manu. of knit hose. It has a chapel, two branch banks, and a library.

HAWES-WATSE, a lake of England, co. Westmoreland, 6 m. N. Kendal. Length 3 m. It is extremely deep, and embosomed in mountains.

HAWICK, a borough of barony, manufacturing town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, at the confluence of the Teviot and Slitridge, 10 m. S.W. Jedburgh, and 35 m. S.S.E. Edinburgh, with which and with Berwick it is connected by railway. Area of pa. estimated at 15,860 ac. Pop. 7,801. Pop. of town 6,683. There are two bridges across the Teviot, and two over the Slitridge; a pa. church, grammar school, town-hall, public rooms, public library, three branch banks, agricultural society, and school of arts. It has manu. of woollen stockings, flannels, plaids, shawls, blankets, carpets, druggists, and also of leather. In 1850, 2,016,000 lbs. of wool, and 1,900,600 lbs. of yarn, were manufactured. *Hawick*, during the border wars, often suffered from incursions of the English. Leyden, the poet, was born in its vicinity.

HAWKCHURCH, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5½ m. N. Lyme-Regis. Area 3,900 ac. Pop. 773.

HAWKE BAY, New Zealand, is on the coast of North Island, between lat. 39° and 40° S., lon. 177° and 178° E.—11 Labrador, is on the E. coast, lat. 58 N., lon. 55° 35' W.—*Cape Hawke*, East Australia, New South Wales, co. Gloucester, 43 m. N.E. Port Stephens.

HAWKEDON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.N.E. Clare. Area 4,210 ac. Pop. 339.

HAWKESBURY, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4 m. E.S.E. Wicker. Area 8,940 ac. Pop. 2,185.

HAWKESBURY ISLAND, British North America, New Caledonia, is formed by an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 53° 30' N., lon. 129° W.

HAWKESBURY, a river of East Australia, New South Wales, is formed by the union of the Nepean and Grose rivers, bounds the co. Cumberland on the N.W. and N., and enters the Pacific at Broken Bay, 90 m. N.N.E. Sydney, after a course of 50 m. On it are the villa. Port Town, Wilberforce, and Windsor, to which last it is navigable for vessels of 150 tons.

HAWKESHEAD, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, cap. of the district of Furness, 11 m. N.W. Kirby-Rendal. Area of pa. 22,220 ac. Pop. 2,283, partly employed in iron forges.

HAWKHURST, a pa. of England, coe. Kent and Sussex, 3½ m. W.S.W. Tenterden. Area 8,680 ac. Pop. 2,704.

HAWKING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. N. Folkstone. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 129.

HAWKINS, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. part of Tennessee. Area 712 sq. m. Pop. 13,370 (slaves 1,080).—*Hawkinsville* is the name of villa. in Virginia and Georgia.

HAWLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3½ m. N. Petersfield. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 326.

HAWKING, a pa. of England, co. Somerset,

3½ m. W.N.W. Dulverton. Area 3,200 ac. Pop. 69.

HAWKSTON, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. S.S.W. Cambridge. Area 538 ac. Pop. 313.

HAWKSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 7 m. S.S.W. Newark. Area 730 ac. Pop. 171.

HAWKSWELL, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 1½ m. N.W. Rochford. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 348.

HAWLSOWLINE, an island of Ireland, in Cork harbour, ½ m. S. the Cove, and formerly the place of an important naval dépôt.—11. a rock, Ulster, co. Down, off the entrance of Carlingford harbour.

HAWLEY, a tything of England, co. Hants, pa. Yately, 7½ m. N.N.E. Farnham. Pop. 850.

HAWLING, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4½ m. S.S.E. Winchcombe. Area 5,070 ac. Pop. 212.

HAWNEY, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. N.W. Helmsly. Area 22,250 ac. Pop. 814.

HAWNES or HAYNES, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. S.S.E. Bedford. Area 3,260 ac. Pop. 937.

HAWORTH, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 10 m. W.N.W. Bradford. Pop. 6,848, employed in the stuff manufactures.

HAWRIDGES, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3½ m. N. Chesham. Area 610 ac. Pop. 270.

HAWSKER, a township of England, co. York, N. Riding, pa. and 3 m. S.S.E. Whitby. Pop. 786.

HAWSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S. St Edmund's Bury. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 520.

HAWTHORN, a township of Engl., co. Durham, pa. Easington, on the North Sea. Pop. 193. The coast here is beset with dangerous rocks, stretching far into the offing, and often fatal to mariners. On 5th Nov. 1824, 50 vessels were lost here.

HAWTON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 2 m. S.S.W. Newark. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 237.

HAWTILSAGH, a town of British India, dist. Kumaon, N.W. provs., in lat. 29° 58' N., lon. 79° 40' E. Here is a cantonment for the provincial battalion.

HAXBY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 4 m. N. York, with a station on the railway thence to Scarborough. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 527.

HAXLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pta. Lindsey, 7½ m. N.N.W. Gainsboro'. Ac. 8,470. Pop. 2,129.

HAY, a pa. and market town of South Wales, co. Brecon, on the Wye, here crossed by a bridge, 15 m. W. Hereford. Pop. 1,932.

HAY (CAPE), a headland of British America, on the Polar Sea, near lon. 95° W., and the extreme point seen by Sir G. Back.—*Hay River*, W. Australia, flows S.ward into the Mureit lagoon, 25 m. W. Albany.—*Hay's Peak* is a densely wooded, conical mountain, East Australia, lat. 37° 36' S., lon. 152° 8' E.

HAYANGE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Moselle, 5 m. W.S.W. Thionville. Pop. 2,093.

HAYD, two towns of Bohemia.—I. circ. and 27 m. W. Pilsen. Pop. 1,710.—II. circ. and 26 m. N.E. Leitmeritz. Pop. 1,000. *Upper and Lower Hayd* are contiguous villa., circ. and 22 m. S. Budweis, on the railway to Lins.

HAYDOCK, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Winwick, 2 m. N.W. Newton. Pop. 1,994.

HAYDON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 2½ m. E.S.E. Sherborne. Area 660 ac. Pop. 109.—11. co. Essex, 7 m. W.N.W. Saffron-Walden. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 824.—111. a chapelry, co. Northumberland, pa. Warden, on the Tyne, having a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 6 m. W.N.W. Hexham. Pop. 2,085.

HAYDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pta. Kesteven, 8½ m. E.N.E. Grantham. Ac. 5,140. P. 688.

HAYE (LA DESCHARTRES), a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Ouse, 39 m. S. Tours. Pop. 1,400.

Birthplace of Descartes.—II. (*des Puits*), a vill., dep. Manche, cap. cant., 17 m. N. Coutances. Pop. 1,207.—III. (*Mulherbe*), a vill., dep. Eure, 4 m. W.N.W. Louviers. Pop. 1,162. Le Hays is the French name of the Hague. [HAGUE.]

HAYES, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2 m. S.S.E. Bromley. Ac. 1,900. Pop. 552.—II. co. Middlesex, 3½ m. S.E. Uxbridge. Ac. 5,670. Pop. 4,769.

HAYES-RIVER, British North America, rises near Lake Winnipeg, flows N.E. through Holy, Kuee, and Swampy Lakes, and after a course estimated at upwards of 300 m., enters James' Bay at York, in lat. 56° 45' N., lon. 92° 30' W. Banks steep, and in many places bordered by pine woods. Affls. Fox river and Shamatawa. On W. side is Hayes island.

HAYFIELD, a chapelry of England, co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 4½ m. N.N.W. Chapel-en-le-Frith. Pop. 1,757. It is head of a poor-law union.

HAYFIELD, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Crawford. Pop. 1,681.

HAYINGEN, a town of Württemberg, circ. Danube, 10 m. S.S.W. Münsingen, with an old castle, breweries, and cattle market. Pop. 635.

HAYLE, a seaport of St Ives, England, with tidal harbour, and two lighthouses, 227 m. W. Cornwall. Has an active trade. There are two large iron foundries and steam-engine factories. It is connected with Redruth by railway.

HAYLING, an island off the S. coast of Engl., co. Hants, in Chichester harbour, separated by narrow straits E. from the peninsula Selsey, and W. from the island Portsea, and connected N. by a bridge with the pa. of Havant, about 1 m. S. that town. Surface low, and comprising much heath and waste land, but in its centre is some fertile land. It is divided into the two pas. of—I. North Hayling. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 272.—II. S. Hayling. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 824. Off the S. coast, stretching into the sea, is an extensive shoal, the Woolner sandbank, the relic of a considerable tract of land submerged in the reign of Edward III.

HAYN or HAIN, Saxony. [GROSSENHAIN.]
HAYNAU or HAINAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 9 m. W.N.W. Liegnitz, on the Dietsche, and with a station on the Berlin and Glognu Railway. Pop. 4,187, partly employed in woollen and linen weaving, also in a looking-glass manufacture. Large quantities of fuller's earth are obtained in its vicinity.

HAYNICHEN, a town of Germany. [HAINICHEN.]
HAY'S-CASTLE, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. E. St Davids. Pop. 345.

HAYTI, HAITI, ST DOMINGO or HISPANIOLA, an independent island, and the largest in the West Indies, except Cuba, from which it is separated W. by the windward passage, and E. from Porto Rico by the Mona passage, and having N. the Atlantic Ocean, and S. the Caribbean Sea. It is nearly 400 m. long, and from 60 to 150 m. broad. Area 29,500 sq. m. Pop. (1855) 663,000, of whom 493,000 were blacks, 42,000 mulattoes, and 28,000 whites. The centre is occupied by a mountainous region. Mount Chaco attaining an elevation of upwards of 6,000 feet above the sea, and parallel mountain chains traverse the island. Here are several extensive plains, Les Plaines, in the S.E., being 80 m. in length, and the plain of Artibonite, in the W., watered by the Artibonite, the chief river. The other considerable rivers are the Monte Christ, Guma, and Neive. There are several lakes in the S., and the soil generally is well watered. Shores swampy in the E., elsewhere mostly bold, and surrounded by reefs, though there are several excellent harbours in the W., where two long

projecting peninsulas enclose the large bay of Gonaves. Climate tropical, and on the plains very unhealthy to Europeans. There are but two seasons, the rainy season, May to June, and the dry season; the spring, April to June, is the finest season. Hurricanes are common, especially in August and September. The soil is highly fertile, and a great part of the island is covered by dense forests of mahogany, iron-wood, log-wood, cedar, and other valuable timber trees. Products comprise the plantain, vanilla, and manioc; but cultivation and wealth had so much declined, that, in 1826, the exports fell far below those of 1789, when the island was a French colonial possession, and at the height of its prosperity. In 1836, 37,662,674 lbs. of coffee, 6,767,903 do. of log-wood, 4,854,944 feet of mahogany, 1,223,716 lbs. of tobacco, besides cotton, cocoa, cigars, sugar, rags, wax, and ginger, formed the chief exports. Imports comprise British manufactures of most kinds; wines, liqueurs, silks, and other French manufactures; linen fabrics, bagging, woollens, Russian wines, and mineral waters from Germany; and lumber, provisions, hides, colonial produce, from the U. S. In 1836 the imports at the principal port were estimated at 474,732, and the exports at 921,836. Gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, and rock salt are found in the island, but the mines are now unproductive. The government, nominally republican, is in reality a military despotism, the power of the elective president greatly outweighing those of the senate and house of representatives. The high court of justice sits in Port-au-Prince, the cap., where also, and at Cayes, St Domingo, Gonaves, Jeremie, Jacmel, and St Jago, the other principal towns, are provincial, civil, and criminal courts. The Roman Catholic is the established religion, but all others are tolerated. Public revenue in 1849 amounted to 4,623,890 francs. Expenditure, 5,421,420 francs. The debt to France was in 1838 fixed at 60,000,000 francs, to be discharged by six instalments, three of which were in 1846 paid up. Hayti was discovered by Columbus, Dec. 5, 1493, and on its N. coast was planted the first colony established by Europeans in the W. hemisphere. Spain held possession of the island until 1625, when the French obtained a share, and from this period till 1793, the island was the most flourishing of all Indian colonies. After this a revolution of the black people took place, the independence of Hayti was proclaimed in 1800, and the French were finally expelled in 1803. Since that period a series of revolutions have occurred, and a sort of elective military government has prevailed under various leaders, the longest, most vigorous and beneficial, under Christophe. Education and civilization are at a low ebb, the population are extremely indolent, and the arts and comforts of life little cultivated. In 1846 the Spanish part of the island declared the government of "Demimica" to be not military, but civil, republican, and representative, with a president, legislative assembly, and council. Hayti, formerly the French portion of the island, was proclaimed an empire, under its former President, Faustin I., in August 1849.

HAYTON, three pas. of England.—I. co. Cumberland, 8 m. E.N.E. Carlisle. Ac. 7,650. Pop. 1,243.—II. co. Notts, 2½ m. N.N.E. East Retford. Ac. 2,700. Pop. 280.—III. co. York, E. Riding, 2½ m. S.E. Pocklington. Area 2,980 ac. Pop. 625.

HAYWARD'S HEATH, a locality of England, co. Sussex, having a station on the London and Brighton Railway, at the divergence of the branch to Lewes, 12 m. N. Brighton.

HAYWOOD, two co. of the U. S. N. America.—
I. in S.W. of North Carolina. Area 886 sq. m.
Pop. 7,074.—II. in S.W. of Tennessee. Area 508
sq. m. Pop. 17,308, of whom 8,498 were slaves.

HAZARIBAGH, a town of British India, presid.
Bengal, dist. Rangpur, on an elevated tract, 239
m. N.W. Calcutta, and one of the most consider-
able places in its dist. It has European canton-
ments, and near it are sulphur and saline springs.

HABEROUVE, a comm. and town of France,
dep. Nord, cap. arrond., 24 m. W.N.W. Lille, on
the Bourre. Pop. 7,983. Has a comm. college and
public library. Manufs. of linen yarn and cloth.

HABESBIGH, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2½ m.
S.S.W. Meldon. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 148.

HAEZELTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3 m.
N.W. North-Leach. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 378.

HAEERWOUDE, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov.
S. Holland, 13 m. E. the Hague. Pop. 2,789.

HABON OP KIDAR (of Scripture), identified with
the ruins of Hadhan-el-Hathan or Hathan of
Edrei, is situated S.W. of Mosul, in the alluvial
plains between the Tigris and Euphrates.

HACHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the
Lee, 8 m. N. Castle-Rising. Area 3,670 ac. P. 946.

HADDOURNS, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2
m. N. Winchester. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 193.

HADCORN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, with a
station on the South Eastern Railway, 11 m. W.
Ashford. Area 4,930 ac. Pop. 1,344.

HADFORD, a market town of Ireland, Con-
naught, co. Galway, 9 m. S.W. Tuam. Pop. 1,193,
partly employed in manufactures of linen.

HADFIELD-WITH-BURLET, a chapelry of Eng-
land, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 2 m. N.W.
Leeds. Pop. 6,106.

HADINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m.
E.N.E. Oxford. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 1,633.

HADLIFT, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 7½ m. E.S.E.
Alton. Area 7,000 ac. Pop. 1,424.—II. co. Surrey,
2½ m. E.S.E. Leatherhead. Ac. 1,890. Pop. 363.

HADLOW, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4 m. S.E.
East-Retford. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 268.

HARGE, a township of England, co. Derby, pa.
Duffield, 4½ m. S.S.W. Alfreton. Pop. 2,278.

HALLAUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. and ainsty York,
3½ m. N.N.E. Tadcaster. Area 2,900 ac. P. 223.

HALLING, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pta.
Lindsey, 3½ m. W.N.W. Great Grimsby. Area
1,250 ac. Pop. 92.

HALL, a large town of Tonquin, on the Tonquin
River, at its divergence, 81 m. S.E. Cachao.

HALEND (Sr.), a comm. and town of France, dep.
Loire, cap. cant., 6 m. N. St Etienne. Pop. 1,200,
who manuf. iron articles, and trade in silks.

HALEND, a pa. of England, co. and 9 m. N.N.E.
Derby. Area 6,870 ac. Pop. 5,982, employed in
collieries, lace manufactures, etc.

HALENTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m.
W.N.W. Barnstaple. Area 3,340 ac. Pop. 578.

HAFHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m.
E.S.E. Gainsboro'. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 168.

HAIRD, a co. U. S. N. America, in W. of
Georgia, watered by the Chattahoochee. Area
267 sq. m. Pop. 8,923, of whom 2,400 were slaves.

HAIRY, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 4 m. S.E.
Chesterfield. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 378.—II. co.
Oxford, 4½ m. N.N.E. Bicester. Area 1,300 ac.
Pop. 418.—III. a chapelry, co. Beds, 2½ m. N.
Leighton-Buzzard. Pop. 926.

HATHNA, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5½ m.
N.N.W. Mkt. Bosworth. Area 1,100 ac. P. 384.

HATHFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset,
4½ m. W.N.W. Taunton. Area 692 ac. Pop. 135.

—II. co. Sussex, 7 m. N.N.E. Hailsham. Area
11,900 ac. Pop. 2,308.

HEATHY-LEE, a townp. of Engl., co. Stafford, pa.
Altonfield, 2 m. W.N.W. Longnor. Pop. 578.

HEATON, the name of several townships, etc.,
of England.—I. co. Lancaster, pa. of Dean, 2½
m. W. Bolton. Pop. 834.—II. co. Northumber-
land, pa. All Saints, and 1½ m. from Newcastle.

Pop. 435.—III. co. York, West Riding, pa. and
2 m. N.N.W. Bradford. Pop. 1,637.—IV. (Green),
co. Lancaster, pa. Oldham, 4½ m. N. Manchester.

Pop. 180.—V. (Little), in same pa., 2 m. S.W.
Middleton. Pop. 800.—VI. (Kirk), a pa., co.
York, West Riding, adjoining Huddersfield on
the E. Area 6,500 ac. Pop. 11,972.—VII. (Nor-
ris), a chapelry, co. Lancaster, on the Mersey,

which separates it from Stockport, of which town
it forms a suburb. Pop. (including the vill. of
Heaton-Mersey), 15,697, mostly employed in cot-
ton-mills and bleaching works. The Manchester
and Birmingham Railway is here carried across
the Mersey on a viaduct, and has a station at
Heaton-Norris.

HEATON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 1 m.
S.E. Exeter, of which it forms a suburb. Area
3,290 ac. Pop. 3,112.

HEBBURN, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland,
2½ m. N. Morpeth. Area 6,930 ac. Pop. 618.

HEBBERIDGE, a populous vill. of England,
co. York, West Riding, in a valley, pa. and 8 m.
W. Halifax, with a station on the Leeds and
Manchester Railway.

HEBRIDES or **WESTERN ISLANDS**, *Evude*, a
series of islands off the W. coast of Scotland,
between lat. 55° 33' and 58° 34' N., lon. 5° and 8°
W., and consisting of two principal groups; the
Outer Hebrides,—Lewis, Harris, N. and S. Uist,
Benbecula, Barra, and numerous smaller islands in
the co. Ross and Inverness; and the inner Hebr-
ides,—Skye, Rum, Eigg, Canna, Coll, Tiree, Mull,
Iona, Colonsay, Jura, Arran, Bute, etc., partly
separated from the former by the channel termed
the Little Minch, and lying more immediately off
the shores of Inverness and Argyll, in which coa.
and in Bute-shire they are included. Total num-
ber, not including the smaller islets, 180, 70 of
which are permanently inhabited. Total area
estimated about 3,000 sq. m. Pop. probably
115,000. Of 1,592,000 acres of surface, moun-
tains, morasses, lakes, and unproductive soil have
been computed to occupy 600,000 ac., pastures
700,000 do., and arable land only 180,000. Geo-
logically the Hebrides are divided into several
groups.—The *Gneiss Islands* comprehend the
whole of the Outer Hebrides, Lewis, Harris, N.
and S. Uist, Tuce, Coll, Iona, etc.—The *Trap*
Islands are Skye, Rum, Eigg, Canna, Mull, Uiv-
sta, Staffa, and St Kilda.—The *Slate Islands* are Islay,
Jura, Gigha, Colonsay, etc.—The *Clyde Islands*,
consisting of trap, sandstone, and limestone, are
Bute, Arran, Cumbray, and Ailsa. Climate
moist in Outer Hebrides, much rain in winter,
but little snow. Soil of the Gneiss Islands poor,
and often peat moss; the trap and sandstone
islands more fertile. Pop. for the most part
Celtic, and generally in the greatest poverty,
4-5ths subsisting almost wholly on potatoes and
fish. The introduction of steam navigation has
contributed very much to the improvement of
the Inner Hebrides. The herring fishery, for-
merly an important resource of the people, has
greatly declined, as has also the manuf. of kelp,
of which, at the beginning of the present century,
nearly 6,000 tons were produced, fetching some-
times 30s. per ton. Other manufs. are insignif-
icant and wholly domestic, except some produc-
tion of cotton stuffs at Rothesay, distilling in
Islay, and boat-building at Tobermory and Stor-

noway. The rearing of cattle and sheep is the most profitable branch of industry, and the stock of each is estimated at 120,000. Live stock, ponies, kelp, wool, cod, ling, herrings, limestone, and slate, are the chief exports; imports are iron, groceries, salt, oatmeal, and in some of the islands peat-fuel. A few years ago, the Hebrides had 6 branch banks, but no printing press or newspaper, and "the greater number of the islands are destitute of surgeons, or even of inns." They are divided into 26 *quoad civitas* paa. In the Outer Hebrides especially, most of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Principal villa., Stornoway in Lewis, Portree in Skye, Tobermory in Mull, and Rothesay in Bute. These islands were ruled mostly by sovereigns of Norwegian descent from the 9th century till 1264, when they were annexed to the crown of Scotland. The principal islands are noticed under their respective names.

HESKINGS (New), an isl. group, Pacific Ocean, between lat. 14° and 20° S., lon. 168° and 170° E., and E. ward of New Caledonia and the Malicollu group. Principal islands comprise Ambrym, Annaton, Erromango, Tanna, and Aurora. The natives are of the Papuan race.

HESSON, a town of Palestine, pash. Damascus, 16 m. S.S.W. Jerusalem. Lat. 31° 32' 30" N., lon. 35° 8' 20" E. Elevation 2,635 feet. Pop. estimated from 5,000 to 10,000. It stands partly on the slopes of two hills, and in the deep narrow valley of Mamre; around it are extensive vineyards, and on its N. side is a suburb, separated from it by open fields. It has several gates, some reservoirs of high antiquity, a large mosque, reputed to cover the tombs of Abraham and other patriarchs, a citadel, well supplied bazars, manufs. of glass wares, leather, and other goods which it exports to Egypt. *Hebron* is one of the most ancient existing cities, and was called Kirjath-Arba, the city of the Anakim. It was the early residence of Abraham and the patriarchs, as also of David.

HESSON, several towns, U. S., North America. —I. New York, 44 m. N. Albany. Pop. 2,548. —II. Connecticut, 16 m. S.E. Hartford. Pop. 1,345. —Others are in Maine and New Hampshire.

HESSON, the anc. name of the Maritima River.

HESSONBERG, a town, S.W. Germany, cap. principality Hohenzollern-Hechingen, on the Starzel, 31 m. S.S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 3,889, of whom 744 were Jews. It has a palace, collegiate church, high school, a bath establishment, and manufs. of woollen cloths.

HESSON, a market town of Spain, prov. Huesca, in a valley of the Pyrenées. Pop. 1,500. It has a church. In its vicinity are iron, copper, and argentiferous lead mines.

HESSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3½ m. N.W. Hartford Bridge. Area 5,790 ac. P. 1,821.

HESSINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 10½ m. S.E. Norwich. Area 1,109 ac. Pop. 389.

HESSINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4½ m. E.S.E. Sleaford. Area 5,720 ac. Pop. 1,681.

HESSMONSWICK, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Birstall, 7½ m. W.N.W. Wakefield. Pop. 4,540. It has a branch bank, and important manufs. of blankets and carpets.

HECLA or **HEKLA** (Mount) a volcano of Iceland, near its S.W. coast. Lat. 63° 59' N., lon. 19° 49' W. Height above the sea 5,210 feet, it being surrounded by many much higher mtns. It has 3 peaks, little elevated above its body, and along its sides are numerous craters, the seats of former eruptions; the crater of its principal peak does not much exceed 100 feet in depth. It is composed chiefly of basalt and lava; but

slag-sand and loose ashes cover a great part of its surface, and obsidian is among its most remarkable products. Since A.D. 900, 43 of its eruptions are on record, of which 5 have been simultaneous, or nearly so, with those of Vesuvius, 4 with those of *Ætna*, and 1 with those of both. Its last eruption commenced 23 Sept. 1845, and lasted till 6th April 1846; on the 23d of Nov. the torrent of lava, 2 m. from the crater, was 1 m. in width, and from 40 to 50 feet in depth.

HECLA COVE, an inlet of Spitzbergen, on N. coast of large island, lat. 79° 55' N., lon. 16° 49' E.

HECLA, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 14 m. W. Rhaca. Pop. 6,666.

HEDEENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 11 m. S.S.E. Norwich. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 283.

HEDEENHEIM, a market town of Germany, duchy Nassau, on rt. b. of the Nidda, 6 m. N.E. Höchst. Pop. 1,354.

HEDESDORF, a vill. of Rhemish Prussia, reg. and 8 m. N.W. Coblenz, with tanneries, dyeing, bleaching, and iron works. Pop. 1,115.

HEDEXINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3½ m. S. Calne. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 364.

HEEDON-ON-THE-WALL, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, on the site of the Picts' Wall, 8 m. W.N.W. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Area 4,590 ac. Pop. 813.

HEDE, a comm. and town of Franco, dep. Illet-Vilaine, 13 m. N.N.W. Rennes. Pop. 824.

HEDEMARKEN, an amt. or dist. of Norway, stift Aggershus, of which it forms all the N.E. part, having E. Sweden, S. and W. the amt. Aggershus and Christiania, and N. the Dovrefield mtns., separating it from the stift Trondhjem. It is traversed by the Glommen and other considerable rivers, and is one of the most fertile portions of Norway. Area 9,539 sq. m. Pop. 89,810.

HEDEMORA, a town of N. Sweden, len and 23 m. S.E. Fahlun, on the Wester Dal. Pop. 1,035.

HEDEMÜRNEN, a town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, princip. and 12 m. S.W. Göttingen, on the Werra. Pop. 940, who manufacture linens and earthenwares.

HEDEMSLEBEN, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. Magdeburg, 9 m. S.E. Halberstadt. Pop. 1,508.

HEDETVÄ, a market town of Hungary, co. and 18 m. N.W. Raab, in the Kleine Schütt island, formed by the Danube. Pop. 1,240.

HEDEWELL, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2½ m. S.E. Beaconsfield. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 150.

HEDEIC or **HEDEIC**, a small island of France, dep. Morbihan, off the coast of Brittany, 14 m. S.E. the peninsula of Quiberon.

HEDEXHAM CASTLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 19 m. N.N.E. Chelmsford. Area 5,600 ac. Pop. 1,304. —II. (*Sibila*), in same co., 1 m. S.W. Hedingham. Area 5,490 ac. Pop. 2,345.

HEDEAS (El), "*the land of pilgrimage*," a region of Arabia, extending along the Red Sea, having S. Tehama, E. Nedjed, and N. Arabia Petrea. It is almost everywhere a sandy, stony, or otherwise unproductive country, but comprises the sacred cities Mecca and Medina, with the seaports Jeddah and Yembo.

HEDESWORTH, a township of England, co. Stafford, pa. Cannock. Pop. 532.

HEDEON or **HEDEON**, a bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 6 m. E. Hull. Area of pa. 1,440 ac. Pop. 1,000. It formerly sent 2 members to House of Commons.

HEDEON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3½ m. E.S.E. Great Marlow. Area 770 ac. Pop. 183.

HEDEWATRE, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, cap. dist., 3 m. S. Haarlem. Pop. 1,960. It has a trade in flower roots, and apples.

Hagen, a pa. of Hagl, co. Sussex, on the Lea, 1 m. W. Worthing. Area 450 ac. Pop. 263.

Hagen, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 23 m. S.W. Minden. Pop. 1,993, employed in yarn spinning and linen weaving.

Hagen, two vill. of the Netherlands.—I. prov. Limburg, 13 m. E. Maastricht. Pop. 1,270.—II. (*Arendshoeke*), prov. Zeeland, on S. Beveland, 9 m. E. Middelburg. Pop. 683.

Hagen, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 30 m. N.E. Arnhem. Pop. 3,300. It has an extensive manufacture of paper.

Hagen, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, cap. cant., 16 m. E.S.E. Arnhem, on the Prussian frontier. Pop. 1,000.

Hagen, a vill. of the Netherlands, cap. cant., prov. W.riesland, on the Heeren-slot, 18 m. S.E. Leeuwarden. Pop. 1,900.

Hagen, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, cap. cant., 13 m. E.N.E. Maastricht. Pop. 4,160, employed in needle making, linen bleaching, brewing, and trading in cattle.

Hagen and **Hagen**, two vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant; the former, 11 m. E.N.E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,759; the latter, 6 m. S.E. Eindhoven. Pop. 1,730.

Hagen, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut Rhin, near l. b. of the Rhine, 14 m. E. Altkirch. Pop. 2,167.

Hagyalla, a chain of hills in N. Hungary, forming the extremity of an offshoot of the Carpathians, which extend S. between the Bodrog and the Hernad rivers, and between lat. 48° and 49° N. This is the *Côte d'Or* of Hungary, and produces the celebrated wines called Tokay. The wine-growing district extends to about 90 sq. m. Estimated annual produce 420,000 cimer. Value 1,420,000 gulden c.m. or fls. (148,000). [Tokay.]

Hagy, a vill. of Hungary, between the Danube and Theiss, co. and 30 m. N.E. Bacs. Pop. 3,700.

Haiduk, a vill. of independent Turkestan, Khokoloom dom., on the route from Afghanistan to Balkh, 80 m. N.W. the Hindoo Koosh, and 6,000 feet above the sea, in a fertile tract.

Haiduk, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 23 m. S. Nürnberg. Pop. 898. Hops are raised in its vicinity.—II. a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 13 m. N.N.W. Lucerne, on the E. side of the Lake of Baldeg.

Haid or **Haid**, a town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, near the North Sea, 31 m. N.N.W. Glückstadt. Pop. 3,400, employed in agriculture and cattle breeding.

Haidelsheim, a city of Western Germany, grand duchy Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on l. b. of the Neckar, here crossed by a bridge, and on the Baden and Main-Neckar Railway, 32 m. N.E. Carlsruhe, at the foot of a height crowned by the ruins of its anc. castle. Pop. 13,436, mostly Protestants. Principal edifices, the church of the Holy Ghost, St Peter's church, a Jews' synagogue, the university buildings, and a prison. The university has 45 professors, 78 teachers, a library of 150,000 vols. and many rare MSS., is well attended, and has an income of 4,000*l.* a year, besides fees. Here are also a college for junior students, numerous government elementary schools, botanic gardens, with a museum, *sprach-collegium*, and dining-hall. Manufact. comprise tobacco, wax, lights, leather, and musical instruments.

Haidelsheim, several townships of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania.—I. co. Berks. Pop. 806.—II. co. Lebanon. Pop. 1,467.—III. co. and on the Lehigh. Pop. 1,365.—IV. 15 m. S.W. York. Pop. 2,326.

Haidelsheim, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 18 m. E.N.E. Carlsruhe. Pop. 2,378.

Haidelsheim, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 18 m. N.E. Würzburg. Pop. 2,378. Manufact. earthenware and leather.

Haidelsheim, a town of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Brenz, immediately E. of the Raabe Alp, 22 m. N.N.E. Ulm. Pop. 2,465, employed in raising flax, weaving cotton and linen fabrics, and manufacturing brass and earthenware, and cutlery. It has sheep and corn fairs.

Haidelsheim, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 31 m. S.S.E. Anspach, with 1,329 inhabitants, and an old Benedictine convent.

Haidelsheim, two vill. of Germany.—I. Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hesse, on the Rhine, 5 m. W. Mayence. Pop. 1,402, engaged in wine culture.—II. Rhenish Bavaria, 6½ m. N.W. Frankenthal. Pop. 466.

Haidelsfeld, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 2½ m. S. Würzburg. Pop. 3,140. It has manufs. of woollen yarn.

Haidham-Potter, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6½ m. N.N.E. Acle. Area 2,320 ac. P. 457.

Haidington, a pa. of England, co. Durham, 8 m. N.N.W. Darlington. Area 8,630 ac. Pop. 1,294.—II. a township, co. and 3½ m. E.S.E. Lincoln. Pop. 583.

Haidton, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1 m. N.N.E. Newhaven. Area 470 ac. Pop. 85.

Haidland and **Haid**, two vill. of the Netherlands; the former in prov. Zeeland, cap. cant., 4 m. S.W. Goes. Pop. 1,343; the latter, prov. Overijssel, 8 m. S.W. Zwolle. Pop. 1,671.

Haidbrunn, a fortified town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 26 m. N. Stuttgart (with which it is connected by railway), on the Neckar. Pop. (1855) 13,968. Principal edifices, the church of St Kilian, town-hall, several Roman Catholic and Protestant churches, an hospital, and house of correction. It has a gymnasium with a library, manufs. of woollen cloths, silver articles, carpets, tobacco, white lead, and other chemical products, paper, etc.; and shares actively in the transit trade between Frankfurt and South Germany.

Haidbrunn, a town of Prussia, reg. and 20 m. S.W. Königsberg, on a small river, near its mouth in the Frische-haff. Pop. 2,378.

Haidbrunn, *Ara Flavia*, a market town of Baden, circ. Lake, 13 m. N.N.E. Constance, with a castle of the princes of Fürstenberg. Pop. 604.

Haidbrunn, a vill. of Illyria, Carinthia, gov. Laybach, on the S. declivity of the Gross Glockner, 4,672 feet above the sea. Pop. 63.

Haidbrunn, a seaport town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, on the Baltic, 33 m. E. Kiel. Pop. 2,000. Its harb. is merely an open roadstead.

Haidbrunn—*Kuznets* ("Holy-cross") several towns, etc., of the Austrian empire.—I. (Hung. *Nemet-Kereszt*), W. Hungary, co. and 6 m. S. Oedenburg. Pop. 2,490. Has mineral springs.—II. (Hungarian *Szent-Kereszt*), co. and 28 m. N.N.E. Bars, on the Gran, with a Roman Catholic church.—III. Illyria, gov. and 18 m. N.N.E. Trieste. Pop. 1,037.—IV. a vill., Lower Austria, on the Sattelbach.—V. a vill., Lower Austria, N.E. St Pölten.

Haidbrunn, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 48 m. N.W. Erfurt, cap. circ., on the Leine. Pop. 5,240. It is walled, and has a castle, several Roman Catholic churches, a high school, prison, and manufactures of woollen yarn. Under the French, it was cap. of the dep. Harz.

Haidbrunn, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 41 m. S.E. Königsberg, on the Alle. Pop. 4,618, who trade in woollen and linen cloths, and yarn.

HEIMATSWIL, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 10 m. E.N.E. Anspach. Pop. 690. Manufact. of cottons and woollens.

HEIMERS-LE-MATHURAT, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Marne, cap. cant., 23 m. E.S.E. Châlons. Pop. 878.

HEIMERSBACH, two vill. of Rhenish Prussia.—I. reg. and 18 m. E.S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, with manufs. of cotton yarn and wooden ware, and a lead factory. Pop. 1,280.—II. reg. and 26 m. S.S.E. Coblenz, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,098.

HEIMERSHEIM, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 18 m. S. Cologne. Pop. 1,076.

HEIMERLINGEN, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 4 m. N.N.W. Memmingen.

HEIMISWIL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 13 m. N.E. Bern. Pop. 2,367.

HEIMSHEIM, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 14 m. W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,223.—*Heimersheim* is the name of vill. in Prussian Silesia, reg. Oppeln, and in Saxo-Meiningen.

HEINAU, a town of Prussian Silesia. [HEINAU.]

HEININGEN, a market town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 3 m. S. Göttingen. Pop. 1,209.

HEINRICHS, a market town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Erfurt, in a detached territory, 7 m. N.W. Schleusingen. Pop. 1,225, who manufacture white lead and iron wares.—*Heinrichsgrün* is a market town of Bohemia, circ. Elnbogen. Pop. 1,580.

HEINRICHSBACH, Switzerland. [HEINAU.]

HEINRICHSBACH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 30 m. W. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circ., on the Worm. Pop. 1,783, engaged in woollen, cloth, and flannel weaving, spinning by machinery.

HEIKER ISLAND, Hebrides, Scotland, 7 m. W. North Uist. Length E. to W. about 3 miles.

HEIMERSHEIM, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 12 m. S.W. Freiburg. Pop. 1,394.

HEKLY (MOUNT), Iceland. [HECLA.]

HELA, a maritime town of W. Prussia, at the extremity of the peninsula of Hela, in the Baltic, 19 m. N.E. Danzig. Pop. 530.

HELDERS, a walled town of Germany, Saxo-Meiningen, princip. and 10 m. S. Hildburghausen, on rt. b. of the Kreck. Pop. 1,456.

HELDER, a vill., Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 9 m. N. Ruremonde, with distilleries.

HELDERS, a fortified marit. town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, cap. cant., at the N. extremity of that prov., 41 m. N.W. Amsterdam, and separated by the Mars-diep, 2 m. across, from the island Texel. Pop. 2,950, many of whom are pilots. It communicates with Amsterdam by the Helder Canal, 60 m. long, 125 feet broad at surface, and 21 feet deep, enabling ships of large burden to avoid the navigation of the Zuyder Zee. Near it the Dutch admiral, Van Tromp, was killed in action in 1699. The town was taken by the British under Abercrombie in 1799.

HELDERSBACH, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 34 m. W.S.W. Merseburg. Pop. 1,732.

HELEN (Sr.), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes du Nord, 3 m. E.N.E. Dinan. Pop. 1,445.

HELENA (Sr.), an island in the South Atlantic Ocean, about 800 m. S.E. Ascension, and nearly 1,200 m. from the coast of Lower Guinea. Lat. of observatory, 18° 55' S., lon. 6° 44' W. Area 80,300 ac. Pop. (1850) 7,000, of whom nearly a half were whites. It is of volcanic origin, and consists of rugged mountains, interspersed with numerous ravines, in one of which, on its N.W. shore, is James Town, the residence of the principal authorities. Its centre is a table-land, with an elevation of 1,500 feet, but from which several mountains rise to a greater elevation, Diana Peak being 2,700 feet. Climate mild. Mean

temp. of year 61° 3, winter 58° 4, summer 68° 3, Fahr., and it is considered one of the healthiest places in the world. The island is watered by numerous brooks, and about 1-5th part of its surface is fertile, yielding the products both of European and tropical countries. Goats are plentiful in the uplands; but supplies of provisions are mostly procured from abroad, the island lying in the homeward track of ships returning from India. *St Helena* is chiefly noted as the place of exile of Napoleon Buonaparte, ex-Emperor of France, whose residence, Longwood, was on the elevated plateau of the interior. He lived there from 1818 to his decease, in 1821, and his remains were removed to Paris in 1840. The island is now made over to the British government by the East India Company.—*Port St Helena*, E. Patagonia, is an inlet, intermediate between the Gulfs of St George and San Matias.—*St Helena Bay*, S. Africa, Cape Colony, is between P. St Martin and Cape Desecada, lat. 33° 40' S., lon. 17° 56' E.

HELENA (Sr.), a pa. of the U. S., North America, Louisiana, in its N.E. part, bordering on Mississippi. Area 520 sq. m. Pop. 4,561.—II. a bay and island, South Carolina.

HELENE (Str.), several vill. of France, depts. Morbihan, Lozère, Seine-Inf., Vosges, Gironde.

HELENS (Sr.), a town and chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, on a branch of the Mersey, pa. and 3½ m. E.N.E. Prescot, with which it communicates by railway. Pop. 14,866, engaged in raising coal, and in extensive plate glass, bottle, and other factories, and in copper-works. It has a church, various chapels, town-hall, market-house, and branch bank.—II. a pa. at the E. extremity of the Isle of Wight, 8 m. E.N.E. Newport. Area 1,880 ac. Pop. 1,948. The roadstead of St Helens is the E. entrance to Spithead.

HELENS (Sr.), a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, 2 m. N.N.E. Broadway. Ac. 671. P. 214.

HELENSBURGH, a bor. of barony, and watering place, Scotland, co. Dumbarton, with which it is connected by railway, on the Firth of Clyde, at the entrance of the Gareloch, 7 m. N.W. Dumbarton. Pop. 2,841. It has baths, a library, branch bank, and steamers to Glasgow, etc.

HELETTRE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Basses Pyrénées, 17 m. W.N.W. Mauléon. Pop. 1,182. This place was the scene of a combat between the British and French, 14th February 1814.

HELFORD, a port of England, co. Cornwall, near the mouth of the river Hel, 5 m. S.S.W. Falmouth. Imports timber and coals from Wales.

HELOZ-AN, a river, S. Sweden, enters the Baltic at Åhus, 12 m. S.S.E. Christianstad, after a S. course of 80 m. It expands into several lakes.

HELGOLAND or **HELGOLAND** ("holy land," anc. *Heliada*), an island in the North Sea, belonging to Great Britain, about 46 m. N.W. the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser. Lat. 54° 10' 46" N., lon. 7° 53' 7" E. Area 5½ sq. m. Pop. 2,230.

It consists of a rock, rising to about 200 feet in height, and on which are a vill. with lighthouse, and a low plain. It is continually decreasing by encroachments of the sea, which have created sandbanks all around it; but it has a harbour on both its N. and S. sides. Inhabitants of Frisian descent; are mostly occupied as pilots, or in haddock and lobster fisheries, which yield an annual revenue of about 5,000*l.* It is of some importance as a post in war time, and has been retained by Britain since 1807, at a cost of about 1,000*l.* a year. It has of late been much frequented as a watering place.

HELVENSTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W.S.W. Kakenham. Ac. 1,640. Pop. 348.

HELOSUS (MOUNT), a mountain of Greece, gov. Boeotia, 6 m. S. Lebadea. Height 4,968 feet above the sea. In modern times it has been called alternately Paleovouni and Zagora, but it has resumed its ancient name.

HELIER (St.), the cap. town and pa. of the isl. of Jersey, on its S. coast, at the E. side of St. Aubin's Bay, lat. 49° 11' 3" N., lon. 2° 6' W. Pop., including military, 29,044. It stands between two rocky heights, on the E. of which is the citadel, Fort-Regent overlooking the inner harbour, and constructed about 1806, at a cost of 800,000*l*. Has a pa. church, court-house, reading rooms, theatre, gaol, and several chapels. On a rocky island, off the shore, is Elizabeth castle, a fortress of imposing appearance. The town is the residence of many retired officers of the British army and navy, foreigners, and families of limited income from Great Britain. It has an active trade with England, France, and the West Indies; and it is the seat of the states, or representative parliament of Jersey.

HELIOPOLIS (the On and Beth-SheMesh of Scripture), Lower Egypt, 6 m. N.E. Cairo; the site of an anc. city, of which an obelisk only remains. The French defeated the Turks here in 1800.

HELLADA, Sperchius, a river of N. Greece, gov. Phthiotis, flows E., and enters the Gulf of Zeitoun, N. Thermopylae, after a course of 50 miles.

HELLAM, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, here crossed by a bridge, 21 m. S. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,622.

HELLAND, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2½ m. N. Bodmin. Area 2,770 ac. Pop. 232.

HELLANTAH (Isl.), Arabia. [CURIA-MURIA.]

HELLAS (St.), one of the small Scilly islands, off the coast of Cornwall, England, N.W. the isl. Treco. It has a church and good pasture land.

HELLAS, a country of Europe. [GREECE.]

HELLERES, a maritime vill. of Denmark, on the island Seeland, at the N. entrance of the Sound, 4 m. N.W. Elsinore. It has manufactures of muskets, cotton yarn, and hosiery. Pop. 300.

HELLEDOORN, a pa. and vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, 17 m. S.E. Zwolle. Pop. 3,571.

HELLEDOON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.W. Norwich. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 467.

HELLESPONT (CHANNEL OF). [DARDANELLES.]

HELLEFORTSLUIS, a fortified seaport town of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, on the Haringvliet, the largest mouth of the Rhine, 17 m. S.W. Rotterdam. Pop. 2,843. It has a harbour, an arsenal, dockyard, and a naval school.

HELLIPLOW, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 1 m. S.W. Daventry. Area 840 ac. Pop. 430.

HELLIN, IZUMU, a town of Spain, prov. and 86 m. S.E.E. Albacete. Pop. 9,814. It has manufactures of cloths, hats, and leather. Near it are the mineral baths of Oxezque.

HELLINGLEY, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 8 m. N. Hailham. Area 5,820 ac. Pop. 1,781.

HELLOVO (MOUNT), Odyge, a mountain range, forming a part of the N. frontier of Greece, and separating E. Hellas from Thessaly, about lat. 38° N., lon. from 21° 40' to 22° E. It is connected on the W. with the chain of Pindus, of which it is a spur. E.ward its continuation is called Mount Variovo. Its principal peak, Gerako Vouni, rises to 5,639 feet in height; other summits vary from 3,000 to 4,400 feet in elev. The river Hellada rises on its S., and the Emicissos and Fanari, tributaries of the Salpinxis (*Peneus*), on its N. side.

HELL'S SKRIBBER, a cluster of the Hebridean Isles, about 10 m. W. Rann. The current which runs between them is extremely rapid.

HELMENSHAUSEN, a town of Germany, Hesse-

Cassel, at its N. extremity, prov. Lower Hesse, on the Diemel, 22 m. N. Cassel. Pop. 1,932.

HELMHEIM, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, N.W. Mündenberg. Pop. 1,200.

HELMHON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. N. Brackley. Area 3,556 ac. Pop. 632.

HELMU, a river of Prussia-Saxony, rises in the Harz, flows S. and E. past Heringen, Kelfra, and Rossla, and joins the Unstrut 8 m. S.E. Artern, after a course of 45 m. Chief tributary, the Sorge.

HELMESHAUSEN, a town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, duchy Eisenach, on the Bavarian frontier, 9 m. W. Meiningen. Pop. 694.

HELMINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 8 m. N.N.W. Woodbridge. Area 5,870 ac. P. 287.

HELMINGSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. E.S.E. Needham-Market. Ac. 1,820. P. 388.

HELMON, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., on the Aa, 21 m. S.S.E. Boksle-Duc. P. 1,900, employed in linen weaving, etc.

HELMSDALE, a large vill. of Scotland, Sutherlandshire, pa. Loth., at the mouth of river of the same name. It has a herring fishing station.

HELMSEY, a pa. and market town of England, co. York, North Riding, on the Rye, 12 m. E.N.E. Thirsk. Area of pa. 29,020 ac. Pop. 3,483.

It has two branch banks and a church.—II. (*Gale*), same riding, 6 m. E.N.E. York. Area 520 ac. Pop. 293.—III. (*Upper*), 7½ m. E.N.E. York. Area 780 ac. Pop. 78.

HELMSTADT, a town of Central Germany, duchy Brunswick, dist. Schöningen, cap. circ., 21 m. E.N.E. Brunswick. Pop. 6,400. Principal buildings, the Lutheran church, town-hall, court-house, formerly the place of its university, several hospitals, etc. Its university, founded in 1575, was suppressed by Jerome Bonaparte in 1809, and a part of its library was transferred to Göttingen; it has now a gymnasium and normal school, with manufs. of soap and tobacco pipes, alum and vitriol works, and an active general trade; and in its vicinity are coal mines and mineral baths.

HELMSTADT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 10 m. W. Würzburg. Pop. 1,163.

HELMSTADT, a vill. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, S. Oglasterhausen. Pop. 1,075.

HELMUND, Elymander, a river of S.W. Afghanistan, rises 35 m. W. Cabool, at an elevation of 11,500 feet, flows W.S.W., with a deep bend to S., through the Huzareh, Elimank, and Dooranne territories, and the Afghanistan desert; and near lat. 31° 30' N., lon. 62° E., enters the lakes Hamoon and Tuk-i-Teer by several mouths, after a total course estimated at 650 m. At Ghriakh, 70 m. W. Candahar, it is in spring 1,000 yards across, with a depth of 10 or 12 feet, and a powerful and rapid current, but in the dry season 2-3ds less. Its banks are fertile, and abound almost everywhere with traces of former cultivation and wealth, but at a little distance, the country, on either side, is a mere arid waste.

HELFERRY, a township of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. Bradford, 4 m. N.E. Borough-bridge. Pop. 620.

HELFETTSBORO, a pa. of Engl., co. York, East Riding, 11 m. E. New Malton. Ac. 2,620. P. 140.

HELFINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6½ m. N.E. Folkingham. Area 2,600 ac. P. 829.

HELVTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, with a station on the North Midland Railway, 6½ m. N.W. Peterboro'. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 687.

HELZA, a vill. of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, 9 m. S.W. Cassel. P. 1,186.

HEZANV, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. and 2½ m. S.W. Frodsham. Pop. 808.

HEZIMONCA, an anc. fortified seaport town

of South Sweden, lon and 33 m. N.N.W. Malmö, on the Sound, opposite Kålarö. Pop. 2,364. It has manuf. of earthenware and iron goods.

Helsingfors, a seaport town of Russia, and, since 1819, the cap. of Finland, on a granite peninsula on the Gulf of Finland, 100 m. E.S.E. Abo. Lat. 60° 11' N., lon. 24° 37' E. Pop. (1863) 16,000. It has a town-hall, a harbour, suited for line of battle ships, and defended by the strong citadel of Sveaborg, and is the seat of a university, removed from Abo in 1827, with a library of about 80,000 vols., and various museums. It is the see of the Lutheran archbishop of Finland, and has trade in timber, corn, and fish.

Helsingland, a former division of Sweden, now composing the chief part of the lsen Gefleborg.

Helsingör, a town of Denmark. [Elsinore.]

Helston, a parl. and municipal bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on the Looe, 10 m. W.S.W. Falmouth. Area of bor. 130 ac. Pop. 3,355. It has a town-hall, church, grammar school, union workhouse, market-house, banking co., and export trade in tin, copper, shoes, from port Leven or Looe-pool, about 3 m. distant. Iron, coal, and timber are extensively imported. It sends 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1848) 400.

Helvellyn, one of the highest mountains of England, co. Cumberland, forming part of the mountain chain between Kewick and Ambleside, elevation 3,313 feet. It is easy of ascent.

Helvella (New), a settlement in Upper California, on the Sacramento, 80 m. from its mouth, in the Bay of San Francisco. [CALIFORNIA.]

Helvetic Confederation. [SWITZERLAND.]

Helvoirt, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 5 m. S.W. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,401.

Hem, several comms. and villa. of France, the principal in dep. Nord, 5 m. E. Lille. P. 2,289.

Hemau, a town and castle of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 15 m. W.N.W. Regensburg. P. 1,350, employed in brewing and brick-making.

Hemington, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Acle. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 289.

Hemury, a pa. of Engl. [BROADHEMBURY.]

Hemul-Hemstad, a pa. and market town of England, co. Herts, 1½ m. from the Broommore station of the London and North Western Railway, 23 m. N.W. London. Area of pa. 7,136 ac. Pop. 7,073. Has a church, union workhouse, W. Herts infirmary, manufs. of straw-plait and paper.

Hemmerdoven, a pa. of Engl., co. York. E. Riding, 4 m. E.S.E. Selby. Ac. 5,440. P. 2,072.

Hemmsby, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. N.N.W. Horncastle. Ac. 2,480. Pop. 407.

Hemmington, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. N. Ipswich. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 388.

Hemington, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. S.E. Oundle. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 175.—II. co. Somerset, 4 m. N.W. Frome. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 444.

Hemixhim, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, 5 m. S. Antwerp, near rt. b. of the Scheldt. P. 1,500. Has a house of correction for 2,000 prisoners.

Hemmington (Abbey), a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2 m. W. St. Ives. Area 2,990 ac. Pop. 544.—II. (Grey), 1½ m. W.S.W. St. Ives. Area 1,610 ac. Pop. 123.

Hemley, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. S.S.E. Woodbridge. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 63.

Hemmerker, a market town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 11 m. S.W. Dänischburg. Pop. 1,265.

Hemphill, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Westmoreland. P. 2,936.

Hempall, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. W.N.W. Bungay. Area 2,580 ac. Pop. 1,368.

Hema, a town of Syria. [Hama.]

Hempstead, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. N.N.E. Thaxted. Area 3,430 ac. Pop. 637. This pa. is noted for its fine timber.—II. co. and 1½ m. S.W. Gloster. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 261.—III. co. Norfolk, 8 m. E.S.E. North Walsham. Area (much diminished by encroachments of the sea) 1,450 ac. Pop. 194.—IV. in same co., 3 m. S.E. Holt. Area 1,730 ac. Pop. 338.

Hempstead, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.W. of Arkansas. Area 1,304 sq. m. Pop. 7,672.—II. a township of New York, 128 m. E.S.E. Albany. Pop. 8,511. The vill. lies on the borders of a heath of 15,000 ac. Rockaway beach, on the Atlantic, is much resorted to for bathing. Hempstead Bay and harbour, New York, are on the N. shore of Long Island.

Hempston (Broad). [BROAD HEMPTON.]—II. (Little), a pa. of England, co. Devon, 1½ m. N.E. Totnes. Area 280 ac. Pop. 289.

Hempston, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, ½ m. S. Fakenham. Area 560 ac. Pop. 477.

Hemsey, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Caistor. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 739.

Hemsbach, a mkt. town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on the Bergstrasse, and on the Mayen-Neckar Railway, 3 m. N. Weinheim. Pop. 1,715.

Hemsoen, a Swedish island, Gulf of Bothnia, 5 m. N.N.E. Hernoensand. Length, N. to S., 5 m., breadth 4 miles.

Hemswell, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 7½ m. E.N.E. Gainsboro'. Area 2,890 ac. Pop. 436.

Hemsworth, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, on the North Midland Railway, 7 m. N.N.E. Barnsley. Area 4,120 ac. Pop. 697.

Hemyock, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 7 m. E.N.E. Cullompton. Area 3,900 ac. Pop. 1,183.

Hemares, a river of Spain, New Castle, joins the Xarama, an affluent of the Tagus, 10 m. E.S.E. Madrid, after a S.W. course of 75 miles.

Hensbury, a pa. of England, co. Gloster, 4½ m. N.W. Bristol. Area 10,860 ac. Pop. 2,635.

Henderson, several cos., U. S., North America.—I. in W. of N. Carolina. Surface mountainous. Pop. 6,853.—II. in W. part of Tennessee. Area 914 sq. m. Pop. 18,104, of whom 2,592 were slaves.—III. in N.W. of Kentucky. Area 569 sq. m. Pop. 12,171, of whom 4,397 were slaves.—IV. a township of New York, on Lake Ontario, 7 m. S.W. Sackett's harbour. Pop. 2,299.—V. a township of Pennsylvania, co. Huntingdon, on the Juniata. Pop. 819.

Henderson's or Elizabeth Island, Pacific Ocean, in lat. 24° 2' S., lon. 129° 18' W., 5 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth, of a peculiar coral formation, and thickly covered with shrubs.

Hendon, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 9 m. N.W. St. Paul's, London. Ac. 8,290. Pop. 8,333.

Hendred, two pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 4 m. E.N.E. Wantage. Area 3,430 ac. Pop. 949.—II. (West), 3 m. E. Wantage. Ac. 2,090. P. 325.

Hendregill, a township of North Wales, co. Flint, pa. Halkin, 5 m. E. Caerwys. Pop. 548.

Hem-Eglwys, a pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesea, 1½ m. W. Beaumaris. Pop. 547.

Hendricks, a co., U. S., North America, in centre of Indiana. Area 887 sq. m. Pop. 14,038.

—II. a township of Indiana, co. Shelby. P. 1,772.

Hesary, an island of British India, presid. and 15 m. S. Bombay. Lat. 15° 41' N., lon. 73° 37' E. It is about 500 yards in circumference, and covered with buildings. Adjacent to it is another islet, also fortified, and named Kenery.

Hesfield, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. N.N.E. Steyning. Area 4,440 ac. Pop. 1,684.

HENRYTOWN, a pa. of South Wales, co. Cardigan, 14 m. W. Tregaron. Pop. 890.

HENKLO, two villa. of the Netherlands.—I. prov. Overysel, 84 m. S.E. Zwolle. Pop. with pa. 8,561.—II. prov. Gelderland, 19 m. E.N.E. Arnhem. Pop. with pa. 2,887.

HENKESBURG, a town of Lower Bavaria, on rt. b. of the Danube, 23 m. N.W. Passau. Pop. 908.

HENKORD, a hamlet of South Wales, co. Carmarthen, pa. Llanelly. P. 1,776. Has coalmines.

HENG-KIANG, a river of China, prov. Hon-nan, after a N. course of nearly 300 m., enters the Lake Tong-ting. The cities Heng-tchou and Chang-cha are on its banks.

HENKLEY, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. N.N.W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 1,000. P. 240.

HENG-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Hon-nan, cap. dep., on the Heng-kiang, an affluent of the Yang-tze-kiang. Lat. 28° 55' N., lon. 112° 18' E. It has a paper manufactory.

HENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6 m. W.S.W. Thaxted. Area 2,990 ac. Pop. 911.

HENRI-LERARD, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 16 m. S.E. Bethune. P. 3,142.

HENLEY, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N. Ipswich. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 326.

HENLEY-IN-ARDEN, a market town of England, co. Warwick, pa. Wootton-Warvon, at the confluence of the Arrow and Aine, in the dist. forming the ancient forest of Arden, 84 m. W. Warwick. Pop. 1,143. Manuf. of nails and needles.—*Henley* is also a division of the hundred Barlichway, co. Warwick; and *Henley-Cold*, a chapelry, co. Hants, 2 m. N.N.E. Whitechurch.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, a municipal bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4½ m. N.N.W. Twyford, by a branch of the Great Western Railway. Area of pa. 1,920 ac. Pop. 3,733. Has a church, a town-hall, and market-house, a theatre, and trade in malt, corn, and timber, by the Thames, with London and other towns.

HEN-LLAN-AMGOED, a pa. of South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 6½ m. N.E. Narbert. Pop. 173.

HENLLAN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 3 m. E. Newcastle-In-Emlyn. Pop. 117.—II. N. Wales, co. and 2½ m. N.W. Denbigh. Pop. 2,491.

HENLYE, a pa. of England, co. Moomouth, 3½ m. W.N.W. Newport. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 265.

HENLOPEN, a cape of U.S., North America, Delaware, at the S.W. point, forming the entrance of Delaware Bay, 17 m. S.W. Cape May. Lat. 36° 47' N., lon. 75° 6' W. It has a lighthouse.

HENLOW, a pa. of England, co. Beds, 4½ m. S.S.W. Biggleswade. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 970.

HENNAUTTY, a river of India, Mysore territory, rises in the Western Ghats, lat. 18° 13' N., lon. 75° 44' E. It flows S.E., and enters the Canvey near Kistnarajpoor. Length 120 miles.

HENNEBERG, a town of Germany, duchy Saxe-Meiningen, cap. co., 6 m. S.W. Meiningen. Pop. 504. The co. of Henneberg, now subdivided among Prussian Saxony, Hesse-Cassel, and the duchies Saxe-Weimar, Coburg, and Meiningen, contained the towns Schmalkalden, Meiningen, Kalten-Nordheim, Ostheim, and Schleusingen.

HENNEBORT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., on l. brof the Elavet, 26 m. W.N.W. Vannes. Pop. 4,710.

HENNEAU, a prov. of Belgium. [HAINAUT.]

HENNEPIN, a township of the U.S., N. America, Illinois, cap. of Peoria co., on the l. b. of great bend of the Illinois. Steam-boats call here.

HENNEPPOUR, several villa., etc., of Germany, the principal being—I. (*Gross*), Saxony, etc., and 31 m. S.E. Bautzen. Pop. 1,372, mostly of the *Wasserbau* (*Hennepot*) sect, who have here a hotel-

nary.—II. (*de Seifen*), 1 m. N.W. the foregoing. Pop. 5,571, engaged in weaving, etc.

HENRIKEN, a township of U.S., N. America, New Hampshire, 16 m. W.S.W. Concord. Pop. 1,696.

HENKOCK, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2½ m. W.N.W. Chudleigh. Area 3,320 ac. Pop. 694.

HENKRY-MOAT, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, N. of St. Bride's-Bay. Pop. 323.

HENNY, two pas. of Engl.—I. (*Groat*), co. Essex, 3 m. S.S.E. Sudbury. Ac. 1,350. P. 427.—II. (*Little*), in same co., 6 m. N.N.E. Halstead. Ac. 490. P. 99.

HENNON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 9 m. S.S.E. St. Brianc. Pop. 3,197.

HENRI-CHAPELLE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 17 m. E.N.E. Liege. Pop. 1,390.

HENRI-CHAMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cher, cap. cant., 14 m. W. Sancerre. Pop. 3,600. It was named after Henri iv.

HENRICO, a co. of the U.S., N. America, in E. part of Virginia, cap. Richmond. Area 268 sq. m. Pop. 43,672, of whom 16,109 were slaves.

HENRIETTA, a township of U.S., N. America, New York, 198 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,513.

HENRY, numerous coa. of the U.S., N. Amer.—I. in S. part of Virginia. Pop. 8,872.—II. Georgia, near its centre. Area 887 sq. m. Pop. 14,726.—III. in S.E. part of Alabama, bordered on the E. by the Chattahoochee. Area 989 sq. m. Pop. 9,019.—IV. in N.W. part of Tennessee, bordered on the E. by the Tennessee. Area 826 sq. m. Pop. 18,283.—V. in N. part of Kentucky, bordered on the E. by the Kentucky river. Area 260 sq. m. Pop. 11,442.—VI. in N.W. part of Ohio, on the Maumee. Area 516 sq. m. Pop. 3,435.—VII. in E. of Indiana. Area 432 sq. m. Pop. 17,605.—VIII. in N. of Illinois. Area 804 sq. m. Pop. 3,807.—IX. in S. part of Iowa. Area 432 sq. m. Pop. 9,707.—X. in W. part of the Missouri. Area 750 sq. m. Pop. 4,662.—(*Cope*), Virginia, on the S. side of the entrance into Chesapeake Bay, opposite and 12 m. S. Cape Charles. Lat. 36° 58' N., lon. 75° 53' W.

HENHAW, a township of Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. and 3½ m. E. Haltwhistle. Pop. 616.

HENKES, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 11½ m. W.N.W. Mons. Pop. 1,918.

HENNINGHAM, a township of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. St. Bees, 1 m. S.E. Whitehaven. Pop. 1,396.

HENSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 8½ m. S.E. Beccles. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 569.

HENSTRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5½ m. S. Wincanton. Area 4,080 ac. Pop. 1,136.

HENTLAND, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m. W.N.W. Ross. Area 2,650 ac. Pop. 643.

HENZADA, a town of British India, prov. and 66 m. W.N.W. Pegu, on the Irrawadi river.

HONG-SHAN, a commercial town of China, prov. Quang-tong, on a branch of the Canton river, 22 m. N.W. Macao, and first visited by the "Nemesia" British war steamer, on an exploring voyage in 1841.

HEPPEBURG, a township of the U.S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 9 m. N. Williamsport. Pop. 1,701.

HEPPENHEIM, a walled town of Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. dist., on the Bergstrasse and the Mayn-Neckar Railway, 16 m. S. Darmstadt. Pop. 4,170.—II. a vill., prov. Rhenish Hesse, 5 m. W.S.W. Worms.

HEPTONFALL, a township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 8 m. W. Halifax. Pop. 4,177 employed in worsted and cotton manufactory.

HEPWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 11 m. N.E. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 682.—II. a township, co. York, West Riding, 64 m. S. Wetherfield. Pop. 1,632.

HENKES or **DOUGLAS**, a small island of the

Greecian Archipelago, gov. and 6 m. S. Naxos. Length, N. to S. 4 m., breadth 3 miles.

HERAT or **HERAULT**, *Aria* or *Ariaesama*, a fortified city of Western Afghanistan, cap. an independent chiefship, near the Heri-rood or Hury river, 280 m. W. Cabool, and 200 m. E.S.E. Mushed (Khorassan). Lat. 34° 59' N., lon. 63° 30' E. Elevation 2,500 feet. Pop. (1845) 20,000, before its unsuccessful siege by the Persians in 1838 it was estimated at 70,000, including many Elmaks, Moguls, Jews, and Hindoos. A ditch, mound, and bastioned wall, enclose an oblong area 1 m. in length, entered by five gates, the interior divided by four arched bazaars, meeting in a domed quadrangle in the centre of the city. Has shops, caravansaries, public baths, reservoirs, and numerous mosques. On the N. side of the city is a strong citadel; and without the walls are ruins of a religious edifice, and an enormous mound raised by Nadir Shah. The vicinity is irrigated by numerous canals, and highly productive. *Herat* is the central mart for the products of India, China, Tartary, Afghanistan, and Persia; and manufs. of carpets, sheepskin, caps and cloaks, shoes, etc., are carried on. *Herat* was long the cap. of the extensive empire ruled by the descendants of Timour. Its territory now extends N. to the Mooghul mountains, and E. nearly to Candahar; and is of military and commercial importance. It was seized by the Persians in 1857, but shortly afterwards evacuated.

HERAULT, a river of France, rises in the Cevennes, dep. Gard, passes Gignac, Montagnac, and Bessan, and enters the Mediterranean near Agde, dep. Hérault. It is navigable for 7 miles.

HERAULT, a maritime department of the S. of France, on the Mediterranean, formed of a portion of the old prov. Languedoc, and situated between the depts. Gard, Aveyron, Tarn, and Aude, cap. Montpellier. Area 2,444 sq. m. Pop. 359,303. Surface mountainous in the N. and W., where it is traversed by offsets of the Cevennes, interspersed by fine valleys. Principal rivers, the Hérault, Orb, and Léz; coasts low, forming the vast *étangs* (marshy lakes), of Vendres, Thau, Frontignan, Maguelonne, Perols, and Manguon. Climate generally mild and healthy. Soil fertile in grain, fruits, and wines, the best of which are those of St George, Lunel, and Frontignan. Mineral products comprise coal, iron, lead, copper, building-stone, and marble. There are several mineral springs. The chief manufactures are iron, pottery-ware, Prussian blue, cloth for the army and for exportation to Spain and Italy; silks, cottons, leather, and paper. The marshes furnish a great quantity of salt. Commerce is facilitated by means of the Canal du Midi, and by railways from Montpellier to Cerdagne and Nîmes. The dep. is divided into the 4 arrondis. Montpellier, Beziers, Lodève, and St Pons.

HERBERTINGEN, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Danube, 5 m. N.W. Saulgen. Pop. 1,372.—*Herbertshafen* is a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 11 m. N. Augsburg.—*Herbertshol* is a station on the Belgian Railway, between Aix-la-Chapelle and Verviers.

HERBOSMONT, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, Luxembourg, on the Semois, 9 m. W.S.W. Neutchtan. Pop. 992, with extensive slate quarries.

HERBES (*Arde*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., with paper mills on the Maine, 24 m. N.E. Napoleon-Vendée. Pop. 3,377.

HERBESMAG, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 16 m. W.N.W. Savenay. Pop. 3,655.

HERBERTHALL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, arr. and 22 m. N.W. Saverne. P. 1,900.

HERBLAN (*Str*), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 6 m. W. Nantes. Pop. 2,410.

HERBLAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on rt. b. of the Seine, 9 m. W.N.W. Paris. Pop. 1,564.

HERBLON (*Str*), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 6 m. N.E. Ancenis. Pop. 2,528.

HERBOLZHEIM, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 16 m. N.N.W. Freiburg. Pop. 2,017.

HERBORN, a town of Central Germany, duchy and 82 m. N.E. Nassau, on the Dille. Pop. 2,810, engaged in woollen and linen weaving, tanning, lime-burning, etc. It is enclosed by walls, and has a Calvinist seminary.

HERBRANDSTON, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. W.N.W. Milford. Pop. 266.

HERBRECHTINGEN, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, with a cotton mill on the Brenz, 19 m. N.N.E. Ulm. Pop. 1,524.

HERBSELEN, a market town of Central Germany, duchy Saxe Coburg-Gotha, on the Unstrut, 12 m. N.N.E. Gotha. Pop. 1,480.

HERBSTEN, a town of Hossen-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, cap. dist., 14 m. W. Fulda. Pop. 1,516, engaged in weaving and cattle breeding.

HERCK or **HERKE**, a town of Belgium, prov. Limburg, cap. cant., on the Herck, an affl. of the Demei, 9 m. W. Hasselt. Pop. 1,763.

HERCULANEUM, (Ital. *Ercolano*), an anc. and buried city of Southern Italy, prov. and 7 m. E.S.E. Naples, near the Bay of Naples, and at the W. declivity of Mount Vesuvius, during the eruption of which, in 79, it was submerged by showers of ashes. Its site was discovered in 1709; and since then extensive excavations have been made.

HERCULANUM, a vill. U. S. N. America, Missouri, on rt. b. of the Mississippi, 28 m. S.S.W. St Louis. Pop. 600. Shot factories and trade in lead.

HERCTIAN FORST, Germany. [**HERK.**]

HERDEGEN or **HERDBACK**. [**HERDEK.**]

HERDEKE, a town of Prussian-Westphalia, reg. and 26 m. W. Aachen, on the Ruhr. Pop. 3,184, engaged in woollen cloth and stocking weaving, tanning, and in paper and gunpowder mills.

HEREDIA, a town of Central America, state Costa Rica. Pop. (1850) 17,339.

HERFORD, a city, episcopal see, and parl. and munic. bor. of England, cap. co., on the Wye, here crossed by a bridge, 17 m. N. Monmouth. Area, comprising 6 par., 2,830 ac. Pop. 12,108. It lies in a richly cultivated valley. Principal building, the cathedral; length 320 feet; height of central tower, 160 feet; attached to which is a chapter-house and library, containing a curious map of the world of the 13th century, and other geographical works. A triennial musical festival is held here. The episcopal palace is ancient, and surrounded by large gardens; the college forms a quadrangle. Total charities, 2,521l., besides 4,360 leaves distributed by the dean and chapter. The other public structures are the co. hall, the co. gaol, and house of correction, town-hall, city gaol, theatre, Roman Catholic chapel, an infirmary, lunatic hospital, union workhouse, market-house, and bank. It has manufs. of gloves, hats, faunces, and cutlery; a trade in cider, hops, corn, wool, bark, and timber. Coals are obtained chiefly from Abergavenny by railway; and railways connect the city with Shrewsbury, Worcester, Gloucester, and Monmouth. The October fair is the largest in England for cattle and cheese. The city is a polling-place, and the chief place of election for the co.; it has sent 2 mems. to H. of C. since the time of Edward 1. The diocese is one of the most anc. in England, being of British origin, and re-established by the Saxons in 684.

It comprises the 3 archdeaconries of Hereford and Salop, including 13 deaneries, which partly entered into the cos. of Monmouth, Radnor, Montgomery, and Worcester. Birthplace of Nell Gwynn and David Garrick.

HERFORD (LITZUS), a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, 64 m. N.N.E. Leominster. Ac. 3,840. P. 493.

HERFORDSHIRE, an inland co. of Engl., having N. co. Salop, E. Worcester, S. Gloucester and Monmouth, and W. the Welsh cos. Brecon and Radnor. Area 353,320 ac., of which 470,400 are grass and arable. Pop. 15,489. Surface undulating, and varied with woods, orchards, hop grounds, and meadows. Principal hills, the Hatterel range of the Black mountains in the S.W., and the Malvern on the E. Chief rivers, the Wye, Lugg, Arrow, Frouse, and Munnow. Soil, in most parts, a deep heavy red loam, mixed with marl and chalk, and unusually fertile. Climate remarkably healthy—diseases of the respiratory organs are placed second in the list of mortality, but instances of longevity are more numerous than in any other part of England, except the North Riding of the co. of York. Yields wheat, barley, apples, pears, and hops. The apple crop yields 20,000 hhd. of cider, mostly of superior quality. About 19,000 ac. are devoted to hops. Oak bark is also an important production. The cattle are generally preferred for feeding but are not good milkers. Nearly half the field labour of the co. is performed by oxen. The breed of sheep (estimated at about 500,000), is almost as celebrated as that of the cattle. Manufs. of gloves and coarse woollens. *Hereford* is divided into 11 hunds, and 221 pas., in dioceses of Hereford and of St. David's, and in the Oxford circ. Endowed charities, 12,902. Chief towns, Hereford, Leominster, Weobley, Ross, and Bromyard. It sends 7 members to H. of C., 3 being for the co. Reg. electors of do. (1848) 7,371. *Hereford* formed a part of the anc. British Siluria, and was one of the last provinces which submitted to the Saxons, under whom it formed a part of Mercia.

HERENGLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. N.E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 3,400. Manufs. of soap.

HERENT, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. South Brabant, 2½ m. N.W. Louvain. Pop. 2,120.

HERENTHALS and **HERENTHOUT**, 2 comm. and small towns of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, the former, cap. cant., 12 m. S.W. Turnhout. Pop. 3,102. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, leather, and lace; the latter, 15 m. S.W. Turnhout, with 2,187 inhabitants, and manufactures of cloths.

HERFORD OF HERFORDS, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 16 m. S.W. Minden, cap. circ. on the Werra, at its junction with the An. Pop. 9,904. It has manufactures of cotton cloth and yarn, leather, tobacco, and linens; a large prison, arsenal, gymnasium, six churches, and the central museum of arts, antiquities, and manufactures for the province.

HERMIRA, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, on the Scheldt, 7 m. N. Valenciennes. P. 1,522.

HERIC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 14 m. N.N.W. Nantes. Pop. 3,927.

HERICOURT, a comm. and town of East France, dep. Haute-Saône, around, and 15 m. S.E. Lure, on l. b. of the Lône. Pop. 3,770. Manufs. of linen yarn and cloth, calico printed goods, and hosiery, dye-works, tanneries, and potteries.

HERMERS, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 50 m. W.N.W. Merseburg, on the Helme. Pop. 2,188.—It is a mkt. town. E. Camel, prov. Pold, on rt. b. of the Werra, 14 m. S.E. Bosenburg. P. 1,224.

HERMERS, two comm. and vill. of Belgium.

—I. prov. S. Brabant, 17 m. S.W. Brussels. Pop. 3,720, engaged in linen-bleaching, brewing, and brick-making.—II. prov. Hainaut, on the Scheldt, 7 m. N.W. Tournay. Pop. 1,700.

HERION, a pa. of Scotland, in S.E. of co. Edinburgh, on a stream of same name, which is joined by the Gala Water. Area 28½ sq. m. Pop. 352.

HERI-ROOD or HURZ, a river of Asia. [HERAT.]

HERIBAU, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 7 m. N.W. Appenzell, cap. of the dist. Unter Rhoden. Pop. 2,500, or including comm. 3,367. It has a church-tower, in which the archives of its district are kept, an orphan asylum, court-house, arsenal, public library, and manufs. of muslin, cotton, and silk fabrics.

HERISON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., around, and 19 m. N.N.E. Montluçon. Pop. 1,407.

HERISTAL, a vill. of Belgium. [HERSTAL.]

HERKENBOECH, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 5 m. S.E. Roermond. Pop. 1,231.

HERKIMER, a co. of the U. S., North America, New York, traversed by the Erie Canal, and the Utica and Schenectady Railway. Area 1,370 sq. m. Pop. 38,244. *Herkimer*, the cap., is 72 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,602.

HERM, one of the smaller Channel Islands, 2½ m. from the coast of Guernsey. Pop. 38.

HERMAGOR (ST), a town of Illyria, Carinthia, Laybach, on the Gail, 23 m. W. Villach. P. 800.

HERMANNSTEDT, a municipal town of Bohemia, circ. and 5 m. W. Chrudin. Pop. 2,665.

HERMANOS, several groups of small isls. in the Indian Ocean, etc.—I. Lat. 15° 48' N., lon. 119° 32' E.—II. (*Tres Hermanos*), between lat. 5° and 4° S., lon. 77° and 78° E.—III. (*Los Hermanos*), Caribbean Sea, 50 m. N.W. the island Margarita, belongs to Venezuela.

HERMANNSTADT (Hung. Nagy-Seben), a town of Hungary, Transylvania, cap. Saxon-land, on the Zabin, an affluent of the Aluta river, near the Wallachian frontier, 73 m. S.E. Klausenburg. Pop. 19,000. It is enclosed by walls. Principal edifices, the Bruckenthal palace, with a library, museum, theatre, Lutheran, Calvinist, Roman Catholic, and Greek churches, barracks, military hospital, and orphan asylum. It is a Greek bishop's see, the head quarters of the military commandant of Transylvania, the seat of Roman Catholic and Lutheran gymnasia, and has many museums and manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics, felt, hats, horn combs, earthenwares, and leather.

HERMERT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy de Dôme, 24 m. W. Clermont. Pop. 533.

HERMIES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 17 m. S.E. Arras. Pop. 2,241.

HERMIE (ST), a comm. & town of France, dep. Vendée, 13 m. N.W. Fontenay-le-Comte. P. 2,064.

HERMITAGE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6 m. S.E.E. Sherborne. Area 450 ac. Pop. 139.

HERMITAGE (L), a vineyard of France, dep. Drôme, on l. b. of the Rhone, cant. Tarn, 10 m. N. Valence, where the "Hermitage" wine is produced. Area about 300 acres.

HERMUCHES (ST), an isl. of the North Pacific, off the coast of Russian Amer., N.E. Kodiak. Lat. 58° 10' N., lon. 152° 8' W. It was discovered by Behring, and visited by Cook and Krusenstern.

HERMON, two trahps. U. S., North America.—I. Maine, 80 m. N.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,374.—II. New York, co. St. Lawrence. Pop. 1,632.

HERMON (MOUNT), (Arab. *Jab al-ah-Shakh*), a mnt. of Palestine, forming a part of the chain Anti-Libanus. Its summit is covered with snow most part of the year.—*Little Hermon* is a much lower range, 36 m. S.E. Area, bounding the plain

of Hadresdon on the R., and to which the name Hermon was first applied in the middle ages.

HERMOSVILLA, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Marne, 7 m. N.W. Reims, with mineral springs. Pop. 1,495.

HERMOSOUR, numerous villa. of Germany; the two principal in Prussian Silesia, reg. Liegnitz, 2 m. S.S.W. Hirschberg, circ. Landeshut. Pop. 2,000 each.

HERMAD, a river of N. Hungary, which, after an E. and S. course of 120 m., joins the Theiss, 18 m. S.W. Tokay. Principal affls., the Tereza and Sajo. In its lower part it separates into two arms, which enclose an island 30 m. in length.

HERMANI, a town of Spain, prov. Guisguosca, 8 m. S.E. San Sebastian, on the Urumea. Pop. 2,267. It has a town-house, a convent, an hospital, and trade in linen thread, iron, and timber. Here the British legion, under General Evans, met with reverses in 1835 and 1837.

HERNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, ½ m. N.N.E. Canterbury. Area 4,560 ac. Pop. 3,084.—II. (*Herne Bay*), a watering-place in the above pa., on the estuary of the Thames, between Whitstable and Reculver, about ½ m. N.N.E. Canterbury. Pop. 1,572. It has a pier 3,000 feet in length. Seamen communicate with London daily during the summer.

HERNHILL, a pa. of England, co. Kent, ½ m. E.S.E. Faversham. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 657.—II. a hill, co. Surrey, pa. Camberwell, 4 m. from St Paul's Cathedral, London.

HERNIN (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 21 m. E. Châteaulin. Pop. 1,250.

HERNOSAND or **WÄRDER-NORRLAND**, a len or prov. of North Sweden, mostly between lat. 62° and 64° N., lon. 15° and 19° E., having N. Umea, W. Östersund, S. Gefle, and E. the Gulf of Bothnia. Area 9,501 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 99,558. It comprises the old dist. Angermanland; principal rivers, the Angerman and Indal. Principal towns, Hernosand and Sundsvall.

HERNOSAND or **HERNERSAND**, a marit. town of Sweden, cap. len same name, on the W. side of the island Herön, immediately off the mainland. Lat. 63° 38' N., lon. 17° 59' E. Pop. 2,300. It is a bishop's see; and has a cathedral school and library, council-house, workhouse, public baths, a printing establishment with Lappish type, and building docks. Exports comprise Baltic produce and linen fabrics; imports salt, corn, wine, and manufactured goods.

HERO (North and South), two islands of the U. S., North America, Vermont, in Lake Champlain, and together forming Grand Isle.

HEROW, a considerable town of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, cap. dist. Khalkul, near the frontier of Ghilan, 40 m. E.S.E. Ardabil.

HERENBACHGARTEN, a market town of Lower Austria, leg. Vienna, circ. Korneuburg. Pop. 1,600, employed in the cultivation of the vine.

HERENBERG, a town of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, on a hill, near the Ammer, 18 m. S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,347.

HERENBERGSTRUNGEN, a vill. of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Fulda, circ. and 5 m. W.N.W. Schmalkalden, on rt. b. of the Werra. Pop. 939.

HERENBURD (Hung. *Uroclgy*), a vill. of N. Hungary, co. Söhl, 18 m. N.E. Kremnitz. Pop. 1,550. It has silver and copper mines.

HERENA, numerous towns and villa. of Spain, the principal being *Her del Duque* (*Leculana*), prov. and 97 m. E. Badajoz, near the Guadiana. Pop. 2,897.—II. a vill., prov. Sevilla. Pop. 2,368.

HERESAND, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4½ m. S.S.E. Basingstoke. Area 3,050 ac. Pop. 615.

HERESCHEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Mid. Franconia, at the foot of the Martinsberg, 6 m. S.W. Ansbach. Pop. 1,889.

HERESFELDER, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the Waveney, here crossed by a bridge, 5½ m. N.W. Lowestoft. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 179.

HERESKALISO, a town of British India, N.W. prov., 17 m. S.S.W. Hoonsehabad.

HERESLIMOSA, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 7 m. S.E. Zurich, on the N. coast of the Lake of Zurich. Pop. 1,067.

HERESLIMERA, two comm. of France.—I. a vill., dep. B. Rhin, 18 m. N.E. Strasbourg. P. 2,201.—II. a town, dep. H. Rhin, 4 m. S. Colmar. P. 1,230.

HERESALA, a vill. of Austria, and one of the N. suburbs of Vienna. Pop. 3,850.

HERESBUR or **HERESBUTH**, a vill. of Saxony, circ. and 18 m. S.E. Bautzen, inhabited by 924 Moravians (a religious sect, so named from having been founded by two Moravian cutlers in 1722), and from its having been always the headquarters of that sect, the latter are called in Germany *Herabutters*.

HERESBURA, a vill. of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, circ. Worms. Pop. 1,355.

HERESSTADT, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 35 m. N.N.W. Breslau, on the Bartsch. P. 2,331.

HERST, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cher, 9 m. S.S.E. Sancerre, near l. b. of Loire. P. 2,540.

HERSECK, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Mid. Franconia, 17 m. E.N.E. Nurnberg. P. 2,220.

HERSELT, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, 2 m. S.W. Westerlo. Pop. 3,907. It has brick works and gin distilleries.

HERSELD or **HIRSCHFELD**, a town of Hessen-Cassel, prov. Fulda, 32 m. S.S.E. Cassel, on l. b. of the Fulda. Pop. 7,000. It has an abbey church, Calvinist gymnasium, school of manufs., manufactures of woollen cloth, and transit trade by the river. [HIRSCHFELDE].

HERSTAL or **HERISTAL**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. and 3½ m. N.E. Liege, on the Maese. Pop. 6,032. It has coal and iron mines and iron works.

HERSTMONCEUX, a pa. of England. [HURST.]

HERTFORD, a parl. and munic. bor. and market town of England, cap. co. Herts, on the navigable Lea, and on a branch of the N.E. Railway, 20 m. N. London. Area including several pas. 3,350 ac. Pop. 6,605. It has two churches, a branch school of Christ's Hospital, London, being a preparatory school for 500 of its children; a castle, used by the East India Company as a school preparatory to instruction at its civil college; numerous almshouses and other charities, an infirmary, county-hall, town-hall, and market-house. The borough sends two members to House of Commons, and is the co. place of election. Reg. electors (1848) 611. The castle was taken by the French Dauphin in the reign of John; the kings of Scotland and France were prisoners in it in the reign of Edward III.

HERTFORD, a co. of the U. S., North America, N. Carolina. Area 389 sq. m. Pop. 8,142.—II. a vill., North Carolina, cap. Perquimans's co., and on the Perquimans, 50 m. S.W. Norfolk, Virginia. Pop. 300.

HERTFORDSHIRE or **HERTS**, a co. of England, having N. co. Cambridge, E. Essex, S. Middlesex, W. Bucks, and N.W. Bedfordshire. Area 403,200 ac., of which about 350,000 are arable and grass. Pop. 167,298. Principal rivers, the Lea and Colne, which have numerous small affluents. Soil various, often intermixed with flint, and possessing an average fertility. Subsoil chalk. Climate salubrious. Principal crops, wheat and barley, turnips, apple and cherry orchards. Manufacts. chiefly confined

to paper and straw plait. Much smelting is carried on. Charities, 12,581. The co. is traversed by the London and North-Western and North-Eastern Railways, and the Grand Junction Canal. It is divided into 8 hundreds and 134 par. Principal towns, Hertford, St Albans, Barnet, Baldock, Hitchin, Hatfield, and Ware. It sends 7 members to House of Commons, 3 of whom are for the co.

HERBY, a co. of England. [HARTFORDSHIRE.]

HARTFORDBURG, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. W.S.W. Hertford. Area 2,510 ac. Pop. 752. **HARTOGENBOSCH**, Netherlands. [BOIS-LE-DUC.]

HARTO, an island of Sweden, len Pitea, in the Gulf of Bothnia, E. Lulea. Length about 10 m.

HERVAL, a town of Spain, prov. and 63 m. N.N.E. Cáceres. P. 2,600. It has manufs. of cloth.

HERVE, a town of Belgium, prov. and 10 m. E. Liège. Pop. 3,608. Manufs. woollen cloths and leather, and trade in cheese, butter, and cattle.

HERVÉ (St.), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 7 m. N.N.W. Landerneau. P. 1,301.

HERVEY BAY, E. Australia, is between lat. 24° and 25° S., long. 152° and 153° E., bounded seaward by the island terminating in Sandy Cape.

HERWYKEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Waal, 5 m. W. Bommel. P. 1,834.

HERZBERG, a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, 5 m. S.E. Landau. Pop. 3,300. Here an action took place between the Austrians & French, June 1793.

HERZBERG, two towns of Germany.—I. Hanover, landr. and 39 m. S.S.E. Hildesheim, on the S. declivity of the Harz, and with the chief corn-magazine for that district. Pop. 3,708, employed in linen and woollen weaving, and in musket factories. It communicates with Brunswick by railway.—II. Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, 13 m. N.E. Torgau, on an island formed by the Black Elster. Pop. 3,720, employed in woollen weaving, and trading in flax. *Old Hersberg* is a vill. E. of the last named, with 200 inhabitants.

HERZEGOVINA (German *Hersek*), a country of Europe, belonging partly to Austria and partly to Turkey, the former comprising a small part of of S. Dalmatia, the latter a sanj. or province in Bosnia, bounded N. and E. by the Dinaric Alps, S.E. by Montenegro, S.W. and W. by Dalmatia, and N.W. by Bulgaria. It is fertile, but in some parts marshy and unhealthy. It is little known. Chief towns, Mostar, the cap., Stolac, Trebinje, Nikisch, and Poscitel. Chief rivers, the Narenta, Bregava, and Trebišat.

HERZOGENAUACH, a town of Bavaria, circ. Mid. Franconia, 12 m. N.W. Nürnberg. P. 1,827.

HERZOGENBOSCH, Netherlands [BOIS-LE-DUC.]

HERZOGENBUSHAGEN, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 21 m. N.E. Bern. Pop. 6,000.

HERZOGENBURG, *Ducum Burgum*, a market town of Lower Austria, in a marshy plain, on l. b. of the Traisen, 6 m. N.N.E. St. Pölten. Pop. 1,280. It is partially fortified.

HERZOGENRATH, a frontier vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 7 m. N. Aix-la-Chapelle. P. 466.

HERZOGENWALDAU, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 48 m. N.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 848.—II. (*Nieder*), a vill., same reg., 3 m. N.W. Freystadt. Pop. 636.—*Herzogswalde* is the name of villa, in the kingdom of Saxony, circ. and S.W. Dresden; and E. Prussia, reg. Königsberg.

HERZARAH, **HERAR-ARF** or **ASARAY**, a town of Central Asia, dom. and 50 m. S.S.E. Khiva, on the canal of Herarah, near the Orus, consisting of about 800 houses, enclosed by an earthen rampart. Its inhabitants carry on some traffic with Persia, Bokhara, and Russia.

HERDIN, a comm. and fortified town of France,

dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., on the Canche, around, and 14 m. S.E. Montreuil. Pop. 3,380. It has a town-hall, manufs. of cotton thread and hosiery, oil, earthenware, and leather.

HERSON, a vill., and in antiquity, a famous town of Syria, pash. and 118 m. S.S.W. Damascus.

HESTER (*NAWMARKET*), a market town of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Caldbeck, 7 m. S.S.E. Carlisle. Pop. returned with pa. In the vicinity are copper mines.—II. (*in-the-Forest*), a pa. same co., 9 m. N.N.W. Penrith. Area 10,580 ac. Pop. 2,051.—III. (*Neiler and Upper*), a tship. in the above pa., 7½ m. S.S.E. Carlisle. Pop. 806.

HESTERON, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, with a station on the York and Scarborough Railway, 13 m. E.N.E. New Malton. Area 6,170 ac. Pop. 618.—II. (*Mont*), co. Durham, 13 m. N. Stockton. Area 7,090 ac. Pop. 2,709.

HESTERON, a pa. of England, co. and ainsty, and 1½ m. E.S.E. York. Area 2,670 ac. Pop. 223.

HESS, several places of Asiatic Turkey, the principal Hess-Keiffa, a fortified town on the Tigris, pash. and 65 m. S.E. Diarbekir.

HESEN or **HESEN**, *Hessia*, a country of Germany, which was inhabited by the members of an old branch of a German family, called *Katten* (*Catti*) now forming the three states of electoral Hessen or Hess-Cassel, the grand duchy of Hessen-Darmstadt, and the landgraviate of Hessen-Homburg.

HESEN-CASSEL or **ELECTORAL HESSEN** (Germ. *Kurhessen*), a state of Germany, comprised between lat. 49° 56' and 52° 26' N., lon. 8° 25' and 10° 8' E. Cap. Cassel. It is composed of six isolated portions, the largest of which, comprising *Hessen Proper*, and including the cap., is bounded E. by Saxe-Weimar and Bavaria, S. by Frankfurt and Hessen-Darmstadt, W. by Nassau, Hessen, and Waldeck, N. by Prussia and Hanover. The two principal detached portions are Schmalkalden and Schaumburg, and the smaller Barchfeld, Dorchum and Katzenberg. Area, 4,439 sq. m. Pop. (1-55) 736,392. Surface elevated and mountainous: the Meissner S.E. of Almerode, 2,325 ft. in elevation, is the highest point of *Hessen Proper*, and the Inselberg, one of the summits of the Thüringer-Wald, on the frontier of Schmalkalden, is the culminating point of the state. The territory is situated in the basin of the North Sea, and is drained by the Weser and the Rhine. The chief rivers are (1st), the Weser, with its two upper branches, the Werra and the Fulda; (2d), the Main and the Lahn, affluents of the Rhine. Among the others are the Diemel, the Eder, with the Schwalm, and the Haune, affs. of the Fulda; the Ohm, aff. of the Lahn; the Nidda and the Kinzig, affs. of the Main. Climate generally cold, except in the valley of the Main. Mean temperature at Fulda, year 46°, winter 27°.5, summer 65°.5, Fahr. Soil is generally infertile, except in the valleys of the principal rivers. Schmalkalden is almost entirely unproductive. Chief crops, rye, barley, oats, wheat, maize, potatoes, lint, hemp, and tobacco. Fruit of all kinds is abundant in the prov. Hanaa, where cider is made. The vine is cultivated in the prov. Hanaa; it ripens also in the valley of the Werra, near Wittenhausen, the N. most point of its cultivation in Germany. Forests occupy one-third of the territory. The principal timber is oak, elm and beech. Cattle rearing is the most important branch of rural industry. Agriculture is in a backward state. *Hessen-Cassel* possesses many of the most useful minerals; the chief are iron, coal, salt; gold in small quantities is found in the sands of the Eder; silver mines, once worked,

are long since abandoned, and only one copper mine is in operation. In Sohmalkalder, there are seven high furnaces producing iron of excellent quality; in the rest of the state there are other five high furnaces. The chief coal mines are in the prov. of Lower Hessen. Turf is abundant, and is mostly used for fuel. It has numerous mineral springs, and the sulphur baths of Neundorf are among the best frequented in N. Germany. Manufs. have been greatly extended since the state joined the German customs union. The most important are linen fabrics, called *Osnaburgs*, flannels, carpets, cotton, and silks, velvets, manufs. of iron and steel goods of every description, paper, wooden wares, pianos, chemical products, tobacco, beet-root sugar, pottery, and jewellery. Chief exports, linens, carpets, jewellery, iron and steel goods. Imports colonial goods, cotton, silk, wine, and brandy. The chief branch of commerce is in the transit of goods, which is facilitated by the navigable rivers Main, Weser, Werra, and Fulda, and by railways. In 1833 Hessen-Cassel and Hessen-Darmstadt united with Prussia to form the origin of the German customs union. The chief educational establishments are the university at Marburg, the military and polytechnic school at Cassel, and the theological seminary at Fulda. Numerous elementary schools have recently been established, and the state is not now behind the neighbouring countries in respect of education. *Hessen-Cassel* is a constitutional monarchy, the title of the sovereign is Prince Elector of Hessen. The state is divided into the provs. Lower Hessen, with Schaumburg, Upper Hessen, Fulda, and Hanau. Army 7,064 men, of whom 847 are cavalry. Public revenue for 1852-54, 12,475,440 thalers; expenditure for ditto, 18,932,790 do.; being a deficit of 1,457,350 thalers. Public debt (1840) 1,642,568 thalers.

HESSEN-DARMSTADT (GRAND DUCHY OF), a state of Germany, situated between lat. 49° 50' and 51° 45' N., lon. 7° 50' and 9° 30' E., cap. Darmstadt. It consists of two principal portions in N. and S., separated by portions of H.-Cassel, Nassau, and Frankfurt, bounded E. by H.-Cassel, Bavaria, and Baden, S. by Baden and Bavaria, W. by Prussia and Nassau, N. by H.-Cassel and part of Prussia; and nine small districts included in the neighbouring states. Area 3,761 sq. m. Pop. (1853) 854,314. Surface elevated and mountainous in the N., which is traversed on W. by the Taunus, E. by the Vogelsgebirge, and in S. by the Odenwald. Highest point the Taufstein, 2,283 feet. The greater part of the territory is situated in the basin of the Rhine, the rest in that of the Weser. Chief rivers the Rhine (which traverses all the S. portion), and its affs. the Neckar, Main, Nidda, Nahe, and Lahn; the Schwalm and Fulda, affs. of the Weser. Climate cold, except in the valley of the Rhine. The country is essentially agricultural; more than half the territory is arable, the soil is about the most fertile and best cultivated in Germany. Chief crops, wheat in the lowlands, buck-wheat in the Odenwald, oats in Rhenish Hessen, millet in Starkenburg; potatoes, generally best in the mountain districts. The other products are flax, hemp, hops, tobacco, and fruit. The vine is cultivated in Rhenish Hessen. Forests belong chiefly to Upper Hessen and Starkenburg. Cattle rearing is an important branch of rural industry. Minerals comprise copper, iron, coal, and salt. Iron is mined chiefly in Upper Hessen and the Odenwald, salt at Wimpfen, and coal at Dorheim. Spinning and weaving linen and hempen goods are the principal manufs., the others comprise silk,

paper, chemical products, and metals to a small extent. Chief commerce, exports of agricultural produce; and imports of colonial and manuf. goods. The principal entrepôt is Mayence. The duchy is traversed from N. to S., by the Frankfurt and Mannheim Railway. Public instruction has made rapid progress of late, especially in the province of Rhenish Hessen. The chief educational establishments are the university of Giessen, seven gymnasia, and numerous elementary schools. *Hessen-Darmstadt* is a constitutional monarchy since 1870; the title of the sovereign is Grand Duke of Hessen. The duchy is divided into the provs. of Upper Hessen in the N., Starkenburg and Rhenish Hessen in the S. Total force of all arms 10,621 men. Public revenue (1858) 8,565,755 florins.

HESSEN-HOMBURG (LANDGRAVIATE OF), one of the smallest states of Germany, in the W., cap. Homburg. It is divided into two portions, the Landgraviate of Homburg, enclosed between the duchies of Nassau and Hessen-Darmstadt, and the lordship of Meisenheim, between Rhenish Bavaria, Rhenish Prussia and Birkenfeld, the two portions having separate jurisdictions. Area 206 sq. m. Pop. (1852) 24,921. Government a constitutional monarchy. Public revenue 243,384 Rhenish florins; expenditure 336,608 do.; debt (1854) 1,162,702 do. This small state, detached from Hessen-Darmstadt in 1595, was suppressed on the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806. Restored to its rights in 1815, it was admitted a member of the Confederation of the Rhine in 1817. It contributes to the confederated army 200 men.

HESSEN, NIDDER & OBER (LOWER & UPPER), two contiguous provs. of the electorate of Hessen-Cassel, surrounded by the territories of Hessen-Darmstadt, Prussia, Hanover, and the Saxon duchies, and on the S.E. the prov. Fulda. Area of Lower Hessen (with Schaumburg) 2,080 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 866,663; of Upper Hessen 882 sq. m. Pop. 122,432. [*HESSEN-CASSEL.*]

HESSEN (RHEINISH), (German *Rhein Hessen*), the most S. prov. of Hessen-Darmstadt, bounded E. by the Rhine, and on other sides by Nassau and Rhenish Prussia and Bavaria. Area 630 sq. m. Pop. (1852) 225,647. Surface mostly level, and this is one of the most fertile parts of Germany. [*HESSEN-DARMSTADT.*]

HESSEN (UPPER), the most N. prov. of Hessen-Darmstadt. Area 1,540 sq. m. Pop. (1852) 309,617. Surface mountainous. Principal rivers, Lahn, Nidda, and Fulda. [*HESSEN-DARMSTADT.*]

HESSETT, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. E.S.E. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 1,620. Pop. 467.

HESLETT, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, having a station on the Leeds and Hull Railway, 4 m. W. Hull. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 1,676.

HENTON, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 13 m. S.W. the Southall station of the Great Western Railway. Area 3,790 ac. Pop. 6,202.

HESWALL, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 3 m. N.N.W. Great Neston. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 667.

HETEREN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 7 m. W.S.W. Arnhem. Pop. 2,426.

HETHAURA, a vill. of N. Hindostan, Nepal, 18 m. W.S.W. Khatmandoo, a principal mart for the commerce between the Nepalese & British dome.

HETHEL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. E.S.E. Wymondham. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 210.

HETHEST, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. W.S.W. Norwich. Area 3,190 ac. Pop. 1,909.

HETHERSGILL, a town, Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Kirk-Lintor, 6 m. E.S.E. Longtown. P. 792.

HETTIGEN, several villa. of Germany.—I. Sa-

den, circa Lower Rhine, R. Buchen. Pop. 1,032.—
II. Hohensollern-Sigmaringen, 8 m. N. Sigmaringen, with spinning mills, and 444 inhabitants.
Harrow-le-Haze, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. Houghton-le-Spring, 6½ m. N.E.E. Durham, with which, and with Sunderland, etc., it is connected by railway. Pop. 5,664.

Herrstadt, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg.-and 30 m. N.W. Merseburg, on the Wipper. Pop. 4,600. It has copper and vitriol works.

Herrbach, several towns and villa. of S. Germany.—**I. Würtemberg,** circ. Jaxt, 7 m. E.S.E. Gmünd. Pop. 1,189.—**II. (Gross),** Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 32 m. W.S.W. Würzburg. Pop. 1,850.—**III. (Klein),** same circle. Pop. 1,571.

Hervicourt, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, arrond. of Amiens. P. 1,546.

Heusloot, a small town of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, on the Ling, an arm of the Maas, 5 m. N.E. Gorcum. Pop. 699.

Heule, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 2 m. N.W. Courtrai. Pop. 3,491.

Huizen, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, cap. cant., on the Old Maas, 8 m. N.W. Bous-le-Duc, with a strong citadel. Pop. 1,899.—**II.** a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 4 m. S.E. Ghent. Pop. 1,700.—**III.** a vill., prov. Limbourg, 8 m. N.N.W. Hasselt.

Havr (Cap de La), Calvados Promontorium, a headland of France, Normandy, forming the W. point of the dep. Seine-Inf., on the English Channel, 3 m. N. Havre. South lighthouse 342 feet above the sea. Lat. 49° 30' 43" N., lon. 0° 4' W.
Haver, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Medway, 7½ m. S.W. Tunbridge. Area 2,880 ac. Pop. 603.

Haveringham, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5½ m. S.W. Hale-worth. Area 280 ac. Pop. 422.

Haverham, a pa. of Engl., co. Westmoreland, 6 m. S.S.W. Kendal. Area 19,360 ac. Pop. 4,432.

Havex, a market town of Hungary, cap. circ., of same name, 55 m. E.N.E. Pesth. Pop. 6,088.

Haveringham, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. S. Aylham. Area 3,180 ac. Pop. 842.

Hewellastrop, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 6 m. N.N.E. Cheltenham. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 497.

Hewsey, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3 m. N.N.W. Pewsey. Area 610 ac. Pop. 120.

Heworth, a chapelry of England, co. Durham, pa. Jarrow, on the Tyne, 2½ m. E.S.E. Gateshead. Pop. 3,868, employed in ship-building, etc.

Hewra or Unera, a vill. of British India, dist. and 27 m. N. Poona, presid. Bombay. Here government has established a botanical garden.

Hexham, a market town and pa. of England, co. Northumberland, on the Tyne, and on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 20½ m. W. Newcastle. Area of pa. 28,870 ac. Pop. 6,537; pop. of town 4,601. Has a pa. church, formerly an abbey, a Roman Catholic chapel, a town-hall, gaol, market-house, house of correction, union workhouse, scientific institution, two branch banks, with manuf. of "tan gloves," hats, and coarse worsteds. The town is the place of election for the S. division of the co. The Yorkists here defeated the Lancastrians; and it was in flying hence that queen Margaret threw herself on the protection of a robber. The cave in which he concealed her is still shown.

Hexton, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 5 m. W.N.W. Hitchin. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 376. The Saxons defeated the Danes here in 914.

Hexton, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 1 m. N.N.E. Maldon, within the bounds of which parish it is included. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 1,380. There are extensive salt works in the parish.

Hexton, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. W.N.W. Aylham. Area 2,900 ac. Pop. 800.

Hexton or Hexton (Towns), a privileged dist. of Hungary, beyond the Theiss, co. Szabolcs, comprising 7 towns (the chief of which is Bacsómeny), and a population of 61,000.

Hexton, two pas. of England.—**I. (Nether),** co. and 6 m. W.S.W. Oxford. Area 1,690. P. 324.

—II. (Purcell), co. Northampton, 4½ m. S.S.E. Deddington. Ac. 1,650. P. 605.—**III. (Warren),** same co., 5 m. W.N.W. Bicestor. Ac. 1,900. Pop. 360.

Hext, a small river of England, co. Cornwall, flowing N. into the Bay of St Ives.

Hextor, a pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, 3½ m. N.N.W. Knighton. Pop. 243.

Hextreux, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 11 m. N.E. Vienne. Pop. 1,444.

Hexton, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, on a peninsula between the Bay of Morecombe and the mouth of the Loxe, 4½ m. W. Lancaster. Area 6,230 ac. Pop. 563.

Hexton, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. Hexton. Area 2,210 ac. Pop. 432.

Hexton, a comm. and market town of Belgium, cap. cant., prov. and 17 m. S.E. Antwerp, on the Great Nether. Pop. 6,902.

Hextonbury, an ancient borough, formerly par. and pa. of England, co. Wilts, on the borders of Salisbury plain, 3½ m. E.S.E. Warminster. Area of pa. 3,890 ac. Pop. 1,210. The church, and an hospital.

Hextonbury, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, P. 190, N.E. Chipping-Norton. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 279.

Hextonbury, a vill. of the Netherlands, 279. Limbourg, 6 m. N.W. Roermond. Pop. 1,011.

Hexton, a vill. and chapelry of Engl., co. Lancashire, pa. Bury, with a station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, 8 m. N.N.W. Manchester. Area 12,194, mostly employed in cotton manuf.

Hexton, an island of Denmark, off the E. coast of Jutland, at the entrance of the Bay of Horsens.

Hexton, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. S.S.W. Glandford-Brigg. Ac. 4,860. P. 807.

Hickleton, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 6 m. W.N.W. Doncaster. Ac. 770. P. 143.

Hickling, two pas. of England.—**I.** co. Norfolk, 9 m. S.E. North Walsham. Area, including a large sheet of water, 4,510 ac. Pop. 812.—**II.** co. and 10 m. S.E. Nottingham. Area 2,930 ac. P. 613.

Hickman, two cos. of the U.S., North America.—**I.** Tennessee, cap. Centerville. Area 566 sq. m. Pop. 9,397.—**II.** Kentucky, in its S.W. part, cap. Clinton. Area 224 sq. m. Pop. 4,791.

Hickory, a township of the U.S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Mercer. Pop. 2,078.

Hidda, a vill. of Afghanistan, 5 m. S. Jelaibad, where are numerous mounds, caves, and towers—the last being large cylindrical structures of masonry, some found to contain sepulchral relics, vessels, ornaments, Sassanian and Byzantine coins, and supposed to have been of Buddhist origin, constructed between the 5th and 8th centuries.
Hindusow, an island of Prussian Pomerania, in the Baltic, immediately W. Rügen. Length, N. to S., 9 m.; greatest breadth 1 m. Pop. 680, in 4 villa., the chief of which is Kloster.

Hidderley, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 21° 38' and 22° 23' N., lon. 87° 23' and 88° 12' E. It is enclosed by the river Hooghly, Bay of Bengal, Balasore, and Midnapore. Area 1,016 sq. m. Pop. 138,265. It has a great extent of sea coast, and is watered by the Hooghly, Hoopmarin, Rusochoor, and the Haldia. Little is known of this district, but that it is low and level, abounding with swamps, shallows, and small winding streams, which overflow

during the periodical rains, and swarms with large and ferocious alligators. Some places are overgrown with jungle, affording harbour for tigers, opards, and other fierce animals. Turtle, oysters, crabs, and prawns, abound on the sea coast. Climate moist and unhealthy; fever, ague, and dysentery, prevail. Chief crops, rice, millet, mustard, tobacco, sugar-cane, pulse, castor-oil plant, sweet potatoes, cocoa-nut palm, and the toddy-palm. It has salt works.

HIDDELLER, a town of British India, cap. dist. of same name, presid. Bengal, at the mouth of the Hoogly river, 48 m. S.W. Calcutta.

HIELM, an islet of Denmark, off the E. coast of Jütland, 6 m. S.E. Esboft.

HIELMAR, a lake of Sweden, between the lams Örebö, Nyköping, and Westera. Length 40 m., breadth 14 m. It contains several islands, and communicates on its N. side with the Arboga river and Lake Mälär.

HIERES ISLAND, France. [HYERES.]

HIERRO, one of the Canary Islands. [FERRO.]

HIERINGE (MARIA), a vill. of Lower Austria, 3 m. S.W. Vienna. Pop. 2,000. In summer 4,000.

HIERHAM, a hamlet of England, co. Derby, pa. Shireland. Pop. 417.

HIGHAM, a pa. of Engl. co. Kent, 4½ m. N.N.W. Rochester. Area 2,820 ac. Pop. 845.—II. a pa. co. Suffolk, 5 m. S. Hadleigh. Ac. 1,020. P. 292.

HIGHAM FERRERS, a bor., market town, and pt. of England, co. and 14½ m. E.N.E. Northampton, with a station on the Peterboro' branch of the London and North Western Railway, 6 m. S.W. Thrapston. Area of pa. 2,260 ac. Pop. 1,140. Has a church, town-hall, and alms-house.

HIGHAM-GOBION, a pa. of England, co. and 11½ m. S.S.E. Bedford. Area 770 ac. Pop. 134.

HIGHAM-ON-THE-HILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 3 m. W.N.W. Huncley. Ac. 2,880. P. 445.

HIGHBRAY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 8½ m. E.N.E. Barnstaple. Area 4,150 ac. Pop. 323.

HIGHCLIFFE, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 7½ m. N.N.W. Whitechurch. Area 4,560 ac. Pop. 525.

HIGH-CROSS, in England, co. Leicester, is at the meeting of the ancient Roman Foss-way and Watling Street, 5½ m. W.N.W. Lutterworth.

HIGHGATE, a vill. and chapelry of England, co. Middlesex, pas. Hounsey and St Pancras, 4½ m. N.N.W., and 450 feet above St Paul's Cathedral, London. Pop. 4,502. It has a spacious cemetery.

HIGHGATE, a tnsbp., U. S. N. Amer., Vermont, on L.E. Champlain, 65 m. N.W. Montpelier. P. 2,663.

HIGH HALDEN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. N.N.E. Tenterden. Ac. 3,340. Pop. 677.

HIGHLAND, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. part of Ohio, between the Scioto and Miami rivers. Area 469 sq. m. Pop. 25,781. Surface elevated and soil fertile.—II. a town, Indiana, 72 m. W. Indianapolis. Pop. 1,653.

HIGHLANDS, districts in Scotland and in North America. [ARCTIC HIGHLANDS—SCOTLAND.]

HIGHLIT, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6½ m. S.S.E. Bridgenorth. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 359.

HIGHTAE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, pa. and 2½ m. S. Lochmaben. Pop., with three other small contiguous vills., 684.

HIGHWAY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4½ m. N.E. Calne. Area 960 ac. Pop. 122.

HIGH-WYKE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 1 m. W.N.W. Abbot's-Newton. Ac. 2,140. P. 1,398.

HIGHWORTH, a bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5½ m. N.W. the Shrivenham station of the Great Western Railway. Area of pa. 9,810 ac. Pop. 4,026.

HIGUERA LA REAL, a town of Spain, prov. and 41 m. S.S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 4,992.

HIGUERA LA DE LA O ISLA CRISTINA, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 22 m. W.S.W. Huelva, with a natural harbour, between the rivers Guadiana and Odiel, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 1,819.—**HIGUERA JANDA d'Aracena**, a town, 49 m. N.N.E. Huelva, in the Sierra Morena. Pop. 1,195.—**HIGUERUELA** is a vill. of Spain, prov. and 26 m. E. Albacete. Pop. 2,373.

HIVAR, a town of Spain, prov. and 62 m. N.N.E. Teruel, on the Martín. Pop. 3,060.

HIKLAK, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Karamania, dist. and 6 m. N. Kalesariyeh.

HILAIRE (Str), numerous comms., towns, and villa. of France.—I. dep. Charente-Inf., 6 m. S. St Jean d'Angely. Pop. 1,321.—II. Aude, 6 m. E.N.E. Limoux. Pop. 983.—III. Indre, cant. Le Blanc. Pop. 1,010.—IV. Nord, 8 m. E. Cambrai. Pop. 2,007.—V. (de la Côte), Isère, 23 m. E.S.E. Vienna. Pop. 1,250.—VI. (de Harcourt), a town, dep. Manche, 9 m. S.W. Mortain. Pop. 4,132. VII. (des Landes), Ille-et-Vilaine, 7 m. W. Fougères. Pop. 1,780.—VIII. (de Loges), Vendée, 7 m. E. Fontenay. Pop. 3,570.—IX. (Loulay), Vendée, 22 m. N.N.E. Napoleon-Vendée. Pop. 1,845.—X. (St Mesmin), Loiret, 4 m. S.W. Orleans, on l. b. of the Loire. Pop. 1,262.—XI. (de Riez), Vendée, 17 m. N.N.W. Les Sables. Pop. 2,560.—XII. (de Talmont), Vendée, 9 m. E.S.E. Les Sables. Pop. 2,420, with mines of lead and argentiferous sulphur.

HILARY (Str), a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 2 m. S.E. Cowbridge. Pop. 167.

HILBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. S. Swaffham. Area 3,230 ac. Pop. 363.

HILCHENBACH, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. Arnsberg, 9 m. N.N.E. Siegen. Pop. 1,379.

HILDBERGHAUSEN, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, cap. duchy, on the Werra, 17 m. S.E. Meiningen. Pop. 4,396. It has a gymnasium, a burgher and a Jews' school, orphan and lunatic asylums, manuf. of cloth and papier-maché. Formerly cap. of duchy Saxe-Hildburghausen, now united to Saxe-Meiningen.

HILDESBAM, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 1½ m. N.W. Linton. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 243.

HILDESTON or HILDOLVESTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. N. Poulsham. Area 2,720 ac. Pop. 748.—II. a chapelry, co. Stafford, pa. and 3 m. E.N.E. Stone. Pop. 482.

HILDESHIM, a town of Hanover, cap. landr. and principality, on the Lüneburg, an affl. of the Leine, and on the railway from Hanover to Harburg, 18 m. S.E. Hanover. Pop. 14,734, of whom 1-34 were Roman Catholics. It has a cathedral, 3 other churches, a consistory, and a college, belonging to the Roman Catholics; a Lutheran college, deaf-mute and lunatic asylums, numerous public schools, a council-hall, treasury, a trade in coarse linen cloths and yarn, and large cattle fairs. Its principality has an area of 660 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 163,936.

HILGAY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. S. Market-Downham. Area 7,340 ac. Pop. 1,710.

HILL, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3½ m. S.S.W. Berkeley. Area 2,020 ac. Pop. 216.

HILL-RIVER, a river of British North America, rises near Lake Winnipeg, flows N.E. through several small lakes, and, under the name of Hayaica river, enters Hudson Sea at Fort-York. Total course estimated at 200 m. Principal affluent the Shamstown.

HILLAK, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 60 m. S. Bagdad, the modern representative of Babylon, and near the centre of its ruins, on both sides of the Euphrates, here 450 feet in width, and crossed by a floating bridge. Lat. 32° 28' 30"

W., lat. 44° 28' E. Pop. 10,000. It is enclosed by earth ramparts and a ditch, entered by 4 gates, has a citadel, a mosque, convents, barns, and manuf. of silks, and tanneries. [BASTOR.]

HILLARY (St.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 8½ m. S.N.E. Penzance, and comprising the town Marazion, with important mines of copper and tin, mixed with lead and silver. Area 3,380 ac. Pop. 3,021.

HILLATA or **HILLIYA**, a small town of Scinde, 26 m. S. Hyderabad, on the route from Tattah. Supplies of forage and water are here plentiful.

HILL-DEVERILL, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3½ m. S. Warminster. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 122.

HILLE, a vill. of Prussian-Westphalia, reg. and 8 m. N.W. Minden. Pop. 2,486.

HILLEBOOM and **HILLEBOSCHES**, two vills. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland. —I. on the Haarlem Lake, 6 m. S.W. Haarlem. Pop. 1,538. —II. cap. dist., 2½ m. N. Rotterdam. Pop. 1,891.

HILLERÖD, a town of Denmark, island of Seeland, 30 m. N.N.W. Copenhagen. Pop. 1,890. It has a Latin school. Near it is a royal stud, with 700 horses.

HILLINGDON, a pa. of Engl., co. and 3½ m. S.S.W. Buckingham. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 244.

HILLESHEIM, a vill. of Rhenish-Prussia, reg. and 36 m. N. Treves. Pop. 750.

HILLESTED, a pa. of Denmark, island of Laaland, 3 m. S.W. Mariæboe. Pop. 500.

HILL-FARRANT, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8½ m. W. Taunton. Area 850 ac. Pop. 616.

HILLINGDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, comprising the town Uxbridge. Ac. 4,720. P. 9,568.

HILLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. E. Castle-Rising. Ac. 2,330. P. 348. —II. co. Norfolk, 5½ m. S.E. Norwich. Ac. 220. P. 97.

HILLION, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côte-d'Or-Nord, arrond. and 4 m. E. St Etienne. Pop. 2,748.

HILL-MARTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3½ m. N.N.E. Calne. Area 3,590 ac. Pop. 828.

HILL-MORTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2½ m. S.E. Rugby. Area 3,150 ac. Pop. 1,049.

HILLSBOROUGH, a market town, formerly a parli. bor., and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 3 m. S.S.W. Lisburn. Pop. of pa. 5,877; do. of town 1,908, partly employed in manuf. of linen. It has a church with three towers, district bridewell, and market-house.

HILLSBOROUGH, two cos. of the U. S. —I. in S. part of New Hampshire. Area 844 sq. m. Pop. 67,477. —II. Florida, in W. part of its peninsula. Pop. 2,377. —Also three townships. —I. New Hampshire, 21 m. W.S.W. Concord. Pop. 1,883. —II. New Jersey, Somerset co. Pop. 3,404. —III. cap. Highland co., Ohio. Pop. 1,862.

HILLSBOROUGH, the princip. town of the island Carriacou, one of the Grenadines, West Indies.

HILLDALE, a co. of U. S., North America, in S. of Michigan. Area 608 sq. m. Pop. 16,159. Also, a township, New York, 23 m. S. Albany. P. 2,128.

HILLSTAY, a tithing of England, co. Gloucester, pa. Hawkesbury, 3 m. S.N.E. Wickwar. P. 500.

HILLSBACH, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 17 m. S.S.E. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,366.

HILLESHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, arr. and 5 m. N.E. Schœlstat. P. 1,841.

HILFRON or HILFRIMON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 1½ m. N.N.E. Trowbridge. Ac. 980. P. 996.

HILPOLTSDORF, a small town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatine, 20 m. S.S.E. Nürnberg, with a ducal resid., & 1,485 inhabs. —II. a vill., circ. Upp. Franconia, 23 m. S.W. Bayreuth. Pop. 468.

HILTON, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 15 m. S.N.E. Hull. Area 530 ac. Pop. 50.

HILTENTIESEN, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 17 m. S.S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 686.

HILTON, a township of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Marston-on-Dore, 2½ m. S.N.E. Tutbury. Pop. 757. —II. a pa., co. Dorset, 7½ m. W.S.W. Blandford-Forum. Area 1,870 ac. Pop. 761. —III. co. Hunts, 3½ m. S.S.W. St Ives. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 384. —IV. co. York, N. Riding, 2½ m. S.S.E. Yarm. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 110. —V. a township, co. Durham, pa. Monk-Wearmouth, 8½ m. W.N.W. Sunderland. Area 2,670 ac. Pop. 544.

HILYARENBEEK, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. dist., 16 m. S.S.W. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2,500.

HILVERSUM, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, cap. dist., 16 m. S.E. Amsterdam. Pop. 1,850. It has manufs. of carpets and cotton cloths.

HIMĀLAYA or **HIMĀLAH MOUNTAINS** ("the dwelling of snow," the *Jumaws* of the ancients), extend along the N. boundary of Hindostan, and form the most elevated mountain-chain in the world. They are situated between lat. 27° and 36° N., lon. 73° and 95° E. The Hindoo Koosh range is continuous with the Himālaya mountains on the W., and on the E. they extend into Assam. The length of the range is estimated at 1,500 m.; the breadth, as far as ascertained, varies from 100 m. to 350 m. The range lies between the low alluvial plain of India on the S., drained by the Ganges and the Brahmaputra, and the elevated table-land of Tibet on the N. and N.E. The mountains terminate on the S. towards the plain of the Ganges, in a wall-like range, from 4,000 to 5,000 feet high, broken up, at intervals, by deep precipitous chasms, through which the springs and rivers, formed from the melted snows in the interior, flow down with great impetuosity. Between these and the higher ranges lie the fertile and well-cultivated valleys of Nepal, Bhotan, and Assam. To the N., the enormous masses are separated from one another by the valleys of Cashmere, the Indus, and the Sutlej. The mean elevation of the range has been estimated at from 16,000 to 20,000 feet. Forty of the peaks exceed 20,000 feet. Several reach a height of 25,000 feet, Mt. Everest is 29,003 feet, Dhaulagiri is 26,832 feet, Kitchinjunga 28,156 feet, Jawahir 26,670 feet, Jamantri 26,500, feet, and Chumalari 23,945 feet. The high table-land of Tibet, forming the N. portion of the range, has a more gradual and extensive slope than the steep and abrupt mountain declivities of the S. The Himālaya maintains a considerable height and breadth along the N. of Assam, but beyond this point nothing certain is known of the range. The passes, of which there are several across the Himālaya, are at high elevations. Karakorum pass is 18,600 feet, Parangia 18,500 feet, Doora Ghaut 17,750 feet, and Nil Ghaut 16,814 feet. The difficulty of these ascents is extreme, especially that of the Niti Pass, which leads to Manse, the sacred Lake of Tibet. The base and summits, and probably the great mass of this range, consist of granite and crystalline-stratified rocks. A zone of silurian strata prevails at elevations of 15,000 to 18,000 feet, and tertiary strata, some of very modern date, with many organic remains, occur at various elevations along the ridge. The lower limits of the snow line is on the southern side at an elevation of 12,932 feet, while on the northern it is 16,520 feet. Vegetation also extends much higher on the N. than on the S. side. This arises from the serenity and dryness of the air, and the radiated heat from the extensive sloping table-land towards the N., while on its S. there are more frequent gales and moisture, and

an abrupt precipitous termination of the mountains. Some of the peaks in the interior are free of snow, and the contrast of this with the other snow-covered summits, and the deep azure of the sky, renders the scenery most magnificent. The base of the mountains to the E. is covered with a dense, impenetrable jungle, separating them from the plains of India. This belt diminishes to the W. and N. of the Jumna. Cultivation is carried to the foot of the mountains. At the level of the base the vegetation is of a tropical character; at an elevation of 5,000 feet, European plants succeed. Here rice and other grains are cultivated; as also a species of *arum*, the roots of which form the food of the Hill-people, and wheat grows at an elevation of 12,000 feet. The cultivation of the tea plant has been introduced successfully in the Kumaon and Gurwahl districts. Herds of cattle are numerous, and especially sheep and goats. Mines of iron, lead, and copper exist, but have been little wrought or explored.

HIMBLETON, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 4½ m. S.E. Droitwich, within the par. bounds of which it is included. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 403.

HIMLEY, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3½ m. W. Dudley. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 400. It has manufactures of scythes and edge tools.

HIMMELFÖRSTER, a vill. of N.W. Germany, Hanover, landr. and 8 m. W. Stade. Pop. 510.—*Himmelkron* is a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia. Pop. 682.

HIMTOLAH, a town of India, in the Gwallor territory, in lat. 26° 6' N., lon. 78° 3' E. In the vicinity the British defeated the Mahrattas in December 1843.

HIMORE, a town of Hayti, 46 m. S.E. Cape Haytien, on the Hinche, aff. of the Artibonite.

HIMOXLEY, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, co. Medina. Pop. 1,416.

HIMOXLEY, a bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. and 13 m. S.W. Leicester. Area 6,200 ac. Pop. 7,071. Manufs. coarse homery. Ale breweries. Head of a poor-law union, and a polling-place for the S. division of the co.

HIMSLANG, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 15 m. S. Kempten. Pop. 1,288.

HINDELOOPEN, a seaport town of the Netherlands, cap. cant., prov. West Friesland, on the Zuyder Zee, 24 m. S.W. Leeuwarden. Pop. 1,207, employed in ship-building and navigation.

HINDERCLAY, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 14 m. N.E. Bury-St. Edmunds. Ac. 1,950. P. 394.

HINDERWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 7½ m. W.N.W. Whithy. Ac. 3,060. P. 1,947.

HINDIA or **HANDIYA**, a town of Hindostan, Gwalior dom., on the Nerbudda, 90 miles S.E. Orjien. It has little military strength, but is in a commanding position, and the cap. of a dist. yielding, with that of Hurdah, an annual revenue of 14,000*l.*, since 1843 alienated for the maintenance of the British subsidiary force.

HINDIAN or **IMIXIAN**, a town of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, 20 m. from the Persian Gulf, and 75 m. N.N.W. Bushire. Pop. 3,500, mostly Arabs, who carry on some trade with Bassorah.

HINDLEY, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 2½ m. E.S.E. Wigan. Pop. 7,023.

HINDLIF, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 8 m. N.N.E. Worcester. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 120.

HINDOEN, the largest of the Lofoden Islands, Norway, in the Arctic Ocean, divided between the provs. Norrland and Finnmark. Length 45 m., breadth 40 miles.

HINDOLVESTON, a pa. of England. [HINDERSTON.]

HINDON, a pa. and market town of England,

co. Wilts, 8 m. S.S.E. Warminster. Area of pa. 270 ac. Pop. 710.

HINDOW, a river of Hindostan, which has its rise in lat. 30° 15' N., lon. 77° 53' E., at the S.W. base of the Sewalik range. Has a S. course, and is divided from the Jumna by an elevation of the surface along which the Doab Canal extends. During the rainy season it is connected with various torrents by cross channels, which at that time traverse the country. After a S. course of 160 m., it enters the Jumna on the left, in lat. 28° 27' N., lon. 77° 30' E.

HINDOO COOSH or **KOOSH**, **INDIAN CAUCASUS**, a great mountain chain of Central Asia, between lat. 34° and 36° N., lon. 68° and 75° E., extending from the Upper Indus E. ward to the Bamian pass W. ward, separating Afghanistan from Independent Turkistan, and connected E. with the Himalaya, W. with the Huzareh mountains, and N. with the table-land of Pamers. It rises in many parts to upwards of 20,000 feet in elevation, but has, especially, one vast summit, the Hindoo Koh, in lat. 35° 40' N., lon. 68° 50' E., 80 m. N. Cabool, more lofty than the rest, though no actual measurement of it has been made. This chain is generally barren, and remarkably destitute of timber; in most other respects it resembles the Himalaya (which see). In it the Oxus and Helmund rivers have their sources.

HINDOOR or **NALABURR**, a hill state of India, at the S.W. declivity of the Himalaya Mountains. Bounded, N. by Kuhlloor, E. by Bahgul and Mahlog, S. and W. by Sirhind. Area 238 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 20,000. Annual revenue (1848) 8,000*l.* It is traversed through its whole extent by a range of steep hills, the highest points being Chumbagarh, 4,400 feet, and 4,054 feet above the sea. It is drained by the Gumber, Gmurora, and the Surra. Soil fertile, yielding rice, wheat, barley, millet, cotton, opium, hemp, tobacco, and oil-seed.

HINDOSTAN. [INDIA.]

HINDOWAN, a town of India, state of Jeypore, 71 m. S.W. Agra.

HINDRINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. E.S.E. Walsingham. Ac. 2,990. Pop. 749.

HINDS, a co. of U. S., N. America, in centre of Mississippi, cap. Raymond, and containing Jackson, the cap. of the state. Area 851 sq. m. Pop. 25,340, of whom 16,625 were slaves.

HINSEBURG, a township of U. S., N. America, Vermont, 24 m. W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,837.

HINGHAM, a pa. and market town of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. W.N.W. Wymondham. Area of pa. 3,630 ac. Pop. 1,698.

HINGHAM, a township of U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, on Boston Bay, 15 m. S.E. Boston. Pop. 3,982, partly employed in fisheries.

HING-HOA, a maritime city of China, prov. Fokien, 90 m. N.E. Amoy.

HINGELAY, a place of Hindoo pilgrimage, Beloochistan, prov. Mukran, on the Aghor, 20 m. from its mouth in the Indian Ocean, with a pagoda dedicated to the goddess Kall.

HINGUNGKAT, a considerable commercial town of Hindostan, Berar dom., on an aff. of the Wurda, 60 m. S.S.W. Nagpore.

HINTEVA or **YINTEVA**, *Segetica*, a town of Spain, prov. and 49 m. S.S.E. Cuenca. Pop. 4,116. It has a fine pa. church, and manufs. of common woollens. Near it are some jasper quarries.

HINKSEY (NORTH), a pa. of England, co. Berks, about ½ m. W. Oxford. Area 900 ac. Pop. 488.—**IL** (South), in same co., in vicinity of Oxford. Area 550 ac. Pop. 800.

HINLOPEN or **HINLOOPEN**, the strait separating the principal island, Spitzbergen, from J. island.

HIMOSOMA DEL DRAGO, a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. N.W. Cordova. Pop. 7,748. It has several convents and hospitals, and manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics, and counterpanes.

HIMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 5½ m. N.N.E. Newport. Area 6,720 ac. Pop. 862.

HIMSDALE, several townships of U. S., N. America.—I. New Hampshire, on the Connecticut, 89 m. S.W. Concord. Pop. 1,903.—II. New York, on the Genesee valley canal, and New York and Erie railway. Pop. 1,302.—III. Massachusetts, co. Berkshire. Pop. 1,253.

HINTLESHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. E.N.E. Hadleigh. Area 3,850 ac. Pop. 684.

HINTON, the name of several pas. of England.—I. (Ampton) co. Hants, 3½ m. S.S.E. New Alresford. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 384.—II. (Blawett), co. Somerset, 7½ m. N.N.E. Wells. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 312.—III. (Cherry). [CHERRY HINTON.]—IV. (St George), co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.N.W. Crewkerne. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 728.

—V. (Little), co. Wilts, 6 m. E. Swindon. Area 2,230 ac. Pop. 364.—VI. (on-the-Green), co. Gloucester, 9 m. E.N.E. Tewkesbury. Area 2,030 ac. Pop. 192.—VII. (in-the-Hedges), co. Northampton, 2 m. W. Brackley. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 137.—VIII. (Martel), co. Dorset, 4½ m. N.N.E. Wimborne-Minster. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 824.—IX. (Stambridge), 2½ m. N. Wimborne-Minster. Area 430 ac. Pop. 53.—X. (Tarrant), in same co., 8 m. W.S.W. Cranborne. Area 620 ac. Pop. 319.—XI. (St Mary), 7 m. S.W. Shaftesbury. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 345.—XII. (St Waldruf), co. Berks, 6 m. E.N.E. Faringdon. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 369.

HINTS, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3½ m. W.S.W. Tamworth. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 218.

HINXHILL, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. E. Ashford. Area 660 ac. Pop. 185.

HINXTON, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 4½ m. W.S.W. Linton. Area 1,503 ac. Pop. 466.

HINXWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 4 m. N. Baldock. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 347.

HJØRRING, the most N. town of Jütland, Denmark, cap. amt., 29 m. N. Aalborg. Pop. 1,800.

HIEPA, a small island of the North Pacific Ocean, W. of Queen Charlotte Island, British North America.

HIPPERHOLME, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Calder, and on the Leeds and Manchester Railway, pa. and 2 m. E. Halifax. Pop. 6,491.

HIPPOLITE (St), several towns and comms. of France.—I. dep. Gard, cap. cant., arrond., and 13 m. E.S.E. Le Vigan. Pop. 5,798. Manufs. of woollen cloths for the army, silks, and cotton hosiery.—II. dep. Haut Rhin, on the Strasbourg and Basle Railway, 4 m. S.S.W. Schleitstat. Pop. 2,382.—III. dep. Doubs, cap. cant., on the Doubs, at the influx of the Dessoubre, 13 m. S. Montbéliard. Pop. 826.

HIRAM, two townships of U. S., North America.—I. Maine, on the Saco, 60 m. W.S.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,210.—II. Ohio, co. Portage. Pop. 1,106.

HIRSCHOVA or **HIRSOWA**, a fortified town of European Turkey, prov. Bulgaria, cap. dist., on the Danube, 55 m. N.E. Silistria. Pop. 4,000. Its citadel is inhabited by Turks, its suburbs mostly by Greeks and Wallachians.

HIRSOPOL, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 45 m. S.E. Adrianople, on the route to Rodosto.

HIRSWART, a pa. of North Wales, co. Montgomery, 6½ m. W.N.W. Llanfyllin. Pop. 308.

HIRSCHAU, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 8 m. N.E. Arnberg. Pop. 1,406, who manufacture stone-ware. Here Jerome of Prague

was arrested in 1415.—II. a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Nagold, 2 m. N.W. Calw.

HIRSCHKUNO, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 37 m. S.W. Liegnitz, on l. b. of the Bober, near the Bohemian frontier. Pop. 7,654. It has a Lutheran and 4 Roman Catholic churches, a Protestant gymnasium, and various charitable establishments, and is an emporium for linen fabrics and hosiery, having also bleaching and cotton printing works, paper mills, sugar refineries, and potteries. Near it is the watering-place of Warmbrunn.—II. a town, principality, Rems, cap. dist., and on the Saale, 8 m. E.S.E. Lobenstein, with a mountain fortress. Pop. 1,700. It has manufs. of cotton goods and leather.—III. (Bohemian Dohy), a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 36 m. N.N.E. Prague. Pop. 1,948.

HIRSCHFELDE, a town of Saxony, circ. Bautzen, on l. b. of the Neisse, 6 m. N.E. Zittau. Pop. 1,876. It has linen and cotton weaving.

HIRSCHFELDT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main. Pop. 456.

HIRSCHOLM, a vill. of Denmark, island Seeland, near its E. coast, 14 m. N. Copenhagen, with a castle, and 300 inhabitants.

HIRSCHORN, a vill. of Hessen Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. dist., on the Neckar, 3½ m. S.S.E. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,694.

HIRSINGUE, a comm. and vill. of France, cap. cant., dep. Haut Rhin, arrond., and 2½ m. S.S.E. Altkirch. Pop. 1,281.

HISAR, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., on the Oise, 11 m. N.E. Verma. Pop. 3,212, mostly engaged in yarn factories.

HISAROVA, a town of Turkey. [HIRSCHOWA.]

HISAR or **HISAR (a castle)**, a vill. and fort of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 33 m. W.S.W. Takhti-Soleiman, formerly of importance. Near it are the caves of Kerefee, anciently devoted to Mithraic worship.

HISAROWA, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, on the Sehd Rood, 60 m. S. Ardabil, near the frontier of Ghilan, with which prov. its inhabitants carry on an active export trade in cotton and grain, and a transit trade by means of pack-horses.

HISINGEN, an island off the W. coast of Sweden, len Gotheburg, at the mouth of the Göta-elf.

HISPANIOLA or **SAN DOMINGO**. [HAYTI.]

HISSAR, a town of British India, cap. of the pergunnah of same name, dist. Hurreanah, N.W. prov., 104 m. N.W. Calcutta. It is situated on a branch from the Delhi Canal, made by Feroz Shah to supply water for irrigation. In 1825 it was cleared out as far as Darbaj, 25 m. N.W. Hissar. Previous to its renovation it suffered from want of water, the supply being from tanks or wells. The breeding stud kept here by government has been abandoned.

HISSAR, a mountainous region of Central Asia, doubtfully included in the dom. either of Koon-doo or Bokhara.—II. its cap. town, Hissar, is on an affluent of the Oxus, 130 m. N.E. Balkh.

HISTON, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. N.N.W. Cambridge, with a station on the Huntingdon branch of the Eastern Counties Railway. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 1,011.

HIT (ant. *Is* and *Acopolis*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalik Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 140 m. N.W. Hilla. Lat. 33° 53' N., lon. 42° 40' E. It consists of about 1,500 clay-bulls and flat-roofed houses. A minaret, and some tombs, are its only structures worthy of notice. The inhabitants are employed in preparing wool, boat building, lime burning, manuf. salt, and exporting bitumen and naphtha from the pits here, which were abundantly productive in the earliest

ages of antiquity, and seem to be "as permanent as a source of water."

HITCHAM, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 5 m. N.W. Windsor. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 288.—II. co. Suffolk, 1 m. N. Bildeston. Area 4,040 ac. P. 1,037.

HITCHAMER or **HUGHKROON**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 1½ m. N. High Wycombe. Area 5,970 ac. Pop. 1,541.

HITCHEM, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 14½ m. N.W. Hertford. Area of pa. 6,150 ac. Pop. 7,077. It has a church, a grammar school, and a union workhouse.

HITTESEN, an island of Norway, stiff and 40 m. W. Trondhjem, in the North Sea. Length W. to E. 30 m.; greatest breadth 10 m. Pop. of pa., comprising several small adjacent isls., 3,700, mostly employed in fishing.—*Hitteren* is a small island, off the S.W. coast, ant. Mandal. Pop. 1,160.

HITTALION, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 7½ m. W.S.W. Crediton. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 185.

H'ASSA, the cap. city of Tibet. [LASSA.]

HILASKO, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 15 m. S. Chradim, on the Chrudimka. Pop. 3,264.

HILUK, a market town of Moravia, circ. and 5 m. S.E. Hradisch. Pop. 1,980.

HOAI-HO, a river of China, provs. Ho-nan and Hgan-hoi, traverses the Lake Hory-tse, and joins the Hoang-ho, after an E. course, length 400 m.—*Hoai* and *Hoang* are the names of many districts and towns of China and Corea.

HOAI-KHING, a city of China, prov. Ho-nan, cap. dep., in lat. 35° 8' N., lon. 113° E.

HOANG-HO or **YELLOW RIVER**, one of the principal rivers of the Chinese Empire, appears to rise in the Ko-ko-nor territory, Tibet, near lat. 34° N., lon. 98° E., separated S. by a lofty mountain range from the sources of the Yang-tze-kiang, flows N.E., crossing the Chinese prov. Kan-su into Mongolia, to about lat. 41° N., lon. 108° E., re-enters China-Prop., and after abrupt bends S. and E., enters the Yellow Sea, in the prov. Kiang-su, lat. 34° N., lon. 120° E., 150 m. N. the mouth of the Yang-tze-kiang, after a total course, estimated at about 2,000 m. Chief affluents the Hoai-ho and Hoai-ho. It is subject to violent inundations, and brings down great quantities of yellow deposit, whence its name. At about 60 m. from the sea it is crossed by the Imperial Canal, and on its banks are many cities, the principal being Lan-toheou and Khui-fong, respectively caps. of the provs. Kan-su and Ho-nan.

HOANG-TONGU, a city of China, prov. Hou-pe, cap. dep., on the Yang-tze-kiang, 33 m. E. Han-yang.—Two towns of Corea have this name.

HOATHE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. N.E. Canterbury. Area 1,660 ac. Pop. 369.

HOBBARTON or **HOBBART-TOWN**, the cap. town of Tasmania (Van Diemen Land) and district of same name, on the Derwent, near its mouth, on the S. coast, lat. of Port Mulgrave 42° 53' 5" S., lon. 157° 21' 5" E. Pop. (1847) 21,467. Average temperature of year 52° 3; winter 42° 1; summer 63° 1. Fabr. It is situated on two declivities, is the seat of a governor, and has several public schools, a college, a harbour, and a quay, beside which ships of the largest size can lie. It is lighted with gas. [VAN DIEMEN LAND.]

HOBBY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5½ m. W.S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1,080. Pop. 405.

HOBKIRK or **HOFKIRK**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 6 m. E.S.E. Hawick. Area nearly 30 sq. m. Pop. 720. Elliott, Lord Heathfield, the gallant defender of Gibraltar, was born in this pa.

HOBOKEN, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. & 8 m. S.W. Antwerp. P. 2,298. Manna, woollens.

HOBOKEN, a vill., U. S., North America, New

Jersey, on Hudson river, opposite New York, with which it communicates by steam-ferries.

HOBOR, a town of Denmark, prov. Jütland, at the head of the fiord, 8 m. W. Mariager. P. 1,000.

HOBKELDEN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas Rhin, cap. cant., 13 m. N.N.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 2,524.

HOBENIM, a vill. of Nassau, near the Main, with a station on the Taunus Railway, 7 m. S.E. Wiesbaden. Pop. 1,971. It stands on a hill, sloping to the Main, on which are the vineyards producing the true *Hock*,—a name improperly given to Rhenish wines generally.

HOCKERICH, a vill. of Saxony, circ. and 7 m. E.S.E. Bautzen. Here the Prussians defeated the Austrians, October 1759.—II. a vill. of Prussian Silesia, S.E. Glogau.

HOCKERSTEN, a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, cant. and 6½ m. E. Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1,332.

HOOBER, a town of W. Germany, duchy Nassau, on the Main, near the influx of the Nidda, and on the Taunus Railway, 6 m. W. Frankfurt. P. 1,800. It has manufs. of tobacco, needles, chicory, cabinet and stove work.—II. a market town of Heusen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg. Pop. 1,320.

HOCKENAD, two towns of Bavaria.—I. circ. Swabia, on l. b. of the Danube, and on the Nürnberg and Neumarkt Railway, 23 m. N.W. Augsburg. Pop. 2,460. The battle of Blenheim, fought in its immediate neighbourhood, is called by the French and Germans the battle of Hockstadt.—II. a town, circ. Upper Franconia, reg. & 16 m. S.S.W. Bamberg, on the Aisch. Pop. 1,713.

HOCKSTETTIN (GROSS), a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 10 m. S.E. Bern. Pop. 4,163.

HOCKLEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. E. East Dereham. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 420.

HOCKLEYTON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 2 m. N.N.E. Southwell. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 114.

HOCKHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.W. East Harling. Area 3,860 ac. Pop. 690.

HOCKHOCKING, a river, U. S., North America, rises in Ohio, co. Fairfield, and flows S.E. after a course of 90 m., into the Ohio at Troy Town. It is navigable for boats 70 miles from its mouth.

HOCKING, a co., U. S., N. Amer., Ohio, watered by the Hockhocking, cap. Logan. Area 361 sq. m. Pop. 14,119.—II. a township, Ohio, co. Fairfield, with the villa. Lancaster and Hamburg. P. 1,826.

HOCKLEY (MOTTEN), a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2½ m. N.N.E. Rayleigh. Area 3,460 ac. Pop. 836.

HOCKLIFFE, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 4½ m. N.W. Dunstable, and 3½ m. from the Leighton station of the London and North-Western Railway. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 439.

HOCKWOLD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. W.N.W. Brandon. Area 7,400 ac., a great part of which is fen-land. Pop. 1,067.

HOCKWORTHY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5½ m. E.S.E. Bampton. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 883.

HODDAM, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfriesshire, 4 m. N. Annan. Pop., including the vill. of Ecclefechan, 1,797.

HODKESDON, a market town of England, co. Herts, pacs. Amwell and Broxbourne, near a branch of the E. Co. railw., 4 m. S.E. Hertford. P. 1,864.

HODIDA or **HODIDA**, a seaport town of Arabia, Yemen, on the Red Sea, 100 m. N.N.W. Mocha.

Its bazaars are supplied with Indian silks, cloths, and grains, besides the produce of Arabia. Its immediate neighbourhood is flat and sandy.

HODENATON, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 3 m. E.N.E. Pembroke. Pop. 78.

HODIC or **HODIC**, an isl. of France, [HODIC.]

HODIMONT, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 18 m. E. Liège. Pop. 2,006. It has manufs. of cloth,

HOBART, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 54 m. S.W. Market-Drayton. Area 13,930 ac. Pop. 3,057.

HOBART, a town of British India, dist. Goorgaon, N.W. prov., 60 m. S. Delhi. Pop. 5,840.

HOB, a pa. of England. [Hoo.]

HOG, numerous cities and towns of the Chinese Empire; the principal being—*I. (H-an)*, prov. Kiang-su, cap. dep., on the Imperial Canal, near the Hoang-ho, 100 m. N.N.E. Nanking, and stated to be enclosed by a triple wall, and to have considerable trade and bustle.—*II. (H-Ning-tching)*, Mongol. *Babuda*, Chinese Turkestan, 15 m. N.E. Elé, and having a Chinese garrison.—*III. (H-tahow)*, China, prov. and 85 m. E. Canton, on a tributary of the Canton river, cap. dep., said to be well built, and to have active manufs. of shell articles.—*IV. (H-Yuen-Teking)*, the Chinese name of Elé or Ili, which see.—The *Hoei-ho* is a chief affl. of the Hoang-ho or Yellow River. Total estimated course 400 miles.

HOEN-HO, a river of China, prov. Chi-li, joins the Pei-ho at Tien-sing, 60 m. S.E. Peking, and takes a S.E. course of 300 m., during which it receives several considerable tributaries.

HOENAU, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas Rhin, 8 m. N. Straßbourg. Pop. 1,539.

HOF, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, cap. dist., on the Saale, and on the Saxon-Bavarian Railway, 30 m. N.E. Bayreuth. Pop. 5,049. Since ravaged by fire in 1833, it has been regularly built, and it has a gymnasium with a library, and manufs. of muslins, yarns, woollen stuffs, leather, and colours. Has iron mines and marble quarries in its vicinity.—*II.* a market town of Upper Austria, dist. and 8 m. E. Salzburg.—*III. Hof-Gastein*, a market town of Upper Austria, circ. and 42 m. S. Salzburg, with mineral baths. Pop. 4,600.—*IV.* a pa. of Norway, 38 m. N.W. Christiania. Pop. 6,000. *Hofsta* and *Hofsteta* are villa respectively in the doms. Württemberg and Baden.

HOESENMAN, a town of Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, on an affl. of the Weser, 15 m. N.W. Cassel. Pop. 3,503. Enclosed by walls.

HOESEN, a vill., Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 36 m. N.E. Würzburg. Pop. 650.—*II.* a walled town, duchy Nassau, 9 m. E. Wiesbaden. Pop. 1,471.—*III.* a vill., Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 19 m. S.W. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,270.

HOEWITZ, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 6 m. N. Bern, with an educational and agricultural institution, founded by Fellenberg in 1799, is attended by pupils from all parts of Europe.

HOEGLAND or **HOEHLAND**, an island of Russia, in the Gulf of Finland, 110 m. W. St Petersburg. Celebrated for a naval victory gained by the Russians over the Swedes in 1793, and for the measure of an arc of the meridian between it and Jakobstad.

HOEGESTON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. S.E. Winslow. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 230.

HOEGROW, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Leyland, with a station on the E. Lancashire Railway, 6 m. S.E. Preston. Pop. 1,373.

HOE ISLAND, several islands, Malay Archipelago, etc.—*I.* off the N.E. extremity of Java, lat. 7° 5', lon. 114° 55' E., and 20 m. in circuit.—*II.* off the W. coast of Sumatra, and about 40 m. in length, by 8 m. in breadth.—*III.* British India, an islet in the harbour of Bombay.—*IV.* Bahamas, N.E. of New Providence.

HOE ISLANDS, a cluster of islets, off the S.W. coast of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, near the mouth of Kenmare river, 8 m. N.W. Lambhead.—*Hog-Head* is a promontory on the Atlantic, at the point forming the N.W. entrance of the same river.

HOEWASTON, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 34 m. S.W. Wirksworth. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 280.

HOGOLEN ISLANDS, a group in the centre of the Carolines, Pacific. Lat. 7° N.; lon. 152° E.

HOGESAW, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 4 m. S.S.W. Winslow. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 80.

HOGETHORN, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. E.S.E. Alford. Area 2,570 ac. Pop. 632.

HOGETIES, a group of dangerous rocky islets, Bahamas, W. Indies, 38 m. N.W. the St. Inague.

HOEUS (La), France. [CAPE LA HOEUS.]

HÖEYES, a town of Hungary, co. Tolna, 32 m. N.N.E. Fünfkirchen. It has a castle, and a trade in wine and tobacco. Pop. 3,070.

HOENAU, a vill. of Lower Austria, near the March, with a station on the Emperor Ferdinand's N. Railway, 45 m. N.E. Vienna. Pop. 1,557.

HOENENBUCK, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 7 m. N.N.E. Fünfkirchen. It has a castle, and a trade in wine and tobacco. Pop. 3,070.

HOENES, two villa. of Germany.—*I.* Styria, 5 m. N. Cilly. Near it are the mineral baths of Loka.—*II.* Württemberg, circ. Neckar, N.E. Ludwigsburg.

HOENELSE (Slav. *Vrchlabý*), a town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, on the Elbe, 16 m. N.E. Gitschin. Pop. 3,257. Has linen and cotton weaving, and manufs. of lace veils and wooden wares.

HOENEL-EMA, a mkt. town of the Tyrol, Vorarlberg, near the Swiss frontier, 10 m. N.E. Feldkirch, with a Jewish synagogue. Pop. 1,900.

HOENEFEL, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 17 m. N.W. Regensburg. P. 740.

HOENEFURZ, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. and 26 m. S. Budweis. Pop. 1,042.—*Hohen-Hamels* is a market town of Hanover, landr. and 84 m. N.N.E. Hildesheim. Pop. 1,031.

HOENELHEIM, a hamlet of Württemberg, 4 m. S.E. Stuttgart, with a school of agriculture.

HOENELKUSEN, a mkt. town, Central Germany, Reuss-Schleitz, 7 m. N.W. Greitz. Pop. 2,200.

HOENELINDEN, a vill. of Upper Bavaria, 30 m. E. Munich, celebrated for a victory of the French and Bavarians over the Austrians, in 1800.

HOENELORH, an anc. princip. of Germany, circ. Franconia, now mediatised, & mostly comprised in the circ. Jact (Württemberg), & partly in Bavaria.

HOENELMAUTH, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 16 m. E. Chrudim, with a station on the N. States Railway. Pop., with suburbs, 4,623.

HOENELNAX, a vill. of E. Switzerland, cant. St Gall, 5 m. N. Werdenberg. Pop. 1,153.

HOENELTADT, a town of Moravia, circ. and 25 m. N.W. Olmutz, on the Sazava, and with a station on the N. States Railway. Pop. 1,494.

HOENELTAUFEN, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Danube, 24 m. N.N.W. Ulm. Pop. 1,106.

HOENELSTEIN or **HOENELTEIN**, several small towns of Germany.—*I.* Saxony, circ. & 12 m. N.E. Zwickau. Pop. 4,670, engaged in cotton, woollen, and linen weaving, and spinning by machinery.—*II.* (Polish *Olsztyn*), E. Prussia, reg. & 80 m. S.W. Königsberg, on Lake Waple. Pop. 1,000.—*III.* Saxony, circ. and 17 m. E.S.E. Dresden. Pop. 994.

HOENELZOLLERN-RECHINGEN, a former principality of Germany, enclosed between Württemberg on the W., N., and E., and the two portions of the principality Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen on the S. Area 117 sq. m. Pop. 20,471. Cap. Hechingen. Climate cold and territory infertile. Made over to Prussia in 1849.

HOENELZOLLERN-SIGMARINGEN, a former principality of Germany, consisting of two large, and several smaller, portions, surrounded by Württemberg, H.-Rechingen, and Baden. Area 335 sq. m. Pop. 45,431; cap. Sigmaringen. Surface elevated,

partly covered with fine forests, and watered by the Rhine and Neckar. Chief industry, agriculture and cattle rearing. The principality was made over to Prussia in 1849.

HONA-JAMOTI-KA-GOTI, a vill., or encampment, Beloochistan, prov. Lus, near which some rich ores of copper have lately been discovered.

HO-KIAN, a city of China, prov. Chi-li, cap. dep., 100 m. W.S.W. Pe-king.

HOKIANGA, a river of New Zealand, north isl., enters the sea on its W. coast, near the N. extremity, in lat. 35° 30' S., lon. 173° 26' E. On it are a British settlement, and a Wesleyan mission.

HOLAN, a vill. of Iceland, on its N. coast, having a cathedral, printing establishment, and school. It became a bishop's see in 1108.

HOLBACH, a pa. and market town of England, co. Lincoln, 7½ m. E.N.E. Spalding. Area of pa. 20,240 ac. Pop. 5,191. It has a church, union workhouse, and 2 branch banks.—*Holbeach* is a polling-place for S. division of the county.

HOLBECK, a tsnip. and chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, about 1½ m. S.W. Leeds, within the bounds of which bor. it is included. Pop. 14,162, partly employed in large woollen factories.

HOLBEK or **HOLBÆCK**, a seaport town of Denmark, island and stiff Seeland, cap. cant., on an arm of the Ise-fjord, 35 m. W. Copenhagen. Pop. 2,300.

HOLBETON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. W.S.W. Modbury. Area 4,800 ac. Pop. 1,029.

HOLBROOK, a chapelry of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Duffield, 2 m. S.E. Belper. Pop. 981.—II. a pa., co. Suffolk, 5 m. S.S.E. Ipswich. Ac. 1,720. P. 857.

HOLCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. N.N.E. Shepton-Mallet. Area 600 ac. P. 464. The church is very ancient.—II. (*Burnell*), co. Devon, 4½ m. W. Exeter. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 289.—III. (*Rogers*), same co., 7 m. E.S.E. Bampton. Area 2,750 ac. Pop. 759.

HOLCOTE, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 4 m. N. Woburn. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 62.—II. co. Northampton, 6½ m. W.N.W. Wellingborough. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 508.

HOLDEN, a township, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 39 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,933.

HOLDENBY, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. N.N.W. Northampton. Ac. 1,760. Pop. 211.

HOLDENHURST, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 2½ m. N.W. Christchurch, within the bounds of which par. bor. it is included. Area 7,320 ac. P. 1,330.

HOLDENNES, a district of England, co. York, E. Riding, consisting mostly of the tongue of land stretching from N.W. to S.E. between the North Sea and the estuary of the river Humber. Area, which is level and fertile, 160,470 ac. Pop. 23,766.

HOLDENNESSE, a township, U. S., North America, New Hampshire, 38 m. N. Concord. Pop. 1,744.

HOLDEATH, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 11 m. N.N.E. Ludlow. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 211.

HOLDFORD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. W.S.W. Watchet. Area 260 ac. Pop. 181.

HOLGUIN (*SAN LEBRON DE*), a town of the island of Cuba, cap. jurisdiction, Eastern department, 68 m. N.N.W. Santiago de Cuba. Pop. 3,065, of whom 1,797 were whites, 905 free coloured, and 363 slaves.

HOLICS (pron. *Hoitch*), a town, N.W. Hungary, circ. Neutra, 48 m. N. Presburg, near the March. Pop. 4,393. It has a Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, a Jews' synagogue, a Capucine convent, and manufactures of pottery, etc.

HOLLESNAT, a town of Moravia, circ. and 20 m. N.N.E. Hradisch, on an aff. of the March. Pop. 2,200, comprising many Jews, the rest engaged partly in woollen and linen weaving.

HOLZ, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. and 13 m. N.E. Chrudin. Pop. 3,434.

HOLKER (*UPPER*), a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 1½ m. N.N.W. Carnel. Pop. 1,184.—II. (*Lower*), same pa., 2 m. S. Upper-Holker. Pop. 1,222.

HOLKHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the North Sea, 2½ m. W. Wells. Ac. 4,220. P. 683.

HOLLAND, several townships of the U. S., North America, the principal in New York, co. Erie, on Seneca Creek. Pop. 1,315.

HOLLAND, [NETHERLANDS (KINGDOM OF THE).]

HOLLAND (NEW). [AUSTRALIA.]

HOLLAND (NORTH and SOUTH), two contiguous provs., and the most important of the kingdom of the Netherlands, composed of the peninsula and islands between lat. 51° 40' and 53° 30' N., lon. 4° and 5° 20' E., having S. Holland's-Diep, and a mouth of the Rhine, W. the North Sea, and on other sides the Zuyder-see, and provs. Utrecht, Gelderland, and N. Brabant. Area of North Holland 940 sq. m. Pop. (1851) 479,566. Area of South Holland 1,175 sq. m. Pop. 568,872. Surface uniformly flat, intersected by numerous canals, and much of it below the level of high sea-tides, but protected against these by a line of natural downs all along the W. coast, and artificial dykes elsewhere. The Leck and Maas traverse the S. prov.; a large extent in the centre is occupied by the Y inlet, the land gained from Haarlem Lake, and extensive marshes. Cattle rearing is the chief branch of rural industry; manufs. of every description are very actively carried on. Principal towns, Amsterdam, Haarlem, Saardam or Zwaardam, Alkmaar, and Hoorn, in North Holland; and the Hague, Rotterdam, Leyden, and Dort, in South Holland.

HOLLAND (PARTS OF), a dist. of Engl., forming a division of the co. Lincoln on the S.E., and having E. the North Sea. Area 258,320 ac. Pop. 72,361. Holland-Fen, in this district, is a tract enclosed and drained, comprising 22,000 ac. Pop. 10,000.—II. (*Great*), a pa., co. Essex, 11 m. S.S.E. Manningtree. Area 2,220 ac. Pop. 608.—III. (*Little*), same co., 14½ m. S.E. Colchester. Area 740 ac. Pop. 86.—IV. (*Upper*), a chapelry, co. Lancaster, on the Liverpool and Wigan Railway, pa. and 4 m. W.S.W. Wigan. Pop. 3,359.

HOLLAND (PREUSSIAN), a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 58 m. S.W. Königsberg, cap. circ., on a height near the Weeska. Pop. 3,360.

HOLLANDS-DIEP, the principal arm of the Waal, between S. Holland and N. Brabant, Netherlands, divides, after a course of 14 m., into the Haring-vliet and Volke-rak, the two largest mouths of the Rhine, and which encircle the isl. Over-flakke.

HOLLACOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2½ m. E.S.E. Holworthy. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 163.

HOLLA HOON, a town and fort of India, territory of Mysore, on the rt. b. of the river Bhadra.

HOLLESLEY, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6½ m. S.E. Woodbridge. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 678.

HOLLFELD, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 13 m. W. Bayreuth. Pop. 1,048.

HOLLIDAYBURGH, a bor. of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 137 m. W.N.W. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,417. A railway passes hence over the Allegheny mountains to Johnstown.

HOLLINGBOURN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. E.S.E. Maidstone. Area 4,800 ac. Pop. 1,303.

HOLLINSESTADT, a vill. of Denmark, duchy and 12 m. W.S.W. Schleswig.

HOLLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. N.W. Hastings. Area 3,290 ac. Pop. 573.

HOLLINGWORTH, a tsnip. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Mottram, 2 m. E. Stayley Bridge. Pop. 2,267.

HOLLISWOOD, a vill. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Freestwich, 1½ m. W.S.W. Oldham. Pop. (retained with pa.); has cotton and hat factories.

HOLAM, two townships of the U.S., North America.—I. Maine, 65 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,683.—II. New Hampshire, 33 m. S. Concord. Pop. 1,393.—**Holliston** is a township of Massachusetts, 24 m. S.W. Boston. Pop. 2,428.

HOLLINCHOURT, a town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, on the Robe, 4½ m. R.N.E. Ballinroba. Pop. 431.

HOLLIWOOD, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on Belfast Lough, 4½ m. N.E. Belfast. Pop. of vill. 1,408, do. of pa. 4,317. Has a church. Presbyterian chapel, and a pier used by fishermen.—II. a pa. of Leinster, co. Dublin, 2½ m. E.S.E. Naui. Area, 3,992 ac. Pop. 835.—III. co. Wicklow, a vill., 2½ m. S.E. Ballymore-Eustace. Area of pa. 18,353 ac. Pop. 2,021.

HOLLIM, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 16 m. S.E. Hull. Area, 3,350 ac. Pop. 516.

HOLME, several pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Notts, 34 m. N. Newark. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 144.—II. a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. Almondbury, 7½ m. S.S.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 849.—III. (Culteran), a pa., co. Cumberland, 6 m. W.N.W. Wigton. Area 34,920 ac. Pop. 3,212.—IV. (East), co. Dorset, 2 m. S.W. Wareham. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 61.—V. (Hales), co. Norfolk, 4½ m. E.S.E. Swaffham. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 524.—VI. (Lacy), co. and 5 m. S.E. Hereford, on the Wye. Area 3,310 ac. Pop. 322.—VII. (Moss), a mtn., co. Derby, where it meets co. York and Chester. Highest point 1,859 feet above the sea.—VIII. (on-the-Wolds), a pa., co. York, East Riding, 6½ m. N.W. Beverley. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 153.—IX. (near-the-Sea), co. Norfolk, 8 m. W.N.W. Burnham-Westgate. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 300. United to Thornham.—X. (near-Ruabon), same co., 4 m. N. Downham. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 328.—XI. (on Spalding Moor), co. York, East Riding, 4 m. S.W. Market Weighton. Area 10,830 ac. Pop. 1,713.—XII. (Pierrepont), co. and 5½ m. E.S.E. Nottingham. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 179.

HOLMES, a co. of the U.S., North America, Ohio, cap. Millersburg. Area 439 sq. m. P. 30,452.

—II. a co., Mississippi, between Gazeo and Big-black rivers, cap. Lexington. Area 876 sq. m. Pop. 13,918, of whom 8,377 were slaves.

HOLME, a pa. of Orkney, Scotland, Pomona, on Holme Sound, a firth on the S. coast of Pomona. Pop. 749.—Several small islets of the Orkneys bear this prefix.

HOLMES, a pa. of England, co. and 1½ m. N. Hereford. Area 3,110 ac. Pop. 747.

HOLMES HOLE, a vill. and harbour of the U.S., North America, Massachusetts, on the Atlantic, 70 m. S.S.E. Boston. P. 400. The harbour, which has deep water, is much frequented by vessels, when the wind will not allow of doubling Cape Cod.

HOLMESTRAND, a seaport town of Norway, stift Aggershus, on the Drammen Fjord, 34 m. S.S.W. Christiania. Pop. 1,746. Trade in timber.

HOLMYNTH, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Kirk-Burton, 5½ m. S. Huddersfield. Pop. (returned with pa.) This place was destroyed by the bursting of the Bilsbey dam reservoir, 4th February 1852.

HOLMPTON, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, on the North Sea, 24 m. N.E. Patrington. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 92.

HOLMS, two islets of England and S. Wales, in the estuary of the river Severn, S.E. Lavernock.

HOLMFIELD, a chapelry of Engl., co. Derby, pa. and 2 m. W.S.W. Dronfield. Pop. 520.

HOLWE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. W. Ashburton. Area 2,040 ac. Pop. 886.

HOLWERT, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5 m. S.S.E. Sherborne. Area 1,970 ac. Pop. 163.

HOLSTENACK, a town of Denmark, prov. Jütland, amt. and 24 m. N.E. Hlankjoberg, on the Stor-aa. Pop. 1,200, mostly agricultural.

HOLSTEIN (Duchy of), *Holsatia*, a dependency of Denmark (forming part of the Germanic Confederation), situated S. of Schleswig in Denmark, and N. of Hanover and Mecklenburg in Germany, and between lat. 54° 26' 10" and 53° 20' N., lon. 9° and 11° E., bounded E. by the Baltic, and W. by the North Sea. Area 3,255 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 479,350 or with Lauenburg (1849) 534,394. Surface mostly level, with low hills in the E.; in the S. and W. the extensive pasture lands are secured against inundations of the sea by dykes. It contains numerous lakes, the chief of which is the Pionsee, and is watered by the Eider, Elbe, and their affs. Its agricultural produce resembles that of the East of England, and it is celebrated for its cattle and horses, which with grain, butter, and cheese, form the chief exports. Principal towns, Glückstadt, the cap., Altona, the chief port, Kiel, Rendsburg, and Elmshorn, which are connected by railways. This prov. became a dependency of Denmark in 1459. It is held by the king as Duke of Holstein, under certain limitations. The inhabitants are mostly German in language as well as in predilections, and have frequently risen in arms in order to a severance from Denmark.

HOLWAORTH, a pa. and market town of England, co. Devon, on the Tamar, 7½ m. W.S.W. Stratton. Area of pa. 8,870 ac. Pop. 1,833.

HOLT, a parl. and munic. bor. and pa. of North Wales, co. Denbigh, on the Dee, 5½ m. N.E. Wrexham. Pop. of pa. 1,536. It is governed by a mayor, and unites with Denbigh, Ruthin, and Wrexham in sending one member to H. of C.—II. a pa. and market town of England, co. Norfolk, 17 m. N.N.E. Dereham. Area of pa. 2,930 ac. Pop. 1,728. It has a shire hall, a workhouse, and a grammar school.—III. a pa., co. and 5 m. N.N.W. Worcester. Area 2,930 ac. Pop. 639.—IV. co. Leicester, 7 m. N.E. Harbouro'. Area 650 ac. Pop. 44.—V. a tything, co. Dorset, pa. and 3 m. N.E. Wimbourne-Minster. Pop. 1,458.—VI. a chapelry, co. Wilts, pa. and 2½ m. E.N.E. Bradford. Pop. 895. Here is a mineral spring, used in cutaneous diseases.

HOLTBY, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 5½ m. E.N.E. York. Area 850 ac. Pop. 109.

HOLTEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, 21 m. S.S.E. Zwolle. Pop. 2,619.—II. a town of Rhénish Prussia, reg. and 31 m. N. Düsseldorf. Pop. 840.—III. a vill. of Norway, stift Aggershus, 25 m. N.W. Tromsø.

HOLTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. N.N.W. Wragby. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 135.—II. co. and 5½ m. E. Oxford. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 244.—III. co. Somerset, 2½ m. W.S.W. Wincanton. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 287.—IV. co. Suffolk, 1½ m. N.E. Halesworth. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 516.—V. (de Clay), co. Lincoln, 5 m. S.S.E. Great Grimsby. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 319.—VI. (St Mary), co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.S.E. Hadleigh. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 192.

HOLVENSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Area 490 ac. Pop. 30.

HOLWAN, a city of antiquity, the Calah of Asshur (Genesis x. 11), and the Hahab of the Israelitish captivity, now represented by the vill. Har-Pail, Persia, prov. Irak-Ajami, dist. Kermanshab, 8 m. S. Zohab, where are sculptured tablets, an

excavated royal sepulchre, and numerous mounds. It remained large and populous long after the Arab invasion of Persia, but was finally ruined by the Huns in 1258. The Holwan river, here crossed by a bridge, rises 20 m. E. Zohab, and after a tortuous course joins the Ghilan river, an affluent of the Diyala.

HOLWELL, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 3 m. N.N.W. Hitchin. Area 550 ac. Pop. 189.—II. a pa., 4½ m. S.S.E. Sherborne, in co. Dorset. Area 2,330 ac. Pop. 462. Blackmore forest was partly in this parish.

HOLWEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, cap. cant., on the North Sea, opposite Ameland, and 6 m. N.W. Dokkum. Pop. 1,700.

HOLWICK, a township of Engl., co. York, North Riding, pa. Romald Kirk, 12 m. N.W. Barnard-Castle. Pop. 305. The fall of the river Tees here forms one of the finest cataracts in England.

HOLYBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 1½ m. N.N.E. Alton. Area 2,564 ac. Pop. 685.

HOLY-CROSS, a hamlet of England, co. Stafford, pa. Glent, 3½ m. E.S.E. Stourbridge. Pop. returned with parish.

HOLYCROSS, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 3 m. S.S.W. Thurles. Area of pa. 8,187 ac. Pop. 2,832.

HOLYHEAD, *Caer Gylfi*, an island, parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesea off its W. side, and connected with that island, by a long causeway over a channel fordable at low water, 23 m. W. Bangor, with which it is connected by railway. The island is mostly a barren rock, interspersed with some sheep pasture, and ending on the N. in a huge headland of serpentine rock, hollowed into many caves, which are the resort of flocks of sea-fowl. Area of pa., which occupies its N. part, 3,000 ac. Pop. of bor. 5,822. Has assembly rooms, a church, and a market-place. The harbour on which there is a lighthouse, in lat. 53° 20' N., lon. 4° 37' W.) is formed by a pier 900 feet long, with 14 feet water at low tide. Two other lighthouses, with revolving lights, visible 30 m. distant, stand on the N. and S. stacks, two rocks N.W. of the Head, with which the S. stack is united by a suspension bridge, lat. 53° 18' N., lon. 4° 42' W. *Holyhead* is the nearest British port to Dublin, and is connected with Kingstown by a submarine telegraph, 70 m. long.

HOLY ISLAND or **LINDSEY**, a peninsula, insulated at high water N.E. coast of England, adjoining co. Northumberland, but belonging to co. Durham, 9 m. S.S.E. Berwick-on-Tweed. Area about 1,000 ac. Area of pa., which includes the Farne Isles about 7½ m. to the S.E., 3,320 ac. Pop. 908, mostly employed in lobster and other fisheries. The N. part of the island consists of sand hills forming a rabbit warren, the remainder is fertile. It has a harbour on the E., defended by a battery; a vill., now much frequented for sea-bathing, an ancient castle, and remains of an abbey, founded in 635. It was destroyed by the Danes in 900, when the bishopric was removed to Durham, and was afterwards rebuilt as a cell to the priory in that city.

HOLYOAKE, a town of U. S., North America, Hampden co., Massachusetts, 92 m. W. Boston. Pop. 3,245.

HOLYROSE, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 6 m. W.N.W. Rothbury. Area 19,900 ac. Pop. 496. According to Bede, 3,000 persons were baptized here on the introduction of Christianity into Northumberland.

HOLYROWN, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Bothwell. Pop. 800, chiefly engaged in mining.

HOLYWELL, a parl. bor., market and manufac-

turing town, and pa. North Wales, co. Flint, on the line of the Holyhead and Chester Railway, 15 m. N.W. Chester. Pop. of pa. 11,301. Pop. of bor. 5,740. It has manufactures of cottons and galloons, smelting houses and foundries, and in its close vicinity lead, copper, and zinc mines. Holywell, which is now the largest town in the co., unites with Flint, etc., in sending 1 member to House of Commons. Its ancient well, the most copious spring in Britain, sends up 21 tons of the purest water every minute.—II. a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 2 m. S.E. St Ives. Area 3,290 ac. Pop. 915.—III. a township, co. Northumberland, pa. Earsdon, 4 m. N.N.W. North Shields. Pop. 1,134.

HOLYWOOD, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 3½ m. W.N.W. Dumfries. Area 14 sq. m. Pop. 1,060.

HOLYWOOD, Ireland. [Down.]

HOLKAPPEL, a town of Germany, duchy Nassau, 8 m. W. Limburg, on the Lahn. Pop. 921.

HOLZKLEINEN, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 12 m. S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,638.

HOLZMÜNDE, a frontier town of Germany, duchy Brunswick, cap. circ., on the Weser, 58 m. S.W. Brunswick. Pop. 3,550. It has a large suburb, several churches, a Jews' synagogue, public library, and various manufactures, the principal being of iron and steel wares, fics, pins, etc. It is also an entrepôt for linen fabrics.

HOMBERG, a town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, on the Elze, 20 m. S.W. Cassel. Pop. 3,815, partly employed in woollen and linen weaving, brewing, and distilling. It has a normal school, and near it are some iron mines.—II. a town of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, on the Ohm, 18 m. N.E. Giessen. Pop. 1,766. It is enclosed by walls, and has a mountain fortress.—III. a market town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 16 m. N. Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 921.

HOMBURG, two contiguous comms. and vills. of France, dep. Moselle, 27 m. E.N.E. Metz.

HOMBURGRON, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, dist. Meilen. Pop. 2,800.

HOMBURG, several small towns, etc., of Central Germany.—I. a fortified town, Rhenish Bavaria, 6 m. N. Deux-Ponts. Pop. 3,216, employed in woollen and cotton manufactures, and in sugar refining.—II. Bavaria, prov. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 13 m. W. Würzburg. Pop. 700, employed in cultivating superior wine and fruits.—III. a royal chateau, Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 26 m. E.S.E. Cologne. [HOMBURG.]

HOMBURG (VON-DEZ-HÖHL), a town of Central Germany, cap. landgraviate Hessen-Homburg, 9 m. N.N.W. Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Pop. 4,500. It has a stocking manuf., but is best known for its mineral springs. [HESSEN-HOMBURG.]

HOMU, a dist. of Upper Canada, between Lakes Ontario and Huron, and having E. the dist. New-castle and W. Gore and London. It contains Lake Simcoe, and is watered by the rivers Talbot, Nottawasaga and Severn. In it is Toronto, cap. of Upper Canada.—*Home Bay*, British North America, N. of Cumberland island, is in lat. 68° 30' N., lon. 68° W.

HOMER, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 20 m. N.E. Ithaca. Pop. 3,836.

HOMERSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. S.W. Bungay. Area 680 ac. Pop. 248.

HOMERTON, a vill. of England. [HACKNEY.]

HOMINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3½ m. S.S.W. Salisbury. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 176. In the church is a monument to G. Stanley, who died in 1719, aged 151 years.

HOMME, a river of Belgian Luxembourg, tri-

butary to the Lemo, which it joins after a course of 25 miles.

HOMONON, several villa. of Transylvania, Szekler-land. The principal being *Homorod-Almas*, stah-land and 9 m. S.E. Udvarhely.—The *Great Homorod* is a river which joins the Aluta after a S.E. W. course of 30 miles.

HOMS or HEMS (Emsa), a town of Syria, pash. and 36 m. N.N.E. Damascus. Pop. 30,000.

HONARWAN, a seaport town of British India, dist. North Canara, presid. Madras, 200 m. N.W. Seringapatam. It stands on the north side of an extensive inlet of the sea, which receives the Gairsoppa or Sheravutty river at its S.E. extremity. This salt-water inlet or lake is 7 m. in length, and 3 m. in greatest breadth, has an area of 16 sq. m., and a depth of 30 or 40 feet, with a soft bottom. It contains several islands. In particular states of the wind and tide, the surf on the bar is very great, and the attempt to cross it is attended with danger. Hyder Ali here formed a dock for building ships of war, some of which were destroyed by the British in 1798.

HONAN, an inland prov. of China, mostly between lat. 32° and 37° N., lon. 110° and 118° E., and enclosed by the provs. Shan-ai, Chi-li, Ngan-hoel, and Hon-pe. Pop. 23,037,171. Its N. part is intersected by the Hoang-ho. It is divided into 9 depts.; chief city, Khai-fung.—It is a city, cap. dep., in same prov., on an aff. of the Hoang-ho, in lat. 34° 40' N., lon. 112° 38' E.

HONDA, a town of South America, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, on the Magdalena, 65 m. N.W. Bogota. Pop. 6,000. (?)—*Honda* is the name of a bay on the N. coast of New Granada, lat. 1° 20' N., lon. 71° 50' W.; and of a bay, on the N. coast of Cuba, 60 m. W. Havana.

HONDRO or RIO GRANDE, a river of Yucatan, and British Honduras, enters a bay of the Caribbean Sea, 25 m. S.E. Bacalar.

HONDROOZE, a frontier comm. and vill. of France, on canal of same name, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 10 m. S.E. Dunkerque. Pop. 3,800.

HONDURAS (BAY OF), a wide inlet of the Caribbean Sea, mostly between lat. 15° and 21° N., lon. 84° and 88° W., having S. Mosquitia and the state Honduras, and W. British Honduras and Yucatan. It receives the Balize, Motagua, and numerous other rivers, and contains the islands Ruanan, Turneffe, Guanaja, etc.

HONDURAS (BRITISH), Centr. Amer. [BALIZE.]

HONDURAS, a state of Central America, extending between lat. 13° 10' and 16° N., long. 83° to 89° 45' W., having on the N. the Caribbean Sea and Bay of Honduras, W. Guatemala, S.W. San Salvador and Bay of Fonseca, and S.E. Nicaragua. Area (including the N. part of Mosquitia, which is under British protection), 32,000 sq. m. Pop. (1855) 850,000. In the N. it has a coast line of about 400 m., besides 50 m. in the Bay of Fonseca. In general the country is mountainous. The principal rivers are the Chamelan, Uluu, Roman or Agua, Poyas, Patook, and the Sogovia or Wanka, which separates this state from Nicaragua. At the head waters of the Goasconan and of the Homaya an affluent of the Uluu, there occurs a complete gap in the Cordillera chain, through which it is proposed to construct a railway leading from sea to sea. Lake Yojoa, 25 m. long by 8 to 8 broad, is the only lake of note. The Bay of Fonseca is the finest and safest on the Pacific coast of America. It contains numerous isls. on one of which (Tigré) is situated Amapola, the only port of Honduras on the Pacific. The principal ports on the N. coast are Omoa, Puerto Cabezas, and Truxillo.

Husbandry and mining are the principal branches of industry. Gold, silver, and copper mining extensively carried on. Other minerals are iron, cinnabar, zinc, antimony, tin and platinum, opal, amethysts, asbestos, chalk, limestone, white marble, and coal. Timber valuable, and fruit abundant. Other useful plants are cotton and sugar cane, which is indigenous and widely different from the Asiatic variety. Coffee, tobacco, indigo, maize, wheat and other cereal grains; potatoes, yams, and manioc, plantains, bananas, and beans. Domestic animals comprise the horse, ass, ox, sheep, goat, hog, dog, and cat. Among wild animals are deer, peccary, warre, tapir, manatee, monkey, racoon, opossum, squirrel, ant-eater, armadillo, jaguar, black tiger, ocelot, tiger-cat, and puma. Birds, reptiles, fishes, and molluscs are extremely numerous. The Indian or aboriginal part of the population is more numerous than the white. Many of the former have embraced the Roman Catholic religion, while the remainder continue in their original idolatry.

HONKERSBROOK, a township, U. S. N. America, Pennsylvania, 38 m. N.W. Philadelphia. P. 1,929.

HONKESBURGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5½ m. E.S.E. Hatherleigh. Area 710 ac. Pop. 50.

HONFLEUR, a seaport town of France, dep. Calvados, 8 m. S.E. Havre. Pop. 9,361.

HONG-KONG, an island off the coast of China, E. of the entrance of the Canton river, lat. 22° 12' N., lon. 114° 13' E., and now erected into a British colony. Length, E. to W., 8 m.; breadth varies from 2 to 6 m. Pop. (1849) 29,547, exclusive of military, of whom 28,297 were Chinese, 233 Indians and Malays, and 987 Europeans. Surface mountainous and bare. Here are some good roadsteads, but violent hurricanes are frequent. On the N. coast is the cap. town, Victoria, and on the S. the vill. Stanley, now connected by a good road; besides which, another road extends nearly round the island. Government vested in a governor, council, and the orders of the sovereign in council. *Hong-Kong* became a British possession by treaty with China June 26th 1843. Regular steam communication is kept up with England. There is a newspaper printed here in the English language.

HONLEY, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. N.N.W. Warwick. Area 660 ac. Pop. 49.

HONING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. E.S.E. North Walsham. Ac. 1,310. Pop. 348.

HONINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8 m. E.S.E. East-Dereham. Ac. 2,780. Pop. 332.

HONINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.N.W. Grantham. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 152.

—II. co. Suffolk, 7 m. N.N.E. Bury-St. Edmunds. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 331.—III. co. Warwick, 1½ m. N. Shipton-on-Stour. Area 2,900 ac. P. 308.

HONITON, a parl. bor., mkt. town, and pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Otter, 16½ m. E.N.E. Exeter. Area of pa. and bor. 2,800 ac. Pop. of do. 3,427. It sends 2 members to House of C.

HONLEY, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding pa. Aldwondbury, 3 m. S. Huddersfield. Pop. 5,555. Manufs. woollens.

HONNENOURT, a market town of France, dep. Nord, 8 m. S. Cambrai. Pop. 1,417.

HONNINGS, a mkt. town of Rhinish-Frussia, reg. and 17 m. N.W. Coblenz, on rt. b. of Rhine. Pop. 1,280.—II. a vill. 30 m. W.N.W. Coblenz.

HONOLULU or HONOLULU, the principal town of the Sandwich islands, Pacific Ocean, on Wai-hoo Island, in lat. 21° 18' N., lon. 157° 55' W. It is an entrepôt for European and Indian goods. [SANDWICH ISLANDS.]

HONEN or COE (L'), a comm. and vill. of France,

dep. Turne-et-Garonne, on r. b. of the Aveyron, 7 m. N.N.E. Montauban. Pop. 1,636.

HOOGAË (Str.), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nièvre, 11 m. S.S.W. Châteaen-Chinon. Pop. 1,061. It has sulphur-baths, and some antiquities.

HOOGHINK LA CHAMBOISSE (Str.), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Orne, 17 m. N.N.E. Domfront. Pop. 1,541.—II. (*la Guillaumes*), 16 m. W.N.W. Argentan. Pop. 1,374.

HOHNAUBA, a town of Spain, prov. and 80 m. S.W. Cuenca. Pop. 1,820.

HOOD, several pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.N.E., East-Dereham. Ac. 1,610. Pop. 223.

—II. co. Suffolk, 7 m. N. Woodbridge. Ac. 540. Pop. 195.—III. (*St Werburgh*), co. Kent, 3½ m. N.E. Rochester. Area 4,460 ac. Pop. 1,000. It has a union workhouse.—IV. (*St Mary's*), same co., 5 m. N.N.E. Gillingham. Ac. 1,920. Pop. 320.

—V. (*Alldhalow*). [ALLHALLOWE, KENT.]—VI. a chapelry, co. Devon, pa. and 1 m. N. Plymouth.

HOODLY, *Havili*, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 12 m. S.E. Dharwar. Pop. estimated at 15,000. Government has constructed a good road to the coast, and established two vernacular schools here, the one Canarese and the other Mahratta. It has two forts, some Mohammedan edifices, and a good trade.

HOOD CHANNEL, N.W. America, Oregon territory, is an inlet of the Georgian Gulf, in lat. 47° 53' N., lon. 123° 30' W.—*Hood River*, British North America, flows into Coronation Gulf, Arctic Ocean.—*Hood Island* is one of the Galapagos group.

HOOS, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. S.W. Battle. Area 4,290 ac. Pop. 574.

HOOSER, a vill. of the Netherlands. prov. North Brabant, 7½ m. N. Breda. Pop. 1,314.

HOOGVEEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Drenthe, cap. cant., 19 m. S. Assen. Pop. 6,995.

HOOGZAND, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. and 8 m. S.E. Groningen. Pop. 1,680.

HOOGLY or HOOLLY, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 23° 13' and 23° 13' N., lon. 87° 34' and 88° 30' E. Area 2,680 sq. m. Pop. 1,520,840, two-thirds of whom were Brahmmins, the rest Musalmans and Christians. This district is low and level in the E., but in the W. and N.W. hilly, where it stretches towards the high lands of Burdwan. In the S., the soil is impregnated with common salt, which was formerly extracted. In the low grounds, and along the banks of the rivers, it is fertile. Chief crops, rice, sugar-cane, mustard, ginger, potatoes, indigo, tobacco, cotton, hemp, oil-seeds, vegetables of various kinds, and the mulberry-tree. Manufactures ropes, sackings, and coarse canvases, and rum distilling. Exports, silk, indigo, and sugar. Principal rivers, the Hooghly, Damoodah, which is fordable in many places during the dry season, but during the rains it inundates the country around, often carrying away the inhabitants, their houses, cattle, and crops; the Dakshere, and several other lesser streams. During the dry hot season, from the beginning of March to the end of June, the thermometer ranges from 75° to 110° Fahr. The rainy season commences about the end of June and lasts till the beginning of October, during which time fevers and agues are very prevalent. Winter continues from the beginning of November till the end of January, and the nights are then so cold that ice is formed. Zoology comprises elephants, buffaloes, tigers, and wolves. Ceded to the British in 1765.

HOOGLY, a town of British India, cap. dist. of same name, on r. b. of the Hooghly river, 27 m. N. Calcutta. Pop. 12,000. It has a civil

establishment, consisting of judges, collectors, magistrates, and surgeons, a government college, in which English and Oriental languages are taught, and in connection with which are several branch schools. The town stands on the line of railway which connects Calcutta with Benares. In 1687 the town was founded by the Portuguese. In 1682 it was stormed and taken by the troops of Shahjehan, after a siege of three months. In 1676 the Dutch and English established factories here. The latter fortified their factory in 1681, and it was wrested from them by Sooraj-co-dowlah, from whom it was retaken by Clive in 1757, and since then it has been retained.

HOOGHLY, a river of India, presid. Bengal, which is formed by the Bahgrutsee and the Jellinghee, two branches of the Ganges, their confluence being in lat. 23° 25' N., lon. 88° 22' E., 160 m. from the sea. The river is 15 m. wide at its mouth, much encumbered by shoals, through which it requires great care to steer large ships. At Calcutta the river is about one mile wide, and the tides are often violent and rapid, running at the rate of seven miles per hour. During the S.W. monsoon, when a great current is driven into the river from the Bay of Bengal, it produces the phenomenon called "the Bore," when the tide rises on the sands near the banks in waves 12 or 15 feet high, rushes at the rate of 20 m. an hour, and carries the shipping in its course. Ships drawing 17 feet water go up as far as Calcutta, but the river is said to be gradually silting up. Brahmmins consider the Hooghly sacred. On its banks are several towns and villages.

HOOGHSPEL, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Holland, N.E. Hoorn. Pop. 974; and *Hoogkerk*, a pa., prov. and W. Groningen.

HOOGLED, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 17 m. S.S.W. Bruges. Pop. 4,063.

HOOGHEMSTER, a town of Belgium, prov. and 20 m. N.E. Antwerp, on the March. Pop. 1,650.

HOOK, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4 m. E. Beaminster. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 261.—II. a chapelry, co. York, West Riding, pa. Smith, 1½ m. S. Howden. Pop. 2,159.

HOOK, a pa. of Ireland, Leitmer, co. Wexford, forming the S. part of the peninsula which screens Waterford harbour on the E. Pop. 504. At its extremity is an ancient and very curious tower, now used as a lighthouse.

HOOKS, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 6½ m. S.W. Preston. Area 2,500 ac. Pop. 977.

HOOLY-OWON, Hindostan. [HOLLA HOOWON.]

HOOSORE, a town of British India, state of Mysore, 13 m. S.W. Seringapatam. It has manufactures of flannels and blankets.

HOORMARA, a seaport town, Beloochistan, prov. Mukran, on the Indian Ocean, lat. 26° 25' N., lon. 63° 6' E. Pop. about 2,000. Some small vessels owned here trade to Arabia, Seinde, and Cutch, and the town pays an annual revenue of 1,000 rupees to the chief of Lus.

HOORN, a fortified seaport town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, cap. dist., on the Zuyder-see, 20 m. N.N.E. Amsterdam. Pop. 10,000. It has a naval college, and an active trade in ship-building; also in cheese, butter, herrings, cattle, and the products of its manuf., which comprise carpets, woollen-cloths, etc. Birth-place of the navigator Schouten, who discovered Cape Hoorn (Horn), and named it after his native town; and of Tasman, the discoverer of New Zealand and Tasmania (Van Diemen Land).

HOORN, a vill. of England. [HOVE LAK.]

HOOSICK, a township, U. S., New York, 24 m. N.E. Albany. Pop. 3,724. Mainly cotton

establishment, consisting of judges, collectors, magistrates, and surgeons, a government college, in which English and Oriental languages are taught, and in connection with which are several branch schools. The town stands on the line of railway which connects Calcutta with Benares. In 1687 the town was founded by the Portuguese. In 1682 it was stormed and taken by the troops of Shahjehan, after a siege of three months. In 1676 the Dutch and English established factories here. The latter fortified their factory in 1681, and it was wrested from them by Sooraj-co-dowlah, from whom it was retaken by Clive in 1757, and since then it has been retained.

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HOOLY-OWON, Hindostan. [HOLLA HOOWON.]

HOORON (FAIRFAX), 4 pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 6½ m. N.W. Doncaster. Ac. 2,740. Pop. 397.—**II. (Hobart),** same co. and Riding, 6½ m. S.E.E. Darfield. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 218.

HORR or HARRR, a contrib. pari. bor. and pa., North Wales, co. Flint, on the Allen, 6 m. S.E. Mold. Pop. of pa. 2,792. It is governed by a mayor, and joins with Flint, etc., in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

HORR, several pas., etc., of England.—**I.** a market town and pa., co. Derby, 5 m. N.N.E. Tideswell. Area 36,160 ac. Pop. 4,604. Manufs. of lace, thread, sackings, ropes, hats, and cottons.—**II. (All-Threats),** a pa., co. Kent, 1½ m. N.W. New Romney. Area 1,660 ac. Pop. 34.—**III. (Bagot),** co. Salop, 5 m. S.E.E. Ludlow. Area 650 ac. Pop. 87.—**IV. (Bowlley),** same co., 12 m. N.N.W. Ludlow. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 169.—**V. (Mansell),** co. Hereford, 8½ m. S.E.E. Ross. Ac. 1,190. Pop. 159.—**VI. (Say),** co. Salop, 3½ m. S.E. Bishop's Castle. Ac. 3,010. Pop. 680.—**VII. (Sollers),** co. Hereford, 6 m. N.N.E. Ross. Ac. 1,250. Pop. 147.—**VIII. (under-Dismore),** same co., 4½ m. S.E.E. Loominster. Area 3,660 ac. Pop. 650.

HORR, two townships, U. S., North America.—**I.** Maine, 38 m. S.E.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,107.—**II.** New Jersey, 51 m. N.W. Trenton. Pop. 1,756.

HORR ISLAND, off the S.E. coast of Spitzbergen, Arctic Ocean, in lat. 76° 20' N., lon. 19° 54' E. It is mountainous, and has a harbour on its N. side. It was discovered in 1613.—**Hope Islands** are a group off the E. coast of Australia.—**Hope Nose,** England, E. coast of Devonshire, bounds Torbay on the N.—**Hope River,** Jamaica, co. Surrey, enters the Caribbean Sea, 5 m. S.E.E. Kingston, after a S. course of 10 m.—**Hope's Advance Bay, N. coast of Labrador, is in lat. 60° N., lon. 76° W.**

HORR-TOWN, a vill. of British Guiana, about 1 m. from Fort-Wellington. Pop. 2,000.

HOPEWELL, several townships, U. S., North America.—**I.** New Jersey, 17 m. N. Trenton. Pop. 3,696.—**II.** in same state, co. Cumberland. Pop. 1,480.—**III.** Pennsylvania, 14 m. S.E. York. Pop. 2,432.—**IV.** New York, 17½ m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,923.—**V.** Pennsylvania, co. and 13 m. S.W. Huntingdon. Pop. 1,238.—**VI.** Pennsylvania, co. Beaver. Pop. 1,025.—**VII.** Pennsylvania, co. and 12 m. N.W. Washington. Pop. 1,748.—**VIII.** Pennsylvania, co. and 15 m. N.E. Bedford. Pop. 1,392.—**IX.** co. Cumberland, 21 m. W. Carlisle. Pop. 1,053.—**X.** Ohio, 46 m. E. Columbus. Pop. 2,398.—**XI.** Ohio, co. Perry. Pop. 1,387.

HOPEWELL HEAD, a cape of Labrador, British North America, projecting into Hudson Bay, in lat. 57° 10' N., lon. 77° W., adjacent to which is Hopewell Bay.

HOPITAL (L') OF ALBERTVILLE, a town of the Sardinian States, prov. Upper Savoy, 4 m. N.W. Confians, on rt. b. of the Doron. Pop. 3,406.

HOPKINS, a co., U. S., N. America, in W. part of Kentucky. Area 628 sq. m. Pop. 13,441.—**Hopkinsville** is the name of many villas, U. S., the principal in Kentucky, cap. Christian co. P. 1,900.

HOPKINTON, a township, U. S., N. Amer., New Hampshire, 7 m. W. Concord. Pop. 2,169.—**II.** Massachusetts, 25 m. W.E.W. Boston. Pop. 2,802.—**III.** Rhode Island, co. Washington, with flourishing vill. on Charles river. Pop. 2,478.—**IV.** New York, co. St. Lawrence. Pop. 1,470.

HORROR, a liberty of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. St. Mary and Chad, 2½ m. N.E. Stafford. Pop. 493.—**II.** a pa., co. Suffolk, 8 m. W. Diss. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 674.—**III.** same co., 4½ m. N. Lowestoft. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 381.—**IV. (Castle),** co. Salop, 6½ m. S.E. Bishop's Castle. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 162.—**V. (de-la-Hole),** same co., 4 m. N.N.E.

Ludlow. Area 320 ac. Pop. 23.—**VI. (Manks),** same co., 4½ m. S. Much-Wenlock. Area 3,190 ac. Pop. 188.—**VII. (Wafers),** 8 m. E. Ludlow. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 444.

HORWOOD, a tashp. of Engl., co. Lancashire, pa. Middleton, 4 m. S.S.W. Rochdale. Pop. 1,576.

HOR (MOUNT), a mountain of Arabia-Petrea, on the E. side of the Wady-Arabah, nearly intermediate between the Dead Sea and the head of the Gulf of Akabah, and forming part of Mount Seir or Edom. It is a steep and irregular truncated cone, having three peaks on the N., in the loftiest of which is a grotto, the reputed tomb of Aaron. **HORADJOWITZ,** a town of Bohemia, ch. Prachin, on l. b. of the Wattawa, 63 m. S.E.W. Prague. Pop. 1,997. Woollen and linen weaving.

HORR, a town of Wurtemberg, circ. Black-Forest, on the Neckar, 31 m. S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,640. It has a castle and a rich hospital.

HORBLING, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. E.N.E. Foulkingham. Area 2,620 ac. Pop. 560.

HORRUS, a chapel of England, co. York, West Riding, with a station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, pa. and 3 m. S.W. Wakefield. Pop. 2,803, employed in woollen manufs.

HORCAJADA, a town of Spain, prov. Cuenca, 60 m. S.E. Madrid. Pop. 806.

HORCASO DE SANTIAGO, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. S.W. Cuenca. Pop. 2,820.

HORCASITAS, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 70 m. S. Nuevo Santander.

HÖRDE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. Arnsberg, circ. and 2 m. S.E. Dortmund. P. 2,240. Near it are productive coal mines.—**Hördt** is a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Rhine, P. 1,500; and **Hördtes,** a vill., Baden, 12 m. S. Karlsruhe.

HORDELY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 3 m. S.W. Ellesmere. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 325.

HORDEWILL or HORDELL, a pa., Engl., co. Hants, 4 m. S.W. Lymington. Area 1,544 ac. Pop. 852.

HORE-ABBIT, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, adjoining Cashel. Pop. 232.

HOREN (MOUNT), a mountain of Arabia-Petrea, in the peninsula of Sinai, forming the N. end of the ridge, with the plain Wady-er-Rahah on the W. 3,203 feet above the sea. It is supposed to be the Mount Sinai of Scripture. [SINAI.]

HORFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2½ m. N. Bristol. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 168.

HORGEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, on the W. shore of its lake, 8 m. S.E.E. Zurich. Pop. of pa. 3,869. It has manufs. of silks and cotton stuff, and a harbour on the lake.

HORHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. S.E.E. Lye. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 458.

HORRISLEY (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. N.W. Colchester. Area 2,890 ac. Pop. 749.—**II. (Little),** same co., 2 m. S.S.W. Nayland. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 216.

HORRSTOW, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.W. Barton. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 251.

HORLEY, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3½ m. N.W. Banbury. Ac. 970. Pop. 392.—**II.** co. Surrey, with a station on the London and Brighton Railway, 6½ m. S. Reigate. Ac. 7,640. P. 1,415.

HORNEAD (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2½ m. E. Buntingford. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 601.—**(Little),** a pa. adjoining, 2½ m. E.S.E. Buntingford. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 87.

HORN or HORNFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 2 m. E. Exton. Pop. 27.

HORN, two towns of Germany.—**I.** Lower Austria, 46 m. N.W. Vienna. Pop. 660. Has a brewery, and religious establishments.—**II.** princip. Lippe-Deinold, 10 m. S. Lemgo. Pop. 1,706. Manufs. of woollen cloths, etc. Pop. 1,597.—

Some islands, Gulf of Mexico and Pacific Ocean, have the same name.

HORN OF HORN (CAPE). [CAPE HORN.]

HORNACHOS, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 43 m. E.S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 2,600.

HORN-ARVAN, a lake, Swedish Lappmark, about lat. 60° N., and between lon. 16° and 18° E. Length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., 50 m.; breadth varies to 10 m. It discharges itself into the Gulf of Bothnia by the river Skelleftea.

HORNBAACH (Aix and Neo), two contiguous villa. of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Hornbach river, 5 m. S. Deux Ponts. United pop. 1,906.

HORNBERG, a town of Western Germany, Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, in the Black Forest, 23 m. N.E. Freiburg. Pop. 1,156.

HORNBLITTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 3½ m. W.N.W. Castle-Carey. Ac. 1,330. Pop. 92.

HORNBUCK, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 45 m. W.S.W. Magdeburg, on the Ilse. P. 2,454.

HORNBY, a town and chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Melling, on the Wenning, at its junction with the Lune, 9 m. E.N.E. Lancaster. Pop. 374. Has a cotton factory.—II. a pa., co. York, North Riding, 5 m. N.N.W. Bedale. Area 3,690 ac. Pop. 253.

HORNBURST, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 18 m. E.S.E. Lincoln. Area of pa. 2,510 ac. Pop. 5,017. The town, on the river Bane, which is navigable to its junction with the Witham, has a library, literary society, union workhouse, and branch bank, with tanneries, and trade by the river in corn and wool. The August horse fair lasts about ten days.

HORNCHURCH, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2½ m. S.E. the Romford station on the Eastern Counties Railway. Area 4,920 ac. Pop. 2,378.

HORNCOON, three pas. of England.—I. (East), co. Essex, 4 m. S.E. Brentwood. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 475.—II. (on-the-Hill), same co., 6½ m. N.N.E. Gravesend. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 532.—III. (West), same co., 3½ m. S.S.E. Brentwood. Area 470 ac. Pop. 62.

HORNE, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 4½ m. S.S.W. Godstone. Area 4,270 ac. Pop. 639.

HORNBURG, a vill. of N. Germany, Hanover, landr. and 8 m. S.S.E. Stade. Pop. 1,300.

HORNELLVILLE, a township, U. S., N. Amer., New York, 205 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,637.

HORNHAUSEN, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 21 m. W.S.W. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,737.—*Hornhausen* is a pa. of the Netherlands, prov. and 14 m. N.W. Groningen, near the North Sea.

HORNING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Bure, here crossed by a ferry, 3 m. S.E. North Walsham. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 409.

HORNINGSEA, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. N.N.E. Cambridge. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 371.

HORNINGWOLD, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 8 m. N.E. Market-Harborough. Ac. 1,120. P. 103.

HORNINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Wilts., 4 m. S.W. Warminster. Ac. 2,320. Pop. 1,188.

HORNINGHEATH, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2½ m. S.W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 1,780. P. 670.

HORNINGHURST, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 4½ m. S.S.E. Fakenham. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 267.

HORNOT, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Somme, 17 m. W.S.W. Amiens. Pop. 1,076.

HORNSEA, a market town and pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, on the North Sea, about 14 m. N.N.E. Hull. Area of pa. (including a sheet of water of nearly 500 ac.) 3,160 ac. Pop. 948. The sea has made frequent encroachments on this parish.

HORNSEY, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, on the New River, 5½ m. N.N.W. St Paul's Cathed-

ral, London. Area 2,960 ac., which includes a great part of Highgate and Finchley Common. Pop. 7,135.

HORSTON, a chapelry of England, co. Oxford, pa. Horley, 5 m. N.W. Banbury. Pop. 591.

HORVU, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 6 m. W. Mons. Pop. 3,050, forming a colony of coal miners, founded 1823.

HORODLO, a town of Poland, gov. Lublin, on the Bug, 38 m. E.N.E. Zamoss. Pop. 1,200.

HOROTEN, on Walkato river. [NEW ZEALAND.]

HORRUBER, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 11 m. N.N.E. Mons. Pop. 2,000.

HORRY, a dist. of the U. S., North America, in E. of South Carolina. Area 1,071 sq. m. Pop. 7,646, of whom 2,075 were slaves.

HORSE (THE), an islet of Scotland, co. Ayr, in the Firth of Clyde, opposite Ardrossan harbour.

HORSEHEATH, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 3½ m. E.N.E. Linton. Area 1,677 ac. Pop. 508.

HORSE ISLAND, an islet of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, at the W. side of the entrance of Castle-Townsend haven, with a landmark tower.

HORSE ISLAND, a small island, but the largest and most fertile in the Lake Urmia, Persia, prov. Azerbijan.—*Horsea Island* is a small island in Portsmouth harbour, England, 1 m. E. Porchester, and composing a farm.

HORSELEY, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3½ m. W.N.W. Ripley. Area 2,890 ac. Pop. 762.

HORSLER, five pas. of England.—I. co. Gloucester, 3½ m. S.W. Minchin-Hampton. Area 4,480 ac. Pop. 2,931.—II. (East), co. Surrey, 5½ m. W.S.W. Leatherhead. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 247.—III. (West), same co., 5½ m. N.E. Guildford. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 719.—IV. co. Derby, 3 m. S.S.E. Belper. Area 2,020 ac. Pop. 2,278.—V. (Long), co. Northumberland, 6 m. N.N.W. Morpeth. Area 13,240 ac. Pop. 922.

HORSEVOSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3½ m. N.E. Lamberhurst. Area 4,300 ac. Pop. 1,226.

HORSEN or **HORSEN**, an ancient seaport town of Denmark, prov. Jütland, amt. and 25 m. S.W. Aarhuus, on the Horsens-Fiord. Pop. 5,100. It has several churches, two market places, with a good harbour, and an export trade in corn and tallow.

HORSEYDON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 6½ m. S.W. Wendover. Area 750 ac. Pop. 51.

HORSFATH, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. E.S.E. Oxford. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 333.

HORSEL or **HERSEL**, a river of Central Germany, rises in the principality of Gotha, and after a N and W. course of 25 m. joins the Werra, 4 m. S. Krentzburg.—The *Harzberg* is a mountain range between Eienach and Krentzburg. Elevation 1,540 feet above the sea.

HORSEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. S.S.E. Hapthburgh. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 161.

—(Island), on the E. coast of Essex, formed by an inlet of the sea, 4½ m. S.S.W. Harwich. It is 6 m. in circumference, and abounds in game.

HORSFORD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.N.W. Norwich. Area 4,000 ac. Pop. 688.

HORSFORD, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Guisley, on the Aire, here crossed by a bridge, 5 m. N.W. Leeds. Pop. 4,584.

HORSHAM, a part. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Sussex, on the Adur, 26 m. N.E. Chichester, 37 m. S.W. London, by a branch of the London and Brighton Railway. Area of pa. and bor. 20,040 ac., of which the forest of St Leonards covers 11,160 ac. Pop. 5,947. It has a pa. church, a town-hall and court-house, a count gaol, union workhouse, market-house, and bank. The bor. is a polling-place for W. Sussex. It is

governed by a steward, etc., and sends 1 member to House of Commons.—*II.* (*St Faith*), a pa. co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N. Norwich. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 573. It is head of a poor-law union, and has a house of industry.

HOUNSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. W. Horncastle. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 392.—*II.* co. Somerset, 3½ m. S.S.W. Wincanton. Area 3,710 ac. Pop. 334.

HOUSTR, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, cap. cant., 18 m. N. Buremond. Pop. 3,100, employed in linen weaving, tanning, brewing, and refining sugar.

HOUSTR, a vill. of Denmark, prov. Holstein, 8 m. E. Glückstadt, with a station on the Kiel and Altona Railway.

HOUNSTED, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2 m. S.W. Uckfield. Area 2,240 ac. Pop. 283.—*II.* (*Keynes*), same co., 5½ m. E.N.E. Cuckfield. Area 6,210 ac. Pop. 847.

HOUNSTON, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 18 m. N.W. Münster. Pop. 1,100.

HOUNSTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6½ m. S.E. Aylham. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 595.

HOUTA, a seaport town of the Azores, cap. isl. Fayal, on its S.E. coast. Pop. (1854) 25,518.

HOUTER, a town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, 32 m. S. Christiania, on the Gulf of Christiania, opposite Moss. It is the chief military port of the kingdom, and station of the fleet, and has an arsenal and extensive building-yards. Pop. 300.

HOUTON, several pas., etc., of England.—*I.* co. Bucks, 1½ m. S.S.W. Colnbrook. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 342.—*II.* co. Dorset, 4½ m. S.W. Cranborne. Area 7,000 ac. Pop. 440.—*III.* co. Gloucester, 2½ m. N.E. Chipping-Sodbury. Area 3,560 ac. Pop. 461.—*IV.* co. and 5½ m. S.E. Northampton. Area 2,790 ac. Pop. 56.—*V.* co. Northumberland, 6½ m. S.E. Morpeth. Area 5,380 ac. Pop. 4,449.—*VI.* co. Stafford, 2½ m. W.N.W. Seke. Area 4,570 ac. Pop. 867.—*VII.* (*on Ribblesdale*), co. York. West Riding, 10 m. W. Kettlewell. Area 18,970 ac. Pop. 467. The mountain of Pennines, and a part of Ingleborough, are in this pa.—*VIII.* (*Kirby*), co. Kent, 4 m. S.S.E. Dartford. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 747.—*IX.* (*Monke*), same co., 4½ m. N.N.W. Hythe. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 183.—*X.* (*Great*), a chapelry, co. York. West Riding, pa. and 2 m. S.W. Bradford. Pop. 17,615. Woollen manuf. It has a mechanics' institute, and a free school.

HOUTON RIVER, E. Australia, flows N. and joins Gwyde River, in lat. 29° 45' S., lon. 156° 50' E.

HOUWICH, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Dean, with a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, 5½ m. S.E. Chorley. Pop. 3,952. Has calico print and bleach works.

HOAWOOD, three pas. of England.—*I.* co. Devon, 3½ m. E.N.E. Bideford. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 105.—*II.* (*Great*), co. Bucks, 2½ m. N. Winslow. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 834.—*III.* (*Little*), adjoining, 2½ m. N.N.E. Area 1,950 ac. P. 427.

HOHOUTA or **HONHOUTA**, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bidechow, 68 m. E.N.E. Prague. Pop. 2,780.

HONOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 12 m. S.W. Baran. Pop. 2,365, engaged in extensive iron mines, in raising coal, silver, and mercury, and in metallic and stoneware factories.

HONR or **HOWRA**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 7 m. N. Melton Mowbray. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 471.

HONGKONG, a dist. or subdivision of British India, known as the Sanguer and Nerbudda territory, N.W. provs. Area 1,918 sq. m. Pop. 242,641. The district is very fertile. Has coal of superior quality, but the distance from the beds to the

sea-coast is a great drawback to their being extensively worked.

HONGKONG, a town of British India, cap. dist. of same name, on l. b. of the Nerbudda, 114 m. S.W. Sangor.

HONGKOTA or **HOACOTTA**, a town and fort of British India, Mysore territory, 18 m. N.E. Bangalore.

HOSPITAL, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, 11 m. W. Tipperary. P. of pa. 1,977.

HOSPITALER, a town of Spain, prov. and 4 m. S.W. Barcelona. Pop. 2,804.

HOSTALRICH, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. S.S.W. Gerona. Pop. 850.

HOSTACN, a town of Bohemia, in its W. part, circ. Klattau, 27 m. S.W. Pilsen. Pop. 1,361.

HOSTA ISLAND, *Tierra del Fuego*, is between lat. 53° and 55° 40' S., lon. 68° and 70° W., 90 m. in length E. to W., by 50 m. in greatest breadth, separated E.ward from Navarin Island by Ponsby Sound, and N.ward from King Charles' South Land by the Beagle Channel.

HOTIEY (81), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Loire, arrond. Le Pay. Pop. 1,830.

HOUTY, a fortified town of British India, 80 m. E. Seringatam.

HOELENZO, a vill. of E. Hungary, co. Marmaros, near the Theiss, 7 m. N.W. Segeth. P. 1,639.

HOHAM, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 1 m. N. South Cave. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 394.

HOHAMPTON, a vill. of England. [BOWEN.]

HOHFELD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 8 m. W.N.W. Ashford. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 337.

HOT-SPRINGS, a co. of the U. S., North America, Arkansas, in its S. part, watered by the Washita. Area 969 sq. m. Pop. 3,609.—*I.* a vill., cap. above co., 47 m. W.S.W. Little Rock, and 6 m. N. the river Washita. It has 50 hot springs, resorted to by invalids. Temp. 110° to 150° Fahr. Pop. 200.—*III.* a vill. of Virginia, in the centre of the state, 12½ m. W.N.W. Richmond, and having a hotel, baths, and springs of a temperature from 103° to 106° Fahr.

HOTENTOT COUNTRY or **HOTENTOTIA**, a region of Southern Africa, extending between lon. 15° and 27° E., and from lat. 31° S. to an uncertain distance N., beyond the tropic of Capricorn, having W. the Atlantic, S. the Cape Colony, E.ward the Bechuana and Kafir territories. It comprises nearly the whole basin of the Orange river. Surface very various, in parts well wooded and fertile, but elsewhere an arid desert. The pop. is subdivided into numerous tribes, living under petty chiefs; and scattered through the country are various Wesleyan and other missionary stations.

HOTZENPLUTZ, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 26 m. N.N.W. Troppau, on the Prussian frontier, and cap. co. Hengersdorf. Pop. 2,579.

HOVAT, an island off the W. coast of France, dep. Morbihan, 6 m. S.E. the peninsula Quiberon, with a fort, a small harbour, and 200 inhabitants.

HOUDAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 15 m. S.S.W. Maure. Pop. 2,004.

HOUDAIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 6 m. S.W. Bethune. Pop. 330.

HOULTON (St John and St Peter), two pas. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. S. North Walsham. Area 2,440 ac. Pop. 365.

HOUFFALISE, a town of Belgian Luxembourg cap. cant., 9 m. N.E. Bastogne. Pop. 890.

HOUEA (La), a comm. & market town of France dep. Gers, 30 m. W.S.W. Condom. Pop. 1,595.

HOUGAERDE or **HONGAERDE**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 2½ m. S.W. Tirlemont. Pop. 3,000, with breweries and distilleries.

HOVEN-AN-THE-HILL, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. Grantham. *Ac.* 3,600. *Pop.* 866.
HOVENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. W.S.W. Dover. *Area* 3,770 *ac.* *Pop.* 2,439.

HOVENTON, several pas., etc., of England.—**I.** co. Hunts, 2 m. N.W. St. Ives. *Area* 1,840 *ac.* *Pop.* 619.—**II.** co. Hunts, 2 m. S.E.W. Stockbridge. *Area* 1,790 *ac.* *Pop.* 438.—**III.** (Grants), co. and 2½ m. E.S.E. Northampton. *Area* 1,870 *ac.* *Pop.* 817.—**IV.** (Lilles), 3 m. E.S.E. Northampton. *Area* 1,670 *ac.* *Pop.* 558.—**V.** (Long), co. Northumberland, 3½ m. E.N.E. Alnwick. *Area* 3,990 *ac.* *Pop.* 861. It has coal and lead mines.—**VI.** (New), co. Norfolk, 6 m. N. Rougham. *Area* 1,510 *ac.* *Pop.* 294.—**VII.** (Conguest), co. Beds, 2½ m. N. Ampthill. *Area* 3,890 *ac.* *Pop.* 786.—**VIII.** (in-the-Hole), co. Norfolk, 1½ m. S.W. New-Waltingham. *Area* 1,060 *ac.* *Pop.* 233.—**IX.** (on-the-Hill), co. and 6 m. E.S.E. Leicester. *Area* 2,450 *ac.* *Pop.* 442.—**X.** co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.W. Watton. *Area* 470 *ac.* *Pop.* 50.—**XI.** (Regis), co. Beds, 1½ m. N.N.W. Dunstable. *Area* 4,000 *ac.* *Pop.* 2,213.—**XII.** (Winterbourne), co. Dorset, 4½ m. W.S.W. Blandford-Forum. *Area* 2,740 *ac.* *Pop.* 813.

HOVENTON-LE-SPAINES, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 6 m. N.E. Durham, on the Great North of England Railway. *Area* of pa. 14,580 *ac.* *Pop.* 4,075.

HOUEUX, a headl., France. [*C. La Houeux.*]
HOULME, an old division of France, Lower Normandy, cap. Argentan, now comprised in dep. Orne.—*Le Houleux* is a comm. & vill., dep. Seine-Inferieure, 5 m. N.N.W. Rouen. *Pop.* 2,048.

HOULTON, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, cap. co. Aroostook. *Pop.* 1,453.

HOUMAM, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 10 m. S.E.E. Kelso. *Area* (including a portion of the Cheviot hills) about 14,468 *ac.*, mostly fine sheep-walk. *Pop.* 362. The hill of Houmam-Law, in this pa., rises 1,464 feet in height.

HOUMAN ("South of the Lake"), a prov. of China, between lat. 35° and 36° N., lon. 108° and 114° E., enclosed S. by the Quang provs., and elsewhere by Kwi-toheon, Hou-pe, and Kiang-si. *Pop.* 18,000,000. (?) Surface elevated but fertile; all the rivers are tributaries to the Lake Tongting, on its N. border, and whence its name. Among its products are tea, cotton, various metals, and rice. Chief city, Tchong-tcha.

HOURN, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. S.E. Southampton. *Area* 2,990 *ac.* *Pop.* 827.

HOVENSTEDT, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 6 m. W. Watertown. *Pop.* 4,126. It contains a vill. and late naval station.

HOUSLOW, a town and chapelry of England, co. Middlesex, pas. Heston and Isleworth, 2½ m. S.W. Brentford. *Pop.* 3,981. *Houslow Heath* is in great part enclosed. Here are barracks and gunpowder mills.

HOU-FU ("North of the Lake"), a prov. of China, between lat. 35° and 36° N., lon. 108° and 116° E., and in the centre of China-Proprie. *Pop.* 28,000,000. (?) It is traversed by the Yang-tze-kiang. Products tea & rice. Chief city, Han-yang.

HOURLAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, around, and 7 m. N. Lille. *Pop.* 1,015.

HOU-QUANS, a former prov. of China, now forming the provs. Hou-nan and Hou-pe, and having in its centre the large lake Tong-ting.

HOUSA, a town of British India, district of the twenty-four pergunahs, on rt. b. of the Hooghly, opposite Calcutta, of which it may be considered a suburb, having been selected as the site for the terminus of the railway from Calcutta to the N.W. provinces. Has ship-building yards.

HOUSE (Loch), an inlet of Scotland, co. Inverness, stretching inland from the Sound of Skye for 18 m. At its mouth it is 5 m. across.

HOUSAIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 10 m. S.S.W. Lesparre. *Pop.* 1,412.

HOUSATONIC, a river of the U. S., N. America, Connecticut, flowing E.ward into Long Island Sound, which it enters 10 m. S.W. New Haven.

HOUSA, an island of Shetland, pa. Broma, connected by a bridge with the isle of Barra. Length 3 m.; breadth about 1 m. *Pop.* returned with pa.

HOUSA, an extensive country of Central Africa, between lat. 15° and 15° N., lon. 5° and 10° E., having N. the Desert, E. Bornou, and elsewhere countries unexplored and unknown to Europeans. The country is partly mountainous, but well watered by affluents of the Niger. Cotton, tobacco, indigo, dates, and cattle, are amongst its products. Chief towns, Kano the cap., Sackasoo, Kachina, and Katagooma.

HOUSTON, a city, and lately the cap. of Texas, but now superseded by Austin, Harris co., on the Buffalo-Bayou river, 60 m. N.W. Galveston, with which town it has continued communication by steam-boats. *Pop.* 2,396. Though standing mostly on heights, considerably raised above the river, it appears to be unhealthy; it is, however, a busy place of traffic.—**II.** a co., U. S., Georgia, bordering the river Ocmulgee, cap. Perry. *Area* 649 sq. m. *Pop.* 16,450.

HOUSTON, Hugh's-town, a pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 5 m. N.W. Paisley. *Area* 7,500 *ac.* *Pop.* 2,753, partly employed in cotton works.

HOU-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Che-kiang, cap. dep. and 35 m. N.W. Hang-chow-foo.

HOUTMAN'S ISLANDS, a group of the W. coast of Australia, between lat. 36° and 28° S., lon. 113° and 114° E.

HOVE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1½ m. W.N.W. Brighton, with a station on the S. coast railway. *Area* 720 *ac.* *Pop.* 4,104.

HOVERINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4½ m. S. Southwell. *Area* 1,050 *ac.* *Pop.* 408.

HOVINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 7½ m. W.N.W. New Malton. *Ac.* 2,630. *P.* 1,244.

HOWARD, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 263 m. W. Albany. *Pop.* 3,944.—**II.** Pennsylvania, 62 m. N.W. Harrisburg. *Pop.* 1,527.—**III.** Ohio, co. Knox. *Pop.* 1,092.

HOWARD, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—**I.** Missouri, near the centre of the state, cap. Fayette. *Area* 439 sq. m. *Pop.* 12,909.—**II.** N. of Indiana. *Area* 296 sq. m. *Pop.* 6,557.

HOW-CAPLE, a pa. of England, co. and 8½ m. E.S.E. Hereford. *Area* 970 *ac.* *Pop.* 153.

HOWSES, a pa. and market town of England, co. York, East Riding, on the Ouse, here crossed by a ferry, and with a station on the Hull and Selby Railway, 22 m. W. Hull. *Area* of pa. 14,510 *ac.* *Pop.* 5,173. *Pop.* of town 2,353. *Howses* is head of a poor-law union, and a polling-place for the East Riding.

HOWDEN-PARK, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Walkend, on the Tyne, 2½ m. W.S.W. North Shields. *P.* 1,276. Numerous vessels are built, and much coal is shipped here.

HOWE (CAPE), the S.E. point of Australia. Lat. 37° 30' S., lon. 150° 3' E.—*West Cape Howe* is in W. Australia, co. Flinders, 18 m. S.W. Albany. [*Lord Howe Island.*]

HOWE, a pa. of England, co. North, 2½ m. E.N.E. Loddon. *Area* of pa. 970 *ac.* *Pop.* 111.

HOWELL, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. E.N.E. Stamford. *Area* 1,690 *ac.* *Pop.* 28.

HOWNA, a township of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, co. Monmouth. *Pop.* 4,465.

Howland, a pa. of England. [Hown.]

Howden, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, on the Lea, 4½ m. N.E. Alnwick. Area 1,660 ac. Pop. 318.

Howra (TAN HUA or), a peninsula and pa. of Iceland, Leimur, co. Dublin, forming the N.E. corner of Dublin Bay. Area of pa. 2,760 ac., mostly a rocky and remarkably picturesque ridge, rising 263 feet above the sea. Pop. 1,715, extensively engaged in fisheries. Pop. of vill., which is 3 m. by railway E.N.E. Dublin, 539. It has a harbour of refuge, with extensive piers, light-house, etc., but from its position, the rocks which still obstruct it, and the accumulation of sand, now almost useless. At the extremity of the peninsula is a lighthouse, on a lofty rock, with a fixed red light.

Howra, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. N.E. Eye, within the bounds of which par. bor. it is included. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 1,262.

Howren, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 42 m. S.S.E. Minden, on l. b. of the Weser. Pop. 3,534, partly employed in chieftain manufactures, and in linen weaving, brewing, and distilling.

Howroy, a parochial district, forming a suburb of London, pa. St. Leonard-Shoreditch, 2 m. N.E. St. Paul's Cathedral, to the Dean and Chapter of which the manor belonged previous to the conquest. Pop. 31,370.

Hov, an island and pa. of Orkney, 2½ m. S. Stromness. Length 14 m.; extreme breadth 5 m. Pop. of island 329. It has fine cliff scenery, and a harbour at Longhope. Weekly communication by steam is maintained with Leith.

Hoya, a co. of Hanover, enclosed by the Weser and Hunt rivers, landr. Hanover. Area 1,145 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 125,000, mostly Lutheran. Surface alternately marshy and fertile. Cattle rearing, agriculture, and linen weaving are the chief branches of industry. Chief town, Nienburg.—II. a market town in above co., on the Weser, here crossed by a bridge, 23 m. S.S.E. Bremen. Pop. 2,100, employed in transit trade, and linen fabrics.

Hovra, a petty seaport town, Denmark, duchy Schleswig, with a harbour on the North Sea, 26 m. S.W. Ribe. It has an export trade in oysters.

Hovrsvernd, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 64 m. W.N.W. Leignitz, on the Black Elster. Pop. 2,350, chiefly agricultural.

Howland (Hown), a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. W.N.W. Barnsley. Area 3,230 ac. Pop. 3,346, partly employed in woolen manufactures and collieries.—II. (Nether), a chapelry, same Riding, pa. Wath-on-Dearn, 3½ m. S.W. Darfield. Pop. 2,912.—III. (Sower), a township, same Riding, pa. Silvestone, 5 m. W.S.W. Barnsley. Pop. 694.

Howle Lake, Howlake or Hooen, a vill. of England, co. Chester, pa. W. Kirby, on the Dee at its mouth, 11 m. E.N.W. Great Neston. Pop. 589. It has buildings for the accommodation of sea-bathers, and two lighthouses with fixed lights, in lat. 53° 34' N., lon. 5° 11' W. When brought to range in the same line, these lights, one of which is higher than the other, lead into Hoylake roads, which afford safe anchorage.

Hoya, a town of Central Germany, duchy Anhalt-Bernburg, 14 m. S.E. Halberstadt, on the Elbe. Pop. 2,300.

Hradec, a market town of Bohemia, circ. Frachin, 19 m. N.N.W. Pisek.—II. a vill., circ. Königgratz, near the frontier of Prussian Silesia.—III. (or Wranichberg), a town, Prussian Silesia, reg. Breslau, circ. 4½ m. W.N.W. Glatz. P. 1,150.

Hradec, a town of Moravia, cap. circ., on an

island in the March, 43 m. E.S.E. Brinn. Pop. 2,190. It has trade in wine.

Hraconow-Tzintza, a vill. of E. Bohemia, circ. and 5 m. E. Chredim. Pop. 364.—**Hrazslav**, a vill. of Moravia, circ. and E. Hradisch.

Huaco or Guaro, an island of South America, Chile, off the Pacific coast, 23 m. S.W. Chiloe.

Huadrin, one of the Society Islands, Pacific, N.W. of Tahiti. Estimated pop. 2,000. Surface mountainous and fertile; on it Cook planted the only shaddock tree in the island.

Hualaga, a river of Peru, rises in the Andes, near lat. 11° S., at an elevation of 13,900 feet above the sea, flows mostly N., and joins the Amazon, near lat. 5° S., lon. 75° 40' W., after a total course estimated at 500 m. Near lat. 7° S. it runs through a narrow gorge, forming there and elsewhere several falls.

Huamachuco of Guamachuco, a town of Peru, dep. Truxillo, cap. prov., 55 m. E.N.E. Truxillo.

Huamanga or Guamanga, a city of Peru, cap. dep. Ayacucho, on an affluent of the Apurimac, 140 m. W.N.W. Cuzco, on the route thence to Lima. Pop. 15,000. (?) It has a cathedral, numerous other religious edifices, and a college with the privileges of a university. It was founded by Pizarro in 1539. Near it the troops of Sucre defeated the Spaniards, and terminated the Spanish dom. in South America in 1824.

Huancavelica or Guancavelica, a town of Peru, dep. Ayacucho, cap. prov., in the Andes, 80 m. W.N.W. Guamanga. Elevation 11,000 feet above the sea. Pop. 3,000, most of whom are engaged in mining, and smelting the ores of gold, silver, and in the quicksilver mines of its vicinity.

Huacayo and Huanta, two towns of N. Peru.—I. dep. Junin, prov. and 25 m. S.E. Jauja.—II. dep. Ayacucho, prov. and 22 m. N. Huamanga.

Huacuco or Guacuco, a town of Peru, dep. Junin, cap. prov., in the Andes, 190 m. N.N.E. Lima. Pop. 4,500. It is one of the most ancient cities of Peru, finely situated on l. b. of the Huancuco, in a healthy district.

Huachu, a river, Mexican Confed., dep. Sonora, enters the Gulf of California, about 25 m. S.E. Guaymas, after a S.W. course, estimated at 400 m.

Huaras, a town of S. America, N. Peru, dep. Tarma, 130 m. S.E. Truxillo. Pop. 3,000.—**Huari** is a town, E. the Andes, 30 m. E. Huaras.

Huarte, two market towns of Spain, Navarra.—I. prov. and 4 m. E.N.E. Pamplona, near l. b. of the Arga.—II. (St. Arago), 15 m. W. Pamplona, near the rt. b. of the Arago.

Huasco, a town of South America, Chile, dep. and 110 m. N. Coquimbo, at the mouth of the Huasco, in which it has a small harbor.

Huatlan, a free port, Mexico. [GUATLAN.]

Huaura or Guaura, a seaport town of Peru, dep. Lima, prov. and 50 m. N.W. Chancay, near mouth of the river Guaura, with salt works, and remains of anc. Peruvian edifices. Pop. 2,300.

Hubs, two rivers of Beloochistan, the principal separating that country from Lower Sindh, and entering the Indian Ocean 27 m. W. Karachi, after a total S.W. course of 100 miles.

Hudson, a town, U. S. N. America, Ohio, co. Trumbull. Pop. 1,473.—**Hudsonville** is a town, Massachusetts, 54 m. W.N.W. Boston. P. 1,247.

Hudsonston, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. W. Milford. Pop. 1,040.

Huizer (Br), a town of Hensch-Prussia, reg. and 50 m. S.S.E. Cleve.—It is a town of Belgian Luxembourg, cap. arrond., in the Ardennes, 37 m. W. Bastogne. Pop. 1,376. It has manufactures of potash and hardware.

Hummelstein, a vill., and formerly a royal

castle of Saxony, etc. and 34 m. E. Leipzig. In the castle was signed the peace of 1763, which terminated the seven years' war.

Haver, a township of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. Salton-on-the-Forest, 10½ m. E.S.E. Boroughbridge. Pop. 238.

Hilberhausen, a town of Rhenish-Prussia, reg. and 25 m. E.S.E. Düsseldorf, on a hill near the Wipper. Pop. 2,992, employed in woolen and cotton cloth weaving, and in iron and steel works.

Hucknall, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. E.N.E. Maidstone. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 121.

Hucklesore, a hamlet of England, co. and 3 m. E. Gloucester, pa. Churchdown. Pop. 458.

Hucknall, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. N.W. Nottingham. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 2,970.—II. (under *Hucknall*), a hamlet, same co., pa. Salton-in-Ashfield, 4½ m. W.S.W. Mansfield. P. 1,150.

Huddersfield, a pari. bor., large manufacturing market town and pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Colne, a tributary of the Calder, and on the Lancaster and Yorkshire Railway, 14 m. S.S.W. Leeds. Area of pa., which is very hilly, 15,080 ac. Pop. 46,130; pop. of bor. 30,880. Has a pa. church, several other churches, many dissenting chapels; a national proprietary college, collegiate school; an infirmary, mechanics' institute, and philosophical hall, subscription library, news room, banking company, several branch banks, and a circular piece-hall. Manufacts. of the town and vicinity, are broad and narrow cloths, kerseymeres, fluehings, serges, cords, and "fancy goods." Trade is greatly facilitated by the abundance of coal in the vicinity, and by canals connecting with both the Mersey and Humber; that connecting with the former is carried at the highest canal level in England, through the chain termed the "English Apennines," by a stupendous tunnel 3½ m. in length. The Leeds and Manchester Railway passes within 4 miles of the town, and there is another railway direct to Manchester, and one to Sheffield. Huddersfield sends 1 member to House of Commons. It is also a polling-place for the West Riding.

Huddington, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 6 m. S.E. Droitwich. Area 890 ac. Pop. 26.

Hudiksvall or **Huddiksvall**, a seaport town of Sweden, len and 79 m. N. Gefle, on an inlet of the Gulf of Bothnia. Lat. 61° 43' 43" N., lon. 17° 10' E. Pop. 1,877. It has manufactures of linen fabrics and snuff.

Hudson, a co. of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, in its N.E. part, on the Hudson river; cap. N. Bergen. Area 66 sq. m. Pop. 21,321.—II. a township Ohio, 123 m. N.E. Columbus. Here is Western Reserve College, founded in 1826, and having elegant buildings and grounds, a library of 4,300 volumes and 9 professors. Pop. 1,457.—III. a township, New Hampshire, 34 m. S.E. Concord. Pop. 1,312.

Hudson, a river, U. S., North America, the principal in the state of New York, rising above lat. 44° N., flowing in a S. direction into the Atlantic, lat. 40° 40' N., where its estuary forms the harbour of New York, and is navigable for large steamboats to Albany, up to which the tide runs, 146 m. from its mouth. Chief tributaries, the Mohawk and Sacandaga. On this river in 1807, the first vessel in America propelled by steam, ran 110 m. in 24 hours, against a light wind.

Hudson, a city and river port, U. S., North America, New York, on the above river, 166 m. N. New York. Pop. 6,314. It is lined on either side with quays, accessible to the largest vessels; has a court-house, 3 churches, a literary society,

and a bank; some manufacture of cotton fabric, and vessels engaged in the whale fishery. Numerous steamers ply to New York, and a railway connects the city with Boston, via West-Stockbridge.

Hudson Bay (properly *Sea*), an inland sea of North America, between lat. 61° and 64° N., lon. 77° and 90° W., enclosed by the British territory on all sides, except the N.E., where it communicates with Davis Strait by Hudson Strait. Length, N. to S., 850 m.; breadth, 600 m. Its S. part is named James' Bay, and receives the Albany, Moose, and other rivers.—*Hudson Bay* has bold shores, numerous islands, and on its coasts several settlements of the Hudson Bay Co.; but it is free from ice and navigable for only a few months annually. The *Hudson Bay* territory comprises nearly the whole of N.W. America. Area estimated at 8,000,000 sq. m. The Indian population between lat. 42° and 64° N. is estimated at 86,947. The Hudson Bay Company have 136 establishments or forts, and employ 25 chief factors, 37 chief traders, 123 clerks, 1,200 regular servants, and a great many natives. They have a steam-vessel and five sailing vessels of 100 to 200 tons, all armed. Medical officers are maintained at several of the forts, and at every large trading establishment there is an hospital for the natives. Ministers of the Gospel of every denomination are protected and encouraged, and there is a Bishop of the Church of England in the diocese of Rupert Land.

Hudson (New), a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 4 m. W. Angelica. Pop. 1,455.

Hudson Strait, British North America, between lat. 60° and 64° N., lon. 66° and 77° W., is about 450 m. in length, with an average breadth of 100 m., and connects Hudson Bay with the ocean and Davis Strait.

Hue or **Hue-yo**, the cap. city of the empire Anam, Cochinchina, on the Hue river, about 10 m. from its mouth, in the China Sea. Lat. 16° 30' N., lon. 107° 12' E. P. 100,000 (?) It has no parallel in the East, having been early in the present century regularly fortified in the European style. Its walls, mounting numerous cannon, and upwards of 5 m. in circumference, enclose an inner citadel, with the palace, and spacious barracks, large public granaries, an arsenal, and various magazines, which, with other public buildings, are supplied with water by numerous canals from the river, faced with masonry, and crossed by fine bridges. A garrison and fleet of galleys are usually stationed here. The Hue river, about ½ m. wide at its mouth, is fitted only for vessels of small draught; but on it are some building docks, and its mouth is defended by a small fort.

Huachuco, a vill. of Mexico, dep. and 36 m. N. Mexico.—*Huacoloingo* is a vill., dep. and 18 m. N.W. La Puebla.

Huelma, a town of Spain, prov. and 37 m. S.E. Jaen. P. 2,973. It has manufacture of coarse woollens.

Huelocay, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 30 m. N.E. Châteaulin, with an argentiferous lead mine. Pop. 1,170.

Huelva (Span. *Huelba*; anc. *Ondis*), a market town of Spain, cap. prov. same name, on an inlet of the Atlantic, 46 m. W.S.W. Sevilla. P. 1,173.

Huelva, a town of Spain, prov. and 87 m. E. Granada, on the N. slope of S. Nevada. P. 1,253.

Huelvalovera, a town of Spain, prov. and 46 m. N.E. Almería, near the Almanzor, P., including surrounding vill., 12,312. It has manufactures of linen, table linen, and soap.

Huenda, numerous villa., Spain, several prov., the most worthy of notice being S. de Valdeavalladolid, prov. and 17 m. S.E. Toledo. Pop. 2,404.

Huesca (anc. *Caesaraugusta*), a city of Spain, Aragon, cap. prov., on rt. b. of the Isuela, 96 m. N.E. Zaragoza. Pop. 2,300. Principal edifices, the Gothic cathedral, convents, a founding hospital, cavalry barracks, and the ancient palace of the kings of Aragon, memorable for the "massacre of the bell." Its university was founded in 1284; and it has two other colleges and some schools. Near it are two remarkable monasteries, containing striking works of art.—*Huesca* has some tanneries and linen manufactures.

Huescar, a town of Spain, prov. and 68 m. N.E. Granada. Pop. 3,840, who weave some woollen and linen fabrics, and manuf. woollen cloths.

Huerta, a town of Spain, prov. and 84 m. N.W. Caceres. Pop. 2,520. It has a fort.

Hörsing, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, on the Breich, 9 m. S. Villingen. Pop. 1,600.

Hugelheim, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle-Rhine, 5½ S.W. Rastatt. Pop. 760.

Hugobury, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 7 m. N.E. Poeklington. Area 6,500 ac. Pop. 647.

Hugbly, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m. W.S.W. Much-Wenlock. Ac. 1,530. Pop. 112.

Huglescote, a chapelry, Engl., co. Leicester, pa. Husbok, 6 m. N.E. Mt.-Bosworth. P. 1,014.

Hunns, five pas. of Engl.—I. co. Devon, 4 m. N. Hatherleigh. Area 1,130 ac. P. 161.—II. (North) a pa., same co., 8½ m. W.S.W. Totness. Area 2,610 ac. Pop. 464.—III. (South), same co., 3½ m. S.W. Kingsbridge. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 282.—IV. (Campflower), co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.W. Wiveliscombe. Area 1,920 ac. Pop. 445.—V. (Episcopi), same co., ½ m. E. Langport. Area 1,780. Pop. 760.

Hunna, a river of France, joins the Sarthe 1 m. below Le Mans, after a S.W. course of 65 m.

Huisseau, several comms. and vills. of France, the principal *Huisseau-sur-Meuse*, dep. Loiret, 9 m. W. Orleans. Pop. 1,323.

Huissey, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Old Rhine, 3 m. S.E. Arnhem. Pop. 287.—*Huissem* is a vill. prov. North Holland, 16 m. S.E.E. Amsterdam. Pop. 2,342.

Huiswyl, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Fries-land, 1 m. S.E. Leeuwarden. Pop. 940.

Hujamker, a mouth of the Great E. Channel of the Indus, in lat. 24° 10' N., lon. 67° 28' E., and 170 yards across at Vikkur, 20 m. from the sea.

Hulcott, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. N.E. Aylesbury. Area 830 ac. Pop. 150.

HULL (KINGSTON ON), a pari. and munic. bor., river, port, town, and co. of itself, England, with in co. York, East Riding, on the N. side of the Humber, at the influx of the Hull, 23 m. W. the Spurn Head, 36 m. S.E. York. Lat. of citadel 53° 44' N., lon. 0° 20' W. Area of town and old munic. bor. 900 ac. Pop. 41,629; and of co. of town, which extends some distance W., along the Humber, 11,000 ac. Pop. 45,178. Pop. of new munic. and pari. bor., which comprises the town, the pas. Sculcoates and Sudcoates, a part of Sutton, and some extra-parochial places, 64,600. The old town of Hull, about ½ m. in length, N. to S., by half as much in breadth, stands on the W. side of the river Hull at its entrance into the Humber, and is enclosed from N. to W. by three docks, crossed by moveable bridges. Beyond these are Wyken on the W. Sculcoates on the N., both containing populous quarters of the modern town; and beyond the Hull, on the E., are Sutton and Drifpool, with a large citadel occupying the E. angle, formed by the Hull and Humber. Here several good streets, extensive warehouses, impeded by narrow lanes, border the river Hull along which the town and suburbs Drifpool and

Sculcoates extend for nearly 2 miles from the Humber. The docks, constructed successively since 1775, on the site previously occupied by fortifications, have an aggregate length of 1,067 yards, breadth varying from 260 to 400 feet, and a total area of 34 acres, besides a basin between two of the piers on the Humber; they are surrounded by broad quays and large warehouses, have a depth varying at high tides from about 20 to 27 feet, and are crowded with shipping of all nations. Holy Trinity church is a cruciform building, with a pinnacled tower 140 feet in height. There are about 10 other churches, many dissenting chapels, a Jews' synagogue, and a floating chapel for mariners. Amongst the most conspicuous public buildings are the custom-house, exchange, pilot, dock, excise, and stamp offices, the infirmary, two theatres, concert-hall, colleges, work-houses, gaol, mansion-house, new baths and wash-houses, terminals of the Hull and Selby Railway. The Trinity guild founded in 1368, for decayed seamen and their widows, has an elegant edifice in the Tuscan order, museum, a school for boys destined for the merchant service, and dwellings for pensioners.—*Hull* has numerous hospitals and other charitable institutions, a charter-house founded in 1380; Hull and Kingston colleges, which give instruction similar to King's and University colleges, London, and have two elegant buildings in the N.W. suburb; a medical school, a grammar school, a dispensary, penitentiary, and lying-in charity. A public subscription library, mechanics' institute, lyceum, and atheneum, all having libraries, a sailors' institute, and a savings' bank. Hull is connected by railways with Scarborough, Whitby, York, and all the manufacturing towns of the West Riding, for the export of manufs. of which it is the great outlet; and it has been lately put in more ready communication with London and the centre of England, by a continuation of the Eastern Counties Railway to New Holland, on the opposite bank of the Humber, 2½ m. distant. The Trent, Ouse, Don, etc., tributaries of the Humber, and navigable canals, connect it also with a large inland territory. Principal exports are cotton and woollen stuffs and yarn, earthenwares, hardware, metals, rapeseed, and corn, the latter chiefly imported previously; with wool, bones, timber, hemp, flax, madder, skins, and other produce. Its coasting trade is highly important, and it receives large quantities of coal. Its merchants were the first in England who embarked in the northern whale fishery, but these fisheries have greatly declined. It communicates by steam-packets with London, Yarmouth, Leth, Berwick, Aberdeen, Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Copenhagen, many times weekly, and also constantly with Selby, Goole, Gainsborough, York, and Grimsby. In 1845, 1,151 British ships, aggregate burden 268,071 tons, and 1,015 foreign vessels, burden 120,744 tons,—total 2,166 ships, burden 388,815 tons, entered the port; and in the same year the total value of British and Irish produce exported from Hull amounted to 10,728,566. Customs revenue (1845) 493,902. Has large cotton and flax mills. Ship-building and its auxiliary manufs. are extensively carried on, and here are foundries, tanneries, potteries, some large breweries, sugar refineries, soap and gun works, and various corn and oil mills, many in the E. suburbs impelled by wind. The town has a branch of the Bank of England, many other banks, and several weekly newspapers. The borough is divided into 6 wards, and governed by a mayor, 15 aldermen,

and 43 competitors. It has quarter-masters, and a court of requests. Hall returns 3 members to House of Commons. This town, under the name of *Myton-wyk*, appears to have been of importance in the time of Athelstan; but its consequences as a port dates from the time of Edward I., who conferred on it the royal designation, Kingston. In the civil war of Charles I., it was the first town to close its gates against the king, and it successfully sustained two sieges of the royal troops, in 1643 and 1648.—II. (*Applenton*), a township, co. Chester, pa. Great Budworth, 8 m. N.N.W. Northwich. Pop. 1,828.—III. (*Bishop's*), a pa., co. Somerset, 1½ m. W. Taunton. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 1,877.—The *Hull River*, England, co. York, East Riding, rises near Great Driffield, flows S., passing near Beverley, with which it communicates by a short canal, and after a total course of 39 m., enters the Humber on the E. side of Kingston-upon-Hull, of which it forms the harbour here, is lined with warehouses for about 1 m. from the Humber. It separates the district Holderness on the E. from the Yorkshire Wolds on the W.

HULLAVINERON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 4½ m. S.E.W. Malmesbury. Area 3,200 ac. Pop. 708.

HULME, a tship. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 1½ m. S.W. Manchester, within the bounds of which bor. it is included. Pop. 53,482. Here are cavalry barracks, and the Manchester botanic garden, covering 17 ac.—II. (*Levens*), a township, same parish, 3 m. S.E. Manchester. Pop. 1,902.

HULRE, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 4 m. E.N.E. Waterloo. Pop. 1,040.

HULZAR, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, cap. dist., on an aff. of the Scheldt, 15 m. W.N.W. Antwerp. Pop. 2,369. It was formerly fortified, and an important military post in the wars of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

HULZOR, three townships of England.—I. (*Past*), co. Lancaster, pa. Dean, 5 m. N.E. Leigh. Pop. 3,184.—II. (*Atcliffe*), in same pa., 8 m. E. Wigan. Pop. 998.—III. (*Ower*), 3 m. W.N.W. Peel-Hulton. Pop. 462.

HUTTENAU (Polish *Hecia*), a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Oppeln, on l. b. of the Oppa, 13 m. E. Troppan. Pop. 2,338. Manufs. of woollens.

HUTWAN, a town of India, in the peninsula of Kattywar, prov. of Guzerat, in lat. 23° N., lon. 71° 10' E.

HUMBER, an estuary of the E. coast of England, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, formed by the junction of the Ouse and Trent rivers, 8 m. E. Goole, whence it proceeds for about 16 m. E., and then for about 22 m. S.E., to its junction with the North Sea, below the Spurn-head, at its mouth, in lat. 53° 38' N., lon. 0° 10' E. Average breadth between 2 and 3 m., but near its mouth it widens to 6 or 7 m. It receives from the N. the Foulness and Hull, and from the E. the Ancholme and Ludd rivers. It is navigable to Hull for the largest vessels, and for vessels of considerable burden in all the rest of its extent, and it is connected by canals with all the other principal rivers of England. Its tributaries drain nearly the whole of Yorkshire, North, Leicestershire, and with parts of Lincolnshire; in all, an extent of about 10,000 sq. miles, or nearly 1-5th of England. Kingston-upon-Hull is on its N. or Yorkshire side; on its E. or Lincoln side are Barton, New Holland, and Great Grimsby.

HUMANA, a river of Newfoundland, enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence, through the Bay of Islands, after a S. course of 150 miles.

HUMBERS, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3 m. S.E. Leominster. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 289.

HUMBERSHIRE, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m.

H.M.E. LANCETER. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 383.—II. co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.E. Great Grimsby. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 383.

HUNTER, a pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington and Edinburgh, 8 m. S.W. Haddington. Pop. 324.

HUNTERDOON, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 9 m. E.N.E. Hull. Ac. 6,110. Pop. 582.

HUNTER, a pa. of England. [See above.]

HUNTS OR HUNTS, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 2 m. N. Stichel, with which it is now connected. United pop. 862.

HUMS, a township of U. S., North America, New York, 217 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,478.

HUMS RIVER, S.E. Australia, flows N.W. from the Australian Alps, to near lat. 34° 45' S., lon. 145° E., where it joins the Murrumbidgee.

HUMMARROOD, a dist. of British India, N.W. provs., between lat. 26° 7' and 26° 28' N., lon. 79° 20' and 80° 25' E. Area 2,240 sq. m. Pop. (1848) 299,558. The district is mostly a level plain. Soil generally fertile, yielding wheat, sugarcane, cotton, and indigo. Manufs. cottons, paper, and sugar-refining.—*HUMMERPOOR*, a town of British India, cap. dist. of same name, 155 m. S.E. Agra, on the r. b. of the Jumna.

HUMPHREYS, a co., U. S., N. America, in N.W. part of Tennessee. Area 519 sq. m. Pop. 6,422.

HUMP ISLE, E. Archip., is in the Great Bay, N. coast of Papua. Lat. 1° 30' N., lon. 135° 30' E.

HUMPOLZERS, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 25 m. S. Caslau. Pop. 4,139.

HUNDKESFELD, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, forming a large part of pa. Boscaldale.

HUNDLEY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 1 m. N.W. Spilsby. Area 980 ac. Pop. 824.

HUNDOB, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. N.W. Clare. Area 4,238 ac. Pop. 1,218.

HUNDOUR, a town of India, dist. Peshawar, territory of Onda, in lat. 26° 58' N., lon. 81° 52' E. Pop. 3,000.

HUNNEFELD, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 3 m. N.E. Breslau. Pop. 868.—*HUNNEFELD* is a vill. of Savoy, circ. Zwickau. Pop. 1,232.

HUNNIGER, a mountainous region of Germany, covering the S. part of Rhenish Prussia, between the rivers Moselle and Nahe, extending also S. into Rhenish Bavaria, where it is connected with the Voges chain. It rises in some places to 3,000 feet above the sea, and is mostly covered with woods.

HUNFELD, a town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. and 9 m. N.N.E. Fulda. Pop. 2,118.—*Hungen* is a town of H.-Darmstadt, prov. Upper-Hessen, 13 m. S.E. Giessen. Pop. 1,033.

HUNGARY (Magyar *Ország*, German *Ungarn*, French *Hongrie*, anc. *Pannonia*, etc.), a country of Central Europe, situated between lat. 44° 45' and 49° 34' N., lon. 14° 25' and 25° E., cap. Pesth. It is bounded N. by the Carpathian mountains, which separate it from Galicia, E. and S. by Moldavia and Wallachia, S. by Turkey, S.W. by Dalmatia and the Adriatic, and W. by Illyria, Styria, Lower Austria, Moravia, and Austrian Silesia. Within these limits are comprised—I. Hungary proper, including civil Slavonia, Croatia, and the Hayduke districts.—II. Transylvania.—III. the military frontier. In 1848, Hungary proper had 45 counties and 5 dists. Beyond (or on the west side of) the Danube, 11 count.: Wieselburg, Odenburg, Raab, Komorn, Weispritz, Weisenburg, Eisenburg, Szalad, Szeged, Tolna, and Szekes. On this side (or north and east of) the Danube, to the Theiss, 13 count.: Pesth, Bacs, Nagyard, Solih, North-Gran, Bara, Munkacs, Presburg, Trencsén, Thurcoa, Arva, and Lipan. On this side (or north and west) the Theiss, 11 count.: Sips and the towns

of *Black Croatia*, *Lower Danube*, *Temes*, *Abodjavar*, *Sand*, *Bozanka*, *Ujpest*, and *Beregh*. Beyond the limit of the *Thais*, 12 counts: *Marmaros*, *Sáros*, *Neuhäusel*, *Neuhäusel*, *Biller*, *Bekes*, *Chonag*, *Comand*, *Arad*, *Krasna*, *Temesvar*, and *Ujpest* (the 3 last form the dist. of *Banat*). *Slavonia*, 3 counts: *Syrnia*, *Verona*, and *Pescara*. *Croatia*, 3 counts: *Kreutz*, *Varasdin*, and *Agram*. *Serbia* *Dists*: *Jasygia* (*Great and Little*), *Gomadea*, 7 Heyduke towns and the Hungarian *Litorale* (or sea coast). Area 87,900 sq. m. Pop. 2,240,734. — *Transylvania*, 5 circs. *Country of the Hungarians*, 11 counts: (Upper and Lower *Albe*, *Kodachburg*, *Thorda*, *Cokoch*, *Doboka*, *Inner Zolnoe*, and *Hunyad*; palatinates of *Middle Zolnoe*, *Krasna*, *Zarand*), and 2 dists., *Kovar* and *Fogarasch*. *Schler* *Country*, 5 counts: *Uvdarhely*, *Maros*, *Haromasek*, *Csik*, and *Aranyosh*. *Sáros* *Dist.*, 9 counts: *Hermannstadt*, *Schaburg* or *Segesvar*, *Mediasch*, *Gromschenk*, *Keps*, *Muhlenbach*, *Kemmarkt*, *Leochkireh*, *Sassvaroch* (with 2 dists., *Kronstadt* and *Bistritz*). Area 23,434 sq. m. Pop. 2,073,737. — *Military Frontier*. Pop. 1,747,733. Total pop. (1848) 15,787,944. The Carpathians form a natural boundary on the N. of Hungary, and their ramifications render this part of the country a mountainous region. They have different names in the 33 counties which they traverse. The most important for their metals are the mountains of *Barsch*, *Honth*, *Sohl*, *Liptan*, *Gömdr*, and *Zips*. In the E. the Carpathians of *Transylvania* traverse the counties of *Seuthmar*, *Bihar*, *Arad*, *Krasna*, and *Temes*. In the W., beyond the Danube, the country is traversed by counterefts of the Alps of *Styria*, to which belong the *Bekony*-wald and the *Vertes* mountains. The countries of *Croatia* and the *Litorale*, in the S.W. are crossed by branches of the *Danube* Alps. These different mountains enclose two great plains, the smaller of which, about 4,300 sq. m. in extent, is in the W., between the offsets of the Alps and Carpathians, and the other in the E., with an area of about 21,000 sq. m., traversed by the Danube and the *Theiss*, at an elevation of from 300 to 400 feet above the level of the sea. This region is so flat that the rivers have a very sluggish course, and a great part of the surface is covered with marshes and sand dunes. The rivers of Hungary belong to the basins of the Danube and the *Theiss*, and have generally a S. course, only one, the *Poprada*, having a N. direction. Principal river the Danube, which enters Hungary on the W. at *Presburg*, flows generally E. 270 m. to *Waltzen*, then S. 180 m. to *Vinkovar*, and again E. 190 m. to *Orsova*, where it enters *Wallachia*. Its principal affluents in Hungary are, on the right the *Leythe*, *Enab*, *Canba*, *Barvitz*, *Drave*, *Sava*, and *Temes*; left the *March* (on W. border), *Wag*, *Neutra*, *Gran*, and the *Theiss*, which has a S. course of nearly 400 m., and numerous large tributaries. The principal lakes are the *Flatten* Sea or *Lake Balaton*, *Neumiedler* Sea, and *Lake Faldia*, the most extensive marsh in the *Hanag*, between the counties *Wieselburg* and *Odenburg*, which has an area of 126 sq. m.; the whole extent of marsh is reckoned at 1,932 sq. m. The largest canals are the *Franciscan* canal, between the Danube and the *Theiss*, and the *Bega* canal, in the *Banat*, which also joins the Danube. The climate varies exceedingly: in the mountainous districts it is cold and severe, while in the E. it is so genial that the vine, olives, fig, and other southern fruits are grown. It is in general healthy, except in the marshy districts. The chief mineral products are gold, silver, copper, cobalt, salt, stone, and coal.

Gold is most abundant in *Transylvania*, and silver in Hungary. The gold washings of several of the rivers are important. Copper is abundant, partly average about 34,108 centners; and iron, widely distributed, yields an average of 260,237 centners. Lead, on an average of 5 years, yields only 4,178 centners. Opals are found in the county *Sáros*. Coal and turf both occur, the latter most widely distributed. Coal is but little worked. Mineral springs are numerous, and many of them celebrated for their medicinal qualities. — *Hungary* is generally fertile in grain, which is exported to a considerable extent. Chief crops, rye, barley, oats, maize, millet, buck-wheat, and rice. The level regions of the counties *Bacs* and *Temesvar* possess the richest soil. The mountains are covered with dense forests. The cultivation of the vine is carried to great perfection. Next to France, Hungary produces the greatest quantity of wine of any country in Europe, and the quality of several of its vineyards, especially that of *Tokay*, is unrivalled. Tobacco is an important product, the annual amount averaging 400,000 centners, great part of which is exported. Domestic animals comprise horses, horned cattle, buffaloes, sheep and swine. In the N.W. counties they are of middle size, in the S. and E. they are smaller and more active. The rich pastures of Hungary produce some of the finest cattle in Europe. Great improvements have recently been made in the breed of sheep. Swine are reared in the forests in vast herds, the number in 1838 was supposed to be upwards of 5,000,000. Wild and domestic fowls are abundant. Bees are extensively reared. Fish are plentiful in the rivers and lakes, and the *Theiss* is reckoned the richest in fish of any river in Europe. The chief occupations of the pop are agriculture, cattle rearing, and mining. Manufactures, which are unimportant, comprise woolens, linens, silks, paper (which is made by English machinery in the county *Gömdr*), tobacco, and ironware. There are 300 breweries. Placed between rich pastoral countries on the E., and manufacturing districts on the W., Hungary is well situated for trade, its only sea coast, indeed, is a slip of 123 m. on the *Adriatic*, at its S.W. extremity; but it has numerous large navigable rivers, including the Danube, with its affluents the *Theiss*, *Drave*, and *Sava*. From 500 to 1,000 vessels trade on the Danube from Hungary to *Venna*, exchanging grain, and other raw materials for merchandise. A new impulse was given to this trade by the introduction of steam-packets in 1830. The roads in many parts of the country are very bad, but railway communication has been established in the W. portion. [Austria.] Hungary is peopled by numerous distinct races, speaking different languages, the chief are Hungarian or Magyar, Slavonian, German, and Wallachian. The Magyars are of Asiatic origin, and many of them are Protestants. Their language has recently been substituted for Latin in official correspondence. The different races include the Slovaks, Croats, Rumanians, Wandians, etc. The Wallachians have also their peculiar language. The Germans, who for 8 centuries have been spread over the country, have in many places lost their language and nationality. Besides these principal nations, there are many Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and Gipsies. The greatest number of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and next to these communities of the Greek Church, Calvinists, Lutherans, and Jews. The proportions, for Hungary and Transylvania, being, in 1844 — Roman Catholics 1,400,000, Greek Catholics 1,200,000, Protestants 1,000,000.

hung Confession) 1,048,900. Reformed 2,018,900. Unitarians 44,000, Greek (not united) 2,125,100, and Jews 272,020. The chief educational establishments are the university at Pesth, a lyceum at Erlau, 7 schools of philosophy, 65 gymnasia, 68 Latin, and numerous parish schools. Education is in a backward state, although the higher classes are well educated, and generally familiar with foreign languages. The first inhabitants of Hungary mentioned in history, were the Pannonians. The Magyars conquered it in the 9th century. Their followers embraced Christianity. Stephen, the last duke, assumed the title of king A.D. 1000, and added Transylvania to his dominions. Ferdinand I. of Austria was the first prince of Hapsburg who reigned in Hungary, being elected by the diet in 1526, and the succession fixed in the Imperial house in 1687. Since the termination of the civil wars in 1711, Austria has possessed the country; but as the union was voluntary on the part of Hungary, it was never in reality a dependency of Austria, the two countries being united by having a common sovereign, and the power of the king controlled by the Hungarian diet, but recent disputes have brought about a change of relations between the two countries. The insurrection of 1848 was suppressed, the predominant power of the Magyars destroyed, and the rival nations who helped to secure the victory to Austria, rewarded. Thus led, in 1860, to a dismemberment of the ancient kingdom, and the organization of new territorial divisions, which now comprise five great circumscriptions or districts, named after the capital cities, Pesth, Presburg, Odenburg, Kaschan, and Grosswardenau. The country is placed under a civil and military governor, under whose direction is a general councillor for each of the five districts. These new functionaries entered on the administration of affairs on 1st August 1853. [CROATIA, SLAVONIA, TRANSYLVANIA, &c.]

HUSEN, a town of Hemen-Darmstadt, 10 m. S.E. Glessen, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,033.

HUSSEBORN, a market town and pa. of England, co. Berks, on the Kennet, and on the Kennet and Avon Canal, at the terminus of a branch of the Great Western Railway, 264 m. W.S.W. Reading. Area of pa. 6,940 ac. Pop. 3,072.

HUNESTON, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. N.E. Leicester. Area 2,910 ac. Pop. 269.

HUSKARU, a subdivision of the dist. Koonanwar, India, between lat. 31° 42' and 33° 8' N., lon. 78° 25' and 78° 45' E. It is an elevated country, bounded on the S. and W. by the lofty range of Hengrang. N. by Ladakh, and E. by Chinese Tartary. Pop. 2,000. This region has a desolate appearance. Has some scattered villages, with scanty crops of wheat, buckwheat or pulse. Vegetation proceeds at an elevation of from 16,000 to 18,000 feet. The inhabitants are Tartars, both sexes being heavily enveloped in woollen to protect them against cold.

HUSSEAR HILL, a mountain of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 18 m. W.N.W. Bantry, elev. 2,249 feet. From a lake on its summit descends a torrent in broken cascades, one of which falls 700 feet.

HUNTERMAN or HUNTERMAN, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 64 m. N.N.W. Southam. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 819.

HUNTERMAN (Germ. Huningen), a comm. and small frontier town of France, dep. Haut Rhin, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Rhine, 3 m. N.W. Basle. P. 1,423.

HUNTERMAN, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 8 m. S.E. E. Scarborough. Ac. 7,300. P. 1,246.

HUNTERMAN, a mkt. town of Bohemia, in the N., elev. 2 1/2 m. N.N.W. Jung-Bunzlau. P. 1,160.

HUNTERMAN, a pa. of England, co. Hartford, 6 m. E. Newburyworth. Area 1,790 ac. Pop. 451.

HUNTERMAN, a river of Netherlands, prov. Brabant, and Groningen, enters the Lauwer-Zee, a bay of the North Sea, after a N.W. course of 60 miles.

HUNTERMAN, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 2 1/2 m. S.E. Penistone. Pop. 729.

HUNTERMAN, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 8 m. S.E. E. Knaresborough. Ac. 3,800. P. 583.

HUNTERMAN, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Leeds, of which it forms a suburb, connected with the town by bridges across the Aire. Pop. 12,468. It has woollen manufacture, potteries, chemical and glass works. The Leeds branch of the N. Mid. Railway terminates here.

HUNTERMAN, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Lea, 9 m. W. Burnham-Westgate. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 490. Here is a lighthouse, on a lofty cliff, in lat. 52° 56' 54" N., lon. 0° 29' 30" E.

HUNTERMAN, two pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 8 m. N.N.W. Stowmarket. Ac. 1,120. P. 142.—II. co. Sussex, 2 m. S. Chichester. Ac. 890. P. 219.

HUNTERMAN, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Bratall, 4 1/2 m. S.S.E. Bradford. Pop. 1,156. Manufactures worsteds and woollens.

HUNTER, a river of N.W. Germany, Hanover and Oldenburg, rises in the marshes of Osnabrück, flows tortuously N., and after a course of 90 m., joins the Weser at Elsfleth, 17 m. N.W. Bremen. It traverses the Dummer Lake, and in a part of its course flows between the Hanover and Oldenburg doms. Principal sfl, the Aire.

HUNTER, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, 18 m. W. Catskill. Pop. 1,810. Round-top mountain here rises 3,804 feet above the Hudson.

HUNTER (Lelapda), a group in Hunter Channel, connecting the E. Ocean with Bass Strait, between S. Australia and Tasmania, the group comprising Barron, Three Hummocks, Albatross, and some smaller islands.—(River), E. Australia, New South Wales, flows tortuously S. and E., separating the co. Durham from those of Brisbane, Hunter, and Phillip, and enters the ocean at Port Hunter. [PORT-HUNTER.]—**Hunter Island** or **Onacua**, an island of the Pacific Ocean, N.W. the Feejee group. Lat. 15° 31' S., lon. 176° 11' E.

HUNTERMAN, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in W. part of New Jersey, bordering Delaware river; cap. Flemington. Area 464 sq. m. Pop. 28,958.

HUNTERMAN, a parl. munic. bor., and market town of England, cap. co., on the N. bank of the Ouse, here crossed by 3 bridges, connecting it with the suburbs of Godmanchester, 17 m. N.W. Cambridge, on the Great Northern Railway. Area, including 4 pas., 1,200 ac. Pop. of parl. bor. 6,318. It has 2 churches. There is a town-hall, with assembly room; a co. goal, and bor. do.; a theatre, and baths; several breweries, considerable trade by the Ouse, in corn, wool, coals, and timber. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Birthplace of the protector, Oliver Cromwell.

HUNTERMAN, a co. of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, on the Juniata river, and Pennsylvania Canal. Area 764 sq. m. Pop. 24,768. It produces a good deal of iron, with coal, lead, salt, and alum.—II. a bor., cap. above ca., 62 m. W.N.W. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,479.—III. a township, Pennsylvania, co. Luzerne, with the vill. of New Columbus. P. 1,747.—IV. a township, Pennsylvania, co. Adams, 12 m. N.E. Gettysburg. Pop. 1,678.

HUNTERMAN, an island co. of England, having W. and N. co. Northampton, E. Cambridge, and S. Bedford. Area 11,200 ac., of which about 225,000 are said to be capable and grass. Pop. 64,153. Surface in the W., S., and central parts, gently varied; in the N. and N.E.

fast, forming part of the great level of the Fens, and containing 3 meres or lakes, Whittlesea, Hamsey, and Ugg. Chief rivers, the Ouse and Great Ouse. Climate mild and healthy, except in the Fens, where, in addition to the humidity, is great want of pure water. Principal crops, wheat, oats, beans, hemp, rape, turneps, and mustard-seed. Agriculture in the Fens in an advanced state. Much butter is made. Cattle and sheep of mixed breeds. Horses extensively bred. Pigeon coots very numerous. The co comprises 4 hundreds, and 107 par., in the diocese of Ely and Norfolk. Chief towns, Huntingdon, Kimbolton, St Ives, and St Neots. The co returns 2 mems to House of C. Reg. elects (1848) 3,047. The co formed a part of the British kingdom of the Iceni, and of the Saxon Mercia. It was entirely under forest law till the reign of Henry II.

HUNTINGFIELD a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m S W Halesworth. Area 2,070 ac. Pop 411.

HUNTINGTON a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3½ m S W Kingston. Area 2,120 ac. Pop 260.—II a pa., co. York, North Riding. 3 m N N L York. Area 4,830 ac. Pop 666.—III a township, co. Stafford, pa. and 2½ m N Cannock. Pop 168. It is noted for white gravel.

HUNTINGTON, a co., U S. North America, in N E part of Indiana, cap. Huntington. Area 384 sq. m. Pop 7,000.—II a township, Connecticut, 17 m N New Haven. Pop 1,301.—III a township, Vermont, 22 m W Montpelier. Pop 900.—IV a township, New York, on Long Island, 124 m S S E Albany. Pop 7,481. It has a good harbour.—V Ohio, co. Lorain. Pop 117.

HUNTER, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4 m S W Newton. Area 1,400 ac. Pop 205.

HUNTER, a bor. of barony, market town, and pa. of Scotland, at the confluence of the B. and Deveron, co. and 34 m N W Aberdeen. Pop of pa. 4,061, do of town 1,351. It has 2 bridges, a large market-place, several places of worship, 3 branch banks, some linen bleach works, and exports of agricultural produce.

HUNTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 4½ m S S W Maidstone. Area 1,940 ac. Pop 810.—II a township, co. York, N Riding pas. Bromington, Patricks and Hornby, 6 m N W Bedale. Pop 344.

HUNTSFELD a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, ½ m N Bridgewater. Area 9,289 ac. Pop 1,511.

HUNTINGHAM a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m S E E Bampton. Area 2,930 ac. Pop 170.

HUNTHAW, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2½ m N E Great Torrington. Area 2,390 ac. Pop 266.

HUNTSVILLE, a vill. of the U S., North America, Alabama, cap. co. Madison, 120 m N N E Columbus. Pop 2,496.

HUNSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m S S W Holt. Area 940 ac. Pop 207.

HUON, a river of Tasmania, which bounds the dist. of Hobart Town, in Van Diemen Land on the S W, and joins D'Entrecasteaux Channel by an estuary, 3 m across.—*the Huon Islands*, Pacific Ocean, are a group N W New Caledonia.

HURDA, a populous fortified town, Hindostan, dom. & 40 m S S E Mysore, with a temple of Siv.

HURDERSFIELD, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Presbtery, forming a suburb of Manchester, which it adjoins on the N E. Pop 4,016.

HURDWAR (*Hari-dwar* or *Ganga-dwar*, "gate of Vishnu," or "of the Ganges"), a town and famous place of pilgrimage and commerce, Northern Hindostan, British dom., pres. Bengal, upper provs., dist. and 36 m E Saharanpoor, on the Ganges, where it issues from the mountains. The town is small, but at the spring equinox the largest fair in India is held here, attended annu-

ally by from 200,000 to 300,000 persons, and every twelfth year by from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000, and according to some authorities, even 2,000,000 pilgrims and dealers! Large numbers of horses, cattle, and camels, with Persian dried fruits, drugs, and shawls, are brought hither from Nepal, the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Bokhara.

HURKREEK, a vill. of the Punjab, on the Sutlege, just below the influx of the Beas, 83 m S Amritsar. Has an active trade, being on the route of nearly the whole traffic between the Punjab and the rest of Hindostan.

HURIEL, a comm. and vill. of France dep. Allier, cap. cant., 7 m N W. Montluçon. Pop 2,842.

HURIN, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, dist. Kermanshah, 30 m N W Zohab. It has massive remains of stone buildings, of very high antiquity, and near it some rock-sculptures.

HIRLIFT, a vill. of Scotland, near Glasgow, on the Glasgow and Neilston Railway. Pop 287. Has coal pits, and alum and copperas works.

HIRLER, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 4½ m W N W Maidenhead. Area 4,530 ac. Pop 1,269.

HURLEY, a township of North America, New York, 47 m S S W Albany. Pop 2,000.

HURON, a co., I S. North America, N. part of Ohio, on Huron and Vermilion rivers. Area 764 sq. m. Pop 26,038.—II a township, New York, with the villa Huron and Port-Glasgow, on Lake Ontario. Pop 1,966.—III a township, Ohio, at the mouth of Huron river, in Lake Erie. Pop 1,197.

HURON (LAKE) one of the five great lakes of North America. Lat. 41° to 46° 30' N, lon. 79° to 85° W. having W. the I S. territory, and on other sides Upper Canada. Length N to S. 200 m, breadth 60 m, depth 900 feet. Shores on the E. and W. fit for cultivation, and well-wooded, on the N. abrupt and sterile. Area has been estimated at 20,000 sq. m., it being next in size to Lake Superior. Elevation above the sea 384 feet. Its N. part, divided from the rest by a peninsula, and the Great Manitoulin Island, is called the Georgian Bay. At its W. extremity it communicates with Lake Michigan, and also receives the surplus waters of Lake Superior, by the river St. Mary. At its S. end it discharges its own to Lake Erie, through the river and Lake St. Clair.

HURON, several rivers of North America.—I. between Upper Canada and the State Michigan, conveys the surplus waters of Lake Huron through Lake St. Clair into Lake Erie. Total length about 90 m.—II Ohio, enters Lake Erie at Huron, and is navigable for the last 10 miles.—(Terrybury), is a region belonging to the U S., W. of Lake Michigan, S. of Lake Superior and bounded W. by the Mississippi. It is a region of mountains, lakes, and rivers, wholly unsettled, except at a few fortified posts on its outskirts.

HURLESLAND, a district of British India, N W provs., lat. 28° 33' and 29° 49' N, lon. 75° 20' and 76° 22' E. Area 3,300 sq. m. Pop 225,086. Soil fertile. Products, wheat, rice, barley, millet, and pulse. Rain is collected in large tanks, as water is scarce in summer. This tract was a hunting ground of the king of Delhi, who, in 1356, formed a canal between the Jumna and the Gager rivers, to obtain water for his numerous followers. The canal, which was almost filled up, was cleared out in 1843, the main line was extended, and several branches formed, which were made available for the purposes of irrigation. This place was the scene of the abortive attempt of an adventurer, George Thomas, to found an independent state. **HURITA**, a town of E. Africa, in lat. 9° 37' N, lon. 41° 56' E. Christians are admitted into it.

It exports coffee in great quantity, and of excellent quality, grown in its vicinity, and white cotton cloths, gums, and spices. The only seaport of the district of Hurrar is Zeyla, a mud-walled town. Pop. 750. Vessels of 250 tons cannot approach within a mile.

Huzarman, a frontier town, Mysore dom., S. Hindostan, on the Toombuddra, 45 m. N.W. Chitaledroog, lat. 14° 31' N, lon. 75° 59' E.

Huzary, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4½ m. S.S.W. Winchester. Ac. 9,850. Pop. 1,532.

Huzar, a pa. of England, cos. Berks and Wilts, 8 m. N.N.W. Wokingham. Area 6,860 ac. Pop. 2,465.—II. (or *Fauke Hurst*), a pa., co. Kent, 5 m. W. Hythe. Area 660 ac. Pop. 52.—III. (*Castle*), co. Hants, pa. Christ Church Hundred, 2½ m. S.E. Milford, on a remarkable natural causeway, about 200 yards in breadth, running 2 m. into the sea, and approaching within 1 m. of the Isle of Wight. On Hurst beach are two lighthouses, in lat. 50° 43' 33" N, lon. 1° 32' 50" W.—IV. (*Old*), a pa., co. Hunts, 4 m. N.N.W. St. Ives. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 166. Bor. annexed to St. Ives.—V. (*Montezum*), co. Sussex, 3 m. E. Halesham. Area 4,870 ac. Pop. 1,292.—VI. (*Pierpoint*), same co., 28 m. E.N.E. Chichester. Area 5,590 ac. Pop. 2,219.

Huzarouac (*Pasior*), a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. W.S.W. Whitchurch. Area 3,070 ac. Pop. 408.—II. (*Tarrant*), same co., 5 m. N.N.E. Andover. Area 6,340 ac. Pop. 867.

Huzworth, a pa. of England, co. Durham, on the Tees, 3½ m. S.E. Darlington. Area 3,920 ac. Pop. 1,449. It has manufactures of linen.

Husen, a pa. of Sweden, Len and 20 m. S.W. Mariestad, on the E. side of Lake Wener, and having sulphurous baths.

Husen, a town of Moldavia, cap. dist., 47 m. S.E. Jassy, where the treaty of the Pruth between the Russians and Turks was signed in 1711.

Hutchesbrook, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper Provinces, 6½ m. E. Duhm.

Hutchnitz, a market town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, 75 m. S.S.W. Prague. Pop. 1,173. Birthplace of John Huss.—II. a vill. of Prussian Silesia, 18 m. N.E. Reichenbach. Pop. 368.

Hutchnut, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 7 m. S.E. Thirsk. Ac. 2,800. Pop. 613.

Hutchnut, a town of British India, principal place of a pergunnah of same name, dist. Meerut, N.W. prov., in lat. 29° 10' N, lon. 75° 3' E. It is fast falling into decay.

Hutus, a seaport town of Denmark, duchy and 22 m. W. Schleswig, cap. amt., on the North Sea, at the mouth of a small river. Pop. 4,000. It has ship-building yards and breweries.

Hutvan, a vill. of E. Hungary, circ. Marmaros, at the junction of the Theiss with the Nagy-A, 28 m. W.N.W. Szigeth. Pop. 4,700.

Hutorz or Hightortz, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. E. Alford. Ac. 3,310. Pop. 368.

Huttenberg, a market town of Illiria, Carinthia, gov. Laybach, circ. and 25 m. N.N.E. Klagenfurt. Pop. chiefly engaged in iron works.—*Huttenrode* is a vill. of Brunswick, S.W. Blankenburg, and *Hutten-Steinbach*, a vill. of Saxemeningen, with iron works.

Huttenheim, a town and vill. of France, dep. Bas Rhin, arrond. Schelestadt. Pop. 2,138.

Hutton, several pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Essex, 2½ m. W.S.W. Billericay. Area 2,950 ac. Pop. 507.—II. a pa., co. Somerset, 5½ m. W.N.W. Axbridge. Area 2,040 ac. Pop. 335.—III. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Penwortham, 3½ m. S.W. Preston. Pop. 500.—IV. a township, co. York, North Riding, pa. Kildby, 4 m. W.S.W.

Stokesley. Pop. 777.—V. (*Bushell*), a pa., same co., North Riding, 8 m. W.S.W. Scarborough. Area 5,870 ac. Pop. 818.—VI. (*Cranwick*), a pa., East Riding, 2½ m. S. Great Driffield. Area 6,380 ac. Pop. 1,278.—VII. (*in the Forest*), co. Cumberland, 5½ m. N.W. Penrith. Area 2,870 ac. Pop. 282.—VIII. (*Magna*), co. York, North Riding, 7 m. N.N.W. Richmond. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 189.—IX. (*Sheriff*), same Riding, 10 m. N.N.E. York. Area 9,590 ac. Pop. 1,530.

Hutton, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, on the Tweed, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 7 m. W.N.W. Berwick. P. 1,102. The salmon fisheries of this pa. are productive.—II. (*with Currie*), co. Dumfries, in Annandale. Area about 23,000 ac., of which nearly 20,000 are pasture. Pop. 836.

Huttons-Arbo, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. S.W. Malton. Ac. 2,800. Pop. 434.

Huttwil, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 22 m. N.E. Bern. Pop. 3,092. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of cotton fabrics.

Huxham, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. N.N.E. Exeter. Area 730 ac. Pop. 156.

Huy (pronounced *Wé*), a fortified town of Belgium, prov. and 17 m. S.W. Liege, cap. arrond., on the Meuse. Pop. 8,955. It is enclosed by heights, and has a citadel, a college, iron works and breweries, with tile, paper, leather, glue, and other factories, and an active trade in corn.

Huy, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 11 m. S.W. Ghent. Pop. 4,228.

Hyrion, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, with a station on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, 3½ m. E. Liverpool. Ac. 9,720. Pop. 3,912.

Huzar and Elwak Corvutay, a mountainous region of Afghanistan, mostly between lat. 31° 30' and 37° N, lon. 65° and 68° E, enclosed by the dominions of Herat, Candahar, Cabool, Bokhara and Khiva, and estimated to comprise 80,000 sq. m., with a pop. of from 300,000 to 350,000. Surface wholly mountainous, and in some parts 14,000 feet in elevation. The Mooghraub, Helmand, Urgumdaub, and rivers of Balkh and Ghaznee rise in this region. The inhabitants are of Mongol descent, very poor, and subject to their more powerful neighbours. They receive turbans, cotton cloths, tobacco, dyes, and carpets from the rest of Afghanistan, and rice, cotton, and salt from Turkistan, in exchange for slaves, cattle, sheep, butter, strong woolsens, felt, sacks, grain, lead, and sulphur. Silver and copper ores are met with, but no mines are wrought. Principal vills., Ghore, Sirpool, and Andkoo.

Hizrah or Hizrao, a commercial town of the Punjab, 28 m. E. Attock, on the route from Lahore. Lat. 35° 50' N, lon. 72° 45' E.

Hvaloe or Hvaloev, an island of Norway, stiff Norrland, in the Arctic Ocean, immediately W. Fromoe. Lat. 60° 35' N, lon. 19° 30' E. Length, N to S, 27 m., breadth 14 m.—*Hvaloe* is the name of an island group in the Skagerack, at the entrance of the Christiana-Fiord.

Hvra or Hvra, a Danish island, in the Sound, 8 m. S. Elsinore.

Hvabart, a river of S. America. [JANARY.]

Hitcham (*North*), a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. S.S.W. Lincoln. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 463.

—II. (*South*), a pa. adjoining, 5 m. S.W. Lincoln. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 141.

Hids, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. and 4 m. N.E. Stockport. Pop. 11,560, chiefly employed in cotton manufs. and coal mines.

Hiof, a co., U. S., North America, N. Carolina, in its E. part bordering Pamlico Sound; cap. Swan Quarter. Area 8,000 sq. m. Pop. 7,528.

Hiof Pans, two townships of the U. S., North

America.—I. Vermont, 26 m. N. Montpelier. Pop. 1,107.—II. New York, on Hudson river, W. bank, 26 m. S. Albany. Pop. 2,426. It has water communication with New York.

HYDERABAD, properly *Haidarabad*, a territory of S. India, in the kingdom of the Nizam, in lat. 18° 10' and 21° 42' N., lon. 74° 40' and 81° 30' E. Area estimated at 95,337 sq. m., and the pop. at 10,666,080. Surface 700 to 800 feet, and a few granitic summits are 2,500 feet above the sea. With the exception of the valley of the Taptee, the country is drained from W. to E., and N.W. to S.E. by the Godavery and the Kistna, which discharge themselves into the Bay of Bengal. The Taptee valley is drained W. into the Gulf of Cambay. Soil generally fertile, and when well manured bears any kind of crops, without regard to season, and throughout the whole territory the ground, when uncultivated for a few years, becomes covered with a low jungle. Chief products, rice, wheat, maize, mustard, castor-oil, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, indigo, fruits, including the vine and melon, with kitchen garden products, and valuable timber. Sheep are extensively pastured all over the country. Horned cattle are used as beasts of burden. Honey and bees-wax are plentiful. Manufactures for home use, woollen and cotton fabrics; silk, the raw material, called *tusser*, being gathered in the woods, the produce of a wild worm. Raw and dressed hides, dyo-stuffs, guns, and resins, are the chief articles of commerce. Climate generally good, mean temperature of year 81° 30', in January 74° 30', and May 93°, Fahr. Annual fall of rain 32 inches. Zoology comprises the tiger, leopard, hyena, antelopes, and wild buffalo. Annual revenue of the Nizam, 1,500,000. Subsidiary force maintained by the British government by treaty with the Nizam, 14,624 men of all arms. Auxiliary force of the Nizam consists of 24,000 men, commanded by British officers, and paid by the Nizam. The irregular force numbers 26,000 men, and the troops maintained by amiers and others from revenues assigned by government, 4,743 men. The military roads are generally good. Chief towns, Hyderabad the cap., Secunderabad, Jaunna, Jaafarabad, Beder, Janur or Chinur, Ellichpore, Doolatabad, Golconda, Nirmal, Nander, Palensha, and Warangol.

HYDERABAD, a walled town of India, cap. state of same name, on the river Musi, 36 m. N.W. Madras. Estimated pop. 24,000. In the suburb on left side of the river is situated the British residency, which communicates with the city and palace by a bridge. It has a mosque, the Chaur Minar or Four Minarets, formerly used as a school of arts and sciences, but now turned into

warehouses. The surrounding country has many large tanks and artificial lakes.

HYDERABAD, a town of W. India, formerly cap. of Seinde, near the l. b. of the Indus, in lat. 28° 23' N., lon. 68° 28' E. Pop. estim. at 24,000. It is situated on the low range of the Ganjah hills. Has a fortress and ramparts, flanked by round towers.

HYDERGURH, a town of India, territory of Oude, in lat. 26° 37' N., lon. 81° 17' E. It has a bazaar, and is well supplied with good water.

HYDERNUGUR, a town of British India, dist. Behar, presid. Bengal, in lat. 24° 30' N., lon. 85° 55' E.

HYDRA, an island of Greece, off the E. coast of the Morea, and forming with the island Poros a gov. comprising 56 sq. m., and about 23,000 inhabitants. Area of island 38 sq. m. Pop. about 20,000. It is a mere barren rock, but on its N. side is a city, with a pop. of 12,600 persons, 3 small harbours, and an active trade.—*Hydra* is an island between Hydra and the mainland, 4 m. in length by 2 m. across.

HYERAS or **HYERES**, *Arce* and *Hieres*, a comm. and town of S. France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 10 m. E. Toulon. Pop. 9,999.

HYERES (ISLES OF), *Stachades*, a group of small islands of France, dep. Var, in the Mediterranean, in front of the Bay of Hyeres. Surface mostly arid and uncultivated, but their climate is fine, and they might be rendered productive. They are defended by several forts. The chief islands are Forquerolles, Port Crus, Bagneau, and Titan.

HYKZAIK, a large walled vill. of Afghanistan, 35 m. N. Shawl, on the route to Candahar. Here, on the 28th of April 1842, the British routed the Afghans, and forced a passage to Candahar.

HYMETTUS (MOUNT), a mountain of Greece, gov. Attica, 4 m. E.S.E. Athens. Height 2,660 feet. The honey collected here is in high repute.

HYPOLITE (St), France [*Hyepolite* (St)].

HYSONOTON, a pa. of England and North Wales, co. Salop and Montgomery, 4 m. N. Bishops-Castle. Pop. 335.

HYTHE, a parl. and munic. bor. and market town and pa. of England, and one of its cinque-ports, co. Kent, near the English Channel, and having a station on the South-Eastern Railway, 11 m. W.S.W. Dover. Area of pa. 860 ac. Pop. 2,675; of parliamentary borough, which includes Sandgate, Folkstone, etc., 13,164. Has an hospital, a county hall, borough gaol; a theatre, library, and branch bank; and on the beach, which is higher than the town, a line of strong martello towers. The bor. sends 1 member to House of Commons.—II. (Wass), a pa., same co., 2 m. W.S.W. Hythe. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 178.

I

For notices of places not here mentioned, see the initials J. or Y.

IMBOLI, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 66 m. N. Adrianople, on the Toudja. It has several mosques, and manufactures of woollen cloth.

JAMPOL or **JAMPOL**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, cap. circ., 75 m. E.S.E. Kamenez, on the Dniester. Pop. 2,457, who trade in corn.

JASTRUB, a vill. of Denmark, duchy and near Schleswick. In 1850, the Danes here defeated the insurgents of Holstein.

ISABURU or **ISABURU**, a town of South Amer., New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, 70 m. W. Bogota, on the route thence to the Quindin. P. 5,000. (?)

ISABURA, a town of South America, Ecuador, 60 m. N.N.E. Quito, at the N. foot of the volcano Imbabura, in a fertile region. Pop. 12,000.

ISABRA, a vill. of the Mexican Confederation, Xalisco, 45 m. N. Aguas-Calientes.

ISABRA-ZALGO, a vill. of Spain, prov. Alava, W.N.W. Vittoria. Pop. 790.

ISBRUNNEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia; reg. and 21 m. N.N.E. Munster. Pop. 2,030.

ISBURYTON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 63 m. W. Blandford-Forum. Area 960 sq. Pop. 319.

ISBRIA or **ISBRIA PENINSULA**, the S W. portion of Europe, comprising Spain and Portugal.

ISBVILLE, a pa. or co., U S, North America, Louisiana, in centre of state, through which flows an outlet of the Mississippi of same name. Area 539 sq m Pop 12,214.

ISI, a town of Spain, prov and 23 m N W Alcantá. Pop 2,955. It stands in a valley enclosed by olive-grounds.

ISLA, one of the Balearic Islands [IVIZA]

Iso, one of the Querimba Islands, on the E coast of Africa, with a Portuguese fort and small town, 130 m S Cape Delgado.

Iso, a town of Guinea [ISON]

ISO, a comm and market town of France dep Hautes Pyrénées, 4 m. W. Tarbes Pop 2,117

ISRAH, an old town of Arabia, Oman, dom and 60 m S S W Muscat.

ISRAHIM, Adonis, a rivulet of Syria, pass of Tripoli, enters the Mediterranean about midway between that city and Beyrout. Connected in ancient mythology with the death of Adonis or Tammuz.

ISRAHIM, a river of Persia, prov Kerman, enters the Persian Gulf at its mouth, 20 m E Ormuz, after a northward course of 75 miles.

ISRAILA or **ISRAHIT**, Wallachia [BRANITOA]

ISRIH, *Prima*, a decayed town of Nubia, upon a rocky height on the Nile, 12 m S W Derr.

ISRO or **ISRI**, a town of Spain, prov and 19 m N E Jaen Pop 3,650. Manufact of soap.

ISSTET, a pa of England, co Southampton on the Avon, 3 m N Ringwood Ac 870 P 316

ISSTOCK, a pa of England, co Leicester, 4 m N Market-Bosworth Ac 1,270 ac Pop 2,212

ISSTOY, a pa of England, co Oxford and Bucks, 64 m W N W Hestley on-Thames Area 1,800 ac Pop 110

ISUHO, a market town of Hanover, landr and 8 m S Osnabruck Pop 976

ICA, a town of N Peru, dep and 168 m S S T Lima, cap prov, near the Pacific Pop (1900 ?)

—If a tributary of the Amazon [PITUMAYO]

ICAT or **ICATTE**, a town of Brazil, prov and 53 m S E Maranhão, on rt. b of the Monim.

ICOMA, a pa of England, co Worcester 23 m S S L Stow-on-the-Wold Area 970 ac P 140

ICELAND, an island belonging to Denmark, in the Atlantic Ocean 700 m N Norway, and about 50 m E Greenland, between lat. 63° 4' and 68° 14' N, being immediately S of the Polar circle, lon 13° 30' and 24° 30' W. Area, with adjacent waters, estimated at 37,800 sq m Pop (1895) 64,664. Surface mountainous, and volcanic, traversed from E. to W. by separate mountain masses, the ramifications of which form on the N E and W coasts numerous fjords or bays, which extend far into the interior. The highest mountains are Öræfajökull (lit 64° N, 6,400 feet, Snæfel (lat 64° 44'), 8,966 feet, Hekla, 6,110 feet. The central portion is uninhabited and little known. There are many large streams which flow generally with great rapidity. Glaciers cover a surface of upwards of 4,000 sq m. they exist in all the mountains above 4,000 feet in elevation, and extend down to the sea. In the N, where the hills are generally low, there are few glaciers. The greatest mass of ice is in the S E of the island, and this region has for centuries been the scene of the most violent volcanic eruptions. There are 30 known volcanoes in Iceland, 8 of which have been active within a century. The most destructive volcanic eruptions on record were those of 1204, 1241, 1636, 1693, 1783, and the eruption of Hekla, 23 September 1845 to 6th April 1846, on which occasion the ashes reached

the Orkney Islands. The island also contains numerous small mud volcanoes and intermittent thermal springs, in the chief of which, the *Great Geyser*, the water, at a depth of 72 feet, is 30° above the boiling point. The climate is very variable; storms of extreme violence are frequent, summer moist, in winter the sky is dark and gloomy, but lighted up by brilliant displays of the aurora borealis. Temperature more elevated than in any other country in the same latitude, mean of year at Reykjavik 40° Fahr. The lower limit of snow in lat 65° is 3,100 feet, 800 or 900 feet being the highest due to latitude. The S coasts, washed by a prolongation of the Gulf Stream, are much milder than in the N, and generally free from ice. Forests formerly abounded, but the island is now destitute of trees, except a few stunted birches. the want of fuel is severely felt, although the Gulf Stream and the polar currents occasionally float drift-wood to its shores, and a fine white turf is used. No grain of any kind can be raised, but cabbage and potatoes are cultivated. The flora of Iceland is nearly allied to that of Scandinavia, comprising mosses and a few shrubs. The most important domestic animal is the sheep, which, with the horse, ox, pig, and dog, were introduced from Norway during last century. In 1845 there were 700,000 sheep, 25,000 head of cattle, and 32,000 horses on the island. Reindeer, introduced in 1770, now roam in large herds, but are not domesticated, the polar bear is sometimes cast on the shores from the northern ice fields. Fish are very abundant on all the coasts, and birds are numerous. Commerce consists in the exchange of wool, butter, skin, tallow, and oil, for European manufactures. The only means of transport is by horses, as there are no carriage roads in the island. Iceland is divided into 3 amts or counties, viz., Suderant, Vesterant, and Norðr and Osterant, and these are subdivided into 19 sýssel. The island was discovered by the Northerners in the 9th century and came into the possession of Denmark in 1380. The Icelanders belong to the Scandinavian race, they are attached to their country, and hospitable to strangers, their religion is Lutheran, there is only one school, the college at Reykjavik, with a president, 8 professors, and 80 to 100 students, but domestic education is general, and the people are intelligent, and are universally educated to the extent of reading and writing. Their affairs are regulated by a council called *Althing* composed of 1 representative for Reykjavik, and 1 for each of the 19 sýssel, their first meeting was held on 1st July 1433. The only town is Reykjavik. Pop 1,200. There are upwards of 20 trading vessels, mostly on the coasts. From 40 to 45 vessels sail annually from Denmark to Iceland. Formerly the trade was a government monopoly, but it was thrown open by a decree of the Althing in 1803.

ICIMBOE, an island off the S W coast of Africa, Namaqua country, in lat 36° 18' S, lon 14° 38' E. It is half a mile in circumference, and abounds with sea fowl.

ICHHALSEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Gunt, 6 m S E Gumburg Pop 2,573.

ICHARNANT, a comm and vill of Belgium, prov. W Flanders, 12 m S W Bruges Pop 6,650.

ICHTENHAGEN, a market town of Germany, duchy Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, principality and 12 m E S E Gotha, on the Gera Pop 789. It has manufactures of linen and paper.

ICKENHAM, a pa of England, co. Middlesex, 23 m. N. Uxbridge. Area 1,420 ac. Pop 364.

ICKROU, a pa. of England, co. Bucks and

Oxford. 4 m. W.N.W. Thame. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 408.

ICKHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. E. Canterbury. Area, 2,190 ac. Pop. 568.

ICKLEFORD, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2 m. N. Hitchin. Area, 940 ac. Pop. 574.

ICKLEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1½ m. W.S.W. Winchelsea. Area, 4,270 ac. P. 738.

ICKLETON, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 5 m. W.S.W. Linton. Area, 2,672. Pop. 818.

ICKLINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. E.S.E. Mildenhall. Area 6,380 ac. P. 632.

ICKWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.W. Bury. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 71.

ICO, a town of Brazil, prov. Ceara, on the Salgado, 150 m. S. Fortaleza, and 32 m. N.N.E. Crato. Pop., including district, 7,000.

ICON or FID DE LOS VIVOS, a town on the W. coast of the island Tenerife, Canaries. P. 5,479.

ICOLLO-I-BENGO, a town of W. Africa, Angola, on l. b. of the Bengor, 32 m. E. St Paul de Louanda. Pop. 6,380 blacks; 172 mulattoes; & 11 whites.

I-COLM-KILL, Hebrides, Scotland. [IOMA.]

ICAROCK, a town of Guinea, on the W. bank of the Old Calabar river, 30 m. from its mouth.

ICY CAPE, Russian America, on the Arctic O., is midway between Capes North and Lisburne, and the northmost point reached by Cook in 1778.

ICONOZO, a river of S. America. [BUENOTA.]

IDA (MOUNT), a famous mountain of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near the head of the Gulf of Adramytti, and 90 m. S.E. the plain of Troy. It sends out many spurs to the N. and E., and on its slopes rise the *Mendere* (*Scamander*), the Tuzla, and many other small rivers, which flow into the *Ægean* Sea and Sea of Marmora.—II. the principal mountain of Crete. [PSILOMITA.]—*Nagy-Ida* is a market town of N. Hungary, co. Aba-ujvar, near the Hernad, 9 m. S.S.W. Kaschau. Pop. 1,732.

IDANHA-NOVA, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 13 m. E. Castello-branco. Pop. 2,204.

IDENET, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. N.W. Burford. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 222.

IDDAH or ATTAR, a town of Guinea, cap. kingdom of Eggarah, on the E. bank of the Quorra, 50 m. S. the influx of the Chadda. P. 8,000. (?)

IDDEHLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. N.N.E. Hatherleigh. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 518.

IDE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. S.S.W. Exeter. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 664.

IDEFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2½ m. S.E. Chudleigh. Area 1,810. Pop. 319.

IDEX, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. N. Eye. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 696.

IDINAK, a vill. or town of Siberia, gov. and 80 m. N.W. Irkutsk, on the Angara.

IDLE, a river of England, co. Nottingham, after a N.E. course, joins the Trent at W. Stockwith. At East Retford it is crossed by the Chesterfield Canal.

IDLE, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Calverley, 3 m. N.N.E. Bradford. Pop. 7,118. It has manufs. of woollens.

IDLCOTE, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2½ m. N.N.E. Shipston-upon-Stour. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 81.

IDLSTREE, a pa. of England. [ELSTREE.]

IDLSTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5½ m. N.N.E. Salisbury. Area 8,160 ac. Pop. 550.

IDOL, a mining town of Austria, Carinthia, circ. Adelsberg, in an Alpine valley, 23 m. W.S.W. Laybach. Pop. 4,430. It has two churches, and an old castle, now used for the residence of the mining director, and for the government offices connected with its celebrated quicksilver mine. The latter employs upwards of 800 workmen;

from 3,300 to 3,500 cwts. of quicksilver are produced annually.

IDRO (LAKE) [*Ædrinus Lacus*], Lombardy, deleg. and 17 m. N. Brescia, is intermediate between the lakes Garda and Isco. Length, N. to E., 7 m.; greatest breadth 1½ m.; depth about 400 feet. It is traversed by the Chiese, an affluent of the Po, and it has on its W. side the fortress Rocca d'Anfo, and at its S.E. extremity the vill. *Idro-Alto*, with 1,500 inhabitants.

IDREYH, a town of Germany, duchy Nassau, 15 m. N. Mayence. Pop. 1,987.

IKATERINBURG and IKATERINOSLAV, Russia. [EKATERINBURG and EKATERINOSLAV.]

ILETZ or ELETZ, Russia. [JELETZ.]

IELAI, a town of S. Italy, Naples, prov. Molise, cap. cant., 9 m. E.S.E. Campobasso. Pop. 2,206.

ILENINE, European Turkey. [YENIDJE.]

ILENIKAI STRAIT, S. Russia. [YENIKALE.]

ILENISEI, river and prov., Siberia. [YENISEI.]

ILESI, *Æsis*, a walled episcopal town of Italy, Pontifical States, cap. dist., leg. and 15 m. S.W. Ancona, on l. b. of the Esino. Pop. 9,000.

IL, an islet off the S. coast of France, dep. Bouches du Rhône, opposite Marseille, wholly occupied with a fortress. It owes its name to the Jews (*il*) with which it was originally covered.

ILFELD, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 4 m. W. Montfort. P. 4,464.

ILFESHIM, a vill. of Germany, Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, S.W. Rastadt. Pop. 1,250.

ILFIELD, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Sussex, 6½ m. N.E. Horsham. Ac. 3,480. Pop. 1,112.—II. co. Kent, 2½ m. S.S.E. Gravesend. Ac. 350. P. 91.

ILFANI, an upland region of Asia Minor, Anatolia, S.E. Amassera, with a mean elevation of 2,000 feet, and in which are the two vills, Ilfani of Kastamuni, and Ilfani of Zafaran Boll.

ILLEY, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. S.S.E. Oxford. Area 1,709 ac. Pop. 969.

ILROD, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3½ m. S.S.W. Lewes. Area 1,091 ac. Pop. 182.

ILTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Monmouth, 3 m. S.W. Chepstow. Area 680 ac. Pop. 34.—II. (*Rheya*), a township, co. Salop, pa. St Martin, 5 m. W. Ellesmere. Pop. 967.

ISBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8 m. E.S.E. Stoke Ferry. Area 1,510 ac. P. 245.

IOKA, a town of Spain, on the Alhama, prov. and 36 m. S.E. Logroño. Pop. 1,910.

IOELHEIM, a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, 7 m. N.W. Spire. Pop. 1,156.

IOHANNESBURG, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 2½ m. E.S.E. Castle-martyr. Area 5,556 ac. Pop. 2,192.

IOHTFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m. E.S.E. Whitechurch. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 347.

IOHTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2 m. S.S.W. Wrotham. Area 3,170 ac. Pop. 1,121.

IOILA or IOILAWA, a river of Moravia, joins the Schwartzawa, 19 m. S. Brunn, course 70 m. S.E.

IOILAU, a town of Austria, Moravia, cap. circ., on the Igla, 49 m. W.N.W. Brunn. Pop. 18,080.

It has three suburbs, several churches, a gymnasium, and a high school, with extensive manufs. of woollen cloth, paper, vinegar, colours, potash, and glass wares, and a flourishing corn and transit trade. Silver and lead are raised from neighbouring mines.

IOLESLAS, a town of Sardinia, div. and 32 m. W.N.W. Cagliari, cap. intend., near the W. coast of the island. Pop. (with comm.) 12,456. It has a cathedral, an episcopal palace, several convents, a Jesuits college, and a trade in wine.

IOLO (Germ. *Naudorf*), a market town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, on the Hernad, 7 m. S. Lend-

schau. Pop. 5,900. It has a Roman Catholic church, a town-hall, a board of mines, smelting works for copper and iron, and some trade in flax and linen fabrics.

ISLOOLIK, an island of British North America, in Fury and Hecla Strait, lat. 62° 21' N., lon. 81° 51' W. Its mean annual temperature in 1823 was, by 8,760 observations, found to be 5° 71 Fahr., the highest temp. in July 1823, being 50°, & the lowest, in Jan. of same year, minus 45° Fahr.

ISNACH (St.), a township of Lower Canada, British N. America, dist. and 40 m. N. N. W. Quebec.

ISNACIO (St.), an island of the U. S., North America, at the head of the Gulf of California.

ISNAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 8 m. E. N. E. Riom. Pop. 2,010.

ISNAT (St.), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhône, 5 m. N. W. Villefranche. Pop. 2,835.

ISNAT or **YBANDY**, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Allier, 18 m. W. Moulins. P. 1,748.

ISNATU, a town of Brazil, prov. and 21 m. N. W. Rio de Janeiro. Pop. 4,000. It has a considerable trade in grain by the river Iguaçu to Rio.

ISNATU or **CORITIBA**, a river of Brazil, forms the boundary between the provs. San Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul, and joins the Parana, in lat. 26° 8', lon. 54° 45' W. after a W. course of 250 m. It is navigable only by canoes, owing to its numerous falls.

ISUALADA, *Agua Lait*, a town of Spain, prov. and 3½ m. N. W. Barcelona, on l. b. of the Noja. Pop. 10,005. Chief public buildings, the parish church, college, hospital, and cavalry barracks. It has manufs. of cotton goods, cotton and woollen thread, hats, and fire-arms, with brandy distilleries; and in its neighbourhood are several paper mills.

ISUALADA, a market town of Spain, prov. and 42 m. W. S. W. Malaga. Pop. 1,411.

ISUALA, a river and town of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, the river entering the Atlantic about 85 m. S. W. Santos, after a tortuous E. course of 130 m., in much of which extent it is navigable. The town, on its S. bank, near its mouth, has a good harbour, and exports rice and timber. Pop. with dist. 8,000.

ISUALA, a town of Brazil, and the earliest founded in the prov. of Pernambuco, from which city it is distant 20 m. N. N. W. It stands on a height, beside the Iguaçu, a tributary of the Upper Paranaíba, and it has several churches. Pop. 3,600.

ISUALA, a town of Russia, gov. and 18 m. E. S. E. Minsk, cap. circ., on the Beresina. Pop. 1,100.

ISUALA, a river of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, rig. Stettin, enters the Dammchee, an arm of the Great Haff, 9 m. N. Stettin. Length 5 miles.

ISUALA or **GIZHIGINSK**, a fortified town of E. Siberia, prov. Okhotsk, at the head of its gulf, 60 m. S. W. Penzinsk.—*The Gulf of Ughush* is an arm of the Gulf of Penzinsk, between lat. 60° and 60° 30' N., lon. 135° and 160° E.

ISUALA, a river of N. Russia, gov. Vologda and Archangel, joins the Petchora, after a N. and course of 190 m. through a desert region.

ISUALA, two rivers of Russia, gov. Orenburg, the principal of which joins the Kama, 20 m. N. W. Menzelinsk, after a N. W. course of 200 miles.

ISUALA, one of the Kurile Islands, Pacific.

ISUALA, a market town of Russia, gov. Minsk, 44 m. W. N. W. Orsha. Pop. 1,300.

ISUALA, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the Alder, 4 m. N. Orford. Area 3,680 ac. Pop. 321.

ISUALA, a pa. and vill. of Engl., co. Stafford, 9 m. E. N. E. Chesley. Area of pa. 3,260 ac. Pop. 233.

ISUALA, an isl. of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, ½ m. N. Coll, and about 1 m. in circuit.

ISUALA or **ISUALA**, two small islands, Hebrides, Scot., co. Inverness, S. and E. Oranay.

ISUALA, a small town of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, and the cap. of the "Grey League" (whence the name of the canton), on the Upper Rhine, 17 m. W. S. W. Chur. Pop. 674.

ISUALA or **ISUALA**, *Ischale*, a market town and pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the ancient Foss-way and the Ivel, 4½ m. S. S. E. Somerton. Area 690 ac. Pop. 889. Birthplace of Roger Bacon.

ISUALA (SAN) or **LA GRANJA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 6 m. S. E. Segovia. Pop. 3,879. The celebrated palace La Granja, in a mountain region, 3,940 feet above the sea, was built by Philip v. The town has a royal manufacture of looking-glasses.

ISUALA (SAN), a group of islets, South Atlantic, 80 m. W. Cape Horn.—*Cape St. Idelfonso* is a headland on the E. coast of Luzon, Philippine Islands, lat. 16° 15' N., lon. 121° 36' E.

ISUALA, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 4½ m. S. S. E. Wooler. Area 9,670 ac. Pop. 611.

ISUALA or **FRANCE**, an old prov. of France, of which the cap. was Paris, now forming the five dep. Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, Aisne, Oise, and parts of Eure-et-Loire, Loiret, and Yonne.

ISUALA, *Aux-Moines*, an island of France, off the N. coast of Brittany, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 10 m. N. Lannion.—*Des Faisans* or *De la Conférence*. [*FAISANS*]—*Île de France*, an island, Indian Ocean. [*MAURITIUS*]—*d'Yeu*, a fortified island of France, dep. Vendée, in the Atlantic, 10 m. from the coast.—*Des Roches*, one of the Seychelles islands, Indian Ocean.

ISUALA or **LA TITIT**, a group of islands off the N. W. coast of Australia, opposite the entrance of Admiralty Gulf, respectively named after the distinguished French authors Fenelon, Montesquieu, Pascal, Descartes, Corneille, and Condillac.

ISUALA or **GORODK**, a fortified town of Russia, gov. and 75 m. S. W. Orenburg, at the confl. of the Ilek and Ural rivers. Many of its pop. are exiles. It has a mining, & some other schools.—*Ilshoi Sastchika* is a conf. fort also on the Ilek.

ISUALA (GREAT), is a ward and chapelry of England, co. Essex, in the pa. Barking, with a vill. on the Rodings, here crossed by a bridge, and on the Eastern Counties Railway, 7 m. E. N. E. London. Pop. 3,743.

ISUALA (LITTLE), a pa. of England, co. Essex, 7 m. E. N. E. London. Area 750 ac. Pop. 187.

ISUALA, a seaport town and pa. of England, co. Devon, on its N. coast, 9½ m. N. N. E. Bristaple. Area of pa. 3,620 ac. Pop. of do. 3,677. do of town 2,919. Its harbour is enclosed by a bold rocky coast, and a pier 850 feet in length, it affords secure anchorage to vessels of 240 tons, and is defended by a battery, adjacent to which is a lighthouse. The town has an export trade in oats, an active fishery and coasting traffic. It is also frequented as a bathing-place. Steam-packets run constantly between it and Bristol, Swansea, and Milford.

ISUALA or **LEUW**, a vill. of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 43 m. N. W. Koneh.

ISUALA or **GOVERNADOR** ("Governor's Island"), an island of Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro, in its bay, 7 m. N. Rio. Length, E. to W., 6 m.; breadth ½ m. It is populous and well cultivated.

ISUALA or **GRAND**, an island of Brazil, prov. and 68 m. W. S. W. Rio de Janeiro, in the bay of Angra. Length, E. to W., 15 m.; greatest breadth 8 m. It produces a good deal of sugar and coffee, and has several good anchorages, resorted to by whale ships; on its W. side is the

vill. of Santa Ana. Pop. 2,000.—II. a town, Brazil. [ANGRA DOS REYES.]

ILHAVO, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 4 m. S. Aveiro, near the Atlantic. Pop. 4,000.

ILHEOS (SAN JONAS DOS), a maritime town of Brazil, prov. and 130 m. S.W. Bahia, at the mouth of the Rio dos Ilheos, which enters the Atlantic after an Eward course of 130 m. It has a harbour, and trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 3,000.

ILIDJAH, two vill. of Asiatic Turkey.—I. (*Elegia*), pash. and 8 m. W. Erzeroum, and near which Pompey defeated Mithridates.—II. pash. and 70 m. W.N.W. Diarbekir, on the Euphrates.

ILI, KULDEHA or GULIJA, a city of Chinese Turkestan, cap. dist. Dzoungaria, on the Ili, lat. 43° N., lon. 82° 30' E. It is the residence of a Chinese military governor, and is an entrepôt for the trade of Central Asia. Pop. 40,000. (?)

ILIM, a river of Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, tributary to the Angara. Total course 180 m. On it is Ilimsk, a fortified post, 300 m. N. Irkutsk.

ILINGA or ILINKASA, a mountain of S. America, with three peaks, in the Andes, Ecuador, dep. and 83 m. S.S.W. Quito. Elevation 17,380 feet.

ILISIN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 53 m. N.E. Diarbekir, cap. Beylik.

ILISSA, a rivulet of Greece, Attica, rises near the vill. Aicti, flows S.W., skirting Athens on the S., and enters the Porto Phauari. E. of the Piræus, after a total course of 10 miles.

ILKESTON, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. E.N.E. Derby, on the Erwash and Nutbrook Canals. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 6,122. It has manufs. of stockings and lace. There are extensive coal mines in the co., and some medicinal springs.

ILKLEY, *Olfiana*, a pa. and township of Engl., co. York, West Riding, on the Wharfe, 5½ m. W.N.W. Otley. Area of pa. 7,600 ac. P. 1,202.

ILL, a river of France, rises near Altkirch, dep. Haut Rhin, flows N. past Altkirch, Muhlhausen, Ensisheim, Benfelden, Erstein, and Strasbourg, 5 m. N.E. of which it joins the Rhine on left. Length 109 m. Chief affs. the Lauch, Faecht, Gleen, and Andlan; the canal of Bruche, and the Canal Monsieur join it. Navigable for 62 m.

ILLASASCO, a lake of Central America. [CUTEPEQUE.]

ILLASOON, a bay of the Asiatic Archipelago, forming a wide inlet of the Celebes Sea, extending into the island Mindanao, on its S.W. side. Length and breadth 70 m. each.

ILLATS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Girondet, 19 m. S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,630.

ILLAT (Hungarian *Illava*), a market town of N. Hungary, co. and 10 m. N.E. Trencschin, on l. b. of the Waag. Pop. 1,223.

ILLAWARRA, a bay on the east coast of Australia, New South Wales, Camden co., in lat. 34° 30' S., lon. 150° 55' E.

ILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pyrénées, on the Tet, 10 m. E.N.E. Prades. P. 3,262.

ILLE, a river of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, rises in the étang Boulet, flows E. 13 m., and joins the Vilaine at Rennes. It communicates with the canal of the Ille and Rance.

ILLE-ET-VILAINE, a maritime dep. in the N.W. of France, forming part of the old prov. of Normandy, cap. Rennes. It is situated on the English Channel, between the depts. Manche, Mayenne, Loire-Inférieure, Morbihan, and Côtes-du-Nord. Area 2,041 sq. m. Pop. 674,618. Surface flat, covered on the N. with forests, dunes, and marshes. Chief rivers the Vilaine, Ille, Couesnon, Rance; a portion of the dep. is traversed by the canal of

Ille and Rance on the N., and that of Nantes and Brest on the S. Climate mild, but humid. Corn raised nearly sufficient for home consumption; tobacco, hemp, and flax are important crops, and cider is extensively made. Minerals comprise iron, lead, building stones, and potters' clay. Pasturage excellent, and the honey, wax, and butter of the dep. are celebrated. Manufs. of hempen and linen thread, and sail cloth are extensively carried on; the other branches of industry are iron forging, glass making, and tanning. Oysters are largely exported from Cancale. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Rennes, Fougères, Montfort, Redon, St Malo, and Vitré.

ILLER, a river of South Germany, rises in the Tyrol, flows mostly N. through Bavaria, and along the frontier of Württemberg, and joins the Danube, 2 m. above Ulm. Course 83 m. Principal affluent the Aarach; on it are the towns Immerstadt and Kempten. Its banks were, in 1800, the scene of many engagements between the French and Austrians.

ILLERAT, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. and W. of North Uist. Length about 4 m.; breadth 1½ m. Pop. 48.

ILLFETISEN, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on rt. b. of the Iller, 38 m. W.S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 1,145.

ILLESAS, *Illocris*, a town of Spain, prov. Toledo, 22 m. S.W. Madrid. Pop. 2,000. It has manufactures of leather and chucholate.

ILLIAC (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cantal, arrond. & 10 m. S.W. Aurillac. P. 1,880.

ILLIENS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, cap. cant., on the Loir, 15 m. S.W. Chartres. Pop. 3,186, who manuf. woollen goods.

ILLIMANI, one of the loftiest mountains of the Bolivian Andes, in the E. Cordillera, 30 m. S.E. La Paz. Lat. 16° 40' S., lon. 67° 48' W. It is a serrated ridge with 4 principal peaks, the loftiest estimated to be 21,140 feet in height. It derives its name from being perpetually covered with snow. On its N. side it has glaciers above the height of 16,350 feet. On it also is the lake of Illimani, 15,500 feet above the sea.

ILLINGEN, two villa. of South Germany.—I. Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 6 m. S.E. Maulbronn. Pop. 1,400.—II. Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, near the Rhine, 5 m. N. Rastadt. Pop. 375.

ILLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. W.N.W. East Harling. Ac. 1,380. Pop. 98.

ILLINOIS, a river of the U. S., North America, formed by the union of Kankakee and des Plaines rivers, after a S.W. course of about 400 m., through the state Illinois, to which it gives name, joins the Mississippi, 15 m. N.W. its confluence with the Missouri, in lat. 38° 56' 23" N., lon. 90° 20' W. The chief affluents are the Fox and Vermilion rivers, from which latter it is navigable to its mouth; there is a canal 105 m. long, 8 feet deep, and 60 feet wide, from the influx of the Vermilion river to Chicago on Lake Michigan.

ILLINOIS, one of the U. S., North America, in the W. part of the union, between lat. 37° and 42° 30' N., lon. 87° 30' and 91° 25' W., having E. Lake Michigan, and Indiana, and other sides Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Area 55,405 sq. m. Pop. 868,398. Surface in its centre level, and consisting of wide prairies; in the N. and S. hilly and densely wooded. The Mississippi forms all its W., and the Ohio and Wabash rivers, most part of its S. and E. frontier; the Illinois Rock and Kankaskia rivers traverse it from N.E. to S.W. Climate healthy, except in low wet localities. Mean annual temp. 52° Fabr. Winter cold. Soil very fertile, and this state is con-

usually attracting emigrants. In 1850, 57,048,964 bushels of maize, and 30,790,479 of other grains were reported to have been raised besides potatoes, hops, hemp, flax, tobacco, and some cotton, silk, and sugar. Hogs and poultry are very numerous. In the N W is a tract of 200 sq m, supposed to be the most productive in lead on the globe, coal, iron, copper, and salt are other mineral products. Manufactures principally domestic, or connected with its metallic products. In 1873, there were 296 m of railway in operation and 1,772 in course of construction. Slavery does not exist in this state. Public revenues (1849-50) 402,179 dollars. Illinois is divided into 90 cos, and sends 9 members to Congress. Principal towns, Springfield, the cap., Chicago, Alton, Galena, and Nauvoo. There are 1,167 churches of all denominations. It has 4 colleges, 42 academies, and 2,611 primary schools. Constitution formed in 1847, governor and lieutenant governor elected for 4 years, 25 senators for 4 years, and 7 representatives for 2 years. In 1720 some French Canadians settled in this region but nearly all the settlements have taken place since 1800.

ILIKARA, a town of Asia Minor, push Kara manna, 57 m S Konieh.

ILIKINCH, a comm and vill of France, dep B Rhin, on rt b of the Ill 3 m S Strasbourg. Pop 3,208, partly employed in weaving textiles.

ILIKAT, a pa. and vill of Switzerland, cant and 9 m E N Zurich, on rt b of the Reupt. Pop 4,766. It has manufs of thread linen, and silk.

ILIKOAY, a pa of England, co Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel 2½ m N W Redruth. Area 8,010 ac. Pop 9,276 employed in copper and tin mines. It has a small harbour.

ILIKOY, a town of Slavonia, co Syrmia, with a port and steam packet station on the Danube, 20 m W Peterwardein. Pop 3,300.

ILIKWA, a town of Spain prov and 22 m W N W Granada, on the Churion. Pop (including 6 adjacent hamlets) 6,900.

ILIKWA, a town of Spain prov and 42 m W S W Zaragoza. Pop 2,179.

ILIKWT, a market town of Russia, gov Courland, 103 m E S F Mitau. Pop 1,900. It has a castle, Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches.

ILIKZ, a market town of Transylvania, on the Maros, 17 m N W Vajda Hunyad. Pop 742.

ILIKZALVA, a market town of Transylvania, on the Auzta, 14 m N L Kionstadt. Pop 1,417.

ILIRIA (Ilyriom or), *Ilyricum* previous to 1819, a prov. of Austria, forming the S E corner of the German empire, between lat 44° 25' 28" and 47° 7' 40" N, lon 12° 10' and 15° 45' E, bounded E and N E by Styria, S E by Hungarian-Croatia, S and W by the Adriatic and Italy, and N by Austria, Tyrol, and Styria. Area, including the isls of the Gulf of Quarnero the chief of which are Veglia, Cherso and Osero 11,650 sq m. Pop (1800) 1,211,236. Surface mountainous, traversed from N W to S E by the Norio Carnic, and Julian Alps, culminating point, the Gross Gluckner, 12,425 feet in elevation. Chief rivers, the Drave and Save, which belong to the basin of the Danube on the N E, and the Isone, in the basin of the Adriatic on the S W. The waters of Lake Zirknitz rise and fall periodically, and the streams of its basin disappear under ground. Climate varies greatly according to elevation. The mountain slopes are covered with excellent timber, and the soil is fertile in some of the valleys. In the N, rye, oats, and barley, are the principal crops, and in Carinthia, cattle are extensively reared. In the S the products comprise wine, olive oil, wheat, and maize.

Mineral riches comprise gold, silver, mercury, lead, copper, and iron. Mining is a chief object of industry. Iron is most abundant in Carinthia and Carniola, lead in the rich mines of Bleiburg, and mercury at Idria in Carniola. The principal manufs are woollen cloths and glass. The commerce of Illyria is concentrated at the free port of Trieste. The greater part of the pop belong to the Slavonic race. The title of the kingdom of Illyria was revived by Napoleon I, who, in 1809, united to the French empire, under the name of the Illyrian provinces, the countries of Carinthia, Carniola, and parts of Austria, and Venetian Friuli, the Hungarian Litorale, Civil and Military Croatia, Dalmatia, Ragusa, and Cattaro. In the divisions of the empire, 1849, the circles of Gorz, Gradisca, Istria, and the city of Trieste from the kingdom of Illyria. [KARNTEN KRAIN, ISTRIA.]

ILV, two rivers of Germany—I Saxony, rises in the Thuringian forest, flows N E past Ilmenau, Ilm, Braunschweig, and Weimar, and joins the Saale 13 m S N Jena. Total course 50 m—II Bavaria, enters Upper Bavaria and Swabia joins the Danube near Aunstadt.

ILV or STVIT ILV, a town of Germany, duchy Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Ilm 12 m W N W Rudolstadt. Pop 2,000 chiefly weavers.

ILMRA, a lake of Russia, gov and S N Novgorod, 30 m in length E to W, by 24 m in greatest breadth, 107 feet above the sea. It receives the Lovat, Msta, and Cheson rivers, and discharges its waters by the Volkov into Lake Ladoga.

ILVNAI, a town of Central Germany, duchy Saxe-Weimar, on the Ilm, 7 m S W Weimar. Pop 2,364. It has manufs of metal buttons, wooden stuffs and porcelain, iron and coal mines, and a brisk trade in timber.—II A small river of Hanover, a tributary to the Elbe, which it joins from the S, 15 m S L Humberg. Length 60 m.

ILVORON, a pa of Eng and, co Warwick, 34 m W N W Shipston upon Stour. Area 3,100 ac. Pop 925.

ILVINTLER, a pa and mkt town of England, co Somerset, on the Fe, an affl of the Parrett, 1½ m S F Cantua. Area of pa 4,10 ac. Pop 3,280.

ILVIRI, a pa of England, co Bucks, 6½ m W S W Wendover. Area 610 ac. Pop 21.

ILVINSKAYA, a market town of Russian, Don-Cossack country, on the Ilvinska near its confl. with the Don, 30 m N W Tauris. Pop 3,946.

ILVLOA or ILVLA, a river of South Russia, gov Saratov and Don-Cossack country, joins the Don at Ilvinskaya, after a S W course of 100 m. A canal unites it with the Volga at Kamshin.

ILVRE (ELV), a comm and vill of France, dep Haute Loire, on the river Allier, 7 m S Brionde. Pop 2,447.

ILVREBERG, a mkt town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Magdeburg, 16 m W Hubertstadt. Pop 1,112, most of pop engaged in iron and copper works.

ILVFIELD, a vill of South Germany, Wurtemberg, circ Neckar, 6 m S Heilbronn. Pop 2,000.

ILVINGTON, a pa of England, co Devon 6½ m W S W Chudleigh. Area 7,120 ac. Pop 1,214.

ILVLEY (ELVET), a pa and market town of England, co Berks, 10 m W N W Reading. Area of pa 3,610 ac. Pop 700.—II (West), a pa, same co., 1 m W W Lisleley. Ac 3,670 P. 406.

ILVTON, a pa of South Wales, co Glamorgan, 6½ m S W Swansea. Pop 326.

ILVTOY, a pa. of England, co Somerset, 2 m N W Ilminster. Area 1,970 ac. Pop 533.

ILVVSIRIA, a vill of Baden, circ Lower Rhine, on the Neck u, 4 m E Mannheim. Pop 1,081.

ILZ, a river of Lower Bavaria, joins the Danube at Ilstadt, a suburb of Passau.

ILSA, a town of Poland, gov. Sandomir, on the Ilsa, 25 m. N.N.W. Opakow. Pop. 2,000.

IMAM-DOUR, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, ca. and 70 m. N.W. Bagdad, on the Tigris, nearly opposite Tekrit. It is the ancient *Dura*.

IMANDRA, a lake of Russia, gov. of Archangel, circ. and 36 m. S. Kola. Length, N. to S., 60 m. The ancient name of the Himalaya.

IMBER, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 9 m. S.W. Devizes. Area 2,491 ac. Pop. 440.

IMBROS, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, but belonging to Turkey, off the E. entrance of the Hellespont, its highest summit in lat. 40° 10' N., lon. 25° 51' E., and 1,959 feet above the sea. Length, E. to W., 19 m., breadth 10 m. It is densely wooded, and has about 4,000 inhabitants.

IMMERIA, a prov. of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, forming a part of the ancient Colchis, having N. the Caucasus mountains, E. Georgia, W. Mingrelia and Gurzel, and S. the old pashalik of Akhalzikh. Area estimated at 7,000 sq. m., and the pop. at 220,000. Surface mountainous, well wooded, and wholly comprised in the basin of the Rion (ancient *Phasis*). Climate moist and unhealthy; soil very fertile. Products comprise wheat, barley, sorgho, maize, tobacco, hemp, madder, and a great variety of fruits common in Europe, which articles, with wine, cotton stuffs, taffetas, wool and woollen hosiery, honey, wax, and skins, constitute the chief exports. Imports consist in salt, woollen, silk and linen fabrics, copper wares, Turkish sabres, coin, jewellery, and colonial produce. The slave trade, formerly considerable, has greatly ceased since the Russian occupation of the country in 1804. Inhabitants of Georgian descent, and the majority are of the Greek Church. The prov. is divided into 4 districts. Chief towns, Kutais, the cap., Bagdat, Vartak, and Yakhani. Coal of excellent quality was discovered in 1846 N.E. of Kutais.

IMMER (Str.) (German *St. Immer*), a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, 12 m. W. Brienne. Pop. 1,372, who manu. clocks, lace, and woollens. Its valley, the Immerthal, is watered by the Suss.

IMMENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, H.-Cassel, prov. Lr. Hessen, 9 m. N.N.W. Cassel. P. 1,569.

IMMESTADT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 13 m. S.W. Kempten. Pop. 1,200.

IMMINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, on the Humber, 7 m. N.N.W. Great Grimsby. Area 4,280 ac. Pop. 242.

IMMOGELT, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, comprising a part of the town of Castlemartyr. Area 6,430 ac. Pop. 2,219.

INOLA, *Forum Cornelia*, a town of the Pontifical States, leg. and 25 m. W.S.W. Ravenna. Pop. 10,200. It has a cathedral, several other churches and convents, an hospital, theatre, college, literary academy, and public library.

IMPERIAL, a town of Chile, Arica, on the Cauten or Imperial river, 82 m. N. Valdivia.

IMPEY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nievre, on an affl. of the Loire, 7 m. S.E. Nevers. Pop. 1,484, occupied in large iron and copper mills.

IMINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. N. Cambridge. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 273.

IMRUTHPOOR, a town of British India, N.W. prov., in lat. 27° 32' N., lon. 78° 40' E.

Imst, a market town of the Tyrol, cap. circ. Upper Innthal, on the Inn, 31 m. W. Innsbruck. Pop. 2,194, partly employed in copper mines.

INACCENSE ISLAND, the most W. of the Tristan Da Cunha group, Atlantic. Lat. 37° 6' S.

INADA OF ANKARA, a town of European Turkey, prov. Ramuli, on the Black Sea, 75 m. E.N.E. Adrianople.

INAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 6 m. E.S.E. Ennistymon. Ac. 18,983. Pop. 3,006.

INAGUA (GREAT and LITTLE), two of the Bahamas Islands; the former, the largest and most southerly of the group, 50 m. in length, and 25 m. in greatest breadth. Lat. of N.E. point 21° 18' N., lon. 78° 40' W.—The *Little Inagua*, 12 m. N. ward, is about 8 m. in length, by 6 m. across.

INCA, a town of Spain, in the island Majorca, Mediterranean Sea, 17 m. N.E. Palma. P. 3,900.

INCE, two pas. of England.—I. co. Chester, on the Mersey, 4½ m. W.S.W. Frodsham. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 422.—II. (*Pitendell*), a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Scaleton, 9½ m. N.N.W. Liverpool. Pop. 661.—III. (*in-Makerfield*), a township, same pa., 1½ m. S.W. Wigan. Pop. 3,670.

INCE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Wigtown, 2 m. E. Stranraer. Pop. 3,122.

INCH, several pas. of Ireland.—I. Ulster, co. Down, 2½ m. N. Down-Patrick. Area 6,494 ac. Pop. 1,006.—II. Leinster, cos. Wicklow and Wexford, 2½ m. S.W. Arklow. Area 6,943 ac. Pop. 1,575.—III. Munster, co. Cork, 5½ m. S.W. Cloyne. Area 3,823 ac. Pop. 1,410.—IV. Ulster, co. Donegal, comprising the isl. of Inch, on the W. side of Lough Swilly, 1 m. W. Churchtown. Area 3,160 ac. Pop. 760.—V. Leinster, co. Wexford, 6½ m. W.S.W. Taghmon. Area 1,389 ac. Pop. 408.

INCH-BRAYOCK or **ROBBIE ISLAND**, a low flat island, in the channel of the South Esk, Scotland, co. Forfar, pa. Craig, between Montrose basin and the German Ocean. Pop. 132.

INCHCOLM, an island of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Dalgetty, in the Firth of Forth, 2 m. S. Aberdeen. Length about 1 m. On it are the ruins of a monastery founded by Alexander I. in 1123.

INCHGELLION or **RYLEART**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 9 m. W.S.W. Macroom. Area 45,415 ac. Pop. 4,584.

INCH GARVIE, a rocky inlet of Scotland, in the Firth of Forth, opposite Queensferry.

INCHICORANE or **INCHICORAKE**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 5½ m. N.N.E. Ennis. Area 17,438 ac. Pop. 3,164.

INCHINNA, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 1½ m. N.W. Renfrew. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 649.

INCHIGUN, a barony and island of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare; the island in Lough Corrib; the barony comprising 68,387 ac. Pop. 14,467, with Lough Inchiquin.

INCHKEITH, a rocky island of Scotland, in the Firth of Forth, pa. and 3 m. S. Kinghorn, co. Fife, opposite Leith, with lighthouse in its centre.

INCH-KENULTH, an isl. of the Hebrides, Scotl., off the W. coast of Mull. Length 1 m., breadth ½ m. Light revolving. Lat. 56° 2' N., lon. 3° 8' W.

INCH-MARNOCH and **INCH-MURRIN**, two islets of Scotland, the former in the Firth of Clyde, co. and 2 m. W. Bute; the latter, co. Dumfries, in the S.W. part of Lochmoull, 1½ m. in length, by nearly ½ mile across.

INCHTARNA and **ROSSIE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. E.N.E. Perth. Pop. 745.

INCHULKARUNOK or **ENGCHULKURUNOK**, a jaghire of India, territory of Bombay, the centre in lat. 16° 41' N., lon. 74° 2' E., consists mostly of level plains, and is very fertile, but a portion, stretching to the Ghats, bordering on the Concan, is rugged and jungly. Annual revenue 75,000 rupees.

INCHY-BEAUMONT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 11 m. E.S.E. Cambrai. Pop. 1,680.

INCHTRA, a vill. of Scotl., co. and 4½ m. E.S.E. Perth, with a port on Tay, and a ferry to Fingask.

INDIA, a town of Fiedmont, div. and 14 m.

S W. Alexandria, cap mand., on the Belbo. Pop 2,000, partly engaged in silk-throwing.

INCORONATA, an isl. of Dalmatia [**CORONATA**] **INDRA-KL**, a river of Sweden, lens Östersund and Härnösand, formed below Ragunda, flows S E and enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 10 m N. Sundsvall, after a navigable course of 80 miles.

INDIAN HEAD, a peninsula, Australia, Victoria, bounding the entrance to Port Phillip on its W side. Area 100,000 ac, watered by the Barwon river, and consisting chiefly of grassy plains.

INDIAN-ROCK, a co. of the U S., North America, in N E of Arkansas. Area 1,907 sq m. Pop 7,767.—**II**, a township, New Jersey, 14 m N E Belvidere. Pop 2,621.—**III**, a township, New York, 20 m S E Angelica. Pop 1,701.—**IV**, a vill., state Missouri, on an affl. of the Missouri, 36 m W S W Mount Vernon. It is a depot for the trade between Santa Fe and the United States. Pop 800.

INDIANHARIA or HINDRABAI, *Caccadum*, an island in the Persian Gulf, off the S coast of Persia, prov. Laristan, 5 m from the mainland. Length 4 miles.

INDIRAHUN, several towns of India.—**I** dom and 85 m S S E Jeypoor.—**II** Gwalior dom, 27 m W N W Jaipur.—**Indirahall** is a town, Nizam's dom, 40 m N W Berdar.

INDIRAKHAN, a vill. of N Persia, prov. Azeri-Jan, S of Lake Urmia, 25 m I Nakhodeh.

INDIA, an extensive region of Asia between 10° 4' and 36° N., lon 6, 41 and 90° 30' E. Bounded N by the Himalian mts., dividing it from Tibet, W by the Sulman range, separating it from Beloochistan, E. by parallel offshoots from the opposite extremity of the Himalaya, on the other sides by the Indian Ocean. Area more than 25 times that of England. For administrative and political purposes, the British possessions are distributed, as follows—

Districts.	Area in sq m.	Pop.
Bengal Presidency (including London, Calcutta, Farak, and Jessore)	488,014	54,100,000
Madras Presidency (including Pondicherry)	1,000,000	51,600,000
North West Provinces	1,000,000	51,600,000
Central Provinces	1,000,000	51,600,000
United Provinces	1,000,000	51,600,000
North India (including Delhi)	1,000,000	51,600,000
South India (including Madras)	1,000,000	51,600,000
Total	1,465,282	179,473,500

The principal native states are Oude, Hyderabad, Nagpore, Guzerat, Gwalior, Indore, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and Cutch, N. Paul, Burmah, Bhopal, Cashmere, and the Rypoote States, with an aggregate area of 789,462 sq m., and a pop. of 54,645,791. Overn out of these states the British have control, they having relinquished the right of self defence, the British guaranteeing external protection and internal tranquillity. Some of these states are required to provide a native force, placed at the disposal of the British, to resist the common enemy. The total armed force of India is as follows—British of all arms 249,529; native states ditto 30,918, medical officers and contingent troops commanded by British officers 41,010. The temperate of the country is various. In the S and middle regions the heat is great; in the N the elevated tracts of the Himalaya have a temperate climate. The monsoons prevailing on both sides of the peninsula bring periodic rains. The year has three seasons, hot, rainy, and temperate: the hot sea-

son beginning in March, and lasting till the beginning of June, the rainy season, with occasional intermissions, from June till October, and the temperate season continues from October until the end of February. Between 1800 and 1842, 162 earthquakes were felt in India. In 1843, 23 occurred, and since that time 4 or 5 have taken place in each year. On 26th May 1848, 24th January, and 31st March 1852, the shocks were severe. In Central Himalaya 50 occurred, Lateral Himalaya, including Cabool, Jellalabad, Cashmere, and Assam, 53. Between January 1839 and October 1842, 13 shocks were felt in Assam alone. About two-thirds of the shocks were felt between May and October. By these earthquakes several tracts of country were elevated, others sunk, and in some parts marshes formed, besides causing great loss of human life. The river systems of the country are—1 the Indus and its tributaries, the Sutlej, Beas, Ravee, Chonab, and Jhelum, 2 the Ganges and tributaries, the Jumna, Gogra, Gunduck, and Cozy 3 the Brahmapootra, with its tributaries, the Sampoo, and the Teesta; 4 the Irawaddy, besides the Godavery, Kistnah, Cauvery, Nerbudda, Taptee, Mahanaddee, and various others. The Vindhya mountain range crosses the country from east to west, joining at either extremes the Eastern and Western Ghauts. The country yields splendid timber, other products comprise rice, wheat, barley, cotton, sugar-cane, indigo, tobacco, opium, ginger, and other spices, and tea in Assam, etc. Minerals comprise iron, tin, copper, gold, diamonds, and coal, which is extensively distributed. Revenues of India (1852) 26,092,714, more than one-half of which is derived from the land, the other sources being customs, excise, salt, stamps, and opium. Expenditure in the same year 25,761,433. Excess of income over expenditure 331,281. In the different presidencies the government land tenures vary. In the lower provinces of Bengal the land is held chiefly upon the *amildar* tenure. In this case no separation of interests is recognized by the government, the whole estate being cultivated for the mutual benefit of the proprietors, and the surplus is divided amongst the shareholders after payment of the government claims. One person is held responsible to the government for the present, and if he fails, the whole estate is sold for payment. The tenure this sort is held in perpetuity, so that no increase of rent can take place. In the N W provinces the land is held under the *puttee-darree* tenure, by which the estate is parcelled out into allotments, each farmer cultivating his own part, and paying to the overseer of the village his share of the dues, but the whole is jointly responsible for all government claims, the transmission, in the first place, being deprived of his possession. By this system government claims are calculated upon the basis of two-thirds of the net rent, and leases are granted for a period of thirty years. In Bombay and part of Madras, the *ryotwar* system is the basis of the revenue settlement, each proprietor being held responsible for his own payments, the leases are held for thirty years, and the rents at a specified sum, the proprietor having the option of resigning his lease, or any portion of it, at the end of any season, but it is binding on government for the full term. In the southern districts the seasons are precarious, and the cultivators poor and improvident. Government claims are levied in these parts by taking a large sum in prosperous, and making great deductions in bad seasons; but this does not work well, as it makes farming a gambling transaction. Restrictions, which hin-

dered commerce, and retarded the development of the resources of the country, have been gradually removed within the last twenty years, and India now enjoys free trade, the dues on British and foreign shipping are the same. The inland duties, and duties on goods carried coastwise, are abolished. The following table shows the increase of exports and imports:—

Exports.		Imports.	
1834-35.	6,154,129 <i>l</i> .	1834-35.	8,186,160 <i>l</i> .
1849-50.	13,696,696 <i>l</i> .	1849-50.	18,283,543 <i>l</i> .

In 1849-50, 185,685,230 lbs. of cotton were exported, and 1,744,463 quarters Indian corn, were exported to Great Britain. In this extensive country a great diversity of language prevails. In Upper and Southern India the numerous and various dialects are derivatives from the Sanscrit. Hindu is the language of the Mohammedans. Persian was formerly the language of the law courts, but was abolished in 1837, and the vernacular of each district substituted. Brahminism prevails over the whole peninsula, mixed with other forms of Paganism and Mohammedanism. In the Punjab, which was subjected to British rule in 1849, the inhabitants, amounting to 4,740,000, are Hindoos, and bear an implacable hatred to the Mohammedans. The greater portion of the people of Cashmere are Mohammedans. The aboriginal races of India have no literature, and almost no traditions. The *Konds* in Orissa occupy 62,396 square miles, and the pop. is estimated at 4,634,811. Human sacrifices prevail amongst them, but the British government are using their influence to stop the revolting custom. On the Eastern Ghats and in Mysore are the *Cheneviers*, a race still more barbarous. Near Madras the *Yenedys* are so illiterate as to be unable to reckon higher than five. The *Bhils*, in the hill country bordering Mewar, are robbers and outcasts, and have scarce any faith or form of worship. The *Warlis* and *Katodars* occupy the entire mountain range of Western India. The former worship the "Lord of Tigers," to whom they sacrifice fowls and goats; they recognize no other god, and have no idea of a future state. The *Katodars* or *Todavars* inhabit the Neilgherries; they live on the outskirts of towns and villages, feeding on snakes, rats, and offal. Nearly allied to these are the *Buddhaghars*, and the robber tribe of the *Phansingars*. All the aborigines live in a state of perpetual servitude, and are known by the general name of Coolies. The predecessors of the Brahmins came from the west of the Indus, *s.c.* 1100. The Hindoos brought with them into India a language closely connected with those of Europe, and reduced to serfage all whom they conquered, besides introducing an elaborate code of laws, which have survived nearly 3,000 years, and prevail still. Contemporaneous with Brahminism came the religion of Buddha, the rival, and for long the dominant faith, of which the cave temples in the Deccan indicate the supremacy, and attest the decadence. It seems to have flourished up to the fifth, and to have declined during the eighth, century. The Mohammedan invasion of India began in the eleventh, and was completed in the fifteenth, century; but most of the Mohammedans now in India spring from a Brahminical stock. The Arabs or Kidoos of Central India and the Coocan came in successive hordes from Arabia and Africa. The Parwis or fire-worshippers, were refugees from the religious persecution of Persia. Though small in number, they have earned a distinguished name for public

municipance, skill, and success in commerce; and they have led the way in the cause of female education. The Government of India has for some years past been devoting laudable attention to education. In the different establishments of India, maintained at the public expense, in the year 1849-50, there were 23,170 students. In the north-west provinces, in 1850, there were 1,708 students, of whom 62 were Christians, 1,564 Hindoos, and 280 Mohammedans. In the coast provinces there were 6,106 students, of whom 140 were Christians, 4,868 Hindoos, 673 Mohammedans, and 497 of the other secta. In the Government Vernacular Schools, at the end of 1850, there were 2,404 students, whose creeds are not distinguished. At Fort St George, in 1851, there were 180 students; in Bombay, 1850, there were 13,460 pupils, English and vernacular. English is taught in all its schools, and is highly prized by the native youth of India as a mark of education and refinement. In 1852-3, 3,100,210 rupees were expended on native education. In the sixteenth century Roman Catholic missions were introduced by the Portuguese. In the seventeenth century, the Reformed religion was introduced, with little success, by the Dutch. In 1793, the Baptist Missionary Society sent out its first agents, and several other societies rapidly augmented the number of missionaries all over the country. Towards the close of 1850, 22 missionary societies had established 260 stations, employing 403 preachers, and 551 native catechists. They had founded 308 native churches, having a communion roll of 7,466; besides numerous male and female schools, tract societies and printing-presses, and had distributed 130,000 copies of the Scriptures, in thirteen different languages, in 1850. In the same year, the total cost of the missionary operations amounted to 187,000*l*. Several great public works have been undertaken, and many completed, within the last few years. Among these are the Ganges, Jumna, and Doab canals. A railway from Calcutta by Rajmahal and valley of the Ganges to Delhi, to be extended to the N.W. frontier, was in rapid progress, and in many parts near completion, when arrested by the mutiny in 1857. A line is progressing from Bombay, N.E. to join the Ganges line at Mirzapore; whilst other lines are in progress to connect Bombay and Madras, by Poona and Bellary; and the E. and W. part of the peninsula will be joined by a line from Madras to Beypoor, open (1857) to Arore. From the Punjab to Pegu telegraph wires give instant communication between the presidency towns and the civil and military stations of the country. The zoology comprises the elephant, tiger, leopard, panther, wolf, hyena, lion, which is rare, wild buffalo, bear, jackal, deer, and monkeys. Crocodiles, serpents, and other reptiles are numerous. Domestic animals are the horse, camel, buffalo, ox, sheep, goat, and swine. Fish, and birds of every variety of plumage, are abundant.

Alexander the Great invaded and partly subdued the country. About 126 *s.c.* it was again invaded by the Tartars (*Scythians* of the Greeks and *Sakas* of the Hindoos). From the tenth to the twelfth centuries of the Christian era, the Mohammedans overran and conquered considerable portions of India; and subsequently the Mogul empire was established. In 1498 India was first visited by Vasco de Gama, and subsequently the Portuguese and the Dutch established settlements on the peninsula, but the former never acquired more than a petty territory on the W. coast, and the latter a few commercial factories. The French influence in India,

at one time considerable, also yielded to the superior enterprise of the British, and finally the French relinquished the field. In 1683 the first English settlement was made by a company of merchants, in a small spot of the Coromandel coast, of 5 sq. m., transferred in 1683 to Madras. A short time previous a settlement had also been obtained at Hoogly, which afterwards became the Calcutta station. In 1687 Bombay was erected into a presidency. In 1773, by an act of the British Legislature, the 3 provinces were placed under the administration of a governor-general, and Calcutta was made the seat of a supreme court of judicature, the presidencies of Madras and Bombay being made subordinate to that of Bengal. Hitherto the affairs of India had been managed by the company, but in 1784 a board of control was appointed by Government, the president of which became secretary of state for India. From the year 1750, when the warfare acquisition of territory commenced under Lord Clive, a succession of conquests, almost forced upon the British contrary to their inclinations, have now placed nearly all India under their sway. The governor-general, assisted by a council of 5 members, has the power of making laws for the whole of British India, subject to the approval of the home government, and he has the sole direction of the army, which is under the control of a commander-in-chief. In May 1857 the Bengal native troops mutinied, took possession of Delhi, proclaimed an emperor, and massacred many Europeans. Nearly the whole of the N.W. provinces, and other parts of the empire, were shortly after in a state of open rebellion.

INDIANA, one of the U. S., North America, in the W. part of the union, between lat. 37° and 42° 45' N., lon. 84° 42' and 87° 49' W., having N. the Lake and State Michigan, W. Illinois, E. Ohio, and S. the Ohio river, separating it from Kentucky. Area 33,809 sq. m. Pop. 938,774. Surface level or undulating. Rivers nearly all tributaries of the Wabash, which forms its W. frontier. Soil on rivers very fertile; in other parts light, and sandy hills in N. Principal products, maize, wheat, oats, potatoes, wool, butter, cheese, and tobacco. In 1843, 920 m. of railways had been completed in this state, within which is more than half of the Wabash and Erie Canal. Minerals are coal, iron, copper, marble, lime, and freestone. Manufactures comprise cottons and yarns, iron works, tanneries, and distilleries. In 1852 there were four colleges in this state, with a total of 421 students, and having large libraries, with theological, law, and medical schools. In 1851 there were 253,318 pupils attending the public schools; the common school fund was \$4,664,379 dollars. *Indiana* has 1,917 churches of all denominations. There are deaf-mutes, blind, and insane asylums. Public rev. (1850) 1,661,883 dollars. Indiana contains 91 cos., and sends 11 representatives to Congress. Principal towns, Indianapolis, the cap., Madison, New Albany, and Terre Haute. Indiana became one of the States of the Union in 1816.—It is co. in centre of Pennsylvania. Area 733 sq. m. Pop. 27,170; and with cap. of same name, 10 miles N.E. Pittsburg. Pop. 1,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, a city of the U. S., North America, cap. state Indiana, on White River, a navigable affluent of the Wabash, crossed by a large bridge, 168 m. W.S.W. Columbus. Pop. 8,060.

INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO, [ASIATIC ARCHIPELAGO.]

INDIAN KEY, an island of the U. S., North America, Florida, off its E. coast, 75 m. S.W. Cape Florida, and resorted to as a watering-place by

visitors.—*Indian Springs* is a watering-place, Georgia, 53 m. W. Milledgeville.

INDIAN OCEAN, *Indicus Mare*, a vast oceanic basin, separated from the Pacific on the E. by the Asiatic Archipelago and Australia, bounded on S. by a line drawn from the Cape of Good Hope to Bass Strait, divided from the Atlantic by Africa on W., and enclosed by the countries of Asia on the N. It communicates with the China Sea by the Straits of Malacca, Sunda Strait, and the Strait of Flores. Principal inlets, the Bay of Bengal, the Sea of Oman, the Persian Gulf, and the Red Sea. Chief straits, the Channel of Mozambique, and Palk Strait. The most important islands are Madagascar, Mauritius, Bourbon, the Comoro islands, the Seychelles, and Socotra, belonging to Africa; the Laccadives, Maldives, Ceylon, the Andaman and Nicobar islands, to Asia. The principal rivers of the *Indian Ocean* are, in Asia, the Salween, Irrawadi, Brahmaputra, Ganges, Godavary, Kistna, Nerbudda, Indus, and the Shat-el-Arab, formed by the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates; in Africa, the Zambeze. The chief seaports are Calcutta and Bombay in India, Malacca in the Asiatic Archipelago, Aden, Mokha, and Muscat in Arabia, Zanzibar, etc., in Africa. Steam-packets are established between the principal ports. The monsoons or periodical winds prevail in the N. part of the ocean, blowing from the S.W. between April and Oct., and S.E. from Oct. to April. Tempests are general at the periods of change; and between lat. 5° and 40° S. violent hurricanes occur. [For limits, routes, etc., see *Johnston's Physical Atlas*.]

INDIAN TERRITORY, a country comprised within the United States, North America, by the government of which it has been set apart as a permanent residence of the Indian Tribes removed from the different States. It is about 450 m. long from N. to S., and 240 m. wide from E. to W. Situated between lat. 33° 30' and 37° N., lon. 94° 30' and 103° W., a large portion of the country is comprised in the Great American Desert, but elsewhere it is fertile, affords excellent pasture, and abounds in game. The entire pop. is estimated at 120,000 Indians.

INDIES (PLANT), a collective name given to the peninsulas of Hither and Further India, and the Asiatic Archipelago. [INDIA.]

INDIES; WEST, [WEST INDIES.]

INDIGIRKA, a river of E. Siberia, gov. Yakutsk, rises in the Yablonoi mountains, and after a N. course of 750 bl., joins the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 71° N., lon. 140° E.

INDIO, a river of the Isthmus of Panama, New Granada, unites with the Pacora to form a large stream, which enters the Pacific, E. Panama.

INDRE-KABA ST., *Malaccan*, a river of European Turkey, Macedonia, enters the Gulf of Salonica, 18 m. S.W. Salonica. Length 110 miles.

INDIGNITA, a town of European Turkey, Hamid, 33 m. W.N.W. Constantinople.

INDJIK (CAPE), *Lepso*, the most N. point of Asia Minor, 13 m. N.W. Sinope.

INDO-CHINA, S. Asia. [MALAY PENINSULA.]

INDORE TERRITORY, India, consists of several isolated tracts, some of them lying very remote from each other, and are as follow:—1st, the territory annexed to the town of Indore, between lat. 21° 18' and 23° 5' N., lon. 73° 2' and 76° 16' E.; 2d, the tract of territory annexed to the town of Rampore, N. of Indore, between lat. 24° 3' and 26° 48' N., lon. 75° 6' and 76° 12' E.; 3d, also N. of Indore, includes the town of Mehedpore, lat. 23° 25' N., lon. 75° 42' E.; 4th, W. of Indore, contains the towns of Dhie and Pitand, between

lat. 23° 18' and 25° 1' N., lon. 74° 00' and 74° 51' E.; and the last in lat. 22° 31' N., lon. 76° 26' E. Total area 8,318 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 815,184. The Vindhya mountains traverse Southern Indore, nearly from E. to W.; the highest point is the Jam Ghat, 2,600 feet above the sea. The Nerbudda river traverses it from E. to W. Soil fertile. Chief products, wheat, rice, pulse, sugarcane, cotton, opium, and tobacco. Climate sultry, the thermometer ranging from 60° to 90° in the shade. Revenue in 1848 was estimated at 221,721. Armed force 21,000 men. Chief towns, Indore, Mundlaistr, Rampoor, and Bhanpura. This state is the possession of the Holcar family.

INDORE, a town of India, cap. state of same name, on l. b. of the Kuthi, 377 m. N.E. Bombay. Pop. estim. at 15,000. Here is a British residency.

INDRAGHRI, a navigable river of Sumatra, on its E. coast, in lat. 0° 32' S., lon. 103° E.

INDRAMATO, a cape, river, and town of Java, on its N. coast, 90 m. E. Batavia.

INDRAPURA or INDRAPORA, a point, river, town, state, and volcano of Sumatra, the town near the S.W. coast, 150 m. N.W. Bencoolen. *Indrapura* point is in lat. 2° 5' S., lon. 105° 27' E., and N. of it is a bay, in which are the Indrapoor islands.

INDRE, a riv. of France, dep. Indre & Indre-et-Loire, joins the Loire, 18 m. W.S.W. Tours, after a N.W. course of 115 m. On it are the towns La Châtre, Châteauroux, Châtillon, and Loches, from which last it is navigable to the Loire, 45 m.

INDRE, a dep. of N.W. France, formed of part of the old prov. Berry, enclosed by the depts. Loire-et-Cher and Indre-et-Loire, Vienne, II. Vienne, Creuse, and Cher. Area 2,749 sq. m. Pop. 271,938. Surface uniformly level. Principal rivers, the Indre and Creuse. More corn and wine are raised than required for home consumption; though much of the soil is barren and swampy. Climate generally mild and temperate. Sheep are numerous, and many oxen and poultry are fattened here. This dep. furnishes the best lithographic stones in France. Iron, iron goods, earthenware, cutlery, woollen and cotton cloths, yarn, leather, tiles, and parchment, are among the chief products, and are exported to double the value of the imports. Indre is divided into the 4 arrond., Châteauroux, Issoudun, La Châtre, and Le Blanc.

INDRE-ET-LOIRE, a dep. in the N.W. of France, formed chiefly of the old prov. of Touraine, comprising a region on both sides of the Loire, enclosed by the depts. Sarthe, Maine-et-Loire, Vienne, Indre, and Loire-et-Cher. Area 2,410 sq. m. Pop. 315,641. Climate mild. Surface level, and near the Loire very fertile; elsewhere poor, and often marshy. The Cher, Indre, and Vienne rivers water its S. portion. Agriculture has latterly improved, and the produce in corn is now more than adequate to home consumption. The quantity of wine is double that annually consumed, and the surplus is mostly sent to Paris and into Belgium. The dep. furnishes excellent lithographic stones, pipe and potters' clay, and contains an immense mound of petrified shells, which are used as manure. Hemp, liquorice, enices, truffles, fruits, etc., are raised in considerable quantities, the produce of the dep. being chiefly agricultural. The culture of silk is increasing, as are the silk, woollen, and leather manufs. of Tours. Other principal manufs. are of files and rasps, iron wares, red lead, and pottery; and near Montbazon is a national gunpowder factory and nitre refinery. The dep. is divided into the 3 arrond. of Tours, the cap., Chinon, and Loches.

INDREY, a small island of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, formed by the Loire, 8 m. W. Nantes. The French government lately founded an establishment here for building steam-boats.

INDUS (Sanskrit *Sindhu*, the sea), one of the great rivers of S. Asia, forming the W. boundary of Hindostan, rises in Tibet, on the N. side of Kailas mountain (Himalaya), in lat. 31° 20' N., lon. 81° 15' E., near the sources of the Sutlej. It flows N.W. for about 120 m., where it is joined by the Gartopo. The conjoint stream now breaks through the Himalaya; and thenceforth it has a S.W. course, separating the Punjab dom. from Afghanistan, and traversing Scinde throughout to its mouth in the Indian Ocean, between lat. 28° and 25° N., lon. 67° 30' and 69° E. Total course estimated at 1,800 miles. Its affluents, though not numerous, are important. N. of the Himalaya, it receives the Gartopo, Sindh-kha-bab, Zanakar, and Shy-yok rivers. S. of the mountains, the Cabool river enters it, and in lat. 28° 55' N., lon. 70° 28' E., 470 m. from the ocean, it is joined from the N.E. by the Panjnad, which brings it to the united streams of the Punjab, or "five rivers," the Sutlej (*Hemadree*), with the Beas (*Hyphasis*), the Chenab (*Acetines*), the Ravee (*Hydrastes*), and the Jihum (*Hydrampe*). Below this it has no tributary of much size, but repeatedly subdivides, giving off lateral streams, the principal being the Fulafee and Narra branches; and at Trical, lat. 25° 9' N., lon. 68° 11' E., the Delta commences, the chief arms of which are the Buggan, Sata, and Pinaree. The *Indus* enters the sea by the Putter, Hajmure, Khali-waree, Kahiware, Sir, and Korse mouths.

Its source is supposed to be 18,000 feet above the sea, its bed at Leh 10,000 feet, and at Attock, 940 m. from its mouth, it is 1,000 feet above the ocean level, 800 feet across, 60 feet in depth, and has a current of 6 m. an hour. Below that point it runs with great velocity, mostly between high cliffs, as far as Kala-Bagh, after which its course is through a level country, with a breadth usually varying from ½ m. to upwards of 1 m., and an average velocity of from 2 to 3 m. an hour. During the season when it is low-t, tides are perceptible upward to about 25 m. below Tattah, or 75 m. from the ocean. Mean annual discharge of water supposed to be 184,212,079,642 tons, a large proportion of its waters being consumed in irrigation and evaporation. The *Indus* is navigable from the sea as high as the influx of the Cabool river, near Attock, at 942 m. from the sea, and its tributaries are mostly so to the foot of the mountains, about 700 m.; but the channel is so encumbered by shifting banks, as to be only adapted for steamers, and vessels of comparatively small draft. The gawial, or long-snouted alligator, is abundant in the river, and the common alligator is found in its lagoons. The *belon*, a cetacean, is also common. Fish, especially the *polla*, a species of carp, are very abundant, and form a chief article of food for the natives. The country immediately adjacent to its banks, in its delta especially, is of high fertility; but at no great distance, on either side, this region is flanked by a bare desert; and wood fuel is everywhere so scarce, that there is little immediate prospect of making the Indus a high route for steam navigation, unless the coal recently discovered near it in the Punjab and Afghanistan should prove to be suitable in quality, and in adequate quantity for the undertaking.

INZOLLI, a maritime town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Black Sea, 72 m. W.S.W. Sinope. Pop. from 2,000 to 3,000. It has a roadstead.

ISLES (SANTA), an isl. in the N. part of the Gulf of California. Lat. 27° 38' N., lon. 111° 40' W.
ISLONADO, a vill. of Brazil, prov. Minas-Gerões, 13 m. N. Mariana. Pop. 4,500.

ISLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Eastern Counties Railway, 6 m. S.W. Chelmsford. Area 671 ac. Pop. 860.

ISLINGHEIM, a town of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Kocher, 2 m. N. W. Künzelsau. P. 1,500.

ISLINGHAM (LOWEY and UFFER), two contiguous market towns of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, on the Selz, near its influx into the Rhine, 9 m. W.S.W. Mayence. Pop. of former 2,000; of latter 2,212.

ISLUMMUSSE, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant. around and 7½ m. N. Courtrai. Pop. 6,665. Manufs. linens.

ISLONK, an island of Norway, prov. Finmark, in the Arctic Ocean, 30 m. S.W. North Cape.

ISLERSHEIM, a comm. & market town of France, dep. H. Rhin, 3 m. N.W. Colmar. Pop. 2,484.

ISLESTAN, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. E.N.E. Stafford. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 174.

ISLEHAM, several pas. of England.—I. co. and 8½ m. N.N.W. Lincoln. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 612.—II. co. Norfolk, 7 m. S.E. North Walsham. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 484.—III. co. Suffolk, 4½ m. N.N.W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 1,910. P. 233.

ISLEHAM, a co. of the U. S., North America, S. of Michigan. Area 564 sq. m. Pop. 8,631.

ISLEBY, two pas. of England, co. York, North Riding.—I. (Armcliffe), 7 m. S.S.W. Stokesley. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 351.—II. (Greenhow), 4 m. E.S.E. Stokesley. Area 6,400 ac. Pop. 361.—Several townships of England are named Isleby.

ISLESHAM, a pa. of England, co. Wilts and Berks, 3 m. N. Highworth. Ac. 890. Pop. 138.

ISLETON, a vill. and chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Beithum, 9½ m. N.W. Settle, on Leeds and East Lancashire Railway. Area of chapelry 15,830 ac. Pop. 1,001. In the chapelry are some curious caves; and Ingletou (or Inglesboro') hill, is 2,661 feet above the sea.

ISLUDA, a river of Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, after a N.E. course of about 300 m., joins the Onon to form the Shilka river, an affluent of the Amoor.

ISLUDISTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. N.N.E. Castle-Rising. Ac. 1,480. P. 338.

ISLONDWELLS, a maritime pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. E.S.E. Alford. Ac. 2,230. P. 286.

ISLONDWY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. N. Corby. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 407.

ISLOLATADT, a fortified town of Upper Bavaria, on l. b. of the Danube, 35 m. S.W. Regensburg. Pop. 9,189, of whom 2,501 were military. It is strongly fortified. Has 7 churches, a royal palace, several hospitals, and many charitable institutions. Its university, founded in 1472 (and at which, in the 18th century, the celebrated Urban Regius studied, under the name of Farnet), was transferred in 1800 to Landshut, and afterwards to Munich. Manufs. of cloth, playing-cards, and leather. Salt and grain stores and breweries.

ISLOUVILLE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, cap. cant., 1 m. N. Havre. Pop. 14,378; chemical works and sugar-refineries.

ISLOUTHEM, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 8 m. E. Courtrai. Pop. 1,205.

ISLOHAM, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 7½ m. E.S.E. Wooler. Area 14,500 ac. P. 108.

ISLOHANE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, 17 m. W.S.W. Angers. Pop. 1,500. It has a bottle-glass factory.

ISLOHVA, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3 m. S.E. Brentwood. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 621.

ISLOHIA (German *Ingermanland*), an old prov. of

Russia, now forms part of the government of St Petersburg. Pop. 100,000, of Finnish origin.

ISLOH, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loiret, 4 m. W.N.W. Orleans. Pop. 2,965.

ISLOHOWITZ, a market town of Moravia, circ. and 32 m. N.E. Iglaue. Pop. 1,890.

ISLOHREX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 16 m. N.N.E. Lorient. Pop. 2,419.

ISLOH and ISLOHLEH, two rivers of Russia, gov. Kherson. Both rise N. of Elisabetgrad, and flow S.; the former into the Bug near Nikolaiow, after a course of 150 m.; the latter into the Dnieper, 8 m. N.E. Kherson, length 220 miles.

ISLOHLLER, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas Rhin, on rt. b. of the Moder, 11 m. N.N.E. Saverne. Pop. 2,212, chiefly employed in potash, starch, and soap factories, and dyeing linens.

ISLOHORE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Bure, 2 m. N. Aylesham. Ac. 560. P. 148.

ISLOHABAN OF INHAMBANA, a marit. town of E. Africa, the healthiest of the Portuguese stations on this coast, near the mouth of the Inhamban river, N. Cape Corrientes, and 200 m. N.E. Delagoa Bay. Trade mostly in ivory and bees' wax.—The Inhamban River has an S.E. course of 150 m.

ISLOHABUPE, a market town of Brazil, prov. and 90 m. N.N.E. Bahia, on the river Inhambupe. Pop. of dist. 3,000, Indians and Brazilians.

ISLOHHEE, INISHMAY, Irel. [ARABIAN ISLANDS.]

ISLOH-AC, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, in a ravine, 13 m. S.W. Kaisariyeh. It has two churches, numerous grottoes, and a khan.

ISLOHARROW, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 8½ m. E.S.E. Droitwich. Ac. 6,940. Pop. 1,711.

ISLOHERMANN, a ruined vill. of Russia, Crimes, near the E. extremity of the harbour of Sevastopol, and 37 m. S.W. Simferopol, memorable for a sanguinary battle between the allied Anglo-French army and the Russians, in which the latter were repulsed with great loss, November 5, 1854.

ISLOHFF, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 3 m. S.E. Hungerford. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 763.

ISLOH, (*Enuz*), a river of Central Europe, and one of the principal affs. of the Danube, rises in the Engadine, Switzerland, cant. Grisons, flows mostly N.E., through the Tyrol and Bavaria, and joins the Danube at Passau. Total course estimated at 250 m. Principal aff., on right, the Salza. In a part of its course it forms the W. frontier of Upper Austria, to a circle of which it gives name.

ISLOHKEIK, a marit. pa. and burgh of barony of Scotland, co. Kenfrew, 4½ m. S.W. Greenock. Area of pa. 1,264 ac. Pop. 3,018. At Clochpoint is a lighthouse, 80 feet in elevation.

ISLOHLEITHEN or INVERLEITHEN, a pa. and watering-place of Scotland, co. and 5½ m. E.S.E. Peebles, on both sides of the Leithen, a tributary of the Tweed, here crossed by a bridge. Area about 30,100 ac. Pop. 1,226, of whom 463 were resident in the vill., which contains pump-rooms, baths, and woollen cloth factories.

ISLOHNEWICK or INVERNEWICK, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington, 4½ m. S.E. Dunbar. P. 1,012.

ISLOHNEK, Agostum, a vill. of the Tyrol, on the Drave, 24 m. S.W. Lienz. Pop. 980.

ISLOHNEC, numerous small islands belonging to Ireland, near Dunmore-head and other headlands.

ISLOHNOFF or BORFIN, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, comprising the island of same name, 3 m. N.N.W. Clagran Point. Area 3,163 ac. Pop. 1,047.—*Isisbeggin* is the name of several islands in cos. Donegal and Longford.

ISLOHSCALTRA, a pa. of Irel., cos. Clare and Galway, 3½ m. E.N.E. Scariff. Area 11,364 ac. Pop. 1,372. Holy Island (Lough Derg) is in this pa.

ISLOHSCARRA, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and

54 m. W. A. W. Cork. Area 10,190 ac. Pop. 3,193.
 —II. a small island. Ulster, 1½ m. S. Arren.
 INISHCARTNEY, an island in the estuary of the Shannon, Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 3 m. S. S. W. Kilmash. Area 100 ac. It was formerly a stronghold of the Danes, during their descents upon Ireland, and it is in great part covered with the ruins of ecclesiastical and other edifices.
 INISHHANNON, a pa. and town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 12 m. S. S. W. Cork. Area of pa. 7,153 ac. Pop. 2,429; do. of town 520.
 INISHHARROG, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, comprising the town of Kirkcubbin (which see). Area 5,516 ac. Pop. 2,839. —*Inishharro* is an island, Connaught, co. Mayo, immediately S. W. Innishobfin. Circuit about 4 m. Pop. 138.
 INISHHERRA, an island and pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, separated by the South sound from co. Clare, distant 6 m. Ac. 1,400. Pop. 518. —*Inishharro* or *Sherick*, is an isl. at the entrance of Baltimore Bay, Munster, co. Cork. Pop. 1,096.
 INISHKEEL, two isls. off the W. coast of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 10 m. N. N. E. Achil-head.
 INISHKEEL or INISHKEEL, a marit. pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 11 m. N. Killybegs. Area 102,082 ac. Pop. 11,619. —II. a small island, same pa., in Gubarry Bay.
 INISHMACHAIR or INISHMACHAIR, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh and Donegal, comprising a part of the town of Ballyshannon. Area 52,974 ac., including loughs. Pop. 11,821.
 INISHMAHARRA, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Leitrim, 3 m. S. E. Dromahaire. Area 27,459 ac., including a part of Lough Allen. P. 6,632.
 INISHMOUGA, a disfranchised par. bor. market town, and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, on the Nore, 8 m. N. N. W. New Ross. Area of pa. 9,741 ac. Pop. 2,539; do. of town 725.
 INISHMURRIG, a pa. of the W. coast of Ireland, co. Mayo, 4½ m. N. N. E. Innishobfin. Pop. 500.
 INISNAHURK or INISNAHURK, a pa. of a city of Austria, cap. of the Tyrol and Vorarlberg, at the mouth of the Ill, into the Inn, here crossed by a bridge, 84 m. N. N. E. Trient. Pop. 13,301. Principal edifices, the Franciscan church, the governor's palace with public gardens, the university, founded in 1672, had in 1841, 24 professors and 416 students, exhibitions amounting to 11,773 florins annually, a library, museums, a botanic garden, gymnasium, and normal school; the *Ferdinandum*, an institution on the model of the *Johanneum* at Grätz, a seminary for noble ladies, house of correction, council chambers, town-hall, and theatre. Manufactures of silk, woollen, and cotton goods, leather, glass, cutlery, and sealing wax, and a trade with Italy and the countries N. of the Alps. It is also the seat of the state assembly, and other superior departments of the public service for the Tyrol and Vorarlberg.
 INIZ, a river of Ireland, Leinster, rises in Lough Sheela, flows S. W. through co. Westmeath and Longford, and falls into Lough Ree.
 IN-OGHI, a large vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 15 m. N. Kutayah, with remarkable caverns.
 INOWICLAW (German *Jung-Breslau*), a town of Prussia, prov. Posen, reg. and 26 m. E. S. E. Bromberg, cap. circ. Pop. 4,681, among whom are 2,500 Jews. It has several churches, a convent, a synagogue, an hospital, and distilleries.
 INSA, a town of Russia, gov. and 57 m. N. N. W. Penza, on the Issa. Pop. 4,730, partly engaged in iron foundries and tanneries.
 INSCHE, a pa. and bor. of barony of Scotland, co. and 26 m. S. W. Aberdeen. Ac. 7,630. P. 1,619.
 INSHIR, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. St. Michael, 7½ m. N. W. Preston. Pop. 680.

INSTRASUNA, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 16 m. W. N. W. Gumbinnen, cap. circ., at the confluence of the Angerap and Iaster, which here receives the name of Prugel. Pop. 3,735. It has Lutheran and Calvinist churches, a normal school, and several breeding studs, with manufacture of woollens, linen fabrics, stockings, and leather.
 INSTROW, a pa. of England, co. Devon, at the mouth of the Taw, 3½ m. N. N. E. Bideford. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 686. It has a quay and baths.
 INTERLAGER, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, on l. b. of the Aar, between the Lakes Thun and Brienz (whence its name).
 INTA, a market town of Sardinia, div. Novara, cap. mand. prov. and 14 m. N. E. Pallanza, on the W. side of the Lago Maggiore. Pop. (with comm.) 6,000, engaged in linen weaving, etc.
 INTWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S. W. Norwich. Area 440 ac. Pop. 73.
 INVER, two pas. of Ireland, Ulster, the principal in co. Donegal, 7½ m. E. Killybegs. Area 30,811 ac. Pop. 10,589. —II. a vill., Connaught, co. Mayo, 5½ m. N. E. Belmullet.
 INVERALOGHY, a vill. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. Rathen, S. W. Fraserburgh. Pop. 507.
 INVERARITY, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 4 m. E. Forfar. Area about 17 sq. m. Pop. 948.
 INVERARY, a royal par. munic. bor. seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Argyll, on a bay on the W. shore of Loch Fyne, and 40 m. N. W. Glasgow. Pop. of pa. 2,220; do. of par. bor. 1,064; do. of royal burgh 1,164. The chief support of the place is the herring fishery. The bor. unites with Campbellton, Oban, and Irvine in sending 1 member to House of Commons.
 INVERARREY, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Banff and Elgin, 3½ m. S. S. W. Knockando. Pop. 2,714.
 INVERARVIE, a town of Scotland. [BREV.]
 INVERARVIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll, dist. Cowall, on an arm of the Firth of Clyde. P. 474.
 INVERARVIE, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, comprising the town of Musselburgh. Pop. 8,654, of whom 211 were in the vill. of Inverarvie, where is a station of the North British Railway.
 INVERARVIE, a maritime vill. of Scotland, co. Ross, pa. Rosekeith, on the N. side of the Firth of Cromarty, over which there is a ferry to Inverbreckie, 12 m. N. E. Dingwall. Pop. 908.
 INVERARVIE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Forfar, on the Firth of Tay, 2½ m. W. Dundee.
 INVERARVIE, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 6½ m. N. N. E. Arbroath. Area 3,100 ac. Scots. Pop. 1,471.
 INVERARVIE, a royal par. munic. bor. seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 10 m. W. N. W. Edinburgh. Pop. of pa. 2,489; of par. bor. 1,832. It has a harbour, adapted for vessels of 200 tons, several schools and public libraries; and near it are foundries, mills, tanneries, brickworks, and a ship-building yard. The bor. unites with S. Queensferry, Dunfermline, Culross, and Stirling in sending 1 member to H. of C.
 INVERARVIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. S. S. W. Banff. Pop. 635.
 INVERARVIE (formerly *Inverness*), a royal par. munic. bor. seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co., and of the N. Highlands; on both sides of the Ness, within 9 m. of its influx into the Moray Firth, and here crossed by two bridges; 42 m. W. N. W. Aberdeen. Pop. of pa. 16,496; of par. bor. 12,708; of royal burgh 9,969. Mean annual temperature 46°, summer 57°, winter 36°, Fahr. Principal edifices, the high church, county buildings, an infirmary, dispensary, town-hall, gaol, mechanics' institute, va-

rious libraries, public reading-rooms, the custom-house, and exchange. The Caledonian Canal passes within 1 m. from the town; and at Clachnaharry, where it joins the Moray Firth, are wharfs for loading and unloading goods. It has manufs. of linens, plaidings, woollen stuffs, and hemp, with ship-building docks, breweries, distilleries, and tanneries. Principal exports, oats, wool, and sheep; imports coal, hemp, tar, and miscellaneous goods. Regular traders ply to Aberdeen, Leith, London, on the E. coast; and on the W. coast, by means of the canal, to Glasgow, Liverpool, and Ireland; and several proposed lines of railway have been marked out, to connect it with other large towns in the North of Scotland. The bor. unites with Forres, Fortrose, and Nairn, in sending 1 member to House of Commons. It suffered severely from an inundation of the Ness in 1848.

INVERNESS-SHIRE, a maritime and Highland co. of Scotland, extending across the island from sea to sea, having N. Moray Firth and Ross-shire, W. the Atlantic Ocean, S. Argyre, and E. the co. Aberdeen, Banff, and Nairn. It comprises also some of the Western Islands, of which Skye is the principal. Area 4,186 sq. m., or 2,944,000 ac., of which 500,000 are arable, 750,000 grass, and 1,684,000 waste. Pop. 96,500. Surface mountainous, rugged, and well wooded. Principal rivers, the Spey, Ness, Beaulie, Lochy, Garry, and Glass. Lakes numerous. Soil mostly light. In some parts good wheat, and considerable quantities of oats are raised; but it is chiefly a pastoral co., black cattle, sheep, and wool being its principal exports. The co. is traversed the whole of its length from S.W. to N.E. by the Caledonian Canal; and is subdivided into 35 pps. Principal town, Inverness, the cap. The co. sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 844. The Highland character, and the Gaelic language, predominate in the county.

INVERNESSHIRE, a hamlet of Scotland, co. Stirling, near the N.E. shore of Loch Lomond.

INVERURY, a royal par., munic. bor., and pa. of Scotland, co. and 16 m. N.W. Aberdeen, at the confluence of the Dee and Ury, here crossed by two bridges. Area of pa. about 4,000 ac. Pop. 2,640; do. of par. bor. 2,264; do. of royal burgh 2,084. The bor. unites with Banff, Cullen, Kintore, and Peterhead, in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

INVESTIGATOR ISLANDS, a group off the S. coast of Australia, lat. 35° 45' S., lon. 134° 30' E., comprising Flinders Island and several islets.—*Investigator Strait*, S. Australia, between Kangaroo Island and York peninsula, about 25 m. across, connects Spencer Gulf with the Indian Ocean.

INWARDLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. S.S.E. Hatherleigh. Area 6,150 ac. P. 693.

IWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. S.S.E. Coggeshall. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 717.

IZIKIRAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 7 m. N.N.E. Lorient. Pop. 2,260.

IOWA **ISLAND**, or **IOWA-COLUMB-KILL**, an island of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyre, pa. Kilmishen, off the S.W. extremity of the island Mull. Estimated area 1,300 Scotch ac. Pop. 1,084. Surface rocky; much less than half of it being arable, and it has only one vill. A church and manse have been erected by government grant, and it has also a free church and school. In the middle ages, it was celebrated as the seat of an abbey, founded in the 6th century, by St. Columba, a native of Ireland, and which long remained the chief seat of learning in the north, and the centre of missionary enterprise undertaken by the Cel-

tics. It has interesting ruins of a cathedral or abbey, on the E. side.

IOWA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Michigan. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 7,587.

IONIAN ISLANDS, a group in the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Greece and Epirus, forming a republic dependent on Great Britain, between lat. 36° and 40° N., lon. 19° and 28° E., and consisting of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Paxo, and Cerigo, with Pano, Meriera, Meganisi, Kalamo, Servi, Cerigotto, and many smaller islands. United area 1,041 sq. m., and pop. (1858) 241,493. Surface mountainous, and generally rugged and covered with heath; but in some of the larger islands are fertile plains. In all the islands, in 1836, 420,151 acres, or somewhat less than half their surface, were estimated to be under cultivation, yielding wheat, barley, wine, olive oil, currants, cotton, flax, and pulse. Live stock, horses, horned cattle, sheep, and goats. Manufactures consist of woollen fabrics for home consumption, soap in Corfu and Zante, salt in Zante and Santa Maura, silk fabrics in Zante, earthenware, goats' hair carpets, linens, and sackings. Ship-building is an important branch of industry, and many of the pop. are occupied in maritime trade and navigation. Exports consist chiefly of the natural produce; imports comprise corn, live stock from Greece and Albania, woven fabrics, cured fish, and colonial produce, which in 1849, amounted in value to 318,242 l.; and the imports to 668,239 l. Government vested in a lord high commissioner appointed by Great Britain, and a parliament consisting of a senate and legislative assembly. The assembly, elected for 5 years, is composed of 40 members, 7 elected by each of the three larger islands, 4 by Santa Maura, 4 by the remaining islands, the rest being nominated by the lord high commissioner. The senate consisting of 5 members, elected by the legislative body, with a president appointed by the commissioner, has the executive power, and the press is under the immediate control of it and the commissioner. Each island is governed by a regent, and a council of from 2 to 10 members, partly elected by the inhabitants and partly nominated by the commissioner and senate; and in these are 21 judicial courts, subordinate to a supreme court in Corfu, in which city is the seat of parliament and chief authorities. The established religion is that of the Greek church. Principal towns, Corfu, Zante, Argostoli, and Vathi. These islands were subject to Venice from 1386 to 1797. In 1814 they were placed under British protection, and their present constitution of government was drawn up in 1817.

IONIAN SEA is that part of the Mediterranean between Greece and European Turkey on the E., and Italy and Sicily on the W. Principal inlets, the Gulfs of Taranto, Squillace, Arta and Patras. It communicates N.ward with the Adriatic Sea by the Strait of Otranto, and contains all the Ionian islands except Cerigo.

IOWA (formerly *Stones Territory*), a state of the U. S., North America, between lat. 40° 35' and 48° 30' N., lon. 90° 20' and 104° W., bounded on the E. by the Mississippi, and W. by the Missouri river, and on the S. by the Missouri State. Estimated area 50,914 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 48,111, (1850) 192,314. Surface undulating; in the W. is an elevated table land. Along the rivers soil fertile and well wooded; elsewhere generally bare of timber, and nearly 2-3rds of the surface covered with prairie. Principal products, maize, wheat, barley, potatoes, and fruits, with some

wool, tobacco, and furs. The great lead region, extending from Illinois across the Mississippi here, comprises about 2,880 sq. m. Zinc, iron, and marble are met with. Climate, except on some level river grounds, salubrious. The Chipewew, Ottawa, and several other Indian tribes, occupy portions of the territory. There are 148 churches of all denominations. Iowa was separated from Wisconsin in 1838, and admitted into the Union in 1846. It is divided into 49 coa., and sends 2 mems. to Congress. Principal towns, Iowa city, Burlington, and Dubuque.—II. Iowa city, cap. of the territory, is on the river Iowa, 90 m. S.W. Galena. Pop. 2,362. It is regularly laid out, and has a capitol of Grecian-Doric architecture, with a dome resting on 22 Corinthian columns.—III. Iowa river, after an Eward course of 300 miles, joins the Mississippi below Fort-Armstrong. It is navigable for boats from its mouth to Iowa city; and its affluent, Red Cedar river, is also navigable to 100 miles above their junction.—IV. a co. in S.W. of Wisconsin. Area 762 sq. m. Pop. 3,530.

IPROVEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 32 m. N.N.W. Anspach. Pop. 2,069.

IPRWO, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. W.N.W. Midhurst. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 438.

IROLY or ERYEL, a river of Central Hungary, joins the Danube 10 m. below Grau, after a S.S.W. course estimated at 90 m., for the last 35 m. of which it is navigable.

IPPLEPEN, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. S.S.W. Abbot's Newton. Area 5,090 ac. P. 1,021.

IPPOLITTA, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2 m. S.S.E. Hitchin. Area 2,970 ac. Pop. 985.

IPS, a town of Lower Austria, at the confluence of the Ips with the Danube, 25 m. W. St Pölten. Pop. 1,552. It has a military school.

IPSALA, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. Gallipoli, on the Maritza, at the influx of the river Ipsala, 36 m. N.E. Enos.

IPRAMBOUL or ARI-SIMSEL, a vill. of Nubia, on the W. bank of the Nile, 48 m. S.W. Derr, and having two temples, with statues and sculptures, built by the Egyptian Pharaoh Rameses the Great.

IPSAHA or IPSERA, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, but belonging to Turkey, in the Aegean Sea, 9 m. N.W. Scio. Length and breadth 5 m. each. Surface mountainous; products, cotton, wine, and fruit. On its S. side is a vill. of same name.—*Anti Ipsara* is an islet off its W. coast.

IPSEN, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 2½ m. W.N.W. Henley-on-Thames. Ac. 3,340. P. 6-9.

IPSEMA or IPEM, *Hipparis*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pass. and 24 m. N.N.E. Erzeroum.

IPSEMA or IPSEMA, Sicily. [*Modica*.]

IPSEMA or IPSEMA, a market town of Lower Austria, 6 m. S.S.E. Waldhofen. Pop. 1,267.

IPSEY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 6 m. N.N.W. Alcester. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 1,609.

IPSTRONE, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 4½ m. N.N.E. Cheadle. Area 6,490 ac. Pop. 1,222.

It has an important manufacture of grindstones. Ipswich, a parl. and munic. bur., river-port, and town of England, cap. co. Suffolk, on the Orwell, here crossed by a handsome iron bridge, at the influx of the Gipping, and on the Eastern Counties Railway, 66 m. N.E. London, and 24 m. S.E. Bury-St-Edmunds. Pop. 32,114. Principal edifices, the town and co. halls, custom-house, market-house, corn exchange, co. and bor. gaols, theatre, assembly rooms, and barracks. Besides the grammar-school founded by Cardinal Wolsey (a native of the town), Ipswich possesses several minor endowed schools and charities,

a philological society, and mechanics' institute. It has some manufs. of woollen clothes and yarn, with extensive iron and soap factories, breweries, snuff mills, and ship-building docks. The Orwell is navigable to the town for vessels of 200 tons burden. It sends 2 members to H. of C.

IPSWICH, a port and township, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, on the navigable Ipswich river, 2 m. from its mouth, and 26 m. N.N.E. Boston. Pop. 3,349, employed in coasting trade and fisheries.

IPSWICH (New), a tashp. of the U. S., N. Amer., New-Hampshire, 36 m. S.S.W. Concord. P. 1,877.

IQUI, two islands of Japan, S.E. Kiusiu, lat. 31° 30' N., lon. 133° E.

IQUIQUE, a seaport town of S. Peru, dep. Arequipa, prov. and 40 m. W. Tarapaca, on the Pacific, opposite the island of Iquique. Pop. 1,000.

IRA, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 100 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,288.

IRAK-ARABI (anc. the Greater Media) a large prov. of Persia, occupying all the central portion between lat. 31° 50' and 37° N., lon. 46° and 53° E., having N. the provs. Azerbaidjan, Ghilan, and Mazanderan, E. Khurasan and Yazd, S. Fars and Khuzistan, and W. Turkish Kurdistan. Within these limits it comprises Persian Kurdistan, and in the rest of its extent it consists of the subordinate provs. Ardelan, Lomistan, Lushan, and Kashan. Surface an elevated tableland, traversed by several mntn. ranges. Principal rivers, the Kizil Ouzan, forming a part of its N. boundary, and the Karah, with its affs. on the S.; besides which there are several large streams, that lose themselves in the sandy deserts which occupy a large proportion of the prov. The watered valleys are fertile, and produce rice, wheat, saffron, and other grains, excellent fruit, and some tobacco, opium, cotton, saffron, and silk. Camels and horses are the principal beasts of burden; wool and goats' hair are important sources of wealth. In the N.W. several valuable metallic ores are met with, but the mines are not wrought, owing to a deficiency of fuel. Timber is generally scarce. Silk and cotton fabrics, gold and silver thread stuffs of superior quality, leather, glass, and earthenwares are manufactured, and with rice, tobacco, opium, and cattle form the principal exports. Ispahan is the great emporium of trade, and is the rendezvous of large caravans from Bagdad, Herat, and even Surat. Other principal cities are Teheran, Hamadan, Kaslin, Sevan, Kermanshah, and Koom.

IRAK-ARABI, *Babylonia*, Asiatic Turkey, pass. Bagdad, is mostly between the lower courses of the Euphrates and Tigris, and comprises the city of Bagdad, and the ruins of Babylon, Seleucia, and Ctesiphon.

IRAN, the ancient name of Persia.

IRASIT, a volcano of Central America, stato Costa-Rica, near the city of Cartago.

IRAT, a town of Siberia, gov. Perm., cap. dist. 100 m. E.N.E. Ekaterinburg, on the Neva, and on a route from Tobolsk into Europe. It is enclosed by a palisade, and is chiefly noted for a large annual fair, which lasts for a month, in February and March, and is attended by a large concourse of European and Asiatic merchants.

IRBY, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (on Humber), 6 m. W.S.W. Great Grimsby. Area 2,340 ac. Pop. 258.—II. (in the Marsh), 4½ m. S.E.E. Spilby. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 263.

IRCHESLEY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2½ m. S.E. Wellingborough. Ac. 1,080. P. 960.

IRWAY, a market town and pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 8 m. W.S.W. Wigton. Area of

be washed, lead, and gold, which was found by the country in Croghan Keshela mountains, who collected pieces from 22 oz. to minute grains, 10,000. in value, asbestos, manganese, fullers' earth, slate, and peat from the bogs, which forms the principal fuel, and is of high importance, owing to the general deficiency of timber. Manufacture consist of paper, glass, tobacco, and especially linen goods, the chief seat of which latter is Ulster, and in that prov. linsens to the estimated value of 4,000,000 annually are made, chiefly in the dwellings of the rural population, and sold to the merchants of Belfast and other large towns. The malt trade and distilling of whisky are extensively carried on. In 1854, 8,772,861 gallons were distilled, and 8,136,362 gallons were entered for home consumption. In the north of Ireland, 300,000 persons are employed in working patterns on machines with the needle Belfast is the centre of this manufacture Gross value of the goods 1,400,000. The wool produced in the country has been estimated to amount in annual value to 300,000, and coarse woollen stuffs are made in the centre of the country besides mixed stuffs and silks in Dublin, Waterford, and other principal cities. In 1870 there were estimated to be in all 91 cotton, woollen, and flax mills, employing 41,149 persons, and steam and water power equivalent to that of 4,332 horses. The conversion of grain into flour and meal has latterly become an extensive business. Principal exports are raw produce wheat, oats flour butter, bacon, beef eggs, wool, flax, ore, and spirits. Imports comprise coal and culm, fish, salt, woollen and cotton yarn and fabrics with colonial produce. Total value of foreign exports in 1861, 240,000, of imports 7,000,000. Number of vessels entered during the same year, 22,135 British, and 2,431 foreign ships, with an aggregate burden of 3,140,209 tons. It has 22 coast lighthouses and 3 floating lights. In 1852, 225,000 emigrants left, and 1,404,000 was remitted from America by emigrants to take out their friends. In 1864, 253,667 persons landed in Liverpool from Ireland. Public revenue in 1863, 5,961,900, expenditure 3,576,802. Principal commercial ports are Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick Waterford and Londonderry. The Grand and Royal canal intersect the country from E. to W., and connect Dublin with Ballinacloe and Trimouherry on the Shannon. In 1863, 1,470 m. of railway were completed, and many more projected. Railways connect Dublin with Belfast on the N., Cork and Waterford on the S., and Galway on the W. Chief branches, on the N., Belfast to Balyleena, Newton Ards, and Armagh, Dundalk to Castleblaney, and Drogheda to Kells. Dublin to Kingstown and Bray, Tipperary to Limerick, and Mallow to Kilkenny. Lines of electric telegraph wires have been laid between the principal towns, and a submarine line connects England and Ireland. In 1849, Government appointed Commissioners to conduct the sale of encumbered estates, and down to 1853, 19,430,401 was the amount of sales, and 6,446,164 was the sum paid to creditors and mortgagees. In 1853 an exhibition of national industry was held in Dublin. Ireland has, since 1800, been represented in the British House of Lords by 28 temporal peers elected for life, and 4 spiritual peers, who take office in rotation, and since the Reform Act, in the H. of C. by 105 members, 2 elected by each co., 3 by each of the cities, Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford, the towns Belfast and Galway, and Trinity College, Dublin, and 1 by each of 27 other towns. Total registered electors (1851), 180,546,

being 136,945 in counties, and 28,501 in cities and boroughs. The electoral franchise rests with much the same classes as in England, in boroughs both the parliament and municipal right of voting is in 104 householders, resident within 7 m. The local government is vested in the Lord Lieutenant, assisted by the secretary for Ireland, and a privy council nominated by the crown. The judicial power is with the Lord Chancellor, the master of the rolls, and 12 circuit-judges. Each county has a lieutenant, aided by an indefinite number of deputy-lieutenants, and a police force appointed by the crown. The Protestants are most prevalent in Ulster, and parts of Leinster. The established religion is Episcopalian, with two archbishoprics (Armagh and Dublin) and 10 bishoprics, their total incomes amounting in 1852 to 67,530. The Roman Catholic Church (unendowed by law) has 4 archbishoprics and 33 bishoprics. The national schools, aided by annual parliamentary grants, amounted in 1850 to 4,704, attended by 520,401 pupils. There is a university in Dublin and colleges have been endowed by government in Cork, Galway, and Belfast. There are 13 public lunatic asylums, which had, in 1853, 2,870 patients, supported at a total cost of 41,017. Number of paupers on poor's roll in 1852, 141,822, of whom 30,839 were out door—the total expenditure being 686,241, do in 1853, 106,746, of whom 2,212 were out door—expenditure 78,718. The greater part of the Irish are descendants of the aboriginal Celts, with an admixture of warriors the north, of Saxons, probably the Scots of the 6th century and, in later times, of English and Scottish emigrants. The Erse, a dialect of the Celtic, is the native language and is now chiefly used in the west part of the country. Their dark complexion, and smaller and more slender form of body, as well as their more volatile temperament, distinguish the Irish from the Saxon. In the year 432, Christianity was introduced by St Patrick. From the 8th to the 12th century, the country was the scene of perpetual wars between the petty kings and their chiefs. In 1174, Henry II of England conquered the country, and partitioned it out among his Anglo-Norman followers. In the reign of King John the division into counties took place, and English laws and customs were partially introduced. But the powerful barons continued to resist the government of Henry VII., Elizabeth, and James I., with repeated outbreaks and rebellions. The most memorable of these were in 1611, 1639, and 1703. In 1800 the union of Ireland with England took place. In 1829 the Roman Catholic emancipation act was passed, in 1832 the Irish reform bill, in 1838 the poor law bill. In 1844 the Irish repeal agitation was at its height, and, in 1848, an insurrection of the populace took place, but was speedily put down. The wolf and elk or moose deer belonged to Ireland, and bones of the latter have been found.

IRELAND (NW), a long and narrow island in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 2° 3' S., lon. 152° E., about 400 m. N. E. Papua. Length, N. W. to S. E., 200 m., average breadth, 20 m. Surface fertile, and hills rising to 4,000 feet in height, are covered with forests. Two of its most conspicuous peaks are termed the "Mother and Daughter."

IRANUS (GARRAT and LITZKE), two rivers of Russia, gov. Saratov, tributary to the Volga.—The Ula Irghis, independent Turkestan, Kirghiz territory, enters a salt lake about 125 m. N. E. the Sea of Aral, after a S. ward course of 240 m.

ISNIERS, a town, and vil. of France, dep. Rhone, arrond. Lyon, on railway to St Etienne. P. 1,134.

IZANZ SEA, is that part of the Atlantic Ocean

extending between lat. 51° 40' and 54° 30' N., lon. 12° and 6° W., having W. Ireland, N. Scotland, E. England, and E. Wales, continuous on S.W. with St. George's Channel, and communicating with the German Ocean N. ward of the North Channel. It contains the Isles of Man and Anglesey, with Holyhead and some smaller islands. Principal inlets Carnarvon and Morecambe Bays, and the estuaries of the Dee, Mersey, and Ribble, on the side of England; Solway Firth and Wigtown, and Luce Bays, in Scotland; and Dundrum, Carrlingford, Dundalk, and Dublin Bays, in Ireland.

IRISH TOWNS, the name of numerous suburbs of towns and villa. of Ireland, principal co. Dublin, on Dublin Bay, 1 m. S.E. Kingsend. Pop. 1,244.

IRKUTSK, a city of Siberia, cap. government of Irkutsk, and residence of the governor of N. Siberia, on the Angara, at the influx of the Irkut, 30 m. from the N.W. shore of Lake Baikal. Lat. 52° 17' 2" N., lon. 104° 18' E. Pop., including garrison (1855) 23,856. It is fortified and divided into two nearly equal parts by the Angara, here crossed by a long wooden bridge. It has a citadel, a bazaar, an exchange, the Baikal admiralty house, and some building docks on the river, a depôt of the Russian-American Co.; governor's house, theatre, pi-ion, etc.; numerous public schools, among which are a medical college, a gymnasium, with a library, and Episcopalian seminary, a high school of navigation, and a female orphan school; an imperial woollen factory, and manufs. of linen, leather, glass, and soap. It is the great entrepôt for the commerce of N.E. Asia, and sends tea, rhubarb, fruits, paper, silks, porcelain, and other Chinese produce, with furs and ivory, to Russia, in exchange for European goods. It has also some trade with Khokan and Bokhara, and a large fair in June. The total amount of its trade has been estimated at 4,000,000 paper roubles (800,000) a year. **IRKUTSK** is the see of an archbishop, whose authority over all E. Siberia and Russian-America extends through 120° of longitude.—The government of Irkutsk is a part of the old gov. of same name, which, previous to 1823, comprised the present gov. and the provs. of Okhotsk, Yakutsk, Kamtschatka, and the country of the Tchukchei. It comprises Lake Baikal, and is rich in mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron. Extensive forests cover a great portion of the government. Barley and rye are the chief crops, the climate is too cold for fruit trees. Pop. 607,000, comprising Russians, exiles, Cossacks, and different tribes of Tungus and Mongolians.

IRLINGLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, on the Dere, 4 m. N.W. Aylham. Area 740 ac. P. 13.

IRISH CO., a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 20 m. N.N.E. Corby. Area 3,520 ac. Pop. 349.

IRLONDORRA, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arrond. Montfort. Pop. 1,858.

IRLON (LORON), a lake of Ireland, Limerick, co. West Meath, 7 m. N.W. Mullingar. Length, S.E. to N.W., 2 m. Area about 600 acres.

IRON-ACRON, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 31 m. N.W. Chipping-Sodbury. Ac. 3,000. P. 1,263.

IRAWADDI (*Kiraddi*, "the great river"), one of the great rivers of S.E. Asia, is supposed to rise in Tibet, near lat. 28° 5' N., lon. 97° 58' E., flows generally S. ward, traversing the Burmese Empire throughout, and enters the Indian Ocean (Bay of Bengal), by numerous mouths, E. of Cape Negrais, in lat. 18° 20' N., lon. 86° E. Principal affs., the Ning-tha, Mognny, Bhano, and Lung-tshen rivers, in lat. 17° N., it separates into numerous arms, which cover the whole kingdom of Pegu with a network of rami-

fications, and the Rangoon and Bhano branches form the E. and W. boundaries of its delta, a region comprising upwards of 15,000 sq. m., covered with teak forests and grass jungles, interperred with some rice grounds. The main stream, from the head of the delta to Yedon above Ava, varies from 1 to 4 m. in breadth, and may always be ascended to Ava from the sea by vessels of 200 tons, which, during the rains, can reach the influx of the Magunay river, 800 m. from the ocean. It is usually navigable for canoes as high as Bhano, besides which towns and Ava, Amarapura, Sakaing, Yadda, Pagan, Mew, Prome, Monywa, Bhamo, and Rangoon, are the principal places on its banks.

IRESTAD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the river North, 11 m. N.E. Norwich. Ac. 850. P. 154.

IRTHING, a river of England, between the cos. Northumberland and Cumberland, joins the Eden near Newby, after a S. course of 26 miles.

IRTHINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 7 m. E.N.E. Carlisle. Ac. 7,100. Pop. 1,001.

ITALINOSBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2 m. N.W. Higham Ferrers. Area 3,720 ac. Pop. 1,577.

IRATIA, a principal river of N. Asia, rises in the Altai mountains, near lat. 47° N., lon. 86° E., and flows N.W. ward through Dzoungaria (Chinese Turkestan), and W. Siberia. It traverses Lake Zaisan, passes the towns Uist-Kamengor-k, Sempoliatinsk, Yumenhevk, and Omak, and joins the Ob, 160 m. N. Tobolsk, after a total course estimated at upwards of 1,700 miles, about 2-3ths of which are in the Chinese dom., and the rest in the Russian gov. Tomsk and Tobolsk. Chief tributaries, the Om and Ishum. The country, around its upper portion, is one of the best agricultural districts in Siberia.

IRATY, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 3 m. N.N.E. Ravenglass. Area 5,270 ac. Pop. 572.

IRBN, a frontier town of Spain, prov. Guipuscoa, near the Bidassoa and the frontier of France, 10 m. E. San Sebastian. Pop. 2,471. It has a town-hall, church, hospital, and manufs. of iron-ware & leather. All around it are Roman remains.

IRVILLAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 13 m. E. Brest. Pop. 2,523.

IRVINE, a river of Scotland, co. Ayr, rises on the borders of Lanarkshire, flows W., and after a course of 20 m., joins the Firth of Clyde by an estuary. It mostly divides the districts Kyle and Cunningham.

IRVINE, a pari., munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, on an eminence near the Irvine, 21 m. S.W. Glasgow. Pop. of pa. 3,719; do. of pari. bor., comprising several suburbs beyond the river, 7,554. Principal public edifices, the parish church, endowed and various other schools, several libraries, a news-room, 3 branch banks, and the custom house. Its harbour is provided with a good quay, admitting vessels of about 100 tons burden. The weaving of book-muslins, jacquets, and checks, employs many hands; and here are rope-walks, tanneries, anchor-foundries, and distilleries. Coal forms the principal article of export. The bor. unites with Ayr, Campbelltown, Oban, and Laveray, in sending 1 member to House of Commons. Registered electors (1848) 236.

IRVINESTOWN or **LOWRIESTOWN**, a town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, 2 m. N. Banis-lillen. Pop. 1,008.

IRWELL, a river of England, co. Lancaster, rises near Todmorden, and after a tortuous S. course of 40 miles, joins the Mersey at Flixton, affording water power to the towns of Rochdale,

Burg, and Mannheim, at which last city it rejoins the Rhine and Neckar.

Lawren, a co., U. S., North America, in S. of Georgia. Area 2,664 sq. m. Pop. 4,334.

Leana, a vill. of Spain, Navarra, prov. and 29 m. N.E. Pamplona, on a steep height. Pop. 1,000.

Isabella, a port on the N. coast of the island Hayti, 36 m. W.N.W. Santiago, and where Columbus, in 1493, established the first European settlement in the New World.

Isakali, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 40 m. E.S.E. Afium-Kara-Hissar.

Isaktoni, a frontier town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on rt. b. of the Danube, 100 m. N.E. Silistria, with a castle, several mosques, etc.

Isalco, a vill. and a volcano of Amer. [IZALCO.]

Isamal, a town of Yucatan, South America, 50 m. E.S.E. Merida, on the road to Valladolid.

Isar or **Isere**, *Isara*, a river of Germany, rises in the Tyrol, N. of Innsbruck, traverses Bavaria N.W., past Munich, Freising, and Landshut, and joins the Danube on rt., opposite Degersdorf. Length 165 m. Principal aff., the Ammer on W.

Isauria or **Isauria**, a famous anc. city of Asia Minor, the remains of which are at Hajilar, 45 m. N. Karaman, and consist of a fine massive wall with hexagonal towers, a triumphal arch, and tombs.

Isabera, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, cap. sanj. Hamid, 64 m. N. Adana. It is well supplied with water, and has many large gardens.

Isosnek, a small town of Russia, gov., etc., and 23 m. W.S.W. Pskov. The town, founded about 832, has several churches and a ruined castle.

Ischia, *Æmaria* and *Pitheculus*, an island of Naples, in the Mediterranean, 8 m. S.W. Cape Miseno, from which it is separated by a channel 6 miles across. Area 24 sq. m. Pop. 24,000. Surface mountainous, and Mount Epomeo (*Eopoeus*), in its centre, rises to 2,513 feet in height. Soil very fertile, and it produces superior wine, figs, corn, and game. Sulphur is abundant, and the mineral springs at Casanuova are annually resorted to by summer visitors. Its inhabitants are partly employed as seamen and fishermen, and in manu. of straw hats, baskets, and earthenwares. It is divided into two cantons; principal town, Ischia, on its N.E. coast. Pop., with suburbs, 6,373.

Ischel or **Ischl**, a vill. of Upper Austria, cre. and on the Traun, at the confluence of the Ischl, 44 m. S.W. Steyer. Pop. 2,120. It has a Roman Catholic church, a Lutheran chapel, extensive salt works, and saline springs, with bath establishments, which have rendered it a fashionable watering-place.

Ischitella, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, dist. and 25 m. E.N.E. S. Severo, near the Adriatic, at the N. foot of Mt. Gargano. Pop. 3,500.

Iscond, a chapelry of North Wales, co. Flint, pa. Maipar, 3 m. W. Whitechurch. Pop. 441.

Isz Fiord, an inlet of Denmark, on the N. side of the island Seeland, length, N. to S. 20 m.; breadth 10 m. Roekilde and Lamme firds are its chief branches, and it contains the island Groe.

Isconem, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, 1 m. W. Ingelmunster. Pop. 8,866, who manufacture cotton stuffs and woollens.

Iskel, a pa., Engl. co. Cumberland, on the Derwent, 3 m. N.E. Cockermouth. Ac. 6,760, P. 666.

Iskruburg, two villa. of Germany.—1. (New), grand duchy, Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 13 m. N. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,638. It was founded by French colonists in 1700; and has manu. of gloves and lace.—II. Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 8 m. N. Coblentz. Pop. 535.

Isso (*Isaia*), *Laus Savina*, N. Italy, between

the delegs. Brescia and Bergamo, is 13 m. N. Bergamo, and traversed by the Oglio, a river tributary to the Po. Length N. to S. 15 m.; average breadth 2½ m.; greatest depth 304 feet. Shores abrupt, highly picturesque, being covered with vineyards and olive grounds, and interspersed with towers, castles, and villas. On its E. shore is the small town of Isco. Pop. 1,568.

Isere, *Isara*, a river of Sardinia and S.E. France, rises in Mount Iseran (Savoie), flows tortuously W. and S.W. past Grenoble and Romans, and joins the Rhone on the left 4 m. N.N.W. Valence, after a total course of 150 m.; for the latter 90 m. of which, from Montmellian (Lebre), it is navigable, though impeded by many islands and shoals. Affluents, the Arly and Arc in Savoy, and the Drac and Romanche in France.

Isère, a dep. of the S.E. of France, on the frontiers of Savoy, formed of part of the old prov. Dauphine, between the depts. Ain, Rhone, Loire, Ardèche, Drome, and Hautes-Alpes; cap. Grenoble. Area 3,258 sq. m. Pop. 603,497. Surface mountainous, especially in the S.E., which presents narrow gorges, rugged precipices, rapid torrents, and thick forests. Chief rivers, the Rhone, Isère, Drac, and Romanche. Climate generally cold. Corn and wine sufficient for home consumption; pasture excellent; horses small, but celebrated for activity; sheep numerous; the chamois and the bear are found in the mountains. The cultivation of the mulberry tree, chestnuts, potatoes, fruits, and medicinal plants, are important branches of industry. Minerals comprise lignite, anthracite, lithographic-stones, and white marble, iron, lead, zinc, copper, etc.; the gold mine of La Gardette, discovered 1751, was abandoned at the revolution of 1789. Manuf. comprise iron, lead, copper, and steel goods; canvas, cottons, linens, and cloth for the army; gloves called Grenoble gloves, in high repute; and the celebrated cheese of Saanenage. The prov. is divided into the arrondis. Grenoble, La-Tour-du-Pin, St. Marcellin, and Vienne.

Isenlohn, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 6 m. W. Arnsberg. Pop. (1832) 12,645. It has Calvinist, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic churches, a Latin school, important manuf. of cutlery, brass wares, steam engines, and other machinery, wire, needles, pins, buttons, velvets, silks, woollen stuffs, and leather.

Isertia, *Æstria*, a town of Naples, prov. Moline, cap. dist., 23 m. W. Campobasso, on the W. slope of the Apennines. Pop. 7,350. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1805, which threw down its cathedral and several convents.

Izet, a river of Siberia, rises in the gov. Perm, and after an E.ward course of more than 250 m., joins the Tobol on left. Its gold washings are very productive.—*Izestok* is the lake in which it rises; and a vill. on the left, gov. Tobolsk.

Izfield, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. S.E. W. Uckfield. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 504.

Isnam, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2½ m. S.E. E. Kettering. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 391.

Ishtin, a river of Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, rises S. of lat. 50° N., and after a tortuous N. course of 700 m., through a sterile tract, termed the Steppe of Ishtin, joins the Irtysh, 120 m. S.E. Tobolsk. *Istina*, extending from Stanovoi to Onak, continues, W.ward, with the Orenburg forts.

Ishtawood, a hamlet of England, co. Monmouth, pa. Bedwely. Pop. 2,638.

Ishtakeln (87), a pa. of North Wales, co. Pembroke, 4½ m. W. Milford. Pop. 538.

Isiduc (San), a small town of S. America, Plata Confederation, dep. and 10 m. N. Buenos-Ayres.

ISTRY, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Calvados, cap. cant., on an inlet of the English Channel, on l. b. of the Esques, near its confluence with the Vire, 18 m. W.N.W. Bayeux. Pop. 2,268. It possesses a small river-port.

ISULI, a town of the island Sardinia, div. and 37 m. N. Cagliari, cap. prov., in a fertile plain. Pop. 2,193. It has a gunpowder factory.

ISSA, a river of England, principal branch of the Thames, until it joins the Thame at Dorchester, co. Oxford. It rises near Cirencester.

ISUM or ISUM, a town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. S.E. Kharkov, cap. circ., on the Donets. Pop. 4,000. It is enclosed by ramparts, and has a citadel on an adjacent height.

ISKARDON, a town of Asia, cap. of Bulistan, in an elevated plain, 19 m. long and 7 m. in breadth. Its soil is formed by the mud brought down by the Indus and its tributary the Shighur, the confluence being at the N. base of the rock on which a fort is built. This fort could be made impregnable. The plain is 6,300 feet above the sea, and the top of the rock is 7,200 feet higher, in lat. 32° 12' N., lon. 75° 35' E.

ISKARDON, a valley of Little Tibet, consisting of a gorge, 19 m. in length, 7 m. across, traversed by the Upper Indus, and containing a strong castle, the residence of the chief of Bulistan, and at the foot of which is a village 7,100 feet in elevation.

ISKILIS or EXKILIP, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near the Kizil-Irmak, 26 m. W.N.W. Tchorum. Estimated pop. 9,000.

ISKENDERON, Asia Minor. [SCANDERBON.]

ISKEK, *Esus*, a river of European Turkey, Bulgaria, rises in the Balkan, flows N.E., and joins the Danube, 22 m. W. Nicopolis. Total course 150 m. It is broad, and in many parts shallow. The city of Sophia is on one of its affluents.

ISKIL, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, near the S.W. of a lake (ancient *Tatira*), 60 m. N.E. Konyeh, and comprising about 400 houses.

ISLA, a river of Scotland, co. Forfar and Perth, enters the Tay after a W. course of about 41 m. — II. a small river, Banffshire, near Keith.

ISLA DEL REY, the largest of the Pearl Islands, Gulf of Panama, S. America. Length 20 miles.

ISLADI, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, sanj. and 40 m. E. Sophia, on the river Vid.

ISLA DE PINOS (*Isle of Pines*), an island of the Spanish West Indies, off the S. coast of Cuba. Lat. of Cape St Francis, 21° 37' N., lon. 83° 12' W. Shape nearly circular. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. 900. It is celebrated for its excellent climate, great fertility, rich mines, and valuable timber.

ISLA DE LEON or SAN FERNANDO, a city of Spain, prov. and 7 m. S.E. Cadix, on the E. side of the Isle of Leon. Pop. (including Puerto Real) 9,739. It is very ancient, is strongly fortified, and its arsenal is noted for its great extent. It has two hospitals, several convents, and an excellent marine observatory.

ISKAMARAN, a town of India. [CHITTAGONG.]

ISLA MAYOR, a large island of Spain, prov. Sevilla, embraced by two arms of the Guadalquivir, between Seville and the sea. Length 17 miles.

ISLANDRIGON, a vill. of Ireland, Leitrim, co. and 13 m. W. Dublin, on the Liffey. Pop. 617.

ISLANDRY or ISLANDINE, a pa. of Ireland, Coughaught, co. Mayo, 31 m. W.N.W. Castlebar. Area 24,940 ac., including loughs. Pop. 4,639.

ISLAND MADRY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 7 m. N.N.E. Carrickfergus. Area 7,037 ac. Pop. 2,704.

ISLANDS, a portion of the co. Northumberland, England, adjoining Berwick-upon-Tweed, comprises Holy Island. Area 26,820 ac. P. 8,830.

ISLAY, one of the larger islands of the inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyll, immediately S.W. the island Jura, and 14 m. W. the peninsula of Kintyre; 25 m. long and 17 broad. Estimated area 154,000 ac. Pop. 15,901. Surface mountainous in the E., elevation 1,400 feet, elsewhere generally level, and where not cultivated, covered with a green sward. About 22,000 ac. are arable. The island is formed of quartz rock, clay schists, with limestone, marl, bog iron ore, and lead and copper mines, which have been wrought. Agriculture has of late years greatly improved on the island, and good crops of wheat, barley, oats, peas, flax, and potatoes are raised. Principal exports, cattle, lime-stone, and spirits, of which last 250,000 gallons are distilled annually. The island is divided into the 4 pas. of Kilchoman, Bowmore, Kilmeny, and Kildalton. At Lochindaal is a harbour for ships of considerable burden; other principal villas, are Port Askaig, Port Charlotte, and Oé. — *Islay Sound*, between the island and Jura, has an average breadth of 1 mile.

ISLAY, a maritime town of Peru, the port of Arequipa, on the Pacific Ocean, with a custom-house in lat. 17° S., lon. 72° 10' 5" W.

ISLE, *Isula*, a river of France, rises 1 m. S.E. Nexou, dep. H. Vienne, and joins the Dordogne at Libourne, after a S.W. course of 100 m. It is navigable from Périgueux to the Gironde.

ISLE, a prefix to numerous comms., towns, and villas of France. — I. (*Adam* (L')), dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Oise, 7 m. N.E. Pontoise. Pop. 1,615. — II. (*Baise*), dep. Gers, arrond. and N. Mirande, on rt. b. of the Baïse. Pop. 1,000. — III. (*Bouchard*), dep. Indre-et-Loire, 10 m. E.S.E. Chalon, on an island of the Vienne. Pop. 1,700. — IV. (*Bouin*). [*Bouin*]. V. (*Dieu*), dep. Vendée, in the Ile-Dieu, 28 m. N.W. Les Sables. Pop. 1,248. — VI. (*Aliz* (L')), dep. Charente-Inferieure. [*Aliz*]. — VII. (*d'Albi* (L')), dep. Tarn. [*Albi*]. — VIII. (*en Duden* (L')), dep. H. Garonne, on a small island of the Save, 20 m. N.N.E. St Gaudens. Pop. 1,641. — IX. (*sur-le-Doubs* (L')), dep. Doubs, 13 m. N.E. Beaume-le-Dames. Pop. 1,000. — X. (*Jourdain*), dep. Vienne, 16 m. S.W. Montmorillon, on rt. b. of the Vienne. Pop. 1,989. — XI. (*Jourdain* (L')), a comm. and town, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 14 m. N.N.E. Lombez, on rt. b. of the Save. Pop. 4,921. It has manufs. of leather. — XII. (*Roussé* (L')), a comm. and town of the island Corsica, 10 m. E. Calvi, with a small port. Pop. 1,466.

ISLE (ABBOTS), a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Isle, 4½ m. W.N.W. Ilminster. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 437. — II. (*Brewers*), a pa., same co., 5 m. H.W. Langport. Area 1,190 ac. P. 360.

ISLEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 7 m. N. Newmarket. Area 4,296 ac. Pop. 2,236.

ISLE (L'), a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 12 m. E. Avignon, cap. cant., on an isl. formed by the Sorgues. Pop. 6,533, employed in wool spinning and manufacture of coarse cloths.

ISLE OF FRANCE, Indian Ocean. [MAURITIUS.]

ISLE OF MAN, England. [MAN.]

ISLE OF PINES, an island of the Pacific Ocean, S.E. New Caledonia. Lat. of peak 22° 38' S., lon. 167° 25' E., 4½ m. in circumference. Vegetation luxuriant. It is resorted to for catching turtle. It was taken possession of by the French as a dependency of New Caledonia in 1853.

ISLE OF SKERRETS, *Lenox*, a lofty inlet in the Black Sea, 23 m. E. the delta of the Danube. It is reputed to have possessed in antiquity a temple in honour of Achilles (after whom the island was also named), but of which no traces remain.

ISLE OF SROALS, a group of 8 islets, U. S.,

North America, in the Atlantic, off the coast of New Hampshire, 12 m. S.E. Portsmouth.

Isle of Wharrows, a maritime vill. of Scotland, co. Wigton, at the head of a small bay, 3 m. S.E. Whithorn. Pop. 594. Safe harbour, and a pier.

Isle of Wight, England. [**Wight** (**Isle of**)] **Isle of Wight**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in S.E. of Virginia. Area 352 sq. m. Pop. 9,363.

Isle Royal, an island of N. America, in Lake Superior, on its N.W. side, lat. 48° N., lon. 89° W. Length, N.E. to S.W., 45 m.; breadth 10 m.

Isleworth, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, 3 m. S.W. Brentford. Area of pa. 3,120 ac. Pop. 6,614. It is the head of a poor-law union.

Islington, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, bor. Finsbury, and one of the N. suburbs of London, between Hackney and St. Pancras. Area 3,050 ac. Pop. 95,329. The pa. comprises Holloway, Highway, Ball's Pond, parts of Newington Green and Kingsland. It is the seat of numerous schools and charity foundations, and contains also Highbury college for Independent ministers, and a church of England missionary institution. On Islington Green, the parliamentary nominations for the borough of Finsbury take place.

Islip, two pas. of England.—I. co. Northampton, on the Nen, 1 m. N.W.W. Thrapston. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 594.—II. co. and 54 m. N.N.E. Oxford. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 744.

Islip, a maritime town. of the U. S., N. Arger., New York, 129 m. E.S.E. Albany. Pop. 2,602.

Ismaïl, a strongly fortified town of Russia, Bessarabia, cap. dist. on l. b. of the Kuba or N. arm of the Danube, at its delta, 42 m. E. Galatz. Under the Turks it had numerous mosques, bazaars, and large dwellings; but it has never regained importance since it was taken in 1790, and given over to military execution by the Russians under Suwarow. Pop. (1849) 26,343. **Ismaïlovo** is a vill., gov. and adjoining Moscow.

Ismaïlyan, a small town of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, on the Karun, 28 m. S.W. Ahwaz.

Isère (Str.), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, arr. and 7 m. N.N.E. Grenoble. P. 1,325.

Isimud, **Isimud** or **Isimudin**, *Nicomedia*, a maritime town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, cap. sanj. at the head of the Gulf of Isimud, 55 m. E.S.E. Constantinople. Lat. 40° 47' 44" N., lon. 29° 53' 50" E. It is the residence of a pa-ha, and of Greek and Armenian archbishops, and is reported to have a considerable trade. It was anciently the seat of the kings of Bithynia, also the birth-place of Arrian, and residence of Hannibal, the younger Pliny, and Dioctetian.—II. *The Gulf of Isimud* (*Asiaticus sinus*) is an inlet forming the E. extremity of the Sea of Marmora, 45 m. in length and 25 m. in breadth, at its entrance.

Isiri, a large vill. of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 32 m. E.S.E. Koulyeh.

Isello, a town of Sicily, intend. Palermo, 6 m. S.W. Cefalu. Pop. 1,000.

Isivik (**Lake of**), *Aconius*, a lake of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 17 m. E. the Gulf of Moudania, into which it discharges itself by a river. Length E. to W. 14 m., breadth 4 m. It has some valuable fisheries.—II. (*Isivik* or *Nesaea*), a vill. and ruined city on the E. extremity of this lake, 32 m. S.S.W. Isimud, and 40 m. E.N.E. Brusa. The vill. comprises about 160 houses on part of a wide area enclosed by ancient double walls, with gates and towers still nearly perfect, though hid by vegetation. The first general ecumenical council met at Nicæa in 325, on which occasion the "Nicæan Creed" was framed; another council was held here in 787. This city was the first

conquest of the crusaders in the East, having been taken in 1087.

Isouzu, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 80 m. N.W. Diarbekir, on the river Euphrates.

Isola, several towns of Naples.—I. prov. Calabria-Ult., dist. and 8 m. S. Cotrone, in a mountainous district, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,900.—II. prov. Terra di Lavoro, dist. and 5 m. S.W. Bora, on an island formed by the river Liri. Pop. 4,000.—III. prov. Abruzzo-Ultra I., dist. and 13 m. S. Teramo. Pop. 1,100.

Isola, a town of Austria, Illyria, gov. and 9 m. S.W. Trieste, on the S.E. shore of the Gulf of Trieste. Pop. 3,430. A fine wine, termed Rivola, is raised in its vicinity.—II. a vill. of Piedmont, dist. and 25 m. S.W. Alessandria.

Isola Bella, N. Italy. [**BORROMEAN ISLANDS**] **Isola Bella Scala**, a town of N. Italy, deleg. and 11 m. S. Verona, on the Tartaro. Pop. 3,400.

Isola Grossa, *Scardone*, an island in the Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Dalmatia, circ. and 10 m. S.W. Zara. Length S.E. to N.W. 27 m., extreme breadth about 3 m. Pop. 12,400.

Isola Madre, Italy. [**BORROMEAN ISLANDS**] **Isorta**, *Sontia*, a river of Illyria, forming the boundary between N.E. Italy and Illyria, rises in Mount Terghon, at the junction of the Julian and Carnic Alps, flows tortuously S. ward, and, under the name of Sôluba, enters the Gulf of Trieste.

Isfahan or **Isfahân**, *Aspahan*, a city, and formerly the cap. of Persia, now cap. the prov. Irak-Ujeni, and of a beglerbeylik, about 215 m. S. Teheran. Lat. 32° 45' N., lon. 51° 50' E. Pop. estim. (1856) 120,000. It is enclosed by orchards and plantations, in a fine plain on the Zenderood, here crossed by several noble bridges. It was one of the richest and most populous cities of Asia under Shah Abbas the Great, in the 17th century; but in the 14th, during the Afghan invasion of Persia, its walls were destroyed, and it was reduced to a state of decay, in which much of its site remains. *Principal remaining edifices* are the great bazaar of Shah Abbad, numerous magnificent buildings around an open space termed the *Maidan*, upwards of 100 mosques, and various palaces, and fine gardens scattered throughout the city, the most remarkable being the palace of the forty pillars. Its artisans are the best in Persia; and it has manufactures of woven fabrics, gold and silver wares, paper articles, firearms, sword-blades, glass, earthenware, which are sent by caravans to Baidar, Herat, India, and most parts of Western Asia. It was devastated by an earthquake, 11th July 1858.

Isingale, a town of Beloochistan, in the Bolan Pass, 65 m. N. Keat. Pop. 2,000.—*Isingale* is a vill. in the same Pass, 4 m. W. Quetta.

Isse, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 7 m. S.W. Châteaulant, on the Don.

Islerhuso, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, circ. and 5 m. N. Keos. Pop. 934.

Issels (Str.), a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembrokeshire, on Carmarthen Bay, 3 m. N. Tenby. Pop. 1,784.

Issy (Str.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 34 m. S.S.E. Padstow. Area 4,440 ac. Pop. 794.

Issenac, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., arrond. and 11 m. E.S.E. Bergerac, on the Banège. Pop. 977.

Issingean, a town of France. [**ISSINGEAUX**]

Issouire, *Issodurum*, a town of France, dep. Pay-de-Dôme, cap. arrond., on the Crouze, 19 m. E.S.E. Clermont. Pop. 5,880. It has a comm. college, and a trade in hemp and wine.

Issouze, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, cap. arrond., on the Thoue, 17 m. N.E. Châteauneuf. Pop. 12,345. It has a comm. col-

legs, a town-hall, 4 churches, 3 hospitals; manuf. of woollen and linen cloths, bleaching grounds, paper mills, and tanneries.

ISSUN, a vill. of Rhénish Prussia, reg. Geldern, 22 m. S.E. Cleves. Pop. 1,000, who manufacture velvets, silks, flannel, leather, and earthenwares.

ISRA, a river and town of antiquity in N. Syria, the former supposed to be identical with the river of *Isis*, and near which are remains of an ancient city.

ISRY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, near the Seine, 3 m. S.W. Paris. Pop. 4,312.

ISSEY (*Fédegy*), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., on the Somme, 22 m. S.W. Autun. Pop. 1,900.

ISTABOLAT, the modern name of a ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 67 m. N.W. Bagdad, on the W. bank of the river Tigris.

ISTAKHAN, a vill. of Persia, prov. Fars, on a part of the site of Persepolis.

ITALIE, a town of Afghanistan, dom. and 22 m. N.W. Cabool. Pop., before its partial destruction by the British in 1842, 16,000, many employed in cotton spinning, weaving, and dyeing. It is surrounded by fine gardens.

ISTAMBOUL or STAMBOUL. [*CONSTANTINOPLE*.]

ISTANOS, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on an aff. of the Sangarius, 20 m. W. Angora, with about 800 houses, and a remarkable isolated rock, crowned by ruins, and burrowed by caves.

ISTAPA, a small town, Mexican Confederation, near the Pacific Ocean, 85 m. E.S.E. Zacatula.

ISTHMIOS (Span. *Istmo* or *Panama*), a dep. of New Granada, S. America, consisting chiefly of the isthmus uniting South and Central America. Area 24,000 sq. m. Estimated population 100,000. Chief towns, Panama, Chagres, Puerto Bello, and Veragua. [*PANAMA, SUZ, CORINTH, etc.*]

ISTIF or **ISTIN**, *Stobi*, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, sand, and 60 m. S.W. Ghiustendji, on l. b. of the Bagrauitza. Pop. 8,000, mostly Turks. It is walled, and has steel works.

ISTRES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, cap. cant., on a hill near W. side of the lagoon of Berre, 25 m. N.W. Marseille. Pop. 3,380.

ISTRIA, a peninsula in the N. of the Adriatic Sea, forming a circle of the Austrian gov. In the former kingdom of Illyria, between lat. 40° 35' and 45° 50' N., lon. 13° 23' and 14° 40' E. Area 1,810 sq. m. Pop. (1852) 232,900. Surface mountainous, crossed by offsets of the Julian Alps. Highest point, Mount Maggiore on the E. coast. Principal rivers, the Dravogna, Arsa, Queto, and Rianco. Climate mild, but exposed to violent N. winds in winter, called "the Bora." Chief products, olive oil, wine, fruits, wheat, and maize, honey, wax, some silk, and excellent timber. It is divided into Austrian and Venetian Istria; the former, in the N., formed part of the Germanic Confederation. *Venetian Istria*, which embraces the greater portion, comprises the S.W. part of the peninsula, with the islands Veglia, Cherso, and Lussini. Principal towns, Fiume, Cabo d'Istria, Rovigno, Pola, Dignano, Montone, and Parenzo. The inhabitants of the towns are mostly Italian, those of the rural districts are of Slavonic origin and use the Illyrian dialect; nearly all are Roman Catholics. Pop. of the coasts employed in navigation, fishing, and the preparation of salt, and that of the interior in rearing of sheep, and the cultivation of the olive and the vine. There is regular steam communication between Trieste, Istria, and Fiume.

ISTRAKATUN, a town of Afghanistan, dom. and 26 m. N.W. Cabool.

IVONNA, a town, Europ. Turkey. [*IVONNA*.] **IVRY**, a town of Württemberg, dist. Donau, 48 m. S. Ulm. Pop. 1,863, chiefly employed in manufacturing silk, needles, and in a linen trade. It is enclosed by walls, and has a college.

IYA, *Cassida*, a market town of Spain, prov. and 11 m. N. Guadalupe. Pop. 987.

ITABAIANA, a mountain, and a market town of Brazil, prov. Sergipe, the mountain, 25 m. from the Atlantic, whence it is very conspicuous. Highest point in lat. 10° 41' S. The town 58 m. N.W. Sergipe. Pop. 2,000.

ITABIRA, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, on rt. b. of the Velhas, 18 m. W.N.W. Ouro Preto. Pop. 4,000. 10 m. W. of the town is the high conical mountain of *Itabira*, which contains auriferous soil.—*II. Itabira-de-Mata-Dentro*, a gold mining town, 60 m. N.E. Ouro Preto, established 1720. Pop. of district 3,000.

ITACOLUMI (the "*Giant*"), several mountains of Brazil.—*I.* prov. and 50 m. N.N.W. Maranhão. Lat. 2° 8' 38" S., lon. 44° 27' W. It has a conical and very conspicuous summit, and near it is a lighthouse, erected 1830, which is a principal mark in making the port of Maranhão.—*II.* prov. Minas Geraes, immediately S. Ouro Preto, and about 5,800 feet in elevation.—*III.* a peak in the Serra Orgaos, prov. Rio de Janeiro.

ITAGUARI, a town of Brazil, prov. and 40 m. W. Rio de Janeiro, connected with the river of same name by a canal 2 m. long, opened in 1841. Pop. of dist. 4,000.—*Itaipu* is a maritime vill., prov. and 12 m. E.S.E. Rio de Janeiro. Pop. 2,000.

ITALY (anc. *Italia*, German *Italien*), a country of Southern Europe, formed of a continental portion, a peninsula, and numerous islands. Considered geographically, it extends from the extremity of Sicily to the Rhetian Alps, between lat. 36° 35' and 47° N., and from the W. point of the Cottian Alps to the E. extremity of Terra d'Otranto, between lon. 6° 35' and 18° 35' E. Politically it extends 1° farther W., to include the prov. of Savoy in the Sardinian States. It is bounded E. by the Adriatic and the Ionian Sea, S. by the Mediterranean, W. by France and the Mediterranean, and N. by Switzerland and Austria. Its natural confines are the Alps and the sea, the W. boundary being determined by the river Varo, and the E. by a pass in the Alps, near Buecari, in the Gulf of Quarnero. Within these limits, Italy comprises 13 separate divisions, including Italian Switzerland—the canton Tessin (Ticino), and part of the Gisons (Grigione), and Valais; Austrian Italy:—the Italian Tyrol, the kingdom of Lombardy and Venice, Istria, Trieste, etc.; French Italy, island of Corsica:—and English Italy, the Maltese islands, the entire area of which is estimated at 100,000 Italian sq. m., and the population at upwards of 22,000,000. Area and population of the countries of Italy-*Proper* as follow:—

STATES	Sq. m.	Pop.	Chief Cities and Towns
Sardinian States (including Savoy).	20,167	1,000,000	Torin.
Principality of Monaco.	54	6,000	Monaco.
Duchy of Parma.	5,874	500,000	Parma.
Duchy of Modena.	2,128	250,000	Modena.
Tuscany (including Lunig., &c.).	12,777	1,200,000	Firenze.
Pontifical or Roman States.	17,454	2,500,000	Rome.
Republic of San Marino.	51	7,000	San Marino.
Kingdom of Naples or of the Two Sicilies.	61,300	5,700,000	Naples.

The continental portion of the country is separated from the rest of Europe by the chain of the Alps, and its waters belong entirely to the

basin of the Mediterranean Sea. The coast has a development of about 3,174 m. The shores of the Adriatic are little indented, and on the N. are shallow and bordered by marshes; those of the Ionian Sea are flat only at the foot of the Gulf of Tarentum; the W. shores of Italy are generally more elevated than the eastern, except in the *Marosmo*, at the mouths of the Arno, and in the Pontine marshes. The chief islands are Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Elbe, Malta, and the Lipari Islands. The principal gulfs and bays are, in the Adriatic, those of Venice and Manfredonia; in the Ionian Sea, Tarentum and Squillace; the Gulf of Genoa, and the bays of St Eufemia, Policastro, Salerno, Naples, and Gaeta; and the chief straits those of Messina and Bonifacio. The most prominent capes are Piombino, Argentario, Circeo, Campanella, Spartivento, and Leuca, on the two S. points. The country is generally well watered, but, except the Po, the rivers are small and generally mere torrents; the chief of these are, in the basin of the Adriatic, the Tagliamento, Piave, Brenta, Po, Aterno, Sangro, and Ofanto; in the basin of the Ionian Sea, the Bradano; and in that of the Mediterranean, the Arno, Ombrone, Tiber, Garigliano, and Volturno; the Rhone forms part of the frontier of Savoy. Italy has some of the largest mountain lakes in Europe; the chief are Geneva, Maggiore, Garda, and Lugano, portions of which only belong to the territory.—Como and Iseo, which are entirely Italian. On the S. slope of the Apennines are the small lakes of Trasimene, Bolsena, Bracciano, Lucino, and Celano, mostly of classic interest. Italy is divided naturally into a N. portion beyond the peninsula, including the vast basin of the Po—a prolongation of the basin of the Adriatic—the surface of which rises gradually to Piedmont, in the N.W.; and the central and S. portion, or the true peninsula, which in general is mountainous or hilly, traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines, from which considerable plains, nearly level, extend along its shores. From its position, form, and configuration, Italy enjoys a varied and excellent climate, which permits the productions of the temperate and some of those of the torrid zone, to mingle on its almost uniformly fertile surface. The exceptions to this are the pestilential marshes, especially the *Marosmo* in Tuscany, the theatre of a prolonged struggle between human industry and the malignity of the climate, and now nearly deserted. Snow lies during the year only in the Alps, at an elevation of 9,500 feet; the valley of the Po has a temperate climate, resembling that of the centre of France; its lakes and portions of the lagoons of Venice are frozen in winter; and the orange and lemon do not ripen in the open air. In the region between lat. 36° 30' and 40° 30' N., snow falls only on the slopes of the mountains, and the olive, orange, and citron ripen in the open air; between lat. 30° and 41° 30' N., snow is very rare, and in the S. of Calabria, Sicily, and the neighbouring islands, the climate permits of the cultivation of tropical plants. Mean annual temperature—Milan (lat. 50° 28'), 55° 2; Venice (lat. 45° 25'), 55° 4; Florence (lat. 43° 46'), 53° 2; Rome (lat. 41° 54'), 60° 6; Naples (lat. 40° 56'), 60° 6; Palermo (lat. 38° 6'), 68° 1, Fahr. The prevailing winds of Italy are W. and S.W., during which the air is pure and healthy, but the S. portion of the country is frequently visited by the pestilential winds of Africa, the *Strucco* and *Libeccio*, during which vegetation is arrested, and the human frame becomes languid and feeble; *fever* is prevalent in the marshy districts. Italy

is rich in mineral products, but has few metals, except iron and lead. The Apennines supply the beautiful marble of Carrara. Sulphur, borax, salt, nitre, alum, alabaster, lava, and other volcanic productions, are abundant. There is one active volcano (*Vesuvius*) in the peninsula, and four in the islands (*Ætna*, *Stromboli*, *Vulcano*, and *Vulcanello*); there are many mineral and gaseous springs. The vegetable productions of Italy are extremely varied; the Alps afford excellent pasture, and forests with a great variety of timber. The fauna resembles that of the rest of Europe in similar latitudes, except that it embraces the buffalo, and among vipers the asp, scorpion, and tarantula. Fish are abundant in the rivers. The horses of Piedmont are valued, and in the S. their place is supplied by excellent mules. The coasts of Sicily furnish sponges and coral; the chief products of the soil are corn in Sicily and in the plain of the Po, which last also possess the only extensive rice fields in Europe. The chestnut forms an important article of food in the Apennines. The vine, olive, and other fruit trees yield abundant crops; and in the S. the sugar-cane, orange, and fig are cultivated; the culture of the mulberry, and the rearing of the silk-worm, forms an important branch of industry, and cotton is cultivated with success. Cattle are reared to a considerable extent in the N., and goats and swine in the S. The manuf., except in the N., unimportant, comprise silk, chiefly in Lombardy and Piedmont, the other manufs. are woollens, silk, gauze, porcelain, artificial flowers, hats, paper, parchment, and musical instrument. The principal imports are colonial goods, linen, woolen and cotton fabrics, jewellery, and dried fish. Chief exports, silk, wool, oil, honey, straw hats, and Parmesan cheese; but commerce has greatly declined. The arts and sciences are still cultivated with considerable success. Throughout the whole of Italy, except Savoy and Corsica, Italian, in very different dialects, is the language of the country, but it is spoken in its purity only in Tuscany. The established religion is Roman Catholic. Notwithstanding the natural advantages of the country, the general population of Italy is in a state of the most abject poverty, and the value of human life is nearly the lowest in the scale of European nations. Under the Romans, Italy was divided into the provs. of Cisalpine-Gaul, and Venetia in the N.; Italy Proper in the centre; and Magna-Græcia in the S. The political arrangements of Modern Italy were changed for a time by the aggressions of Napoleon I. In 1801, Savoy and Piedmont were united to France, the duchy of Milan formed the Cisalpine republic, to which, in 1805, the duchy of Venice and its continental possessions were added, forming together the kingdom of Italy; and Genoa was incorporated with France; Naples was seized, the pope and the other sovereigns were deposed, and thus all Italy, except Sicily and Sardinia, was subjected to the Emperor of France. After the dismemberment of the French Empire in 1814, the states were restored to their former rulers, except the duchies of Milan and Venice, which were given to Austria, and formed the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. [LOMBARDO-VENETIAN KINGDOM, AUSTRIA.]

ITALY, a township, U. S., North America, New Hampshire, 198 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 1,634.
ITALY (AUSTRIAN). [LOMBARDO-VENETIAN KINGDOM, AUSTRIA.]
ITAMARACA, an island of Brasil, in the Atlantic,

prov. and 20 m. N. Pernambuco, separated from the continent by a narrow strait. Length, N. to S., 9 m.; greatest breadth 6 m. Pop. 8,000. It contains the town Concoço, and several villages.

ITAPAHEN (formerly *Concoço*), a maritime town of Brazil, prov. and 40 m. S. São Paulo, on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. 1,200.

ITAPARICA, an island of Brazil, prov. and in the Bay of Bahia, immediately opposite that city, the harbour of which it shelters. Length, N.E. to S.W., 18 m.; greatest breadth 6 m. Pop. mostly employed in fishing, rope making, and distilling.

ITAPEMIRIM, a vill. of Brazil, prov. and 66 m. S.W. Espírito Santo, on the river of same name, near its mouth, in the Atlantic. Pop. 2,000.

ITAPÉVA, a market town of Brazil, prov. and 160 m. W. São Paulo. Pop. 2,200.

ITAPICURU, two rivers of Brazil.—I. prov. Maranhão, after a N. ward course of upwards of 410 m., joins the river São José, S. of Maranhão Island.—II. prov. Bahia, enters the Atlantic, 90 m. N.E. Bahia, after an E. course of 350 miles.

ITAPUA or **ITAPUA**, a town of Paraguay, South America, on the river Paraná, 175 m. E.N.E. Corrientes.

ITASCA (LAKE), U. S., N. America, W. territory, about 170 m. W. Lake Superior, between Leech Lake and Red River, is considered the source of the Mississippi river. It is about 8 m. across. Estimated elevation 1,500 feet above the sea.

ITATA or **CHILLAN**, a river of Chile, dep. Concepcion, enters the Pacific, 60 m. N.N.E. Concepcion, after a W. ward course estimated at 150 m. It gives name to a dist. famous for its wines. The small town Itata is 20 m. S.E. its mouth.

ITAYÉ, a mkt. town of the Plata Confederation, S. America, 35 m. N.E. Corrientes, on the Paraná.

ITAWAMBA, a co., U. S., North America, in N.E. of Mississippi. Area 948 sq. m. Pop. 13,528.

ITCEN or **AINC**, a river of England, co. Hants, rises near Alresford, flows tortuously W.S.W. past Winchester (whence it is navigable), Twyford, and Bishopstoke, and after a course of 22 m., enters the sea at Itchenferry, 1 m. E. Southampton.

ITCENHOR (Went), a maritime pa. and vill. of England, co. Sussex, with a quay on Chichester harbour, 5 m. W.S.W. Chichester. Area 510 ac. Pop. 234. It was formerly called Ikenhor or Ikenor, and is probably the ancient *Kyenor*.—*East Ikenhor* is a hamlet in the parish of Pagham.

ITCHIN, two pas. of England, co. Hants.—I. (*Abbas*), 3½ m. W.N.W. New Alresford. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 256.—II. (*Stoke*), 3 m. W.N.W. Alresford. Area 2,890 ac. Pop. 348.

ITCHINGFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3½ m. W.S.W. Horsham. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 371.

ITCINGTON, two pas. of England, co. Warwick.—I. (*Bishop's*), 3½ m. S.W. Southam. Area 3,760 ac. Pop. 540.—II. (*Long*), 2½ m. N.W. Southam. Area 4,610 ac. Pop. 1,216.

ITCLIMAN or **ICHLIMAN**, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, serj. and 35 m. S.E. Sophia.

ITKES or **GUARONÉ**, a river, South America, a tributary of the Mamore, in Bolivia.

ITHACA or **THIARI**, one of the Ionian Islands, among which it holds the fifth rank, in the Mediterranean, 2 m. E. Cephalonia, between it and Albania. Length N. to S. 14 m.; greatest breadth 4 m. Area 44 sq. m. Pop., with dependencies, (1838) 11,818. It is nearly divided into two parts by a deep bay on its E. side. Surface wholly mountainous and mostly rugged. Some olive oil, currants, superior wine, and honey, with corn, annually sufficient for four months' consumption, are raised; but the soil is poor, and the pop. live chiefly by maritime trade. Chief town Vathi, on

a bay singularly picturesque, and in which are some good harbours. On this island are some Cyclopean walls, and other remains of antiquity.

ITHACA, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, at the S. extremity of Cayuga Lake, 27 m. N.N.W. Oswego. Pop. 8,908. It contains various churches, an academy, Clinton hotel, one of the largest in the county, and has an active trade with Pennsylvania. Around it are several remarkable cataracts.

ITHACA, a large vill. of British Guiana, near the Berbice river. Pop. 2,000.

ITHOME, a mountain of Greece, Morea, gov. Messenia, 25 m. N.W. Kalamata, 3,885 feet in elevation at its S. slope, in a village of same name.

ITHOR, a river of South Wales, co. Radnor, after a S. course joins the Wys, 2 m. N.N.W. Builth.

ITINIVINI, a branch of the Cassiquiare river, South America, Venezuela, separates from that river about 45 m. below the point where it leaves the Orinoco, and unites with the Rio-Negro, 40 m. N.W. the influx of the Cassiquiare.

ITON, a river of France, rises 5 m. N. Montagne, dep. Orne, joins the Eure, near Planches, dep. Eure, after a N. course of 58 m., for the last 25 m. of which it is navigable for rafts. Above Evreux it runs underground for 3 miles.

ITRI, a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, dist. and 7 m. N.W. Gaeta. Pop. 4,700.

ITSATSOU, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. E. Pyrénées, arrond. and 12 m. S. Bayonne. P. 1,550.

ITSHIL, a pash of Asia Minor, comprising all its S. coast between Anatolia and North Syria, having N. Mount Taurus, and watered by the Chikuk and some smaller rivers. It is subdivided into the sanjks of Itabil, Alaya, Sis, Tarsous, and Adana, which last name it also bears. [ADANA.]

ITSKINI-ITSKALI ("horse river"), a river of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, tributary to the Rion (ancient *Phasis*), which it joins 30 m. E. Poti, after forming the boundary between Imeretia and Mingrelia.

ITTEPINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. N.W. Aylsham. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 329.

ITTLINGHAM, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Elsenz, 3 m. S. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,821.

ITTON, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 2½ m. W.N.W. Chepstow. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 200.

ITC, a town of Brazil, prov. and 70 m. W.N.W. São Paulo, on the Tiete, in one of the most fertile dists. in the prov. It has numerous religious edifices, an hospital, prison, & schools. P. 10,000.

ITURUP, GORTFOO or STATEN ISLAND, the largest of the Kurile Islands, N. Pacific Ocean, belonging to Russia, separated N. ward by Frise Strait from the island Urup, and S. ward by St. Anthony Strait from the Japanese island Kunahir. Lat. of N. peak 45° 38' N., lon. 149° 15' E. Length 140 m.; average breadth 20 m. Surface mountainous, well wooded, and it contains an active volcano. Principal products, bear, fox, and sable furs, fish in great variety, and larch, pine, oak, and other large timber.

ITEA or **PTEN**, lake, Cent. America. [PTEN.]

ITSEKOR, a town of Denmark, Duchy Holstein, cap. dist. on the Stör, 31 m. N.W. Altona. Pop. 8,000. It has several churches, an institution for noble ladies; manuf. of tobacco, chicory, and playing-cards, sugar refineries, and a general trade.

IVANI or **UBANI**, a river of Brazil, prov. São Paulo, joins the Paraná, in lat. 28° 30' S., lon. 64° W., after a W. course, estimated at 280 miles.

IVAN-GORON, two market towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 52 m. S.E. Tchernogor, on the Oter. Pop. 1,368, who trade in hemp, buckwheat, and cattle.—II. gov. and 78 m. S.W. St. Petersburg.

on the Narva, opposite Narva, with which it is connected by a bridge. Pop. 1,000.

IVANICA, a fortified town of Austrian Croatia, co. Warasdin, on an island in the Lonya, 19 m. N.E. E. Agram. Pop. 780.—**Kloster Ivenich** is a town, with a Franciscan monastery, 2½ m. N.E. Ivenich. Pop. 750.

IVANOV, a market town of Russia, gov. and 68 m. N.N.E. Vladimir, near rt. b. of Dvot river.

IVANT, a market town of W. Hungary, co. and 23 m. S.E. Oedenburg. Pop. 1,448.

IVY (St) a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4½ m. S.S.W. Callington. Area 7,890 ac. Pop. 1,013.

IVY, two rivers of England.—I. co. Bedford, joins the Ouse at Tempsford, after a N.E. course of 30 m.—II. (or *Yeo*), co. Somerset, has a N.W. and sluggish course of 27 m., and joins the Farret at Langport.

IVELCHESTER, a town of England. [**LICESTER**.] **IVEN**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2½ m. N.N.E. Colnebrook. Area 5,140 ac. Pop. 1,985.

IVERUS or **IVERROSSA**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, adjacent to Uskeaton. Area 2,765 ac. Pop. 1,151.

IVES (St), a pari bor., seaport town, and pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on its N. coast, 7½ m. N.E. Penzance. Area of bor. and pa. 1,850 ac. Pop. 6,558. The town, on the W. side of St Ives Bay, has a church, dissenting chapels, town-hall, gaol, literary institute, custom-house, and a harbour protected by a pier. It has also a pichard fishery, and exports of copper, tin, and slates from its vicinity. Formerly it sent two members to House of Commons, it now returns one.

IVES (St), a market town and pa. of England, co. and 5 m. E Huntingdon, on railway to Cambridge, and on the Ouse, here crossed by a handsome bridge of 6 arches. Area 2,330 ac. Pop. 3,572, mostly agriculturists.

IVICA, an island of the Mediterranean. [**IVIZA**.] **IVIZ**, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 55 m. S.S.E. Vilna. Pop. 1,440.

IVINGHOE, a market town and pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. N.N.W. the Tring station of the London and North-Western Railway. Area of pa. 6,260 ac. Pop. 2,024, partly employed in the manufacture of straw plait.

IVIZA or **IVICA**, *Ebusus*, the smallest and most W. of the three principal Balearic islands, belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean, 54 m. S.W. Majorca. Length, N.E. to S.W., 22 m.; average breadth 12 m. Pop. 11,000. Coast indented by numerous small bays, the principal being those of San Antonio and Iviza. Temperature mild. Surface hilly and well wooded; some valleys are fertile and produce olives, corn, flax, hemp, figs, and almonds. The fisheries are important. Timber, and salt from large salt works along the coast, are almost the sole exports, and the inhabitants are greatly impoverished. Principal towns Iviza, the cap., on S.E. coast, pop. 5,870, San Antonio and San Miguel.

IVORY COAST, a region of Africa. [**GUINEA**.] **IVOT-LE-PAS** or **IVOT-LE-PAS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cher, arrond. Sancerre. Pop. 3,703, employed in iron foundries.

IVREA, *Eporedia*, a town of Piedmont, div. and

23 m. N.N.E. Turin, cap. prov., on l. b. of the Dora Baltea, a little below the opening of the Val d'Aosta. Pop. 7,900. It has a citadel, a fort, and an old cathedral, manufs. of silk goods, a brisk trade in rice and hemp. During the French empire under Napoleon I., it was the cap. dep. Doire. **IVRY-LE-BATAILLE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, arrond. and 17 m. S.E. Evreux. Pop. 1,010. It is celebrated for the decisive victory gained by Henri IV. over Mayenne in 1590, and has manufs. of cotton thread and leather.

IVRY-SUR-SEINE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, arrond. Fecaux, on a slope near the Seine, 3 m. S.S.E. Paris. Pop. 8,549. It has manufactures of steam-machinery, glass, earthenware, and chemical products, with a sugar refinery, and stone-quarries.

IVY BRIDGE, a chapelry and vill. of England, co. Devon, subdivided among several pas., on the Erme, here crossed by a bridge partially covered with Ivy, 6 m. E. Plympton-Earl.

IVY CHURCH, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 8 m. N.W. New Romney. Area 4,300 ac. Pop. 264.

IWADE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. N. Milton. Area 3,190 ac. Pop. 171.

IWERNEY, two pas. of England, co. Dorset.—I. (*Courtenay*), 4½ m. N.N.W. Blandford-Forum. Area 2,270 ac. Pop. 689.—II. (*Adminster*), 6½ m. S. Shaftesbury. Area 2,740 ac. Pop. 703.

IWUY, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Nord, 6 m. N.E. Cambrai. Pop. 3,668. Manufs. woollen and cotton hosiery and cutlery.

IXELLE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. South Brabant, 1 m. S. Brussels. Pop. 2,720.

IXWORTH, a pa. and market town of England, co. Suffolk, 6½ m. N.E. Bury St Edmunds. Area of pa. 2,330 ac. Pop. 1,180.—II. (*Thorpe*), a pa., same co., 7 m. N.N.E. Bury St Edmunds. Area 770 ac. Pop. 136.

IZABAL or **ISABAL**, a vill. of Central America, state and 90 m. N.E. Guatemala, on the S.E. shore of the Golfo Dulce. Pop. 1,500.

IZALCO, a volcano of Central America, state San Salvador, 10 m. N. Sonsonate. Elev. 180 ft.

IZARD, a co. of the U. S. North America, in N. of Arkansas. Area 841 sq. m. Pop. 3,213.

IZÉ, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 8 m. N.W. Vitré. Pop. 2,310.

IZEAUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, 14 m. N.N.E. St Marcelin. Pop. 1,560.

IZENVOIR, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., arr. and 6 m. N.W. Nantua. P. 1,006.

IZEUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, on the Ban, 5 m. E.N.E. St Etienne. Pop. 2,798.

IZUM, a town of Russia. [**ISUM**.]

IZMID and **IZIK**. [**ISMID** and **ISIK**.]

IZAJAN, *Angellas*, a town of Spain, prov. Cordova, near the Genil, 14 m. S.E. Lucena. P. 3,908.

IZMALLOZ, a town of Spain, prov. and 11 m. N.N.E. Granada. Pop. 3,062. Manufs. woollens.

IZAYATOR, *Asatorgia*, a walled town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. N.E. Jaen. Pop. 2,101.

IZON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arrond. and 5 m. W. Libourne. Pop. 1,470.

IZTACIQUATE, a volcano of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 30 m. W.N.W. La Puebla. Elevation 15,705 feet above the sea.

J

For names not inserted here refer to D, I, or Y.

JALCOM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. *Seine*, 9 m. N.E. Châlons-sur-Marne. Pop. 575.

JAAN or **GAEN**, a river of Belgium, rises at Loue St Rémy, prov. Liege, and after a N.E.

course of 80 miles, joins the Maese at Maes-tricht.

JABART, YABART, HYABART, a river of S. America, forming part of the boundary between Brazil and Peru, rises about lat. 8° S., lon. 72° W., and after a N.E. course of at least 450 m., joins the Marañon at Tabatinga. It is navigable for 200 m.

JABBEKE, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 6 m. W.S.W. Bruges. Pop. 1,360.

JABEA, a town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. N.E. Alicante, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 3,654.

JABLONEV, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Poltava, on the Cojetza, 20 m. W.S.W. Lubny. Pop. 1,000.

JABLONKA, a vill. of North Hungary, co. Arva, near the Galician frontier, 60 m. N.E. Neusohl. Pop. 3,639, who weave linen fabrics.

JARLOWOW, a market town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 10 m. S.W. Kelmene, on the Luckzka. It has Roman Catholic and Armenian churches, and salt mines in the vicinity.

JARLUENKAD, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 14 m. S.E.E. Teschen, on the Olsa. Pop. 2,160. 5 m. S. the town is the pass of Jablunka, leading into Hungary, and defended by a fort.

JABOAH, a territory of India, enclosed by Banawarra, Ampherra, Alee Rajpora, Dohud, and portions of the Holcar's and Schudja's territories. Area 1,348 sq. m. Pop. 132,104. Annual revenue 14,450*l.*, which includes the income derived from some territories farmed from Holcar, which are intermingled with the territory of Jaboah.—**Jaboa**, a town, cap. of the foregoing territory, 28½ m. N.E. Bombay.

JABUGO, a town of Spain, prov. and 47 m. N.E. Huelva. Pop. 2,101, who trade in fruit and wine.

JACA or **JUGCA**, a frontier town of Spain, prov. and 39 m. N.N.W. Huesca. Pop. 3,012, partly employed in the manufs. of coarse liuens. It is enclosed by walls, and has a strong citadel, a cathedral, a bishop's palace, and barracks.

JACKMAN'S SOUND, a harbour in Frobisher Strait, Arctic Ocean, British North America, opposite Sussex Island.

JACKNER, a vill. of the Punjab, on the Jhyllun, 27 m. S.W. Pind-Dadun-Khan.

JACKSON, several cos. of U. S., North America.—I. in N.W. of Virginia. Area 412 sq. m. Pop. 6,544.—II. in N. of Georgia. Area 523 sq. m. Pop. (slaves 2,941) 9,786.—III. in N. of Florida. Pop. (slaves 3,341) 5,639.—IV. in N. of Alabama. Area 1,037 sq. m. Pop. (slaves 2,292) 14,083.—V. in S.E. of Mississippi. Area 1,243 sq. m. Pop. 3,198.—VI. in N. of Tennessee. Area 369 sq. m. Pop. (slaves 1,668) 15,673.—VII. in S. of Ohio. Area 384 sq. m. Pop. 12,721.—VIII. in S. of Michigan. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 19,431.—IX. cap. same name. Pop. 4,147.—X. in S. of Indiana. Area 534 sq. m. Pop. 11,047.—XI. in S. of Illinois. Area 583 sq. m. Pop. 5,863.—XII. in N.E. of Iowa. Area 643 sq. m. Pop. 7,210.—XIII. in W. of Missouri. Area 789 sq. m. Pop. 14,000.—XIV. in N.E. Arkansas. Area 709 sq. m. Pop. 3,066.—Also numerous townships and villa, the principal—1. Pennsylvania, 7 m. E. Lebanon. Pop. 1,480.—II. do. Green co. Pop. 1,232.—III. Ohio, Highland co. Pop. 1,449.—IV. Indiana, Wayne co. Pop. 1,074.—V. do. Washington co. Pop. 2,641.—VI. Ohio, co. Chosecton. Pop. 2,637.—VII. Missouri, Monroe co. Pop. 2,903.—VIII. *Jacksonville*, is cap. of Morgan co., Illinois, and the largest town in the state. Pop. 2,745.

JACKSON (PORT), Australia. [PORT JACKSON.]

JACRELL, a town of Hayti, cap. arrond. on the S. coast, 30 m. S.W. Port Republicain. Lat. of wharf 18° 13' N., lon. 72° 33' W. Pop. 6,000.

JACOBINA, a town of Brazil, prov. and 210 m.

W.N.W. Bahia, cap. Comarca, on l. b. of the Itapicuru, where joined by the Oura, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. of district 10,000, chiefly engaged in agriculture, and the cultivation of tobacco.

JACOBENAGAN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 36 m. E.S.E. Stettin. Pop. 1,735.

JACON (Sw.), a hamlet of Switzerland, cant. and 2 m. S.E. Basle. Its vicinity, entitled the "Swiss Thermopylae," was, on the 26th August 1414, the scene of a desperate action, in which 1,000 Swiss sustained for 10 hours a fight against the French army of Louis XI., ten times as numerous, and one of which only ten Swiss escaped. The wine raised here is termed *Schweizer-blut* (Swiss blood).

JACOBSTADT or **JACOBSTADT**, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. Courland, on the Düna, 78 m. E.S.E. Mitau. Pop. 2,348. It has a Lutheran, and numerous Greek churches, and two Jews' synagogues.—II. Finland, on the Gulf of Bothnia, 50 m. N.N.E. Vaasa. Pop. 1,600.

JACOWSLOW, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 7 m. S.S.W. Stratton. Area 4,890 ac. Pop. 457.

JACOWSLOW, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. E.S.E. Hatherleigh. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 265.

JACOYA or **YACOYA**, a town of European Turkey, Albania, pash. Soutari, cap. Kadiklik, on the White Drin, 16 m. N.W. Prirend. Pop. 18,000.

JACQUES (St.), several comm. and villa. of France.—I. dep. Calvados, arrond. Lisieux. Pop. 2,179.—II. dep. Cantal, arrond. Aurillac. Pop. 1,000.—III. (*see Darnald*), dep. Seine-Inferieure, 4 m. E. Rouen. Pop. 1,248.

JACQUES-CARTIER, a river of Lower Canada, British North America, after a S.S.W. course of 50 m. joins the St. Lawrence on left. 22 m. W.S.W. Quebec, to which city and its environs it is important as a defensive barrier. It is so rapid as to be wholly unnavigable.

JACURY, a river of Brazil, prov. San Pedro de Rio Grande, enters the Lake of Patos (which is rather its expansion), at its N. extremity, after a S and E. course of upwards of 250 miles.

JACUT (St.), two comm. and villa. of France.—I. dep. Morbihan, arrond. Vannes. Pop. 1,278.—II. (*Landouar*), dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arrond. Dinan. Pop. 1,000.

JADRAQUE, a market town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. N.E. Guadalajara. Pop. 1,428.

JADWIN or **SCHADWIN**, a town of Russia, gov. and 110 m. W. Kasan, cap. circ. Pop. 1,750.

JAEN, a city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, in a hilly district, about 2,500 feet above the sea, 37 m. N. Granada. Pop. 17,327. It is enclosed by turreted walls, and commanded by a fortress on a neighbouring hill; has two cathedrals, hospitals, public fountains, trade in the agricultural produce of the neighbourhood, and manufs. of coarse woollens and liuens, but the extensive manufs. of silk fabrics which flourished under the Moors, has wholly disappeared. It was an important city under the Romans; under the Moors it was cap. of the small kingdom of Jaen, and was taken by Ferdinand II., king of Castile, in 1248.

JAREN DE BRACAMOROS, a town of South America, Ecuador, dep. Assuay, and the cap. of its most S. prov., on the Chinchipe, near its junction with the Amazon. Pop. about 2,000, who carry on an export trade with Peru, etc., in tobacco, cigars, cocoa, cotton, and mules.

JAFFA or **YAFFA**, *Joppa*, a maritime town of Palestine, pash. and 45 m. N.N.E. Gaza, on a tongue of land projecting into the Mediterranean. Lat. 33° 3' N., lon. 34° 45' E. Its harbour, now choked with sand, is protected by two forts. It has several mosques, Roman Catholic, Armenian, and Greek churches, some convents, and trade in

notices, corals, fruits, and coral, the produce of its vicinity.—II. (anc. *Japhia*, Scip. *Japhia*), a vill. 2 m. S.W. Nazareth, with about 30 houses, and probably the same place fortified by Josephus, and subsequently taken by the troops of Titus.

JAFFATINE ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Red Sea, near the entrance of the Gulf of Suez.

JAFERABAD, two towns of India.—I. Deccan, Miran's dom., on an aff. of the Godavary, 33 m. N.E. Jaunia.—II. Gujerat, on the Gulf of Cambay, 37 m. E.N.E. Diu-head.

JAFFRAPATAN, a seaport town of Ceylon, near its N. extremity, cap. dist. Jaffna, on a navigable inlet. Pop. 3,000, many of Dutch descent. It has a fort, and trade in tobacco, palmyra timber, and shark shels.

JAGAN, a small town and fort of the Punjab, in its N. part. Lat. 34° 43' N., lon. 75° 5' E.

JAGENBOMER, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 14 m. N.W. Troppa, between the Great and Little Oppa. Pop. 4,800, employed in a woollen cloth and linen trade. It is enclosed by walls, and has a church, high school, hospital, and theatre.

JAGRATT, a river of N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, rises in Mount Zagros, 40 m. S.W. Taktul-Soleiman, flows N. ward, and having watered the plain of Mitandab, enters the Lake Urmuyah, 10 m. W.S.W. Binah. Total course probably 130 miles.

JAGO (SAS), numerous cities, etc. [*SANTIAGO*].

JAGOVIN or **JAGODINA**, a town of Serbia, near l. b. of the Morava, 63 m. S.S.E. Semendria.

JAGOTIN, a market town of Russia, gov. and 138 m. W.N.W. Poltava.

JAGUA (BAHIA DE), a fine bay on the S. coast of Cuba, 45 m. N.W. Trinidad, and defended by a strong castle on Cape de los Angeles.

JAMATNOO, a town of British India, presid. Behar, 182 m. W.N.W. Calcutta.

JANDA, a river of N. Germany, Oldenburg, after a N. ward course of 13 m., enters a wide estuary of the N. Sea, 20 m. in length by 12 m. in greatest breadth, immediately W. the mouth of the Weser.

JAM-JERM, a town of Persia, prov. Khorassan, in its N. part, 25 m. N. Abbasabad.

JAMCEA or **JATTA**, a fortified town of Turkish Croatia, on the Verbas, here crossed by a stone bridge, 30 m. S. Banyaluka. Pop. 2,000.

JALAMU, **JALUMU**, **JALUM** or **BRUT**, *Hydaspes*, the most W. of the "five rivers" of the Punjab, tributary to the Indus, rises in Cashmere, the whole of which valley it drains, and after a S.W. course estimated at 350 m., joins the Chenab, 80 m. N.N.E. Mooltan, from which junction it is navigable upwards nearly to its emergence from the mountains. It is also navigable for 70 m. in Cashmere. Chief affluents, the Kishengunga, and Pir-Panjai. On it are the towns Islamabad, Shashabad, Serinsgur, Jhylum, Julalpoor, and Pind Dadan Khan. The town *Jallum* or *Jhylum*, E. bank of this river, is in lat. 33° 2' N., lon. 75° 36' E. It is large and clean, though its streets are narrow and intricate. The river is here generally fordable, and, on that account, Sir A. Burnes considered Jhylum to have been the place of conflict between Alexander the Great and Porus.

JAMROON, a small town of Afghanistan, 40 m. S. Dera Ghazee Khan.

JAITROON, a town of India, Guicowar dom., in the Guzerat, in lat. 21° 45' N., lon. 70° 40' E.

JAKAU or **JUCROW**, a seaport town of some importance in India, Cutch, 60 m. N.W. Mandavee, and near the Korie mouth of the Indus.

JAL (St.), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Corree, 10 m. N.W. Tulle. Pop. 1,572.

JALALABAD, a town of British India, N.W. prov., in lat. 37° 45' N., lon. 79° 45' E.

JALAPA or **XALAPA**, a city of the Mexican Confederation, state and 80 m. W.N.W. Vera Cruz, on the route to Mexico. Pop. about 10,000. Principal edifices, the cathedral and several other churches, and the convent of St Francisco. Its trade has diminished, but it is a good deal resorted to by invalids from Vera Cruz. The drug *jalap* grows here wild, and derives its name from this city.

JALK, a town in the sandy desert of North Beloochistan. Lat. 28° 30' N., lon. 66° E.

JALLAIS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 5 m. E. Beaupreau. P. 3,420.

JAILLIEU, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isere, arrond. La Tour-du-Pin. Pop. 3,163.

JALNA or **GALNA**, a town and fort of British India, presid. and 180 m. N.E. Bombay.

JALOMNITZA (pron. *Yalomnitsa*), a river of Wallachia, flows generally E. past Tergovist, and joins the Danube opposite Hirchova. Length 140 m.

JALOUN, a large town of Hindostan, Bundelcund, cap. dist., 25 m. W. Kalpee. The Jaloun district has an area of 1,573 sq. m. Pop. 246,297. It is now under the immediate rule of the British.

JALOVKA, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 40 m. S. Grodno. Pop. 1,000.

JALPUCH, a lake and river of Bessarabia, S. Russia. The lake, W. Iamul, 30 m. in length, N. to S., by 5 m. in greatest breadth, discharges its surplus waters into the Danube, and at its N. extremity receives the river, 70 m. in length.

JALPSCHKOV, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, 40 m. E. N.E. Kamienitz. P. 1,500.

JALTA, a seaport town of the Crimea, S. Russia, circ. Simferopol. It was large and prosperous until destroyed by an earthquake in the 15th century. The new town, rebuilt on the ruins, has a custom-house, post-office, good harbour, and small quay. It was a chief station for the Odessa steamers.

JALITROVORE or **JALOUTOROVRE**, a town of Siberia, on the Tobol, 125 m. S.S.W. Tobolsk, and cap. of the S. part of its government. Pop. 2,000.

JAMAICA, one of the great Antilles, and the principal of the British West India islands, in the Caribbean Sea, between lat. 17° 40' and 18° 30' N., lon. 76° 15' and 78° 25' W., about 100 m. S. Cuba. Length 130 m., average breadth 40 m. Area 4,250 sq. m. Pop (1848) 370,090. The blue mountains traverse the whole length of the island from E. to W., varying in elevation from 5,000 to 6,000 feet; on their S. side the shores are abrupt, the surface broken, and the scenery bold; on the N. the country is undulating, and descends gradually to the sea, and this side of the island is reputed to be the more healthy. Mean annual temperature at Kingston, 78° S. summer 81°, winter 76° 2. Fahr. Rainy seasons, from May to August, and from October to November. Earthquakes are frequent; hurricanes less so than in the other West India islands. The island is well watered. Principal rivers, the Minho, Black River, and Cubre, all flowing to the S. coast. Valuable quarries of lithographic stone were discovered in 1853, and traces of coal were also found. The mountains are of calcareous formation. Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Indigo, cotton, and cacao were formerly more important staples than at present. Malze, Guinea corn, and rice are the chief grains raised. The plantain, banana, sweet potato, etc., compose the principal food of the blacks. Fine fruits are plentiful. Sunflower seeds are raised for the manufacture of oil. Other products are cinnamon, fine woods, and artificial grasses. Live stock in general are good, as well as numerous.

About 7-8ths of the land belong to private individuals; estates seldom exceed 1,200 acres, and have become more subdivided since the epoch of slave emancipation. In 1840 its export of sugar was 617,500 cwt., and in 1852 it was only 511,000 cwt. From pecuniary aid granted by the British government in 1853, its condition is more prosperous. In 1848 the exports consisted of sugar, rum, coffee, pimento, ginger, dye and hard wood, and copper; the total exports being estimated at 1,595,258*l.*; and imports in the same year to 457,008*l.* in value. Principal ports, Kingston, Montego Bay, and Falmouth. *Jamaica* is divided into 9 coas., *Middlesex*, *Surrey*, and *Cornwall*, and subdivided into 21 parishes. Government vested in a governor, and a council of 12 members, nominated by the crown, and a legislative assembly of 45 members, 2 elected by every pa., and one by each of the chief towns. All male inhabitants having freeholds of 10*l.* a year, may vote for representatives, which latter must have an estate of 300*l.* a year, or personal property worth 1,000*l.* A supreme court in Spanish-Town, and courts of assize in each co., sit three times yearly. The island is the see of a bishop, whose diocese extends over the Bahamas and Honduras, and has Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Moravian churches. Military force consists usually of about 3,000 regular troops, and a militia of from 16,000 to 18,000 men. Public revenue and expenditure, annual average, 600,000*l.* Besides Spanish-Town, the cap., and Kingston, the chief port (between which a railway has been completed), the island contains the town Port Royal, on its S. side; and the maritime villa. Mount Luces, Montego, Falmouth, and St Ann's on its N. coast. *Jamaica* was discovered by Columbus in 1494, colonized by Spaniards in 1510, and taken by the English in 1655. The maroons, originally runaway slaves, obtained a tract of land on the N. side of the island in 1738, on which they built two small towns, and, with the exception of a rebellion in 1795, have remained peaceable. In 1852 40,000 of the pop. died of cholera; while, from 1840 to 1850 the emigrants amounted only to 14,000.

JAMAICA, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. state and 13 m. E. New York or Long Island. Pop. 4,247. It has various factories, and an important station on Long Island Railway.—II. Vermont, 83 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 1,006.—*Jamaica-plains*, is a vill., Massachusetts, 3 m. S.W. Boston.

JAMALLABAD, a town of British India, dist. South Canara, presid. Madras, in lat. 13° 2' N., lon. 75° 22' E. There is a fort on a rock W. the town, almost impregnable.

JAMBI, a town of Sumatra, on rt. b. of the Jambi river, cap. dist., gov. and 130 m. N.N.W. Palembang. It extends for 3 m. on both sides of the river, and is estimated to have 3,000 inhabitants. Exports, benzoin, dragon's blood, and rattans to Singapore, which are imported thence to Europe and China. Manufs., opium and salt. In and around it many Hindoo sculptures have been discovered.

JAMBURO, a town of Russia, gov. and 68 m. S.W. St Petersburg, cap. circ., on the Luga. Pop. 1,506. It comprises an old and a new town; the latter, built of stone, has R. Catholic, Greek, and Lutheran churches, with manufs. of woollen cloth, lace, and silk stockings, and glass works.

JAMES (BAY), a wide gulf of Hudson Sea, British North America, on its S. side, between lat. 51° and 53° N., lon. 79° and 82° 30' W., surrounded by the Rupert, Abitibi, Moose, and Albany dists., and receiving the rivers of same

names. Length, N. to S., 280 m.; average breadth 150 m. Agomises and Charlton are the principal of its numerous isls.—II. (*Fort James*), two British stations, Western Africa; one on an island in Gambia river, 20 m. S.E. Bathurst; the other on the Guinea coast, Accra.—III. (*Island*), one of the Galapagos Islands, Pacific Ocean, 12 m. N.E. Albemarle Island, 50 m. in length by 20 m. across, mountains, and having the inlet, James Bay, at its W. extremity.—*James* and *Jameson* are islands of New South Shetland, South Pacific Ocean.

JAMES RIVER, U. S., North America, Virginia, is formed by the junction of Jackson and Cowpasture rivers, in the Alleghany mountains, whence it has an E. course of 800 m. to Chesapeake Bay, which it enters by a wide mouth, 12 m. N. Norfolk. Principal affluents, the Rivanna and Appomattox, the latter 110 m. in length, and mostly navigable. *James River* is navigable for 40 gun ships to Jamestown, 32 m. from its mouth, and for vessels of 120 tons to near Richmond, where its falls have been obviated by a canal.

JAMES (Sr), a river of Lower Canada, British North America, dist. Quebec. After a S.E. course of 23 m. it joins the St Lawrence 10 m. N.E. the mouth of the Saguenay.—II. a pa., Louisiana, in the S.E. part of the state. Area 250 sq. m. Pop. 8,548.—III. a pa. of Jamaica, co. Cornwall, comprising the bay and town of Montego.—*Cape St James* is the S. extremity of Queen Charlotte Sound, British North America.

JAMES (Sr), a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 12 m. S. Avranches. Pop. 3,363. It was fortified by William the Conqueror.

JAMES (Sr), a chapelry of England, co. Wilts, pa. Bishop's Canning. Pop. 2,517.—II. (*South Elmham*), a pa., co. Suffolk, 43 m. W.N.W. Halesworth. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 269.

JAMES (Sr), a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, on Waterford harbour, 5½ m. N.N.W. Fecharad. Area, with Dumbrod and Rathroe, 8,429 ac., chiefly fertile. Pop. 3,386.—II. a pa., comprising a part of the city of Dublin. Area 1,974 ac. Pop. 16,963.

JAMESTOWN, a vill., and formerly a walled town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Leitrim, on the Shannon, 2½ m. S.E. Carrick. Pop. 212.

JAMESTOWN, a vill. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, 9 m. N.W. Langholm.

JAMESTOWN, a small town on the W. side of the island Barbadoes.

JAMESTOWN, a vill., U. S., North America, New York, 68 m. S.S.W. Buffalo. It has various factories, and communication with Mayville by steamers on Chautauque Lake. Pop. 2,000.—*Jamestown*, Virginia, 8 m. S.W. Williamsburg, and the first settlement made by the English in the United States, is now in ruins.

JAMES TOWN, the cap. town, and seaport of St Helena, in a narrow ravine on the N.W. coast of the island. It has a well protected harbour, and is enclosed by an arched gateway, within which is a spacious parade, lined with official residences, and a church. Several streets branch from this area, and, on the heights, around the town are the country houses of the principal inhabitants, among which is Plantation house, occupied by the governor. The town is well supplied with European and Asiatic products. [HELENA (Sr).]

JAMNETTA, a town of Moravia, with silver and lead mines, circ. and 25 m. N.W. Znaym. Pop. 1,440.

JAMOO, a town in the north of the Punjab, among the mountains, forming the S. range of the Himalaya, in lat. 32° 44' N., lon. 74° 54' E. Pop. 8,000. It has a palace, fort, and a bazaar.

JAMBOON, a town of Afghanistan, 10 m. W. Peshawar, at the entrance of the Khyber Pass.

JAMAR, a market town of Finland, 180 and 64 m. N.N. & Tavastehus. Pop. 1,000.

JAMU, a town of the Punjab, on an affluent of the Chenab river, 66 m. N. Amritsar. Pop. 8,000. It has a spacious palace, a fort, a large bazaar, and pleasure grounds belonging to its rajah.

JANOWELL, a large vill. of Turkish Armenia, pash. and on the river Kars, with a mixed pop. of Turks, Persians, and Armenians.

JAN (St.), a small island of the Danish West Indies, 1 m. E. St. Thomas. Area 42 sq. m. Pop. 2,660. Only town Christiansburg. Pop. 120.

JANEIRO (Rio), Brazil. [RIO-DE-JANEIRO.] **JANESVILLE**, a town of the U. S., North America, Rock co., Wisconsin. Pop. 3,419.

JANETOWN, a vill., W. coast of Scotland, co. Ross, pa. and 1 m. S.W. Lochcarron. Pop. 573.

JANIK, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, cap. suji, on the Yeşil-Irmak.

JANINA, a town of Europ. Turkey. [YANINA.]

JANJERO, a country of N.E. Africa, S. of Abyssinia. Principal town, Janjero.

JANJOWLA or **GANJOLLY**, a town of India, Decan, Nizam's dominions, 67 m. W. Beeder.

JAN-MATEY, an island of the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 70° 29' N., lon. 7° 31' W. On its N. extremity is the Beerensberg mountain, 687 feet above the sea, and the Esk, a volcano occasionally active.

JANOPOL, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 12 m. S.E. Telsch. Pop. 1,500.

JANOV, several market towns of Russian Poland, the principal in the gov. Podolia, on the Bug, 14 m. N.E. Lidin. Pop. 1,300.

JANOW, several towns of Poland.—I. prov. and 37 m. S.S.W. Lublin. Pop. 2,000.—II. Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 11 m. N.W. Lemberg, on a lake. Pop. 921.—III. circ. and 24 m. S.E. Tarnopol, on an island in the Sered. Pop. 1,000.—IV. Poland, prov. Kielce, 20 m. N. Olkusz.—V. prov. and 42 m. E. Siedlec, on the Bug.—VI. prov. Sandomir, 30 m. W.S.W. Radom.

JANTRA, a river of Bulgaria, after a N. course of 75 m., joins the Danube 13 m. E. Sirota.

JANZHOV and **JANZHON**, two market towns of Russian Poland.—I. gov. and 70 m. N.W. Vilna.

—II. gov. Volhynia, 33 m. S.W. Jitomir. P. 2,000.

JANVILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, 25 m. S.E. Chartres. Pop. 965.

JANZÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 13 m. S.E. Rennes. Pop. 4,722. It has manufactures of sail-cloth.

JAPAN, an empire of Eastern Asia, comprising the islands Nippon, Kinsiu, and Sikok, with the dependencies Yesso, the S. part of Tarakai or Saghalien, and many smaller islands, situated between lat. 26° 35' and 48° N., lon. 129° and 135° E., having W. the Strait of Corea and Sea of Japan, and on other sides the Pacific Ocean. Area 366,500 sq. m. Pop. 30,000,000 (?) These islands, especially Nippon and Kinsiu, are extremely irregular in shape, their coasts greatly indented, and surface very uneven. The snow-capped mountains Fusi, and Siro-Jama in Nippon, are active volcanoes, estimated respectively at 12,000 and 8,000 feet above the sea. Rivers numerous, and generally wide at their mouths, but their courses are short, and not navigable for many miles inland. Of the lakes, the principal appears to be Fukoni, regarded by the Japanese with superstitious reverence. The interior of Japan, however, remains quite unexplored by Europeans. In a country extending over 16° of lat., the climate is so varied, that almost every prov. has different products; it is in general mild

and healthy, but hurricanes and earthquakes are of frequent occurrence. The soil is said to be in many parts sterile, but it is very carefully cultivated; agriculture being compulsory by summary laws. Products are in great variety; the chief are rice, potatoes, gourds, numerous fruits common in Southern Europe, hemp, cotton, ginger, tobacco, tea in large quantity; oak, maple, iron-wood, cypress, and fir timber, varnish, camphor, *seja desicha* from which soy is made; bellion, iron, lead, tin, copper, diamonds and other gems, coal, lime, sulphur, nitre, salt, and amber. Cattle rearing is unimportant; buffaloes and oxen are used only for draught, and sheep are scarce. Fish and coral abound on the coasts; pearls and ambergris are obtained. In some rural arts, the Japanese are unequalled; such as the dwarfing of forest trees, and raising radishes and other bulbous roots of an enormous size. In manufacturing industry, generally, they equal the Chinese, and their sword-blades and other metallic goods, telescopes, clocks, silk and cotton fabrics, porcelain, lacquered and japanned wares, and paper, are particularly excellent. Some trade is allowed with Chinese merchants, who bring broad-cloths and other woollen stuffs to Nangasaki, in return for sea-slug, copper, and lacquered wares; and the Dutch are permitted to send annually two ships to the same port with wax, camphor, spices, ivory, lead, iron-bars, quicksilver, glass wares, musk, sapan-wood, sugar, piece goods, and woollens, for which they take back copper, camphor, silk, lacquered goods, wax, pitch, wheat, and Japanese manufactures. No commerce has hitherto been allowed with other foreign nations; but on 31st March 1854 a general convention of peace and amity was signed between Japan and the U. S. of North America, by which the port of Simoda was at once opened to the ships of the latter for trade and protection. In 1855 the ports of Nagasaki and Hakodade were opened to the commerce of all nations. The American government has consuls or agents in Japan. Two centuries of peace has elevated the civilization of the Japanese over all other extra-European nations of the old world. The law, which separates them from intercourse with other countries, has forced them to draw on their own resources, hence the empire is nearly independent of external aid.—It is a world in itself. The government is despotic, and, like some others in Asia, is shared by ecclesiastical and military sovereigns. The *mikado*, or lord of the *dairi*, or court of *niakho*, is the nominal head of the empire, has almost divine honours, exerts religious rule, and was anciently invested with all the authority; but in the 12th century, a *siogun*, or high military officer was appointed, one of whose successors, in 1603, assumed the rank of a second emperor: since which period the *siogun* has maintained the actual sway, the *dairi* sovereign being consulted by him only regarding relations with foreign powers. The *siogun*, who resides at Yeddo, is assisted by a council of five hereditary princes, and by a senate which forms the legislative body, and decides in all civil and criminal cases. A kind of feudal system prevails; the princes, of whom there are about 200, governing different districts, are obliged to maintain troops in readiness to move at the order of the *siogun*. The executive duties are performed by 7 boards,—those of taxation, commerce, public works, police, criminal justice, military affairs, and religion. Japan is divided into 8 provs., 68 depa., and 622 dists., the governors of which are termed *dat-mei*, "high named," and

hold their offices direct from the daimi sovereign; or *sai-mie*, "well-annointed," who are appointed by the shogun. The laws are very rigorous; many popular rights and customs, however, appear to exist, and the Japanese are certainly less corruptly governed, and less shackled by ancient usages, than the Chinese. The ancient religion is the *sin-sin*, whose priests were said to be descended of the sun, but the majority of the pop. are adherents of Buddhism, introduced into Japan about the 6th century of the Christian era, though some profess the doctrines of Confucius. The Japanese are of the Mongolian race, and are stout and well made. They have a written literature, some science, and a taste for music. Their language is different from that of the Chinese.

JAPAN (SEA OF), is that portion of the Pacific Ocean, situated between lat. 35° and 53° N., lon. 128° and 142° E., bounded by the islands of Japan on the E., the countries Mantchouria and the peninsula of Corea on the W. It communicates with the Pacific by the Straits of La Perouse and Sangar on the E., and with the Sea of Okhotsk by the Channel of Tartary on the N.: forms the Gulf of Corea, and receives the river Amour.

JAPARA, a Dutch residency, on the N. coast of the island of Java, between lat. 7° and 7° 35' N., lon. 110° 35' and 111° 10' E. Soil fertile. Pop. 400,000.—Cap. *Japara*, a fortified town on the W. coast, 30 m. N.N.E. Samarang.

JAPURA, a river of South America. [*YAPURA*.] **JARAFUEL**, a town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. S.W. Valencia. Pop. 2,102. It has a trade in timber.

JARAUA, a town of Brazil, prov. and comarca Goyaz, situated on the small river of same name, which in 1731 yielded rich gold washings. It was erected into a town in 1833. Pop. 2,500, agricultural.—It. one of the best frequented seaports in the prov. Alagoas, Brazil, near Macayo.

JARAIN and **JARANILLA**, two small towns of Spain, prov. Caceres—the former 10, and the latter 14 m., E. Plasencia.

JARDINES ("the gardens"), two groups of islets and rocks off the N. and S. coasts of Cuba.

JARENK or **JARANSK**, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 110 m. S.W. Viatka, cap. circ. on the Jaran. Pop. 4,730. It has several churches, and a trade in furs, honey, wax, and hops.—II. gov. and 335 m. E.N.E. Vologda, cap. circ. on the Idrenga. Pop. 1,000, who trade in furs.

JAREKAV, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., on the Loire, here crossed by a bridge, 10 m. E.S.E. Orléans. Pop. 2,801.

JARLSBERG and **LARWIG**, an amt. or dist. of Norway, stift Aggershuus, S.W. Christiania. Area 863 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 63,070. Chief towns, Holmestrand and Tonsberg; 2 m. W. of the latter is the town of Jarlsberg, with iron works.

JARNELLO, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 18 m. S. Guarda. Pop. 2,760.

JARNAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., arrond. and 7 m. E. Cognac, on r.t. h. of the Charente. Pop. 3,358. It is the great mart for the wine and brandy of the dist., and is celebrated for the victory of the Duke of Anjou over the Prince of Condé, who perished in the battle, 1693.—II. (*Champagne*), a vill., dep. Charente-Inférieure, 6 m. N. Jouxac. Pop. 1,140.

JARNAKS, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Creuse, arrond. and 14 m. S.E.W. Boussac. Pop. 848.

JAROCZY, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 40 m. S.E. Posen. Pop. 1,500. Manuf. woollens.

JAROMIRITS, a town of Moravia, circ. and 17 m. N.W. Znaym, on the Jaromiraka. Pop. 2,040

JAROMITES, a town of Bohemia, circ. Königsgrätz, 81 m. N.N.E. Chruhim, at the confluence of the Aupa with the Elbe. Pop. 3,490.

JAROSLAV (pron. *Yaroslav*), a gov. of European Russia, near its centre, mostly between lat. 57° and 59° N., lon. 38° and 41° 30' E., enclosed by the govs. Novgorod, Vologda, Kostroma, Vladimir, and Tver. Area 14,025 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,008,100. Surface level, and in many parts marshy. It is traversed by the Volga, which here receives the rivers Mologa and Shkсна, and in the S. is the Lake Nero, occupying upwards of 20 sq. m. Soil not very fertile, and the annual produce of corn insufficient for the pop. Rye, wheat, barley, flax, hemp, and fruits are principal crops. Timber is scarce; live stock inferior. The fisheries in the Volga are important. The gov. is chiefly noted for manufacturing industry; linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, leather, silks, hardwares, and tobacco, are wrought in the towns, and the peasants are almost everywhere partially engaged in domestic manufs. Principal towns, Jaroslavl, Kostov, and Uglich.

JAROSLAV, a city of Russia, cap. gov. same name, on the Volga, at the influx of the Kotorosth, 160 m. N.E. Moscow. Pop. (1855) 32,352. It is enclosed by a palisade, and has numerous churches, several convents, and a citadel at the confluence of the rivers. The Demidoff lyceum, founded in 1803, an ecclesiastical seminary, an exchange, various hospitals and asylums. It has manufactures of cotton, silk, linens, leather, tobacco, etc., with iron, copper, and bell-foundries. At two large annual fairs, vast quantities of its manufactured goods are sold. It is the see of an archbishop.

JAROSLAW, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 17 m. N.N.W. Przemyśl, on the San, an affluent of the Vistula. Pop. 3,380, comprising many Jews. It has a castle, a cathedral, a normal school, and manufs. of woollens and linens.

JARROW, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Durham, E. Chester-ward; the vill., on the Tyne, 2½ m. W.S.W. South Shields. Area, comprising the townships South Shields, Jarrow, Hessayworth, etc., with the chapelry Ireston, 8,640 ac. Pop. 2,448, mostly engaged in collieries.

JARUS, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, 100 m. S.S.E. Shiraz. Pop. 4,000. It is enclosed by ruined walls, and occupies a large surface. Its trade is in white and printed cottons, tobacco, and iron from neighbouring mines.

JARVIS CHANNEL, an inlet of the Gulf of Georgia, Oregon territory, British N. America.

JARZÉ, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 64 m. W. Baugé. Pop. 1,780.

JASK, a maritime town of Persia, prov. Kirman, on the Indian Ocean (Arabian Sea), immediately N. Cape Jask, in lat. 25° 38' N., lon. 57° 48' E.

JASLISKA, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 30 m. S.W. Sanok. Pop. 2,000.

JASLO, a royal free town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., 30 m. S.E. Tarnow. P. 1,950.

JASPER, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. N. of Georgia. Area 369 sq. m. Pop. 11,486, of whom 7,134 were slaves.—II. in S. E. of Mississippi. Area 661 sq. m. Pop. 6,184.

JASNY, the cap. town of Moldavia. [*JASSY*.]

JASTROW, a town of W. Prussia, reg. and 90 m. W.S.W. Marienwerder. Pop. 3,750, of whom many are Jews. Has a Lutheran church, a synagogue, manufs. of woollen cloths and fire-arms.

JASS-APATSI, a market town of Central Hungary, dist. Jazygja, 11 m. E. Jass-Bereany. P. 8,800, employed in agricult. and the cultv. of the vine.

JASS-BABERT, a market town of W. Hungary, cap. dist. Jazygja, on both sides the Zagrya, 38

J. E. Feth. Pop. (1851) 16,878. Principal edifices, a Roman Catholic, and several other churches, a Franciscan convent, Roman Catholic gymnasium, high school, town-hall, containing the archives of Jaxgya and Omania, on an island. Trade in corn, horses, and cattle.

JASNOVACA, a market town of Austrian Croatia, 9 m. N.N.E. Dublitz, at the confluence of the Unna with the Save. Pop. 2,653.

JASK-FERESKAR, a vill. of Hungary, co. Jaxgyia, on riv. Zagytá, 18 m. N.W. Jask-Berehy. P. 3,489.

JASKKA, a market town of Austrian Croatia, co. and 20 m. S.W. Aggram. Pop. 1,212.

JAURA, a town of Prussian Silesia, cap. circ., on right bank of the Neuse river, 10 m. S.E. Liegnitz. Pop. 6,600. It is enclosed by double walls and a fosse; has a Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, stockings and leather, and an active trade in corn and flax.

JAVERNICK, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 52 m. N.W. Troppau. Pop. 1,900.

JAUJA or **ATXAUJA**, a river and town of North Peru, the river a tributary of the Apurimac, which it joins 145 m. N.E. Huancavelica, after a very tortuous S.E. and E. course of at least 400 m., in its lower part called the Mantaro. The town, dep. Junin, cap. prov., 123 m. E. Lima, is on its E. bank, and is stated to have a trade in rural produce and cattle. There are silver mines in its vicinity.

JAUAR, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ardèche, on rt. b. of the Allignon, 8 m. N. L'Argentière. Pop. 2,510, engaged in silk mulls.

JACUJA, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 28 m. E. Aurangabad. Pop. 10,000. It has a fort, and a cantonment for British troops.

JACULAT, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vienne, arrond. Poitiers. Pop. 1,300.

JAUNAR, a hill district of British India, between lat. 30° 30' and 30° 57' N., lon. 77° 48' and 78° 9' E. Area 570 sq. m. Estimated pop. (1847) 24,684. Surface rugged and mountainous. Principal summits, the Bairat 7,550 feet, the Bhadrá 6,043 feet, and the Balla 6,318 feet, in elevation above the sea.

JACIENS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Basses Alpes, 5 m. N.E. Barcelonnette. P. 1,880.

JAVA, one of the Sunda islands, the principal of the Dutch East Indian Islands, between lat. 5° 32' and 6° 50' S., lon. 105° 15' E., separated E. from Bali by the Strait of Bali, and W. from Sumatra by the Strait of Sunda, having N. the Sea of Java, and S. the Indian Ocean. Length, E. to W., 570 m., breadth varies from 48 to 115 m. Estimated area, including the contiguous island Madura, etc., 52,000 sq. m. Pop. (1853) 9,943,974, comprising Europeans; and assimilated natives, 17,385; Chinese, 125,047; Arabs, Bughis, with orientals, 9,790,978; serons, 9,410. The S. coast is high and steep, with few indentations. A mountain chain extends through the centre from W. to E., with a mean elevation of 1,000 feet, having numerous volcanic peaks, some of which rise to 10,000 feet. Its N. coast is low and marshy, and lined with numerous small islands. Principal river the Solo, besides which many are navigable for several miles from the sea, or are used for floating down timber, and other raw produce from the interior. The rocks are chiefly basaltic and volcanic, and the soil is extremely fertile. Java is the granary of the Asiatic Archipelago, and is supposed to be capable of supporting many times its present amount of population, only about one-third of the surface being under culture; its temperature hot in the plains, but cooler in the

elevated parts. Earthquakes and thunder storms are common, hurricanes rare. Rice is the principal grain, and is cultivated all along the coast, as also in all the low grounds wherever irrigation can be effected. Coffee is the great staple of export; it is raised in most of the uplands, especially in the Preanger or Priang regencies on the W. part of the island, and with sugar, its culture has greatly increased within the last few years. Indigo, tobacco, cotton, cinnamon, maize, and other dry grains, pulses and vegetable oils, coconuts, and sago, are other principal products. Java is the only island of the Eastern Archipelago of which the teak tree is a native. This tree grows in dense forests on the hills, and is superior to that of Pegu, though not equal to that of Malabar. Zoology comprises tigers, tiger cat, and leopards, the jackall, and rhinoceros. Buffaloes are numerous, and a small breed of horses. Black cattle and goats are common; sheep and hogs scarce. Domestic poultry are plentiful. Crocodiles and serpents abound, and fish are numerous in the adjacent seas. Minerals comprise iron, salt, sulphur, and nitre. It has manufs. of cotton fabrics, and other household necessities. Nearly all the exports consist of vegetable produce, coffee, sugar, indigo, and rice, the principal remaining articles being arrack, provisions, hides, cinnamon, rattans, spices, Banca tin, tobacco, edible birds' nests, and salt. Imports comprise cottons, woollens, and other manufactured goods, wines, spirits, iron, hardware, machinery, opium, and articles of luxury. Ships entering the ports, chiefly Dutch or Asiatic, 1,537, aggregate burden 134,800 tons. Trade with the Netherlands absorbs 5-7ths of the whole, and is chiefly carried on by the Dutch East India Company. Batavia, the cap., is the centre of at least half of the general trade. Government administered by a governor-general, with authority over all the Dutch East India colonies, and assisted by a secretary-general, and a council of 4 members, of Dutch descent. Java is divided into 22 residences, in each of which are a European governor, and secretary, and various sub-residents. The provs. are subdivided into arronds, and communes, in each of which is a justice of the peace. Three superior tribunals and courts-martial are seated at Batavia, Samarang, and Surabaya, the whole subordinate to a supreme court at Batavia. There is complete religious toleration, and Europeans are not prevented from going to Java, though the permission of the governor-general is necessary to their settling there. Public improvements have been much extended. A good road traverses the island in its entire length; many forts have been constructed in the interior; and commercial stations planted in the S. part of the island; regular steam communication is kept up with Singapore. There are several native states in the interior, under Dutch protection, the principal caps. of which are Surakarta and Yagycarta. Java was under Hindoo sovereignties until 1478, when it was conquered by the Arabs, and its possession has since been chiefly Mohammedan. It contains the ruins of several considerable cities and temples, the principal being Mojopahit and Boro-Budor, and various large structures of substantial architecture are scattered over its surface. The Javaneses are of the Malay family, are short, thick-set, and robust. It is presumed that Hindoos, at an early period, settled in the island, as Hindoo monuments of antiquity are found. The religion is Mohammedan, mixed with Buddhism, 3 dialects of the Malay language, are used; and they have an ancient sacred language, com-

taining a number of Sanscrit words. They have a national literature, and translations from the Arabic and Sanscrit. The Javanese are superior in civilization to other natives of the Indian Archipelago. The Portuguese formed a settlement on it in 1511, and the Dutch in 1575. The British held the island from 1811 to 1816.

JAVA, a tship. of U. S., N. America, New York, on Seneca river, 267 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,245. **JAVA (SEA OF)**, is that part of the Pacific Ocean between lat. 8° and 7° S., lon. 106° and 116° E., having E. the Strait of Marassara and Sea of Flores, S. Java and Bali, N. Borneo, and W. Sumatra. It communicates S. with the Indian Ocean by the Straits of Sunda, Bali, and Lombok, and N. W. with the China Sea, by the Carimata Passage and Strait of Gaspar, E. and W. by Billiton.

JAVANA, a town on the N. coast of Java, residency and 28 m. E.S.E. Japara.

JAYON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. and 18 m. N.E. Mayenne. Pop. 2,682.

JAWOROW, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 30 m. E.N.E. Przemyśl. Pop. 3,985, among whom are many Jews. It has Roman Catholic and Greek United churches. Near it are the largest paper-mills in Galicia.

JAWRU, a town of India, territory of Gwalior, cap. of a pergunnah containing 133 villages, in lat. 24° 35' N., lon. 74° 55' E. Pop. 30,000.

JAKARTA, **SIRON** or **SIR DARIA**, a large river, indep. Turkestan, rises by numerous heads on the borders of the Pamere table-land, and in the Moos-tagh, on the frontiers of Chinese Turkestan, flows through the Khokan and Kirghiz domes, parallel to the Oxus, but much more tortuously, and enters the Sea of Aral by two principal mouths, in lon. 61° E., lat. between 45° and 46° N. Total course estimated at 900 m. It is broad and deep, and its banks are usually overflowed by it in summer.

JAXT, a small river of Württemberg, rises near the Bavarian frontier, flows successively N. and E., and joins the Neckar near Wimpfen, after a course of about 80 m. It gives name to a circ. of Württemberg, and to many vills., Jaxtberg, Jaxtfield, etc., the principal being Jaxthausen, with three castles, on its rt. b., 18 m. N.E. Heilbronn. Pop. 1,007.

JAY, a co. of U. S., North America, in E. of Indiana. Area 362 sq. m. Pop. 7,047.—II. a tship. of New York, 18 m. E. Elizabeth. Pop. 2,683.—III. a township of Maine, on the Androscoggin river, 26 m. W. N.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,733.

JAYES, a town of India, territory of Oude, in lat. 26° 14' N., lon. 81° 37' E. Pop. 9,000.

JAYNE (SAN) or **SAN JAIME**, a town of S. America, Venezuela, dep. Apure, on the Portuguesa, 30 m. N.N.W. San Fernando de Apure. P. 7,000.

JAWOROWO, a market town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 16 m. W.S.W. Czerkow. Pop. 2,100.

JEAN (ST), numerous comm., towns, and vills. of France.—I. (*Bonnefond*), dep. Loire, 3 m. N.E. St Etienne. Pop. 6,357, chiefly employed in ribbon-weaving and nail-making.—II. (*d'Angely*), dep. Charente-Inferieure, cap. arrond., on the Bouteville, 15 m. N.N.E. Saintes, having two ps. churches, an hospital, a communal college, theatre, and public baths. Pop. 6,413, employed in weaving serges, distilling brandy, making gunpowder, and in the Cognac-brandy trade.—III. (*de Botsseau*), dep. Loire-Inferieure, on the Loire, 15 m. E.S.E. Palmbois. Pop. 3,323.—IV. (*de Bourmay*), dep. Isere, cap. cant., 12 m. E. Vienne. Pop. 3,298, chiefly engaged in manufacturing sail-cloth and leather.—V. (*de Brételuy*), dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., near the Clays, 15 m. W.S.W.

Ploermeil. Pop. 2,411.—VI. (*de Foa*), dep. and near the Hérault, 9 m. E. Lodève. Pop. 1,540.—VII. (*de Lierrey*), dep. Charente-Inferieure, 18 m. N.E. La Rochelle. Pop. 2,399.—VIII. (*de Loane*, also called *Belle Défense*, from two famous sieges which its inhabitants successfully sustained in 1372, and 1636), dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Saône, at its junction with the canal of Burgundy, 19 m. E.N.E. Beaune. Pop. 2,360, employed in woollen-weaving and making hats.—IX. (*de Luz*), dep. Basses-Pyrénées, cap. cant., at the mouth of the Nivelle, 11 m. S.W. Bayonne. Pop. 2,847.—X. (*de Marsacq*), dep. Landes, 11 m. W.S.W. Dax. Pop. 1,264.—XI. (*de Monte*), dep. Vendée, cap. cant., near the Atlantic, 33 m. N.N.W. Sablé d'Olonne. Pop. 4,038.—XII. (*des Ollivres*), dep. Fay-de-Dôme, 13 m. S.E. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 2,490.—XIII. (*de Valeriacle*), dep. Gard, on the Arzonnet, 14 m. N.N.E. Alais. Pop. 1,880.—XIV. (*de Bruel*), dep. Aveyron, 14 m. E.S.E. Milhan. Pop. 1,449, engaged in making flannels, woollen hosiery, and hats.—XV. (*de Doigt*), dep. Finistère, 9 m. N.E. Morlaix. Pop. 1,402.—XVI. (*du Gard*), dep. Gard, on the Gardon d'Anduze, arrond. and 9 m. W. Alais. Pop. 4,487, employed in silk-throwing, and manufacturing silk hosiery.—XVII. (*en-Royans*), dep. Drôme, 19 m. E.N.E. Valence, on rt. b. of the Lioanne. Pop. 2,681.—XVIII. (*la Bussière*), dep. Rhône, 19 m. W. Villefranche. Pop. 1,770.—XIX. (*de Vieux*), dep. Ain, on the Oiselon, 12 m. S.W. Nantua. Pop. 1,690.—XX. (*Pied-de-Port*), dep. Basses-Pyrénées, cap. cant., on the Nive, 44 m. W.S.W. Pau, enclosed by a wall, and defended by a citadel, commanding the passes into Spain. Pop. 1,798.—XXI. (*Soleymieux*), dep. Loire, cap. cant., arrond. Montbrison. Pop. 1,390.—XXII. (*sur-Mayenne*), dep. and on the Mayenne, 4 m. N. Laval. Pop. 1,490.

JEAN (ST), several market towns of Savoy.—I. (*d'Arves*), prov. and 8 m. S.W. St Jean de Maurienne. Pop. of comm. 1,931.—II. (*d'Alph*), prov. Chablais, 15 m. S.E. Thonon. Pop. 2,358.—III. (*de Belleville*), prov. Tarantaise, 4 m. S.S.W. Moutiers. Pop. 1,411.—IV. (*de Maurienne*), a town, cap. prov., on the Arc, at the influx of the Arvan, and on the route from France by Mt. Cenis into Italy, 30 m. S.E. Chambery. Pop. of comm. 3,064.

JEAN BARRE, a marit. town of Hayti, near its N.W. extrem., with a harb., N.E. C. St Nicholas. **JÉAN (MONT ST)**, Belgium. [*MONT ST JEAN*]. **JERA** or **GRU** (Script. *Gibeah*), a vill. of Palestine, 6 m. N.N.E. Jerusalem.

JENAIL, *Byblus*, a maritime town of Syria, pash. and 28 m. S.W. Tripoli. Its walls are 1½ m. in circumference, and it has a citadel built with blocks of a vast size, the remains of a church, and various relics of antiquity.

JENAI or **DJENAI**, a prov. of Arabia, Nedjed, nearly in its centre, and in which is the Lake Utra, which furnishes salt to many of the adjacent provs. Ostrich feathers form its other principal article of traffic. In it is the town of Jeb-el-Shamasy.

JEB-EL, is the Arabic name for numerous mountains, etc., in the East, some of the principal being—I. (*Jeb-el-Akhdar*), Arabia, Oman, dom. and S.W. Muscat. Lat. 23° N., lon. 66° 30' E. Elevation 5,000 feet. Surface generally bare and rocky, but interspersed with well cultivated valleys of high fertility.—II. (*Ahrab*), N. Syria, immediately S.W. Antioch, bounding the valley of the Orontes on S.E. Elevation 5,318 ft.—III. (*Arab*), Arabia, near its S.W. extremity, with a continued range of peaks (the "Chimney Peaks" of Horsburgh), extending for 18 m. N.W. to S.E.—IV. (*Harard*), S.E. coast of Arabia, near Ras

Hasek. Elevation 4,900 feet.—V. (*Khazay*), S.E. Arabia, its S. peak in lat. 12° 41' N., lon. 44° 76' E. Elev. 2,085 feet.—VI. (*Manhal*), S.E. Arabia, the highest peak of the headland, at the entrance of the Red Sea. Elev. 885 ft.—VII. (*Mokattah*), Arabia-Petrea, 40 m. N.W. Mount Sinai, on the route to Suez. Here are some ancient sepulchres, and a rock covered with hieroglyphics.—VIII. (*Mokattah*), a hilly range, Egypt, extending for 25 m. Eward from the Nile, immediately S.E. Cairo, the citadel of which city stands on its W. extremity.—IX. (*Nimrod*, the ancient Niphates), Turkish Armenia, is a prolongation of Mount Taurus, 20 m. S. Mush, separating the pass. Erzerum from Kurdistan.—X. (*Nour*), Arabia, Hejaz, near Mecca, is where the Mohammedans believe the angel Gabriel to have delivered to their prophet the first portion of the Koran.—XI. (*Serbal*), Arabia-Petrea, near Mount Horeb. Elev. 6,780 ft.—XII. (*Sophair*), on N.W. Red Sea, 35 m. N.W. Mocha. Lat. 14° N., lon. 42° 30' E. Length and breadth about 14 m. each.—XIII. (*Sedk*), a mountain, W. Arabia, between Yembo and Jiddah. It is a stronghold of a warlike tribe of Bedouins, and famous for producing the "Balm of Mecca".—XIV. (*Tar*, anc. *Comastus*), a volcanic island, Red Sea, 53 m. W.S.W. Loheia.—XV. (*Tur*), a vill. of Palestine, on the Mt. of Olives, 1 m. E. Jerusalem. Here is the church of the Ascension. [*JEKULEV*].—XVI. (*Tyhi*), a long mountain chain stretching across the peninsula of Sinia, Arabia-Petrea, from the Gulf of Suez to that of Alabab. Lat. 20° N., and bounding Eward the desert of *El-Ty*, or the "wandering." **JEKULAN**, the most E. of the Curia Mauria isl., off the S.E. coast of Arabia. It is a barren granite rock, rising in the centre to 580 feet. **JEKULMASEN**, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Danube, S. Göppingen, with a castle. Pop. 1,153. **JESI** or **DJESI**, a small town of Arabia, Yemen, 55 m. S.W. Sana. It is walled, and has a citadel. **JEDBURGH**, a royal parl., mune bor., town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Roxburgh, on the Jed, here crossed by two bridges, near the Cheviot hills, 40 m. S.E. Edinburgh, with a branch on the North British Railway. Pop. of pa. 5,476, of part bor. 3,615, of town 2,948. The town consists chiefly of 4 principal streets. Chief edifices, the remains of an abbey, the castle, now used as a bridewell and prison, the co. and town halls, and several churches. Manufs. of blankets, carpets, flannels, and other woollens. It has an iron foundry. Circuit courts for the co. are held here twice yearly. The bor. unites with North Berwick, Haddington, Lauder, and Dunbar, in sending 1 member to House of Commons. The Jed rises in the Cheviots, and, after a course of 17 miles, joins the Tyne 3 miles N. Jedburgh. **JEDDO**, a city of Japan. [*YEDO*]. **JEDGADY**, a town of India, territory of Gwalior, 60 m. E. Mow. Pop. 1,800. **JEFFERSON**, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in N. part of New York. Area 1,123 sq. m. Pop. 68,168.—II. in W. of Pennsylvania. Area 479 sq. m. Pop. 13,578.—III. in the N.E. of Virginia. Area 226 sq. m. Pop. 15,367.—IV. in E. of Georgia. Area 637 sq. m. Pop. 9,121.—V. in centre of Florida. Area 438 sq. m. Pop. 4,938.—VI. in centre of Alabama. Area 916 sq. m. Pop. 8,999.—VII. in S.W. of Mississippi. Area 513 sq. m. Pop. 13,103.—VIII. in S.E. of Louisiana. Area 376 sq. m. Pop. 25,091.—IX. in E. of Tennessee. Area 419 sq. m. Pop. 13,204.—X. in N. of Kentucky. Area 479 sq. m. Pop. 89,831.—XI. in E. of Ohio. Area 839 sq. m. Pop. 24,122.—XII. in S.E. of Indiana. Area 800

sq. m. Pop. 28,916.—XIII. in S.E. of Illinois. Area 516 sq. m. Pop. 8,100.—XIV. in E. of Missouri. Area 639 sq. m. Pop. 6,928.—XV. in centre of Arkansas. Area 1,293 sq. m. Pop. 5,834.—XVI. in S. of Wisconsin. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 18,817.—XVII. in S.E. of Iowa. Area 493 sq. m. Pop. 9,904.—XVIII. a pa. of Louisiana, in the S.E. Area 376 sq. m. Pop. 25,091.—XIX. a co. of Pennsylvania, in W. Area 479 sq. m. Pop. 13,578.—XX. a co. in N.E. of Virginia. Area 221 sq. m. Pop. 15,367. Also numerous townships.—I. Maine, 21 m. S.E. Augusta. Pop. 2,223.—II. New York, 56 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,748.—III. Ohio, co. Preble. Pop. 2,358.—IV. Ohio, co. Richland. Pop. 2,564.—V. (*City*), a vill., cap. state Missouri, on S. bank of the Missouri, 104 m. W. St. Louis. Pop. 2,600.—*Jefferson* is the name of a head stream of the river Missouri; and *Jeffersonville*, a vill., Indiana, on the Ohio, opposite Louisville. **JEFFERSON**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. Narberth. Pop. 679. **JEKRENOV**, a town of Russia, gov. and 78 m. S.E. Tula, cap. circ., on the Metscha. Pop. 7,305. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts. **JEKTEREVSKAIA**, a market town of South Russia, Don-Cossack country, on the Medveditsa, 225 m. N.E. Novo-Tcherkask. Pop. about 1,000. **JEGHEDEBROOK**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. Orissa, 20 m. S. Buxar. **JEGOURSKA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 58 m. N.W. Riazan, cap. circ. Pop. 1,106. **JÉGU**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 10 m. N.W. Auch. Pop. 2,039. **JEHANABAD**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Shahabad, 50 m. S.E. Benares. Estimated pop. 1,000. **JENOT**, a town of China, prov. Chi-li, 115 m. N.E. Peking, beyond the great wall of China. **JEROSHAPHAT** (*VALLEY OF*), Palestine, is a mountain gorge, immediately N.E. the city of Jerusalem, its lower part forming the bed of the Brook Kedron. It is covered with sepulchres, some groups of which have been named the "Tomb of the Kings" and "of the Judges." In the valley are also the reputed site of the garden of Gethsemane, the vill. of Siloam, and the fountain of the virgin, conjectured to be the ancient pool of Bethesda. **JEITPORE** or **JEITPUR**, a town, Hindostan, Bundelcund, 22 m. N. Chatterpoor, and cap. a rajahship. The territory of which this is the cap., has an area of 165 sq. m. Pop. 16,000. Annual revenue 60,000 rupees. Armed force 300 men. **JELA** or **JAVA**, a town of Seistan, Afghanistan, 48 m. N.W. Furaih, on the route to Herat. **JEOORLE**, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 28 m. S.E. Poona. **JEZEK** or **EISE**, a town of Russia, on the Sea of Azov, country of the Cossacks of the Azov. It was founded in 1848. Pop. 8,000. **JEKATERINBURG, RUSSIA.** [*JEKATERINBURG.*] **JEKATERINENSTADT** or **JEKATERINSTADT**, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 45 m. N.E. Saratov, on the Volga. Pop. mostly of German descent. **JEKATERININSKAJA**, two mkt. towns of Russia.—I. Don-Cossack country, on the Donets, 56 m. N.N.E. Novo-Tcherkask. Pop. 1,000.—II. gov. Kourak, 20 m. N.W. Novod-Orskol.—*Jekaterinskai* is a market town, gov. and N.E. Viatka. **JEKATERINODAR, RUSSIA.** [*JEKATERINODAR.*] **JEKATERINOPOL**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 103 m. S. Kiev. Pop. 1,000. **JEKATERINOLAV, RUSSIA.** [*JEKATERINOLAV.*] **JEKIL-ISMAR, RIVER.** [*YENIL-ISMAR.*] **JEKIMANIA**, a market town of Russia, gov. and

68 m W N W Vitebsk, on the river Duna Pop about 1,000

JELABUGA, a town of Russia, gov and 210 m S S E Viatka, cap circ, on the Kama Pop 3,732 It has manuf. of woollens and cottons

JELI ATABAD, a town of Afghanistan, in a fertile plain, near the Cabool river, 78 m E N E Cabool, on the route to Peshawar Stationary pop probably 3,000, but the number is greatly augmented in winter It is famous for the heroic and successful resistance made here by the British troops under Sir R Sale, in 1841-42 Its defences were destroyed at the British evacuation of Afghanistan, in 1842 — **JELI** formerly *Doozhah*, a city of Sistan, S W Afghanistan, near the river Richmond, lat 31° 20' N, lon 61° 40' E Estimated pop 10,000 — **Jelalabad** is the name of several towns, British presid Agra, dist Bareilly, Etawah, and Seharanpore

JELALPOOR, a town of British India, presid Bengal, upper provs, dist North Bundicund, on the Betwah, 20 m S Kalpee

JELALPOOR, a town in the Punjab, on rt b of the Jhelum, in a fertile valley, in lat 32° 40' N lon 73° 26' E Here is one of the fords over the Jhelum, on the route from Hindostan to Afghanistan It is a point of dispute, whether here, or higher up at Jhelum, was the scene of the battle between the forces of Alexander the Great and Porus

JELANIA or **JELANI NOS** a cape of European Russia gov Archangel forming the N E extremity of the island of Novaya Zemla

JELATON, a town of Russia, gov and 18 m N T ulnov, cap circ on the Oka Pop 1,000 It has numerous churches, manuf. of vitriol and copper wares, and a flourishing export trade

JELIZKA a market town of Russia, gov Pskov, 10 m S S W Staro lub Pop about 1,000

JELIZO or FIFTY a city of Russia, gov and 112 m S S E Orel, cap circ, on the Soma Pop. (1855) 22,000 It has numerous churches and charitable institutions, with soap works, tanneries, iron foundries, and a trade in corn, cattle, honey, and wax Near it are extensive iron mines

JELIYOUNG or JALIRAH, a town of British India, presid Bengal, dist and 44 m S Midnapore

JELIHO, a vill of Denmark, North Jutland amt and 2 m N W Wiek — **Jelsum** is a vill of Netherlands, prov Friesland

JELIYAH, a town of British India, presid Bengal, dist and 26 m L Moorshedabad, near the main stream of the Ganges

JELIYA or JELIYA, a town of Russia, gov and 43 m S S E Smolensk, on the Desna Pop 2,016

JELIPAH, a town of British India, presid Bengal, in lat 26° 28' N, lon 85° 53' E

JELIPOROFF, a town of British India, presid Bengal, 62 m N Dinagepore

JELI, a town of South Italy, Naples, prov Molise, 10 m S S E Campobasso

JEMAMBI, a territory of W Africa Senegambia, S of the Gambia river, between lat 13° and 14° 30' N

JEMEPPEX and JIMPEPPE, two vills of Belgium — **Jempe** 9 m W Namur, on the Sambre II prov 4 m S W Liege, on the Meuse P 1,700

JEMUSU, a market town and river port of Hindover, landr and 15 m S S W Aurich, cap amt, on the Emsa Pop 1,230, many of whom are Jews **JEMU (Ex)**, *Typhrus*, a ruined city of North Africa, dom and 115 m S S E Tunis, noted for the remains of a fine Roman amphitheatre

JEMMAREP or GEMARPE, a comm and vill of Belgium, prov Hainaut, on the Hauze river, and the canal from Mons to Coude, 3 m W. Mons.

Pop 4,670, engaged in brewing, tanning, and raising coal Here the French defeated the Austrians in 1792, an event which mainly led to the annexation of Belgium to the French empire, during which Jemappes gave name to a dep, nearly co-extensive with the prov Hainaut

JENA, a town of Central Germany, duchy Saxe-Weimar, cap dist, on the Saale, 12 m S S E Weimar Pop (1852) 6,505 It stands in a valley, 500 feet above the sea, and is enclosed by walls Principal edifices, the ducal palace, Roman Catholic and 3 Lutheran churches, several hospitals, a lunatic asylum, and the university buildings The university has 60 professors and teachers, a valuable library, botanic garden and observatory, and it had, in the last century, a high reputation **Jena** has numerous scientific associations, manuf. of coarse linens, hats, and tobacco It is the seat of the high court of appeal for the Saxon duchies and Reuss principalities Here, on 14th October 1806, the French under Napoleon I, totally defeated the Prussians under their king and the Duke of Brunswick The latter fell in the action

JEWATE, a vill of Switzerland, cant Grisons, on the Lanquart 12 m S E Mayenfeld It has some sulphur baths

JENDIALEH or JINDIALEH, a town of the Punjab, 11 m S E Amritsar

JENDOLI a town of Afghanistan, near its N E frontier, 20 m N E Bajour

JENDOVITSKA a market town of Russia, gov 8 m W N W Voronij, near the Don P 1,000

JENIKAT, a market town of Bohemia, circ and 8 m S S E Caslau Pop 960 Here the Swedes gained a victory over the Imperialists in 1643

JENIN, Ginea, a town, Palestine, pash Damascus, 17 m N N E Nablous, on the route from Jerusalem to Nazareth Pop about 2,000

JINISPI RIVER Siberia [YENISEI]

JENYF, a considerable town of Senegambia, state Masini, on an island formed by the Joliba, and one of its affs Lat 13° 30' N, lon 3° 15' W

JENYF, a township of the U S, North America, Pennsylvania, Somerset co, 12 m N W Somerset Pop 1,333

JENYFCA, a co of the U S, North America, in S E of Indiana Area 838 sq m Pop 12,096

JENO two market towns of S E Hungary, co Arad, on the White Kúros — I (*Boros J*) 28 m N E Arad It is fortified, and has many churches Pop 1,608 — II (*As J*) 28 m N N F Arad Pop 1,799 — **Jeno Dora** is a vill, co Neograd P 1,336

JOIRE (St), a market town of Savoy, prov Franchy, cap mand, 4 m N E Bonneville Pop. (with comm) 1,789 It has nail factories

JIFFY or SHIFFY, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, 37 m N N W Bosna Serai

JILITAN or JIPITAN, a town of Russia, gov and 49 m S E Tula, cap circ, on the Don Pop 1,900 It has numerous churches, and some manuf. of cutlery — **Jepetamooka** is a market town, gov Vmouie, 20 m S W Staro-Bielsk

JERQUITHONHA a riv of Brazil, formerly celeb for the diamonds found in its bed [**BELEMOTTE**] In 1843 the Brazilian Government voted a considerable sum for the improvement of its navigation

JIRAH, Hedgphos, a river of Persia, prov Khuristan, is formed by the confluence of the Ham Hormas and Kordistan rivers, and after a W course joins the Kuren river (*Pasthyrle*), near Mohammerah

JENNA or GENUA, an island of N. Africa, dom Tunis, in the Gulf of Gabes, 15 m N W Zarnas Length E to W. 23 m, breadth 14 m Surface level and fertile On the island is a triumphal

arch in honour of Antonius and Verus, also a pyramid, from 25 to 30 feet in height, composed of the skulls of the Spanish soldiers who, under the conduct of Medinaelli & Andre Doria, perished here in an action against the Turks, in 1538.

JENKINS, a seaport town of Hayti, on its S.W. peninsula, 135 m. W. Port-au-Prince. P. 5,000. (?)

JENKS or KENZ, a town of Spain. [**KENZ.**]

JENKINS, a city of Palestine, famed in Scripture, and now represented by the miserable vill. of Eriha, near the N. extremity of the Dead Sea, 15 m. E.N.E. Jerusalem. Some few remains of antiquity are found in and around it.

JENKINS, a township of U. S., North America, Vermont, 52 m. N.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,685.

JENKINS, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 30 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, cap. circ. Jerichow I. on the Elbe. Pop. 1,020. It has distilleries, and a trade in corn and tobacco.

JENIN (pron. *Yerin*), a town of Arabia Yemen, 78 m. S. Sana.

JENNET, Jersey, the largest and most S.E. of the islands belonging to Great Britain, in S. of the English Channel, 13 m. W. the coast of France (Cotentin), and 35 m. S. Portland-isle. Lat. of St. Helier's 49° 11' 3" N., lon. 2° 1' W. Length E. to W. 12 m., average breadth 5 m. Area 39,000 ac. Pop. 57,020. Coasts rocky and abrupt; the only considerable inlet is St. Aubin's Bay, on the E. side, skirted by a sandy shore. Surface undulating, the hill ranges consisting of granite and schist, run mostly N. to S., enclosing several fertile valleys. Climate mild. Mean annual temperature 51°.9, mean summer 63°.2, mean winter 45°.6, Fahr. Little corn raised, the chief produce being apples; the whole island appears like a continuous orchard. About 2,000 hds. of oxen are annually exported. Cows of a small and good breed are numerous, and butter is exported. Sheep are few. Off the S.E. coast are oyster beds, fished by the islanders. Manufs. are hosiery and shoes. Has an active trade with Britain. Exports to England, chiefly cattle, potatoes, spirits, oysters, and granite, in return for cotton and woollen fabrics, hardware and cutlery, glass, soap, earthenwares, about 20,000 tons of coal annually, and general merchandise. Foreign imports, wine, brandy, skins, fruit, poultry, timber, tallow, hemp, linens, and corn. Reg. shipping (1852) 370 vessels, aggregate burden 34,000 tons, besides oyster smacks. Steamers communicate frequently with Southampton, Weymouth, St. Malo, and Granville. It has its own legislature, the "States" or insular parliament, consisting of 36 members, chosen by the inhabitants, their acts being confirmed or annulled, in special cases, by the Viscount or English governor. From the decisions of its royal court, appeal lies only to the sovereign in council. The military governor has under him usually about 300 regular troops, besides which Jersey has a militia of 2,500 men, with an artillery battalion. The island is divided into 12 par., in the diocese of Winchester. Its native inhabitants speak a French patois, and preserve many Norman feudal customs, the Channel Islands having formed a part of the Norman dominions, and remained attached to England since the conquest. Principal towns, St. Helier, the cap., and St. Aubin.

JANNEY CITY, a town of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, on the Hudson river, opposite New York, and 52 m. N.E. Trenton. Pop. 11,473. It has a lyceum, female and high schools, manufs. of pottery and glass wares, with iron works and timber yards. In the suburbs are rope, starch, and carpet factories. The Morris Canal, and

Paterson and Hudson Railway terminate at Jersey, which also communicates with Philadelphia by the New Jersey Railroad, and with New York, by steam-boats.

JENNET (New), U. S., N. Amer. [**New Jersey.**] **JEROMENHA**, a town of Brazil, prov. Piaulhi, on rt. b. of the Gorgueas, a tributary of the Parauhyba, 95 m. W. Oeiras. Pop. 3,000.

JERUSALEM (Hebrew *Kayushah*, Arabic *El Kuds* or *Khodes*, "the holy," ancient *Hierosolyma*, and *Elia Colonia*), a city of Palestine, interesting as the seat of the most important events described in Scripture, is now comprised in the Turkish pash. Damascus, and near the centre of the mountain region, between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea, 33 m. S.E. its port Jaffa, and 2,060 feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 48' 43" N., lon. 35° 13' E. Mean annual temperature 62°.8, summer 75°.8, winter 49°.6, Fahr. Stationary pop. variously estimated from 10,000 to 20,000, but about Easter the number is annually augmented by a great crowd of Christian, Mohammedan, and Jewish pilgrims. The modern city, on a tongue of land, between the valley of the Kedron (Valley of Jehoshaphat) on the N. and E., and that of Gihon (valley of Hinnom), which joins the former immediately on the S.E., occupies the four hills of Zion and Acra on the W., and Moriah and Bezetha on the E.; these hills being separated by a deep longitudinal valley, extending from N. to S., and the two former again by a transverse valley, the ancient *Tyropoeon*. The hills are of limestone, and the surrounding country is not fertile. The city is about 2½ m. in circumference, surrounded by walls of hewn stone, built in the 16th century, and probably enclosing the same area that Jerusalem has had since the days of Hadrian; but the city, previously to its destruction by Titus, is conjectured to have been nearly twice as extensive; and a part even of Mount Zion, the site of the citadel of David, is not comprised within the modern walls. *Jerusalem* is at present entered by four gates facing toward the cardinal points. The public ways are narrow, ill paved, and dull. All the edifices possessing any interest are of a religious character. On Mount Moriah is an oblong area, 510 yards in length, N. to S., by a breadth varying from 318 to 350 yards, and which anciently formed the site of the famous temple, and probably also of the fortress of Antonia. This area is still enclosed by walls, which, on the E. side, form a part of the outer wall of the city, and both there, and at the S.W. corner, are portions composed of stones of vast size, considered to have formed parts of the identical walls raised by Solomon or his successors. Traces of an ancient bridge connecting the temple with Mount Zion, across the valley of the Tyropoeon, and mentioned by Josephus in his account of the capture of the city by Titus, have been discovered. The tower of Hippicus, on the W. side of the city (mentioned by ancient authorities as the starting point of the three lines of walls, which at different periods enclosed it), is still to be identified, as are the pools of Hezekiah, Gihon, and Siloam, the vaults and cisterns of the temple, and some of the ancient gates now walled up; but few other sites of antiquity are now traceable, and the localities pointed out by the monks as those of the actual *Via Dolorosa* of the Holy Sepulchre, etc., have, at best, but an apocryphal claim to their title. Among the most conspicuous modern buildings, are the mosques of Omar (*Kubbeh es-Sahrah*, "dome of the rock"), an elegant octagonal edifice erected between A.D. 686 and 693, in the

centre of the temple area; the mosque of El Akra, at the S.W. extremity of the same area; the church of the Holy Sepulchre, a Byzantine edifice, erected by Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great, over the reputed site of the sepulchre, on Mount Akra; the Greek, Coptic, and Latin convents, and the ruined palace of the Hospitallers, on the same mount; the Armenian and Syrian convents, and the church of St James on Mount Zion; the church of St Anna, and the reputed birthplace of the Virgin on Mount Bethetha; and the modern citadel close to the Jaffa gate. Between Mounts Moriah and Bethetha is a deep reservoir, which the monks have named Bethesda; Robinson, however, conjectures that the true Pool of Bethesda was what is now called the Fountain of the Virgin, in the Valley of Jehoshaphat, without the walls, and which communicates with the Pool of Siloam by an artificial subterranean conduit beneath Mount Ophel. Outside of the walls are also the (so-called) House of Caiaphas, now an Armenian convent, the Moslem tomb, and mosque of David, the Armenian, Greek, and Latin cemeteries, all on Mount Zion; the Pools of Gihon, and the remains of an ancient aqueduct; on the N., the Mohammedan cemeteries, the edifices designated the tombs "of the Kings and of the Judges." On the E., in the Valley of Jehoshaphat, are numerous other tombs, and the garden of Gethsemane, beyond which rises the Mount of Olives, having on its S. and S.W. the Mount of Offence and vill. of Siloam. On the S. the Valley of Hinnom (Gihon), is bounded by the Hill of Evil Counsel. *Jerusalem* has some manufs. of soap, but its principal trade is in rosaries, and similar products made in the city; in the middle ages vast quantities of earth were removed from holy localities within the walls, and shipped to form the famous *campo santo* at Pisa. The city was originally taken from the Jebusites by the Hebrews under Joshua about B.C. 1400; was taken and destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, B.C. 588; rebuilt by command of Cyrus, B.C. 536; again taken by Ptolemy Soter, B.C. 324, and subjugated to Egypt; afterwards held by the Maccabees; taken by Pompey, B.C. 63; and held as a Roman city under Herod, who rebuilt the temple, until its almost total destruction by the troops of Titus, A.D. 70. At this period, in the words of Pliny, it was the most famous city, not only of Palestine, but of the whole east. In A.D. 135, the Jews were finally dispersed, and the city was again rebuilt by Adrian. It was captured by the Persians in 614, by the Saracens under Omar in 637, in 1099 by the Crusaders, under Godfrey of Bouillon, and held by the Christians for 88 years, when it was again captured by the forces of Saladin in 1187, and it has remained under Turkish government ever since, except for a short interval during 1832, when it was taken by the Egyptians under Ibrahim Pasha. It has since become the see of a Protestant bishop, appointed alternately by the governments of Great Britain and Prussia. The inhabitants, consisting of Mohammedans, Jews, and Christians, are generally very poor. The language spoken is the Arabic.

JERUSALEM, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on Crooked Lake, 10 m. N.E. Prattburg. Pop. 2,912.

JERUSALAM, a town of Poland, gov. and 33 m. E.S.E. Warsaw. Some vill. of same name are in Eastern Prussia and Skysia.

JERVIS (Har), New South Wales, co. St Vincent, is 85 m. S.W. Sydney, 9 m. in length and breadth, and affords good anchorage.—(Cape), S.

Australia, bounds Spencer Gulf on the W. side of its entrance.—*Jervis or Banker's Island*, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 0° 23' S., lon. 189° 54' W., 5 m. in circumference, and covered with low shrubs.

JESSERS, a vill. of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, 26 m. S.W. Cassel. P. 1,290.

JESI, Jesium, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 16 m. W.S.W. Ancona, on l. b. of the Raima. Pop. 16,000. It is walled, and has a cathedral, many convents, a theatre, and manufactures of silk and woollen hosiery.

JESMOND, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. St Andrew, 14 m. N.N.E. Newcastle. Pop. 2,089.

JESRON, JESROUT or JESROUTH, a town of the Punjab, 67 m. N. Amritsar.

JESSEMINIE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of Kentucky. Area 184 sq. m. P. 10,219.

JESSAY, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 50 m. N.E. Merseburg. Pop. 2,425.

JESSERITZ, a town of Central Germany, Anhalt-Dessau, on the Mulde, 10 m. S. Dessau. Pop. 2,300, who manuf. woollen and linen fabrics.

Jesso, an island of Japan. [Yesso.]

JESSOUR, a town of the Punjab, near the Indus, 10 m. S. Multan.

JESSORE, a dist. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, occupying the centre of the Ganges delta, and surrounded by the dists. Backergunge, Dacca, Rajshahy, Nuddea, and the twenty-four Pergunnahs. Area 3,512 sq. m. Pop. 281,744. Surface low, well watered, and very productive of rice, indigo, mustard, sugar, hemp, tobacco, turmeric; but much of it remains uncultivated, and in jungle. Principal exports, silks, indigo, rice, sugar, and rum. Imports cloths, hardwares, paper, wheat, and shawls.—II. (*Jessore*), the principal town of above dist., and residence of its authorities, is 77 m. N.E. Calcutta.

JESSELMERE, the W. most of the 15 states of Rajwara or Rajpootana, between lat. 26° 8' and 28° 28' N., lon. 70° 8' and 72° 51' E. Area 12,232 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 74,400. Surface diversified; portions of it has patches of pasture land, other parts a barren and a sandy desert. This territory has no running waters, the periodical rains producing temporary lakes of salt water, formed by damming up the streams flowing down from the sand hills and intervening gulleys. The Kanod Sar, the largest of these lakes, is 18 m. long when fullest, and retains water throughout the year. When the water is at its height, a small stream leaves it at its E. side, and after a course of 30 m. is lost in the sands of Jondpora. Water is very scarce, wells being dug 300 feet deep to obtain supplies. Irrigation is difficult. Cold severe in winter, and in summer the thermometer is sometimes as high as 120° Fahr. at noon. Millet is the chief crop. Annual revenue 8,500l.—*Jesselmere*, cap. of the foregoing state, is in lat. 26° 55' N., lon. 70° 58' E. Pop. 35,000. The town is enclosed by walls of loose stone. Has a cindal and a bazaar.

JESUS ISLAND, Lower Canada, British North America, 8 m. N.W. Montreal, is bounded by the St John and Prairie rivers, the branches of the Ottawa, before it joins the St Lawrence. Length of island 23 m.; greatest breadth 6 m. It forms the three pas. of St Francis, St Rose, and St Vincent. Soil fertile.

JESUS MARIA, an island of the S. Pacific, E. of Admiralty Island.—*Cape Jesus Maria*, Uruguay, N. estuary of the Plata, 40 m. N.W. Monte Video.

JETROU, one of the smaller Channel Islands, belonging to Great Britain, 21 m. E. Guernsey. It shelters the harbour of St Pierre-le Port.

JUTTENBURG, a vill of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Rhine, 31 m W Augsburg Pop 1,631

JUVENAS (St), a comm and vill of France, dep Haute Loire, 4 m E Yssengeaux Pop 2,863

JAY or **GUYEN**, a market town of Russia, gov Rostov, on the road from Rostov to St Petersburg, 27 m W Narva Pop 1,800—Jew is a market town, gov and 18 m W N W Vinn

JYRA, a town of Northern Germany, grand duchy and 83 m N N W Oldenburg, cap circ, on the Sieltief Canal Pop 3,361 It is enclosed by walls, and has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, a Jews' synagogue, orphan hospital, and house of industry, tobacco factories, tanneries, and distilleries

JAYROON, a pa. of England, co Sussex, 53 m S S W Hailsham Area 1,790 ac Pop 325

JWALA MUKI ("mouth of flame"), a town and famous place of Hindoo pilgrimage, Punjab, 10 m N W Nidana Pop about 3,000 It has several temples, a large bazaar and mineral springs

JYRPOOR or **JYRPOOR**, one of the five principal Rajpoot states of Hindoostan tributary to the British, between lat 25 40 and 27 37 N, lon 75 8 and 77 20 E Area 10,201 sq m Estimated pop 1,494, 98 Soil generally sandy, arid and impregnated with salt, which is manufactured and exported In some parts, however, wheat, cotton, and tobacco are raised, and sheep are reared for the sake of their wool Cloths, swords, and matchlocks are made in the towns Principal imports are Benares, Cashmere and other fine manufactures, opium, lead, sheet copper and horses The territory contains some of the strongest fortresses in Hindoostan, and numerous Jain temples Aimed for 32,448 men—Jyropoor or Jyropoor, a city and cap, above state, in a barren valley, 144 m S W Delhi It is enclosed by a battlemented stone wall, flanked with towers, commanded by a citadel and a line of forts on adjacent heights and has spacious market-places, good squares of houses of many stories in height, numerous temples in the purest Hindoo style, and a magnificent palace—Jyropoor ghaut, 4 m W ward, is a dreary defile, in which various palaces, pavilions, and temples were built by a former rajah

JEZIRAT FAROUK, a small island of Arabia Petraea, on the W side of the Gulf of Akabah, about 10 m S W Akabah Some extensive remains of antiquity here, have given rise to the supposition that this was the ancient Blath—Jezirah Hasan & Jezirah Dabab or 'the Brothers,' are rocks in the Strait of Bab el Mandeb

JEZIRAT-HULLAINTAH, the central and largest of the Curia Maria Islands, off the S E coast of Arabia, 8 m in length by 4 m in breadth It is a barren granite and limestone rock, inhabited by only a few babing families

JEZIRAH EL-OMAN or **BAZESDA**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, persia, and 130 m S E Diarbekir, on an island in the Tigris

JEZU, a town of Poland, gov and 54 m S W Warsaw Pop 4,038, chiefly employed in manufacturing-woolen cloths

JESARIZ, a vill of Palestine, identified with the modern Zerin, 23 m N Nablous

JHAJPOOR, a town of India, in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor or Mewar, in lat 25 40' N, lon 75 21' E It has a detached fortress on a hill, commanding the E entrance of a pass from Boondas into the territ of Oodeypoor or Mewar

JHALAWAR, a prov of East Beloochistan, between lat 25° and 26° N, lon 65° and 67° 30' E, surrounded by the provs Sarawan, Kelat, Cutch-Gandara, Los, and Makran Estimated area

30,000 sq m Pop 30,000 Surface mountainous, and it has only a few productive tracts

JHALLAWAR, a dist of India, peninsula of Kattywar, prov of Guzerat, between lat 22° 18' and 23° 8' N, lon 70° 50' and 72° 10' E Area 3,000 sq miles Pop 240,325 It is a level and well watered tract Wheat and cotton are the principal products

JHANSI, a town and fort of Hindoostan, Bundelcund, cap rajahship, 63 m S W Gwalior It has some manufs of aims and carpets, and a considerable share of the trade between the Deccan and the Bengal upper provs Its rajahship has an area of 4,923 sq m Pop 286,000, armed force, 3,000 infantry and 700 cavalry Taken from the rebels by the British under Sir H Rose in 1858

JHABRIK, a town of Hindoostan, Cutch, 30 m S F Luckpat Bunder

JHYLUM or **BHERU**, a river of the Punjab, and the W most of the five great rivers which intersect the region E of the Indus Has its rise in Cashmere, the valley of which it drains, crossing the Punjab, through the Pass of Baramula, in the range of Pir Patal It joins the Chenab in lat 31° 10' N, lon 72° 9' E, after a course of 490 m

JHILIM, a town of the Punjab on the bank of river of same name, in lat 31° 06' N, lon 73 47 E It has been proposed to establish steam vessels on the river between this town and Kurukshetra

JHODI or **JHODIET**, a town of India, cap of pergunnah of same name on the b of the Ganges, in lat 25 20 N, lon 81° 38 E

JHUN, a town of Beloochistan 110 m Makran, cap dist, 40 m N W Balch Around it many ruins of antiquity have been discovered

JUTSILIM with **DADRAT** a native state of India, in lat 27 55 and 28 55 N, lon 73 55 and 75 55 E Area 1,230 sq m Pop estimated at 110,700 Annual revenue 60,000 Armed force 3,000 men—Jahaur, the cap of the jaghire of same name 45 m W Delhi

JHILIM a town and river of India [Jailim] **JIDDAH**, a seaport town and principal trading entrepot of Arabia, Hedjaz, 6 m W Mecca, of which it is the port Lat 21° 28' N, lon 39° 13' 0' E Stationary pop estimated at 2,000 (?)

The town proper is built of mud and stone Public buildings comprise numerous khans and mosques, the governor's residence, custom house, and the reputed tomb of Eve The vicinity is a bare desert Rain water has to be carefully preserved in cisterns, and provisions to be brought from a long distance, yet Jiddah has a large transit trade with all the surrounding countries Imports from Abyssinia and Egypt consist of provisions, tobacco, clothing, musk,ivet, and incense, muslins and other fabrics, teak, coconuts, spices, and shawls are received from India, spice and slaves from the Malay Archipelago, and slaves also from Mozambique Exports to Abyssinia consist of coral, Egyptian cotton goods, sword blades, matchlocks, cutlery, hardware, mirrors, and leather, and goods of all the above kinds, with dates, coffee, and Mecca balsam, are sent by sea to Suex, whence they are distributed over the whole Levant In 1881, the value of imports from India and China was estimated at 207,880, and of the total imports at 451,800. Many thousand pilgrims arrive here annually on the route to Mecca The sheriff of that city has ruled in Jiddah from the time of Mohammed to the present century, during which the town has substantially formed a part of the dominions of the Egyptian pasha. It was bombarded by the British in 1858.

JIMA-GONGGAS, a town of Tibet, 45 m. S.W. **Lassa**. Pop. said to comprise 20,000 families. (?)

JISWA, a town of India, Bundelkand, lat. 25° 45' N., lon. 79° 28' E. The jaghire has an area of 27 sq. m., and a pop. of 2,800. Annual revenue 1,600, per annum.

JISONA, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. N.W. **Alicante**. Pop. 4,785. Chief industry, linen weaving and manufacture of shoes.

JIZOON, a name of the **Oxus**. [**Oxus**.]

JIZULI (French *Gigelli*), a fortified maritime town of Algeria, cap. circ., prov. and 54 m. N.W. **Constantine**, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bougie. Pop. 1,063. It has regular communication by French steam-packets with Algiers.

JIKADAZE, a town of Tibet, cap. dist. **Zang**, on rt. b. of the **Zangbo**, 190 m. W. **Lassa**. P. 100,000. (?)

JILJILFREY, a town of West Africa, on the N. shore of the river **Gambia**, opposite **Fort James**.

JIZOCO and **JIZON**, two rivers of Spain, **Aragon**, unite at **Calatayud** to form a tributary of the **Ebro**, which joins that river 12 m. N.W. **Zaragoza**, after a N.E. course of about 100 miles.

JIMSU (Script. *Gimsu*), a large vill. of Palestine, 15 m. S.E. **Jaffa**, on the route to **Jerusalem**.

JINJERRA, a district of India, on the **Bombay** coast, between lat. 18° and 18° 32' N., lon. 71° E. Annual revenue 17,500. It has an excellent harbour, 27 feet deep at low water.

JITOMIS, **JITOMIS** or **ZITOMIS**, a town of Russian Poland, cap. gov. **Volyhnia**, on an affl. of the **Dniester**, 80 m. S.W. **Kiev**, on l. b. of the **Tcherev**. Pop. (1855) 30,521. Has Russo-Greek, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic churches, a gymnasium, theological seminary, government library, manufs. of hats and leather, and a flourishing trade in woollens, silk, and linen fabrics, salt, and agricultural produce.

JIZNA, a town of Russia, gov. and 78 m. S.W. **Kaluga**, cap. circ., on the **Jizdra**, an affluent of the **Oka**. Pop. 2,000, who trade in timber and hemp.

JOACHIM, an island in the Mediterranean, one of the **Columbretes** group. [**COLUMBRETES**.]

JOACHIM (St.), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. **Loire-Inferieure**, 12 m. W.N.W. **Savenay**. Pop. 3,886.

JOACHIMSTHAL, a free mining town of **Bohemia**, circ. and 14 m. N.N.E. **Elbogen**. Pop. 4,900, chiefly employed in mining, and in manufs. of cinabar, cutlery, paper, thread, and lace.—II. a town of Prussia, prov. **Brandenburg**, reg. **Potsdam**, 35 m. N.E. **Berlin**. Pop. 2,680.

JOALO, a walled town of W. Africa, **Senegambia**, state **Kadjaaga**, General, 18 m. S.E. **Makanna**.

JOANA, a town of Java, near its N. coast, residency **Japara**, 42 m. E.N.E. **Samarang**.

JOANNEA, a large island of Brazil. [**MARAJÓ**.]

JOANNINA, **Epirus** (Albania). [**YANINA**.]

JOAO-DA-FEZ (Sax.), a town of Portugal, prov. **Minho**, 2 m. W. **Oporto**, on rt. b. of the **Douro**, near its mouth. P. 3,306.—II. (*das Lampas*), prov. **Estremadura**, comarca **Alemquer**. Pop. 2,625.

JOAQUIN (San), a river of California, flows into the Bay of **San Francisco**, after a course of 180 miles. Rich in gold washings.

JOANINHA, a small town of Brazil, prov. **Bahia**, on the **San Francisco**, 65 m. N.N.W. **Jacobina**.

JOH, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. **Puy-de-Dôme**, arrond. and 4 m. N. **Ambert**. Pop. 3,065.

JOHIE, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, adjacent to **Papua**, on the N. side of its great bay. Lat. 1° 25' S., lon. 136° 30' and 137° 30' E. Length, W. to E., 100 m.; greatest breadth 25 m. The Strait of **Jobie** separates it on the N. from the island **Mynory**.

JOHIA or **DIOLIA**, a considerable town of Arabia Yemen, on a river, 103 m. S.S.W. **Sana**.

JOH-IN-TOOGE (St.), a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. and 9 m. N.E. **Antwerp**. Pop. 311. It has a brick work, a brewery, and a tannery.

JOCJOCARTA, Java. [**DIOKJOKARTA**.]

JO-DAYERS, a co., U. S., North America, in N.W. of Illinois. Area 584 sq. m. Pop. 18,604.

JOOKMOOK, a market town of N. Sweden, lan and 95 m. N.W. **Pitea**. Pop. 1,400. It has iron mines.

JODAR, a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. E. **Jaca**, near the **Guadalquivir**. Pop. 3,614, employed in making mats and basket work, and in weaving wool.

JODIGNIE, a town of Belgium, prov. S. **Brabant**, cap. cant., 6 m. S.S.W. **Tirlemont**. Pop. 3,112.

JOELSTON, a pa. of Norway, stiff and 80 m. N.N.E. **Bergen**. Pop. 1,511.

JOHAN-GEORGENSTADT, a frontier town of Saxony, circ. **Zwickau**, on the **Schwarzwasser**, 29 m. S.W. **Chemnitz**. Pop. 3,896. It has iron mines and manufs. of lace. Founded in 1654, by Protestant refugees from **Bohemia**.

JOHANNA (Fr. *Anjouan*), the central and most frequented, though not largest, of the **Comoro** islands, **Mozambique Channel**, E. Africa, 24 m. in length, by 18 m. in breadth, and having a central peak 5,900 feet above the sea, in lat. 12° 13' S., lon. 34° 29' E. Pop. 20,000. (?) It is well wooded, well watered, fertile, and picturesque. [**COMORO**.]

JOHANNESSTAL, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 29 m. N.W. **Troppan**. Pop. 2,000.

JOHANNESBURG, a vill. of W. Germany, duchy **Nassau**, 13 m. W. **Mayence**, famous for its vineyard, yielding the finest *lock wine*.

JOHANNISBURG, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 70 m. S.S.W. **Gumbinnen**, cap. circ. Pop. 2,100.

JOHANN (St.), a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. **Treves**, opposite **Sarrebrück**. Pop. 3,100.

JOHANN (St.), numerous vills. of the Austrian Empire.—I. Upper Austria, on the **Salza**, 33 m. S. **Salzburg**.—II. **Bohemia**, circ. and N. **Borau**.—III. **Tyrol**, 12 m. E. **Kufstein**.—IV. (**Hungar. St. János**), Hungary, co. and 31 m. N. **Presburg**. Pop. mostly Roman Catholics and Jews.

JOHNSON, several co., U. S. North America.—I. in centre of North Carolina. Area 660 sq. m.

Pop. 13,726.—II. in N.E. of Tennessee. Area 312 sq. m. Pop. 3,705.—III. in S. of Indiana. Area 320 sq. m. Pop. 12,101.—IV. in S. of Illinois.

Area 326 sq. m. Pop. 4,113.—V. in E. of Iowa. Area 584 sq. m. Pop. 4,472.—VI. in W. of Missouri. Area 808 sq. m. Pop. 7,464.—VII. in W. of Arkansas. Area 979 sq. m. Pop. 5,227.

—VIII. a township of Vermont, 28 m. N.N.W. **Montpelier**. Pop. 1,381.

JOHN (St.), one of the Danish West India Islands. [**JAN** (St.).]

JOHN (St.), the largest city of New Brunswick, British North America, on N. side of the estuary of St John's river. Lat. of lighthouse 45° 14' 12" N., lon. 68° 8' 5" W. Pop. 20,716. It stands on a steep slope, separated by a projecting rock into two portions. Principal edifices, a stone court-house, the marine hospital, poor-house, gaol, English, Scotch, and Roman Catholic churches, and several chapels. It has a grammar school, provincial and savings' banks, a chamber of commerce, marine insurance company, various public libraries, and offices from which many weekly newspapers are issued. Its harbour is good, and defended by several forts; and on the opposite side of the river is the town of **Carleton**, included in the municipality. St John

In the centre of a wide extent of country, and has extensive docks for ship-building. [New Brunswick.]—*St John's River* (Indian *Look-saw*, "the Long River"), the principal river of New Brunswick, British North America, rises in the Lake of St John, Maine, United States, flows successively N., E., and S.E., and, after a course estimated at 360 m., joins the Bay of Fundy by an estuary 5 m. across. Principal affluents, the Aegnash, St Francis, Tobique, Salmon, Wisshedemoak, and Kenebecasis, chiefly from the N. and E. Its course is impeded by several falls, one of which, close to its mouth, is passable at certain times of the tide, and the river above is navigable for vessels of 50 tons as high as Fredericton.

JOHN (Sr), a river or creek, U. S., North America, Florida, rises in a low marsh, and, after a N. and E. course estimated at 210 m., enters the Atlantic Ocean, 20 m. E. Jacksonville, which is the principal place on its banks. It is frequently from 3 to 5 m. across, and is navigable for vessels drawing 8 feet water from the ocean to Lake George, through which it flows.

JOHN (Sr), two rivers of British North America, Lower Canada.—I. joins the St Lawrence with the river Assumption, N. the island of Montreal, after a course estimated at 20 m.—II. joins the estuary of the St Lawrence at Mingan, opposite the island Anticosti, after a S. ward course of 60 miles.

JOHN (Sr), a lake of Lower Canada, British North America, 120 m. N. Quebec, about 30 m. in length and breadth, receives several rivers, and on its S.E. side gives efflux to the Saguenay.—*St John Bay*, W. coast of Newfoundland, receives the *Castor river*.

JOHN (Sr) or *St Jean Baptiste*, a vill. and fort, Lower Canada, British North America, dist. and 24 m. S.E. Montreal, on the river Richelieu.—II. a fortified town of the island Antigua, on a bay of its W. coast.

JOHN (Sr), several pas. of England and Wales.—I. co. Glamorgan, bounded and included in the bar. of Swansea. Pop. 1,215, wholly occupied in copper works, collieries, etc.—II. co. Cornwall (partly in Devon), 34 m. S.S.E. Saltash. Area 640 ac. Pop. 135.—III. co. Hants, adjacent to Winchester, and comprised in the city-boundary. Pop. 1,054.—IV. (*Ilchester*), co. Suffolk, 2 m. S.E. Bungay. Area 800 ac. Pop. 72.—Many pas. in London, Westminster, and other cities and towns in England, are named St John.

JOHN (Sr), numerous pas. of Ireland.—I. Cunnaght, co., and comprising a part of the town of Sligo. Area 7,256 ac. Pop. 31,145.—II. Munster, co. and comprising a part of the city of Limerick. Area 134 ac. Pop. 14,224.—III. Leinster, co. and comprising a part of the city of Kilkenny. Area 5,593 ac. Pop. 8,722.—IV. co. and wholly comprised within the city of Dublin. Area 14 ac. Pop. 3,483.—V. (*Without*), Munster, co. and comprising a part of the city of Waterford. Area 731 ac. Pop. 6,049.—VI. (*Within*), also comprised in the city of Waterford. Area 13 ac. Pop. 2,223.—VII. Leinster, co. and comprised within the town of Wexford. Area 825 ac. Pop. 3,335.—VIII. Cunnaght, co. Roscommon, 9 m. N.N.W. Athlone. Area 11,635 ac. Pop. 2,126.—IX. Leinster, chiefly in co. Kildare, comprising a part of the town of Athy. Area 1,125. Pop. 1,663.—X. co. Wexford. Area 2,207 ac. Pop. 602.—Other parishes comprise portions of the towns Sligo, Wexford, Kilkenny, Dublin, Waterford, and Limerick.

JOHN (Sr), a co. of the U. S., North America, E. of Florida. Area 899 sq. m. Pop. 2,325.

JOHN BAPTIST (Sr), a pa. of the U. S., North America, Louisiana, on the Mississippi and Lake Pontchartrain, W. New Orleans. Area 238 sq. m. Pop. 7,337.

JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE, Scotland, co. Caithness, 14 m. W. Dunrobin Head, is the name of a site once occupied by a cottage, and is nearly the most N. point of Britain.

JOHN (Sr), the cap. town of the British colony of Newfoundland, on a bay of its S.E. coast. Lat. of Fort Townsend, 47° 53' 6" N., lon. 53° 43' 0" W. Pop. (1845), 25,000. It stands at the head of an excellent harbour, defended by several forts. In time of war it has been a place of much importance; and in the fishing season it is crowded with a very diversified population. In 1844 its seal-fishery employed 121 vessels, aggregate burden 11,069 tons. It was almost wholly destroyed by fire in 1846.

JOHNSTON (Sr), a township of the U. S., North America, Vermont, 52 m. N.E. Montpelier. Pop. 2,758.—*St Johnsville* is a township, New York, 16 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 1,627.

JOHN'S HAVEN, a seaport vill. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, pa. Beuholme, on the North Sea, 3 m. S.S.W. Berrie. Pop. 1,172, mostly employed in fishing and linen weaving.

JOHN'S ISLAND, U. S., North America, S. Carolina, is at the mouth of the Stono, S.W. Charleston, and 10 m. in length by 2 m. in breadth.

JOHNSTON, a manuf. vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 3 m. S.S.W. Paisley. Pop. 5,872. It has a church, various chapels, schools, public libraries, and assembly rooms. It is governed by a committee elected annually by the inhabitants; has cotton mills, brass and iron foundries, and machine factories; communicates with Glasgow by a canal, and also with it and with Paisley, Greenock and Ayr, by the Glasgow and Ayr Railway. Near it are several collieries.

JOHNSTON, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 3½ m. S.W. Haverford-West. Pop. 263.

JOHNSTON, a township, U. S., North America, Rhode Island, 5 m. W. Providence. Pop. 2,937.

JOHNSTON STRAIT, British N. Amer., Oregon territory, N. Pacific, separates Vancouver Island from the mainland on its N. side.—*Johnston Isles*, a rocky group, Pacific, S.W. Sandwich Isles.

JOHNSTONE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 12 m. N.E. Dumfries, in Annandale. Area nearly 13,000 ac. Pop. 1,361.

JOHNSTOWN, a dist. of Upper Canada, British North America, having S.E. the river St Lawrence, and on other sides, the East, Bathurst, and Midland dists. Pop. (1852) 45,665. It is traversed by the Rideau River and Canal, and divided into the cos Leeds and Grenville. Surface level, well wooded, and in many parts fertile. In 1835, 70,646 ac. were cultivated and occupied, but untitled.—II. a vill. of the above co., in the S.E., on the river St Lawrence.

JOHNSTOWN, several pas. and villa. of Ireland.—I. Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 1½ m. N.E. Urlingford. Pop. 676.—II. co. Wexford, near the confluence of the Derry and Slaney rivers, 1 m. S. Glengal. Pop. 311.—III. co. Kildare, 3 m. N.E. Naas. Area of pa. 1,245 ac. Pop. 301.—*Johnstown and Creggan* is a bog, co. Roscommon. Area 10,181 ac.

JOHNSTOWN, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 42 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 6,131.—II. a bor. of Pennsylvania, 107 m. W. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,266.

JOHORE, a state occupying the S. part of the Malay peninsula, formerly flourishing, but now of little importance. The town Johore, on the river of same name, is 20 m. N.N.W. Point Romanas.

JONSTADT or **JOSEPHSTADT**, a frontier town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 45 m. S.W. Dresden. Pop. 1,942, chiefly employed in mining.

JOTA, one of the largest villa, on the Rio Grande, Texas, between Albuquerque and Santa Fé.

JOTAUY, *Jovinducum*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. arrond. on a slope near rt. b. of the Yonne, 15 m. N.N.W. Auxerre. Pop. 6,445. It is enclosed by an old wall, entered by 6 gates; has a cathedral, 2 hospitals, a communal college, a theatre, and barracks. Manufs. brandy and leather, and it has an active trade.

JOINVILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Marne, cap. cant. on the Marne, 23 m. N. Chaumont. Pop. 3,505. It has a communal college, manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics, serges, and hosiery.—II. (*la Pont*), a vill., dep. Seine, 6 m. E. Paris. Pop. 610.

JOINVILLE ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean, Dangerous Archipelago, are in lat. 16° 58' S., lon. 139° 40' W.

JOLIBA, a river of Western Africa, considered identical with the Niger in the upper part of its course, is supposed to rise in Senegambia, near lat. 9° N., lon. 9° W., and at from 15,000 to 16,000 feet above the sea. It thence has generally a N.E. course, through Soudan to Kabra, the port of Timbuctoo, after which its course is mostly E.S.E., till it receives the name of the Quorra. [*Niger*]. Besides Kabra, the towns Bammakoo, Yumina, Segou, and Jenna, are on its banks.

JOLIET, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Illinois, on Des Plaines river, 165 m. E.N.E. Springfield. Pop. 3,300.

JOMALIK and **JOMONVOL**, two islets of the Philippines, E. of Luzon.

JOWES, several cos., U. S., North America.—I. in S.E. of North Carolina. Area 329 sq. m. Pop. 5,038.—II. in centre of Georgia. Area 316 sq. m. Pop. 10,224.—III. in S.E. of Mississippi. Area 788 sq. m. Pop. 2,164.—IV. in the centre of Iowa. Area 507 sq. m. Pop. 3,007.

JÖNKÖPING, a len of S. Sweden, enclosed E., S., and W., by the lens Linköping, Kalmar, Wexjö, Hälsatad, and Venersborg, and N. by Lake Wetter. Area 4,292 sq. m. Pop. (1880) 163,428. Surface greatly diversified; the corn raised is more than sufficient for home consumption, and the cattle are of fine breeds. Iron is raised, and linen and hempen fabrics are manufactured.

JÖNKÖPING, a town of Sweden, cap. len of same name, at the S. extremity of Lake Wetter, 80 m. E. Gottenburg. Pop. 4,742. It has an arsenal. Principal manufactures comprise woollen and linen fabrics, and leather, which are exported.

JONQUIERES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vaucluse, on an island formed by the Ouvèze, here crossed by a bridge of 8 arches, 12 m. N.N.E. Avignon. Pop. 1,140. Manufs. silk fabrics.

JONVELLE, a comm. and small town of France dep. E. Saône, 24 m. N.N.W. Vesoul. Pop. 900, who trade in cattle, woollens, and straw hats.

JONIAU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, cap. arrond., on the Seugne, 22 m. S.S.E. Saintes. Pop. 2,718.

JOONUR, a protected hill state of India, in the Lower Himalayas, between lat. 30° 48' and 31° 6' N., lon. 77° 32' and 77° 54' E. Area 330 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 15,000. The natives are distinguished for beauty of person. The women are treated unkindly and sold. Brahminism is the prevailing superstition. Its N. part lies in the valley of the Fabur, on the rt. b. of the Fabur river, and the S. part in the valley of the Shalwee, a tributary of the Toone. Principal peaks, the Char, 12,149 feet, and the Urrukta, 10,000 feet in

elevation above the sea. This district is well wooded, yielding valuable timber. Annual revenues 1,413. Armed force 300 men.

JOODY or **JUDI** (*Mount*), Turkish Kurdistan, is between the Tigris and its tributary, the Khabur, immediately E. Jeshrah-el-Omar. By the Mohammedans it, and not the Armenian Mount Ararat, is considered to be the mountain on which the ark of Noah rested after the deluge.

JOOLAMEER, Turkish Kurdistan. [*JULAMEER*.]

JOONAGHUR, a town of India, prov. Guzerat, 150 m. N.W. Bombay. Pop. estimated from 5,000 to 80,000. The town is enclosed by walls 5 m. in circumference. Has a citadel, well supplied with water, and a mosque. The territory of the Nawab comprises 508 villages, and he is joint proprietor of 30 more. Estimated pop. of the whole 284,300. Annual tribute to the British 3,0651, and 3,7001 to the Guicowar.

JOONKEER, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 52 m. N.N.E. Poona.

JOORIA, a seaport town of W. Hindostan, prov. Guzerat, beside the Gulf of Cutch, 78 m. N.W. Joonaagur. It has a brisk traffic by sea with Mandavia and Bombay.

JORPA, a town of Palestine. [*JAFFA*.]

JORAT, a chain of low mountains in Switzerland, forming the Watershead, between the lakes of Neuchâtel and Geneva. [*JURA*.]

JORDAN (Arab. *Shari'ah-el-Kabir*, "the Great Watering-Place"), a famous river of Asiatic Turkey, forming the E. boundary of Palestine, rises in Anti-Libanus, and by two sources on the E., near Banias, and W. near Laisch or Dan, flows S. through the Lakes El Huleh (*Merom*) and Tabariyah (*Gennesareth*), and enters the Dead Sea at its N. extremity, after a total course of 120 m. Its breadth and depth vary greatly; in spring, when highest, it has been found at Beisan, 140 feet across, wholly unfordable, and very rapid, with many cataracts. Its valley is about 5 m. wide, hemmed in by precipices: the soil sandy and barren, though the banks of the river are covered by a dense vegetation. Principal affluents, the Zurka, and Shari'ah-el-Mandur.

JORDAN, a vill. of the U. S., North America, New York, on the Erie Canal, 141 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 1,500.

JORDAN, a river of the U. S., North America, Utah territory, flowing from Lake Utah N. to the Great Salt Lake. Length 37 m. On its E. bank, 10 m. from its mouth, is the Mormon city of the Great Salt Lake.

JORDANSTON, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 11 m. N.W. Haverfordwest. Pop. 144.

JORGE (*Sao*), one of the Azores islands, Atlantic, W. Terceira, lat. of S.E. point, 38° 32' 5" N., lon. 27° 46' W. Length 29 m., breadth 5 m. Soil fertile, and it contains good pastures and extensive wood. Principal town, Villa de Velhas. Pop. 4,000.

JORGE (Str.), a river of South America, New Granada, joins the Cauca, 30 m. S.W. Mompox, after a N.E. ward course of 180 m.—II. (*d'Olancho*), a town, Central America, state Honduras, 80 m. S.S.W. Truxillo.—III. (*das Ilhas*), a maritime town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, 12 m. N. Olivença. [*GEORGE* (Str.).]

JORJAK or **GURGAN**, a fortified post of N.E. Persia, prov. Khorassan, on the Gurgan river, 70 m. E.N.E. Asterabad.

JÖRNAN or **GÖRNAN**, a small town of Bohemia, on the Bleinabache, circ. and 13 m. N.N.W. Saatz.

JORQUERA, a town of Spain, prov. Albacete, 19 m. N.E. Chinchilla. Pop. 2,576.

JORUK or **TEMORUK**, a river of Asiatic Turkey,

path. Trebizond, rises near Gumleh-Khanch, and enters the Black Sea at Batum, after a N. ward course of 170 m. It is seldom more than 200 yards across, with steep banks and many rapids.

JOMULLO, **JUNYO** or **JORULLO**, a volcano, Mexican Confederation, dep. and 78 m. S.S.W. Valladolid, 80 m. from the Pacific Ocean, lat. 19° 10' N., lon. 101° 1' 45' W. It was wholly thrown up from a fertile plain, having an elevation of 2,800 feet, to the height of 4,300 feet above the sea, by a violent eruption, Sept. 26th and 29th, 1789. The upheaved tract is bounded at a distance of from 1½ to 2 m. from the chief crater, by a precipitous wall of basalt, especially abrupt on the W. side, and accessible at only a few places. Since its great eruption, many of the subordinate cones have disappeared, others have changed their form, and few now continue to evolve vapour. The temperature of the soil has materially declined, and much of the volcano is partially covered with forest trees.

JOSEPH (Sr.), a lake of British North America. Lat. 51° 10' N., lon. 90° 30' to 91° 30' W. Length W. to E. 35 m.; average breadth 10 m. It receives the Cat-lake river, and discharges its surplus waters N.E. by the Albany river, into James Bay.—II. An island of Upper Canada, in the channel between Lakes Superior and Huron. Lat. 46° 15' N., lon. 84° 10' W. Length and breadth about 15 m. each.—III. a peninsula in the Gulf of San Matias, on the E. coast of Patagonia.—IV. one of the Seychelles Is., Indian Ocean. Lat. 5° 45' S., lon. 51° 51' E.—V. (*d'Oran*), a town of Trinidad, 5 m. E. Port of Spain, and formerly cap. of island. [GALAM.]

JOSEPH (Sr.), a bay of the Gulf of Mexico, U. S., North America, Florida, immediately N.W. Cape San Blas.—II. a river, Michigan, enters Lake Michigan, after a W. ward course of 140 m. for the last 120 of which, or to Lockport, it is navigable.—III. a river, rising near the foregoing, flows S.W. through parts of Ohio and Indiana, and at Port Wayne, joins the St. Mary to form the Maumee.

JOSEPH (Sr.), a co. of the U. S., North America, Michigan, in its S. part, on the river of same name. Area 539 sq. m. Pop. 12,725.—II. a co. of Indiana, bordering on Michigan and the St. Joseph river. Area 437 sq. m. Pop. 10,954.—III. a township, Michigan, on the St. Joseph, at its mouth, in Lake Michigan, 195 m. W.S.W. Detroit. Pop. 3,000. It is one of the principal places in the W. part of the state.—IV. a township, Ohio, 180 m. N.W. Columbus.

JOSEPHSTADT, a fortified town of Bohemia, circ. and 11 m. N. Königgrätz, on the E. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 1,800. It has an establishment for the children of soldiers, and manufactures of needles and cotton fabrics.

JOIMATH, a town of N. Hindostan, among the sources of the Ganges. Lat. 30° 33' N., lon. 79° 37' E. Elevation above the sea 6,186 feet. It consists of houses of grey stone, with several temples interspersed, one of which is connected with the famous shrine of Bhadrinath.

JONCOWITZ, a market town of Moravia, circ. and 11 m. S.E. Znaim. Pop. 1,083.

JOSELIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 32 m. N.N.E. Vannes. Pop. 2,806. It has a comm. college.

JOSE-REN-NOOZE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. South Brabant, immediately E. Brussels.

JOVAN (Sr.), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 4 m. S.E. St. Malo. Pop. 1,770.—II. (*de l'Isle*), a vill., dep. Côte-du-Nord, cap. cant., on the Rance, 14 m. S.W. Dinan. P. 670.

JOVARRA, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 12 m. E. Meaux. Pop. 1,943.—**JOUARRE-POISSARD**, a town, Seine-et-Oise, 11 m. N.N.E. Rambouillet. Pop. 1,450.

JOUPPORE or **MARWAR**, a state of N.W. Hindostan, subsidiary to the British, and the most extensive of the Rajpoot states, between lat. 24° 36' and 27° 40' N., lon. 70° 4' and 76° 28' E. Area 35,673 sq. m. Pop. 1,788,800. Surface mostly level; principal river the Loony. Its central parts are highly productive; wheat in considerable quantity, various other grains, opium, tobacco, cotton, and salt, are among its chief products. It has a famous breed of camels; sheep and swine are numerous. Its trade is extensive; its emporium Pallee, being the great entrepôt between the W. coast and Upper India. Manufactures cotton cloths, iron wares, leather, and firearms. Inhabitants are chiefly Rajpoots, a fine and brave race of the purest castes. Government is a kind of feudal monarchy, the chiefs holding their lands on the tenure of military service; and the rajah can bring into the field 11,000 men of all arms. Annual revenue 175,552. Annual tribute to the British 108,000 rupees, and a contribution of 115,000 rupees towards the expense of the Joudpore legion. Within the limits of Marwar, there are said to be 80 towns, the chief being Joudpore.—**Joudpore**, the cap., above state, 100 m. W.S.W. Ajmere. Pop., with military and suburbs, estimated at 120,150. Principal edifice, a large citadel.

JOUR, several comm. and vill. of France.—I. dep. Indre-et-Loire, 3 m. S.S.W. Tours. Pop. 1,770, chiefly wine-growers.—II. (*sur-Èvre*), dep. Loire-Inferieure, on the Erdre, 15 m. N.W. Ancenis. Pop. 2,580.—III. (*du Bois*), Orne, 17 m. N.W. Alençon. Pop. 1,540.

JOUGAT, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Doubs, 9 m. S. Pontarlier. Pop. 1,114.

JOVIN (Sr.), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, 12 m. N. Havre, near the English Channel. Pop. 1,540.—II. a vill., dep. Deux-Sèvres, 19 m. N.N.E. Parthenay. Pop. 1,380.

JOU-KING or **YU-KING**, a city of China, prov. Ho-nan, cap. dep., in a tea district, 140 m. W.S.W. Kai-tung.

JOONPOOR, a dist. of British India, N.W. provs. Enclosed by the districts Aungmyr, Benares, Ghazepore, Allahabad, and the dominions of Oude. Area 1,552 sq. m. Pop. (1848) 798,503. Surface level. Soil productive. Sugar is the chief crop. Principal rivers, the Goomtee and Sal. Thermometer ranges from 50° to 108°, mean annual temperature 79°, Fahr.—**Joonpore**, cap. town of dist. of same name, on the Goomtee river, here crossed by a bridge, 135 m. N.W. Benares. Pop. 16,177. It is the seat of a civil establishment, and a military cantonment.

JOUGRA, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 14 m. N.E. Aix. Pop. 1,830.

JOUX, a lake of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, near the Jura and the French frontier. Length 7 m.; breadth 1 m.; and 360 feet above the sea. The valley of this lake is remarkable for its 3 lakes, for the famous "porte de l'Orbe," for its romantic scenery, and for the industry of its inhabitants.

JOUX (CHATEAU DE), a fortress of France, dep. Doubs, on a precipice, commanding the route to Neuchâtel; it was the prison of Fouquet, Mirabeau, and Toussaint L'Ouverture.

JOVINA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 88 m. W. Pskov. Pop. 1,000.

JOUR-AN-MOISE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arrond. Coulamiers, an

the Morin. Pop. 1,680.—*Joug* is the name of many communes in the depts. Eure-et-Loir, Meuse, etc.

JOWRA, a dist. of India, between lat. 25° 32' and 24° 10' N., lon. 74° 53' and 75° 35' E. Area 872 sq. m. Pop. 85,456. Annual revenue 800,000 rupees.—*Jowra*, cap. town of dist. of same name, 53 m. N.W. Oojein. Pop. estimated at 10,000 or 12,000.

JOYEUSE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., on the Baume, at the foot of the Cévennes, arrond. and 7 m. S.E.W. L'Argentière. Pop. 2,588, partly employed in silk manufs.

JOZEPOV, two towns of Poland, gov. Lublin; one on the Vistula, 32 m. W.S.W. Lublin. Pop. 1,240. Manufs. woollen cloths and leather; the other, 17 m. S.W. Zamosz, with 1,100 inhabs., a Greek church, and a Latin school.

JUAN FERNANDEZ OR SAN-A-TIERRA, a rocky island in the Pacific Ocean, about 400 m. off the coast of Chile, of which it is a dependency. Lat. 33° 37' S., lon. 78° 53' W. It is 18 m. long and 6 m. broad, rises to 3,000 feet above the sea, has steep shores, and a desolate appearance from the sea; but in its N. half, in which is Cumberland Bay, are some fertile valleys, producing figs, grapes, sandal wood, cork, and other timber trees, and it is leased from the Chilean government by settlers from the United States and Tahiti. The solitary residence here for four years of a Scotchman, named Alexander Selkirk, is supposed to have formed the basis of Defoe's well known tale of "Robinson Crusoe."

JUBLAINS, *Neodunum*, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. and 7 m. S.E. Mayenne. Pop. 1,840.

JUAN (SAN), America, etc. [SAN JUAN.]

JUBA, a river of E. Africa, which, after a S.E. course, enters the Indian Ocean in lat. 0° 14' S., lon. 42° 39' E., and separates the Somali territories from the Muscat dominion in Africa.

JUMBHOOPUR, a town of British India, 156 m. N.E. Nagpore, cap. town of dist. of same name. Here is a military cantonment and a school of industry. In the vicinity, December 19, 1817, 1,100 British defeated 5,000 troops of the Rajah of Nagpore.

JUMBHOOPUR, a dist. of India, in lat. 23° 10' N., lon. 80° 1' E. Area 6,237 sq. m. Pop. 442,771. Excellent coal is found in this district.

JURY (CAPE), W. Africa, Sahara, opposite the Canary Island, Fuerteventura, is a low sandy point in lat. 27° 58' N., lon. 12° 52' W.

JUCÁN or XUCAR, a river of Spain, New Castile and Valencia, rises in the Sierra Albarracín, flows successively W., S., and E., and enters the Mediterranean at Cullera, 26 m. S. Valencia, after a total course of about 200 miles.

JUCHITÁN, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. Oaxaca, on the river Juchitán, 20 m. N.E. Tehuantepec. Pop. (with comm.) 4,600.

JUCHIKOV, a town of Russia, gov. Smolensk, cap. circ., on the Ugra, 45 m. S.E. Viazma. Pop. 1,500.—*Juckovska* is a town, gov. and N.E. Minsk.

JUDÁ, the ancient country or kingdom of Judah, forming the S. part of Palestine or the Holy Land, having N. Samaria, W. the country of the Philistines (Phoenicians), S. Arabia, and E. the Dead Sea and the river Jordan. It now composes the S.W. extremity of the Syrian pash. Damascus, and is mostly comprised between lat. 31° and 32° N., lon. 34° 30' and 35° 30' E. In it are the towns Jerusalem, Hebron, Bethlehem, and Jericho. [PALESTINE.]

JUDENBURG, *Marburg*, a town of Styria, cap. circ., on the Mur, 40 m. W.N.W. Grätz. Pop.

2,688. It has several churches, a Jesuit college and castle, both now used for barracks, a gymnasium, transferred from Admont in 1820, and a printing establishment. Coal mines, and alum and gunpowder factories. An alliance with Napoleon I. was signed here in 1807. It was almost destroyed by fire in 1827, but has been since rebuilt.

JUDAK and HIS CLERE, two islets of the Macquarrie group, South Pacific, S.W. New Zealand.

JUGADREE, a town of British India, Bengal, upper prov., dist. and 18 m. N.W. Sharnpooor.

JUGDESPORH, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in lat. 25° 27' N., lon. 84° 28' E. Pop. 5,000.

JUENBUX, a vill. of Afghanistan, in the defiles between Jelalabad and Cabool, was the scene of the principal massacre of the British troops on their retreat from Cabool in 1842, and of the total defeat of the Afghans by the British in 1843.

JUGOURNATH or POOREE (*Jagamath*, "Lord of the Universe," one of the names of the Vishnu), a town and famous temple of India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 42 m. S. Cuttack, on the coast of the Bay of Bengal. Pop. of town, called by natives Pooree, 30,000; but at the great annual festival in March, the pop. is increased by many thousands, from all parts of India. The main street is wholly composed of religious edifices, at the S. extremity of which is the great temple, a vast structure within an area of about 670 feet square, and completed in 1198 at a cost of from 400,000 to 500,000. Twelve festivals are held there annually; and all the land within 20 m. from the temple is stated to be held rent free on condition of the tenants performing certain services in and about the shrine.

JUGON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., on the Arguenon, 13 m. W.S.W. Dinan. Pop. 508.

JUHANGIRABAD, a town of British India, N.W. provs., 63 m. S.E. Delhi. Pop. 9,369.

JUILLAC, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Corrèze, 14 m. N.W. Brives. Pop. 2,637.

JUILLAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute-Pyrénées, arrond. Tarbes. Pop. 1,690.

JUJUA, a town of India, in Bahelpoor, lat. 28° 46' N., lon. 70° 38' E. Pop. 600.

JUVAREUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ain, arrond. and 11 m. S.W. Nantua. Pop. 2,047.

JUJUY, a town of the Plata Confederation, South America, dep. and 40 m. E.N.E. Salta, on the river Jujuy. Pop. 3,000. It is stated to be a place of some trade, being on the main route from Salta across the mountains into Bolivia.

JULABAD, a town of India, cap. of pergunnah of same name, N.W. provs., in lat. 28° 46' N., lon. 77° 38' E.

JULALRE, a town of India, cap. of pergunnah of same name, in lat. 27° 52' N., lon. 75° 19' E. It is well supplied with provisions, and water is plentiful.

JULALPOOR, a town of India. [JELALPOOR.]

JULALPOOR, a town of India, cap. of pergunnah of same name, on rt. b. of the Betwa, in lat. 25° 32' N., lon. 79° 52' E. Pop. 10,000.

JULAMERE, *Joolamere or Giulamere*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 95 m. S. Van, near the greater Zab. It stands in a ravine enclosed by rocky mountains.

JULISTAN, a town of India, dist., and 39 m. E. Muttra, N.W. provs. Pop. 18,730.

JULFA, a town of Russian Transcaucasia, prov. and 21 m. S.E. Nakhshivan, on the Aras.

JULL, a town of South Peru, dep. and 46 m. S.E.

Pase, on the S.W. shore of Lake Titicaca. Elevation 12,100 feet above the sea.

JULIA DE GRACIAPOU (Str.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Garonne, arrond. and 9 m. N.E. Villeneuve. Pop. 1,016.

JULIAN (Str.), an island of the E. Archipelago, W. coast of N.E. borna on the E. coast of Patagonia. Lat. 40° 8' S.

JULIANSHAN, a maritime station in Greenland, on its W. coast, 110 m. N.W. Cape Farewell, and the principal place of an extensive district.

JULIEN (French *Juliers*), a fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, cap. circ., reg. and 15 m. N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Roer. Pop. 2,890. It has a strong citadel, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinistic churches, and manufs. of woollen cloth, soap, and leather. Its foundation is attributed to Julius Caesar.

JULIEN (Str.), numerous commas and small towns of France.—I. (*aux Bois*), dep. Corrèze, 20 m. E.S.E. Tulle. Pop. 1,890.—II. (*de Chaptail*), dep. H. Loire, cap. cant., near the Samère, 8 m. E. Le Puy. Pop. 2,641.—III. (*d'Ance*), dep. H. Loire, on the Ance, arrond. Le Puy. Pop. 1,240.

—IV. (*de Cury*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, 5 m. S. S.W. Charolles. Pop. 1,660.—V. (*de Concelles*), dep. Loire-Inf., 8 m. E.N.E. Nantes. Pop. 3,907.

—VI. (*de Copel*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 12 m. E.S.E. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 2,208.—VII. (*de Reig-*

nac), dep. and on the Gironde, 14 m. S. Lesparre. Pop. 1,340.—VIII. (*de Youmades*), dep. Loire-Inférieure, cap. cant., 33 m. N.E. Nantes. Pop. 1,780.—IX. (*de Sault*), dep. and on the

Yonne, cap. cant., 20 m. N.W. Auxerre. Pop. 2,453. Manufs. of polished steel wares.—X. (*de Brousse*), dep. Ardèche, 24 m. W. N.W. Tournon. Pop. 1,260.—XI. (*de Petit*), dep. H. Vienne, 21 m. E. Limoges. Pop. 1,380.—XII. (*Mollesabate*),

dep. H. Loire, 15 m. E.N.E. Yssengeaux. Pop. 1,200.—XIII. (*près-Bori*), dep. Corrèze, near the conf. of the Dordogne and Siege, 10 m. S.S.E. Ussel. Pop. 1,400.—XIV. (*sur Sarthe*), dep.

Orne, 9 m. W. Mortagne. Pop. 1,460.—XV. (*en Jarret*), dep. Loire, on the Gier, 7 m. N.E. St Etienne. Pop. (including comm.) 3,526. Has

iron works.—XVI. (*Molles-Mollette*), dep. Loire, on the Ternois, 12 m. S.E. St Etienne. Pop. 1,330. Has lead mines.—Also a market town of

Savoie, 5 m. S.W. Geneva, and a vul. 3 m. S.E. St Jean de Maurienne.

JULIEN (Col du), one of the principal passes in the chain of the Swiss Alps, cant. Grisons, near the sources of the Inn, 7,568 feet above the level of the sea. It was known to the Romans,

and was long the chief route between Venice, Switzerland, Germany, and France.

JULIEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia. [*Jüllich*.]

JULIENNA DOAS, a tract of country in Upper India, lying between two rivers, in lat. 30° 57' and 32° 5' N., lon. 75° 4' and 76° 38' E. Area 374 sq. m. This is a fertile tract, and the climate agreeable. It was ceded to Britain by the treaty

of Lahore in 1846.

JULINDER, a large town of the Punjab, in the Doab, or tract between the Sutlej and Beas, 75 m. E. Lahore. Estimated pop. 40,000. It is in a fertile tract, surrounded by mausoleums, and other edifices.

JULIOT (Str.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 8 m. N.N.E. Camelford. Ac. 2,000. Pop. 258.

JULI, a town of Beloochistan, prov. Cutch-Gundava, 20 m. S. Gundava.—*Jullahote* is a small town of Scinde, 35 m. S.W. Tutuh.

JULIAH, a town of Afghanistan, on the Cabool river, with numerous forts, 35 m. E. Cabool.

JUMBOOSKEE, a town of British India, presid.

Bombay, dist. and 23 m. N.N.W. Broach, near an extensive lake, on the banks of which are many Hindoo temples. Pop. 10,000.

JUMBAUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 9 m. S.S.E. Issoire. Pop. 1,846.

JUMELLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 8 m. S. Beaupré. Pop. 1,603.

JUMELLEUX (La), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. and 13 m. E.N.E. Beaupré. Pop. 1,322.

JUMETS, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 3 m. N. Charleroi. It has glass works, distilleries, and extensive coal mines. Pop. 6,628.

JUMIZON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 12 m. W. Rouen. Pop. 1,710.

JUMILHAC, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Isle River, 29 m. E.N.E. Périgueux. Pop. 3,377.

JUMILLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 37 m. N.N.W. Murcia. Pop. 7,362. It is a bishop's see, and has a public granary, manufs. of fire-arms, tiles, earthenware, and refined salt.

JUMNA (*Yamuna*, the *Jonanes* of Pliny), a river of India, tributary to the Ganges. It rises among the peaks of the Himalaya, at an elevation of 10,849 feet, in lat. 31° N., lon. 75° 32' E., flows mostly S., and afterwards S.E., and joins the Ganges at Allahabad, after having enclosed with that river the territory called the Doab.

Total course estimated at 690 m., breadth varies at different seasons from 100 to 1,000 yards. It is generally shallow, and unfit for navigation.

Affluents the Tonsa, Chambul, Sind, Betwah, Cane, and Rinde. On it are the cities Delhi and Agra, and towns Etawah and Halpore. Soon after leaving the mountains, it supplies water W. to All Merdan's Canal, and E. to Zabeta Khan's or the Doab Canal.

JUMNARAI, Northern India, is a collection of hot springs near the source of the Jumna, lat. 30° 69' N., lon. 75° 35' E., and 10,849 feet above the sea.

Near this are some mineral springs, and three peaks of the Himalaya, of same name, elevations 20,122, 20,916, and 21,155 feet above the sea.

JUMNABAD or **JENABAD**, a town of India, presid. Bengal, 37 m. S. Dinapore. Pop. 4,486. It has manufactures of cotton cloth.

JUNDIAH, a town of Brazil, prov. and 23 m. N.W. San Paulo, on the Jundiáhi. Pop. 3,000.

JUNG-BUNZLAI, Bohemia. [*BUNZLAI*.]

JUNGFRAU (*the "Aladen"*), a mtn. of the Swiss Alps, on the boundary line between the cantons Bern and Valais, 7 m. W. the Finster-aar-horn. Height 13,071 feet. It is surrounded on all sides by rocks and precipices, and capped with perpetual snow; but its summit was attained in 1812, by the brothers Meyer of Aarau; and in 1841, by Agassiz and Professor Forbes.

JUNAGUAD, a vill. of S. Germany, principality Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, with a castle, on the Lauchart, 3 m. N. Sigmaringen. Pop. 703.

JUNIATA, a co., U. S., North America, in centre of Pennsylvania. Area 326 sq. m. Pop. 13,029.—II. a tashp., same state, on the Juniata, an aff. of the Susquehanna, 26 m. N.W. Harrisburg. P. 8,216.

JUNIER (Str.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Vienne, cap. cant., on r. b. of the Vienne, at its conf. with the Glane, 8 m. N.E. Rochechouart. Pop. 3,900. It has a parish church, a departmental school, and active manufs. of serge, blankets, and quiltings, leather-gloves, hats, and earthenware, and a trade in mules.—Also two small villages, depa. Creuse and Haute-Vienne, have this name.

JUNTER, a tashp. of the U. S., North America, New York, 18 m. N.W. Auburn. Pop. 1,516.

JUNIVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardennes, 30 m. S.S.E. Marbais. Pop. 1,800.

JUNKAYLON or **SALANG**, an isl. in the Indian Ocean, belonging to Siam, off the N.W. extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. $7^{\circ} 48' N.$, lon. $98^{\circ} 18' E.$ Length 20 m.; average breadth 10 m. Surface level and wooded. It contains extensive tin mines, the produce of which, with edible birds' nests, ivory, and Japan wood, are exported chiefly to the British settlements in the Strait of Malacca.

JUNQUERRA (La), a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. N.N.E. Gerona, in a gorge of the Pyrénées. Pop. 1,008, employed in manufacturing corks.

JUPILLE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 3 m. E. Liege, on the Meuse. Pop. 1,900. It was the anc. *Jobii Villa*, a residence of Pepin l'Heristal.

JURA, *Diurn*, an island, one of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyll, immediately N.E. Islay. Length N.E. to S.W. 24 m.; breadth varies from 3 to 8 m. Estimated area about 84 sq. m., or 58,400 Scotch ac., only 500 of which are arable. With the adjacent islands Colonsay, Oronsay, etc., it forms a pa., having a pop. of 1,901. Surface mountainous, and it is the most rugged of the Hebrides; near its S. extremity are 3 lofty peaks, termed the "Paps of Jura." On the E. and most populous coast is the harbour of Small Is. on the W. is the deep inlet, Loch Tarbet. Principal products, oats, barley, potatoes, flax, slate, and iron ore. Principal vill., Jura, on the E. coast.

Jura, a frontier dep. on the E. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Franche-Comté, bounded E. and S. by Switzerland, and on other sides by the depts. Doubs, H.-Saône, Côte-d'Or, Saône-et-Loire, and Ain. Area, 1,940 sq. m. Pop. 313,381. It is situated almost entirely in the basin of the Rhone. Climate humid and cold, winds tempestuous. Surface mostly covered with ramifications of the Jura mountains. Principal rivers, the Oignon, Doubs, Seisse, and Ain. Soil rich and fertile in the valleys. Sufficient corn is raised for home consumption, chiefly maize; and potatoes are a large and important crop. Annual produce of wine is commonly upwards of 400,000 hectol., some of very good quality. Many cattle are fed on the mountains; butter, cheese, etc., are principal products; on the other hand, wool is one of the principal imports. Chief mineral products, iron, marble, and gypsum. Principal manufactures are of iron goods, paper, leather, clocks and watches, cotton and linen fabrics, mineral acids, marble ornaments, and turned wares, having a European reputation. Jura is divided into the 4 arrondis. of Louis-le-Sauvignier, Dôle, Poligny, and St Claude.

Jura (German *Leberberg*, French *Jorat*), a chain of mountains which separate France from Switzerland, extending in France from the dep. Ain to that of H.-Rhine, and in Switzerland along the cantons Vaud, Neuchâtel, and Bern. It is composed of a series of parallel ranges, extending for 180 m. in the form of a curve, from S. to N.E., with a mean breadth of 80 m.; these are separated by long valleys, which are traversed by streams flowing N. and S. The culminating points, situated mostly in the S. part of the chain, are Mont Molléon, 5,683 feet; Reculet-de-Torcy, 5,643 feet; Mont Tendre, 5,538 feet; Dôle, 5,509 feet; Chasseron, 5,280 feet; and Chasseral, 5,280 feet. The chief geological feature is a peculiar formation called Jura limestone and cretaceous gypsums, alabaster, beds of asphalt and colites, coral, marble, abundance of iron, and mineral springs. There are numerous cascades and stalactite grottoes in the mountains, and their summits are covered with fine forests. Wolves

are plenty, and the brown bear is occasionally met with. The vine is cultivated in the valleys; cattle are extensively reared; and cheese, called Gruyère, is manufactured for exportation.

JURANGON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, 11 m. W. Pau. Pop. 2,574.

JURASSIE or **GROZEMIRSKIE**, a town and river port of Russian Poland, gov. and 105 m. W.N.W. Vilna, on the Niemen. Pop. 2,000.

JURJEV-POZAKI, a town of Russia, gov. and 25 m. N.W. Vladimir, cap. circ. Pop. 2,225. It was founded in 1156, and has a kremlin or citadel, several churches and convents, manufs. of silks, cottons, and leather, and a trade in furs.

JURJEVET-POVOYKIO, a town of Russia, gov. and 84 m. E.S.E. Kostroma, cap. circ., on the Volga. Pop. 2,500, who trade in soap and corn.

JURJURA, a mountain chain of Algeria, forming a division of the Little Atlas, 60 m. S.E. Algiers, in which is the Biban or iron gate.

JURRUK, a town of Seinde, on the main branch of the Indus, 24 m. S.S.W. Hyderabad. Pop. from 1,500 to 2,000, some of whom manufacture turned wares of superior excellence.

JURURRA, a large river of Brazil, prov. Mato-Grosso, rises 50 m. N.E. Mato-Grosso, and flows N. to the Tapajoz, of which it is a source.

JURUNA, a river of Brazil, rises in the mtns. of Peru, flows N.N.E., and joins the Amazon on S., to the conf. of the Trife and Jucati.

JURUMENNA, a small fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on a steep height on l. b. of the Guadiana, 31 m. E.N.E. Évora. Pop. 530.

JURUPPOO, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, S.W. territory, 73 m. E.N.E. Sumbulpoor.

JURUPPOO or **JURUPPOO**, a small raj of India, on the S.W. frontiers of Bengal, between lat. $22^{\circ} 4'$ and $23^{\circ} 50' N.$, lon. $85^{\circ} 24'$ and $84^{\circ} 10' E.$ Area 617 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 27,000. Annual revenue 10,000 rupees. The country is a high table-land partly covered with jungle, which is being cleared and improved. Products, rice, grain, and oil.

JUSSAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cantal, 3 m. E. Aurillac. Pop. 1,560.

Jusser, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Saône, cap. cant., in a hilly dist. near the Amance, 20 m. N.W. Vesoul. Pop. 2,773.

JUSSOO, a protected state of India, in lat. $24^{\circ} 27' N.$, lon. $80^{\circ} 33' E.$ Area 180 sq. m. P. 24,000.

Just (St), two pas. of England, co. Cornwall.—I. 7 m. W. Penzance. Area 7,820 ac. Pop. 8,759, chiefly employed in tin and copper mines.—II. 7 m. S.S.W. Truro. Area, 2,530 ac. Pop. 1,557.

Just (St), numerous comm. and vill. of France.

—I. dep. Aveyron, on the Viour, 18 m. S.W. Rodez. Pop. 1,660.—II. dep. Charente-Inf., 9 m. S.S.W. Mareignes. Pop. 1,940.—III. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 9 m. N.E. Redon. Pop. 1,200.—IV. dep. Maine, on the Livon, 34 m. S. Epervay.—V. dep. H. Vienne, arrond. and cant. Limoges. P. 1,100.—VI. (d'Arçay), dep. Rhône, 13 m. W. Villefranche. Pop. 1,700.—VII. (de Boffre), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 64 m. S.S.E. Amberg. Pop. 2,220.

—VIII. (en Chausée), dep. Oise, cap. cant., on the Aube, arrond. and 8 m. N. Clermont. Pop. 1,200.—IX. (en Chatelet), dep. Loire, cap. cant. arrond. and 14 m. S.W. Roanne. Pop. 2,865. Has lead mines and marble quarries.—X. (la Pendue), dep. Loire, 12 m. S.E. Roanne. Pop. 2,818.—XI. (Malmont), dep. H. Loire, 16 m. N.N.E. Yssengeaux. Pop. 1,840.—XII. (près Brioude), dep. H. Loire, arrond. Brioude. Pop. 1,470.—XIII. (près Chomelle), dep. H. Loire, arrond. La Fuy. Pop. 1,650.—XIV. (sur Loire), dep. Loire, 13 m. S.E. Montbrison. Pop. 1,321.—St Justin is a

comm. and vill. of France, dep. Landes, on the Dordogne, 14 m. E.N.E. Mont-de-Marsan. P. 1,600.

JURAMT, a river of Brazil, prov. Para, joins the Amazon near Fentebos, after a long N. course through a region which has been little explored.

JÜTRANNOCK, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 27 m. S. Potsdam, cap. circ., with a station on the Berlin and Anhalt Railway. Pop. 6,517, who carry on a brisk trade in woollen cloths, linens, and flax. Near it, in 1813, was fought the battle of Dennewitz, in which the Russians defeated the French.

JÜTLAND (Danish *Sjælland*, ancient *Chersonesus Cimbrica*), a low flat peninsula of Denmark, comprised between the North-Sea, the Skager-rack, the Kattegat, the Little Belt, and the Baltic, and extending between 52° 45' and 57° 45' N., lon. 8° 5' and 10° 57' E. On the S. it is attached to Germany, on the N.E. it terminates in Cape Skagen on the Skaw. Its coasts are indented by numerous gulfs, the chief of which is the Limfjord on the N.; and it has many lakes. The peninsula is divided into N. Jütland or Jütland Proper, and South Jütland or Schleswig [Schleswig].

JÜTLAND (NORTH), the largest and most important prov. of Denmark, forming the N. portion of the peninsula of same name, separated from Schleswig by the Kolding river on the E., and the Kouge on the W., lat. 55° 23' N. Area 9,697 sq. m. Pop. (1836) 646,237. It is divided into the ten counts, Hjørring, Thisted, Aalborg, Viborg, Randers, Aarhus, Skanderborg, Veile, Ringkøbing, and Ribe, having cap. towns of same names. The E. coast has numerous fine harbours; on the W. it is shallow. Surface quite level, except on E., where it is traversed by a range of low hills, highest point the Hummelberg, 550 feet. Principal river the Godenana, which is navigable for 60 m., and is joined by the Silkeborg Canal. Soil very various, has slight undulations of hill and valley: the E. well wooded, is fertile in grain, and populous; the centre is occupied by heaths and sand; and in the S., W., and N., it is marshy. Principal products, rye, oats, and buckwheat. Cattle of excellent quality, horses, and hogs are reared, and fish are abundant in the gulfs. Manufactures comprise linen, yarn, and hosiery, for domestic use.

JUVIANE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Mayenne, 16 m. N.W. Laval. Pop. 8,611.

JUVIGNY-SOUS-ARNAIS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., 7 m. E.S.E. Domfront. Pop. 1,940.

JUVISY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the Orge, near its junction with the Seine, with stations on the Orleans and Corbeil Railways, 12 m. S.S.W. Paris. Pop. 371.

JUWAKIN or **JUWAK**, a subdivision of India, between lat. 30° 10' and 30° 35' N., lon. 79° 50' and 80° 20' E., dist. Kurnool, N.W. provs. Pop. 2,730. It comprises the upper part of the valley drained by the Gores river, with the mountains rising on each side. Surface very elevated. At Leepokee Than, on the south frontier, it rises 1,952 feet, and at the Oota Dhooora Pass into Hlundee, it is not less than 15,000 feet above the sea. The elevated tracts on the E. and W. are unexplored, being covered all the year with snow. The summit of Nanda Devi is 25,749 feet above the sea. Snow falls from the beginning of October till the end of May, averaging, according to situation, from 6 to 12 feet deep, but in confined or depressed situations, successive avalanches often cause accumulations, several hundred feet thick. In summer the thermometer ranges at sunrise from 40° to 55°, noon 65° to 75° in the shade, and from 90° to 110° Fahr. in the sun. The natives of Jueahr carry on an active trade to all parts of Tibet by the Oota Dhooora Pass, sheep and goats being used as beasts of burden. Wheat crop is poor.

JYEAGUR, a rajshahip, India. [JERPOOR.]

JYHOON, *Pyruma*, a river of Asia Minor, pash. Adana, rises in Mount Taurus, and after a generally S. course of about 160 m. enters the Gulf of Scanderoon on its W. side. Ala-Zarba is the chief town on its banks.—II or *Oxus*. [OXUS.]

JYTTEA, a district of Eastern India, in the Cossya Hills, between lat. 24° 35' and 26° 7' N., lon. 81° 53' and 92° 45' E. It is 80 m. long by 40 m. broad. This state was annexed to the British possessions in 1836, and a pension of 600l. a year was assigned to the rajah.

K

For names not inserted under K, refer to the letters, C, G. and Q.

KADEN, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 13 m. N.W. Saaz, on l. b. of the Eger. Pop. 3,229.

KADFIORD, a vill. of Norway, stift Finnmark, at the mouth of the river and on the Gulf of Allen, near lat. 70° N. It has a rich copper mine.

KAGORU, an island of Norway, Finnmark, in the Arctic O. Lat. 70° N. Length 11 m., breadth 7 m.

KAKATA, a kingdom of West Africa, in N.E. of Senegambia. Surface mountainous, and said to be populous and well cultivated.

KARAN MAADEN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 88 m. N.W. Diarbekir, on the Euphrates, and near which are silver and copper mines.

KARENDA, W. coast of Africa. [CARENDA.]

KAROK, a Mandingo state of W. Africa, Senegambia, between the Geba and the upper course of the Gambia. Interior almost unknown.

KARRA, a town of Cent. Africa, dom. and 10 m. S.E. Timbuctoo, on l. b. of the Niger or Joliba.

KARRARA, one of the Ionian Isls. dependant on Zante, off the S. extremity of the Morea, 7 m. W. Cape Gallo, with a good harbour.

KARUANO, an island of the Malay Archipelago, between the Philippines and Gilolo, 20 m. in circumference.

KARSHART, a town of Central Africa, Bornou, on the Yedou river, 30 m. W.N.W. Kouka.

KASUL or **KAMUL**, Afghanistan. [CABOOL.]

KACHNE, a town of Scinde, on a large branch of the Indus, 30 m. N. Hyderabad.

KADAFRA, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Trebizond, on the Joruk river, S. of Batoum.

KADERO, a vill. of Nubia, on the Blue Nile, 3 m. S. Senaar, with a mosque and remains of a palace.

KADIPPOOR, a vill. of India, territory of Oude, in lat. 26° 22' N., lon. 82° 43' E. Pop. 1,000.

KADNIKOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 28 m. N.N.E. Vologda. Pop. 1,000.

KAROM, a town of Basia, gov. and 128 m. N.N.E. Tambou, on the Mochka river. Pop. 6,000.

KARSTHAL, a vill. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 3 m. N.N.E. Mannheim. Pop. 1,542.

KAFFA, *CAFFA* or *FEODORIA*. [THEODORIA.]

KAFFA, a country of E. Africa, N. of Abyssinia,

between two heads of the Gojoh river, near lat. 7° N., lon. 36° 30' E., and with a cap. named Bonga. **KAFFRARIA**, **KAFFRARIA** or **KAFIRLAND**, an extensive region of S.E. Africa, represented in old maps as extending N. to Abyssinia, but now understood to comprise the space between lat. 33° and 34° S., lon. 27° 30' and 28° 30' E., bounded E. and S. by the Indian Ocean, S.W. and W. by the Keiskama (which separates it from the dist. Victoria), the Chumie, and the Klis Plat rivers, and N., indefinitely, by a chain of mountains in a direction from E. to W. Area not known. Pop. (1849) 67,358. The S.E. portion of the country (called by the natives Amakosa, and inhabited by the Kosaa, or Kaffirs proper) is watered by numerous streams, the chief of which are the Great Kei, Somersset, Buffalo, and Keiskama, all of which rise in the mountainous country of the interior, and flow S.E. to the Indian Ocean. Beyond these mountains on the N., is the country of the Amatembu Kaffirs, or Tambookies, the rivers of which are chiefly affluents of the Great Kei. The mountains are composed of trap-rocks. Valuable minerals are rare. Soil in many places fertile. The climate differs widely from that of the Cape Colony. Here winter is the dry season. From May to August it seldom rains. In summer the rainy season sets in with terrific thunder storms. In spring the temperature of the plains seldom exceeds 50° Fahr.; in summer it is between 70° and 90°, and before storms it frequently rises to upwards of 100° Fahr. The Kaffirs are described as hospitable, intelligent, acute and brave, but dishonest and superstitious. The rite of circumcision is practised by them. They are generally believed to be of the Negro race, and are of a dark brown colour. The men are tall and active, and more handsome than the women. They have no written characters, but their language is sonorous, resembling Italian. They are simple in their habits, and live on the produce of the chase, and the milk supplied by their numerous herds. Their chief vegetable products are maize, millet, and water melons. They are passionately fond of tobacco. The Kaffirs are divided into hordes, and governed by hereditary chiefs, who exercise absolute rule. They have made many incursions into the Cape Colony, and from 1835 to 1853 frequent skirmishes occurred between them and the colonists, which led to the extension of the colony from the Keiskama to the Great Kei River, a district now called *British Kaffraria*. Cap. King William Town, on the Buffalo; and, more recently, to the annexation of the new divisions of Victoria and Albert, and to the assumption of the Orange River sovereignty, since abandoned.

KAFIRISTAN or **KADIRISTAN** ("Land of the Kaffirs"), a country of Central Asia, between lat. 35° and 36° N., lon. 69° 20' and 71° 20' E., enclosed by Afghanistan, Koondoo, Badakshan, and Chitral. Estimated area 7,000 sq. m. It comprises a part of the S. declivity of the Hindoo Koosh, and is traversed by affluents of the Gubool river. Its narrow, but fertile valleys produce an abundance of fruits, with some wheat and millet, and feed large herds of cattle, sheep, and goats. The inhabitants, called *Sikā Posh*, or *Kāfir* ("infidels"), by their neighbours, are a remarkable race, resembling Europeans in their persons and many of their habits; they live in a rude and primitive state, and exhibit perpetual enmity towards Mohammedans, by whom their country has been repeatedly invaded, but never conquered. They are very skilful as workers in metals and wood, and are distinguished from sur-

rounding tribes, by drinking wine, sitting on raised seats, expelling their dead without burial, using a language wholly unlike the dialects of the Afghan, Mogul, Hindoo, or adjacent Asiatic nations, with the Caucasian features and complexion, and claiming to be brothers of the *Feringi* (Europeans). Principal vill. is stated to be Camdashah, with about 500 houses; but little is really known of this region.

KAGALNIK, a river of Bessarabia, enters the Black Sea, a little N. of the Danube, after a S.E. course of 100 m. On its banks many German and other colonies have been established.

KAGUL, a jaghire of the native state of Kolapore, India, within the jurisdiction of the Bombay gov. Annual revenue upwards of 70,000 rupees, armed force 700 men. *Kagul*, the chief town, is in lat. 16° 32' N., lon. 74° 23' E.

KABERKE, a town of Afghanistan, Damaun, 321 m. S. Dera-Ismail-Khan, and having a principal ferry across the Indus, here 1,000 yards wide.

KAHLA, a walled town of Central Germany, duchy Saxe-Altenburg, on l. b. of the Saale, 17 m. S.E. Weimar. Pop. 2,463.

KAHLENBERG, a hill of Austria, on the Danube, a little N.W. Vienna. On its side the army of Sobieski arrived to the rescue of Vienna, when besieged by the Turks, in 1683.—The *Kahleberg* are the mountains occupied by the *Wienerwald*, or Vienna forest.

KAHUN, a fortified town of Afghanistan, near the Nuffook pass. Lat. 29° 20' N., lon. 69° 25' E. A garrison was placed in it by the British in May, and evacuated in September 1840.

KAI, a town of China, prov. Se-chuen, 65 m. W.N.W. Kwi-tchou.

KAI, a town of European Russia, gov. and 140 m. N.E. Viatka.

KAI-FONG, a city of China, cap. prov. Honan, on rt. b. of Hoang-Ho.

KAIFFA, *Hepha*, a seaport town of Palestine, pash. and 6 m. S.W. Acre, on its bay, at the foot of Mount Carmel, and having a small port.

KAILAS ("Paradise"), the Olympus of the Hindoos, a mountain region of Tibet, about lat. 31° N., lon. 80° E., and comprising the lakes Manasowara, and Bawan Hrad.

KAIRUWAH, a town of British India, district of Futtehabad, N.W. provs., in lat. 27° 34' N., lon. 79° 25' E. Pop. 7,453.

KAIN, **KAYN** or **KHAIN**, town, Persia. [GHATY.]

KAINEX, a town and fortress of Asiatic Russia, gov. Tomsk, cap. dist., on the Om, 260 m. W.S.W. Tomsk, and on the great route thence to Omak and Tobolok. Lat. about 53° 30' N., lon. 78° 40' E. Pop. 3,400. It is a straggling collection of wood houses, but has a trade in furs and skins, with some well frequented annual fairs.

KAIPIRA, a harbour of New Zealand, N. island, on its W. coast, in lat. 36° 30' S., lon. 174° 75' E. Average breadth from 5 to 6 m. It receives several considerable rivers, including the Wairoa at N., and Kaipara at S. extremity.

KAIRA, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, cap. dist., 265 m. N. Bombay. It is large, neat, enclosed by a bastioned wall, and has a court-house, a large prison, a church, English school, and a Jain temple. The British cantonments, 14 m. distant, are commodious, but site unhealthy.

KAIRA, a collectorate of British India, presid. Bombay, in lat. 23° 12' and 23° 33' N., lon. 72° 30' and 73° 27' E. Area 1,969 sq. m. Pop. 580,631. Soil sandy. Chief crops, sugar, tobacco, indigo, cotton, and opium. In 1838, government introduced an extensive system of drain-

age, by means of which large tracts of country were reclaimed, and several localities, previously unhealthy, were rendered salubrious. Government assessment is levied according to the fertility of the soil. The collectorate contains 10 towns and 544 villages. Government has established vernacular schools in various parts of the district, besides 78 native private schools.

KAJAWAN, a city of Northern Africa, dom, and 80 m. S.E.E. Tunis. Pop. estimated at 50,000 (?) It stands in a sandy plain, and has a citadel, mosques, numerous remains of antiquity, and manufactures of Morocco leather boots and slippers. In the 8th and 9th centuries it was the cap. of the Arab dominions in Africa.

KAISERIYEH or **KAIKARIYEH**, *Cæsarea*, one of the most important cities of Asia Minor, in its E. portion, at the N. foot of Mount Erish, *Argas*, 160 m. E.N.E. Kouieh. Lat. 38° 42' N., lon. 35° 20' E. It is enclosed by a dilapidated wall; comprises about 5,000 Turks, 2,500 Armenians, and 500 Greek houses; has a castle, mosques, churches, extensive bazaars; and near it are remains of both the ancient and a subsequent Mohammedan city. Its inhabitants are noted for commercial enterprise, and it is the entrepôt for a large extent of country. It imports many articles of British and colonial produce, Swiss fabrics, German steel and hardware, Italian paper, Russian bar iron, French and Belgian woollens and silks, indigo, and dye-woods, stuffs from Diarbekir, Mosul, Aleppo, and Damascus; which goods it re-exports to the principal cities of Asiatic Turkey, with yellow berries, wool, goats' hair, fur, skins, raw cotton, madder, gums, gall-nuts, leeches, nitre, fruit, and wine, the produce of its own territory.

KAISERSBERG or **KAYSERSBERG**, a town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, cap. cant., on the Weisse, 8 m. W.N.W. Colmar. Pop. 3,465. It has cotton manufactures.

KAISERSLUTERN, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Lauter, 25 m. N.W. Landau. Pop. 6,894. Has iron forges, and manufs. of cotton stuffs. The French and Prussians fought in its vicinity in 1792 and 1793.

KAISERSUTEN, a town of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, on l. b. of the Rhine, 20 m. N.E. Aarau, on supposed site of the ancient *Forum Tiberii*.

KAISERSWERTH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 6 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf, on rt. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 1,964. Manuf. cotton and silk.

KATHANLA, a town of India, territory of Oude, 70 m. S.E. Lucknow. Pop. 8,000, all Hindus.

KAZANA, a town of Finland, len and 75 m. S.W. Uleaborg, cap. dist., S. of Lake Ulea. Pop. 700.

KAKABIKLA, a cataract of British North America, in the course of the Kamanastekwoya, a river, which before entering Lake Superior at its W. end, falls over a mica-slate rock, 130 feet in height.

KAKAZIA or **KAKOOL**, a vill. of British India, dist. Agra, in lat. 27° 4' N., lon. 78° 3' E. In 1843, the British army encamped here in the advance against Gwalior.

KAKAVA, a small island off the S. coast of Asia Minor, 12 m. S.W. Myra, with a small port and roadstead, and remains of the ancient *Cyana*.

KAKUNA or **KAKOOL**, a vill. of British India, dist. Agra, in lat. 27° 4' N., lon. 78° 3' E. In 1843, the British army encamped here in the advance against Gwalior.

KAKUNDI, a town of W. Africa, Senegambia, on the Niger or Kikundi, 100 m. N.E. its mouth.

KALA-BAGH, a town of Afghanistan, on the Indus, 70 m. S. Peshawar. Pop. about 2,000.

l. b. of the Nile, 40 m. S. Assouan. It had a temple, considered a fine remnant of antiquity.

KALAN ("a Castle"), a prefix of numerous villa, fortresses, etc., in W. Asia; the principal being —I. (*Jik*), a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 35 m. N.E. Angora, at the base of a hill crowned by a castle, and said to have 800 Mohammedan and 60 Armenian houses, 14 mosques, a khan, and a public bath. It was taken by Ibrahim Pasha in his invasion of Asia Minor, and subsequently sacked by the Turkish troops.—II. (*Sherkat*), Turkish Koordistan, a site with extensive ruins, on rt. b. of the Tigris, 30 m. E. Al-Hadhr.—III. (*Sifed*), a fortified town, Persia, prov. Fars, 65 m. W. N.W. Shiraz.

KALAIKHI, a town of Afghanistan, near the Indus, 30 m. S. Dera Ismael Khan.

KALAMAKI, a bay of Asia Minor. Lat. 36° 10' N., lon. 29° 28' E.; near the head of which are the ruins of the aqueduct of ancient *Patara*.

KALAMATA, a seaport town of Greece, cap. gov. Messenia, on the Nedon river, near the head of the Gulf of Koron. Pop. 2,000. It has a brisk trade in oil, silk, and figs, raked in its vicinity.

KALAMAZOO, a river of the U. S., N. America, state Michigan, after a W.N.W. course of 300 m., enters Lake Michigan, 41 m. N. the mouth of the river St. Joseph. It is navigable for boats for its last 38 m.—II. a co., same state, in its S.W. part. Pop. 13,179.—III. a township, cap. above co., and on the river, 140 m. W. Detroit. Pop. 3,284.

KALAMO and **KABRUS**, two small islands of the Ionian group, W. of Meganisi, and near the coast of Acarnania. Length of Kalamo, N. to S., 7 m.

KALANTAN, a state of the Malay peninsula, tributary to Siam, with a town of same name, in the Gulf of Siam, in lat. 6° 20' N. Pop. of state estimated at 65,000.

KALANT-GUNGA, a river of Ceylon, enters the Indian Ocean, 3 m. N. Colombo, after a W. course of 60 m., for 3-4th of which it is navigable for boats.

KALAT-EL-MUDIK, a town of North Syria, pash. and 70 m. S.S.W. Aleppo, near the ancient Apamea, with an old castle and other ruins. An adjacent lake abounds with the black fish, *macropteronotus niger*.

KALATOA, an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Sea of Flores, between Flores and Celebes.

KALAI, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 65 m. S.S.W. Frankfurt. Pop. 3,177. Near it is the vill. of Kabel, with mineral baths.

KALAYKITA, *Cyzicus*, a town of Greece, Morea, cap. gov. Kylenia, near the foot of Mount Klemona, 25 m. S. E. Patras.

KALBE, two towns of Prussian Saxony, reg. Magdeburg.—I. cap. circ., on the Saale, 18 m. S. Magdeburg. Pop. 6,900. Manufs. woollen stuffs and hosiery. It is enclosed by walls.—II. 17 m. S.S.E. Salzwedel, on the Milde. Pop. 1,780.

KALDENKIRCHEN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, circ. and 10 m. W.S.W. Kempen. Pop. 1,700.

KALFAT, a fortified town of Little Walachia on l. b. of the Danube.

KALENBERG, a principality of Hanover, and comprising the capital. Area 1,060 sq. m. Pop. 1,950,000.

KALGAN ("a Gate"), a town of China, prov. Chi-N, 125 m. N.W. Peking, and near the great wall of China, on the route from Peking to Kichito. Though not large, it is very populous and is divided by a river into a Mongol and Chinese town, both of which are fortified. The town is an important depot of the overland trade between China and Russia.

KALININ or **KOLARIN**, an island of Europe

Russia, gov. Archangel, in the Arctic Ocean. Length and breadth 45 m. each. Surface mountains or marshy, clothed with moss, but resorted to by traders from the mainland, who here procure large quantities of skins, eggs, and feathers.

KALBAT, a seaport town of Arabia, dom. and 70 m. S.E. Muscat, on the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb.

KALICE, **KALISK** or **KALIAN**, a city of Poland, and the most W. in the Russian dom., cap. prov. of same name, on an island in the Prozna, 180 m. W.S.W. Warsaw. Pop. 17,400. It is enclosed by walls, and entered by 5 gates. Chief edifices, the citadel, the former palace of the voivode, now occupied by the judicial courts, the cathedral, many other churches, a Jews' synagogue, theatre, and several hospitals. It has superior schools; and manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, leather, etc. Near it, in 1706, the Poles defeated the Swedes; and in September 1836, a grand military muster took place here, attended by the Emperors of Russia and Austria, the King of Prussia, and other potentates.

KALINNO, **CALAMO** or **CALYNDA**, an island off the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, 15 m. N.W. Stanlio (Coe). Lat. 37° N., lon. 27° E. Surface mountainous and bare; it was anciently famous for its honey, which is still one of its principal products. *Kalimno* or *Calamo*, its chief town, is on its W. coast.—*Kalotimo* is a small island, Sea of Marmora, 40 m. S.S.W. Constantinople.

KALLENBURG, a town and celebrated hill fort of India, 607 m. N.W. Calcutta.

KALLER NUGGER, two rivers of India.—I. (*East*) between the Ganges and Jumna, has its rise in lat. 29° 19' N., lon. 77° 51' E. Elevation 900 feet above the sea. Total course 310 m. It falls into the Ganges in lat. 27° 1' N., lon. 80° 5' E.—II. (*West*), rises in lat. 30° N., lon. 77° 45' E. Elevation 1,000 feet above the sea. It falls into the Hindun on the left, in lat. 29° 13' N., lon. 77° 35' E. Total course 70 miles.

KALLINGER, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., 85 m. S.W. Allahabad.

KALLO (*NAOG* or *GREAT*), a market town of E. Hungary, cap. co. Szabolcs, 23 m. N.N.E. Debreczin. Pop. 5,342, mostly Protestants. It has Greek and Protestant churches, and a factory of saltpetre.—*Kis-Kallo* is a vill. in its vicinity.

KALLUNDBORG, a maritime town of Denmark, on the W. coast of the island Seeland, 58 m. W. Copenhagen. Pop. 2,400. Has a good harbour, and an active trade in corn and cattle.

KALMAR, a maritime town of Sweden, extending along its E. coast, between lat. 56° 20' and 58° 20' N., lon. 15° 30' and 17° E., having E. the Baltic, and landward the lakes Linköping, Jönköping, Wexjö, and Carlskrona. Area, including the island Öland, 4,238 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 202,178. Surface hilly in the N., level elsewhere; lakes and coast harbours are numerous. Sufficient corn is raised for home consumption; flax, timber, iron, and cattle, are also important products. Principal towns, Kalmar, Westervik, and Wimmerby.

KALMAR or **CALMAR**, a fortified seaport city of E. Sweden, cap. län, on Kalmar Sound, opposite the island Öland, 190 m. S.S.W. Stockholm. Pop. 5,980. It stands on the island Quarnholm, communicates with a suburb on the mainland, by a bridge of boats, and is built mostly of wood. Principal edifices, a cathedral, town-hall, prefecture, and a strong castle, now a house of correction. It has also an academy, a dockyard, a harbour, and manufs. of woollen stuffs, tobacco, and potash. The treaty of Kalmar, by which the kingdoms of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden were united, was signed here in 1397.—*Kalmar*

Sound is a strait of the Baltic Sea, separating the island Öland from the mainland.

KALOCHA or **COLOCHA**, a town of W. Hungary, co. and 68 m. S. Pesth, with a steam-packet station on I. b. of the Danube. Pop. (1851) 11,295. It is the see of an archbishop, and has a cathedral, plarist college, and Roman Catholic gymnasium.—II. a vill., co. Marmaros. Pop. 2,333.

KALOO PASS, Central Asia, 10 m. S.S.E. Baman, on the route from Cabool, elev. 12,480 feet.

KALOYCHI, a small desert island, Grecian Archipelago, about midway between Andros & Solo.

KALFEE or **CALFEE**, a large and populous town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. and 45 m. S.W. Cawnpore, on the Jumna, which is commanded by its fort. Pop. (1856) 18,714. It is an entrepot for cotton from S.W. of India, and has manufs. of paper and sugar candy.

KALTENBERG, a market town of West Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Styrian frontier, 3 m. N.E. Radkersburg. Pop. 1,766.

KALTEN-NORDHEIM, a town of Germany, Saxony-Weimar, 25 m. S.S.W. Eisenach. Pop. 1,728.—*Kalten-Sondheim* is a vill. 3 m. S.ward. Pop. 798.

KALTGA, a gov. of European Russia, near its centre, forming the most W. of the great manufacturing provs., bounded E. by Tula, S. Orei, W. Smolensk, and N. Moscow. Area 12,176 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,006,400. Surface flat. Chief crops, rye, oats, wheat, barley, flax, and hemp. Cattle are not numerous, but the horses are excellent. Manufactures comprise metallic goods and cutlery, cloth, cotton, leather, beet-root sugar, soap, and distilling. Commerce principally with Archangel. Exports oil and spirits.

KALUGA, a town of Russia, cap. gov. and dist. same name, 85 m. S.W. Moscow, on the Oka. Pop. (1855) 31,733. It is the see of the bishop of Kaluga and Borovsk, and has a gymnasium, a seminary for the children of poor nobles, a founding hospital, and house of correction. Principal manufactures, muskets, cloth, oil, paper, cotton, pottery, soap, and vitriol. It has numerous tanneries and sugar refineries; commerce in sheep skins, Russian leather, and wax.

KALWARIA, a town of Austrian-Galicia, circ. and 8 m. E.S.E. Wadowice, with a convent of Benedictines, much frequented in pilgrimage.

KALWARIA, a town of Poland, prov. Augustow, on the Szeznepa, 24 m. N.N.E. Suwalki. Pop. 6,000, comprising many Jews. Manufs. leather.

KALYVIA or **KALLIDEA**, a vill. of Greece, Hellas, gov. Boeotia, 4 m. N.W. Arachova.

KAMA, a river of European Russia, and the principal tributary of the Volga, rises in the gov. Viatka, N.E. Glasov, flows through gov. Perm, and S.W. between Viatka and Orenburg, and joins the Volga 40 m. S. Kasan, after a course estimated at 1,400 m. All the rivers of the govts. Viatka, Perm, and N. Orenburg, are its tributaries, and at its junction with the Volga it is nearly as broad as that river. One of its affluents is connected with an affluent of the Dwina, by the canal of Catherine II., 12 m. in length, and it forms an important line of traffic between the countries of the South Volga and those around the White Sea. It is now traversed by steam vessels, and is navigable for ordinary barges from the Volga to Perm, and for flat-bottomed boats to a much greater distance.

KAMA or **KOONEN**, a river of Central Asia, joins the Cabool river, Afghanistan, 10 m. E. Jelalabad, after a S.W. course of 220 m. through Chitral and Kalistan.

KAMALIA, a small town and fort of the Punjab, near the Ravee, 115 m. S.W. Lahore.

KANISIA, a town of Senegambia, Mandingo country, 25 m. N.W. Kambaba. Lat. 13° 47' N.

KANIMAN, an island off the W. coast of Arabia, diam. 30 m. S. Lohela, in a bay of the Red Sea. Length 13 m. It is fertile, and has a harbour.

KANARUNDINAGAR, a town of Brit. India, dist. and 24 m. E. Meerut, N.W. provs. The place is important as having a ford across the Ganges.

KANARUA, an isl., Pacific O. [FERNER GROUP.]

KANBERG, a town of Germany, duchy and 23 m. E. Naumburg. Pop. 1,250.

KANBURG, a town of Germany, duchy Saxo-Meiningen, on the Saale, 17 m. E.N.E. Weimar. Pop. 1,550.

KAMENITZ, numerous towns and villa. of the Austrian empire.—I. Bohemia, circ. and 20 m. E.S.E. Tabor. Pop. 2,281.—II. circ. and 12 m. S. Chrudin.—III. circ. and 11 m. E. Irlau. Pop. 1,569.—IV. Slavonia, circ. and 2 m. S.W. Peterwarden. Pop. 1,844.—*Kamenitz* is a vill. of Greece, Moravia, gov. Achaja, on the Kamenitzza river, 10 m. S.W. Patras.

KAMENOI-OSTROV, two islands of Russia; one at the mouth of the Neva, in the Gulf of Finland, with an imperial summer palace and a Gothic church; the other in the Caspian Sea, near Gariev, gov. Orenburg.

KAMENSKOI, a vill. of Asiatic Russia, prov. Okhotsk, near the Kamtschatka frontier.

KAMENSKOI, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, 40 m. S. Kamisklov, with imperial iron works and a cannon foundry.

KAMERY, a town of Saxony, circ. and 22 m. N.E. Dresden, on the Black Elster. Pop. 4,570, employed in weaving woollen and linen fabrics. It has a gymnasium and several churches.

KAMITZIVA (Pol. *Kamienz-Podolski*), a town of Russian-Poland, near its S.W. frontier, cap. gov. Podolia, on the Smotritsch, 335 m. N.W. Odessa. Pop. (1856) 18,017. It is cap. of the Greek eparchy of Podolia, and has a Russian theological seminary, a gymnasium, and 2 public schools. Chief edifice, the cathedral of St Peter and St Paul. Its fortifications, raised in 1812, have since been renewed.

KAMINKA STRAZNILOVA, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. Zloczow, on the Bag, 27 m. N.E. Lemberg. Pop. 1,295.

KAMISIN, a town of Russia, gov. and 106 m. S.S.W. Saratov, on the Volga, here joined by the Kamishimka. Pop. (1855) 11,348. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1710; is enclosed by a wall, and has salt magazines, water-mills, tallow factories, and a trade in agricultural produce.

KAMIZ a vill. of Prussian-Silesia, reg. Oppeln, circ. and S.W. Neisse. Pop. 1,470.

KAMITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 27 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz. Pop. 2,250, engaged in manufacture of woollen cloth, stockings, and thread.

KAMOTULASKA, a vill. and seignory of Lower Canada, dist. and 85 m. N.E. Quebec, the vill. near the mouth of the Kamouraska, opposite which, in the St Lawrence, are the rocky Kamouraska isles.

KAMPER, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Overysel, cap. east, on the Yssel, near its mouth in the Zuyder-Zee, 9 m. W.N.W. Zwolle. Pop. 9,072. It has manufactures of woollens.

KAMPTKA, a cant. of British India, territory of Nagpore, in lat. 31° 16' N., lon. 79° 14' E. Has a church. Climate hot, thermometer ranging above 100° Fahr. in April. Severe hailstorms sometimes occur, as in April 1830, when hailstones fell varying from 6 to 9 in. in circumference.

KAMOMIATKA, a peninsula of Asia, on the N.E., forming the S.E. termination of Siberia, extending between lat. 51° and 59° 56' N., lon. 155° 40' and 164° 30' E., bounded E. by the Sea of Kam-

schatka, S. by the Pacific, W. by the Sea of Okhotsk, and N. by the country of the Tchukotki. Pop. estimated at 6,000, of whom 1,800 are Russians: cap. Petropavlovsk, on the E. coast. Surface flat in the N.E., on all the W. coast, except at the S. point, and in the centre. The E. coasts are deeply indented; bold and steep on the S. The S. points of the peninsula is entirely covered with detached volcanic mountains, several of which rise to a height of 10,000 feet; at lat. 54°, a range of low mountains leaves the S. group, and extends N. throughout the peninsula, at a distance of 65 m. from the W. coast, while a high range extends N.E. to lat. 57°. In this range is situated the culminating point of the peninsula, Klutchevskaja volcano, 16,768 feet in elevation. Chief river the Kamtschatka, which rises in lat. 54°, flows N. through the central valley, and E. through the mountain range to the E. Sea, in lat. 56°. Length 250 m. Chief affluent, the Jelowlka, from the N. Principal lake the Kurile, near the S.W. point; length 20 m.; breadth 12 m. Climate very severe; winter lasts 9 months, and frost is common even in summer. On the Kamtschatka river, in the interior where protected by the mountains, the climate is milder; here the larch grows, and small quantities of rye, barley, and pot. herbs are cultivated. The pop. live chiefly on the produce of hunting and fishing. The export of goods is conducted on sledges drawn by dogs. Exports comprise sable, fox, and other skins (30,000 annually), whale oil, fish, and eggs. Trade chiefly with Okhotsk, whence three ships are sent annually, with supplies of grain and sugar. Imports, rice, flour, colonial goods, and spirits.—*Kamtschatka* was discovered and conquered by the Russians, between 1696 and 1706. It is subdivided into 4 districts, each under a lieutenant-governor.

KAMTSCHILOV, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, cap. dist., on a tributary of the Tobol river, 66 m. N.W. Shadrinsk. Pop. 2,000.

KANADAI, a town of Russia, gov. and 88 m. S.W. Simbirsk on an aff. of the Volga. P. 2,250.

KANARAK (the "*Black Pagoda*"), an ancient maritime vill. of British India, prov. Bengal, dist. and 45 m. S.E.E. Cuttack. Here are the ruins of a large Hindoo temple, long deserted for that of Juggernaut, 16 m. W. ward.

KANAWHA, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in W. of Virginia, watered by river of same name. Area 1,218 sq. m. Pop. 15,333, slaves 8,140.

KANAWHA RIVER, U. S., North America, rises in the N. part of North Carolina, flows N.N.W. through Virginia, and after a course of about 300 m., joins the Ohio 250 m. below Pittsburgh. Chief affs., the Elk, Coal, and Greenbrier rivers. It is navigable by steamers to the vill. of Kanawha or Charleston, about 43 m. from its mouth. This vill. has a court-house and branch bank, and in its vicinity are extensive salt-works.

KANCHOW, a seaport town of China, prov. Shan-tung, on a small river near the Yellow Sea.

KANDAI, a considerable walled town of Beloochistan, prov. Ootch-Gundava, 38 m. E. Gundava.

KANDALASK, a vill. of Russia, gov. Archangel, on bay of same name, on W. of the White Sea.

KANDERN, a town of Germany, Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 21 m. S.W. Freiburg. Pop. 1,880, engaged in silk and cloth manufacture, and iron works.

KANDY or **CANDY** a town of Ceylon, formerly cap. of kingdom, near the centre of the island, 69 m. N.E. Colombo, and 1,676 feet above the sea. It stands in an amphitheatre of wooded hills, and consists of mud huts, with European barracks, an hospital on the banks of an artificial lake, a red-

dence for the British governor, several missionary and other schools, and numerous small temples.

KANZ, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. W. of Illinois. Area 543 sq. m. Pop. 16,702.

KANEN, a country of Central Africa, Nigritia, extending W. and N. of Lake Tchad.

KANV, a market town of Russia, gov. and 64 m. S.E. Kiev, on the Dnieper. Pop. 3,008.

KANGAROO ISLAND, a large island of South Australia, in lat. 36° S., lon. 137° E. Estimated area 1,970 sq. m. Shores greatly indented and abrupt; its rounded hills covered with a thick shrub; and it abounds with shallow salt lakes. It has no native inhabitants, but is occasionally frequented by whale and seal fishers.—*Kangaroo Point* is a vil. of Tasmania (Van Diemen Land), immediately opposite Hobartown on the E. bank of the river Derwent.

KANGHELUNG, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 70 m. N. Bali. Length E. to W., 25 m., average breadth 8 m. It is surrounded by shoals.

KANGHUB, a town of Seinde, 20 m. W.N.W. Shikharpoor. Lat. 28° 13' N., lon. 68° 35' E.

KANGRA, a town, Punjab. [KOTI-KANGRA.]

KANISA, several towns of Hungary.—I. (*Nagy, or Great*), formerly an important fortress, co. Szalad. Pop. (1845) 8,897.—II. (*Magyar*), co. Bacs, on the Theiss, 14 m. S. Szegedin. P. 810.

KANKAN, a town of Senegambia, cap. state, in the country of Sangara. Pop. 6,000 (?).

KANKARI, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 70 m. N.W. Angora. Pop. about 18,000. It has barracks, mosques, khans, and a Greek church.

KAN-KIANG, a river of China, forming a part of its great internal line of navigation, flows throughout the prov. Kiang-si from S. to N., traverses the Lake Po-yang, and joins the Yangtze-kiang, after a course estimated at 350 miles.

KANO, a considerable town of Central Africa, Nigritia, cap. state Hausa, about lat. 12° N., lon. 9° E. Pop. estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000.

KANOFF, British India. [KINOFF.]

KANOWA, a town of N.W. Hindustan, dom. and 11 m. S.W. Jeypoor, mostly built of stone.

KANZAS or **KANZAS**, a territory of the U. S., N. America, formed in 1854, between lat. 37° and 40° N., lon. 94° and 107° W. Length 680 m., extreme breadth 208 m. Area 114,798 sq. m. It is separated from Utah by the Rocky mountains, and watered by the *Kansas*, which rises in the Rocky Mountains and flows E. to the Missouri. It is navigable by steamers to Fort Riley. Pop. chiefly domesticated Indians. Chief town Leecompton.

KANSK, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, prov. Yeniseisk, cap. dist., 120 m. E. Krasnoyarsk.

KAN-SU, the most N.W. prov. of China, between lat. 33° 30' and 40° N., lon. 98° and 108° E., having E. the prov. Shen-si, Se-chen, and on other sides Mongolia, into which a long tongue of it stretches between the territory of the Kokonor and the desert of Gobi. Pop. estimated at 10,000,000. Surface mountainous. Principal river, the Hoang-ho. Products comprise dyes, gold, mercury, silks, musk, and tobacco, which last is of very superior quality. Lan-tchow is the cap., besides which, there are 6 cities of the first rank.

KAN-TOWU, two cities of China.—I. prov. Kan-Su, cap. dist., near the N.W. frontier and great wall. Lat. 35° 10' N., lon. 100° 40' E. Has manufactures of woollens. It corresponds to the *Kan-pien* of Marco Polo.—II. prov. Kiang-si, cap. dep., on the Kan-kiang river, lat. 28° 53' 43" N., lon. 114° 50' E. It is strongly fortified, and has several temples, with manufactures of Chinese ink and varnish, and extensive trade.

KANTZ, a town of Prussian Sillesia, reg. and 18

m. S.W. Breslau, on the Weistritz. Pop. 1,988. An action between the French and Prussians took place near it in 1813.

KANTUAK, a market town of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 11 m. W.S.W. Buttevant. Pop. 6,502. It has a fever hospital, district bridewell, market-house, branch bank, and manuf. of serge.

KANUM, a city of Little Tibet, on the Upper Sutlej, lat. 31° 37' N., lon. 78° 28' E., on a table land, nearly 9,000 feet above the sea. It was long the residence of the traveller, Cosma de Koron.

KAO, numerous cities of China and Corea, the principal being Kao-tchou, prov. and 168 m. S.W. Canton, cap. dep., on a navigable river, in lat. 21° 48' N., lon. 111° 8' E. It is enclosed by ancient walls, and has manufactures of nankeens.

KAPELLE, two vills. of the Netherlands.—I. prov. Zealand, island S. Beveland, 4 m. E. Goede. Pop. 1,842.—II. (*West-Kapelle*), same prov., 7 m. W.N.W. Middelburg. Pop. 1,803.

KAPFENBERG, a market town of Styria, 3 m. N.N.E. Bruck, and having a station on the railway between Murau and Grätz. Pop. 600.

KAPITI or **ENTRY ISLAND**, an island of New Zealand, between N. and middle island, and which was the general native depot for the flax dressed on the N. side of Cook Strait.

KAPNIK-BANYA, a market town of Hungary, co. Szathmar, 8 m. E. Nagy-Banya. Pop. 3,000, mostly employed in gold, silver, and lead mines.

KAPOSVAB, a town of Central Hungary, co. Szumegh, on the Kapos, 97 m. S.W. Pesth. Pop. 3,000, chiefly employed in cultivating tobacco. It has a Roman Catholic church.

KAPPELN, a maritime town of Denmark, duchy and 15 m. N.E. Schleswig. Pop. 2,100.

KAPURDA, a vill. of Australia, dist. and 45 m. N. Adelaide, close to some copper mines, whence 1,480 tons of ore were sent to Gt. Britain in 1847.

KAPUVAR, a market town of W. Hungary, co. Oedenburg, 40 m. S. Presburg. Pop. 3,175.

KARA, a river forming a part of the boundary between European and Asiatic Russia, rises in the Ural mountains, flows N. and enters the Sea of Kara after a course of 125 miles.

KARA (SEA OF), a portion of the Arctic Ocean, between the Russian gvs. Archangel and Tobolsk on the S., and the island Novaya-Zemlia on the N., and extending between lat. 70° and 78° N., lon. 57° and 68° E. On its S.W. side it is entered by the Strait of Kara, between the islands Valgaiz and Novaya-Zemlia, and 30 m. across. On the S.E. side is the Gulf of Kara, and on the S. it is entered by the river Kara.

KARA (Turkish black), a prefix to the names of numerous places in the East, of which the principal are the following:—

KARA-AGHAIN, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 40 m. S.E. Silistria.—II. a bay of Asia Minor. Lat. 30° 41' 50" N., lon. 28° 30' E.

KARABAGH (*Black Garden*), a prov. of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, between the Kur and Aras Rivers, enclosed by the provs. Nakhchevan, Erivan, Elizabetpol, and Shirvan. Its central part consists of a bare table land, interspersed with fertile valleys. Chief town Shusha.

KARADAGH, a district of the Persian prov. Azerbijan, adjacent to Karabagh.

KARA-BAGH, a town and large fort of Afghanistan, 40 m. S.W. Ghuznee, and 7,426 feet above the sea. Lat. 34° 10' N., lon. 67° 59' E.

KARA-BOWAR (*Barate or Baraters*), a town of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 68 m. S.E. Konia. It has a khan, a mosque, and nitre works. Near it are traces of volcanic action.

KARACHEN, seaport of Schida. [KURACHEN.]

KARA DAGH or **TAGH**, several mountains of Asia Minor, and a chain in Persia between Khuzistan and Laristan.—II. a mountain range of European Turkey, Rumili, near Philippopolis.—*Georgia Tagh (Mans Maris)*, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Diarbekir, separates the basins of the Euphrates and Tigris.

KARA HISSAR (Turk. "Black Castle"), several towns of Asia Minor.—I. pash. Karamania, 30 m. S.W. Kaisariyeh, on the slope of a hill, crowned by a ruined castle, and supposed to be the site of the ancient *Cybeta*.—II. pash. Adana, 25 m. W. Tarsous.—III. (*Shab-Konek*), pash. and 110 m. E.N.E. Sivas, on the route to Erzeroum. It stands on a high hill, and has well-stocked bazaars. Near it are alum-works.

KARA-JILER, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 50 m. S.E. Angora, near the Kizil-Irmak.

KARAK or **KAREDI**, an island of the Persian Gulf, in lat. 29° 12' N., lon. 50° 13' E. It is about 15 m. in circ., of coral formation, and has on its N. side an old Dutch fort, with a vill. inhabited by about 1,000 Arabs, partly engaged in raising fruits, and in pearl fishing. Ships bear up hither from Bushire during strong S.W. winds in the gulf, and anchor near it in safety.

KARAKAL, a town of Walachia, cap. dist. Ramadani. 30 m. S.E. Krajova.

KARAKASH, a city of Chinese Turkestan, on an aff. of the Khoten river, 240 m. E.S.E. Yarkand, and reported to be populous; but little is known of its actual condition, except that it is governed by two officers sent from China. Its territory is said to be highly productive.

KARAKORUM, a mountain pass of the Chinese empire, separating Chinese Turkestan from Little Tibet, near valley of Shayok, elevation 18,604 feet above the sea. *Kara-Korum Mountains*, 27,926 ft.

KARAMAN, *Laranda*, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, near the N. foot of Mount Taurus, 65 m. S.S.E. Koush. Pop. 7,000. It has several mosques, and manufs. of coarse cotton and woollen stuffs. From about the year 1300 to 1486, it was the cap. of a flourishing kingdom.

KARAMANIA, a pash. of Asia Minor, comprising most of the E. portion of its central table land, between lat. 37° and 40° N., lon. 31° and 37° E., having S. Mount Taurus, separating it from the pash. Itahil and Adana, and on other sides Marsh, Sivas, and Anatolia. Principal rivers, the Kizil Irmak (*Halys*) and the Sihan; in its W. are numerous small lakes. In the sheltered valleys, cotton, silk, sesamum, tobacco, and fine fruits, are raised; but the rearing live stock is the chief branch of its industry. It is divided into seven sanjaks. Principal towns, Koush, Kaisariyeh, Ak-shehr, Beg-shehr, Nigdeh, and Karaman.

KARANG BOLLONG, a dist. of Java, near its centre, on S. coast, residency Baglen. The pop. export great numbers of birds' nests to China.

KARANTZ, a vill. of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, near Takhti Soleiman (the ancient *Zobataba*), on the Sanik river.

KARANJA, an island of India, on E. side of Bombay harbour, and separated by a narrow channel from the mainland. It is 4 m. long and 2 m. broad, and is low except two hills, called the Great and Little Karanja hills.

KARANKHUSA, a mkt. town of S. Hungary, Banat, on the Temes, 50 m. S.E. Temesvar. Pop. 3,400.

KARA-SU ("Black River"), a name applied to numerous rivers in the Turkish doms., among which are—I. the W. branch of the Euphrates, which joins the Kenner Su, 14 m. S.W. Erzurum.—II. European Turkey, between Rumili and Macedonia, enters the *Ægean* Sea opposite

Thasos, after a S. course of 130 m.—III. Asia Minor, tributary to the Kizil Irmak, near Kaisariyeh and the Melas of Strabo. It is also a name of the Struma, of an affluent of the *Yardar*, Macedonia, and of the *Kerkhah*.

KARA-SU-BARIE, a Tartar town of S. Russia, gov. Taurida, in the Crimea, 24 m. E.N.E. Simferopol. Pop. (1855) 16,987, comprising Tartars, Greeks, Russians, Jews, and Armenians. It has 24 minarets, a Greek church, and 2 Roman Catholic churches, a Jews' synagogue, and a fortified khan near its centre. It is the great mart of the Crimea, and has a weekly market, and an annual fair. Manufactures morocco leather, candles, soap, pottery, and tiles.

KARATCHEV, a walled town of Russia, gov. and 45 m. W.N.W. Orel. Pop. 5,725.

KARATEGHIM, a river and town of Central Asia, the river an affluent of the Upper Oxus, in the Pamere table land, and the town on its banks, *dominion* and 20 m. N.E. *Hissar*.

KARATOVA, a market town of European Turkey, Rumili, on the Bramista, sanj. and 22 m. S.S.W. Ghunstendil. Pop. 4,900.

KARAVANIA, European Turkey. [VERIA.]

KARAZONANT, an island or peninsula of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on its S.W. coast, 13 m. S.W. Makri, and covered with remnants of buildings of the middle ages.

KARDEZAG-IG-SALLAR, a market town of E. Hungary, cap. dist. Great Kumania, 25 m. S.W. Debreczin. Pop. 11,979. It covers a wide surface, and has Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinistic churches.

KARINGO, a co. of Siam, between lat. 15° 30' and 17° N., lon. 101° and 103° E. It is occupied by the primitive inhabitants of Siam, formerly subject to Cambodia. They are a race of Pagans who recognise a good and an evil spirit, but have no form of religion. They burn their dead.

KARNA, *KARGOVA* or *UNRAUSTADT*, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 50 m. S.W. Posen, on the Odra. Pop. 1,970, who weave woollen cloth.

KARGOPOL, a town of Russia, gov. and 185 m. E.N.E. Olenetz, on the Onega. Pop. 2,040.

KARIKAL, a maritime town of India, ceded to the French by the rajah of Tanjore, in 1759, on the Coromandel coast, 8 m. S. Tranquebar. Pop. (1854) 41,000. The territory of Karikal has 118 villages, the pop. of which is 15,000 to 20,000. It is very fertile and well cultivated. (Chief product, rice.)

KARINJAH, a town of India, Decan, Nizam's dom., 60 m. S. Ellichpoor.

KARITENA, a vill. of Greece, cap. gov. Gortynia, near the centre of the Morea, 17 m. W. Tripolita. Pop. 1,000.

KARKISSA, *Circessus*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, cap. sanj., on the Euphrates, at the influx of the Khabur, in lat. 35° 8' N., lon. 40° 30' E. Under Diocletian it was a strongly fortified frontier town of the Roman dominions.

KARLEBY, a seaport town, Finland. [GAMLA.]

KARLEK, a vill. of India. [CARLEK.]

KARLO, an island in the Gulf of Bothnia, lat. (of W. point) 56° 2' N., lon. 24° 28' E.; length 11 m.

KARLOWITZ or *CARLOVITZ*, a town of the Austrian empire, Slavonian military frontier, co. and 8 m. S.S.E. Peterwardein, with a steam-packet station on rt. b. of the Danube. Pop. 5,600. A memorable treaty between Austria and Turkey was concluded here in 1699.

KARLSBURG, a market town of W. Hungary, near the Danube, 10 m. S. Freesburg. Pop. 2,066.

KARLSBAD, a town of Bohemia. [CARLSBAD.]

KARLSBURG, a vill. and well-frequented watering-place of Austrian Silesia, leg. Brunn, circ.

Troppan.—II. a watering-place of Bohemia, circ. Chrudim, near Zwittau.

KARLSBURG or **CARLSBURG** (Hung. *Károly-Főváros*), a fortified town of Transylvania, cap. co., on the Maros, 48 m. S. Klausenburg. Pop. 12,300, comprising many Jews, who here enjoy peculiar rights, under the protection of the bishops. Principal edifices, a Roman Catholic cathedral, the Bathany church, the palace of the bishops of Transylvania, a Roman Catholic gymnasium, with the provincial archives, a mint, observatory, and arsenal, barracks, and hospitals; and it has several public libraries.

KARLSHAGEN, a town of Central Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, on the Waser, 24 m. N. Cassel. Pop. 1708.—**Karlsmarkt** is a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 34 m. S.E. Breslau, on rt. b. of the Stober.

KARLSBAD, a royal free town of Austrian Croatia, cap. co., between the Kulpa and Korona, 33 m. S.W. Agram. Pop. 4,464. It consists of a fortress, outer town, and suburb, is the see of a Greek bishop, and has many public buildings and superior schools, *manuf. of rosoglio*, and an active transit trade.—II. a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 14 m. N.W. Würzburg. Pop. 2,160. It has a trade in wine.

KARLSBAD a town of Sweden. [**CARLSBAD**.]
KARNAK, a vill. of Upper Egypt. [**THEBES**.]

KÄRNTEN (Eng. *Carinthia*), a political division of the Austrian empire, forming the N.W. part of Illyria. Area 3,780 sq. m. Pop. (1854) 346,160. It is divided into the two circles Klagenfurth and Villach. Surface mountainous. Chief industry, cattle rearing. Principal river the Drave. Chief lake the Klagenfurth or Wörthsee. Kärnten and Krain are among the least populous provs. of the empire. [**ILLIRIA**—**KRAIN**.]

KAROLY (Nagy), Hungary. [**NAGY-KAROLY**.]

KARFFEN, a free town of Hungary, co. Sohl, on the Krupinka, 60 m. N. Pesth. Pop. 3,810.

KARROO, extensive plains of South Africa, Cape Colony, occupying most part of the terraces between the mountain ranges. They are annually covered with a rich vegetation, and pastured by numerous herds; but when the dry season sets in they become arid deserts.

KASA, a city of Asiatic Turkey, cap. apashalic on the Arpa-chal, 106 m. N.E. Erzeroum. P. 12,000. It is partly walled, and has 8 mosques, minarets, Armenian churches and convents. It was taken by the Turks, and retaken by the Russians in 1833.

KASUR, a town of Russia, gov. and 63 m. W.S.W. Simbirsk. Pop. 4,404. It was formerly fortified, and has a cathedral, & leather factories.

KASUAL, a maritime vill. of Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, on the Gulf of Nicomedia, 14 m. S.E. Constantinople.

KARTALINIA or **KARTULI**, the N. part of Georgia, Asiatic Russia, watered by the Kur and affls.; contains the towns Goro, Ananour, and Suram.

KARTOUM, cap. town of Nubia. [**KHARTOUM**.]

KARTEA, a small town of European Turkey, Macedonia, in the centre of the peninsula of Mount Athos. Pop. 306.

KASTRO or **CASTEL Rosso**, a seaport town of Greece, near S. extremity of Isl. Euboea. P. 3,000.

KASABANA or **KASABANA**, a stone-built town of Asia Minor, Karamania, 64 m. S.E. Konieh.

KASAK or **KASAK**, a gov. of European Russia in the E. bounded E. by Orenburg, S. Simbirsk, W. Novgorod, and N. Viatka. Area 23,070 sq. m. Pop. 1,342,900, nearly all of Greek church or Mohammedana. Surface flat, traversed by the Volga and Kama, which here unite. A great portion is covered with forests. Minerals comprise copper,

gypsum, potter's clay, and lime. Chief crops rye, wheat, lin., and hemp. The Khanat or Tartar kingdom of Kasan, founded 1441, was destroyed in 1552.

KASAN, a fortified city of Russia, cap. gov. same name, near its centre, on the Kama, 4 m. from its mouth in the Volga, 430 m. E. Moscow, 120 feet above the sea. Pop. (1865) 87,273. It is composed of three parts, the citadel, the town, and suburbs, is cap. of a Greek eparchy, and see of a bishop, and has a magnetic observatory, an arsenal, and a powder magazine. Kasan has long been celebrated for its educational establishments. Its university, founded 1804, had (in 1851) 83 professors and 337 students, with a library of 29,000 vols., an observatory, botanic garden, and several museums, 2 gymnasias, in one of which the eastern languages were taught, a primary normal school, a Greek theological seminary, with a library of 4,000 vols., a military school, and 14 public schools. Manufs. of cloths, cottons, cutlery, jewellery, with soap, and maroccco leather, tanneries, and distilleries. It is the entrepôt of the commerce between Siberia, Bokhara, and European Russia, and has extensive trade on the Volga. Kasan was 8 times nearly ruined by fire, 1st, in 1774; 2d, in 1815, by the explosion of its powder magazine; and, 3d, on the 5th September 1842, on which last occasion more than half of the city was destroyed.

KASANLIK or **KERANLIK**, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 88 m. N.W. Adrianople. Pop. 10,000. (?) It has a manuf. of attar of roses.

KASANKK, a town of Russia, Don Cossack country, on i. b. of the Don, 20 m. E.S.E. Bogutchar (gov. Voronej). It has an active trade.

KASBIN, a fortified town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 90 m. N.W. Teheran. It is enclosed by brick walls. Principal edifices, a royal palace, a mosque, schools, bazaars, and baths. It is a depôt for the silks of Ghilan and Shirvan, destined for Bagdad and India, and rice from the Caspian provs. It produces fine melons and wine.

KASCHAU (Hung. *Kassa*), a royal free city of N. Hungary, cap. co. Abaujvar, on rt. b. of the Hernad, in a valley, surrounded by vine-clad hills, 130 m. N.E. Pesth. Pop. (1851) 13,034. In its great square an affluent of the river forms an island. It has a Gothic cathedral, numerous other churches and convents, an episcopal palace, barracks, an arsenal, a theatre, a royal academy, with a valuable library, and a fine collection of natural history, a collegiate episcopal seminary, school for nobles, and a military asylum. It forms a kind of provincial capital, and is resorted to by the upper classes in winter.

KASHAN, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, cap. dist., 82 m. N. Isfahan, on the route to Teheran. Lat. 34° N., lon. 61° 30' E. Pop. uncertain. It has a royal palace, numerous mosques, colleges, bazaars, and baths, and manufs. of shawls, brocade silk stuffs, cottons, and gold and silver articles, with an active trade in agricultural produce.

KASHGAR or **CASHGAR**, a city of Chinese Turkestan, 140 m. N.W. Yarkand. Lat. 39° 25' N., lon. 73° 57' E. Pop. estimated at 16,000, exclusive of the Chinese garrison, who, with the governor, occupy the citadel. It is enclosed by an earth rampart, entered by four gates, and divided into Mohammedan or Turkish, and Chinese towns. It is the residence of an Uzbek chief, and has manufs. of cotton goods, and articles in gold and jasper. It exports brick tea, Chinese raw and manufactured silks, porcelain, and rhubarb to Bokhara, whence it receives Russian, Indian, and other produce. Its district comprises 8 other

towns, and furnishes yearly tribute, which is sent to the Chinese governor at Ili. *Kashgar* was a commercial city of importance before the Christian era. It has belonged to the Chinese for nearly a century; and was formerly the cap. of Turkistan.

KASHIN, a town of Russia, gov. and 73 m. N.E. Tver, on an affluent of the Volga. Pop. 3,400.

KASHIRA, a town of Russia, gov. and 46 m. N.N.E. Tula, on the Oka. Pop. 2,600.

KASHMIR, a country of Asia. [CASMERE.]

KASHMIREK, a town of Poland, gov. and 28 m. W.N.W. Lublin, on the Vistula. Pop. 2,500, mostly Jews. An action between the Poles and Russians took place here, April 10, 1831.

KASIMOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 67 m. E.N.E. Riazan, at the junction of the rivers Babinka and Oka. Pop. 7,333, chiefly employed in the fur trade.

KASKASKIA, a river of U.S., N. America, Illinois, rises N. of lat. 40°, flowing S.W. for 200 m., and joins the Mississippi 7 m. below Kaskaskia vill., which is on its banks, 128 m. S. Springfield. Pop. of vill. about 500. It has a Roman Catholic church, nunnery, and court-house. The river is navigable to Vandalia, 86 m. from its mouth.

KASMARK, a town of Hungary. [KISMARK.]

KASSO, a state of W. Africa, N.E. of Senegambia, separated from Bambouk on the S. and W. by the Senegal river. The French have a station here at Medina.

KASITE-GOPADO, a town of Scinde, on rt. b. of the Indus, 28 m. N. Hyderabad, in a fertile dist.

KASTAMOUNI or **KOZAMMONK**, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Kara-su, 114 m. N.N.E. Angora, at an elevation of 2,350 feet. Pop. about 12,000, mostly Turks. It has upwards of 80 mosques, 24 public baths, with copper forges, cotton printing works, and trade in wool.

KASTELLAN, a town of Rhénish Prussia, reg. and 31 m. S.W. Coblenz. Pop. 1,220.—*Kaster* is a vill., reg. and N.W. Cologne. Pop. 470.

KASTORJA or **KESIRI**, *Celestium*, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, sanj, and 25 m. S. Monastir, on a peninsula in the Lake of Kastores. Pop. 1,800.—The *Lake of Kastores* is nearly circular, and about 6 m. in length and breadth.

CASTR, *Delphi*, a vill. of Greece. [CASTEL.]

KATARA, a walled town of Arabia, Yemen, 50 m. N.N.W. Aden.

KATACOLO, a cape and bay of Greece, gov. Elis, on the W. coast of the Morea, 16 m. S. Gastuni.

KATAGUM, a town of Central Africa, Nigritia, Hoosaa, on an aff. of the Yen, 136 m. E.N.E. Kano. It is said to be strongly fortified. Pop. 8,000.

KATANKA or **KATANGA**, a river of Siberia, prov. Yeniseisk, enters the Gulf of Katanska, Arctic Ocean, after a N. course of 600 miles.

KATANKINBERG, a mining town of N. Bohemia, circ. Saaz, 18 m. W. Těplitz. Pop. 1,260.

KATOR, a town of Scinde, on the Narra branch of the Indus, 108 m. N.N.E. Hyderabad.

KATRIN or **CATERAN** (LOON), a lake of Scotland, co. Perth, 9½ m. W. Callender, and 6 m. E. Loch Lomond. Length 10 m., breadth 9 m. It is of a serpentine form, and deep; surrounded by lofty mts., the most striking of which is Benvenue. Its waters are discharged at its E. end through the pass of the Tronochie into Loch Achray.

KATSKA, a town of N. Africa, cap. prov., lat. 12° 57' N., lon. 7° 28' E. Pop. formerly 100,000, now 7,000 or 8,000. This region is one of the finest countries of Negroland.

KATSKER, a frontier town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 43 m. S.E. Oppeln. Pop. 2,640.

KATSOOGA, a thriving entrepôt of trade in

Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, between Irkutsk and the settlements on the river Jana, N.W. ward.

KATSOGAN, an inlet of the German Ocean. [NORTH SEA.]

KATTWAR, a province of India, comprehending the peninsula of Guzerat, between lat. 20° 42' and 23° 10' N., lon. 69° 5' and 73° 14' E. Area 19,840 sq. m. Pop. 1,408,900. Surface generally undulating, with low ranges of hills running in irregular directions. Chief crops, millet, maize, wheat, sugar-cane, and cotton. Climate very unhealthy. The province is divided into 10 districts called prants, which are again subdivided into the separate possessions of a number of Hindoo chiefs, many of whom are tributary to the British, and others to the Guicowar. There are 216 chiefs. Annual revenue 450,174½, out of which 104,739½ is paid as tribute. Armed force, 8,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry.

KATTWAR, a district of India, peninsula of Guzerat, between lat. 21° 2' and 22° 33' N., lon. 70° 45' and 71° 45' E. Area estimated at 4,212 sq. m. Pop. 189,840. The district is watered by the Bhadr, Sitronji, and their affluents.

KATTINGA and **KATUNGA**, two towns of Central Africa.—I. cap. of Yarrbia, and II. Houssa, on the route between Kano and Katagum.

KATIF or **KATIFF** (EL), a fortified maritime town of Arabia, on the E. shore of the Gulf of Bahrein, Persian Gulf. It is stated to have a trade, especially in pearls, from the adjacent fishery.

KATNBACH, a river of Prussian-Silesia, which flows N.E. past Goldberg, Luegnitz, and Parchwitz, and joins the Oder on l. b., 29 m. N.W. Breslau, after a total course of 35 m. On its banks the Prussians gained a victory over the French in 1813.—*Katzmunchel*, Baden, is the highest point of the Odenwald. Height 2,300 feet above the sea.

KATERNELLEBOGEN, "*Cats elbow*," a vill. of W. Germany, delex. and 9 m. E.S.E. Nassau. Pop. 802.—*Katschille* is a vill. of Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Schwartz river, S. Kouigsee. Pop. 1,138.

KAUFFBUREN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Wertach, 37 m. S.S.W. Augsburg. P. 4,050.

KALMEIN, a town of Bohemia, cap. circ. 25 m. E.S.E. Prague. Pop. 2,170, mostly agricultural.

KAVALLA or **CAVALLO**, a seaport town of European Turkey, Macedonia, on the Ægean Sea, opposite the island Thasos. Pop. 4,000. It is walled, has a citadel, and an export trade in cotton and tobacco. Birthplace of the late Mehemet Ali, pasha of Egypt. 9 m. S.W. is Eski (or Old) Kavala, anc. *Neopolis*, where St. Paul landed from Troas.

KAVATA or **KOVATA**, a town of European Turkey, Albania, sanj El-Bassan, on a river about 8 m. from its mouth, in the Adriatic, where it has a port, 8 m. S.S.W. Durazzo. P. 10,000(?), mostly Mohammedans. The cheese made in the plain around it is sent into other provs. of Turkey.

KAWAN, a rocky island of New Zealand, in the Gulf of Hauraki, about 30 m. from Auckland, 20 m. in circumference, and yielding a rich copper ore.

KAWER, a group of between 60 and 70 wooded islands, Pacific Ocean, Mulgrave Archipelago.

KAZAMKIN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 8 m. N.W. Bagdad, on the Tigris. Pop. mostly Persians, who have here a famous mosque.

KAZAN, a gov. and city of Russia. [KASAN.]

KAZERK, a mountain of Asia. [CAGGASER.]

KAZEROON, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, in a fine valley, 55 m. W. Shiraz. Though in decay, it is said to have several thousand inhabitants, with means of cotton fabrics, and to be an entrepôt for the trade between Shiraz and the coast. Near it are the ruins of Shahpoor.

KEA (Str), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2 m. S.E.E. Truro. Area 7,900 ac. Pop. 3,762.

KEDRY, a vill. and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 7 m. S.E.W. Armagh. Area of pa. 15,851 ac. Pop. of pa. 8,368; of vill. 1,252. It has manufs. of linen.

KEAL, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey.—I. (East), 1½ m. S.S.W. Spilsby. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 475.—II. (West), 2½ m. S.W. Spilsby. Area 2,020 ac. Pop. 549.

KEAN or KEENE (Str), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3 m. S.S.W. Liskeard. A.S. 850. Pop. 213.

KEANG-TSU, a town of China, prov. Kiang-su, near the mouth of the Yang-tze-kiang, 86 m. E. Nanking, and with a remarkable pagoda.

KEASLEY, a township of England, co. Lancaster, 4 m. S.E.E. Bolton. Pop. 3,438.

KEBAN-MADEN, a mining town of Turkish Armenia, pash. and 88 m. N.N.W. Diarbekir, on the Murad-Chai (Upper Euphrates), with from 400 to 600 families, mostly Greeks and Armenians.

KE-CHO, the cap. city of Tonquin. [CASCHAO.]

KECKEMER, a town, Hungary. [KECKEMET.]

KEDDINGTON, a pa. of England, com. Suffolk and Essex, 9 m. N.W. Castle-Bedingham. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 772.

KEDUSH (of *Naphtali*) or **KEDUS**, a vill. of Palestine, pash. Damascus, 9 m. S.W. Bania.

KEDIRI, a residency of the island Java, on S. coast, ceded to the Dutch in 1830. Pop. 215,000. Cap. Kediri, 56 m. S.W. Surabaya.

KEDIRI, a town of Beloochistan, cap. prov. Mekran, on the Moolceance river, in lat. 26° 30' N., lon. 67° 30' E. It stands at the foot of a rock, crowned by a strong fort, and had formerly 3,000 houses, and exten. trade, but has fallen into decay.

KEDJERER, a vill. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. and on the Hooghly river, near its mouth, 40 m. S.W. Calcutta, with which it is connected by telegraphic wires. It has a harbour adapted for large ships, a lighthouse, and a pilot-station.

KEDLESTON, a pa. of England, co. and 8½ m. N.W. Derby. Area 890 ac. Pop. 85.

KEDON, a Dutch residency of the island Java, near its centre. Pop. 30,000; cap. Magellan, 38 m. S.S.W. Samarang.

KEDRON or **KIDRON**, a brook of Palestine, proceeds through the valley of Jehoshaphat, N.W. of Jerusalem, past which city it continues on the E. separating it from the Mount of Olives, and thence 20 m. E.S.E. to the Dead Sea. It is a mere torrent, flowing only during and after rains.

KEELANG, a small island of the Asiatic Archipelago, off the W. extremity of Ceram.

KEELBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 7 m. W.N.W. Gt. Grimsby. A.S. 2,000. P. 859.

KEELB, a pa., Engl., co. Stafford, 2½ m. W.S.W. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Area 2,710 ac. P. 1,232.

KEELING or **COCOS ISLANDS**, a group in the Indian Ocean, lat. 12° 5' S., lon. 96° 53' E., consisting of Horsburgh and Keeling, with some smaller islands. These islands abound with cocon palms, and have good water. Discovered by Keeling in 1609. Taken possession of by England as a station for steamers 91st March 1857.

KEELWA or **KILWAH**, E. Africa. [QUILOA.]

KEENE, a township, U.S., North America, New Hampshire, 70 m. W.N.W. Boston. Pop. 3,992.

KEENEVILLE, a vill. of the U.S., North America, New York, 130 m. N. Albany. Pop. 1,800.

KEENVIL, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. E. Towbridge. Area 2,900 ac. Pop. 720.

KEKSAWAT, a town of European Turkey, 85 m. N.W. Adrianople, near the Great Balkan. Pop. 8,000, half of whom are Turks and half Bulgarians.

KEKUL, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad,

on a canal of the Euphrates, a little S. of the ruins of Babylon, with a tomb reputed to be that of Ezekiel, and frequented by numerous pilgrims.

KEWORTH, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Leicester, on the Soar, and with a station on the Midland Railway, 5½ m. N.N.W. Loughborough. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 1,884.

KEHL, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Rhine, here crossed by a bridge of boats, near the mouth of the Kinzig, and immediately opposite Straßbourg. Pop. 1,304. Formerly fortified. It communicates by a short branch with the Basle and Baden Railway.

KEHLEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. and 6 m. N.W. Luxemburg. Pop. 2,400.

KEIDAUN, a market town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. N.W. Vilna. It has a college of nobles.

KEIG, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the Don, 10 m. W.S.W. Inverury. Pop. 772.

KEIGHTLEY or KEITHLEY, a market town and pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Aire, and with a station on the North Midland Railway, 9 m. N.W. Bradford. Area of pa. 10,160 ac. Pop. 18,250. It has a grammar-school, a court-house, mechanics' institute, and manufs. of woollen and worsted goods and cottons.

KEIGHTLEY is head of a poor-law union, and polling place for the W. Riding. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal conveys goods from it to Hull and Liverpool.

KEINTON-MANDEVILLE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. E.N.E. Somerton. Area 770 ac. Pop. 584.

KEIR, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 12 m. N.N.W. Dumfries. Area about 11 sq. m. Pop. 960. Keir Hill rises to from 800 to 900 feet above the sea.

KEISKAMMA, a river of S. Africa, Cape Colony, enters the ocean 30 m. E.N.E. the Great Fish River, after a S.E. course of 80 miles.

KEITH, a market town and pa. of Scotland, cos. Banff and Elgin, on the Isla, 30 m. W.S.W. Banff. Pop. of pa. 4,980. It is surrounded by hills, and consists of old and new towns, containing the parish church, an Episcopal chapel, a Roman Catholic chapel, a court-house, subscription library, several schools, 3 branch banks, a tobacco and snuff mill, and considerable linen manufs.—

Fife-Keith is a town which has sprung up since 1816, on the other side of the river. The "Summer Eve Fair," held here in September, is the largest in the N. of Scotland for cattle and horses. In this pa. the natural philosopher, James Ferguson, was born in 1710.

KEITHALL and **KINKELL**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 15 m. N.W. Aberdeen, at the junction of the Don and Urie. Pop. 920.

KEEREE, a town of British India, dist. and 50 m. S.E. Ajmer, N.W. provs. Pop. 4,025.

KEELAT, the cap. town of Beloochistan, prov. Kelat, on a hill 6,000 feet above the sea, in lat. 28° 52' N., lon. 68° 33' E. Pop., with suburbs, 12,000. It is fortified, commanded by a citadel, well supplied with provisions and water, and has transit trade, with a few manufs. of arms. In March 1830, it was stormed and taken by the troops under Major-General Willshire, and retaken in 1840 by those of General Nott. The British finally withdrew from its occupation in 1841.—II. (*K. I. Ghilzie*, "Fort of the Ghilzies"), a hill-fort, Afghanistan, 84 m. N.W. Candahar, on the route to Ghuznes, 5,778 feet in elevation, and successfully retained by the British, till their evacuation of the country in 1842.—III. (*K. Ke-dirt*), a fortress of Persia, Khorasan, 58 m. N.E. Mashed, & the princip. stronghold of Nadir Shah.

KELEBA, a town of Prussia-Samoy, reg. Merneburg, 12 m. E.S.E. Nordhausen. P. 1,600.

KENNAH, a pa. of England, co. Nottingham, 2 m. N.W. Newark. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 107.

KENNING, a fortified town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, at the junction of the Ludwig Canal with the Danube, 13 m. S.W. Regensburg, with potash factories. Pop. 2,039.

KENOTRA, a town of Lower Egypt, cap. prov., in the delta of the Nile, 9 m. N. Cairo, with a large government cotton factory and iron foundry.

KELLAR or **CELLAN**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Cardigan, 1 m. E.N.E. Lampeter. Pop. 300.

KELLAWAY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2½ m. N.E. Chippenham. Area 140 ac. Pop. 15.

KELLET (**UPPER** and **NETHER**), two adjoining townships of England, co. and 5 m. N.N.E. Lancaster, pa. Bolton-by-the-Sands. Joint pop. 807.

KELLIVE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.N.E. Holt. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 210.

KELLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 6 m. E.N.E. Pontefract. Ac. 6,950. Pop. 1,450. The pa. is noted for its breed of sheep.

KELLOGG, a pa. of England, co. and 6½ m. S.E. Durham. Area 10,970 ac. Pop. 12,278.

KELLS, a munic. bor., market town, and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, on the Blackwater, and on the Kells extension of the Navan branch Railway, 36 m. N.W. Dublin. Area of pa. 2,597 ac. Pop. 6,638. do. of town 3,997. It is pleasantly situated, and has a pa. church, a Roman Catholic chapel, sessions house, district bridewell, union workhouse, fever hospital, chapel, market house, and manuf. of lace.—II. a pa. of Leinster, co. and 8 m. S. Kilkenny. Pop. 1,672.—III. a coast guard and fishing station, Munster, co. Kerry, on Dingle Bay.

KELLS, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, in its N. division, bordering on the sea. Length, E. to W., 16½ m., greatest breadth 9½ m. Pop. 1,091. Its area comprises several lakes.

KELLY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. E.S.E. Launceston. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 208.

KELMABAN, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5½ m. S. Market-Harborough. Area 3,750 ac. Pop. 162.

KELMALK, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1 m. N. Saxmundham. Area 1,590 ac. Pop. 1,157.

KELGALL, a township of England, co. and 7½ m. E.N.E. Chester, pa. Tarvin. Pop. 626.

KEISER, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey.—I. (North), 4½ m. W. Caistor. Area 6,370 ac. Pop. 916.—II. (South), 5½ m. W. S.W. Caistor. Area 4,980 ac. Pop. 621.

KELSHALL, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 3½ m. S.S.W. Royston. Area 2,020 ac. Pop. 326.

KELSO, a burgh of barony, market town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, on the Tweed, near its conflu. with the Tyne, 23 m. S.W. Berwick, with which it communicates by railway, and with Edinburgh, by the North British Railway. Area of pa. about 4,400 ac. Pop. 5,684. do. of town 4,783. It is situated on the Tweed, has a town hall, several churches, chapels, schools, and libraries, 2 newspapers, 4 branch banks, an antiquarian society's museum, and remains of an abbey. The town has no manufactures of importance, but it carries on a brisk retail trade. Has a corn market on Friday, and cattle markets monthly; that on 8th August being the largest in South of Scotland. *Kelso* in ancient times suffered much in the wars with England.

KELSO, a town of New South Wales, co. Roxburgh, on the river Macquarrie, near Bathurst. Pop. 464.

KELSTERN, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 5 m. W.N.W. Louth. Area 2,700 ac. Pop. 194.

KELSTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. W.N.W. Bath. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 226.

KELTOS, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, comprising the bor. of Castle Douglas. Pop. 3,186.

KELTSCHE, a town of Moravia, circ. and 18 m. E. Prerau, with an old castle. Pop. 2,176.

KELVEDON, two pas. of England, co. Essex, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, 13½ m. N.E. Chelmsford. Area 3,160 ac. Pop. 1,633. The vill. is large, and has a station on the Eastern Counties Railway.—II. (*Hatch*), 6 m. N.W. the Brentwood station of the Eastern Counties Railway. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 503.

KELVIN, a small river of Scotland, rises in co. Stirling, pa. Kilguth, flows S.W. and S., and enters the Clyde on right, 2 m. below Glasgow.

KEMAKH, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, pass. and 86 m. S.W. Erzeroum, on the Upper Euphrates, partly enclosed by a very ancient wall, embosomed in gardens, and inhabited by about 400 Turkish and 50 Armenian families.

KEMANON, a prov. of British India. [*KUMAON*]

KEMNACK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Leven, 4 m. E. Cupar. Pop. 356.

KEMBERG, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 40 m. N.E. Merseburg. Pop. 2,940.

KEMBERTON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 2½ m. S.S.W. Shifnal. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 255.

KEMBLE, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 7½ m. N.N.E. Malmesbury. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 496.

KEMERTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4½ m. N.E. Tewkesbury. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 549.

KEMERY, two pas. of England, co. Monmouth.—I. (*Commander*), 3 m. N.W. Usk. Area 480 ac.—II. (*Inferior*), 3 m. N.E. Caerleon. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 115.

KEMI, two rivers of Russia, govs. Archangel and Finland, one entering the White Sea and the other the Gulf of Bothnia. Near the mouth of each is a small town of same name.

KEMNATH, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 15 m. S.E. Bamberg. Pop. 1,723.

KEMNAT, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 3 m. W. Kintore. Pop. 680.

KEMPLE, two towns of Prussia.—I. Prussian Poland, reg. Posen, 33 m. S. Kalisz. Pop. 6,200, more than half Jew.—II. Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 20 m. N.W. Düsseldorf, cap. circ., with a citadel, and manuf. of woollen and linen. Pop. 5,970. Thomas-a-Kempis (Hammeken) was born here in 1380.

KEMPER, a co. of the U.S., North America, in the E. of Mississippi. Area 745 sq. m. P. 12,517.

KEMPERT, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 5 m. N.W. Newent. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 303.

KEMPERT, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. S. Worcester. Area 3,230 ac. Pop. 1,375.

KEMPSFORD, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3 m. S. Fairford. Area 4,740 ac. Pop. 1,003.

KEMPSAY, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. N.N.E. Seven Oaks. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 376.

KEMPTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 2½ m. S.W. Bedford. Area 5,100 ac. Pop. 1,302.—II. co. Norfolk, 1 m. S. Litcham. Ac. 650. Pop. 68.

KEMPTEN, *Campestrum*, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, cap. dist., on the Iller, where it becomes navigable, 51 m. S.S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 8,000. It consists of an old town, walled, and nearly encircled by the new town, and has a collegiate church, a public library, gymnasium, and Latin school. Principal manuf. woollen, cotton and linen goods.—II. a vill. of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hesse, R. Bingen. P. 410.

KEM a river of Hindostan. [*CAME*]

KEM or **KURT**, a river of England, co. West

moorland, rises in the mountains near the Brow, and flows S. through the small Lake of Kestonere, and past Kendal into Morecombe Bay.

KEN, a river of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcubright, rises on the borders of co. Ayr, flows S. and joins the Dee above its confluence, with which it expands into the beautiful *Loch Ken*.

KENWINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. E.S.E. Tenterden. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 214.

KENWORTH, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. W.N.W. Hereford. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 98. Here was the site of a Roman city, supposed the *Magna Castra*.

KENCHURCH or KEST-CHURCH, a pa. of Engl., co. and 10 m. S.W. Hereford. Ac. 3,810. P. 261.

KENCOTT, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4½ m. S. Burford. Area 770 ac. Pop. 206.

KENDAL-KIRBY, a parl. munic. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, on a branch of the Preston and Carlisle Railway, 39 m. S.S.E. Carlisle. Area of pa. 68,260 ac. Pop. 18,333; do. of town 10,377. It stands amongst lofty hills in the vale of the Ken; the river here crossed by 3 bridges. Chief buildings, a large ancient and a modern church, Roman Catholic chapel, grammar school, with three exhibitions to Oxford, blue coat school, town-hall, court-house, house of correction, union work-house, theatre, assembly and news rooms, libraries, with a natural history society, excellent museum, and trades' halls. *Kendal* is one of the oldest manufacturing towns in the kingdom, some Flemish woollen weavers having settled here in the reign of Edward III. The principal manufactures are fancy waistcoatings, coarse kerseys, lineas, huzes, serges, carpets, knit worsted caps, jackets, stockings, and leather, with dye, marble, and paper works. A canal to Lancaster provides it with water conveyance to all parts of the kingdom. The borough sends 1 member to House of Commons. It is also a polling-place for the co. Mean annual temp. 47°; winter, 37°; summer, 67° S. Fahr. Mean annual fall of rain, 50 inches.

KENDALL, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Illinois. Area 324 sq. m. Pop. 7,720.

KENDRICHURCH, a pa. of England, co. and 10 m. S.W. Hereford. Area 600 ac. Pop. 91.

KENNES or KENNESH, a city of Upper Egypt, cap prov., on rt. b. of the Nile, 34 m. N.E. the ruins of Thebes, near the site of the ancient *Cenopolis*. It is an important mart for agricultural produce, and for the trade with Arabia and Central Africa, and has extensive manufs. of earthenwares, a government cotton factory, and a superior government school.

KENFIO, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 6½ m. W.N.W. Bridgend. Pop. 285.

KENIA, a mountain of Africa, in lat. 1° S., lon. 34° and 36° E. It is constantly snow clad, and a river descending from it is supposed to flow to the White Nile.

KENILWORTH, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. N. Warwick, by a branch of the London and N.W. Railway. Area of pa. 6,400 ac. Pop. 3,533. It has manufs. of ribbons, gauzes, horn-combs, and chemical products. The town has an ancient church, containing a fine modern stained glass window, and a grammar school. *Kenilworth* is said to have been named after the Mercian king *Kenulph*.

KENKES or KENKIES, Conchres, a vill. of Greece, gov. and 7 m. E.S.E. Corinth, on the isthmus and shore of the Gulf of *Egina*.

KENLEY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m. W.N.W. Mach Wenlock. Ac. 2,280. Pop. 251.

KENMARE, a market town of Ireland, Munster;

co. Kerry, on the road from Cork to Chahirevagh, 18 m. S.E.W. Kilmurphy. Area of pa. 22,400 ac. Pop. 7,406; do. of town 1,301. It lies in an isolated district. Has a suspension bridge across the estuary of the Roughy, and a convenient harbour pier, approached by vessels of large burden. Chief exports, corn and salmon. Imports, coal, timber, iron, etc.

KENMARE RIVER or BAY, is a deep inlet of the Atlantic, Ireland, between the co. Cork and Kerry, N.W. Bantry Bay. Breadth of entrance 5 m. It is deep, easily navigated, and screened by lofty heights. On its N.W. side it is studded with islets.

KENMORE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, at the head of Loch Tay, 6 m. W.S.W. Aberfeldy. Area 62 sq. m., chiefly forest and mountain land. Pop. 2,257. The vill., which has a bridge across the Tay, is one of the most picturesque in Scotland, and in its vicinity is Taymouth Castle, the seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane, who owns the pa. Here Queen Victoria was entertained in great magnificence in 1842. In the park, besides the usual species of deer, moose and buffaloes are kept. The mountain Ben Lawers is also in this pa.

KENN, two isls. in the Persian Gulf.—I. Persia, prov. Laristan, 86 m. W. Kishm. It is low, surrounded by coral reefs, produces cotton, dates, tobacco, and cattle; and has a vill. and harbour.—II. an island, 70 m. W. Cape Kenn, prov. Fars.—III. a reef in the Pacific, off N.E. Australia.

KENNY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, 4½ m. S. Exeter. Area 6,480 ac. Pop. 1,408.—II. co. Somerset, 10 m. N.N.W. Axbridge. Area 720 ac. Pop. 323.

KENNARTH, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 12 m. N.N.W. Carmarthen. Pop. 1,990.

KENNEBEC, a co., U. S., North America, in centre of Maine. Area 1,109 sq. m. Pop. 62,521. The river of same name rises in Moosehead Lake, and, after a course of 230 m., mostly E.S.E., enters the Atlantic, 12 miles below Bath. It is navigable for ships to Bath, and for sloops to Augusta.

KENNEBUNK, a township and seaport, U. S., North America, Maine, on a river of same name, at its entrance in the Atlantic, 68 m. E.S.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,650, mostly employed in the coasting trade and in fisheries. It has a good harbour.—II. (Perth), a township on same river, opposite the above, with which its trade is connected. Pop. 2,706.

KENNEBURY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. W.N.W. Crediton. Area 900 ac. Pop. 116.

KENNETT CAVE TEMPLES, British India, pressed, and a little N. Bombay, on Salsette isl., are among the remarkable Buddhist excavations of W. India. They are situated in the sides of a hill range, and contain numerous sculptured figures.

KENNETT, a river of England, co. Berks, rises near East Kennet, flows mostly E., and joins the Thames at Reading. It is navigable from the Thames to Newbury, from which town the Kennet and Avon Canal accompanies it upward to Hungerford, thence crossing the co. Wilts, and joining the Avon near Trobridge.

KENNETT, two pas. of England.—I. co. Cambridge, 5 m. E.N.E. Newmarket. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 208.—II. (East), co. Wilts, 5 m. W.S.W. Marlborough. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 80.

KENNETTMOOR or CHART-KING, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 6½ m. S. Huntly. P. 1,108.

KENNIVALL, a market town and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. E.S.E. Harling. Area of pa. 3,660 ac. Pop. 1,648. Here is an anc. church.

KENNINGTON, an extensive northern suburb of London, co. Surrey, pa. Lambeth, 1½ m. S.S.W.

St Paul's Cathedral. Pop. 48,100. It has an open common.—II. a pa. co. Kent, 9 m. N.N.E. Ashford. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 636.

Kewnewar, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 7 m. S. Cupar. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 2,207.

Kewosha, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Wisconsin. Area 282 sq. m. Pop. 10,732.—II. a town, cap. of co. of same name, on Lake Michigan. Pop. 3,460.

Kensington, a pa. and town of England, co. Middlesex, forming a western suburb of London, 4 m. W.S.W. St Paul's Cathedral. Area of pa. 2,680 ac. Pop. 44,053. It has numerous places of worship and schools, an observatory, and a cemetery at Kensal Green. The pa. comprises Notting Hill, and most part of Brompton. The royal palace of Kensington adjoins the town, but is in the pa. of St Margaret, Westminster.

Kewstown, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, forming a suburb of Philadelphia on the N.E. Pop. 44,776, partly employed in manufs. of cottons, woollens, iron, glass, etc., and in ship-building.

Kewtown, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2½ m. S.S.E. Dunstable. Area 2,990 ac. Pop. 1,033.

Kew, a maritime co. of England, at the S.E. extremity of Great Britain, nearer to the continent than any other part of the island, and having N. the Thames and North Sea, S.E. the Strait of Dover, S. Sussex and the English Channel, and W. Surrey. Area 1,557 sq. m., or 996,480 ac., of which above 900,000 ac. are said to be meadow and arable land. Pop. 615,766. Two principal ranges of hills, contiguous with the North Downs of Surrey and Hants, extend through the co. from W. to E., which is elsewhere diversified with many minor ranges. In the S. are Romney marshes and the tract termed the "Weald," formerly a part of an extensive forest, and still interspersed with numerous oak woods. In the N. are the mts. of Sheppey and Thanet, and the mouths of the Medway, Stour, and Darent rivers. Products more varied than in any other co., and, owing to the drier climate, generally superior in quality. Wheat, barley, and other grains, turnips, clover, etc., are of the finest growth. Upwards of 20,000 acres are appropriated to hops, supplying about one-fourth of the whole crops of England. Cherry, plum, and filbert orchards are extensive, and much cider is made. Garden seeds are important products. Stock of sheep large; and the Romney breed is noted for its long wool. Agriculture is in an advanced state. Estates small, owing to the Saxon custom of gavel-kind, here still maintained, and by which the lands of a father dying intestate are divided among all the sons alike. Manufs. unimportant, with the exception of paper and ship-building. The S.E. railway and its branches traverse the co. Kent is divided into 5 shires, 63 hundreds, and 415 par., mostly in the Home circuit, and in the dioceses of Canterbury and Rochester, besides which cities it contains Maidstone (the co. town), Dover, Deal, Greenwich, Chatham, Woolwich, Sandwich, Ramsgate, Margate, and Gravesend. It sends 10 members to House of Commons, 2 of whom are for the E., and 2 for the W. divisions of the co. Reg. electors for co. (1846), E. division 7,351, W. division 9,371. Kent was the country of the Cantii, and was the first established kingdom of the Saxon Heptarchy.

Kew, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. Rhode Island, in centre of state. Area 106 sq. m. Pop. 15,008.—II. Delaware, W. Delaware Bay. Area 614 sq. m. Pop. 23,814.—III. Maryland, in its N.E. part. Area 373 sq. m. Pop.

11,286.—IV. Michigan, in its W. part. Area 876 sq. m. Pop. 12,018.

Kew, a co. of Upper Canada, W. dist., between cos. Middlesex and Essex, and the Lakes Erie and St Clair, cap. town Chatham, on the Thames.

Kew, a maritime co., West Australia, mostly between lat. 34° and 36° S., lon. 118° and 119° W., extending W. from Doubtful Island Bay to cos. Plantagenet and May. In it are Capes Biche and Knob, Henry Head, and Bremer and Dillon Bays.—II. a co. of Tasmania, S.W. the river Huon, and having S.E. and S. D'Entrecasteaux Channel and the ocean. Co. town Ramsgate, on Recherche Bay.—*Kent Islands* are a group at the E. end of Bass Strait, between Tasmania and the colony Victoria. [PORT PHILLIP.]

Kewford, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. E.N.E. Newmarket. Area 710 ac. Pop. 172.

Kewstons, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 8 m. E. Collumpton. Area 4,890 ac. Pop. 1,104.

Kewstun, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 8½ m. N.N.E. Barnstaple. Area 3,480 ac. P. 424.

Kewtown, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, pa. St Pancras, forming a N. suburb of London, 2 m. N.N.W. St Paul's, and N.E. the suburb Camden-town. Pop. 23,326. It contains a college of civil engineers and many public schools.

Kewton, two pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, 6½ m. S.S.E. Exeter. Area 4,850 ac. Pop. 2,063.

—II. co. Suffolk, 6½ m. W.N.W. Framlington. Area 2,270 ac. Pop. 301.—III. a township, co. Northumberland, pa. Gosford, 3 m. N.N.W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop. 549.

Kenton, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of Kentucky. Area 145 sq. m. Pop. 17,038.

Kentucky, one of the U. S. of North America, in the central part of the union, mostly between lat. 36° 20' and 39° N., lon. 82° and 89° 20' W., having N. and W. the Ohio river, separating it from the states Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; E. Virginia, S. Tennessee, and W. the Mississippi, dividing it from Missouri. Greatest length 400 m., breadth 170 m. Area estimated at 376,800 sq. m. Pop. 902,465, of whom 210,981 were slaves. Surface in the S.E. is broken by the Cumberland mountains, a branch of the Alleghenies; in the centre is a rich undulating tract, bordering the Ohio, it is hilly and well wooded, as in the level lands of the W. Principal rivers, besides the Ohio and Mississippi, are the Cumberland, Green, Kentucky, Licking, and Tennessee, all affluents of the Ohio. Soil rests throughout on a bed of limestone, apertures in which greatly diminish the rivers in dry seasons. Climate healthy, except near the Mississippi; the winters are, for N. America, cold and humid. Oats, wheat, tobacco, and hemp, are staple products. The crop of tobacco in 1850, reached to nearly 55,500,000 lbs. Maize, and most other grains, cotton, flax, potatoes, apples, and peaches, are raised. The rearing of horses, mules, cattle, and hogs, for export, may, however, be ranked as the prime object of rural industry. The horses amount to 315,000, and the breed is greatly valued throughout the Union. Salt, from mineral springs, is exported in large quantities; iron, coal, marble, lime, and nitre, are other mineral products. Manufs. of cottons, woollens, iron-wares, cordage, and maple sugar, are increasing. Imports and exports are chiefly through New Orleans, by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. In 1850, 180 m. of railway were open in this state. The Louisville and Portland canal, avoiding the rapids of the Ohio, 2½ m. in length, admits large steamers, and cost 730,800 dollars. The state government, and the senate, consisting of 39

members, are elected for four years; the house of representatives, consisting of 100 members, is elected annually. Revenue (1881) 138,245 dollars. Kentucky sends 10 representatives to Congress. Chief towns, Frankfort, the cap., Louisville, and Lexington.—The Kentucky river rises in the Cumberland mtns., and flowing through the state of Kentucky, after a course generally N.N.W., joins the Ohio at Carrollton. It has been made navigable for steamers throughout 280 miles.

KERTY, a town of Austrian Poland, circ. Wadowice, on the Sola, 35 m. W.S.W. Cracow. Pop. 3,621. Manufs. woollen cloth, linens, and leather.

KERNWY, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, adjoining on the N., and partly within, the bor. of Truro. Area 7,370 ac. Pop. 9,743.

KERTON, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Winwick, with a station on the Warrington and Manchester Railway, 2 m. E. Newton-in-Makerfield. Pop. 293.

KERNIGEN, a walled town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on the Elz, 15 m. N.N.W. Friesburg. Pop. 2,515. Near it are the baths of Kirnhalden.

KOSORUNG, a pass over a lofty ridge of mountains in Bussahir, India, on the N.E. boundary between Koonawar and Chinese Tartary. Elevation above the sea 12,313 feet.

KOSOCLOCH, a mountain on the W. coast of Scotland, co. Ross, between the inlets Loch Grunard and Little Loch Broom.

KERRINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 1½ m. N.E. Louth. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 106.

KERASUN, KERASUNT or KERESOUN, *Cerasus*, a seaport town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 70 m. W. Trebizond, on the Black Sea. Lat. 40° 57' 10" N. lon. 38° 22' E. Pop. 3,000. (?) It stands on a rocky promontory, with a spacious bay on its E. side. Has a little ship-building, and trade in corn. Near it are mines of rock-alum.

KERRELA or MESHERD-HOSKRI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, 24 m. N.W. the ruins of Babylon, on an anc. canal from the Euphrates. Principal buildings, the mosque and tomb of Hussein, a son of Ali, which is venerated by the Persians.

KERSTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. E.S.E. Foulsham. Area 1,880 ac. Pop. 202.

KERKE, a town of Syria, pash. Damascus, E. of the Dead Sea, and 50 m. S.E. Jerusalem.

KERENSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 93 m. W.N.W. Pensa, on the Kerenga. Pop. 7,000.

KERERA, an island off the W. coast of Scotland, co. Argyll, in the Sound of Mull, forming the W. screen of the Bay of Oban, about 7 m. E. the isl. Mull, to which there is a ferry. Length, N.W. to S.E., 5 m.; breadth 2 m. P. 164. Surface rugged.

KERRELEY, a hamlet of England, co. Warwick, pa. St Michael, 2½ m. N.N.W. Coventry. Pop. 476, partly employed in the ribbon manufacture.

KERESTUR, several villa. of Hungary. [BONROON-KERESTUR.]—*Kerestur* is a vill., co. Szabolcs, 46 m. N. Debreczin.

KERGUELEN LAND or ISLAND OF DESOLATION, an island of the Indian Ocean, its S. extremity, Cape George, being in lat. 48° 54' S., lon. 70° 12' E. Length about 100 m.; greatest breadth 50 m. It is of primary formation, sterile, or covered with moss, but contains coal fit for steamers.

KERIAL, KOREN or BHOXUM, a rajaship of India, on the S.W. frontier of Bengal. Lat. (centre of raj) 20° 30' N., lon. 88° 40' E. Area 1,512 sq. m. Pop. 68,000. Annual revenue 10,000 rupees, tribute to the British 1,095 rupees. Annual revenue estim. at 506,903 rupees. Armed force, 1,900 men.

KERKA or TRKO, *Tissa*, a river of Dalmatia,

rises in Mount Prologh, flows S., and after a course of 60 m., enters the Adriatic, a little below Sebenico, which town, and Scardona, are on its banks. Knin and Darnis are on its afflu. Below its falls, it is navigable for large coasting vessels.

KERKENI, *Cercina*, an island group of the Mediterranean, belonging to Tunis, in the Gulf of Gabes, the principal island being 160 m. S.S.E. Tunis. Though rocky and sterile, some are inhabited, & on the largest are several villa. & a castle.

KERKHAU or KERAH (Turk. *Kara-su*, and *Chocasper*), a river of Persia, provs. Kurdistan and Khuzistan, rises by numerous heads about Kermanshah and Senne, flows mostly S., and joins the Shat-el-Arab (Euphrates), after an entire course of about 320 miles.

KERKINT (GULF OF), *Cercinetic Sinus*, an inlet of the Black Sea, on the N.W. side of the Crimea.

KERKIT-CHERTLIK, a market town of Turkish Armenia, pash. and 86 m. W. Erzeroum, cap. sanj., on the high route betw. Erzeroum & Tokat.

KERKOOK or KERKUK, a town of Turkish Kurdistan, cap. sanj., pash. and 155 m. N. Bagdad.

KERLOUAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, 18 m. N.N.E. Brest. Pop. 3,406.

KERMADEC ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean, consist of Macaulay Island, lat. 36° 16' S., lon. 178° 33' W.—*Curtis Island*, and some rocks. [CURTIS ISLAND.]

KERMAN, *Caramania*, a prov. of Persia, mostly between lat. 26° and 31° N., lon. 55° and 60° E., having S. the Persian Gulf, and landward the provs. Laristan, Fars, and Yazd, W. Afghanistan and Beloochistan. Estimated area about 65,000 sq. m. Pop. stated to be under 600,000. Surface mostly mountainous and barren, the irrigation being almost wholly artificial; climate unhealthy. Its N. part is a salt-waste, but in some parts of the prov. are tracts producing corn, cotton, tobacco, saffron, madder, tropical fruits, and gums; pasturage is, however, the principal branch of industry, and here are a good breed of sheep, with numerous herds of camels and goats. Mineral products comprise iron, copper, and sulphur; manufs. are of fine woollen fabrics, shawls, carpets, linens, and matchlocks. The E. coast line, called Moghistan or Maghistan, belongs to the Muscat dom., and comprises the forts Gumbroon and Jask: elsewhere the princip. towns are Kerman, Kilishi-Aga, Kirook, and Naheemabad.

KERMAN or SERJAN, a fortified city of Persia, cap. prov. Kerman, lat. 26° 48' N., lon. 56° 30' E. Pop. estimated at 30,000. It stands in a plain, commanded by two hill-forts, and has a citadel, and various fine buildings. It was formerly very flourishing, and its inhabitants still manufacture common shawls, carpets, and matchlocks.

KERMANSHAH, a fortified city of Persia, cap. Persian Kurdistan, near the Kerkhah (anc. *Chocasper*), 80 m. W.S.W. Hamadan. Lat. 34° 18' N., lon. 47° 12' E. Pop. 30,000. (?) It is enclosed by a brick wall and towers, and has many public buildings, gardens, and baths, with manufs. of carpets and swords, which are exported, with cotton and fruits to Bagdad, it being on the great S. road from Persia into Asiatic Turkey. It is stated to be flourishing and improving. About 6 m. E. are the remarkable caves of Taki-Bostan.

KERNUK, a town of Central Africa, cap. the territory of Loggan, on the S. side of Lake Tchad. Pop. estimated at 14,000.

KEROWKE, a small state in Rajpootana, India, lat. 28° 53' and 26° 45' N., lon. 76° 47' and 77° 38' E. Area 1,378 sq. m. Pop. 187,800.

KERREN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 13 m. S.W. Cologne, on the Rhr. Pop. 2,540, who manufacture jewellery and hardware.

KERRY, a maritime co. in the S.W. part of Ireland, Munster, having N. the estuary of the Shannon, E. and S. eos. Limerick and Cork, and W. the Atlantic. Area 1,166,196 ac., of which 414,814 are arable, 11,169 in plantations, 807 in towns, 32,761 under water, and 726,775 uncultivated. Pop. 238,268, a large proportion of whom speak only the Irish tongue. Surface extremely wild, rugged, and mountainous. Macgillicuddy Reeks, the loftiest mountains in Ireland, are in this co. Coast line deeply indented with bays, of which Tralee, Dingle, and Kenmare, are the chief. Dunmore Head, between the two former, is the most westerly land in Ireland. Principal rivers, the Feale, Maine, Laune or Lane, and Roughty. Lakes comprise those of Killarney, Carra, and Currane. Climate usually mild, but on the sea-board subject to heavy rains. Soil mostly inferior, except in the central lowlands, where it is a rich loam, resting on limestone. The arbutus, and other plants, commonly considered exotic, are here indigenous. Agriculture, though improving, is still very backward. Chief crops, potatoes, wheat, and barley, the former of which is alone consumed by the producers, who are in general poor. Numerous goats and Irish cattle are pastured in the mountains, and a larger English cross-breed in the vales. Fisheries, in 1851, employed 2,808 men. Mines of iron, copper, lead, coal, and slates exist; but they are at present very little wrought. Manufs. unimportant. Chief exports, corn, butter, and bacon. In 1852, there were 168 national schools, attended by 26,526 pupils. Kerry is divided into 8 baronies and 83 par., in the diocese of Ardfer. Chief towns, Tralee (the cap.), Killarney, Dingle, and Kenmare. The co. sends 2 members to House of Commons, and the bor. of Tralee 1 member. Registered electors for co. (1851) 5,222. It was made a shire by King John, in 1210.

KERRY or **CERI**, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 2½ m. S.E. E. Newton. Pop. 1,930. The vill., situated in the beautiful vale of Kerry, has an anc. church, and manufs. of flannel and baize.

KERRY, a lofty promontory of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, S. of entrance to Shannon.

KERRY, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. W.N.W. Hadleigh. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 714.

KERRY, a dist. of the U.S., North America, in N.E. of South Carolina. Area 843 sq. m. Pop. 14,473.

KESWELL, a pa. of England, co. Devon. 2 m. S. Newton-Abbot. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 400. [ASSOTS' KESWELL.]

KERTON, a seaport town of Southern Russia, gov. Taurida, in the Crimea, on the strait and 8 m. W. Yerkale. Pop. (1851) 13,106. It has a deep harbour, and is defended by a fort. Exports salt, corn, hides, skins, etc. It was made a free port by the late Emperor Alexander, and is the quarantine station for the Sea of Azov. In 1851 the imports of dry fruit and oil were valued at 43,741 rubles. Exports of caviare and raw hides, valued at 21,877 rubles.

KERTVONK, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 5 m. E. l'Orient. Pop. 2,565.

KESAN or **KUKOR**, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. and 26 m. N. Gallipoli. It is enclosed by walls.

KESHIN or **KESHIN**, a marit. vill. of Arabia, on its S.E. coast, 35 m. S.W. Ras Farik. P. 400.

KESKATZ, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. E.N.E. Ipswich. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 86.

KESMARK (Germ. *Katersmarkt*), a free town of Northern Hungary, circ. Zips, on the Poprad, 126 m. N.E. Pesth. Pop. 4,200, of whom 2,500 were

Protestants. It is enclosed by old walls, and has a town-hall, a Roman Catholic church, high school, and Protestant gymnasium.

KESSEL, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 8 m. N.N.E. Ruremonde. Pop. 1,091.

KESSELADOERF, a vill. of Saxony, W. Dresden, where the Prussians defeated the Austrians, 1746.

KESSEL-BASHI-NOR, a lake of Chinese Turkestan, near the sources of the Irish river, lat. 46° 30' N., lon. 87° E. Length nearly 80 m.; breadth varying to 25 m. It receives a considerable river, but has no efflux for its waters.

KESSING, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, off the S.E. extremity of Ceram. Lat. 3° 50' S., lon. 131° E. Circumference about 45 miles.

KESWINGLAND, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. S.S.W. Lowestoft. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 777.

KESTAVEN (PARTS OF), a subdivision of England, co. Lincoln, forming its S.W. part, having N. the parts Lindsey, and S.E. the parts Holland. Area 445,660 ac. Pop. 32,350. It contains excellent arable and pasture land, with the towns Grantham, Stamford, Felkingham, Bourne, Corby, Market-Deeping, and Stamford.

KESTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. S.S.E. Bromley. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 644.

KESWICK, a market town of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Crosthwaite, on the Greta, between the foot of Skiddaw mountain and the N. end of Lake Derwentwater, 24 m. S.S.W. Carlisle. Pop. 2,618. It has a church, town-hall, market-house, free school, workhouse, two museums, chiefly of minerals; and manufactures of linsey-woolseys and black-lead pencils. The potting of clur, taken in the lakes, is also a considerable business. [DERWENTWATER.]

KE-WICK, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area 960 ac. Pop. 126.—II. (East), a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. Harwood, 3½ m. S.W. Wetherby. Pop. 452.

KESZULLI, a market town of W. Hungary, co. Szalad, near the W. extremity of Lake Balaton, 96 m. S. Presburg. Pop. 7,410. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, fisheries, and a trade in wine. It is the seat of an agricultural school.

KETLEY, a township of England, co. Salop, pa. and 1 m. E. Wellington. P. 2,642. Has iron works.

KITZRENER or **KUCSENER**, a market town of Hungary, between the Danube and Theiss, co. and 60 m. N.E. Pesth. Pop. (1851) 32,303, mostly employed in breeding live stock, tanning, soap-making, and growing wine. It has various churches, a Friarist, and two Reformed gymnasia, a normal school, school of design, orphan asylum, and military hospital. It has 6 yearly markets; that for cattle is the largest in Hungary.

KETTERING, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 14 m. N.N.E. Northampton. Area of pa. 2,810 ac. Pop. 5,198. Has silk weaving, plush and wool combing.

KETTERINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2½ m. E.N.E. Wymondham. Ac. 1,080. Pop. 309.

KETTIS, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, immediately E. Coupar-Angus. Pop. 396.

KETTEL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 54 m. S.W. Cupar. Pop. 2,501. Has linen weaving.

KETTERASTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 64 m. N.N.W. Hadleigh. Area 960 ac. Pop. 149.

KETTERBURY, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. S.W. Framlington. Ac. 1,550. Pop. 348.

KETTERTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8 m. N.E. Yakenham. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 909.

KETTERSHORPE, a pa. of England, co. and 9 m. W.N.W. Lincoln. Area 3,290 ac. Pop. 541.

KETTERWELL, a pa. Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on the Wharf, 13 m. N. Skipton. Ac. 2,330. P. 607.

KATTON, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. S.W. Stamford. Area 2,740 ac. Pop. 1,138.
KATZWIL, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 18 m. N.E. Düsseldorf. Pop. 2,324. It has manufactures of cloth.

KEYNESBOROUGH or **CERYNELL**, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, 10 m. S.E. E. Rhayader. Pop. 388.

KEYNOR (Str.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Falmouth. Area 2,860 ac. P. 2,239.

Kew, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Thames, here crossed by a bridge, connecting it with Brentford, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. the Mortlake station of the London and Richmond Railway. Area 230 ac. Pop. 1,000. Here is a royal palace, once the favourite residence of George III. It is surrounded by ornamental grounds, covering 120 ac., and containing a pagoda, 163 feet in height. The botanic garden, possessing one of the most celebrated collections of plants in Europe, is kept up at the national cost, and is open to the public. The palm-house is unrivalled, being 360 feet by 90 feet.

Kew (Str.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Wadebridge. Area 7,530 ac. Pop. 1,337.

Kewstoke, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Bristol Channel, 8 m. N.W. Axbridge. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 560.

KEXBOROUGH, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Dorton, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W.N.W. Barnsley. Pop. 577.

KEXHOLM, a town of Finland, len and 50 m. N.E. Wyburg, at the influx of the Vuoksi into Lake Ladoga. Pop. 2,000.

KETTINGHAM or **KAYINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 10 m. E.S.E. Hull. Area 3,910 ac. Pop. 744.

KEYMER, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Hurst Pier-Point. Area 4,070 ac. Pop. 1,006. The branch of the S. coast railway to Lewes here leaves the London and Brighton line.

KEYNSHAM, a pa. and market town of England, co. Somerset, on the Avon, and on the Great Western Railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Bristol. Area of pa. 3,340 ac. Pop. 2,313.

KEYNSTON-TARRANT, a pa., Engl., co. Dorset, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 1,560. P. 321.

KEYONTHUL, a hill state of India, between the Sutlej and the Jumna. The centre of state is in lat. 31° N., lon. 77° $18'$ E. Area, with its dependencies, 235 sq. m. Pop. 26,000.

KHARAULOO, a town of India, in Guzerat, lat. 23° $54'$ N., lon. 72° $30'$ E. Pop. 12,000.

KEYS (THE) or **CAYS**, are the islets and reefs along the shores of Honduras, Central America, and in other parts of the West Indies, the principal being the Great Key, Bahama. Lat. 21° $45'$ N., lon. 71° $40'$ W.—(I. a group, E. Archipelago, W. of the Aroo Islands. [KI ISLANDS.]

KEY (WEST), an island, U. S. North America, at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, lat. 24° $31'$ $5''$ N., lon. 81° $47'$ W., 60 m. S.W. the S. extremity of Florida, having on its N.W. side a harbour admitting the largest vessels, and a vill. with a court-house, church, lighthouse, and 2,367 inhabitants, who live by salt making. [FLORIDA KEYS.]

KEYSOE, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 3 m. S.S.W. Kimbolton. Area 3,610 ac. Pop. 834.

KEYSTON, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Kimbolton. Ac. 2,480. Pop. 199.

KEYWORTH, a pa. of England, co. and $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. Nottingham. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 667.

KEUD-VASABHELY, a market town of Transylvania, Szeklerland, 85 m. N.E. Kronstadt. Pop. 2,736.—**Keud-Senax** is a market town, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Segesvar. Pop. 4,800.

KHABILIA, the name of the mountainous country of Algeria, which is now nearly subjugated by the French.

KHABUR, two rivers of Asiatic Turkey.—I. (*Arazes*), pasha. Diarbekir and Bagdad, flows S. through Mesopotamia, and joins the Euphrates at Kerkissa, after a course estimated at 180 m. Principal affluent the Nahr-el-Singar.—II. pasha. Van and Koordistan, flows S. and joins the Tigris, 65 m. N.W. Mosul. The towns Bitlis and Zakum are on its banks. Length 50 miles.

KHACHROD, a town of India, in the territory of Gwalior, in lat. 23° $28'$ N., lon. 75° $20'$ E. Estimated pop. 10,000.

KHAFALOUN or **KHAFALOOK**, a town of W. Tibet, at the junction of the Shayook and Leh rivers, 90 m. N.W. Leh, and the cap. of a rajah-ship. Pop. 12,000.

KHAIBAR, a town of Arabia, prov. Hadjaz, 100 m. N.N.E. Medina, and cap. of an independent Jewish territory. It was captured in 828 by Mohammed, who here received from a Jewess the poisoned egg which ultimately cost him his life.

KHAI-FUNG and **KHAI-HOA**, two cities of China; the former, cap. prov. Ho-nan, on the Hoang-ho, 300 m. N.W. Nanking; the latter, prov. Yun-nan, cap. dep., near the Tonquin frontier, in lat. 23° $24'$ $30''$ N., lon. 104° $21'$ E.

KHAIRABAD, a vill. of the Punjab, on the Indus, opposite Attock, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats, 35 m. E.S.E. Peshawar. It has a mud fort, and an aqueduct for irrigation.

KHALKAS COUNTRY, the N. part of Mongolia, Chinese Empire, extending from the Altai, in lon. 90° to 112° E., between lat. 47° and 53° N., having N. Siberia, and W. Chinese Turkestan. Surface in a great part mountainous; elsewhere consisting of vast plains and steppes, over which Tartar tribes wander with their herds; in the S. it comprises a part of the great desert (Gobi). The Yenisei, Selenge, Orkhon, and other large rivers rise in this region; which also contains many large lakes, the principal being the Oubas Nor. It is divided into four khanats, governed by native chiefs, tributary to the Chinese. Cap. city Ourga. The inhabitants are Mongol Tartars, and of the Buddhist faith. This was the native country of Zinghis (or Jenghis) khan.

KHALKI, one of the Prince Islands, Sea of Marmora, S.E. Constantinople, with an ancient copper mine and a Greek college.

KHAMIL or **HAMI**, a city of Chinese Turkestan, lat. 42° $30'$ N., lon. 93° $40'$ E., in a fertile and well cultivated region, with a garrison of 1,000 men. It is the centre of a large trade.

KHANER, a marit. vill. of Persia, prov. Laristan, opposite Lark in the island Kishm. It exports sulphur to Muscat from mines in its vicinity.

KHANGER, two vill. of the Punjab, between the Chenab and Indus rivers, respectively 36 and 76 m. S.S.W. Mooltan.—**Khangash** is a vill. in the Indian desert, dom. and 66 m. S. Bhawalpoor.

KHANIA or **CANEA**, *Cydonia*, a fortified seaport, and the principal commercial town of Crete, cap. prov., on the N. coast of the island, 64 m. W.N.W. Candia. Pop. 6,000, of whom about 5,000 are Mohammedans, and 1,000 foreign Greeks. Its port is the best in Crete, and admits vessels of 300 tons; it is formed by a mole 1,200 feet long, with a lighthouse at its extremity, opposite a fort, defending the harbour. It has an arsenal, docks, Venetian galley vanis, a bannet, and soap factories. It is the seat of a provincial council and governor, a Greek bishop's see, & the residence of several European consuls.

KHANKA, two towns of Central Asia, indep.

Turkistan.—I. **khamai** and 90 m. E.N.E. **Khiva**, on the *Jyhoos*, and consisting of about 350 houses, enclosed within the walls.

Kharakoo, several towns of N.W. Hindostan. —I. dom. and 78 m. S.W. **Rhawpoo**. Pop. 20,000. It was formerly of more importance, but is still a flourishing commercial town, with a good bazaar, and a navigable canal from the Indus. —II. Punjab, near the Chenab, 7 m. N.W. **Jhung**. —III. Punjab, 40 m. E. of **Attok**.

Kharas, a town of Nepal, on a tributary of the Ganges, 66 m. E.N.E. **Khatmandoo**.

Kharas, a town of N. Beloochistan, prov. and 40 m. S.W. **Sarawan**, cap. dist., in the midst of a desert region. Its inhabitants barter gum, dates, and *asafoetida*, for provisions from the N. and E.

Kharasm, the N. part of the territory of **Khiva**, Central Asia. [**KHIVA**]

Kharosh (El.), a town of Upper Egypt, cap. of the Great Oasis, 98 m. S.W. **Girgeh**. Pop. 6,000. It has the remains of a temple, and is a station for the caravans going from Egypt to **Darfur** and Central Africa.

Kharish, an inland town of Arabia, W. of **Makallah**, and reputed to have 3,000 inhabitants, who trade in ghee and cattle.

Kharokov of **CHUKROV** or **UKRAINE**, a gov. of European Russia, in the S., bounded E. by **Voronej**, S. by **Ekatierinoslav**, W. by **Poltava**, and N. by **Koursk**. Area 20,931 sq. m. Pop. 1,467,400, chiefly Russians and Cossacks. It is watered by the **Donets** and the **Oskol**. Surface flat and little wooded. Soil fertile, entirely agricultural, producing grain of all sorts, and wine in great abundance. It has numerous distilleries, tanneries, and tallow and saltpetre factories.

Kharokov, a city of European Russia, cap. gov. **Kharlov**, at the confluence of the **Lopon** and **Kharlov**, affs. of the **Don**, 430 m. S.S.W. **Moscow**. Pop. (1855) 32,296. It is the cap. of a Greek eparchy, and see of the bishops of the Ukraine and **Kharlov**. Its university, founded 1803, had, in 1851, 76 professors and 407 students, a library of 25,000 vols., a theological seminary, a gymnasium, and a female academy with 25 professors. Its manufs. comprise leather and fine carpets, and its trade is extensive. It has fairs for cattle and wool, among the most important in S. Russia.

Kharput, a town of Turkish Armenia, pash. and 60 m. W.N.W. **Diarbekir**.

Kharطوم or **Khartum**, the modern cap. town of Nubia, on one of the heads of the Nile, 95 m. S.W. **Shendy**. Pop. 65,000, including garrison. It is a place of considerable trade, and the great depot of slaves sent from **Soudan** and **Abyssinia** into Egypt. Estimated height above the sea 1,525 feet.

Khasabulje, a town of British India, N.W. provs, dist. of **Mynpoorie**, in the **Doab**, 60 m. N.E. **Agra**.

Khash, a town and fort of W. Afghanistan, on the **Khash** road. Lat. 31° 38' N., lon. 62° 45' E. Pop. about 2,000.—The **Khash** road (or river) enters the **Hamoon** Lake, after a S.W. course of about 180 m. through a barren country, & partly separates the **Candahar** and **Herat** dominions.

Khatmandoo, the cap. town of Nepal, in a mountainous region, about 145 m. N.N.W. **Patna**. Lat. 28° 42' N., lon. 85° 15' E. Estim. pop. 60,000. It extends for about 1 m. along a river, is built mostly of brick, and has many Buddhist temples.

Khatwa, the meet E. pass across the **Hindoo** **Koosh**, **Kafiristan**, 100 m. N.E. **Cabool**. Lat. 35° 38' N., lon. 70° E. Elevation of summit 12,000 feet above the sea. By it **Timour** entered **Hindostan**.

Khata, two towns of British India, presid. **Bombay**.—I. dist. S. **Concan**, 98 m. S.S.E. **Bombay**.—II. dist. **Candesh**, 104 m. E.S.E. **Surat**.

Khazidonia, a cape and group of islets (*Chelidonia*) Asia Minor, Anatolia, on its S. coast.

Khazmos, a mountain of Greece, **Morea**, gov. **Kyllenia**, 6 m. S.E. **Kalavrita**. Elev. 7,854 feet.

Khazmasha, a considerable walled town of India, dom. and 140 m. S. **Gwalior**.

Khaznawoor and **Khaznaw**, two vills. of the Punjab, the former near the **Ghara**, 32 m. S.W. **Ferozpoor**, the latter 28 m. N.W. **Juldipoor**.

Kherson or **CHERSON**, a gov. of Southern Russia, mostly between lat. 46° and 49° N., and lon. 29° and 34° E., having S. the **Black Sea** and gov. **Taurida**, and on other sides **Ekatierinoslav**, **Poltava**, **Kiev**, **Podolia**, and **Bessarabia**. Area 28,305 sq. m. Pop., excluding **Odesa**, 768,500. Surface in the N. undulating, and covered with forests, elsewhere a wide steppe or prairie. Principal rivers, the **Dnieper**, on the N. and S.E. the **Dniester**, forming the W. frontier, and the **Bug**, traversing its centre. Its W. half is fertile;

cattle and sheep breeding is, however, the chief branch of industry. Products comprise oak-bark, tobacco, mustard, saffron, and liquorice, besides corn, hemp, flax, nitre, salt, and sandstone. Manufs. of cloths, tallow, leather, butter, cheese, and caviar, are carried on, partly by Swedish, German, and other colonists, the pop. consisting of a great intermixture of races. Principal towns, **Kherson**, **Nikolaev**, **Elizabetgrad**, and **Odesa**; but the last now forms a separate government.

Kherson or **CHERSON**, a fortified town of S. Russia, cap. gov. **Kherson**, on r. b. of the **Dnieper**, 92 m. E.N.E. **Odesa**. P. (1865) 35,968. It is divided into four quarters, the citadel, in which are the arsenal, barracks, other government buildings, and the cathedral; the admiralty quarter, with excavated docks for the construction of ships of war, is now deserted. It has various other schools, and 3 m. distant are the tomb and cenotaph of **Howard** the philanthropist, who died at **Kherson** January 20, 1790.

KHIT-ÖAN Mountains, is a name applied to two extensive mountain chains of E. Asia, one between the Russian and Chinese doms., the other separating **Manchouaria** & **Mongolia**. The **Khing-gan-Oula** is a portion of the great mountain chain of Asia, separating the Russian and Chinese empires, about 150 m. E.F.E. **Klaeha**.

KHING-YANG and **KHING-YUAN**, two cities of China, cap. dep. the former in prov. **Kan-su**, near lat. 36° N., lon. 107° 30' E., and elaborately fortified; the latter, prov. **Quang-se**, 390 m. W.N.W. **Canton**, and having a large drug trade.

KHINI and **KHINIS**, two towns of Asiatic Turkey, the former in pash. and 43 m. N.E. **Diarbekir**, with 300 Mohammedan and 100 Armenian families, the latter engaged in a trade of fruit, and in spinning and weaving cotton cloths, about 30,000 pieces of which are said to be produced here annually from 120 looms, and used in the vicinity. The latter is in the pash. and 45 m. N.N.E. **Mosch**, with about 130 houses, a mosque, and a castle.

KHIOU-TCHOU, the cap. city of the island **Hainan**. [**KHIOU-TCHOU**,]

KHIU-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. **Che-kiang**, cap. dep. 100 m. S.W. **Hang-chow-foo**.

KHISON, a town of India, in the district of **Bahawad**, territory of **Oode**, 35 m. S. **Lucknow**. Pop. 5,000.

KHIVA or **KHARZEN**, *Chorasmia*, a country of independent Turkistan, mostly between lat. 37° and 44° N., lon. 63° and 64° E., having N. the

Kirghis steppe and the **Sea of Aral**, **E. Bokhara** and the **Kara-kalpak territory**, **S. Khorasan** (Persian dom.), and **W. the Caspian Sea**. Estimated pop. 300,000, mostly wandering tribes. Surface almost wholly a sandy desert, with some scattered hill ranges in the N. and W., the Oxus flows through its E. part; and along its banks, and the canals connected with it, there are many fertile tracts. In these places, wheat, millet, barley, fruits, linseed, cotton, flax, and some rice, are grown. The vine also thrives. Sheep and goats, and a good breed of horses, are pretty numerous. Camels are the ordinary beasts of burden. Some cotton and silk stuffs, and shawls, are made by the females, and exported; agriculture is, however, the principal occupation of the settled population. About 3,000 camels go annually to Orenburg, Astrakhan, and Cabool, with agricultural produce, silk, and cotton fabrics, and yarn, to be exchanged for the products of Russia and the West, which are also brought in boats across the Caspian Sea. The population is very mixed, the dominant race being Uzbeks, as in Bokhara.—**Kātoz**, the cap., is in an irrigated plain near the Oxus. Lat. 41° 40' N., lon. 59° 15' E. Pop. 10,000. The only stone buildings are three mosques, a school, and a caravan-serai. It is surrounded by numerous gardens, and is the chief seat of trade.

KAMBA or CAMBOJA, formerly a great kingdom of S.E. Asia, which, in the 16th century, extended from lat. 8° to 20° N., and included a large portion of Lao and Siam. It has been successively diminished, till it is now represented by a small state tributary to Siam, bounded S. by the Chinese Sea, W. by the River Me-Kong, N.W. by Siam, and N. by Assam. Pop. estim. at 500,000. The Annamese having burned the ancient capital, a new one called Udong has been established on the W. bank of the Mekong. Pop. estimated at 12,000.

KNOI, a town of N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, cap. dist., on a tributary of the Kur, 20 m. N. Lake Urumia. Pop. 30,000. Its streets are shaded by avenues of trees, and it has a good bazaar. In its plain Shah Ismael totally defeated the Turks under Selim I., in 1514.

KHOJEND, a town of Central Asia, independent Turkistan, Khanat and 50 m. W. Khokan, on the Jaxartes. It is enclosed by walls and wet ditches, and intersected by canals. Manufacts. of coarse cotton fabrics, in which, and in Russian goods, it has a large trade; and it is the station at which toll is paid for all merchandise entering the Khanat from Bokhara.

KHOKAN, KOKAN or FERGHANA, a Khanat of Central Asia, independent Turkistan, between lat. 40° and 45° N., lon. 67° and 75° E., having E. Chinese Turkistan, N. and W. the Kirghiz and Kara-Kalpak territory, and S. Bokhara and the table land of Pamere. Surface mountainous, and it comprises a part of the lofty region W. of the great plateau of E. Asia. The Jaxartes has its upper course in this region. Products comprise corn, cotton, silk, and fine fruits, with coal, copper, iron, lapis-lazuli. Pasturage plentiful, live stock numerous, and wool is an important article of export. Manufacts. comprise embroidered silks, cotton stuffs, cochineal, and sandalwood. Shawls are imported from Cashmere and Balkh, the rest of the trade is chiefly with Badakhshan and Russia. The Khan maintains an army of about 10,000 men. Principal towns, Khokan, Khojend, and Tashkend.

KHOKAN, cap. Khanat of same name, on the Jaxartes, about 380 m. N.W. Kashgar, and N.E.

Samarcand. It is reported to be of about half the size of Bokhara. Principal buildings, the Khan's residence, some stone bazaars, mosques, public schools, and several caravanserais. Its vicinity is fertile and cultivated.

KHOLM, a town of Russia, gov. Pskov., cap. dist., on the Lovat, 103 m. S.E. Pskov. P. 2,000.

KHOSMICE, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Minsk, on the Dnieper, 31 m. S.S.E. Rechlitsa.

KHOLMOGOBY, a town of Russia, gov. and 33 m. S.E. Archangel, cap. dist. of same name, on an island in the Dwina. Pop. 1,600.

KHONSAR, a town of Persia, prov. Irak Ajemi, 83 m. W.N.W. Isfahan, on the route to Hamadan. Pop. 12,000 to 13,000, engaged in raising and drying fruits, and weaving chintz.

KHOOLOOM, KHULM or TASH-KURGAN, a town of Central Asia, Khanat and 60 m. S.W. Koon-dooz, on Khooloom river, a tributary of the Oxus. Estim. pop. 10,000. It is enclosed by an earthen wall, is regularly built of clay and brick, and has two forts and an active general trade.

KHOONAYLAR or KQONAWAR PASS, one of the loftiest across the Himalaya. Lat. 31° 40' N., lon. 18° 30' E. Elevation 20,000 feet above the sea.

KHOORDAH or KHOORDAGARH, a town of India, dist. Poree, Bengal presid., 343 m. S.W. Calcutta. It was at one time a place of much importance, but is now in decay. The rajah of Khoordah exercises superintendence over the temple of Juggernanth and its affairs.

KHOORIA, a town of India, dist. Boolundshahr, 54 m. S. Meerut. Pop. 13,653.

KHOBASAN or KHORABIAN ("Country of the Sun"), a prov. of Persia, between lat. 34° and 38° N., lon. 53° and 61° E., but its limits have often varied considerably. It has S. the prov. or dist. Yazd, W. Irak-Ajemi and Mazanderan, N. Khiva, and E. Afghanistan. Its S. part is a sandy waste, the rest of its surface consists of mountain ranges and fertile valleys. Wheat, rice, tobacco, cotton, hemp, and assafetida, are grown. Pasturages are extensive, and many of the pop. are engaged in rearing live stock. Goats' hair and turquoises are important articles of produce. Principal towns, Meshed and Nishapur.

KHORE (a "Mouth" or "Estuary"), is the prefixed name of various bays in the East, the principal being *Khore Abdallah*, Persian Gulf, W. of the mouth of the Euphrates river.

KHOROL, a town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. W.N.W. Poltava, on the Khorol, an affluent of the Psol.

KHORUM-ABAD, a town of Persia, dist. Louri-stan, 93 m. N.E. Kermanshah. It has many curious antiquities.—*Khorumabad* is a vill. of Mazanderan, 80 m. W. Amol.

KHOREN-SHAB, a vill. and valley of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, the former S.W. Tabriz, and formerly of importance. The valley is a tract of groves and gardens, and one of the "paradises" celebrated in old Persian poetry (the others being at Samarcand, at Hamadan, the plain of Damascus, and Kaleb Soud, prov. Fars).

KHOTAN, ELUGHAR or LIHTI, a town of Chinese Turkistan, on the route between Yarkand and Lapa. Lat. 37° N., lon. 80° 30' E. It is enclosed by earth ramparts, and is the station of a Chinese governor and garrison, but mostly peopled by Uzbeks, who manu. leather, silk fabrics, and paper, and have a brisk trade in these goods, and in jasper and other natural products. Its territory contains also the towns Karakash and Kihra.

KHOTINE, a town of Bessarabia. [CHOTYI.]

KHOTYK, a town of Russia, gov. and 76

m. S.W. Kouruk, on rt. b. of the Vorkla. Pop. 3,400.

KOONAN, a decayed town, Beloochistan, cap. prov. Jhalawan, in a fertile valley, 80 m. S.S.W. Kelat. Lat. 27° 50' N. lon. 68° 53' E.

KHUKHAL, a town of Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, 45 m. S.S.E. Ardabil.

KHUM, a town, Central Asia. [KHOOLOOM.] KHUMDUL, a town of India, dist. and 13 m. N. Agra. It is the chief place of pergunnah of same name.

KHUNNAH, a petty state of the Cis-Indus, N.W. Hindostan. Lat. 30° 43' N., lon. 76° 20' E. Area 28 square miles.

KHURD-CAROOI, a vill. of Afghanistan, chiefship and 16 m. S.E. Cabool, elev. 7,466 feet. Here the British troops, retreating to Cabool from Jelalabad, were slain by the Afghans, in 1841.

KHURMILA, a town of India, British dist., and 36 m. S.W. Hammerpoor, N.W. provs. P. 12,005.

KHURMULDA, a town of British India, dist. Rohtuk, N.W. provs. in lat. 28° 53' N., lon. 76° 58' E. It is the chief place of the pergunnah of same name.

KHURUMABAD or KOONABAD, a large vill. of North Persia, prov. Mazanderan, near the Caspian Sea, 80 m. W. Amol.

KHURISTAN, *Susiana*, a prov. of Persia, mostly between lat. 34° and 35° N., lon. 46° and 51° E., having N. the Bakhtiyar mountains, separating it from Irak-Ajemi, E. Fars, W. the pass. Bagdad (Asiatic Turkey), and S. the Persian Gulf. Surface mostly mountainous, but in the S. are some plains, where the climate in summer is oppressively hot. Principal rivers, the Kerah, Karun, and Jerahi; the Tigris and Euphrates (Shat-el-Arab) form a part of its W. boundary. Products comprise rice, maize, barley, cotton, sugar cane, dates, indigo, and silk. Pasturages are extensive and live stock numerous. Trade mostly with Bassorah and Bagdad. Principal towns, Shuster, Dizful, Behbah, and Mohammerah.

KHVALINAK, a town of Russia, gov. and 115 m. N.E. Saratov, on rt. b. of Volga. P. (1856) 14,670.

KHYBER PASS, Afghanistan, is the principal north pass into that country from Hindostan, commencing about 10 m. W. Peshawar, and extending for 30 m. N.W. to the plain of Jelalabad. It lies through cliffs of slate, rising from 600 to 1,000 feet on either side, and, though narrow and dangerous, is the only route for artillery across the Khyber mountains. It was forced by the British troops on first occupation of Cabool, and again in 1842.

KHYNDWEN, a river of Further India, rises in the kingdom of Hong, lat. 26° 28' N., lon. 90° 54' E., flows mostly S. between the Cassay and Burmese doms, and joins the Irrawady opposite Yandabo, in Burmah, after a course loosely estimated at 470 m. It is navigable for the largest boats to King-Mao, in lat. 23° 45' N.

KHYRBOOM, a town of Scinde, 15 m. E. of the Indus. Lat. 27° 31' N., lon. 65° 45' E. Pop. 15,000. It is the residence of the amcers of N. Scinde. Has a fort, mosques, and bazars. Manufactures coarse cottons.

KHYRABAD, several towns of India and Afghanistan, the principal being in dom. and 100 m. W.N.W. Oude. Lat. 27° 3' N., lon. 80° 40' E.

KHYRABOON, a town of Scinde, on an arm of the Indus, in lat. 26° 55' N., lon. 67° 50' E. Pop. between 2,000 and 3,000. It has 7 mosques, and a bazaar well supplied with cotton goods.

KHYRBOON, a town of N.W. Hindostan, dom. and 32 m. N.E. Shawpoor, near the l. b. of the Ghara (Sutlej), on the border of the desert, which

encroaches fast on the town and vicinity. It is mostly built of earth, but has a mosque of burned brick, a bazaar, and trade by caravans with the desert, though its commercial importance is much less than formerly.—II. A considerable town of Scinde, 50 m. N.E. Boree, in a tract well irrigated by canals from the Indus. Pop. 15,000.

KI or KAY ISLANDS, a group in the Malay Archipelago, consisting of the Great and Little KI, Waton, and some smaller islands, near lat. 6° S., lon. 185° E. United pop. from 5,000 to 10,000. The Great KI is about 45 m. in length, and mountainous; Little KI is nowhere more than 50 feet above the sea level. Many of the pop. are Mohammedans. Products comprise provisions, timber, native boats, tortoise-shell, and cocoa nut oil; and some little trade takes place with Celebes, Banda, etc.—KI, Kia, and Kiai, are the names of numerous towns of China.

KIACHTI or KIAKHTA, a town of Siberia, gov. and 180 m. S.E. Irkutsk, on an affluent of the Selenga, close to the Chinese frontier, and the great emporium of the trade between Russia and China. Lat. 50° 20' N., lon. 106° 33' E. Pop. about 5,000. It consists of an upper fortified town, with a stone church and government offices; and the lower town at some little distance, inhabited by merchants, and opposite the Chinese village Mai-ma-tchin. The Russians here exchange lamb skins, furs, broad cloths, coarse linens, cattle and bullock, for tea, raw and manufactured silks, nankeens, porcelain, rhubarb, and other Chinese produce, especially at a large fair in December. A great temporary increase of its trade took place during the late British war with China; and during 1843, as many as 102,700 chests of superfine tea were said to have been received here by the Russians, the returns to China comprising 660,000 yards of Russian broad cloth, worth 229,000*l.*, other Russian woolsens to 167,400*l.*, cotton goods to 26,000*l.*, leather to 45,000*l.*, and furs to 210,800*l.*, in value.

KIA-HING, a city, China, prov. Che-kiang, on the Imperial Canal, 50 m. N.E. Hang-chow-fou.

KIAMA, a town of Central Africa, in dist. of same name, state Borghoo, 70 m. S.W. Boussa.

KIANG-SI, a prov. of China, between lat. 34° and 36° N., lon. 113° 20' and 118° 30' E., enclosed by the provs. Hou-nan Hou-pe, Ngan-kwei, Tcheliang, Fo-ken, and Quang-tong. Pop. 23,044,999. Surface mostly mountainous; but its centre is traversed by the Kan-Kiang. Products comprise gold, iron, tin, lead, excellent hemp, grass-cloths of the best kind, drugs, and the finest porcelain. Cap. city, Nan-Chang.

KIANG-SU, a maritime prov. of China, between lat. 31° and 35° N., lon. 116° and 123° E., having E. the Yellow Sea, and landward the provs. Shantung, Ho-nan, Ngan-hoei, and Tcheliang. Pop. 37,843,501. Surface mostly level, except in the S., and is a most fertile and valuable province. Exports silk. The great rivers Hoang-ho and Yang-tze-Kiang, here enter the sea. Principal city Nanking.

KIANRAET, *Gumra*, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, cap. sauj., 65 m. N.E. Angora.

KIAN-NING and KIAN-TCHANG, two cities of China, the former in prov. Fo-ken, cap. dep., 85 m. N.W. Foo-chow; the latter prov. Kiang-si, cap. dep., 43 m. S.E. Foo-chow, with manufactures of arrack and summer clothing.

KIBBLETON, a liberty of England, co. Stafford pa. and 2 m. N. Stone. Pop. 1,598. Earl St Vincent was born here in 1734.

KIWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 51 m. N.N.W. Market-Harborough. Area 8,200

so Pop 1,753, partly employed in frame-work knitting

KIDDERMINSTER, a town of S Russia [KIDDERMINSTER] a town of S Russia, a pari, munic ho, manufacturing town and pa of England, co Worcester, on both sides of the Stour, near its confluence with the Severn, 15 m N Worcester, and on the Worcester and Birmingham Railway Area of pa. 11,180 ac Pop 23,845 Pop of pari bor 18,462 Chief buildings, the pa church, grammar school, town hall, market house, bank, and union workhouse Kidderminster was noted for its woollen manufs in the reign of Henry VIII The fabrics now made are carpets, the best in England, and flinger rugs, with some bombazines, button coverings, and waistcoat pieces The Stafford and Worcester Canal passes the town and opens a communication with Liverpool, Hull, and Bristol The bor sends 1 mem to H of C

KIDDERMINSTER, a town of British India, dist of 24 pergunahs, Bengal presid, immediately adjoining Calcutta Has a government dockyard, and factory for the repair of their steamers

KIDDERMINSTER, a pa of England, co Oxford 41 m NNW Woodstock Area 2,400 ac Pop 303 It has a vevanent church

KIDDERMINSTER, a pa of England, co and 51 m NNW Oxford Area 3,000 ac Pop 1,494

KIDDERMINSTER, a town of Turkey, 30 m SW Salonica, in Gulf of Salonica

KIDWELLY, a munic ho small port market town and pa of South Wales co and 9 m S Carmarthen on both sides of the Gwendraeth near its mouth in Carmarthen Bx, and on the Carmarthen and Swan est Railw Pop 1,648 A bridge connects the old and new towns Has a church, a free school and some iron and tin-smelting works, the products of which with coal, form the chief exports

KIEV, a gov and city of Russia [KIEV]

KIEV, a seaport town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, on a fine bay of the Baltic 53 m N N E Hamburg at the terminus of the railway from Altona Pop (1847) 14,000, or including its suburb Brunswick, 17,000 Principal edifices the church of St Nicholas, a royal palace, and the public baths Its university founded in 1667 had in 1846, 191 students, attached to it are an observatory, botanic garden, living in hospital, and public library It has manufs of iron goods and machines, tobacco, starch and refined sugar a good harbour, with 16 feet water trade in ship building, and an annual fair in January, at which extensive exchanges are transacted The Holstein Canal joins the Baltic 2 m N the town steam and other packet boats ply it in constant communication with Copenhagen, and also with Alsborg, Randers, and Helsingor

KIEV, a city of Poland, cap prov, 64 m NNW Cracow Pop 100 It is a bishop's see and has numerous religious edifices, with a gymnasium and diocesan school There are copper and lead mines in its vicinity

KIEV, a town of Belgium prov E Flanders, 18 m N Dendermonde Pop 2,003

KIEV, a town of Tibet, on the Upper Sutlej, 42 m S Gardokh, with hot sulphur springs

KIEV, an initial name of several cities, etc, China—the principal being Kieu-kang, prov Kiang-su, cap dep, with a fort on the Yang tse-kiang, in lat 39° 54' N, lon 116° 8' E

KIEV, a seaport town of Denmark, island Fuhnen, on its E coast, at the entrance of an inlet of the Great Belt Pop 1,800

KIEV, KIEV or KIEW, a government of Euro-

pean Russia, in the SW, bounded E by Tchernigov and Poltava, S by Kherson and Podolia, W Volhynia, and N Minsk Area 19,184 sq m Pop (1846) 1,605,800 Surface flat or undulating, watered by the Dniester, which forms its E limit, and by the Tejerov in N Soil very fertile, and entirely occupied in agriculture, except a small portion in the N, which is covered with excellent timber Chief crops, wheat, rye, oats, maize, lint, hemp, tobacco, hops, and vines Cattle are extensively reared Manufs candles and soap

KIEV, a fortified city of European Russia, cap prov Kiev, on rt b of the Dniester, 670 m S St Petersburg, and 430 m S W Moscow Pop (1856) 55,538 It is the seat of the Governor-General of Little Russia, cap of a Greek eparchy, and seat of a criminal and civil court, and has an arsenal Chief edifices cathedral of St Sophia, and the monastery of Petchersk in the citadel Its university is endowed with 1,000,000 rubles, has a library of 35,000 vols, cabinets of medals, mineralogy, zoology, and botany, and most of the collections transferred from the old university of Vilna In 1851, it had 86 professors and 595 students, a Russian theological seminary with a large library two gymnasia, and an establishment for the education of the daughters of nobles

KIEV, a town of S Wales, co Carmarthen 8 m E Narberth Pop 520

KIEV, a town or vill of Asiatic Turkey, pash and 108 m N E Bagdad on the Kardistan frontier Here are some extensive ruins

KIEV, a town of Assam, prov Tongkin, on a river, 80 m E Caco It is fortified in the European style, regularly built, intersected by canals and has a palace and large rice magazines

KIEV, a group of small islands, N Pacific, S of Japan and N of the Loo choo islands

KIEV, a market town of E Hungary, co Jorontal 36 m W W N W Temesvar Pop with 10 vills (1844) 12,344

KIEV, a Tartar vill of Russia, gov Taurida, near the Black sea Pop 1,000 (?) It is built on a mountain, which, in 1854, gradually slid down for a distance of 12 m, only a small portion being, destroyed by the occurrence

KIEV, a considerable town of the Ashantee dom, Guinea, 50 m S Coomassie It is reported to be regularly built Pop 12,000 (?)

KIEV and **KILLA**, the names of many forts and vills of Afghanistan the principal was Killa-Murgha or Nooka Murgha, a fort, 100 m S S W Ghuznee, and destroyed by the British in 1839

KIEV and **KILL** (Ere a Wood and Church), numerous parishes in Ireland, with this prefix —

Parish	County	Acres	Pop
KILBALLYOWEN	Clare,	10,930	3,403
KILBARROW,	Donegal,	23,932	8,131
"	{ Tipperary and Galway,	11,244	1,878
KILDAREMOUNT,	Waterford,	6,264	2,589
KILHACANTY,	Galway,	12,226	2,164
KILMAON,	Mayo,	33,824	9,703
KILBOO,	Meath,	5,185	1,253
KILBEGNOT,	Galway,	10,867	3,333
KILBILLYNT,	Limerick,	16,876	2,660
KILBRIAD,	Mayo,	18,515	2,296
KILBRAY,	Meath,	4,818	1,472
KILBRAY,	Kildare,	10,540	1,305
KILBRIT,	Wexmeath,	6,483	1,686
KILBOLANE,	Cork,	10,015	2,232
KILBONANE,	"	4,710	1,176
"	Kerry,	8,868	2,264
KILBRIDE,	King's,	10,132	2,907

Parish.	County.	Acres.	Pop.	Parish.	County.	Acres.	Pop.
KILBRIDE, . . .	King's,	7,618	8,155	KILGERNEY, . . .	Mayo,	68,068	6,892
" " " "	Meath and Cavan,	9,941	3,175	KILGERNEY, . . .	Roscommon,	6,060	2,061
" " " "	Antrim,	6,641	1,865	KILGLASS, . . .	" "	12,970	4,574
" " " "	Roscommon,	19,387	4,719	" " " "	Sligo,	12,884	8,568
KILBRIDEGANN, . . .	Wexford,	4,110	745	" " " "	Longford,	2,307	1,541
KILBRIN, . . .	Cork,	12,631	2,900	KILGOONAN, . . .	Kerry,	10,416	1,870
KILBROGAN, . . .	" "	7,578	4,219	KILGOONER, . . .	Waterford,	18,109	2,421
KILBROWNE, . . .	Down,	18,968	4,946	KILHEDDY, . . .	Clare,	18,629	2,181
KILCAR, . . .	Donegal,	18,938	4,447	" " " "	Limerick,	8,881	8,500
KILCASKIN, . . .	Cork and Kerry,	81,491	5,068	KILKEEVEN, . . .	Roscommon,	27,007	9,780
KILCAVERN, . . .	Cork,	21,778	4,579	KILLABRAN, . . .	Queen's,	15,296	5,848
KILCAREEST, . . .	Clare,	7,082	1,739	KILLACONNAGHAN, . . .	Cork,	19,398	6,328
KILCLASH, . . .	Westmeath,	15,294	4,558	KILLACONNIGAN, . . .	Meath,	17,581	1,948
KILCLOONEY, . . .	King's,	10,267	1,818	KILLADRETT, . . .	King's,	5,555	1,884
KILCLOONEY, . . .	Armagh,	12,933	6,328	KILLAGHTY, . . .	Donegal,	13,268	5,005
KILCOR, . . .	Cork,	5,213	1,288	KILLAHY, . . .	King's,	18,129	2,828
KILCOLLAGH, . . .	Roscommon,	7,218	1,939	KILLARA, . . .	Kerry,	35,280	2,017
KILCOLMAN, . . .	Kerry,	7,768	2,847	KILLAHAN, . . .	" "	4,545	908
" " " "	Mayo,	23,739	7,421	KILLALLAGHTAN, . . .	Galway,	19,870	1,830
" " " "	King's,	8,902	1,409	KILLANN, . . .	Wexford,	11,428	2,220
" " " "	Roscommon & Sligo,	18,002	6,156	KILLANNIN, . . .	Galway,	71,468	7,276
KILCOGAN, . . .	Galway,	5,548	647	KILLANNY, . . .	Louth and Monaghan,	7,127	3,204
KILCOGNE, . . .	Kilkenny,	8,274	1,030	KILLANUMBERT, . . .	Leitrim,	14,087	3,719
KILCOMERTY, . . .	Tipperary,	6,943	1,548	KILLARAGHT, . . .	Sligo,	9,332	1,894
KILCOMOCK, . . .	Longford,	11,872	2,478	KILLARD, . . .	Clare,	17,022	4,557
KILCOMON, . . .	Mayo,	203,896	12,255	KILLARDNEY, . . .	Tipperary,	5,624	1,778
" " " "	" "	17,395	5,255	KILLARE, . . .	Westmeath,	11,281	2,437
" " " "	Wicklow,	11,240	584	KILLARGEY, . . .	Leitrim,	14,883	3,673
KILCORNUFF, . . .	Mayo,	16,522	6,909	KILLARY, . . .	Meath,	6,208	1,819
KILCORICKET, . . .	Galway,	8,953	1,772	KILLASHIE, . . .	Longford,	10,728	2,624
KILCORLA, . . .	" "	9,678	2,313	KILLASNET, . . .	Leitrim,	26,918	4,708
KILCOWLY, . . .	Kerry,	5,742	1,721	KILLATPOG-BOONE, . . .	Sligo,	6,524	1,729
KILCOWSEL, . . .	Galway,	6,082	1,489	KILLASSER, . . .	Mayo,	19,677	4,852
" " " "	Tipperary,	2,945	618	KILLAVINOGH, . . .	Tipperary,	8,160	1,773
KILOO, . . .	Down,	14,205	5,842	KILLEAD OF KILLKAGH, . . .	Antrim,	23,041	5,487
KILOOLE, . . .	Wicklow,	4,476	584	KILLEBAN, . . .	Queen's,	26,968	8,846
KILOOLEY, . . .	Tipperary and Kilkenny,	11,500	2,877	KILLEDAN, . . .	Mayo,	14,515	5,158
" " " "	Roscommon,	3,477	1,554	KILLEDDY, . . .	Limerick,	25,450	4,373
KILCORNEY, . . .	" "	9,090	1,906	KILLEELY, . . .	Clare and Limerick,	6,607	3,690
KILCORNICK, . . .	Wexford,	10,655	2,244	KILLENADERNA, . . .	Galway,	24,504	2,134
KILCORRAN, . . .	Limerick,	9,346	2,397	KILLENANAHIFF, . . .	Limerick,	4,456	1,399
KILCROAN, . . .	Galway,	7,701	1,819	KILLENTHURNA, . . .	Kerry,	10,231	2,000
KILCROGHAN, . . .	Kerry,	63,702	7,961	KILLEENSHIL, . . .	Tyroe,	9,840	3,626
" " " "	Cork,	14,588	2,758	KILLEEVAN, . . .	Monaghan,	17,571	4,440
KILCROGHAN, . . .	Londonberry,	7,992	3,309	KILLEHENTY, . . .	Kerry,	4,664	1,973
KILCUMMIN, . . .	Galway,	198,791	8,488	KILLELAGH, . . .	Londonberry,	10,270	2,697
" " " "	Kerry,	38,953	5,218	KILLENLAGH, . . .	Kerry,	21,467	2,144
" " " "	Mayo,	6,915	1,552	KILLENCAKE, . . .	Cavan,	15,911	5,893
KILCUNNE-AGH, . . .	King's and Westmeath,	9,257	2,844	KILLENMERTY, . . .	Leitrim,	14,088	3,719
KILDACONNOCK, . . .	Mayo,	7,553	2,231	KILLENMURAN, . . .	Galway,	14,536	8,111
KILDALKEY, . . .	Meath,	10,416	2,907	KILLETTY, . . .	Sligo,	8,064	1,916
KILDALLON, . . .	Cavan,	11,969	3,229	KILLENNER, . . .	Fermanagh,	24,936	3,708
KILDING, . . .	Limerick,	6,183	2,197	KILLENHURDINT, . . .	Cavan,	18,818	6,459
KILDREB, . . .	Tyroe,	28,232	6,841	KILLESNILL, . . .	Tyroe,	9,839	3,626
KILDEWEN-DA, . . .	Cavan,	16,619	4,493	KILLESNIN, . . .	Queen's,	10,906	4,703
KILFARROW, . . .	Clare,	13,981	6,896	KILLETT, . . .	Armagh,	26,775	17,789
KILFADGHNABEG, . . .	Cork,	3,127	1,391	KILLIAN, . . .	Galway,	13,564	4,945
KILFAHLE, . . .	Tipperary,	6,501	1,178	KILLILAGH, . . .	Clare,	12,307	2,730
KILFIDANE, . . .	Clare,	16,783	3,638	KILLIMORE, . . .	Galway,	9,320	2,980
KILFISKEET, . . .	Kerry,	11,406	1,602	KILLINABOY, . . .	Clare,	17,987	8,071
KILFISKEA, . . .	Clare,	10,777	2,666	KILLINASH, . . .	Cavan,	24,783	5,098
KILFISKEE, . . .	Limerick,	14,207	4,418	KILLINANE, . . .	Kerry,	26,869	4,521
KILFIDANE, . . .	Clare,	12,783	3,633	KILLINCHY, . . .	Down,	12,868	6,897
KILFISKEA, . . .	" "	9,570	4,413	KILLISTY, . . .	Dublin,	1,334	854
KILFINAGHTA, . . .	" "	8,110	2,268	" " " "	Kerry,	14,208	2,481
KILFINANE, . . .	Limerick,	6,457	3,049	KILLINKERR, . . .	Cavan,	14,973	5,923
KILFRED, . . .	Sligo,	14,313	4,886	KILLINVOY, . . .	Roscommon,	6,584	1,922
KILFYAN, . . .	Mayo,	28,736	8,648	KILLOO, . . .	Longford,	41,612	14,178
KILGARATH, . . .	Cork,	4,836	6,664	KILLOUGH, . . .	Clare,	6,688	2,478
KILGARVAN, . . .	Kerry,	45,691	2,778	KILLORAN, . . .	Sligo,	1,989	2,688
" " " "	Mayo,	19,879	5,194	KILLORAN, . . .	Kerry,	20,000	7,717

Parish.	County.	Acres.	Pop.
KILJOCAN, . . .	Westmeath, . . .	35,569	7,932
KILCURA, . . .	Galway, . . .	5,877	5,085
KILLNEY, . . .	Kerry, . . .	11,090	3,475
KILLYBEGG, . . .	Donegal, . . .	15,584	6,779
KILLYGARTON, . . .	Down, . . .	1,122	3,063
KILLYRAGH, . . .	Down, . . .	10,771	5,045
KILLYMAN, . . .	{ Tyrone and Armagh, . . . }	10,559	6,254
KILLYMARD, . . .	Donegal, . . .	28,329	4,047
KILMACARRA, . . .	Cork, . . .	15,757	3,180
KILMACALLANE, . . .	Sligo, . . .	9,929	3,004
KILMACDUAGH, . . .	Galway, . . .	8,804	3,633
KILMACDUANE, . . .	Clare, . . .	16,701	4,920
KILMACMAGUIRE, . . .	Cork, . . .	58,835	12,737
KILMACREHY, . . .	Clare, . . .	7,408	3,830
KILMACRENNAN, . . .	Donegal, . . .	35,617	7,771
KILMACRIGUE, . . .	Sligo, . . .	32,533	5,756
KILMACRANEY, . . .	Sligo, . . .	13,447	2,784
KILMAINMORE, . . .	Mayo, . . .	13,792	3,293
KILMALTY, . . .	Clare, . . .	23,986	3,141
KILMANAHEEN, . . .	Down, . . .	8,177	6,533
KILMANMAN, . . .	Queen's, . . .	10,848	2,823
KILMEEDY, . . .	Limerick, . . .	9,037	2,886
KILMEEN, . . .	Cork, . . .	36,710	7,000
..	..	8,667	2,216
..	Galway, . . .	3,808	508
KILMEGAN, . . .	Down, . . .	13,970	6,268
KILMICHAEL, . . .	Clare, . . .	18,772	3,767
..	Cork, . . .	20,600	3,948
KILMIRA, . . .	Mayo, . . .	10,762	5,108
KILMORE, . . .	Cork, . . .	13,974	4,189
KILMOILY, . . .	Kerry, . . .	7,750	2,520
KILMORE, . . .	Cavan, . . .	19,985	5,900
..	Armagh, . . .	17,273	11,055
..	Down, . . .	12,554	5,251
..	Monaghan, . . .	8,639	3,146
..	Roscommon, . . .	9,316	2,915
..	Mayo, . . .	29,492	7,379
KILMORENOY, . . .	Sligo and Mayo, . . .	12,331	10,743
KILMOTER, . . .	Mayo, . . .	20,756	5,882
KILMURRY, . . .	Clare, . . .	10,457	2,964
..	(Jibrickane), . . .	26,557	7,172
KILMANAGH, . . .	Cork, . . .	13,810	5,000
KILMAUGHER, . . .	Kerry, . . .	9,164	4,960
KILMEY OF CLARE, . . .	Clare, . . .	17,967	3,071
KILMEY OF KILKENNY, . . .	Kilkenny, . . .	1,315	405
KILREA, . . .	Roscommon, . . .	16,356	4,856
KILRONAN, . . .	Waterford, . . .	16,701	3,017
KILSEILY, . . .	Clare, . . .	11,102	2,311
KILSHAM, . . .	Cork, . . .	27,595	5,473
KILSKERRY, . . .	Tyrone, . . .	20,438	7,343
KILSKYRE, . . .	Meath, . . .	11,794	3,412
KILTEAL, . . .	Kildare, . . .	3,485	615
KILTREVON, . . .	Donegal, . . .	41,131	4,756
KILTOOHAN, . . .	Leitrim, . . .	30,494	12,779
KILTOANLEA, . . .	Clare, . . .	7,537	2,617
KILTOOM, . . .	Roscommon, . . .	13,246	3,177
KILTUBRID, . . .	Leitrim, . . .	15,608	5,287
KILLULLAGH, . . .	Roscommon, . . .	24,713	6,203
KILVENNON, . . .	Tipperary, . . .	10,551	5,544
KILVOLANE,	8,578	3,129

KILBARCHAN, a pa. and town of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 6½ m. W.S.W. Paisley. Area of pa. about 19 sq. m. Pop. 5,474; do. of town 2,407, mostly silk and cotton weavers. The town has two public libraries, an agricultural and various other societies.

KILBEGAN, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, on the Upper Brouna, and on a branch of the Grand canal, 6½ m. N. Tullamore. Pop. 1,442.

KILBERRIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, dist. Cunningham, with a vill., 8 m. N.N.E. Dalry, and

a station on the Glasgow and Ayr railway, 30 m. W.S.W. Glasgow. Pop. 5,484. It has a cotton and flax mill, a beautiful lake, and coal mines.

KILBOURNE, a township of England, co. and 5 m. N.N.E. Derby, pa. Horley. Pop. 814.

KILBRANDON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll, in Lorn, 8 W. Kilmilver, and opposite the Island Mull. Pop., with Killochattan, 2,375.

KILBRIDE, several pas. of Scotland.—I. co. Buta, on the E. coast of Arran. Area about 42,000 ac. Pop. 2,538.—II. a pa. united with Kilmore.—III. (East), co. Lanark, 6 m. W. Hamilton. Pop. 3,760.—IV. (West), co. Ayr, on the Firth of Clyde, 3 m. N.W. Ardrossan. Pop. 2,021.

KILBURN, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 6½ m. N.N.W. Easingwold. Ac. 3,670. P. 819.

KILBURNIE or KILBURNIA, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, 2 m. W. Beith. Pop. 5,484. It has manufactures of cotton and flax.

KILBY, a pa. of England, co. and 6½ m. S.S.E. Leicester. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 397.

KILCALMORRELL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll, forming the N. extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre. Pop. 2,170. Has several fishing villa.

KILCOMAR, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll, in the W. part of the Island of Islay. Pop. 4,142.

KILCHRENNAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll, on both sides of Loch Awe. Ac. 49,000 Scots. P. 775.

KILCOCK, a market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, on the Grand canal, 3 m. W.N.W. Maynooth, and having a station on the Midland Great Western railway, 17 m. W.N.W. Dublin. Pop. 1,164.

KILCOQUHAR, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 10½ m. S.E. Cupar. Area 16 sq. m. Pop. 2,489.

KILCOULEN BRIDGE, a town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, on the Liffey, 5 m. S.S.W. Naas. Pop. 985.

KILDA (St.), an island of Scotland, in the Atlantic, 52 m. W. Harris (Hebrides). Lat. 57° 48' 32" N., lon. 8° 32' 2" W. Area about 4,000 ac. Pop. 110, who live in a vill. near the S.E. coast, and are occupied in rearing cattle and sheep, fishing, and taking wild fowl and eggs.

KILDALE, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. E. Stokesley. Area 5,790 ac. Pop. 145.

KILDALTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll, at the S.E. end of the Isle of Islay. Pop. 3,810.

KILDARE, an inland co. of Ireland, Leinster, having N. Meath, E. the co. Dublin and Wicklow, S. Carlow, and W. King's and Queen's cos. Area 653 sq. m., or 418,436 ac., of which 355 are arable, 31,854 uncultivated, 8,988 in plantation, 490 in towns, and 1,017 under water. Pop. 95,724.

Surface mostly flat. Chief rivers are the Boyne, Barrow, and Liffey. Climate moist, owing to the prevalence of bogs. Soil mostly a deep and fertile loam; and the Curragh of Kildare, a tract in its centre, is scarcely to be matched for the excellence of its turf and rich verdure. Chief crops, wheat, oats, and barley. The best English breeds of cattle have been introduced. Minerals and manufs. unimportant. The principal trade is in corn and flour, the export of which is facilitated by the river Barrow, and Royal and Grand canals and their branches, which connect the co. with Dublin, Waterford, and the Shannon. Post is exported from the county to Dublin. In 1852, the 87 national schools were attended by 9,218 pupils. The Great South and Western Railway intersects the co. The co. contains 14 baronies and 115 pas. in the dioceses of Kildare and Dublin. Principal towns, Athy, Kildare, and Naas. It sends two members to House of Commons. Registered electors (1856) 3,774.

KILDARE, a market town, episcopal see, and pa.,

in co. of same name, on the Great S. and W. Railway, 30 m. W.S.W. Dublin. Pop. of pa. 2,229; do. of town 1,286. It suffers greatly from want of water. Has a cathedral, partly ruined, a co. infirmary, a Roman Catholic chapel, nunnery, friary, market-house, and jockey-club. The celebrated Curragh races take place in April, June, September, and October. The bishopric, now united with that of Dublin, comprises 81 parishes in King's, Queen's, and Kildare cos. It is also the see of a Roman Catholic bishop.

KILDONAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, about 20 m. N.N.W. Dornoch. Pop. 2,288. It is mountainous and contains several Pictish towers.

KILDUMMIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the Ion, 15 m. S.S.W. Huntly. Pop. 643. Surface a rich level, enclosed by hills, on one of which stand the remains of Kildummie castle, famous for its siege by Edward I. in 1306.

KILDWICK, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 4 m. S.S.E. Skipton. Area 23,990 ac. Pop. 11,712, partly employed in worsted factories.

KILGERERT, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 12 m. S.S.W. Ennis. Area 12,839 ac., consisting partly of islands in the estuary of the *Fergus* and *Shannon*. Pop. 3,983.

KILFINAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll, 16 m. N.W. Rothesay. Pop. 1,603.

KILFINCHEN and **KILVICKEON**, a pa. of Scotl., co. Argyll, at the S. extremity of the Is. Mull, and comprising the island of Iona. Pop. 3,054.

KILGARROW or **KILGERAN**, a pa. and town of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, on the Teify, 4 m. S.E. Cardigan. Pop. 1,266. Manufactures shoes, and has slate quarries and salmon fisheries.

KILGERROW, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 5½ m. E.S.E. Tref. Area 570 ac. Pop. 154.

KILHAM, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 3½ m. N.N.E. Great Driffield. Area 7,660 ac. Pop. 1,247.

KILI or **KILIA**, is the name of a fortress on a bay of the Black Sea, Anatolia, 34 m. N.E. Constantinople.

KILIA or **KILIANOVA**, a fortified town of Russia, gov. Bessarabia, on the Kilja, or north arm of the Danube, at its delta, 12 miles from its mouth. Pop. (1849) 6,412.

KILIMANJARO, a snowy mountain of E. Africa, discovered in 1847, supposed one of the "Mountains of the Moon," in lat 3° 40' S., lon. 36° E. Elevation 20,000 feet above the sea. (?)

KILISSE-KOT, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on a lake 68 m. S. Brusa, and with many remains, supposed to be those of the anc. *Ancyra*.

KILKEE, a town of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 8 m. W.K.W. Kilmsh. Pop. 1,869.

KILKEEL, a pa. and town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on the Kikeel, 1 m. above its mouth in the Irish Sea, and 7½ m. E.S.E. Rostrevor. Area of pa. 47,882 ac. Pop. 13,825; do. of town 1,163.

KILKENNY, an inland co. of Ireland, Leinster, having N. Queen's co., E. the cos. Carlow and Wexford, S. and S.W. Waterford, and W. Tipperary. Area about 796 sq. m., or 549,732 ac., of which 476,102 are arable, 21,126 uncultivated, 13,800 in plantations, 1,549 in towns, and 3,056 under water. Pop. 158,773, nearly all Roman Catholics. Surface slightly undulating, with a slope towards the S.; several summits, however, rise to upwards of 1,000 feet in elevation. Chief rivers, the Nore, Barrow, and Suir. Soil various, but for the most part light fertile loams resting on limestone, gravel, etc., with little bog. Climate drier and colder than in the average of Irish counties. Chief crops wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes. Dairy and sheep farms are numerous.

The breeds of stock are mostly native. Anthracite coal abounds. Black marble is also found. The manufs. of woollens and laces, which long flourished here, have now materially declined. The principal export is grain. Two crossing lines of railway intersect this co.; and navigable rivers & the Grand Canal furnish facilities for transport to all parts of Ireland. In 1852, the 138 national schools were attended by 16,704 pupils. Kilkenny is divided into 10 baronies and 143 parishes in the dioceses of Ossory, Leighlin, and Cashel. It sends 3 members to House of Commons, 2 for the co., and 1 for its chief town. Reg. electors for co. (1851) 6,036.

KILKENNY, a city, parl. and municipal bor. of Ireland, Leinster, cap. co. of same name, and a co. of itself, on the Nore, and on the South Eastern Railway, 82 m. S.W. Dublin. It also communicates by a branch with the Great South and Western Railway. Area of city 921 ac.; do. of co. 17,012 ac. Pop. of city 19,973. It is divided by the river into the Irish and English towns. Streets paved with black marble quarried in the vicinity. Chief buildings are the cathedral of St Canice or Kenny, and of the diocese of Ossory, the bishop's palace, chapter-house, deanery, a round tower, the churches of St John and St Mary, several Roman Catholic churches, one of which is the cathedral of a Roman Catholic bishop, co. court-house, co. and city prison, infirmary, fever hospital, union workhouse, and barracks. Public institutions comprise a college or grammar school, several other public schools, a lunatic asylum, almshouses, a library, and news-room. It has distilleries, tanneries, breweries, and flour mills. Kilkenny sends 1 mem. to House of Commons.

KILGERAN BAY, is a large inlet of the Atlantic, on the W. coast of Ireland, Connought, co. Galway, district Connemara. Its coast line, N.W. Galway Bay, is intricately varied with small bays and headlands, and the bay, studded with islands, mostly inhabited by fishermen.

KILHAMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3½ m. N.N.E. Stratton. Ac. 8,130. Pop. 1,221.

KILLALLA, a small seaport town and bishop's see of Ireland, Connought, co. Mayo, on a large inlet of the Atlantic bearing the same name, 7½ m. N.N.W. Ballina. Pop. 970. It has a small cathedral, a round tower, and a harbour. The ancient bishopric is now united to Tuam. In 1794, a French force landed at Killalla Bay, and took the town.

KILLALOE, a market town and episcopal see of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, on the Shannon, 11 m. N.N.E. Limerick. Pop. 2,230, including the suburb of Ballina. It has a cathedral, two churches, a barracks, slate and marble works, salmon fisheries, a wool market, with quays, docks, and warehouses, steam-boats, by aid of canals, ply to Limerick, and also up the river to Dublin. The episcopal palace of Killaloe is in the vicinity. The diocese extends over 109 par. in Clare and 6 adjoining cos.—*Killaloe* is also a Roman Catholic bishopric. About 1 m. N.N.W. is Kincorra, famous for the residence of the celebrated King Brian Boromh, but the only remnant of which is a large earthen fort. The pa. contains 9,918 ac. Pop. 3,466.

KILLAMORE, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 7½ m. N.E. Chesterfield. Area 1,860 ac. P. 1,070.

KILLANEY, a bay and fishing vill. of Ireland, Connought, co. Galway, near the S. end of the island Arranmore. Pop. of vill. 538. It has a harbour and coast-guard station.

KILLANET, a pa. and market town of Ireland,

Monster, co. Kerry, 44 m. W.N.W. Cork, at the terminus of the Cork and Killybegs junction railway. Area of pa. which includes a part of the lake scenery, 38,151 ac. Pop. 14,155; do. of town 5,898. It has a pa. church, a Roman Catholic cathedral for the diocese of Kerry, a nunnery with female school attached, a court-house, market-house, and assembly-room; union workhouse, hospital, and reading-rooms.

KILLARNEY (LAKES OR), three connected lakes in the S.W. of Ireland, co. Kerry, the lowest, or most southern of which approaches within $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of the above town. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length by 2 m. in breadth, and is divided, from the middle lake, by a projecting peninsula. On the W., S., and S.E. sides of these lakes rise the loftiest mountains (still the resort of red deer), the wildest ravines, the finest woods, and some of the boldest cascades in Ireland. These lakes are fed by the river Flesk, and many smaller mountain streams, and discharge their superfluous waters at the N.W. extremity of the lower lake by the river Leane.

KILLARROW OR BOWMORE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, Isle of Islay, and containing the vill. Bowmore, whence it is named. Area 30,000 ac. Pop. 3,469.

KILLEAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, peninsula of Kintyre. Pop., with Kilchrenzie, 2,219.

KILLALAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 13 m. W.S.W. Stirling. Pop. 1,176. Birthplace of George Buchanan, the Latin poet.

KILLARNAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, 6 m. S.S.E. Dingwall. Pop. 1,794.

KILLEACLE, a small town of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Urringford. Pop. 1,233.

KILLEARY OR KILSEY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Daventry. Area 3,200 ac. Pop. 631. The London and Birmingham railway here passes through a tunnel $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long.

KILLESANDRA, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Cavan, 22 m. S.S.E. Enniskillen. Area of pa. 23,241 ac. Pop. 5,249; do. of town 912.

KILLICKMACKIE, a famous pass through the Graupian mountains, in Scotland, co. Perth, 15 m. N.W. Dunkeld. The river Garry here flows for about 2 m. through a narrow, rocky, and thickly wooded ravine of great depth, along the side of which the road has been cut, overhanging a terrific precipice. At the N.W. extremity of the pass, the battle was fought in 1639, in which Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, was killed.

KILLIN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, between Loch Tay and the co. Argyle, about 16 m. N.N.W. Callander. Pop. 1,608.

KILLINGHALL, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Ripley, 4 m. W.N.W. Knaresborough. Pop. 549.

KILLINGHOLME, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Great Grimsby. Ac. 7,225. P. 749.

KILLINGLY, a township of the U. S., North America, Connecticut, 47 m. E. Hartford. Pop. 4,546. It has cotton factories.

KILLINGWORTH, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Long Benton, with a station on the Great North of England Railway, 5 m. N.E. Newcastle.

KILLIS, *Citiza*, a town of Syria, paah. and 38 m. N. Aleppo. Pop. 2,000 (?) who trade in galls, wax, and inferior cottons.

KILLMALLOCK, a munic. bor. and market town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 19 m. S. Limerick. Pop. 1,074. It has remains of ancient walls, towers, and gateways.

KILLMOON, a seaport town of Ireland, Ulster,

co. Down, on a bay of same name, forming a good harbour, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. Ardara. Pop. 951. It exports corn and salt; imports coal, and has considerable fisheries.

KILLRATON, a pa. of South Wales, co. Cardigan, 8 m. N.W. Lampeter. Pop. 302.

KILLRABOCK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, containing the vill. of Donne. Pop. 8,659.

KILMALCOLM, a pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, on the Clyde, 4 m. S.E. Port-Glasgow. Area 19,800 ac. Pop. 1,399.

KILMALLIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle and Inverness, about 28 m. S.W. Fort-Augustus. Area estimated at upwards of 400,000 ac. Pop. 5,235. Surface mtnous, comprising Ben Nevis. It has excellent sheep-walks, several veins of argenteriferous lead ore, quarries of beautiful marble, and ruins of a vitrified fort. Fort William is in this parish.

KILMARNY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 5 m. N.N.E. Cupar. Pop. 664.

KILMARNOCK, a parli., munic. bor., manufacturing town, and pa. of Scotland, co. & 12 m. N.N.E. Ayr (with which town, and with Glasgow, it is connected by railways), and on the Irvine, at the influx of the Kilmarnock Water. Area of pa. 5,900 Scots a. Pop. of bor. 21,443. Principal edifices, a collegiate and two other churches, a town-hall, exchange, Ayrshire bank, academy, free school, workhouse, etc. In the pa. are numerous schools, benevolent, scientific, and literary associations and public libraries. Manufactures of carpets, shawls, boots and shoes, woollen yarn, and leather, with others of linen & cotton goods; silks, hose, telescopes, machinery, saddlery, hats, and tobacco. Kilmarnock, in conjunction with Renfrew, Port-Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Rutherglen, sends 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1843) 630.

KILMARONVOCK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumbarton, at the S.E. end of Loch Lomond. Pop. 1,033.

KILMARTIN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, between its W. coast and Loch Awe. Area 19,000 ac. Pop. 1,144.

KILMACR, a burgh of barony, and pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, 2 m. N.N.W. Kilmarnock. Area of pa. 3,000 ac. Pop. 3,144.

KILMEST, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, island and on the Sound of Islay. Pop. 1,413.

KILMERDON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. W.N.W. Frome. Area 3,500 ac. Pop. 2,196.

KILMINGROSS, two pas. of Engl.—1. co. Devon, 2 m. W. Axminster. Ac. 1,940. P. 533.—11. co. Somerset, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Bruton. Ac. 2,750. P. 640.

KILMAROS, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. S. New Alresford. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 339.

KILMODAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, 16 m. S.S.W. Inverary. Pop. 500.

KILMONIVAG, a pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, 7 m. N.N.E. Fort-William. Area 300,000 ac., mostly glen and mountain. Pop. 2,583.

KILMORACK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, including the vill. of Beaully. Pop. 3,007. Here are the falls of the Beaully.

KILMORE, with KILMORIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, on its W. coast. It includes the island Kerrera, and borough of Oban. Pop. 3,131.

KILMORY, a pa. of Scotl., co. Bute, at the S. extremity of the island of Arran. Pop. 3,414.

KILMURTA, a pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, at the N. end of the Isle of Skye. Pop. 3,177.

KILMUR EASTER, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross and Cromarty, on the N. side of the Firth of Cromarty, 6 m. S. Tain. Pop. 1,437.

KILMUR WESTER AND SUDRY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross. [KROOKBAM.]

KILMARNOCK, a sea-bathing vill. of Scotl., co. Argy., pa. Dunoon, at the head of Holy Loch, an inlet of the Firth of Clyde, 8 m. N.W. Greenock.

KILNARNA, a mountain pass of India, on the route between Bombay and Agra, over the Vindhya range, in lat. 22° 25' N., lon. 75° 35' E. The traffic over this pass is gradually increasing.

KILMARNOCK and **KILMARNOCK**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argy., at the N.W. end of Island of Mull. Area, including Staffa, and other islets, about 85,000 ac. Pop. 3,954.

KILMARNOCK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argy., 6½ m. S.S.W. Oban. Pop., with Kilmelford, 714.

KILMARNOCK, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 24 m. E.S.E. Hull. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 157. In this pa. is the promontory of Spurn-head. The port of Ravenspur formerly stood here, but has, with other towns on the same coast, been engulfed by the sea.

KILMARNOCK, two pas. of England, co. York, E. Riding.—I. 6 m. S.S.W. Great Driffield. Area 3,900 ac. Pop. 634.—II. (Percy), 1½ m. E.N.E. Pocklington. Area 1,610 ac. Pop. 93.

KILMARNOCK, two pas. of Scotland.—I. (New), co. Dumfries and Stirling, 5½ miles N.N.W. Glasgow. Area 13,440 ac. Pop. 4,266. Portions of Antonine's wall intersect the pa.—II. (Old), co. Dumfries, on the Clyde, adjoining the above pa. on the W. Area about 19 sq. m. Pop. 5,921. It has manufactures of cotton, paper, dyeworks, and ship-building.

KILMARNOCK, a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. S.S.W. Hereford. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 281.

KILMARNOCK, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, on the Bann, 13 m. W.N.W. Ballymena. Area of pa. 6,313 ac. Pop. 3,437; do. of town 993, partly engaged in linen weaving.

KILMARNOCK, a pari., manse, bor., seaport, and pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the N.E. shore of the Firth of Forth, 8½ m. S.E. St. Andrews. Pop. of pa., including the fishing vill. of Cellardyke, 2,194; do. of pari. bor. 1,962. It has a small harbour, and unites with Cupar, St. Andrew's, Crail, Anstruther, and Pittenweem, in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

KILMARNOCK, a pa. of South Wales, cos. Carmarthen and Pembroke, 4 m. S.W. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop. 1,063.

KILMARNOCK, a seaport, market town, and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, on an inlet in the estuary of the Shannon, 27 m. S.W. Ennis. Area of pa. 16,656 ac. Pop. 13,946; do. of town 447. Manufactures of flannel, frieze, linen sheetings, etc. It exports turf to Limerick, and has a corn trade, and herring fisheries.

KILMARNOCK, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 7 m. E. Perth. Area 3½ sq. m. Pop. 684.

KILMARNOCK, a bor. of barony, mkt. town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling, 12½ m. N.E. Glasgow, with which it is connected by railway. Area of pa. about 15,000 ac. Pop. 5,816; do. of town 3,949, employed in cotton weaving, and in coal and iron mines. Montrose gained a victory here over the Covenanters.

KILMARNOCK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, 10 m. S.E.W. Dingwall. Area about 240 sq. m., including, and including three lakes. Pop. 1,965.

KILMARNOCK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, on the Firth of Cromarty, 7 m. N.N.E. Dingwall. Pop. 1,290. Ben Wyvis & Looch Glass are in this pa.

KILMARNOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 10½ m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 181.

KILMARNOCK, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 11½ m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Ac. 1,690. Pop. 294.

KILMARNOCK, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. E.N.E. Thetford. Area 7,546 ac. Pop. 36.

KILMARNOCK, two pas. of England.—I. en. Nottingham, 7 m. S. Newark. Area 900 ac. Pop. 63.—II. (South), co. York, North Riding, 1 m. N.N.W. Thirsk. Area 2,610 ac. Pop. 380.

KILMARNOCK or **KILWA**, E. Africa. [QUILA.]

KILMARNOCK, a bor. of barony, mkt. town and pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, on the Glasgow and Ayr Railway, 8 m. N.N.W. Irvine. Area of pa. about 17½ sq. m. Pop. 6,359; pop. of bor. 3,965. The town has a pa. church, and a branch bank, with cotton and silk manufactures.

KILMARNOCK, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on the Funchon, 2½ m. N.N.E. Fermoy. Pop. of pa. 1,943; do. of town 1,186.

KILMARNOCK, two pas. of England, co. Leicester.—I. (North) 4 m. E. Lutterworth. Area 2,330 ac. Pop. 414.—II. (South), 4 m. S.E. Lutterworth. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 509.

KILMARNOCK, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 6 m. N.N.W. Neath. Pop. 982.—*See* *Macallryd* is a pa., cos. Carmarthen and Pembroke, 6½ m. N.N.E. Narberth. Pop. 683.

KILMARNOCK, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8 m. N.W. Wymondham. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 137.—II. a hamlet, co. Notts, pa. Greasley, 6 m. W.N.W. Nottingham. Pop. 2,392.

KILMARNOCK, a tnsph. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 1½ m. W.N.W. Rotherham. F. 6,953.

KILMARNOCK, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Bucks.—I. (Great), 8½ m. W.S.W. Wendover. Area 2,570 ac. Pop. 501.—II. (Little), 3 m. W. S.W. Wendover. Area 750 ac. Pop. 184.

KILMARNOCK, a pa. and mkt. town of England, co. and 10 m. W.S.W. Huntingdon. Area of pa. 8,900 ac. Pop. 1,663, partly employed in lace-making.—II. a pa., co. Hereford, 2½ m. N.E. Leominster. Area 4,640 ac. Pop. 702.

KILMARNOCK or **KILMARNOCK**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 2½ m. E.N.E. Lutterworth. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 603, partly employed in frame-knitting.

KILMARNOCK or **KILMARNOCK**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, in the ul. of Purbeck, 3½ m. W.S.W. Corfe-castle. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 178.

KILMARNOCK, a vill. of Finland, len & 28 m. S.S.E. Abo, on an island of same name. The island is 2½ m. long and 13 m. broad.

KILMARNOCK or **KILMARNOCK**, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. Syra, in the Egean Sea, immediately N.W. Milo. Area 25 sq. m. Pop. 200. Surface parched and barren; it has one vill., and some hot springs. Principal product sulphur, but it formerly yielded silver.

KILMARNOCK, a town of Wallachia, 47 m. N.N.W. Bucharest, with several churches, and a custom-house. Commerce in salt from adjacent mines.

KILMARNOCK, a town of Wallachia, near a pass into Transylvania, 80 m. N.W. Bucharest. Pop. 4,000. It covers a large surface, has several Greek churches and convents, with some Roman Catholic convents, and a considerable trade.

KILMARNOCK, two pas. of England.—I. co. Herts, 4 m. W.N.W. Welwyn. Area 3,700 ac. Pop. 992.—II. co. Hants, 8 m. N.W. Andover. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 371.

KILMARNOCK, a small island of Russia, Gulf of Livonia, 22 m. S.W. Pernau. Also several towns of China.

KILMARNOCK, a bor. of barony and seaport town of Scotland, co. and 26 m. S.S.W. Perth, pa. Tulliallan, on the Firth of Forth. Pop. 2,997. It has a good pier, a steam ferry, two branch banks, rope and sail works, yards for ship-building, and large exports of coal.—II. a pa., cos. Ross and Cromarty, 14 m. W.N.W. Tain. Pop. 1,696. The Marquis of Montrose was defeated in this pa., in his last battle, A.D. 1693.—III. a pa., co. Perth, consisting of two detached portions

on the river Forth, with a church 6 m. W.N.W. Stirling, and the villa, Morristown and Thornhill. Area upwards of 6,000 ac. Pop. 1,993.

KINGABRIN O'NEIL, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 28 m. W. Aberdeen, on the Dee. Area 80 sq. m. Pop. 2,093.

KINGABRINNES OF THE MEARNS, a maritime co. of Scotland, having N. co. Aberdeen, S. and W. co. Forfar, and E. the North Sea. Area 382 sq. m., or 243,444 ac., of which about 120,000 are productive. Pop. 34,568. A great part of the co. is occupied by the Grampian Mountains, one of which, Mount Battock, rises to nearly 3,500 feet, but along their foot, in the S. and E., lies the rich, low, arable tract called the "How of the Mearns," comprising about 50,000 ac. Principal rivers, the Dee, North Esk, and Bervie. Soil fertile. Cattle, chiefly of the short-horned breed, are fed on moist farms, and the mountains yield extensive pastures for sheep. Principal mineral products, granite and sandstone. Chief manufs. are coarse linens, and wooden snuff-boxes. Kincairdine comprises 18 pas., and parts of 3 others. Chief towns, Stonehaven, the cap., and Inverberrie. The co. sends one member to H. of C.

KINCLAVEN, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. N.N.E. Perth. Pop. 681.

KINDENBÜCK, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 20 m. N. Erfurt, on the Wipper. Pop. 1,670, who manufacture leather and paper.

KINDENHOOK, a tnshp., U. S., North America, New York, 17 m. S. Albany. Pop. 3,972.

KINGSTON WITH HULME, a tnshp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. and 14 m. E.S.E. Middlewich. P. 450.

KINELLAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. N.W. Aberdeen. Area 4,000 ac. Pop. 590.

KINERMA, a town of Russia, gov. and 55 m. E.S.E. Kostroma, on the Volga. Pop. 2,000, who manufacture linens and sail-cloths, paper, etc.

KINGSTON OR KINGTON, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 9 m. S.S.E. Warwick. Area of pa. 3,810 ac. Pop. 1,270. The famous battle of Edgehill was fought in the vicinity in 1642.

KINFARE OR KINVER, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 4½ m. N.N.E. Kidderminster. Area 8,790 ac. Pop. 2,872. The vill. was formerly a bor. and market town, with a manuf. of woollen cloths.

KINFARNA, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 14 m. E. Perth. Area 4,730 ac. Pop. 800.

KING, several towns of China; one in prov. Chi-li, 150 m. S. Peking, is stated to have three triumphal arches and a tower 11 stories in height.

KING AND QUEEN'S CO., U. S., North America, in E. of Virginia. Area 335 sq. m. Pop. 10,318.

KINGARTH, a pa. of Scotland, co. and at the S. extremity of the island of Bute. Area about 6,400 ac. Pop. 1,007.

KING CHARLES SOUND LAND, a name of the largest island of Tierra del Fuego. Surface mostly low and level, but mountainous in the S., where Mount Sarmiento rises to 7,000 feet above the sea.

KING-EDWARD OR KEN-EDAR, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 4 m. S.S.E. Banff. Area about 28 sq. m. Pop. 2,749.

KING GEORGE CO., U. S., North America, in E. of Virginia. Area 217 sq. m. Pop. 5,971.

KING GEORGE ANCHIFELAGO, Russian Amer., is mostly between lat. 55° and 58° N., and about lon. 135° W. Principal isls., Sitka and Baranov.

KING GEORGE ISLAND, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 15° S., lon. 144° 40' W., were discovered by Byron in 1791.—(River), E. Africa, enters Delagua Bay on its N. side. It is also called the Manica, from a town of that name on its banks.—(Sound), W. Australia, dist. Plantagenet. Lat. of its entrance

25° 6' 30' S., lon. 115° 1' E. It is a fine roadstead, and contains Princess Royal and Oyster harbours, both landlocked bays, the latter of which receives the Kalagan and King rivers; and on the former is the town Albany.

KINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. W.N.W. Market-Raisen. Area 1,610 ac. P. 108.

KINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4½ m. W.S.W. Chipping-Norton. Ac. 1,640. Pop. 617.

KINGHORN, a royal parl., munic. bor., seaport, and pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 3 m. S.S.W. Kirkcaldy. Pop. of pa. 3,030, do. of parl. bor. 1,568. It has a town-hall, a gaol, and an active linen manufacture. It unites with Kirkcaldy, Dysart, and Burntisland, in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

KINGLASSEN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 5 m. N.N.W. Kirkcaldy. Pop. 1,198.

KINGOLDREUM, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 4 m. W.N.W. Kirriemuir. Surface mostly mountainous. Pop. 429.

KINGHOLD, in the Bristol Channel, is at the mouth of the river Avon, between co. Gloucester and Somerset. Vessels too large to proceed up the Avon to Bristol lie at anchor here.

KINGS—for pas. with this prefix, not undermentioned, refer to their additional names.

KINGSHARRA, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 6 m. E.S.E. St Andrews. Pop. 693.

KINGSBRIDGE, a pa. and market town of England, co. Devon, on an inlet of the English Channel, navigable for vessels of 70 tons, 33 m. S.S.W. Exeter. Area of pa. 150 ac. Pop. 1,679. Has a union workhouse, three branch banks, manufs. of woollens, and some trade in malt and leather. The situation is so sheltered, and the climate so mild, that oranges, and some other productions of S. Europe, come to perfection in the open air.

KINGSBURY, several pas. of England.—1. co. Middlesex, 8½ m. W.N.W. London. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 606. The Sudbury station of the London and Birmingham Railway is in this pa.—11. co. Warwick, 4½ m. N. Coleham. Area 3,770 ac. Pop. 1,416.—111. (East), co. Somerset, 6 m. E.S.E. Langport. Area 3,690 ac. Pop. 1,856.

KINGSBURY, a township of U. S., North America, New York, 46 m. N.E. Albany. Pop. 3,032.

KING'S CAPE, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m. N.N.W. Ross. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 372.

KINGSCLERE, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 31 m. N.N.F. Southampton. Area of pa. 7,824. Pop. 2,885.

KING'S-CLIFFE, a pa. of Engl. [CLIFFE-REGIS.] **KING'S COUNTY**, Ireland, prov. Leinster, has N. the co. Westmeath, E. Kildare, S. Queen's co. and Tipperary, and W. Tipperary, Galway, and Roscommon. Area 772 sq. m., or 493,985 ac., of which 337,256 are arable, 145,696 uncultivated, 8,258 in plantation, 902 in towns, and 1,733 under water. Pop. 112,060. Surface flat, except in the S. Principal rivers, the Shannon, Brosna, Barrow, and Boyne. The Grand Canal also intersects the co. Soil of average fertility. Climate drier than in most Irish co. Chief crops, wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes. Value of livestock in 1851, 584,156. In 1853 there were 9,381 pupils in attendance at the 84 national schools. The co. is divided into 11 baronies and 62 pas., in five different dioceses. Principal towns, Birr and Tuammore. It sends 3 members to House of Commons. Registered electors (1849), 1,130.

KING'S CO., U. S., N. America, in W. of Long Island, New York. Area 70 sq. m. Pop. 13,823.

KINGSCLERE, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 5 m. W.N.W. Tetbury. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 237.

KINGS COURT, a town of Ireland, Ulster, co.

Carra, 5 m. S.W. Carrickmacross. Pop. 1,143. It has a church and a Roman Catholic chapel.

Kingsdon, a pa. of England, co. Somerset. 2 m. S.S.E. Somerton. Area 1,870 ac. Pop. 533.

Kingsdown, two pas. of England, co. Kent.—I. 54 m. W.S.W. Faversham. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 84.—II. 7 m. S.S.E. Dartford. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 423.

Kingsessing, a township of U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 7 m. S.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,178. It has a botanic garden.

Kingsley, a pa. of England, co. Bucks. 3 m. E.N.E. Thames. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 233.

KING'S ISLAND, an island of Australasia, Bass Strait, between Australia Felix and Tasmania (Van Diemen Land). Lat. 35° 50' S., lon. 144° E., 60 m. S. Cape Otway. Length 35 m., breadth about 15 m. It is well wooded, but uninhabited, and dangerous to shipping. Here, from 1835 to 1845, the ships *Neva*, *Isabella*, *Rebecca*, and *Cataract* were wrecked and lost.—II. *Maldite Islands*, in lat. 4° 10' N., lon. 73° 40' E.—III. *N.W. America, in the Pacific.* Lat. 32° 10' N., lon. 128° W.—IV. *Pacific Ocean, 20 m. N.E. Rakaka.* Lat. 15° 43' 25" S., lon. 144° 38' 45" W.

KINGSLAND, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 31 m. W.N.W. Leominster. Area 4,630 ac. Pop. 1,137. On Kingsland-field was fought, in 1461, the battle of Mortimer's Cross, which established Edward IV. on the English throne.—II. a hamlet, co. Middlesex, pas. Islington and Hackney, 24 m. N.N.E. St. Paul's Cathedral, London, being a N. suburb of the metropolis. It has nursery-gardens.

KING'S LAXLEY, a pa. of England, co. Herts, with a station on the London and North-Western Railway, 44 m. N.W. Watford. Area 3,400 ac. Pop. 1,393.

KINGSLEY, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. and 34 m. S.E. Frodham. Pop. 1,067.—II. a pa., co. Hants, 4 m. E.S.E. Alton. Area 1,610 ac. Pop. 387.—III. a pa., co. Stafford, 2 m. N. Cheadle. Area 5,300 ac. Pop. 1,675, employed in coal mines, brass and copper works.

KING'S LYNN, a seaport town of Engl. [Lynn.] King's NORTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 24 m. S.S.W. Ashford. Area 3,340 ac. Pop. 424.

KING'S NORWICH, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, on the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, 4 m. S.S.W. Birmingham. Area 11,970 ac. Pop. 7,759. It has a church, and a grammar school, founded by Edward VI. The Birmingham and Worcester Canal here passes through a tunnel nearly two miles in length.

KING'S PRON, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 24 m. E.S.E. Woolley. Area 1,660 ac. Pop. 459.

KING'S RIVER, Ireland, is an aff. of the Nore, co. Tipperary and Kilkenny. Total course 18 m.

KING'S SUMMERS, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. S. Stockbridge. Area 7,100 ac. Pop. 1,142.

KINGSTON-UPON-AVON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 14 m. N.N.E. Newton-Bushel, on the river Teyn. Area 4,110 ac. Pop. 1,638.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. N. Northampton. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 1,781, partly employed in excellent stone quarries.

KINGSTON, the principal commercial city and seaport of Jamaica, co. Surrey, on its S. coast, on the N. side of a fine harbour. Pop. estimated at 35,000. It stands on a gentle slope, and is regularly laid out, its houses being mostly of two stories, and furnished with verandahs. Principal buildings, the English and Scotch churches, several chapels, two Jews' synagogues, an hospital, and various other charitable institutions, a free school, the workhouse, penitentiary, commercial subscription rooms, and theatre; here are also

an atheum, a society of arts, and a savings' bank. Kingston harbour, a landlocked basin, available for the largest ships, is enclosed 8. ward by a long tongue of land, at the extremity of which is Port Royal. Upper Park camp, with the barracks, etc., is about 1½ m. N. of the city. A railway between Kingston and Spanish Town, 10 m. W., was opened in 1846. [JAMAICA.]

KINGSTON, a town of Upper Canada, British North America, Midland dist., on the site of Fort Frontenac, at the N.E. extremity of Lake Ontario, and at the mouth of the Cataracts, 150 m. E.N.E. Toronto. Pop. (1832) 11,585. It covers a large surface, has many stone buildings, with a good harbour, and is the entrepôt of the trade between Upper and Lower Canada. Since the completion of the internal canals, its carrying trade has much declined.

KINGSTON or KINGSTOWN, a town, British West Indies, cap. island St. Vincent, on its S.W. coast. Pop. 4,763. It has several public edifices, comprising a church, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic chapels, a government house, a botanic garden, and the court-house.

KINGSTON, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, 52 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 10,233. It has a court-house, several churches, and leather and carriage factories.—II. Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, opposite Wilkes-barre. Pop. 2,306.—III. Massachusetts, on Plymouth harbour, 30 m. S.S.E. Boston. Pop. 1,693.—IV. New Hampshire, 33 m. S.S.E. Concord. Pop. 1,192.—V. New Jersey, on the Delaware and Raritan Canals, 14 m. N.E. Trenton.

KINGSTON, numerous pas, etc., of England.—I. co. Cambridge, 34 m. S.E. Caxton. Area 1,807 ac. Pop. 315.—II. co. Devon, on the English Channel, 3 m. S.S.W. Modbury. Area 2,420 ac. Pop. 523.—III. a chapelry, co. Dorset, pa. Cauford-Magna, 5 m. N.E. Poole. Pop. 918.—IV. a pa., co. Somerset, 3½ m. N. Taunton. Area 3,470 ac. Pop. 948.—V. co. Somerset, 1½ m. E.S.E. Ilminster. Area 530 ac. Pop. 238.—VI. Isle of Wight, 5½ m. S.S.W. Newport. Area 630 ac. Pop. 65.—VII. co. Stafford, 3 m. S.S.W. Uttoxeter. Area 1,950 ac. Pop. 326.—VIII. co. Sussex, 4½ m. W.S.W. Worthing. Area 490 ac. Pop. 41.—IX. co. and 6 m. W.S.W. Hereford. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 610.—X. co. Kent, 5½ m. S.E.E. Canterbury. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 310.—XI. Haggaze, co. Berks, 54 m. W.N.W. Abingdon. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 307.

KINGSTON-UPON-LIVER, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 24 m. W.S.W. Lewes. Ac. 2,990. P. 134.

KINGSTON-UPON-SEA, a pa. of Engl. co. Sussex, 14 m. E. New Shoreham. Area 610 ac. Pop. 163.

KINGSTON-DEVERILL, a pa. of Engl. co. Wilts, 3½ m. N.N.E. Mere. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 402.

KINGSTON-BERMOUTH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8 m. N.N.W. Abbridge. Area 2,700 ac. Pop. 373.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, a town, Engl. [Hull.] KINGSTON-UPON-SOAR, a pa. of Engl., co. and 9 m. S.S.W. Nottingham. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 196.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, a munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the E. bank of the Thames, at the influx of the Ewell, and 10 m. W.S.W. London. Area of pa. 7,300 ac. Pop. 12,144. The town, exclusive of suburbs, extends about half a mile along the river, here crossed by a bridge. It has a church, a town-hall, market-house, a house of correction, gaol, and union workhouse. It has flax and oil mills, a melting trade, and a market for corn on Saturday. Lent co. assizes are held, and it has petty and quarter-sessions. It is a polling place for the co. A

KINS. It is built at the base and on the sides of acclivities almost rising from the water. Chief buildings, a pa. church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a convent, town-hall, gaol, assembly rooms, baths, a fever hospital, union workhouse, fort, and barracks. The harbour, which was formerly a naval depot, is excellent; but the trade is now mostly transferred to Cork. Extensive and valuable fisheries form the chief resources of the people. In summer many visitors resort here for sea-bathing. Kinsale sends 1 mem. to H of C. Reg. electors (1849) 353. It gives title of premier baron of Ireland to the De Courcy family, descendants of the Dukes of Normandy, and whose representative has the singular privilege of wearing his hat in the royal presence. In 1601, Kinsale was taken by the Spaniards. In 1693, James II. landed here.—*The Old Head of Kinsale* is a promontory projecting about 3 m. into the Atlantic, 4½ m. S.S.W. the entrance of Kinsale harbour, and 6 m. S. the town. On it is a light-house with fixed light, lat. 51° 38' 45" N., lon. 8° 32' 16" W., 241 feet in elevation.

KINSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3½ m. E.N.E. Presteigne. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 77.

KIN-SHAN (or "Golden Island"), an isle of China, prov. Kiang-su in the Yang-tse-kiang river, nearly opposite the mouth of the Grand Canal, and covered with pagodas, temples, pavilions and gardens, now mostly in decay.

KINWAD, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, on its W coast, intersected by two arms of Loch Alsh, 6½ m. E.N.E. Glenelg. Length 18 m., average breadth 8 m. Pop. 1,000, consisting mostly of the Clan Macrae. Surface wild and mountainous.

KINTYRE or **KANTYRE**, a pa. of England, co. Berks, on the Kennet, 3½ m. E.S.E. Hungerford. Area 7,140 ac. Pop. 1,499.

KIN-TSOU, a town of Manchouria, near the frontiers of China and Corea, nearly 8 m. from the N. shore of the Gulf of Liao-tong. Lat. 40° 10' N., lon. 121° 10' E. It is a place of considerable trade in the produce of the adjacent territory.

KINTORE, a royal, parl. bor., and pa. of Scotland, co. and 12 m. W.N.W. Aberdeen. Area of pa. upwards of 7,000 ac. Pop. of bor. and pa. 1,842. It has a town-house, and unites with Banff, Elgin, Cullen, and Inverary, in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

KINTYRE or **CANTYRE**, a peninsula of Scotland, between the Firth of Clyde and the Atlantic Ocean, forming the S. extremity of the co. Argyre, to the N. of which it is united by the narrow isthmus of Tarbert. Length N. to S. 40 m.; average breadth 6½ m. Pop. 17,918. Surface, which comprises 10 par., is much diversified with hill and dale.—*The Mull of Kintyre*, the S.W. point of the above peninsula, has a lighthouse, with fixed lights 297 feet above high water, in 65° 19' N., lon. 5° 49' W.

KINVARNA, a small seaport town of Ireland, Connacht, co. Galway, 11 m. S.S.E. Galway. Pop. 1,102. It has a Roman Catholic cathedral.

KINWATTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 1½ m. N.E. Alcester. Area 480 ac. Pop. 79.

KIN-YANG, a city of China, prov. Kiang-su, cap. dep., in lat. 36° 42' N., lon. 105° 42' E.

KIN-YUEH, a city of China, prov. Queng-si, cap. dep., in lat. 24° 26' N., lon. 105° 50' E.

KINZIG, two rivers of Germany.—I. Wurtemberg and Baden, after a N.W. course of 45 m. joins the Rhine by several branches at Kehl.—II. Hesse-Cassel, joins the Main near Hanau.

KISBAY, a maritime town of Denmark, island Zealand, on Kibe Bay, an inlet of its E. coast, 21 m. S.S.W. Copenhagen. Pop. (1865) 2080.

KIOWA-TSONG, a maritime city of China, cap. the island Hai-nan, on its N. coast. Estimated pop. above 100,000. It is enclosed by strong walls, has two colleges, a public library, and a trade with Macao, Assam, Siam, and Singapore.

KIOZEN or **KIOJIAN**, a mountain range or plateau of Scandinavia, extending from about lat. 65° to 70° N., between Sweden and Russian Lapland on the S.E., and Norway and Finnmark on the W. and N. It is only a lower extension of the plateau of Dovrefield, and does not average 5,000 feet. Mount Sulitelma, its highest point, in lat. 67° 30' N., lon. 16° 20' E., is 6,200 feet in elevation.

KIO-SING, a city of China, prov. Yun-nan, cap. dep., 70 m. E.N.E. Yun-nan.

KIRCHAK, a vill. of Central Asia, dom. and 70 m. N.E. Khiva, on the Oxus.

KIRFFENBERG, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 30 m. W. Regensburg, on rt. bank of the Altmühl. Pop. 750. It has two churches, breweries, and dye works.

KIPPAX, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 7½ m. E.S.E. Leeds. Area 3,400 ac. Pop. 2,539.

KIPPEN, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Perth and Stirling, 9½ m. W. Stirling. Area 21 sq. m. Pop. 1,892.

KIRPHEIM, a market town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 11 m. E.N.E. Zell. Pop. 1,917.

KIRPLEKE, a mountain of Ireland, Leinster, between cos. Wicklow and Dublin, 11 m. S.S.W. Dublin. Elevation 2,473 feet above the sea.

KIRBY, several pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, on the North Sea, 10 m. S.E. Manningtree. Area 3,450 ac. Pop. 932.—II. (Bedon), co. Norfolk, 3½ m. E.S.E. Norwich. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 246.

—III. (Cane), same co., 4½ m. N.W. Beccles. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 455.—IV. (Cold), co. York, North Riding, 7 m. E.N.E. Thirsk. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 179.—V. (Grindalith), co. York, East Riding, 8 m. E.S.E. New Malton. Area 9,770 ac. Pop. 554.—VI. (Knowle), same co., North Riding, 4 m. N.N.E. Thirsk. Area 3,550 ac. Pop. 554.

—VII. (Monks), co. Warwick, 7 m. N.N.W. Rugby. Area 9,640 ac. Pop. 1,890.—VIII. (Corderdale), co. York, East Riding, 6½ m. N. Pocklington. Area 5,060 ac. Pop. 335. [For other places sometimes spelt KIRBY see KIRBY.]

KIRCHENBURG, small towns and villa. of Germany.—I. Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 23 m. S.W. Chemnitz. Pop. 4,149. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and paper.—II. Rhineish Prussia, reg. and 30 m. S.S.W. Coblenz. Pop. 1,523. Other places of same name in Austria, etc.

KIRCHDORF or **KIRCHDORF** (Hung. *Sepes Parallya*), a town of North Hungary, co. Zips, 23 m. W. Eperies. Pop. 3,300. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and a chateau.

KIRCHHAUSEN, two towns of Germany.—I. Hesse-Cassel, prov. Upper Hesse, on the Ohm, 8 m. E. Marburg. Pop. 1,819.—II. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 68 m. S.W. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Pop. 2,136, mostly engaged in weaving.

KIRCHHEIM, several towns of S. Germany.—I. Wurtemberg, circ. Danube, 16 m. S.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 5,556. Has a royal palace, and manuf. of cotton and woollen goods.—II. (Bolanden), Rhineish Bavaria, at the foot of the Donnersberg, 18 m. N.N.E. Kaiserslautern. Pop. 3,120. In its vicinity are mines of iron, copper, and mercury.

KIRBYFORD, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4½ m. N.E. Petworth. Area 14,866 ac. Pop. 1,455. It has quarries of the "Petworth marble," which consists of masses of petrified periwinkles.

KIRKENS, a town of Siberia, gov. and 410 m. N.N.E. Irkutsk on the Lena, at the influx of the Kira, a, 4780 feet above the sea. Pop. 1,500.

chiefly Russians. It has 6 churches and a school. Inhab. mostly engaged in hunting and fishing.

KIMARIA COUNTRY or STRIPS, an extensive region of Central Asia, embracing all the N. part of Turkestan between lat. 44° and 55° N., lon. 63° and 82° E., partly independent, and partly comprised in the Russian governments Orenburg and Tomsk, having E. the Chinese Empire, W. the Caspian Sea, and S. the khanates, Khokan, Bokhara, and Khiva. Estimated area 1,633,000, and Pop. 2,260,000. Surface traversed by many mountain chains, but it chiefly consists of barren plains, abounding in salt lakes, some upwards of 100 m. in length, and into which the principal rivers pour themselves. Climate remarkable for variability, and destructive hurricanes are frequent. The pop. is almost wholly nomadic, and rude in the extreme, their principal occupation being the rearing of sheep, goats, horses, and camels. Some land on river-banks, however, is roughly tilled, for millet, rye, and barley, especially in the S. or Kara-kai-pack country, and seals, sturgeons, etc., are taken in the lakes. Some domestic weaving, and manufs. of hair cordage, soap, leather, and iron wares are carried on; but this region may be considered as the head-quarters of barbarism in Asia, nearly all the manufactured goods and necessities being derived from the adjacent countries, in exchange for cattle, hides, horns, and wool. The Kirghiz are of the Mongol race, and separated into the so-named Great, Little, and Middle hordes, who are again subdivided into numerous tribes, each having its own khan or chief. Their religion is a compound of Islamism and idolatry. There are no towns in the territory, and the apparent remains of any such, or of temples, are certainly the vestiges of a previous race of inhabitants, much more advanced in civilization than the present occupants.

KIRIA of KERREA, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 130 m. E.S.E. Khoten. Lat. 37° N., lon. 82° 50' E. It has trade with Yarkand, to which it exports silk, gold-stuff, and raisins; and caravans from the Russian frontier bring to it broad cloths, broads, steel, and furs, in exchange for tea, rhubarb, and sal-ammoniac. Near it are gold mines wrought by the Chinese Government.

KIRILOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 205 m. N.E. N. Novgorod. Pop. 2,163. It is surrounded by lakes, and owes its name to a convent founded by St Kiril in 1398; it has a cathedral, numerous churches, and a valuable library. A canal recently cut near it unites the basins of the Volga and N. Dvina, through the Shkshona and Suchona rivers.—**KIRILOROK** is a town, cap. circ., gov. and W. Ekaterinopol.

KIRIN-GOLA, a town of Manchouria, cap. its S. division on the Soungari. It is enclosed by an earth rampart, and is the residence of a Manchou viceroy. Its inhabs. are stated to be chiefly exiles.

KIRK-ADHAD or **KIRKAGATCH**, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 64 m. N.E. Smyrna. It is large, populous, and stated to have some trade in cotton.

KIRK, a prefix of the names of numerous towns and pas. in Great Britain. For those not under-mentioned, see separate names, following.—I. (*Amherst-on-Eden*), a pa., co. Cumberland, 3½ m. W.N.W. Carlisle. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 311.—II. (*on-Eden*), a pa., same co., 2½ m. N.N.E. Longtown. Area 21,850 ac. Pop. 1798.—**Kirk-Arberg**, a pa. of the Isle of Man, 2½ m. N.W. Castletown. Pop. 1,581.—**Kirkbeem**, a pa. stewarty Kirkcubright, on Solway Firth, 12 m. S. Dumfries. Pop. 983. Comprizes Mount Criffel, 1,866 feet above the sea.—**Kirkbride**, a

pa., co. Cumberland, ½ m. N.E.W. Weynes. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 344.—**Kirk-Burn**, a pa., co. York, East Riding, 3½ m. S.W. Great Grimsby. Area 6,330 ac. Pop. 550.—**Kirk-Burton**, a pa., co. York, West Riding, 5 m. S.E. Huddersfield. Area 15,990. Pop. 30,871. Has woollen manufs.

KIRKBY, numerous pas, etc., of England.—I. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Walton-on-the-Hill, 6 m. N.W. Prescott. Pop. 1,400.—II. (*in Ashfield*), co. Nottingham, 4½ m. S.W. Mansfield. Area 5,560 ac. Pop. 2,363.—III. (*on Bein*), a pa., co. Lincoln, 4½ m. S.S.W. Horncastle. Area 6,110 ac. Pop. 784.—IV. (*Bellars*), co. Leicester, 2 m. W.S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area 2,560 ac. Pop. 226.—V. (*in Clewland*), co. York, North Riding, 3 m. S.E.E. Stokesley. Area 5,020 ac. Pop. 723.—VI. (*East*), co. Lincoln, 5 m. W.S.W. Spilsby. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 481.—VII. (*Fleet-ham*), co. York, North Riding, 4 m. S.S.E. Catterick. Area 2,560 ac. Pop. 603.—VIII. (*Green*), co. Lincoln, 7 m. N.N.E. Sleaford. Area 690 ac. Pop. 134.—IX. (*Ivelth*), co. Lancaster, 6½ m. N.W. Ulverston. Area 22,230 ac. Pop. 3,398. Has quarries of fine slate.—X. (*Kendal*). [Kendal.]—XI. (*Lonsdale*), a market town and pa., co. Westmoreland, on the Lune, 11 m. S.S.E. Kendal, and 2 m. E. the Burton station of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway. Area of pa. 23,760 ac. Pop. 4,184. It has a church, a grammar school, with manufs. of carpets, blankets, etc. It is a co. polling-place.—XII. (*in Malham-Dale*), a pa., co. York, West Riding, 4½ m. E.S.E. Settle. Area 22,040 ac. Pop. 184, partly employed in cotton mills. The river Aire rises in this parish. [MALHAM.]—XIII. (*Mallory*), a pa., co. Leicester, 4½ m. N.N.W. Huckley. Area 3,110 ac. Pop. 26,226.—XIV. (*Malzeard*), a market town and pa., co. York, West Riding, 6 m. W.N.W. Ripon. Area of pa. 53,530 ac. Pop. 4,956; do. of township 900. In this pa. is the ruin of Fountains-Abbey.—XV. (*Morperton*), a pa., co. York, North Riding, 3½ m. S.S.W. Pickering. Area 7,130 ac. Pop. 993.—XVI. (*on-the-Moor*), a pa., same co. and riding, 1 m. N.N.W. Boroughbridge. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 637.—XVII. (*Moor-side*), a market town and pa., co. York, North Riding, 24 m. N.N.E. York. Area of pa. 13,760 ac. Pop. 2,611. Making is actively carried on; and in the vicinity are stone quarries and coal mines.—XVIII. (*Overblow*), a pa., co. York, W. Riding, 6 m. W.N.W. Wetherby. Area 10,790 ac. Pop. 1,668.—XIX. (*Ravenworth*), a pa., same co., North Riding, 4½ m. S.W. Richmond. Area 14,070 ac. Pop. 1,466.—XX. (*South*), a pa., co. York, West Riding, 7 m. S. Pontefract. Area 6,390 ac. Pop. 1,420.—XXI. (*Stephen*), a market town and pa., co. Westmoreland, 2½ m. S.E. Penrith. Area 31,510 ac. Pop. 2,783; do. of township 1,539. It has a church, a grammar school, with woollen and silk manufs., and lead and coal mines. It is a polling-place for the co.—XXII. (*Thore*), a pa., co. Westmoreland, 4½ m. N.W. Appleby. Area 11,030 ac. Pop. 1,104.—XXIII. (*de Thorpe*), a pa., co. Lincoln, 3 m. E.S.E. Sleaford. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 235.—XXIV. (*Underwood*), a pa., same co., 5 m. N.N.W. Bourne. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 183.—XXV. (*Wainby*), a pa., co. York, West Riding, 2 m. S.S.E. Tadcaster. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 702.—XXVI. (*Wick*), a pa., co. York, North Riding, 6 m. W.N.W. Thirsk. Area 5,070 ac. Pop. 1,070.

KIRKCALDY, a royal parl. bor., seaport, manu- facturing town, and pa. of Scotland, on Fife, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, and on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway, 6 m. N.E. Burntisland. Pop. of pa. 4,718; do. of

pa., co. Cumberland, ½ m. N.E.W. Weynes. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 344.—**Kirk-Burn**, a pa., co. York, East Riding, 3½ m. S.W. Great Grimsby. Area 6,330 ac. Pop. 550.—**Kirk-Burton**, a pa., co. York, West Riding, 5 m. S.E. Huddersfield. Area 15,990. Pop. 30,871. Has woollen manufs.

parl. bor. 10,475. The town consists principally of one irregularly built street of nearly 3 m., or as continued through the suburbs, about 3 m., in length; hence Kirkcaldy is called the "Lang Town." It has a town-hall and gaol, several places of worship, a library, chamber of commerce, custom-house, branch banks, manufs. of linens, sheetings, dowlas, tick, sail-cloth, and cottons; also iron foundries and machine works. Has flax mills. Exports manufs. and coals. The harbour, formed by stone piers, admits large vessels, but is dry at low water. It has a lighthouse. Several vessels employed in whale fishing. The borough joins with Dysart, Kinghorn, and Burntisland in sending 1 member to House of Commons. Adam Smith, author of the "Wealth of Nations," was born here in 1723.

KIRK-CHRIST, a pa., Isle of Man, 2 m. S.W. Ramsay. Pop. 3,044.

KIRKCOLM, a pa. of Scotland, co. Wigtown, 6½ m. N.N.W. Stranraer. Area 11,650 ac. P. 1,973.

KIRKCONNEL, a pa., Scotland, co. Dumfries, 4 m. N.W. Sanquhar. Area 26,000 ac. Pop. 1,245.

KIRKCOWAN or KIRKOWAY, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 8 m. W.N.W. Wigtown. Area 31,600 ac., including several lochs, and much moorland. Pop. 1,541.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a royal parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co., on the estuary of the Dee, 6 m. above its junction with the Solway Firth, 28 m. S.W. Dumfries. Area of pa. about 22½ sq. m. Pop. 3,555; do. of parl. bor. 2,687. It has a pa. church, a county-hall, a gaol, a library, and a custom-house. Although the harbour is the best in the S. of Scotland, the town has but little trade beyond the employment of a few cotton-loomers, some ship-building, export of agricultural produce, and imports of coal, etc. A steamer communicates with Liverpool. Sheriff courts are held. It unites with Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar, in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE or the STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a maritime co. in the S.W. of Scotland, forming the E. half of the district of Galloway, and having N. the co. Ayr, E. Dumfriesshire, W. co. Wigtown, and S. Solway Firth, separating it from Cumberland. Area estimated at 655 sq. m., or 547,200 ac., of which nearly one-third is arable. Pop. 4,121. Surface generally hilly, and in the N.W. mountains. Granite, porphyry, and greywacke are the prevalent rocks. Chief mountains, Blacklag, in the N., 2,580 feet; Criffel, in the S.E., 1,895 feet; and Carnmoor, on Wigtown Bay, 2,329 feet in elevation above the sea. Principal rivers, the Dee, Fleet, Ken, and Urr. Lakes numerous. Climate moist, and, except in the uplands, very mild. Soil, where manured, often very productive. Chief crops, oats, barley, wheat, turnips, and potatoes. Pastures excellent; and cattle of the polled Galloway breed are reared and fattened for export. Southdown and Cheviot sheep are numerous in the mountains. Some remains of the pure and valued Galloway breed of horses still exist. The co. is noted for its superior honey. The co. has 28 pias. Chief towns, Kirkcudbright, New Galloway, and Castle Douglas. It sends 1 member to House of Commons. Registered electors (1848) 1,291.

KIRKDALE, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Walton-on-the-Hill, 2 m. N. Liverpool, within which parl. bor. it is included. Pop. 6,941. Here are a co. gaol, and house of correction, a cemetery, and district church.—II. a pa., co. York, North Riding, 1½ m. W.S.W. Kirby-Moorside. Area 10,080 ac. Pop. 1,026. A cave was dis-

covered here in 1820, containing an extraordinary assemblage of the bones of hyenas, tigers, elephants, etc., with those of animals still natives of the climate.

KIRKDESS, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. E.S.E. Forfar, containing the vill. of Frickeholm, on the Lunan, near the Arbroath and Forfar Railway. Pop. 1,763. Manufs. of linens.

KIRK-ELLA, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 5 m. W. Hull. Area 4,300 ac. P. 1,157.

KIRK-GERMAN, a pa. of the Isle of Man, 2 m. E. Peeltown. Pop. 4,510.

KIRKGUNZEON, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 3 m. E.N.E. Urr. Pop. 734. It contains the vill. Dalbeattie.

KIRKHAM, a market town and pa. of England, co. Lancaster, on the Preston and Wyre Railway, 8½ m. W.N.W. Preston. Area of pa. 41,850 ac. Pop. 10,126; do. of town 2,903. It has a church, Roman Catholic chapel, a grammar school, several well endowed charities and schools. Manufs. of sail-cloth, sackings, cordage, flax, and cotton goods.—II. an extra-parochial liberty, co. York, East Riding, 6 m. S.S.W. New Malton, with a station on the York and N. Midland Railway, 15½ m. N.E. York. Pop. 62.

KIRKHAMMERTON, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, austy and 7½ m. E.S.E. Knaresborough. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 373.

KIRKHAMLE, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 12½ m. N.N.E. Hexham. Area 3,200 ac. Pop. 170.

KIRKHAUGH, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 8 m. W.S.W. Hexham. Area 5,940 ac. Pop. 285.

KIRK-HEATON, a pa. of England. [HEATON-KIRK.]

KIRKHILL, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 7 m. W. Inverness, on Moray Firth. Pop. 1,730. Surface a fine plain.—II. a vill., co. Edinburgh, pa. and ½ m. N.E. Penicuik. Pop. 500, mostly engaged in weaving and paper-making.

KIRKINNESS, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 2 m. S. Wigtown. Area nearly 24 sq. m. Pop. 1,914.

KIRKINROGA, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, including the town of Ballymena. Area 6,390 ac. Pop. 9,215.

KIRKINTILLOCH, a burgh of barony, market town, and pa. of Scotland, Dumbartonshire, on the Forth and Clyde Canal, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, 6½ m. N.N.E. Glasgow. Area of pa. about 10,700 ac. Pop. 8,426; do. of bor. 6,342. It has a court-house and gaol, a library, manuf. of hats, iron foundry, gas works, distilleries, and cotton weaving.

KIRK-LETON, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3 m. S.S.W. Wirksworth. Area 2,490 ac. P. 735.

KIRK-KILINIA (the "Forty Churches"), a large and ruinous town of European Turkey, Rumili, cap. sanj., on the route from Constantinople to Shumla, 33 m. E.N.E. Adrianople. Pop. variously estimated at from 16,000 to 28,000. It is enclosed by walls, and has many mosques and baths.

KIRKLAND, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 9 m. E.N.E. Penrith. Area 12,130 ac. Pop. 839.—II. a township, co. Westmoreland, pa. and adjoining the town of Kendal. Pop. 1,134.

KIRKLAND, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Wemyss, 1 m. W. Leven. Pop., with Methil, 1,073. Has a flax spinning-mill.—II. (or Kirkfield), a vill., co. Lanark, pa. Lemahago, on the Clyde, 1 m. W. Lanark. Pop. 1,423.

KIRKLEATHAM, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 4½ m. N.N.W. Gulsboro'. Area 8,030 ac. Pop. 1,307. It has a free grammar school, and an hospital for the maintenance of 40 poor.

KIRKLAND, a township U S, North America, New York, 100 m W N W Albany Pop. 3,421

KIRK-LANE, a hamlet of England, co York, West Riding, on the Manchester and Leeds railway, pa and about 4 m W Dewbury

KIRKLEY, a pa of England, co Suffolk, 2 m S S W Lowestoft Area 1,320 ac Pop 790

KIRKLINGTON, two pas of England—I co Notts, 3 m N N W Southwell Area 1,940 ac Pop 276—II co York, North Riding, 4½ m S E Bedale Area 3,800 ac Pop 553

KIRK-LINTON, a pa of England, co Cumberland, 3½ m E S E Longtown Area 11,290 ac Pop 1,683

KIRKLISTON, a pa of Scotland, cos Linlithgow and Edinburgh, 9 m W Edinburgh Area about 12 sq m Pop 2,020 It has an ancient church, formerly belonging to the Knights 1 tem plars The Glasgow and Edinburgh railway is here carried across the vale of the Almond on a viaduct of 30 arches

KIRKMARSHOCK, a pa of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, on Wigtown Bay, and comprising the vill Creetown Pop 2,266 It has several quarries of excellent granite

KIRKMAHOG, a pt of Scotland, co and 4 m N Dumfries Area about 18½ sq m Pop 2,263 On a lake in the Dalwhinton estate, was tried, on 14th October 1788, by its inventor, Patrick Miller, Esq, the first boat ever propelled by steam

KIRKMAIDFORD, a pa of Scotland, co Wigtown, forming a peninsula ending in the Mull of Galloway Area about 23½ sq m Pop 2,601, partly employed in fisheries It has several ruined castles, bays, hamlets, and a lighthouse on the Mull, in lat 54° 38' 1" N lon 4° 51' 2" W

KIRKMALEW, a pa of the Isle of Man, 2 m N Castletown Pop 3,791

KIRKMICHAEL, several pas of Scotland—I co and 8 m S Ayr with the vills of Kirkmichael on the Gyr in and Crosshill Area 36 sq m Pop 3,202 employed in cotton weaving etc—II co and 9 m N N E Dumfries Area 1,264 sq m of which full ½ half in sheep walk Pop 1,113—III co and 2½ m N Perth Area about 100 sq m, mostly mountainous Pop 1,224 IV co Banff 27 m W S W Huntly Area 29,000 ac mostly in the wild strath or vale of the Aven Pop 1,538—V (or *Resolis*), cos Ross and Cromarty, on the S shore of Cromarty Firth Pop 1,611

KIRKMICHAEL, a pa, lsk of Wm, on the Irish Sea, 8 m N I Peel town Pop 1,416 The vill has a church In its vicinity is Bishop's Court, the palace of the bishop of Sodor & Man

KIRKMICHAEL GLASSARY, a pt of Scotland co Argyll, 4 m W Loch Fyne Area 75,000 ac, part of which is moorland Pop 4,711

KIRK NEWTON, a pa of England, co Northumberland, 5 m W N W Wooler Area 34,010 ac Pop 17,732

KIRK NEWTON, a pa of Scotland, co and 11 m W S W Edinburgh Area (which includes a part of the Pentland Hills) about 1½ sq m Pop 1,630 It contains the vill of East Calder

KIRK OSWALD, a market town and pa of England, co Cumberland, 8 m N N E Penrith Area of pa 9,300 ac Pop 925

KIRKOSWALD, a pt of Scotland, co Ayr, on the Firth of Clyde, 4 m S W Maybole Pop 2,242

KIRKPATRICK, several pas of Scotland—I (*Durham*), stewartry Kirkcudbright, 13 m W S W Dumfries Area about 38 sq m Pop 1,508—II (*Fleming*), co Dumfries, 6 m F N E Annan Area 16½ sq m Pop 1,899—III (*Frangray*), stewartry Kirkcudbright, 6½ m W N W Dumfries Pop. 918—IV. (*Juxta*), co. and 16 m.

N N E Dumfries Area about 80 sq m Pop. 1,097 Queensberry mountain rises to 2,140 feet above the sea

KIRKPATRICK, a pa, Isle of Man, 2 m S Peel town Pop 2,220

KIRK ST ANDREW, a pa, Isle of Man, 5 m N E Castletown Pop 714

KIRKSTALL, a vill of England, co York, West Riding, on the Aire, pa. and 2½ m W. Leeds Pop 2,984

KIRKSTED, a pa of England, co Lincoln, 6 m S S W Horncastle Area 1,540 ac Pop 175

KIRKTON or KIRTON, a pa of England, co Notts, 2½ m E N E Ollerton Ac 1,090 P 195

KIRKTOWN, a pa of Scotland, co Roxburgh, 3 m E S E Hawick Pop 282

KIRKTON, a pa of Scotland, co and 8 m W N W Peebles Area 6,620 ac Pop 326

KIRK WHITTINGTON, a pa of England, co Northumberland, 14 m W S W Morpeth Area 12,420 ac Pop 679

KIRKWALL, a royal pari bor, seaport town, and pa of Scotland, cap co Orkney, on a bay, on the N E side of main'nd 26 m N N E John O Groats Lat 58° 09' 2" N lon 2° 57' 2" W Pop of pa 1,990, do of bor 3,451 Chief edifice the cathedral of St Magnus, the choir of which is used as the pa church Principal modern buildings are the town hall, gaol assembly rooms museum grammar school, libraries, and custom house It has manufs of linens and straw-plait, with an export trade in s-h beef, butter, tallow, hides, skins, oil, feathers, linen goods, and some corn It communicates by steamers with Leith Aberdeen Wick and Lerwick Fair for 14 days in August, at which the principal mercantile business of Orkney is transacted It is the seat of the superior courts of law for Orkney Enl wall joins Cromarty, Wick, Dingwall Dornoch, and Linn in sending 1 member to H of C

KIRK EYTHOLM, a vill of Scotl (YFTHOLM)

KIRWAN, prov ancients of Persia [KIRMAN]

KIRWON or **KIRWON**, a pa of England, co Lincoln, 6 m E N E Market Harborough Area 1,200 ac Pop 62

KIRKINGTON, a pa of England, co Lincoln, 6½ m N W Cantor Area 2,210 ac Pop 9

KIRKINCHIN or KIRKINCHIN a bor of barony, town, and pa of Scotland, co and 5 m N W Forfar Area of pa 18,000 ac Pop 7,617 do of town 3,118 The town, situated between the Grampians and the Vale of Strathmore has a church and Episcopal chapel, a trades hall, numerous schools, two libraries a branch bank, and about 2,000 looms employed in weaving linen, sheeting, and dovels, chiefly for export

KIRWAN is a town of Russia, gov and 44 m. L N L Iumbor Pop 8,000

KIR SHIRAZ Andrapa, a town of Asia Minor, near its centre on an off of the Kiril-Irak 60 m N W Kasarik

KIRSTEAD, a pa of England, co Norfolk, 6 m. N N W Bungay Area 1,250 ac Pop 239

KIRTIVE, a pa of England, co Cambridge, 4½ m S S E New Market Area 3,016 ac P 909

KIRKINGTON a pt of Engl, co Oxford, 3½ m E N E Woodstock Area 2,400 ac Pop 716

KIRTON, two pas of England—I co Lincoln, 3 m S S W Boston Area 10,000 ac Pop 2,209

—II co Suffolk, 8½ m E S E Ipswich Area 1,830 ac Pop 546

KIRTON IN LINCOLN, a market town and pa of England, co and 17 m N Lincoln Area of pa 4,210 ac Pop 1,948

KIRSTAD, a small town of H-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, 35 m. N.E. Giessen. Pop. 1,276

KIAMAMA, a fortified maritime town of the island of Crete, in the Mediterranean Sea, on its N. coast, on the Bay of Kiamama, 18 m. W. Khania. E. of it are the ruins of ancient *Cyamus*.

KIAMANA, Cæsarea, a ruined maritime town of Syria, pash. and 36 m. S.S.W. Acre. A large extent of ground here is covered with the remains of public and private buildings, including those of a castle, two aqueducts, the ancient city walls, and an artificial harbour. *Cæsarea* received its name in honour of Augustus, a.c. 32. Under the Romans it was the residence of a provincial, and it is memorable in the early history of Christianity. It was ruined during the crusades.

KICHENAU or KICHENEV, a town of Russia, cap. gov. Bezembarab, on the Balk, 85 m. N.W. Odessa. Pop. (1853) 37,392. It stands on three hills, has 14 churches, a gymnasium, 10 other public schools, a government library, and woollen cloth and other factories.

KICHENOUUM, a state of India, Rajpootana, between lat. 25° 30' and 26° 50' N., lon. 74° 50' and 75° 15' E. Estimated area 724 sq. m. Pop. 76,000. The country is generally barren, but capable of improvement.—*Kishengurh*, cap. of state of same name, 21 m. N.E. Nussarabad.

KIKUM, *Ocracoe*, the largest island in the Persian Gulf, near its entrance, 15 m. S.W. Ormuz, and surrounded by many smaller islands. Length 70 m.; average breadth 12 m. Estimated pop. 5,000, chiefly Arabs, and the island belongs to the Imam of Muscat.—*Kikim*, the cap., on its E. side, is rudely fortified, and the residence of a sultan; its markets are well supplied, and it has some ship-building, and a brisk coasting trade.

KIKENOUUM, a town of British India, dist. Nudda, presid. Bengal, 64 m. N. Calcutta. It is the seat of the civil establishment of the district, and has manufactures of fine muslin. One of the government schools has been established here, which, in 1852, had 200 pupils. The town has water communication with the sea.

KISHOV, a river of Palestine, pash. Acre, rises in Anti-Libanus, flows N.W. through the plain of Esdraelon, and enters the Mediterranean, 6 m. S.S.W. Acre. [*ESDRAELON*.]

KISHITAWAR, a town of India, in the dom of Gholab Singh, on the S. slope of the Himalaya, lat. 33° 18' N., lon. 75° 46' E. Elevation 5,000 feet above the sea. It has manufactures of shawls and coarse woollens.

KISKA, an isl., North Pacific, Andreanov group. **KISKIMISTAS**, a tashp., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 146 m. W.N.W. Harrisburg. P. 2,503.

KISLINGSTON, a pa. of England, and, 34 m. W. Northampton. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 620.

KISMA, an island of the Malay Archipelago, N.E. of Timor, 30 m. in circumference. Pop. between 7,000 and 8,000, many of whom are Christians. It is a resort of numerous trading vessels.

KISMERKE, a town and watering-place of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Saale, 30 m. N.N.E. Würzburg. Pop. 1,600. It has three principal springs of saline-chalybeate water, of which 500,000 bottles are annually exported; adjacent to these are a pump-room, baths, and a colonnade. Near it are salt mines, from which 30,000 centners or cwts. of salt are raised yearly.

KISWAGHERY, a town and formerly a strong fort of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 23 m. S.W. Kurnool.

KISWAN or KISWANA, a river of India, Decan, rises in the Western Ghats, at an elevation of 4,500 feet above the sea, near lat. 15° N., lon. 74° E., flows E. through the territories of Sattarah, the Nizam, and the British presid. Bombay and

Madras, and enters the Indian Ocean by several mouths, in lat. 15° 50' N., lon. 81° E. Length 600 m. It receives some large tributaries, as the Beemah, Toombuddry, and Musay; but as it traverses mostly a mountainous region, it is ill adapted to navigation. It has two inundations annually; the first towards the latter end of summer, caused by the S.W. monsoon precipitating its rains on the Western Ghats, Mysore, and other elevated tracts in the higher parts of the river's course; the second, which is insignificant, occurs in October, and is caused by the local rains during the N.E. monsoon. An extensive system of irrigation has been commenced at its delta, in lat. 16° 5' N., lon. 80° 56' E., by means of an embankment thrown across the river. Estimated cost of the works 150,000*l*.

KITS-COTT-MOISE, England. [*AYLESFORD*.] **KITSAK**, a frontier mkt. town of W. Hungary, co. Wieselburg, 8 m. S.S.W. Presburg. P. 3,100.

KITZLEY, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, connected with Portsmouth by a bridge over Piscataqua river. Pop. 2,706.

KITZESFORD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 34 m. W. N.W. Wellington. Ac. 1,080. Pop. 158.

KITTOON, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 26 m. S.E. Belgaum.

KITTS (Sr.), W. India isl. [*CHRISTOPHER (Sr.)*] **KITTINGHAM**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Maine, 11 m. E. S.E. Würzburg. Pop. 5,170. It has manufactures of vinegar, colour, gunpowder, leather, and printers ink.

KIUSIU or KIMO, the most S. of the three principal islands of Japan, in the Pacific Ocean, separated from Corea by the Strait of Corea, and from Niphon Island by the Strait of Suiko. Surface mountainous, with several volcanoes; that of Illigama, was the seat of a most destructive eruption on 1st April 1826. Nangasacki, the principal commercial port of Japan, is on this island.

KIZ or KILIRI-NISAR, *Tyana*, a vill. of Asia Minor, Karamania, 36 m. N.E. Erekl. It has the ruins of an aqueduct. Great quantities of nitre are manufactured here; and 2 m. distant is a small sulphurous lake answering to the ancient *Armaheus*.

KIZIL-AGHAL, a vill. of Turkish Armenia, pash. and 10 m. W. Mosoh.

KIZIL-AGHAL, a maritime vill. of Asiatic Russia, dist. Tالش, on a bay of the W. coast of the Caspian Sea, 30 m. N. Lankaran.

KIZIL-IRMAK (the "Red River," *Hahye*), the principal river of Asia Minor, rises by many heads in the centre of that peninsula, flows N., and enters the Black Sea, S.E. Sinope. Length 520 m. In antiquity it separated the Lydian and Persian dome; it now separates the Turkish pashas. Anatolia and Sivas. Principal affluent, the Kara-su or Kastamouni river.

KIZIL-ORUK, *Mardus*, a river of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, Azerbaijan, and Ghilan, rises near Scand, and after a N.E. course of 300 m., enters the Caspian Sea, 35 m. E. Resid. In its latter part it is called the Seid-rood.

KIZILIAH, a fortified town of Russia, gov. Staropol, cap. dist., on the l. b. of the Terek, 46 m. W. its mouth, in the Caspian. Pop. (1855) 10,978. It has manufactures of silk and cotton fabrics, and an active trade in wine raised in its vicinity.

KJØRNEHAVN, Denmark. [*COPENHAGEN*.]

KLAARWATER or GRISQA, the chief town of the Grisqa tribes, S. Africa, 500 m. N.E. Capa-Town.

KLAGENFURT, a town of Austria, cap. duchy Carinthia, and of a circ., on the Glan, 41 m. N. Laybach. Pop. 14,300. Principal offices, a residence of the prince-bishop of Gurk, with

galleries of art, a cathedral and other churches, the hall of the Carinthian assembly, a market-place, and numerous charitable institutions. It is the seat of the court of appeal for the government, and has a gymnasium and a normal school, several woollen cloth and white lead factories, manufs. of silk fabrics, and a large transit trade.

KLAVENTZ or **CHLAVENTZ**, a seaport vill. and mountain fortress of Greece, gov. Elis, at the W. extremity of the Morea, near Cape Klarentza, 17 m. N.E. Zante. In the middle ages it formed a principality, which was inherited by a son of Edward III. of England, and from this, junior branches of the royal family of England have since repeatedly borne the title of Duke of Clarence.

KLATTAU, a town of Bohemia, cap. circ., on an afl. of the Beraun, 68 m. S.W. Prague. Pop. 6,504. It has manufs. of woollen cloth and stockings, a gymnasium, a high school, and 2 hospitals.

KLAUSEN, a small town of the Tyrol, on the Eisach, 1,712 feet above the sea, 7 m. S.W. Briren.

KLAUSBURG or **KOLOSVAR**, one of the two royal free cap. cities of Transylvania, on the Szamos, 73 m. N.N.W. Hermanstadt. Pop. (1851) 19,346. It consists of the old and new towns, surrounded by walls, and entered by 6 gates. It has a citadel and several suburbs, a cathedral, Roman Catholic, Calvinist, Unitarian, and Lutheran churches, the town-hall, military and other hospitals. It is the seat of the Transylvanian diets, of the Unitarian superintendence for Transylvania, and of a Protestant consistory; and has Roman Catholic, Reformed, and Unitarian colleges, Piarist and other monasteries, and an institute for nobles. Manufs. of woollen cloths, China-ware, and paper. It is the birthplace of Matthias Corvinus, king of Transylvania.

KLAUSHAL, a town of Hanover. [CLAUSHAL.]

KLEVY, a town of Rhenish-Prussia. [CLEVEA.]

KLIAMA or **KLIAMA**, a river of Russia, gov. Moscow and Vladimir, rises near Klin, flows E. 350 m., and joins the Oka at Gorbatov.

KLIK, a town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. N.N.W. Moscow, on the Sestra, with a palace. Pop. 2,400.

KLINOWENBERG, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 15 m. S. Aschaffenburg. Pop. 1,007.

KLINGENTHAL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhin, 15 m. N.N.W. Schelestadt, with manufactures of arms and cutlery.

KLINGENTHAL, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 13 m. E.S.E. Pilsen. Pop. 1,691.

KLINOWAU, a town of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, on the Aar, 16 m. N.E. Aarau. Pop. 1,300.

KLINURA, a town of Turkey, prov. Albania, on the Voyussa, 40 m. E. Avlona, with a mountain fort. Pop. 1,500.

KLIUTCH, a town of Turkish-Croatia, on the Sanna, 30 m. S.W. Banialuka, Pop. mostly Turks. It has a strong fortress, and a mart for horses.

KLIUTY, a market town of Russia, gov. Tchernigov, 17 m. S. Suraj. Pop. 3,300.

KLOBADK, a market town of Moravia, circ. and 21 m. E.N.E. Hradisch. Pop. 2,896.

KLOBOCKO, a town of Poland, prov. and 70 m. S.E. Kalisch. Pop. 1,600.

KLOBAVA, a town of Poland, prov. and 90 m. W. Warsaw. Pop. 2,300.

KLOPPENBURG, a town of N. Germany, duchy and 19 m. S.S.W. Oldenburg, cap. circ. P. 863.

KLOVENZ, a small town of Bohemia, circ. and 16 m. W.N.W. Saaz, on the Eger. Pop. 1,600. It has manufs. of lace, earthenwares, and cutlery.

KLOVENZBURG, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 6 m. N.W. Vienna. Pop. 2,800. Manufactures of bobbinet and maroccco leather

It is remarkable for an Augustinian monastery, with a library of 80,000 volumes.

KLOONST, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 12 m. N.W. Breda. P. 2,444.

KLOS, a market town of Switzerland, cant. Solothure, at the N. extremity of defile of same name.

KNAICH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 24 m. E.S.E. Gainsboro'. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 116.

KNAIDALE (NORTH and SOUTH), two contiguous pas. of Scotland, co. Argyle, between Loch Fyne and the Sound of Jura, and connected S. ward with the peninsula of Cantire. Length 25 m., greatest breadth about 11 m. Pop. of N. Knaidale 1,088, of S. Knaidale 2,178. Surface mostly mountainous and rugged. Lochs Swin and Kilsport indent the W. coast.

KNAPTON, a pa. of England, co. and 11 m. S.S.E. Leicester. Area 4,940 ac. Pop. 913, mostly employed in framework knitting.

KNAPTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.N.E. North Walsham. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 330.—II. a township, co. and 3 m. W. York, pa. Acomb. Pop. 112.—III. a chapelry, co. York, pa. Wintringham, with a station on the York and N. Midland Railway, 161 m. N.E. York. P. 263.

KNAFWELL, a pa. of England, co. and 8½ m. W. N.W. Cambridge. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 155.

KNARESBOROUGH, a part. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 16 m. W.N.W. York, and on the Leeds and Thir-k Railway. Area of pa. 11,970 ac. Pop. 10,170; do. of part. bor. 5,536. It has a pa. church, and numerous other places of worship; a court house, a market house, public library, banking co., and manufs. of linens, which have greatly declined. Along the river is a pleasant promenade, on which is the famous "dropping well," of strongly petrifying quality. The bor. sends 3 members to House of Commons. Reg. elect. (1848) 245.—**Knaresborough Forest** is a dist. extending W. of the town for 20 m., and in some places 8 m. in breadth. It has belonged to the duchy of Lancaster since the time of Edward III.

KNARESDALE, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 16 m. W.S.W. Hexham. Area 8,940 ac. Pop. 917. The ancient forest of Knaresdale formerly abounded with red deer, a few of which still remain.

KNEADWORTH, a pa. of England, co. and 8½ m. W.N.W. Hertford. Area 2,740 ac. Pop. 290.

KNEESALL, a pa. of England, co. North, 4 m. S.E. Ollerton. Area 3,360 ac. Pop. 600.

KNELSTON, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 11 m. S.W. Swansea. Pop. 137.

KNESSLAERE, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 15 m. N.W. Ghent. P. 3,833.

KNETTISHALL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 7 m. E.S.E. Thetford. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 90.

KNEVTON or **KNETTON**, a pa. of England, co. North, 7½ m. S.S.W. Newark. Ac. 300. P. 169.

KNIAGINIE, a town of Russia, gov. and 50 m. S.E. Nijni-Novgorod. Pop. 1,600.

KNIESEV (Hung. *Gazda*), a town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, 15 m. N.E. Neamark. Pop. 1,460.

KNOTTON or **TART-CLAWD** ("Tarn on the Dyke"), a part. bor., town, and pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, on the Teme, 10 m. N.N.E. New Radnor. Pop. 1,568. It has a church and a union workhouse. The borough, which is governed by a bailiff, under the queen, lady of the manor, unites with Radnor, etc., in sending 1 member to H. of C. The great dyks thrown up by Offa in the 8th century, as a defence against the Britons, pass through the town.

KNOTTON-ON-TYNE, a chapelry of England, co. Worcester, 3 m. E.N.E. Tenbury. Pop. 564.

—II. (West), a pa. co. Dorset, 3 m. S.E. Dorchester. Area 1,920 ac. Pop. 370.

KENSINGTON, a W. suburb of London, co. Middlesex, pa. St. Margaret and Kensington, between Hyde Park corner and Kensington Gore, continuous with Piccadilly, and 3½ m. W. St. Paul's Cathedral. Has a new church, the Albert Gate, entering Hyde Park, and cavalry barracks.

KINGSTON ISLAND, British North America, near the W. coast of Hudson Sea.—II. one of the Scores Islands, S. of New Zealand.

KIGHTWICK, a pa. of England, co. and 9 m. W. Worcester. Area 820 ac. Pop. 166.

KILL, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 2½ m. N. Kington. Area 550 ac. Pop. 78.

KIN, a small town and fort of Dalmatia, circ. Zara, cap. dist., on the Kerka, 900 feet above the sea, 35 m. N.N.W. Spalato.

KNIPHAUSEN, a lordship and castle of N. Germany, at the mouth of the Juhde, 30 m. N. Oldenburg, with which it is incorporated. Pop. 3,500.

KNIVTON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 8 m. N. N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1,430. Pop. 886.

KNITTELFELD, a town of the Austrian Empire, Styria, on l. b. of the Mur, 83 m. N.W. Grätz. Pop. 2,000. It has important iron works.

KNITTINGEN, a frontier town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 30 m. N.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,362.

KNIVETON, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3½ m. N.E. Ashbourne. Area 2,240 ac. Pop. 331.

KNOCK, a mtn. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. W. S.W. Banff. Height 2,500 feet above the sea. It is a noted land-mark in navigating Moray Firth.

KNOCKANDO, a pa. of Scotland, co. Moray, on the Spey, 14 m. S.S.W. Elgin, and containing the vill. Archiestown. Pop. 1,771.

KNOCKARE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 6 m. W.N.W. Killybeg. Area 7,993 ac., almost mountainous, and comprising part of the scenery of Killybeg. Pop. 4,443.—**Knockanure** is a pa., same co., 4 m. E.S.E. Listowel. Area 6,950 ac. Pop. 1,033.

KNOCKBAIN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, on Moray Firth, 6 m. N.N.W. Inverness. Pop. 3,005.

KNOCKBREA, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, including the town of Ballymacarret. Area 8,197 ac. Pop. 11,488.

KNOCKBRIE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Cavan, 4½ m. N.E. Balkeborough. Area 18,493 ac. Pop. 7,042.

KNOCKCARROK, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 4½ m. S. Cashel. Ac. 9,873. P. 2,291.

KNOCKIN, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 5½ m. S. S. E. Oswestry. Area 450 ac. Pop. 265.

KNOCKLADE, a mountain of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 2½ m. S. Ballinacastle. Height 1,693 feet.

KNOCKMAHON, a vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford, near the Atlantic, 1½ m. E.N.E. Bonmahon. Pop. 215. It has copper mines.

KNOCKMEADOWN MOUNTAINS, Ireland, Munster, are between the coa. Waterford and Tipperary, and extend E. and W. for about 18 m. Their highest point, Knockmeadown, is 4½ m. N.N.W. Lisamore, and 2,390 feet in elevation.

KNOCKTERRIN, a market town of Ireland, co. Kilkenny, 2 m. E.N.E. Newmarket. Pop. 347.

KNOXHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. E. S. E. Saxmundham. Ac. 1,710. Pop. 432.

KNOX, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 6 m. E. S. E. Warminster. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 252.

KNOXINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 7 m. S. S. E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1,870. P. 230.

KNOTTING, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 3½ m. S. S. E. Higham-Ferrars. Ac. 1,270. P. 187.

KNOTTOLLEY, a chapelry of England, co. York, West-Riding, pa. and 3 m. E.N.E. Pontefract,

within the parliamentary boundary of which bor. it is included. Pop. 4,540.

KNOWLA, a chapelry of England, co. and 9½ m. N.W. Warwicket, pa. Hampton-in-Arden. Pop. 1,115.—II. (*St. Giles*), a pa., co. Somerset, 2 m. S.S.W. Ilminster. Area 790 ac. Pop. 92.

KNOWLING, a township of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, Warren co., 66 m. N.W. Trenton. Pop. 2,807.

KNOWLTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 8½ m. E. S. E. Canterbury. Area 550 ac. Pop. 24.

KNOWLEY, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Huyton, 3 m. W.N.W. Prescott. Pop. 1,456.

KNOWSTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 8½ m. W.N.W. Bampton. Ac. 4,440. Pop. 517.

KNOX, several coa., U. S., North America.—I. in E. of Tennessee. Area 445 sq. m. Pop. 18,755.—II. in S. E. of Kentucky. Area 665 sq. m. Pop. 7,450.—III. in centre of Ohio. Area 523 sq. m. Pop. 28,873.—IV. in S. W. of Indiana. Area 496 sq. m. Pop. 11,084.—V. in N.W. of Illinois. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 13,279. Also a township, New York, 21 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,021.

KNOXVILLE, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Tennessee, on Holston river, 183 m. E. S. E. Nashville. Pop. 2,076. It has a court-house, a gaol, and a state college. A railway connects this place with Charleston, S. Carolina.

KNOTLE, two pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*East*), 2½ m. S.W. Hindon. Area 5,320 ac. Pop. 1,110. The famous architect, Sir C. Wren, was born here in 1632.—II. (*West*), 3 m. E. N. E. Mere. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 180.

KNOTSFORD (*Knot's Ford*, *Cannet's Ford*), a pa. and market town of England, co. and 24 m. E.N.E. Chester, and near the Manchester and Crewe Railway. Area of pa. 4,900 ac. Pop. 4,375. The Birkin rivulet divides it into the townships *Over* and *Nether Knutsford*. The town has a pa. church, free school, and manufactures of cotton velvets and yarn, worsted, and leather. It is the polling-place for N. division of county.

KNUZYN, a town of European Russia, gov. and N.W. of Bialystok. Pop. 2,000.

KOLANG-SIU, a city of China, prov. Kiang-si, cap. gov., 180 m. E. Nan-chang.

KORBEI, a town of Central Africa, cap. Darfur, about lat. 14° 11' N., lon. 28° 8' E. Pop. 6,400.

KOBLECK, a city of Rhen.-Prussia. [COBLENZ.]

KOBENIN or **KOBRYN**, a town of Russian-Poland, gov. and 100 m. S. E. Grodno, cap. dist. Pop. 4,304. It was almost destroyed by fire in 1812.

KOBYLANKA, a vill. of Galicia, circ., and near Jaslo, with a shrine visited by 50,000 pilgrims annually.

KOBYLIANKI or **KOBULJAKI**, a town of Russia, gov. and 37 m. S.W. Poltava. Pop. 5,830.

KOBYN, a town of Prussian-Poland, reg. and 50 m. S. S. E. Posen, cap. circ., on the Orla. P. 2,270.

KOCHEN, a river of Württemberg, in N.E., joins the Neckar, 6 m. N. Heilbronn; length 70 miles.

KORU-HISSAR, a town of Asia Minor, Karamania, on the E. bank of a large salt lake, the anc. *Tattaea Palus*, in lat. 36° 50' N., lon. 33° 29' E.—II. a ruined town of Turkish-Armenia, pash. Diarbekir, W. of Mardin.

KODA, a town of Scinde, 23 m. S.W. Khyber-poor. Pop. 2,200.

KODAX, a town of Poland, prov. Siedlec, on the Bug, 23 m. E. S. E. Biela. Pop. 2,006.

KODIAK, an isl. of Russian-America, S. E. the peninsula Alaska. Shape very irregular; length 75 m.; breadth 50 m. Surface mountainous. On its N. side is the harbour and station St. Paul.

KOROMOND, a town of W. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Raab, 34 m S Guns. Pop 3,400.

KORUMSTAD, a town of Prussian Westphalia, cap circ, reg, and 90 m W Munster, on the Berkel. Pop 3,516, employed in linen and woollen weaving. Ко́румста́д, a comm and vill of Franco, dep Bas Rhin, on the Strasbourg and Basle Railway, 7 m N N E Schelestadt. Pop 1,344.

KOM, a prefix of the names of several islands in the Gulf of Siam, the largest being Koh Dud, or Phu Kok.

KONAT, a town of Northern India, in lat 33° 32' N, lon 71° 27' E. It is enclosed by walls, has a bazaar and a mosque, and is cap of the pergunnah of same name and of an extensive valley, which has recently been formed for administrative purposes into a separate district of the Punjab. In the vicinity are naphtha springs and rich deposits of sulphur.

KONAT, a town of Afghanistan 25 m S Peshawar. It has a fine mosque and in its vicinity are springs of naphtha and beds of sulphur.

KON RISSAR (the "*Head Castle*") ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, prov Diarbekir 12 m S W Mirin, with remains of walls, towers, and tombs.

KON I BABA, a mountain range of Afghanistan, off the S W extremity of the Hindoo Koosh between which mountains is the principal pass into Turkistan. Lat 34° 30' N lon 67° 30' to 68° 30' E. Height 17,640 feet above the sea.

KON I DAWAIS (the "*Mountain Shirt*") a dist of Afghanistan N of Cabool, comprising a portion of the S declivity of the Hindoo Koosh.

KONISTAN (the "*Land of Mountains*") is a name applied to the N part of Afghanistan, and to several portions of Beloochistan and Persia.

KONREN, a town of Saxony, circ and 24 m S S E Leipzig, on the Spittaun. Pop 1,043.

KONSTANZ, a town of Austria, Moravia circ, and 10 m S W Preßburg, on an affluent of the March. Pop 2,838.

KUNUK PASS Afghanistan traverses the Amran mountains, between the valley of Pishan and Candahar. The British troops advanced through it in 1839, and forced it in 1842.

KOKAN, a state of Central Asia. [АКОКАН.]

KOKER or **KUKEL** (GHEFAT and LITTLE) two rivers of Transylvania, which, after a W course of upwards of 100 m each unite at Bilisfalva, and the united stream joins the Maros, 10 m N Karlsburg. The rivers give name to the cap of which is Kokenburg or Kukullovir, on the Little koker 14 miles S N E Bilisfalva.

KUKULVIR, a maritime town of the island of Ceylon on its E coast, 35 m N N W Trincomalee.

KOKING, a city of China, prov Yun nan, cap dep, on the Yang tze king and Tibet frontier.

KO KO-KO, a lake of the Chinese Empire, W China Proper lat 37° N, lon 100° E, 70 miles in length, by 40 miles in breadth.

KOLA, a town of Russian Lapland, gov and 385 m N W Archangel, near the mouth of the Kola river, in the Arctic Ocean. Pop 1,000.

KOLAHAN, an island and a portion of territory on the Concan coast, India. The island is situated in the Arabian Sea or North Indian Ocean, in lat 18° 38' N, lon 72° 56' E. The whole is subject to the Bombay presidency. The island was long neglected as a barren rock, but in 1662 it was fortified by a Mahabatta chief, who became a formidable pirate, and so ruins to the commerce of the maritime powers, that an expedition of three British ships of the line and a Portuguese land force, attacked it in 1722, but were repulsed, and the pirates continued their depredations. In 1823, a treaty was concluded be-

tween the British and Ragooes Angria, in which he agreed to acknowledge the supremacy of the former, and he in turn was guaranteed against external attack. The tract on the mainland is between lat 18° 20' and 18° 48' N, lon 72° 55' and 73° 12' E. Area 318 sq m. Pop 68,771. Since the death of its chief, the whole territory has been added to the British possessions.

KOLARPOOR, a raj of India, under the superintendence of the premd of Bombay, between lat 10° 38' and 17° 17' N lon 73° 47' and 74° 46' E. Estimated area 8,445 sq m, and the pop at 500,000. The country has a rugged surface, and is traversed by numerous torrents having an easterly course, falling into the Kistnah, by which river they flow into the Bay of Bengal. In the western part of the raj the highest summits of the Ghauts is between 4,000 and 4,000 feet above the sea, and the lowest varies from 1,500 to 1,800 feet in elevation. They are of volcanic formation, principally trappean. In 1844 a rebellion took place, which was put down by an armed British force since which time government has been conducted by the British in name of the rajah, whose authority is still in abeyance. **Kolapoor**, the cap and seat of government of state of same name is 185 m S E Bombay. Since 1848 the town has been greatly improved, and a plentiful supply of water obtained.

KOLNOR, a maritime town of Denmark, prov N Jutland dist and 30 m E N E Ribe, on an inlet of the Little Belt enclosed by walls. Pop 2,600.

KOLHAGAR, a town of India territory of Oudt, on the b of the Gange, in lat 26° 20' N, lon 80° 31' E. Estimated pop 1,000, all Hindoos.

KOLJAFIN, a town of Russia gov and 80 miles E N E Tier, on the Volga. Pop 4,590.

KOLIN (NEW) a town of Bohemia (circ Kaunzim) on the Elbe and on railway to Brunn 35 m F Prague. Pop 5,800. The Austrians under Schwarzenberg here defeated the Prussians under Frederick the Great 14th June 1817.

KOLIVAGOD, a small island of China, in the harbour of Amoy, immediately opposite that city.

KOLLEDA, a town of Prussian Saxony circ and 34 m W S W Merseburg on the Loose. P 4,100.

KOLLUM, a vill of the Netherlands, prov Friesland, 8 m S E Dokkum. Pop 1,100.

KOLN, a town of Rhenish Prussia [Coloane].

KORO, a town of Poland, prov and 40 m N E Kielce, on the land in the Warta. Pop 3,400.

KOLOMFA, a town of Austrian Galicia, cap circ, on the Pruth 11 m S E Lemberg. Pop (1851) 13,131.

KOLOMNA, a town of Russia gov and 58 m S S E Moscow on the Volga, near its confluence with the Oka. Pop (1800) 15,963. It is enclosed by old walls, and has manufactures of silks and woollens.

KOLZA (Walach *Kashakee*), a market town of Transylvania, 12 m F Klausenburg. Pop 3,180.

KOLYMA or **KOLIMA**, a large river of N E Asia, Siberia gov Yakutsk, rises by several heads near lat 61° 30' N, and after a N course of 700 m, enters the Arctic Ocean by a wide estuary, near lat 69° 30' N, lon 161° 30' E.

KOLYVAN, a small town of Asiatic Russia, gov and 110 m N W Tomsk, cap dist, on the Ob, with valuable lead and gold mines.—The *Kolyvan Mountains* are a spur of the Lesser Altai.

KOMATHAN, a hill state of India, between the Sutlej and the Jumna, its centre being in lat 31° 13' N, lon 77° 32' E. Area 38 sq m. Estimated pop 12,000. With the exception of a narrow strip along the b of the Sutlej, the surface is considerably elevated. In the vicinity, gold is found in the sands of the Sutlej, and several fam-

Rees are engaged in collecting it by washing. Soil along the banks of the river fertile. Principal crops, wheat, barley, millet, tobacco, ginger, cotton, opium, hemp, esculent vegetables, and fruit. Harvest begins in May and terminates in the end of June. Summer is very warm, and winter severe, with frost and snow. Fevers, colic, and rheumatic complaints, widely prevail. Scuteism and infantile were formerly prevalent, but are on the decrease, by the interference of the British. Annual revenue 1,000*l.*, out of which 144*l.* is paid in tribute to the British.—*Komharin*, a vill. of India, cap. of state of same name, and residence of the native prince, in lat. 31° 19' N., lon. 77° 30' E. Elevation above the sea, 5,279 feet. It is very small.

Komlos, a market town of Hungary, co. Torontal, 30 m. W.N.W. Temesvar. Pop. 4,950.—*Kommotav*, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 10 m. N.N.W. Saaz. Pop. 3,725.

Komorn or *Comorn*, a royal free town of Hungary, cap. co. same name, 48 m. W.N.W. Buda, on l. b. of the Danube, at the mouth of the Waag. Pop. (1845) 20,320, mostly Protestants. It is fortified, and has Benedictine and Reformed gymnasia, an active transit trade in corn, wine, wood, and fish, and a steam packet station. The celebrated wine called *Mouostor* grows in its vicinity. The citadel of *Komorn*, constructed by Corvina, and extended in 1803, is considered one of the strongest in Europe. It was long unsuccessfully besieged by the Austrians in 1849.

Kono, a mountain system of Central Africa, between Nigritia and Lower Guinea. Many of its peaks are said to reach the snow-line, but little of it has been visited by Europeans.—*Il*, a town of Central Africa, 600 m. S. Timbuctoo.

Kong-chang, a city of China, prov. Kan-su, cap. dep. Lat. 35° N., lon. 104° 30' E.

Königs, a market town of Württemberg, circ. and on the Neckar, 5 m. S.E. Esslingen. P. 2,009.

Kongsnes, a town of Norway, stift Aggershus, 43 m. W.S.W. Christiania, on the Lauven-Elv. Pop. 3,935. It has a school of mines, and a royal manuf. of arms and powder. The silver mine of *Kongsberg*, discovered 1623, is the most important of the kingdom. It was nearly abandoned in 1803, was again worked in 1816, and has continued flourishing since 1830.

Konien or *Konia*, Asiatic Turkey. [*Koniten*] *Königsbrätz*, a royal fortified town of Austria, Bohemia, cap. circ., 64 m. E.N.E. Prague, on l. b. of the Elbe. Pop. 9,200. Chief edifices, a cathedral, Jesuit church, and Episcopal palace. It is the see of a bishop-suffragan of Prague, and has a seminary, a gymnasium, and a royal stud.

Königsbrunn, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 16 m. N. *Königsgrätz*, on the Elbe. Pop. 4,700. Manufs. cotton stuffs, linen fabrics, and leather.

Königsau, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. Beraun, at the confluence of the Beraun and Moldau, 7 m. S. Prague. Pop. 1,000.

Königsbach, a market town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 10 m. S.E. Carlsruhe, with a castle. P. 1,700.

Königsberg, *Nowo-Rogin*, a fortified city of Prussia, cap. reg., and circ. same name, 338 m. E.N.E. Berlin, on the Prage, 5 m. from its mouth, in the Frische-Haff. Lat. of observatory 54° 42' 5' N., lon. 20° 30' 2' E. P. (1855) 77,748. Mean temp. of year 45° 2', winter 37° 5', summer 60° 5'. Fahr. Chief edifices, the royal castle, exchange, town-house, the cathedral, citadel, and theatre. The university, founded in 1544, had, in 1844, 341 students, a library, a botanic garden, and an astronomical observatory; there are besides 2 theological seminaries, 3 gymnasia, school of arts and

architecture, and d.w.-mate and blind asy. tuns. Manufs. comprise woollens, cottons, linens, silks, soap, tobacco, leather, starch, sealing-wax, and refined sugar. It has ship-building yards, and extensive export trade in grain. The harbour only admits small vessels, large ships discharge their cargoes at Pillau.—*II*, a walled town, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 43 m. N. Frankfurt. Pop. 5,060, with manufs. of woollen cloth, leather, cotton, starch, and hosiery.—*III*, Bohemia, circ. and 11 m. S.W. Elbogen, on the Eger. Pop. 3,890.

Königsberg (Hung. *Uj-Banya*), a town of W. Hungary, co. Bars, on the Gran, 66 m. N.N.W. Buda. Pop. 3,930.

Königsbrück, a town of Saxony, circ. and 17 m. N.N.E. Dresden. Pop. 1,740. Has a castle.

Königssee, a town of Germany, Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Rhine, 17 m. W.S.W. Rudolstadt. Pop. 2,060.

Königssee, a town of Bohemia, 31 m. S.E. Tabor. Pop. 2,850. It has a church and school.

Königsstettin, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 64 m. E.S.E. Oppeln, with a station on the Silesian Railway, and royal iron-works. P. 1,500.

Königsstetter, a town of N. Germany, duchy Brunswick, dist. and 9 m. W.N.W. Helmstadt, on the Lutter. Pop. 2,520.

Königssee, a picturesque lake of Upper Bavaria, 65 m. S.E. Munich, and 6 m. in length.

Königsstadt, a small town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, 40 m. E.N.E. Prague. Pop. 1,747.

Königsstein, several towns and vills. of Germany, the principal in Saxony, circ. and 17 m. S.E. Dresden, on l. b. of the Elbe. Pop. 2,022. It has a fortress situated on a rock, 450 feet high, and one of the few in Europe never yet taken. The royal treasures have usually been deposited here during war.—*II*, Nassau, 12 m. N.E. Wiesbaden. Pop. 1,300.

Königsvalde, a town of Prussia, reg. Frankfurt, circ. Sternberg, between two lakes. Pop. 1,360. It has manufactures of cloth and paper.

Königsvalde, a vill. of Saxony, circ. and 4 m. N.W. Zeitz. Pop. 1,974.

Königswehrt, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 16 m. S.S.W. Elbogen, with mineral springs. Pop. 1,540.

Königswinter, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 21 m. S.S.E. Cologne, on the Rhine. P. 2,100.

Konin, a town of Poland, prov. and 33 m. N.N.E. Kalisz, on the Warta. Pop. 4,600.

Koniter or *Koniar*, *Iconium*, a city of Asia Minor, cap. pash. Karamania or Koniye. Lat. 37° 51' N., lon. 39° 40' E. Pop. 30,000. Its walls, which are from 2 to 3 m. in circ., were built with materials of ancient edifices by the Seljuk sultans, of whom it was the cap. from the 12th century to the time of Genghis Khan. It has numerous mosques, some colleges, Armenian churches, public baths, *khanas*, extensive suburbs, a fortified palace, with some massive Arabic architecture, a famous Mohammedan tomb, and some manufs. of carpets and coloured leather.

Konker or *Kakar*, a town of India, territory of Nagpoor, situated between the r. b. of the river Mahanuddee and a high rocky hill, crowned by a fortress. It is surrounded by lofty rocky mountains, in lat. 20° 15' N., lon. 81° 33' E.

Konksi, a town of Poland, prov. Sandomir, 36 m. S.W. Radom. Pop. 4,000. It has iron forges, and manufactures of cutlery & carriages.

Konstantinograd, a town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. E.S.E. Poltava. Pop. 1,373.

Kooch Behar, a territory of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 25° 55' and 26° 30' N., lon. 85° 42' and 86° 45' E. Area 1,254 sq. m. It is under the administration of a native prince.

who pays annually half his revenue as tribute to the British. It is an alluvial and very level country, sloping gently to the S.E., as indicated by the rivers flowing in that direction. Chief rivers, the Durlah, Neeloomer, and Sonkos or Chonaukosh. Chief crops, wheat, rice, barley, pulse, oil, seeds, cotton, indigo, tobacco, and opium.—*Kooch Behar*, the principal place of state of same name is on the Torsa River, 45 m. N. Rungpore.

KOONAR, a strongly fortified town of N.E. Persia, prov. Khorassan, 85 m. N.W. Meshed. It was, a few years ago, taken by the Persians from the Koordis, and it has a garrison.

KOONLAX, a mud-built town of Afghanistan, in the Pisheen valley, on the route to Candahar.

KOOKESUR, a town of India, territory of Indore, in lat. 24° 26' N., lon. 75° 20' E. Pop. 4,000. Elevation above the sea, 1,412 feet.

Koom, a decayed city of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, cap. dist., 80 m. S.W. Teheran. Pop. 8,000. It stands in a plain, surrounded by extensive ruins, and has a college and a mosque.

KOOM-SHAN, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 50 m. S.S.E. Isfahan, enclosed by walls. Pop. 4,000, who weave and dye cotton goods.

KOONAWUR, a district of India, Bussahir, between lat. 31° 12' and 32° 8' N., lon. 77° 50' and 78° 53' E. Area 2,100 sq. m. Pop. 9,850. It is a rugged and elevated country, consisting of groups of enormous and lofty ridges, through which the valley of the Sutlej flows, in a direction generally from N.E. to S.W., a distance of 70 m., from lat. 31° 50' to 31° 25' N., lon. 77° 38' E. Principal mountain ridges from N.E. to S.W. are—the Hungrung, crossed by pass of same name, 14,800 feet in elevation; the Runung, 14,500 feet; the Chungrang, 9,300 feet; and the Werang, 13,000 feet elevation of respective passes. A peak in these ridges is 18,300 feet above the sea. The ridges on the N.W. are Rishi Gantung, 21,320 feet, Keobrunk Pass, 18,300 feet, Rock Peak, 31,076 feet, and Glacier Peak, 20,500 feet, in elevation. Three summits of the Bulding Mountains, between the Tidung and the Bupa, have the following elevations:—the Conical Peak 21,000 feet, Cloudy Peak, 19,990 feet, and the Spiry Peak 18,096 feet. South of these, and dividing Koonawur on the N. from Gurhwal and Bussahir on the S., is the Indo-Gangetic range, the principal summits of which vary from 17,000 to 11,500 feet in height, and which is crossed by several passes. On the northern frontier, between the rivers Sutlej and Li, the summit reaches 22,488 feet in elevation above the sea. These mountains are alike in their general appearance, the N.W. being rugged and well wooded, whilst the opposite side is scantily supplied with timber, but affords rich pasturage. In summer the temperature is often oppressively hot in the valley of the Sutlej, in consequence of the radiation of heat from the enclosing rocks. The grape grows well here. Winter is very rigorous, and so much snow falls that the inhabitants are confined to the villages. Grain produced is insufficient for the supply of the population, who live on horse chestnuts in times of scarcity. Chief crops, rice, wheat, millet, barley, potatoes, peas, beans, turnips, and fruit. Great care is bestowed on rearing the bee for its honey. The manufactures are blankets, woollen caps, and coarse woollen shoes, with leather soles. There is considerable commercial intercourse between Koonawur, Hindostan, Chinese Tartary, and Ladakh, in silks, cottons, spices, dye-stuffs, drugs, broadcloth and hardware from Britain, sugar, tins, and but-

ter, the fine wool of goats and sheep, tea, borax, salt, gold and silver. Zoology comprises panthers, black and white bears, wild dogs, birds of various plumage, and snakes are numerous. The superstitious belief of the population is Brahminism in the S., Lamaism in the N., and in the centre, a mixture of the two systems. In Koonawur five separate dialects are spoken.

KOONDAR, town of British India, in dist. Rangpur, Bengal presid., 105 m. S.E.W. Patna.

KOONDOR, a khanat of Central Asia, independent Turkestan, extending (inclusive of its dependency Budukshan) between lat. 35° and 38° N., lon. 86° and 92° E., having S. Afghanistan, W. Bokhara, and E. the great table land separating Chinese from independent Turkestan. Though mostly mountainous, it comprises several fertile valleys, watered by the affs. of the Oxus, and yielding rice, wheat, and barley. Fruits are plentiful, and silk is an important product. A considerable traffic in slaves, procured by the Koondor from adjacent countries, is stated to be carried on. An active trade exists with the Chinese prov. of Yarkand and Bokhara, whence European manufactures are obtained. The khan maintains an army of 2,000 men. Principal towns, Koondor, Khooloom, and Budukshan.—*Koondor*, the cap., lat. 36° 50' N., lon. 88° 10' E., has the khan's residence, an earthen fort, and about 1,500 inhabitants. It is inferior in size to Khooloom.

KOONTHAR or KOONKEAR, a small hill state of India, its centre being in lat. 31° 6' N., lon. 77° 4' E. Area 12 sq. m. Pop. 2,500. It contains two pergunnahs or districts. Annual revenue 350*l.*, tribute to the British 18*l.*

KOORDISTAR, W. Asia. [KURDISTAN.]

KOORTHUL or KURTHUL, a town of British India, dist. Meerut, N.W. provs. 40 m. N. Delhi. Pop. 1,272.

KOORUNTAD, a town of British India, dist. Ganseopore, on l. b. of the Ganges, N.W. provs., in lat. 26° 34' N., lon. 84° 2' E.

KOPING, a town of Sweden, 122 and 20 m. S.W. Westerås, at the W. extremity of the Maelar Lake. Pop. 1,300, who export iron.

KÖPENICK, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, on an island formed by the Spree and Dahme, and on the railway from Berlin to Frankfurt, 8 m. S.E. Berlin. Pop. 2,300. It has manufactures of woollens, silks, carpets, and chemical products.

KÖPNITZ, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 45 m. S.W. Posen, on rt. b. of the Obra. Pop. 500.

KOPREWITZ (Hung. *Kaprowca*), a town of Austrian Croatia, 27 m. E.S.E. Warasdin, with a strong castle. Pop. 3,650.

KOPRIK, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, 23 m. S. Uskup. Estimated pop. 5,000.

KOPURTHELLA, a town of the Punjab, between Ludiana and Lahore. Lat. 31° 24' N., lon. 71° 21' E.

KOPTOS, *Coptos*, a town of Upper Egypt, prov. Thebes, near rt. b. of the Nile, 10 m. S. Assiut.

KORAR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. and 25 m. S. Cawnpore.

KORAT, a state of S.E. Asia, tributary to Siam, with a walled town of same name, in lat. 15° 40' N. Pop. of state estimated at 60,000, do. of town 7,000. Copper is abundant in the state, which also produces sugar, ivory, skins, and rosewood.

KORRACH, a town of Germany. [KORRACH.]

KORDOFAN, a country of Central Africa, mostly between lat. 11° and 16° N., lon. 28° and 33° E., having E. Senaar, and W. Darfur, and now comprised in the Egyptian dom. The Bahr-el-Abed

(White Nile) traverses its S.E. part. Formerly many slaves were sent from it into Egypt, but this trade appears to have been checked. The inhabitants are partly Negroes, and partly of Arab descent. Principal town El Obeld.

KORNA, an arm of the Indian Ocean, at the S.E. extremity of Scinde, forming the estuary of the E. branch of the Indus, in lat. 25° 40' N., lon. 68° 25' E.

KORNNALA, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 18 m. N.N.W. Koursk, with a convent frequented by pilgrims, and a large fair.

KORNA, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Elmsig, and on railway to Appenweyer, 8 m. N.N.W. Offenbourg. Pop. 1,100.

KORNA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, at the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, 38 m. N.W. Bassorah.

KORNEGALLE, a town of Ceylon, cap. dist. Seven Kories, 48 m. N.E. Colombo.

KORNEUBURG, a town of Lower Austria, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Danube, 9 m. N.N.W. Vienna, and on the railway to Stockerau. Pop. 2,470.

KORWERNHEIM, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, with mineral baths, on the railway between Stuttgart and Bietighelm, S. Ludwigsburg.

KORON, a fortified seaport town of Greece, Morea, gov. Messenia, on the Gulf of Koron, 7 m. N.W. Cape Gallo.

KORORARIKA, a settlement of New Zealand, on the Bay of Islands, N.E. coast of the island, and flourishing until destroyed by the native chief Heki in 1845. Seat of a Jesuit mission.

KOROS, a river of E. Hungary, rises by several heads in Transylvania, flows W., and after a course of 200 m. joins the Theiss at Csengrad.

KOROS, two large villa. or market towns of Hungary.—I. (*Kiss or Little*), co. and 45 m. S.E. Pesth. Pop. 5,435.—II. (*Nagy or Great*), 5 m. S. the foregoing. Pop. (1851) 13,045.

KÖRÖS-BÁNYA, a town of Hungary, co. Zaránd, on the Koros. Pop. 2,400. It has gold mines.

KOSOTCHA or KAKOTCHA, a town of Russia, gov. and 68 m. S.E. Koursk, cap. dist. P. 10,000.

KOSOTJAK, a town of Russia, gov. and 48 m. S. Voronej, on rt. b. of the Don. Pop. 7,000.

KORFO, an island of Finland, len and 35 m. S.W. Åbo, in the Baluo. Circuit about 18 miles. KORSÖ, Denmark. [COSMÖR.]

KOSRI, a town of Nubia, on l. b. of the Nile, 48 m. E. Old Dongola.

KOSTRANT, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 12 m. N. Delhi. Pop. 2,101.

KOSZCZKA, a town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. E. Tver, cap. circ., on the Volga, with 1,207 inhabitants, and an active export trade.

KOSCIUSKO, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of Indiana. Area 579 sq. m. Pop. 10,243.

KOSCIUSKO (MOUNT), Australia, Victoria, is the most lofty of the Australian Alps, at the head of the river Murray. Elevation 6,500 feet above the sea.

KOSSEL, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 26 m. S.S.E. Oppeln, on the Oder, and at junction of railway from Breslau to Cracow. Pop. 4,106.

KOSSEL, a town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. S.W. Tobolsk, cap. circ. Pop. 3,749.

KOSILLA or Kosi, a river of India, which has its source in the British dist. Kumaon, N.W. prov., in lat. 29° 52' N., lon. 79° 54' E. Rising in the Central Himalaya, near Fin Nath, 7,111 feet above the sea, it receives the Sool and numerous other rivers, and after a total course of between 140 and 150 m., in a S.S.W. direction, it falls into the Bangump. In lat. 26° 41' N., lon. 76° 1' E.

KOSKOSMANNA, a town of Russia, gov. and

108 m. W.N.W. Kasan, on rt. b. of the Volga. Pop. 6,000.

KOSSER or COMSER, a seaport town of Upper Egypt, on the W. coast of the Red Sea, 95 m. E. Keneh. Lat. 26° 8' N., lon. 34° 15' E. Pop. from 1,500 to 2,000. It is an entrepot for the trade between Egypt and Arabia, and defended by a citadel. *Old Koser* is about 6 m. N.W.

KOSSOVO, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 7 m. N.E. Pristina. Near it the battle took place in which the Turks annihilated the independence of Servia, June 15, 1389.

KOSTAINIOLA, a town of Austrian Croatia, military frontier, 20 m. S.E. Petrinia. Pop. 3,150.

KOSTAMBUL, Asia Minor. [KASTAMOUNI.]

KOSTANITZ, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, S. of the Balkan, 130 m. W.N.W. Adrianople.

KOSTEL, a town of the Austrian Empire, Moravia, on the Thaya, 28 m. S.S.E. Brünn. P. 1,700.

KOSTELTZ, several towns of Bohemia.—I. on the Adler, circ. and 17 m. E.S.E. Königgrätz. Pop. 2,505.—II. circ. and 23 m. N.W. Kaurzim, on the Elbe. Pop. 1,495.—III. (*Schwarz-Kostelitz*), circ. and N.W. Kaurzim. Pop. 1,800.

KOSTEP, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 26 m. S.W. Posen, cap. circ., on the Odra. Pop. 2,210.

KOSTENBLUT, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 19 m. W. Breslau. Pop. 818.

KOSTENDIL, European Turkey. [GHITSTENDIL.]

KOSTNITZ or KONSTANZ LAKE. [CONSTANZ.]

KOTROMA, a river of Russia, joins the Volga at Kostroma, after a S. course of 130 m., for most part of which it is navigable.

KOTROMA, a gov. of European Russia, near its centre. Area 31,790 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 154,000. Surface flat or undulating. Nearly the entire surface is pasture land and forests, except a small part in the S.W., which belongs to the manufacturing district of Central Russia. Manufs. comprise leather, flax, hemp, and cotton.

KOSTROVA, a city of European Russia, cap. gov. Kostroma, 200 m. N.E. Moscow, at the confluence of the Kostroma and the Volga. Pop. (1853) 14,834. It is the cap. of a Greek eparchy, and the see of the bishops of Kostroma and Gultsch, and has a gymnasium, tanneries, and manufactures of leather, cloth, Prussian blue, soap, and candles. It has a fine cathedral, and a foundry of bells.

KOSWICK, a town of Cent. Germany. [COSWIC.]

KOT, a town of British India, principal place of pergunnah of same name, in lat. 27° 48' N., lon. 77° 29' E. It has a bazaar, and is well supplied with water.

KOTAGERI or KOTAGIRY, a small sanitary station of India, div. Malabar, Madras presid., in lat. 11° 27' N., lon. 77° E. It is situated on the Neilgherry hills, 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. The Dodabetta range shields it from the violence of the S.W. monsoon. Annual fall of rain 50 inches.

KOTANU, a town of British India, dist. Meerut, N.W. prov., in lat. 29° 6' N., lon. 77° 18' E. Pop. 6,644.

KOTAN, a town of India, Rajpoot state, on the Chambal river, 180 m. S.W. Agra, is large and populous, strongly fortified, entered by double gateways, and has some good bazars, numerous temples, substantial dwellings, and a palace. It was taken from the rebels in 1858. The state, subsidiary to Britain, and enclosed by the Gwalior, Odeypoor, and Malanagar doms, has an area of 4,400 sq. m. and is amongst the most flourishing native states of India.

KOTSWAN, a vill. of British India, dist. Biji-

near, N.W. provs., in lat. 29° 43' N., lon. 78° 33' E. It is situated at the S. entrance of the gorge in the Sewalik range, where the Koh river flows S. from the mountains to the plain of Hindostan. Gold is found in the sands of the river, and is supposed to be plentiful in the vicinity.

KOTA KANARA, a large and strong hill-fortress, and town of the Punjab, in the Himalaya, 127 m. E.N.E. Lahore, surrendered to the British in 1840.—*Kot* or *Kote* is the initial name of numerous small towns of N.W. Hindostan.

KOTELNOI, an island of Siberia, the principal of an extensive group N. of Sviatoi Nos, in the Arctic Ocean, beyond the mouth of the Lena, between lat. 74° 30' and 76° 19' N., lon. 140° E. It is a desolate mass of rocky mountains, 130 m. long and 70 m. broad.

KOTURUR, a small hill state of India, having its centre in lat. 31° 19' N., lon. 77° 33' E. Area 30 sq. m. In the pergunnah is a cantonment for British troops. Climate salubrious.

KOTWAR, a hill state of India, its centre being in lat. 30° 57' N., lon. 77° 1' E. It comprises six pergunnahs. Area 15 sq. m. Pop. 4,000. Annual revenue 700*l.*; tribute to the British, 10*0**l.*

KÖTHEN or **CÖTHEN**, a town of Central Germany, cap. duchy of Anhalt-Köthen, on the Zieche, and at the junction of the Anhalt and Berlin, and Leipzig and Magdeburg Railways, 19 m. N. Halle. Pop. 6,136. It has a normal school, an institution for noble ladies, a theatre, and manufactures of woollen cloth and linens.

KOTKEE, a hill state of India, having its centre in lat. 31° 8' N., lon. 77° 16' E. Area 35 sq. m. Pop. 3,000. Annual revenue 400*l.*

KOTRAE, several villa. of Scinde, etc.—I. on the Korie estuary, and the place of embarkation on the line between Hyderabad and Cutch.—II. on the Indus, nearly opposite Hyderabad, and an important military post.—III. on the route to Roore, 90 m. N.N.E. Hyderabad.—IV. Beloochistan, prov. Cutch-Gundava, 8 m. S.W. Gundava, with a fort and a good bazaar.

KOTRHAEE, a hill state of India, between the Sutlej and Tonsee rivers, having its centre in lat. 31° 7' N., lon. 77° 37' E.

KOTLI, a town of India, dominions of Gholab Singh, in lat. 33° 28' N., lon. 73° 53' E. It is situated on the route from Lahore to Cashmere, and is the place where duties are levied on goods introduced into Cashmere through the Punch Pass.

KOTELINO ISLAND, G. of Finland. [CROWSTADT.]

KOTREBUZ SOUND, Russian America, is an inlet of Behring Strait, between Capes Krusenstern and Espenberg. Lat. 66° to 68° N., lon. 162° to 167° E.

KOUKA, a town of Central Africa, Bornou, on the W. bank of Lake Tchad. Lat. 12° 55' 14" N., lon. 13° 22' E. It is 900 feet in elevation above the sea, and 50 feet above Lake Tchad.

KOUKOU-KOTA or **KNOTOW**, a town of Mongolia, 50 m. N.W. the great wall of China. Lat. 40° 40' N., lon. 111° 15' E. It has a Chinese garrison, and manufactures of skins.

KOUSSK or **KUSSK**, a gov. of European Russia, in the S., bounded E. by Voronez, S. by Kharkov, W. Tchernigov, and N. Orel. Area 17,382 sq. m. Pop. 1,637,700. Surface flat or undulating; soil very fertile, nearly all occupied in agriculture. Manufs. comprise coarse woollens, leather, tallow, soap, saltpetre, and pottery.

Koussk, the cap. city of gov. of same name, is situated on the Heim, 290 m. S.S.W. Moscow. P. 24,000. It is the see of a Greek eparchy, and of the bishops of Koussk and Bielgorod, and has a

gymnasium and a theological seminary. Manufactures of leather, wax, and tallow, and an active commerce.

KOUS, *Apollinopolis Parva*, a town of Upper Egypt, 16 m. S. Kenek, on rt. b. of the Nile.

KOUSHAN, one of the most frequented passes across the Hindoo Koosh from Afghanistan into Turkistan. Lat. 35° 37' N., lon. 68° 55' E. Its summit is estimated to be 15,000 feet above the sea.

KOUSSIE or **KOWSIE RIVER**, forms the N.W. boundary of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, and enters the Atlantic near lat. 29° 40' S., lon. 17° E.

KOUTCHÉ, a town of Chinese-Turkestan, 200 m. E.N.E. Aksu, lat. 41° 40' N., lon. 83° E. It is fortified, garrisoned by Chinese, and deemed the key of Turkistan. Its territory is fertile.

KOVEL, a town of Russia, gov. Volhynia, on the Torija, 97 m. N.W. Ostrog. Pop. 3,200.

KOVNO or **KOWNO**, a town of Russian Poland, 58 m. W.N.W. Vilna, cap. gov. same name, on the Niemen. Pop. (1855) 20,199. It has many religious establishments, including a Jesuit college. Large quantities of mead are brewed here, and the town has an active trade in corn, etc.

KOWAL, a town of Poland, gov., prov., and 80 m. W.N.W. Warsaw. Pop. 2,350.

KOWARA or **KWARA RIVER**. [NIGER.]

KOZELSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 35 m. S.S.W. Kaluga, on the Jizdra. Pop. 4,800. It was burnt in 1777, and has since been regularly built.

KOZERNICK, a town of Poland, prov. and 65 m. N.W. Sandomir, on l. b. of the Vistula. P. 2,540. Birthplace of Sigismund I., king of Poland.

KOZLOV, a town of Russia, gov. & 55 m. W.N.W. Tambov, cap. dist., on an aff. of the Don. Pop. (1855) 20,326. Has a considerable trade in cattle and tallow.—II. gov. Taurida. [EUPATORIA.]

KOZNIK, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 47 m. S.S.E. Posen, on the Obrá. Pop. 3,270.

KRAGEBOE, a maritime town of Norway, stift Aggerhuus, on an inlet of the Skagerack, 70 m. N.E. Christiansand. Pop. 1,819.

KRAILSHEIM or **KRAILSHEIM**, a town of Würtemberg, circ. and on the Jaxt, 13 m. N. Ellwangen, with an ancient castle. Pop. 764, employed in manufs. of hoisery, earthenware, and gunpowder.

KRAIN or **CARNIOLA**, a prov. of the Austrian empire, in the kingdom of Illyria. Area 4,137 sq. m. Pop. (1854) 505,886. It is divided into the three circles of Laybach, Adelsberg, and Neustadt; cap. Laybach. [ILLYRIA.]

KRAINBURG, a town of Austria, Carniola, 16 m. N.W. Laybach, on the Save. Pop. 1,712.

KRAJOVA, the cap. town of Little Wallachia, near l. b. of the Schyl, 120 m. W. Bukharest. Pop. 9,000 (?) It has numerous churches, and an active trade in salt from neighbouring mines.

KRAKAU, former cap. of Poland. [CRACOW.]

KRALINGEN, a pa. and vill. of the Netherlands, S. Holland, 3 m. N.E. Rotterdam. Pop. 3,348.

KRALOWITZ, a municipal town of Bohemia, circ. and 19 m. N.N.E. Pilsen. Pop. 1,636.

KRAFNENBURG, a small town of Rhenish-Prussia, reg. and 6 m. W. Cleves, with a custom-house, near the Netherlands frontier. Pop. 1,100.

KRAMICHVEL, a town of Saxony, jointly possessed by Saxe-Weimar and Saxe-Meiningen, on the Ilm, 11 m. S.W. Weimar. Pop. 1,411.

KRAMIDI, a small town of Greece, gov. Argolia, 23 m. S.E. Nauplia, with about 600 houses, and to which the sittings of the Greek senate were temporarily transferred in 1823. Its inhabitants are expert divers, and thriving sponge fishers.

KRAHOWITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 80 m. S.S.E. Oppeln. Pop. 2,130.

KRASTVA, a town of Russia, gov. and 25 m. S.W. Tula, and on the Ufa.

KRASTVA, a town of Prussian-Silesia, reg. and 15 m. S. Oppeln, on l. b. of the Oder. P. 1,942.

KRASTVA, a town of Poland, gov. and 28 m. S.W. Lublin. Pop. 4,120.

KRASTOVSKA, a town of Russia, gov. and 43 m. W. Kharkov. Pop. 4,800. Has five churches.

KRASTOVSKOYE, a town of Russia, gov. and 105 m. N.N.W. Pensa, cap. dist., on the Moksolia. Pop. 7,762, who have an active trade in corn.

KRASTOV-SZETO, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 18 m. S.S.E. St Petersburg, with cotton, print, and earthenware factories, distilleries, several schools, an hospital for crown-peasants, and a royal palace.

KRASTOV, several towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 28 m. W S W. Smolensk, on the Svinata. Pop. 1,732. Here, on the 5th and 6th of Nov. 1812, the French army, retreating from Moscow, sustained a severe defeat by the Russians.—II. gov. Pakov, 35 m. S. Ostrov.—III. (Kholm), gov. and 95 m. N.E. Tver. Pop. about 2,000.—IV. (Yar) gov. and 35 m. E.N.E. Astrakhan, on an island in the Volga. Pop. 3,000.—*Krasnoyarsk* is also a vill. gov. and S.E. Simbirsk.

KRASNOY or KRASNYAY, a town of Poland, gov. and 30 m. S.E. Lublin. Pop. 3,016.

KRASNO-URINSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 118 m. S.E. Perm, on the Ufa. Pop. 3,050.

KRASNOYARSK, a town of Siberia, cap. gov. Yeniseisk, in a fertile plain, on the Yenesei, and the high route between Tobolsk and Irkutsk. Lat. 6° N., lon. 92° 57' 10" E. Pop. 6,000 (?) It is important as the emporium of a wide region; and it has several churches, government offices, a literary club, and manufs of Russian leather.

KRASNA, a river, co., and vill. of Transylvania; the river flows N.ward for 50 m., and joins the Theiss near Nemesny. On it, near its source, is the vill. of *Krasna*, 44 m. N.W. Klausenburg, with 1,570 inhabitants, and warm baths.

KRAW (Javanese or), Siamese dom., connects the Malay peninsula with the rest of Further India, extending between lat. 8° and 12° N., with a breadth of about 70 m. Near its centre is the town Kraw or Krah.

KRAWANG, a Dutch residency of Java, on the N. coast. Pop. 95,000. Cap. Poerwakarta.

KRAKOWSKA, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, cap. dist., 36 m. W.S.W. Ostrog. Pop. 5,760. It has several churches.

KRAKOWSKO, a town of Russia, gov. and 64 m. S.W. Poltava, cap. dist., on the Dniuper, here crossed by a bridge of boats. Pop. (1855) 23,219. It is enclosed by an earth rampart, and has manufs. of hats, refined sugar, nitre, and soap.

KREMENITZ (Hungar. *Kormecs Banya*), a mining town of Hungary, circ. Baer, 8 m. W. Neusohl. Pop. 5,000. It stands in a deep valley, surrounded by 7 hills, and has several suburbs, a castle, mint, and a miners' infirmary. Its mines have about a dozen principal shafts, and lately yielded 15,000 marcs of silver, and 250 do. of gold annually, and coin to 250,000, yearly leased from its mint. Attached to the mines are nearly 20 smelting and washing works, the machinery used in which is the best in Hungary. Kremnitz has a royal vitriol factory, 2 paper mills, manufs. of earthenware and vermilion; and it is supplied with water by an aqueduct 20 miles in length.

KREMYA, a town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, 4 m. N.N.E. Glückstadt. Pop. 1,900.

KREMS, a town of Lower Austria, on a height, on l. b. of the Danube, at the influx of the Krems, 29 m. N.W. Vienna. Pop. 4,800. It is enclosed

by old walls, and has a Plarist college, military and high schools, large barracks, alum, nitre, metal buttons, soda, mustard, and vinegar factories.—II. a vill. of Styria, circ. Grätz, with a castle, and manufactures of block tin.

KRENNER, a town of Moravia, circ. and 12 m. S.W. Pressa, on the March. Pop. 4,000. It has a Plarist college, a gymnasium, and high school. During a part of 1848, it was the seat of the Austrian government and imperial councils.

KREUTH, a bathing place and vill. of Upper Bavaria, on the Tegern-see, near the Tyrolese frontier, 34 m. S.E. Munich.

KRUTA, a town of Austrian Croatia, cap. circ., 24 m. S.S.E. Waresdin. Pop. 3,066.

KREUTENACH or KREUSNACH, a town and watering-place of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Coblenz, cap. circ., on the Nahe, 8 m. S. Bingen. Pop. 8,150. It has Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinist churches, a Jews' synagogue, gymnasium, and manufactures of leather, snuff, and woollens, and important salt works.

KREUTHERO, several towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Silesia. [*KREUTHERG.*]—II. E. Prussia, reg. and 15 m. S.W. Königsburg, with a castle, and 1,678 inhabitants.—III. a town, duchy Saxo-Weimar, on the Werra, 16 m. N.W. Eisenach. Pop. 2,150.

KREUSBURG or KREUTENBURG, a fortified town of Russia, gov. Vitelsk, on the Duna, 32 m. W. Roshitza. Pop. 2,000.

KREYTSER, a town of Bohemia, 28 m. N.E. Leitmeritz, on the borders of Saxony. Pop. 2,000.

KRIEKE, a pa and vill. of Switzerland, cant and 2 m S.W. Lucerne. Pop. of pa. 2,863.

KRILOV or KATLOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 170 m. N.N.E. Kherson, on the Dniuper. P. 2,600.

KRISHNA, a river of S. India. [*KRISHNA*] **KRISO or CHRISO**, *Crisa*, (?) a small town of Greece, gov. Phocia, 5 m. S.E. Salona.

KRISTINISTAD, a seaport town of Finland, lss and 63 m. S.W. Vasa, on a bay of the Gulf of Finland, has a harbour and building docks. P. 700.

KRIWITZ or CARWITZ, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 10 m. E.S.E. Schwerin. Pop. 2,000.

KROBEY, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. Posen, cap. circ., S.E. Kosten. Pop. 1,360.

KROJANK or KRAJENKE, a town of W. Prussia, reg. and 86 m. W.S.W. Marienwerder. P. 2,020.

KROLEWETS or KOBOLYVETS, a town of Russia, gov. and 100 m. E.S.E. Tchernigov. Pop. 6,168.

KROMY, a town of Russia, gov. and 20 m. S.W. Orel, cap. dist., on the Kroma. Pop. 4,618.

KRONE (DRECHT), Prussia [*Deutsch Krone.*]—*Polish Krone*, is a town in the prov. Posen, on the Brahe, 14 m. N. Bromberg. Pop. 2,233.

KRONACH, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Kronach, 22 m. N.W. Bai-reuth. Pop. 3,100. Has bleaching, brewing, manufactures of cntlery, and a trade in timber. It has a mineral spring.

KRONSTADT (Hug. *Brasso*), a town of the S.E. of Transylvania, cap. dist., Surzenlande, or "district of Kronstadt," on the N. slope of the E. Carpathians, 70 m. E S E. Hermannstadt, 2000 feet above the sea. Pop. (1851) 25,233. It consists of the inner town, surrounded by walls, and inhabited by Saxons; the suburb of Altstadt, inhabited by Szecklers; and that of Bulgary by Wallacks. Chief edifices, a large Gothic Lutheran church, 1 other Protestant, 3 Roman Catholic, and 2 Greek churches, town-hall and barracks. It has a Protestant gymnasium, a Roman Catholic primary school, and manufactures coarse woollens and linens. Kronstadt has the best paper mill and book printing establishment in

Transylvania. The first books printed here were the Confession of Augsburg and Luther's works. Although in nearly the same latitude as Venice and Lyon, its climate is very cold, and snow often falls on the mountains in June. It is much resorted to by travellers on their way to Bukharest and Jassy.

KRONSTADT, a town of Russia. [**CHRONSTADT.**] **KROFZLIN**, a town of N. Germany, duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 15 m. W. Rostock. P. 1,975.

KROKNO, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 18 m. E.S.E. Jaslo, on the Wialoka. Pop. 4,900. It has a castle and some convents, & is an entrepôt for the sale of Hungarian wines.

KROFTSTAD, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, 8 m. N.E. Wittenberg. Pop. 752.

KROKOSTYN or **KROKOSHIN**, a town of Prussian Poland, cap. circ., reg. and 64 m. S.S.E. Posen. Pop. 8,582, who manuf. woollen and linen fabrics, tobacco, leather, and chicory, and have a large trade in wool. The duchy of which it is cap. belongs to the Prince of Tour and Taxis.

KROTHMEX, a vill. of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on the railway between Basle and Freiburg, 9 m. S.W. Freiburg. Pop. 1,311.

KROTA or **KROYA** (Turk. *Ak-Hisar*), a town of Albania, sanj. and 45 m. S.S.E. Scutari. Pop. 15,000. (?) It has some manufactures of arms.

KRUMAY, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 14 m. S.S.W. Budweis, on an isl. in the Moldau. Pop. 3,195. Manufs. of cottons, woollens, and paper.

KRUSCHWITZ, a market town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 34 m. S.S.E. Bromberg. P. 390.

KRUSCHSTEIN ISLAND, one of the Diomedelele, Behring Strait. Lat. 65° 46' N., lon. 168° 55' W.

KRUSOVATZ or **KRUSOVAC**, a town of Servia, near the Morava, 34 m. W. Nissa. It is the residence of a Greek bishop, and was the cap. of Servia before it was conquered by the Turks.

KUBA, a fortified town of Russia, in the Caucasus, prov. Daghestan, formerly residence of a khan, on S. side of a river of same name. Pop. 7,907. It has a bazaar and 3 mosques. On the opposite side of the river is *Kuigat*, a Jews' village. Pop. 4,000.

KUBAN *Hypasid*, a river of S. Russia, rises near Mount Elburz, receives numerous affs. from the Caucasian mountain chain, and, after a generally W. course estimated at 380 m., between Circassia and the gov. Caucasus, enters the Bay of Kuban, Black Sea, 20 m. N. Anapa. It is rapid and difficult of navigation. Along its banks are numerous Russian forts.

KUBETCHI, a town of Russian Caucasus, prov. Daghestan, 42 m. N.N.W. Derbend. Pop. 6,000, who manufacture arms and woollen cloths.

KUBIN, two villa. of Hungary.—I. *Buhat*, 65 m. S.S.W. Temesvar. Pop. 47,000.—II. (*Also-Kubin*), 32 m. N.N.E. Neusohl. P. 1,291. [*Also-Kubin*.]

KUCHUWA or **KUTCHUWA**, a town of British India, dist. Mirzapoor, N.W. provs., on l. b. of the Ganges, 35 m. S.W. Benares.

KURDIA, a petty jaghire of India, Bundelcund, in lat. 26° 30' N., lon. 80° 12' E. Area 22 sq. m. Pop. 2,800.

KURIA, a decayed town of Asiatic Turkey, push. Bagdad, 25 m. S. the ruins of Babylon. It was founded by the Caliph Omar, and contains the mosque where Ali was assassinated. From it the Arabic characters designated *Cyric* are named.

KURZENK, a town and fortress of the Tyrol, circ. Inntal, on the Inn, and on the Bavarian frontier, 43 m. N.E. Innsbruck. Pop. 1,400.

KURLOOM, a hill state or raj of India, between lat. 31° 10' and 31° 28' N., lon. 76° 37' and 76° 54' E. Area 169 sq. m. Estimated pop. 32,350.

Low lands on the banks of the Sutlej are alluvial, and the mountains and other high grounds consist of recent sandstone, gravel, or indurated clay. Chief crops, rice, wheat, barley, millet, ginger, hemp, pepper, opium, tobacco, and fruits. Principal rivers, the Sutlej and Gumbhur or Gumbah, and other small streams. Annual revenue 11,000. Armed force 400 men. Chief towns, Belaspoor, Buhloor, Anandpoor, and Makwal, besides 90 other villages.

KULENSBURG or **KULEMSBURG**, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Lech, 10 m. N.W. Thiele. Pop. 4,697. It has manufactures of arms, silk fabrics, and twist.

KULA, a vill. of Hungary, co. Bacs, with Roman Catholic and Greek churches. Pop. 6,804.

KULAN, a frontier vill. of Asiatic Turkey, push. and 40 m. N.W. Kars.

KULDSHA, *ELÉ* or *ELI* (Chin. *Hoei-Yuan-Tching*), a fortified city of Chinese Turkestan, cap. of Dzoungaria and of a military dist., on the Elé river. Lat. 43° 51' N., lon. 82° 27' E. Pop. mostly Mantchoo, a large garrison being maintained; but here are also 1,500 Mohammedan families. It is the seat of considerable trade.

KULINJERA, a large fortified vill. of W. Hindostan, dom. and 10 m. S.W. Banawara.

KULLUGAUM, a frontier town of Beloochistan, prov. Makran, 120 m. N.E. Banpoor.

KULM, several towns of Germany, etc.—I. W. Prussia, reg. and 34 m. S.W. Marienwerder, near the Vistula. Pop. (1846) 8,260. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, a military school, Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches.—II. a vill. of Bohemia, circ. and 16 m. N.N.W. Leitmeritz, at the foot of the Erzgebirge mountains. Pop. 620. Here on 29th and 30th August 1813, the French were totally defeated by the confederated army, under the command of the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and King of Prussia.—III. a market town of Bohemia, circ. and 9 m. W.S.W. Elbogen, on the Eger.

KULMSBAH or **COLMBACH**, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on railway, 48 m. N.E. Nürnberg. Pop. 4,000.

KULMSER, a small town of W. Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, 15 m. S.E. Kulm. Pop. 1,640.

KULNA, a vill. of British India, presid. & prov. Bengal, dist. Jessore, on an arm of the Ganges, 78 m. E. Calcutta. It has a brisk trade, is a station for steamers to take in coal; and is the seat of many sugar and indigo factories.

KULPA, a river of Austrian Croatia, rises 25 m. N.N.E. Fiume, flows E., mostly separating civil and military Croatia, and, after a course of 120 m., joins the Save a little beyond Petrinia.

KULP SALT MINE, Armenia, 40 m. N.W. Mount Ararat, are on the Persian side of the Aras, but belong to the Russians, and consist of excavations in a hill range, composed of salt.

KULSHIM, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 6 m. S. Werthelm. Pop. 2,180.

KULO, a rajahship of the Punjab, consisting of a few valleys on the S. slope of the Himalaya, between lat. 31° 30' and 32° 30' N., lon. 77° 30' E.

KULOTSI or **KHALETSE**, a large vill. of Central Asia, Ladakh, in lat. 34° 30' N., lon. 76° 44' E., near the Indus, which, in its vicinity, is crossed by a wooden bridge about 90 yards in length.

KOMA, a river of Southern Russia, gov. Caucasus, enters the Caspian Sea about 135 m. S.W. Astrakhan, after a N.E. course of 800 miles.

KUMANIA or **COMANIA**, two privileged dists. of Hungary, W. of the Theiss.—I. (*Győr*), capital Felgyháza.—II. (*Léka*), capital Jász-Beregy.

KUMAON, a prov. of N. Hindoostan, forming a part of British India, presidency Bengal, N. W. provs., comprised, with a part of Gharwal, mostly between lat. 29° and 31° N., lon. 78° and 81° E., including a portion of the S. slope of the Himalaya. Area (with Gharwal) 6,962 sq. miles. Pop. 163,765. Some of its mountains rise to 25,000 feet in elevation. The Upper Ganges and Kali rivers bound it on the W. and E. The central and lower regions are almost an uninterrupted forest. Wheat, hemp, rice, and a little corn are raised. The cultivation of the tea-plant has lately been introduced with success. Mineral products comprise gold, copper, and lead, which, with turmeric, ginger, etc., are sent to the plains, and exchanged for cloths and cotton cloths, sugar, tobacco, sugar-candy, glass, hardware, and European manufactures. Some coarse woollen, hempen, cotton, camel, and bamboo fabrics, are woven, and an active transit-trade is carried on between Tibet and Hindoostan. Large periodical fairs are also held in the principal towns, which comprise Almora, the cap., Mandi, and Kasipoor. Kumaon contains numerous Hindu temples and places of pilgrimage. The S. part of the territory is either Bhawar (forest land) extending over the plain, or else Terrai (marsh). These tracts are unhealthy from the middle of March to the middle of October, during which period it is deserted by its shepherds and natives.

KUMLA GURH (the "*Fool's Fort*"), a range of hill-forts in the Panch, rajahship Mundi, near the Bear, in lat. 31° 41' N., lon. 76° 37' E.; the principal rising on an isolated rock to 1,500 feet above that river and 3,000 feet above the sea.

KUR, two vill., and market towns of Hungary, Kumania.—1. (*St Martin*), on the Koros, 70 m. S. E. Pesth. Pop. 5,281.—11. (*St Miklos*), 32 m. S. E. Pesth, on an arm of the Danube. Pop. 5,200.

KURASHIR, one of the Kurie Isls., N. E. Japan. Length 70 m.; average breadth 25 m.

KURCHIKLOA, a peak of the Himalayas, in Sikkim, lat. 27° 42' 8" N., lon. 88° 11' 26" E. Height 28,156 feet above the sea.

KURDA, a small seaport town of Russia, gov. Esthonia, on the Gulf of Finland, 10 m. N. E. Wezenberg; and where is a new harbour.

KURGA, a small town of Persia, prov. Laristan, opposite the island Kishm, Persian Gulf. Here the Portuguese formerly wrought copper mines.

KURGOUS, a town of Russia, gov. and 42 m. S. E. Perm, on the Silra. Pop. 8,400. Has tanneries and soap manuf., but chiefly engaged in mining and in iron-works.

KUR-HEGYES, a vill. of Hungary, Great Cumania, near Kardaz, on the Theiss. Pop. 6,143.

KURPOORA, a walled town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 73 m. N. Delhi.

KURKA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 80 m. N. E. Cuttack, and cap. a rajahship, comprising about 300 sq. miles.

KURKUL, a town and place of pilgrimage, Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. Saharunpoor, on the Upper Ganges, 3 m. S. W. Muridar. The head of the Ganges canal is a little to the N. of the town.

KURZELAU, a town of Wurtemberg, circ. Jast, on the Kocher, 24 m. N. E. Heilbronn. Pop. 2,400. It has manufactures of tobacco.

KURRAJ or **KURKOUR**, a decayed town of British India, dist. Farruckabad, in lat. 27° 3' N., lon. 78° 59' E. Pop. 16,000.

KURTO, a town of Finland, cap. lms. on a peninsula, in Lake Kaleneva, 190 m. E. Vasa. P. 2,000.

KURUWAR, a town of British India, dist. and 83 m. S. E. Goruckpore. Pop. 600.

KURPURWUNSA, a town of British India, presid. of Bombay, dist. and 83 m. N. E. Kaira. Pop. 13,000. It has manufactures of soap and pottery.

KURR or **KOOR**, *Cyrus*, the principal river of Georgia, Western Asia, the whole of which prov. it drains, rises in the pash. Akhalisik, flows mostly E. S. E., and enters the Caspian Sea, 100 m. S. W. Baku, after a course estimated at 630 m. Chief affluents, the Aras or Araxes, Akkan, and Yara.

KURDISTAN or **KOORDISTAN**, *Assyria*, a region of Western Asia, mostly between lat. 35° and 38° N., lon. 42° and 47° E., and shared between Turkey and Persia; Turkish-Kurdistan being mostly comprised in the pash. Bagdad, and Persian-Kurdistan in the prov. Irak-Ajemi. Area estimated at about 52,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,000,000, of which 4-5th are Kurds; but its limits are ill defined. Surface mountainous, especially in the N., and Mount Bisutun rises to 12,000 feet. Principal rivers, the Zab Abd, Zab Asfal, and Diyala, affluents of the Tigris. Cattle rearing is the chief occupation of the pop., and large numbers of sheep and goats are annually transported hence to Constantinople, Aleppo, etc.; other products are rice, cotton, tobacco, galls, and timber, the only cultivated land, however, is near the vills. The Turkish are more settled in their habits than the Persian Kurds, but a large proportion of the pop. wander in hordes over the country, very imperfectly subject to either the Turkish or Persian sovereigns. Principal towns, Aibul, Altun-Kupri, and Kerkuk.

KURSHEN, Germany. [*HUSEN-CASEL*.]

KURILE ISLANDS, a group of about 25 islands in the North Pacific, extending from Kamtschatka to Japan, of which latter dom. the three most E. form a part, the rest belonging to Russia; between lat. 43° 40' and 57° N., lon. 145° and 156° E. Total estimated area 3,070 sq. m. Pop. uncertain, but small. Surface very irregular, and here are many volcanic mountains, some rising to 6,000 feet in elevation. The inhabitants live mostly by hunting and fishing, the products of which they barter to Russian, American, Japanese, and Dutch traders. Chief vills., Iturup, Kunashir, Paramushir, Urup, and Amakutan.

KURVAL, a town of British India, dist. Paniput, on the N. of the Delhi Canal, N. W. provs., 78 m. N. W. Delhi. Pop. 15,029. Immediately adjoining the town is a military cantonment.

KURNA, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 13 m. S. S. E. Posen. Pop. 2,730, engaged in woollen cloth and damask weaving.

KURNOOT, a town of India, cap. town of same name, on the Toombudda, 110 m. S. S. W. Hyderabad. Pop. 20,000.

KURNOOT, a dist. of British India, presid. Madras, between lat. 11° 55' and 16° 13' N., lon. 77° 47' and 79° 15' E. Area 2,643 sq. m. Pop. 273,190. In 1851 this place was visited by a severe storm, which occasioned vast injury to works of irrigation, and a great loss of human life.

KURNAKREE, the principal seaport town of Seinde, on an inlet of the Indian Ocean, 18 m. from the W. branch of the Indus. Lat. 24° N., lon. 67° 2' E. Pop. (1855) of town and suburbs 32,227. It stands on a low sandy shore, and a few years ago consisted, with its extensive suburbs, mostly of struggling huts; but the latest accounts state that it has been almost rebuilt, and greatly improved since it has become a British possession, and its trade and consequences are rapidly augmenting. The harbour is the only port along this coast for vessels drawing more than 10 feet water, and is sheltered by

Point Mamerah, about 4 m. S.W., on which is a fort, and beyond it a roadstead. **Kurrachee** has considerable military and political importance, and commercial relations with Cutch, Bombay, the Malabar ports, and E. Beloochistan. The town was bombarded and taken by the British in 1869, and was subsequently retained as a military post. A great loss occurred here afterwards from cholera amongst the British troops. A railway has been projected to unite this town with Jerruck, a distance of 70 m. Government has opened an English school in **Kurrachee**, and a church has been built.

KURRAA or **KIRIA**, a town of Chinese Turkistan, 180 m. S.E. Khoten.

KURREE, a town of W. Hindostan, Guicowar's dom., 25 m. N.W. Ahmedabad. Pop. 26,000.

KURRIKAWA, a large town of Southern Africa, Bechuanaland territory, estimated to be near lat. 25° 40' S., lon. 27° 10' E., and 5,000 feet above the sea. Pop. 16,000. (?)

KURRAH, one of the principal towns of the Bokhara dom., Central Asia, 100 m. S.E. Bokhara, and S.W. Samarcand, in a fertile oasis. P. 10,000.

KURSK, a town of Russia, cap. gov. Kursk, on rt. b. of the Seim, 120 m. N. Kharkov. Pop. (1855) 38,868.

KURUM or **KARUM**, *Eulana*, a river of Persia, rises in and traverses the Bakhtiari hill country, and the prov. Khuzistan, and enters the head of the Persian Gulf by several mouths, after a course of 240 m. Principal affs. the Dizful and Jerabl. The Haffar Canal connects its lower part with the Shat-el-Arab. It is navigable for vessels drawing 4 ft. water, from the sea to within 6 m. of Shuster.

KURULAKI ISLANDS, *Echinades*, a small group of Ionian Islands, off the coast of Acarnania. Lat. 38° 24' N., lon. 21° E., comprising Oxia, Makri, and Vroman, inhabited by fishers.

KURNA, a town of British India, dist. and 5 m. N.E. Purnea, Bengal presid. Pop. 7,500. A church has been erected here for the accommodation of Christians.

KURZL, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Glau, 17 m. N.W. Kaiserslautern. Pop. 2,200.

KURZYNSK, a mining town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. E.N.E. Perm. Pop. 6,000.

KUSNETS, two towns of the Russian dom.—I. gov. and 110 m. N.E. Barnov. Pop. (1855) 11,461, employed in tanning, iron works, and trading in timber.—II. Asiatic Russia, gov. Tomsk, on the Tom, 150 m. E.N.E. Barnaul. Pop. 2,120. Has iron works and trade in peat.

KUSNACHT, two villa. of Switzerland.—I. cant. and 4 m. S.E. Zurich, on the Lake of Zurich. Pop. 1,600. Has baths, and cotton and woollen manufs.—II. cant. and 11 m. W.N.W. Schwytz, at the N. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne, famous in the history of William Tell, as the place where he escaped from Gessler.

KUSSOON, a town of the Punjab, near the Ghara (Sutlej), 27 m. S.S.E. Lahore. It is large, ancient, enclosed by bastioned walls, subdivided into numerous fortified quarters, and has several mosques and palaces. Pop. Mohammedan.

KUTZUBI, *Constantiana*, a fortified seaport town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on the Black Sea, 40 m. E. Russora, at the termination of Trajan's Wall, of which some traces remain. It has some trade in corn, abundant supplies of which are raised in its vicinity, but its harbour is exposed, and ill adapted for large ships.

KUTZUR, a fortified town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circ. and 17 m. N.E. Frankfurt, at the confluence of the Wartha with the Oder, on a marsh crossed by 26 bridges. Pop. 8,880. It

has extensive grain and powder magazines, was bombarded by the Russians in 1758, and taken by the French in 1806.

KUTAIS or **KOTAI**, the cap. town of Imeretia, Russian Transcaucasia, and anciently the cap. of Colchia, 63 m. E.S.E. Redut-Kale, on the Rion, Pop. 3,803, of whom nearly one half are Jews.

KUTAYA or **KUTALAH** *Cotayum*, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, in lat. 39° 24' N., lon. 30° 19' E. It stands in a mountainous region, is large and populous, and has numerous mosques, public baths, and khans, some Greek and Armenian churches, and a mountain fortress. Trade chiefly in corn, cotton, fruits, gall nuts, goats'-hair, and wool.

KUTOW, a prov. of W. Hindostan. [*Coxon*.] **KUTRO**, a town of Poland, gov. and 70 m. W. Warsaw. Pop. 4,000, employed in manufactures of leather and woollen cloths, etc.

KUTTENBERG, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 6 m. N.W. Caslau, on the railway from Prague to Vienna. Pop. 10,000, mostly employed in copper, lead, and silver mines.

KUTY, a town of Austria, Galicia, circ. and 20 m. S.E. Kolomea, on the Cseremossa. Pop. 4,150.

KWI-LIN or **QURI-LING**, a city of China, cap. prov. Quang-si, on the Kwi-kiang river, 235 m. N.W. Canton, stated to be fortified in the European style.

KWI-CHOO, a prov. in the S.W. of China. Pop. 5,283,219. Surface mountainous; cattle rearing is stated to be chiefly followed. It has mines of gold, silver, vermillion, and iron, and is divided into 18 depts. Chief city, Kwi-yang.

KWI-TS, a city of China, prov. Ho-nan, cap. dep., 70 m. S.E. Khai-fung.

KYTHOLM ISLAND, [*North Sea*.]

KYLE, a dist., Scotland, middle part of co. Ayr. **KYLES-OF-BUTE**, a narrow arm of the Firth of Clyde, Scotland, between the N.W. of the Isle of Bute and the mainland of co. Argyll. Its shores are in the highest degree picturesque.

KYLOS, a parochial chapelry of England, co. Northumberland, 6 m. N.W. Belford. Area 7,750 ac. Pop. 1,005.

KYMS, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. E.N.E. Stamford. Area 3,218. Pop. 1,038.

KYOCU PAXOO, the cap. town and chief military station of the island of Ramree, prov. of Arracan. It has a very fine harbour, consisting of inner and outer basins. The harbour and Fletcher Haye Straits, would afford safe anchorage for the shipping of the world.

KYFARISMA (lately *Arhadia*), a seaport town of Greece, Morea, cap. gov., on the Gulf of Arkadia, 24 m. N. Navarino. Pop. 2,500.

KIRAGURH, a town of India, Berar dom., 114 m. E.N.E. Nagpoor.

KIRANUH, a town of British India, N.W. prov., in lat. 29° 28' N., lon. 77° 16' E. Pop. 11,470.

KIRK, a pa. of England, co. and 16 m. W.N.W. Worcester. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 138.

KIRKE (*Derra* and *Gurrah*), two villa. of Scinde, respectively 12 and 57 m. N. Larkhana.

KYRENGHUR, a town of North Hindostan, dom. and 136 miles N.W. Oude, on the Kait.

KRIEZE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, cap. circ., on an affluent of the Elbe, 33 m. N.W. Berlin. Pop. 3,940.

KYSKAL, a decayed town of Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, near the Ob, ruined by fire in 1841.

KYTHUL, a town of India, Sirhind, cap. dist. of Kythul, in lat. 29° 45' N., lon. 76° 25' E. Annual revenue 44,000. It has a fine palace, and klan producing large quantities of sal ammoniac. From failure of heirs to the last rajah, it fell to the British in 1843, when it comprised 536 villages.

L

LAA, a town of Lower Austria, on an island off the Thaya, 26 m. N. Vienna. Pop. 1,400.

LAACK, a small town of Illyria, Krain, circ. and 13 m. N.W. Laybach. Pop. 1,079.

LAALAND or **LOLLAND**, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, between lat. 54° 38' and 54° 39' N., lon. 11° and 11° 32' E. Area 462 sq. m. Pop. (1858) 84,093. Surface low and level; it is one of the most fertile of the Danish islands, producing corn, hemp, hops, apples, and timber.

LAARAT, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N. extremity of Timor-laut. Length and breadth about 30 m. each.

LAAS, a small town of Austria, Carniola, circ. Adelsberg, 29 m. S. Laybach. Pop. 537.

LAASBEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 36 m. S.E.E. Arnsberg, on the Lahn. Pop. 2,157. It has woollen cloth and iron works.

LABADUR, an island of India, at the mouth of the Megna river, its centre being in lat. 22° 22' N., lon. 90° 48' E. Length 11 m., breadth 5 miles.

LABRO, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 9 m. N.W. Rieti. Pop. 2,403. It has a collegiate church and an hospital.

LABRE, three small rivers of Bavaria, tributaries to the Danube.—I. *Salmers* (or Black) *Lake*.—II. *Grogs* (or Great) *Lake*.—III. *Klein* (or Little) *Lake*.—Also a vill. on one of these, circ. Upper Palatinat, 10 m. N.W. Regensburg. Pop. 684.

LARKE, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 42 m. E.N.E. Stettin. Pop. 3,690.

LARAU, a town of East Prussia, reg. and 25 m. N.E. Königsberg, on the Deine. Pop. 3,635.

LARISCH or **LARISCHIN**, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 13 m. S.W. Bromberg. P. 2,590.

LARADON, a vast peninsula of British North America, between lat. 61° and 62° N., lon. 55° and 75° W., having S. and S.W. Lower Canada, W. James and Hudson Bays, N. and N.W. Hudson Strait and the Atlantic, and S.E. Belleisle Strait and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Area 170,000 sq. m. Pop. 3,600, consisting of Esquimaux, with a few Europeans. The shores are much wooded and sterile, but the interior is wooded, well irrigated, and in parts mountainous, Mount Thorley rising to 2,730 feet above the sea. Several large rivers enter the sea on its coast. Climate very severe, but less foggy than in Newfoundland. Corn will not ripen, and only hardy kitchen vegetables are raised. The whale, cod, salmon, and herring fisheries, employ the industry of its inhabitants. About 800 schooners come annually to the E. coast, during the fishing season, from Newfoundland, 120 from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and some from Canada; and it is estimated that 20,000 British subjects are employed in whale, cod, salmon, and herring fisheries off Labrador, during the season, besides the crews of about 400 United States vessels, which visit the coast annually. Much of the produce is sent to Newfoundland before being exported to Europe; but here are several English and Jersey establishments, and 1-3d of the resident inhabitants consists of English, Irish, and Jersey servants left in charge, and who take annually from 16,000 to 18,000 seals. Total annual value of produce in fish, oil, &c., has been estimated at 302,000. The European settlements, all on the E. coast, consist of Forteau and Repulse Bays, Anse, St. John, and the Marston stations Nam, Okiak, Nepele, and Hebron.—

Labrador was discovered by Cabot in 1496; and rediscovered by Hudson in 1610.

LARBESSE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Girondé, cap. cant., 11 m. S. Bourdeaux. Pop. 1,329.

LARBRE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Landes, arr. and 16 m. N. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 938.

LARBUQUERRE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 4 m. S.E.E. Castres. Pop. 3,518.

LARUAN (PULO), an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N.W. coast of Borneo, 30 m. N. Borneo. Lat. of its centre 5° 25' N., lon. 115° 10' E. Length 10 m., breadth 5 m. It has a colony at Victoria, a harbour, extensive mines of excellent coal, and abundance of good water. It was taken possession of by the British in 1846.

LARB-HADJI, a seaport town of the Malay Archipelago, on the E. coast of the island Lombok.

LARUN, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, on the Khorin, 50 m. W.S.W. Jitomir. Pop. 3,250.

LARY, a town of West Africa, Senegambia, state Futa-Jallon, 60 m. N.N.W. Timbo, reported to have manufs. of cloth, metallic goods, &c.

LACARAOONDA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Beerboom, 111 m. N.W. Calcutta.

LADAUSE, a comm. and vill. of S. France, dep. Tarn, arr. and 23 m. E.N.E. Castres. Pop. 4,078.

LACARE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, arrond. and 16 m. N.E. Castres. P. 2,427.

LACAPPEYRE ISLES, a group of low islands in the Indian Ocean, Cananore dom., extending between lat. 10° and 12° N., lon. 72° and 74° E., about 150 m. W. of the Malabar coast. They consist of 17 principal isles of coral formation. Aggregate pop. 6,800. Principal products are oil, jagery, cocoa, and betel nuts, with some rice, sweet potatoes, and small cattle. Annual tribute to the British 1,000. The British have recently made overtures for their purchase.

LACBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. W.S.W. Great Grimsby. Area 1,660 ac. P. 1,001.

LACEDONIA, a small town of Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, cap. cant., 19 m. E.S.E. Ariano. Pop. 600. *It is a bishop's see.*

LACEDPPE ISLANDS, a group of low sandy islands, N.W. Australia, off Dampier Land.—*Lacedppe Bay*, South Australia, is that part of Encounter Bay immediately N. Cape Bernouilli.

LACHEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 13 m. N.N.E. Schwyz, on Lake of Zurich. P. 1,510.

LACHRODA, a chapelry of England, co. Chester, pa. Grappenhall, 1 m. S.E. Warrington. P. 2,542.

LACHLAN, a river of East Australia, rises by several heads in the coo. King and Bathurst, New South Wales, flows W., and joins the Murrumbidgee to form the Murray river, near lat. 34° 30' S., lon. 144° 10' E. In the last part of its course it expands into extensive marshes. Total course may be estimated at 400 miles.

LACHLAN, a squating district of East Australia, between the rivers Lachlan and Murrumbidgee. Area 15,000 sq. m. Pop. (1851) 2,890.

LA CHROMA, an islet of the Adriatic, 5 m. S. Ragusa, at which Richard Cœur de Lion, king of England, landed on his return from Palestine.

LACHNA, a town of Arabia, on a bay of the Persian Gulf, opposite the island Bahrein. The dist. of Lachna has a pop. estimated at 160,000.

LACKAWANNAH, a township of the U. S. N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 9 m. S.W. Mercer. P. 2,445.

LACKWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.W. Bury-St. Edmunds. Area 2,490 ac. P. 2,215.

LADOCK or **LADCOCK**, a pa. of England, co. Wilt, 3 m. S. Chippenham. Ac. 4,710. P. 1,669.

LACQUT, a vill. of the island Sardinia, div. and 45 m. N. Cagliari, cap. mand., on a hill. P. 1,768.

LACONIA, a gov. of Greece, comprising the 8. most sub-peninsula of the Morea. Principal town Zimova (*Ariopole*) on its W. coast.

LADAKH or **MIDDLE TIBET**, an independent country of Central Asia, between lat. 33° and 36° N., lon. 76° and 79° E., having S. and S.W. the Himalaya, separating it from Cashmere and other dependencies of the Punjab, N. the Karakoram mountains, separating it from Chinese Turkestan, E. Great Tibet, and N.W. Baltes or Little Tibet. Area estimated from 26,036 to 30,000 sq. m., and pop. at 125,000, mostly Tibetans, who are said to be peaceable, honest, and hospitable. When the eldest son of a family marries, his parents' property passes to him, and they become dependent on him for maintenance, and his brothers are in a condition little better than servants. In a poor family of more than one son only one marries, and his wife becomes common to all. Surface wholly mountainous, interspersed with narrow valleys, the principal being those of the Upper Indus and its affluents. Soil sterile, and climate severe and variable. The rays of the sun are oppressive. In September, at an elevation of 15,500 feet, the thermometer resting on the rocks, reached 138°; at 14,500 feet, the instrument resting on the sand, gave 130°; and in a tent, 13,000 feet in elevation, it reached 110° Fahr. This phenomenon is attributed to the rarefaction and tenuity of the atmosphere, from elevation and absence of moisture. From December till February the thermometer ranges from 10° to 20° Fahr.; yet the mountain sides being carefully embanked with stone dykes, and industriously cultivated, pretty good crops of wheat, barley, and buckwheat are raised, with apples and apricots. Prangas, a peculiar kind of fodder, is abundant, as is rhubarb. Sulphur, iron, lead, copper, and gold, which abounds in the beds of the rivers, but is prohibited by the government from being collected; and thus country is the great depot for the wool used for the manufacture of Cashmere shawls. The transit trade with all the neighbouring regions is extensive, and conducted mostly by means of mules and sheep. Government despotic, but the rajah is controlled by the priests, who are very numerous. Armed force consists of a peasant-militia, and *Ladakhs* has been repeatedly under the rule of more powerful neighbours. During the life of Runjeet Singh it formed a part of his dominions. Principal city, Leh.

LADSHOCK, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2 m. S. Southam. Area 5,100 ac. Pop. 275.

LADKINOW-POLZ, a town of Russia, gov. Olenets, on the Sviria, 30 m. from its mouth, in Lake Ladoga. Pop. 512. Here, under Peter the Great, the first Russian ships were built for the navigation of the Baltic.

LADENBURG, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, cap. dist., on the Neckar, with a station on the Main-Neckar Railway, 6 m. E.S.E. Mannheim. Pop. 2,450.

LADIGNAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute-Vienne, arrond. St Yrieix. Pop. 2,565.

LADIK, the modern name of the ancient *Ladicea Combata*, Asia Minor.

LADOCK, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3½ m. W.N.W. Grampound. Area 5,730 ac. Pop. 811.

LADOGA (*LAKA*), a large lake of European Russia, mostly between lat. 60° 58' and 61° 45' N., lon. 39° and 35° E., enclosed by the gov. St Pe-

tersburg, Olonets, and Wyborg. Area 6,190 sq. m. 50 feet above the sea. Depth very unequal. Shores low; contains several islands, and numerous rocks and quicksands; and is subject to storms, rendering its navigation difficult. It receives about 60 rivers, and discharges its surplus waters by the Neva into the Gulf of Finland. The Ladoga Canal, 70 m. in length and 74 feet in breadth, and the Siaz and Svir Canals, form a navigable chain all around its S. and S.E. sides.

LADOGA (New), a town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. E. St Petersburg. Pop. 3,000.

LADA *LAZAS*, a cluster of high rugged islands off the N.W. coast of the Malay peninsula.

LADROMES or **MARIANEN** *ISLANDS*, a group in the North Pacific, belonging to Spain, between lat. 12° and 17° N., lon. 144° and 145° E., consisting of 17 large and numerous small isls., 5 of which are inhabited. Pop. 10,000. They are of volcanic origin. Principal isls., Gurjan, Rota, Saipan, and Tinian, on the first of which is the cap. town St Ignacio de Agaña. Pop. (with dist.) 6,520.

LADROKES, a small group of islands in the Chinese Sea, opposite the entrance to the Canton river, 18 m. S.E. Macao.

LADWA, a town of N. Hindoestan, cap. a small chiefship, 22 m. E.N.E. Kurraul.

LADY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Orkney, in the N.E. of the Isle of Sanda. Area 8 sq. m. Pop. 1,004.—*Ladybank* is a station on the Edinburgh, Dundee, and Perth Railway, Scotland, co. Fife, at its divergence to Perth.

LADY ISLE, an uninhabited rocky islet, off the W. coast of Scotland, co. and 5½ m. N.N.W. Ayr. It is important, as affording the only sheltered anchorage along a great extent of coast.

LADY JULIA PERCY ISLAND, an islet off the S. coast of Australia, in Portland Bay. Lat. 38° 35' S., lon. 141° 50' E.

LADYKIRK, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 7 m. W.S.W. Berwick-on-Tweed. Area 3,100 ac. Pop. 561.

LAEREN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 2 m. N. Brussels, with the royal palace of Laeken.

LA FAYETTE, several cos., U.S., N. Amer.—I. in S. of Louisiana. Area 376 sq. m. Pop. 6,730.—II. in N. of Mississippi. Area 790 sq. m. Pop. 14,069.—III. in W. of Missouri. Area 668 sq. m. Pop. 15,690.—IV. in S. of Arkansas. Area 16,360 sq. m. Pop. 15,220.—V. a co. in S.W. of Wisconsin. Area 631 sq. m. Pop. 11,541.—Also several townships.—I. 190 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,532.—II. a vill., Georgia, in its N.W. part. Pop. 588.—III. a vill., Indiana, on the navigable Wabash, 65 m. N.W. Indianapolis. Pop. 6,129.

It has a court-house, gaol, mkt.-house, bank, 7 churches, and is connected by canal with Lake Erie.—IV. a town, Louisiana, forming the N.E. suburb of New Orleans, Pop. 14,190. It has a steam ferry across the Mississippi.

LAFOURCHE, a branch of the Mississippi river, U. S., N. Amer., Mississippi, leaves the river near Donaldsville, and flows 90 m. S.E. into the Gulf of Mexico.—II. a pa., in S.E. of Louisiana. Area 1,337 sq. m. Pop. 5,683.

LAGAN, a river of Ireland, Ulster, rises in the Slieve-Croob mountains, co. Down, and after a N.E. course of 85 m., enters Belfast harbour. It has been made navigable beyond Lagan, whence a canal connects it with Lough Neagh.

LAGE, a town of N. Germany, grand duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circ. Wenden, on the Recknitz, 13 m. N.E. Güstrow. Pop. 1,781.—II. a vill. in the principality of Lippe-Deschelde, on the Werre, 7 m. S.W. Lemgo. Pop. 1,565.

LAGEAR, a pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, about

LA FORTA, a town of Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. and 4 m. S.E. Saluzzo. Pop. 1,321.

LAGHAY, a territory of Northern Africa, S. of Algeria. Taken possession of by the French, 11th January 1864.

LAGHAYO, a town of Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. and 4 m. S.E. Saluzzo. Pop. 1,321.

LAGHAYO, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, arrond. and 18 m. N. Belley. Pop. 2,900.

LAGHAYO, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arrond. and 10 m. S.W. Meaux, on l. b. of the Marne. Pop. 2,716.

LAGO, a vill. of Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, 10 m. S.W. Cosenza. Pop. 2,900.

LAGO, a town of Brazil, on E. coast of island, Santa Catharina. Pop. 3,000. [CATHARINA STA.]

LAGO-MAGGIORE or **LAKE OF LOCARNO**, *Lacus Verbanus*, a lake of N. Italy, enclosed by Piedmont, Lombardy, and the Swiss canton Ticino, being the most W. of the great lakes in this region. Shape very irregular. Length 40 m., average breadth 3 m.; depth in some places 300 fathoms. The Ticino river, of which it is properly but an expansion, enters and leaves the lake. It contains the Borromean Isles, and is traversed by steam packets. Climate cool, owing to its proximity to the glaciers. Subject to sudden thunder-storms in summer.

LAGONERO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. dist., and 76 m. S.E. Salerno, near the lake of same name. Pop. 5,000. It has manufs. of woollen cloth and caps.—*Lago Santo* is a vill. of the Pontif. States, 25 m. E.S.E. Ferrara. Pop. 1,350.

LAGON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B.-Pyrenees, cap. cant., 15 m. N.W. Pau. P. 1,798.

LAGO, a fortified seaport town of Portugal, prov. Algarve, cap. comarca, 110 m. S. Lisbon. Pop. 6,800. It has a military asylum, town hospital, and two parish churches.

LAGO, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state and 100 m. E.N.E. Guadalajara, having near it some silver mines.

LAGO, a town of Guinea, cap. slave state, on the Bight of Benin, 160 m. W. Benin. Pop. 6,000. It was captured and destroyed by a British squadron, December 1861.

LAGO, a gulf and town of European Turkey, Hamid, 85 m. S.W. Adrianople.

LACORCA, the most S. island of Dalmatia, Austria, in the Adriatic. Length 6 m., by 4 m. in breadth. On its N. coast is a vill. of same name, with a fishing port. Pop. 1,200.

LACOR, a town of Russian Poland, prov. and 35 m. W.N.W. Sandomir. Pop. 1,500.

LASOV, a town of Prussia, reg. Frankfurt, circ. Sternberg. Pop. 423.

LA GRANGE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Indiana. Area 980 sq. m. Pop. 8,381.—Also several townships.—I. New York, Dutchess co. Pop. 1,941.—II. Ohio, 111 m. N.N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,402.—III. Alabama, co. Franklin, near Russellville, and having a Methodist college, founded in 1830.—IV. Georgia, 109 m. W. Milledgeville. Pop. 600.—V. a vill. of Texas, co. Fayette, 60 m. S.E. Austin. P. 700.

LAGRASSE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, 22 m. S.E. Carcassonne, on l. b. of the Orbis. Pop. 1,400. It has iron works.

LAGUNA, several towns of S. Amer.—I. Brazil, prov. Santa Catharina, 60 m. S.W. Noosa Senhores do Desterro, at the mouth of a laguna, whence its name. Pop. 1,500.—II. Yucatan, on the island Carmen, across the mouth of the Lake Terminas. Fine trade in logwood.—III. Peru, dep. Arequipa, cap. prov. Mayana, on the Huallaga, in lat. 8° 10' S., lon. 76° 40' W.

LAGUNA (St CHRISTOPHAL DE LA), a town of the island Tenerife, on its N. side, in the Atlantic, on a high and healthy plain. Pop. 6,383.

LAGUNA-DE-MADRE, TEXAS, U. S., N. Amer., co. San Patricio, extends along the coast nearly from the mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte to that of the Nueces, communicating with the gulf by three shallow inlets between the islands del Padre, de Bayin, etc., and terminating N. in Corpus Christi Bay. Length, N. to S., 100 m., breadth 10 miles.

LAM, a military post in Scinde, held by the late Amerra for levying the customs between Cutch and Hyderabad. Lat. 23° 58' N., lon. 68° 40' E.

LAMAIN or **LAMAR**, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 18 m. N.W. Aden. It stands in a wide and cultivated plain, enclosed by gardens, and has a bazaar, and a sultan's residence. Pop. 5,000.

LAMAR, a town of India, territory of Gwalior, 86 m. S.E. Agra. In 1780 the fort was stormed and taken by the British, after a heavy loss on both sides.

LAMHAN, a town of Persia, prov. Ghilan, 30 m. E.S.E. Reeshd. Pop. 7,000.

LAMN, a river of Central Germany, after a W. course of 100 m., through Prussia, Hesse, and Nassau, joins the Rhine 4 m. S.E. Coblenz.

LÄNN, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 23 m. S.W. Leignitz. Pop. 946.

LAHNSTEIN (UPPER and LOWER), two contiguous market towns of W. Germany, duchy and 8 m. W.N.W. Nassau.—I. on the Rhine. Pop. 1,764, employed in cultivating wine and fruit.—II. on the Lahn. Pop. 2,065.

LAHOLM, a seaport town of Sweden, linn and 15 m. S.S.E. Halmstad, on the Laga-an. P. 1,066.

LAHORE, the cap. city of the Punjab, British India, on an affluent of the Raver, in lat. 31° 30' N., lon. 74° 21' E. Pop. estimated at from 100,000 to 120,000. It is enclosed by a double line of defence, the outer being about 7 m. in circuit. Here are many large and handsome mosques and Hindoo temples, and around it for many miles are extensive Mohammedan ruins, with the fine tomb of the Emperor Jehangire, and the garden of Shah Jehan. It has well supplied markets, and a citadel, containing the palace of the Sikh sovereigns. Under the Mogul Emperors, the city was of much greater extent. In 1748, it fell into the hands of Ahmed Shah; in 1798, Runjeet Singh was invested governor and rajah. After the final defeat of the Sikhs, in 1849, the city was taken possession of by the British. Here is an educational establishment, which had, in 1849, 541 pupils. It is maintained partly by government and partly by subscriptions from natives. Branches taught comprise Hindoo, Mohammedan, and European knowledge, through vernacular media.

LAHOUT, a dist. of British India, in the N.E. of the Punjab, between lat. 32° 8' and 33° 8' N., lon. 76° 45' and 46° E. Area 1,872 sq. m. This district is surrounded with lofty mountains; the Ritanka Pass on the S., 15,300 feet; and the Bara Lacha Pass on the N.W., 16,500 feet in elevation above the sea, besides other peaks in the vicinity rising still 1,000 feet higher, and covered with perpetual snow. General elevation of the whole country is very great. The territory is traversed by innumerable torrents, which feed the Suruj-Chaga and Chandrabhaga, the junction of these forms the Chenab river. This district has only two villages, and no towns. Good grain crops are produced. The population are a Tartar race, and votaries of Lamaism. Manufactures for domestic use. The dress of the men consists of woollen coat, trousers, caps, and grass shoes; and the

coarse triangles of silver and glass beads. The men are employed as carriers between Chumh Kulu and Ladak, and they transport goods on the backs of ponies.

LAKE, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Schutter, 83 m. S.S.W. Karlsruhe. Pop. 6,213. It has manuf. of linen, woollens, and cottons.

LAIBACH, a town of Austria. [LATBACH.]

LAICHIEV, a town of Russia. [LAISHEV.]

LAICHINGEN, a market town of Württemberg, circ. Danube, 16 m. N.W. Ulm. Pop. 2,040.

LAICHPOON, a town of Siachu, 60 m. S.S.W. Hyderabad. Lat. 24° 34' N., lon. 68° 22' E.

LAIGLE, *Aquila*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., on the Rille, 17 m. N.E. Mortagne. Pop. 5,678. It is now the principal manufacturing town of its dep., having thriving manufactures of needles, pins, and steel goods.

LAKEH, an island of Lower Canada, British North America, formed by the confluence of the Frairie and the St. Lawrence rivers.

LAIGNEZ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, arrond. and 10 m. W. Châtillon-sur-Seine. Pop. 1,563. It has manufactures of hats and linens.

LAIGUGLIA, a market town of the Sardinian States, Genoa, prov. and 6 m. S.S.W. Albenga, on the Mediterranean. Pop. (with comm.) 2,600.

LAINATE, a market town of Lombardy, deleg. and 11 m. N.W. Milan. Pop. 1,570.

LAINDON with **BASTILDON**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5½ m. S.S.E. Billericay. Area 420 ac. Pop. 540.

LAINA, a vill. of England, co. Devon, with a station, forming the terminus of the Exeter and Plymouth Railway, 2 m. E. Plymouth.

LAING, a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, 18 m. W.N.W. Dornoch. Surface almost entirely in lake, wood, and sheep-walk. Pop. 1,182.

LAISHIV, a town of Russia, gov. and 30 m. S.E. Kasan. Pop. 2,470, chiefly engaged in the transit trade of iron and salt by the river.

LAISSAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 23 m. N.W. Milhau. Pop. 1,702. It has manufactures of pottery and paper.

LAI-YOHOU, a fortified maritime town of China, prov. Shao-tung, cap. dep., on the Gulf of Petchee-lee, 280 m. S.E. Peking.

LAINO, a market town of Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, 23 m. N.W. Cassano. Pop. 1,670.

LAKAHURRAH, a vill. of the Punjab, 60 m. N.E. Multan, on the route thence to Lahore.

LAKS, several cos. of the U. S., N. America.—1. In N.E. of Ohio. Area 220 sq. m. Pop. 14,664.—II. In N.W. of Indiana. Area 468 sq. m. Pop. 3,991.—III. In N. of Illinois. Area 468 sq. m. Pop. 14,226. Also a township, Ohio, 105 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,733.

LAKESHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. S.S.W. Norwich. Pop. 4,778.

LAKENHEAT, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, with a station on the E. Counties Railway, 5½ m. W.S.W. Brandon. Area 10,550 ac. Pop. 1,864.

LAKE OF THE THOUSAND ISLANDS, British North America, Upper Canada, is formed where the river St. Lawrence emerges from Lake Ontario, and extends for 40 m. N.E. from Kingston. It is supposed to contain 1,700 islands; the largest, Wolfe island, is 10 m. in length by 6 m. in breadth.

LAKE OF THE WOODS, a lake of British North America, lat. 49° N., lon. 95° W., circ. 300 m. It is studded with wooded islands; receives the Rainy river from the S., and northward gives origin to the river Winnipeg.

LAKHON, a town of Siam, on a tributary of the

Me-Nam river. Lat. 10° 20' N., lon. 100° 25' E. Pop. 25,000. (?)

LAKHORA, a vill. of Beloochistan, prov. Jhalawar, 60 m. S.W. Kelat.

LAKLAND, an island of Denmark. [LAALAND.]

LAKANT-URY, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3 m. S.E. St. Ives. Area 4,240 ac. Pop. 2,380.

LALBERQUE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot, cap. cant., 8 m. S.S.E. Cahors. Pop. 2,114.

LALHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, on the Thames, 2½ m. S.E. Staines. Ac. 1,280. P. 637.

LALESTON, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3½ m. W. Bridgend. Pop. 538.

LALITA-PATAN, a town of N. Hindostan, Nepal, 2 m. S. Khatmandoo. Pop. 24,000. (?)

LALLEK, a town of the Punjab, between the Chenab and Jhylum rivers, 80 m. W.N.W. Lahore. Pop. 5,000. It is a much frequented place of pilgrimage.

LALLGUNGEE, a market town of British India, dist. and 43 m. S.W. Gorsehpore, N.W. provs. The surrounding country is well cultivated and yields good wheat.

LALLGURGE, a town of British India, dist. and 20 m. S.W. Mirzapore, N.W. provs. It is chief place of a pergunnah of same name. It is situated in a very sterile, and but partially cultivated country.

LALLOO, a vill. of Scinde, 60 m. S. Roree Bakkur, on the road to Hyderabad.

LALPOON, a town of Afghanistan, plain of Jelalabad, on Cabool riv., 36 m. W.N.W. Peshawar.

LALSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 270 m. E.N.E. Vologda, on the Luza. Pop. 3,000.

LALSOON, a town of Hindostan, prov. Rajpootana, dom. and 38 m. S.E. Jeypoor.

LAMA, several villa. of Italy.—I. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, cap. cant., 20 m. S. Chieti. Pop. 2,400.—II. Pontifical States, deleg. and 6 m. E.N.E. Ascoli. Pop. 1,260.—III. N. Italy, gov. Venice, 8 m. E.S.E. Rovigo.

LAMA, a river of Russia, gov. Moscow, joins the Volga 25 m. N. Klin.

LAMAR, a township of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, co. Clinton. Pop. 1,883.

LAMAR, a seaport town of S. America, Bolivia. [COBISA.]

LAMARCHE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., 20 m. S. Neufchâteau. P. 1,623.

LAMBACH, a market town of Upper Austria, circ. Hausruck, on the Traun, and on the Railway between Gmunden and Linz, 24 m. S.W. Linz. Pop., including the vill. Ebensee, on the opposite bank of the river, 3,000. Has salt works.

LAMBALLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., on the Gouescan, 12 m. E.S.E. St. Briene. Pop. 4,587.

LAMBAVEQUE, a town of Peru, dep. and 120 m. N.W. Truxillo, on the Lambayegu river, near its mouth in the Pacific. Pop. 8,000.

LAMBERHURST, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 14 m. S.S.W. Maidstone, and 10 m. S.E. the Timbridge station of the S.E. Railway. Area 5,290 ac. Pop. 1,734.

LAMBERT (St.), several market towns and comm. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire.—I. (*de la Paterie*), arrond. Angers. Pop. 1,378.—II. (*des Leves*), 3 m. N. Saumur. Pop. 1,788.—III. (*de Lattay*), 12 m. S.S.W. Angers.

LAMBEBO, a comm. and town of S. France, dep. B.-du-Rhône, 12 m. W.N.W. Aix. Pop. 3,747.

LAMBENNA, an ancient Roman town of Algeria, prov. Constantine, 18 m. S.S.E. Batna. A French penal colony was established here in 1850, to which the insurgents of 1848-51 were banished.

LAMBETH, a parl. bor. and pa. of England, co.

Swanby, comprising about part of the S.W. quarter of London, S. the Thames, here crossed by Waterloo, Hungerford, Westminster, and Vauxhall bridges, and having E. the bor. of Southwark. Area of pa., including Brixton, Kennington, etc., 2,640 ac.; do. of bor., which comprises the suburbs Camberwell, etc., 2,840 ac. Pop. of parl. bor. 251,842. Lambeth palace is the residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

LAMBHILL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, 3 m. N. Brest. Pop. 11,031.

LAMBLEY, two pps. of England.—I. co. and 5 m. N.E. Nottingham. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 951.—II. (Tyne), co. Northumberland, 4 m. S.W. Haltwhistle. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 365.

LAMBOURN (CHIFFING), a market town and pa. of England, co. Berks, on a small affluent of the Kennet, 6½ m. N.N.W. Hungerford, and 6 m. S.E. the Slurvenham station of the Great Western Railway. Area of pa. 14,890 ac. Pop. 2,577. It has a cruciform church.

LAMBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4½ m. S. Ripping. Area 2,480 ac. Pop. 842.

LAMBRUCHT (Str.), two villa. of Germany.—I. Rhenish Bavaria, 17 m. W. Spire. Pop. 1,436, who manufacture woollen cloths and copper wire.—II. Styria, circ. and 17 m. W. S.W. Judenburg. Pop. 625.

LAMBREIM, a market town of Rhenish Bavaria, cent. and S.E. Frankenthal. Pop. 2,668.

LAMBTON or LAMBERTON, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. W.N.W. Haverford-West. Pop. 283.

LAMTON, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. Chester-le-Street, 6½ m. N.N.E. Durham. Pop. 115.

LAMEGO, a city of Portugal, prov. Beira, cap. comarca, near the Douro, 46 m. E. Oporto. Pop. 9,000. Principal edifices, a cathedral and a bishop's palace.

LAURESTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 15 m. W.N.W. Plymouth. Area 4,230 ac. Pop. 1,510. Here is Brent Tor, a hill 1,100 feet above the sea, which forms a well known land-mark.

LAURELEY, a tashp. of Engl. co. Durham, pa. Chester-le-Street, on the Great North of England Railway, 4 m. S. Newcastle. Pop. 1,914, employed in coal mines and quarries of grindstones.

LAMIA, lately *Zelousa*, a town of Greece, cap. gov. Phthiotis, near the Turkish frontier, and the head of the Gulf of Volo. It has an acropolis, a citadel, and an arsenal.

LA MISS RIVER, U. S. N. America, is a navigable tributary of the Missouri, which it joins, 8 m. W. Booneville. Course E.N.E. 80 miles.

LAMINGTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. S.E. Lanark, and 33 m. S.E. Glasgow. Area 11,000 ac. Pop. with Wandell, 369.

LAMLAGH, a small vill. and harbour of Scotland, on the S.E. side of the Isle of Arran, 15 m. S.S.E. Ayr. The harbour, secured from the sea by Holy Isle, is very large and deep.

LAMMERMOOR HILLS, Scotland, a range of mountains extending from the S.E. extremity of co. Edinburgh, through the co. Haddington and Berwick, to the North Sea in pa. Coldingham. The geological structure consists of the lower silurian or greywacke beds, with porphyry and granite rocks. Surface chiefly moorland and sheepwalks; though on the lower slopes are extensive tillage farms. The principal summits have an elevation of from 1,500 to 1,600 feet above the sea.

LAMONIER, a co. of the U. S. North America, in N.W. of Vermont. Pop. 10,672.

Lamont, a river of Tuscany and the Pontifical

States, enters the Adriatic, 10 m. N. Ravenna, after a N.N.E. course of 60 miles.

LAMOO, a seaport town of E. Africa, on the Indian Ocean, near lat. 7° 14' S., lon. 41° E. Pop. 5,000, (?) who carry on an active trade.

LAMORAN, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2½ m. S.W. Tregony. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 94.

LAMORSEK, one of the Caroline Islands.

LAMOV or LOMOV, two towns of Russia, gov. Penza, on the Lamov river.—I. (*Nijni, New or Lower*), 65 m. W.N.W. Penza. Pop. 6,985.—II. (*Verkh, Old or Upper*), 88 m. W.N.W. Penza.

LAMPA, a small town of Peru, dep. and 155 m. S. Cuzco, cap. prov., on a tribut. of L. Titicaca.

LAMPAUL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 11 m. W.S.W. Morlaix. Pop. 2,455.

LAMPEDUSA, Palægia, an island of the Mediterranean, about midway between Malta and the Tunis coast. It was taken possession of as a place of banishment by the king of Naples in 1843. Circuit 18 miles. The small islands of Lampedusa and Linosa are its dependencies.

LAMPERTHEIM, a town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Rhine, 21 m. S.S.W. Darmstadt. Pop. 3,980.

LAMPETER, a town of Wales. [LAMPEDER.]

LAMPETER, a township, U. S. North America, Pennsylvania, co. Lancaster. Pop. 3,566.

LAMPFUGH, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 7 m. E.N.E. Whitehaven. Area 714 ac. Pop. 616.

LAMPONG, a dist. and bay at the S. extremity of Sumatra, with a town and Dutch settlement.

LAMPOROSCHIO, a town of Tuscany, prov. Florence, S. Pistoja. Pop. 2,800. Formerly fortified.

LAMPFORT, a pa. of England, co. and 9 m. N. Northampton. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 328.

LANSARA, Lampsacus, a maritime vill. of Asia Minor, on the Hellespont, nearly opposite Gallipoli, and embosomed in gardens. It was given by Xerxes to Themistocles.

LANSBRIDGE, a vill. of Hanover, landr. and 14 m. S. Hildesheim. Pop. 1,200, who trade in hops.

LAMYATT, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. W.N.W. Bruton. Area 890 ac. Pop. 246.

LANI, Pacific O., one of the Sandwich Islands.

LANARK, an ancient royal and parl. bor., town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co., 23 m. S.E. Glasgow, on the Caledonian Railway. Pop. of pa. 8,248; do. of parl. bor. 5,000. It stands on elevated ground near the Clyde. Chief buildings, the church, in a niche of which is a colossal statue of the patriot Wallace; the grammar school, library, co. buildings, and gaol, and a branch bank. The bor. is the chief polling-place for the co., and unites with Falkirk, Linlithgow, Airdrie, and Hamilton, in sending 1 member to House of Commons. Near it are the celebrated Falls of the Clyde, and several Roman and feudal remains.

—*New Lanark* is a vill. in the above pa., on the Clyde, here crossed by a bridge, 1 m. S. Lanark. Pop. 1,842. Has cotton works, founded by the philanthropic David Dale in 1784; and the regulations in which, as respects hours of labour, cleanliness, morals, and education, have excited universal admiration. Robert Owen's first attempts to establish a new system of social organization were made here.

LANKERSHIRE or CLYDESDALE, an inland co. of Scotland, having N. the co. Dumfries and Galloway, E. Linlithgow, Edinburghshire, and Peebles, S. Dumfries, and W. the co. Ayr and Renfrew. Estimated area 945 sq. m., or 604,899 ac., more than one-third part of which is arable. Pop. 866,186. It consists of the whole upper basin of the Clyde, and its affluents, along which, and in the level or N. parts, are some fine agri-

cultural notes; the "saddle ward" of the co. is undeveloped, and the "upper ward" or E. part mountainous and sterile, one summit rising to 2,100 feet, and several others to between 1,500 and 2,000 feet above the sea. Chief crops comprise oats, barley, wheat, turnips, and potatoes. In the middle ward orchards are numerous. Pastures are extensive in the uplands. The breed of draught horses is amongst the best in Scotland. The coal, iron, and lead mines of this co. are very extensive and rich, and all kinds of manufs. are carried on in and around Glasgow in the lower ward, besides which city, the county comprises the towns Lanark, Hamilton, Airdrie, Kilbride, Carlisle, Douglas, and Biggar. It sends 1 member to House of Commons, besides 2 for Glasgow, and 1 for other contributing boroughs. Registered electors for co. (1848) 3,723.

LANARK, a co. of W. Australia, between lat. 33° and 36° S., and about lon. 116° E., bounded S. and W. by the Pacific Ocean.—A division of Bathurst dist., Upper Canada, has the same name.

LANCASHIRE, a maritime and palatine co. of England, having N. Cumberland and Westmoreland, E. Yorkshire, S. Cheshire, and W. the Irish Sea, an arm of which, running up into co. Westmoreland, divides it into two unequal parts. Area 1,806 sq. m., or 1,153,840 ac., of which about 850,000 are estimated to be grass and arable. P. (1831) 1,396,834; do. (1851) 2,031,236. Surface rugged and mountainous in the N., where Conistone Fell rises to 2,777 feet above the sea, and on the E. border, where the long ridge, popularly called "The Backbone of England," separates the co. from York, elsewhere generally level. Often deficient in trees, and in a few parts containing extensive bogs or mosses. Principal rivers, the Duddon, Lune, Wyre, Ribbles, Mersey, and Irwell. Besides Conistone Lake, Windermere is partly in this co. Climate mild, but very humid. Carboniferous sandstone and new red sandstone, with limestone, form the principal strata of the co. Soil among the hills moorish or peaty, in the lower district mostly a fertile sandy loam. Potatoes extensively grown. Dairy and hay farms more numerous than arable. Horticulture is pursued on a large scale. The most important mineral is coal, to the abundance of which the co. mainly owes its manufacturing eminence. The Lancashire coal-field is estimated to extend over nearly 400 sq. m. Copper is also raised in the N. of the co. For some notice of the immense cotton, and other manufs. of this co., which are doubtless the most extensive and important on the globe, and for the vast commerce which, notwithstanding the inferior character of the harbours, these manufs. create, see the articles on its chief towns, MANCHESTER, PRESTON, BOLTON, OLDHAM, WIGAN, BURY, CLITHERON, ASHTON, WARRINGTON, ROCHDALE, BLACKBURN, CROKLEY, LANCASTER, and LIVERPOOL. Numerous railways connect these towns with the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire, and all other parts of England and Scotland, as do the Bridgewater, Leeds, and Liverpool, and numerous other canals. Within the last century, the pop. has augmented at a rate of 800 per cent., the increase in the agricultural co. having been but 84 per cent. per annum. The co. is divided into 770 par., and was formerly included in the diocese of Chester, but Manchester has been lately made a bishop's see. It sends 26 members to House of Commons, 4 for the co., and 22 for its cities and towns. Registered electors for co. (1848) N. division 10,710, for S. division 24,178. Lancaster and shire was

erected into a duchy and co. palatine, or separate sovereignty, in the reign of Edward III. in favour of his son, John of Gaunt, the progenitor of the Lancastrian sovereigns. In the time of Edward IV. it was re-annexed to the crown. The duchy has many estates in other parts of England, and a court of chancery, with a rev., in 1840, of nearly 35,000*l.*, expenditure 30,346*l.*

LANCASTER, a parl. and mun. bor., seaport town and pa. of England, cap. above co., on the Lune, 30 m. N.N.W. Preston. Area of parish 68,100 ac. Pop. 26,458; do. of bor. 18,168. Chief structures, a bridge of five arches, and a superb aqueduct, carrying the Lancaster Canal across the river; the castle embraces within its area the co. court-house, gaol, and penitentiary; an ancient pa. church, a grammar school, national and other schools, a co. lunatic asylum, town-hall, theatre, assembly rooms, baths, custom house, and market house. It has also a mechanics' institute, and an establishment for promoting fine arts, with manufs. of furniture, cotton, silk, linen, and sail cloth. The river, obstructed by sands, is being deepened and improved. Reg. shipping (1847) 5,989 tons. Customs duties (1847) 30,774*l.* The continuation of the Preston Railway to Carlisle and Scotland, places Lancaster in ready communication with all parts of the kingdom. Lancaster is a polling place, and the place of election for N. division of co., and sends 2 mems. to the H. of Commons.

LANCASTER, a co. of U. S. N. America, in S.E. of Pennsylvania. Area 928 sq. m. Pop. 98,944.—II. a co. in E. of Virginia. Area 96 sq. m. Pop. 4,708 (slaves 2,640).—III. a dist. in N. part of South Carolina. Area 562 sq. m. Pop. 10,988 (slaves 5,014).—IV. a township of New Hampshire, cap. co. Coos, on Connecticut river, here crossed by two bridges, 38 m. N.N.E. Haverhill. Pop. 1,559. It has an academy with 120 students.—V. New York, co. Erie, on Cayuga Creek. Pop. 3,794.—VI. a city of Pennsylvania (of which it was formerly the cap.), 63 m. W. Philadelphia. Pop. 12,566. Streets broad, well paved, and crossing at right angles. It has 11 churches, a county academy, Franklin college, established in 1787, some iron foundries, and a considerable retail trade.—VII. Massachusetts, 30 m. N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,688.—VIII. a vill., Ohio, on a branch of the Ohio Canal, 30 m. S.E. Columbus. Pop. 3,493.

LANCASTER SOUND, British North America, extends W. from Baffin Bay into Barrow Strait. Lat. 74° to 75° N., lon. 90° W.

LANGAVA or LANGKAVI, an island off the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, forming a portion of a group dependent on the kingdom Quedah. Lat. 6° 16' N., lon. 99° 50' E.

LANGKOTA, Canary Islands. [**LANGKOTE.**] **LANGKANG**, the cap. town or city of the Laos country, S.E. Asia, on the Menam-kong river. Lat. 18° 40' N., lon. 104° 30' E.

LANCHESTER, a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. N.W. Durham. Area 41,890 ac. Pop. 16,314. It has a union workhouse. The vill. is a polling place for N. division of county.

LANGIANO, *Ascanum*, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, cap. dist., 6 m. from the Adriatic, and 13 m. S.E. Chieti. Pop. 14,260. It has a cathedral, an archbishop's palace, 18 pa. churches, several convents, diocesan and other schools.

LANCING, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. E.N.E. Worthing. Area 2,460 ac. Pop. 828.

LANCOUT or LANSCHUTZ, a town of Austria, Galicia, circ. and 13 m. E. Rzeszow. Pop. 1,900.

LANDAK, a Chinese settlement on the island of Borneo, near its W. coast, N.E. Pontianak, cap.

prov. Lat 50° N., lon. 100° 55' E. In its district a great deal of gold, diamonds, and excellent iron, are obtained.

LANDAU, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 17 m. N.E. Douai. Pop. 2,346.

LANDAU, a strongly fortified town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Queich, 18 m. N.W. Carlsruhe. Pop. 6,707. It has an arsenal, and manufs. of linen and woollens. It was held by the French from 1680 to 1815.—II. a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Isar, S. Straubing. Pop. 2,600.

LANDEBACH, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. N.N.E. Cambridge. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 536.

LANDEBOSSE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. S.E. Bideford. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 124.

LANDEAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 m. N.E. Fougères. Pop. 1,845.

LANDECK, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Breslau. Pop. 1,636. In its vicinity are sulphur baths.

LANDECK, a vill. of Austria, in the Tyrol, on the Inn, 40 m. W.S.W. Innsbruck. Pop. 540.

LANDELSAU and **LANDELLER**, two communes and villa. of France.—I. dep. Finistère, 17 m. E. Chateaulin. Pop. 1,203.—II. dep. Calvados, 6 m. N.W. Vire. Pop. 1,641.

LANDER, a town of Belgium, prov. and 19 m. N.N.W. Huy, on railw. Mechlin to Liege. P. 840.

LANDERNEAU, a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. Finistère, on the Landerneau, cap. cant., 12 m. E.N.E. Brest. Pop. 6,113. It has a comm. college, a port, a town-hall, hospital, and marine asylum, manufactures of white and printed linen, and bleach-grounds.

LANDERON, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 8 m. N.E. Neuchâtel, at the entrance of the Thiele into Lake Bienné. Pop. 1,006.

LANDES, a maritime dep. of S.W. France, formed of part of the old prov. Gascogne, bounded N. by the Gironde, E. Garonne and Gers, S. Basses-Pyrénées, and W. the Mediterranean. Area 3,466 sq. m. Pop. 302,196. Surface covered by effects of the Pyrénées in the S. North of the Adour it is occupied by heaths (*Landes*) whence its name. On the coast are numerous lagoons, communicating with the sea, and between these are extensive downs, the sands of which are partially fixed by plantations of pines. Chief rivers, the Leyre, Adour, and Gave-de-Pau. Climate mild, unhealthy on the coast. Soil fertile in S. and on the river banks. Chief riches, mines of iron, coal, and bitumen, timber, and mineral waters. It is divided into 3 arrondis, Dax, Mont de Marsan, and St Sever.

LANDEVANT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 11 m. E. Lorient. Pop. 1,500.

LANDEWERNACK, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 10 m. S.E. Helston. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 430. Lizard Point, the southernmost land in Great Britain, is in this pa. The singular cove of St Kynan, and the soap rocks, from which sea-salts are obtained, are also in the vicinity.

LANDFORD, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 10 m. S.E. Salisbury. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 244.

LANDMANA, a comm. and vill. of W. France, dep. Gironde, 21 m. S.S.E. Bordeaux. P. 2,221.

LANDIVISIAU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, 12 m. W.S.W. Morlaix. Pop. 1,810.

LANDIVY, a town of France, dep. and 23 m. N.W. Mayenne. Pop. 2,085.

LANDLEY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 23 m. S.E. Barnstaple. Area 2,510 ac. Pop. 758.

LANDOUR, a sanatory station of British India, dist. Dehra Doon, 1,978 m. N.W. Calcutta. Elevation of the highest point 7,579 feet above the sea. It is situated on a ridge bounding the valley of the Dehra Doon on the N., running

nearly E. and W. It was founded for invalids from Meerut and other cantonments in the plains of the N.W. provs. On ascending to the station from the plains, the thermometer has been observed to fall from 90° to 55° Fahr., in a journey of two or three hours. It has barracks, post-office, church, hospital, hotel, temperance-room, library, and many private dwellings. Average annual number of European invalids sent to the station 110, returned cured 100. January is the coldest month, temperature 53°-51°, and June is the warmest, the thermometer reaching 79°-54° Fahr.

LANDPORT (formerly *Half-way Houses*), a large suburb of Portsmouth, England, co. Hants, comprising all the buildings beyond the fortifications of Portsea town, and between the suburbs of Southsea and Mile-end Newtown. At its S. extremity is the terminus of the London and Sussex Railway.

LANDRAKE, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. N.W. Saltash. Area 3,640 ac. Pop. 744.

LANDRECIES, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Nord, arrond. and 11 m. W. Avesnes, cap. cant., on the Sambre. Pop. 3,984.

LANDRIANO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 10 m. N.N.E. Pavia, on the Lambro. Pop. 2,000.

LANDSBERG, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 40 m. N.E. Frankfurt, cap. circ., on the Warta. Pop. 12,630, many of whom are Jews. It is enclosed by walls, and consists of an old and new town, with 5 suburbs, 3 churches, a gymnasium, a house of correction, an hospital, and orphan asylum. It has manufs. of woollens, leather, and paper, distilleries and breweries.

LANDSBERG, several small towns of Germany.—I. Bavaria, circ. Upper Bavaria, on the Lech, 22 m. S. Augsburg. Pop. 3,490.—II. E. Prussia, reg. and 28 m. S. Königsberg. Pop. 2,160.—III. prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam. Pop. 1,507.—IV. Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, 9 m. N.E. Halle. Pop. 1,003.—V. Prussian Silesia, reg. and 33 m. N.E. Oppeln, on the Polish frontier. Pop. 1,026.

LAND'S END, *Bolesium*, a celebrated headland, forming the westernmost land of England, and projecting on the Atlantic, at the W. extremity of co. Cornwall. It is formed of granite cliffs, about 60 feet in height. About 1 m. W. are the dangerous rocks called the Longships, with a light-house, and fixed lights 88 feet above high water. Lat. 50° 4' 4" N., lon. 5° 44' 44" W.

LANDSHUT, several towns of Germany.—I. Lower Bavaria, on the Isar, 30 m. N.E. München. Pop. 2,800.

It is enclosed by old fortifications, and consists of an old and a new town, with a suburb on an island in the Isar. Principal edifices, a castle, a church, a Cistercian abbey, royal palace, town-hall, several hospitals, convents, gymnasium, and other schools. In 1806 the university of Ingolstadt was removed thither, but in 1826 was transferred to München. Principal manufs. comprise woollen cloths, hosiery, tobacco, paper, cards, and leather; it has numerous distilleries and breweries, and trade in corn, cattle, and wool.—II. a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 29 m. S.S.W. Liegnitz, on the Bober. Pop. 4,412, chiefly employed in woollen and linen weaving, and bleaching.—III. a market town of Moravia, reg. and 37 m. S.S.E. Brinn, near the March. Pop. 1,037.—IV. Galicia. [*LANCUL.*]

LANDSKRON, two towns of Austria.—I. Bohemia, circ. and 37 m. E.S.E. Chrudim, on the Sava, and with a station on the Austrian N. States Railway. Pop. 5,100. It has woollen cloth, linen, cotton, stuff, and needle factories, and a large bleaching establishment.—II. Galicia, circ. Wadowice, 18 m. S.W. Cracow. Pop. 1,500.

LANDSKRONA, a fortified seaport town of S. Sweden, 12 m. Malmö, on the sound, 16 m. N.E. Copenhagen. Pop. 8,990. It has a citadel, a good harbour, and manufs. of leather and tobacco.

LANDTULH, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, dist. and 16 m. N.E. Deux-Ponts. Pop. 1,907.

LANDULPH, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 1½ m. N. Saltash. Area 1,880 ac. Pop. 534.

LANDWADE, a pa. of England, co. and 13 m. N.E. Cambridge. Area 120 ac. Pop. 36.

LANEAINA, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 12 m. S.S.W. St Brienc. P. 2,260.

LANEAST, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6½ m. W. Launceston. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 299.

LANE END, a market town of England, co. Stafford, in the dist. of the Potteries, and about 3 m. S.E. Stoke, 6 m. E. the Whitmore station of the London and North Western Railway, in the pa. and parl. bor. of which it is included. Pop. 15,149. It has a church, schools and chapels, a subscription library, market-hall and branch bank, with manufs. of porcelain and earthenware.

LANEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 6½ m. N.E. Tuxford. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 410.

LANERCOST-ABBEY, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 12 m. E.N.E. Carlisle. Area 86,510 ac. Pop. 1,644.

LANESBOROUGH, a small mkt. town of Ireland, Leitinst. co. Longford, on the Shannon. P. 201.

LANEAR, a pa. of England, co. and 10 m. E.S.E. Nottingham. Area, 3,850 ac. Pop. 369.

LANGLIFFE, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Beutham, 1 m. N. Settle. Pop. 604, mostly employed in paper and cotton mills.

LANGDALE (GREAT AND LITTLE), a chapelry of England, co. Westmoreland, pa. Grassmere, 5 m. W.N.W. Ambleside. Pop. 530. Here are several lakes and waterfalls, and the Langdale Pike mountains.

LANGDON, several par. of England.—I. (East), co. Kent, 3 m. N.N.E. Dover. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 352.—II. (Hills), co. Essex, 2 m. N. Hordon-on-the-Hill. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 295.

The highest land in the co. is in this pa.—III. (West), co. Kent, 3½ m. N. Dover. Area 740 ac. P. 140.

LANGERAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. H.-Loire, cap. cant., on the Allier, 14 m. S.S.E. Brioude. Pop. 3,024. It has manufs. of lace.

LANGRAIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., 13 m. W.S.W. Tours, on rt. b. of the Loire. Pop. 3,307, mostly engaged in manufs. of bricks and earthenware.

LANGSELAND, an island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, between Fühnen and Lolland. It is, as its name implies, long, extending 33 m. from N. to S., by about 3 m. in average breadth. Area 106 sq. m. Pop. (1847) 17,100. Surface level, but slightly more elevated than the neighbouring isls.

Corn, apples, flax, timber, and cattle are produced for exportation, and the fishery is important. Princp. town, Rudkøping, on the W. coast.

LANGSEHEIM, a market town of Germany, Brunswick, in the Harz, 5 m. N.W. Goslar. Pop. 1,819, chiefly engaged in silver and lead mines.

LANGHAMON, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 5 m. N.N.E. Ypres. P. 5,796.

LANGHEIM, a town of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 9 m. N.E. Darmstadt. Pop. 4,000.

LANGHOU, several small towns of Germany.—I. Württemberg, circ. Danube, 10 m. N.E. Ulm. P. 3,416.—II. Bohemia, circ. Leitmeritz. P. 2,147.

LANGHOLM, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 6 m. N. Eiberfeld. Pop. 2,355.

LANGHOLM, four contiguous villa. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 33 m. S.W. Breslau. United pop. 2,006, chiefly employed in manufs. of cotton.

LANGHOLM and **LANGHOLM**, two villa. of Southern Germany; the former in Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, with a station on the Baden Railway, between Carlsruhe and Heidelberg, 7 m. N.E. Bruchsal. Pop. 1,240. Has mineral baths. The latter, Württemberg, circ. and near the Jaxt, 44 m. N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 830.

LANGHOLM, an isl. of Denmark, Schleswig, off its W. coast, 2 m. S. Föhr. Length 6 m. Pop. 400.

LANGHOLM, a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, cap. cant., 9 m. S.S.E. Landau. Pop. 3,542.

LANGHOLM, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5½ m. S.E. Colchester. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 168.

LANGHOLM, a vill. of Cent. Germany, Saxe Altenburg, 9 m. S.E. Altenburg. Pop. 1,744.

LANGHOLM, a market town of Lower Austria, 6 m. N.E. Krems. Pop. 3,549.

LANGHOLM, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. Leignitz, circ. Lauban. Pop. 3,290. It has woolen and linen manufactures.

LANGHOLM, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 19 m. N.W. Erfurt, cap. circ., on the Saale. Pop. 8,972. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of woven fabrics, paper, and saltpetre.

LANGHOLM, a town of Nassau, 8 m. N.W. Wiesbaden. Pop. 2,010. It is frequented as a watering place, and about 200,000 bottles of its mineral waters are annually exported.

LANGHOLM, a vill. of Central Germany, H.-Cassel, prov. and 6 m. E.N.E. Hanau. P. 2,549.

LANGHOLM, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 24 m. N.E. Bern. Pop. 2,728.

LANGHOLM, a vill. of Central Germany, principality Reuss Schleitz, on the Leube, 5 m. W.N.W. Greitz. Pop. 1,800.

LANGHOLM, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Zenn, 17 m. N.E. Ansbach. Pop. 1,354. Manufs. silks, ribbons, and hosiery.

LANGHOLM, three islets of Hanover, prov. E. Friesland, in the North Sea, opposite Esens, which formed one isl. previous to an inundation in 1825.

LANGHOLM, a market town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 13 m. E. Aachen, with a station on the railway thence to Düren. Pop. 1,296.

LANGHOLM, a seaport town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, amt. Bradsberg, on a small bay of the Skagerack, 10 m. W.S.W. Laurvig, with 600 inhabitants, a harbour, and trade in timber.

LANGHOLM, a mkt. town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 18 m. S.E. Leeuwarden. P. 1,160.

LANGHOLM, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 10 m. S. Halifax. P. 3,729.

LANGHOLM, several par. of England.—I. co. Bedford, 2 m. S. Biggleswade. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 866.—II. co. Berks and Oxford, 2½ m. N.N.E. Lechlade. Area 4,200 ac. Pop. 751.—III. co. Essex, 8 m. E.N.E. Chelmsford. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 272.—IV. co. Norfolk, 6 m. S.W. Watton. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 41.—V. co. Notts, 3½ m. N.N.E. Newark. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 146.—VI. (Buckley), co. Somerset, 3 m. W.N.W. Wellington. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 577.—VII. (Little), co. Wilts, 8 m. W.N.W. Salisbury. Area 740 ac. Pop. 38.—VIII. (Steeple), co. Wilts, 8½ m. W.N.W. Salisbury. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 694.

LANGHAM, several par. of England.—I. co. Essex, 6 m. N.N.E. Colchester. Area 3,100 ac. Pop. 863.—II. co. Rutland, 2 m. N.W. Oakham. Area 3,250 ac. Pop. 629.—III. co. Suffolk, 20 m. N.N.W. Ipswich. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 281.—IV. co. Norfolk, 6 m. E.S.E. Wells. Area 1,950 ac. Pop. 416.

LANGHOLM, a bor. of barony, pa., and market town of Scotland, co. and 25 m. E.N.E. Dumfries, on the Esk and Ewes rivers, each here crossed by a bridge. Area of pa. 50 sq. m. Pop. 2,290; co. of bor. 1,406. It has a town-hall and gaol, a con-

and fishing, known for woollen cloth and other articles, some dye-herbs, two branch banks, cotton, linens and public associations. Melk, the translator of the *Lusid*, and Telford the engineer, were born here.

LANGRAN, one of the islands in the Swedish Lake Maelar, on which Stockholm is partly built. **LANGRAT**, several pas, etc., of England.—I. co. Essex, 6½ m. W.S.W. Saffron Walden. Area 6,730 ac. Pop. 432.—II. co. Kent, 4 m. S.E. Maidstone. Area 1,610 ac. Pop. 360.—III. co. Norfolk, 9 m. S.E. Norwich. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 312.—IV. a tything, co. Wilts, ps. Kingston-St. Michael, 2 m. N. Chippenham. Pop. 604.—V. (*Barrell*), a pa., same co., on the Avon, 1½ m. N.N.E. Chippenham. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 697.—VI. (*Kirk*), co. and 4½ m. W.N.W. Derby. Area 2,900 ac. Pop. 657.—VII. (*Marsk* or *St Mary's*), co. Bucks, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 2 m. E. Slough. Area 3,820 ac. Pop. 1,374.—VIII. (*Dale*), a township, co. Durham, ps. Staindrop, 5 m. N. Barnard Castle. Pop. 163. Has lead and silver ore smelting works.

LANGST-POINT, S. coast of Engl., co. Sussex, extends between Pevensey Bay and Beachy Head.

LANGNAU, a vill of Switzerland, cant. and 16 m. E. Bern, in the Emmenthal, for the cheese and Emen thread of which valley it is the principal mart. Pop. 5,385.

LANGOAT, a comm. and vill of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 6 m. W. Lannion. Pop. 2,385.

LANGOEY, the most N. of the Lofoden Islands, off the N.W. coast of Norway. Length 35 miles.

LANGOUE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lozère, cap. cant., on the Allier, 23 m. N.E. Mende. Pop. 3,156.—*Langouas* is a vill., dep. Gironde, 14 m. S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,542.

LANGOU, a comm., town, and river port of France, dep. Gironde, 25 m. S.E.E. Bordeaux, on the Garonne. Pop. 3,963. Its neighbourhood is famed for the growth of the *Vin-de-Grau*.

LANGONNET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, arrond. and 25 m. W. Pontivy. P. 3,442.

LANGFORD, an anc. mkt. town, river port, and pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the navigable Parret, 33 m. S.W. Bath. Area 680 ac. Pop. 1,117.

LANGRES, *Andematum*, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Haute-Marne, cap. arrond., near the source of the Marne, 18 m. S.E. Chaumont. Pop. 11,298. It stands on a steep mountain, 1,400 feet in elevation; and has a cathedral, a Roman arch, a town-hall, public library, several hospitals, a tribunal of commerce, school of geometry, etc. It is the principal seat of the French manufactures of fine cutlery.

LANGRICE-VILLE, a chapelry of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, with a station on a branch of the Great Northern Railway, between Boston and Lincoln. Pop. 232.

LANGRIDE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. N. Bath. Area 800 ac. Pop. 91. A battle was fought in this pa. between the royalist and parliamentary armies in 1644.

LANGROD, a small vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, ps. Cathcart, 2 m. S. Glasgow. Pop. 125. The troops of Queen Mary were, in 1606, totally defeated here by the Regent Murray.

LANGROD, a township of England, co. Hants, at the head of Langton harbour, an inlet of the sea, between Portsea and Hayling Islands. (*Posnra*.)

LANGFORD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. E. N.E. Stamford. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 701.

LANGTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. York, East Riding, 5 m. S.E. New Malton. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 314.—II. (near *Horncliffe*), co. and 27 m. E.S.E. Lincoln. Area 380 ac.

Pop. 281.—III. (*by Spalding*), same co., 8 m. N.W. Spaldby. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 190.—IV. (near *Wreay*), co. and 11½ m. E.N.E. Lincoln. Area 2,540 ac. Pop. 287.—V. (*Grans*), co. York, North Riding, 9 m. E.S.E. Richmond. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 271.—VI. (*Harring*), co. Dorset, 7½ m. S.S.W. Dorchester. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 245.—VII. (*Long Blanford*), same co., 1½ m. S.E. Blandford-Forum. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 182.—VIII. (*Motrover*), same co., 3 m. S.E. Corfe Castle. Area 3,430 ac. Pop. 763.

LANGTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 2 m. W. S.W. Duns. Area 7,300 ac. Pop. 784.

LANGTUN, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. S.W. Great Torrington. Area 4,080 ac. Pop. 878.—II. a township, co. Lancaster, ps. Standish, 4 m. W.N.W. Wigan. Pop. 3,685.

LANGUEDOC, an old prov. in the S. of France, the cap. of which was Toulouse, now forming the depts. Tarn, Aude, Hérault, Gard, and Ardeche, with parts of Haute Loire, Haute Garonne, and Tarn-et-Garonne.—The *Canal of Languedoc* or *du Midi*, commences in the Garonne, near Toulouse, and terminates in the Lake of Thau, in the Mediterranean. Length 153 miles.

LANGUIDIC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, 10 m. N.E. Lorient. Pop. 6,888.

LANGWATH, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 6½ m. N. Mansfield. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 198.

LANGHYDROCK, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2½ m. S.E. Bodmin. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 231.

LANGISCAT, a comm. and vill of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 17 m. W.N.W. Loudéac. Pop. 3,200.

LANIVET, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3 m. S.W. Bodmin, within the par. boundary of which bor. it is included. Area 5,540 ac. Pop. 1,149.

LANJARON, a market town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. S.E. Granada, on the S. declivity of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 2,980. It stands on the brow of a spur of the Pic de Belaita, and is much frequented in summer on account of the coolness of its temperature, and its mineral water.

LANKEERAN, the most S. town of Russian Transcaucasia, dist. Talish, on the Caspian Sea, 40 m. S. the mouth of the Kur, and, since its conquest by the Russians, of commercial importance.

LANLIVERT, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 1½ m. W. Lostwithiel. Area 6,610 ac. Pop. 1,716. A railway, 7 m. in length, is here carried on a viaduct across a valley, at an elevation of 98 feet.

LANMEUR, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 40 m. E.N.E. Brest. P. 2,763.

LANNESESAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Pyrénées, 17 m. S.E. Tarbes. Pop. 1,944.

LANNEFAX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, 15 m. S.S.W. Condom. Pop. 1,513.

LANNHIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 18 m. N. Brest. Pop. 3,430.

LANNOY, a comm., town, and river-port of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. arrond., on r.b. of the Guer, 66 m. W.N.W. St. Briec. Pop. 3,373. It has a harbour accessible to vessels under 200 tons, a pa. church, a comm. college, barracks, hospitals, and a manuf. of linen fabrics.

LANNOY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 7 m. E.N.E. Lille. Pop. 1,597.

LANRATH, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5 m. W.N.W. West Looe. Area 4,380 ac. P. 662.

LANMALLOE, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5 m. W.S.W. West Looe. Area 2,930 ac. P. 608.

LANSDOWN, an elevated tract of table-land in England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.W. Bath. It is noted for its breed of sheep.

LANSDOWNS, a co. of W. Australia, at the N.E. extremity of the colony, between lat. 31° 16' and

31° 40' S., lon. 118° and 119° E., having N.W. and S. the dists. Carrarvon, Durham, and Beaufort.

LARKINS, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 175 m. W. Albany. Pop. 3,515.

LARINGSBURG, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on the Hudson river, 10 m. N.E. Albany. Pop. 5,752; do. of vill. about 4,900.

LARS-LE-BOURG, a market town of Savoy, 3 m. N.W. Mont Cenis. Pop. with comm. 1,550.

LANTAO or **LINTAO** (Chinese *Ty-ho*), an isl. of China, at the mouth of the Canton river, 17 m. E. Macao, and 1 m. from the mainland. It is long, narrow, and mountainous, with numerous bays and headlands. *Ty-ho* vill. is on its N.W. coast.

LANTAN, an isl., Indian O. [PULO LONTAN]

LANT-THOU, a city of China, cap. prov. KAN-ss, on the Hoang-ho, lat. 36° 9' N., lon. 108° 50' E.

LANTHOLLO, two pas. of England, co. Cornwall.—I. 1½ m. S.E. Fowey. Area 3,280 ac. Pop. 1,380.—II. 1 m. S. Cameford, which it includes. Area 3,750 ac. Pop. 1,740.

LANTOCCA, a market town of the kingdom of Sardinia, div. and 20 m. N. Nice. Pop. 1,800.

LANTWIT or **LLANTWIT**, two pas. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan.—I. 1½ m. S.E. Neath. Pop. 1,992, chiefly employed in mining.—II. (*Mayor*), a market town and pa., same co., 4 m. S.W. Cowbridge. Pop. 1,077.

LANTWITFAYDRE, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 2 m. N.E. Llantrisant. Pop. 4,096.

LAVCET, a market town of the island of Sardinia, div. and 57 m. N.N.E. Cagliari. Pop. 1,766.

LANTVOLL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 13 m. N.W. St Brieux. P. 1,462.

LANZAROTE, the most N.E. of the Canary Isls. Area about 300 sq. m. Pop. 17,500. In its centre it rises to 2,000 feet in elevation, and at its W. end is a high volcano. It is scantily watered, but yields the finest wine and grapes in the Canaries; other products are barilla and orchil. On its S.E. coast is the town Arrecife, S. of Teguise, the cap. of the island.

LANZO, a comm. of Piedmont, div. prov. and 18 m. N.N.W. Turin, on the Stura. Pop. 2,484. It contains 8 nearly contiguous hamlets, with smelting works, and manuf. of nails and coarse iron goods. In its dist. are mines of iron and copper.

LAODICEA, two ancient cities of Asia Minor.—I. the Laodicea of Scripture, now in ruins (Turk. *Eski-Hissar*), Anatolia, was near an affluent of the Menderes (*Meander*), about 43 m. S.E. Allah Shehr (Philadelphia). Its remains comprise extensive portions of walls, two theatres, several temples, and a massive bridge.—II. (*Laodicea Combusta*, Turk. *Yorgaz Ladik*), pass. and 22 m. N.N.W. Kouieh; has also various remains of antiquity on and around its site.—The ancient *Laodicea ad Mare*, Syria, is the modern Latakia.

LAON, *Landenom*, a city of France, cap. dep. Aisne, 74 m. N.E. Paris. Pop. 10,066. Principal edifices, a cathedral, prefecture, with a valuable library; a leaning tower, the town-hall, citadel, two hospitals, barracks, theatre, comm. college, and workhouse. Under the French kings of the 1st and 2d races, *Laon* was a place of importance, and it remained the last possession of the Carolingian dynasty under Louis v., the foundations of whose massive castle still remain. *Laon* has manuf. of nails, coarse cloth, leather, earthenware, etc., and in its vicinity are numerous vineyards. Here, on 9th and 10th March 1814, a sanguinary battle was fought between Napoleon 1., and the allies under Blücher.

Laon, a country, or a series of separate, and partially independent states, in S.E. Asia, surrounded by or intermixed with the Burmese and

Siamese doms. Boundaries, area, and population, unknown to Europeans. The states traversed by the Mexican and Siamese-kingdoms were said to have a fertile soil, but to be thinly peopled, the inhabitants living mostly in sedentary herds. Products similar to those of Siam, to which country Laos tribes, to the number of 1,000,000, are tributary. Its habits, customs, religion, and language, the Laos resemble the Burmese and Siamese; they are divided into the *Saloung* tribe, and the tribe who hold the practice in detestation. Their money is in the form of ingots, of impure metal, extracted from the mines which abound in the country. They are described as peaceable, patient, and simple.

LA PAZ, Bolivia. [PAC (LA).]

LAPHEE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Michigan. Area 730 sq. m. Pop. 7,029.

LAPFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. S.E.E. Chumleigh. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 768.

LAPHUM XAI, a town of Siam, cap. a small Laos state, on rt. b. of the Me-nam, 15 m. S. of Zieng Mai. Pop. 12,000. (?)

LAPIO, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., 13 m. W.N.W. St Angelo dei Lombardi. P. 2,350.

LAPLAND, a region of N. Europe, belonging partly to Russia and partly to Sweden and Norway, between lat. 64° and 71° N., lon. 10° and 42° E., having S. Finland and Sweden, W. Norway, N. the Arctic Ocean, and E. the White Sea. Estimated area 150,000 sq. m., about 2-3ds being included in the Russian dom. It is inhabited by the Lapps, a diminutive race, divided into the fisher Lapps of the sea-coast, and the nomade Lapps of the interior. Estimated pop. in Norway 5,000, Sweden 4,000 (Lutherans); in Russia 8,800, belonging to the Greek church. Surface mountainous in the W., elsewhere mostly level, and abounding in lakes. Principal rivers, the Tornea, Kemi, and Kola. It contains only a few scattered villa, the principal, in the Russian portion, being Enontekiä, Enare, and Kola. Swedish Lapland or Lappmark is comprized in the loms Pitea and Umea.

LA PLATA, South America. [PLATA.]

LAPLEY or **LAPPELE**, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3½ m. W.S.W. Penkridge. Ac. 3,740. P. 962.

LAPTE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Haute-Loire, arrond. and 6 m. N.W. Brioude. P. 3,041.

LA PUERTA, Mexico. [PUERTA (LA).]

LAPWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 4 m. N.N.E. Henley-in-Arden. Ac. 1,700. Pop. 662.

LAR, a town or Persia, cap. prov. Laristan, and formerly of an Arabian kingdom, 180 m. S.E. Shiraz. Pop. 12,000. (?) It stands in an extensive plain, has a bazaar, and it is the seat of some manuf. of arms, gunpowder, and cotton fabrics.—II. a river of Persia, prov. Mazanderan, tributary to the Caspian Sea.

LABACHE, a town of Morocco. [EL-ARABISH.]

LABACOR, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 3 m. S.E. Trim. Area 8,315 ac. Pop. 2,284. Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington was born here in 1769.

LARAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 7 m. E. Carrer. Area 17,282 ac. Pop. 5,970.

LABANJEIRA, a town of Brazil, prov. Sergipe, on l. b. of the Cotidiba, 20 m. from its mouth, in the Atlantic. Pop. 3,000.

LABBART, a pa. of Scotl., co. Stirling, 3 m. N.W. Falkirk. Pop. 4,606, including the vill. of Carrer. Birthplace of the celebrated traveller, Bruce.

LABARELLO, Tuscany. [MONTI CARMINI.]

LAREDO, a seaport town of Spain, prov. Santander, 34 m. W.N.W. Bilbao. Pop. 3,800.

LARNE, two towns & villa of the Netherlands.

—**L. prov. Gelderland**, 6 m. N.E. Zutphen. Pop. 3,780. —**L. N. Holland**, S.E. Naarden. Pop. 1,680.

LAROCHE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant. on the Ligne, 21 m. S.W. Privas. Pop. 3,160. Manufact. silk fabrics.

LAROCHE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on an inlet of the Firth of Forth, 2½ m. E.N.E. Leven. Pop. 2,800. The vill. is frequented for sea-bathing, and has a harbour. Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," was born here in 1676.

LAROCHE, a seaport and pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, on a bay of same name, 22 m. W.S.W. Glasgow. Area of pa. estimated at 19,743 ac. Pop. 3,715; do. of town 2,824. It has a church, baths, library, branch banks, steam-boat pier, and manuf. of cotton. A great victory was obtained here in 1293 by Alexander III., over Hacon, King of Norway, and numerous tumuli mark the field of battle.

LAROI, a large market town of British India, dist. and 50 m. S.E. Goruckpore, N.W. provs. It has 1,000 houses.

LARI, a market town of Central Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 14 m. S.E. Pisa. Pop. 1,570.

—**LARI**, a town of Central Africa, on the N.W. shore of Lake Tchad, 100 m. N.W. Kouka.

LARINO, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, cap. dist., 22 m. N.E. Campobasso. Pop. 4,000.

LARISA or **YENICHER**, a town of European Turkey, cap. prov. Thessaly, on rt. b. of the Salambria (ancient *Peneus*), here crossed by a bridge, 20 m. from the Gulf of Salonica. Lat. 39° 57' N., lon. 21° 28' E. Estimated pop. 25,000, of whom 3-4ths are Turks.

LARISTAN, a maritime prov. of Persia, having S. the Persian Gulf, and landward the provs. Fars and Kerman. Estimated area 16,000 sq. m. It is an arid and sandy waste, interspersed with salt stoppers; salt, silk, and camels are the chief products. The coast is inhabited by independent Arab tribes. Principal towns, Lar and Ferg.

LARKE, a river of England, rises in the S.W. part of co. Suffolk, and flows past Bury-St-Edmunds into the Ouse, near Ely, co. Cambridge. It is navigable to Bury.

LARKHALL, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Dalry, 9 m. W.N.W. Lanark. Pop. 1,600.

LARKHANA, a fortified town of Scinde, cap. a dist. 145 m. N.W. Hyderabad, and 7 m. W. of the Indus, with which it communicates by the Larkhane Canal. Pop. from 10,000 to 12,000. It has a citadel, formerly the artillery depot of the Scinde ameer, a bazaar, manufactures of silk and cotton goods, and one of the chief corn markets of the country.

LARLING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. N.N.W. East Harling. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 210.

LARNE, a market and seaport town of Ireland, co. Antrim, on Lough Larne, an inlet of the sea, 17½ m. N.N.E. Belfast. Pop. 3,422. It has manufactures of cotton, sail-cloth, and ropes, with bleaching grounds and lime works.

LARICA or **LARICA**, a town of the island Cyprus, Mediterranean Sea, near its S. coast, 23 m. S.E. Lefkouda. Pop. 3,000. It has a citadel, cisterns, and numerous vestiges of antiquity; its port is the most frequented in the island, and it is the residence of many European consuls and merchants.

LAROCHE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, on the Ourthe, 14 m. N.W. Bastogne. P. 1,203.

LARONA, a town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. N.W. Albacete. Pop. 4,572. Celebrated for its defence against the Carlists in 1840.

LARON, an island at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, 16 m. S. Ormuz.

LARRAGA, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 20 m. S.S.W. Pamplona. Pop. 1,512.

LARS, a strong fort and vill. of S. Russia, gov. Caucasus, on the road to Georgia, N.N.E. Daul.

LARTINGTON, a township of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. Romald-Kirk, 3½ m. W.N.W. Barnard Castle. Pop. 185.

LA RUC, a co. of the U. S. North America, in centre of Kentucky. Area 218 sq. m. P. 6,850.

LARUNA, a comm. and town of France, dep. B.-Pyrénées, cap. cant., 22 m. S. Pau. Pop. 2,064.

LARVEGO, a vill. of Sardinia, div. and prov. Genoa. Pop. of comm. 3,840.

LASALLE, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in N.E. of Illinois. Area 1,994 sq. m. Pop. 17,815.

LASALLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gard, arrond. Vigan. Pop. 2,487. It has manufactures of bonnets and flowers.

LASCAHARR, a town of Spain, prov. and 42 m. E. Huesca. Pop. 978.

LASHIR, a fortified vill. of Persia, prov. Khorassan, 16 m. S.W. Semnoon, on a mound.

LASHAM, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 8½ m. N.N.W. Alton. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 258.

LASK or **LASKO**, a town of Poland, prov. and 48 m. S.S.E. Kalisz, on the Grabowka. Pop. 2,020. It has manufactures of woollen cloths.

LAS PALMAS, cap. town of Canary islands. [CANARY.]

LASSA or **H'LAIRA** ("Land of the Divine Intelligence"), the cap. city of Tibet, and residence of the Dalai or Grand Lama, on the Mowau river, an affluent of the San-po. Lat. 29° 30' N., lon. 91° 40' E. Pop. conjectured to be about 24,000, besides a garrison of 3,000 Chinese cavalry. It has numerous towers, bazaars, and temples. The great temple of Buddha, also the residence of the Grand Lama, the pontifical sovereign of Tibet and E. Asia, is a vast square edifice, covering, with its precincts, many acres, its centre being surmounted by a gilded dome; contiguous to it, on its four sides, are four celebrated monasteries, said to be inhabited by 4,000 recluses, and greatly resorted to by the Chinese and Mongols as schools of the Buddhist religion and philosophy. *Lassa* is also a place of trade in silk, wool, goats' hair, woollen, cashmere, and linen fabrics, velvets, assafetida, bexoro, fruits, bullion, and precious stones; its commerce extending to Hindostan, China, and many parts of Central Asia, and its lapidaries, workers in metal, and engravers, said to equal the Chinese.

LASSAU, a town of Prussia, reg. and 40 m. S.E. Stralsund, on the Peene. Pop. 2,284.

LASSAY, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. and 10 m. N.N.E. Mayenne. Pop. 2,655.

LASSEUSE, a comm. and mkt town of France, dep. B.-Pyrénées, 6 m. E.N.E. Oleron. P. 3,040.

LASTINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. N.W. Gloucester. Area 560 ac. Pop. 80.

LASSOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Candahar, 7 m. N.W. Chograh.

LASSWADE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 6 m. S.E. Edinburgh, near the North British Railway, on the North Esk river. Pop. 5,821. Has a carpet manufactory, gunpowder, paper, and oatmeal mills, an iron and brass foundry, coal mines, etc.

LASTWATER, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 6 m. N.W. Pickering. Area 24,800 ac. Pop. 1,380.

LASTRA or **CASALANDI**, a vill. of Tuscany, 5 m. W. Florence, on l. b. of the Arno. Pop. 1,600. It is the centre of important manufactures of straw hats.

LASWANI, a vill. of British India, dist. and 68 m. N.W. Agra. Here the British forces defeated those of Scindia in 1803.

LARA, a town of Turkish Armenia, push. and 45 m. N.W. Van. It is strongly garrisoned.

LATACUNGA, a town of S. America. [*TACUNGA*.]

LATAKIA or **LATAKIEH**, *Laodicea ad Mare*, a seaport town of Syria, push. and 70 m. N. Tripoli, on the Mediterranean, in lat. 35° 30' N., lon. 35° 48' E. Pop. estimated at 7,000. It consists of an upper and a lower town, separated by gardens. The lower town, which is the principal resort of the seafaring pop., borders on a well-sheltered, but shallow harbour. Here are the custom house and several warehouses. The upper town, dilapidated by the effects of an earthquake in 1822, has narrow and irregular streets; flat roofed stone houses; several Greek churches and mosques; a Roman triumphal arch, and many remains of the ancient city. Principal exports, tobacco, cotton, wax, scammony, and sponge. Imports sugar, coffee, spices, cotton twist, printed goods, and woollens. [*LAODICEA*.]

LATCHINGDON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 12½ m. E.S.E. Chelmsford. Ac. 4,160. Pop. 411.

LATERINA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. Arezzo, on the Arno. Pop. 1,000. It has mineral springs.

LATEZZA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Otranto, 26 m. N.W. Taranto. Pop. 3,500.

LATHAM ISLAND, near E. coast of Africa, lat. 6° 54' S., lon. 40° E.; is about 1,000 feet in length, and a few years ago was covered with guano.

LATHUR, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 1 m. N. Newport Pagnell, and 5 m. from the Wolverton station of the London and North Western Railway. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 147.

LATHRON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Caithness, North Sea, 14 m. S.W. Wick. Area about 140,000 ac. Pop. 8,224. It has valuable fisheries, and here are several ancient remains.

LATHOM, a chapel of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. E. Ormskirk, on the Douglas. Pop. 3,291. It has an endowed school and almshouse.

LATILLÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, 19 m. W.N.W. Poitiers. Pop. 1,181.

LATISANA, a market town of Lombardy, prov. and 23 m. S.S.W. Udine, on l. b. of the Tagliamento. Pop. 2,800.

LATOUR DE FELIS, a town of Switzerland. [*TOUR-DE-FEL (Lah)*]

LATRONICO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 40 m. S.E. Potenza. Pop. 3,500.

LATTAKOO, a populous town of South Africa, Bechuana country, lat. 27° 10' S., lon. 24° 30' E. *Old Lattakoo* is 33 m. N.E. ward. [*MASHOW*.]

LATTA-LATTA ISLES, a group in the Malay Archipelago, off the W. coast of Gilolo, lat. 0° 15' S., lon. 1° 27' E. The largest is 25 m. in circum.

LATTIER (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. and on the Isère, 7 m. S.W. St Marcellin. Pop. 1,568.

LATTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 16 m. W.N.W. Chelmsford. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 243.—II. co. Wilts, 1½ m. N.N.W. Cricklade. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 335.

LAUBACH, a town of Central Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hesse, 15 m. E.S.E. Giessen. Pop. 2,031. It has iron foundries.

LAUBAN or **LAUBEN**, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 40 m. W.S.W. Leignitz, cap. circ., on the Queiss. Pop. 6,261, employed in manufactures of woollen cloth, cotton, linen, and tobacco.

LAUCHZIM, a market town of Württemberg, circ. and on the Jaxt. Pop. 572.

LAUCHA, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 17 m. S.W. Merseburg, on the Umstrut. P. 1,781.

LAUCHZTOD, a town of Prussian Saxony, 8 m. S.S.W. Halle. Pop. 1,509. Has sulphur baths.

LAUDIA, a walled town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on the Tauber. Pop. 1,090.

LAUDENBACH, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, 7 m. E.S.E. Mergentheim. Pop. 1,186.

LAUDER, a royal and parl. bor., town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, cap. dist. of Lauderdale, on the Leader, 23 m. S.E. Edinburgh. Area of pa. 68 sq. m. Pop. 2,154; do. of bor., 1,105. It has a town-house, several libraries, and a branch bank. The town estate consists of about 1,700 ac. The bor. unites with Haddington, etc., in sending 1 member to House of Commons. Registered electors (1848) 55.—*Lauderdale*, anciently the western district of Berwickshire.

LAUDERDALE, several coa. of the U. S., North America.—I. in N.W. of Alabama. Area 638 sq. m. Pop. 17,112.—II. in E. of Mississippi. Area 700 sq. m. Pop. 8,717.—III. in W. of Tennessee. Area 474 sq. m. Pop. 5,169.

LAUENBURG, a duchy of the German Confederation, belonging to Denmark, situated between lat. 53° 21' and 53° 48' N., lon. 10° 13' and 11° 3' E., bounded N. by Lübeck, E. Mecklenburg Schwerin, S. by the Elbe and W. by Holstein. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. (1855) 49,476. Surface flat, sandy in centre, and marshy in S. On its E. borders are several lakes, the chief of which are the Ratzeburger See and Schaalsee. Principal rivers, the Stecknitz and Delvenau. It is divided into 3 amts., Ratzeburg, Lauenburg, and Schwarzenbek. Value of imports (1852) 741,220 thalers; exports do. 694,200 thalers. *Lauenburg*, the cap., is situated on rt. b. of the Elbe, at the mouth of the Delvenau or Stecknitz canal, 27 m. S.E. Hamburg. Pop. of town proper 1,200, with suburbs 3,500. It has a custom-house for the Elbe dues, and an extensive transit trade.

LAUENBURG, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. and 68 m. E.N.E. Köslin, on rt. b. of the Leba. Pop. 4,416. It has manufactures of woollens and linens.

LAUDUN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, arrond. and 18 m. N.E. Uzès, on the Tave. Pop. 2,934.

LAUENSTEIN, two market towns of Germany.—I. Saxony, circ. and 20 m. S.S.E. Dresden. Pop. 780.—II. Hanover, E.S.E. Hildesheim. P. 1,012.

LAUT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 10 m. E.N.E. Nürnberg, on the Pegnitz. Pop. 3,308. It has manufactures of wire, brass, needles, and plate glass.—*Lautach* is a vill., 8 m. E.N.E. Aschaffenburg. Pop. 1,096.

LAUFEN, a frontier town of Upper Bavaria, on the Salzach, 10 m. N.N.W. Salzburg. Pop. 1,422, employed in ship-building and navigation.

LAUFFEN, a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Neckar, 6 m. S.S.W. Heilbronn. Pop. 4,070. It has three churches, a convent, and a palace, and is mentioned in records of the 9th century.

LAUGHARVE, an ancient munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of South Wales, co. and 9 m. S.S.W. Carmarthen, on the estuary of the Taff and Towy. Pop. of pa. 2,010.

LAUGHTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester, 5 m. N.W. Market-Harborough. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 165.—II. co. Lincoln, 1½ m. S.E. Falkingham, to which the vicinity is united. Area 840 ac. Pop. 69.—III. co. and 18 m. N.N.W. Lincoln. Area 4,070 ac. Pop. 508.—IV. co. Sussex, 5½ m. E.N.E. Lewes. Area 4,110 ac. Pop. 812.—V. (as *la Morthen*), co. York, West Riding, 10½ m. E. Sheffield. Area 3,545 ac. Pop. 734.

LAUTZEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on

LAKE BOULET, 26 m. N.W. Augsburg. Pop. 2,300. Largest manuf. of woollen and cotton fabrics.

LAKEAN or **LAHAN**, a town of Spain, prov. and 12 m. N.W. Almeida, on the S. slope of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 2,980. It has manuf. of cloth.

LAKE, a town of Bohemia, cire. and 10 m. N.E. Most, with a fine bridge on the Rger. Pop. 2,100.

LAKEWELL, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 1 m. E.S.E. Stratton. Area 6,340 ac. Pop. 723.

LAUNCESTON, a pari. and munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Cornwall, of which it is joint cap. with Bodmin, on the Kenney, a tributary of the Tamar, 12 m. N.W. Tavistock. Area of pa. 2,180 ac. Pop. of bor. 6,005. Chief buildings, the castle, founded by the anc. Cornish princes, the ancient church, a national school, guild-hall, gaol, and union workhouse. It has also a library, and a philosophical society. Assizes held alternately with Bodmin. It is a polling place for the E. division of the co., and sends 1 member to House of Commons.

LAUNCESTON, the most N.E. dist. of Tasmania (Van Dieman Land), extending E.ward from Port Sorell, and having N. Bass Strait, E. the Pacific Ocean, S. the dist. Campbelltown, from which it is separated by the South Esk river, and W. Norfolk plains. Area 3,800 sq. m. Pop. (1851) 10,100, of whom 2,894 only were females. Surface mountainous, and in its S. part is Ben Lomond, 4,500 feet in height. The Tamar flows wholly within this dist., in a N.W. direction to its mouth, Port Dalrymple. Chief towns, Launceston, George Town, and York Town, all on this river.

LAUNCESTON, a cap. co. Cornwall, and second town of Tasmania, hundred and pa. Launceston, at the conf. of North and South Esk rivers with the Tamar, 33 m. S.E. Port Dalrymple. Pop. 5,000. It has important traffic with S. Australia and Victoria; was made a free port in 1845; ships of considerable burden anchor at its quay. Principal buildings, a church, government house, court house, gaol, barracks, a college, public schools, post-office, and bank. It is the residence of a civil commandant.

LAUNCESTON-TARRANT, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4½ m. N.E. Blandford-Forum. Area 710 ac. Pop. 123.

LAUNTON, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 1½ m. E.N.E. Beccles. Area 3,560 ac. Pop. 706.

LAUFEN, a small town of Switzerland, cant. and 11 m. W.S.W. Bern, on the Sarine. Near this the Swiss, under Rodolph of Eriach, totally defeated the Austrian forces, 31st June, 1339.

LAURAZANA, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria-Ult. cap. cant., 10 m. E.S.E. Nicotera. P. 2,460.

LAUREL MOUNTAINS, U.S., North America, are a branch of the Alleghany range, extending from Pennsylvania across Virginia into Kentucky, where they take the name of Cumberland mountains.—II. a co. in S.E. of Kentucky. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 4,145.

LAURENCE-KIRK, a bor. of barony and pa. of Scotland, co. Kinross, 10 m. N. Montrose. Area of pa. 5,281 ac. Pop. 2,135, do. of town 1,611. It has linen weaving, and manufacture of snuff boxes.

LAURENCE (Str.) several pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 8 m. E.S.E. Malden. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 222.—II. co. Kent, 1 m. W. Ramsgate. Area 3,300 ac. Pop. 2,015.—III. co. Suffolk, 5 m. S.E. Bungay. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 208. [LAURENCE (Str.)]

LAURENCE (Str.) a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 m. N.W. Haverford West. Area 175 ac. Pop. 230.

LAURENCE (Str.) a comm. and vil. of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 16 m. N.W. Ghent. Pop. 2,380.

LAURENT (Str.) numerous comm., towns, and villa. of France.—I. (*de la Lauze*), dep. E. Pyrenees, 7 m. N.E. Perpignan. Pop. 4,083.—II. (*de Pour*), dep. Isere, cap. cant., 14 m. N. Grenoble. Pop. 3,166.—III. (*de Madoz*), dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 25 m. N.N.W. Bordeaux. Pop. 2,750.—IV. (*sur Gorre*), dep. E. Vienne, cap. cant., on the Gorre, 14 m. W.S.W. Limoges. Pop. 2,532.—V. (*de Cerdans*), dep. E. Pyrenees, 10 m. S.W. Ceret. Pop. 2,423.—VI. (*de Chamousset*), dep. Rhone, cap. cant., 17 m. W. Lyon. Pop. 1,890.—VII. (*d'Oli*), dep. Aveyron, on the Lot, 24 m. N. Milhan. Pop. 2,130.—VIII. (*de Terra Galle*), dep. Manche, 9 m. S.S.E. Avranches. Pop. 1,360.—IX. (*de la Plaine*), dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. Beaupréau. Pop. 1,530.—X. (*de l'Ain*), dep. Ain, arrond. Bourg. Pop. 1,870.—XI. (*de Nerte*), dep. H. Pyrenees, 14 m. E.N.E. Bagueres. Pop. 1,408.—XII. (*en Roquans*), dep. Drome, 23 m. E.N.E. Valence. Pop. 1,240.—XIII. (*du Pape*), dep. Ardèche, on the Brieux, 9 m. N.E. Privas. Pop. 1,250.—XIV. (*des Bains*), same dep., 16 m. W.N.W. Largentiere, celebrated for its saline thermal baths.—XV. (*sur Sevre*), dep. Vendée, on the Sevre Nantaize, 8 m. S.E. Mortagne. Pop. 2,315.—XVI. a comm. and vill. of Corsica, arrond. Corte. Pop. 323.

LAURENS, a dist. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. of South Carolina. Area 920 sq. m. Pop. 23,407.—II. a co. in centre of Georgia. Area 763 sq. m. Pop. 6,442.—III. a township of New York, 71 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,168.

LAURENZANA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 15 m. S.S.E. Potenza. Pop. 7,624.

LAURIA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 7 m. S.S.E. Lagonegro. Pop. 9,188. It has manufactures of coarse linen fabrics.

LAURIARE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Haute-Vienne, 23 m. N.N.E. Limoges. Pop. 1,248.

LAURISTON or **LAWRISTON**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. and 1½ m. E. Falkirk. P. 1,198, partly employed in nail making and weaving.

LAURINO, a small town of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, cap. cant., on the Calore, 11 m. W.S.W. Diano. Pop. 2,000.

LAURITO, a town of Naples, cap. cant., 9 m. S.E. II Vallo. Pop. 1,614.

LAURO, two villa. of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro.—I. 16 m. E. Gaeta.—II. 6 m. S.E. Nola.

LAURVIG, a seaport town of Norway, stift Aggershusen, cap. amt., on an inlet of the Skaggerack, 65 m. S.W. Christiania. Pop. 3,400. It has a cannon foundry, snuff-factories, and distilleries.

LAUSANNE, a city of Switzerland, cap. cant. Vaud, 4 m. from Ouchy, its port, on the N. shore of the Lake of Geneva, and on the S. slope of the Jorat hills, 450 feet above the lake, and 1,700 feet above the sea, 33 m. N.E. Geneva, at the junction of the Fion and Louve. Mean temperature of year 49°.4; winter 35°.1; summer 64°.7, Fahr. Pop. 17,108. Chief edifices, a cathedral, cantonal hospital, lunatic asylum, penitentiary, barracks, and theatre. Its educational institutions comprise an academy with 14 professors, a cantonal college, military, drawing, and other schools, numerous literary societies, and collections of art and science; manuf. of woollen cloths, paper, leather, and jewellery, are carried on. It has several public baths, libraries, an English chapel, etc. Under the French it was the cap. dep. 1793.

LAUTER, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau. Pop. 2,353. It has coal mines and vitriol works.

LAUTENBACH, a town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, 14 m. W.N.W. Fulda. P. 3,500. Has 2 churches, and paper-mills.

LAUTERBERG, a town of Hanover, 14 m. S.E. Clausthal. Pop. 3,216. Has mines of iron and coal.

LAUTERBOURG, a fortified frontier comm. and town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Lauter, near its conf. with the Rhine, 34 m. N.E. Strasbourg. Pop. 2,268. It has iron works and potash factories. In 1783 the French took it by forcing the famous lines of Lauterbourg.

LAUTERBRUNNEN, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 33 m. S.E. Bern, in the Oberland. Pop. 1,756, inhabiting scattered residences, in a valley watered by the White Lütchine, celebrated for its picturesque grandeur, and so confined, that in summer the sun does not appear before 7 o'clock A.M., nor in winter before noon, and which contains the *Staubbach*, and numerous other cascades.

LAUTERBACH, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, at the junction of the Lauter with the Glan, 17 m. N.W. Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1,165.

LAUTREC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 6 m. N.W. Castres. Pop. 1,090.

LAVERGNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 10 m. N.N.E. Moissac. Pop. 3,428.

LAUZON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 16 m. N.E. Marmande. Pop. 1,390.

LAVAGNA, a maritime town of Sardinia, div. and 11 m. S.E. Chiavari, cap. mand., on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. of comm. 6,311.

LAVAGNA, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 6 m. E. Verona. Pop. 2,800.

LAVAL, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Mayenne, on the Mayenne, 41 m. E. Rennes. Pop. 19,218. Principal buildings, a castle, now a prison, a cathedral, two hospitals, prefecture, town-hall, linen hall, theatre, comm. college, and public library. Has manuf. of linen thread, and fabrics, cotton handkerchiefs and calico, bleach and dye works, tanneries, marble works, and a trade in linen and cotton fabrics. It was taken by the English in 1463, but retaken by the French in the following year, and suffered greatly in the Vendean war at the end of the last century.

LAVENT, a river of Austria, Carinthia, joins the Drave at Lavamünde, after a S. course of 40 m.

LAVENT, a river of England, co. Sussex, rises at Lavant, flows past Chichester, and enters its harbour after a S.W. course of 10 miles.

LAVENT (EAST), a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 21 m. N. Chichester. Area 2,970 ac. Pop. 421. [Mid-LAVANT.]

LAVARDAC and **LAVARDENS**, two towns of S.W. France.—I. dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on the Baïse, 16 m. W. Agen. Pop. 1,442.—II. dep. Gers, 8 m. N.N.W. Auch, with warm baths.

LAVARE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. arrond., on the Agout, 23 m. S.W. Ahi. Pop. 7,331. It has a comm. college, and

of England, co. DURHAM, 109 m. W.N.W. *SPAWNE*. Area of pa. 2,800 ac. Pop. 1,811. It has considerable manufactures of hemp.

LAVENO and **LAVENSA**, two market towns of N. Italy.—I. in Lombardy, deleg. and 33 m. W.N.W. Como, on Lake Maggiore.—II. duchy and 6 m. W. Massa, on the Gulf of Genoa.

LAVENTIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 12 m. N.E. Bethune. Pop. 1,330.

LAVES, several pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*High*), 6 m. N.N.E. Epping. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 634.—II. (*Little*), 7 m. N.N.E. Epping. Area 680 ac. Pop. 119.—III. (*Magdalen*), 12 m. W.N.W. Chelmsford. Area 890 ac. Pop. 236.

LAVERNOCK, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. S. Cardiff. Pop. 81.

LAVESTOCK, two pas. of England.—I. co. Hants, 2 m. N.E. Whitechurch. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 132.—II. co. Wilts, 1½ m. N.E. Salisbury. Area 1,675 ac. Pop. 552.

LAVENTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. N.E. Frome. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 181.

LAVET, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 5 m. S.E. Cavan. Area 10,673 ac. Pop. 4,100.

LAVINGTON (EAST), a market town and pa. of England, co. Wilts, on the N. border of Salisbury Plain, 5 m. S. Devizes. Area of pa. 5,540 ac. Pop. 1,721.

LAVINGTON (WEST), two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.N.E. Corby. Ac. 4,540. P. 362.—II. co. Wilts, 6 m. S. Devizes. Ac. 5,140. P. 1,739.

LAVIS, a market town of Austria, in the Tyrol, circ. and 5 m. N. Trent. Pop. 2,207.

LAVIT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 11 m. S.W. Castel-Sarrasin. P. 1,465.

LAVORO (TERRA-DI), a prov. of Naples. [TERRA-DI-LAVORO.]

LAVRAS-DE-FUNIL, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 105 m. W.S.W. Ouro-Preto. Pop. (including district) 12,000.

LAWAR, a town of India, territory of Oodepoor or Mewar, in lat. 25° 12' N., lon. 74° 2' E. Pop. 3,000.

LAWFORD, two pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 1½ m. W. Manningtree. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 890.—II. (*Cherry*), co. Warwick, 3½ m. W.N.W. Rugby. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 897.—III. (*Long*), a township, same co., pa. Newbold-on-Avon, 3 m. N.N.W. Rugby. Pop. 539.

LAWHADEN, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. N.W. Narberth. Pop. 669.

LAWHITTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 2½ m. S.S.E. Launceston. Area 2,670 ac. Pop. 503.

LAWRENCE, several cos. etc., U.S., North America.—I. in N. of Alabama. Area 766 sq. m. Pop. 15,258.—II. in S. of Tennessee. Area 564 sq. m. Pop. 9,230.—III. in S. of Mississippi. Area 790 sq. m. Pop. 6,478.—IV. in N. of Kentucky. Area 442 sq. m. Pop. 6,381.—V. in E. of Ohio. Area 450 sq. m. Pop. 15,248.—VI. in centre of Indiana. Area 498 sq. m. Pop. 15,997.—VII. in S.E. of Illinois. Area 354 sq. m. Pop. 6,121.—VIII. in N.E. Arkansas. Area 1,363 sq.

to. Pop. 5,374.—IX. a township of Ohio, co. Stark; on the Ohio Canal. Pop. 2,297.—X. a township of New York, 25 m. N.E. Canton. Pop. 3,214.—XI. New Jersey, 6 m. N.E. Trenton. Pop. 1,838.—XII. Ohio, co. Tuscarawas, with three vill. and 1,468 inhabitants.—XIII. Iowa, co. Marion. Pop. 1,437.—XIV. in W. of Pennsylvania. Area 368 sq. m. Pop. 21,079.—XV. Essex, co. Massachusetts. Pop. 12,186.—*Lawrenceburg* and *Lawrenceville* are the names of many small places in the U. S.—*Lawrenceburg*, cap. Dearborn, co. Ohio. Pop. 3,467.

LAWRENCE, a town of the U. S., North America, co. Essex, Massachusetts, on l. b. of the Merrimack, 26 m. N. Boston. Pop. 8,263. In the course of a few years this place has risen from a mere village to a manufacturing town of great importance. In 1845 a dam across the Merrimack was constructed here, by which a fall of 28 feet of water was obtained, and a canal formed for leading the water to the mills. Here are linen, cotton, woollen factories, and an iron foundry. It has a town-hall, gaol, 12 churches, public schools, literary association, two or three newspapers, a bank, and a savings' bank. The town was incorporated in 1847.

LAWRENCE (GULF OF ST.), a large inlet of the Atlantic, North America, between lat. 46° and 54° N., lon. 58° and 65° W., surrounded by the British colonial territories of Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland. The two last mostly shut it off on the E. from the ocean, with which it communicates by three passages, the most N. being the Strait of Bellefleur, and the S. the Gut of Canso. Average length and breadth 280 miles each. On its W. side are the Bays of Chaleur and Miramichi, and the estuary of the St. Lawrence river. It contains Anticosti, Prince Edward, the Magdalen, and many other islands. Its fisheries are highly important.

LAWRENCE (ST.), an important river of North America, forming part of the N. boundary of the U. S., and watering the finest portion of British America, rises, under the name of the St. Louis, in lat. 47° 45' N., lon. 93° W., flows E., and enters the S.W. extremity of Lake Superior. Passing through the chain of great lakes, it leaves Lake Ontario at Kingston, here it takes the name of the Iroquois, and flowing N.E. forms the wide expanses called Lakes St. Francis, St. Louis, and St. Peter. It is first called St. Lawrence after passing Montreal. Below Quebec it forms a broad estuary, and it enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence at Gaspe Point, by a mouth 100 m. wide. Length from Lake Ontario to the Gulf 650 m., entire length 1,800 m. The basin of the St. Lawrence is estimated to contain 297,000 sq. m., of which 96,000 are covered with the waters of the great lakes. The river receives many important tributaries from the N., but none of any size from the S. The tide rises to the district of Three Rivers. Ships of the line ascend to Quebec, and vessels of 800 tons to Montreal. The navigation is continued hence by canals to Kingston and Lake Ontario.

LAWRENCE (ST.), a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and comprising a part of the city of Limerick. Area 286 ac. Pop. 2,193.

LAWRENCE (ST.) OF CLARK ISLAND, an island in Behring Sea. Lat. 63° N., lon. 170° W. Length, E. to W., 60 m., breadth 30 miles.

LAWRENCE (ST.), a pa. of the Isle of Wight, E. Medina, in the dist. called the Undercliffe, W. Bournemouth. Area 356 ac. Pop. 111.

LAWRENCE, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembrokeshire. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 364.

LAWRENCE, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 6½ m. S. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area 3,280 ac. Pop. 908.

LAXIA, a river of Central America, enters the Lake of Nicaragua from the country between it and the Pacific, 16 m. S.E. Nicaragua.

LAXENBURG, a vill. of Lower Austria, on railway to Glognitz, 9 m. S. Vienna. Pop. 500. It has an imperial palace and park.

LAXFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5½ m. N.E. Framlington. Area 3,790 ac. Pop. 1,147.

LAXTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Northampton, 7 m. N.W. Oundle. Ac. 1,370. P. 143.—II. co. Notts, 3 m. S.S.W. Tuxford. Ac. 3,601. P. 621.

LAYBACH or **LAIBACH** (Slav. *Ljubiana*, ancient *Amone*), the cap. city of Carinthia, Austrian empire, and of a gov. comprising Carinthia and Carniola, on the Laybach, and on the railway from Vienna to Trieste in lat. 46° 1' 48" N., lon. 14° 30' E. Pop. (1851) 17,268. It has many handsome public edifices, comprising a cathedral and several other churches, a city hall, theatre, gymnasium, barracks, the citadel, now a prison, courts, agricultural and philharmonic societies. Manufactures of porcelain, refined sugar, and linen fabrics, an active transit trade between Germany and Trieste.

—*Upper Laybach* is a vill., 12 m. W.S.W. Pop. 1,440.—The *Laybach* river rises S. Adelsberg, under the name of the Poik, is lost in the Grotto of Adelsberg, and re-appears in the Unz; it is again lost below the surface, and re-appears at Upper Laybach, where it becomes navigable.

LAYDE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 86 m. N. Belfast. Area 26,000 ac. Pop. 3,867.

LAYF-BRISTON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6 m. S.S.W. Colchester. Area 970 ac. Pop. 264.

LAYER, two pas. of England.—I. (*de la Hage*), co. Essex, 14 m. S.S.W. Colchester. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 788.—II. (*Marney*), 15 m. N.E. Cheshamford. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 279.

LAYHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. S. Hadleigh. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 577.

LAYRAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 6 m. S. Agen, on the Gers, near its confluence with the Garonne. Pop. 1,263.

LAYSTERS, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3 m. S.S.W. Teulbury. Area 2,220 ac. Pop. 210.

LAYTON, a pa. of England, co. Hertford, 1 m. E. Buntingford. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 1,220.

LAYTON-WITH-WARBRICK, a township of England, co. Lancaster, 7 m. N.W. Wigan. P. 2,664.

LAZAROFF, a small island, Pacific Ocean, on the track to Tahiti, E. end, in lat. 14° 53' 30" S., lon. 148° 30' 30" W.

LARISE, a small fortified town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 13 m. W.N.W. Verona, on the S.E. shore of Lake Garda. Pop. 3,540.

LAROWY, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 6½ m. N.N.E. Penrith. Area 11,510 ac. Pop. 922.

LAZARO-DZOLI-ARMENI (ST.), a small island in the lagoon of Venice. Pop. 200. It has a celebrated convent and an Armenian college.

LÉ, a city of Central Asia, cap. Ladakh or Little Tibet, 2 m. from the r. b. of the Sin-kuh-bab (Indus), in lat. 34° 10' N., lon. 77° 40' E. Elevation above the sea upwards of 10,000 feet. Pop. 4,000. A narrow sandy plain stretches between the river and a chain of mountains on the N., and on this level space the town is built. It is enclosed by a wall, surmounted at intervals with square towers, which extend on each side to the tops of the mountains. The streets are very intricate, and in some places covered over. The houses are built partly of stone and partly of brick, are whitewashed, and vary in height from one to three stories, with wooden balconies in front. It has several temples.—*Lé* is the great rendezvous for

intercourse between the Punjab and Chinese Tartary, and the principal mart for shawl wool brought from the latter country.

LEA, a river of England, rises in co. Bedford, near Luton, flows E.S.E. and S., through co. Herts, past Hertford, Ware, Cheshunt, and Waltham; thence S., between the cos. Middlesex and Essex; and joins the Thames at Blackwall, after a course of 40 miles.

LEA, several pas. of England.—I. cos. Gloucester and Hereford, 4 m. E.S.E. Ross. Area 530 ac. Pop. 225.—II. co. Lincoln, 2 m. S.S.E. Gainsboro'. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 229.—III. (Cleeve-ton), co. Wilts, 2 m. E.S.E. Malmesbury. Area 1,789 ac. Pop. 414.—IV. (Marston), co. Warwick, 9 m. N. Colehill. Ac. 1,130. P. 288.—V. a township, co. Lancaster, on the Wyre and Preston Railway, pa. and 4 m. W.N.W. Preston. P. 743.

LEA, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., containing a part of Portarlington. Area 18,488 ac. Pop. 6,410.

LEACOCK, a tnshp., U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 44 m. E.S.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 3,829.

LEADENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8½ m. W.N.W. Sleaford. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 735.

LEADHILLS, a mining vill. of Scotland, co. and 18 m. S. Lanark, pa. Crawford, in a bleak dist. Elevation 1,300 feet above the sea. Mean temperature of year 44° 1, winter 33° 1, summer 55° 7, Fahr. Pop. 960. The lead mines yield 700 to 800 tons yearly. Allan Ramsay, the poet, was born here in 1686.

LEAFIELD, a chapelry of England, co. Oxford, pa. Shipton-under-Whichwood, 4 m. N.N.W. Witney. Pop. 827.

LEAKE, several pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 7 m. N.E. Boston. Area 5,880 ac. Pop. 2,062.—II. (East), co. and 8½ m. S.S.W. Nottingham. Area 2,504 ac. Pop. 1,148. It is a polling-place for S. division of co.—III. (West), a pa. adjoining, 9½ m. W.S.W. Nottingham. Area 1,590 ac. Pop. 190.

LEAKE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in centre of Mississippi. Area 635 sq. m. P. 5,533.

LEAL, a town of Russia, gov. Esthonia, cap. circ., 20 m. S.S.E. Hapsal.

LEAMINGTON, a pa., market town, and watering-place of England, co. and 2½ m. E. Warwick, with which it is connected by a branch of the London and North Western Railway. Area of pa. 1,720 ac. Pop. 15,724. It is situated on the Leam, an affluent of the Avon, here crossed by two bridges. Chief structures, a Gothic church, the pump-room and baths, assembly, concert, and reading-rooms, a theatre, museum, picture gallery, and several hotels. It has also public gardens, a hunting club, 3 banks, and 2 newspapers. The waters from the springs are saline, sulphurate, and chalybeate.—II. (Hastings), a pa., co. Warwick, 4 m. N.N.E. Southam. Ac. 3,340. P. 487.

LEAO-TONG, MOUKDEN or CHING KING, a prov. of the Chinese empire, N. of the Great Wall, and nominally comprised in Mongolia, but separated from the rest of that region and from Corea by a paliade. Surface mountainous, and it comprises the "Regent's Sword," a peninsula in the Yellow Sea, bounding E. the Gulf of Leao-tong, into which its principal river, the Leao, flows. Products comprise pulse, flour, cotton, live stock, and fish. Principal city Moukden.—The Gulf of Leao-tong, an inlet of the Yellow Sea, is 150 m. long, and from 70 to 120 m. broad.

LEASINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. N.N.W. Sleaford. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 428.

LEATHBRIDGE, a pa. and town of England, co. Surrey, on the Mole, 17 m. S.S.W. St Paul's Ca-

thedral, London, with which it is connected by railway. Area of pa. 3,250 ac. Pop. 2,041.

LEATHWILEY, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 10 m. N.N.W. Leeds. Ac. 1,640. Pop. 330.

LEAVELAND, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. S.S.W. Faversham. Area 320 ac. Pop. 99.

LEAVINGTOW, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 5 m. W. Stokesley. Ac. 4,560. P. 483.

LEAVINHAM, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 5 m. N.N.E. Pickering. Ac. 2,670. P. 152.

LEBA, a river, lake, and town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, the river entering the lake, and the town on the channel connecting this with the Baltic, 30 miles N.E. Stolpe. Pop. 948.

LEBADRA (pron. *Livadia*), a town of Greece, cap. gov. Boetia, at the base of a rocky hill, the site of the ancient city.

LEBANON (Hebrew "the White Mountain," *Lîbanus*), a mountain chain of Syria, extending from the vicinity of Antioch, 24 m. distant from the Mediterranean, South to near Sidon; and with the chain of Anti-Libanus, from 10 to 20 m. further E.; its S. part encloses the valley of Coele-Syria. Its culminating point, Jeb-el-Makmel, rises to 12,000 feet above the sea, and near this is a grove of cedars. The whole range is composed of a whitish limestone (whence its name), and abounds with cultivated grounds and villa, inhabited by a race of hardy mountaineers.—*Anti-Libanus* stretches farther S., divides to enclose the Dead Sea, the Wady-el-Ghor, to the head of the Gulf of Akabah, and attains its greatest height in Mount Hermon, which is about 10,000 feet in elevation above the sea.

LEBANON, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Pennsylvania. Area 376 sq. m. Pop. 26,071. Also several townships.—I. Pennsylvania, 24 m. S. Harrisburg. Pop. 7,380. It has a bor. of same name. Pop. about 3,000.—II. Maine, 86 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,473.—III. Connecticut, 25 m. E.S.E. Hartford. Pop. 1,901.—IV. New Jersey, 40 m. N.W. Trenton. Pop. 2,127.—V. a vill., Ohio, 68 m. W.S.W. Columbus. Pop. 2,088, employed in woollen manuf. and iron foundries.—VI. a vill., Tennessee, 22 m. N.E. Nashville. Pop. 1,700. In the vicinity are a college and a large cotton factory.—VII. New York, co. Madison, 98 m. W. Albany. P. 1,709.

LEBEDIAN, a town of Russia, gov. and 110 m. W.N.W. Tambov, cap. circ. Pop. 3,000.

LEBEDIV, a fortified town of Russia, gov. and 75 m. W.N.W. Kharkov, cap. dist., on the left bank of the Pacl. Pop. (1855) 10,018.

LEBIDA or **LEBDA**, *Leptis Magna*, a ruined town of N. Africa, 64 m. E. Tripoli.

LEBOWE, a lofty ridge of the main range of the Himalaya mountains, India, dist. Kumaon, N.W. provs., in lat. 30° 20' N., lon. 80° 39' E. It runs from S.E. to N.W., and is crossed by a difficult and dangerous pass over perpetual snow, from Beas on the E. to Dharm on the W. Summit of the pass is 18,942 feet in elev. above the sea.

LEBRJA, a town of Spain, prov. and 29 m. S.S.W. Sevilla, near l. b. of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 7,741. Chief public buildings, a church, formerly a mosque, and a college. It has manufactures of cloth, pottery, and soap, and is famous for its oil.

LEBRJA, a river of South America, New Granada, joins the Magdalena, 120 m. N.W. Pamplona.

LEBUS, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 5 m. N. Frankfurt, cap. circ., on the Oder. Pop. 1,760.

LECOZ, *Alicum*, a city of Naples, prov. and 22 m. N.W. Otranto. Pop. 19,460. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, a cathedral, and 30

other churches, several convents, a royal college, foundling hospital, and a theatre, with a government-house and town-hall. It has a royal manufactory of snuff, and manufactures of woollen, cotton, and silk goods, lace, and linen thread.

LECCO, a market town of Lombardy, deleg. and 16 m. N.N.E. Como, esp. circ., at the mouth of the Adda, in the Lake of Lecco. Pop. 4,990. It has manufs. of silks, cotton, and woollen stuffs.

LECELLES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 8 m. N.N.W. Valenciennes. Pop. 2,185. Manufs. of nails and agricultural implements.

LECH, a river of S. Germany, Tyrol & Bavaria, rises in the Vorarlberg, and after a N. course of 140 m., joins the Danube, 26 m. N. Augsburg.

LECHENICH or **LECHNICH**, a fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 13 m. S.W. Cologne. Pop. 1,700.

LECHNAUSEN, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Danube, on the Lech, 11 m. N.N.E. Augsburg. Pop. 2,005. Manufs. linens, silk stuffs, & oil-cloth.

LECHLADE, a pa. and market town of England, co. Gloucester, at the confluence of the Leach, on the Thames and Severn Canal, 4 m. E.S.E. Fairford. Area of pa. 3,980 ac. Pop. 1,373.

LECK, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 3 m. E.S.E. Letterkenry. Ac. 10,745. Pop. 2,811.

LECK, a river of the Netherlands, forming an arm of the Old Rhine, at its delta, N. of the Waal. It forms the S. boundary of prov. Utrecht, & joins the Maas, 7 m. E. Rotterdam. [Netherlands.]

LECKFORD, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 9 m. N.N.E. Stockbridge. Area 690 ac. Pop. 256.

LECKHAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. N.N.E. Buckingham. Area 2,070 ac. P. 518.

LECKHAMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 2 m. W.S.W. Cheltenham, and comprising a part of the Cotswold Hills. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 2,149.

LECKHURFIELD, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 3 m. N.N.W. Beverley. Ac. 4,080. P. 362.

LECKPATRICK, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, containing a part of the town of Strabane. Area 13,451 ac. Pop. 5,234.

LECKPORT, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Perth and Stirling, on the Allan, 3 m. N. Stirling. P. 442.

LECTOUZE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. arrond., 20 m. N. Auch. Pop. 6,225. It stands on a steep rock, and has an episcopal palace, now the prefecture, a church, comm. college, town-hall, and hospital. Its manufs. consist of serge and coarse woollen cloths, and it has a brisk trade in cattle, wines, brandy, and grain.

LECZNA, a royal town of Poland, prov. and 15 m. E.N.E. Lublin, on the Wiepra. Pop. 2,266.

LECHESFORD, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 13 m. E. Hereford, on the Hereford and Gloucester Canal. Ac. of pa. 9,010. Pop. 4,624. The town, on a declivity, at the S. extremity of the Malvern Hills, has a church, an hospital, annual revenue 1,677; several other charities: a union workhouse, two branch banks, and manufactures of rope and sackings. In its vicinity are valuable cider orchards, hop grounds, and marble quarries.

LEZV, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 6½ m. S.W. Dendermond.

LEZBEHEM, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, 6 m. W.N.W. Courtrai. P. 2,687.

LEZEMA, a fortified town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. N.W. Salamanca, on the Tormes. P. 2,000. It has warm mineral baths, much frequented.

LEZHAM, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 6 m. N. Pontefract. Ac. 5,190. Pop. 1,696.

LEZTARD, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 154 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,043.—II. a township, Connecticut, 47 m. S.E. Hartford. Pop. 1,568.

LEA, a river of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, rises in Lake Gougane-Barra, flows E., and enters Cork harbour, after a course of 35 m. Also a small river, co. Kerry, flows into Tralee Bay.

LEA, several pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 3 m. E.S.E. Wendover. Area 800 ac. Pop. 128.

—II. co. Kent, on the S. edge of Blackheath, 6 m. E.S.E. London. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 3,552.

—III. (Botswood), co. Salop, 3½ m. N.N.E. Church-Stretton. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 202.—IV. (Brock-kerry), same co., 2½ m. E.S.E. Wem. Area 650 ac. Pop. 141.—V. (St John), co. Northumberland, 1½ m. N.N.W. Hexham. Area 15,090 ac. Pop. 2,073. Coal and lead are wrought here.

LEA, several places, U. S., N. America.—I. a co. in S.W. of Virginia. Area 628 sq. m. Pop. 10,267.—II. a co. in S.W. of Georgia. Area 506 sq. m. Pop. 6,869.—III. a co., in N. of Illinois. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 5,292.—IV. a co., in S. of Iowa. Area 476 sq. m. Pop. 8,860.—V. a tnshp., Massachusetts, 109 m. W. Boston. Pop. 2,220.—VI. New York, 9 m. N.W. Rome. Pop. 3,063.

LEEDA, a parl. and munic. bor., and the principal woollen manufacturing town of England, co. York, West Riding, situated on the N. side of the Aire, across which it communicates with its suburbs Holbeck and Hunslet, by 5 bridges, 27 m. N. Sheffield. Area of bor. and pa. 21,450 ac. Pop. 172,270, of whom 101,343 inhabited the town and township. It stands on a declivity, and is upwards of 1½ m. in length, by about 1 m. in breadth. It has several good and spacious thoroughfares. The district on the W. is new, and inhabited by the wealthy classes. Manufactures comprise woollens, worsteds, cottons, silks, potteries, glass wares, iron works, and dye works. Principal edifices, the coloured cloth and white cloth halls, in which the sales from the manufacturers to the merchants are effected, the commercial buildings, containing news and concert rooms; the central market, the free and south markets, corn exchange, court-house, cavalry barracks, with a parade-ground, occupying 11 or 12 acres, the hall of the literary and philosophical society, theatre, music-hall, assembly-rooms, infirmary, and public baths. Here are 25 perpetual curacies, and numerous dissenting places of worship, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The grammar school (annual rev. 1,676), whose scholars have a title to compete for an exhibition in Queen's college, Oxford, and for 4 scholarships in Magdalen college, Cambridge; St John's charity has an annual income of 500*l.*, and is appropriated to training up girls as household servants; the royal Lancasterian school has numerous pupils; and here are national, infant, and numerous Sunday schools, literary institution, public library, society for the promotion of the fine arts, mechanics' institute, and various subscription libraries. The infirmary has an annual income of 2,500*l.*; other medical charities are fever and lying-in hospitals, an eye and ear infirmary, and public dispensary, and in connection with them is a school of medicine. Harrison's almshouses for adults has an income of 860*l.* a year. The charitable endowments are estimated to produce 5,190*l.* a year. The position of Leeda, in a coal district, and having communication with the sea by the River Aire, and with the Mersey at Liverpool, and the Humber at Goole, by means of canals, and to all parts of the country by railways, has been the source of its eminence as a seat of manufacture. It had lately 106 woollen, 44 flax, 13 worsted, and 2 silk mills, with engines having an aggregate power of 4,117 horses, and employing together 15,492 persons, besides whom a large num-

ber are occupied on hand-loom at their own houses. Its principal woollen fabrics consist of the finest broad cloths, kerseymere, swansdowns, and beavers; in addition, carpets, blankets, camlets and shalloons are woven, and large quantities of unfinished stuffs are brought from Bradford and Halifax to Leeds to be finished. Linen yarn, canvases, sackings, and linen cloth, are the chief flaxen goods produced. The factories for machinery, chemical works, glass houses, potteries, tobacco mills, and soap-works are extensive. *Leeds* has a branch of the Bank of England, besides many other banks, and a savings' bank. It is divided into 12 wards, and governed by a mayor, a recorder, 16 aldermen, and 48 burgesses. Corp. rev. 23,005*l*. It has quarter-sessions, court-baron for the honour of Pontefract, court of record, and petty sessions; and is the seat of the Michaelmas quarter-sessions for the West Riding. It sends 2 members to House of Commons. Registered electors (1845) 6,493.

LEENS, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. E.S.E. Maidstone. Area 1,76 ac. Pop. 683.

LEEDS, a town of the U. S., North America, Maine, 21 m. W.S.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,952.

LEEDA, a pa., British North America, Upper Canada, 15 m. E.N.E. Kingston.

LEEK, a manufacturing, market town, and pa. of England, co. Stafford, on the Churnet, 12 m. S.E. Macclesfield, with which, and with Uttoxeter, it is connected by railway. Area of pa. 34,370 ac. Pop. 13,292. The town, in a vale in the hilly district called the Moorlands, has a church, town-hall, union workhouse, and a mechanics' institute, with manufs. of silks and ribbons. A canal, connecting it with the Trent and Mersey, and an abundance of coal in the vicinity, facilitate its trade.—II. a pa. co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. N. Thirsk. Area 7,620 ac. Pop. 1,173.—III. (*Friah*), a township, co. Stafford, pa. and 5 m. W.N.W. Leek. Pop. 868.—IV. (*Wooten*), a pa. co. and 2½ m. N.N.E. Warwick. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 423.

LEEK (DE), a comm. and vill. of the Netherlands, prov. and 9 m. W.S.W. Groningen. Pop. 4,451.

LEEMING, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, pa. Burnaston, 3 m. E.N.E. Bedale. P. 783.

LEENDE, a comm. and vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 7 m. S.E. Eindhoven. P. 1,523.

LEES, a town of Hanover, landr. and 17 m. S. Aurich, cap. dist., on the Leda, near its junction with the Ems. Pop. 6,750. It has an extensive shipping trade, and manufs. of linens, hosiery, soap, vinegar, tobacco and iron wares. In 1850, 44 vessels belonged to its port.

LEERDAM, a town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 19 m. E.N.E. Dordrecht. Pop. 2,100.

LEES, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Ashton-under-Lyne, 1½ m. E. Oldham.

LEESBURG, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Virginia, 36 m. N.W. Washington. Pop. 1,001. It has three churches, a court-house, gaol, market-house, and bank.

LEEUWARDEN, a town of the Netherlands, cap. prov. Friesland, on the Re, and on the great canal between Harlingen and Gröningen. Lat. 53° 12' 14" N., lon. 5° 47' 35" E. Pop. 27,000. It is intersected by numerous canals, and has a town-hall, an arsenal, exchange, house of correction, palace of the princes of Orange, a church, Jews' synagogue, and a branch of the society of public good, with manufactures of linen, paper, printing establishments, and a large general trade.

LEEUWER, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 14 m. W. Nymegen. Pop. 1,690.

LEEUWEN (CARP), a headland of Western Australia, dist. Sussex, 6 m. S.W. Augusta. Lat.

34° 22' S., lon. 115° 10' E.; and *Leewards-land* comprises most part of the colony of Western Australia, S. of lat 30° S.

LEEWARD ISLANDS, a name applied to the West India Islands N. of lat. 15° N., and comprising the British isls. Dominica, Monserrat, Antigua, St Christopher, Anguilla, and the Virgin group. The French isls. Guadeloupe and Marie Galante, with all the Danish, Swedish, and most of the Dutch possessions in this archipelago. S. of this group are the Windward Islands.

LETKE, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 45 m. E.N.E. Brusa, neatly built of sun-baked brick.—II. a vill. of Ithaca, Ionian isls., 1½ m. N.W. Vathi.

LEFKOSIA (vulg. *Nicosia*), the cap. city of the isl. Cyprus, nearly in its centre. Pop. 12,000, of whom 8,000 were Turks, and 3,700 Greeks. It is "a Venetian converted into a Turkish city," having bastioned walls, mosques which have all been churches, one a fine Gothic edifice; several Greek and Roman Catholic churches and convents, a large caravanserai, and baths. It has manufactures of carpets, printed cottons, and red leather, and some trade in cotton and wine.

LEPTWICH, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Davenham, 1 m. S. Norwich. Pop. 2,528.

LEPUGA ISLAND, one of the Hapay group, Pacific Ocean. [*FRIEDLÉ ISLANDS.*]

LEGANES, a small town of Spain, prov. and 7 m. S.W. Madrid. Pop. 1,905.

LEESBURG, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. S.E. Louth, Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 551. It has a station on the Great Northern Railway.

LEGE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Loire-Inferieure, cap. cant., 23 m. S.S.W. Nantes. Pop. 3,708.

LEGEA (Sr), numerous comms. and villa. of France; the principal being:—I. (*de Fouchet*), dep. Yonne, 10 m. S.E. Avallon. Pop. 1,499.—II. (*Magnazeir*), dep. Haute-Vienne, 14 m. N.E. Bellac. P. 1,623.—III. (*sur-d'Heune*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, 12 m. W.N.W. Chalon-sur-Saône. Pop. 1,597.

LEENWOOD, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 5 m. S.E. Lauder. Area about 16 sq. m. Pop. 587.

LEONI or *LESTI*, a vill. of Piedmont, div. prov. and 9 m. N.E. Turin. Pop. (with comm.) 3,090.

LEOSUR, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. S.S.E. Market-Raisen. Area 3,230 ac. Pop. 883.

LEGNORA (Ital. *Livorno*), a city and the principal seaport of Tuscany, prov. Pisa, on the Mediterranean, 48 m. W.S.W. Florence, with which and with Pisa it is connected by railway. Lat. 43° 39' 7" N., lon. 10° 17' 7" E. Pop. (1850) 78,850, of whom many were Jews. It is enclosed by walls, which, with the town, have been recently much extended, and has a cathedral, 6 other pa. churches, chapels belonging to the English, Dutch, and German Protestants, Armenians, and Maronites, a Jews' synagogue, mosque, 3 hospitals, 2 government pawn-banks, a workhouse, 2 schools, and a public library. *Leghorna* is intersected by canals, and comprises many wharfs and warehouses; the port is divided into an inner and outer harbour; the latter for vessels under 400 tons, is protected by a mole running upwards of ½ m. into the sea, near which is a lighthouse, 3 new ports have been lately enclosed. The roadstead lies W.N.W. the harbour, and outside of it is the Melara sand-bank, running 4 m. N. and S., about 4 m. from the shore; at its S. extremity stands the Melara tower, and on an island, 1 m. S., the lantern. *Leghorna* sends numerous boats annually to the coast of Africa for the coral fishery, its manufactures are important. Was made a free port by the Grand Duke Cosme in the 18th century, and

In this circumstance it owes its chief prosperity. Exports comprise raw and manufactured silk, straw hats and plait, straw for plaiting, oil and fruits, borax, cheese, anchovies, marble, and sulphur. Imports consist of colonial produce, raw cotton, cotton and woollen fabrics, hardware, metallic bars, earthenware, and salted fish.

LEGNAGO, a fortified town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 22 m. S.E. Verona, on the Olona and Adige. Pop. (1845) 1,680. It has a royal gymnasium, a theatre, hospital, and manufactures of leather, and corn markets.

LEGNAJA (BORGO NI), a town of Tuscany, cap. comm., forms a suburb of Florence on the W. Pop. 9,424.

LEGNANO, a mkt. town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 16 m. N.W. Milan. Pop. 3,900.

LEGNAN, a market town of S.W. Hungary, co. Szalad, on the Drave, 10 m. N. Koprelnitz. Pop. 2,337.

LEHNSTEN, a town of Central Germany, duchy Saxe-Meiningen, 7 m. S.E. Grafenthal. P. 997.

LEHIGH or **LEHIGHTON**, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, on river of same name, where it flows through a pass of the Blue Mountains, 30 m. N.W. Easton. Pop. 2,343.—II. a co. in E. part of Pennsylvania. Area 321 sq. m. Pop. 32,478.

LEHA, a town of the Punjab, near the Indus, 57 m. S. Dera-Ismael-Khan. Pop. 15,000. It has an active trade in indigo, madder, sugar, silk, cotton, wool, metals, and grain.

LEIBITZ (Hung. *Lajbicz*, Slav. *Libetice*), a market town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, on a small river, near Kismark. Pop. 2,300. It has sulphur baths, and manufactures of woollen cloths.

LEICESTER, a parl., munic. bor., and manufacturing town of England, cap. co., on the Soar, and on the Midland Railway, 20 m. E.N.E. Rugby. Area of bor., comprising 8 pss., 8,960 ac. Pop. 60,584. Chief edifices, 8 churches, a news room, concert-hall, mechanics' institute, and museum of the philosophical society; assembly-rooms, theatre, exchange, infirmary, co. lunatic asylum, co. gaol, guildhall, co. bridewell, and union workhouse. The bor. has many valuable charities, as Trinity and Wiston's hospitals, Newton's charity for the support of schools, the female asylum, greencoat, national, and British and Foreign schools. *Leicester* is the principal seat in England for manufs. of woollen and other homery, supposed to employ upwards of 25,000 persons. Manufactures of lace are also extensive. Coal is obtained by the Swannington Railway. Corp. rev. (1847) 20,648. Leicester sends two members to House of Commons. Registered electors (1848) 3,506. It is the chief place of election for the co. It was the Roman *Ratae*, and was a populous Saxon city at the time of the Conquest.

LEICESTERSHIRE, an inland co. of England, nearly in its centre, having N. the co. Derby and Nottingham, E. Lincoln and Rutland, S. Northampton and Warwick, and W. Warwick and Derby. Area 800 sq. m., or 515,840 ac., of which about 480,000 ac. are estimated to be grass or arable. Pop. 230,308. Surface undulating. Chief rivers, the Trent (on the N. border), and Soar. The grazing land generally exceeds the arable in extent, and the breeds of cattle and long-woolled sheep are celebrated. The famous "Silton" cheese is principally made in this co. *Leicester* is also pre-eminently noted for its breed of horses. Farms of all sizes, and generally held at will. Coal, and some iron and lead, are wrought. The co. is the principal seat of the woollen hosiery manuf. Leicestershire is traversed by the Mid-

land Counties Railway, and is connected by canals with all parts of the kingdom. It comprises 6 hundreds and 216 parishes in the Midland circuit and diocese of Peterboro'. Chief towns, Leicester, Loughboro', Hinckley, Market-Harborough, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Melton-Mowbray. It sends 6 members to House of Commons, 4 being for the co. Registered electors (1848) of N. division 4,146, of S. division 5,455.

LEICESTER, two townships, U. S., N. America.—I. New York, 6 m. W. Genesee. Pop. 2,142.—II. Massachusetts, 43 m. W.S.W. Boston. P. 2,389.

LEICHLWANG, a dist. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 13 m. S.E. Düsseldorf, on the Wupper, with manufs. of woollen cloths and cutlery. With *Burscheid* it forms a town, with a pop. of 11,188.

LEIGH, a pa. and market town of England, co. Lancaster, on the Bolton and Liverpool Railway, 7½ m. S.W. Bolton. Area of pa. 11,620 ac. Pop. 26,964. The town has a grammar school and other charities, with extensive manufactures of cambrics, muslins, and fustians. Coal is abundant, and a canal communicates with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.—II. a tything co. Dorset, pa. and 1 m. E. Wimborne-Minster. Pop. 574.—

III. a pa., co. Essex, on a creek of the Thames, near its mouth, 4 m. S.W. Rochford. Area 936 ac. Pop. 1,370, chiefly employed in oyster fishing.—IV. (with *Erington*), co. and 5 m. N.N.E. Gloucester. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 470.—V. (West), co. Kent, 3½ m. W. Tunbridge. Area 3,840 ac. Pop. 1,161.—VI. co. Stafford, with a station on the Crewe and Derby Railway, 4½ m. W.N.W. Uttoxeter. Area 7,360 ac. Pop. 1,074.—VII. co. Surrey, 8 m. S.W. Reigate. Area 3,710 ac. Pop. 475.—VIII. co. and 4½ m. S.W. Worcester. Area 6,840 ac. Pop. 2,342.—IX. (Abbots), [An-

nor's *LEIGH*].—X. (de la *Mere*), co. Wilts, 5 m. N.N.W. Chippenham. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 83.—

XI. (on *Mendips*), co. Somerset, 5½ m. W. Frome. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 561.—XII. (North), co. Devon, 3½ m. N.W. Colyton. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 290.—XIII. (North), co. Oxford, 3 m. N.N.E. Witney. Area 2,460 ac. Pop. 725.—XIV. (South), co. Devon, 3 m. W.S.W. Colyton. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 321.—XV. (South), co. Oxford, 2½ m. S.E.E. Witney. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 359.—

XVI. (West), co. Devon, 2 m. N.N.E. Bideford. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 508.—XVII. a township, co. Wilts, pa. and 11 m. S.W. Westbury. Pop. 1,380.—XVIII. (High), a chapelry, co. Chester, pa. Rostherne, 5 m. N.N.W. Knutsford. Pop. 1,024.—XIX. (Wooley), a tything, co. Wilts, pa. Bradford. Pop. 1,371.

LEIGHLIN (Clto), a decayed vill. and episcopal see of Ireland, Leinster, co. Carlow, 2½ m. W. Leighlin Bridge. Pop. 119. The diocese, founded in 632, is now united to Ossory.

LEIGHLIN BRIDGE, a market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 7½ m. S.W. Carlow. Pop. 1,392.

LEIGHS, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (Great), 5½ m. S.S.W. Braintree. Area 3,150 ac. Pop. 574.—II. (Little), 4½ m. S.W. Braintree. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 164.

LEIGHTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Huntingdon, 5 m. N.E. Kimbolton. Area 2,770 ac. Pop. 465.—II. co. Salop, 3½ m. N.N.W. Much-

Wenlock. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 393.

LEIGHTON-BURNHAM, a pa. and market town of England, co. Beds, near the Ouse, and on the Grand Junction canal, and with a station on the London and North-Western Railway, 38 m. N.W. London. Area of pa. 3,990 ac. Pop. 6,574. It has manufactures of straw-plait and lace.

LEILAK, a vill. of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 36 m. S.E. Lake Urmiah, with extensive ruins.

LEINBACH, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 23 m. N.W. Merseburg, on the Wupper. P. 1,000.

LEINEN, a vill. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 4 m. S. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,637. Manufs. tobacco.

LEINENHAIN, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Rhine, 7 m. S. Gernersheim. Pop. 2,050.

LEINER, a river of North-West Germany, rises in the Harz, and after a tortuous N. course of 130 m. through the Prussian, Brunswick, and Hanoverian dominions, joins the Aller on the left at Hudemühlen. Affluents, the Oder and Innerste, from the E. The towns Göttingen, Alfeld, Gronau, Neustadt, and Hanover, are on its banks, from the last of which it is navigable to the Aller.

LEINIGEN (Old and New), two contiguous villas of Rhenish Bavaria, 2 m. S.W. Grünstadt. —I. Pop. 867.—II. Pop. 933.

LEINSTER, one of the four large provinces of Ireland, on its E. side, comprising the cos. Dublin, Kildare, Carlow, Kilkenny, King's and Queen's, Longford, Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Wicklow, and Wexford. Area 7,472 sq. m., or 4,876,311 ac. Pop. 1,637,180. The S. part only of this prov. formed the ancient Irish kingdom of same name, and the N. part the kingdom of Meath. Leinster gives the title of Duke to the Fitzgerald family, whose head is sole duke and premier peer of Ireland.—*Leinster (Mount)*, a mountain, Leinster, between cos. Carlow and Wexford, 5½ m. S.W. Newtownbarry. Elevation 2,610 feet above the sea.

LEINTHALL STANKEA, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 6 m. W.S.W. Ludlow. Area 970 ac. Pop. 143.

LEINTWARDINE, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 7 m. W. Ludlow. Area 8,360 ac. Pop. 1,507.

LEINZHEIM, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Danube, 11 m. E. Ulm. Pop. 1,361.

LEIPNIK or **LEPNIK**, a town of Moravia, circ. Prerau, 52 m. N.E. Brünn. Pop. 3,900. Its cemetery is one of the finest in Germany.

LEIPPA or **LEIPA** (*Böhmsson*), a frontier town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 24 m. E.N.E. Leitmeritz, on the Posen. Pop. 7,000. Manufs. woollens, cottons, glass, and earthenwares.

LEIPZIG (German *Leipzig*), the second cap. of Saxony, and the largest commercial town of East Germany, cap. circ., on the White Elster, where it is joined by the Pleisse and Parde, 18 m. S.E. Halle, and 80 m. N.W. Dresden. Pop. (1855) 69,980, nearly all Protestants. Elevation 350 feet above the North Sea. Mean temperature of year 48°.4; winter 32°; summer 60°.3, Fahr. Principal edifices, the council-hall, the palace, formerly the residence of the electors and kings of Saxony, the church of St Nicholas, and numerous other churches, the clothmakers' and booksellers' halls, exchange, and post office. Its university, founded in 1409, which ranks as one of the first in Germany, has attached to it a museum of natural history, and a botanic garden. The *Augusteum* contains a very valuable library. Here are also a civic school, several superior, and many free and primary schools, a large public library, and various scientific collections, orphan, deaf-mute, and lunatic asylums, and a house of correction.—*Leipzig* is the grand emporium of the book trade of Germany. In 1853 it had 86 printing establishments, with 58 steam and 164 hand presses, by which upwards of 50,000,000 sheets are printed annually. The new year and Michaelmas fairs are attended by a vast concourse of people from most countries of Europe and Western Asia; a wool market is also held here in May. It has manufactures of silk and half-silk fabrics, hosiery, leather, oil-cloths,

playing-cards, tobacco, gold and silver articles, snuff, chocolate, starch, soap, liquors, and musical instruments, with numerous engraving, dyeing, and wool spinning establishments. It communicates by railway with Dresden, Berlin, Magdeburg, Halle, Weimar, and Zwickau. Near the end of the 16th century, Leipzig was merely a small Slavonian vill.; in the 19th century it was fortified, and many sanguinary engagements have since taken place in its environs, the most memorable of which was fought on 16th to 18th October 1813, when the French, under Napoleon I., were defeated by the allies.

LEIRE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 4 m. N.N.W. Lutterworth. Area 870 ac. Pop. 433.

LEIRIA, a city of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, cap. comarca, on the Liz, 75 m. N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 2,500. It has a cathedral, two colleges, and an hospital. The surrounding district is highly fruitful, and the advance of sands from the coast over it has been effectually arrested by a pine forest. At Marinhas, a neighbouring village, is an extensive glass factory.

LEIPZIG, a town of Saxony, circ. and 25 m. S.E. Leipzig, cap. dist., on the Mulde. Pop. 1,583. It is enclosed by walls, and has a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen cloths, linen, and tobacco pipes. Birthplace of Schwartz, the reputed inventor of gunpowder.

LEISTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. E.S.E. Saxmundham. Ac. 5,320. Pop. 1,580.

LEITH, a parl. bor. and seaport town of Scotland, co. and 2 m. N.E. of Edinburgh, on the river or Water of Leith, where it enters the Firth of Forth. Lat. of fort 55° 58' 9" N., lon. 3° 10' 5" W. Area of pas. 1,490 ac. Pop. of do. (1801) 15,272; do. of parl. dist. (1851) 41,508; do. of town 30,919. The town of Leith communicates with, and its houses almost join to those of, Edinburgh, by means of Leith Walk. It also communicates by the Edinburgh and Leith Railway. The town is situated on low lying ground adjoining the Firth, and consists of one old narrow street in the centre, with numerous lanes on each side, and some newer and more spacious streets forming the continuation of Leith Walk, on the E., to which, adjoin the links or meadows. Chief buildings, the royal exchange, town-hall, custom-house, several banks, gaol, Trinity house or Mariners' hospital, and Seafield baths. *Leith* anciently consisted of two parishes; South Leith, originally Restalrig, and extending to, and comprehending part of the Calton of Edinburgh, with an ancient church, a high school, and endowed Bell's school; and North Leith, comprehending also a portion of the West Church parish of Edinburgh. Here is a modern church, a mariners' church, two *quoad sacra* pas., Free, United Presbyterian, Independent, Wesleyan Methodist, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic, churches. Leith fort, 1½ m. W. of the custom-house, is an artillery station. The harbour (outside of which is a martello tower) has, by successive erections of two piers, with a lighthouse on each, been extended upwards of a mile into the Firth, and has been deepened, so as to range from 15 to 20 feet at high water, but is dry at low water. There are two wet-docks, each 250 yards in length, and 100 yards in breadth, with basin of 10 acres extent, capable of containing 150 vessels, and extensive bonded warehouses; Victoria dock, recently formed; also adjoining to these, three dry-docks, each 136 feet long. Across the Water of Leith are two draw-bridges and a stone bridge. Amount of shipping belonging to Leith (1846) 213; aggregate tonnage 23,026 tons. Average customs

revenue (1844 to 1849) £2,900. The chief commerce of Leith consists in its colonial and foreign trade and imports of grain. It has steam communication with Hamburg, Hull, Newcastle, Berwick, and to the North of Scotland. Its manufactures are unimportant, and consist chiefly of paints and colours, glass (now declined), sugar refining, preserving meats, iron founding, herring-curing, cooperage, engineer-works, and ship-building. A considerable tract of land, along its beach, is in course of being reclaimed from the sea. Until 1832, when it was erected into a parliamentary burgh, Leith was dependent upon, and governed by the city of Edinburgh, to which it formed the port. In early times its prosperity, then considerable, was often checked by warlike conflicts; in 1541, the town was burnt by an English fleet; in 1549, it was taken possession of by the French troops, who came to the assistance of Mary of Guise. Cromwell repaired its fortifications. It is now governed by a provost, 4 bailies, and 10 councillors. Along with Portobello and Musselburgh, it sends one member to House of Commons. [GRANTON—NEWHAVEN.]

LEITH HILL, an elevated tract of England, co. Surrey, pa. Wootton, 4 m. S.W. Dorking. On it is a tower 993 feet above the sea.

LEITMERITZ or **LITOMERICE**, a town of Austria, Bohemia, cap. circ., on r. b. of the Elbe, 34 m. N.N.W. Prague. Pop. 7,100. It has 6 suburbs, a cathedral, several convents, a gymnasium, and an active trade in corn, fish, and wine.

LITOMISCHEL or **LETOMISCHEL**, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 24 m. S.E. Chrudim. Pop. 7,100. It has several churches, a piarist college, a gymnasium, and philosophical academy.

LEITRIM, a maritime co. of Ireland, prov. Connaught, having N. Donegal Bay and co., E. Fermanagh and Cavan, S. Longford, W. Roscommon and Sligo. Area 630 sq. m., or 392,363 ac., of which about 350,000 are cultivated, 116,000 mountain and bog, and nearly 24,000 water. Pop. 111,915. Surface mostly wild and rugged. Chief rivers, the Shannon, Bonnet, and Blackwater. Principal lakes, Allen, Melvin, and Gill. Soil poor, except in the vales, where it is often a deep dark fertile loam overlying limestone. Chief crops, corn, potatoes, and flax. Estates large; tillage farms small, and farmsteads often mere cabins. Average rent of land 10s. 8d. per annum. Manufactures of linen are chiefly for home consumption. Number of scholars in the Roman Catholic schools about 10,000, do. in the Established Church schools about 2,500. Leitrim contains 6 baronies and 17 par., in dioceses Kilmore and Ardagh. Assize town Carrick-on-Shannon. It sends two members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1848) 856.—II. a vill., cap. above co., on the Shannon, here crossed by a six arched bridge, 3 m. N.E. Carrick. P. 266.

LEIXLIP, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, at the confluence of the Liffey and Rye, with a station on the Midland Great Western railway, 10 m. W.N.W. Dublin. Pop. of pa. 1,696; do. of town 572.

LEIZA, a town of Spain, Navarre, prov. and 17 m. N.W. Pamplona. Pop. 1,900.

LEZUS (EL), anc. *Legio*, probably the *Megilado* of Scripture, a vill. of Palestine, pass, and 22 m. S.E. Acre, in the plain of Esdraelon.

LEZKERE, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, on the Leek, 9 m. E. Rotterdam. P. 1,892.

LEZO, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 85 m. S.W. Bromberg. Pop. 469.

LEZAMOND, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, 10 m. N.N.E. Oostum. P. 1,267.

LEZAKS, a town of N.E. Hungary, co. and 11 m. E.N.E. Zemplin. Pop. 1,612.

LA MAZE STRAIT, South America, is between Tierra-del-Fuego and Staten Island. Lat. 54° 40' S., lon. 65° W. Breadth 13 m. It was discovered in 1616 by the Dutch navigator Le Maire.

LEMAN (LAKE), Switzerland. [GENÈVE (LAKE OF).]

LEMANAGHAN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 3½ m. E.N.E. Farbane. Area 19,615 ac., a large portion of which is bog. Pop. 3,673.

LEMBACH, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 30 m. N. Strasbourg. Pop. 1,861.

LEMBROK, a vill. of Belgium, prov. South Brabant, 11 m. S.S.W. Brussels. Pop. 1,400.

LEMBERG (Pol. *Lwów*; Lat. *Leopolia*), a city of Austrian Poland, cap. of the kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria, in a deep valley on the Peitew, 185 m. S.E. Cracow. Pop. (1773) 35,000; (1849) 75,000, of whom 20,000 were Jews. It is the seat of a civil and military governor, and of a Greek and an Armenian archbishop, and was formerly an important fortress. Chief public buildings, the cathedral, a Greek Catholic church, with the residence of the archbishop; Dominican church, a Protestant church, and three Jews' synagogues, a council house, and theatre. The university, established 1784 had, in 1845, 1,400 students, and a library of 48,000 vols.; the literary institute, with a library of 56,000 vols., mostly of Slavonic history and literature; 1,500 MSS., 15,000 medals, and a collection of paintings and prints; two gymnasia, a normal school, & numerous seminaries & charitable institutions. Manufs. of woollens & linens, jewellery, breweries and distilleries, an important transit trade, and extensive corn and cattle markets. Near it are the baths of Szeklo and Lublin. [LÖWENZERG.]

LEMBLEZ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Moselle, 14 m. S.E. Sarreguemines. Pop. 1,906.

LEMBREZE, a comm. and town of France, dep. B.-Pyrenées, cap. cant., 16 m. N.E. Pau. P. 1,224.

LEMBURGE, a market town of Hanover, co. and 10 m. S. Diepholz. Pop. 720.

LEMGO, a town of the principality of Lippe-Deimold, Central Germany, on the Bega, 6 m. N. Detmold. Pop. 4,200, mostly Lutherans. It has several churches, a convent, palace, gymnasium, seminary for noble ladies, and orphan asylum. It is the chief seat of the manufs. of this petty state, comprising woollen and linen stuffs, leather, and meerschaum pipes; and was formerly one of the Hanse towns.

LEMINOTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 12½ m. S.S.E. Strarford-on-Avon. Ac. 660. Pop. 56.

LEMINUM or **LEMLUM**, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, paah. Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 62 m. S.E. the ruins of Babylon, and S.E. from which are the marshes of Lemium, a wide and inundated tract, partly cultivated for rice.

LEMMER, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, on the Zuyder-Zee, 14 m. S. Sneek. Pop. 2,106.

LEMONO, isl. Greek Archipelago. [STALIMENE.]

LEMPA, a river of Central America, state St Salvador, enters the Pacific, 36 m. S.E. that city.

LEMPDES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 6 m. S.E. Clermont. P. 1,836.

LEMP (LE GRAND), a comm. & town of France, dep. Isère, 20 m. N.W. Grenoble. Pop. 1,763.

LEMAL or **LEMBASCHA**, a town of Russia, gov. Livonia, near the Gulf of Riga, 80 m. W. Welmar. Pop. 1,050. It was formerly fortified.

LELVIA, a town of Denmark, Jütland, on the S. shore of the Limboed, 32 m. N.E. Ringkøbing. Pop. 800, who trade in oen, tallow, and flax.

LENA, one of the principal rivers of Asia, and the most easterly and largest of the great streams of Siberia, its basin lying between those of the Yenisei on the W., and the Tana and Indigirka on the E. It rises near Irkutsk, W. of Lake Baikal; flows first N.E. to Yakutsk, and thence N. to the Arctic Ocean, which it enters by numerous mouths, between lat. 73° and 78° N., lon. 125° and 130° E. Total course 2,400 m., the whole of which is within the Russian dom. Chief tributaries, the Vitim, Aldan, and Bilini, both of which last it receives N. of lat. 68°. About 800 m. from the ocean it is 5 or 6 m. in width, and it is generally navigable with safety; but in a great part of its course it flows through a frozen desert.

LENAWEE, a co., U. S., North America, in E. of Michigan. Area 785 sq. m. Pop. 26,372.

LENGH (CHURCH), a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 6 m. W.S.W. Alcester. Ac. 2,513. P. 993.

LENCLOITRE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 16 m. N. Poitiers. P. 1,357.

LENCZY or **LENCZYKA**, a town of Poland, gov. and 80 m. W.S.W. Warsaw, cap. dist., on the Beura. Pop. 3,370, one-half of whom are Jews.

LENDINARA, a fortified town of Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, cap. dist., deleg. and 9 m. W. Rovigo. Pop. 5,600, mostly employed in agriculture.

LENGEFELD, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 14 m. S.E. Chemnitz, on l. b. of the Flöhe. Pop. 2,800, mostly employed in manufactures of woolen and linen stuffs, and in steam cotton mills.

LENGENFELD, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 26 m. S.W. Chemnitz. Pop. 4,299. It has manufactures of cloths, muslins, and dye works.

LENGERICH or **MANGARETHEN-LENGERICH**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 19 m. N.N.E. Münster, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1,430. Manufacts. silk, woolen, and linen stuffs.

LENGERFELD, two towns of Central Germany.—I. grand duchy Saxe-Weimar, principality and 16 m. S.S.W. Eisenach, an aff. of the Werra. Pop. 2,239. It is enclosed by walls, and has a Jews' synagogue.—II. (or *Schenk-Langfeld*), a vill., grand duchy, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, dist. and 5 m. S.E. Dieburg. Pop. 830.

LENGENAU, several vills. of Switzerland.—I. cant. Bern, 3 m. N. Buren. Pop. 600. Has a bath establishment.—II. (Ober and Unter), cant. Aargau, 4 m. S.S.E. Zurzach. United pop. 1,330.

LENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 9½ m. E.S.E. Maidstone. Area 6,890 ac. Pop. 2,070.

LENK, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, in the Simmenthal, 22 m. S.S.W. Thun. P. 2,369.

LENKERAN, a town of Russia. [**LANKERAN**.]

LENNER, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 21 m. E.S.E. Düsseldorf, cap. circ., on the Lennep. Pop. 7,004. Manufactures woolens and cottons.

LENNIK ST MARTIN, a market town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 9 m. W.S.W. Brussels. P. 2,000.

LENNOX, the ancient name of the co. Dumbarton, Scotland, comprising also parts of the cos. Stirling, Perth, and Renfrew.—*Lennox Hills* are a range extending between cos. Dumbarton and Stirling. The highest summit rises about 1,500 feet above the sea.

LENNOX TOWN, a vill., co. Stirling, pa. Campsie, 9 m. N. Glasgow. Pop. 3,108. Has calico print-works and collieries. It is a polling-place for the co., and the seat of a sheriff's court.

LENO, a market town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 12 m. S. Brescia, cap. dist., near the Mella. P. 3,420. Manufacts. of linen, silk, & cotton.

LENOX, a co. of U. S., North America, in S.E. of North Carolina. Area 358 sq. m. Pop. 7,328.

LENOVA, a vill. of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. and 16 m. N.N.W. Gaeta. Pop. 2,100.

LENOX, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 106 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 7,597.

LENS, a comm. and town of France, dep. P. de Calais, cap. cant., 9 m. N.E. Arras. P. 9,796. Has coal mines, distilleries, tanneries, and soap works. Here, in 1643, the Prince of Condé gained a signal victory over the Spanish forces.

LENS, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., on the Dender, 7 m. N.N.W. Mons. P. 1,800.

LENS, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Valais, 5 m. N.E. Sion. Pop. 1,622.

LENTINI (LAKE OF), Sicily. [**BIVIERE LAKE**.]

LENTINI, *Leontium*, a town of Sicily, intend. Syracuse, on a hill near Lake Biviere, 15 m. S.S.W. Catania. Pop. 5,100. It has a gunpowder mill, and an active fishery on the adjoining lake.

LENTON, a pa. of England, co. and 1½ m. W.S.W. Nottingham, on the Nottingham branch of the Midland Railway. Area 5,080 ac. Pop. 5,588.

LENY, a romantic mountain pass of Scotland, co. Perth, 2 m. W. Callander. Loch Lubnag here discharges its waters by a stream which joins the Teith near Callander.

LENZBURG, a town of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, cap. dist., 7 m. E. Aarau. Pop. 1,957.

LENZBURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, prov. Braunsberg, reg. and 83 m. N.W. Potsdam. Pop. 3,050.

LEWKEICHH (UPPER & LOWER), two vills. of W. Germany, Baden, circ. Lake, 3½ m. S. Neustadt.

LEO (SAN), a small town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. Urbino, 7 m. S.W. San Marino. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 1,200.

LEONEN, a town of Austria, Styria, circ. and 9 m. W.S.W. Brück, on the Mur. Pop. 2,496, mostly employed in mining and forging iron. The peace of Leoben, between France and Austria, was concluded here, 18th April 1797.

LEONENBURG (Slav. *Hlibznie*), a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 33 m. S.W. Oppeln. P. 7,183.

LEOGANE, a maritime town of Hayti, cap. arrond., on its W. coast. 20 m. W. Port-au-Prince, at the S.E. angle of Gulf of Leogane, an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, about 120 m. in length.

LEOMINSTER, a parl., munic. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. and 12 m. N.N.W. Hereford. Area of bor. and pa. 9,290 ac. Pop. 5,211. It has an ancient church, town-hall, gaol, house of industry, market-house, and branch bank; with manufs. of leather, gloves, hats, and woollens. Leominster sends two members to H. of C. Registered electors 794. It is a polling-place for the co.—II. a pa., co. Sussex, 10 m. E. Chichester. Area 3,230 ac. Pop. 794.

LEOMINSTER, a town, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 36 m. W.N.W. Boston. P. 8,121.

LEON, an old prov., and formerly a kingdom, in the N.W. of Spain, now divided into the provs. Leon, Salamanca, and Zamora. It was originally called the kingdom of the Asturias, and was united to Castile in 1230. The new prov. of Leon, in the northern portion, has an area of 5,884 sq. m., and a pop. of 267,438.

LEON, a city of Spain, cap. prov., on the Bernesga, at the confluence of the Sorio, 60 m. S.E. Oviedo, and 174 m. W.N.W. Madrid. Pop. 5,730. Its walls are nearly demolished. Chief buildings, the church of San Isidoro, 13 other churches, and 4 hospitals. Linen weaving, stocking knitting, and glove making, are the principal branches of industry.

LEON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Landes, on a lagoon, 17 m. N.W. Dax. Pop. 1,468.

LEON, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, co. Catauga. Pop. 1,240.—II. a co., in N. of Florida. Area 935 sq. m. P. 11,432.

LEON, a city of Central America, cap. state Nicaragua, near the N.W. extremity of the Lake of Leon, 10 m. from the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 12° 25' N., lon. 86° 50' W. Pop. (1855) 25,000. It is now greatly decayed and dilapidated. It is a bishop's see, and has a Gothic cathedral, 90 other churches, convents, an hospital, a university, and various other public institutions.

LEON (LELA DE), a long narrow island of S. Spain, prov. Cadix, in the Atlantic, separated from the mainland by the channel of Santi Petri. Length, N. to S., 10 m., breadth 2 m. Surface mostly sandy and barren, with salt water marshes. Chief town, San Fernando. [LELA DE LEON.]

LEON, MANAGUA or MATIARENA (LAKE OF), a lake of Central America, state Nicaragua, lat. 12° 15' N., lon. 86° 15' W., is 35 m. in length by 15 m. in greatest breadth. Its surface is 28 feet above that of the Lake of Nicaragua, with which it communicates at its E. end by the river Tipitapa.

LEON (NUEVO or NEW), a dep. of the Mexican Confederation, between lat. 24° and 27° 30' N., lon. 98° to 101° W., enclosed by Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosí, Zacatecas, and Coahuila. Area 21,000 sq. m. Pop. 101,108. Surface generally mountainous; principal river, the Tigre. Soil fertile. Mineral products comprise lead, gold, silver, and salt. Principal towns, Monterey the cap., and Linares.

LEON (SR), numerous comms. and vills. of France; the principal being *Leon-sur-l'Isle*, dep. Dordogne, around *Perpignan*. Pop. 1,023.

LEONARD (SR), a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, comprising a part of the town of St Andrews. P. 587.

LEONARD (SR), a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Vienne, 11 m. E. Limoges. Pop. 6,173. —II. (*des Blais*), a vill., dep. and on the Sarthe, 20 m. W. Mamers. Pop. 1,810. —III. a vill., dep. Loir-et-Cher, 17 m. N. Blois. Pop. 1,170.

LEONARD (SR), a pa. of England, co. Devon, forming a suburb of Exeter on the S.E. Area 80 ac. Pop. 1,499. Here is a deaf-mute asylum.

LEONARD (SR), a pa. and watering place of England, co. Sussex, immediately adjoining Hastings on the S.W. Area 730 ac. Pop. 1,340. The town has become a favourite locality for visitors, and it has a church, and the various appliances of a place of summer resort. —*St Leonard's Forest*, co. Sussex, 1½ m. E. Horsham, occupies about 10,000 ac., and is an enclosed part of the anc. Andredswald, or Wood of Anderida, which in the Roman and Saxon period occupied all the tract called the weald of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent.

LEONARDO (SAN), a market town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. W.N.W. Soria. Pop. 562.

LEONERO, a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 8 m. W.N.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,112.

LEONARDI or **LEONARDI**, *Leucaria*, a town of Greece, Morea, gov. Gortynia, near the head of the Roonia (*Alpheus*), 18 m. S.W. Tripolizza.

LEONARDA, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ul., cap. cant., 12½ m. N. Civita-Ducata, on l. b. of the Corvo. Pop. 4,800. It has a college, 3 parish churches, and 7 convents.

LEONTOPOLE, a town of the island of Sicily, on the Mediterranean Sea, cap. circ., prov. Messina, W.N.W. Catania. Pop. 11,170. It is situated in a mountainous dist., enclosed by walls, and has a brisk trade in corn, wine, and oil.

LEONARD (SR), several small towns of Germany, etc. —I. Upper Austria, 20 m. S. *Steyer*. —II. Myria, Carinthia, circ. and 34 m. N.E. Klagenfurt, on the Lavant, and having iron and coal mines. —III. Styria, 8 m. E. Marburg. —V. Lower Austria, 5 m. S.E. Feichters.

LEON, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, 4 m. S. St Angelo. Pop. 4,000.

LEOPOLDO (SAN), a German colony of Brazil, prov. Rio Grande-do-Sul, N. of Porto Alegre, between lat. 29° and 30° S. Area 2,500 sq. m. Soil fertile, and climate mild; it is traversed by the navigable river Sinco. Chief crops comprise wheat, maize, manioc, and sugar-cane. The town of *San Leopoldo* is cap. of the colony, with a pop. of 5,000.

LEOPOLDOVA, a vill. of Austria, S. Hungary, Banat, near the Danube. Pop. 2,450.

LEOPOLDSTADT (Hung. *Leopoldsdar*), a fortified town of Central Hungary, circ. Nentra, 90 m. N.W. Pesth, on the Waag. Pop. 1,700. It has two arsenals, Roman Catholic and Protestant churches, and a Jews' synagogue.

LEVO, a town of S. Russia, gov. Bessarabia, on the Pruth, 60 m. S.W. Kishenev. Pop. 2,000.

LEPANTO, *Naupactus*, a seaport town of Greece, W. Helles, gov. *Ætolia*, on the N. coast of the G. of Lepanto, 12 m. N.E. Patras. Pop. 2,600.

LEPANTO (GULF OF). [CORINTH (GULF OF).]

LEPANTO (STRAIT OF), the entrance to the G. of Corinth, Greece, at its narrowest part about 1 m. across, and defended by a castle on either side. Here, on 8th Oct. 1571, the fleet under Don John of Austria, totally defeated that of the Turkey.

LEPE, a seaport town of Spain, prov. and 1 m. W. Huelva, near the Atlantic. Pop. 3,024.

LEPEL (NEW and OLD), two towns of Russian Poland, gov. Vitebsk. —I. cap. circ., on Lake Bereshta, 62 m. W.S.W. Vitebsk. Pop. 2,700. —II. about 8 m. N.W. New Lepel.

LEPERS' ISLE, one of the New Hebrides, Pacific Ocean, between Espiritu Santo and Aurora.

LEPTON, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Kirk-Heaton, 4 m. S.E. Huddersfield. Pop. 3,562.

LEQUITO, a maritime town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 17 m. E.N.E. Bilbao, on the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 2,335. Its harbour is defended by forts.

LE RAY, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 8 m. N. E. Watertown. Pop. 3,721.

LEREZ, a market town of Spain, prov. and 5 m. E. Pontevedra, on the river Lerez. Pop. 2,088.

LESAIC, a maritime town of the island of Sardinia, on the Mediterranean Sea, div. Genoa, prov. Levante, cap. mand., on the Gulf of Spezia, 5 m. E.S.E. Spezia. Pop. 5,217.

LERIDA, *Herda*, a fortified town of Spain, cap. prov. Lerida, on the Segre, 82 m. W. Barcelona. Pop. 16,694. It stands on a hill-slope, commanded by a lofty citadel. Principal buildings, a cathedral, three parish churches, and a military hospital. In the adjoining plain, Scipio, the Roman general, defeated the Carthaginian Hannibal, b.c. 218. *Lerida* was stormed by the French during the war of succession in 1707, and again taken by them under Suchet in 1810.

LERIX, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 34 m. S.S.W. Pamplona. Pop. 2,598.

LESINS (ISLES), a group of islands in the Mediterranean, belonging to France, dep. Var, near the coast, consisting of the fortified islands of St Marguerite and St Honorat, the first of which was the prison of the "man with the iron mask."

LERMA, a town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. E. Burgos, on l. b. of the Arlanzana. Pop. 3,000.

LERMA, a town of the Mexican Confed., S.W. of Mexico, 8,551 feet above the sea, on a lake from which the river Lerma issues. Pop. 4,000.

LEZO, a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, off the coast of Anatolia, 35 m. S. Samos. Length, N. to S., 6 m., greatest breadth 4 m. Pop. about 2,000. Surface mountainous, but

fertile On its N side is a tolerable port; and on its E, the town of Lero

LE ROY, a tnsbp. of U. S., N Amer., New York, 236 m N W Albany Pop 8,472 Minor tnsbps of same name in Pennsylvania and W States

LEAWICK, a bor. of barony and pa. of Scotland, and the chief town of the Shetland Islands, Mainland, on Bressay Sound, 21 m N N E Sumburgh Head Pop of pa 3,390, do of town 2,904, employed in the whale and herring fisheries and in the manu. of straw-plait It is defended by a fort, and is the seat of the Shetland courts of law

LESAACA, a town of Spain, prov. Navarre, 28 m N. Pamplona Pop 2,180 It has iron works

LESBOS, island, Grecian Archip. [MITYLENE]

LESTERY, a pa. of Engl., co Northumberland, on the Alne, 3½ m E S E Alnwick with a station on the Newcastle Railway Ac 4,540 P 1,238

LESTON, a comm and town of France, dep Basses Pyrenees, 4 m N W Pau Pop 1,796

LECHENAUET (PORT), a maritime settlement and mkt of Western Australia, dist Wellington, immediately opposite Australind, about lat. 32° 16' S, lon 115° 37' W, in a fertile position, but with a harbour adapted only for boats

LECHENITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg and 21 m S S E Oppeln Pop 1,331 It has manu. of linens and stuifs Near it is the Chelmburg, a hill convent greatly resorted to in pilgrimage

LECURS, two comm. and villa of France—I dep Tara, 2m N E Albi Pop 2,162—II dep Arles, 5 m E N F St Giron Pop 1,776

LESTUANO DI BACCI, a vill. of Northern Italy, duchy and 14 m S W Parma, with celebrated mineral springs

LESINA, *Pharos Insula*, an island of Dalmatia, circ and 23 m S E Spalato, in the Adriatic, between the islands Brazza and Curzola Length 40 m, breadth 2 to 6 m Pop 14,539 Surface undulating and fertile, but in great part waste Principal products, figs, wine, marble anchovies, and rosemary oil Chief town *Lesina*, on the S W coast Pop 2,150

LESINA, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, 29 m N W Foggia Pop 1,210 It is situated on S shore of the Lake of Lesina (anc. *Lentanus*), a salt lagoon extending along the Adriatic Sea, 11 m in length

LESLIE, a bor. of barony and pa. of Scotland, co Fife, 10 m S W Cupar Pop of pa 3,800 It has flax mills, and linen and cotton weaving Pop of bor 1,342—II a pa., co Aberdeen, 10 m S S E Huntly Pop 559

LESMAHAGO, a pa. of Scotland, co and 6 m W S W Lunan, on the Clyde, the celebrated villa of which are in this pa Area 34,000 ac Pop 7,746 It has collieries The church is collegiate

LESMA, a town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg and 11 m S Brescia P 3,400 It has paper mill

LESTVEN, a comm and town of France, dep Finistere, cap cant, 10 m N N E Brest Pop 2,847 It has a naval hospital, a corn exchange, and a trade in corn

LESTWYTH, a pa. of England, co Cornwall, 4 m N E Camelford Area 1,940 ac Pop 131

LESTRE, a comm and town of France, dep Gironde, 37 m N W Bordeaux Pop 1,621

LESSA, a seaport vill. of Portugal, prov. Minho, 4 m N Oporto

LESSAY, a comm and town of France, dep Manche, 13 m N W Coutances Pop 1,750

LESSEN or LESTEN, a town of Prussia, reg and 17 m S S E Marienwerder Pop 1,864—II a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 31 m N W. Legnitz, on the Bober Pop 976

LESSW, a vill. of Germany, duchy Brunswick, district Wolfenbittel, E N E Brunswick. Pop. 4,062

LESSINES, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap cant, on l. b. of the Dender, 19 m N N W. Mons Pop 4,971. Principal buildings, St Peter's church and the town house It has a literary society, distilleries, churey and salt factories

LESSINGHAM, a pa. of England, co Norfolk, on the North Sea, 7 m E S E. North Walsham. Area 560 ac Pop 191

LESSVOI KARAMURH, a vill. of Russia, gov and 50 m S S W Saratov Pop 2,760

LESSEX or LASOX, an island of Denmark, in the Kattegat, 12 m E the N part of Jutland Area 42 sq m Pop 2,400, the males mostly engaged in fishing, and the females in agricultural pursuits It is level, and surrounded by sand banks

LESTERPS, a comm and vill. of France, dep. Charente, 5 m E N E Confolens Pop 1,425

LESWALT, a pa. of Scotland, co Wigtown, 4 m N W Stranraer Area 56 sq m Pop 3,021. The coast is here defended by bold rocky cliffs

LETCOMBE, two pas of England, co Berks—I (*Rasset*), 2½ m S S W Wantage Area 1,260 ac Pop 431—II (*Regis*), 1½ m S W Wantage. Area 4,040 ac Pop 368

LETCHEWORTH, a pa. of England, co Herts, 2 m. E N F Hitchin Area 1,120 ac Pop 76

LETHAM, a vill. of Scotland, co Fife, pa. Monimail, 4 m W Cupar Pop 383

LETHAM, a vill. of Scotland, co and 5 m E. Forfar, pa. Dunrichen Pop 745

LETHALBY and KIMOCK, a united pa. of Scotland, co and 12 m N Perth, near the Tay Pop 556 It has several lochs

LETHBRINGHAM, a pa. of England, co Suffolk, 11 m N N E Ipswich Ac 1,090 Pop 206

LETHBRIDGE, a pa. of England, co Norfolk, 2 m W N W Holt Area 1,010 ac Pop 314

LETHNOT, a pa. of Scotland, co and 12 m. N N E Forfar Pop 408

LETI, a marshy island of Bulgaria, European Turkey, formed by the Danube at its delta, between the Rha and Sphua mouths Length 42 m, breadth 20 miles

LETISZEV (Pol. *Letysevo*), a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, cap circ, on the Bug, 65 m N E Kamienetz Pop 2,325

LE TO an island belonging to China, in the Yellow Sea, off the peninsula Shan-tung, with a good harbour, and a small town

LETTIE or LETI, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, 35 m E the N extremity of Timor

LETTRE, a town of Naples, prov. Naples, 3½ m F Castel-a-Mare Pop 4,000

LETTREKENNY, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co Donegal, on the Swilly, 6½ m N W Raphoe Pop 1,940 It has a church, session house, union workhouse, bridewell, and a harbour, at head of Lough Swilly, admitting vessels of 150 tons

LETTREKENNY, a township, U S., North America, Pennsylvania, 7 m N W Chambersburg. Pop 2,048

LETTENSTON, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 8½ m N N W. Haverford-West. Pop. 558.

LETTOW, two pas of England—I co Hereford, 5 m S W Weobly Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 214.—II co Norfolk, 4½ m S S W. East Dereham. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 150.

LETVU, a town of Spain, prov. Albaceta, 30 m. N Caravaca. Pop. 3,970.

LETVU, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 38

st. W.N.W. Breslau, on the Oder. Pop. 570.—
II. a contiguous vill. Pop. 1,316.

LEUCA (CARO DI), the most S.E. extremity of Italy, Naples, prov. and 25 m. S.W. Otranto, bounding Eward the entrance to the Gulf of Taranto. Lat. 39° 48' 7" N., lon. 18° 22' 6" E.

LEUCADIA, anc. name of SANTA MAURA.

LEUCATE, a comm. and vill. of S. France, dep. Aude, near the Mediterranean, 18 m. S. Narbonne. The lake of Leucate, depa. Aude and Pyrénées-Orientales, is a lagoon, 10 m. in length.

LEUCHARS, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 4 m. N.W. St. Andrews, and with a station on the Edinburgh and Dundee Railway, 7 m. N.E. Cupar. Pop. 1,991.

LEUCOR, an isl., Black Sea. [ISLE OF SERPENTS.]

LEV (St.), a town of the island Bourbon, Indian Ocean, on its W. coast, 10 m. S. St. Paul.

LEV (St. TAVANT), a vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 8 m. E.S.E. Pontoise. Pop. of comm. 1,182. It has a fine château and park, which belonged successively to the Bonapartes, Orleans, and Bourbon-Condé families.—II. [d'Essevins], a market town, dep. and on the Oise, with a station on the Paris and Brussels Railway, 8 m. S.S.W. Creil.

LEVENTHERRS, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 21 m. N.E. Amberg. Pop. 563. It has a castle on a steep hill.

LEVETRA, the ancient name of several small villa. of Greece, that near which the Thebans, under Epaminondas, defeated the Spartans, B.C. 371, being in Boeotia, 7 m. S.W. Thebes, and now called *Lepta*.—II. a maritime vill. of Morca, gov. Laconia, on the Gulf of Koron, 114 m. N.W. Tzimova, and now called *Lepta*. [LONDARI.]

LEUK or LÖCHING, a vill. and celebrated bathing-place of Switzerland, cant. Valais, in a deep ravine, S. of the Gumm Pass, on the Rhone, at its confl. with the Dala, 15 m. E.N.E. Sion, and 5,000 feet above the sea. It is resorted to between May and October. It has 23 hot mineral springs; that of St. Lawrence has a temp. of 144° Fahr.

LEUTENBERG and LEUTENHARSEN, two towns of Central Germany.—I. principality Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, 12 m. S.E. E. Rudolstadt. Pop. 1,064.—II. Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Altmühl, 7 m. W.N.W. Anspach. P. 1,476.

LEUTHKE, several villa. of Germany, one in Prussian Silesia, reg. and W. Breslau, circ. Neumarkt, where, on the 6th Dec. 1767, Frederick the Great of Prussia defeated the Austrians.

LEUTHKE, a town of Württemberg, circ. Danube, cap. dist., 40 m. S. Ulm. Pop. 2,483.

LECTONISCH, Bohemia. [LEUTONISCH.]

LEUTHAU (Hung. *Lőrész*), a royal free town of North Hungary, circ. Zips, on a hill, 112 m. N.E. Pesth. Pop. 5,500, 3-8ths Protestants. It has the oldest Lutheran college in Hungary, a Roman Catholic gymnasium, seminary for noble females, and an asylum for the children of soldiers.

LEVEE, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainault, cap. cant., on r. b. of the Dender, 17 m. N.W. Mons. Pop. 5,890. Has dyeing, bleaching, brewing, etc.

LEVAN (St.), a maritime pa. of England, co. Cornwall, at the S. extremity of the peninsula, Land's-End, 8 m. S.W. Penzance. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 562. It has an ancient well and oratory, and "The Logan Stone," a rocking mass of granite, poised on an elevated rock.

LEVANS, a town of Tuscany, prov. and 26 m. S.E. Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 2,004.

LEVANTO, Phœnicia, an island in the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Sicily, intend. and 9 m. W. Trapani, and nearly 6 m. in circuit.

LEVANT, a name applied to the commercial

places most frequented by Europeans on the coasts of the Ottoman Empire in Europe and Asia, on the E. shores of the Mediterranean.

LEVANTO, the most E. prov. of Sardinia, div. Genoa, bordering the Mediterranean for about 45 m., and bounded N. by the Apennines. Area 450 sq. m. Pop. (1848) 76,869. It is subdivided into 6 mandas. Principal towns, Sperdia, the cap., Lerici, Levante, and Sarzana.

LEVANTINE (VAL), Ital. *Leventina*, a valley of Switzerland, cant. Tessin, extends from St. Gothard to the conf. of the Tessin with the Blenio.

LEVANTO, a marit. town of Sardinia, div. Genoa, prov. Levante, cap. mand. on a small bay of the Mediterranean, 18 m. N.N.W. Spezzia. P. 4,964.

LEVEN, two rivers of England.—I. co. Cumberland, formed by the junction of the Black and White Leven or Line, near Stapleton, flows S.W. for 15 m., and joins the Esk 3 m. S. Longtown.—II. co. Lancaster, forms the channel by which Windermere communicates with Morecambe Bay.

LEVEN, two rivers of Scotland.—I. co. Dumbarion, rises at the S. extremity of Loch Lomond, and discharges its surplus waters into the Clyde at Dumbarion castle, after a course of 7 m.—II. co. Fife, issues from the S.E. extremity of Loch Leven, and after an E. course of 14 m., enters the Firth of Forth at Leven.

LEVEN, a bor. of barony of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Seaborn, at the mouth of the Leven, which here forms a harbour for vessels of 300 tons at spring tides, 9 m. N.N.E. Kirkcaldy. Pop. 2,088. It has linen manufs., and tile and iron works.

LEVEN, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 6 m. N.E. Beverley. Area 5,070 ac. P. 993.

LIVEN LOCH, a loch of Scotland, in co. and immediately E. Kinross. Circuit about 11 m., a partial drainage having reduced it 3 m. It receives the Orwell, and all the other streams of the co.; is famous for trout, and contains several islands, on one of which, near Kinross, are the remains of a castle, in which Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned in 1567-8, and signed her abdication on July 4th, 1567, and from which, on May 24, 1568, she made her escape, shortly before the battle of Langside.—II. a narrow arm of Loch Linne, from which it stretches E. for 12 m. between cos. Argyle and Inverness. Its scenery is highly picturesque, and on its S. side is the wild vale of Glencoe.

LEVENA, a chapelry of England, co. Westmoreland, pas. Haversham and Kendal, 5 m. S. Kendal. Pop. 834.

LEVEN-MULME, a township of England, co. Lancaster, with a station on the railway from Manchester to Crewe, etc., 3 m. S.E. Manchester. Pop. 1,902.

LEVENTO or LEVENZO, a vill. of the island Sardinia, Mediterranean, prov. and 11 m. N. Nice, cap. mand. Pop. 1,500. Birthplace of General Massena.

LEVETANO or LEVIANO, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, dist. and 11 m. S.W. Lecce. Pop. 1,860.

LEVI (DARCY), a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 34 m. S.E. Bolton. Pop. 2,991.

—II. (Great), a township, same co., pa. Middleton, 1 m. S. Bolton. Pop. 713.—III. (Little), a chapelry, same co., pa. and 8 m. E.S.E. Bolton, at the junction of the Bolton, Bury, and Manchester Canals. Pop. 3,611.

LEVERINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 1 m. N.N.W. Wisbech. Ac. 2,000. Pop. 2,142.

LEVKRON, three pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 5 m. E.N.E. Boston. Area 2,890 ac. Pop. 790.—II. (North), co. North, 54 m. E.N.E. East-
Retford. Area 1,669 ac. Pop. 529.—III. (South),

sams co., 5 m. S.E.E. East Retford. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 684.

LEVICO, a market town of the Tyrol, circ. and 10 m. S.E. Trient, near a small lake. Pop. 3,674.

LEVIER, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Doubs, 11 m. W.N.W. Pontarlier. P. 1,430.

LEVIGNAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 9 m. N. Marmande. Pop. 1,938.

LEVINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5½ m. S.E. Ipswich. Area 1,660 ac. Pop. 241.

LEVISHAM, a pa. of England. [LEAVINHAM.]

LEVIZIANO, a market town of Italy, duchy and 17 m. S.W. Modena. Pop. 2,200.

LEVROUX, *Gabatum*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, cap. cant., 13 m. N. Chateauroux. Pop. 2,608. It has manufs. of fine woollen cloths and leather, and a brisk trade in corn, wine, and wool. It was formerly fortified.

Lew, two pas of England, co. Devon.—I (North), 4 m. S.W. Hatherleigh. Area 5,050 ac. Pop. 1,047.—II. (Trenchard), 9½ m. W.S.W. Oakhampton. Area 3,530 ac. Pop. 436.

LEWANNICK, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4½ m. S.W. Launceston. Area 3,920 ac. Pop. 747.

LEWENZ (Hung *Leoa*), a market town of W. Hungary, circ. and 4 m. S.E. Bars. Pop. 4,600.

LEWIS, a parl. bur. and town of England, co. Sussex, on the Ouse, 44 m. S.E. London, and 8½ m. by railway, N.E. Brighton. Area of bur. 1,360 ac. Pop. 9,533. It has a grammar school, aims house, county-hall, county-gaol, house of correction, barracks, and theatre. Considerable trade is carried on with London by the port of Newhaven, at the mouth of the Ouse. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons, as a polling place for E. division of co., and the head of a poor law union. *Lewis* is said to have been the Roman station *Mulsanobis*. Simon de Montfort, and the barons, in 1264, defeated Henry III. here, and imprisoned him in the castle.

LEWIS, a small frontier town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Breslau, circ. and 14 m. W. Glätz. Pop. 1,482.

LEWIN, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. and 10 m. N.E. Leitmeritz. Pop. 870.

LEWIS, several cos. of the U.S., North America.—I. in N.E. of Kentucky. Area 316 sq. m. Pop. 7,302.—II. in N.E. of Missouri. Area 519 sq. m. Pop. 6,378.—III. in N. of New York. Area 1,122 sq. m. Pop. 24,364.—IV. in N.W. of Virginia. Area 644 sq. m. Pop. 10,031.

LEWIS-WITH-HARRIS, the most N. and largest island of the Outer Hebrides, off the W. coast of Scotland, between lat. 57° 40' and 58° 32' N, lon. 6° and 7° W., separated from the mainland by the Minch, a sea 30 m. across. Length, N. to S., 60 m., greatest breadth 30 m. Area variously estimated between 700 and 770 sq. m., of which Lewis, the N. portion, separated from Harris by the inlet Looch Rescort and seaforth, comprises about 575 sq. m. Pop. 22,918. Coast line very much indented; on the E. side are Loch Emsort and Broad Bay, and on the W. Loch Roag. Its N. headland, the *Butt of Lewis*, lat. 58° 31' N, lon. 6° 14' W., rises to 80 feet above the sea. Sannaval mountain is estimated to be 2,700 feet in height, and a great part of the island is rugged; but it is not generally so lofty and bare as Harris, and it has many low swampy tracts. Grouse is the prevailing rock, and much of the surface is covered with peat, and with remains of ancient forests. The inhabitants are occupied in rearing barley and potatoes, cattle breeding, fishing, kelp-making, and domestic manufs. The seaforth estates have now passed into the possession of Sir James Matheson, who has intro-

duced extensive improvements. The island abounds with Druidic edifices and ruined fortresses. The people are almost entirely of Celtic descent; but in the N. (Butt of Lewis), are a race of purely Scandinavian origin, although speaking the Gaelic language. Lewis is divided into the four parishes of Stornoway, Uig, Barvas, and Looch. Stornoway, the only town, is on the E. coast. [HARRIS—HEBRIDES.]

LEWIS ISLAND, Dampier Archipelago, off the N.W. coast of Australia, is in lat. 20° 36' S., lon. 118° 33' E.

LEWISBOROUGH, a tnsbp., U.S., N. Amer., state and 40 m. N. New York, on Croton river. P. 1,609.

LEWTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Ravensbourne, an affluent of the Thames, 5 m. S.E. London. Area 3,230 ac. Pop. 15,064.

LEWIS or GREAT SNAKE RIVER, U.S. of North America, Oregon territory, is formed by the union of two rivers rising in the Rocky Mountains, and joins the Columbia River from the S.E., 200 m. from the Pacific Ocean.

LEWISTON, a township, U.S., North America, New York, on Niagara River, 307 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,933. It communicates with Oswego by steamboats, and with Buffalo by railway.

—II. a town, Pennsylvania, on Juniata river, and on the Pennsylvania Canal, 43 m. N.W. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,735.—III. a township, Maine, 23 m. S.W. Augusta, with a bridge across the Androscoggin River, below its falls. Pop. 3,584.

LEW KEE ISLANDS, Pacific [LOO-CHOO].

LEWKNOR, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5½ m. S.S.E. Thame. Area 4,680 ac. Pop. 874.

LEXDEN, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. W. Colchester. Area 2,440 ac. Pop. 1,003.

LEXHAM, two pas of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (East), 5½ m. N.E. Swaffham. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 253.—II. (West), 5 m. N.N.E. Swaffham. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 125.

LEXINGTON, a city, U.S., North America, Kentucky, on a branch of Elkhorn river, 72 m. E.S.E. Louisville. Pop. 9,180. It has 10 churches, a court-house, gaol, state lunatic asylum, 2 academies, and the Transylvania university.—II. a township, Massachusetts, 11 m. N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,864. The first action in the revolutionary war was fought here, April 19, 1775.—III. a tnsbp., New York, 28 m. W. Catskill. Pop. 2,263.—IV. a vill., Virginia, on a branch of James River, 110 m. W. Richmond. Pop. 1,738. It has a court-house, a college endowed by General Washington, and a state military institution, which educates about 60 cadets.—V. a vill., Missouri, 183 m. W.N.W. Jefferson city. Pop. 2,202.—VI. a township, Ohio, co. Stark. Pop. 1,996.—VII. a central district in South Carolina. Area 834 sq. m. Pop. 12,930.

LEYLOCHNE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. N.W. Maidstone. Area 660 ac. Pop. 266.

LEYTHAM, a market town of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. Wensley, 7 m. S.S.W. Richmond. Pop. 800.

LEYDEN (Dutch *Leiden*), *Lugdunum Batavorum*, a city of the Netherlands, cap. cant., 22 m. S.W. Amsterdam, and 17 m. N. Rotterdam, and with both of which it is connected by canals and railways, on the Old Rhine, 6 m. from its mouth, in the North Sea. Lat. of observatory, 52° 9' 8" N, lon. 4° 29' 5" E. Pop. 40,080. Mean temp. of year 49°, winter 36°, summer 63°.7, Fabr. It is intersected by canals, and surrounded by windmills. The university, founded 1575, had, in 1853, 438 students. Connected with the university are museums of natural history, cabinets of comparative anatomy, an Egyptian museum, botanic

garden, and an extensive library of books and rare Oriental MSS. There are besides several private museums, and many learned societies. Leyden has a public hospital, arsenal, custom-house, and chamber of commerce. Its manufactures have greatly declined. In the middle of the 17th century, it had 100,000 inhabs. Its principal trade is in grain, butter, and cheese. It sustained a severe siege by the Spaniards in 1573-4; was ravaged by the plague in 1635, and was greatly injured by an explosion of gunpowder in 1807.

LEYDESDORP, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Holland, 1 m. E. Leyden. Pop. 1,654.

LEYDEN, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 108 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,253.

LEYDEN, two isls, one off the N. coast of Ceylon, the other off that of Java, opposite Batavia.

LEYLAND, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 5½ m. S. Preston. Area 17,950 ac. Pop. 13,710. Manufs. cotton goods. It comprises the chapelrys Exnton and Heapey, and tnshtps. Hoghton, Whittle, Clayton, Cuerden, Leyland, Wheelton, and Withnell. It has a church, a grammar-school, numerous other endowed schools, almshouses, and a station on the Manchester and Preston Railway. [HOGHTON.]

LEINI, a vill. of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. prov. and 9 m. N.E. Turin. Pop. of comm. 3,090.

LEYSDOWN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7½ m. E.S.E. Queenborough. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 272.

LETTE, an isl. of the Malay Archipelago, Philippines, immediately S.S.W. Samar. Length 130 m.; average breadth 35 m. Pop. 92,175. Soil in many parts very fertile, producing rice and cotton, with ebony and other fine woods.

LEYTHA, a river of the Austrian empire, forms a part of the boundary between Austria and Hungary, and after a N. and E. course of 90 m. joins an arm of the Danube at Altenburg. Between it and Lake Neusiedl are the Lytha mountains.

LEYTON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Eastern Counties Railway, 5 m. N.E. London. Area 2,930 ac. Pop. 3,901. The village, on the Lea, has an ancient brick church.

LEX, a river of France, dep. Hérault, rises in the Cévennes mountains, flows S., and after a course of 30 m. falls into the Mediterranean, 2 m. S.E. Montpellier. Its lower and navigable part is called the Canal de Grave.

LEXANT, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. S.E.E. Lannceston. Area 4,680 ac. Pop. 888.

LEXATSK, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 25 m. N.E. Rzeszow, on l. b. of the San. P. 3,900.

LEXAUDRIEUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte-du-Nord, 16 m. E.N.E. Lannion. Pop. 2,208.

LEXAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariège, on the Lèze, 17 m. N.W. Pamiers. Pop. 2,855.

LESAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, on the Dive, 7 m. E.N.E. Melle. Pop. 2,509.

LESAYNE, a pa. of the Isle of Man, in the Irish Sea, 3 m. W.S.W. Ramsey. Pop. 2,468.

LESAYNE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. E.E. Castle-Rising. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 190.

LESIGNAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, cap. cant., 13 m. W. Narbonne. P. 2,587.

LESOUZ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 15 m. E.N.E. Clermont. P. 3,803.

LESUZA, *Léizacosa*, a town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. W. Albacete. Pop. 2,451.

LEW, a town of Russia, gov. and 26 m. W. Koursk, cap. circ., on the Sem. Pop. 1,000.

LEWENSTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. and adjoining Elgin on N.E. Pop. 1,262.

L'HARSA, the cap. city of Tibet. [LAMA.]

LI, a river of India. [SPITI.]

LIAMONE, *Corsidina*, a river of Corsica, after a S.W. course of 21 m., enters the Mediterranean 11 m. N. Ajaccio. In 1793, it gave name to the most southerly of the two depts. of the island.

LIANCOURT (*Sous Clermont*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, with a station on the Paris and Brussels Railway, 5 m. S.S.E. Clermont. P. 1,364.

LIANG-TONG and LIAN TONG, two cities of China, caps. of depts.—I. prov. Kan-su, near the great wall, and 140 m. N.N.W. Lanchow.—II. prov. Quang-tong, 240 m. S.W. Canton.

LILBAU (*Letieth Lepaala*), a seaport town of Russia, gov. Courland, on the Baltic, N. of Lake Libau, 60 m. N. Memel. Pop. (1851) 8,961. It is enclosed by walls. Its harbour is artificial, but its trade is considerable. Chief imports in 1852, salt herrings, wine, and fruit, to the value of 1,351,142 silver rubles. Exports grain, flax, and timber, to the value of 923,934 silver rubles.

LILKESTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 8 m. E.S.E. Carnwath. Area 8,700 ac. Pop. 800.

LIBERIA, an independent Negro republic of Western Africa, established 1823, extends along the coast of Guinea, between lat. 4° 50' and 7° N., lon. 6° 50' and 12° 30' W. Its seaboard extends from the Shehar river in the N.W., to the San Pedro in the Gulf of Guinea, 500 m., including the colony of Cape Palmas, with an average breadth of 40 m. Area 20,000 sq. m. Pop. 200,000, of whom 6,343 were free blacks from the United States, and the remainder aborigines, or captives released from slavers. The country has been purchased from time to time by the American Colonization Society; and its climate has improved greatly by a systematic drainage, and clearance of woods. Palm oil, to the value of 150,000 dollars, was shipped from it in 1847; camwood, ivory, gold-dust, coffee, indigo, ginger, arrow-root, and hides, are other principal products. Cocoa and sugar thrive, and it is expected that cotton will soon become an extensive export. Mandingo horses and native cattle are used for draught, but much of the camwood exported is brought 200 m. from the interior on men's backs. It is estimated that 2,000,000 inhabitants of the interior now obtain supplies of European goods from this republic and Cape Palmas. In 1847, 62 foreign vessels visited the coast, and carried away merchandise to the value of 600,000 dollars. Liberia, formerly a dependency of the United States, was recognised as an independent republic in July 1848. Government vested in a president, vice-president, and a senate of 6 members, and house of representatives of 28 members, elected by all possessors of a real estate to the value of 30 dollars. Annual revenue about 20,000 dollars, derived from sale of land and duties on spirits. About 50,000 of the pop. are said to use the English language, and children are sent from the surrounding countries, 400 or 500 m. distant, to attend the schools of this state, which also supports two public journals. In 1843, there were 16 schools, with an attendance of 667 pupils; and it had 23 places of worship, with 1,474 communicants. On the whole, the establishment of Liberia is a most successful experiment for the colonization of Western Africa. The seaport and cap. Monrovia, has a pop. of 2,000. The other chief settlements are Beziey, Edina, and Cresson, the latter situated on a fine bay, and affording abundant supplies of wood and water.

LINERON, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 2½ m. S.E. Edinburgh. Area estimated at between 4,000 and 5,000 ac. Pop. 3,328. The bituminous

well of St Catherine, and the ruins of Craigmillar Castle, are in this parish.

LISBETH, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Georgia, on the Atlantic and the Altamaha river. Pop. 7,926, of whom 5,908 were slaves.—II. a township, New York, 10 m. N.N.W. Monticello. Pop. 2,612.—III. a township, Ohio, co. Adams. Pop. 1,498.—IV. Ohio, co. Fairfield, on the Ohio Canal. Pop. 2,901.—V. Ohio, Highland co. Pop. 4,075.—VI. Missouri, co. Marion. Pop. 1,064.—VII. a vill., Indiana, cap. co. Union, 68 m. E.S.E. Indianapolis. Pop. 979.—VIII. Missouri, cap. Clay co., 134 m. N.W. Jefferson city. Pop. 800.—Minor townships are in Pennsylvania and other states.

LIBETHEM (Hung. *Libeth-Banya*), a free town of Hungary, co. Sohl, 14 m. E. Neusohl. Pop. 1,530. It has mines of iron and copper.

LISOKOVO, a town of European Turkey, Albania, sanj. Avlona, 12 m. S.E. Argyro-Kastro.

LISOKOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 10 m. S.W. Leitmeritz, on the Elger.

LISBOURNE, *Liburam*, a town and river-port of France, dep. Gironde, cap. arrond., on r. b. of the Dordogne, at its junction with the Isle, and on the railway from Tours, 17 m. E.N.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 12,670. It is enclosed by walls, and has cavalry barracks, manufs. of woollen stuffs, glass, and cordage, yards for ship-building, a port admitting vessels of 300 tons at high water, and a considerable traffic with Bordeaux in wines, brandy, salt, and corn. It was founded in 1286, by Edward I., king of England.

LIBYAN DESERT, a wide region of Northern Africa, including parts of Egypt, Tripoli, and Barca. It contains the oasis of Siwah, with the town of same name, about lat. 20° 12' N., lon. 26° 15' E., near which is the vill. of Gharny, with remains of the temple of Jupiter Ammon.

LICATA, a town of Sicily. [*ALICATA*.]

LICH, a town of Central Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, principality Solms-Lich, prov. Upper Hessen, on the Wetter, 8 m. S.E. Giessen. Pop. 2,370, mostly Lutherans.

LICKBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5½ m. N.W. Towcester. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 413.

LICHFIELD, a city, pari. and munic. bor., and co. of itself, England, co. Stafford, on the Grand Junction canal, and the Stafford and Rugby Railway, 110 m. N.N.W. London. Area of city, co., and pari. bor., 3,180 ac. Pop. 7,012. The cathedral is built in the richly decorated style of the 13th and 14th centuries; it has three towers with spires, of which the central is 258 feet in height. The cathedral library contains the Saxon Gospels of St Chnd, and other literary rarities. It has an episcopal palace, a deanery, 3 parish churches, a grammar school, poor's hospital, female hospital, and numerous other charities; union workhouse, guildhall, gaol, house of correction, theatre, market-house, 2 branch banks, breweries, and manufactures of carpets. Lichfield sends 2 members to House of Commons. The bishopric, founded by the early Saxons, comprised, in 1838, 491 benefices in coa. Stafford, Derby, Warwick, and Salop. Episcopal revenues (1843) 4,600l.—II. a pa. co. Hanta, 8½ m. N. Whitechurch. Area 2,900 ac. Pop. 113.

LICHTERFELD, several towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 47 m. S. Minden, on the Sauer. Pop. 1,625.—II. H.-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, on the Lasse, 12 m. S.E. Cassel. Pop. 1,576. Manufs. of linens.—III. grand duchy Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, near the Rhine, 26 m. S.W. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,510.

LICHTENBERG, a principality of Germany, in the S. of Rhenish Prussia, between Rhenish Bavaria on the S.E. and Birkenfeld on the N.W. Reg. Treves. Surface hilly and well wooded. Area 220 sq. m. Pop. 38,000. Cap. St Wendel. It was ceded to Prussia by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in 1894.

LICHTENBERG, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on a height near the N. frontier, 13 m. N.W. Hof. Pop. 900.

LICHTENBERG, a vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 14 m. N.N.E. Saverno. Pop. 1,016.

LICHTENFELD, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, cap. dist., on the Main, and with a station on the Nurnberg and Neumarkt Railway, 20 m. N.N.E. Bamberg. Pop. 2,420.

LICHTENFELD, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 16 m. S.W. St Gall, on the Thur. Pop. 750.

LICHTENFELS, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, cap. principality Schönburg, 14 miles W.S.W. Chemnitz, at the foot of a mountain crowned by a castle. Pop. 4,025.

LICHTENVOORDE, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 5 m. S.W. Groenlo. Pop. 3,657.

LICHTENVELDE, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 13 m. W.S.W. Bruges. Pop. 5,660. It has manufs. of tobacco and leather.

LICHTENWALD, two villages of Germany.—I. Styria, on the Save, 15 m. S.S.E. Cilly. Pop. 600.—II. Saxony, N.E. Chemnitz. Pop. 573.

LICHVIN, a town of Russia. [*LIXVIN*.]

LICK, *LTK* or *OLTK*, a town of East Prussia, reg. and 56 m. S. Gumbinnen, cap. circ., on the Lake of Lick. Pop. (1846) 3,397.

LICKING, a co., U. S., North America, in centre of Ohio. Area 638 sq. m. Pop. 38,846.—II. a riv., Kentucky, rises in the S.E. of the state, flows N.W. for 180 m., and joins the Ohio, opposite Cincinnati. It is navigable for 70 miles.

LICORDIA, a town of Sicily, intend. Catania, dist. and 7 m. S.E. Calatagiron. Pop. 7,000.—II. a vill., on a height, prov. Catania. Pop. 1,000.

LICOSA (*PUNTA DI*), a cape of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, forming the S. limit of the Gulf of Salerno. Lat. 40° 14' N., lon. 14° 53' E.

LICQUES, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 15 m. E.N.E. Boulogne. P. 1,676.

LIDA, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 70 m. E.N.E. Grodno, cap. circ. Pop. 2,000.

LIDDELL, a river of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, rises in a bog in pa. Castletown, flows S.W. for about 24 m. (for a part of which it divides Scotland from England), and joins the Esk near Canoby. Its valley forms the romantic district of Liddesdale.

LIDDIARD, two pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*Millicent*), 3 m. N.N.E. Wootton-Basset. Area 1,860 ac. P. 491.—II. (*Tregosse*), 3½ m. W.N.W. Swindon. Area 5,930 ac. Pop. 807.

LIDDLINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Rutland, 2 m. S.E. Uppingham. Area 2,020 ac. Pop. 604.—II. co. Wilts, 3½ m. E.S.E. Swindon. Area 2,280 ac. Pop. 434.

LIDDEY or *LYDEAT*, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6½ m. S.E. Newmarket. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 484.

LIDKÖPING, a town of Central Sweden, len and 30 m. S.W. Marienstädt, at the mouth of the Lid-an, in Lake Wener. Pop. 1,900.

LIDLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 3 m. W.N.W. Ampthill, with a station on the Bedford and Bletchley branch of the London and North Western Railway. Area 2,590 ac. Pop. 563.

LIDO, a chain of sandy islands, Austrian Italy, forming a curve between the rivers Brenta and

Flava, separating the lagoons of Venice from the Adriatic Sea. They have several small forts.

LIEBAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 34 m. S.S.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 1,970, mostly employed in weaving.

LIEBAU, a town of Moravia, Austrian empire, reg. Olomouc, circ. and 18 m. N.E. Parnau. P. 3,360.

LIEBENHUT, a small town of E. Prussia, reg. and 73 m. S.S.W. Königsberg. Pop. 1,800.

LIEBENAU, several small towns of Germany.—**I.** Bohemia, circ. and 19 m. N.E. Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 2,890.—**II.** landr. and 33 m. N.W. Hanover, on the Weser, here joined by the Aue. Pop. 1,380.—**III.** Hesse-Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, on an island in the Diemel, 16 m. N.N.W. Cassel. Pop. 730.

LIEBENTHAL, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 30 m. S.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 1,620.

LIEBENWALDE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 37 m. N.N.E. Potsdam, on the Havel, here joined by the Finow Canal. P. 2,637.

LIEBENWERDA, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 60 m. E.N.E. Merseburg, cap. circ., on an island in the Black Elster. Pop. 2,382.

LIEBENSELL, a town of Germany, Württemberg, circ. Black-Forest, 20 m. W. Stuttgart, on the Nagold. Pop. 1,202. Has mineral baths, and important linen markets.

LIEBKROGE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 33 m. S.S.W. Frankfurt. P. 1,124.

LIEBERTVORKWITZ, a market town of Saxony, circ. and 5½ m. S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 1,325.

LIEBSTADT, a town of East Prussia, reg. and 54 m. S.S.W. Königsberg, on the Muhl. Pop. 1,633.—**II.** a town of Saxony, circ. and 15 m. S.E. Dresden. Pop. 814.

LIECHTENSTEIN (PRINCIPALITY OF), a small independent state of South Germany, enclosed between the Austrian prov. Tyrol, and the Swiss cant. of St. Gall. Area 43 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 7,306 Roman Catholics. The Rhine forms its W. border. It has one vote in the Germanic Confederation, and furnishes 55 men to the confederate army.—The cap. *Vaduz* or *Liechtenstein*, is a market town, on rt. b. of the Rhine, 40 m. S.S.E. Constance. Pop. 1,700.

LIEDOLSHHEIM, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 10 m. N. Karlsruhe. Pop. 1,336.

LIEFERENHOKE, a fort of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, on l. b. of the Scheidt, and 7 m. N.W. Antwerp, the approach to which it protects, with Fort Lillo, immediately opposite.

LIEFLAND, a prov. of Russia. [LIVONIA.]

LIEKE (Dutch *Lupk*, German *Lüttich*), a fortified city of Belgium, cap. prov., on the Meuse, and on the railway from Ostende to the Prussian frontier, 54 m. E.S.E. Brussels. Pop. (1849) 77,687. It is the see of a bishop, has a court of appeal, a chamber of commerce and manufactures; a university, cabinets of chemistry and natural history, a botanic garden, and a school of mines. It has many learned societies, and among its charitable institutions are schools for the blind and for deaf mutes. Chief edifices, the palace of justice, formerly palace of the prince-bishop, theatre, and the church of St. Jacques. The coal mines in the vicinity employ upwards of 10,000 miners. It has long been celebrated for its manufactures of arms; its other manufactures comprise steam machinery, files, nails, and hardware of all kinds, watches, jewellery, woollen and cotton fabrics, paper, and glass. It has also sugar refineries, tanneries, and distilleries. It was cap. of the French dep. Ourthe from 1793 to 1814.

LIEKE, a prov. of Belgium, is hilly in the S.,

where it comprises part of the Ardennes Forest; it has rich pasturage, and valuable mines of iron, lead, zinc, and coal. Its mineral waters are celebrated. Area 1,111 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 460,688.

LIEKNITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, cap. reg., on l. b. of the Katzbach, at its conf. with the Schwarzwasser, and on the Berlin and Breslau Railway, 40 m. W.N.W. Breslau. Pop. (1849) 14,934. It was formerly fortified, has 2 Lutheran and 3 Roman Catholic churches, a dual chapel, an ancient council-house, an academy, an orphan asylum, and a workhouse. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, and its vicinity is famous for its horticulture. Here, on the 16th August 1760, the Prussians, under Frederick the Great, totally defeated the Austrians.

LIEKNITZ, a comm. and vill., Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 9 m. S. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,070.

LIEKE, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, on the Drave, 40 m. E.N.E. Brunecken. Pop. 2,000. It has iron works, a college, and several convents.

LIEOU-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Quang-ai, cap. dep., on a navigable river. Lat. 24° 14' N., lon. 108° E.—*Lieou* is a profane name of various Chinese towns.

LIEPTEVE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 14 m. N.W. Colmar. Pop. 2,323.

LIESE or **LIEZ**, a town of Belgium, prov. and 10 m. S.E. Antwerp, cap. cant., at the conf. of the Great and Little Nethe. Pop. 13,875. It has manufs. of lace, cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics; many breweries, distilleries, and oil mills.

LIESTHAL, a town of Switzerland, cap. cant. Basle country, 6 m. S.E. Basle. Pop. 3,032. Near it the Ergolz forms a fine waterfall.

LIEUTAU, a town of Spain, prov. Albacete, on the Mundo, 63 m. N.W. Murcia. Pop. 2,451. It has a Carmelite convent, and manufs. of woollens.

LIEURY, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Eure, 8 m. S. Pont Audemer. Pop. 2,711.

LIEURY, an old div. of Normandy, cap. Lisieux, now comprised in the depts. Calvados and Eure.

LIEVE and **BLAIVE**, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar and Perth, 4 m. W. Dundee. Pop. 18,919, actively employed in linen weaving.

LIFFEY, a river of Ireland, Leinster, rises in the mtns. of Wicklow, about 12 m. S.W. Dublin, and after a course of 50 m. enters Dublin Bay.

LIFFORD, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, on the Foyle, 14 m. S.S.W. Londonderry, with a station on the Derry Railway. Pop. 370.

LIFFRE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 11 m. N.E. Rennes. P. 2,549.

LITTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. E.N.E. Launceston. Area 6,440 ac. Pop. 1,067.

LITTONHURST, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. N. Kingston. Area 1,950 ac. Pop. 373.

LIGHTWOOD FOREST, England. [BRISTON.]

LIGNÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., cap. cant., 16 m. N.E. Nantes. Pop. 2,000.

LIGNÉ-LE-DOUCILLÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. and 25 m. N.W. Mayenne. P. 2,691.

LIGNERIE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cher, cap. cant., 23 m. S.W. Bourges. P. 2,668.

LIGNUL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arrond. and 14 m. W. Pontivy. P. 1,780.

LIGNY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., on the Ornain, 10 m. S.E. Bar-le-Duc. Pop. 3,334. It has manufactures of cotton thread and fabrics, and a trade in wool and timber.—**II.** (*le Chatel*), a comm. and market town, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., on the Serein, 11 m. N.E. Auxerre. Pop. 1,484.

LIGNY, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 14 m. W.N.W. Mameur, celebrated for a combat between

the Franks and French, 16th June 1816, two days before the battle of Waterloo.

LISCOMB, a town, U.S., North America, Pennsylvania, 119 m. W. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,582.

LISON, a state of the Malay peninsula, tributary to Siam, in the Strait of Malacca, between lat. 7° and 9° N. Pop. 180,000, one-fourth of whom are Chinese, the others Siamese.

LIXON (Siamese *Sakor*), a fortified town of Lower Siam, on the E. side of the Malay peninsula. Lat. 8° 15' N., lon. 100° 15' E. Pop. 12,000. It is a cap. rajahship, and has many temples and pyramids.

LIVOUZI, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 25 m. S. Tours. Pop. 2,063.

LIVONS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, 11 m. W.S.W. Peronne. Pop. 1,248.

LIXA (or *LIXA*) **Fjord**, an inlet of the Kattegat, Denmark, stretches far into North Jutland, and there expands into a large, irregular, and shallow lagoon. It receives several small rivers, and contains the Isl. Mors, and several smaller isls.

LIXA or **LIXIA**, a river of Austrian Croatia, military frontier, after a N.W. course of about 30 m., sinks under ground near Mount Tuhla. It gives name to a mountainous dist. in the circ. Otlochacz, having an area of 800 sq. m., and containing the towns Guepich and Carlovaço.

LIXUVIA, a town of Russia, gov. and 30 m. S. Kologn, cap. circ. on the Oka. Pop. 2,500.

LIXIANG, a city of China, prov. Yun-nan, cap. dep. Lat. 26° 45' N., lon. 100° 20' E.

LILBOURN, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. E.N.E. Rugby. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 282.

LILFORD, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2½ m. W.S.W. Oundle. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 141.

LILUA, a town of India, territory of Oude, on l. b. of the Gumber, 40 m. S.E. Lucknow. It has a trade in grain, cotton, and djemg.

LILIFELD, a vill. of Lower Austria, 37 m. W.S.W. Vienna. Pop. 800. It has a manufacture of arms, and a rich Cistercian abbey.

LILLE or **LILLE** (Flem. *Ryssele*), a comm., fortified, and manufacturing city of France, cap. dep. Nord, on the Deule, a canal connecting the Scarpe and Lys rivers, 26 m. N.N.E. Arras. Lat. 50° 55' N., lon. 3° 2' W. Pop. 78,641. It is entered by seven gates, and has a strong citadel, with barracks and magazines, on its N.W. side. Principal public buildings, the town-hall, formerly a palace of the Dukes of Burgundy, now comprising the chief municipal offices, the public library and museums, several Roman Catholic churches, the Protestant church, Jews' synagogue, and prefecture, hospitals, barracks, prisons, exchange, mint, theatre, concert hall, and corn storehouses; and among its public establishments are a valuable picture gallery, academy of music, architecture, and a botanic garden. The canal, on which the town is built, has several branches navigable by small vessels, and along one part of it, called the 'Middle Deule, is a fine esplanade, close to which is the handsome *Pont Royal*. **Lille** is one of the chief seats of the manufs. of French thread and cotton, calicoes, cotton handkerchiefs, printed goods, table linen, fine linen cloths, thread, lace, stockings, and gloves, cotton-spinning, broad cloth, *kerseymeres*, serges, and other worsted stuffs, velvets, hats, paper, beet-root sugar, and mineral acids, with government tobacco and gunpowder factories, and an extensive fabrication of gold coin. Its vicinity is studded with bleaching-grounds, rape-seed oil mills, and beet-root plantations, the latter of which are very important. A railway connects Lille with Brussels and Ghent, through Courtrai, Roubaix, and Thir-

coing, **Lille** belonged to the Counts of Flanders, Kings of France, and Earls of Burgundy, was finally annexed to the crown of France by Louis XIV. in 1667. It was taken by siege, by the allies under the Duke of Marlborough in 1708, and bombarded by the Austrians in 1792.

LILLEBOMMA, *Jahobona*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, cap. cant., arrond. and 19 m. E. Havre. Pop. 4,310. It was anciently cap. of the *Caleis*, and was colonised by the Romans.

LILLEHAMMER, a town of Norway, lan and 80 m. N.N.W. Christiania. Pop. 700.

LILLENS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arrond. and 7 m. N.W. Bethune. Pop. 3,056. It was formerly fortified.

LILLERALL, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 3 m. S.S.W. Newport. Area 6,140 ac. Pop. 3,987.

LILLY or LINDLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 4½ m. W.S.W. Hitchin. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 528.

LILLIESLEAY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 3½ m. E.S.E. Selkirk. Area 7,000 ac. Pop. 798.

LILLINGTON, two pas. of England.—1. co. Dorset, 2½ m. S.S.W. Sherborne. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 168.—II. co. and 3 m. E.N.E. Warwick. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 300.

LILLINGSTON, two pas. of England.—I. (*Dayrell*), co. and 3½ m. N. Buckingham. Area 2,210 ac. Pop. 207.—II. (*Lowell*), co. and 4½ m. N.E. Buckingham. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 171.

LILLO, a town of Spain, prov. and 37 m. E.S.E. Toledo. Pop. 2,183.

LILSTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 9½ m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Area 710 ac. Pop. 62.

LIMA, the metropolitan dep. of North Peru, extending along the coast S. of lat. 10° 30' S., separated landward by the Andes from the depts. Ayacucho and Junin, and having N. Truxillo. Estimated area 34,000 sq. m., and pop. 190,000. Independent of the city and dist. of Lima, it is subdivided into 7 provs. Towns, Callao, Chancay, Huaura, and Ica.

LIMA, the cap. city of Peru, in a valley, about 6 m. from its Port Callao, on the Pacific, and connected with it by a railway. Lat. 12° 2' 33" S., lon. 77° 5' 30" W. Pop. estimated at 70,000. Elevation 45; feet above the sea. Mean temp. of year 73° F., winter 68° F., summer 77° F. Fahr. It is about 2 m. in length by 1½ m. in greatest breadth, and separated from a suburb by the Rimac, and elsewhere enclosed by a bastioned wall, entered by 6 gates. Its numerous domes and spires give it a magnificent appearance. Principal edifices comprise the cathedral church, parish church, archbishop's palace, now partly occupied by the Peruvian senate, the former residence of the viceroy, now the court house, the city hall, gaol, numerous churches, a convent, 2 founding asylums, 11 public hospitals, a university partly appropriated to the meetings of the N. Peruvian chamber of representatives, a national museum, a public library with rare books, a public museum, ecclesiastical, Lancasterian, naval, and other schools, a theatre, a bullring, a cockpit; and outside of the walls, a planted promenade, a public cemetery, and public baths. It has manufs. of gold lace, and a glass factory. Its vicinity is fertile, and produces large quantities of provisions and live stock. Climate pleasant, and reputed healthy; but the mortality is high, partly owing perhaps to great neglect of drainage and disposal of refuse. It was long the grand commercial entrepôt for all the W. coast of South America, and it still has a large trade, its exports consisting of silver, copper ore, bark, soap, vicuña wool, chinchilla skins,

wine, sugar, etc.; and imports of manufactured goods, wines, silks, and brandy.

LIMA, a river of Spain and Portugal, rises in Galicia, flows S.W. for about 90 m., and enters the Atlantic at Viana. It is navigable only for the last 12 miles.

LIMA, a river of Central Italy, Tuscany, tributary to the Serchio.

LIMA, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 196 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,431.—**LI**, a vill. of Indiana, cap. co. La Grange, in N. part of the state. Pop. 1,112.

LIMACAPAY, a small island of E. Archipelago, N.E. Palawan. Lat. 11° 40' N., lon. 120° E.

LIMAGNE, an old subdivision of France, Auvergne, now comprised in the dep. Puy-de-Dôme.

LIMALONGES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, 16 m. E.S.E. Melle. Pop. 1,426.

LIMARI, a river of Chile, dep. Coquimbo, enters the Pacific, 70 m. S.S.W. Coquimbo, after a W. course of 100 m. Afta, Sano and Elque.

LIMASOL, a seaport town of the island Cyprus, on its S. coast, 98 m. S.W. Larnaca. It is full of ruins and rubbish, but has a good harbour. *Old Limasol* (anc. *Amathus*) stood a little N.E., but no traces of it are left.

LIMATOLLA, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, on the Volturno, 5 m. N.E. Caserta. Pop. 670.

LIMAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant. on rt. b. of the Seine, arrond. and 3 m. E.N.E. Mantes. Pop. 1,500.

LIMBACH, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 7 m. N.W. Chemnitz. Pop. 3,023.

LIMBER, two par. of England, co. Lincoln.—**L** (Great), 5 m. N.E. Caistor. Area 5,180 ac. Pop. 531.—**LI** (Little), 6½ m. N. Caistor. Area 3,860 ac. Pop. 229.

LIMBOURG, an old prov. of the Netherlands, divided between Belgium and Holland in 1839.

LIMBOURG, a prov. of Belgium, having N. and E. Dutch Limbourg, and on other sides the provs. Brabant, Antwerp, and Liège. Area 939 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 193,621. Surface level The Meuse forms its E. boundary; the rearing of various live stock forms a principal branch of industry. Iron, calamine, coal, and turf, are the chief mineral products. Manufacts. comprise woolen and linen fabric, leather, tobacco, etc. Principal towns, Hasselt, St. Trond, and Tongres.

LIMBOURG, a town of Belgium, prov. and 16 m. E. Liège, on railway to Aix-le-Chapelle. P. 1,797.

LIMBOURG or **LIMBURG** (DERRY or), a prov. of the Netherlands, having E. Rheinisch Prussia, and on other sides the provs. N. Brabant, Liège and Belgian Limbourg. Area 552 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 206,000. Surface level, consisting of the valley of the Meuse (or Meuse) where it receives the Roer; in the N. is part of an extensive marsh—the Peel. Products similar to those of the Belgian prov. Limbourg. Principal towns, Maestricht and Roermond.

LIMBURG, a walled town of Germany, duchy Nassau, cap. circ. on the Lahn, near its mouth, with the Em. 22 m. N.N.W. Wiesbaden. Pop. 3,150. It has a ducal palace, a Roman Catholic seminary, and an hospital.—**LI** (Hohen), a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 22 m. W.S.W. Arnberg, cap. circ. on the Leine. Pop. 2,366. It is cap. of the mediæval principality of same name. Area 27 sq. m. Pop. 4,300.

LIMBOURG, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, forming a suburb of London, 3 m. E. St. Paul's Cathedral, and with a station on the London and Blackwall Railway. Ac. 280. P. 23,722, employed in manufs. of ropes and in ship-building, and in the adjoining West India Docks.

LIMERICK, a seaport and vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, pa. and 3 m. S. Dumfries. Pop. 248. From the harbour, which admits vessels of 300 tons, lime is exported.

LIMERAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, with a station on the Orleans and Tours Railway, 4 m. N.E. Amboise. Pop. 1,129.

LIMERICK, an inland co. of Ireland, prov. Munster, having N. the Shannon, separating it from the co. Clare, E. Tipperary, Cork, and W. Kerry, at the termination of the Waterford and Limerick Railway. Area, including city, 1,081 sq. m., or 680,843 acres, of which 526,876 are arable, 121,101 uncultivated, 11,875 in plantations, 2,769 in towns, and 18,531 under water. Pop. 208,688. Surface on the E., S., and W. border, mountainous or hilly, with a soil generally moorish or boggy. In the centre and N. mostly flat, and soil remarkably fertile, especially on the Shannon and in the "Golden Vale," or E. part of the plain of Limerick. Climate mild, but humid. Principal rivers, the Shannon, Mulkern, Maug, and Doel. *Tillage is increasing, and much bog and mountain land has been reclaimed. Dairy and stock farms numerous, and often extensive. Chief exports, butter, corn, and cider. In 1852, there were 124 national schools, and 20,947 pupils. Limerick is divided into 9 baronies and 125 par., in dioceses of Limerick, Emly, Killaloe, and Cashel. It sends 4 members to House of Commons, 2 for the co. and 2 for Limerick, its only important town. Registered electors for co. (1849) 1,096.*

LIMERICK, a city of Ireland, and a parl. and munic. bor., river-port, and co. of itself, and cap. co. Limerick, on an island in the Shannon, and on both banks of that river, being partly in co. Clare, 60 m. from the Atlantic Ocean, and 25 m. N.N.W. Tipperary, and has railway communication with all parts of the country. Lat. 52° 40' N., lon. 8° 35' W. Area of co. 38,863 ac. Pop. of city 53,448. It stands in a cultivated plain. Six bridges cross the arms of the river here. Chief buildings, the cathedral, episcopal palace, parish churches, diocesan and blue coat schools, a Roman Catholic cathedral, besides numerous chapels, schools, friaries, and convents; a large county and city infirmary, lunatic and blind asylums, fever, lying-in, magdalen, and other hospitals, a house of industry, and numerous other charities; county and city court-houses and gaols, a union workhouse, barracks, a theatre, exchange and custom house, a chamber of commerce, linen hall, corn and butter markets. Here are a literary institution, co. club, and banks, there are four newspapers, each published twice weekly. There are numerous flour mills, distilleries, breweries, tanneries, foundries, a patent slip for ships of 500 tons, and three slips for building vessels; but manufs. are very limited, those of lace and fish-hooks are the principal; the trade, consisting of imports of British manufs., coal, turf, continental and colonial produce, and of exports of corn, meal, butter, beef, and pork, is large, and still increasing. Customs duties (1852) 155,066l. Reg. shipping 12,963 tons. Ships of 600 tons unload at the quay, and those of 1,000 tons approach within 5 m. of the city, which, by steamers on the upper Shannon, and by canals, has also a water communication with Dublin. The corporation consists of a mayor, 8 aldermen, and 23 councillors, and the mayor is admiral of the port, with jurisdiction on the river. Corp. rev. (1847-8) 7,817l.; expend. 8,174l. The bishopric comprises 89 par., and has annexed to it the dioceses of Ardfer and Aghadoe.

Average revenue of see 4,978*l*. The city sends 3 members to House of Commons. Limerick was a royal seat of the kings of Thomond before the Conquest. It capitulated to the troops of William III., under Ginkell, in 1691.

LIMEROCK, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in N. of Alabama. Area 849 sq. m. Pop. 18,483.

LIMOUX, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Dordogne, on right bank of the Dordogne, 20 m. E.N.E. Bergerac. Pop. 829.

LIMUORON, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, 70 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,118.

LIMMAT, a river of Switzerland, cant. Zurich and Aargau, leaves the Lake of Zurich at its N. extremity, and after a rapid N.W. course of 18 m., joins the Aar, 2 m. E. Brugg.

LIMOEIRO, a town of Brazil, prov. and 70 m. N.W. Pernambuco. Pop. of dist. 10,000.

LIMOGES, *Lemovicum*, a comm. and city of France, cap. dep., Haute-Vienne, on rt. b. of the Vienne, 110 m. N.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 41,630. Principal buildings, a cathedral, church, bishop's palace, town hall, exchange, mint, theatre, prison, cavalry barracks, hospitals, and public baths. Of its numerous fountains, one is supposed to be Roman; and it has an amphitheatre, and various other antiquities. It is the seat of a national college, university academy, societies of agriculture, arts and sciences, and a school of commerce. Manufs. comprise porcelain, glass, broad-cloths, coarse woollen fabrics, calicoes, hats, paper, cards, etc. It has tanneries, wool dyeing houses, wax-bleaching houses, brandy distilleries, and an extensive trade with Toulouse and the S. of France. Limoges, once strongly fortified, was besieged and taken in 1370 by the English.

LIMONZ, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. and 16 m. S. Coni, cap. mand. Pop. 3,436.—II. a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 32 m. N.E. Brescia.

LIMOSANI, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Molise, dist. and 7 m. N.N.W. Campobasso. Pop. 2,900.

LIMOUSIN, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 22 m. E. Rambouillet. Pop. 960.

LIMOUSIN, an old prov. of Central France, now forming the dep. Corrèze, and part of H.-Vienne.

LIMOUR, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, cap. arrond. on the Aude, 13 m. S.S.W. Carcassonne. Pop. 7,776. It has a comm. college, and important manufs. of fine broad cloths, yarn factories, tanneries, and oil mills.

LIMPEKHOE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 11 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Area 910 ac. Pop. 248.

LIMPSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 9½ m. E.N.E. Reigate. Area 4,040 ac. Pop. 1,296.

LIMRA, a town of British India, in the peninsula of Kattywar, prov. Guzerat, in lat. 21° 47' N., lon. 71° 37' E.

LIN, a town of China, prov. Ho-nan, cap. dist., 80 m. W. Tchong-te.—*Lia-on* is the name of caps. of dists. in provs. Che-kiang and Yun-nan.

LIMARES, a town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. N.E. Jaen, near the Guarezas. Pop. 6,567.

LIXBY, a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. N.N.W. Nottingham. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 310.

LINCINNUS, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 8 m. W.S.W. Haslemere. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 339.

LINCOLN, *Lincoln*, a city, parl. and munic. bor., and co. of itself, England, cap. co. Lincolnshire, on the Witham, 46½ m. E.N.E. Derby, and has railway communication with all parts of the kingdom. Area of co. of city, comprising numerous par., 17,560 ac. Pop. 21,166; do. of city 17,536. It is situated in a fine district, at the foot and on the slope of a hill, crowned by its cathedral,

castle, etc. The cathedral was erected between the 12th and 16th centuries, in a mixed style of English architecture, and the exterior is considered very fine, while the interior is only surpassed by that of York. Several of the parish churches, anciently 52 in number, are interesting, and the city abounds in ancient remains. Other principal buildings are the co. hall and jail, within the castle walls; the ancient guild hall, a sessions house, city jail, and house of correction; grammar-school, blue-coat school, revenue 2,000*l*. per annum; co. lunatic asylum, co. hospital, union workhouse, theatre, assembly rooms, several libraries, mechanics' institute, and market house. It has also several newspapers, a banking company, and branch bank, with breweries, and large exports of flour, by the Witham, and the anc. Roman Foss-dyke canal, which communicates with the Trent. Amount of charities, 3,62*l*. Lincoln is the polling and election place for N. division of the co. The city sends 2 mems. to H. of Com. The diocese comprised, in 1838, 1,073 benefices, in cos. Lincoln, Notts, Leicester, Hunts, Bucks, and Bedford. Episcopal rev. 4,000*l*. Lincoln was at the Conquest, and long after, one of the richest ports of England, the Witham at that period being navigable for large vessels. It suffered greatly during the baronial wars, and also in the civil war, when its cathedral was occupied as a barrack.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a maritime co. of England, extending along its E. coast from the Wash to the Humber, which separates it from Yorkshire; it has E. the North Sea, S. cos. Cambridge, Northampton, and Rutland; and W. Leicester, Notts, and York. Area 2,611 sq. m., or 1,671,040 ac., of which nearly 1,600,000 are said to be cultivated, and about 470,000 are enclosed fen-land. Pop. 407,222. It is naturally divided into 3 districts:—1. the *wolds*, a low range of hills in the N.E.; 2. the *moors*, a lower, but more extensive division, running N. and S., and now mostly cultivated; 3. the *fens*, in the S. and E., a low tract protected from the sea by embankments, which, as the shoaling of the water is very gradual (the tide often running out more than 2 miles), might in places be extended so as to gain vast tracts of new land. Chief rivers, the Trent, Welland, Witham, and Ancholme. Climate in the fens moist, and previous to the extensive drainage now effected, very productive of ague. Soil, mostly a fertile sandy loam, on the moors and wolds; in the fens, deep loam, rich marly clay, or peat. Improvements in agriculture, especially as regards draining, irrigation, and bone manuring, have rendered this one of the most productive English cos. Chief crops, oats, especially on the moors and wolds, wheat, beans, barley, hemp, wood, rape, turnips, and artificial grasses; but the pasture land greatly exceeds the arable in extent. That of the fens is unequalled elsewhere in quality. The cattle, mostly short-horned, attain a great weight. The sheep are also famous for size and for long wool. Many horses are bred; the waste fens support vast flocks of geese, chiefly kept for their feathers, and the waters are the resort of wild ducks. Estates and farms of all sizes. Lincoln is separated into the parts of Lindsey in the N., Kesteven S.W., and Holland S.E., and into 83 hundreds, and 629 par., in the Midland circuit and diocese of Lincoln, besides which city, it contains Boston, Grantham, Stamford, and Great Grimsby. The co. sends 4 members (exclusive of the towns) to H. of C., 2 of which are for the N., and 2 for the S. division. Reg. co. electors (1848) of N. div., 11,598; of S.

St. 2,122. This co. is famous for the number and beauty of its ancient parish churches.

LANCASHIRE, several co., U. S., N. America.—I.

to S. part of Maine. Area 824 sq. m. Pop. 74,878.

—II. in W. of North Carolina. Area 360 sq. m.

Pop. 2,746, slaves 2,055.—III. in N.E. of Georgia.

Area 195 sq. m. Pop. 5,206.—IV. in S. of Tennessee.

Area 533 sq. m. Pop. 22,492, slaves 6,631.—V. in centre of Kentucky. Area 368 sq.

m. Pop. 10,053, slaves 3,855.—VI. in E. of Missouri.

Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 2,441, slaves 2,087.

LANCOLNVILLE, a township of the U. S., North

America, Maine, on the Penobscot river, 16 m.

S. Belfast. Pop. 2,174. It has a good harbour.

LANDAU, a town of W. Hindostan, Ootch, 1 m.

from Shahpoor, thickly populated, and flourishing.

LANDAU, a fortified town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia,

on an isl. in the Lake of Constance, united to

the mainland by bridges, 26 m. S.E.E. Constance.

Pop. 2,221. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran

churches, a castle, high school, and an active commerce

in corn, fruit, wine, and cheese; steamers trade hence to Constance.

LANDAU, a town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim,

12 m. N.E. Göttingen. Pop. 1,065.

LANDER or **LINDERBERG**, a town of Central

Sweden, hem and 30 m. N. Örebro, between two

lakes. Pop. 760, mostly employed in potteries.

LANDERS, numerous villa. of Germany, the principal

—I. 1 m. W. Hanover, of which it is a suburb separated

by the river Ilme.—II. H.-Darmstadt, prov. Lower

Hessen, 3 m. S.S.W. Gießen.—III. a small villa.

of Prussian Silesia, reg. Breslau.

LANDERAU, several villa. of Germany, the principal

in Bohemia, circ. and E.N.E. Leitmeritz, with

1,189 inhabitants, employed in manufs. of

muslins, linens, and glass wares.

LANDERVELLA, a small town, Hessen-Darmstadt,

prov. Starkenburg, 16 m. S.E. Darmstadt. P. 950.

LANDERAY (MOUNT), the most lofty mountain

yet measured in E. Australia, about 55 m. S.W.

Moreton Bay, and 5,700 feet above the sea.—

The Lindsays range is considerably further S.W.

LANDERUMS or the **NAXE**, a cape of Norway,

forming the S. extremity of the Skager-rack, with

a light-house, in lat. 61° 57' N., lon. 7° 2' E.

LANDFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m.

N.N.E. Cuckfield. Area 5,350 ac. Pop. 1,614.

LANDLEY, a chapelry of England, co. York,

W. Riding, pa. and 3½ m. W.N.W. Huddersfield.

Pop. 2,584, employed in manufs. of woollens.

LINDO, *Lindos*, a vill. and the ancient cap. of

the island of Rhodes, on a promontory of its E.

coast, 23 m. S. Rhodes, with a small harbour.

Birth-place of Cleobulus, one of the seven wise

men of Greece, and of Chares and Laocæ, the

artists, who executed the colossus of Rhodes.

LINDOAO, a frontier town of Portugal, prov.

Minho, on the Lima, 29 m. N.E. Braga. P. 600.

LINDOW, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg,

reg. Potsdam, 36 m. N.N.W. Berlin. Pop. 1,666.

LINDSEY, a pa. of England, co. Worcester,

5½ m. E.S.E. Tewbury. Area 2,260 ac. P. 1,808.

LINDSEY, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2½ m.

S.E. Thaxted. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 378.

LINSLEY, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m.

W.N.W. Hadleigh. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 226.

LINSLEY (PARCELS), Engl., the N. division of

co. Lincoln, of which it occupies nearly one-half,

including the city of Lincoln, and 19 writ. towns.

LINSLEY, several pa. of England.—I. co. Norfolk,

6 m. N.N.E. Brandon. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 22.

—II. (GRACE), co. Bucks, 3 m. W. Newport-Pagnell.

Area 2,680 ac. Pop. 622.—III. co. Somerset, 6 m. S.E.E. Bridgewater.

Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 383.

LINSEA, two small Shetland isls., between Main-

land and Yell; and an inlet, Hebrides, W. of Mull.

LINSETHENS, a township of England, co. York,

West Riding, 3½ m. S. Huddersfield. Pop. 811.

LINSLEY, a populous seaport town, W. coast

of Luzon, Philippines, 100 m. N.N.W. Manila.

LINSLEY or **LINSEA**, an island of the Malay Archipelago,

off the E. coast of Sumatra, lat. 0° 20' S., lon. 104° 40' E., 100 m. S.S.E. Singapore.

Shape irregular; length 40 m.; greatest breadth

20 m. Pop. estim. at 10,000, Malays and Moham-

medans. In its centre is a mountain with two

peaks, termed "the Am's Ears." Surface low is

the S., but the island, generally, is healthy. Pro-

ducts comprise sago, fruits, and fine timber.

LINSLEY, a town of Hanover, landr. and 36 m.

W.N.W. Osnabrück, cap. co., near the Ems. Pop.

2,776. It has Calvinistic, Roman Catholic, and

Lutheran churches, a gymnasium, and manufs.

of woollen cloth, linens, leather, and starch.

LINSLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m.

N.E. Presteigne. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 296.

LINSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 4 m.

N. East-Grinstead. Area 7,440 ac. Pop. 2,141.

LINSNAC, a vill. of Austria, Tyrol, 8 m. S.E.E.

Bregenz. Pop. 1,420.—*Linsnfeld* is a vill. of

Rhenish Bavaria, W. Spiren. Pop. 1,370.

LINGUAGROSSA, a town of the island of Sicily,

intend. & 23 m. N. Catania, cap. cant. Pop. 2,500.

LINGUETTA (CAPE), a headland of European

Turkey, Spina, advances into the sea, about 40

m. E.N.E. Otranto, bounding Eward the en-

trance into the Adriatic. Lat. 40° 26' 15" E.

LINGWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8½

m. E. Norwich. Area 810 ac. Pop. 508.

LINHARES, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 15

m. W.N.W. Guarda. Pop. 870.

LINHARES, a town of Brazil, prov. Espiritu

Santo, on 1 h. of the river Doce, 30 m. from its

mouth in the Atlantic.

LINKENHOLZ, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 8

m. N. Andover. Area 540 ac. Pop. 80.

LIN-KIANG, a city of China, prov. Kiang-si,

cap. dep., lat. 28° N., lon. 118° 24' E.

LINKINHORN, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall,

4 m. N.N.W. Callington. Ac. 2,270. P. 2,005.

LINKÖPINGS, a hen of Sweden, on the Baltic.

Area 4,253 sq. m. Pop. (1848) 206,625. Sur-

face mountainous, wooded, and interspersed with

numerous lakes. The Motala river and Kumla

canal traverse its centre. Products comprise

corn, hops, flax, and timber, with iron, lead, and

various other mineral products. Manufacturing

establishments comprise barrel and sail-cloth

factories, and iron and copper works. Principal

towns, Linköping and Norrköping.

LINKÖRNE, a town of Sweden, cap. lsm. on

the Stång-a, near its mouth in Lake Rosten, 106

m. S.W. Stockholm. Pop. 4,767. It has a cathed-

ral and several other churches, a town-hall,

house of assembly, old castle, and a gymnasium.

LINTLEY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m. N.N.W.

Bridgenorth. Area 510 ac. Pop. 105.

LINTLITHGOW, a royal and parl. bor., town, and

pa. of Scotland, cap. co., on the Union canal, and

with a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow

Railway, 17 m. W. Edinburgh, and 36 m. E.N.E.

Glasgow. Area of pa. about 1,200 ac. Scots.

Pop. 3,115; do. of bor. 4,212. It is situated in a

hollow, beside a fine lake of about 60 ac., and

consists principally of a main street. Chief

buildings, pa. church of St. Michael, a town-house,

with a fine court-room, gaol, a curious house

gonal cross-wall. On an eminence, bordered by the lake, are remains of a royal palace on the site of a Roman camp, and gradually rebuilt in its present form, by various Scottish monarchs down to James VI. It is a quadrangle, occupying an acre of ground; it has a heavy, but imposing exterior, and fine apartments, the most interesting being the parliament hall, and the room in which Mary Queen of Scots was born, in 1542. The town has a grammar school, a branch bank, and some manuf. of leather, a distillery, brewery, and glass works. It unites with Falkirk, Airdrie, Lanark, and Hamilton in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE OF WEST LOTHIAN, a co. of Scotland, having N. the Firth of Forth, E. and S. co. Edinburgh, and W. the coes. Lanark and Stirling. Area estimated at 120 sq. m., or 77,440 ac., about 3-4ths of which are arable. Pop. 80,135. Surface beautifully varied with knolls and gentle undulations. Chief rivers the Almond and Avon. Soil in the S. swampy and moorland, elsewhere generally fertile. Agriculture similar to that of the other Lothians, except that more turnips are raised. Coal is extensively wrought. Manufs. unimportant. Chief towns Linlithgow (the cap.), Queensferry, and Borrowstounness. The co. is divided into 13 pas., and, independent of two contributory bors., sends 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1848) 660.

LINN, a town of Rhénish Prussia, reg. and 10 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf. Pop. 1,022.

LINN, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Iowa. Area 720 ac. Pop. 5,441.—II. a co., in N. part of Missouri. Area 648 sq. m. Pop. 4,068.

LINNEH (Loch), a large inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, between the coes. Argyle and Inverness, joining Loch Eil on the N. Length 20 m.; breadth 8 m. Its branches are Lochs Etive, Creran, and Leven.

LINNON, a town of Rhénish Prussia, reg. and 17 m. N.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, circ. Julich, on the Roer. Pop. 1,260.

LINOSA, *Cyprus*, a small island of the Mediterranean, 100 m. S.W. Sicily, and 83 m. W. Malta. It is of volcanic formation, and uninhabited.

LINSELLS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. and 7 m. N. Lille. Pop. 1,367.

LINSTADE, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 4½ m. N.N.W. Leighton-Buzzard. Ac. 1,830. P. 1,306.

LINTHARD, three pas. of England.—I. (*Great*), co. Suffolk, 4½ m. W.S.W. Halesworth. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 100.—II. (*Little*), same co., 8 m. W. Halesworth. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 200.—III. co. Kent, 4½ m. W.S.W. Faversham. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 977.

LINTAO, an island of China. [LINTAO.]

LINTS, a river of Switzerland, cant. Glarus, enters Lake Wallenstadt after a N. course of about 26 m. The *Little Canal*, 9 m. long, connects Lakes Wallenstadt and Zurich.

LINTWATER, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Airedale, 4 m. S.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 3,892. Has woollen manufs.

LINTUN, an island of China, in the Canton river, about 15 m. N.E. Macao, and 9 m. N. Lintao, with a remarkable conical peak.

LINTON, several pas. of England.—I. a market town and pa., co. and 10½ m. S.E. Cambridge. Area of pa. 2,863 ac. Pop. 2,061.—II. a pa., co. Devon, on the English Channel, 13 m. E.N.E. Ilfracombe. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 1,020.—III. co. Hereford, 4 m. E.N.E. Ross. Area 2,780 ac. Pop. 522.—IV. a pa., co. Kent, 4 m. S. Maidstone. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 1,022.—V. a pa., co. York,

West Riding, 7 m. N. Skipton. Area 11,118 ac. Pop. 2,381, partly employed in lead mines and worsted factories.—VI. a township, co. Hereford, pa. and 3 m. S.E. Bromyard. Pop. 687.—VII. (*on-Ouse*), a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. Newton, 14 m. W.S.W. York. Pop. 273.

LINTON, two pas. of Scotland.—I. co. and 10 m. N.W. Peebles, bounded by co. Edinburgh. Pop. 1,630, partly employed in cotton manufs.—II. co. Roxburgh, 8 m. S.E. Kelso. Area 8,500 ac. Pop. 680.—III. (*East*), a vill., co. and 4½ m. E. Haddington, on the Tyne, pa. Prestonkirk, with a station on the North British Railway. Pop. 775.

LINTHATHES, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 12 m. W.N.W. Forfar, in the Grampian mts. P. 961.

LIN-TSUNG, a city of China, prov. Shan-tung, cap. dist. on the Yüeh canal, 70 m. W. Tai-nan. It is populous, and important as a commercial city.

LINTY-GREENS, a township of England, co. and 6½ m. N. Durham, pa. Chester-le-Street. P. 904.

LINWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2 m. S.E. E. Market Rasen. Area 2,410. Pop. 252.

LINWOOD, a vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. Kilbarchan, 3½ m. W. Paisley. Pop. 1,126.

LINTYANT, a town of South Africa, in lat 18° 17' 20" S., lon. 28° 50' 2" E. Pop. 7,000.

LINS or **LINTS**, a fortified city of Austria, cap. Upper Austria, on the Danube, here crossed by a bridge, 96 m. W.S.W. Vienna. Pop. (1848) 31,000. It is fortified in a remarkable manner,

by a circle of 32 detached forts, 23 on the S., and 9 on the N. bank of the Danube; has 3 suburbs, more extensive than the city itself; many churches, a landhaus, formerly a Franciscan convent, and an old castle, now a prison and penitentiary for the prov.; and barracks, a custom-house, bank, theatre, etc. Its institutions comprise a gymnasium and lyceum, with a library of 26,000 vols.;

an asylum for deaf-mutes, and other hospitals. Principal manufs. are of cotton and silk goods, leather, gold lace, cards, tobacco, and carpets, its woollen manufs. having declined. Its transit trade by the Danube is very considerable; and it communicates by railways with Budweis in Bohemia, and with Gratz in the Traun. It is probably the *Lentium* of the Romans. Some Roman antiquities have been discovered here.

LINS, a town of Rhénish Prussia, reg. and 18 m. N.N.W. Coblenz, on the Rhine. Pop. 2,711.

LITO, a vill. of India, in Bussahir, dist. Roosa-war, on rt. b. of the Spite, in lat. 31° 53' N., lon. 78° 37' E. Pop. of the vill., 30 Tartar families, and a few nuns, all professing Lamaism. The vill. is situate on a rocky eminence, in an alluvial country of small extent, but extremely fertile, which yields two crops yearly, the first of wheat and barley, and the other of buckwheat, millet, and pulse. The whole tract has the appearance of an orchard of apricots, from the profusion and luxuriance of those trees. It is supposed that this level space was formerly the bed of a mountain lake.

LIONS (GULF or), erroneously called the *Gulf of Lyons*, a wide bay of the Mediterranean, washing most of the S. coast of France. Shores very much diversified, but along some parts are extensive lagoons and low islands. It receives the Rhone, Orb, Aude, and Têt, rivers. On it are the towns of Marseille, Cote, and Fort-Vendree. It is named from the violence of its waves, which are compared to the raging of a lion.

LION'S ANCHORS (L.), a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant. on the Oudon, 13 m. N.N.W. Angers. Pop. 2,360.

LIPIARI ISLANDS, *Strohar* *Volcania* *Insulae*, a group of volcanic islands in the Mediterranean, between lat. 36° 20' and 38° 55' N., lon. 16° 15' and 18° 15' E., from 15 to 30 m. from the N. coast of Sicily, and comprised in the intend. Messina. Aggregate pop. about 25,000, of whom 14,000 are in the island Lipari. The 7 principal islands are Lipari, Vulcano, Stromboli, Salini, Panaria, Fe-Mendi, and Alicudi, besides some islets, etc. All are mountainous and volcanic, Stromboli having a still active volcano. Climate healthy, and soil highly fertile where duly irrigated, by water carefully preserved in cisterns.—*Lipari*, the largest and most central island, is 18 m. in circuit, and produces large quantities of grapes, figs, olives; and corn sufficient for 3 months' consumption. It is the great magazine for pumice stone, sent hence to all parts of the world, and sulphur, nitre, sal-ammoniac, soda, capers, and fish, are important articles of export.—*Lipari*, its cap. town, is on its E. side. Pop. 14,467. It has a castle on a rock, a cathedral, a Capuchin convent, nunnery, hospital, gymnasium, bishop's palace, fragments of cyclopean walls, a harbour, and an active trade. The isl. *Felikudi*, ancient *Phaniscus*, has a church and a remarkable grotto. P. 900.

LIPCE (*Нѣмцѣ*), a market town of Hungary, co. Liptau, 8 m. E.N.E. Rosenberg. Pop. 3,216.

LIPETSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 64 m. W. Tambor, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Voronej. Pop. (1855) 11,418. It has woollen cloth manufs. and well frequented mineral baths.

LIPETSCA (*Aliso* and *Fels*), two vill. of N. Hungary, co. Arva, 44 m. N.W. Keszmark, on the Schwarz. P. of former 3,403; of the latter 1,514.

LIPPO, a town of Poland, prov. & 32 m. N.W. Plock, cap. circ., on the Niemen. Pop. 3,600.

LIPOWEN or **LIPOWICE**, a frontier town of Russia, gov. and 102 m. S.W. Kiew. Pop. 3,100.

LIPRA, a market town of S.E. Hungary, co. Temes, cap. dist., on l. b. of the Maros, 30 m. N.E. Temesvar. Pop. 7,937, mostly employed in agriculture and in cattle breeding.

LIPRA, a river of Germany, rises in the S.W. of the principality of Lippe-Detmold, 3 m. N.E. Lippespring, flows west; W. through Prussian Westphalia and Rhénish Prussia, and joins the Rhine at Wesel, after a course of 110 miles.

LIPPE-DETMOLD, a principality of N.W. Germany, the chief part of which is comprised between Prussian Westphalia, Hanover, and the principality of Pyrmont. Cap. Detmold. Area 438 sq. m. Pop. (1833) 166,615. Surface hilly, partly covered by the Teutoburger-Wald, where Arminius exterminated the legions of Varus. The Ens and the Lippe (which last gives its name to the territory), have their sources here. Some portions are remarkably fertile. Mineral products comprise salt, lime, iron, and marble. The power of the prince is nearly absolute. Chief towns, Detmold, Lemgo, Horn, and in the detached bailiwick of Lipperode, a portion of Lippstadt. [LIPPESTADT.]

LIPPE-SCHAUMBURG, a principality of N.W. Germany, enclosed by the territories of Hesse-Schaumburg, Hanover and Prussian Westphalia, exclusive of some detached lordships within the territory of Lippe-Detmold. Area 207 sq. m. Pop. (1832) 25,864. Surface hilly and well wooded in the S., flat in the N., where the Lake Steinhuder-meer occupies about 22,000 ac. Principal river the Weser. Inhabitants mostly Lutherans, and employed in agricultural industry, coal mines, and the manufs. of brass. Principal towns, Bielefeld, the cap., and Steinhagen. Public revenue 130,000 thalers.

LIPPENHE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 43 m. N.N.E. Frankfurt. Pop. 2,750.

LIPPENHARDE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 35 m. S.E.W. of Minden, near the source of the Lippe. Pop. 1,631.

LIPPENHART, a fortified town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 23 m. N.N.E. Arnberg, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Lippe. Pop. 4,932. It is enclosed by walls. It has manufactures of woollens, and brandy distilleries.

LIPPENHART, a circ. of Prussian Westphalia, reg. Arnberg. Area 200 sq. m. Pop. 83,161. Soil level and fertile. Products comprise grain, flax, turf, coal, iron, and salt.

LIPSO, *Lepso*, a small island off the coast of Asia Minor, 6 m. S.E. Patmos.

LIPTAU, a *Gespanschaft* or dist. of Hungary, circ. on the side of the Danube. Area 850 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 71,474.

LISAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 12 m. N.W. Beaupreau. Pop. 2,320.

LISIA, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. N.W. Valencia. Pop. 8,534. It has a church, and manufs. of linens, soap, and earthenware. The adjoining dist. is fertile, and the hills furnish excellent pasturage.

LISBOA (Portug. *Lisboa*, anc. *Olisipo*), a city of Western Europe, cap. of the kingdom of Portugal, and of the prov. Estremadura, on rt. b. of the Tagus, near its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean. It is connected by railway to Cintra and Carregada. Lat. 38° 42' 4" N., lon. 9° 8' 2" W. Pop. (1854) 240,000. Mean temperature of year 61°·3; winter 52°·4, summer 70°·9, Fahr. Climate healthy, but variable; exposed to heavy rains and cold winds in winter. The city rises in the form of an amphitheatre. It is open, defended on the side next the sea by the forts St. Julian and Torre de Belem, and has an arsenal and ship-building docks. Is the residence of the sovereign, and contains many splendid architectural monuments, among which are the magnificent aqueduct of Alcantara, with 35 arches of white marble, the royal palaces of Bemposta and Necessidades; the anc. cathedral, an English chapel, with a cemetery; citadel, prison, and five theatres; and in the vicinity the palace of Ajuda, and the convent or palace of Belem. It has a royal school of naval architecture, a school of artillery and engineering; a royal college of nobles, schools of design, music, commerce, and navigation; an astronomical observatory, royal academy of sciences, with a library and printing establishment; a national library of 30,000 volumes, formed from those of the convents suppressed in 1835; museums of natural history, and a botanic garden.

Lisbon has a royal manuf. of fire-arms and powder, and a cannon foundry; other manufs. comprise silks, porcelain, paper, soap, jewellery, and trinkets; none of these, except the last, is in a flourishing state. The harbour is commodious, and large vessels approach nearly to the commodious quays. Commerce, formerly considerable, has greatly declined since the independence of Brazil. Chief exports, oranges, citrons, wine, wool, oil and leather. Imports, cotton goods, fish, butter, grain, and cheese. A great part of Lisbon was destroyed, and 60,000 lives lost, by an earthquake, in 1755. It was taken by the French in 1807, but resisted an attack from them in 1808.

LISBON, several towns, U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, 10 m. W. Canton. Pop. 5,395.—II. Maine, on the Androscoggin, 38 m. S.E.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,465.—III. New Hampshire, 80 m. N.N.W. Concord. Pop. 1,892.—IV. Co. Vermont, 7 m.

W. Norwich. Pop. 367. — *New Lisbon* is a vill., Ohio, 136 m. E.N.E. Columbus. Pop. 2,500.

LISSTERN, a parli. bor. and town of Ireland, Ulster, cos. Down and Antrim, on the Lagan, 8½ m. S.S.W. Belfast, with which town it communicates by railway. Pop. of town 8,993. It has a cathedral church for the diocese of Down and Connor, a court-house, an infirmary for co. Antrim, fever hospital, free school, union work-house, linen hall, market-house, and assembly rooms, with manufs. of linen, and in the vicinity bleach grounds. A canal from Lough Neagh here joins the Lagan, by which goods are conveyed to Belfast. The bor. sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

LISCA-BIANCA and **LISCA-NEIRA**, two islets of the Mediterranean, Lipari group, E. of Panaria.

LISCANOR, a vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, on an inlet of the Atlantic of same name, 4½ m. W. Ennistymon. It is a coast-guard station.

LISCARD, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Wallasey, at the mouth of the Mersey, 9½ m. N. Great Neston. Pop. 4,100.

LISCHAD, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 7 m. E.N.E. Budweis. Pop. 2,260.

LISIANKA, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. and 80 m. S.S.E. Kiev. P. 2,680. It has mineral baths.

LISIEUX, *Lesovium*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Calvados, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Touques, 27 m. E. Caen. Pop. 11,754. It has a cathedral, bishop's palace, hospital, and a theatre. Principal manufactures comprise coarse woollens, flannels, cotton yarn, and horse cloths. It has tanneries, brandy distilleries, dye and bleaching works.

LISKYARD, a parli. and munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on the Looe, 16 m. W.N.W. Plymouth. Area of pa. 7,740 ac. Pop. 6,128; do. of bor. 6,204. Has a Gothic church, town-hall, national school, union workhouse, literary and philosophical society, and branch bank; some manufs. of serges and leather, and a traffic in the produce of the adjacent tin, copper, and lead mines. It is a co. polling-place, and returns 1 member to House of Commons.

LISKO, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 8 m. S.E. Sanok, on the San. Pop. 2,340.

LISKOVO, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 50 m. S.E. Nishni-Novgorod. P. 4,000. Horse and cattle fairs.

LISLE, a city of France. [**LISLE**]. — II. a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Dordogne, on the Drome, 10 m. N.W. Perigueux. Pop. 1,790.

LISLE, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 60 m. S.E. Auburn. Pop. 1,360. [**LISLE**].

LISLEA, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 7 m. E. Clonahakilly. Area 6,502 ac. Pop. 3,423.

LISMOAN, an episcopal city and pa. of Ireland, Munster, cos. Waterford and Cork, 111 m. S.S.W. Dublin. Area of pa. about 64,000 ac. Pop. 16,449; do. of town 2,319. It is picturesquely situated on a steep eminence above the Blackwater. Has a cathedral, a Roman Catholic chapel, grammar and other schools, almshouses, a union workhouse, fever hospital and court-house. There is but little trade beyond that of a salmon fishery, though a canal has been carried thence to where the Blackwater becomes navigable. The diocese, comprising 73 pas. in cos. Waterford and Tipperary, was united to Waterford in the reign of Edward III. Birthplace of the philosopher Boyle, and of the poet Congreve.

LISMONA, an island off the W. coast of Scotland, co. Argyll, at the entrance of Loch Linne, 7 m. N.N.W. Oban. Area about 8,000 ac. Pop. 1,300. Surface alternately rocky and fertile. It has remains of a castle and cathedral; the chapel of

which latter is now used as the pa. church. — II. (*with Apple*), a pa., co. Argyll, including the above island, and a great extent of territory on the adjoining mainland. Pop. 4,007.

LISWADILL, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 3½ m. S.E. Armagh. Area 18,567 ac. Pop. 7,789.

LISNA, *Liss*, an isl. of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, circ. and 38 m. S.W. Spalatro. Pop. 5,200. Chief products comprise wine, oil, almonds, and anobovics. Principal town, San Giorgio, with a harbour. P. 2,800. From 1810 to 1815 this island was held by the British, when it had a depot of English manufactures, and a pop. of 12,000.

LISNA, several towns of Germany, etc. — I. (*Pol. Leszno*), Prussian Poland, reg. and 42 m. S.S.W. Posen. Pop. 9,633, of whom 4,000 were Jews. It has a castle, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and two Calvinist churches, a Jews' synagogue, and manufs. of woollen cloth, leather, and tobacco, and a trade in wine. — II. (*Nova Lissa*), Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 21 m. N.E. Prague. Pop. 2,513. — *Lisse* is a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Holland, 9 m. S. Haarlem. Pop. 1,190.

LISSAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, cos. Tyrone and Londonderry, 2 m. S.W. Moneymore. Area 24,684 ac., mostly mountainous. Pop. 5,312.

LISSENGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 11½ m. N.E. Lincoln. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 224.

LISSTZ, a market town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 18 m. N.N.W. Brünn. Pop. 1,620.

LISSONE, a vill. of Lombardy, dalesg. Milan, dist. and 3 m. N.W. Monza. Pop. 2,867.

LISSOSUFFY, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 44 m. S.E. Strokestown. Area 11,665 ac. Pop. 2,977.

LITTON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3 m. N.N.W. Sudbury. Area 330 ac. Pop. 79.

LITOWEL, a market town of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, on the Feale, 161 m. N.N.E. Tralee. Pop. 2,115; do. of pa. 8,994. It has a church and a brewery.

LITRAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 20 m. N.N.W. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,804.

LITAKOU, South Africa. [**LITTAKOO**].

LITANT (El), *Leontes*, a river of Palestine, pash. Acre, rises near Baalbec, flows between Lebanon and Anti-Libanus, and enters the Mediterranean, 6 m. N. Tyre. Near its mouth it is called El-Kasimiye.

LITCHAM, a pa. & mkt. town of Engl., co. Norfolk, 7 m. N.N.W. Swaffham. Ac. 2,660. P. 866.

LITCHBOROUGH, a pa., Engl. [**LICHBOURGH**].

LITCHFIELD, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer. Connection, in its N.W. part, on the Housatonic river and its branches. Area 835 sq. m. Pop. 45,253. Iron is mined and extensively manufactured. — II. a tashp., cap. above co., 26 m. W. Hartford. Pop. 8,967. — III. a tashp., Maine, 11 m. S.S.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,166. — IV. a tashp., New York, 116 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 1,616. [**LICHFIELD**].

LITTLERLAND, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Sefton, 5 m. N. Liverpool. Pop. 2,262.

LITHUANIA, a country of Europe, forming all the N. and N.E. part of the ancient kingdom of Poland, and now mostly comprised in the Russian govts. Vitebsk, Mogilev, Vilna, Grodno, Minsk, and a small part of Prussia, reg. Gumbinnen.

LITREY or **LITRAY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Calvados, arrond. and 9 m. W.S.W. Bayeux. P. 2,408. In its vicinity is an extensive coal basin.

LITSCHAU, a frontier town of Lower Austria, on the Launitz, 80 m. N.W. Vienna. Pop. 667.

LITTAU (Morav. *Littonie*), a town of Moravia, with a station on railway to Prague, circ. and 10 m. N.W. Olmutz. Pop. 2,380, mostly engaged in manufs. of woollen cloth, muslin, and hosiery.

LITTLEBORO, or **LITTLEBOROUGH**, an isl. off the W. coast of Ireland, Co. Galway, on the S. side of Killybeg Bay. It has a coal-gate station.

LITTLEBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Herts, on the Trunk, 7½ m. N.E. of East Bedford. Area 200 ac. P. 84.—II. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. and 24 m. N.E. of Rochdale, at the foot of Blackstone Edge, with a station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway. It was anciently a Roman station.

LITTLEBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4 m. S.E. Canterbury. Area 2,010 ac. Pop. 745.

LITTLE BRITAIN, a town, U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 22 m. S. E. Lancaster. Pop. 3,042.

LITTLEBURT, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 1½ m. W.N.W. Saffron-Walden. Ac. 2,300. Pop. 834.

LITTLE COMPTON, a town, U. S., N. Amer., Rhode Isl., 26 m. S.E. of Providence. Pop. 1,463.

LITTLE CREEK, two hamlets of the U. S., North America, Delaware, co. Kent and Sussex. Pop. 2,237 and 3,223.

LITTLE FALLS (now *Rockton*), a town, of the U. S., N. America, New York, on Mohawk River, which has here rapid falls, and on the Erie Canal & Utica Railway, 91 m. W.N.W. Albany. P. 4,855.

LITTLEHAM-WITH-EXMOUTH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, at the mouth of the river Axe, 7 m. W.S.W. Sidmouth. Area 2,280 ac. Pop. 4,150.—II. a pa., same co., 7 m. S. Bideford. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 413.

LITTLEPORT, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, with a station on the E. Anglian Railway, 4½ m. N.E. Ely. Area 16,390 ac. Pop. 3,823.—*Littleport Fen*, partly in this pa., comprises about 28,000 ac. and is drained by steam engines.

LITTLE ROCK, a city of the U. S., North America, cap. state Arkansas, on the S. bank of Arkansas river, 88 m. N.W. its junction with the Mississippi. Pop. about 4,500. It is built on a bank 200 feet above the river.

LITTLETON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Middlesex, 3 m. E.S.E. Staines. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 108.—II. co. Hants, 3 m. N.N.W. Winchester. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 122.—III. (*Drew*), co. Wilts, 7½ m. N.W. Chippingham. Area 760 ac. Pop. 257.—IV. (*Hgh*), co. Somerset, 9 m. W.S.W. Bath. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 961. Has coal mines.—V. (*North*), co. Worcester, 3½ m. N.N.E. Evesham. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 314.—VI. (*on-Swain*), co. Gloucester, 5 m. E.S.E. Chippingstow. Area 900 ac. Pop. 190.—VII. (*South*), co. Worcester, 3 m. N.E. Evesham. Area 900 ac. Pop. 212.—VIII. (*West*), co. Gloucester, 7 m. N.N.E. Bath. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 161.—IX. (*Panwell*), a tything, co. Wilts, pa. West Lavington, 5 m. S.S.W. Devizes. Pop. 573.

LITTLETON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Cambridge, 3 m. W.N.W. Royston. Area 2,860 ac. Pop. 790. At "Heaven's Walls," in this pa. was a Roman cemetery.—II. co. Sussex, 6½ m. S.S.W. Halesham. Area 570 ac. Pop. 106.

LITTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Somerset, 6 m. N.N.E. Wells. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 431.—II. (*Cheney*), co. Dorset, 6 m. E.S.E. Bridport. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 507.—III. a hamlet, co. Derby, 24 m. N.N.W. Bakewell. Pop. 245.

LITTORALE or **LITORAL** (*SHUGARIAN*), a dist. of the Austrian empire, extending along the Adriatic from Trieste to Dalmatia. Area 120 sq. m. Pop. 22,000. For administrative purposes it belongs to Croatia.

LITVAINOVITZ, a market town of Russia, gov. and 58 m. S.E. Moghiller. Pop. 1,700.

LITVAY or **LITVAK**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, 65 m. N.E. Kamienka. Pop. 2,500.

LIV-RODOV, a city of China, prov. Hgan-hoi, cap. dep., 40 m. W. Hankow.

LIVADIA or **LIVADIA**, the former name of Helles (Greece) under the *Tolids*, so named from the town Lebadea.

LIVADOVITZ, a vill. of Greece, at the mouth of a river in the bay of Livadovitz, 16 m. N.N.W. Megara.—The Bay of *Livadovitz* is the N.E. termination of the Gulf of Corinth, 14 m. in length by 9 m. in average breadth.

LIVAMOT, a town, and market town of France, dep. Calvados, cap. cant. on the Vie, 19 m. S.S.W. Lisieux. Pop. 1,162. Its cheese is celebrated.

LIVENEA, *Livenza*, a river of Austrian Italy, rises in the dolom. Udine, flows tortuously S.ward, and after a course of about 70 m., enters the Adriatic Sea, 23 m. N.E. Venice. It communicates by a canal with the Piave.

LIVERMERE, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*Green*), 5 m. N.N.E. Bury-St-Edmund's. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 301.—II. (*Lidde*), 5 m. N.N.E. Bury-St-Edmund's. Ac. 1,600. Pop. 174.

LIVERMORE, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, 23 m. W. Augusta. Pop. 1,764.

LIVERPOOL, a port and munic. bor. of England, co. Lancaster, hundred W. Derby, on the E. bank of the Mersey estuary, about 4 m. from the Irish Sea, 163 m. N.W. London. Lat. of observatory 53° 24' 48" N., lon. 3° 0' 1" W. Area of borough, comprising, with Liverpool pa., portions of the townships of Kirkdale, Everton, W. Derby, and the extra parochial place of Toxteth Park, 5,000 ac. Pop. (1831) 203,964; (1841) 286,487; (1851) 375,955. Mean temperature of year 50° 8; winter 41° 3; summer 61° 1, Fahr. It extends 5 m. in length, by about 2½ m. at its greatest breadth, over gently rising ground; the highest point within the borough being about 220 feet above the quay wall of the river. Though irregularly laid out, it has many broad, straight, and handsome thoroughfares. Along the shore, there is a line of docks and basins of nearly five miles in extent, having an aggregate water area of 200 acres. Of these 179 acres are wet docks, and 21 acres dry basins, and the quay space exceeds 14 m. in length; and the docks are still in the course of extension northward. Among the largest of the docks are the Brunswick, Queen's, King's, Albert, Salthouse, Canning, George's, Prince's, Waterloo, Victoria, Trafalgar, Clarence, Nelson, Bramley Moore, Wellington, Huskisson, Sandon, Salisbury, Collingwood, and Stanley. The three last are connected with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and most of the others have half tide locks and wet basins. The number of ships that entered the port in 1851 was 21,071; aggregate tonnage 3,737,666; dock dues 269,020; custom receipts 8,510,182, after a reduction of 38½ per cent. from the rates of 1836—38 per cent. from those of 1844, on the tonnage dues on East India voyages, or 18 per cent. on the aggregate foreign dues—and again a further reduction in 1848, equal to 40,000. on the gross income. Total value of foreign exports in 1850 amounted to nearly 35,000,000., and the foreign imports 37,404,460. The rapid increase of the commerce of the port is seen by contrasting the extent of dock-room, and the amount of shipping, tonnage, and revenue above stated, with the corresponding items in 1836, when they were as follows:—Area 111 acres, shipping 12,537, tonnage 1,552,466, revenue 183,456. Warehouse room attached to the docks is wanting, the Albert and Stanley docks being not yet the only two that have warehouses attached, and most of the imported goods have to be placed in private warehouses. The London and North Western Railway has a terminus on the high ground of the town at Edge-

hills, and from thence three branches through tunnels run, one to the centre of the town for general traffic, and one to the North and South docks respectively for goods. The East Lancashire, the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the Liverpool and Southport lines join, and have a goods station near the docks in Great Howard Street, and a general station in Tithe-barn Street, near the exchange; and, in connection with them, a high level branch to the docks is now in course of construction, for coaling steam-vessels. *Liverpool* is supplied with water of excellent quality, to the extent of about 6,000,000 gallons per diem, pumped from wells in the red sandstone, into head reservoirs, from which it is distributed with such pressure that fires are extinguished by jets direct from the mains, without the intervention of fire-engines. Works are in progress for bringing in a large supply of water from the hilly district of Rivington, 26 m. distant, in iron pipes 44 inches in diameter. The sewerage of the town was, until lately, extremely defective, and the mortality of the town was very high. Under a local act obtained in 1844, active measures have been taken to remedy these evils. Sewers are being made in all directions, and houses drained, and the mortality has been greatly diminished.

Among the public buildings is the town hall, erected at a cost of upwards of 110,000*l.* It contains a superb suite of entertainment rooms, the council-hall, and various public offices connected with the management of the municipal business, and the corporate estate. The hall stands on one side of a square, the other three sides of which are formed by the exchange buildings, the lower storey of which is an arcaded walk. The revenue buildings, comprising the excise, post, custom-house, dock, and stamp offices, is a large heavy building, of the Ionic order, covering an area of 6,700 sq. yards. St George's Hall, of the Corinthian order, externally and internally, contains *sans* courts, and a hall for public meetings, musical entertainments, etc., and also a concert room. There is also a concert hall, called the Philharmonic Hall, of colossal dimensions, and in excellence in the requisites of hearing and seeing, may vie with any building of a similar kind. The principal churches are those of Saints Peter, Catherine, James, Michael, Luke, Philip, and Paul; and St George's, the Scotch kirk, Free churches, United Presbyterian Church, Unitarian, Independent, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels, and two Jews' synagogues—altogether 109 churches and chapels. A statue has been erected to Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington. Among the educational establishments are the Liverpool Royal Institution, which has a large library and a museum; the Collegiate, a fine building in the Gothic style; the Mechanics' Institute, a school of medicine, and several schools belonging to the different religious bodies. There are many hospitals, an infirmary, dispensaries, and charitable institutions; four large covered, and two open, public markets for provisions; a fish market and pedlars' market; corn exchange, and tobacco warehouse; public baths on the pier-head, and two other baths and wash-houses in the town for the working classes. The bank of England has a branch here, and next to it is the Liverpool Commercial Bank, besides ten other banks. There are the Exchange, Athenaeum and Lyceum news-rooms; the two latter have extensive libraries attached, and the free public library and museum. Fourteen newspapers are published in Liverpool. The town has sugar refineries, iron and brass foundries, breweries,

rope, glass, soda, and alkali works; a manufacture of watches and jewellery; and ship-building is carried on in it to a great extent; but it owes its chief importance to its being a great seat of foreign export and import trade, and the main outlet for the manufactures of Manchester, W. Yorkshire, Staffordshire, and the principal part of the trade of England with Ireland and America. The entrance to the river Mersey is encumbered with shoals, but at high water it may be entered by the largest ships, upwards of 15,000,000*l.* having been expended on the river Mersey in securing safe anchorage and dock accommodation. Nearly all the raw cotton imported into Britain is brought to Liverpool; the imports in 1851 amounted to 6,795,335 cwts. In 1850, 174,187 passengers emigrated from this port (in 658 ships, of 1,500 to 3,000 tons); of these 154,799 were steerage passengers; 106,109 were emigrants to the United States of America. *Liverpool* is connected by railway with all the great towns of England and Scotland, by canals with the principal towns of England, and by steam packets with Glasgow, Dublin, Cork, Bristol, and the principal ports of America, to which steamships depart. The bor. is divided into 16 wards, and governed by a mayor, a recorder, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors. The corp. rev. from town dues alone amounted, in 1836, to 49,332*l.* and, in 1849, to 102,590*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* With this and other sources of income, the council are enabled to meet their ordinary and obligatory expenses, imposed under the municipal act, and from 1836 to 1849 there has been an annual surplus varying from 20,000*l.* to 40,000*l.* The corp. estate is estimated at above 4,000,000*l.* and the debt about 550,000*l.* It has quarter and petty-sessions, courts of record and requests, and is the seat of assizes for the hundred of W. Derby. Its port jurisdiction comprises the whole estuary of the Mersey. Birthplace of Mrs Hemans the poetess. It sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1851) 17,316.

LIVERPOOL, a vill., U. S., North America, New York, on Onondaga Lake, 130 m. N.W. Albany. It has numerous valuable salt springs.

LIVERPOOL, a town of Nova Scotia, British North America, cap. Queen's co., on its S.E. coast, 70 m. S.W. Halifax.—*Cape Liverpool* is the name of a headland on the S side of the entrance to Lancaster Sound, British North America, and of another bounding the inlet Liverpool Bay, Arctic Ocean, North America, immediately S.W. Cape Bathurst. Lat. about 70° N., lon. 129° W.

LIVERPOOL, a town of East Australia, New South Wales, co. Cumberland 13 m. S.W. Sydney.

LIVERPOOL-PLAINS, a "hilly, picturesque, and well-watered region," East Australia, between lat. 31° and 32° S., lon. 150° and 151° E., N. of Brisbane co., New South Wales, from 800 to 900 feet above the sea level, containing the head streams and upper course of the Peel river, and bounded southward by the Liverpool mountain range, 4,000 feet in height. It is a squatting district, with a pop. of (1851) 2,385.—*Liverpool* river, North Australia, Arnhem-land, enters the sea near lat. 12° S., lon. 134° 10' E.

LIVERSEDE, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, 54 m. N.N.E. Huddersfield. Pop. 6,974, employed in manufactures of woollens.

LIVERPOOL, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 61 m. E. Guisborough. Ac. 4,266. P. 301..

LIVERT, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Blackburn, 34 m. S.E.E. Preston. Pop. 2,548. **LIVERTON**, several con. of the U. S., North

America.—I. in W. of New York. Area 568 sq. m. Pop. 40,878.—II. in S.E. of Louisiana. Area 768 sq. m. Pop. 2,365.—III. in W. part of Kentucky. Area 236 sq. m. Pop. 6,678.—IV. in centre of Michigan. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 13,485.—V. in centre of Illinois. Area 1,026 sq. m. Pop. 1,552.—VI. in N.W. of Missouri. Area 537 sq. m. Pop. 4,347.—VII. a township of New York, 32 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,022.—VIII. New Jersey, 9 m. N.W. Newark. Pop. 1,151.

LYMESTONE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, 14 m. W.S.W. Edinburgh. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ m., breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Pop. 1,289.

LYNN or LYNN, a town of Russia, gov. and 30 m. S.E. Orel, cap. dist., on the Sosna, an affluent of the Don. Pop. 9,390. It has numerous churches, and several annual fairs.

LYNKO, a fortified town of European Turkey, Bosnia, Herzegovina, 54 m. N.W. Mostar, on the Bistrica, here crossed by a bridge of 5 arches. Pop. 5,000. It has a citadel.

LYONIA (Germ. *Lindau* or *Liefland*), a maritime gov. of Russia, mostly between lat. $50^{\circ} 30'$ and $56^{\circ} 20'$ N., lon. 24° and 28° E., having W. the Gulf of Livonia, and on other sides, the gvs. Pskov, Vitebsk, and Courland, and the Lake Peipus. Area, comprising the island Oesel in the Baltic, 20,450 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 814,100. Surface mostly flat and marshy. Principal rivers, the Düna and Eyst, and on the S. frontier the Bolder-aa, Fennern, and Emba. Lakes numerous. Soil fertile. Principal crops comprise rye, barley, wheat, oats, and buckwheat; the rearing of live stock is of great importance; the fisheries are active, both on the coast and in the lakes. Timber is an important product. Manufs. of cotton and woollen stuffs, sugar, tobacco, glass, etc.; the peasant spin linen yarn, and mostly weave their own clothing. Pop. very mixed, and mostly Lutherans. Principal towns, Riga, the cap., Dorpat, Pernau, and Wenden, with Arensburg in the island of Oesel.

LYONIA or RIGA (Gulf or), an inlet of the Baltic Sea, in Russia, between the gvs. of Livonia and Courland. Lat. 57° to $58^{\circ} 30'$ N., lon. 27° to $24^{\circ} 20'$ E. Length, N. to S., 100 m., breadth 80 m. The island Oesel covers almost all its entrance, which is difficult of navigation owing to shoals. In it are several small islands. It receives the Düna, Aa, Alama, and Fennern, rivers.

LYONNO, a town of Sardania, Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. and 17 m. W.S.W. Vercelli. Pop. 3,000. It has a pa. church, two convents, and a trade in cattle and wool.

LYONNO, a city of Italy. [LYONNO.]

LYONNE (Str.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., near the Lot, 4 m. W.S.W. Villeneuve-sur-Lot. Pop. 2,993.—II. a comm., dep. Haute-Garonne, arrond. Toulouse.

LYONNA, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Drôme, 10 m. S. Valence. Pop. 1,615.—*Livry* is the name of villa, depa. Calvados, Nièvre, and Seine-et-Oise, the last 10 m. E. Paris.

LYONNA, a considerable river of E. Africa, enters the Indian Ocean behind Cape Delgado.

LUXEM, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, 6 m. N.E. Sarrebourg. Pop. 1,093.

LUXUS, a seaport town of the Ionian island Cephalonia, on its W. end, 5 m. N.W. Argostoli. Pop. 6,000. It is a Greek bishop's see. Its harbour is sheltered by a mole.

LUXAT, a large vill. of Turkish Kurdistan, on the Zab, about 60 miles N.E. Mosul.

LUXAM POINT, a bold headland of England, co. Cornwall, pa. Landewednack, forming the most southern point of Britain, 25 m. E.S.E. Land's

End, and having two lighthouses with fixed lights, elevated 300 feet above the sea, in lat. $48^{\circ} 57' 40''$ N., lon. $6^{\circ} 12' 8''$ W.

LYNARD ISLAND, is off the E. coast of Australia. Lat. $14^{\circ} 40'$ S., lon. $145^{\circ} 30'$ E.

LYNKA (Str.), *Concorvado*, and *Austria*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariège, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Salat, 1 m. N.W. St. Girons. Pop. 1,372.

LYN-SUN-OUACQ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 8 m. N.E. Meaux. P. 1,200.

LYNABELLO and LYRANO, two market towns of S. Italy, Naples, prov. Otranto, the former 5 m. S.E. Lecce, the latter 14 m. E.S.E. Taranto.

LYNACHEVO, a town of Russia, gov. Minak, 48 m. S.W. Sintak. Pop. 1,800.

LYUBETSK, a market town of Russia, gov. and 38 m. N.N.W. Tchernigov. Pop. 1,600.

LYUBIN, a town of Russia, gov. and 54 m. N.E. Jaroslavl, cap. circ., on the Obnora. Pop. 2,000.

LYSNE, a river of Sweden, lens Östersund and Gefle, after a tortuous E.ward course of 200 m., enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 6 m. S. Söderhamn.

LYTCHY (Pol. *Lucyna*), a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 130 m. N.W. Vitebsk. Pop. 2,100.

LLAGOZEMA, a market town of Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 10 m. S.E. Gerona. Pop. 2,000.

LLAMPHEY, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 2 m. S.E. Pembroke. Pop. 305.

LLAN (a *Cherok*), is the prefix of numerous pas, and towns in England and Wales.—*Llan-aber*, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Barmouth. Pop. 1,072.—*Llan-afan*, a pa., South Wales, co. Cardigan, 8 m. N. Tregaron. Pop. 419.—*Llan-afan-Juan*, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 6 m. N.W. Builth. Pop. 983.—*Llan-afan-fachan*, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 5 m. S.W. Builth. Pop. 173.—*Llan-aml-tech*, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 5 m. S.E. Brecon. Pop. 346.—*Llan-arnio*, a pa., South Wales, co. Radnor, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Rhayadergwy. Pop. 374.—*Llan-aron*, several pas., North Wales.—I. co. Carnarvon, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. Pwllheli. Pop. 612.—II. co. Denbigh, 5 m. E.S.E. Ruthin. Pop. 2,117.—III. (*Dyffryn Crwgiog*), same co., 9 m. E.N.E. Oswestry. Pop. 304.—IV. (*Mynydd Mawr*), a mountainous pa. in same co., 84 m. N. Llanfyllin. Pop. 164.—*Llanarth*, a pa., South Wales, co. Cardigan, 12 m. E.N.E. Lampeter. Pop. 2,397.—II. a pa., England, co. Monmouth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Ragland. Area 3,540 ac. Pop. 610.—*Llanarthne*, a pa., South Wales, co. and 74 m. E. Carnarthen. Pop. 2,076.—*Llan-asa*, a pa., North Wales, co. Flint, 6 m. N.W. Holywell. Pop. 2,732. Has coal mines. On St Asaph Hill, in this pa., is a signal tower, and at the mouth of the Dee, Point of Air, a lighthouse.—*Llan-babo*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey. Pop. 107.—*Llanbadarn*, several pas., etc., Wales.—I. (*Fawr*), South Wales, co. Cardigan, 1 m. S.E. Aberystwyth. Pop. 12,776.—II. co. Radnor, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. New Radnor. Pop. 433.—III. (*Fynydd*), same co., 10 m. N.E. Rhayadergwy. Pop. 336.—IV. (*Odynh*), South Wales, co. Cardigan, 3 m. W.N.W. Tregaron. Pop. 492.—V. (*Tref-Eglwys*), same co., 11 m. N.N.W. Lampeter. Pop. 945.—VI. (*Y Garreg*), co. Radnor, 5 m. E.S.E. Builth. Pop. 69.—*Llanbadock*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 1 m. S. Usk. Area 3,430 ac. Pop. 418.—*Llanbadrig* two pas., North Wales.—I. co. Anglesey, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. Amlwch. Pop. 1,281.—II. co. Carnarvon, 4 m. S.W. Pwllheli. Pop. 525.—*Llanbedd*, a pa., South Wales, co., and includes the bor. of Carnarvon. Pop. 9,883.—*Llanboko*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 8 m. N.W. Llanerch-y-mydd. Pop. 167.

LLANEDD or LANFIER-POW-SESTERN, a

part. bor., market town, and pa., South Wales, co. and 28 m. E.N.E. Cardigan, on the Teify. Pop. of pa. 1,488, do. of bor. 807. It has a church, and a Gothic quadrangle, forming the royal college of St David's, revenue 3,000l. yearly. Average number of students about 80. The bor. joins with Cardigan, Aberystwyth, and Adpar, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.—*Llanbedr*, several pas., Wales.—I. co. Brecon, 2 m. N.E. Crickhowel. Pop. 286.—II. co. Merioneth, 7½ m. N.N.W. Barmouth. Pop. 366.—III. co. Radnor, 8 m. N.W. Hay. Pop. 322.—IV. (*Duffryn Chwyd*), co. Denbigh, 1½ m. N.E. Ruthin. Pop. 461.—V. (*Felfry*), South Wales, co. Pembroke, 2½ m. E. Narberth. Pop. 1,002.—VI. (*Goch*), co. Anglesey, 7 m. E.S.E. Llanerchymedd. Pop. 380.—VII. (*Y-Cenia*), co. Carnarvon, 6 m. N.N.W. Llanwrst. Pop. 481.—*Llanberri*, a pa., North Wales, co. and 9 m. E.S.E. Carnarvon. Pop. 1,111. employed in copper mines.—*Llanboulton*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 9½ m. S.E. Holyhead. Pop. 362.—*Llanbister*, a pa., South Wales, co. Radnor, 10½ m. W. Knighton. Pop. 1,084.—*Llanboiddian*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 1 m. S.W. Lowbridge. Pop. 767.—*Llanboidy*, a pa., South Wales, co. Pembroke, 8½ m. N.E. Narberth.—*Llanbrynmair*, a pa., North Wales, co. Montgomery, on the Dyff, 9½ m. E. Machynlleth. Pop. 1,902. The cataract of Ffrydafawr is in this pa.—*Llan-cedwyn*, a pa., North Wales, co. Denbigh, 7½ m. W.N.W. Oswestry. Pop. 231.—*Llanccorfan*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4½ m. S.E. Cowbridge. Pop. 602.—*Llanclllo*, a pa., England, co. and 13 m. S.W. Hereford. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 70.—*Llangnick*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5½ m. N.W. Neath. Pop. 4,229.—**LLANDAFF**, a pa. and city of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Taff, 8 m. N.W. Cardiff, and with a station on the Taffvale and Aberdare Railway. Pop. of pa. 1,821. The "city" is a mere hamlet, noted only for its cathedral. Adjoining are the chapter house, and remains of the ancient episcopal palace. The see of Llandaff, founded in the 6th century, comprised, in 1831, 192 benefices in the co. Glamorgan and Monmouth. Episcopal revenue 4,200l.—*Llandawg*, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth, 2 m. S. Harlech. Pop. 749.—*Llandarog*, a pa., South Wales, co. and 6 m. S.E. Carmarthen. Pop. 1,036.—*Llandawh*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 1½ m. N.W. Langharm. Pop. 37.—*Llanddewain*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 5 m. S.E. Llangadog. Pop. 851.—*Llanddewiniol*, two pas., Wales, co. Cardigan, 0 m. S.E. Aberystwyth. Pop. 251.—II. (*Fab*), co. Anglesey, 6 m. N.E. Newborough. Pop. 407.—*Llandetty*, a pa., South Wales, co. and 8 m. S.E. Brecknock. Pop. 549.—*Llanddew*, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 1½ m. N.E. Brecknock. Pop. 300.—*Llanddewi* (i. e., *Church of St David's*), several pas. of South Wales.—I. co. Glamorgan, 5 m. N.E. Penrice. Pop. 174.—II. (*Aberarth*), co. Cardigan, on the Arth, 1½ m. N.W. Lampeter. Pop. 1,284.—III. (*Aber-Gwain*), co. Brecon, 11 m. W.N.W. Builth. Pop. 103.—IV. (*Brefi*), co. Cardigan, 6½ m. N.E. Lampeter. Pop. 2,383.—V. (*Fack*), co. Radnor, 5½ m. W.N.W. Hay. Pop. 129.—VI. (*Felfry*), co. Pembroke, 2½ m. N.E. Narberth. Pop. 777.—VII. (*Ystredennig*), co. Radnor, 8½ m. N.E. Rhayader. Pop. 602.—*Llanddowran*, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Brecon, 1½ m. S.S.W. Builth. Pop. 223.—*Llanddona*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 3½ m. N.W. Beaumaris. Pop. 637, employed in the herring fishery.—*Llanddoyne*, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth, 4½ m. N.W. Barmouth. Pop. 388.—*Llanddysa*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 6½

m. W. Carnarvon. Pop. 263.—*Llanddysan*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 7 m. W. Beaumaris. Pop. 729.—*Llanddysyn*, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth, 2½ m. S.W. Maestwrog. Pop. 493.—*Llandefaillog*, several pas., South Wales, co. Brecon.—I. (*Fack*), 2½ m. N. Brecon. Pop. 385.—II. (*Fawr*), 6 m. N.E. Brecon. Pop. 704.—III. (*Ffyr-Grwyg*), 4 m. N.E. Brecon. Pop. 38.—*Llandegai*, a mountainous pa., North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 1½ m. S.E. Bangor. Pop. 3,398. It has slate quarries.—*Llandegfan*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 2½ m. S.W. Beaumaris. Pop. 927.—*Llandegla*, a pa., North Wales, co. Denbigh, 6½ m. S.E. Ruthin. Pop. 444.—*Llandegley*, a pa., South Wales, co. Radnor, 9½ m. S.E. Rhayader. Pop. 401.—*Llandegvet*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 3½ m. N. Caerleon. Area 720 ac. Pop. 114.—*Llandegwning*, a pa., North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 7½ m. W.S.W. Pwllheli. Pop. 162.—*Llandowrror*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 3½ m. N.W. Langharm. Pop. 403.—*Llandello*, several pas., etc., North Wales.—I. co. Pembroke, 8 m. N.N.W. Narberth. Pop. 205.—II. (*Aber-Cywyn*), co. and 8 m. S.W. Carmarthen. Pop. 76.—III. (*Arfan*), co. and 10 m. W.N.W. Brecon. Pop. 525.—IV. (*Graban*), co. Radnor, 5½ m. S.E. Builth. Pop. 260.—V. (*Tal-y-Bont*), co. Glamorgan, 8 m. N.W. Swansea. Pop. 1,408. Coal is wrought in this pa.—**LLANDEILO-VAWR** or **FAWR**, a market town and pa. of South Wales, co. and 14 m. E.N.E. Carmarthen, on the Towy, and on the Llanelly Railway. Pop. of pa. 3,758. It has a church; manuf. of flannels; has tanneries, and in the vicinity are coal mines. Near it is Grongar hill, where the last struggle was made for the independence of Wales, in 1282.—*Llandetiolen*, a pa., North Wales, co. and 6 m. N.E. Carnarvon. Pop. 4,894. Has slate quarries.—*Llandenny*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 4 m. N.E. Usk. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 61.—*Llandersf*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Merioneth, 7½ m. S.W. Corwen. Pop. 955.—*Llandinabo*, a pa., England, co. Hereford, 3½ m. W.N.W. Ross. Area 640 ac. Pop. 77.—*Llandinam*, a pa., North Wales, co. Montgomery, 5½ m. N.E. Llanidloes. Pop. 1,585.—*Llandinogad*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, ½ m. W. Llandovery. Pop. 2,542.—*Llandoek*, two pas., South Wales, co. Glamorgan.—I. (*Barry*), 3 m. S.W. Cardiff. Pop. 74.—II. 1 m. S. Cowbridge. Pop. 113.—*Llandoget*, a pa., North Wales, co. Denbigh, 1½ m. N.N.E. Llanwrst. Pop. 214.—*Llanfloga*, a pa., England, co. and 6 m. S.E. Monmouth. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 571.—**LLANDOVERY**, a munic. bor., and market town, S. Wales, co. and 24 m. E.S.E. Carmarthen, pa. Llandoek, on the Bann. Pop. 1,927. It is situated in a vale, near the Towy.—*Llandrillo*, two pas., North Wales.—I. co. Merioneth, 4½ m. S.W. Corwen. Pop. 790.—II. (*Yrhor*), co. Denbigh and Carnarvon, 4 m. N.E. Conwy. Pop. 1,331.—*Llandrindod*, a pa., South Wales, co. Radnor, 6 m. N.N.E. Builth. Pop. 217. Three mineral springs, respectively chalybeate, sulphureous, and saline, have long rendered the village a great resort of invalids.—*Llandrinio*, a pa. of North Wales, co. Montgomery, 7 m. N.N.E. Welshpool. Pop. 925.—*Llandrygan*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 6 m. E.N.E. Llangefni. Pop. 420.—*Llandudno*, a pa., North Wales, co. Carnarvon, on the Irish Sea, 4 m. N.N.W. Conwy. Pop. 1,131, employed in copper mines. The lofty cliffs and sea-worn caverns of the promontory of Gogarth, are in this pa., which contains also several monuments of early cyclopean architecture, and is still the haunt of the once cele-

beated peregrine falcon.—*Llandudoch*, a pa., North Wales, co. Carmarvon, 6½ m. W.N.W. Pwllheli. Pop. 112.—*Llandulais*, a pa., North Wales, co. Denbigh, 3½ m. W.N.W. Abergelle. Pop. 875.—II. a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon. Pop. 151.—*Llandulor* or *Llandow*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3½ m. S.W. Cowbridge. Pop. 134.—*Llandudog*, a pa., North Wales, co. and 4½ m. S.S.W. Carnarvon. Pop. 2,823.—*Llandysilio*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4½ m. S. Llandello-Fawr. Pop. 2,885.—*Llandysul*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen. Pop. 247.—*Llandysulodg*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5½ m. N.E. Bridgend. Pop. 284. Coal and iron abound. The pa. belongs to the Duchy of Lancaster.—*Llandysullog*, a pa., South Wales, co. Cardigan, 1½ m. E.N.E. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop. 589.—*Llandysulodg*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 3 m. N.E. Llanerch-y-medd. Pop. 719. Has copper mines.—*Llandysulodg*, a pa., South Wales, co. and 3½ m. S.W. Cardigan. Pop. 1,063.—*Llandysullog*, a pa., South Wales, co. Pembroke, 7 m. N.E. St David's. Pop. 245.—*Llandysullog*, a pa., North Wales, co. and 4 m. E.S.E. Denbigh. Pop. 711.—*Llandysul*, a pa. and market town, South Wales, co. Cardigan, on the Teifi, 12 m. S.W. Lampeter. Pop. of pa. 2,930.—*Llandysullog*, several pas. of Wales.—I. North Wales, co. Anglesey, on the Menai Strait, here crossed by the celebrated suspension bridge, 2 m. W.B.W. Bangor. Pop. 1,243.—II. co. Montgomery, 8½ m. N.E. Welshpool. Pop. 608.—III. co. Denbigh, 1½ m. N.W. Llangollen. Pop. 1,019.—IV. (*Gopet*), South Wales, co. Cardigan, 16 m. W.N.W. Lampeter. Pop. 1,396.—V. co. Pembroke and Carmarthen, 4½ m. N. Narberth. Pop. 993.—*Llandysul*, a pa. of North Wales, co. and 2 m. S.W. Montgomery. Pop. 537.—*Llandysullog*, a pa., South Wales, co. and 5 m. S.E.E. Carmarthen. Pop. 1,391.—*Llandodern*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4½ m. N.N.E. Cardiff. Pop. 334.—*Llandodern*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, on the Menai Strait, 4 m. N. Carnarvon. Pop. 337.—*Llandodern*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 8 m. N.E. Llanelli. Pop. 1,126.—*Llandodern*, a pa., South Wales, co. Merioneth, 3½ m. N. Towyn. Pop. 705.—*Llandodern*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 7 m. W. Llandello-Fawr. Pop. 2,008.—*Llandodern*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 7 m. N.E. Amlwch. Pop. 715.—*Llandodern*, a pa., North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 6 m. N. Pwllheli. Pop. 616.—*Llandodern*, two pas., North Wales.—I. co. Anglesey, on the Irish Sea, 1½ m. S.E. Amlwch. Pop. 1,263. It has a lighthouse. Copper ore is exported.—II. co. Denbigh, 5 m. W.S.W. Abergelle. Pop. 665.—*Llandodern*, a pa., North Wales, co. Denbigh, 5 m. S. Ruthin. Pop. 653.—*Llandodern*, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 5½ m. S.W. Hay. Pop. 111.—*Llandodern*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 2½ m. S. Abergavenny. Area 2,480 ac. Pop. 383.—*Llandodern*, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth, 1½ m. N.W. Dolgelly. Pop. 618.

LLANELLY, a pari. bur., seaport town, and pa. of South Wales, on a creek of Carmarthen Bay, co. and 15 m. S.E. Carmarthen, to which, and to Swansea, a railway has been constructed. Pop. of pa. 13,823, do. of pari. bur. 2,710. It has an anc. church, four docks, copper works, and iron foundries. Coal is brought by railway from the adjacent mines, and is exported. Chief imports, copper ore from Cornwall. Vessels of 800 tons burden can enter one of the docks. It unites with Carmarthen in sending 1 member to House of Commons.—*Llanelli*, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 2½ m. S.E.E. Crickhowell. Pop. 2,844

It has coal, iron, and lime works.—*Llanellwyr*, a pa., South Wales, co. Radnor, 4 m. N.N.E. Buth. Pop. 203.—*Llanellwyr*, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth, 5 m. N.N.W. Barmouth. Pop. 961.—*Llanerog*, a maritime pa., North Wales, co. Carnarvon, on the W. coast of Cardigan Bay, 7 m. S.W. Pwllheli. Pop. 1,169. Off the coast here are the two islets of St Tudwall. St Tudwall's road affords good anchorage.—*Llanerog*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 4½ m. W.S.W. Holyhead. Pop. 426.—*Llanerog-y-Medd*, a small market town and pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 11 m. N.E. Holyhead. Pop. 71. It has a manuf. of Welsh snuff.—*Llanerog*, a pa., North Wales, co. Montgomery, 4½ m. N.W. Llanfair. Pop. 911.—*Llanerog*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 6½ m. N.W. Caerphilly. Pop. 1,935.—*Llanerog*, two pas., North Wales.—I. co. Anglesey, 3 m. E. Holyhead. Pop. 568. II. co. Merioneth, 3½ m. N.N.E. Dolgelly. Pop. 180.—*Llanerog*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 8½ m. S.E. Holyhead. Pop. 800.—*Llanerog*, a pa., North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 12 m. S.W. Pwllheli. Pop. 235.—*Llanerog*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 1½ m. N.N.E. Beaumaris. Pop. 249.—*Llanerog*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 5 m. N.E. Holyhead. Pop. 427.—*Llanerog*, a pa., North Wales, co. and 2 m. S.W. Carmarthen. Pop. 254.—*Llanerog*, numerous pas., etc., Wales.—I. (*Duffryn* Crys), North Wales, co. Denbigh, 2 m. S.E. Ruthin. Pop. 1,231.—II. (*Caer-croen*), a small market town and pa., North Wales, co. and 10 m. N.W. Montgomery. Pop. 2,727.—III. (*Ar-y-Bryn*), a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4 m. N. Llanedover. Pop. 1,705.—IV. (*Clydogan*), co. Cardigan, 2½ m. N.E. Lampeter. Pop. 688.—V. (*Fechan*), North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 7 m. S.W. Conwy. Pop. 809. Off the coast here are Lavan sands, supposed to have been formed by an inundation in the 6th century.—VI. (*Mathafarn-Eithaf*), co. Anglesey, 8 m. N.W. Beaumaris. Pop. 791.—VII. (*Ja-Garr*), co. and 2½ m. N.E. Carnarvon. Pop. 687.—VIII. (*Jarte-Harck*), co. Merioneth, 1 m. S. Harleugh. Pop. 474.—IX. (*Nantygog*), South Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. S.E.E. Fishguard. Pop. 239.—X. (*Nantygwyn*), South Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. S. Cardigan. Pop. 201.—XI. (*Orthogyn*), co. Cardigan, 4 m. N.E. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop. 433.—XII. (*Pwll-Gwynn*), North Wales, co. Anglesey, 5 m. S.W. Beaumaris. Pop. 716.—XIII. (*Talhaiarn*), co. Denbigh, 5 m. S.S.W. Abergelle. Pop. 1,386.—XIV. (*Trehafog*), South Wales, co. Cardigan, 4 m. N.E. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop. 91.—*Llanfallet*, a pa. of South Wales, co. Carmarthen and Pembroke, 4 m. N.E. Narberth. Pop. 306.—*Llanfawr*, a pa., South Wales, co. Radnor, 2 m. S.E. Buth. Pop. 140.—*Llanfawr*, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth, 1 m. N.E. Bala. Pop. 1,719.—*Llanfawr*, a pa., North Wales, co. Montgomery, 3 m. N.N.E. Llanfyllin. Pop. 693.—*Llanfawr*, a pa. and small market town, North Wales, co. Anglesey, 5 m. W.S.W. Amlwch. Pop. 1,085.—Has copper mines.—*Llanfawr*, a pa., North Wales, co. Denbigh, 4 m. S.W. Mold. Pop. 729.—*Llanfawr*, a pa., South Wales, co. and 4 m. S.E. Brecon. Pop. 634.

LLANFIRIAN, numerous parishes of Wales.—I. North Wales, co. Montgomery, 4½ m. S.W. Llanfyllin. Pop. 1,939.—II. (*Chap-y-Mynydd*), co. Denbigh and Merioneth, 10½ m. S.W. Ruthin. Pop. 468.—III. (*Aberllynach*), South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 3 m. S.W. Llandello-Fawr. Pop. 880.—IV. (*Aberystwyth*), same co., 1½ m. N. Llanfyllin. Pop. 693.—V. (*Aberystwyth*), co. Brecon,

11 m. N.W. Bulth. Pop. 318.—VI. (*Ab-Arch*), South Wales, co. and 13 m. N.N.E. Carmarthen. Pop. 1,888.—VII. (*Buckaleth*), North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 4½ m. W.S.W. Fwlthell. Pop. 330.—VIII. (*Bryn-Pubon*), South Wales, co. Brecon, 5 m. N.W. Bulth. Pop. 374.—IX. (*Cil-Fargen*), South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4 m. N.W. Llandilo-Fawr. Pop. 37.—X. (*Corn-Dea*), co. Brecon, 11 m. N.W. Abergavenny. Pop. 1,066.—XI. (*Muck*), co. Radnor, 5 m. S.E. Rhyadard. Pop. 106.—XII. (*Genser-Glyma*), co. Cardigan, 4 m. N.E. Aberystwyth. Pop. 3,228.—XIII. (*Ju-Rug*), North Wales, co. and 3 m. E. Carnarvon. Pop. 1,834.—XIV. (*Leithy-Froed*), South Wales, co. Cardigan, 7 m. N.W. Tregaron. Pop. 1,118.—XV. (*Nant-Brans*), South Wales, co. and 7½ m. N.W. Brecon. Pop. 458.—XVI. (*Nant-Mellon*), co. Radnor, 2½ m. S.W. New-Radnor. Pop. 321.—XVII. (*Penbedw*), co. Cardigan, 7 m. S.W. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop. 332.—XVIII. (*Rhoicora*), South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 10 m. N.N.W. Llandilo-Fawr. Pop. 681.—XIX. (*Rhydiithon*), co. Radnor, 10½ m. S.E. Rhyadard. Pop. 353.—XX. (*Tal-Y-Llyn*), co. and 4½ m. E. Brecon. Pop. 168.—XXI. (*Tŷr-Beirdd*), North Wales, co. Anglesey, 2½ m. E. Llauerchymedd. Pop. 360.—XXII. (*Tŷywyth*), same co., 4 m. N. Beaumaris. Pop. 68.—XXIII. (*Y-Bont-Faen*), South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 2½ m. S.W. Cowbridge. Pop. 37.—XXIV. (*Y-Croddin Isaf and Uchaf*), co. Cardigan, 7 m. S.E. Aberystwyth. Pop. 2,319.—XXV. (*Y-Pennant*), North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 4½ m. N.W. Tremadoc. Pop. 685.—XXVI. North Wales, co. Merioneth, 8 miles S.W. Dolgelly. Pop. 376.—XXVII. (*Yceffyl*), co. Anglesey, 6½ m. W.N.W. Bangor. P. 1,161. Coal bounds here.—XXVIII. (*Ystrad*), South Wales, co. Cardigan, 6½ m. N.W. Lampeter. Pop. 1,183.—XXIX. (*Y-Tranthan*), North Wales, co. Merioneth, 2½ m. N. Harlech. Pop. 1,587.—Llangfina, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 2½ m. E. Llangefni. Pop. 143.—Llangfryn, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 8 m. N.E. Holyhead. Pop. 121.—Llanglo, a pa., South Wales, co. and 6 m. N.E. Brecon. Pop. 307.—Llangloist, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 1½ m. S.W. Abergavenny. Ac. 2,490. Pop. 1,453.—Llanglothen, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth, 4½ m. N.E. Tremadoc. Pop. 602.—Llangloigau, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 5 m. E. Holyhead. Pop. 160.—Llanglofer, two pas., North Wales.—I. co. Anglesey, 3½ m. N.E. Holyhead. Pop. 262.—II. co. Denbigh, adjoining the town of Ruthin. Pop. 1,492.—Llanglythia, a parl. bor., market town, and pa., North Wales, co. and 16½ m. N.N.W. Montgomery, on the Cain. Pop. of pa. 1,382; do. of parl. bor. 1,116. It has a union workhouse, gaol, town-hall, and market-house. It is a polling place for the co., and contributes with Montgomery, Llandudoch, Machynlleth, Newtown, and Welshpool, in sending 1 member to House of Commons.—Llanglymby, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 6 m. N.W. Llandilo-Fawr. Pop. 1,376.—Llanglymarch, a pa., South Wales, co. Pembroke, 8 m. S.W. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop. 338. Lead bounds here.—Llanglydau, a pa., North Wales, co. Montgomery, 6½ m. W.N.W. Llanfair. Pop. 1,078.—Llangloack, a pa. and market town, South Wales, co. Carmarthen, on the Towey, 6½ m. S.W. Llandovery. Pop. of pa. 3,320. The town has a church, and manuf. of coarse woollens.—Llanglof, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 4½ m. N.W. Carnarvon. Pop. 138.—Llanglo, a pa., South Wales, co. and 3½ m. S.S.W. Carmarthen. Pop. 445.—Llangloamarch, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 7 m. W.S.W.

Bulth. Pop. 1,038.—Llanglo, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen and Pembroke, 5 m. N.E. Harberth. Pop. 361.—Llanglo, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3 m. N.N.W. Cowbridge. Pop. 261.—Llanglo, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 2 m. W.N.W. Bulth. Pop. 181.—Llanglo, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth, 1½ m. S.W. Corwen. Pop. 251.—Llanglo, a pa., England, co. Hereford, 5 m. W.S.W. Ross. Area 5,800 ac. Pop. 1,217.—Llanglo, a pa., South Wales, on the Lake of Llanglo, co. and 6½ m. S.E. Brecon. P. 233.—Llanglo, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 3 miles W. Llandilo-Fawr. Pop. 1,035.—Llanglo, sevl. pas., England, co. Monmouth.—I. including the town of Caerleon. Area 2,750 ac. Pop. 1,539.—II. (*Llanglo*), 6½ m. N.E. Abergavenny. Area 1,730 ac. Pop. 227.—III. (*New Ush*), 3 m. S.E. Abergavenny. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 178.—IV. (*Vibon-Auel*), 3½ m. N.W. Monmouth. Area 3,630 ac. Pop. 518.—V. a pa., South Wales, co. and 13 m. S.E. Brecon. Pop. 3,415. Lime and iron bounds here.—Llanglo, two pas., Wales.—I. co. Carmarthen, 9 m. N.N.E. Harberth. Pop. 322.—II. co. Denbigh, 8 m. S.W. Oswestry. Pop. 305.—Llanglo, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3½ m. N.N.W. Swansea. Pop. 10,805, employed in collieries and copper works.

LLANGLO, a parl. bor., town and pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesey, 15 m. E.S.E. Holyhead. Pop. 1,799. It is a polling place for the co., and unites with Beaumaris, Amwlch, and Holyhead, in sending 1 member to House of Commons.—Llanglo, (*on the Hills*), a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 6½ m. N.N.E. Bridgend. Pop. 350. Coal, iron, and limestone bounds here.—Llanglo, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 2½ m. N.W. Carnarvon. Pop. 967.—Llanglo, a pa., South Wales, co. Cardigan, 8½ m. N.E. Lampeter. Pop. 442.—Llanglo, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4 m. S.E. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop. 1,631.—Llanglo, two pas., North Wales.—I. co. Carnarvon, 2½ m. S.S.W. Conwy. Pop. 204.—II. co. Merioneth, 6 m. S.S.W. Barmouth. Pop. 963.—Llanglo, a pa., South Wales, co. and 3 m. S.E. Carmarthen. Pop. 1,423. Coal, lime, iron, and marble are found here.—Llanglo, a pa. of South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4 m. N.E. Llanelli. Pop. 965.—Llanglo, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 15 m. W.S.W. Swansea. Pop. 308.—Llanglo, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 2 m. S.E. Crickhowel. Pop. 453.—Llanglo, a pa., North Wales, co. Denbigh, 7 m. N.E. Llanrwst. Pop. 1,249.—Llanglo, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 1½ m. E. Usk. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 182.—Llanglo, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 6½ m. S.W. Fwlthell. Pop. 1,161.—Llanglo, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 2½ m. S.W. Usk. Area 3,790 ac. Pop. 536.—Llanglo, a pa. of North Wales, co. Montgomery, 4½ m. S.S.E. Llandudoch. Pop. 1,802.—Llanglo, a pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesey, 8 m. S.E. Llanglo. Pop. 976.—Llanglo, a pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesey, 2½ m. N.N.E. Beaumaris. Pop. 602.—Llanglo, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 1 m. S.E. Cardigan. Pop. 390.

LLANGLOLLY (pron. *Llanglo*), a mkt. town and pa. of North Wales, co. Denbigh, on the Dee, 26 m. N.W. Shrewsbury. Pop. of pa. 5,266. The town, in a narrow vale, enclosed by lofty mountains, is admired for its scenery. Has manufactures of flannel. About 1 m. distant, on a conical hill, are the ruins of Cady Dinas Bran, a castle of great antiquity. Four miles from the town is the Cregyllaw aqueduct, a noble structure of 19 arches, 120 feet in height, by which the

Glenners canal is carried across the Dee.—*Llan-golau*, a pa., South Wales, co. Pembroke, 8 m. N. Narbertha. Pop. 291.—*Llangors*, a pa., South Wales, co. and 6½ m. E.S.E. Brecon. Pop. 401.—*Llangower*, a pa., England, co. and 5½ m. S.W. Monmouth. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 129.—*Llangwerner*, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth, 3 m. S.W. Bala. Pop. 367.—*Llangrannog*, a pa., South Wales, co. and 10 m. N.E. Cardigan. Pop. 854.—*Llangrannog*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 9 miles N.N.W. Abergavenny. Area 890 ac. Pop. 118.—*Llangwyllog*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 3 m. S.E. Amwlch. Pop. 683.—*Llangwyllog*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 3 m. S.E. Llanerch-y-medd. Pop. 205.—*Llangwm*, a pa., North Wales, co. Denbigh, 7½ m. N.W. Corwen. Pop. 962.—II. a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 3½ m. E. Uck. Area 3,420 ac. Pop. 384.—III. a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 4½ m. S.E. Haverford-west. Pop. 928.—*Llangynodly*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 11 m. S.W. Pwllheli. Pop. 297.—*Llangwern*, a pa., S. Wales, co. and 1 m. E. Carmarthen. Pop. 1,157.—*Llangyfan*, two pas. N. Wales.—I. co. Anglesey, 10 m. S.E. Holyhead. Pop. 231. Marble is obtained here.—II. co. and 6 m. E. Denbigh. Pop. 260.—*Llangyfeini*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 3 m. N.E. Conwy. Pop. 657.—*Llangybi*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 5½ m. N.E. Pwllheli. Pop. 662.—*Llangybi*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 4 m. N.E. Lampeter. Pop. 268.—*Llangynello*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Radnor, 5 m. S.W. Knighton. Pop. 459.—*Llangynfelin*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 7 m. N.N.E. Aberystwyth. Pop. 959.—*Llangyfelaf*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 3½ m. N.E. Ruthin. Pop. 481.—*Llangynin*, a pa., S. Wales, co. and 10 m. S.W. Carmarthen. Pop. 424.—*Llangynllo*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 4 m. N.E. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop. 563.—*Llangynog*, two pas., S. Wales.—I. co. and 6 m. S.W. Carmarthen. Pop. 776.—II. co. Montgomery, 7½ m. N.W. Llanfyllin. Pop. 568. It has slate quarries and lead mines.—*Llangynog*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Brecon, 3½ m. E.W. Builth. Pop. 34.—*Llangyrdy*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 7 m. N.W. Bridgeend. Pop. 3479. Iron and coal are raised here.—*Llangynidr*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Brecon, 10 m. W.N.W. Abergavenny. Pop. 2,248 Lime and iron are obtained.—*Llangynidr*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 2½ m. N.E. Llanfair. Pop. 596.—*Llanharan*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5½ m. N.N.E. Cowbridge. Pop. 330.—*Llanharry*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. N.N.E. Cowbridge. Pop. 261.—*Llanhennoch*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 1½ m. N.E. Caerleon. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 222.—*Llanbithel*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 10 m. N.W. Uck. Area 2,030 ac. Pop. 589.—*Llanbri*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Radnor, 7 m. S.E. Rhayader. Pop. 773.—*Llanbri*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3½ m. E.N.E. St David's. Pop. 189.—*Llanbri*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 4½ m. N.N.E. Carnarvon. Pop. 1,393.

Llanbri, a part and municipal bor., town, and pa. of North Wales, co. and 19 m. W.S.W. Montgomery, on the Severn. Pop. of pa. 4,604; do. of parliamentary bor. 3,045. It has manuf. of flannel and other woollen stuffs. The bor. sits with Montgomery, Llanfyllin, Machynlleth, Newtown, and Welspool, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.—*Llanbri*, two pas., N. Wales.—I. co. Anglesey, 2 m. N.W. Beaumaris. Pop. 251.—II. co. Carnarvon, 7 m. S.W. Pwllheli. Pop. 1,067.—*Llanbri*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Brecon, 2 m. S.W. Hay. Pop. 618.—*Llanbri*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 6 m. S.E. Aberystwyth. Pop. 924.—*Llanbri*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m.

N.N.W. Cowbridge. Pop. 185.—*Llanbri*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 14 m. N.W. Lampeter. Pop. 486.—*Llanbri*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. N. Cardiff. Pop. 388.—*Llanbri*, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. S.S.W. Monmouth. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 351.—*Llanbri*, a pa., S. Wales, co. and 5½ m. N.N.E. Carmarthen. Pop. 726.—*Llanbri*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 2 m. E.S.E. Fishguard. Pop. 110.—*Llanbri*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 3½ m. S.E. Bangor. Pop. 5,948. Has slate quarries.—*Llanbri*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Brecon, 6 m. W.S.W. Builth. Pop. 235.—*Llanbri*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 9 m. S.W. Lampeter. Pop. 825.—*Llanbri*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 1½ m. S.S.E. Uck. Area 820 ac. Pop. 92.—*Llanbri*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 4 m. S.W. Llanfair. Pop. 303.—*Llanbri*, two pas., Wales, co. Cardigan, 12 m. S. Aberystwyth. P. 1,738.—II. co. Montgomery, 1 m. N.E. Newton. Pop. 2,775.—*Llanbri*, a pa., N. Wales, co. and 6½ m. S. Carnarvon. Pop. 2,910. Slate, manganese, and copper are obtained.—*Llanbri*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 14 m. W. Swansea. Pop. 267.—*Llanbri*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 3½ m. E.S.E. Caerleon. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 201.—*Llanbri*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 3½ m. N.E. Newton. Pop. 188.—*Llanbri*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3½ m. S.S.W. Cowbridge. Pop. 193.—*Llanbri*, a pa., N. Wales, co. and 5½ m. N.W. Denbigh. Pop. 1,198.—*Llanbri*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 6 m. N.E. Llanelli. Pop. 1,096, partly employed in coal and iron mines.—*Llanbri*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 2 m. N.W. Pwllheli. Pop. 1,117.—*Llanbri*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 3½ m. S.E. Abergavenny. Area 4,800 ac. Pop. 2,942.—*Llanbri*, a pa., N. Wales, co. and 3 m. S.E. Denbigh. Pop. 1,935.—*Llanbri*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 4½ m. N. Llanfyllin. Pop. 2,528. Pystyl-Rhadr, a fine waterfall, is in this pa.—*Llanbri*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 5½ m. N.E. St David's. Pop. 1,175.—*Llanbri*, two pas., S. Wales.—I. co. Glamorgan, 10 m. W.S.W. Swansea. Pop. 2,006. Copper ore and limestone are wrought in this pa.—II. co. Pembroke, 7½ m. N.E. St David's. Pop. 184.—*Llanbri*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 2 m. N.W. Llanwrst. Pop. 596, employed in large slate quarries.—*Llanbri*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Denbigh, including a part of the town of Ruthin. Pop. 881.—*Llanbri*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 5½ m. N.E. Holyhead. Pop. 796.—*Llanbri*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 8 m. S.W. Aberystwyth. Pop. 1,516.—*Llanbri*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 7½ m. W. Amwlch. Pop. 100.—*Llanbri*, a pa., England, co. Hereford, 4½ m. N.N.W. Monmouth. Ac. 1,740. Pop. 113.

Llanbri, a mkt town and pa., North Wales, co. Denbigh and Carnarvon, on both sides of the Conwy, here navigable for vessels of 60 tons, 17 m. W.S.W. Denbigh. Pop. of pa. 3,984. The town, in a spacious vale, has a church, an elegant bridge of 3 arches, constructed in 1696 from a design of Inigo Jones, and the tomb of the great Llewellyn, last Celtic prince of Wales, with a manuf. of Welsh harps, and in the vicinity mines of the purest lead ore.—*Llanbri*, two pas., Wales.—I. co. Anglesey, 3 m. W. Beaumaris. Pop. 444.—II. (*Lower and Upper*), S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 3 m. N.N.W. Llangadock. Pop. 1,127.—*Llanbri*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 1½ m. S.W. Llanbri. Pop. 217.—*Llanbri*, a pa., S. Wales, co. and 6½ m.

A.E. Brecon. Pop. 231.—*Llanabafraid*, several pas. of Wales.—**I. N. Wales.** co. Denbigh, 1½ m. S.E. Coewy. P. 1381.—**II.** co. Montgomery, 5 m. S.N.E. Llanfyllin. P. 1399.—**III.** (*Glyn-Cairiog*), same co., 2 m. S.S.W. Llangollen. P. 614.—**IV.** (*Glyn-Dydw*), co. Merioneth, 2 m. E. Corwen. P. 137.—**V.** (*In-Efod*), co. Radnor, 5 m. N.E. Builth. P. 823.—*Llanantffraid*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 4½ m. S.E. Abergavenny. Ac. 290. Pop. 4½.—*Llanawel*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4½ m. N.N.E. Swansea. Pop. 4,276. Has coal and copper mines.—*Llanau*, a pa., N. Wales, co. and 8 m. W.S.W. Denbigh. Pop. 1,329.—*Llanawm*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 2 m. N. Cowbridge. Pop. 208.—*Llanantffraid*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 14 m. N.W. Lampeter. Pop. 1,286.—*Llanawel*, a pa. and small market town, S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 9 m. N. Llanddell-fawr. Pop. of pa. 1,051.—*Llanysfa*, a pa., England and N. Wales, cos. Denbigh and Salop, 5 m. S.W. Oswestry. Pop. 2,012.—*Llansey*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 4½ m. E.N.E. Usk. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 160.—*Llanysyddid*, a pa., S. Wales, co. and ½ m. W.S.W. Brecon. Pop. 404.—*Llanidawel*, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3½ m. E. Milford. Pop. 905.—*Llanesteph*, two pas., S. Wales.—**I.** co. and 7 m. S.S.W. Carmarthen. Pop. 1,277.—**II.** co. Radnor, 7 m. S.E. Builth. Pop. 255.—*Llanstinan*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 2 m. S. Fishguard. Pop. 197.—*Llanthwy*, several pas., England.—**I.** (*Rhytherck*), co. Monmouth, 3½ m. S.E. Abergavenny. Ac. 2,260. P. 402.—**II.** (*Shirri*), 3½ m. N.E. Abergavenny. Ac. 891. P. 101.—**III.** (*Vach*), 4 m. S.W. Usk. Ac. 900. Pop. 183.—*Llanthony-Abbe*, [Cwmror].—*Llantilio* (*Grosvenny*), a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 8 m. W.N.W. Monmouth. Area 5,490 ac. Pop. 755.—**II.** (*Porth-pley*), same county, 2 m. N.N.E. Abergavenny. Area 6,160 ac. Pop. 848.—*Llantodd*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. S.S.W. Cardigan. Pop. 503.—*Llantrissaint*, a pa. N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 5 m. W. Llanerchymedd. Pop. 338.—**II.** a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 3½ m. S.E. Usk. Area 3,180 ac. Pop. 274.

LLANTRISSANT, a parl. bor., town, and pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 8 m. N.W. Cardiff. Pop. of pa. 4,181; do. of bor. 1,007. Coal, iron, and lead are wrought in the pa. It is the seat of quarter-sessions for the hundred. The parl. bor. unites with Cardiff and Cowbridge in sending 1 member to House of Commons.—*Llantrithyd*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 8 m. E.S.E. Cowbridge. P. 201. Lead, calamine, and manganese are found here.—*Llanuwchl-y-Llyn*, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth, 5 m. S.S.W. Bala. P. 1,264.—*Llanwaches*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 7 m. S.S.E. Usk. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 291.—*Llanwair*, three pas., England.—**I.** (*Discoed*), co. Monmouth, 7 m. E.N.E. Caerleon. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 191.—**II.** (*Rigidid*), same co., 5½ m. N.N.W. Usk. Area 2,020 ac. Pop. 268.—**III.** (*Water-dine*), co. Salop, 4 m. N.N.W. Knighton. Area 8,120 ac. Pop. 692.—*Llanwepley*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 4 m. E. Abergavenny. Area 770 ac. Pop. 188.—*Llanwetherine*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 4½ m. N.E. Abergavenny. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 331.—*Llanwhangel*, several pas., England, co. Monmouth.—**I.** (*near Roggid*), 6½ m. S.W. Chepstow. Area 550 ac. Pop. 42.—**II.** (*near Usk*), 7½ m. N.W. Usk. Area 410 ac. P. 159.—**III.** (*Crucorney*), 4½ m. N.N.E. Abergavenny. Area 3,441 ac. Pop. 454.—**IV.** (*Llanarnam*), 2½ m. N.W. Caerleon. Area 6,780 ac. P. 1,328.—**V.** (*Pont-y-Mallu*), 4½ m. W. Usk. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 265.—**VI.** (*Tŷ-y-Mynydd*), 5½ m. N.E. Usk.

Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 230.—**VII.** (*Ffiera-Llewern*), 5 m. N.W. Monmouth. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 171.—*Llanwrethra*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 2½ m. N.N.W. Caerleon. Area 1,980 ac. P. 2,502.—*Llanwra*, a pa., England, co. Hereford, 6½ m. N.W. Ross. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 391.—*Llanwernarth*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 1½ m. W.N.W. Abergavenny. Area 5,110 ac. Pop. 2,502.—*Llanwenllof*, a maritime pa., N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 3 m. S.E. Amlwch. Pop. 563.—*Llanwenog*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 6 m. S.W. Lampeter. Pop. 1,575.—*Llanwern*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 2½ m. S.E. Caerleon. Area 910 ac. Pop. 29.—*Llanwinio*, a pa., S. Wales, co. and 11 m. N.W. Carmarthen. Pop. 1,014.—*Llanwnda*, two pas., Wales.—**I.** co. and 2½ m. S. Carmarvon. Pop. 1,607.—**II.** co. Pembroke, 2½ m. N.W. Fishguard. Pop. 1,292.—*Llanwra*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 3 m. S.W. Lampeter. Pop. 329.—*Llanwrog*, a pa., North Wales, co. Montgomery, 6½ m. W.N.W. Newton. P. 1,655.—*Llanwrogon*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 7½ m. N.N.W. Llantrissaint. Pop. 3,263.—*Llanwrda*, a pa., S. Wales, 4 m. S.W. Llandovery. Pop. 572.—*Llanwrfa*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 3½ m. N.E. Machynlleth. Pop. 768.—*Llanwrthwl*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Brecon, 9 m. N.W. Builth. Pop. 509.—*Llanwrtyd*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Brecon, 12 m. N.N.W. Builth. Pop. 633.—*Llanwyddelan*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 6½ m. N.N.W. Newtown. Pop. 491.—*Llanwyddyn* (with Coewy), a pa., N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 9½ m. W. Llanfyllin. Pop. 520.—*Llanwyddowell*, a pa., England, co. Salop, 5½ m. S.W. Oswestry. Area 2,820 ac. Pop. 963.—*Llanycharn*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 15 m. N.W. Lampeter. Pop. 638.—*Llanychan*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 2½ m. N. Ruthin. Pop. 123.—*Llanychare*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 2½ m. S.E. Fishguard. Pop. 219.—*Llan-ychyrdog* or *Llanochyrdog*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 4 m. S.E. Fishguard. Pop. 209.—*Llanycroes*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 3½ m. S.E. Lampeter. Pop. 495.—*Llan-ydau-saint*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 5 m. W. Llanerchymedd. Pop. 603.—*Llan-y-gyddon* or *Llan-y-grogon*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 8 m. S.E. Abergystwyth. Pop. 595.—*Llan-y-kevan*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. N.N.W. Narberth. Pop. 442.—*Llan-y-lili*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Merioneth, on the Bala lake, and including the town of Bala. P. 2,431.—*Llan-y-llyther*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4½ m. S.W. Lampeter. P. 1,120.—*Llan-y-Mowddwy*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Merioneth, 4 m. N.E. Dinas-Mowddwy. P. 685.—*Llan-y-neck*, a pa., England, and N. Wales, cos. Denbigh, Salop, and Montgomery, 5½ m. S.W. Oswestry. Pop. 842.—*Llanysfa*, two pas. of Wales.—**I.** co. Brecon, 2½ m. W.S.W. Builth. P. 172.—**II.** North Wales, co. Denbigh, 3½ m. N.N.W. Ruthin. Pop. 743.—*Llan-y-tindry*, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carmarvon, 7 m. N.E. Pwllheli. Pop. 1,260.—*Llan-y-wern*, a pa., South Wales, co. and 4 m. E. Brecon. Pop. 148.

LLANAS, a market town of Spain, Catalonia, on the coast, prov. and 30 m. N.E. Girona. P. 2,126. **LLANES**, a small maritime town of Spain, prov. and 50 m. E. Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay, at the mouth of the Carraceda. Pop. 2,086.

LLAWHADDEN, a pa. of S. Wales. [LAWHADDEN.] **LLWCHLLOGLID**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesey, 7½ m. S.E. Holyhead. Pop. 654.

LLROCHYFARWEDD, a pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesey, 9 m. S.E. Holyhead. Pop. 461.

LLERENA, a town of Spain, prov. and 67 m. S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 6,022. Principal buildings,

two churches and an hospital. Near it, the troops under Oomberg, routed the French under Drouot, 11th April 1812.—*Lore* is a market town, prov. and 22 m. N.N.E. Geneva.

LOREIA, *Julia Lorea*, a town of Spain, prov. Lleida, in the Pyrenees, 4 m. N.E. Puycorde.

LORENAI, a river of Spain, Catalonia, enters the Mediterranean Sea, 3 m. S. Barcelona, after a course of 50 m. Affluents, the Cardener and Piera.

LORETE, a marit. town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. S. Girona, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,998.

LOUSCHON (*Leucheron*), a parl. bor., town, and pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the river of same name, 6½ m. W.N.W. Swansea, with which it communicates by railway. Pop. of pa. 1,099; do. of bor. 821. It has zinc works, and exports of coal. Vessels of 200 tons approach the wharf. The bor. unites with Swansea, Aberavon, Kenfig, and Neath, in sending one member to H. of C.

LOWMA, a pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, 3 m. W. Hay. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 359.

LEHAYON, a town of the island Majorca, Mediterranean Sea, 17 m. S.S.E. Felman. Pop. 1,112. It has manufactures of woollens and linens.

LELYFARM, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon and Denbigh, 3 m. W. Abergele. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 771. Lime abounds here.

LELYVAEN, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. N.N.E. Cardiff. Pop. 320.

LELYWEN, a pa. of South Wales, co. Brecon, 6½ m. S. W. Hay. Pop. 225.

LELYWERN, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 2½ m. S.E. Cowbridge. Pop. 164.

LELYFARM, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 8 m. N.N.W. Haverford-West. Pop. 178.

LELYWELL, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 1½ m. W.N.W. Brecon. Pop. 1,627.

LOANDA, an island of S.W. Africa, immediately off the coast of Angola, and opposite the town of St Paul de Loanda. Length 16 m., breadth 1 m.

LOANGOO, a country of S.W. Africa, extending along the coast of the Atlantic, from the equator to the river Zaire, which separates it from Congo on the S. Surface flat and fertile on the coast, interior unknown. The inhabs. are called Bramas, they resemble the Negroes of Congo, are superstitious, and practice the rite of circumcision. The country is governed by chiefs or absolute monarchs, whose principal revenue is derived from the sale of slaves. [*ANGOLA—BENGUELA—Congo*.]—*Loango*, the chief town, is situated in lat. 4° 39' S., lon. 12° 17' E. The houses are shaded by palm and plantain trees, and the town is said to be 10 m. in circumference. Pop. 15,000. (?) *The Bay of Loango* is rocky and dangerous.

LOANHEAD, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 6 m. S.S.E. Edinburgh, pa. Leaswade. Pop. 810, mostly employed in the collieries of the vicinity.

LOARO (Ital. *Loano*), a marit. vill. of Bardina, div. Genoa, prov. and 5 m. N.E. Albenga, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 2,700.

LOBAC, an isl. of Lower Austria, in the Danube, 5 m. S.S.E. Vienna, and where the French, in 1803, remained intrenched for six weeks, between the battles of Gross-Aspern and Wagram.

LOBAN, a town of Saxony, circ. and 12 m. S.S.E. Bautzen, with a station on the Saxo-Silesian Railway. Pop. 3,371. Near it are mineral springs, and crystals are found, which are known by the name of "Loban diamonds."

LOBAN (Pol. *Łoban*), a town, W. Prussia, reg. and 38 m. S.E. Marienwerder, cap. circ., on two small rivers. Pop. 3,375. It is enclosed by walls, and has a convent, and manuf. of woollen cloth.

LOBENHAGEN, a vill. of Rhinish Prussia, reg.

Düsseldorf, 7 m. W.S.W. Kempen. Pop. 885. Manuf. of woollens, silk ribbons, and velvets.

LOBANUS, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. and 10 m. S.W. Charleroi, on l. b. of the Sambre, Pop. 1,950. The scene of an engagement between the French and Austrians in May 1794.

LOBNZA, a town of Saxe-Weimar, principality Weimar, on the Saale, 5 m. S. Jena. Pop. 781.

LOBNITZ, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 20 m. N.W. Merseburg. Pop. 2,807.

LOBNITZ, a vill. of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 36 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz. Pop. 1,820.

LOBNITZ, the cap. town of the principality Reuss-Schleiz, Central Germany, on the river Lebnitz, here joined by the Kessel, 12 m. S.S.W. Schleiz. Pop. 5,000. It has manufactures of woollens.

LOB-SON, a lake of Chinese Turkestan, immediately W. the Desert of Gobi, lat. 40° 50' N., lon. 87° 30' to 89° E., and which receives from the W. the river of Yarkand. Length 50 miles.

LOBOS ISLANDS, two small groups of rocky islands in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Peru.—1 *Lobos de Afuera*, in lat. 6° 56' S., lon. 80° 44' W. It is 3 m. long.—11 *Lobos de Tierra*, in lat. 6° 29' S., lon. 81° 10' W. These islands were known and celebrated for their rich stores of guano 300 years ago, and are described in *Acosta's Hist. Nat. de las Indias*, 1590, translated and published in India in 1604.

LOBOSITZ or **LOBOSITZE**, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 4 m. W.S.W. Leitmeritz, on l. b. of the Elbe. Pop. 1,400.

LOBOSSE (Pol. *Lobosin*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 3½ m. W.N.W. Bromberg, on the Lobosinka. Pop. 2,784. Manuf. woollen cloth.

LOBTUG, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 18 m. E. Magdeburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 2,113.

LOCANA, a comm. and town of Sardinia, div. Turin, prov. and 26 m. W. Ivrea. Pop. 3,384.

LOCATILLY, a town of India, Nizam's dom., 79 m. W. S.W. Hyderabad.

LOCARNO, a town of Switzerland, cant. Ticino, of which it is one of the three caps, on the Lago Maggiore, near its N. extremity, 8 m. S.W. Bellinzona. Pop. 2,678. Its appearance is wholly Italian; its Protestant inhabitants, expelled in 1563, helped mainly to establish the flourishing silk manufactures at Zurich.

LOCCEU, a market town of Hanover, prov. Caenbergh, 26 m. W.N.W. Hanover. Pop. 1,578.

LOCHABER, a wild and mountainous district of Scotland, co. Inverness, in the vicinity of Lochs Linnhe, Leven, and Eil.

LOCH ACHRAY. [*ACHRAY*.] For all other articles having the prefix *LOCH*, not given below, see the additional title.

LOCH ALIN, a pa. of Scotland, W. coast of co. Ross, separated from Isle of Skye by a sea loch or narrow sound of the same name. Area about 55,000 ac. Pop. 3,299.

LOCHAN MOSS, a morass of Scotland, co. Dumfries, extending from the Solway Firth N.W., into the pa. of Dumfries. Length 10 m.; breadth from 2 to 3 miles.

LOCH SNOON, a pa. of Scotland, W. coast of co. Ross, on a deep narrow inlet, on which stands the village of Ullapool. Pop. 4,812.—*Loch Snoon* is an extensive arm of the sea, between the co. Ross and Cromarty. Lat. 58° N., lon. 8° 15' W.; containing numerous islands. *Little Loch Snoon* is an inlet on the S. side.

LOCHSANDER, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, on an inlet of the ocean of same name, about 57 m. W.N.W. Fort Augustus. Pop. 1,612.

LOCHSAY, a vill. of Scotland, co. Forth, par. Liff

and Dundee, 1½ m. N.W. Dundee, in the part. bounds of which bor. it is comprised. Pop. 2,608.

LOOKMA, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, cap. east, 9 m. E. Zutphen. P. 1,880.

LOOKMA, Leekma, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. arrond. on the Indre, 24 m. S.E. Tours. Pop. 8,451. It has manufs. of woollen yarn, leather, and paper.

LOOK-GLAZZ, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Auchterderran, 7 m. E.N.E. Dunfermline. P. 770.

LOOKHILLMAN, a vill. of Scotland, co. Argyle, pas. Glassary and S. Knapdale, on Loch Gilp, a branch of Loch Fyne, about 19 m. W.S.W. Inverary. Pop. of town 1,703. It has a branch bank, and steam communication with Glasgow.

LOOKHILLHEAD, a mountainous pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, on Loch Goll, a small branch of Loch Long, 10 m. E.S.E. Inverary. Pop. 446.

LOOKHIVAN, a lake of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, pa. Dalry, 3 m. in circumference.

LOOKLEE, a mountainous pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 17 m. N.W. Brechin. Area 104 sq. m. P. 615. It takes its name from a lake in its centre.

LOOKMAREN, a royal, parl. bor., and pa. of Scotland, and 8 m. E.N.E. Dumfries. Area of pa. 3,127. Pop. of bor. 1,092. It has a pa. church, and a town-house. It unites with Dumfries, Annan, Kirkcudbright, and Sanquhar, in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

LOOK-NA-GAR, one of the Grampian mountains, Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pas. Crathie and Braemar. Elevation 3,777 feet above the sea.

LOOKMUTTON, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, 5 m. W.S.W. Dumfries. Area about 7,000 ac. Pop. 796. It has a fine lake.

LOOKRA, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, Isle of Lewis, on an inlet on its E. coast. Pop. 4,256.

LOOKWIMBOCH or **LOOKNOCH**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Banff, with a station on the Glasgow and Ayr Railway, 9 m. W.S.W. Paisley. Area 19,219 ac. Pop. of pa. 4,153, partly employed in cotton manufactures. The fine lake of Castle Semple, in this pa., fed by the river Calder, covers 200 ac. In vicinity is a magnetic rock, and a copper mine is wrought at Kalmie.

LOCKY (**Loch**), a lake of Scotland, co. Inverness, dist. Lochaber, forming one of the chain of lakes of the Great Caledonian Glen. Length about 9 m., breadth 1 m.—II. **Locky river**, has a S.W. course of about 10 m. At its junction with Loch Eil is Fort William, a little above is Inverloch Castle. Chief affluent, the Spear.—III. a small river, co. Perth, in the vale of Glenloch, after a course of 15 m., joins the Dochart near the junction of the latter with Loch Tay.

LOOKA, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 18 m. S. Auburn. Pop. 1,478. **Loch Haven** is a vill. of Pennsylvania, cap. co. Clinton, 107 m. N.W. Harrisburg.

LOOKKIST, a market town of Scotland, co. Dumfries, pa. Dryedale, on the Carlisle and Glasgow Railway, 10 m. N.N.W. Annan. Pop. 1,562. It is noted for the largest lamb fair in Scotland.

LOOKHILL, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4½ m. N.W. Romsey. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 637.

LOOKING, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5½ m. W.N.W. Axbridge. Area 986 ac. Pop. 156.

LOOKHAR, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 2 m. E.S.E. Wantage. Area 3,680 ac. Pop. 397.

LOOKHARON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester, 7 m. N.W. Leicestershire. Area 2,135 ac. Pop. 635.—II. co. York, E. Riding, with a station on the Hull and Scarborough Railway, 6 m. N.N.W. Beverley. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 457.

LOOKPONG, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, sep. co. Niagara, on the

Erie Canal, the locks of which, 30 m. N.E. Buffalo, afford immense water power. Pop. 12,333; do. of vill. about 6,500. It has 15 churches, manufactures of woollens and cottons, and numerous saw-mills.

LOCKWOOD, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Almondbury, 1½ m. S.S.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 6,418. It is frequented for its medicinal waters.

LOCKY (Lû), a town of Switzerland, east, and 10 m. N.W. Neuchâtel, on the French frontier. Pop. 8,514, the men chiefly employed in watch-making, the women in lace manufactures.

LOOMARIA, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, at the extremity of the peninsula Quiberon, east. Belle-Ile. Pop. 1,206.

LOOMARIAQUEN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 23 m. S.E. L'Orient. Pop. 2,187, engaged in oyster fisheries.

LOOMIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, 14 m. S.S.E. Pontivy. Pop. 1,760.

LOCORONTO or **LUOCO-ROTORO**, a town of Naples, prov. and 38 m. S.S.E. Bari. Pop. 6,470.

LODDINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester, 5½ m. W.N.W. Uppingham. Area 2,010 ac. Pop. 112.—II. co. Northampton, 3 m. W. Kettering. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 379.

LODDISWELL, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 9½ m. W.S.W. Dartmouth. Area 3,280 ac. P. 949.

LODOCK, a pa. and market town of England, co. Norfolk, 10 m. S.E. Norwich. Area of pa. 2,750 ac. Pop. 1,211.—II. a river, rises in co. Hants, near Aldershot, and flows N.N.E. through co. Berks, into the Thames, near Wargrave. Length 30 m.—III. a river, co. Hereford, tributary to the Frome.

LODDON or **YARRA**, a river of Australia, Victoria, flows N.W. and joins the Murray river.

LODRINOJE-POLZ, an inland town of Russia, gov. and 33 m. S.S.E. Olonetz, cap. circ., on the Svir. Pop. 1,000. It is famous as the place where the nucleus of the Russian navy was formed; its earliest frigates and sloops having been built here by Peter the Great.

LODESS or **LOTHRESS**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 2 m. N.E. Bridport. Ac. 2,256. Pop. 986.

LODVE, **Lodvea**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Herault, cap. arrond. on the Lergue, 29 m. W.N.W. Montpellier. Pop. 11,238. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral. In the town and vicinity many of the pop. are engaged in weaving woollen cloths for the army.

Lodi, a city of Austria, Lombardy, cap. deleg. Lodi and Crema, on rt. b. of the Adda, 19 m. S. Milan. Pop. (1861) 18,986. It was founded in the year 1168 by the Emperor Frederick I., and is enclosed by walls. Principal edifices, a cathedral, 18 other churches, an hospital, and a theatre. It is a bishop's see, the seat of a gymnasium, imperial diocesan and other schools, a normal school, founded by Joseph II., orphan and foundling asylums, a public library, pawn bank, manufactures of linen, silks, porcelain, chemical products, and an active trade, especially in Parmesan cheese, for the making of which 30,000 cows were fed in the vicinity in 1845. On the 16th of May 1796, Napoleon I. gained a decisive victory over the Austrians here.—**Lodi Vecchio** or **Old Lodi** (**Luss Pompeio**), a decayed vill., deleg. and 4 m. W. Lodi. It was founded by the father of Pompey the Great, and ruined by the Milanese in 1111. Pop. 3,164.

Loda, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on the Seneca Lake, 164 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,368.

LODOMERIA, Austrian Poland. [**GALICIA**]

LEANSA, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, on the Ebro, 46 m. S.S.W. Pamplona. Pop. 2,580. It has a large church, brandy distilleries, & oil mills.

LEONAU, a vill. of Austria, Tyrol, 25 m. W.S.W. Zuercher, cap. dist., near the entrance of the Chiese river into Lake Idro. Pop. 2,400.

LEONWORTH, a chapelry of England, co. Sussex, pa. Haselbourne, 3 m. W.N.W. Petworth. P. 601.

LEONZ, a town of Poland, gov. and 73 m. W.S.W. Warsaw. Pop. 4,380, employed in linen weaving.

LOEVENHOUT, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 16 m. N.E. Antwerp. Pop. 1,300, who manu. tobacco.

LOEVENSTEIN, a fort of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Waal, 10 m. W. Bommel.

LOFFENKAT and **LOFFINGEN**, two small towns of Germany.—I. Wurtemberg, circ. Black Forest. Pop. 1,093.—II. Baden, circ. Lake, 20 m. W. Engen. Pop. 1,191.

LOFODEN or **LOFODDEN ISLANDS**, an archipelago of Norway, within the Arctic circle, North Sea, between lat. 67° 30' and 69° 30' N., lon. 12° and 17° E., separated from the coast of Nordland by the Bay of Vest-fjord, 15 to 40 m. broad. They consist of numerous small mountainous islands, the largest of which are Hindoe, Senjen, Andoe, and Hitteren. Permanent pop. 4,000; but in the cod-fishing season (January, February, and March), they are occupied by a dense pop., who come with their boats and fishing-tackle from all the coasts of Nordland and Finnmark, even from Nord Cape, with provisions for two months. The importance of this branch of industry may be estimated from the fact, that in 1877, the number of boats employed amounted to 2,916, with 15,470 men, who caught 16,450,620 fish, yielding 43,060 tons of liver, or 21,630 tons of oil, and 600 tons of roe. The herring fishing of the Lofodens is important. The islands are exposed to severe storms from the W., and violent currents set in between them. Near the S. end of the group is that called the Maelström, described as a violent whirlpool, the danger to be apprehended from which arises from the swell of the ocean during N.W. winds.

LÖFSTA, a town of Sweden, len and 40 m. N. Upsal, on the Löfsta, 3 m. from its mouth in Löfsta Bay. Pop. 1,500, mostly engaged in iron works. Near it are also the extensive iron works of Akerby and Tubo.

LOFTICROSS, a small market town and pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 7 m. E.N.E. Guisborough. Area 3,700 ac. Pop. 1,192.

LOFTY (MORAY), a mountain of South Australia, 6 m. S.E. Adelaide. Lat. 34° 28' 20" S., lon. 138° 42' E. Height 2,400 feet above the sea.

LOGAN, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. In W. part of Virginia. Area 703 sq. m. Pop. 3,620.—II. In S. part of Kentucky. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 16,581.—III. Ohio, on the Miami. Area 436 sq. m. Pop. 12,162.—IV. Illinois, near its centre. Area 523 sq. m. Pop. 5,126.—V. a township, Pennsylvania, co. Clinton, 20 m. N.E. Bellefontaine. Pop. 712.—VI. a township, Indiana, 67 m. S.E. Indianapolis. P. 1,717.

LOGAN MOUNTAINS, East Australia, Cooksland, are about lat. 28° S., lon. 152° 20' E., and separate the sources of the Darling river from those of the Logan, a navigable river which enters the Pacific Ocean behind Stradbroke island.

LOGANSPORT, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Indiana, on the Wabash, here crossed by a bridge, 70 m. N. Indianapolis. Pop. 3,000.

LOGASAR or **LOGASAR**, a town of India, Bundelkund, cap. of reg. of same name, 86 m. S. Calpee, on the route from Calpee to Jabalpur. The town is commanded by a

of which it is the principal, has a revenue of 15,000 rupees, with an area of 29 sq. m., and a pop. of 3,500.

LOGES (Luz), two communes and villa, of France.—I. dep. Seine-Inférieure, 10 m. N.N.E. Havre. Pop. 1,265.—II. Manche, 10 m. S.W. Mortain. Pop. 1,496.

LOGGUS, a country of Africa, Soudan, S. of Lake Tchad, and S.E. Bornou. It is watered by the Shary. Cap. Karnack, lat. 11° 48' N. Its soil is fertile and climate healthy. The inhabitants are much more intelligent than the Negroes of the surrounding countries, and are famed for the manufacture and dyeing of cotton goods.

LOGHUM (Hind. Lokager, "the Iron Fort"), a strong hill fort of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 28 m. N.W. Poona.

LOGIE, several pas. of Scotland.—I. co. Fife, 4 m. N.N.E. Cupar. Area about 3,943 ac. Pop. 467.—II. co. Stirling, Perth, and Clackmannan, 2 m. N.N.E. Stirling. Pop. 2,551.—III. (Buckan), co. and 15 m. N.N.E. Aberdeen. Pop. 724.—IV. (Coldstone), same co., 63 m. W. Aberdeen. Pop. 689.—V. (Easter), cos. Ross and Cromarty, 5 m. S.W. Tain. Pop. 963.—VI. (Perth), co. Forfar, 34 m. N.N.W. Montrose. Pop. 1,800.

LOGHSAIR, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, on the Tay, 8 m. E.N.E. Aberfeldy. Pop. 2,875.

LOGROÑO, a walled town of Spain, cap. prov. Logroño, on rt. b. of the Ebro, 60 m. E. Burgos. Pop. 7,741. It has several churches, convents, hospitals, a theatre, and a college, tanneries, distilleries, and manufactures of leather and hats. Vicinity fertile in corn and fruits. It is of importance as a military post, and was taken by the French in 1808 and 1823.

LOGROSA, a town of Spain, prov. and 48 m. Caceres. Pop. 3,650.

LOGSTON, a maritime vill. of Denmark, Jütland, dist. and 25 m. W.S.W. Aalborg. Pop. 500.

LOHABUGA, a military cantonment of British India, dist. Chota Nagpore, presid. Bengal, on the route from Hazarebagh to the city of Nagpore, in lat. 23° 26' N., lon. 84° 46' E. An annual fair has been established in the district with every prospect of success.

LOHAROO, a jaghne of India, subject to the N.W. prov., between lat. 29° 22' and 28° 51' N., lon. 75° 44' and 76° E. Area 300 sq. m. P. 18,000.

LOHEIA, a seaport town of Arabia, Yemen, on the Red Sea, 130 m. W.N.W. Sana. It is in a sterile tract, and has only a few stone houses, a mosque, a governor's residence, custom-house, warehouses, a shallow port, and trade in coffee.

LOISE, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Maine, 22 m. N.W. Würtemberg. Pop. 3,762. It has iron works and paper mills.

LOHISHAR or **LOHISHAR**, a military cantonment of British India, dist. Kumaon, N.W. prov., on the frontiers of Nepal, in lat. 29° 24' N., lon. 80° 9' E. Periodical rains are heavy from the beginning of June till the end of September, and rain is frequent throughout the year. Mean annual temperature 65°, winter 30°, summer 83°, Fair. During summer thunder-storms are frequent. Climate is generally considered healthy. The natives suffer from ophthalmia of so malignant a kind, as to destroy the sight in two days.

LOHUNAR, a fortified post of N. Hindostan, dist. Gurhah, 9 m. S.W. Bhadrinath.

LOIRE, *Luz*, a river of France, rises at St. Colomb, dep. Yonne, flows past Châtillon, Montargis, Nemours, and Moret, where it joins the Seine on the left. Length 70 m. It feeds the canals of Briare and Loing, by means of which

Loire, *Lidartou*, a river of France, rises in the lagoon of Cernay, dep. Eure-et-Loir, flows past Châteaudun, Vendôme, Châteauneuf-du-Loir, and Durtal, and joins the Sarthe on the left, 5 m. N. Angers. Length 180 miles.

Loire-et-Cher, a dep. in the N.W. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Orléannais, surrounded by the depts. Eure-et-Loir, Sarthe, Indre-et-Loire, Indre, Cher, and Loir-et. Area 2,363 sq. m. Pop. 261,892. Surface level, and having numerous étangs (lagoons). It is situated in the basin of the Loire, and watered by many of its affls. Soil generally fertile, except in the S.; climate mild. Agriculture forms the chief occupation of the pop. Chief products, grain, wine, hemp, and fruits. The wines are in general of good quality, the best are those of the Cher. Sheep are numerous and of good breeds; horses are excellent. The rearing of bees and fowls is an important branch of rural industry; that of silk worms is inconsiderable. There are mineral springs at St Denis and Vieux-le-Rayé, and valuable fishings in the lagoons. Manufactures comprise leather, glass, woollen cloths, cottons, beet-root sugar, paper, and gloves. The dep. is divided into the 3 arronds of Blois, Romorantin, and Vendôme.

Loire, *Liger*, an important river of Europe, and the largest in France, rises in Mont Gerbier-de-Jonc, dep. Ardèche, at an elevation of 3,940 feet above the sea, flows N.N.W., and W., past Roanne, Nevers, La Charité, Cosne, Gien, Orléans, Beaugency, Blois, Amboise, Tours, Saumur, Ancenis, Nantes, and Palmbeuf, and enters the Bay of Biscay by a wide estuary below St Nazaire, dep. Loire-Inférieure. Length 630 m.; principal affs. on the right, the Lignon, Senné, Furend, Coise, Rhins, Sorain, Reconce, Arrour, Aron, Nièvre, Ceze, Authion, and Maine; on the left, the Borne, Auce, Lignon, Aix, Bèbre, Acolin, Allier, Loiret, and Cosson. It is navigable in descending from la Noire, and in ascending to Roanne, dep. Loire. The tide is perceptible as far as Nantes. Its course is generally rapid, and navigation is interrupted during 5 or 6 months in the year, from want of water, overflowing, or freezing. Dykes and barrages have been constructed along a great part of its course, many of which were destroyed by a flood in 1819. Vessels of upwards of 300 tons discharge at Palmbeuf. The Loire is connected by canals with the Saône, Seine, and Vilaine. There is steam communication between Moulins and Nantes, by means of the Allier and Loire.

Loiret, a dep. of the S.E. of France, formed of the old prov. of Lyonnais, and situated between the depts. Rhône, Saône-et-Loire, Allier, Puy-de-Dôme, Il. Loire, Ardèche and Isère; cap. Montbrison. Area 1,921 sq. m. Pop. 473,689. Surface generally elevated and mountainous; traversed in the S.E. by the mountains of the Cevennes, and partly enclosed between them and the mountains of Forez; highest point is Mont Pila, in the Cevennes. The greater portion of the dep. is situated in the basin of the Loire, and watered by its affls., the Oudène, Furend, Lignon, and Sorain; the Rhône forms its limit in the S.E. Climate variable, but healthy. Soil generally infertile; corn raised insufficient for home consumption; potatoes and hemp are important crops, and the chestnuts of Lyon are celebrated. Wines are generally of good quality, the best are those of the valley of the Rhône. Silk worms are extensively reared, especially in the vicinity of Bourg-Argental, where is produced the finest silk in France for the manuf. of blondes. From the in-

exhaustible richness of its coal basin, this is one of the most important mining depts. in the country; the other mineral products are iron, marble, granite, porphyry, and flint. There are numerous mineral springs, the best frequented of which are St Alban, Sail-sous-Couzan, and St Galmier. The manufs. of this dep. are among the most celebrated and extensive in France, the two chief branches are silk and ribbons, the principal seats of which are at St Chamond and St Etienne, and iron and steel goods, of which St Etienne is the centre. The next important manufs. are those of flint glass and bottles, laces, cottons, and muslin, common cloths, paper, and leather. Boat-building is carried on to a considerable extent at Roanne and St Rambert. The dep. has 3 lines of railway connecting the principal towns with Lyon, and it is divided into the arronds. Montbrison, Roanne, and St Etienne.

Loire, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arrond. and 14 m. S. Lyon. Pop. 1,450.

Loire (Haute), a dep. of the S.E. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Languedoc, and situated between the depts. Loire, Puy-de-Dôme, Cantal, Lozère, and Ardèche; cap. Le Puy. Area 1,920 sq. m. Pop. 304,613. Surface elevated and mountainous, traversed on the E. by the Cevennes, and on the W. by the mountains of Margerides, which unite the Cevennes with the mountains of Auvergne, and on the S. by the Forez mountains. Many of these are volcanic; culminating point, Mont Mexin, in the Cevennes, 5,794 feet. The dep. is entirely situated in the basin of the Loire, by which, and by its affl. the Allier, and numerous smaller streams, it is watered. Climate rigorous in the mountain dists. Soil poor, sterile on the slopes of the mountains. Agriculture in a very backward state; corn and potatoes sufficient for home consumption. Wine is raised in small quantity and of inferior quality. Cattle rearing is an important branch of industry; bees are numerous in some localities, and furnish excellent honey, and silk worms are extensively reared. Chief mineral products, coal, antimony, gypsum, building stone, and potter's clay. Manufs. are unimportant, the chief are lace, silk, ribbons, paper, and leather. From the want of employment, a great portion of the pop. leave the dep. during a considerable part of the year. The dep. is div. into the arronds. Brioude, Le Puy, & T-sengeaux.

Loire-Inférieure, a maritime dep. in the N.W. of France, formed of part of the old prov. Bretagne, situated on the Atlantic Ocean and the Bay of Biscay, between the depts. Morbihan, Ille-et-Vilaine, Mayenne, Maine-et-Loire, and Vendée; cap. Nantes. Area 2,735 sq. m. Pop. 535,664. Surface in general level, traversed by low hills, and mostly situated in the basin of the Loire, and its estuary. Chief rivers, the Loire, Vilaine, Erdre, Brivé, Sèvre-Nantaise, Moine, Maine, Acheneau, and Ognon. The dep. contains numerous lagoons, among which the étang de Grand-Lieu is the largest in France. Climate humid but healthy. Soil generally fertile. Agriculture in an advanced state; chief products, grain and wines, the latter are nearly all pale, and are of second class quality. Cattle are extensively reared, horses excellent, and sheep of good breeds; bees are numerous. Chief mineral products, marine salt, turf, coal, and iron. Nantes is the principal port. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Ancenis, Châteaubriant, Nantes, Palmbeuf, and Savenay.

Loiret, *Liger*, a river of France, dep. Loiret, rises in 2 springs, 2 m. S.S.E. Orléans, and joins the Loire on the left near Orléans; length 10 m.

Loiret, a dep. of the N.W. of France, forming

part of the old prov. Orleansais, situated between the depa. Seine-et-Oise, Eure-et-Loire, Loir-et-Cher, Cher, Nièvre, Yonne, and Seine-et-Marne; cap. Orléans. Area 2,645 sq. m. Pop. 311,433. Surface flat and little elevated. The N. portion is situated in the basin of the Seine, and watered by its afflu., the Loire and Eure, and in the S. it is traversed by the Loire, and watered by its afflu., the Loire, Cosson, and Beuvron. There are several lagoons in the basin of the Loire. Climate mild and healthy, except near the lagoons. Soil rich and fertile N. of the Loire, but poor on the S. of that river. Chief products, grain, wine, saffron, lint, and timber. Apples for cyder are extensively grown. Wine, mostly red and of good quality. Sheep and cattle are numerous and of good breeds; fowls and bees abundant. Mineral products comprise only building stones and potter's clay. There are mineral springs at Segreay and Beaunegey, the former of which has a bath establishment. The important manuf., of which Orleans was formerly the seat, have greatly declined; the chief are cloths and woollen caps, pottery, cotton thread, leather, beet-root sugar, and paper. The dep. is divided into the arrondis. of Gien, Montargis, Orleans, and Pithiviers.

LOIRYON, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Mayenne, on the Oudon, 7 m. W. Laval. P. 1,376.

LORE, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 24 m. S. Stralsund, on the Peene. Pop. 3,113.

LORE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, 15 m. W. N. W. La Rochelle, with a port in the Ile-de-Ré. Pop. 1,206.

LOSA, a city of Spain, prov. and 25 m. W. S. W. Granada, near the Genil, cap. a judicial dist. Pop. 15,065. It has 3 churches, a convent, and 2 hospitals, and manufactures coarse woollens and paper.

LOKERS, a town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, cap. cant. arrond. and 7 m. N. W. Tournai, on rt. b. of the Druine. Pop. 16,400. It has manufs. of tobacco, linen, and cotton fabrics.

LOKHVITSA, a town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. N. W. Pultava, cap. circ. on the Soula, near here joined by the Lohvitsa. Pop. 6,000.

LO-RIANG, a river of China, prov. Hoa nan, after a N. and E. course of 300 m. enters the Lake Tong-tung, on its S. side. Pao-king is the chief city on its banks.—It is a town, dep. Sze-chuen, 55 m. N. N. E. Tchong-tou.

LOLL BAHAR, a decayed town of India, on the N. W. route from Buzpooor to Cooch Behar, in lat. 26° 4' N., lon. 89° 19' E. It was 19 m. in circumference in the midst of the inner ditch, and outside of the city are several massive ruins.

LOLWORTH, a pa. of England, co. and 64 m. W. N. W. Cambridge. Area 800 ac. Pop. 186.

LOM or LOIN, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 22 m. S. E. Widin, on the Danube, near the influx of the river Lom. Pop. 3,000.

LOMAK, a town of Poland, prov. Siedlec, 11 m. S. E. Biala. Pop. 2,000, who manufacture leather.

LOMBARDO-VENEZIAN KINGDOM (Germ. *Lombardo-Venetianisches Königreich*, Ital. *Regno Lombardo Veneto*), a political and administrative division of the Austrian empire in Italy, forming 2 governments.—I. Lombardy, divided into the delegs. Milan, Brescia, Cremona, Mantua, Bergamo, Como, Pavia, Lodi, and Sondrio, cap. Milan.—II. Venice, with the delegs. Venice, Verona, Udine, Padua, Vicenza, Treviso, Rovigo, and Belluno. It is composed of a vast plain bounded to the S. W., and situated entirely in the basin of the Adriatic, between lat. 44° 47' 16" and 46° 40' 26" N., lon. 10° 33' and 15° 45' E., bounded E. by the Adriatic and Ilyria, S. by the

Pontifical States, Modena and Parma, S. W. and W. by Piedmont, N. by Switzerland and the Tyrol. Area 17,311 sq. m. Pop. (1854) 5,502,473. The territory is enclosed on the N. by the Rhaetian, Noric, Carnic and Julian Alps, from which several extensive valleys depend. The mountains Euganean and Berio, in the gov. Venice, form 2 masses of little extent, nearly isolated in the plain. The rest of the territory is composed of low plains, which terminate in lagoons, on the shores of the Adriatic. The principal rivers are the Po and its affluents, all of which flow to the Adriatic Sea. Of these 29 are navigable, and many of them are connected by means of canals. The valley of the Po is irrigated and intersected by lakes, rivers, and water-courses, rendering the climate similar to that of the Netherlands, marshy, swampy, and unhealthy. The roads are skirted with mulberry trees, and vines festooned from tree to tree. All the fine lakes of Northern Italy belong wholly, or in part, to the Lombardo-Venetian government, the Lago Maggiore forms its W. boundary. Climate severe in the mountain regions, but none of the mountains rise to the snow line, otherwise it is temperate and healthy, except near the lagoons, and in the vicinity of the rice fields. Mean temperature of year at Milan 53° 2', at Venice 55° 4'. It is often, however, severe in winter, and the lagoons of Venice are sometimes frozen over, rain falls often and copiously in summer and autumn; average annual amount 35 inches, but at Tolmezzo, on the Tagliamento, the average fall is 109 inches. The prevailing winds are N. N. W. and N. E. in the gov. Venice, and E. W., and N. E., in the gov. Milan. The soil, in the plains, composed of rich alluvium, and abounding in marine deposits, is cultivated with great care, and the system of artificial irrigation is the most complete in Europe. The prov. of Lombardy and Venice are the most fertile in the Austrian empire. Principal products, maize, wheat, oats, rye, and barley. The number of cattle (1843) was, in the prov. Milan, 407,800, and in Venice 363,782, in the dreg. Loh the finest Parmesan, and in Milan the best Strachino, cheese is made. Wine is an important product, but its quality is generally inferior. Hemp and flax, of excellent quality, are extensively grown. Minerals comprise copper, iron, lead, arsenic, marble, alabaster, potter's clay, coal, and precious stones. The principal mineral springs are those of Bormio, Massino, and Trescoire, in the gov. Milan, and Albano, Rovere, Recoaro, and PIANO, in the gov. Venice. The principal manufs. are silks, cloths, printed cottons, paper, glass, and pottery ware. The principal seats of commerce are Venice, Milan, Brescia, Bergamo, Padua, and Verona. Commerce is facilitated by means of excellent roads, including those leading over the Splügen and Yalkeine, and by navigation on the lakes, rivers, and canals. The railways in operation are the great line from Milan to Venice E., Milan to Monza and Como N. W., and Verona to Mantua S. W. The population belong chiefly to the Italo-Tuscan family, with a mixture of Germans and Jews. Roman Catholicism is the religion of the state. The chief educational establishments are the universities of Pavia and Padua; 12 colleges (Liceo), 48 gymnasia, and numerous other schools. The royal imperial institute of Milan has sections at Vienna, Padua, and Verona, and there are 24 public libraries in the state. The kingdom is divided into the archbishoprics of Milan and Venice, and 16 bishoprics; it has 67 monasteries

and 84 nunneries; and numerous hospitals and charitable institutions. The *Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom* was formed in 1814, of part of the kingdom of Italy, created by Napoleon I. The congress of Vienna recognised it as a possession of the Austrian empire, and granted to Austria the power of maintaining garrisons in Ferrara and Comacchio, beyond its southern frontier. In consequence of political dissensions, it was in a state of siege from 1848 to 1859.

LOMBARDY, an old div. of Italy, so named from its having long been the chief seat of the *Lombards* or *Langobards*. It now forms the W. part of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, the E. part of Piedmont, and the duchies of Parma and Modena.

LOMBESSE, a comm. and vill. of France (formerly a town), dep. Turn, arrond. Albi. P. 1,700.

LOMBESSE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. arrond. 19 m. S.E. Auch. Pop. 1,677.

LOMBEX, an isl. of the Malay Archipelago, E. of Flores, between Solor and Pantar. Lat. about 8° 20' S, lon. 123° 40' E. Length N. to S. about 40 m.; greatest breadth 16 miles.

LOMBOK, an isl. of the Malay Archipelago, between lat. 8° 12' and 9° 1' S, lon. 115° 44' and 116° 40' E., separated from Sumbawa, E. by the Strait of Alas, and W. from Bali by the Strait of Lombok. Estimated area 1,480 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 251,000. (?) Two mountain chains extend along the N. and S. coasts, in the former of which is a volcanic peak, 12,379 feet in elevation. Between them is a well watered plain, wholly cultivated for rice, the hill-sides producing coffee and maize. Exports about 20,000 tons of rice annually. The principal port, Ampanam, on its W. coast, is more resorted to than any other in the E. sea (except Singapore), by European shipping and American whalers, for provisions. Other principal towns are Mataram, the cap., and Lalm-Hadje on the E. coast.

LOMELLO, a market town of island Sardinia, Piedmont, div. and 25 m. S.S.E. Novara. P. 2,151.

LOMMATZCH, a town of Saxony, circ. and 21 m. W.N.W. Dresden. Pop. 2,775. It has manufs. of woollens, linens, leather, and tobacco.

LOMME, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 3 m. W. Lille. Pop. 1,019. It has linen weaving, and bleaching works.

LOMMEL, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, 20 m. N. Hasselt. Pop. 2,230.

LOMMITZ, a mntn. of Hungary. [CARPATHIANS.]

LOMMITZ, several towns of Germany.—I. Bohemia, circ. and 20 m. N. Neu-Bitschow. Pop. 2,000, with extensive trade in linen stuffs.—II. Moravia, circ. and 17 m. N.N.W. Brünn. Pop. 1,600.—III. Prussian Silesia, reg. and 27 m. S S.W. Leignitz. Pop. 1,130. It has manufactures of cotton and linen stuffs.

LOMONA (Lochn), the largest lake of Scotland, between os. Stirling and Dumbarton, 16 m. N.W. Glasgow. Length N. to S. nearly 21 m.; greatest breadth 7 to 8 m.; narrowing to 1 m. at N. end. Area 40 sq. m. Depth from 10 to 60 fathoms. It is studded with 30 islands, some of which are finely wooded, and it is surrounded by mountains and valleys, displaying striking scenes of grandeur and beauty. It receives the Eudrick, Lusa, Fruin, and other streams, and discharges its superfluous waters, at its S. extremity, into the Firth of Clyde, by the river Leven—a name which anciently belonged to the lake itself. Steamers now ply for the accommodation of numerous tourists. [See LOMOND.]

LOMNA, a town of Poland, palatinate Augustow, cap. circ., on the Narw, 72 m. S.W. Suwalki. Pop. 2,300. It is an arsenal and paper mills.

LOMATE-POSSUOLO, a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. and 23 m. W.N.W. Milan. Pop. 2,375.

LOWARO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. and 13 m. E.S.E. Brescia, cap. circ., 24 m. S.W. the Lake Garda. Pop. (1846) 5,660. It is enclosed by walls, defended by a citadel, and is celebrated for the victory of Napoleon I. over the Austrians in 1796.

LOUDA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 17 m. E.N.E. Florence. Pop. 2,000.

LOUDE (La), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, 12 m. S.W. Rouen. Pop. 1,890.

LOUDEMELLE, a comm. and market town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 11 m. N.W. Brussels, on the railway between Mechlin and Ghent. P. 4,280.

LOUDESBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 54 m. S.E. Pocklington. Ac. 4,200. P. 293.

LOUDINIERS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, 7 m. N. Neufchâtel. Pop. 1,000.

LOXDOON, *Londonium Augusta*, the cap. city of England, and metropolis and seat of government of the British empire; the city-proper, with the major part of the metropolis, being in the co. Middlesex, on the N. bank of the Thames, here crossed by seven bridges; but several extensive quarters are on the S. side of the river, and the whole capital, with its suburbs, occupies parts of the 4 co. of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Essex. Lat. of St Paul's Cathedral 51° 40' 49" N, lon. 0° 8' 48" W. of Greenwich observatory. Mean temperature of year 50° 30, winter 35° 3, summer 62° 8, Fahr. Annual fall of rain 24.4 inches. Subdivisions and pop. as follow:—

	Area in acres.	Pop. 1851	Pop. of area, 1861-60.
London City.	600	187,000	20,200
Windsor (City and Liberty).	2,500	241,011	17,813
Marylebone, Borough.	2,400	250,367	15,000
1 suburb.	4,710	288,773	17,743
Tower Hamlets.	5,908	238,111	21,141
Southwark.	1,500	172,993	9,210
Lambeth.	2,500	261,543	18,964
Total.	21,488	2,007,288	28,028

In addition to the above, the par. of Chelsea, Hampstead, Greenwich, Lewisham, Camberwell, Wandsworth, Clapham, etc., have been included in the bills of mortality; the total pop. in 1851 being 2,362,236. Number of houses 305,933. In middle of 12th century, the pop. of London was 40,000; in 1701 it was 674,000; in 1801, 864,845; in 1821, 1,325,694. The metropolis may be considered to extend from Limehouse on the E. to Kensington on the W., a distance of about 7½ m.; from Islington on the N. to Walworth on the S., upwards of 4 m.; bounded, for the most part, on the E. and N., round to N.W., by the Regent's Canal, S.W. by the Kensington Canal, and S. partially by the Grand Surrey Canal, but beyond these limits are the extensive suburbs of Portland Town, Kentish Town, Holloway, Kingsland, and Hackney (with Victoria Park) on the N., Bow and Poplar on the E., and New Cross, Peckham, Camberwell, Brixton, and Battersea on the S. from nearly all which the lines of road extending into the country are bordered for many miles by terraces and villas. The densely populated area above indicated is traversed S. of its centre from W. to E. by the Thames, which has a tortuous course through it from Chelsea Reach to the Isle of Dogs, considerably more than 3.44ths of the entire pop. residing on its N. side. The more import-

and thoroughfares in London (N. of the Thames) run mostly E. and W. Starting from Chapside and the Poultry, in the heart of the city, as a point to which many important routes converge, four lines pass off Eward at the open space bounded by the Mansion House, the Bank of England, and the Royal Exchange,—viz., King William Street, Threadneedle Street, Lombard and Fenchurch Streets, and Cornhill, with its continuation Leadenhall Street; which two latter routes converge at Aldgate, and the united line is continued through Whitechapel and the Mile-end roads to Bow and Stratford. A new street (Cannon Street) has been completed from near London Bridge to St Paul's Cathedral. At the W end of Chapside, two great parallel lines lead off,—viz., that consisting of Newgate and Skinner Streets, Holborn, and Oxford Street, with the road extending thence on the N side of Hyde Park to Bayswater, and the line formed of St Paul's Church-yard, Ludgate Street and Bill, Fleet Street, the Strand, Charing Cross, and Pall Mall, terminating at St James's Palace, and the Green Park. Intermediate to these two, is a line passing from Lincoln's Inn Fields, nearly in the centre of the town, through Great Queen Street, Long Acre, Crutcheffe Street, Little St. Martin's, Piccadilly, Knightsbridge, and along the S. side of Hyde Park, to Kensington. S of the Thames, the principal thoroughfares diverge from the Elephant and Castle, or the Obelisk, those going N mostly unite with others N the river to cross the foregoing lines, and the chief of these crossing lines, S to N, may be thus enumerated:—I Walworth Road, Blackman and High Streets (Borough), London Bridge, King William and Bishopsgate Streets, Shoreditch and the Kingsland Road to Stoke Newington.—II Blackfriars' Road and Bridge, Bridge and Farringdon Streets, thence prolonged by a street lately laid out to Chickwell Sessions-house, and which is to be prolonged direct to Islington.—III Waterloo Road and Bridge, Wellington, Bow Endell, Bloomsbury, Gower, and George Streets, and the Hampstead Road, leading to Camden Town and Hampstead.—IV Westminster Road and Bridge, Parliament Street, Whitehall Place, Regent Street, and Portland Place to the Regent's Park.—V. A waving line over Vauxhall Bridge and Road, through Grosvenor Place, Park Lane, and the Edgeware Road, to Kilburn. Other important lines N of the Thames are St Martin's Grand, with Goswell Street and Road; St John's Street and Road, Gray's Inn Street and Road, Tottenham Court Road, Bond Street, Audley and Baker Streets, Park Street, and Gloucester Place, several of which at the W, or fashionable end of London, form perfectly straight and elegant vistas, full 1½ m. in length. From the city to Kensington Gardens, a semicircular line, consisting of the City, New, and Grand Junction Roads, embraces most part of the metropolis on the N and N W, much in the same way as the *boulevards* enclose the principal portion of Paris. The S, and especially the E. parts of the metropolis, are meanly or indifferently built, and, setting aside its immensity, a stranger entering London in those directions, is not apt to perceive much difference between its appearance and that of one of the less opulent provincial towns. But W. of Gray's Inn Lane and Temple Bar, the magnitude of the residences, and continuous lines of handsome streets cannot fail to attract observation; and although nearly the whole of London is built of brick, the stucco façades, and classic style of

many of the buildings in the newer parts of the town, give the whole a highly imposing character. On every outskirts, particularly around the terminus of the various railways, new quarters are springing up; this is eminently the case in the N. and W. In the reign of George IV. Piccadilly became a suburb, boasting of a good deal of architectural display, but although much building has been still progressing in that direction, opulence seems latterly to have preferred the N. side of Hyde Park, and between the Regent's Park and Bayswater, a very magnificent quarter is now rapidly extending. They mostly contain ornamental lakes, are well planted, and surrounded with fine terraces, and form favourite promenades. The immediate banks of the Thames have little embellishment, being crowded mostly with wharfs and factories, the new Houses of Parliament, Somerset House, the Temple, Custom House, Fishmongers' Hall, the Coal Exchange, and the Tower, are almost the only buildings of interest facing the river. Across the Thames, E to W, are London, Southwark, Blackfriars', Waterloo, Hungerford, or Charing Cross, Westminster, and Vauxhall bridges, and nearly 2 m below the first is the tunnel under its bed. London Bridge, a structure of stone, with 5 arches, and 928 feet in length, was completed in 1831, at a cost of 2,000,000*l*. Waterloo Bridge is a beautiful edifice of 9 arches, 1,242 feet in length, at a cost of 1,150,000*l*. Blackfriars' and Westminster Bridges are also of stone, the latter about to be removed, and replaced by a new bridge, southwark is of iron, Vauxhall of iron and stone, and Hungerford is a suspension bridge, and a bridge of the same kind is in course of erection at Chelsea. London is distinguished by the great number and beauty of its squares, of which the best known are Belgrave, Laton, Grosvenor, Berkeley, St James', Trafalgar, Hanover, Cavendish, and Portman squares in the W, and Russell, Bedford, Bloomsbury, Tavistock, Euston, and Brunswick squares, with Lincoln's Inn Fields towards the centre and E part of the town. All of these are ornamented with gardens in their centre, except Trafalgar square (late Charing Cross), which is an open area containing two fountains, the Nelson column and statue, 162 feet in height, and the equestrian statues of Charles I. and George IV. Principal statues are those of Canning, Pitt, Fox, the great Duke of Bedford, the Duke of York (on the column in St James's Park), Duke of Kent, equestrian figures of George III. and of some other kings (mostly in obscure situations), and those of the Duke of Wellington, opposite the Exchange, and on the arch of George IV at the entrance to Hyde Park. The most conspicuous public buildings of London are: St Paul's Cathedral, in the W part of the city, a noble structure of Grecian architecture, 510 feet in length, 250 feet in breadth, with a dome, 370 feet in height, and completed by Sir C. Wren, between 1675 and 1710, at a cost of 747,574*l*. The S. of London comprises the co. Middlesex, with most part of the cos. Essex and Hert. Income 11,700*l*. The Mansion House, Bank, Royal Exchange, General Post Office, India, Custom, and South Sea houses, Mint, Chancery and Bartholomew's hospitals, the Goldsmiths' hall, Guildhall, Compter and Newgate prisons, the Temple, and the Monument, are in the City, in which are also an extraordinary number of churches, with spires and towers of very various architecture. Immediately W.ward is Westminster, separated from the city by Temple Bar

and comprising Hyde, St James', and the Green parks; Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, Courts of Law, Westminster hospital, and Session-house, all clustered together near Westminster bridge; the public offices in Downing Street and Whitehall, the Horse-guards and Admiralty; Northumberland house, St Martin's church, and the National Gallery, surrounding Trafalgar Square; Italian opera houses, and the other principal theatres; Somerset House and King's College, St James' and Buckingham Palaces, the principal club-houses, and most of the residences of the nobility. *Marylebone*, forming the N.W. section of the metropolis, has an opulent population, and regular streets, several churches, the Colosseum, Middlesex hospital, and terminus of the Great Western Railway. *Finsbury* comprises the quarters N. of the City, and of a part of Westminster, and contains the British Museum, Lincoln's Inn and the New Law Courts, Foundling and St Luke's hospitals, University college and hospital, the terminus of the North-Western Railway, the reservoir of the New River Company, Clerkenwell and Pentonville prisons, Gray's Inn, the London Institution, St Bartholomew's Hospital, Charter-house, St John's gate, and Smithfield market, which latter will shortly be removed to the new market in course of erection in Copenhagen Fields, near the Caledonian Road, and will be connected by branch lines with railways which pass near. The new market covers a large area, and is fitted up with every convenience for up-putting of stock, and facility for conducting business. Large shambles have been fitted up on the most scientific principles. The *Tower-hamlets*, in the E. and N.E., comprise the Tower, St Katherine's, and London docks, the London hospital, numerous charitable institutions, and the terminus of the Eastern Counties Railway. *Southwark* contains St Saviour's church, Guy's and St Thomas' hospitals, the Queen's bench prison, and the united termini of South and South-Eastern Railways; and in *Lambeth* are the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bethlehem hospital for lunatics, a Roman Catholic cathedral, the Surrey, Victoria, and Astley's theatres, and the terminus of the South-Western Railway. It is impossible here to enumerate even the principal of the charitable endowments and schools in the metropolis. London has, since 1837, been the seat of a university, with which numerous colleges throughout the country are in connection. Among its principal scientific associations are the Royal Society, the royal antiquarian, the Linnean, horticultural, medical and chirurgical, geological, geographical, astronomical, Asiatic, zoological, and ethnological societies, with the statistical society, and Royal and London institutions. At the present time, 10 newspapers are published in London daily; and at a late period, it was estimated that 80 newspapers were issued at different weekly periods, and upwards of 320 other periodicals at various intervals. All kinds of manufactures are pursued in London; the principal are those of silk, beer, spirits, soap, vinegar, refined sugar, chemical articles, cutlery, machinery, watches, and jewellery, coaches, furniture, and shipping. The silk manufacture is confined to Spitalfields; watchmaking is chiefly conducted in Clerkenwell. The cutlery made in the metropolis is of the finest quality. Many of the breweries are of enormous extent. Shipbuilding is conducted chiefly E. of London Bridge, along Wapping and Rotherhithe to Deptford and Blackwall. The following passage from a periodical of 1843, although its estimates

must be in general considered as only an approximation to the truth, will serve to impress the reader with some idea of the vastness of this great emporium:—

"London, the largest and richest city in the world, occupies a surface of 32 square miles, thickly planted with houses, mostly three, four, and five stories high. It contains 300 churches and chapels of the Establishment; 364 Dissenters' chapels, 22 foreign chapels, 250 public schools, 1,500 private schools, 180 hospitals, 166 almshouses, besides 250 other institutions, 550 public offices, 14 prisons, 22 theatres, 24 markets; consumes annually 110,000 bullocks, 778,000 sheep, 280,000 lambs, 250,000 calves, and 270,000 pigs; 11,000 tons of butter, 18,000 tons of cheese, 10,000,000 gallons of milk, 1,000,000 quarters of wheat or 64,000,000 of quarter loaves, 65,000 pipes of wine, 2,000,000 gallons of spirits, and 2,000,000 barrels of porter and ale; employs 16,502 shoemakers, 14,353 tailors, 2,391 blacksmiths, 2,013 whitesmiths, 5,030 house painters, 1,076 fish dealers, 2,662 hatters and hosiers, 13,208 carpenters, 6,822 bricklayers, etc., 3,416 cabinetmakers, 1,005 wheelwrights, 2,180 sawyers, 2,807 jewellers, 1,172 old-clothesmen (chiefly Jews), 4,386 printers (viz. 3,628 compositors, 700 pressmen), 1,893 stationers, 2,613 watch and clock-makers, 4,227 grocers, 1,430 milkmen, 5,635 bakers, 2,091 barbers, 1,440 brokers, 4,322 butchers, 1,680 cheesemongers, 1,082 chemists, 4,199 clothiers and linen-drillers, 2,167 coach-makers, 1,367 coal merchants, 2,193 coopers, 1,381 dyers, 2,319 plumbers, 917 pastry-cooks, 869 saddlers, 1,246 tinner, 808 tobacconists, 1,470 turners, 556 undertakers. (The above are all males above 20 years of age). 10,000 private families of fashion, etc. About 77,000 establishments of trade and industry, 4,400 public houses, 330 hotels, 470 beer-shops, 960 spirit and wine shops. London Docks cover 90 acres; 14 tobacco warehouses, 14 acres; and the wine and spirit vaults are capable of containing 61,000 pipes. The two West India Docks cover 295 acres, and one East India dock 32 acres; St Katherine's Docks cover 24 acres; the Surrey Docks, on the opposite side, are also very large. There are generally about 5,000 vessels and 3,090 boats on the river, employing 8,000 watermen and 4,000 labourers. The houses in the city form upwards of 60 m. of streets. In the seven metropolitan districts, the number of houses rated at 10*l.* is 231,736, and the house rental of London is probably 7,000,000*l.* or 8,000,000*l.*"

The metropolis is supplied with water by 8 companies, the total supply per day to 191,066 houses being estimated at upwards of 30,700,000 gallons, of which quantity, the New River Company supplies nearly half. Twelve gas companies furnish an aggregate of 1,480,000,000 cubic feet of gas annually, by the consumption of 180,000 tons of coal. In 1851, the imports of coal amounted to 3,286,542 tons, employing 10,000 ships. The port of London extends to Gravesend, 30 miles down the river, and from Limehouse to London Bridge, there is a continuous crowd of mercantile shipping. Its foreign exports in 1850 amounted to 14,137,577*l.*, and its imports are valued at upwards of 80,000,000*l.* annually. Total reg. shipping of port in 1850, 2,735 sailing ships, and 318 steamers, of an aggregate burden of 667,297 tons. Gross customs revenue 1849, was 11,070,178*l.* About 5,000,000 tons of shipping enter the port annually, of which 1,600,000 are from foreign ports, 500,000 from the colonies, and 3,000,000 are coasters. Around London se-

veral new parishes have been laid out for the recreation of the inhabitants. An act of Parliament has been obtained prohibiting burial within the metropolis, and new cemeteries are being formed in the suburbs. It is also proposed to remove several of the present churches, and to build others where the population is extending. The city of London is divided into 26 wards, and governed by the Lord Mayor, who has an official income of 8,000*l.* a year, and by the courts of aldermen and of common council, elected by the freemen. Annual corp. rev. is estimated at nearly 150,000*l.* Assessed taxes of city (1847) 88,710*l.*; of the city and whole metropolis born 850,687*l.*, excluding the Tower Hamlets, of which there is no published return. Of the 16 members sent to the House of Commons by the metropolis, 4 are returned by the city.—*Triebstunam* or the town of the *Triebstunam*, was probably the name of London at the time of the Roman invasion. It was afterwards walled in, and became a Roman colony and place of great trade. It was the cap. of the East Saxons, and made a bishop's see in 610. In 804 it became the cap. of England under Alfred the Great, and obtained its first charter from William the Conqueror. In 1664, the plague cut off 100,000 of the inhabitants, and the great fire, in 1666, consumed 5-6ths of the city. [FISHERY, LAMHET, MARYLEBONE, SOUTHWARK, TOWER HAMLETS, and WESTMINSTER.]

LONDON, a dist. of Upper Canada. Pop. (1848) 40,541. Chief town, London, co. Middlesex, on the Thames. Lat. 43° 2' N., lon. 81° 22' W.

LONDON (NEW), a co., U. S., North America, in S. E. of Connecticut. Area 650 sq. m. Pop. 51,821.

—II. a city and seaport, cap. of above co., on the Thames, 3 m. from its entrance into Long Island Sound, lat. 41° 22' N., and lon. 72° 16' W. Pop. 9,066. Its harbour, one of the best in the States, is defended by 2 forts, and at its entrance has a lighthouse. It has a steam-engine factory, and manuf. of hardware, cutlery, leather, ropes, and a considerable export trade, beside whale and other fisheries. It was first settled in 1648, and was burned by the British in 1781.

LONDONDERRY or DERRY, a maritime co. of N. Ireland, Ulster, having N. the Atlantic Ocean and Loch Foyle, E. Antrim, from which it is separated by Loughs Neagh and Beg, S. Tyrone, and W. Donegal. Area 810 sq. m., or 518,593 ac., of which 318,282 are arable, 180,709 uncultivated, 7,718 in plantations, 1,459 in towns, and 10,327 under water. Pop. 101,968. Surface in the S. and centre mountainous; elsewhere mostly lowland. Primary granite rocks form the basis of the district, with secondary sandstones and overlying trap rocks. Coast line low. Chief rivers, the Foyle, Bann, and Roe. Climate mild, mean annual temperature of the cap. 48° Fahr., mean annual depth of rain 24 inches. Soils various, but on the lowlands mostly fertile. Oats, potatoes, flax, and wheat, are the principal crops. Breeds of fine stock inferior. Poultry numerous, and eggs are extensively exported. Estates large, and mostly owned by the 12 London companies, to which the county was granted by James I., after forfeiture, by the rebellion of its native chiefs. Hence the prefix of London to the ancient name of the co. Manuf. of linen extensive. In 1652, the 177 national schools were attended by 12,982 children. The co. is divided into 6 baronies and 10 parishes, and 34 parishes, in the dioceses of Armagh and Derry. Principal towns, Londonderry and Coleraine. It sends 4 members to House of Commons, 2 being for the co. Registered electors (1848) 4,988.

LONDONDERRY, a city, port, and municipal borough, and river-port, cap. co. of same name, on the Foyle, at the termination of the Derry and Enniskillen and the Coleraine Railways, at its entrance into Loch Foyle, 120 m. N.N.W. Dublin. Lat. of bridge, 54° 56' 6" N., lon. 7° 18' W. Pop. 19,688. It stands on a ridge projecting into the river, and is enclosed by walls and bastions, built in 1609, and beyond which large suburbs now extend. Principal buildings, the cathedral, having a tower and spire 178 feet in height; the bishop's palace, the deanery, places of worship and schools for various religious denominations, a diocesan free grammar school or college, founded in 1617, and which, together with Gwyn's school, is munificently endowed; a valuable diocesan and public libraries; a town-hall, containing assembly and news rooms; a court-house, county gaol, district lunatic asylum, infirmary and fever hospital, union workhouse, barracks, a monument in honour of the Rev. G. Walker, the defender of the city during its memorable siege; a custom-house and town-hall. The town has also a literary and mechanical institute, and numerous industrial, charitable, and other schools, 3 or 4 newspapers, several branch banks, flour mills, a copper foundry, distillery, manufactures of table linen, and exports of oats, flour, eggs, salted provisions, butter, live stock, flax, and linens. Imports of British manufactures, coal, lumber, wine, sugar, and tea; trade chiefly with Liverpool and Glasgow, greatly facilitated by steamers, and has railway communication with most parts of Ireland. Numerous emigrants sail hence for the United States and Canada. Customs revenue 124,783*l.* Registered shipping, 7,210 tons. Vessels of 600 tons ascend the Foyle to the city quays. Londonderry sends 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors 1,938. It was built in its present form by the "Irish Society," or London companies, who colonized and gave name to the co.; and it is famous in history for the siege it so heroically sustained in 1691, against the forces of James II. A few cannon used in this defence, are still on the city walls.

LONDONDERRY, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Pennsylvania, 63 m. S.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,587.—II. Pennsylvania, 8 m. S.W. Lebanon. Pop. 1,563.—III. New Hampshire, 28 m. S.S.W. Concord. Pop. 1,781.—IV. Ohio, 97 m. E. Columbus. Pop. 1,561.

LONDONDERRY, a pa. of New South Wales, Australia, co. Cumberland. Pop. 246.

LONDONDERRY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. E.N.E. Grantham. Area 1,630 ac. P. 222.

LONE (LOCH), a branch of the Firth of Clyde, Scotland, extending N., opposite Gourcock, for 20 m., between co. Argyll and Dumfries. Breadth 1 to 2 miles. Depth 15 to 20 fathoms.—II. (or *Ling*), a branch of Loch Ailsh, co. Ross, between Loch Ailsh pa. and Kintail.

LONCA, an uninhabited islet of the Hebrides, 1½ m. N.E. Scalpa. Circumference about 1½ miles.

LONCENOR, a vill. of Austrian Italy, 10 m. N.N.E. Belluno, cap. circ., on the Piave P. 2,000.

LONCENOUS, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloster, 8 m. N.N.W. Stow-on-the-Wold. Ac. 3,770. P. 656.

LOWECORR, a chapry, Engl., co. Berks, pa. Shrivensham, 3½ m. S.S.W. Great Farrington. P. 468.

LOWESON, three par. of England.—I. co. Stafford, 4 m. N.N.W. Lichfield. Area 4,900 ac. Pop. 1,142.—II. co. Worcester, 2½ m. S.S.W. Upton-on-Severn. Area 3,770 ac. Pop. 637.—III. (or *Thorn*), co. Salop, 8 m. N.N.W. Wellington. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 68.

LOWESON, several towns and villa, of

France, the principal (see *St Aspid*), dep. Moselle, 23 m. E. Metz. Pop. 2,198.

LOWESTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. S.E. Dartford. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 162.

LOWESTER, a tithing of England, co. Dorset, pa. Lanford-Magna, 1 m. N.N.E. Poole. P. 1,267.

LOWESBORO, two pas. of England.—I. co. Derby, 5½ m. S.S.E. Ashbourne. Area 5,920 ac. Pop. 1,162.—II. co. Salop, 1½ m. W.S.W. Newport. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 225.

LOWESFORD, an inland co. of Ireland, Leinster, having N. the co. Leitrim and Cavan, E. and S. Westmeath, and W. Roscommon. Area 420 sq. m., or 269,409 ac., of which 191,833 are arable, 58,937 uncultivated, 4,610 in plantations, 364 in towns, and 13,675 under water. Pop. 82,350. Surface between the N.W. and centre of the co. diversified with gentle hills; elsewhere mostly flat and often boggy. The Shannon, with Loch Gonna and other lakes, border on the co., which is crossed by the Royal Canal. Soil, except where bogs prevail, mostly a rich loam, resting on limestone. Grazing farms are numerous, and much butter is made. Arable farms small. In 1852 the 57 national schools were attended by 6,494 pupils. The co. comprises 6 baronies and 23 pas. in dioceses of Ardagh and Meath. Chief towns, Longford, Granagh, Ardagh, and Edgeworthstown. It sends 2 co. members to House of Commons. Registered electors (1849) 920.

LONGFORD, a market town, cap. above co., on the Camlin, 68 m. W.N.W. Dublin. Pop. 4,144. It has a church, Roman Catholic cathedral; co. court-house, and gaol, barracks, infirmary, and union workhouse.

LONGFORDAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, on railway 6 m. W. Dundee. Area (including part of the Carse of Gowrie) 8,990 ac. Pop. 1,737, partly employed in weaving and in quarrying.

LONGFORMACHAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 5½ m. W.N.W. Dunse. Area 33 sq. m. Pop. 411.

LONGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W.N.W. East Dereham. Area 1,500. Pop. 337.

LONGHOPE, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 5 m. S.S.W. Newent. Area 2,970 ac. Pop. 1,070.

LONG ISLAND, an inlet off the S.W. coast of Ireland, co. Cork, in Roaring-water Bay, 6 m. N.N.W. Cape Clear. Length 2 m. by ½ m. broad. On it is a coast-guard station.

LONG ISLAND, an island, E. Archipelago, midway between Papua and Mysory Island.

LONG ISLAND or YUKA, one of the Bahama Isles, E. of Exuma. Length, N. to S., 70 m.; average breadth 5 m. On it are some salt works.

LONG ISLAND OF AKAROT, British North America, in Ungava Bay, on the N. coast of Labrador. Other islands of the same name are in the Bay of Fundy and Hudson Bay.

LONG ISLAND, a name applied collectively to that group of the Hbrides (Scotland), consisting of Lewis, North and South Uist, and Benbecula.

LONG ISLAND, several isls. off the coasts of the U.S., North America, the principal in state New York, extending E. from New York city, having N. Long Island Sound, W. New York Bay, and on other sides the Atlantic Ocean. Length 116 m.; breadth 20 m. Area 1,500 sq. m. Pop. 212,637. Surface hilly in the N., level in the S. On it is Brooklyn, an important suburb of New York, and whence a railway extends to Suffolk-station, 41 m. E.—Long Island Sound is the navigable channel between Long Island and Connecticut, 110 m. in length, and from 2 to 20 m. across, communicating E. by a narrow rapid with the Atlantic, and W. with New York Bay by East River, between New York and Brooklyn.

LONG KEY, several islands, West Indies, seen in the Bay of Honduras, and one in the Bahama group, S. of Crooked Passage.

LONGMANS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 12 m. S.W. Paris. Pop. 1,308.

LONG MANOR, [Mansor (Lons)], for other pas., with prefix Lons, see the additional title.

LONGMANOW, a township, U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 84 m. W.S.W. Boston. Pop. 1,242.

LONGMAY, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. S.W. Gloucester. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 504.

LONGMIDNEY, a decayed antique village of Scotland, co. Haddington, with a station on the North British Railway, 19 m. E.N.E. Edinburgh.

LONGMOR, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 8 m. S. Shrewsbury. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 278.—II a chapelry and market town, co. Stafford, 8½ m. N.E. Leek. Pop. 861.

LONGNY, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., 18 m. E. Mortagne. Pop. 2,732.

LONGONARDI, a maritime town of Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, dist. and 12 m. S. Paola, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,270.

LONGONARCO, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, 21 m. N.E. Cosenza, cap. circ. P. 8,019.

LONGO-SARDO, Tibula, a seaport town and cape of Sardinia, div. and 48 m. N.E. Sassari, at the W. entrance of the Strait of Bonifacio.

LONGPARISS, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3½ m. S.W. Whitechurch. Area 4,320 ac. Pop. 875.

LONGRÉ, several communes & villa. of France; the principal in dep. Somme, with a station on the Railway du Nord, 10 m. S.E. Abbeville. P. 1,622.

LONGRIDGE, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Ribchester, 7¼ m. N.E. Preston, with which it communicates by railway.

LONGSIDE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 6 m. W.N.W. Peterhead. Area 19 sq. m. Pop. 2,952.

LONGSTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 1½ m. N.N.W. Stockbridge. Area 2,610 ac. Pop. 469.

LONGSTONS (GARR), a chapelry of Engl., co. Derby, and 3 m. N.N.W. Bakewell. P. 561.

LONGSTOW, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 2½ m. S. Caxton. Area 1,412 ac. Pop. 242.

LONGTON, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Penwortham, 5 m. W.S.W. Preston. P. 1,607.

LONGTOWN, a market town of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Arthuret, on the Esk, 8½ m. N.W. Carlisle. Pop. 2,234.—II. a chapelry, co. and 14 m. S.W. Hereford, pa. Clodock. Pop. 861.

LONGUÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 12 m. S. Baugé. Pop. 4,113. It has manufactures of linen cloth.

LONGUEVILLE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 9 m. S. Dieppe. P. 699.

LONGUYON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Moselle, cap. cant., 20 m. N.W. Briey. P. 1,700.

LONGWOOD, a vill. of Irel., Leinster, co. Meath, 9 m. S.S.W. Trim. Pop. 380.

LONGWOOD, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 2 m. S.W. Huddersfield. P. 3,023.

LONGWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 7 m. E.N.E. Great Farringdon. Ac. 4,340. P. 1,119.

LONGWY, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Moselle, on the Belgian frontier, 83 m. N.N.W. Metz. Pop. 3,374. Its citadel stands on a steep rock, below which extends the new town, hospital, and military prison, with manuf. of cotton fabrics, tanneries, and distilleries. The dams cured here are in high repute. Longwy, the "Iron Gate of France," was taken by the Prussians in 1792, and again by the Allies in 1915.

LONGIA, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 13 m. S.W. Vicenza, on the Agno. Pop. 6,768.

LONGLAY D'ANSAZE, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Orne, 5 m. N.W. Domfront. P. 5,633.

LOOMAY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 5 m S.S.E. Fraserburgh Area 24 sq m Pop 1,904
LOOMAX, Eng., is a division of co. Westmoreland, on its S.E. side, named from the river Lune

LOO-12 *Savium Ledum Salorum* a comm and town of France, cap dep Jura, near the source of the Solman 20 m S.E. Dijon Pop 9,810 Chief objects of interest, the churches of the Cordeliers and of St. Défior, and the salt well, discovered in the 14th century, to which the town owes its foundation and its name, it is always full, although its waters are constantly extracted, and yield annually 20,000 quintals of salt. It has a common college, a public library, museum, manufs of stockings and bonnets, tanneries, and dye works

LOUAC (Lx), a comm and vill of France, dep Corriese 14 m N Tulle Pop 2,772

LOO, a town of Belgium prov W Hanlers, on the Loo Canal 7 m S.E. Fumes Pop 1,600

LOO CHOO ISLAND, a group in the North Pacific Ocean between Japan and Formosa and comprising of the Great Loo Choo about 60 m in length, by 10 m in average breadth, with about 35 small islets, the whole between lat 26 and 27° N, and in lon 128° E Chief products are provisions and live stock, with sulphur, salt, and (it is said) copper and tin Principal foreign trade is with Japan, to which these islands are nominally subject, though they are essentially independent as regards internal administration

LOORHISTT, a comm & mkt town of Belgium, prov E Flanders, 6 m N.E. Ghent Pop 3,606

LOOPIANA, a town of N.W. Hindoostan on the S.E. bank of the Sutlej, 110 m S.E. Lahore Lat 30° 35' N lon 74° 45' E Pop about 20,000 It has a flourishing shawl manufacture, and commercial relations, extending as far as Bokhara and Cutch, and is a station for British troops In 1844 a destructive hurricane visited the place, which destroyed the barracks and caused great loss of life

LOODIANA, a dist. of British India, forming part of the Chhota Nagpur territories, between lat 30° 35' and 31° 2' N lon 76° 2' E Estimated area 720 sq m Pop 121,000 males only

LOOE (Lest and W. Lest), two decayed bays and seaports of England, co. Cornwall, i.e. St Martin and Telfand, on either side of the entrance of the river Looe, 21 m S.W. Launceston Pop of E. Looe 926, do of W Looe, 616 They have each a small harbour, defended by a battery, and here is a pilchard fishery They were next to Fowey, the principal ports in Cornwall, and, in the reign of Edward III, L. Looe sent 20 ships to the siege of Calais—It is two rivers co. Cornwall—1 rises W of Feany, flows S m S.W., and enters the English Channel at Helston, where a bar of shingle converts its estuary into a lake, called Looe Pool—It rises near St Clair, and enters the English Channel at Looe

LOOMCHANG, a town of Further India, Burmese dom., in the region between Martaban and Bangkok, and stated to be at the junction of three considerable rivers, and to have a large trade in cotton, cotton cloths, ivory, hides, and lumber

LOOZER or LUIR, a river of Western India, which has its rise in a marshy tract, W of Pokhar, in the British dist. of Ajmeer, in lat 26° 37' N, lon 74° 46' E. It flows into the Ruon of Cutch by two mouths, one in lat 24° 43' N, lon. 71° 11' E, and the other 10 m more to the S.E. and is lost in that waste. It has a total S.W. course of 320 miles

LOOMNEY, a town of Further India, Burmese dom., on the Irrawaddy, 16 m S.W. Palanaga.

LOOF HEAD, a promontory of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, at the N side of entrance of Shannon Elevation 254 feet above the sea. It has a lighthouse with a fixed light Lat 53° 35' 39" N, lon 9° 56' W.

LOOS, a comm and vill of France, dep Nord, 24 m S.W. Lille Pop 4,082

LOOSA, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 24 m S. Maidstone Area 1,220 ac Pop 1,512

LOOS or BILMULDER, a town of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, cap cent. 9 m S Hasselt P 1,600

LOPES, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8 m. N.N.W. Crewkerne Area 470 ac Pop 477

LOREANA, a town of Spain, prov and 22 m N.W. Jaen, near the Guadalquivir Pop 2,179

LOPEZ, a cape of Africa, Gulf of Guinea, in lat. 0° 45' S, lon 8° 35' W

LOPHAM, two contiguous par of England co. Norfolk.—I (North), 4 m S.S.E. East Harling Area 2,200 ac Pop 833 Manufs of linen.—II (South), 44 m S.S.E. East Harling Area 2,180 ac Pop 711

LOUISO, a small town of Prussian Poland, reg. Bromberg 14 m N.W. Gnesen P 560

LOPPINOTON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 24 m W.W. Wm Area 4,610 ac Pop 599

LOZA, a river of S. Afghanistan rises in the mountains about 20 m N.E. Quitta, and after flowing S.W. for 80 m, is lost in the sands of the desert. It is a district near Ghaznee

LOZA DEL RIO, a town of Spain, prov and 12 m I.N.E. Sevilla, on the Guadalquivir Pop 4,200 It has manufactures of hats and leather

LOREAIN, a co. of the U.S., North America, in N. of Ohio Area 7,270 sq m Pop 26,000

LORECA, a city of Spain, prov and 29 m W.S.W. Murcia, on the Segura Pop 40,407 Principal edifices a collegiate church, bishop's palace, college, and two hospitals. Its old castle once named Lorea to be considered the key of Murcia the walls of the town and a tower are Moorish and it has some Roman antiquities—manufactures saltpetre, linen cloths, and thread

LOREN, several towns of Germany—I Lorch Nassau, 30 m W.S.W. Wiesbaden, on the Rhine. Pop 1,200—II a town W. of Hamburg, cap Jant, cap dist. 23 m S.W. Lwangen Pop 1,722

LOREZO MANQUETZ, a Portuguese establishment on the E coast of Africa, on the Mousa, 20 m from its mouth in the Bay of Luaga.

LORD HODD'S ISLAND Pacific Ocean, is in lat 21° 30' S, lon 150° 35' W

LORD HOWE'S ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean, form a part of the Solomon Islands—It is a group, Palau, N.E. of Sydney, lat 31° 30' S, lon 156° 10' E—It is one of the Society Islands

LORENAIA, a town of Spain, prov and 31 m N.N.E. Lugo Pop 2,872—*San Lorenzo* is a town of the island Majorca, Balearic Isles.

LOREO, a market town of Austrian Italy, gov. and 26 m S.W. Venice, on canal of Lureo. Pop 4,200

LORETO or LORETTO, a city of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta, dioc. and 13 m N.E. Macerata, cap commissariat, on a hill, about 3 m from the Adriatic Pop 8,000 It owes its origin to a famous chapel of the Virgin, and over which a magnificent church has been built, while around it has grown up the town, encircled by walls of the 16th century. Its suburb, Montesele, is more elegant than the city The governor's palace and the public fountains are worthy of notice, but the holy shrine is the chief object of attraction to visitors, and the trade of the place is exclusively in rosaries and relics for the use of pilgrims

LORESTO, a town of South America, Ecuador,

on i. h. of the Amazon, in lat. 4° 0' S., lon. 70° 15' W. Has been declared a free port.

LOANZO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I. dist. and 8½ m. S.E. Civita-di-Penna. Pop. 6,700. It has manufactures of paper, and some dye works.

LOANZO, a fort and mission of North America, Lower California, on the Gulf of California, lat. 28° 12' N., lon. 110° 50' W. It is the oldest establishment of the Spaniards in California.

LOANZUS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, 7 m. S.W. Draguignan. Pop. 4,705. It has manufactures of linen, hempen, and woollen cloths.

LOBIKAT, a comm. and fortified seaport town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. arrond., at the confluence of the Scorff and Blavet, at the head of the Bay of Port Louis, 28 m. W.N.W. Vannes. Pop. 25,004. It has a town-hall, theatre, market-place, national college, comm. college, and a public library. Manus. of hats, linens, gold lace, and earthenware. Its port is commodious, and bordered by fine quays, on which are large buildings, connected with the dockyard, with 30 slips of all sizes, an observatory and lighthouse. *Lorient* owes its importance to having been made the naval dépôt of the French East India Company in 1728, at the dissolution of which, in 1770, it was made one of the stations for the French navy, and a free commercial port. It has an active trade, and pilchard fisheries.

LORIOT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 12 m. S.S.W. Valence, near the Drôme river, across which it communicates with the vill. Livroux. Pop. 3,598.

LORENS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., 18 m. S.E. Clamecy. P. 3,237.

LORMONT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, on the Garonne, 3 m. N.N.E. Bourdeaux. Pop. 2,900.

LOREX, a mountainous district of Scotland, co. Argyll, bounded on E. by Breadalbane (co. Perth), and W. by Loch Linnhe.

LOREUX (Le) or LOREUX BUTTERAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, cap. cant., 10 m. E.N.E. Nantes. Pop. 1,237.

LOREY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, 5 m. S.S.W. Sarrebourg. Pop. 1,383.

LOREY, a frontier town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, cap. dist., on the Wiesent, 28 m. S.S.W. Freiburg. Pop. 2,430. It has manufs. of cotton.

LOREY (German *Lothringen*), an old prov. in the N.E. of France, the cap. of which was Nancy, now comprised in the d. ps. Meurthe, Moselle, Meuse, and Vosges. In ancient times the name was applied to the countries of Germany and the Netherlands, northwards to the mouth of the Rhine. The French portion was called Upper Lorraine, and the other Lower Lorraine, or the duchy of Lothaire.

LOREY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 5 m. E. Portlanna. Ac. 16,321. Pop. 2,360.

LOREY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., 13 m. S.W. Montargis. Pop. 2,088.

LOREY or **LAURENBERG**, a town of Germany, grand duchy H.-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. circ., 16 m. S. Darmstadt. Pop. 2,531.

LOREY, a chapelry of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Brigham, 3 m. S.S.E. Cockermouth. Pop. 708.

LOS ANGELES, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. of California. Area about 16,000 sq. miles. Pop. (whites), 10,000. Corn is the chief product.

LOS (LAS) DE, a group of islands off the W. coast of Africa, belonging to England, 75 m.

N.W. Sierra Leone, of volcanic origin, and consisting of Factory Island, Tamara, and Ruma.

LOSCHE, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 4 m. E.N.E. Brünn. Pop. 2,940.

LOSLAU (Polish *Wodzisław*), a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 53 m. S.S.E. Oppeln. Pop. 1,967. It has two churches, and a castle.

LOS SARTOS, a town of Spain, prov. and 36 m. S.E. Badajoz, and on the N. slope of the Sierra Morena. Pop. 5,274.

LOSERE, a river of Scotland, co. Elgin, issuing from a small loch of same name, in S.W. of the co., and flowing N. and N.E. past Elgin, to Lossiemouth, where it forms a harbour, on the Moray Firth. Total course 26 miles.

LOSIEMOUTH, a small seaport of Scotland, on the above riv., co. & 5 m. N.E. Elgin, pa. Drains. Pop. 902. The harbour has 12 to 16 feet water.

LOSTEN (German *Lusten*), an island of Austria, Istria, in the Gulf of Quarnero, immediately S.W. the island Cherso. Length 19 m.; breadth 3 m. Near its S. extremity are the contiguous towns *L. Grande* (Pop. 4,720) and *L. Piccolo* (Pop. 3,510), with a good harbour, ship-building yards, a manufacture of liqueurs, and trade in fruits.

LOSTWITZ, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 17 m. S.S.W. Chemnitz. Pop. 5,011. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of woollens and linens.

LOTHAR, a vill. of Tibet, Ladakh, dist. Spiti, in lat. 32° 8' N., lon. 78° 5' E.; elev. 13,400 feet.

LOSTOCK, a hamlet of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 5½ m. W. Bolton. Pop. 620.—II. a township, co. Chester, pa. Great Budworth, 3 m. E. Northwich. Pop. 519.

LOSTWITHILL, an ancient and decayed bor., market town and pa. of England, co. Cornwall, of which it was formerly the cap., on the Fowey, 5 m. S.S.E. Bodmin. Area of pa. 120 ac. Pop. 1,053. Tanning and wool-stapling are the principal trades; and tin, copper, iron, and slate are exported.

LOT, *Illis*, a riv. of France, rises in Mt. Loreze, passes Mende, Espalion, and Entraignes (where it becomes navigable), Cahors, Pénne, Villemeuve, d'Agen, and joins the Garonne, near Aiguillon. Length 250 m., mostly W. Afflu. Truyère & Selle.

LOT, a dep. in the S.W. of France, formed of part of the old prov. Gasconne, between the depts. Corrèze, Dordogne, Lot-et-Garonne, Tarn-et-Garonne, Aveyron, and Cantal. Area 1,530 sq. m. Pop. 296,224. Surface elevated and mountainous, covered on E. by part of Mont Cantal. Chief rivers, Lot and Dordogne. Climate healthy; soil fertile; corn more than sufficient for home consumption, and wine abundant. Manufs. are unimportant; the dep. has numerous fax-mills, a few iron forges, potteries, and paper-mills. It is divided into the arrs. Cahors, Figeac, & Gourdon.

LOT-ET-GARONNE, a dep. in the S.W. of France, forming part of the old prov. Gasconne, and situated between the depts. Dordogne, Gironde, Landes, Gers, Tarn-et-Garonne, and Lot. Area 1,853 sq. m. Pop. 341,345. Principal rivers, the Garonne, and its affluents the Bayse and Lot. Soil very fertile in the plains on the river banks, but sterile in the arid dists., termed "Landes," and in the marshes. Corn is raised sufficient for home consumption; wine is exported; and the chestnuts and prunes of the dep. are excellent. The chief industrial establishments are a national manuf. of tobacco, brandy distilleries, manufs. of vinegar, sail cloth, woollens and linens, calico, and gloves. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Agen, Marmande, Nérac, and Villeneuve-d'Agen.

LOVAT, a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, 9 m. N.E. Golspie. Pop. 610.

Lowestoft, a township of England, co York, West Riding, pa Sherburn, 5 m. S S W Tadcaster Pop 697

Lothians (THE), a division of Scotland, comprising the cos. Haddington, Edinburgh, and Linlithgow, respectively called East, Middle, and West Lothian

Lothningen and Lothningia [**Lothraiz**] **Lox's Witz**, a rock, North Pacific Ocean, near lat. 30° N., lon 157° 50' E

Lützen, a town of E Prussia, reg and 42 m S S W Gumbinnen Pop 2,340

Loe an or Loue-an, a city of China, prov Shan si, cap dep Lat 36° 14' N, lon 113° E. —It a town, prov Ngan hooc, 130 m S S W. Nanking

Locanbat, a comm and vill of France, dep Coten du-Nord, 26 m W St Brieuc Pop 4,428

Loche (vill), a comm and town of France, dep Gironda, 8 m N E Bordeaux Pop 2,541

Lochesac, a comm and town of France, dep Lot, 21 m N N W Figeac Pop 1,570

Loudac, a comm and town of France, dep Cotes du Nord, 13 m S St Brieuc Pop 1,841

Loudon, a co of the U S North America in N E of Virginia. Area 473 sq m Pop 21,070, of whom 5,611 were slaves

Loudoun, a pa of Scotland, co Ayr, 4 m E S E Kilmarnock Pop 4,720 It has lime and coal works On *Loudoun hill* a battle was fought between Bruce and the troops of the Earl of Pembroke in 1307

Loudun, a comm and town of France, cap arrond, dep Vienne, 31 m N N W Poitiers Pop 4,657 It has a comm college and is celebrated for the synod held here by the Protestants in 1611 and 1612 In ancient times it was cap of a small dist called the Loudunais

Loué, a comm and market town of France, dep Sarthe, 16 m W Le Mans, on rt. h of the Vègre Pop 2,649 Manus linen and paper

Louisa or Looa, a small town of Russia, gov and 80 m S S W St Petersburg on the river Louga, which falls into the Gulf of Finland

Louisa, a river of Norway, stift Aggershus, rises by many heads in the Langebeld and boguefield mountains flows S E, traversing Lake Mjosen, and under the name of Verman joins the Glomma, 25 m N E Christiania Course 200 m

Louis Allen [**Allen**], and for all articles with prefix **Louis**, not found below, see additional title

Louisa, a market town and pa of England, co and 5 m N N W Leicester, with a station on the Midland Cos. Railway Area of pa 5,450 ac. Pop 11,439, do of town 10,900 It has a church, numerous other places of worship, and schools, a union workhouse, barracks, public library, news room, theatre, and manuf of woollen and cotton hosiery, bobbinet lace, machinery, and shoes A canal communicating with the Trent and Soar facilitates its trade

Louis-Neckland, a town of Ireland, Ulster, co Down, 10 m N N E Newry Pop 467

Louvemall, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co and 5 m N E E. Armagh Area 10,900 ac Pop 7,978

Louvemall, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co Armagh, 24 m N E E. Markishi Area 14,000 ac Pop 7,146

Louvemall, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co Antrim, 8 m E E. Ballymoney Area 29,630 ac., a large portion of which is bog Pop 4,841

Louvemall, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co Down, 41 m W S W. Downpatrick Area 12,468 ac. Pop 9,602

Loughrea, a mt. town of Ireland, Connaught, co and 30 m E S E Galway, on a lake of same name Pop 3,651 It has a pa church, several Roman Catholic chapels and schools, a nursery, and a priory; with manufactures of linen

Louetson, two pas of England —I co Bucks, 31 m N W Penny-Stratford Area 1,680 ac Pop. 335 —II co Essex, 11 m N N E London Area 3,170 ac Pop 1,237

Louhans, a comm and town of France, dep Saône-et Loire, cap arrond, 39 m N E Macon Pop 3,803. It has a comm college, and is a dépôt for merchandise between Lyon and Switzerland

Louis (Port & Port St) [**Port Louis**, etc.] **Louis (St)**, a lake of Lower Canada, British North America, formed by an expansion of the River St Lawrence, 7 m S W. Montreal Length 20 m., greatest breadth 7 m The River Ottawa enters it by two channels on its W side

Louis (St), a river of the U S North America, Wisconsin territory, enters Lake Superior at its W extremity, after a course of 120 m, is most part of which it is navigable Only a short portage separates it from the Savannah, a tributary of the Mississippi [**LAWRENCE (St)**]

Louis (St), a co of the U S North America, Missouri, bordered E by the Mississippi, and N W by the Missouri, cap St Louis city Pop 104,794

Louis (St), a township of the U S North America, Missouri, co St Louis Pop 8,116 —**Louis (St)**, a city and river port, Missouri, on rt bank of the Mississippi 18 m below the junction of the Missouri, and 110 m above New Orleans Pop 7,880, of whom 4,640 were slaves Has many churches, of which the Roman Catholic cathedral deserves notice a Roman Catholic convent, two orphan asylums, the St Louis University (Roman Catholic), with a library, an episcopal college, and chemical laboratory, numerous academies and schools, the city hall, a United States land office and arsenal, a theatre, concert hall, a museum, the academy of sciences with a museum of natural history and mineralogy, several printing offices, and a bank Has manufactures of machinery, leather, and ropes, with distilleries, breweries, corn, saw, and oil mills It is the principal western dépôt of the American Fur Company and the entrepôt of a vast extent of back country In 1852 there belonged to the port 75,861 tons of shipping It was founded by the French in 1764

Louis (St), an island, town, & port, W. Africa, Senegambia, belonging to the French, at the mouth of the Senegal river, in lat. 16° 2' N, lon. 16° 21' W, low, and about 1½ m in length The town St Louis occupying the whole breadth of the island, is cap. of the French possessions in Senegambia. Pop (1864) 9,137. It is defended by the small fort St Louis

Louis (St), two towns of Hayti, one on the S. coast (S W peninsula), 19 m E N E Capes, the other on the N coast E Port-de-Paix

Louis (St), a comm and town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin arrond Altkirch Pop 1,465

Louis (St), a town of the French colony, Indian Ocean, cap of the French colony, 20 m S S E. St Paul, near the S W coast. Pop. 9,365

Louis (St), a comm. of the French colony of Guadeloupe, in the small island Marie-Galante, N Grand-Bourg Pop 5,733

Louis Creek, Wellington, New South Wales, in lat. 35° 40' S, lon. 148° 30' E. Gold has been discovered here

Louisa, a co. of U. S., N. America, in E. of

Virginia. Area 427 sq. m. Pop. 16,601.—II. a co. in S.E. of Iowa. Area 413 sq. m. P. 4,939.

LOUISIANA, a seaport vill. in the island of Cape Breton, on its E. coast, 23 m. S.W. Sydney.

LOUISIANA, a fishing vill. and suburb of the town of Wick, Scotland, co. Caithness. Pop. 380.

LOUISIANA, a town, Württemberg. [LUDWIGSBURG.]

LOUNGE ARCHIPELAGO, a number of islands, Pacific Ocean, between lat. 8° and 12° S, lon. 150° and 155° E., S.E. of Papua, comprising the islands D'Entrecasteaux, Jurien, St Aignan, Rossel, etc., the inhabitants of which are of the Papuan race.

LOUISIANA, one of the U. S. of North America, having E. Mississippi, from which it is mostly separated by the river of same name, S.E. and S. the Gulf of Mexico, W. Texas, and N. Arkansas and Mississippi. Length 240 m., breadth 210 m. Area 46,431 sq. m. Pop. 517,839, of whom 239,021 were slaves. Surface nearly flat, alternately covered with woods, prairies, swamps, and tracts of alluvial soil, generally secured from inundations of the rivers by large embankments. Chief rivers, the Mississippi, with its numerous branches, and the Red River, Calcasieu, Vermilion, Teche, and Sabine. Lakes, mostly formed by expansive or overflowings of the rivers, are numerous, Pontchartrain is the largest. The woods are very extensive, and more swampy than those of the other S. states. In 1850, there were 142 public schools, attended by 25,701 pupils; 143 academies, with 5,379 pupils; 8 colleges, having 47 professors and tutors, and 725 students. In the state there are 278 churches of all denominations. Panthers, deer, etc., are numerous, and alligators swarm in the waters. Climate in winter mild and moist; in summer hot. Country liable to visitations of yellow and bilious intermittent fevers. Soil on the river banks very fertile, and laid out in fine plantations. Chief products, cotton, sugar, rice, maize, and tobacco. Oranges, and most other southern fruits, flourish. Cattle and mules are extensively bred on the prairies. Value of exports (1850) including a large amount of produce from other states, brought down the Mississippi, \$8,105,330 dollars; of imports, 14,760,499 dollars. Manufactures of little importance. State rev. (1851) \$36,247 dollars; debt, 913,566 dollars. Militia (1850) 42,823 men. In 1853, there were 63 m. of railway in operation, and 200 m. in course of formation. Louisiana is divided into 47 pas., answering to the cos. of other states. Principal towns, after New Orleans, the cap., are Baton-Rouge and Natchitoches. The governor and senate are chosen by the people for 4 years; the representatives for 2 years. The state sends 4 representatives and 2 senators to general Congress. It was first explored by the French, and named after Louis xiv., in 1683; was purchased by the U. S. in 1803; admitted into the Union in 1812. A large portion of the pop. are of French or Spanish descent, and Roman Catholics.

LOUISVILLE, a city, and river port, U. S., North America, Kentucky, on the l. b. of the Ohio river, 85 m. S.W. Cincinnati. Pop. in 1810, 1,357; in 1820, 38,194. It has several churches, a court house, gaol, marine and other hospitals, a museum, several banks, and market houses, iron foundries, woolen and flour mills, and a general carrying trade on the Ohio, and to New Orleans. A short canal has been formed here by which steamers avoid the rapids of the river.—II. a town, New York, 100 m. N.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,064.—III. a vill., cap. Jefferson, co. Georgia. Pop. 900.

LOUI-ZENOU, a city of China, prov. Quang-tong, cap. the most E. dep. of the empire, on the E. side of a peninsula 250 m. S.W. Canton.

LOU-KIAN, a river of E. Tibet, supposed to rise near lat. 37° 30' N., lon. 96° E., to flow S.E., and to be continuous with the Sa-lu or Than-lueng, between the Burmese and Siamese doms.

LOU-KIAN, a town of China, prov. Ngan-hoi, cap. dist., 100 m. S.W. Nanking.

LOULÉ, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Algarves, 8 m. N. Faro. Pop. 5,000.

LOUND, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 41 m. N.W. Lowestoft. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 439.

LOUR (St), several communes, towns, and villa. of France.—I. dep. Haute-Saône, cap. east, on the Seymour, 16 m. N.W. Lure. Pop. 2,752.—II. dep. Rhône, 12 m. S.W. Villefranche. Pop. 1,980.

—III. dep. Deux-Sèvres, cap. east, at the confluence of the Thoué and Cèron, 10 m. N.E. Parthenay. Pop. 1,644, engaged in woollen weaving.

LOU-NGAN, a fortified city of China, prov. Szechuen, cap. dep., on the frontier of Tibet.

LOUPES (LA), a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, 21 m. W. Chartres. P. 1,149.

LOURCHES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, arr. Valenciennes, cant. Bouchain. P. 2,798.

LOUVES, *Lorde*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Pyrénées, arrond. and 6 m. N.N.E. Argelès, on the Gave-de-Pau. Pop. 4,434. It stands at the foot of an almost inaccessible rock, and is commanded by a strong castle, now used as a prison. In the neighbourhood are marble and slate quarries. This place was fortified by Julius Cæsar, and has extensive Roman remains.

LOMBROUX, two communes, and villa. of France, —I. (St Michel), dep. Indre, arrond. and 15 m. S.W. La Châtre. Pop. 1,169.—II. (St Pierre), dep. Creuse, 17 m. N. Guéret. Pop. 1,976.

LOURICAL, a market town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 18 m. S.S.W. Coimbra. Pop. 2,900.

LOURINHAO, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 10 m. N. Torres-Vedras. Pop. 2,400.

LOUVOUX-BÉCOMMAN (LE), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 15 m. W.N.W. Angers. Pop. 2,723.

LOUTH, a small co. of Ireland, Louth, having N. Armagh and Carlingford Bay, E. the Irish Sea, S. Meath, and W. Meath and Monaghan. Area 315 sq. m., or 201,434 ac., of which 178,972 are arable, 15,803 uncultivated, 5,318 in plantations, 728 in towns, and 812 under water. Pop. 107,657. The N. part of the county forms the mountainous peninsula of Carlingford. Surface generally fertile. Agriculture comparatively advanced, except in the mountain district. Chief crops, wheat, barley, oats, and vegetables. In 1832, there were 78 national schools, attended by 11,392 pupils. In 1853, there were 115 registered fishing vessels, employing 558 men and boys. Louth co. is divided into 4 baronies and 61 pas., in the diocese of Armagh. Chief towns, Drogheda, Dundalk, and Ardee. Louth sends 4 mems. to H. of C., 2 being for the co. Reg. elects. for co. (1848) 912.—II. a decayed town in the above co., 5 m. S.W. Dundalk. Pop. 586.

LOUZA, a pa., munic. bor., and town of England, co. and 25 m. E.N.E. Lincoln, with a station on the East Lincolnshire Railway. Area of pa. 3,620 ac. Pop. 10,553. The town has a Gothic church, with tower and spire 288 feet in height; a district church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a grammar school. It has a carpet and blanket manufactory, soap and paper works, flour mills, and exports of oaten and ale, by a canal joining the Humber.

LOUVAIN (Dutch Louvan, Germ. Löwen), a city

of Belgium, prov. South Brabant, cap. arrond., on the Dyle, 16 m. N.E. Brussels. Pop. (1840) 30,804. It is enclosed by fortifications 7 m. in circumference, and which are now partly converted into planted walks. Principal edifices, a town-hall, the collegiate church of St Peter, the citadel, prisons, and buildings of the musical academy. The university of Louvain, founded in 1426, was suppressed in 1835, and replaced by a Roman Catholic college. In 1849 it had 660 students. In the middle ages, Louvain was the seat of extensive woollen and linen manufactures, and it still has some woollen factories, manufactures of lace, and cotton twist, dyeing establishments, tanneries, glass factories and distilleries; but its trade is chiefly in beer. Louvain is connected with Mechlin by a canal, and with Mechlin and Tirlemont by railway. Under the French it was cap. of the department Dyle.

LOUVIENNAIS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 4 m. N. Versailles. Pop. 730.

LOUVRE, a river of Norway, stiff Christians, after a S.E. course of 100 m. enters the Skaggerack near Lurvig. It traverses several lakes.

LOUVRE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, cap. arrond., on the Eure, 17 m. S.E. Rouen. Pop. 10,577. It has an old church, tribunal of commerce, public library, and theatre; and is one of the chief seats of the French woollen manufacture. It has also manufactures of cotton goods, machinery, and soap, with bleaching and dye works, tanneries, and sugar refineries. It was taken and sacked by Edward III. and again by Henry V. of England.

LOUVRE, two comm. and vills. of France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaine.—I. (du Desert), arrond. and 10 m. N.N.E. Fougères. Pop. 3,802.—II. (en Baie), arrond. and 8 m. S.W. Vitré. Pop. 3,412.

LOUVRE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 6 m. S.E. Luzarches. P. 1,000.

LOUZA, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 12 m. S.E. Coimbra, at the foot of Mt. Louza, which supplies Lisbon with snow and ice. Pop. 3,200.

LOVAS BRANT, a market town of Hungary, co. and 9 m. N.E. Stahlweiszenburg. Pop. 4,104.

LOVAT, a river of Russia, gov. Vitebsk and Novgorod, enters Lake Ilmen, 21 m. S. Novgorod, after a N. course of 175 m. It receives the Kunia at Kholm. The Lovat and Duna Canal, which unites those rivers, forms a part of the communication between L. Ladoga and the Gulf of Riga.

LOVENEGHEIM, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 5 m. N.W. Ghent. Pop. 4,701, extensively employed in linen weaving.

LOVENICH, a vill. of Rhénus Prussia, reg. and 21 m. N.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 1,600. It has silk, linen, and woollen weaving.

LOVENE, a market town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 21 m. E.N.E. Bergamo, on Lake Isèo. Pop. 1,600.

LOVESALL, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 3½ m. N.N.W. Tickhill. Ac. 2,220. P. 193.

LOVSTON, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 4½ m. S.W. Narberth. Pop. 159.

LOVINOTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2½ m. W.S.W. Castle-Curry. Area 560 ac. Pop. 230.

LOVCHA, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 38 m. S. Nicopolis. Pop. 3,000.

LOW ANCHUTLAGEO, an extensive series of islands, Pacific, lat. 20° S. lon. 140° W., east of the Society Islands and S. the Marquesas, and comprising numerous groups, from Clermont-Thomere to Krusenstern island. [POLYNESIA.]

LOWHAM, a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. N.E. Nottingham. Area 3,010 ac. Pop. 1,600.

LOWER, a small town of Prussian Silesia, on the

Neisse, reg. and 87 m. S.E. Breslau, with a station on the railway thence to Oppeln. Pop. 1,825.

LOWELL, a city and manufacturing town, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, at the junction of the Concord and Merrimac rivers, 20 m. N.N.W. Boston, with which it is also connected by railway and canal. Pop. in 1830, 6,474; in 1850, 32,644; it having become the great seat of the cotton manufacture in the United States. It has several churches, a high school, a grammar, and about 30 free schools, a lyceum, literary institution, mechanics' do., with library; several newspapers, including a well-conducted magazine, the contributors to which are the young women of the factories; 3 banks, and, in 1850, 12 incorporated companies, together with numerous private firms, all extensively engaged in the manufacture of cotton, linen, and woollen fabrics, bleacheries, powder-mills, and machinery, the power for which is mostly obtained from the fall of Pawtucket Canal. In (1850) 40 mills belonged to the incorporated companies, producing 120,000,000 yards of cloth per annum. The condition and morals of the work-people are said to be highly satisfactory.

LOWENBERG, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 18 m. W.S.W. Leignitz, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Bober. Pop. 4,776. It has woollen, printed linen, and cotton factories, and bleaching works.

LOWFELDEN, a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 24 m. N.N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,817.

LOWESS, a township, U. S., North America, New Jersey, on the Atlantic Ocean and Delaware Bay. Pop. 1,604. It is the prefix also of the following townships.—I. (Dublin), Pennsylvania, co. Philadelphia. Pop. 4,204.—II. (Nacungy), co. Lehigh. Pop. 2,363.—III. (Mahantango), 66 m. N.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,605.—IV. (Makfield), 24 m. N.E. Philadelphia, on Delaware Canal. Pop. 1,746.—V. (Merion), 93 m. E. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,238.—VI. (Mount Bethel), co. Northampton. Pop. 3,117.—VII. (Parten), 6 m. N.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,673.—VIII. (Providence), co. Montgomery. Pop. 1,931.—IX. (Sandusky), a vill. Ohio, cap. co., and on the Sandusky, 94 m. N. Columbus. Pop. 1,725.—X. (Saucon), a township, Pennsylvania, co. Northampton, on the Lehigh, here crossed by two bridges. Pop. 2,905.—XI. (St Clair), co. Alleghany, on the Ohio. Pop. 4,573.—XII. (Windsor), co. York. Pop. 1,923.

LOWES (Loch), a lake of Scotland, co. Selkirk, pa. Ettrick, separated from St Mary's Loch by a narrow neck of land. Length 1 m., breadth ½ m.

LOWES, a pa. of England, co. and 9 m. E.N.E. Leicester. Area 2,360 ac. Pop. 243.

LOWESFORT, a seaport town, and pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the North Sea, 20 m. E.S.E. Norwich, with which city it is connected by a canal, admitting vessels drawing 10 feet water, and at the terminus of a branch of the Eastern Counties Railway. Area of pa. 1,960 ac. P. 6,781. The town, situated on a cliff, being the most easterly land of England, has two lighthouses, 119 ft. above the sea, and in lat. 52° 28' 10" N. lon. 1° 45' 14" E. Chief edifices, a church, a free school, assembly rooms, theatre, baths, reading rooms, and accommodation for sea-bathers. It has manufactures of china ware, rope and sail making, boat building, mackerel, sole, and herring fisheries. The harbour is defended by 2 forts and a battery.

LOWESWATER, a chapeiry of England, co. Cumberland, on a small lake of same name, 6 m. S.S.E. Cockermouth. Area 4,300 ac. Pop. 361. The lake, 1 m. in length, is celebrated for its scenery

LOWICK, two par. of Engl.—I. co. Northampton, 2½ m. N.W. Thrapston. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 448.—II. co. Northumberland, 6 m. N.N.E. Wooler. Area 12,740 ac. Pop. 1,841.

LOWICZ, a town of Poland, 44 m. W.S.W. Warsaw, on the Bzura, an aff. of the Vistula. Pop. 7,400. It has cavalry barracks, several monasteries, a Jesuit gymnasium, and a normal school. Chief industry, linen weaving and tanning.

LOWISA, a seaport town of Finland, 18 m. Kymmenegård, on the Gulf of Finland, 55 m. N.E. Helsinki. Its harbour is defended by fort Swartholm. Pop. 2,900.

LOWLANDS, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. of Georgia. Area 1,650 sq. m. Pop. 8,351.—II. a co. in centre of Alabama. Area 869 sq. m. Pop. 21,915.—III. in E. of Mississippi. Area 689 sq. m. Pop. 19,544.

LOW-QUARTER, two tnsps. of England.—I. co. Lancaster, pa. Kirkby-Ireth, 5 m. W. Ulverston. Pop. 644.—II. co. Northumberland, pa. and 2 m. S. Hexham. Pop. 488.—*Low-Rose* is a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 13 m. R.N.E. Carlisle.

LOWSIDGE, a tnsip. of Engl. co. Durham, pa. Wickham, 3 m. W.S.W. Gateshead. Pop. 1,618.—*Lowside Quarter* is a marit. tnsip. co. Cumberland, pa. S. Bees, 4 m. S. Whitehaven. P. 303.

LOWTHIAN, a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, on a small river of same name, 4½ m. S. Penrith. Area 3,100 ac. Pop. 494.

LOWTHORPE, a pa. of Engl. co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. E.N.E. Great Ditchfield, with a station on the York & Midland Railway. Ac. 1,960. P. 138.

LOWTOWN, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Winwick, 5½ m. S.S.E. Wigan. Pop. 2,140.

LOVVILLE, a tnsip., U. S., North America, New York, 120 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,877.

LOWYAS, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Sarun, 20 m. S.E. Bettiah.

LOXA, a town of South America, republic Ecuador, dep. Assuay, cap. prov., in a valley of the Andes, about 7,000 feet above the sea, 7½ m. S. Cuenca. Lat. 4° S., lon. 79° 24' W. Estimated pop. 5,000. It has seven churches. The finest cinchona bark comes from its vicinity.

LOXA, a town of Spain. [LOXA.]

LOXBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. W.N.W. Tiverton. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 129.

LOXFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5½ m. N.E. Barnstaple. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 317.

LOXLEY, a pa. of England, co. and 8 m. S.S.W. Warwick. Area 1,620 ac. P. 337.—II. a liberty, co. Stafford, pa. and 2½ m. S.W. Uttoxeter.

LOXTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. W.N.W. Axbridge. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 208.

LOYALTY ISLANDS, in the Pacific Ocean, E. of New Caledonia, consist of 2 large and 3 small isls.—the 3 largest inhabited.—*Lifu* is the most N. and the largest. North end is in lat. 20° 27' S., lon. 167° E.; 37 m. long, 10 to 20 m. broad; it is of coral formation, and has no harbour. It is 250 feet in elevation, level on the top, and thickly wooded. Pop. about 3,000.—*Maré*, discovered in 1841, is about 20 m. long and 10 m. broad, and has no anchorage; it is of coral formation, level, and thickly wooded. It is densely populated by a wild race of small stature.

LOVAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 29 m. N.E. Vannes. Pop. 2,173.

LOVAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ain, 23 m. E. Trevoix. Pop. 1,071.

LOVATZ, a town of Poland, prov. Augustow, 24 m. N.E. Sawalki. Pop. 1,680, mostly Jews.

LOZAN, a dep. of the South of France, formed of part of the old prov. Languedoc, enclosed by

the depts. Cantal, Aveyron, Gard, Ardèche, and H. Loire. Area 1,973 sq. m. Pop. 144,745. Surface mountainous, traversed on the E. by the Cévennes mountains, and from E. to W. by the mountains of Margeride and Lozère. Altitude of plateau 2,300 to 3,000 feet; the mountains are snow-clad during a great part of the year, which renders the climate severe for its latitude. Chief rivers, Tarn, Lot, Truyère, Allier, and Gard. Soil infertile; a great part of the pop. live on chestnuts and potatoes. Sheep are reared. The dep. has lead, silver, copper, antimony, and iron. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Mende, Florac, and Marvejols.—Elevation of N. Lozère, in the Cévennes, 4,884 feet above the sea.

LU, a market town of Sardinia, div. prov. and 9 m. N.W. Alessandria. Pop. 3,008.

LUANCO, a seaport town of Spain, on a headland of Asturias, in the Bay of Biscay, prov. and 15 m. N. Oviedo. Pop. 2,700.

LUANG PHU-BANG, a town of E. Asia, Laos, on the Mekong river, lat. 17° 50' N. Pop. (estimated) 80,000?

LUARCA, a seaport town of Spain, prov. and 37 m. W.N.W. Oviedo. Pop. 2,700. It is in a sheltered cove. Harbour defended by batteries.

LUBACZOW, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 40 m. W.N.W. Zolkiev. Pop. 2,710.

LUBACZOWKA, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 3 m. S.E. Vladimir.

LUBAN, a small island of the E. Archipelago, Philippines, about 9 m. S.W. Manila.

LUBAN, a market town of Russia, gov. Volhynia, 47 m. W.S.W. Jitomir, on the Stutch. P. 3,500.

LUBANTOV, a town of Poland, gov. and 16 m. N.N.E. Lublin, cap. circ., on the Wieprz. P. 3,200.

LÜBBECK, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 13 m. W. Minden. Pop. 2,760.

LÜBBEN or **LUBBO**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, cap. circ. reg. and 40 m. S.W. Frankfurt, on an isl. formed by the Sprea. Pop. 4,975. Chief industry, linen and woollen cloth weaving, brewing, distilling, and manufs. tobacco.

LÜBBENAU, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 44 m. S.S.W. Frankfurt, between several arms of the Sprea. Pop. 3,077. Has linen and woollen cloth weaving, and distilling.

LUBLINHAM, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 1½ m. W. Market-Harborough. Ac. 2,400. P. 601.

LUBEC, a township and small seaport, U. S., North America, Maine, at the E. entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay, 180 m. E.N.E. Augusta. Pop. of township 2,307. It has a lighthouse and good harbour.

LÜBCK, a principality of Northern Germany, belonging to Oldenburg, consisting of two detached portions of territory, enclosed by Holstein and Lauenburg, and comprising the town Eutin and some villa. Area 168 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 22,148.

LÜBCK, a commercial free city of Northern Germany, the chief of the four free or Hanse towns, and the cap. of a small territory on the Trave, 10 m. from its mouth, in the Gulf of Lübeck (Baltic), 36 m. N.E. Hamburg. Lat. 53° 52' 1" N., lon. 10° 41' 5" E. Pop. (1851) 29,862. It is enclosed by ramparts and a promenade; and has a cathedral, 7 Lutheran churches, a castellated town-hall, formerly the place of assembly for the Hansatic league, an exchange, arsenal, mint, several hospitals, colleges, schools, and other public institutions, a valuable public library, a society of useful arts, and an operatic theatre. Principal exports, corn, cattle, wool, fish, iron, and timber; imports comprise wines, silks, cottons, hardwares, and other manufactured goods, colonial products, dye stuffs, etc. It has an ex-

fective communication and transit trade, sales for wool, cattle, and horses; and manufacture of tobacco, soap, playing cards, paper, linen and cotton stuffs, iron, copper, and brass works. It communicates with Hamburg by the Trave and Stecknitz Canal, with its port Travemünde by steam-boats daily, and also by steam with the northern capitals frequently. In 1806 it was stormed by the French, and it subsequently became a cap. arrond. on the dep. Bouches d'Elbe. The territory of the free town of Lübeck comprises 10 separate portions in Mecklenburg Stralitz, Lauenburg, and Oldenburg. It is a member of the Germanic Confederation. Total area 137 sq. m. Pop. (1831) 47,742, mostly Lutherans. Principal rivers, the Trave and Stecknitz. Soil fertile. Chief occupation, the rearing of livestock. Previous to 1848 the government was aristocratic. It is now governed by a senate. Military force 940 men to the Germanic Confederation, half of whom form a contingent. Public revenues (1854) 937,070 marks; expenditure 1,053,300 do.; deficit 116,230 do.; public debt 602,017 do.

LÜCKE, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 14 m. N.N.E. Liegnitz, cap. circ., on the Oberaner water. Pop. 4,172. It has a castle, and woollen weaving.

LUBESAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Corréze, 21 m. N.W. Brives. Pop. 1,431.

LUBIANA, Ambrisa. [LATVIA.]

LUBIN DES JOYEUXES (87), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, on the Arve, 12 m. W. Drux. Pop. 1,540.

LUBIAN (Hung. *Lúbia*), a town of Northern Hungary, co. Zips, on the Poprad, 15 m. N.E. Kosmark. Pop. 2,140. It has paper mills.

LUBLIN, a prov. of Poland, having E. the Russian gov. Volhynia, S. Galicia, W. and N. the provs. Siedlce and Sandomir. Area 11,975 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,003,758. Soil fertile. Principal rivers, the Wieprz, Bug, and Vistula.

LUBLIN (Pol. *Lublin*), a city of Poland, cap. government and prov., in a marshy tract, on L. h. of the Buzurka, 35 miles S.E. Warsaw. Pop. 17,000, many of whom were Jews. It was formerly fortified, and has a citadel. Principal edifices, a town-hall, the Sobieski palace, cathedral, Jews' synagogue, a Jesuit college, diocesan and many other schools, civil and military hospitals, an orphan asylum, theatre, and a benevolent society. It has manufacture of coarse woollen cloths, in which, and in corn and Hungarian wines, it has an extensive trade. Three large fairs, each lasting a month, are held here annually, attended by Turks and Armenians.

LÜBOWITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 24 m. K.N.E. Oppeln, on the Malapanne. P. 2,292.

LUGANES (Lochn), a lake of Scotland, co. Perth, at the N.E. base of Bened, 8 m. N.N.W. Callander. It is formed by a branch of the Teith, which expands into Lochs Doine and Voel.

LUNDA, a town of Russia, gov. and 80 m. W.N.W. Peltava, cap. circ., on the Soula. Pop. 5,800. It has a veterinary institution, botanic gardens, and a pharmaceutical school. It was formerly fortified, and withstood a lengthened siege by Charles XII. of Sweden.

LUCENA, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 36 m. N.N.W. Vladimir. Pop. 2,650.

LUCENA, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. N.E. Almería. Pop. 4,615. It has extensive mines.

LÜCKEN, a market town of Northern Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 10 m. S.S.W. Rügenow. Pop. 1,724.

LÜCKE, a town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg

Schwerin, cap. dist., on the Elbe, 8 m. K.N.E. Porehlin. Pop. 2,100. Manufactures of tobacco, Luc (Lx), a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 15 m. S.W. Draguignan. Pop. 3,692. In its vicinity is an extensive glass and crystal factory.

LUCAN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 63 m. W. Dublin, with a station on the Great South Western Railway. Area 1,122 ac. Pop. 1,009. The village is beautifully situated on the Liffey. Lucas, a co. of the U.S., North America, in N.W. of Ohio. Area 546 sq. m. Pop. 12,303.

LUGAT-LE-MAL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, 20 m. N.N.W. Châteauroux. P. 1,868.

LUGCA (Duchrov), a small territory of Central Italy, between lat. 43° 45' and 44° 7' N., lon. 10° 12' and 10° 42' E., bounded E. and S. by Tuscany, W. by the Gulf of Genoa and duchy Massa, and N. by Modena. Area 436 sq. m. Pop. (1844) 263,904. It occupies the central valley of the Serchio, and is considered one of the most fertile regions in Italy. Lucca was formerly an independent state, but was ceded to Tuscany in 1847. [TRUCART.]

LUGCA (Duchrov), the cap. of above duchy is situated on the Serchio river, 11 m. N.E. Pisa. Pop. (1856) 22,536. Has a cathedral, containing valuable paintings, and curious antiquities; several other churches, mostly built of Carrara marble, an unfinished ducal palace, royal lyceum, a valuable library, a seminary for noble lads, founded by the sister of Napoleon I., a theatre, botanic garden, aqueduct, on 459 arches, for the conveyance of water from Monte Pisano, the remains of a Roman amphitheatre, and many public fontaines. It is an archbishop's see, has many benevolent institutions. Manufacture of silk and woollen fabrics, and paper, and an active trade in olive oil, etc. Under the Romans, it was a municipium, and often the head-quarters of Julius Caesar. In 1503, Napoleon I. erected it into a municipality for his sister's husband, Baciocchi. Near it are the reputed baths of Nero, and 11 m. N.ward, in the valley of the Serchio, are the baths of Lucina, a favourite summer watering-place.

LUGCA, a vill. of the isl. Sicily, intend Girgenti, between Alexandria and Castronuovo. P. 2,181.

LUGCA, two pas. of Scotland, co. Wigtown.—1. (New), on the river of same name, 16 m. W. Newton-Stewart. Pop. 791.—II. (Old), a pa. between the above and Lucca Bay, containing the vill. of Glubuce. Pop. of pa. 2,941.

LUGCA BAY, a broad and deep inlet of the Irish Sea, S.W. coast of Scotland, co. Wigtown, the S. part of which it divides into two peninsulas, terminating in the Mull of Galloway, at the W. entrance of the bay, and Burrow Head at the E. Breadth at entrance 18½ m.; at the head, where it receives the small river Luce, about 7 m.; length 16½ m. The quicksands of this bay have often proved destructive to shipping.

LUGCA (SAINTS), a comm. and town on the S. coast of the French West India Island Martinique, 18 m. S.E. Fort Royal. Pop. 1,226.

LUGCA, a maritime vill. of Jamaica, on its N.W. coast, co. Cornwall, 17½ m. W.S.W. Montego.

LUGCA, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, 21 m. S.W. St. Calais. Pop. 1,362.

LUCENA, *Elucena*, a city of Spain, prov. and 33 m. S.S.E. Cordova. Pop. 16,632. It has a church, 3 hospitals, and 2 colleges. Principal manufactures, linen and woollen cloths, and pottery wares. Its neighbourhood is famed for fine fruits, especially apricots.—II. prov. and 15 m. N.W. Castellón-de-la-Plana, on river Lucena. Pop. 2,940.

LUCERAT, several cotons, and villa, of France — I. (*des Ales*), dep. Nièvre, 25 m. S.E. Nevers. Pop. 1,579. — II. (*des Bédons*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., 8 m. W.N.W. Autun. Pop. 1,221.

LUCERNA, a considerable town of South Africa, cap. territory Cazenobe, on W. affluent of Lake Nyassi, near lat. 11° 35' S., lon. 31° 35' E.

LUCERNA, *Luceria*, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., on a height, 12 m. W.N.W. Foggia. Pop. 18,464. It is enclosed by old walls, and has a cathedral, formerly a Saracenic mosque, a bishop's palace, considered the finest building in Apulia, a *tribunale* appropriated to the public offices, a royal college, and a fine private museum, active trade in cattle and cheese, and three annual fairs.

LUCERNE (LAKE OF) (German *Waldstättersee* or the "Lake of the Four Forest Cantons"), a lake of Switzerland, near its centre, enclosed by the cantons Schwytz, Uri, Unterwalden, and Lucerne. Length 24 m.; breadth $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 2 m.; height of surface above the sea 1,380 feet; depth varies from 300 feet near Lucerne to 900 feet near its E. extremity. Shape cruciform, with a prolongation E.ward, called the Bay of Uri, where its banks rise into wild sublimity; its scenery is everywhere picturesque. The Reuss enters it at its S.E., and leaves it at its N.W. end. The city, Lucerne, and towns Küssnacht, Brunnau, and Fluelen, are on this lake, on which a steamer plies from end to end twice a day in summer.

LUCERNE (German *Lucerne*), a canton of Switzerland, near its centre, enclosed by the cantons Schwytz, Zug, Bern, and Unterwalden. Area 189 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 132,943, nearly all Roman Catholics. Surface mountainous in the S., level in the N. Climate temperate; soil generally fertile. Principal river, the Reussen. The canton comprises the lakes Sempach and Baldegger; those of Lucerne and Zug form part of its E. limits. Fruits are plentiful, and wine is made; but the chief branches of industry are cattle rearing and dairy husbandry. Manufactures mostly domestic. *Lucerne* is the chief of the Swiss Roman Catholic cantons.

LUCERNE, a city of Switzerland, cap. cant. Lucerne, and one of the three seats of the Swiss diet, on the Reussen, where issuing from the W. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne, 25 m. S.S.W. Zurich. Pop. 10,063. It is enclosed by a wall and watch-towers. Principal edifices, a cathedral and other churches, several convents, town-hall, arsenal, with ancient armour, two hospitals, an orphan asylum, gaol, theatre, and several covered bridges, adorned with ancient paintings. Its lyceum, with 14 professors, established in an old Jesuit convent, has attached to it an admirable public school. It has manufactures of silk and cotton fabrics, and carriages, and a large weekly corn market.

LUCHE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, on the Loir, 7 m. E. La Flèche. Pop. 2,621.

LUCRON, France. [*BAGNAN DE LUCRON*]
LÜCKOW, a town of Hanover, landr. and 37 m. S.E. Lüneburg, cap. circ., on the Jetze, an affluent of the Elbe. Pop. 2,944.

LUCIA (Br.), a British West India island, windward group, lat. of S. extremity 13° 41' N., lon. 61° W., 20 m. S. Martinique. Area about 300 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 24,552, many of whom are of French descent. Surface mostly elevated; in the N. and S. marshy; and both there, and in the narrow valleys, very unwholesome. The more elevated parts are covered with thick forests, elsewhere cultivation is rapidly extending; and according to a Parliamentary report, the colony is in every

respect improving. The revenue of 1845 was 16,429 $\frac{1}{2}$, and it has no public debt. In 1850, 66,981 cwts. of sugar, besides other produce, were exported to Great Britain. Total value of exports in 1844, 107,624 $\frac{1}{2}$, of which those to Great Britain stood for 96,860 $\frac{1}{2}$; value of imports in same year 82,971 $\frac{1}{2}$. Reg. shipping (1853) 14 vessels; aggregate burden 667 tons. *St Lucia* is divided into 8 par.; chief towns, Castries, the cap., Soufriere, and Vieuxfort. The French held it from 1763 to 1803, and the existing laws relative to property, etc., are French. Government vested in a governor, council, and orders of the sovereign in council.

LUCIGNANO, a town of Central Italy, Tuscany, prov. Florence, 7 m. N.E. Siena. Pop. 2,074.

LUCIRO, a market town of S. Italy, Naples, prov. Molise, 11 m. W.S.W. Larino. Pop. 2,370.

LUCY, a town of Russia, gov. Volhynia, 170 m. W.N.W. Zytomiers, on the Styk. Pop. 3,650.

LUCKAU, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 50 m. S.W. Frankfurt, cap. circ., on the Berste. Pop. 4,574. It has manufs. of woollens and linen; distilleries, and powder mills.

LUCKENWALDE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 23 m. S.E. Potsdam, cap. circ., on the Nuthe, with a station on the Berlin and Anhalt Railway. Pop. 7,425, employed in woollen cloth and linen factories, tanneries, iron works, breweries, and distilleries.

LUCKEN, a chapelry of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Bamborough, with a station on the York and Berwick Railway, 21 m. S.S.E. Belford. Pop. 293.

LUCKHAM, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 34 m. W.S.W. Minehead. Area 2,470 ac. P. 512.

LUCKINPOOR, a town of Assam, further India, British dist. Luckinpoor, presid. Bengal, in lat. 27° 19' N., lon. 94° 3' E. The district of *Luckinpoor* has an area of 2,950 sq. m., and a pop. of 30,000.

LUCKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 7 m. W.S.W. Malmesbury. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 339.

LUCKNOW (Hind. *Lakhanawate*), a city of Hindostan, cap. Oude dom., on the Goomtee, a tributary of the Ganges, here crossed by two bridges, 174 m. N.W. Benares. Pop. estimated at 300,000. It has an imposing external appearance, and is divided into several quarters, some of which contain noble buildings, though others are close and filthy. In some of its buildings Grecian architecture has been imitated; many of its private palaces are filled with European furniture. Principal edifices, the *Imam-barah* or *mausoleum of Asaph-ad-Dowlah*, a fine building. It has a Christian Church, an observatory, an hospital and dispensary, and a military cantonment of the British, 4 m. N.W. the city. Between the city and the decaying country seat, Constantia, is the Delkusha park, with an extensive menagerie. In 1857, the British garrison was besieged by the rebels, and relieved by Havelock.

LUCKPOT, a town of India, Cutch, presid. Bombay, on the Koorie or E. branch of the Indus, here 200 yards across and only 4 feet deep.

LUCO, a vill. of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra II., on Lake Fucino, 5 m. S. Avezzano. Pop. 2,488.

LUCOLI, a vill. of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra II., 6 m. W.S.W. Aquila. Pop. 3,370.

LUÇON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vendée, arrond. and 17 m. W. Fontenay, in a marshy plain, about 8 m. from the sea, to which it is united by a navigable canal, 16 m. in length. Pop. 4,810. It has a communal college, linen factories, manufactures of porcelain, and an active export trade.

Bogow, the Spanish name of the Philippine Island. [*Luzon*.]

Buckton, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5 m. N.W. Leominster. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 172.

Bucy-la-Bon, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Yonne, cant. Avallon. Pop. 1,011.

Budama, a state of W. Africa, on the N.E. of Senegambia, and on the borders of the Sahara. Pop. Mohammedan. Chief town Benom.

Budacoreen, a pa. of England, co. and 55 m. E.S.E. Lincoln, with a station on the E. Lincolnshire Railway, N. Louth. Area 2,350 ac. P. 372.

Budon, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 2 m S.E. Narberth. Pop. 205.

Budon, *Lydia* and *Diospolis*, a considerable vill. of Pale-tine, jash. Gaza, 2 m N.E. Ramleh, with a large decayed church of St. George. It was ruined by a Mongol tribe in 1271.

Budon, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 31 m. W. Halifax, with a station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway.

Budonham, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2 m W.N.W. Faversham. Area 990 ac. Pop. 226.

Budonmouth, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. W.S.W. Rochester. Area 2, 80 ac. Pop. 200.

Budonmouth, two pas. of England—1 co. Lincoln, 13 m S.W. Burton-on-Humber. Area 3,680 ac. Pop. 1,000—11. in the Brook, co. Huntingdon and Northampton, 5 m S.E. Uxbridge. Area 590 ac. Pop. 130.

Budon (LX), a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant. on the Lorr, 10 m. E.S.E. La Flèche. Pop. 3,490.

Budonstein, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 23 m S.W. Arnsberg. Pop. 4,245. It has factories of cutlery, brass, and iron wares.

Budon, two pas. of England—1 co. Hereford and Salop, 1 m S.E. Ludlow. Area 2,920 ac. Pop. 312—11 co. Lincoln, 5 m E. Market-Ramsey. Area 3,310 ac. Pop. 762.

Budonhall, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 61 m E.S.E. Bicester. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 514—11. a pa. and distranch-ed bos. co. Wilt, 16 m. E.N.E. Salisbury. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 500.

Budon, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 23 m N.E. Penzance. Area 4,560 ac. Pop. 3,520.

Budon, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 111 m E.N.E. Norwich. Area 2,910 ac. Pop. 982. It has a church of the 15th century.

Budonstein, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 16 m S.E. W. Munster. Pop. 1,646.

Buditz, a town of Bohemia, circ. Habsburg, on 1 h. of the Strava, 56 m W. Prague. Pop. 1,900.

Budlow, a pari and munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Salop, at the confluence of the Corve and Teme, 25 m S. Shrewsbury. Area of pa. 280 ac. Pop. of pari. bor. 5,575. Has a cruciform pa. church, with a grammar school, assembly rooms, theatre, and library. The trade is chiefly retail, and is thriving. It has quarter-masters. Corp. revenue 1,872; charities 8,361.

The bor. sends 2 members to House of Commons.

Budlow, two townships, U. S., N. America—1 Vermont, 81 m S. Montpelier. P. 1,263—11. Massachusetts, 82 m W.W. Boston. P. 1,263.

Budlow, a city of Württemberg, cap. circ., 1 m W. the Neckar, and 8 m N. Stuttgart. Pop. (1855) 10,768. Chief edifice, its palace with gallery of paintings, and gardens. Has several churches, an arsenal, theatre, military school, hospital, orphan asylum, workhouse, an institution for poor children, a cannon foundry, and manuf. of cotton, cotton, and linen fabrics, earthenware, buttons, leather, needles, and jewellery.—*Lud.*

city's Canal, Bavaria, unites the Altmühl with the Regnitz. [*Altmbühl*.]

Budon, a market town of North Germany, grand duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 21 m E. Schwerin, with a station on the Hamburg and Berlin Railway. Pop. 5,900. It has a tobacco factory and paper mills.

Budon, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 30 m N. Bamberg. Pop. 800.

Budon, a township of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 9 m N.W. Chapel-en-le-Frith. P. 1,578.

Budon, two pas. of Engl., co. Rutland—1. (North), 5 m E.N.E. Uppingham. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 442—11. (South), 61 m W.S.W. Stamford. Ac. 1,230. P. 437. Luffenham has a station on the Midland Railway, 6 m S.W. Stamford.

Budon, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 51 m S.S.W. Holworthy. Area 990 ac. Pop. 90.

Budon, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. W.N.W. Yeovil. Area 240 ac. Pop. 24.

Budon, a town of Russia, gov. and 55 m S.S.W. St. Petersburg, on the Luga. Pop. 1,800. The Luga, a navigable river, enters the Gulf of Finland, 75 m W.S.W. St. Petersburg. Length 150 m.

Budon, a town of Switzerland, one of the 3 caps. of the cant. Ticino, on the N. shore of the Lake of Lugano, 10 m S. Bellinzona. Pop. 4,600. It has two churches, theatre, manuf. of silk, leather, and iron goods, and a various printing and bookbinding establishments, and it is an entrepôt of the trade between Italy and Switzerland. Near it are numerous groves.

Budon, a lake of Switzerland and North Italy, between the lakes Maggiore and Como, and about 100 feet higher than these. Shape very irregular. Greatest length 10 m, average breadth 2 m. It is mostly enclosed by lofty, abrupt, and wooded mountains, is of great, and in some places, unbottomed depth, and discharges its surplus waters by the river Trese into Lake Maggiore. An active navigation is carried on along its shores.

Budon, a market town of Russia, gov. Ekaterinburg, 16 m S.E. Bachmat, on the Luga. It has a cannon foundry and coal mines, from which the Russian fleet in the Black sea were supplied with coal.

Budon, Scotland, co. Ayr, a beautiful affluent of the river Ayr, which it joins near Catrine.

Budon, a wilded town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 27 miles S.E. L. Minden, on the Elmer. P. 5,000. It has paper mills and mineral springs.

Budon, a river of England and Wales, rises in co. Radnor and Hereford, joins the Wye near Merthyr, Hereford. Length about 40 miles.

Budon, a mountain of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 6 m S. L. Donard. Height 3,600 feet.

Budon, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Haute-et-Loire, 11 m N. Macon. P. 1,167.

Budon, a city of Spain, cap. prov. Lugo, on the Minho, 48 m E.N.E. Santiago. Pop. 7,200. It is enclosed by walls, and has a Gothic cathedral of the 12th century, and manuf. of Morocco leather and thread stockings. Its mineral baths were famous in the time of the Romans.

Budon, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 82 m S.E. Ferrara. Pop. (1849) 6,700. It is important as a place of trade, and has a large annual fair from September 1st to 19th.

Budon (Druzen and Wallachisch), two market towns of S.E. Hungary, co. Kraso, on the Theiss, 32 m E.E. Temesvár. Pop. 6,600.

Budon, a town of Denmark. [*Ludon* Kjöbenhavn.]

Budon, a pa. of Engl., co. and 13 m E.N.E. Hereford, on the Lugg. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 670.

Budon, a vill. of Moravia, circ. and 16 m S.E.E. Hradisch. P. 220. Has saline baths.

LUNE, an island of Scotland, co. Argyll, off its W. coast, pa. Kilbrandon, separated from Bell Island on the N. by a strait about 800 yards in width. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. Pop. (with pa.) employed in slate quarrying. Surface rather low.

LUNAN or **LUXAN**, a river of the Plata Confederation, South America, joins the Plata estuary from the W. 33 m. N.W. Buenos Ayres.

LUKA and **LURHOKI**, two towns of the Punjab, between the Ghara (Sutlej) and Chenab rivers, on the route from Ferozpoor to Mooltan.

LUKMI, a marit. vill. of Greece, gov. Boeotia, on the channel of Talania, 12 m. N.N.E. Thebes. Near it are vestiges of the ancient *Anthedon*.

LUKKES (NORTHERN & SOUTHERN), two towns of Seinde; the former in ruins, and 10 m. S.E. Shikarpore; the latter on the Indus, near the entrance of the Lukkee Pass, E. of Schwan.

LUKKEE MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in Seinde, connected with the Atala or Brahooic Mountains of Beloochistan. The *Lukkee* is known in its different parts by the names of *Ferres Lukkee*, *Darun Lukkee*, and *Hallar Lukkee*. These mountains are in general of recent formation, and contain a large quantity of marine remains. Some parts appear to be more ancient, and contain copper, lead, and antimony. Culminating point of the range, from 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the sea. The centre of the range is in lat. 26° N., lon. 67° $50'$ E.

LUKOWANOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 85 m. S.E. Nijni-Novgorod, on the Tescha. P. 2,220.

LUKOV, a town of Poland, prov. and 17 m. S. Siedlec. Pop. 3,586, comprising many Jews.

LULEA, a navigable river of North Sweden, len Pitea, enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 80 m. S.W. Tornea, after a S. course of 200 miles.

LULEA, a seaport of Sweden, len Pitea, cap. dist., at the mouth of the Lulea-Elf, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 82 m. W.S.W. Tornea. Pop. 1,140.

LULLEANA, a vill. of the Punjab, 20 m. S. Lahore.

LULLINGSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 14 m. W.S.W. Rochester. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 51.

LULLINGTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Derby, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Burton-on-Trent. Area 3,100 ac. Pop. 679.—II. co. Somerset, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Frome. Area 840 ac. Pop. 114.—III. co. Sussex, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Hailham. Area 960 ac. Pop. 26.

LULLWORTH (EAST and WEST), two pas. of England, co. Dorset, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Wareham. Area 4,364 ac. Pop. 851.—*Lullworth Cove* is a deep and narrow inlet of the sea, surrounded by lofty cliffs, with 21 feet water at low tide.

LUMBLELAND, a township of U. S., N. Amer., New York, 96 m. S. W. Albany. Pop. 2,636.

LUMIER, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 22 m. S.E. Pamplona, between the rivers Salazar and Irate. Pop. 2,148.

LUMBERALES and **LUMBERAS**, two market towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 48 m. W.S.W. Salamanca. Pop. 2,492, with some Roman antiquities.—II. prov. and 28 m. S. Lagoño. Pop. 1,300.

LUMELLO, a town of Sardinia, div. Novara, 10 m. S.E. Mortara. Pop. (with comm.) 2,160.

LUMESANE, two contiguous villa. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. & 8 m. N. Brescia. United pop. 2,716. The valley of Lumea, watered by the Gobbio, is celebrated for its fine climate, & its fertility.

LUMLEY (GREAT), a chapelry of England, co. and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Durham. Pop. 1,730, mostly employed in collieries.—II. (*Little*), a smaller chapelry adjoining. Pop. 837.

LUMMAN, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, 8 m. W.N.W. Hasselt. Pop. 2,891.

LUMPHAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 24 m.

W.S.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 1,008. *Macbeth* is said to have been slain here.

LUMPKIN, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of Georgia. Area 846 sq. m. Pop. 8,864.

LUNAIRES (87), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, on the English Channel, 4 m. W. St. Malo. Pop. 1,000.

LUNAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, on a beautiful inlet of the N. Sea, 3 m. S.S.W. Montrose. P. 279.

LUNAS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Hauts, cap. cant., 7 m. W.S.W. Lodève. P. 1,500. Its neighbourhood produces famous cheese.

LUNAWARA, a small state of India, in the Rewa Cautta division of Guzerat, between lat. 22° $50'$ and 23° $16'$ N., lon. 73° $21'$ and 73° $47'$ E. Area 900 sq. m. This state was long distracted by internal and by civil war, consequent on the claims of succession by two brothers. In 1819 it came under the protection of Britain, who supported the reigning prince, and thus ended the civil war. Revenue from land 8,000 to 10,000 rupees annually. Tribute to Seindia 12,000 rupees per annum; also to the Guicowar 6,000 rupees, and to the state of Balasore 1,200 rupees.

LUNAY, a vill. of France, dep. Loire-et-Cher, 6 m. W. Vendome. Pop. 1,600.

LUNCARTY, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Perth, pa. Redgorton, with a station on the Perth and Forfar Railway. Pop. (returned with pa.) employed in a linen bleachery. The Danes were here defeated by Kenneth III. in 990.

LUND, a city of Sweden, len and 14 m. N.E. Malmö. Pop. 4,600. Its cathedral is an archbishop's see, and its famous university, founded in 1668, had, in 1845, 645 students; a library of 40,000 printed vols., and 1,000 MSS., museums of science and art, an observatory, chemical laboratory and a botanic garden.

LUND, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 7 m. N.W. Beverley. Area 2,950 ac. Pop. 603.

LUNDIE and **KOWLES-EASTON**, a united pa. of Scotland, coas. Forfar and Perth, 8 m. W.N.W. Dundee. Area 5,202 ac. Pop. 750.

LUNDY ISLE, England, co. Devon, in the entrance of the Bristol Channel, 9 m. N.N.W. Hartland Point. Area nearly 2,000 ac. The island is defended by a lofty rampart of rocks, except at one narrow opening on its E. side; it has a mansion-house, lighthouse, and produces excellent butter. Silver and copper have been discovered. It was anciently a stronghold of pirates.

LUNDE, a river of Afghanistan, and a principal tributary of the Cabool river, which it joins from the N., 12 m. N.N.E. Peshawar.

LUNE, a river of England, rises in the mountains of co. Westmoreland, and flows through the N. of the co. Lancaster, into the Irish Sea, which it enters at Sunderland Point, by a broad estuary. Length 50 m. Chief affluent, the Greta. It is navigable for large vessels to Lancaster.

LUNEGIANA, a former canton of Tuscany, cap. Pontremolio, united to Parma since Lucea was made over to Tuscany.

LUNEBURG, a town of North-West Germany, Hanover, cap. landr. and principality, on l. b. of the Ilmenau, and on the Hanover and Harburg Railway, 68 m. N.N.E. Hanover. Pop. (1851) 12,329. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, town-hall, military academy for nobles, a gymnasium, and cavalry barracks. It has manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs, and soap, and an active transit trade between Hamburg and the interior of Germany.—The *Landdrostei*, or dist. of Lüneburg has an area of 4,896 sq. m. Pop. (1851) 536,560.

LUNEBURG or MALAGAÑA, a maritime town

of British North America, Nova Scotia, cap. co., on the S.E. coast, 38 m. S.W. Halifax.

LUNEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. *Herault*, cap. cant., 14 m. R.N.E. Montpellier, on rt. b. of the Vidouris, and on the canal of Lunel. Pop. 6,392. It has a comm. college, brandy distilleries, and a trade in wine and raisins.

LUNEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 28 m. N.W. Arnsberg, on the Lippe. Pop. 2,378. It has manufs. of tobacco and woollen goods.

LUNenburg, a co. of the U.S., North America, in S. part of Virginia. Area 410 sq. m. Pop. 11,632 (slaves 7,187).—II. a township, Vermont, on the Connecticut, 47 m. R.N.E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,114.—III. a township, Massachusetts, 46 m. N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,243.

LUNEVILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. *Meurthe*, cap. arrond., on the Vezouse, near its junction with the Meurthe, 15 m. S.E. Nancy. Pop. 15,607. It has a palace, long the residence of Stanislaus, king of Poland, extensive cavalry barracks, hospitals, Jews' synagogue, and a theatre, with manufactures of woollen cloth, yarn, and gloves. It is celebrated for the treaty of 1801, between the Emperor of Germany and Napoleon I.

LUNGA, an islet off the W. coast of Scotland, co. Argyll, ½ m. N. Scarba. The strait between these islands is remarkable for violence of its current.

LOWENAU, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, near its E. extremity, 8 m. S.W. Sarnen. Pop. 1,400. It is situated near the small lake of Lungern, recently in part drained by a tunnel.

LOWE-KIANG, a river of China, prov. Quang-ai, after a tortuous S.E. course of 300 m., joins the Hong-kiang. Chief cities on its banks, Kun-Yuen and Luen-tchou.

LOWERO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab.-Cit., dist. and 6 m. S.W. Castro-Vallari. Pop. 2,500.

LOWEWITZ (*UPPER and LOWER*), two contiguous villa. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 10 m. W.S.W. Chemnitz. United pop. 5,140.

LUNI, *Luma*, a ruined city of Northern Italy, Sardinia, about 4 m. S.E. Sarzana.

LONT, a town of Spain, in the Pyrénées, prov. and 28 m. N. Zaragoza. Pop. 1,250.

LUNIGIANA, a territory of Italy, between the states of Sardinia, Parma, and Modena. Area 107 sq. m. Pop. (1844) 55,220. It is traversed by the river Magra and its afflu. [*MODENA—TURCANI*]

LUTHEVAU, a town of Saxony, circ. Leipzig, 19 m. N.W. Chemnitz. Pop. 2,344. It has paper mills on the Mulde.

LUTPITZ, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. N. Henton. Area 4,730 ac. Pop. 781.

LURA, a market town of Transylvania, co. Thorenburg, 27 m. N.W. Karlsburg, with 3,000 inhabitants, and 5 Greek churches.

LURON, *Aglamador*, a modern town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. S.E. Cordova. Pop. 3,752.

LURCY, two comm. and market towns of France.—I. (*de Bourg*), dep. *Nievre*, 25 m. S.E. Cosne. Pop. 1,260.—II. (*Lery*), dep. *Allier*, cap. cant., 20 m. N.W. Moulins. Pop. 3,166. It has manufactures of earthenware.

LURY, a comm. and town of France, dep. *Haute-Saône*, cap. arrond., on the Ognon, 16 m. E.N.E. Vesoul. Pop. 2,307. It has a comm. college and an active trade in leather, iron, corn, and cheese.

LURDAY, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 15 m. E.N.E. Armagh, on the Belfast and Ulster Railway. Pop. 4,500. It has a parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, court-house, bedstead, union workhouse, 3 branch banks, and manufactures of linen and moulins.—II. a pa.,

co. Cavan, containing the town of Virginia. Area 11,537 ac. Pop. 4,637.

LURGHALL, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4½ m. N.N.W. Petworth. Area 4,990 ac. Pop. 744.

LURI, a comm. and mkt. town of Corsica, cap. cant., arrond., and 13 m. N. Bastia. Pop. 1,632.

LURISTAN, *Elymais*, a div. of the prov. Irak-Ajemi, West Persia, comprising the mountainous Bakhtiyari country.

LURU, a river and small town of European Turkey. The river enters the Gulf of Arta, after a S. course of 40 m. The town, 6 m. above.

LURROO or **DURROO**, a town of Asia, Cashmere, 8 m. S. Islamabad.

LURU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Basses Alpes, 6 m. E.N.E. Forcalquier. Pop. 1,236.

LUS, a prov. of Beloochistan, mostly between lat. 25° and 26° N., lon. 65° 30' and 67° E., having W. and N. the provs. Mukran and Jhalawan, E. Scinde, and S. the Indian Ocean. Estimated area 5,900 sq. m. Pop. 60,000. It is mountainous on its frontiers, and fertile only along the banks of the Poorali and its affluents. Principal towns, Belah the cap., Sommeashe, and Lyrae.

LUSATIA, an old division of Germany, with the title of margraviate, now forming the circ. Bautzen, in Saxony, and part of the rega. Potsdam, Frankfurt, and Leignitz, in the kgdm. of Prussia.

LUSBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. W. N.W. Spilsby. Area 760 ac. Pop. 143.

LUSIGNA, a vill. of Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 8 m. S.W. Pinerolo, cap. mand. Pop. 1,183.

LUSIGNAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., on the Vonne, 14 m. S.W. Poitiers. Pop. 1,482. Remarkable as the cradle of the Lusignan family, so. origins of Jerusalem and Cyprus during the crusades.

LUSIGNY, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Aube, 8 m. E.S.E. Troyes. Pop. 1,000. Here, in 1614, terms of peace were offered by the allies and rejected by Napoleon I.

LUSK, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Dublin, 8 m. W. Rush. Ac. 16,183. Pop. 5,834; do. of vill. 710.

LUSA, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 11 m. N.N.W. Dumbarton, on L. Lomond. Area 33 sq. m. Pop. 907.

LUSSAC, sev. comm. and mkt. towns of France.—I. dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 24 m. E.N.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 2,454.—II. (*les Châteaux*), dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 7 m. W. Montmorillon. Pop. 1,561.—III. (*les Eglises*), dep. H. Vienne, 16 m. N.N.E. Bellac. Pop. 1,640.

LUSSIN-PICCOLO and **LUSSIN-GRANDE**, two towns of Austria, Istria, in the island Lusini or Lousini, Gulf of Quarnero, off the S.E. coast.—I. cap. dist., on a wide bay. Pop. 8,800.—II. dist. and 1 m. S.E. Lake Piccolo. Pop. 2,720.

LUSIN, an isl. in G. of Quarnero. [*LOUSINI*]

LUSTENAU, a vill. of Austria, Tyrol, circ. Vorarlberg, on the Upper Rhine, 7 m. S.S.W. Bregenz. Pop. 3,000.

LUTELIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5½ m. N.W. Chudleigh. Area 2,830 ac. Pop. 867.

LUTENBURG, a town of Denmark, Duchy of Holstein, 58 m. N.E. Glückstadt, on a small riv., 2 m. from the Baltic. Pop. 2,100.

LUTOMIERSK, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Kalica, 27 m. N.E. Sieradz. Pop. 1,600.

LUTON, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 19 m. S.E. Bedford, on the Lea. Area of pa. 15,500 ac. Pop. 12,787; do. of town 10,848. It is pleasantly situated between ranges of the Chiltern hills; has a Gothic church, a national school, poor's hospital, union workhouse, market house, and manufactures of straw hats.

LUTY, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the L. of Geneva, 5 m. E.S.E. Lausanne. P. 1,793.

LÜTCHOWE, a river of Switzerland, cant. Bern, formed by the torrent White Lütchine, which traverses the valley of Lauterbrunnen, and the Black Lütchine which passes Grindelwald. They unite at the hamlet Zwelllütchiner, and the riv. falls into the lake of Brienz in the S.W.

LUTTEN-AM-BÄCKENBERG, a market town of Germany, duchy and 23 m. S.S.W. Brunswick, dist. Harz. Pop. 1,296. Here, in 1636, Tilly defeated Christian IV., king of Denmark.

LUTTENBACH, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 15 m. N. Altkirch, on an isl. formed by the Dolleren. Pop. 1,047.

LUTTENWORTS, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 14 m. S.S.W. Leicester, on the Midland Counties Railway. Area of pa. 1,890 ac. Pop. 2,446. The town, on the Swift, a tributary of the Avon, has a church, containing a part of the pulpit, and a portrait of its rector, the reformer Wycliffe, who died here in 1384. Manufactures of hosiery and ribbons employ the population.

LUTTRICH, a town of Belgium. [Luttre.]

LUTTUM, a pa. of Engl. cos. Huntingdon and Northampton, 5 m. S.E. Oundle Ac. 1,530. P. 199

LÜTTICHHAUSEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 17 m. S.E. Düsseldorf. Pop. 1,003.

LÜTZEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 9 m. S.E. Merseburg. Pop. 1,961. It is memorable for the battle of 6th Nov. 1632, in which Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden defeated the Austrians and lost his life; and for that of 2d May 1813, between the French under Napoleon I., and the allied Russian and Prussian forces, in which the latter were defeated.

LUTSK, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, cap. circ., on the Stry, 40 m. S.E. Vladimir. Pop. 3,650.

LUXBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. S.S.W. Dunster. Area 3,450 ac. Pop. 612, employed in extensive iron works.

LUXEMBOURG (GRAND DUCHÉ OF), a state of Europe, bounded E. & N.E. by Rhenish Prussia, S. by France, and W. by Namur (Belgium). It was annexed to Belgium, but dismembered by the Revolution of 1830, and in 1839, divided between Belgium and the Netherlands.—*Dutch Luxembourg* or *Luxemburg*, the E. portion, a prov. of the Netherlands, forms a state of the Germanic Confederation belonging to the king of the Netherlands. Area 900 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 136,483.—*Belgian Luxembourg*, a prov. of Belgium in the S.E., forms the W. part of the old grand duchy. Area 1,686 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 187,978. It is traversed by several branches of the Ardennes mts., is well wooded, and has many marshes. It is divided into the arrondis. Arlon (the cap.), Neufchâteau and Marche-en-Famené.—*French Luxembourg*, an old division of France, in the prov. Lorraine, is now comprised in the dep. Moselle.

LUXEMBURG (German *Lützelburg*), a fortified town of the Netherlands, cap. duchy Luxembourg, on the Alzette, 17 m. E.S.E. Arlon. Pop. 11,430. It stands partly on a rocky height and partly in the plain below, communicating by flights of steps, and zig-zag streets, impassable by carriages; its works have been greatly strengthened of late years, and it is garrisoned by Prussian and Dutch troops. It has an Athenæum, public library, and a small museum; cannon foundry and iron forges; and manufactures of linens, leather, and tobacco. *Luxemburg* was taken by the French in 1795, and made cap. dep. des Forêts.

LUXEVRU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Saône, 19 m. N.W. Luxe, at the foot of the Vosges mts. Pop. 4,066. Its warm and cold

mineral baths, known to the Romans, are much frequented, and it has manufactures of paper, hardware, and cutlery.

LUXOR (*El Kurr*, "the palaces"), a vill. of Upper Egypt, on rt. b. of the Nile, 14 m. S. Carnae, on a portion of the site of ancient Thebes, and having one of the most magnificent anc. temples extant.

LUXULOV, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 31 m. S.W. Lostwithiel. Area 6,400 ac. Pop. 1,430.

LUVÈRE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 5 m. W. Tours. Pop. 2,137. Some of the houses are excavated in the limestone rock on which stands an old castle. During the revolution of 1793, it was called *Roche-sur-Loire*.

LUXA, a river of Russia, gov. Vologda, joins the Jug, an aff. of the Dvina. Length 200 miles.

LUXARCHES and **LUXON**, two comm. & towns of France.—I. dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., arr. Fontaine. Pop. 1,433.—II. dep. Lot, cap. cant., 8 m. W.N.W. Cahors. Pop. 1,610.

LUX EN BARRAGES, a comm. & town of France, dep. H.-Pyrenées, 11 m. S.E.E. Argelès. Pop. 2,640. It has a church, formerly a citadel, built by the Knights Templars. Manufactures of mixed silk and woollen stuffs, called *barrages*. Near it are the thermal baths of St. Sauveur.

LUXERN, a canton of Switzerland. [LUCERNE.]

LUXEMBA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in the N.E. part of Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna. Area 1,966 sq. m. Pop. 56,072.—II. a township, co. Fayette, 12 m. N.W. Union town. Pop. 1,715.—III. New York, co. Warren, on the Hudson river, E. bank. Pop. 1,800.

Luzon, the most N. & largest of the Philippine islands, E. Archipelago, mostly between lat. 13° 30' and 18° 45' N., lon. 119° 45' and 124° 15' E. Estimated area 54,000 sq. m.; of the Spanish portion, 31,700 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 2,264,800. Shape very irregular; shores rocky, and indented by numerous bays, the principal being the Bay of Manila, on its W. coast. N. part, granite and recent volcanic rocks, with secondary and tertiary deposits, and coal; S. part almost wholly volcanic. Surface very varied; in a great part mountainous, with some active volcanoes; it is highly picturesque and well wooded. N. of Manila is an extensive and fertile plain, on which rice and tobacco are extensively grown. Other important products are indigo, coffee, sugar, cocoa, wax, ebony, rock salt, gold, iron, and copper. The inhabitants consist mostly of Malays, partly independent, and partly subordinate to the Spanish colonists. The wilder parts are inhabited by the uncivilized Papuan race of the Archipelago, and in the town and cultivated districts some Chinese are settled. Luzon is divided into 18 provs.: chief towns, Manila, the cap. of the Spanish dominions in the E. Cavite, Bidondo, Santa Cruz, and Apari. Luzu, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., 19 m. S. Châteauneuf-Chinon. P. 1,304.

LUXARA, a mlt. town of North Italy, Parma, 4 m. N. Guastalla, near the Po. The French gained a victory over the Imperialists here in 1702.

LUSAL, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, dist. and 11 m. N. Cosenza. Pop. 3,780.

LYARER, a marit. town of Beloochistan, prov. Lus, on the Poorally, 39 m. S. Belah, and with manufactures of carpets and coating trade.

LYASTAK, a vill. of Scotland, co. Calthness, pa. Latheron, 11 m. S.W. Wick. Pop. 279, partly employed in herring fishery. A harbour of refuge has been constructed here by Government.

LYCHEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, 48 m. N. Berlin. Pop. 2,160.

LYCOMING, a co., U. S., N. America, in centre of Pennsylvania. Area 987 sq. m. Pop. 28,257.

—II. a township in same co., on Lyeonmng creek, on s. of the Susquehanna. Pop. 1,975.

LYEWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 2½ m. S.E. Bishop's-castle. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 964.

LYMA, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Kent, on the English Channel, 8 m. S.S.W. Romney, of which cinque port it was formerly a member. Area of pa. 11,680 ac. Pop. 1,806. Accumulations of shingle have destroyed the port, and the town is now a poor vill., 1 m. inland.

LYMPHE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. N.W. Dover. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 231.

LYMPHON, three pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, on a small river of same name, 7 m. N.N.E. Tavistock. Area 58,390 ac. Pop. 1,968. The pa. extends over the waste of Dartmoor. The vill. has fallen into decay.—II. (East), co. Somerset, 4 m. W. Castle-Carey. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 214.

—III. (West), same co., 4½ m. W. Castle-Carey. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 885.

LYNHAM, a pa. of Engl. and Wales, eos. Montgomery & Salop, 1½ m. N.E. Bishop's-castle. P. 186.

LYNHARD, two pas. of England, co. Somerset.—I. (Bishop's) 5 m. W.N.W. Taunton. Area 3,030 ac. Pop. 1,368.—II. (St Lawrence), 4 m. N.E. Wiveliscombe. Area 2,720 ac. Pop. 711.

LYNDIATE, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Halsall, 4 m. W.S.W. Ormskirk. Pop. 842.

LYNLINCH, a pa. England, co. Dorset, 7 m. E.S.E. Sherborne. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 407.

LYNLYN, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 16½ m. W.S.W. Gloucester, on rt. b. of the Severn and South Wales Railway. Area of pa. 7,320 ac. Pop. 2,677.

LYNDOCH (Loch), Scotl., co. Perth, in the moor of Rannoch, 6 m. E. Kinghouse. Length 7 m.

LYNKUMLOSTER, a town of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, cap. dist., 19 m. W. Appenrade. Pop. 1,300.

LYN or OLEK, a town of E. Prussia. [LYN] LYKES, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 26 m. N. Harrisburg.

LYMAN, two townships, U. S., North America.—I. Maine, 72 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,376.—II. New Hampshire, in the N. part. Pop. 1,442.

LYNNE, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Connecticut, 37 m. S.E. Hartford. Pop. 2,668.—II. New York, 12 m. W. Watertown. Pop. 2,919.—III. New Hampshire, 53 m. N.W. Concord. Pop. 1,618.—IV. Ohio, 99 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,669.

LYNNE-REGIS, a pari. and munic. bor., seaport town and pa. of England, co. Dorset, on the River Lyme, at its extremity in the English Channel, 22 m. W. Dorchester. Area of pa. 1,190 ac. Pop. 2,882; of pari. bor. 3,616. It has a handsome church, a Roman Catholic and other chapels, almshouse, old town-hall, assembly rooms, custom-house, and a harbour consisting of two piers, forming a basin, useful as a refuge for small vessels. Its trade has greatly declined. The bor. sends 1 member to H. of C. In 1558 the first engagement with the Spanish Armada took place off Lyme. In 1672 the Dutch fleet was defeated here by the English. Admiral Sumner, discoverer of the Bermudas, was born here. An earthquake, accompanied by fissures of the ground, and other extraordinary phenomena, occurred in the vicinity in 1830.

LYNNHUR, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4 m. N. Hythe. Area 4,330 ac. Pop. 663.

LYNNMOUTH, a pari. and munic. bor., seaport town and pa. of England, co. Hants, in the New Forest, on a navigable river of same name, and communicating with a suburb, close to its mouth in the English Channel, 12 m. S.W. Southampton,

ton, to which the port is subordinate. Area of pa. 1,570 ac. Pop. of pari. bor. 5,383. It is situated on a steep declivity, has many houses for the accommodation of sea-bathers, a church subordinate to Beldre, a union workhouse, town-hall, theatre, baths, and custom-house, ship-building yards, and salt works. The harbour admits vessels of 800 tons, but has little trade. Steamers ply to Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight. The bor. sends 2 mems. to H. of C. It is a polling place for S. division of co.—II. a pa., co. Somerset, 1½ m. E.S.E. Ilchester. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 344.

LYNN, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, 7 m. N.N.W. Nether Knutsford. Area 4,840 ac. Pop. 3,156.

LYNNER or LYNN, *Portus Lemani*, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. W. Hythe. Area 2,900 ac. Pop. 553.

LYNNHAM, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. W. Axbridge. Area 4,940 ac. Pop. 640.

LYNNSTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6½ m. S.S.E. Exeter. Area 1,790 ac. Pop. 1,107.

LYNNCH or LYNN, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4½ m. N.N.W. Midhurst. Area 190 ac. Pop. 94.

LYNNCHURCH, a vill. of U. S., North America, Virginia, on James River, 98 m. W.S.W. Richmond. Pop. 8,071. It has tobacco factories, cotton mill, and iron foundry.

LYNCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, contiguous to Bath, within the pari. boundary of which it is included. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 9,974. Here is a Roman Catholic college.

LYNDHURST, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Hants, in the centre of the New Forest, 8 m. W.S.W. Southampton. Area 3,560 ac. Pop. 1,627. Here is the "King's House," or official residence of the lord warden of the forest. All the forest courts are held at Lyndhurst. In vicinity is the spot where William Rufus was slain by the arrow of Sir W. Tyrel.

LYNDON, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 4½ m. S.E. Oakham. Area 860 ac. Pop. 106.

LYNDON, a township, U. S., North America, Vermont, 44 m. N.E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,752.

LYNE, a river of Scotland, co. Peebles, rises on the borders of co. Edinburgh, and flows S. for 20 m. into the Tweed, above Peebles.

LYNE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 4 m. W. N.W. Peebles, on the Lyne, united with Meeger, 8 m. distant. Pop. 156.

LYNHAM, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. S. Wootton-Basset. Area 3,800 ac. Pop. 1,046.

LYNCSACK, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. St Andrew-Auckland, 7 m. N.E. Barnard Castle. Pop. 787.

LYNGBY, a market town of Denmark, in the island Seeland, 7 m. N.N.W. Copenhagen. Pop. 1,000. Here is a royal summer palace.

LYNN, a township, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 15 m. N.E. Boston. Pop. 14,259. It is much frequented by sea-bathers.—II. a township of Pennsylvania, co. Lehigh. Pop. 1,997.

LYNN, 2 pas. of Engl., co. Norfolk.—I. (North), 1 m. N. Lynn-Regis. Ac. 1,080. Pop. 77.—II. (West), 1 m. W. Lynn-Regis. Ac. 1,710. P. 1,493.

LYNN-REGIS or KING'S LYNN, a pari. and munic. bor., seaport, and town of England, co. Norfolk, on the E. side of the estuary of the Great Ouse, 9 m. from the North Sea, and 26½ m. N.E. Ely, on the E. Anglian Railway. Area of bor., including 2 pas., 2,620 ac. Pop. 19,355. It is divided into several parts by four small navigable rivers, called fleets, and is defended on the land-side by a fosse and strong bastions. Chief buildings, St Margaret's church, the chapel of St Nicholas, All-Saints church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a free grammar school, a Lancaster

terian school, several poor's hospitals, guildhall, gaol, theatre, library, mechanics' institute, custom-house, market-house, and fort. The harbour is capacious, the river being here about 1,000 feet in breadth, but the approach is obstructed by shifting sands. Spring tides rise 18 feet. The trade of Lynn is rapidly increasing. Principal imports, coal, wine, timber, hemp, and Canadian produce. Exports corn and wool. Has ship-yards, breweries, iron foundries, cork, rope, and tobacco manufactures. Steamers ply to Hull. It is a polling place for W. division of co. The bor. sends 2 mems. to H. of Commons.

LYON, *Lugdunum* (Engl. *Lyons*), a city of France, cap. dep. Rhône on the Rhône and Saône, which unite below the city, lat. 45° 45' 44" N., lon. 4° 49' 34" E. Pop. (1855) 292,721. Altitude 552 feet. Railways connect Lyon with the Loire at Roanne, and with Paris and Marseille. It consists of the city proper, on a peninsula, and numerous suburbs; is the seat of a national court, and of a university academy for the depts. Rhône, Loire, and Ais; the residence of many foreign consuls, and has a chamber of commerce, a mint, a national college, seminary, and a valuable library, museum, and botanic garden, and the school of design, called *Institution de la Martinerie*. *Lyons*, the second city of France, in regard to pop. and commercial importance, is regarded as a fortified town, having batteries on the heights commanding the city and its approaches. Among the public buildings, are the hôtel-de-ville, hôtel-Dieu, church of St-Jean, and the theatre. The Rhône and Saône are crossed by numerous bridges. *Lyons* has manufactures of all kinds; those of silks being celebrated. It was founded by the progenitor Mucatus Plancus, a.c. 43, and became the cap. of Celtic Gaul or the Lyonnaise. Destroyed by fire, it was rebuilt by Nero. Severus ruined it a.d. 197, but it was restored by Constantine. It was the residence of the kings of Burgundy till the end of the 5th century; and was ravaged by the Saracens in the 8th century; afterwards governed by its archbishops, feudatories of the German empire; it was annexed to France in 1812. In 1793 it was taken by the army of the convention after a two months' siege, and was the scene of the most horrid cruelties. Birthplace of Germanicus; the

Emperors Claudius, M. Aurelius, and Caracalla; of the botanist Jussieu, Jacquard, and Camille Jordan. *Lyonnais*, was an old prov. of France, cap. Lyon, now forming the depts. Rhône and Loire. The *Lyonnaises* (ano. *Gallic Lugdunensis*), was a name given by Augustus to Celtic Gaul, or the country comprised within the Loire, Saône, Marne, and Seine, cap. *Lugdunum*; it was afterwards divided into the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th *Lyonnaises*.

LYON, a river of Scotland, co. Perth, rises in Benachastie, and flows through Glenlyon and Fortingal, 28 m. into the Tay at Taymouth castle.

LYONS, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on the Erie Canal, 176 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 4,926. Pop. of vill 2,000. It has a court house, gaol, and 6 churches.

LYONS (GULF OF). [**LYON (GULF OF)**.]

LYONS-LA-FORET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, 11 m. N.E. Andelys. Pop. 1,650.

LYONSHALL, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 2½ m. E.S.E. Kingston. Area 4,650 ac. Pop. 943.

LYS, a river of France and Belgium, dep. Flandre-Calais and Nord, provs. West and East Flanders, joins the Scheldt at Ghent, after a N.E. course of 100 m. Numerous canals communicate with it, and it has an active navigation.

LYS (St), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Haute-Garonne, cap. cant., 7 m. N.W. Muret. Pop. 1,223.

LYAENDER, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 144 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 5,853.

LYKOVA, a town of Russia, gov. and 45 m. E.S.E. Nijni-Novgorod. Pop. 4,000.

LYSAS, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. N.N.E. Petersfield. Pop. 743.

LYTCHETT, two pas. of England, co. Dorset — 1. (*Matruvers*), 5½ m. W.S.W. Wimborne Minster. Area 2,580 ac. Pop. 878 — 11. (*Mister*), 4½ m. N.N.E. Wareham. Ac. 3,600. Pop. 878.

LYTHAM, a maritime pa. of England, co. Lancaster, on the Irish Sea, 5½ m. W.S.W. Kirkham, with a station on the Preston and Wyre Railw. Area 5,240 ac. Pop. 2,653. The vill. is frequented for sea-bathing.

LYTHAN'S (St), a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5½ m. W.S.W. Cardiff. Pop. 135.

LYTHER, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 8½ m. N.W. Whitby. Area 13,250 ac. Pop. 3,201.

M

MAAD, a town of Northern Hungary, co. Zemplin, in the Hegyalla mountains, 5 m. N.W. Tokay. Pop. 5,844. Has celebrated vineyards.

MAASSEN and **ST. MAARTENSDYK**, two vills. of the Netherlands. — 1. prov. & 5 m. N.W. Utrecht, with a station on the railway to Amsterdam. — 11. prov. Zealand, island, and 8 m. W.N.W. Tholen.

MAAS or **MAESE**, a river of the Netherlands. [**MEUSE**.]

MAARLAND and **MAASLIJDE**, two contiguous vills. of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, 10 m. W. Rotterdam.

MAASTRICHT, Dutch Limburg. [**MASTRICHT**.] **MAAT**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. and 36 m. N.W. Agra.

MAZE, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. W. Falmouth. Area 2,410 ac. Pop. 616.

MABLETHORPE, two pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln. — 1. (*St Mary*), 84 m. N.N.E. Alford. Ac. 2,800. Pop. 62. — 11. (*St Peter*), a contiguous pa. Pop. 64.

MAZBOOM, a town of Central Africa, Sahara, 200 m. N.E. Timbuctoo, on the route to Tripoli.

MARTY (St), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. E.N.E. Wadebridge. Area 3,570 ac. Pop. 772.

MACAOU, a river of Brazil, rises in the Organ mountains, and flows S. to the Bay of Rio Janeiro. — 11. a town on its banks. [**SANTO ANTONIO**.]

MACARE, a seaport town of Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro, at the mouth of the Macacoe river, in the bay of Santa Anna, 40 m. N.N.E. Cape Frio.

MACALERS (St), a comm. & town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., on the Garonne, 9 m. W. La Reole. Pop. 1,540. — 11. a comm. and vill. dep. Maine-et-Loire, around Beaupréau. Pop. 2,070.

MACAO, a seaport town and settlement of the Portuguese in China, prov. Quang-tong, on a peninsula of the island Macao, at the S.W. entrance of the Canton river, 70 m. E.S.E. Canton. Lat. of flag staff 22° 11' 4" N., lon. 113° 53' E. Pop. estimated at 82,000, of whom 40,000 are Chinese, and 10,000 Portuguese, English, Americans, etc. The peninsula, 3½ m. in length, by less than a mile in breadth, is connected with the island by a narrow, low, and sandy isthmus

The town stands on declivities around a semi-circular harbour facing W. the island Patara, the shore being lined by an embanked parade and a terrace of white houses, above which Chinese and European residences are curiously intermingled. Principal edifices, the collegiate church of St Joseph, 11 other churches, and the senate house, besides some Chinese temples, and at the end of the town is a mansion where Camões composed a part of his *Lusiad*. Six forts defend the harbour N. and W. of the town, which is fit only for small vessels, and large ships anchor in a roadstead E. of the island. All the trade of Macao is nominally restricted to Portuguese and Spanish shipping. Educational seminaries are the college of St Joseph, a royal grammar school, and female orphan asylum. The Portuguese authorities and others form a senate, but the government is substantially vested in a Chinese mandarin. *Macao* was given to the Portuguese by the Chinese Emperor in 1583, in return for assistance against pirates.

MACAO, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 85 m. N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 2,250.

MACAFA, a town and fort of Brazil, prov. Para, at the mouth of the Amazon. Pop. 6,000.

MACAGNAC, a small seaport town of Austria, Dalmatia, circ. and 34 m. S.E. Spalatro, on the Adriatic Sea. Pop. 1,325. It has a small bay, a fishery, and trade in frites.

MACARTHUR, a river of N. Australia, flows into the Gulf of Carpentaria on its S.W. side. Its banks are verdant, and openly timbered.—II. a river in the S. of Australia, Victoria, Gippsland, flows from the Australian Alps into Lake King, an inlet of the Southern Ocean.—III. a river, New South Wales, co. and tributary to the Gloucester.—*Macarthur isles* are off N.E. Australia, near Bird isles.

MACARTHUR ISLAND (Native *Jangin Buré*), an isl. of W. Africa, belonging to Great Britain, in the Gambia river, 127 m. from its mouth. Area 3 sq. m. Pop., in 1836, 1,800, mostly liberated Africans, but in part natives of adjacent states.

MACASSAR or **MANAKASSER**, the chief town of government of same name, and a Dutch settlement of the Asiatic Archipelago, on the S.W. peninsula of the island Celebes, lat. 5° 9' S., lon. 119° 36' E., 250 m. from Borneo. It is mostly inhabited by Chinese, and defended by Fort Rotterdam. It was made a free port in 1848, and has an extensive trade, chiefly with China. Its territory comprises about 5,000 sq. m. Pop. 150,000. (?)—The *Straits of Macassar* separates the islands Borneo and Celebes. It varies in breadth from 70 to 240 m., and contains the Paternoster, Pulo-Laut, and Pamarong islands.

MACAZ, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Gironde, 11 m. N. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,646.

MACAYO, a maritime town of Brazil since 1633, cap. prov. Alagoas on the Atlantic. Lat. 38° 4' S., lon. 35° 44' W. Pop. 5,000. Its harbour is protected from the ocean by a reef of rocks.

MACCAGNO-SUPERIORE and **INFERIORE**, two vills. of Austria, Lombardy.—I. deleg. and 24 m. N.W. Como, on r. b. of the Glona, and on the E. coast of Lago Maggiore.—II. same prov. on opposite side of the river.

MACCLESFIELD, a parl. and munic. bor., and manuf. town of England, co. Chester, pa. Frestbury, 17 m. S.S.E. Manchester, and has railway communication with all parts of the country. Pop. of parl. bor. 39,048. It is built on an acclivity; has a church, a grammar school, a town hall, ancient gaol for the forest liberty, assembly rooms, theatre, news rooms, 2 banks, and a market-house. Extensive manufs. of various

alk fabrics and cottons. Coal is plentiful, and a canal joins that of Peak Forest, thus connecting it with Manchester and London. The bor. has a commission of the peace, and forest courts. It sends 2 members to House of Commons, and is also a polling-place for N. division of county.

MACCLESFIELD, a township of South Australia, situated on the Angas river, E. of Adelaide.

MACCRAKER, a co., U. S., North America, in W. of Kentucky. Area 223 sq. m. Pop. 6,037.

MACDONOUGH, a co., U. S., North America, in W. part of Illinois. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 7,616.

—II. a town of New York, 119 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,522.

MACDOWELL, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in W. of North Carolina. Area 645 sq. m. P. 6,246.

MACDUFF, a bor. of barony, and seaport town of Scotland, co. and 1 m. E. Banff, with which town it communicates by a bridge across the Deveron, and within the parl. bounds of which it is included. Pop. 2,527. It has a church, town house, gaol, and an excellent harbour, the private property of the Earl of Fife. The port is subordinate to Banff.

MACEDO, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 20 m. E. Lyons. Pop. 2,384.

MACEDONIA, an ancient country of Greece, in the N., now forming the W. part of Rumelia, European Turkey.

MACERATA, a city of Central Italy, Pontifical States, cap. deleg., on an eminence, 22 m. S.W. Ancona. Pop. (1848) 12,000. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral and a university. Under the French, Macerata was the cap. dep. Musone.—II. (*Feltria*), a vill., 11 m. N.W. Urbino. Pop. 2,400.

MACILLICUDDY REEKS, the loftiest mountain range in Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, extending for about 10 m., between Lakes Killarney on the E., and Carra on the W. It takes the name of the Glens-Purple mountain, immediately on Lake Killarney, beyond which, the loftier Reeks form a magnificent back-ground. Height of Carrntual, the highest peak, 3,404 feet above the sea.

MACHAR (OLD and NEW), two paa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen; the former, comprising a part of the city of Aberdeen. Pop. 31,757; the latter, S. of the foregoing. Pop. 1,208. On an island, in Bishop's Loch (New Machar), are the remains of an old castle of the bishops of Aberdeen.

MACHECUL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inferieure, 19 m. S.W. Nantes. P. 3,625.

MACHEENWARA, a town of N.W. Hindostan, 4 m. S. of the Suttie, and 20 m. E. Loodianah.

MACHEN, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 54 m. W. Newport. Area 3,940 ac. Pop. 2,210.

MACHENRY, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Illinois. Area 486 sq. m. P. 14,079.

MACHERELA, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 70 m. W. Guntoor.

MACHEROT, a decayed town of India, in the Alwar territory, in lat. 27° 15' N., lon. 76° 45' E.

MACHIANA, a small island of Brazil, at the mouth of the Amazon river, between the islands Joannes and Caviana. Lat. 0° 5' S., lon. 49° 40' W.

MACHIAS, a river-port and township of the U. S., North America, Maine, on river Machias, 123 m. S.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,590. It has large exports of timber.

MACHINS (LA), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Nièvre, arrond. Decize. Pop. 1,760.

MACHNOVA, a town of Russia, gov. and 94 m. S.W. Kiev, cap. circ. Pop. 4,700. Manufs. leather.

MACHNLEKE, a contrib. parl. bor., town, and pa. of North Wales, co. and 52 m. E.N.E. Montgomery, on the navigable Deivy. Pop. of pa.

2,480; do. of parl. bor. 1,678. It has a modern church, town-hall, and market-house, with manuf. of flannels and other coarse woollen fabrics. The bor. unites with Montgomery in sending 1 member to House of Commons. In 1403, Owen Glendower assembled a parliament here.

MACROWICZ, a town of Poland, prov. and 45 m. S.W. Siedlec, on the Vistula. Pop. 900.

MACROUSSA, a co., U. S., North America, in S.E. of Georgia. Area 549 sq. m. Pop. 6,028.

MACKEAN, a co., U. S., North America, in N.W. of Pennsylvania. Area 1,122 sq. m. Pop. 5,264.—II. a township, Erie, co. Pennsylvania, 205 m. N.W. Harrisburgh. Pop. 2,809.

MACKENZIE, a river of British North America, N.W. territory, rises in the Great Slave Lake, at its W. extremity, flows mostly N.W., and after a course, estimated at 900 m., enters the Arctic Ocean by numerous mouths; its W. most being in lat. 68° 49' N., lon. 135° 37' W. Principal afflu. Mountain River, and that by which it receives the waters of the Great Bear Lake. Forts Simpson, Norman, and Good Hope, are on its banks. It was discovered and first navigated by Alexander Mackenzie in 1789. An extensive deposit of lignite accompanies its course and its estuary westward.

MACKENZIE, a river of North Australia, about lat. 23° 36' S., flowing from the W. Coal is found along its course.—*Mackenzies Islands* are a group, N. Pacific.—*Point Mackenzie* is a cape in Cook's inlet, Russian America.

MACKINAC or **MACKINAW**, a vill., U. S., North America, Michigan, cap. co. and on the Mackinac (or Michil Mackinac) island, in the strait of that name, between Lakes Michigan and Huron. It has a fort, and an active trade in furs and fish.

MACKINAC, a co., U. S., North America, in upper peninsula of Michigan. Area 1,260 sq. m. Pop. 8,000. The cap. town of same name, on an island, has a harbour, and extensive fishing and fur trade.

MACK WORTH, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. W.N.W. Derby. Area 3,400 ac. Pop. 510.

MACLEAN, a co., U. S., North America, in N.E. of Illinois. Area 1,064 sq. m. Pop. 10,163.

MACLEAY, a navigable river of East Australia, in the territory N. of New South Wales, enters the Pacific Ocean 65 m. N. Port Macquarie. It divides the co. Macquarie and dist. Macleay.

MACLEAY, a squatting dist. of East Australia, having S. co. Macquarie, N. Clarence River dist., W. New England, and E. the Pacific. It is watered by the Macleay, Namboocia, and Bellinger rivers. Pop. (1851) 391.—An island in Moreton Bay, a river of the co. St Vincent, New South Wales, and a mountain range near Darling Downs, have this name.

MACLEOD, a lake and fort of British North America, W. territory, lat. 56° N., lon. 122° 18' W.

MACMIN, a co., U. S., North America, in S.E. of Tennessee. Area 508 sq. m. Pop. 13,906.

MACMAINTY, a co., U. S., North America, in S.W. of Tennessee. Area 871 sq. m. Pop. 12,864.

MACNEIL (UPPER and LOWER), two lakes of Ireland, Ulster and Connaught, co. Fermanagh and Leitrim, about 9 m. S.W. Enniskillen.

MACOMBS, a co., U. S., North America, in E. part of Michigan. Area 459 sq. m. Pop. 15,590.

MACON, *Matice*, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Saône-et-Loire, on l. b. of the Saône, 37 m. N. Lyon. Pop. 14,883. Chief edifices, the hôtel de Ville, cathedral, and old episcopal palace. It has a national college, normal school, and public library. Manufactures watches and jewellery.

MACOW, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, W. Chimay. Pop. 850.

MACON, several cos., U. S., North America.—I. in W. of N. Carolina. Area 776 sq. m. Pop. 6,389.—II. in centre of Georgia. Area 373 sq. m. Pop. 7,052.—III. in S.E. of Alabama. Area 863 sq. m. Pop. 26,898.—IV. in centre of Illinois. Area 439 sq. m. Pop. 3,988.—V. in N. of Missouri. Area 533 sq. m. Pop. 8,565.—VI. a city, cap. of Bibb, co. Georgia, 26 m. S.W. Milledgeville, on rt. b. of Ocmulgee, at the head of its steam-boat navigation. Pop. 4,982.

MACOSQUIN, pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, 3 m. S.W. Coleraine. Ac. 17,804. P. 5,025.

MACOUPIN, a co., U. S., North America, in S.W. of Illinois. Area 564 sq. m. Pop. 12,356.

MACQUARIE, a co. of Australia, New South Wales, between lat. 31° and 32° S., lon. 152° and 153° E., having S. the Manning river, separating it from co. Gloucester, and N. Macleay river, dividing it from the dist. Macleay. Area 2,800 sq. m. Pop. (1851) 1,637. It is watered by the Hastings river and its afflu. Lakes numerous, but small. With Gloucester and Stanley it returns one member to the legislative council.

MACQUARIE (called by the natives *Wambool*), a river of East Australia, is formed by the junction of the Fish and Campbell rivers, co. Bathurst and Westmoreland, flows N.W. to lat. 30° 45' S., lon. 147° 10' E., where it loses itself in marshes, whence issue tributaries to the river Darling. Total course about 280 m. In some places it is deep, broad, and navigable; in others rapid and obstructed by falls; in lat. 32° S., it is from 20 to 60 yards wide, and 20 feet deep, with a current of $\frac{1}{4}$ m. an hour.

MACQUARIE, a river of Tasmania (Van Diemen Land), flows N. through the co. Somerset, and joins the Lake River. Afflu. the Blackman, Elizabeth, and Isis.—II. (*Harbour*), Tasmania (Van Diemen Land), is on the W. coast, between lat. 42° 12' and 42° 30' S., lon. 145° 15' and 145° 35' E.

MACQUARIE, an island of the South Pacific, lat. 54° 50' S., lon. 159° E. Length, N. to S., about 26 m.; breadth 4 m. Surface mountainous, but well wooded, and inhabited only by aquatic animals.

MACQUARIE, a lake of East Australia, New South Wales, co. Northumberland, is an irregular lagoon, communicating with the sea by the inlet Reid's Mistake.—(*Mountains*), a range W. of this colony, between the rivers Lachlan and Murrumbidgee.—*Macquarie* is the prefixed name of numerous localities in New South Wales.—I. (*Port*), a harbour of East Australia, 190 m. N.N.E. Sydney, lat. 31° 27' S., lon. 153° 50' E. Its shores are lofty, well wooded, and fertile, and it receives the Hastings river.—II. New Zealand, is an inlet of Foveaux Strait, at the S. extremity of the Middle island, lat. 49° 20' S., lon. 167° 50' E.

MACRI, a town and gulf of Asia Minor. [*MAKRI*.]

MACRISBY, a vill. of European Turkey, on the Sea of Marmora, 2 m. from Constantinople, where are extensive iron works and a model farm.

MACROOM, a market town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 204 m. W. Cork, on the Sullane. Pop. 3,719. It has a pa. church, a Roman Catholic chapel, sessions house, and a bridewell.

MACTAN, a small isl. of the Philippines, Asiatic Archip., E. Zebu. Magellan was killed here in 1521.

MACONAGA, a vill. of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Novara, 19 m. S.W. Domu d'Ossola.

MACULLAN, a town of Arabia. [*MAHALAN*.]

MADAGASCAR, an island of the Indian Ocean, separated from the S.E. coast of Africa by the channel of Mozambique, situated between lat.

11° 57' (C. Amber) and 25° 38' (C. St Mary) S., lon. 48° 20' (C. St Vincent) and 50° 31' (C. East) E. Length 1,080 m., greatest breadth 350 m. Pop. variously estimated at from 1,800,000 to 4,000,000. Surface flat on the coasts, but in the interior elevated mountains divide the island into numerous well watered valleys. Climate hot on the coasts, temperate in the interior, but everywhere unfavourable to Europeans. Soil generally very fertile, with rich pasturage and magnificent forests. Chief vegetable productions, medicinal plants, pepper, cotton, indigo, sugar cane, tobacco, rice, manioc. Domestic animals comprise oxen, sheep, swine, dogs, and cats. Silk worms are reared. Honey and wax are procured in great abundance in the woods, which swarm with bees. The mountains supply gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron, which last is mined to a considerable extent. Coal is used in smelting, and there is a coal mine near the cap., and another near Diego-Suarez. The inhabitants manu. iron utensils, and work in gold and silver articles, as chains, necklaces, and ear-rings. Carpets are made at Tananarivo, and cotton goods are extensively manufactured. Sugar mills have been lately introduced, and at Mahala 3,000 men are employed in the manu. of sugar. Trade is conducted chiefly with the Portuguese settlers on the E. coast of Africa. Exports, native produce. Imports, linen, ribbons, glass, and Spanish piastres. The inhabitants consist of Malagashes, Ovas, and other tribes of Papuan, Malay, Arabian, and Kafir origin. The island is divided into 28 provs., each having a chief subject to one of the Ovas, with the title of king, whose cap. Tananarivo, is near the centre of the island. Tananarivo is the chief commercial town. Fetichism is the prevailing superstition. European missionaries were protected by one of the late kings, when civilization made considerable progress, but in 1835 Christianity was prohibited, and in 1845 all Europeans were expelled. This island was known to the Arabs in the 13th century, under the name of Zaledj; it was first called Madagascar by Marco Polo. In 1642 the French settled on it, and called it "Île Dauphine;" they have since made several attempts to colonize it, but without success.

MADAIN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 20 m. S.E. Bagdad, on the l. b. of the Tigris, occupying a part of the site of anc. Ctesiphon.

MADANPOOR, a vill. of India, kingdom of Oude, in lat. 26° 30' N., lon. 82° 26' E. Pop. 300, of whom 200 were Mussulmans.

MADARASZ, a market town of Hungary, co. Szabolcs, dist. Great Cumania, 12 m. W.S.W. Szegedin. Pop. 7,400.

MADDALENA (La), an island off the N. coast of Sardinia, 10 m. W. Longo-Sardo. Pop. 1,300. It has a small town, with a good harbour.

MADDALORI, a city of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 16 m. N.N.E. Naples. Pop. 17,160. It has a royal college, and an aqueduct, to convey water to the cascades in the royal gardens.

MADRAPOLLUM, a maritime town of British India, presidency Madras, dist. and 43 m. E.N.E. Masulipatan, on the Coromandel coast. Has manufactures of long cotton cloths.

MADDERER, a considerable vill. of Scinde, 28 m. S.E. Larkhana. Lat. 27° 38' N., lon. 68° 34' E.

MADDERY, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. W.S.W. Perth. Pop. 300.

MADDERTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts. 5½ m. W.N.W. Amesbury. Area 4,180 ac. Pop. 362.

MADDER (Loch), a large bay of Scotland, in the Hebrides, on the E. side the island of N. Uist.

It has numerous branches, and a group of islands in the centre.

MADDERST, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. W.N.W. Arundel. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 204.

MADEIRA ISLAND, a group in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Portugal, from the S.W. coast of which they are distant 660 m. S.W. They consist of the islands Madeira and Porto Santo, and the i-lets called the Desertas, situated between lat. 32° 23' 15" and 33° 7' 50" N., lon. 16° 13' 30" and 16° 38' W. The largest isl., Madeira, is 81 m. long, and 13 m. broad. Pop. (1833) 120,277; British pop. in 1850, 317. Cap. Funchal. It consists of a mass of volcanic rocks, which in Pico Ruivo rise to 6,056 feet in elevation. From the central mass steep ridges extend to the coast, where they form precipices of 1,000 to 2,000 feet in height. The only plains are a small portion of the W. coast, and the table land of Paul da Serra in the interior. The roads are very steep, and unfit for carriages. Oxen are the only beasts of draught, and ponies are used in travelling. Climate variable, exposed to the hot dry wind called *lesta* by the Portuguese. Rain days 73; mean annual fall 21 inches. Madeira has long been resorted to by invalids afflicted by pulmonary diseases, but it appears that consumption is by no means rare among the natives. The soil, which on the S. side extends 2½ m. inland, is well watered, and extremely productive. The vine is the chief article of cultivation, it grows to an elevation of 2,000 feet, but the best wine is produced at an elevation of less than 1,000 feet. Sugar, once extensively cultivated, is now neglected. Coffee is grown of superior quality, and the arrow root is excellent. The orange, banana, and guava, are abundant. Wheat, maize, beans, and barley, are cultivated to a small extent, but quite insufficient for home consumption. The culture of the potato, formerly the chief support of the pop. of the villa, and remote districts, has aided to the existing distress, and the condition of the lower orders is that of squalid poverty. Begging is universal. Madeira was settled by the Portuguese in 1431. [FINCHAL.]

MADEIRA or **CAYARI**, a river of South America, Brazil, is formed by the junction of the Beni and Vamorié, lat. 10° 25' S., lon. 65° W., whence it flows N.E., receiving a vast number of affluents, and joins the Amazon in lat. 3° 30' S., lon. 58° W. Total course estimated at 1,800 miles.

MADELEY, a pa. and market town of England, co. Salop, on the Severn, 14 m. E.S.E. Shrewsbury. Area of pa. 2,750 ac. Pop. 8,525. It has an iron bridge across the Severn, church, market-house, and in the pa. iron works, manufs. of porcelain, and coal mines.—II. a pa., co. Stafford, 4½ m. W.S.W. Newcastle-under-Lyne, with a station on the London and North Western Railway. Area 6,010 ac. Pop. 1,653.

MADRAJAPPOOR, a town of Hindostan, prov. Rajpootana, dom. and 24 m. S.S.E. Jeypoor. It was taken by the British in 1814.

MADINGLEY, a pa. of England, co. and 8½ m. W.N.W. Cambridge. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 262.

MADJON, a Dutch residency of the island of Java, on its S. coast, with a town of same name. Pop. of residency 270,000.

MADRAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. H.-Pyrenees, 23 m. N.N.W. Tarbes. Pop. 1,300.

MADISON, several cos. of U.S., N. Amer.—I. in centre of New York. Area 563 sq. m. P. 42,072. Cap. same name. Pop. 2,445.—II. in centre of Virginia. Area 261 sq. m. Pop. 9,331.—III. in N.E. Georgia. Area 572 sq. m. P. 5,708.—IV. in centre of Florida. Pop. 5,490.—V. in N. of Ala-

bama. Area 780 sq. m. Pop. 26,427.—VI. in centre of Mississippi. Area 636 sq. m. Pop. 18,178.—VII. in N.E. Louisiana. Area 656 sq. m. Pop. 8,778.—VIII. in W. of Tennessee. Area 906 sq. m. Pop. 21,470.—IX. in centre of Kentucky. Area 498 sq. m. Pop. 15,737.—X. in centre of Ohio. Area 420 sq. m. Pop. 10,015.—XI. in centre of Indiana. Area 370 sq. m. Pop. 12,375.—XII. in S.W. of Illinois. Area 728 sq. m. Pop. 20,436.—XIII. in S.E. of Missouri. Area 653 sq. m. Pop. 6,003.—XIV. in N.W. of Arkansas. Area 968 sq. m. Pop. 5,923.—XV. a township, Somerset, co. Maine, 4 m. N. Augusta. Pop. 1,769.—XVI. a township, New Haven co., Connecticut, 31 m. S.E. Hartford. Pop. 2,063.—XVII. a township, Columbia, co. Pennsylvania. Pop. 712.—XVIII. a township, Lake co., Ohio, 157 m. N.N.E. Columbus. Pop. 2,987.—XIX. ditto in Franklin co. Pop. 2,490.—XX. a town, cap. Jefferson co., Indiana. P. 8,508. MADISON, a town of the U. S., North America, cap. territory Wisconsin, 70 m. W. Milwaukee, finely situated on small lakes. Pop. 1,871.

MADAGASCAR ISLANDS (properly *Malacoshima*), an archipelago in the Pacific, between Formosa and the Loo-choo Isls. Principal isls., Typinsan, Pa tehing-san, Calayan, and Babuyan. Pop. estimated at 11,238. They are all subject to Loo-choo.

MAPLEY, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. S.W. W. Hereford. Area 5,440 ac. Pop. 927.

MADONIAN MOUNTAINS, a group in the island of Sicily, intend. Palermo, extending for about 16 m. N.W. and S.E. between the rivers Grande and Pollina. They are mostly of limestone formation.

MADON or MADOIS (St), a pa. of Scotland, co. and 6 m. S.E. Perth, on the Firth of Tay. P. 288.

MADRAS (PRESIDENCY or), one of the three divisions of British India, named after the city which is the seat of its government. It is bounded N. by the Bombay presid., the Nizam and Berar territories, and the petty native states on the frontiers of Bengal; E. and S.E. by the Bay of Bengal; S. by the Indian Ocean; and S.W. and W. by the Arabian Sea. It lies between lat. 8° 4' and 20° 18' N., lon. 74° 0' and 83° 16' E. Greatest length, from Frigahy to Cape Comorin, 953 m.; extreme breadth, from the city of Madras to Golamelly, 460 m. The sea coast extends to 1,737 m., but it is almost destitute of safe anchorage or harbours for large ships. The following table gives the districts, area, and population:—

Districts.	Sq. m.	Pop.
REGULATION DISTRICTS.		
Arcoot, S. div., including Cuddalore.	7,299	1,006,076
Arcoot, N. div., including Cuddalore.	5,790	1,425,973
Battary.	13,076	1,229,569
Onam.	7,738	1,654,318
Chingleput, including Mysore.	6,993	928,428
Cuddalore.	5,260	1,139,864
Cuddalore.	12,070	1,431,921
Guntur, including Palnad.	4,810	270,608
Madras, including Dindigul.	6,836	1,702,715
M. Idar.	6,000	1,514,969
Mannargudi.	6,000	880,860
Nellore.	7,060	833,680
Trichinopoly.	6,000	1,521,029
Salem, including Vemuluru and Mul- lur.	5,800	1,106,277
Tanjore, including Nijore.	5,500	1,676,088
Trichinopoly.	5,718	1,202,316
Trichinopoly.	5,543	708,196
	118,567	18,567,304
NON-REGULATION DISTRICTS.		
Guntur.	6,400	998,580
Trichinopoly.	5,613	872,180
Vizagapatnam.	7,000	1,104,573
Total.	130,567	20,567,457

Of the foregoing, the first 17 are regulated districts, being under the ordinary system of rules and management, and the other 8 non-regulation districts. Travancore and Cochin native states, and the hill zemindaries adjoining the British district of Vizagapatnam, are under the political and military management of the presidency. Mysore, though under the political management of the government of India, for military purposes, is subject to the jurisdiction of the Madras presidency, being nearly surrounded by its territories. Area of the foregoing states 51,802 sq. m. Territory of British districts, 135,680 sq. m.; ditto of French, 185 sq. m., making the total area of this country 187,667 sq. m. The sea coast is in some parts bold and rocky, especially from Golamelly to Mangalore, a length of 150 m. From Mangalore to Mount Dilly (a headland rising out of the sea), distance 65 m., the shore is low and well wooded. From Mount Dilly to Cape Comorin, 325 m. in length, except a few spots, the shore is low and sandy, or muddy, abounding with shallow inlets, called backwaters, which stretch inland for a considerable distance. N.E. of Cape Comorin for 166 m., the coast is little frequented, in consequence of the obstruction to navigation by Adam's Bridge. The Coromandel coast has a N.E. direction of 297 m., with a slight elevation and sandy formation, and shallow water along the shore. From Goudgam to Vizagapatnam, length 269 m., it is called the Golconda coast. In the S.W. part are the estuaries of the branches of the Kistnah and Godavery, and during prolonged gales from the N.E., accompanied with land-floods, the coast is extensively inundated, and great damage ensues. In lat. 17° 15' N., the Golconda coast terminates, and the Orissa commences. From this point the shore becomes bold and rocky, with low rugged hills at intervals, and retains this aspect for 243 m., the whole extent of the coast. Vizagapatnam, the S. most part of Orissa frequented by shipping, is marked by a bluff headland called the Dolphin's Nose. On the Golconda coast the hills are connected in some places with the ranges of the Eastern Ghats, and as the range reaches the S.W., its distance from the shore gradually increases, the space between being the tract called the Circars and Carnatic. About 56 m. N.W. Madras city, the Eastern Ghats join the range which crosses the peninsula in a S.W. direction, and unite in the vicinity of the Neilgherries with the Western Ghats, which reach Cape Comorin on one side, and to the N. frontier of the presidency on the other, and comprise the level part of the territories of Travancore and Cochin, and almost all the British districts of Malabar and North and South Canara. Principal rivers, the Godavery, Kistnah, and the Cauvery, which, with their numerous tributaries, flow E. or S.E. direct across S. India, to the Bay of Bengal. From the table land other torrents descend, and in the rainy season drain the level country and fall into the Bay of Bengal, the chief of which are the Northern Penna, Southern Penna, and the Palari, all of which have their sources in Mysore territory. On the W. side of the presidency, the rivers flowing into the Arabian Sea receive streams from the Western Ghats. Near the mountains, these streams have channels of great declivity, but towards the sea they expand into shallow lakes (backwaters) communicating with the sea. Principal products comprise rice, maize, millet, oil-seeds, pulse, cotton, tobacco, pepper, sugar, fruits, and excellent timber for ship-building. The manu. are muslins, fancy goods, and iron,

the latter being important. Minerals of the presidency comprise iron, copper, silver, lead, and coal. Climate is varied more by the different elevations of the surface, and other local circumstances, than by latitude. On the summits of the Nellore Mountains, elevation above the sea 6,000 to 7,000 feet, the climate is mild. On the Canara and Malabar coasts the heat is tempered by the sea breezes, and by the proximity of the W. Ghats. In the beginning of summer the heat is excessive on the E. coast. In some parts of the W. Ghats rain falls for nine months of the year, the quantity being enormous. Amongst the public works for the improvement of this presidency are the annicuts on the Godavary, Kistnah, and Canavery rivers, for the purpose of irrigation. An extensive system of railways is projected and being carried out, uniting Bombay via Poona and Bellary, with Madras, whilst further E., a line between Madras and Ponany will unite the E. and W. coasts of the peninsula. In addition, several lines of electric telegraph are being erected, connecting the other presidency towns with Madras. Military force of all arms (exclusive of a considerable number of her Majesty's troops), 81,707 men. Total value of exports in 1851, 15,669,765 rupees, and the imports was 8,978,931 rupees. Total public revenue in 1851, 5,087,328*l.*, of which the land rent yielded 3,615,969*l.* The majority of the population are Brahmans, but in some parts Mussulmans. Zoology comprises the elephant, tiger, panther, leopard, bear, hyena, wolf, nygaur, buffalo, gyal, and monkeys. Birds are numerous. Venomous reptiles abound; the box constrictor here attains to great size, and the rivers and marshes swarm with alligators.

MADRAS, a maritime city of British India, cap. above presid., on the Coromandel coast; lat. of observatory 13° 4' 1" N., lon. 80° 14' E. Area of its dist. 30 sq. m., pop. estimated at 720,000. It is badly situated for a commercial cap., on a surf-beaten shore, where rafts (catamarans) are obliged to be used to land passengers and all kinds of merchandises. It stands on level ground, has no striking appearance from the sea, but is generally well built and handsome. Fort George, the citadel, is on the beach, surrounded by an esplanade, on the N. side of which is the "black town," partly enclosed by a brick wall, and containing many good native houses, with European warehouses, the custom-house, board of trade, and court-house; on the W. and S. sides of the fort, separated from the town by a river, is Choultry Plain, on which are some extensive suburbs, consisting mostly of detached houses, occupied by Europeans; and here are also the residences of the governor and the Carnatic nabob, St. George's cathedral, and a handsome stone mosque. Other chief buildings are several Episcopal and Armenian churches, an elegant Scotch church, Independent, Wesleyan, and Unitarian chapels, the cenotaph to the Marquis of Cornwallis, &c. Madras is an episcopal see, having a Bishop of the Church of England; and there is also a Roman Catholic Bishop. It has a medical college, Bishop Corrie's grammar schools, various other schools, high school, and several literary associations. There are nine newspapers published in Madras, some of these being published thrice a week, others twice, and some once, besides several periodicals. At the suburb, St. Thomas, on the shore, about 3 m. S. from the fort, are a Roman Catholic cathedral and some chapels, this being the place where most of the inhabitants of Portuguese descent reside. Madras is the seat of all the chief

government offices for the presid., of the supreme court, boards of revenue, admiralty, education, &c.; and though having less foreign trade than the caps. of the other presid., its commerce is still considerable, as it is the chief emporium of the Coromandel coast, and trades direct with Great Britain and the other European countries, the United States, Ceylon, and S.E. Asia. Madras bank, chartered, and in a measure under the control of the government, besides branch banks, a savings' bank, and life, fire, and shipping insurance companies. The site of the city formed the first territorial acquisition by the British in India, permission to erect a fort here having been obtained in 1639. A railway west by Arcot to Yellore, 81 m., was opened in 1857.

MADRID-DE-DIOS ARCHIEPISCOPO, W. Patagonia, is between lat. 50° and 51° S., and lon. 75° W., separated from the mainland, and from Hanover and Chatham islands by Concepcion Straits, and consists of several mountainous and rocky islands.

MADRESFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 6 m. N.N.W. Upton-on-Severn. Ac. 920. P. 175.

MADRID, a city of Southern Europe, cap. of the kingdom of Spain, and of the prov. Madrid, near the centre of the peninsula, on l. b. of the Manzanares, and in the middle of the table land of Castile, 1,995 feet above the sea. Lat. 40° 24' 57" N., lon. 3° 41' 51" W. Mean temperature of year 58°·2, winter 45°·3, summer 76°·4, Fahr. Pop. (1857) 301,666. The city is surrounded by a brick wall with 15 gates, the finest of which are those of Alcala, San Vicente, and Toledo. It is situated in an arid plain, and its provisions have to be brought from a distance; it is subject to extreme changes of temperature. Chief public edifices, the royal palace, with extensive gardens, on l. b. of the Manzanares, and the summer palace, *Casa real del Campo*, on the opposite side of the river; palace of *Duana-reiro*, founded by Philip iv.; palace of the Duke of Alba, museum, and post office. In 1850, a bronze statue of the Queen of Spain was placed in the Plaza del Oriente, E. of the royal palace. It has no cathedral nor university, but a college with a faculty of theology; schools of medicine and veterinary surgery; a house of education for orphans of the military, normal school, school of engineers, military college, conservatories of arts and trades, and of music; a national library of 130,000 vols., and numerous MSS.; an astronomical observatory, botanic garden, the academy of Spain, and several other academies, museums, and cabinets; numerous hospitals, and benevolent institutions. Madrid has 4 theatres, but the chief place of resort is the bull ring, an amphitheatre near the Alcala gate, capable of containing 12,000 spectators. The chief industrial establishments are royal manufs. of porcelain and carpets; and manufs. of paper, jewellery, silks, and hats, none of which are important. It is the birthplace of many kings of Spain, and many eminent men, among whom are Alonso de Ercilla, Lopes de Vega, Calderon de la Barca, Nufiez, and the brothers Velasquez. Madrid occupies the site of the anc. *Mantua Carpetanorum*, called *Majoretinus* in the middle ages. Its importance only commenced when made cap. of Spain by Philip II. It was held by the French from 1808 to 1813, and here Napoleon I. placed his brother Joseph on the throne of Spain.

MADRID, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, 285 m. N.N.W. Albany. Pop. 4,250.—New Madrid is a vill., Missouri, on the Mississippi, 40 m. S.W. the influx of the Ohio. Pop. 1,655.

MADRIDZORO, a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m.

S.E. Toledo. Pop. 5,154. It stands in a plain, is ancient and well built. *Manila, verge.*

MADRIGAL, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. N.N.W. Avila. Pop. 2,060.

MADRON, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2 m. N.W. Penzance. Area 6,510 ac. Pop. 11,745.

MADROFFRA, a town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. E. Caocera. Pop. 1,964, many of whom emigrate.

MADURA, an island of the Malay Archipelago, immediately N.E. of Java, with which it is included under the Dutch government. Lat. 7° S., lon. 113° E. Area estimated at 1,380 sq. m. Pop. 280,000. It is inferior in fertility to Java, and barely supports its population. Principal seaports, Bankalan, Sumanap, and Panakasan.

MADURA, a dist. of British India, in Madras presid., between lat. 9° 4' and 10° 54' N., lon. 77° 15' and 79° 15' E. Area 10,700 sq. m. Pop. 1,756,791, a large majority of whom are Hindus. Surface mountainous in the N. and W., and their sides covered with timber, elsewhere level and very productive. Principal river, the Vygha. In the hills the thermometer ranges from 50° to 75° Fahr. in summer. January is the coldest month, when the inhabitants suffer from intermitting fevers. February, March, and April are the dry season, which is followed by a succession of rains during the S.W. monsoon. The N.E. monsoon commences in October and continues till December. In the plains, notwithstanding two annual monsoons, heat and dryness is the characteristic feature, the thermometer sometimes reaching 115° Fahr., and at times causing famine and pestilence. Agricultural success depends greatly on irrigation, supplied by means of tanks, which collect the rains. Chief products, sugar, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, and fruit. Exports clay-root, tobacco, cotton, salt, salt-fish, hides, coarse cloth, and chank-shell, for the manufacture of rings and other ornaments, immense numbers of which are collected on the shore, and the fishing is rented at 5,000 rupees annually. Imports spices, betel-nut, sugar, oil, timber, and iron. It has manufactures of silks, woollens, and iron. The military stations are Madura, the cap., Dindigul, and Ramanad. This district is intersected throughout the level country with good roads, except Ramanad.

MADURA, a town of British India, cap. of dist. of same name, presid. Madras, 33 m. S.E. Dindigul. Great public improvements have been effected in this town.

MEANDER, a river, Asia Minor. [*MENDERE.*]

MELAR (LAKE), an extensive lake of E. Sweden, stretching inland from the Baltic, for about 70 m., surrounded by the lens Stockholm, Upsal, Westera, and Nyköping. Breadth 2 to 23 m., and it contains 1,300 islands. It has deep and clear water, and at its E. end receives the river Arboga, by which, and a canal, it is connected S.ward with Lake Hjelmar. Stockholm is situated on both sides of the strait connecting it with the Baltic.

MAEL-CARHAIX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 22 m. S.W. Guingamp. Pop. 2,203.

MARILLAS and SANTA SUSANA, a town of Spain, prov. Zaragoza, on the Matarrana. Pop. 2,545.

MAENLOCHRO, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 84 m. N.N.W. Narberth. Pop. 466.

MAENON, three pas. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke. — I. (*Byrr*), 44 m. W.S.W. Tenby. Pop. 693.

— II. (*Dowl*), 34 m. S.E. Cardigan. Pop. 953. — III. (*Owch*), 14 m. W.S.W. Fishguard. Pop. 189.

MAENORDELLO, a hamlet of South Wales, co. Carmarthen, pa. Llandillo-fawr. Pop. 748.

MAEN-TYNOG, a pa. of North Wales, co. Merioneth, 17 m. W.N.W. Bala. Pop. 694, partly employed in slate quarries.

MAER, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, N.W. Stoke. Area 2,790 ac. Pop. 515.

MAREGAN, a hamlet of South Wales, co. and 7½ m. S.W. Brecon, pa. Derynagog. Pop. 782.

MAES MYNIA, a pa. of South Wales, co. Brecon, 1 m. S.W. Builth. Pop. 324.

MAESE or MAAS, a river of N. Europe. [*Meuse.*]

MASSEYOK, a town of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, 20 m. N.E. Hasselt, on l. b. of the Menne. Pop. 4,000. Birthplace of the brothers Van Eyck, inventors of painting in oil.

MAESTRICHT, Trajectum ad Mosam, a fortified town of the Netherlands, cap. duchy of Limburg, on l. b. of the Maese, which separates it from its suburb Wyck, and at the head of a branch railway to Cologne, 110 m. S.E. Amsterdam. Pop. 31,000. The citadel is built on a mountain, in which remarkable petrifications are found. It has a town-house, and manufs. of cottons, woollens, and paper. It was taken by the French in 1648, 1673, 1748, and 1794. From 1795 till 1814, it was cap. of the French dep. Meuse Inférieure.

MAFRA, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 18 m. N.W. Lisbon. Pop. 3,000. It has a celebrated convent, and a royal palace.

MAGADINO, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Tessin, at the mouth of the Ticino, in L. Maggiore, 6½ m. S.W. Bellinzona. It has a station for steamers.

MAGADOZO MUKDREHA, an Arabian town of Eastern Africa, cap. a state, and the chief commercial entrepôt between Cape Gardafui and the river Juba, on the Indian Ocean, in lat. 3° 2' N., lon. 45° 25' E. Pop. with suburbs, between 3,000 and 4,000. The town is enclosed by stone walls, and divided into two parts, one composed wholly of tombs; the other, comprising about 150 stores, and many wooden houses, a mosque, and several minarets, of Arabian architecture. It is very unhealthy. Exports comprise ivory, gums, and some peculiar cloths; principal imports, sugar, dates, salt fish, arms, and slaves. The pop. of its kingdom settled on the Haines and Jubb rivers is estimated at 150,000.

MAGALHAENS or MAGELLAN (STRAIT OF), divides the continent of South America from the island Tierra del Fuego: the E. entrance is formed by Cape de la Virgine, on the mainland, and by Cape del Espíritu Santo (Queen Catherine Foreland), on one of the largest islands composing Tierra del Fuego. Length nearly 300 m., extending between lat. 62° 10' and 65° S., lon. 68° 20' and 75° W. Navigation difficult, and seldom attempted. Discovered in 1520 by Magalhaens.

MAGDALA, a town of Germany, Saxe Weimar, circ. Weimar, 5 m. E.N.E. Blankenhain. P. 715.

MAGDALA (Mod. El Mejdal, Heb. Migdal), a vill. of Palestine, pash. Acre, on the W. side of the Lake of Tiberias.

MAGDALEN (CHANNEL or SOUND), Tierra del Fuego, is a branch of the Strait of Magalhaens, lon. 71° W., between Clarence and Dawson Is. Off its S.E. coast is Mt. Sarmiento, 7,000 feet in height, and on its W. side is a tolerable harbour.

— *Islands,* a group, Gulf of St. Lawrence, opposite the entrance of Chaleur Bay, consisting of Cofia, Saudera, Wolfe, and Amherst islands, inhabited by a few fishermen.

MAGDALENA, the most N. dep. of New Granada, South America, having E. Venezuela, and N. the Caribbean Sea. Estimated area nearly 54,000 sq. m., pop. 337,000. Surface very diversified, two cordilleras of the Andes covering its E. and E. portions. It is divided into the prov. of

Cortagosa (its cap.), Santa Marta, Rio del Hacha, and Monpoix, its chief towns.

MAGDALENA, a river of South America, and next to the Orinoco, the principal in New Granada, rises at the frontier of Ecuador, lat. 2° N., lon. 76° W., flows N., and enters the Caribbean Sea, lat. 11° N., lon. 76° W. Total course estimated at 800 m., for more than half of which it is navigable. Principal tributaries, the Cauca, and the Galinazo. Above Honda it divides, to enclose the island of Morales, 40 m. in length. Its current is very rapid, and its navigation dangerous; but it is still the main route of communication between the interior of New Granada and the sea.—II. a river of Bolivia, also called the *Ybaki*, joins the Guapore, lat. 12° 20' S., lon. 65° W. On it is the mission station Magdalena, 300 m. N. Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

MAGDALENA, the most S. of the Marquesas isls., Pacific Ocean. It has a harbour on its S. side.—II. an island of Senegambia, near the coast, S. of Cape Verd.—III. a bay, Lower California, in which is the island Santa Margarita.

MAGDALENA (SANTA), a bay on the N.E. coast of Malta, 4 m. N.W. Valletta.

MAGDEBURG, a fortified town of Prussia, cap. prov. Saxony, and of a reg. 80 m. W.S.W. Berlin, on l. b. of the Elbe, and on railways from Berlin, Hamburg, and Dresden. Pop. (1849) 65,519. It consists of the 8 divisions, Altstadt, Neumarkt, and Freidrichstadt, and the suburbs, Sudenburg and Neustadt. Its citadel is built on an island in the river, and is very strong. It is the see of a bishop, and has a cathedral of the 11th century; two gymnasia, and other schools. Manufs. of cottons, woollens, gloves, lace, porcelain, and tobacco. It has an active trade, facilitated by steam packets on the Elbe. The town is very ancient, having been in existence as such in the 8th century. It was at one time a member of the Hanseatic league, and long cap. of an archbishopric, which was secularized at the peace of Westphalia. It suffered much during the religious wars of the 16th and 17th centuries; especially in 1631, when it was sacked by the imperialists and nearly destroyed. The French took it in 1806, and annexed it to the then kingdom of Westphalia.

MAGÉ, a town of Brazil, prov. and 16 m. E.N.E. Rio de Janeiro, on river Magé, near its mouth in the Bay of Rio.

MAGILLAN (STRAIT OF). [MAGALHANS.]

MAGENTA, a town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 24 m. N.W. Pavia. Pop. 3,800.

MAGNÖN, an island of the Arctic Ocean, belonging to Norway, terminating N. by the North Cape, in lat. 71° 10' N., lon. 25° 56' E. It is inhabited by a few Norwegian and Lappish families.

MAGORI or **MAGORY**, a town of Hindostan, Mysore dom., 22 m. W. Bangalore, with some iron works; iron ore abounding in its vicinity.

MAGGIORE (LAKE), Italy. [LAGO MAGGIORE.]

MAGUIRA, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, 20 m. S. Coleraine. Ac. of pa. 24,792. Pop. 11,615; do. of town 1,169.

MAGHERACLOUGH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Monaghan, 4 m. S.W. Carrickmacross. Area 14,931 ac. Pop. 5,141.

MAGHERACLOUGH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh and Tyrone, 5 m. N.N.E. Eumskillen. Area about 10,000 ac. Pop. 3,665.

MAGHERACLOUGH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh. Area 18,776 ac. Pop. 5,132.

MAGHERADROLL, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, containing the town of Ballinabrack. Area 12,553 ac. Pop. 6,564.

MAGHERAFERRY, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, 36 m. S. Coleraine. Area of pa. 8,300 ac. Pop. 6,532; do. of town 1,300. It has extensive manufactures of linen.

MAGHERALLY or **MAGALIN**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, cos. Down and Armagh, on the Lagan, 3½ m. E.N.E. Lurgan. Area 2,293 ac. Pop. 5,432, and employed in linen manufs. and bleacheries.

MAGHREB, a vill. of Sicily, on a navigable arm of the Indus, in its delta, 42 m. S.S.E. Tattah. Pop. 6,000, who carry on an active trade with Cutch.

MAGHULL, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Halsall, with a station on the Liverpool and Preston railway, 4 m. S.S.W. Ormskirk. P. 1,036.

MAGININAO (MAL), Philippines. [MINDANAO.]

MAGISTÈRE (LA), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 13 m. W.N.W. Moissac. Pop. 1,543.

MAGLASH, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 5½ m. S.W. Wexford. Area 3,528 ac. Pop. 1,063.

MAGLIANO, several vills. and a town of Italy.—I. Pontifical States, deleg. and 20 m. W. Rieti. Pop. 1,360.—II. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra II, dist. Aversa. Pop. 2,170.—III. (Napoli), a town of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 36 m. S.E. Salerno. P. 640.—IV. (di Mondovì), Piedmont, prov. and 5 m. N.W. Mondovì. Pop. 1,518.

MAGLIE, a city of Naples, prov. Otranto, dist. and 19 m. E.N.E. Gallipoli. Pop. 4,870.

MAGNAC-LAYAL, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Vienne, 9 m. N.E. Bellac. Pop. 1,108.—*Magnas le Bourg* is a market town, same dep., 11 m. N.E. St Yrieux. Pop. 1,420.

MAGNÉ and **MAGNI**, a mkt. town and a vill. of France.—I. dep. Deux-Sèvres, 4 m. W. Niort. P. 1,316.—II. dep. Orne, arr. Dufmont. P. 2,981.

MAGNETICAL ISLAND, an island off the E. coast of Australia, in Halifax Bay. Lat. 19° 8' S., lon. 146° 45' E. Discovered by Cook in 1770.

MAGNIE (BAY OF ST), a bay on the W. coast of the mainland of Shetland, Scotland, between the headland of Eshaness on the N., and that of Sandness on the S. It is 8½ m. in width at its entrance, expands to 12 m. and runs 7 m. inland. The island of Papa-Stour is at its mouth. The bay contains safe anchorage for the largest fleet.

MAGNY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., 11 m. N. Mantes, on the Aubette. Pop. 1,340.

MAGOO or **MAKOO**, a town of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, on an aff. of the Aras, 66 m. N.N.W. Khos, formerly flourishing. Here is a remarkable cavern, and the river Makoo is crossed by a natural bridge of lava.

MAGOR, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 6 m. E.S.E. Caerleon. Area 3,140 ac. Pop. 609.

MAGNA, *Maera*, a riv. of N. Italy, which, after a S. course of 35 m., enters the Mediterranean (Gulf of Genoa), 2 m. E. of the Gulf of Spezia.

MAGNATZ, a mkt. town of Wittenberg, che. Neckar, 11 m. W.S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,917.

MAGUELONNE, a lagoon of S. France, dep. Herault, 4 m. S. Montpellier. Length 17 miles.

MAGUIRE'S BRIDGE, a small market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, on Colebrook River, 7 m. S.E. Eumskillen. Pop. 773.

MAGUS MUIR, Scotland, ou Fife. [ANDREWS (ST).]

MAGYAR, a prefix of the names of numerous vills. of Hungary, the principal being Magyar-Or or Altenburg. [ALTENBURG.]

MAGARALIPORAM, a town of British India, presid. dist. and 35 m. S. Madras, on the Carnatic coast, near which are some remarkable Hindoo temples and excavations.

MAGAROLSWAN, a small hill town of British

India, presid. and 70 m. S.E. Bombay, in the Concan Ghaut, in lat. 17° 58' N., lon. 75° 41' E. General elevation above the sea 4,500 feet, highest points 4,700 feet. Ferruginous clay-stone, overlying trap, in the geological formation. The fall of rain is here excessive, the mean annual fall being 239 inches, of which 227 fall in the four monsoon months, commencing about the middle of June and ending in the early part of October, but from the close nature of the soil, and the undulating form of the surface, the water speedily runs off, and leaves not the slightest trace of marsh or swamp. During July and August dense fogs and drizzling rain occur. In November, December, January, and February, the sky is clear, with a bracing and elastic atmosphere, slight frosts occurring. This station is free from malaria. Here is a sanatorium, with eight sets of quarters, several detached bungalows, and separate houses built of stone. It is resorted to by invalids, and has a European establishment, consisting of a chaplain and a medical officer. Here is a hazaar, a church, a library, and a hotel. It is easily reached by several good carriage roads.

MAHANADDY ("the Great River"), a considerable river of India, Berar and Bengal doms, after an E. course of 500 m. it enters the Bay of Bengal by numerous mouths, dist. and S.E. Cuttack. Though fordable so low as Cuttack, from January to June, it is, during the rains there, 2 m. in width, 1 m. across at Sambhalpoor, and navigable for almost 300 miles from its mouth.

MAHAANANDA, a river of India, Bengal presid., tributary to the Ganges, has its source in the Darjeeling territory, lat. 26° 57' N., lon. 88° 20' E. It receives several tributaries, and enters the Pudda or Eastern Ganges at Godari, in lat. 24° 30' N., lon. 88° 20' E., after a S.S.W. course of 210 m. In most parts of its course it is navigable for small vessels.

MAHARAJPOOR, a town of India, Gwalior or possessions of Scindia, in lat. 20° 29' N., lon. 78° 5' E. In the vicinity, in 1845, the British defeated the Maharrats, capturing their guns.

MAHASKA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Iowa. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 5,988.

MAHAVILLTOUNGA, the principal river of Ceylon, rises in the centre of the island, flows N. past Kandy and Bintenne, and enters the Indian Ocean by several mouths, S. Trincomallee. It receives numerous affluents, but its navigation is greatly impeded by shoals.

MANÉ, a town and French estab., India, on the Malabar coast, 38 m. N.N.W. Calicut. Lat. 11° 42' N., lon. 75° 38' 18' E. Area of town and territory 3 sq. m. Pop. (1854) 8,000. It is situated at the mouth of a small river, navigable for vessels of 50 tons. It was taken by the French in 1722.

MANÉ, Isl., Indian Ocean. [SEYCHELLES.]

MAHAROUNG, a town of the Mauritius, on its S.E. coast, with a good harbour, opened to foreign shipping in 1834.

MAUM, a town of British India, presid. and on the island of Bombay. Pop. (1845) estimated at 33,801. It has a Portuguese church and a Roman Catholic college.

MAHLEKKA, a town of Baden, circ. Upp. Rhine, in a fertile dist., 24 m. N.E. Ettenheim. P. 1,724.

MAHONDA, a town of India, Bundelcund, dist. Hummerpoor, N.W. provs., in lat. 25° 18' N., lon. 79° 55' E. Pop. estimated at 5,000. It is situated in a beautiful country, abounding with ruins.

MAHONED-KHAR-EA-YANDA, a town of Scinde, 30 m. S.E. Hyderabad, on the Fallahie river, a

branch of the Indus, and near the border of the desert. It has a trade with Cutch.

MAHON, esp. town of Minorca. [PORT MAHON.]

MAHON, a town of Ferria, prov. and 23 m. E. Kirman.

MAHONING, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania. Pop. 4,169.—II. a township of Pennsylvania, 173 m. W.N.W. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,890.—III. same state, co. Columbia. Pop. 1,927.—IV. in N.E. of Ohio. Area 506 sq. m. Pop. 23,735.

MAHRAM, a native state of Eastern India, situate in the Coesya hills, the centre being in lat. 25° 12' N., lon. 91° 24' E. Area 169 sq. m.

MÄHREN, a country of Germany. [MOZAVIA.]

MÄHRECH-NEUSTADT, a town of Moravia, on the railway between Prague and Vienna, circ. and 14 m. N.N.W. Olmütz. Pop. 3,500.—II. (Tyrabau), circ. and 27 m. N.W. Olmütz. Pop. 3,600. It has a gymnasium, and manuf. woollens.

MAHETAPARAH, a town of British India, dist. and 40 m. S.W. Gorumkore, in the N.W. provs.

MAIA, a river of Siberia, govs. Okhotsk and Yakutsk, joins the Aldan at Maikaia, after a N. course of 500 miles.

MAIUA, a small town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra, 7 m. S.E. Nicastro. Pop. 8,970. Near this the English defeated a superior French force in 1806.

MAIDEN-BRADLEY, a pa. of England, cos. Somerset and Wilts, 5 m. N.N.W. Mere. Area 4,410 ac. Pop. 704.

MAIDENHEAD, a munic. bor. and town of England, co. Berks, par. Bray and Cookham, on the Thames, here crossed by a bridge, and by a viaduct of the Great Western Railway, with a station on that railway, 26 m. W. London. Pop. 8,607. It has a chapel, an endowed school, almshouse, and other charities.

MAIDNA-NEWTON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 8 m. N.W. Dorchester. Ac. 1,540. P. 821.

MAIDERS, a cluster of rocks, off the E. coast of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, in the Irish Sea, 6 m. E.N.E. Larne lighthouse. The two highest rocks have each a lighthouse, with fixed white lights. Lat. 54° 56' 6" N., lon. 5° 44' W. Elevation 84 and 94 feet. They are surrounded by dangerous reefs.

MAIDFORD, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 6 m. W.N.W. Twycroft. Ac. 1,930. Pop. 312.

MAIDSTONE, a par. and munic. bor., town and pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Medway, 7½ m. E.S.E. Rochester, and at the termination of a branch of the S.E. Railway. Area of pa. 4,420 ac. Pop. 20,801; du. of par. bor. 20,801. It is situated on a slope in the central vale of Kent; has a large and fine pa. church, known as "the pilgrim's chapel," numerous almshouses, and large charities; a former palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury; a town hall, co. hall, co. gaol and house of correction; a co. lunatic asylum, union workhouse, barracks, co. assembly and concert rooms, theatre, library, philosophical society, mechanics' institute, and several banks. In the vicinity are numerous paper mills, with some of the most productive hop grounds and orchards in England, and valuable quarries of stone, exported by the Medway, which is navigable here for vessels of 60 tons. Trade is thriving, and the town increasing. Maidstone is the chief place of election for W. Kent, and the bor. sends 2 mems. to House of Commons. It was an important city of the early Britons. In the reign of Henry VIII. the first English hops were raised here. In 1648 the town was twice stormed by the parliamentary forces.

MASHWELL, a pa. of England, co. and 11 m. N. Northampton. Area 1,699 ac. Pop. 280.

MILAN, a city of Austrian Italy. [MILAN.]

MALGOOTTA, a town of Hindoestan, Mysore dom. 18 m. N. Seringapatam. It has several pagodas.

MAILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vendee, 6 m. S.E.E. Fontenay-le-Comte. P. 1,015.

MAILLESAIS (La), a hamlet of France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, 18 m. W.N.W. Rouen. P. 800.

MAILLESAILL, a comm. and town of Northern France, dep. Vendee, 7 m. S.E.E. Fontenay. Pop. 1,350.

MAI-MACHIN ("Place of Trade"), a vill. of Mongolia, immediately opposite Kiachta, on the Russian frontier, and the entrepot of the Chinese trade with Russia, 100 m. N.W. Ourga. It is commanded by an adjacent hill fortress, is enclosed by a palisade, regularly laid out, and inhabited by from 1,200 to 1,500 males, no women being allowed here. [KIACHTA.]

MAIMUND, a town of W. Afghanistan, 34 m. S.W. Candahar. Lat. 31° 42' N., lon. 64° 51' E.

MAIN, a river of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, enters Lough Neagh after a S. course of 30 m.

MAIN, **MAYN** or **MAINE**, **Mosour**, a navigable river of Germany, rises by two streams, the Red and White Main, in the Fichtelberg mountains, N. Bavaria, flows very tortuously W., past Schweinfurt, Würzburg, Aschaffenburg, Offenbach, and Frankfurt, and joins the Rhine opposite Mayence. Length 280 m. It is navigable from the Regnitz (240 m.) to the Rhine. Chief affluents, on left Regnitz and Tauberon, and on right the Saale.

MAINA, a dist. of Greece, consisting of the S. extremity of the Morea, between the Gulfs of Koron and Kolokythi, composing most part of the gov. Laconia. The inhabitants, who were never fully conquered by the Turks, long lived in a rude feudal state, subsisting mainly by brigandage and piracy. The vill. Maina (*Hippoleia*), is on the Gulf of Koron, 14 m. N.N.W. Cape Matapan.

MAINBERGHEIM, a market town of Bavaria, prov. Lower Franconia, 16 m. E.S.E. Würzburg. Pop. 1,717.

MAINE, a river of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, rises near Castle-Island, and flows about 18 m. W.S.W. into Castlemaine harbour, whence it is navigable to the village of Castlemaine.

MAINE, an old prov. in the W. of France, the cap. of which was Le Mans, now forming the greater part of the depts. Mayenne and Sarthe, and part of Orne.—II. a river of France, dep. Vendee, rises in N.E. of Napoleon-Vendee, and joins the Sèvre-Mantaise, 2½ m. N.W. Moutieres. Length 81 m., partly navigable.—III. a river, dep. Maine-et-Loire.

MAINE, the most N.E. of the U. S., North America, between lat. 43° and 47° 30' N., lon. 67° and 71° W., having S. the Atlantic, E. New Brunswick, W. and N. New Hampshire and Lower Canada. Area about 30,000 sq. m. Pop. 593,088. Surface mostly hilly, well watered, and plentifully wooded. Mount Katadin, near lat. 46° N., rises to 5,335 feet in height above the sea. Climate variable, with extremes of temperature, but country healthy. Principal rivers, the Penobscot, Kennebec, Androscoggin, St. Croix, and St. John, which last, with the St. Francis, forms most part of the N. boundary. It has more good harbours than any other state of the Union. In 1839 there were 394 m. of railway in operation, and 111 in course of construction, in the state. Products are maize, wheat, barley, rye, and flax, with pine and other timber; apples,

cherries, and other fruits, and salt provisions. Annual value of cotton manufactures has been estimated at 2,500,000 dollars. Mineral products comprise marble, iron ore, and lead. Total value of exports (1850), 1,558,912 dollars, of imports 856,411 do. Public rev. (1850) 804,729. It sends 6 representatives to Congress. The state has 861 churches of all denominations. There are two colleges, with an aggregate of 217 students, and 43,000 volumes in their libraries, besides 92 chartered academies, and 6,627 national schools, with an average attendance of 91,519 pupils. In 1850 this state had a school fund of 300,000 dollars. It has a State prison, and State deaf-mutes, insane, and blind, asylums. Principal towns, Augusta, the cap., Portland, Bangor, Bath, and Hallowell. Maine is divided into 15 cos. It became an independent state in 1820, having previously belonged to Massachusetts. Governor and senate elected annually.

MAINE-ET-LOIRE, a dep. of France, in the N.W., formed of the old prov. Anjou, between lat. 46° 59' and 47° 45' N. Area 2,784 sq. m. Pop. 515,452. Chief rivers, Loire, Saithe, Mayenne, and Loir. Climate temperate. Surface diversified by hills and plains, may be divided into three distinct regions—I. the valley on both sides of the Loire, which is the richest, and produces lint, hemp, and fruits; II. the region of plains, almost entirely formed by the arround. Saumur; and III. the Bocage, which is the least fertile and worst cultivated. Minerals comprise slate, granite, marble, and flint. It has manufactures of linens, challeys, gingham, and calicoes. Grain, wine, fruits, and cattle, are extensively exported. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Angers, Baugé, Beaupreau, Saumur, and Segré.

MAINLAND, Scotland. [SHETLAND, ORKNEY.]

MAINE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 4 m. N. Dundee. Area about 7,160 ac. Pop. 1,299.

MAINSTON, a pa. of England, and North Wales, cos. Salop and Montgomery, 4 m. W. S.W. Bishop's Castle. Pop. 397.

MAINTENON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, 10 m. N.N.E. Chartres, at the confluence of the Eure and Vouse, and on the railway to Versailles. Pop. 1,442.

MAINEZ, a city of Germany. [MAYENCE.]

MAIRWARRA (*Real of the Mairs*), a mountainous tract of India, in Rajpootana, consisting of a number of parallel ridges extending in a direction from N.E. to S.W., and constituting that portion of the Aravalli range which lies between Komalner and Ajmere, a space 90 m. long, and from 6 to 20 m. broad. Lat. of N.E. extremity 26° 10' N., lon. 74° 30' E. Lat. of S.W. do. 25° 25' N., lon. 73° 50' E. Area (British Mairwarra) 282 sq. m. Pop. 37,715; ditto (Oodeypoor) 305 sq. m.; ditto (Joudpore) 67 sq. m. There are numerous isolated eminences in the valleys between the ridges. Elevation of the bottom of these valleys 1,600 feet above the sea; do. of their summits towards the S.W. 1,000 additional. The rocks are of primary formation, and are supposed to contain antimony, copper, and lead, besides iron of good quality, and unlimited in quantity, several iron furnaces having been erected, and many more are in course of construction. In 1815 it was ceded to the British by Doulut Rao Scindia, but the states of Oodeypoor and Joudpore having claimed a portion of it, and their claims being admitted, the impossibility of conducting the government in a satisfactory manner led to the whole being put under the superintendence of the British, the other two states paying a sum towards the expense of a local mi-

fila, and they in turn receiving credit for the net revenue. Before this time the natives were a fierce and warlike race, living by plunder and murder, the little cultivation that was practised being carried on by the old men and boys; and the women, being considered as slaves, tended their scanty herds of goats. Female infanticide was very prevalent, but since it came under British rule this has been abolished. The people subdued, are rapidly advancing in prosperity. A land revenue settlement has been effected for a term of 20 years, and the revenue collections exhibit a steady increase. Chief town, Nya Nugga, which is walled, and seems to become a place of considerable trade.

MAISON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inferieure, 13 m. S.E. Nantes. Pop. 2,323.

MAISEY and MAISEY, two towns of India.—I. Berar dom., 80 m. N. Ellichpoor.—II. British presid. Bengal, dist. Sarun, 22 m. N. Patna.

MAISHORE, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. N.N.W. Gloucester. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 471.

MAISON, two comm. and villa. of France.—I. (sur-Seine), dep. Seine-et-Oise, 10 m. N. Versailles, with a station on the railway from Paris to Havre.—II. (Aisne), dep. Seine, arrond. Soissons, on the Paris and Lyon Railway.

MAITRA, one of the Society Islands, Pacific, E. Tabiti, on which it is dependent. Circuit 8 m.

MAITLAND (East and West), two towns of Australia, New South Wales, co. Northumberland, on the Hunter river, at its junction with Wallages Creek, 14 m. N.N.W. Newcastle. United pop. 3,119. They have several churches; in E. Maitland are a court house and gaol, in W. Maitland, which is the most thriving place, are numerous large stores and hotels. With Newcastle, these towns, called collectively the "Northumberland boroughs," return 1 member to the legislative assembly of the colony. Good coal is abundant in the vicinity.

MAIXENT (St.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Deux-Sevres, cap. cant., near the Sevre-Niortaise, 13 m. E.N.E. Niort. Pop. 4,121. It has a comm. college, and manufs. woollens.

MAIHERRE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Meurthe, 14 m. S.E. Château Salins. Pop. 1,381.

MAJAMBO, a maritime town of Madagascar, on its N.W. coast, at the head of the Bay of Majumbo, 70 m. N.E. Bembatooka.

MAJINDA, a town of Scinde, on the Indus, 45 m. S.E. Hyderabad. Pop. 2,000. It has a bazaar. Lat. 25° 51' N., lon. 68° 19' E.

MAJORCA (Span. *Mallorca*), the central and largest of the Balearic islands, Mediterranean, belonging to Spain, whence it is distant 110 m. S.E. Area 1,430 sq. m. Pop. 270,000, in 1 town and 82 villages. Surface uneven, and the Silla de Torillos rises to 5,114 feet above the sea. Climate mild and salubrious. Products consist of olive, wine, brandy, fruits, saffron, flax, and hemp, which, with mules, asses, rush and wooden wares, hats, etc., form the principal exports; imports comprise corn, salt-beef, iron, colonial and hardware. Principal towns, Palma the cap., Llimayor, Manacor, and Pollenza. Off its W. extremity is the small island of Dragonera.

MAJORE, a maritime town, Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, 6 m. W.S.W. Salerno. Pop. 4,780.

MAJUMBA, a maritime town of Africa, Lower Guinea, 100 m. N.W. Loango.

MAJUNGA, a marit. town of Madagascar, on its N.W. coast, at the entrance of Bembatooka Bay.

MAKALLAR or MACULLAR, a seaport town of Arabia, on its S. coast, in a small bay, 300 m. S.E. Aden. Lat. 14° 31' N., lon. 48° 6' E. Pop.

about 4,500, comprising numerous foreigners. It is partially enclosed by walls, and has an imposing appearance from the sea. The harbour, sheltered by a point to the S.E., affords good anchorage, and is greatly frequented by coasting vessels. It is the best station on this coast for shipping to obtain supplies of provisions; and it also exports gums, hides, and sesame, and has an import trade in coffee, and other native produce, from Arabian ports; cotton cloths, lead, and iron, from Bombay; and sheep, aloes, honey, and slaves from Koseir and Berberah.

MAKARIN, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 46 m. E.S.E. Nijnii-Novgorod, cap. dist., on the Volga. Pop. 2,350. It has a monastery, and trade in horses and timber, but its importance has greatly declined.—II. gov. and 110 m. E. Kostroma, cap. dist. Pop. 2,350.

MAKARIKO, a town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. E.S.E. Nijnii-Novgorod, on the Volga.

MAKER, a pa. of England, cos. Cornwall and Devon, 2½ m. S.S.W. Devonport. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 2,822. On a height near the village is a battery for the defence of Plymouth Sound.

MAKERSTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 3½ m. W. Kelso. Area 2,854 ac. Pop. 345.

MAKHNOVKA, a town of Russia, cap. dist., gov. and 95 m. W.S.W. Kiev. Pop. 4,400.

MALIAN, a small volcanic island, Malay Archipelago, off the E. coast of Gololo, lat. 0° 20' N., lon. 127° 30' E. Circumference about 18 miles.

MAKINIVAT, a straggling vill. of Cent. Arabia, 129 m. W.S.W. Muscat, formerly a city of consequence, but ruined by the Wahabees in 1800.

MARKUM, a market town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, on the Zuider-Zee, 9 m. S. Harlingen. Pop. 2,000.

MAKO, a market town of Eastern Hungary, co. Canad, on the Maros, 21 m. E.S.E. Saegediu. Pop. (1851) 22,611, of whom many were Jews.

MAKOLOLO, a region of Central Africa, S. of the Loeyumbee river, about lat. 15° S., lon. 24° E. MAKOV or MACHOW, a town of Poland, prov. and 63 m. E.N.E. Plock. Pop. 4,000.

MAKOTI, a town of Russia, gov. Podolia, 9 m. N. Kamienetz. Pop. 4,160.

MAKOWAR, two islands of the Red Sea.—I. off the coast of Nubia, near a small port of the same name, lat. 20° 38' N., lon. 37° 20' E.—II. (or *Swerald Island*), off the coast of Egypt, opposite the ruins of Berenice. Lat. 23° 50' N., lon. 35° 45' E. MAKOWICE, a vill. of Poland, gov. and 28 m. E.N.E. Warsaw. Here Kosciuszko was wounded and taken prisoner by the Russians in 1791.

MAKRI, two seaport towns of Turkey.—I. Asia Minor, Anatolia, S.W. coast, on the Gulf of Makri, 52 m. E.N.E. Rhodes, which city it supplies with mules, cattle, sheep, and fuel, having a good and well sheltered port. Its antiquities comprise a very perfect theatre, and tomb, remains of the anc. Telmessus.—II. Rumili, on the *Ægean Sea*, 75 m. S.W. Adrianople, cap. dist., and a Greek bishop's see, with a harbour defended by a castle. Pop. 3,000.

MAKRONISI, an island of Greece, off the E. coast of Attica, 3 di. E. Cape Colonna, 10 m. in length and 2 miles in breadth, but lately uninhabited.

MALA, a river of Peru, dep. Lima, enters the Pacific Ocean at Porto-Mala, 60 m. S.S.E. Lima.

MALA, a vill. of Spain, with mineral baths, 8 m. S.W. Granada.

MALA-PUNTA, a cape of South America, New Granada, bounding the western entrance to Bay of Panama.

MALABAR, a dist. of British India, presid. Madras. It is bounded on the N. by Canara and

Coast, E. by Mysore and Coimbatore, S. by Cochin, and W. by the North Indian Ocean, between lat. 19° 18' and 15° 18' N., lon. 75° 18' and 76° 55' E. Area, 6,060 sq. m. Pop. 1,514,909. Sea coast line is 113 m. long, abounding in shallow havens. The shores are generally low, barren, and sandy. Principal rivers are the Ponnai, Calicut, Cheraul, Mahé, and Biliptam, which are navigated by small boats, carrying to the coast the products of the interior. On the S.E. frontier is the Choukatt, a lake 20 m. long and 8 m. broad, having several islands, coves, and inlets. The district is traversed by the range of the Western Ghats. Iron ore is found in the hills, and gold dust in many of the streams descending from the Ghats. The mountains are covered with teak trees of superior quality for ship-building, and so great has been the demand, that the woods were being exhausted, and extensive tracts of waste land have been planted by order of the government. Chief products comprise pepper, cardamoms, cocoa-nuts, rice, ginger, coffee, sugar, tobacco, cotton, castor-oil plant, and fruits. Climate on the sea coast warm and equable, the thermometer ranging from 68° to 84°, and the mean temperature 78°, Fahr. Average annual fall of rain 120 inches. Prevalent diseases are intermittent fevers, dropsy, rheumatism, diarrhoea, leprosy, and cutaneous complaints, chiefly caused by unwholesome food and filthiness, from the same causes cholera has often been severe. The zoology comprises elephants, tigers, leopards, bears, apes, pythons, and wolves, several kinds of birds, reptiles, and snakes, and the sea and inlets swarm with fish of excellent quality. Principal places, Cochin, Cannanore, Ponnai, and Tellicherry. The Malayala, which is a different dialect of the Malabar language, prevails over the district. The population consists of Hindoos, Mussulmans, Christians of different denominations, and Jews. The Hindoos are divided into several castes, the highest in dignity of whom are Brahmins, called Namburis, the reputed aboriginal proprietors of the soil, the chief of whom, before the establishment of British rule, affected to consider himself superior to the sovereign of Malabar, but had only power over members of his own caste. The Puttar caste, more numerous than the Namburis, consider their dignity enhanced by the fewness of their numbers, and restrict their younger sons from marrying. Both of these castes burn their dead. The Nairs, who rank next to Brahmins, are a numerous and influential caste, and long held the chief power. This tribe is distinguished by strange customs. They have no marriage ceremony; the female, on attaining maturity, forms any connection according to her inclination, and her children have no claim upon their father, but become the heirs of their mother's brothers. The Nairs are of the military class, and always carry with them an unsheathed sword. If a Nair is touched by a *Nar* (the next caste) or a slave, he is defiled, and must immediately wash his body, but before the British rule, they at once slew the unfortunate individual who came in contact with them. This tribe is composed of thirty distinct classes, many of whom now devote themselves to the arts of peace. The *Tiars* are next in rank, and cultivate the ground. Before the establishment of British supremacy, slaves were a numerous and degraded class, but slavery is now abolished, and measures are adopted for securing the contemplated advantages of the act, by providing employment for the emancipated, and education for their children. The na-

tive Mussulmans are both traders and farmers; the former of whom are peaceable, but the latter, especially in the interior, are fierce and bigoted ruffians, and fanatical outbreaks are common. Malabar was annexed to the British dominions at the downfall of Tippon Saib.

MALABAR POINT, India, the S.W. extremity of the island of Bombay, in lat. 18° 58' N., lon. 73° 51' E. It has a residency for the use of the governor.

MALACCA (or **MALAKA**), one of the "Straits settlements" belonging to the British, on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, between lat. 2° and 3° N., lon. 102° and 103° E., having landward the territories of Selangore, Rumbowé, Johole, and Johore. Estimated area 1,000 sq. m. Pop. 44,021. Surface undulating; hills wooded; valleys swampy, but climate is salubrious, thermometer ranging from 72° to 85°, Fahr. Soil war; the coast fertile; the interior is not so, and Nanning is chiefly valuable for its tin mines. Principal products besides tin, are rice, jagkery, sago, pepper, rattans, timber, cocoa nut, a few nutmegs and cloves, gums, ivory, gold dust and poultry. Malacca has some export trade in gold dust, tin, balachang, hides, poultry, pepper, rattans, lace, aloe-wood, ebony, ivory, and Chinese hardwares; and it imports earthenware, opium, iron, rice, British and Indian manufactured goods, salt, and colonial produce, the commerce of the Straits has, however, become chiefly monopolised by Singapore. The town, said to have been founded in 1252, was taken by the Portuguese in 1511, by the Dutch in 1641, and by the English in 1795. It was again held by the Dutch from 1818 to 1825, when, with its territory, they exchanged it with the British for Banca, in Sumatra. The settlement, previously a dependency of the Bengal presid., was separated therefrom in 1861, and the governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, was empowered to exercise within the three settlements the powers of administration which were formerly entrusted to the government of Bengal, subject only to the government of India.

MALACCA, a town of India, situated on both sides of the Malacca river, near its mouth, 130 m. N.W. Singapore. Pop. 12,120. Principal edifices, the barracks, court house, town house, gaol, civil and military hospitals. The ruins of a famous church, erected by Albuquerque, and the remains of Portuguese and Dutch forts occupy several summits around the town.

MALACCA (STRAITS OF), a channel between the Malay peninsula and the island Sumatra, connecting the China Sea with the Indian Ocean. Length 520 m., breadth from 26 m. opposite Nanning to 200 m. at its N. entrance. In it are the British settlements of Singapore, Malacca, and Penang; the towns Queda, Deli, Batu Bara, and numerous islands.

MALACSA, a market town of W. Hungary, co. and 21 m. N.W. Presburg. Pop. 2,360.

MAIADETTA (MOUNT). [PILANETS]

MALAGA (Malaca), a seaport city of Spain, cap. prov. on a Bay of the Mediterranean, 65 m. E.N.E. Gibraltar. Lat. of mole, 36° 48' N. N., lon. 4° 30' E. Pop. 113,050. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, near to the base of a mountainous range, and is commanded by an old Moorish castle, perched on a pointed rock, and called the *Gibraltar*. Chief public buildings, a cathedral, with a spire 303 feet high; the bishop's palace, 4 pa. churches, 5 hospitals, the opera house, custom house, legal academy, and a convict depot. The old Moorish *daras* or dockyard, is used as a storehouse. The harbour,

formed by a mole 700 feet in length, on which is a lighthouse, is capable of holding about 450 merchant ships, and may be entered during any wind. Principal manufs. linen and woollen fabrics, sail cloth, rope, paper, hats, leather, and soap; here are also a royal cigar factory, and two large and actively employed iron foundries. *Malaga* has a large trade in wines, the finest of which are "Mountain" and "Lagrimas;" other exports are olive oil, figs, almonds, raisins, grapes, orange-peel, and lemons, sent to Great Britain and the United States, with lead and iron from neighbouring mines. Imports comprise salt fish, iron hoops, bar iron, nails, woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics, and colonial produce. *Malaga* was taken by Ferdinand the Catholic in 1487. It has suffered severely in different epochs from plague, which on one occasion cut off 20,000 of the pop. in 40 days, and in 1803-4, the yellow fever decimated the population. [VALER-MALAGA.]

MALAGON, a town of Spain, prov. and 19 m. N.W. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 3,282.

MALAKIDE, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 9 m. N.N.E. Dublin, with a station on the Dublin and Drogheda Railway. Pop. of pa. 1,341, partly employed in a valuable oyster fishery. The vill., on a bay of the Irish Sea, is frequented by sea-bathers. It has a small silk factory.

MALAMOCOCO, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 9 m. S.S.E. Venice, on Malamococo, a long sandy island, separating the lagunes from the Adriatic. Pop. 918. Its port is well frequented.

MALANG, a Dutch residency of the island Java, on the S. coast. Pop. 80,000. Chief produce coffee. It has a town of same name.

MALANS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, on the Langquart, 2 m. S.S.E. Mayenfeld. P. 1,030.

MALANSAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arrond. Vannes. Pop. 2,038.

MALANIA or **MALAY ARCHIPELAGO**, a name given to the islands of the Indian Archipelago, chiefly inhabited by the Malay race, and comprising the Sunda Isla, Borneo, Celebes, Moluccas, Philippines, etc. [ASIATIC ARCHIPELAGO.]

MALAPINA, the W. most of the Columbreas Islands, Mediterranean [COLUMBRETES.]

MALATIVO or **MOLLETTIVO**, a seaport town of Ceylon, on its E. coast, 52 m. N.N.W. Trincomalee, with a small harbour and some salt works.

MALATYEH, *Malatia*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 100 m. N.E. Marash, near the Euphrates. It has a ruinous castle, the headquarters of a pasha; some mosques and caravanserais. It is unhealthy, and from various causes, most of its population have now settled at Aspari, about 4 m. southward.

MALAUCHENE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 10 m. E.N.E. Orange. Pop. 3,283. Chief industry, silk spinning.

MALAUTAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., with a station on the Paris and Havre Railway branch to Dieppe, 64 m. N. Rouen. Pop. 1,070. It has numerous cotton and paper mills, but was nearly ruined by a hurricane in 1845.

MALAY PENINSULA, the most S. portion of Continental Asia, and of its great S.E. peninsula of Further India, mostly between lat. 1° and 13° N., lon. 98° and 104° E., connected N.ward to Lower Siam by the Isthmus of Kra, and having E. the Gulf of Siam and China Sea, S. and W. the Strait of Malacca. *Malaya* proper or *Malacca* extends from lat. 1° 30' to 7° N. Estimated area 45,000 sq. m., and pop. about 200,000. The country, as far as lat. 6° S., comprising the states Ligor and Kedah, is claimed by Siam; S. of which it is subdivided among many small native

states—the principal being Perak, Johore, Pahang, Kelantan, Tringganu, and Rumbow, besides the British territories Malacca, Naning, and prov. Wellesley. Its centre is traversed throughout by a mountain chain, rising from 2,000 to 4,000 feet in height, but decreasing on proceeding to the S., where however, the detached Mt. Ophir is estimated to rise to 4,330 feet in elevation. Surface well watered, and fine timber, with bamboo, areca sagu, caoutchouc, and an abundance of valuable resins, gums, drugs, with nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, tobacco, coffee, sugar, cotton, indigo, are produced, with ivory, horns, and in 1848, 2,400 tons of tin, and, as estimated 20,000 ounces of gold annually. Rice and other grains are not raised in sufficient quantity for the home demand, and are imported from Bengal and Sumatra. Trade is principally with the British and Dutch settlements in the E., and with Siam, China, and the Malay Archipelago. The pop. consists principally of Siamese and Malays. Principal towns, Malacca, Kedah, Selangore, Johore, Patani, and Pahang. [ASIATIC ARCHIPELAGO.]

MALBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. S.S.W. Kingsbridge. Ac. 5,208. Pop. 2,354.

MALORIN, a town of Germany, grand duchy Mecklenburg-Scherwin, cap. dist. between Lakes Malchin and Cummern, 24 m. E.S.E. Güstrow. P. 3,852. Chief industry, weaving and tanning.

MALOROW, a town of Germany, grand duchy Mecklenburg-Scherwin, cap. dist., on an island in Lake Malchow, 11 m. W.S.W. Waren. Pop. 2,887. It has important manufs. of woollen cloths.

MALDAH, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. and 50 m. S.W. Dinajpore, on the Mahananda, an affluent of the Ganges. Pop. 15,000, miserably built out of the ruins of Gour, 12 m. distant, and during the rainy season it is nearly insulated.

MALDAH, a district of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 24° 30' and 25° 25' N., lon. 87° 50' and 88° 30' E. Area 1,000 sq. m. Pop. 431,000. The country is a rich alluvial tract, traversed by several rivers, communicating with each other by numerous offsets, giving to the country the appearance of a great river. In the low grounds rice is the staple crop, and wheat, barley, and oil-seeds are raised in the elevated tracts. Exports rice, wheat, barley, cotton fabrics, and coarse silks. Imports sugar, tobacco, hemp, cotton, hardware, and other British manufactures. Chief towns, Maldah, English Bazaar, Ruhanpore, and Lijganj. This district was made over to the British in 1765.

MALDEGHEM, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 17 m. N.W. Ghent. Pop. 3,114, engaged in tobacco factories, oil mills, breweries, and cotton printing works.

MALDEN, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 24 m. N.N.W. Ewell, and with a station on the London and South Western Railway, 1½ m. N.E. Kingston-on-Thames. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 283.

MALDEX, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, connected with Charlestown by a bridge over Mystic river. Pop. 3,520.

MALDIVÉ ISLANDS or **MALINDIVA** (*Thousand Isles*), a chain of islands, Indian Ocean, between lat. 0° 45' S. and 7° 6' N., lon. 72° 48' and 73° 48' E., about 300 m. S.E. Hindostan, and separated N. from Manicoy and the Laccadives by the 8 and 9 degrees channels. They are of coral formation, and arranged in 17 round and oval groups, termed *atolls*, surrounded and protected by coral reefs. The larger islands are well wooded with palms, etc., and produce millet, numerous excellent roots, fruits, and poultry; the smaller

are more barren islets. Cowry fishing is an important pursuit, and the inhabitants, during the W. monsoon, take cowries, coir, oil, salted fish, pepper, and tortoise-shell to Sumatra, Bataavia, &c., exchanging these articles for rice, sugar, manufactured goods, and tobacco, which they bring back during the N.E. monsoon. Pop. of the whole may amount to 150,000 or 200,000. They are Mohammedans, and live under a sultan, who resides on the island Mohl or Male, and sends an annual tribute to the British gov. in Ceylon.

MAL-DE-VENTRE, an isl. of the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Sardinia, 5 m. S.W. Cape Mada, 5 m. long, 1 m. broad, low, and rocky.

MALDON, a pari. and munic. bor., river port, and town of England, co. Essex, on the Chelmer, 9½ m. E. Chelmsford. Area including three par., 2,700 ac. Pop. of bor., 4,588; do. of pari. bor., 5,888. It occupies an eminence overlooking a marshy tract. It has several ancient churches, a grammar school, a national school, a valuable library, an ancient town-hall, a gaol, barracks, and a union workhouse, with imports of coal, iron, and timber; exports of fish and agricultural produce. Vessels of considerable burden approach the town. It sends 2 mems to H. of C.

MALDONADO, a fortified seaport town of Uruguay or Banda Oriental (South America), on the N.E. shore of the Plata estuary, 60 m. E. Montevideo. Lat. of the isl. Gorriti, which shelters its harbour, 34° 57' 2" S., lon. 54° 27' 35" W.

MALE or **MOUL**, the principal island of the Maldivé group, Indian Ocean, a little N. of its centre. It is nearly circular, 5 m. round, fortified, and estimated to have 2,000 inhabitants, with several mosques, many gardens, and a citadel, its residence of the Maldivé sultan. [MALDIVÉ ISLES.]

MALÉBUN, a town of Nepal, cap. dist., on the Gunduck, 138 miles N.W. Khatmandoo.

MALÉKA, a town of the Punjab, S. range of Himalaya, close to the foot of Kot-Kangrain.

MALÉMONT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, 6 m. S.E. Carpentras. Pop. 1,300.

MALÉNOWITZ, a market town of Moravia, circ. and 12 m. N.N.E. Hradish. Pop. 1,337.

MALÉSTRASSE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., on the Essonne, 1 m. N.E. Pithiviers. Pop. 1,475.

MALÉSTROIT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, 8 m. S. Ploermel. Pop. 1,790.

MALÉHARA, **MALGHARA** or **MIGALGARA**, a wall-town of European Turkey, prov. Rumili, sanj. and 33 m. N.N.E. Gallipoli. Pop. 2,500.

MALORAT, a seaport town of Spain, prov. and 7 m. N.E. Barcelona, on the Mediterr. P. 2,839.

MALOUENAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 4 m. W. Pontivy. Pop. 2,009.

MALHAM, a township of England, co. York, W. tiding, pa. Kirby-in-Malhamdale, 5 m. E. S. E. settle. Pop. 185. In the vicinity is Malham Tove, a limestone rock, nearly 300 feet in height.

MALMOËRE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., 8 m. N. La Roche, on l. b. of the Sarthe. Pop. 1,094.

MALMEË, a town of Belgium. [MIDDEL.]

MALIN HEAD, a promontory of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal. Lat. 55° 22' N., lon. 7° 24' W. On its summit is a signal tower.

MALMOËRKA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 3 m. E.S.E. Kharkov, on the Donets. P. 2,000.

MALMONT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. and 28 m. E.N.E. Arles. Pop. 2,418.

MALWA, a town of India, prov. Guzerat, dist. Moolu Kanta, 315 m. N.W. Bombay. The

talook or subdivision annexed to it, contains nine villages, with an aggregate pop. of 4,298. Annual revenue, 17,188 rupees, out of which it pays as tribute 1,341 rupees to the Gulcower and to the nawab of Joonaghur.

MALMOËLLO, an island of the Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides, in lat. 16° 30' S., lon. 167° 50' E., S.E. Espiritu Santo. Estimated area 600 sq. m. It is low, well watered, and fertile, but inhabited by a race apparently in the lowest stage of barbarism.—Another island, 800 m. N. (properly *Manicello*), has sometimes erroneously received this name.

MALLING, three par. of England.—I. (*East*), co. Kent, 4 m. W.N.W. Maidstone. Area 2,560 ac. Pop. 1,741.—II. (*West*), a pa. and market town, co. Kent, 5½ m. W.N.W. Maidstone. Area of pa. 1,320 ac. Pop. 2,031.—III. (*South*), co. Sussex, on the Ouse, adjoining Lewes. Ac. 2,680. P. 730.

MALLOCCA, an isl. Mediterranean. [MALJOCA.]

MALLOW, a pari. bor., town, watering-place, and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 17 m. N.N.W. Cork, on the Blackwater, and on the Great South Western Railway. Area of pa. 8,820 ac. Pop. 9,965; do. of bor. 6,851. It has a modern, and the ruins of an anc. church, a Roman Catholic chapel, manor court-house, gaol, union workhouse, barracks, co. infirmary, news-rooms, a mineral spring (the hottest in Ireland), and neat pump-room. The bor. sends 1 mem to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1849) 321.

MALLWYD, a pa. of N. Wales, cos. Merioneth and Montgomery, 9 m. E.S.E. Dolgelly. P. 1,201.

MALMEDY, a town of Rhemish Prussia, reg. and 25 m. S. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circ. on the Warge. Pop. 4,258. It has tanneries, and manufs. of woollen cloth, muslins, lace, soap, glue, and potash, and mineral springs.

MALMESBURY, a pari. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. W. Its, nearly enclosed by the Avon, here crossed by six bridges, 19½ m. N.N.W. Bath. Area of pa. 6,900 ac. Pop. 2,443; do. of pari. bor. which comprises also 10 other par. 6,998. The town, formerly extensive, has several endowed schools, an almshouse, union workhouse, vestiges of ancient fortifications, and ruins of a nunnery. Its woollen manufactures have wholly declined, and the trade is mostly retail. It sends one member to House of Commons.

MALMESBURY, a district of the Cape Colony, South Africa, Cape Division. Pop. (1849) 8,620.

MALMËN, a town of Russia, gov. Viatka, 80 m. N.N.E. Kasan, on the Viatka. Pop. 2,000.

MALMÖ, a len of Sweden, at its S.W. extremity, having N. and E. the len Christianstad, S. the Baltic, and W. the Sound. Area 1,781 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 258,084. Surface mostly level, and it is one of the most fertile provs. of the kingdom. More corn is raised than required for home consumption; potatoes, fruit, hemp, hops, and tobacco, are important crops. Cattle form also a principal article of export.

MALMÖ or **MALMCA**, a strongly fortified town of S. Sweden, cap. len, on the Sound, 16 m. E.S.E. Copenhagen. Pop. 10,208. It has a citadel, and a port, consisting of an artificial inner harbour and an outer roadstead; manufactures of woollen cloths, tobacco, soap, and carpets.

MALO, a market town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 10 m. N.W. Vicenza, cap. circ., on the Torio. Pop. 3,960. It has a saltpetre factory.

MALO (St.), a fortified seaport town and comm. of France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, cap. arrond., on the English Channel, near mouth of the Rance, 40 m. N.N.W. Rennes. Pop. 6,997. It is situated on a peninsula, connected by a causeway with

the mainland, defended by strong bastioned walls, and a castle. Chief buildings are a cathedral, a bishop's palace, town-hall, communal college, exchange, theatre, chamber of commerce, school of navigation, and a naval arsenal. It has a commodious and secure harbour, dry at low water, but 40 feet deep at spring tides, to which has lately been added a large floating dock. It has extensive rope walks, manufs. of fishing nets and hooks, pulley blocks, and other marine fittings, saufs, and soap; an active provision trade with the colonies, a brisk coasting trade, and many vessels employed in the mackerel, cod, and whale fisheries. Birthplace of Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada.

MALOI, several small towns of Russia.—I. (*Archangelok*), gov. and 43 m. S.E. Orel. Pop. 1,600.—II. (*Diehlhaga*), Don Cosack country, 230 m. N.E. Tcherkassk, on the Medveditsa. Pop. 2,500.—III. (*Jaroslavitz*), gov. and 38 m. N. Kaluga, on the Lusha. This last was the scene of a fierce engagement between the French and Russians, 4th October 1812.

MALONE, a town, U. S. N. Amer. New York, on Salmon River, here crossed by a bridge, 40 m. W. Plattsburg. Pop. 4,547. It has a state arsenal.

MALONKO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 42 m. N.E. Bergamo. Pop. 1,628.

MALOUINES, Atlantic. [FALKLAND ISLANDS.] MALPARTIDA-DE-CAECERES, a market town of Spain, prov. and 50 m. N.N.E. Caeceres. Pop. 2,575.—II. a vill., prov. Badajoz. Pop. 1,748.

MALPAS, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 14 m. S.S.E. Chester. Area of pa. 35,040 ac. Pop. 5,710.—II. a pa., co. Monmouth, 1½ m. N.N.W. Newport. Area 720 ac. Pop. 327.

MALPLAQUET, a vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Avesnes, memorable for the victory of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, over the French in 1709.

MALSCH, two market-towns of Germany, Baden.—I. circ. Middle Rhine, 6 m. E.N.E. Rastadt. Pop. 2,980.—II. circ. Lower Rhine, 14 m. S.S.E. Mannheim. Pop. 1,285.

MALSEN or MALCESINE, a vill. of Austrian Italy, prov. and 23 m. N.N.W. Verona, with a small port on the Lake of Garda. Pop. 2,033.

MALTA, *Melita* (?), an island of the Mediterranean, dependent on Britain, 62 m. S.S.W. the S. point of Sicily. Length 17 m., greatest breadth 8½ m. Area 98 sq. m. Pop. (1857) including Gozo and Comino, 125,496. Cap. Valletta, on N.E. side, in lat. 35° 53' 8" N., lon. 14° 31' 9" E. Shape nearly oval; coast indented with numerous bays. Surface naturally a bare calcareous rock, containing numerous grottoes, and abounding in fossil remains. Surface undulating, highest hills 560 feet above the sea. Its stone is extensively exported for building, chiefly to the Levant. Soil artificial, and only 8 to 10 inches deep. It is cultivated with great care, and yields abundant crops. Chief products, cotton, wheat, barley, oats, and all the European vegetables. The fruits of Malta, of which the orange and fig are the principal, may be compared to those of tropical climates for excellence, and the garden flowers are most odoriferous. The honey of Malta is highly valued, and fish abound on the coasts, yet the pop. is so dense (more than 7 times that of England in proportion to space) that the produce is not more than 1-3d of that required for consumption. Horses small but active. The climate of Malta resembles that of Africa more than Europe. Mean temperature in Sept. 70°·5; in Jan. 57° Fahr. Variations of temperature are sudden, and storms from the N.E., the gurgals, violent and destructive, during

a N. wind the air is cold and clear, but during the prevalence of the *strocco* (S.E. wind) in spring and autumn, the temperature rises to 88° Fahr., and its effects are most debilitating. Frost and snow are unknown; ice is largely imported from Sicily. Manufactures are confined to coarse cottons, cabinet work, and jewellery. Government vested in a governor and council of seven persons, appointed by the British crown. Established religion Roman Catholic, but there are 4,500 Protestants. The island was taken from the French by the British in 1800, to whom it was ceded at the peace of 1815. [CITRA VECCHIA—VALLETTA.]

MALTA, a vill. of U. S., N. America, Ohio, 61 m. S.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,302.—II. a township of New York, 20 m. N. Albany. Pop. 1,349.

MALTRY, two par. of England.—I. co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. W.S.W. Tickhill. Area 4,286 ac. Pop. 924.—II. (*le Marsh*), co. Lincoln, 3½ m. N.N.E. Alford. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 293.

MALTON, a parl. bor. and town of England, co. York, North Riding, on the Derwent, 18 m. N.N.E. York, with a station on the York and North Midland Railway. Area of town, including two parishes, 110 ac. Pop. of parl. bor. 7,661. It stands on an eminence, has a market place, containing the town-hall and St Michael's church, national and Lancasterian schools, a theatre, and public rooms, with library. Porter, malt, corn, and bacon, are largely exported to Hull by the navigable Derwent. The bor. is a polling place for co., and in conjunction with its suburb of Norton, and with Old Malton, sends two members to H. of C. The town was burnt in the reign of Stephen, and on being rebuilt, took the name of New-Malton.—II. (*Old*), a pa., 1 m. N. of the above, in the parl. boundary of which it is comprised. Area 4,080 ac. Pop. 1,505.

MALVERN (GRAT), a pa. and watering place of England, co. and 8 m. S.S.W. Worcester, on the E. declivity of the Malvern Hills. Area of pa. 5,020 ac. Pop. 3,911. The vill. has baths. A medicinal spring here attracts many invalids.

—II. (*Little*), a pa., co. Hereford, 6 m. E.N.E. Ledbury. Area 550 ac. Pop. 89.

MALVERN HILLS, England, separate the co. Worcester from Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, and are nearly 9 m. in length, N. to S. The Herefordshire beacon, an ancient British fortress, near their centre, is 1,444 feet in elevation.

MALVITTO, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, dist. and 16 m. S.S.W. Castrovillari, on the Esao. Pop. 1,516.

MALWA or CENTRAL INDIA, a table-land, elevated from 1,500 to 2,500 feet above the sea, is bounded on the W. by the Aravalli range of mountains, S. by the Vindhya chain, E. Bundelcund, and N.E. by the valley of the Ganges. It was at one time a powerful kingdom, having declared itself independent of Delhi towards the close of the fourteenth century. Its first king was Dilwar Ghorri, and it preserved its independence for 180 years, when it was subjugated by Akbar, and annexed to the imperial dominions. Mandoo, the cap. city, the area of the walls of which have been estimated at from 22 to 37 m. in circumference, is now in ruins. It was next overrun by the Maharrattas. Here originated the associations of Pindaries, leagued together for the purposes of rapine and plunder. These parties were a source of great annoyance to the adjacent countries until stopped by the Marquis of Hastings. The Shoels, a despised race, were organized into a military corps, and have shown themselves worthy of the trust reposed in them.

The expense of this corps is borne mutually by the British, Malabar, Scindia, Dhar, and Jabooas.

MALWAS, or **SOONDEEDMOOG**, a town and fortified isl. of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. S. Concan, on the Malabar coast, 50 m. N.N.W. Goa. It was formerly a resort of pirates. Good iron ore has been found in the vicinity.

MALEZVILLE and **LE MALEZIEU**, two comm. and villa. of France.—I dep. Meurthe, on the Meurthe, here crossed by a bridge of 13 arches, 15 m. E. Nancy. Pop. 1,648.—II. dep. Lozere, cap. cant., 25 m. N. Marvejols. Pop. 1,167.

MAMADISH, a town of Russia, gov. and 87 m. E. Kasan, cap. dist., on the Viatka. Pop. 2,000.

MAMAKATING, a township of U. S., N. America, New York, 13 m. E. Monticello. Pop. 4,107.

MAMANGUAPÉ, a river of Brazil, prov. Parahiba, enters the Atlantic 25 m. N. Parahiba, after an E. course of 130 m. At its mouth is the town Mamanguape. Pop. 4,000.

MAMBLE, a pa. of England, co. and 15 m. N.W. Worcester. Area 2,130 ac. Pop. 381.

MAMBUCABA, a market town of Brazil, prov. and 78 m. W. Rio de Janeiro, near the river Mambucaba. Pop. 4,000.

MAMENS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. arrond., 24 m. N.N.E. Le Mans. Pop. 5,789. It has manufactures of hemp, cottons, and woollens.

MAMET (Str.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., 9 m. N.W. Nîmes. Pop. 602.

MAMHEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4½ m. E.N.E. Chudleigh. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 252.

MAMHILL, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 5 m. W.N.W. Usk. Area 1,870 ac. Pop. 297.

MAMMOLA, a town of S. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra, dist. and 7½ m. N. Gerace, on the Locarno. Pop. 8,108.

MAMOO-KHAIL, a fort of Afghanistan, 60 m. E.E. Cabool, where the British defeated an Afghan force in 1842.

MAMORA or **MARMORÉ**, a river of Bohria, formed by the junction of the Rio Grande and Chaparce, after an N. course of 400 m. joins the Beni to form the Madeira.

MAMPARWA, a vill. of Borneo, on its W. coast, between Pontinak and Sambas. Pop. 2,453.

MAMPAWA, a maritime town of the Malay Archipelago, on the W. coast of the isl. Borneo, in the dist., and on the river Mampawa. Lat. 0° 25' N., lon. 109° E., and which formerly imported about 500 chests of opium annually for home consumption.

MAM-TOR, a mountain of Engl. [CASTLETON]

MAN (ISLE OF), *Manx* or *Menavia*, an island in the Irish Sea, 33 m. W. England, 30 m. E. Ireland, 16 m. S. Scotland, and 56 m. N. Wales. Lat. of Calif. of Man, on which there is a lighthouse, 54° 3' N., lon. 4° 49' W. Length, N.E. to S.W., 30 m., greatest breadth 12 m. Area 280 sq. m. or 179,200 ac. Pop. 52,387. A mountain range crosses the isl. from S.W. to N.E. Numerous streams water the valleys. Greywacke and schistose strata prevalent, with limestone, marl, and peat moss. Copper, zinc, and lead ores, are found, with some seams of coal. Soil sandy in some places, but fertile in others. Climate mild, and winter open, though rain and gales of wind are frequent. Mean summer temperature 58°, winter 41°·7, annual mean 45° 8, Fahr. Sea-level mountain rises to 2,000 feet above the sea. About 100,000 acres are in tillage or cultivable, and 56,000 do. unproductive. It yields a surplus of wheat and barley over the home demand. Flax, oats, potatoes, and clover are the crops next in importance. An excellent small breed of horses

is reared; cattle and small sheep are tolerably numerous. Farms range from 10 to 200 ac., and rents vary from 3s. to 8l. an ac. The herring and other fisheries off the coasts are of considerable importance. In 1833, 79 vessels were engaged in the herring fishing, and the total take of herrings was 39,832 barrels. During the same period the take of cod and ling was 15,000 fish. The island has limestone, slate, and marble quarries, and some mining operations. The women weave woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics; there are some bleaching works, but few manufacturing establishments. Principal exports, corn, potatoes, eggs, limestone, ore, fish, limes, and sailcloth; imports, spirits, wine, colonial products, and manufactured goods. Reg. shipping (1848) 318 vessels, aggregate burden 9,436 tons. Gross customs revenue (1846) 20,661l., net do. 12,514l. This island, originally peopled by the Manx (*Menavia*), a tribe of the Celtic race, was alternately possessed by the Scotch under the Lord of the Isles, and English. It was latterly held as a feudal sovereignty by the Stanleys, and afterwards by the dukes of Athol, from whom it was purchased for the British crown in 1806; and finally in 1826, certain remaining privileges were ceded by the duke on receiving an award of 418,000l. Government vested in the British sovereign, or the lieutenant of the crown, a council of the bishops and principal functionaries, and the House of Keys, a body of 24 proprietors of estates, who possess the legislative power. The island has its own laws, and two supreme judges, called deemsters. Common law courts are held in the 6 shreadings into which the island is divided, and appeals lie from their decisions successively to the House of Keys, the governor, and the sovereign in council. The isl. is subdivided into 21 par. Established religion that of the Church of England, under the bishop of Sodor and Man, who has a seat (without a vote) in the British House of Peers. Each pa. has its endowed school, in which English is taught as well as the native Manx, a dialect of the Celtic. The island was a great station of the Druids, and contains numerous vestiges of their relics. Principal towns, Castletown, the cap., Peel, Douglas, and Ramsey.

MAN, an island, South Pacific Ocean, between New Ireland and New Britain, and stated to be nearly 40 m. in circuit.

MANA, a town of British India, dist. Kumaon, N.W. prov. Pop. estimated at from 1,400 to 1,500. This is a town of considerable trade into Chinese Tartary through the Mana Pass. Sheep, goats, and yaks, are employed in conveying the merchandise consisting of salt, borax, gold-dust, dried grapes, wool, musk, sheep, goats, ponies, and dogs. In the winter season the town is deserted, the inhabitants emigrating to places of less elevation, the town and neighbourhood being buried under snow. Elevation of town 10,492 feet, do. of Pass 18,000 feet above the sea.

MANA, a river of French Guiana, enters the Atlantic 126 m. N.W. Cayenne. Length 167 m. On its banks is a French colony for free blacks.

MANAAR (GULF OF), an inlet of the Indian Ocean, between Ceylon and the S. extremity of India, 120 m. in width at entrance, and separated northward from Falk's Strait, by the isls. Rammasseram and Manaar, and a reef termed Adam's bridge (which see).—*Manaar Island*, immediately off Ceylon, is 18 miles in length, by 2½ m. across.

MANACAN, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6 m. S.S.W. Falmouth. Area 1,730 ac. P. 562.

MANACON, a town of the island Majorca, in a

fertile plain, 30 m E Palma. Pop. 9,642. It is a bishop's see, and has a convent.

MANADO or **MANADO**, a Dutch town and settlement of the island Celebes, Asiatic Archipelago, near its N E extremity, lat 1° 28' N, lon 124° 30 E. It exports coffee, raised in its vicinity, rice, and gold dust.

MANAFON, a pa of North Wales, co Montgomery, 2½ m S S E Llanfair. Pop 766.

MANAFORNO, a town of South Naples, prov Abruzzo-Ultra II, 18 m S E Avezzano, dist Gropi, on the S E side of Lake Fucino. P 2,409.

MANAGUA, a town of Central America, state Nicaragua, on the W shore of the Lake of Managua or Leon, 33 m S E Leon. Pop 13,000, mostly of European descent.

MANAIA (improperly *Mangesa*), an island of the Pacific, Harvey group, lat 31° 57' S, lon 185° 7' W. It is about 16 m in circumference, and sufficiently elevated to be seen at a distance of 25 miles.

MANAKOU or **STYMON'S HARBOUR**, a harbour of New Zealand, N island, on its E coast, 7 m S Auckland. Lat 37° S, lon 174° 30 E.

MANAMA, a town of the Persian Gulf, at the N extremity of the island Bahrain.

MANANTWADDY, a town of British India, dist Malabar, presid Madras, cap of subdivision of Wynad, and head-quarters of the local force stationed in it.

MANAOS, Brazil [BARRA DO-RIO-NRGO].

MANAPAR, a town of British India, presid Madras, dist Madras, 40 m N E Dindigul.

MANATON, a pa of Engl, co Devon, 3½ m S Moreton-Hampton. Area 6,170 ac. Pop 442.

MANATOULIN ISLANDS, a chain in Lake Huron, British North America, near its N coast.

MANAVGHAT or **MEWOWHAT**, a market town, Asia Minor, presid Adana, on the Manavghat river (*Melas*), 30 m N W Aliva.

MANAYUNK, a town of the U S, N America, Philadelphia, co Pennsylvania. Pop 6,139.

MANBY, a pa of England, co Lincoln, 4½ m E S E Louth. Area 1,480 ac. Pop 240.

MANCETTES, a pa of England, co Warwick, 11 m N Coventry. Area 4,120 ac. Pop 5,346.

MANCHA (La), an old prov of Spain, in the S part of New Castile, now comprised in the prov Ciudad-Real. Surface, a level plateau, about 2,000 feet above the sea, bare and uninteresting, but noted for the production of *l al de penas*, a light red wine. Its mules, celebrated for their size and strength, are sent to many of the other provs. Towns are few and poor. It derives its name from the novel of Cervantes, whose Sancho Panza is a true Manchegan peasant.

MANCHA-REAL, a town of Spain, prov and 7 m E Jaen. Pop 3,966. Manufactures of woollens.

MANCHE, a maritime dep of France, in the N W, on the *Manche*, or English Channel, formed of part of the old prov of Normandy, bounded E by the depts Calvados and Orne, S by Mayenne and Ille-et-Vilaine, W and N, and N.E. by the English Channel. Area 2,617 sq m. Pop 600,882. Principal rivers, the Vire, Tante, Douve, Merderet, and Selune, all navigable. On its coasts are Cape la Hague, Point Bardeur or Bar de Gatteville, and Cape la Hague. Climate temperate, but humid, too cold for the cultivation of the vine. Soil marshy in parts of the interior, but fertile in grain, lint, hemp, and apples, for cider. The horses in this dep are considered the best in France; cattle are excellent, sheep yield inferior wool. Chief industry, manufactures of iron, copper, and zinc, cloth, linens, cottons, and lace. It is divided into the arronds, Av-

ranche, Cherbourg, Coutances, St LA, Mortain, and Valonges. Cap St Ló.

MANCHESTER, a city, pari, and munic bor, and pa of England, co Lancaster, hundred Salford, the town on the Irwell, across which it communicates by 6 bridges with the adjacent bor, Salford, on the W, and conjointly with which it is the chief seat of the cotton manufacture in South Britain, 161 m N N W London. Area of parish, including the borough of Salford, 34,200 ac. Pop, m 1801, 110,398, m 1851, 401,321, of whom 318,218 were in the bor of Manchester, and 85,108 in that of Salford. The town stands in a plain, and consists, with Salford, of a dense mass of buildings, extending about 2 m from E to W, by somewhat less from N to S, and covering about 3,000 acres. The Irk and Medlock rivers join the Irwell close to the town, and with it are extensively made use of to impel machinery. The town is irregularly laid out, and comprises at least 800 streets. Principal thoroughfares are Market Street, Piccadilly, and the London Road, Oldham and Great Ancoo Streets, Quay, Peter, Bond, and Morley Streets, and the Oxford and Chester Roads. Many of the newer public ways and open spaces are handsome, such as Portland Place, Grosvenor Square, Mosley Street, Ardwick Green, and Salford Crescent, and between the London and Oxford Roads is Victoria Park, occupying 140 acres. The exchange, in the market place, is a large semicircular building, adorned with Doric pillars. The town hall, of Ionic architecture, contains a noble public room. The corn exchange, royal infirmary, and lunatic asylum, atheneum, royal institution, news room, union club house, natural history society's hall, concert hall, assembly rooms, Salford and Chorlton town halls, asylums for the blind and for deaf-mutes, a royal and some other theatres, the barracks, Victoria bridge, and the numerous mills and warehouses. The collegiate church (now erected into a cathedral), was founded in the 16th century. The see includes nearly all the county Lancaster, bishop's revenue 4,600l a year. Trinity church, at Salford, St Luke's, Cheetham, and St George's, Hulme, are the only other churches demanding especial notice. There are Roman Catholic, Independent, Baptist, Swedenborgian, Unitarian, and a great number of Wesleyan, besides other chapels, most of which have charity schools attached to them. The grammar school, founded in 1520, has a revenue of upwards of 4,000l a year, and 16 exhibitions of 60l a year to the universities, 16 scholarships at Brasenose college, Oxford, others at Cambridge, and additional privileges for its pupils at those seats of learning. Cheetham college, or blue-coat school, has 80 scholars, a library of 25,000 vols., and a museum. Manchester new college, removed from York in 1840, is the principal Unitarian college in England, and is in connection with the university of London. The royal school of medicine, Lancashire independent college, the royal Lancasterian school, which educates 1,400 children, and the Jubilee school for 40 girls, are among the chief public institutions. Scientific establishments are very numerous, and comprise the royal institution, literary and philosophical, statistical, geological, prehistorical, architectural, botanical, and natural history societies, mechanics' institutes, a school of design, and the Victoria gallery. Charitable institutions are also numerous, among them are the infirmary, fever, lying-in, eye, and lock hospitals. It has a branch of the bank of England, 5 joint-stock banks, and 5 weekly newspapers. A statue has been erected

to Field-Marshal the late Duke of Wellington. Markets, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The proximity of an abundance of coal, the improvements introduced into spinning and weaving machinery by Hargreaves, Arkwright, Hargreaves, and Crompton, and the application of steam power, have raised Manchester to its eminence of monopolizing two-thirds of the cotton manufacture of Great Britain. Its manufs. are mostly conducted in large mills or factories. In 1853, there were in operation 233 factories, worked by steam power to the amount of 8,135 horses, and employing 42,264 persons. Woollen fabrics, machinery, hats, paper, ropes, twine, pins, and numerous other goods are made in large quantities; and there are many bleaching and chemical works, and breweries. Manchester communicates by railway with all parts of the kingdom. The munic. bor. is divided into 15 wards, and governed by a mayor, recorder, 15 aldermen, and 48 councillors. It has courts of quarter-sessions, record, and requests, and a court-baron held every Wednesday three weeks; and, independent of Salford, it sends two members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1848) 12,836. Under the Romans, a station termed *Mancunium*, was erected on a part of its site. Among its eminent natives may be noticed the celebrated Duke of Bridgewater, the chemists Dalton and Henry, and Sir R. Peel, the father of the late premier.

MANCHESTER, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New Hampshire, 21 m. S.S.E. Concord. Pop. 13,922.—II. New York, 8 m. N. Canandaigua. Pop. 2,940.—III. New Jersey, on the Passaic river, here crossed by two bridges, 18 m. N.W. New York. Pop. 2,781.—IV. Pennsylvania, 18 m. S. Harrisburg. Pop. 6,139.—V. Vermont, 81 m. S.S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,782. It has white marble quarries, and a well endowed academy.—VI. Massachusetts, 23 m. N.E. Boston. Pop. 1,688.—VII. a vill., Indiana, 76 m. S.E. Indianapolis. Pop. 2,423.—VIII. a vill., Virginia, 2 m. S. Richmond. Pop. 2000.—IX. a township, Connecticut, 10 m. E. Hartford. Pop. 2,546.

MANCHOOIA (Chinese *Leao-tong*, *Saghalin*, and *Kirin-oola*), an extensive region of E. Asia, forming a great division of the Chinese empire, between lat. 36° and 66° N., lon. 117° and 143° E., having S. Corea and the Yellow Sea, W. Mongolia and the Russian gov. Irkutsk, N. the gov. Yakutsk, and E. the Sea of Japan and Gulf of Tartary. Estimated area 34,000 sq. m., and pop. 4,300,000. On the N. it is bounded by the Yablonoi mountain chain, and W. ward shut off from Mongolia by a palisade connected with the Great Wall of China; the Amoor river traverses its centre. The whole coast is bordered, not far inland, by a mountain chain, probably 5,000 feet in elevation, beyond which the country is wholly unknown to Europeans, but reported to send large quantities of corn, pease, and ginseng to China, besides which its principal products comprise rhubarb, timber, and live stock. It consists of three provs., Shing-king, Kirin, and Tsaitshar, in the two last of which the pop. are chiefly nomadic; and the government is strictly military, except in Leao-tong, where it is organized as in China. Principal towns, Monkden (*Leao-tong*), Kirin-oola, Saghalin-oola, Kin-choo, and Fung-shung-ching.

MANCIEY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gers, 20 m. S.W. Condom. Pop. 1,900.

MANCOYS (Hind. *Manetta*), a town of the Punjab, 76 m. N. Amritsar.

MANCOW, the most S. town of Norway, stift and

28 m. W.S.W. Christiansand, on the Skagger-rack, with a port 17 m. E. the Ruse. Pop. 2,830.

MANDATE DISTRICT, a territory belonging to the United States, and comprising a portion of the central region of North America, between the Wisconsin territory and the Rocky mountains, and bounded N. by British America, and S. by the northern fork of Platte river, a tributary of the Missouri. Estimated area 900,000 sq. m. It consists mostly of a prairie table land, traversed by the Upper Mississippi and Yellow-stone rivers, and the principal pass across the Rocky mountains into the Oregon territory.

MANDARA, a state of Central Africa, S. of Bornou. Surface mountainous; fertile in fruits, and abounds with forests and lakes. The inhabs. are a superior race of Mohammedans, who manuf. iron wares, which they export into Bornou, and have a pretty formidable array of cavalry. Mora is the principal town and residence of the chief.

MANDAS, a market town of the island Sardinia, div. & 30 m. N. Cagliari, cap. mand. Pop. 2,188.

MANDÉ (87), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, near the Wood of Vincennes, 3 m. E. S.E. Paris, and close to its walls. Pop. 3,837.

MANDEL, an island off the E. coast of Sumatra, Asiatic Archipelago, 70 m. S.W. Singapore.

MANDELLO, a vill. of Sardinia, Piedmont, deleg. and 14 m. N.E. Como, on the E. shore of the Lake of Lecco. Pop. 660.

MANDINGO or SAN BLAS, a bay of the Caribbean Sea, on the N. side of the Isthmus of Panama. Lat. 9° 30' N., lon. 79° W.

MANDINGO COUNTRY, W. Africa, Senegambia, is mostly between lat. 10° and 14° N., lon. 13° and 18° W.; it is enclosed by Bambarra, Kairia, Fula-hu, traversed by the Joliba, and said to be subdivided into a petty confederacy of states. Principal town, Kamalia. It is supposed to be the original seat of the Mandingo people, one of the races in Africa most advanced in civilization.

MANDOO, a deserted city of India, in the state of Dhar, in Malwa, lat. 22° 30' N., lon. 75° 27' E. Circumference of rampart 37 m. It abounds with ruins of palaces, mosques, water-tanks, and wells. The city is overgrown with rank vegetation, and is now the abode of tigers.

MANDUILL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gard, arrond. Nîmes, on the railway to Beaucaire. Pop. 1,819.

MANDURIA, a town of Naples, prov. and 54 m. W.N.W. Otranto, cap. circ. Pop. 7,600.

MANEA, a chapelry of England, co. Cambridge, pa. Coveney, with a station on a branch of the Eastern Counties Railway, 5½ m. S.S.E. Marsh. Pop. 1,253.

MANERATO, a town of Austrian Italy, prov. and 13 m. S.S.W. Brescia, on the Mella. Pop. 3,231.

MANEROO, MOREERO or MURRUMBEY DOWNS, a dist. of E. Australia, New South Wales, and Victoria, adjacent to the cos. St. Vincent and Murray, extending W. along the Murrumbidgee river. Estimated area 10,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,916, of European descent. Surface chiefly an undulating plain from 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the sea, and traversed by the Australian Alps. Principal rivers, the Murrumbidgee, Shoalhaven, and Murray. Soil fertile.

MANERTIN, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 18 m. N.N.W. Pilsen, on river of same name. P. 3,112.

MANEWEN, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. N. Bishop-Stortford. Area 8,150 ac. Pop. 152.

MANFALOUT, a town of Upper Egypt, prov. Minieh, cap. dep., on I. b. of the Nile, 56 m. N.W. Siout. It is enclosed by walls, and has 2 Coptic churches, wooden manufs., and a public school.

MANFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. York, North Riding, 4 m. W.S.W. Darlington. Ac. 3,300. P. 436.
MANFROUAN, a town of Arabia, near its centre, 460 m. N.E. Mecca.

MANFREDDOIA, a fortified seaport town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, on a bay of the Adriatic, 22 m. N.E. Foggia. Pop. 7,479. It is enclosed by walls, and its port, sheltered by a mole, and defended by a fort, is accessible only to small vessels. It was founded by Manfred in the 13th century, 1 m. N.E. the ancient Sipontum.

MANFREDDONIA (GULF OF), *Stinis Urias*, an inlet of the Adriatic Sea, in S. Italy, Naples, prov. Capitanata and Bari, about 15 m. in length and 30 m. wide at its entrance, S. the Garganian promont.

MANGA, a town of Brazil, prov. Maranhão, at the confluence of the river Igara with the Moni-Mirim, comm. Itapicuru. Pop. 3,000.

MANGALORE, a seaport town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Canara, on the Malabar coast, 180 m. N.W. Seringapatam. It has a considerable export trade. Pop. (exclusive of military) 11,543.

MANGARATIBA, a maritime town of Brazil, prov. and 53 m. W.S.W. Rio-de-Janeiro, on the Bay of Angra-dos-Reis.

MANGERA, island, Pacific Ocean. [MAYATA.]
MANGELIUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. and 18 m. S.E. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,680.

MANGOL, a fortified vill. of India, Gwalior territory, in lat. 26° 7' N., lon. 76° E. In 1843 the Maharrats were here defeated by the British, with the loss of their guns and ammunition.

MANGOTSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 5 m. E.N.E. Bristol, with a station on a branch of the Midland Railway. Area 2,440 ac. Pop. 3,967.

MANGUL, a hill state of the Cis-Sutlej, in lat. 31° 18' N., lon. 76° 56' E. Pop. 1,000. Ann. rev. 1004.

MANHEIM, sev. tshps., U. S., North America.—I. New York, 64 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 1,902.—II. Pennsylvania, co. Schuylkill. Pop. 3,441.—III. co. & 16 m. W. York. Pop. 1,806.—IV. co. Lancaster, 25 m. E.S.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,089.—*Manheim*, Germany. [MANHEIM.]

MANIAGO, a market town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 25 m. W.N.W. Udine. Pop. 3,753. It has manufactures of iron and steel.

MANIAS, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 65 m. W.S.W. Brusa, with some remains, supposed to be those of the ancient *Pemaneus*.

MANICA, a town and petty state of S.E. Africa, tributary to the Portuguese, the town 140 miles N.W. Sofala. Principal products of the country are gold-dust, ivory, copper, and iron.

MANICE or **KING GEORGE RIVER**, a river of E. Africa, falls into the N. side of Delagoa Bay, after a S. course, which has been explored upwards for 50 miles.

MANICKPOOR, a town of Hindostan, dom. Oude, on the Ganges, 80 m. S.S.E. Lucknow. P. 10,000.

MANICOUAGAN, a river, lake, and bay of Lower Canada, the river bringing the surplus waters of several lakes, by a S. course of 150 m., to Manicouagan Bay, in the estuary of the St. Lawrence.

MANIKYALA, a vill. of the Punjab, between the Jhylum and Indus rivers, 145 m. N.W. Lahore, supposed to occupy the site of the anc. *Taxila*.

MANILA or **MANILLA**, a fortified city of the Philippines, and the cap. of the Spanish possessions in the East, on the S.W. coast of the Island Luzon, at the head of the Bay of Manila. Lat. of cathedral, 14° 38' N., lon. 121° 9' 4" E. Pop. of city 15,000, but including the populous suburbs, upwards of 140,000, of whom less than 5,000 are Europeans. The city proper, little more than 5 m.

in circumference, communicates across the navigable river Pasig, by a 10-arched bridge, with the important suburb Biñondo, the seat of most part of the trade. *Manilla* has a university, a missionary college, numerous schools, and hospitals, and a government cigar factory. Its vicinity is thickly studded with orchards and plantations of cotton, cocoa, and coffee; and it is the seat of an extensive commerce. Its harbour is impeded by a bar with 13 feet of water at low ebb, over which, however, vessels of 600 tons can pass. Exports comprise sugar, hemp, cordage, tobacco, cigars, indigo, coffee, cotton, rice, leather, dye-woods, rum, sapan-wood, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, etc. Imports, cotton fabrics, silks, woollens, haberdashery, drugs, clocks, and jewellery. Four-fifths of the woven goods imported, chiefly handkerchiefs, and other cottons, come from Great Britain. The city was taken and erected into a colonial cap. by the Spaniards in 1571. [PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.]

MANIPA, a small island, Malay Archipelago, off the W. end of Ceram. About 20 m. in circuit; mountainous, but populous and fertile.

MANISA, **MANISA** or **MANIKA**, *Magneria ad Sipylum*, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the N. side of Mount Sipylus, 28 m. N.E. Smyrna. Pop. 2,000. (?) It has a citadel on a height, and ancient walls, at the foot of which is the modern town, comprising many mosques, and Greek and Armenian churches, and Jews' synagogues. In ancient times it was celebrated for its magnets.

MANITOBA LAKE, British North America, is in lat. 51° N., lon. 96° W., immediately S.W. of Lake Winnipeg, and connected with it by the Dauphin river. Length 110 m., breadth varies to 25 miles.

MANITOULIN ISLANDS, a chain of islands in Lake Huron. [MANATOULIN.]

MANIYAS-GAL or the **LAKE** of **MILETOPOLIS**, a lake of Asia Minor, about 10 m. S. the peninsula of Cyriacus, is in a low, flat, grassy tract, and commencing with an affluent of the Rhyndacus.

MANJANIK, a ruined city, Persia, prov. Khuzistan, on the Abizard river, 60 m. S.E. Shuster.

MANJEE or **MANGER**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Saran, at the confluence of the Ganges and Goggra rivers, 44 m. N.W. Patna.

MANKASSER, island, Celebes. [MACASSAR.]

MANKIAM, a small island, Malay Archipelago, off the W. coast of Gilolo.

MANKORE or **MANKAUR**, a town of British India, dist. Burdwan, presid. Bengal, in lat. 23° 24' N., lon. 87° 34' E. Pop. estimated at 3,682.

MANLI'S, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 10 m. E. Syracuse. Pop. 6,308.

MANMOLL, a hamlet of England, co. Monmouth, pa. Bedwely, 7 m. W. Pont-y-pool. Pop. 9,120. Has coal mines and iron works.

MANNEBORG, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and on the L. of Zürich, 11 m. S.E. Zürich. P. 2,350.

MANNEHEDORF, several market towns of Austria.—I. Lower Austria, 20 m. S.S.E. Vienna. Pop. 1,980. It has a castle and mineral baths.—II. (or *Mattersdorf*, Hung. *Kethely*), W. Hungary, circ. and 17 m. S.W. Odenburg. Pop. 1,100.—III. (or *Manhardsdorf*, Hung. *Manhard*), N. Hungary, circ. Zips, 4 m. S. Keenmark. Pop. 1,000, engaged in linen weaving and distilling.

MANNEHARTSBERG, a wooded mountain range of Austria, terminates near the Danube, about 26 m. W.N.W. Vienna, dividing Lower Austria N. of that river into the circles above and below the Mannhartsberg.

MANNEHEIM or **MANHEIM**, a town of W. Germany, grand duchy Baden, cap. circ. Lower Rhine, op

the Rhine, here joined by the Neckar, both crossed by floating bridges, 24 m. N. Karlsruhe, and with a station on the Main-Neckar Railway, 13 m. N.W. Heidelberg. Pop. (1856) 35,667. Principal edifices, the palace, built in 1730. It has Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, with a Jews' synagogue, observatory, arsenal, cannon foundry, exchange, orphan asylum, savings' bank, town-hall, a gymnasium, public baths, and a club called "the Harmony." Its manufactures were formerly important.

MANNICOLOR OF PITT'S ISLAND. [VANIKORO.]

MANNING RIVER, Australia, New South Wales, rises in the Liverpool range, flows E.S.E., separating the cos. Gloucester and Macquarrie, and enters the Pacific by several mouths, in lat. 31° 53' S. Length 80 miles.

MANNINGFORD, two pas. of England, co. Wilts. —I. (Abbots), 9 m. E.S.E. Devizes. Area 960 ac. Pop. 119. —II. (Bruce), 9½ m. N.W. Ludgershall. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 275.

MANNINGHAM, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 1 m. N.W. Bradford. Pop. 9,604. It has woollen manufactures.

MANNINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.N.W. Aylsham. Area 680 ac. Pop. 12.

MANNINGTON, a township of the U.S., North America, New Jersey, 6 m. N.E. Salem. P. 2,177.

MANNINGTREE, a pa. and market town of England, co. Essex, on the navigable river Stour, and with a station on the E. Union Railway, 9½ m. S.S.W. Ipswich. Area 30 ac. Pop. 1,176.

MANNI, a river of the island of Sardinia, which, after a S. course of 40 m., enters the lagoon of Cagliari, 7 m. N.W. that city. —*Cape Mannu*, Sardinia, is near the centre of its W. coast.

MANOE, a small is. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, in the North Sea, 10 m. W.S.W. Ribe. Pop. 50 families, engaged in fishing and navigation.

MASOPELLO or **MANUFELLO**, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Cit., 9 m. S.W. Chieti. Pop. 1,848.

MASON, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 2 m. S.W. Peebles, on the Manor river. Pop. 256.

MANOR, a township, U.S., North America, Pennsylvania, 6 m. S.W. Lancaster. Pop. 3,846.

MASON-HAMILTON, a mkt. town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Leitrim, 12 m. E. Sligo. Pop. 1,779.

MASOQUE, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. B.-Alpes, 30 m. S.W. Digne. Pop. 5,473. Manufs. sweet wine, silk twist, serge, leather, etc.

MANPOOR, a town of India, in the Rajpoot-state of Jeypore, 141 m. W. Agra. Estimated pop. 4,000.

MARRESA, a town of Spain, on a hill between the Cardener and Llobregat, prov. and 30 m. N.N.W. Barcelona. Pop. 13,333. Here are a collegiate and 4 pa. churches, an hospital, and orphan asylum, barracks, and an endowed school. It has manufs. of cotton and silk fabrics, broad cloths, tapes, ribbands, gunpowder, and brandy.

MANS (Ls), *Cenomania*, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. on the Sarthe, 40 m. N.N.E. Angers. Pop. 37,069. It consists of a lower and an upper town, and is partly enclosed by Roman walls. Principal edifices, a cathedral, and other churches; town-hall, prefecture, theatre, and 2 hospitals. It has a seminary, museum, communal college, public library of 40,000 volumes, manufactures of coarse linen and woollen fabrics. The last struggle between the French republicans and the Vendean forces took place here in 1793.

MANSFIELD, two pas. of England. —I. (*Gamage*), co. and 6 m. W.N.W. Hereford. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 113. —II. (*Lacy*), 61 m. W.N.W. Hereford. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 306.

MANSFIELD, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 30 m. N.W. Merseburg, cap. circ. Pop. 1,450.

MANSFIELD, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 14 m. N.N.W. Nottingham, on the Midland Railway, and on the borders of Sherwood Forest. Area of pa. 9,070 ac. Pop. 10,637. Chief buildings, etc., an anc. church, a grammar school, a moot-hall, a theatre, and a union work-house. It has manufs. of cotton hosiery, and lace, some iron foundries, and a large trade in malt.

MANSFIELD, several towns, U.S., N. America. —I. Connecticut, 24 m. E. Hartford. Pop. 2,530. Silk is produced here, and a large amount of sewing silk is exported. —II. New Jersey, 48 m. N.N.W. Trenton. Pop. 3,057. —III. same state, 7 m. N. Mount Holly. Pop. 2,953. —IV. a vill., Ohio, 63 m. N.N.E. Columbus. Pop. 3,537. —V. Massachusetts, 29 m. S.S.W. Boston. Pop. 1,782.

MANSFIELD ISLAND, in Hudson Bay, British North America, is about 70 miles in length.

MANSFIELD-WOODHOUSE, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 1½ m. N. Mansfield. Ac. 2,860. P. 1,972.

MANSION, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, 10 m. E.N.E. La Flèche. Pop. 2,611.

MANSILLA, several vills. of Spain, the principal being *Mansilla de las Mulas*, prov. and 11 m. S.E. Leon, on the Cala. Pop. 716.

MANVILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., 16 m. N. Angoulême. P. 1,347.

MANSORIA (El), a maritime town of Morocco, prov. Fez, 4 m. N.E. Fidaluh.

MANSOTON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6½ m. S.S.W. Shaftesbury. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 134.

MANSOURA, a town of Lower Egypt, cap. prov. and dep. on the Damietta branch of the Nile, 34 m. S.W. Damietta, having 6 mosques, a government cotton factory, and a public school. A French garrison was man-acred here in 1798.

MANSURH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, near the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, 48 m. N.W. Bassorah.

MANTLIO (CAPE), the S.E. extremity of the is. Euboea, Greece, lat. 37° 57' N., lon. 24° 34' E.

MANTES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. arrond. on the Seine, 29 m. W.N.W. Paris, on railway to Rouen. Pop. 4,374. It has a Gothic church.

MANTHORP, a township of England, co. Lincoln, pa. and 1 m. N.E. Grantham. Pop. 2,744.

MANTINEA, a vill. and ruined city of Greece, Morea, giving name to the gov. Mantinea, 9 m. N.E. Tripolizza.

MANTON, two pas. of England. —I. co. Lincoln, 6½ m. S.W. Glanford-Brigg. Area 4,630 ac. Pop. 198. —II. co. Rutland, with a station on the Stamford and Peterborough Railway, 3 m. S.E. Oakham. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 276.

MANTOTTE, a town of the island Ceylon, on its N.W. coast, opposite the island Mannar.

MANTUA (Ital. *Mantova*), a fortified city of Austria, Lombardy, cap. deleg. on an island in the Mincio, 22 m. S.S.W. Verona. Lat. 45° 9' 34" N., lon. 10° 48' 1" E. Pop. (1861) 29,909, comprising 2,500 Jews. It is surrounded by swamps, crossed by artificial dams, which connect it with several fortified suburbs and outworks. From its situation, it is extremely unhealthy. Principal public buildings, the cathedral; the *Palazzo Imperiale*; the *Castello di Corte*, formerly the palace of the Gonzagas; the *Palazzo Vecchio*, in which Napoleon I. held his court; several convents, a Jews' synagogue, civil hospital, 3 orphan asylums, Jews' asylum, arsenal, cavalry barracks, theatre, public library, and a sculpture gallery. It has a lyceum, gymnasium, academy of fine arts, several scientific and literary institutions, botanic garden, and numerous collections in art and science. Virgil was born at Andes (now Pie-

tole, (?) in its vicinity. Manufactures comprise silk, woollen and linen fabrics, paper, cordage, leather, and parchment. Outside the walls, but within the fortress, is the *Palazzo del Tè*, with a fine fresco. After the conquest of Italy by Charles V. in the 12th century, *Mantua* became cap. of a republic. It then came into the possession of the dukes of Gonzaga, to whom it belonged till it fell to Austria in 1708. It was taken by Napoleon I. in 1797, and was, till 1814, cap. of the French dep. *Mincio*.

MANWAR, a town of India, Bundelcound, 40 m. S.E. Rewah.

MANYTOR, a riv. of Russia, rises in the S. of the gov. Astrakhan, separating it, in part, from the prov. Caucasus, joins the Don on left, at Manytokhaia, 12 m. below Teherkask. Length 315 m.

MANZANARES, a river of South America, Venezuela, dep. Caracas, enters the Caribbean Sea near Cumana, after a N. course of 40 miles.

MANZANARES, a river of Spain, New Castile, joins the Henares, after a S. course of 40 m., 12 m. S.S.E. Madrid, which city is on its banks.

MANZANARES, a town of Spain, in a bleak plain, prov. and 27 m. E. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 8,560. Principal buildings, pa. church, hospital, cavalry barracks, and an old castle. Chief industry, in raising saffron, and making Val-de-Peñas wine, for both of which the neighbourhood is famous.

MANZANEDA-DE-TRIEBES, a town of Spain, prov. and 42 m. E. Orense, formerly fortified.

MANZANERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Teruel. Pop. 2,280.

MANZANILLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. E. Huelva. Pop. 2,038.

MANZANILLA, an island of South America, in the Bay of Limon, Isthmus of Panama, affording good shelter for small vessels.

MANZANILLO, a seaport town of the island of Cuba, 80 m. W.N.W. Cuba. Pop. 3,780.

MANZAT, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 14 m. N.W. Clermont. P. 2,043.

MAON, a small isl. of Dalmatia in the Adriatic, W. of the island Pago. Length about 5 miles.

MAOYNA or **MASAGRE ISLAND**, Pacific Ocean, Navigator group, is in lat. 14° 22' S., lon. 171° W., and where eleven of the companions of La Perouse, the French navigator, were massacred (whence its name).

MARBEYTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. W.S.W. Wincanton. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 210.

MARICLA, a vill. of the Mexican Confederation, state Vera-Cruz, with remains of a ruined city.

MARIMI, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state and 130 m. N.N.E. Durango. Pop. 2,400. It gives name to a large desert tract called the *Deserto de Mapimi*.

MAPIRI, a considerable river of Bolivia, South America, rises near Sorata, flows E.ward, and unites with the Chugueupo to form the Beni.

MARLEBENT, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 41 m. N.N.E. Southwell. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 162.

MARLEDERWELL, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. S.E.E. Basingstoke. Ac. 730. Pop. 206.

MARLE-DURHAM, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 51 m. W.N.W. Reading. Area 4,041 ac. P. 509.

MARLESTEAD, two pas. of England, co. Essex. —I. (Great), 21 m. N.N.W. Halstead. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 494. —II. (Little), 2 m. N.N.E. Halstead. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 367.

MAPOCHA or **MAPOCHO**, a river of Chile, South America, after a course of 75 m., joins the Mapo, about 55 m. S.W. Santiago, which city is on its banks.

MARPLETON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 21 m. S.E.E. Beaminster. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 85.

MARPLETON, two pas. of England. —I. co. Derby, 14 m. N.W. Ashbourne. Area 780 ac. Pop. 200. —II. co. York, East Riding, 13 m. E.N.E. Beverley. Area 6,180 ac. Pop. 449.

MARROWES, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6 m. S.S.W. Sturminster-Newton. Ac. 2,800. P. 200.

MAR, an ancient dist. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, between the Don and Dee. [BRAMMAR.]

MARACAY, a town of South America, Venezuela, dep. and 65 m. W.S.W. Caracas. Pop. 8,000. (?)

MARACAYBO, a fortified city of South America, Venezuela, cap. dep. and prov. Zulia, on the W. shore of the strait connecting the Gulf of Maracaybo with the Caribbean Sea, lat. 10° 41' N., lon. 71° 40' W. Pop. 14,000. It is in an arid and sandy tract, and meanly built, but has a deep harbour. An active trade is carried on with the interior; many of the inhabitants being employed in navigating the lake, and others in rearing large herds of cattle. The prov. *Maracaybo*, surrounding the lake of same name, had, in 1838, a pop. of 27,800, and consisted of the cantons of Maracaybo, Alta Gracia, Perijá, Gih-raltar, and Zulia, its chief towns. Climate healthy but very hot. The lake is nearly 100 m. in length; greatest breadth 70 m. Though it has depth sufficient for the largest ships, these cannot enter it, owing to a shifting bar at its mouth. It communicates with the Gulf of Maracaybo by a strait 20 m. in length, and from 5 to 10 m. across, and receives the Zulia, Chama, Perijá, Matatan, and other rivers.

MARACAYBO GULF, is an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, bounded E.ward by the peninsula of Paraguaná, immediately S. of which is that part of it called *El Golfo*. Extends N. to S. about 75 m.; breadth 150 m. It contains several small isls.

MARAKOTS (LAKI), a lagoon of Lower Egypt, S.E. Alexandria; length 40 m., breadth 18 m. It communicates N.ward with Lake Mariut.

MARAGHA, a city of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 50 m. S. Tabriz, on a tributary of Lake Urmiah. Pop. about 15,000. It is enclosed by walls and well built; principal structures, a bazaar, public baths, two bridges, and the tomb of Holagrou, a descendant of Janghus Khan, who founded an observatory on an adjacent mountain, at the foot of which are some cave temples. *Maragha* is stated to have a manufacture of glass; but this is probably marble in thin plates, the marble from Maragha being highly valued in Persia, nearly transparent, and used for windows to the baths at Tabriz.

MARACÓIOPE, a town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, 25 m. S.W. Cachoeira. Pop. 3,000.

MARAI, a natural division of the dep. Vendée, in France, comprising all that part of the coast formerly covered by the sea. Soil very fertile, but climate unhealthy.

MARAJÓ or **JOANNEA**, a large island in the Atlantic, on the N. coast of Brazil, prov. Pará, between the estuaries of the Amazon and Pará rivers, and extending from near the equator to lat. 2° 20' S., and from lon. 48° 30' to 51° 30' W. Length and breadth about 180 m. each. Soil alluvial; surface partly marshy, and intersected by the navigable rivers Anajas and Mapua, elsewhere fertile and cultivated. Pop. 20,000.

MARAKA or **NEW DONGOLA**, a considerable town of Nubia, on the W. bank of the Nile, 75 m. N.N.W. Old Dongola.

MARAMBATA, an isl. of Brazil, prov. and 27 m. W. Rio de Janeiro, in the Bay of Angra dos Reis, 26 m. in length; average breadth 1 mile.

MARANHAO or **MARANHAN**, a marit. prov. in the N. of Brazil, bounded E. by Piahy, S. Goyas,

W. Para, and N. the Atlantic. Area estimated at 60,000 sq. m. Pop. 200,000. Surface mountainous in S. Soil well watered and fertile, especially on the coast. Much of it is covered with forests. Chief products, rice, cotton, fruits, gums, and dyewoods. The island *Maranhão* is situated at the mouth of the river of same name, between the bays of San José and San Marcos. The river *Maranhão* rises in the Serra Itaipira, flows N.N.E. 300 m., and enters the Atlantic by a wide estuary in lat. 3° 30' S., lon. 44° 30' W. The city of *Maranhão* or *São Luís*, cap. of the prov., is situated on the W. side of the island *Maranhão*, in lat. 2° 31' 7" S., lon. 44° 18' W. Pop. 30,000. (?) Chief public edifices, an episcopal palace, college, hospital, theatre, and numerous convents. It is the residence of the governor and has a lyceum, and schools of navigation and commerce. The harbour, which is of easy access for small vessels, is defended by two forts. Chief exports, cotton, rice, sarsaparilla. Chief imports, slaves.

MARANO, town of S. Italy, prov. and 5 m. N.W. Naples, cap. cant. Pop. 7,502.

MARANO, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 20 m. S.W. Udine, at the head of the *Adiatic*. Pop. 1,000. Near it is the large old monastery of *Meda*.

MARABON, a river of S. America. [AMAZON]

MARANA, a comm., town, and river-port of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, cap. cant., on the *Sevre-Niortaise*, 11 m. N.E. La Rochelle. Pop. 4,670. It has a quay accessible for vessels under 100 tons burden, and a brisk trade in corn.

MARASH, a pash. of Asiatic Turkey, between lat. 36° 3' and 38° 30' N., lon. 36° and 38° 40' E., enclosed by the pashas. *Sivas*, *Karamania*, *Adana*, *Aleppo*, and *Diarbekir*. It is traversed, W. to E., by the main chain of the *Taurus* mountains, and bounded E. by the *Euphrates*.—*Marash* is the cap. above pash., on the *Jyhoon*, 60 m. N.E. the Gulf of *Scanderoon*.—II. a vill. of European Turkey, Bulgaria, S.E. *Shumla*.

MARAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 9 m. N.N.W. *Ambert*. Pop. 3,154.

MARATHA, a town of Naples, prov. *Basicata*, dist. *Lago-Negro*, 11 m. S.E. *Policastro*. P. 6,480.

MARATHON, a hamlet, small river, and plain of Greece, gov. *Attica*, the hamlet on the river 3 m. from its mouth, and 18 m. N.E. *Athens*. The river (anc. *Charadra*), has a S.E. course of 10 m. to its mouth in the *Egean* Sea, opposite the S. end of *Euboea*, the plain bounded S. by *Mount Pentelicon*, is renowned for the victory of *Miltiades* over the army of *Xerxes*, B.C. 490.

MARATHONIS, a marit. vill. of Greece, *Morea*, gov. *Laconia*, on the Gulf of *Kolokythia*, opposite the island *Marathonisi* (anc. *Cyrene*), 27 m. S. *Mistra*. It is a poor town, on the site of the anc. *Magonis*. Near it are the ruins of *Gythium*.

MARATUBA LAKE, a group of the *Asiatic* Archipelago, in the Sea of *Celebes*, off the E. coast of *Borneo*, resorted to by *Sooloo* fishing fleets.

MARAYACA (MOUNT), S. America, Venezuelan *Guiana*, is in lat. 3° 40' N., lon. 65° 50' W., and estimated at from 20,000 to 11,000 feet in height. The *arundinaria*, yielding reeds from 15 to 17 feet in length, without a knot, and highly prized by the Indians for blow pipes, grows at its base.

MARAY, a lake of Africa. [NYASSA.]

MARAY, a port of Cuba, on the N. coast, near its E. end, at the mouth of the river *Maray*.

MARBLETON or MARBET JEW (*Piscus Jole*), a seaport and market town of England, co. *Cornwall*, pa. *St Hilary*, on *Mount's Bay*, 18 m. W.S.W. *Falmouth*. Pop. 1,379. It imports coal, iron, and

timber for the adjacent mines, and sells for its pilchard fishery. *St Michael's Mount* is 1 m. S., with a quay and harbour, which is dry at low water.

MARBACH, two towns of S. Germany.—I. *Wurtemberg*, circ. *Neckar*, cap. dist., on the *Neckar*, 15 m. S. *Heilbronn*. Pop. 2,340. The poet *Schiller* was born here.—II. a market town of *Lower Austria*, on the *Danube*, 23 m. S.W. *Krems*, with mineral baths.

MARBELE, a walled town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. S.W. *Malaga*, on the *Mediterranean*. Pop. 5,850. Has sugar refining, tanning, and fishing.

MARBLEHEAD, a seaport of the U. S., North America, *Massachusetts*, on a headland in *Massachusetts Bay*, 15 m. N.E. *Boston*. Pop. of township 6,167. It has a good harbour, and 100 vessels employed in fisheries.

MARBLE-ISLAND, *Hudson Bay*, *British North America*, is in lat. 63° 30' N., lon. 93° W.

MARBLETOWN, a township of the U. S., North America, *New York*, on the *Delaware* and *Hudson Canal*, 7 m. S.W. *Kingston*. Pop. 3,630.

MARBOZ, a comm. and town of France, dep. *Ain*, arrond. and 10 m. N. *Bourg*. Pop. 2,580.

MARSBURG (*Mattium* or *Mattiacum*), a town of *Hessen-Cassel*, cap. circ. *Upper Hessen*, on rt. b. of the *Lahn*, and on the railway to *Frankfurt*, 48 m. S.W. *Cassel*. Pop. 7,954, including the suburb *Weidenhausen*, beyond the *Lahn*. Principal public edifice, the church of *St Elizabeth*, in the pointed Gothic style. Its university, founded in 1527, had, in 1843, 264 students. It has also a gymnasium, a normal school, schools of surgery, botanic garden, several hospitals, and manufs. of linen fabrics, stockings, leather, tobacco, & pipes.

MARSBURG, a town of Austria, *Styria*, cap. circ. on the *Drave*, 36 m. S.S.E. *Gräts*. Pop. 3,254. It has manufactures of leather and rosergie.

MARSBURY, a pa. of England, co. *Cheshire*, 3 m. N.N.E. *Whitchurch*. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 158.

MARO (St.), a town of the island *Haiti*, on its W. coast, 44 m. N.N.W. *Port Republicain*. It exports coffee, indigo, and cotton.

MARCARIA, a market town of Austria, *Lombardy*, deleg. and 13 m. W.S.W. *Mantua*, on rt. b. of the *Oglio*, here crossed by a flying bridge. Pop. 2,625.

MARCHE (St.), a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. *Indre*, on the *Creuse*, 16 m. S.S.W. *Châteauroux*. Pop. 2,680.—II. dep. *Ardeche*, 28 m. S. *Privas*. Pop. 2,344.—III. (*de Felmes*), a comm. and vill., dep. *Loire*, arrond. and 15 m. S.E. *Roanne*. Pop. 1,460.

MARCELLEVE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. *Somme*, arrond. *Amiens*. Pop. 1,591.

MARCELLIN (St.), a comm. and town of France, dep. *Isère*, cap. arrond., near the *Isère*, 21 m. W.S.W. *Grenoble*. Pop. 3,460. It has a public library, and active trade.—II. a vill., dep. *Loire*, 9 m. S.E. *Moutheuil*. Pop. 1,740.

MARCELLUS, a township, U. S., North America, *New York*, 141 m. S.W. *Albany*. Pop. 2,750.

MARCEWAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. *Cantal*, cap. cant., 13 m. N. *Murat*. Pop. 2,663.

MARCHE, a market town of England, co. and 25 m. N.W. *Cambridge*, on the navigable *Nene*, pa. *Doddington*, with a station on the *East Anglian Railway*, 154 m. N.W. *Ely*. Pop. 6,241.—*March-Wet-Pan* comprises 3,600 acres, and is drained by steam.

MARCH or MORAVA, a river of the Austrian empire, rises in the *Sudetengebirge*, flows S. through *Moravia*, and between *Lower Austria* and *Hungary*, and joins the *Danube* 8 m. W. *Freiburg*. Length 180 m.; it is navigable from the *Danube* to *Freiburg*, a distance of 80 miles.

MARCHE or ANCONA, Italy. [ANCONA.]

MARHAM, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 2½ m. W. Abingdon. Area 4,940 ac. Pop. 1,197.

MARHES, an old prov. of Central France, now forming the dep. Orne, and parts of Indre, etc.

MARCHE-EN-FAMENNE, a town of Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, cap. arrond., on the Marchette, 44 m. N.N.W. Arlon. Pop. 1,800.

MARCHEBO or MARCHEK, a town of Lower Austria, on the March, 25 m. E.N.E. Vienna. Pop. 1,186. It has a castle and a public library.

MARCHENA, a town of Spain, prov. and 29 m. E.S.E. Sevilla, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 18,586. It has manufactures of woollen and worsted fabrics. In its neighbourhood are well frequented sulphur baths.

MARCHIENNES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 19 m. S.S.E. Lille. Pop. 3,047.

MARCHIENNES AU PORT, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, on the Sambre, 2 m. W. Charleroi, and on the railway to Brussels. Pop. 1,200.

MARCHWIEL, a pa. of North Wales, co. Denbigh, 8½ m. S.E. Wrexham. Pop. 685.

MARCIAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 12 m. W. Mirande. Pop. 1,870.

MARCIANA, a town of Tuscany, in the Isl. Elba, Mediterranean, Sm.E. Porto-Ferraio. Pop. 1,900. Near it, on the N. coast of the island is *Marciana alla Marina*, with a harbour. Pop. 2,177.

MARCINIZ, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. and 3 m. S.W. Caserta. Pop. 9,210.

MARCIQ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, on the Loire, 14 m. S.W. Charolles. Pop. 2,763. It has manufs. of damasks.

MAROTTE, several comm. and vill. of France.

—I. dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 11 m. N.N.W. Rodez. Pop. 1,740.—II. dep. Charente, 16 m. N.W. Angoulême. Pop. 1,470.—III. dep. Gironde, 11 m. N.E. Blaye. Pop. 1,910.—IV. dep. Corrèze, 12 m. E. Tulle. Pop. 1,790.—V. dep. Lot, 24 m. E. Cahors, and having in its vicinity a beautiful stalactite cave.

MAROUILLAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., 11 m. S. Montluçon. Pop. 1,780.

—II. a hamlet, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. Blom.

MAROKOLSHIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B.-Rhén. 8 m. E. Schleisstadt. Pop. 2,511.

MARLE, two pas. of England, co. Hereford.—I. (*Much*), 5 m. S.S.W. Ledbury. Area 6,160 ac. Pop. 1,195.—II. (*Little*), a pa., same co., 11 m. E.S.E. Hereford. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 162.

MARCOING, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 5 m. S.S.W. Cambrai. P. 1,631.

MARCOLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cantal, 11 m. S.W. Aurillac. Pop. 1,590.

MARCOU, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, 13 m. S.W. St. Calais. Pop. 2,014.

MARCOUF (Str.), two islets off the N. coast of France, dep. Manche, in the English Channel, 8 m. S.S.E. Cape La Hague, and defending its roadstead. They were taken by the British in 1780, but restored to France at the Peace of Amiens.

MARCOUSAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 19 m. S.S.E. Versailles. P. 1,360.

MARCO, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, 1 m. W. Eghien. Pop. 2,000.

MARCO EN BARREIL, a vill. of France, dep. Nord, 3 m. N. Lille. Pop. 2,989.

MARCOOSA, a marit. pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Bristol Channel, 6½ m. S.W. Cowbridge. Pop. 92. A mass of cliff, estimated at 200,000 tons weight, fell here in 1833.

MARDEN, several pas. of England.—I. co. and 11 m. N. Hereford. Area 4,890 ac. Pop. 941.—II. co. Kent, 7 m. S.S.W. Maidstone, with a station on the S.E. Railway, 2 m. W. Staplehurst. Area 8,130 ac. Pop. 2,306.—III. co. Wilts, 5½

m. S.E.E. Devizes. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 207.

—IV. (*East*), co. Sussex, 6½ m. S.W. Midhurst. Area 910 ac. Pop. 69.—V. (*North*), same co., 8 m. W.S.W. Midhurst. Area 810 ac. Pop. 19.

—VI. (*Up*), same co., 7½ m. S.S.W. Midhurst. Area 3,170 ac. Pop. 390.

MARDON, a fortified town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 87 m. S.E. Diarbekir, on the S. declivity of Mount Masius. It has a castle on a height, several mosques, churches, a Mohammedan college, and manufactures of linen and cotton stuffs, and leather.

MARDS-EN-OTHE (Str.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Aube, on the St. Mards, near the Forest of Othe, 16 m. S.S.W. Troyes. P. 1,690.

MAREB, a river of Abyssinia, Africa, joins the Atbara or Tazac near lat. 16° N., lon. 36° E., after a N.W. course estimated at 250 miles.

MAREB (anc. *Saba*), a town of Arabia, 80 m. N.E. Sana, and stated to be enclosed with walls, to comprise 300 houses, and to have some inscriptions, sculptures, and other remains of antiquity. Formerly important.

MARECCRIA, a river of Central Italy, Pontifical States, rises near the Sasso de Cimmona, Apennines, flows E.N.E., and after a course of 38 m., enters the Adriatic Sea 1 m. N. Rimini.

MAREE (Loch), a lake of Scotland, co. Ross, pa. Gairloch, near the W. coast. Length 20 m. It lies in a secluded mountain region, is studded with islands frequented by roe-deer, and is surrounded by the wildest scenery. The Ewe carries its superfluous waters N.W. into Lake Ewe.

MAREHAM, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (*de Fen*), 5½ m. S.E. Horncastle. Area 1,660 ac. Pop. 635.—II. (*on-the-Hill*), 2 m. S.E. Horncastle. Area 1,880 ac. Pop. 214.

MARENMA (La), a marshy region of Western Italy, forming the S. part of Tuscany, provs. Siena and Grosseto, and extending along the coast from Orbitello to Piombino. Though formerly the seat of the most flourishing Etruscan cities, it is now mostly desert and unhealthy, being continuous S. ward with the Campagna di Roma. It is traversed by the river Ombrone, and contains the Lakes Castiglione and Orbitello, with the borax lagoons of Monte Cerboli, numerous beds of alum and sulphur, and the town of Grosseto.

MARENE or MARENNE, a small town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. Saluzzo, 4 m. N.E. Savigliano. Pop. (including comm.) 2,877.

MARENGO, a vill. of Sardinia, Piedmont, prov. and 2 m. S.E. Alessandria, near the Bormida, and memorable for the battle of 14th June 1800, between the French under Napoleon I., and the Austrians.

MAREOTIS (Lake). [EGYPT.]

MARENGO, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.W. of Alabama. Area 1,088 sq. m. Pop. 27,831, of whom 20,693 were slaves.

MARENYE, a comm. & seaport town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., cap. arrond., on the Atlantic, 24 m. S. La Rochelle, near the mouth of the Seudre. Pop. 4,854. It is surrounded by salt marshes, whence large quantities of salt are extracted, and is very insalubrious.

MARESFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 8 m. N.N.W. Uckfield. Area 7,750 ac. Pop. 1,806.

MARETE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 12 m. S.E. Cambrai. Pop. 2,485.

MARLUIL, several comm. and vill. of France.

—I. dep. Cher, 17 m. S.W. Bourges. Pop. 1,660.

—II. a market town, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 10 m. S.W. Nontron. Pop. 1,660.—III. dep.

Vendée, cap. cant., 14 m. S.E. Napoleon-Vendée. Pop. 1,600.

MARLBURY, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. E. Hull. Area 1,110 ac. Pop. 193.

MARGAM, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 9 m. W.N.W. Bridgend. Pop. 4,747, employed in iron, copper, and limestone works.

MARGARET (Str.), several pas. of England.—I. co. Herts, 2 m. N.N.E. Hoddeston. Area 390 ac. Pop. 97.—II. (*Elmham*), co. Suffolk, 6 m. N.W. Halesworth. Area 710 ac. Pop. 182.—III. same co., 3 m. S.E. Bungay. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 306.—IV. co. and 11 m. W.S.W. Hereford. Area 2,820 ac. Pop. 316.

MARGARET (Str.), three pas. of Ireland, Leinster.—I. co. and 4 m. N.E. Wexford. Area 2,424 ac. Pop. 944.—II. co. Dublin, 3½ m. S.W. Swords. Area 2,401 ac. Pop. 412.—III. co. Wexford, 1½ m. S.E. Broadway. Area 468 ac. Pop. 92.

MARGARET-AT-CLIFFE (Str.), a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the English Channel, 3½ m. N.E. Dover. Area 1,920 ac. Pop. 763.

MARGARET-MARSH, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4 m. S.S.W. Shaftesbury. Ac. 540. Pop. 77.

MARGARETTINO, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. S.S.W. Chelmsford. Area 2,480 ac. P. 517.

MARGARITA, an island in the Caribbean Sea, Venezuela, dep. and 30 m. N. Cumana, off the coast of South America, lat 11° N., lon. 64° W. Length 45 m., breadth from 5 to 20 m. Estimated pop. 15,000. It consists of two principal elevated portions united by a low isthmus. Coast arid and barren, but the interior is fertile, producing maize, sugar, coffee, cotton, and bananas, though insufficient for home consumption. Many poultry, and live stock are reared; and the island has salt works and an active fishery; its name being derived from that of pearls formerly procured here in considerable quantities. Manufs. are chiefly of cotton hosiery and hammocks. Principal towns Assumption, the cap., in its centre, Pampatar, with a pretty good harbour on its S. coast. A considerable contraband trade is carried on with the adjacent coast, and the British and French West Indies. The channel of Margarita, between it and the mainland, is 20 m. across, and through it all ships from Europe pass to Cumana, Barcelona, or La Guayra.

MARGARITA (SANTA), an island off the W. coast of Lower California, with the Bay of Santa-Madela, between it and the mainland. Lat. 24° 30' N., lon. 111° 30' W. Length N.W. to S.E. 45 m., greatest breadth 15 miles.

MARGARITA (SANTA), a town of Sicily, 42 m. N.W. Girgenti, cap. cant. Pop. 7,000.

MARGARIT, a town of European Turkey, Epirus, sanj Delvino, 5 m. N. Parga. Pop. 6,000 (?)

MARGATE, a seaport and market town, watering-place, and pa. of England, co. Kent, on the North Sea, about 3 m. W.N.W. the N. Foreland, 15½ m. N.E. Canterbury, with which, and with Ramsgate, about 3 m. S.E., it is connected by branches of the S.E. Railway. Area of pa. 3,810 ac. Pop. 10,099. It lies in the hollow, and on the declivities of two chalk hills. Chief buildings, a modern Gothic and other churches, a national school, almshouse, an infirmary, town-hall, and market house, assembly rooms, theatre, public library, with bazaars, baths, and hotels. The harbour is formed by a curved stone pier, with a lighthouse, lat. 51° 24' N., lon. 1° 23' E. It has 8 to 13 feet at high water, but dry at low tide. It has a fishery and some trade, and is greatly resorted to by sea-bathers.

MARGUINDE, a chain of mountains in France, between the basins of the Allier and Loir, in the depes. Lozere, Haute-Loire, and Cantal.

MARGHILAN, a town of independent Turkistan,

state & 20 m. S.E. Khokhan, enclosed by earthen ramparts, and said to have some good buildings, remains of antiquity, manufs. of gold and silver stuffs, velvets, silk fabrics, and an active trade.

MARSHILL, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pach. Bagdad, on the Shat-ul-Arab, 4 m. N. Basorah, where is a large depot for stores belonging to British merchants.

MARGONIN, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 40 m. W.S.W. Bromberg. Pop. 1,900.

MARSURRITS (Str.), a river of Lower Canada, joins the Saguenay, 14 m. from its mouth in the St. Lawrence estuary.

MARSURRITS (Str.), the largest of the Isles Leries, coast of France. [LERINS.]

MARSURRITS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., 4 m. N.E. Nimes. Pop. 1,910. It has manufactures of carpets.

MARHAM, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 7½ m. W.N.W. Swaffham. Area 4,010 ac. Pop. 945.—II. (*Church*), a pa., co. Cornwall, 2 m. S.S.W. Stratton. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 564.

MARNHOLM, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. N.W. Peterborough. Area 1,790 ac. Pop. 172.

MARIA ISLAND, Tasmania, dist. Richmond, is off the E. coast of Van Diemen Land, about 2½ m. from the coast. Lat. 42° 40' to 42° 50' S. lon. 145° 10' E., consisting of two elevated portions united by a narrow isthmus, and having the village of Darlington at its N. extremity.

MARIA (SANTA). [SANTA MARIA.]

MARIAGEB, a seaport town of Denmark, prov. Jutland, amt. and 14 m. N. Randers, on the S. coast of the Mariager-fjord. Pop. 600.

MARIANPOL or **MARIANPOL**, a town of Poland, palatinate Angustov, cap. circ., on the Szesupa, 36 m. N.E. Suwalki. Pop. 2,375.

MARIANA or **MARIANA**, an episcopal city of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 45 m. N.E. Ouro Preto. Pop. 5,200. It stands in a plain 3,080 feet above the sea, bounded by two heights, crowned by churches, and has a cathedral, convents, a diocesan seminary, and episcopal palace, the residence of the bishop of the province.

MARIANNE or **DIEN'S ISL.** [LADRONE ISL.]

MARIANO, a town of Austria, Lombardy, delrg. and 9 m. S.S.E. Como. Pop. 1,396.

MARI ANGLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. S.S.E. South Molton. Area 2,490 ac. P. 374.

MARIAPOL or **MARIUPOL**, a maritime town of S. Russia, gov. and 143 m. S.E. Iekaterinopol, on the Kalmouk, near its mouth in the Sea of Azof. Pop. 3,800, mostly Greeks, and employed in sturgeon fishing and trading in corn.

MARIAS/Las Tres, "*The Three Marias*", three islands in the Pacific Ocean, off the W. coast of Mexico, state Jalisco, between lat. 21° and 22° N., lon. 106° and 106° 30' W., the middle or largest being 15 m. in length, N.W. to S.E., by 8 m. in breadth. Soil sandy; uninhabited, except occasionally by seamen. Named *Isles de la Magdalena* by Diego de Mendoza, in 1532.

MARIA-SCHN and **MARIA-SCHN**, two places of pilgrimage in Europe.—I. in Bohemia, circ. and 17 m. N.N.W. Leitmeritz, with a church and miraculous image stated to attract annually from 30,000 to 40,000 devotees.—II. in Switzerland, cant. Soleure, 8 m. S.W. Basle, with a Benedictine abbey and image of the Virgin.

MARIA-TUERREHANOPEL, a town of Central Hungary. [THERESIASTADT.]

MARIATKEL or **ZELL**, a market town of Styria, circ. Bruck, in a mountainous region, near the limits of Austria, 60 m. S.W. Vienna. Pop. 900. It is famous for a shrine and notable image of

the Virginia, which attracts hither about 100,000 pilgrims annually. Near it are some of the largest iron foundries in Austria, besides sulphur and copper works.

MARIBO, a town of Denmark, stift Faister, near the centre of the island Laaland. Pop. 1,400.

MARICA, a town of Brazil, prov. and 23 m. E. Rio de Janeiro, on the N. shore of Lake Marica, 3 m. from the Atlantic. Pop. of dist. 6,060.

MARICKPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 40 m. S.E. Cuttack.

MARIE (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Basses-Pyrenees, arrond. and near Oleron, cap. cant. Pop. 3,936.

MARIE (St), a comm. in the French colony of the island Bourbon, on its N. coast. Pop. 5,537.

MARIE (St), a town of the French colony in the island Martinique, on its N.E. side. Pop. 4,854.

MARIN (St), an island off the E. coast of Madagascar, in which the French have an establishment. Lat. 16° 50' S., lon. 49° 45' E. Length, N. to S., 30 m., breadth 5 m. Pop. (1854) 5,580.

MARIE-AUDENHOVE (St), a vill. of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 8 m. E. Audenard. Pop. 2,025.

MARIA (Kis), a market town of Hungary, co. Bihar, on the Berettyu, 22 m. S.E. Debreczin. Pop. 1,861.

MARIE-AUX-MINES (St), (Germ. *MariaKirch*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, cap. cant., on the Liepvetre, 14 m. N.W. Colmar. Pop. 11,613. It has active manufactures of cotton hosiery, calicoes, and printed goods.

MARIEFRED, a town of Sweden, len and 37 m. N.E. Nykoping, on a bay of Lake Malar. Pop. 1,000. Near it is the palace of Gripsholm.

MARIE GALANTE, one of the French West India islands, S.E. Guadeloupe, of which it is a dependency, 20 m. N. Dominica. Estimated area 80 sq. m. Pop. 13,889. Surface in the centre hilly and covered with woods. Principal products, coffee, sugar, cotton, and cocoa. Shores rocky, with no good harbour. Principal town, Grand-Bourg or Basseterre, on S.W. side. [GUADELOUPE.]

MARIENBAD, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. and N.W. Pilsen, in a valley frequented for its cold chalybeate and saline baths, which comprise the Kreutzbrunnen, temperature 53° 30' Fahr., and covered by a rotunda; the Caroline and Ambrosius springs, of about 50° Fahr., and some others, with mud baths.

MARIENBERG, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 17 m. S.E.E. Chemnitz. Pop. 4,895. It has mineral baths, and manufs. of linen and lace.

MARIENBURG, a town of West Prussia, reg. and 27 m. S.E. Danzig, on the Nogat, here crossed by a bridge of boats. Pop. 7,037. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, long the seat of the grand master of the Teutonic order, an imposing edifice, which has been recently restored; a normal school, and manufactures of cotton and woollen cloths.

MARIENBURG (Lettish Allokhene), a market town of Russia, gov. Livonia, on the lake of same name, 57 m. S.W. Rakov. Pop. 2,000.

MARIENBURG (Hung. Földvár), a vill. of Transylvania, Saxon land, 10 m. N. Kronstadt.

MARIENBOURG, a small fortified town of Belgium, prov. and 32 m. S.W. Namur. Pop. 600. It was held by the French from 1669 to 1815.

MARIENWIKEN, the cap. city of the prov. W. Prussia, on the Little Nogat, a tributary of the Vistula, 45 m. S.S.E. Danzig. Pop. 7,500. It has a cathedral, with a steeple 170 feet in height; schools of arts and agriculture, and an hospital

for blind soldiers. Chief industry, woollen cloth weaving, brewing, and distilling.

MARIES (LES SAINTES), a comm. and town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, cap. cant., in a sandy plain, near the mouth of the Little Rhône, 18 m. S.S.W. Arles. Pop. 910.

MARIESTAD, a town of Sweden, cap. len, on Lake Wener, at the mouth of the Tida, 166 m. W.S.W. Stockholm. Pop. 2,560. It has a cathedral and a college, with a public library.

MARIETTA, a township of the U. S., North America, state and on the Ohio, at the influx of the Muskingum, 94 m. E.S.E. Columbus. Pop. 4,202. It has many factories, and a collegiate institution. It is the oldest town in the state. Near it are some curious ancient mounds.

MARIGLIANO, a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, cap. cant., 31 m. W. Nola. Pop. 5,560.

MARIGNANES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on a lagoon, 14 m. S.S.W. Aix. Pop. 1,959.

MARIGNANO OR MELEGNANO, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 11 m. S.E. Milan. P. 4,000. It has remains of an ancient castle of the Medici.

MARIGNY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 7 m. W. St. Lô. Pop. 1,689.

—II. (*L'Eglise*), a comm. and town, dep. Nievre, 20 m. E.S.E. Clamecy. Pop. 1,820.

MARIGOT (LE), several vills. of the West Indies. —I. Martinique, on its N.E. coast, and having one of its best ports at the mouth of a small river.

—II. St. Martin, on its N. coast, and cap. of its French portion. —III. (*des Roseaux*), St. Lucia, on its W. coast. —IV. Marie Galante. —V. Guadeloupe. [CAPESTERRÉ and GRAND BOURG.]

MARIN (LE), a ps. and vill. of the island Martinique, French West India Islands, on its S. coast, at the head of a bay, 16 m. S.E. Port Royal. Pop. 2,907. Near it is the extinct volcano, Le Marin.

MARIN (LE), a town of Spain, prov. and 5 m. S.W. Pontevedra, on a bay of the Atlantic. Pop. 3,244. It has an active pilchard fishery.

MARINDUQUE, an island of the E. Archipelago, Philippines, S. of Luzon. Lat. 13° 30' N., lon. 122° E. Length 35 m., breadth 23 m. Fertile & cultivated. Malag, its port, is on S. side.

MARINCO, a town of the island Sicily, intend. dist. and 11 m. S.E. Palermo. Pop. 6,520.

MARINES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 8 m. N.W. Pontoise. Pop. 1,645.

MARINGUES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 11 m. W.N.W. Thiers. Pop. 4,181. It is celebrated for its leather.

MARINHA-GRANDE, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Extremadura, 5 m. N.W. Leiria. Pop. 1,600. It is celebrated for its manufactures of glass.

MARINILLA, a town of South America, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. Antioquia, 18 m. E. Medellin. Pop. 5,000. (?)

MARINO, Boville, a market town of Italy, Pontifical States, with a castle, comarca and 13 m. S.E. Rome, near Lake Albano. Pop. 5,070.

MARINO (SAN), Italy. [SAN MARINO.]

MARION, a dist. of the U. S., North America, in E. of South Carolina. Area 1,032 sq. m. Pop. 17,407. —II. a co. in S.W. of Georgia. Area 619 sq. m. Pop. 10,180. —III. in N.W. of Alabama.

Area 1,032 sq. m. Pop. 7,933. —IV. in S. of Mississippi. Area 1,544 sq. m. Pop. 4,410.

—V. in S.E. of Tennessee. Area 583 sq. m. Pop. 6,814. —VI. in centre of Kentucky. Area 332 sq. m. Pop. 11,765. —VII. in centre of Ohio.

Area 303 sq. m. Pop. 12,613. —VIII. in centre of Indiana. Area 316 sq. m. Pop. 94,103. —IX.

in S. of Illinois. Area 570 sq. m. Pop. 6,720. —

MARIPOSA, a town of California, area 587 sq. m. Pop. 12,300.—**XI.** in N. of Arkansas. Area 587 sq. m. Pop. 2,302.—**XII.** a township, New York, 301 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 1,830.—**XIII.** Ohio, 40 sq. m. Columbus. Pop. 2,287.—**XIV.** a co. in N.W. of Virginia. Area 163 sq. m. Pop. 10,552. **MARION** and **CAOUST**, a group of 4 isls., Indian Ocean, lat. 45° 30' S., lon. 47° 30' E., and named after the French navigators, their discoverers.

MARIOPOL, a town of Russia, gov. and 140 m. S.E. Iekaterinoslav, with a port at the mouth of the Kamian, in the Sea of Azov. P. (1851) 4,603.

MARIPOSA, a river of the U. S., North America, in Mariposa co., California, rising in the hills at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, and flowing W.S.W. it joins the San Joaquin on the right. It is rich in gold washings.

MARIPOSA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in the centre of California. Area estimated at 8,000 sq. m. Pop. (1852) 8,969. Soil fertile and well watered, but agriculture much neglected. Fine marble and other minerals are abundant. The district is rich in gold.

MARIQUITA, a town of S. Amer., New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, cap. prov., 10 m. W. Honda.

MARITIMO, *Hiera*, an isl. of the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Sicily, and included in its intend. Trapani, with a castle on its N.E. coast. Length 3½ m.; breadth 3 miles.

MARITSA, *Hebrus*, the principal river of Rumili, European Turkey, nearly the whole of which prov. is comprised in its basin, rises on the N.E. slope of the Despotto-dagh, Balkan, flows S.E. and S.S.W., and enters the Egean Sea, opposite Enos. Length 260 miles.

MARIAOW, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, 15 m. N. Onore, and conjectured to be the ancient *Masiria*.

MARKE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5½ m. S.S.W. Axbridge. Area 6,300 ac. Pop. 1,245.

MARKE (St.), a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and comprising a part of the city of Dublin. Area 351 ac. Pop. 21,140.

MARKEY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. N.E. Alford. Area 550 ac. Pop. 115.

MARKEBORN, a town of South Germany, Baden, circ. Lake, 11 m. E.N.E. Constanz. Pop. 1,538.

MARKEK, an island of the Netherlands, prov. North Holland, in the Zuider-Zee, 10 m. N.E. Amsterdam. Pop. 733.

MARKEET-DEEPIING. [DEEPIING.] For other places with the prefix **MARKEET**, not under-mentioned, refer to their additional names.

MARKEET-HARBOROUGH, a market town of England, co. and 16½ m. S.E. Leicester, pa. Bowden-Magna, on the Weland, and on the London and York Railway. Pop. 2,325. It has a Gothic church, a town-hall, a union workhouse, and considerable manuf. of carpets and tanneries. It was the head-quarters of Charles I. before his defeat at Naseby.

MARKEETHILL, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 6 m. S.E. Armagh. Pop. 1,369. It has a court-house and gaol.

MARKEET-JEW, England. [MARASTON.]

MARKEET-OVERSON, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 8½ m. N.N.E. Oakham. Ac. 2,840. P. 493.

MARKINCH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 9 m. S.W. Cupar, with a station on the Edinburgh and Perth Railway. Area about 7,000 ac. Pop. 5,943, mostly linen weavers, of whom 1,316 are in the village.

MARKEET-STREET, a division of the pa. Wyndhamham, England, co. Norfolk. Pop. 1,205.

MARKEFIELD, a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. W.N.W. Leicester. Area 4,600 ac. Pop. 1,261.

MARKEHEDINGEN, a town of Württemberg, circ. Danube, 6 m. W.N.W. Ludwigsburg, on the Glens. Pop. 3,750.

MARKEHAM, two pas. of England, co. North.—**I.** (East), 1½ m. N. Tuxford. Ac. 2,890. P. 956.—**II.** (West), 1½ m. W.N.W. Tuxford. Ac. 940. P. 183.

MARKEHINGTON, a parish of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 4½ m. S.S.W. Ripon. Pop. 628.

MARKEHISE, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 42 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz, on the Queisen. P. 1,537.

MARKEVITZ, a market town of Russia, gov. Moghilev, 23 m. S.E. Novo-Bieliza. Pop. 1,650.

MARKEVKA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 145 m. S. Voronej. Pop. 1,200.

MARKEWALDT and **MARKEWIL**, two small towns of Germany.—**I.** in Saxony, circ. and 7 m. S.S.W. Leipzig. Pop. 1,030.—**II.** duchy Saxe-Weimar, princip. and 6 m. S.W. Eisenach. P. 1,073.

MARKE (St.), a seaport town, U. S., North America, Florida, on the St Marks river, near where joined by the Wakulla, both of which form the Appalachee. It is the port of Tallahassee, distant 20 m. N., and connected by railway. The river has 8 feet of water at St Marks.

MARKESBURY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5½ m. W.S.W. Bath. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 310.

MARKEHALL, two pas. of England, co. Essex, 3 m. W.N.W. Coggeshall. Area 910 ac. Pop. 40.—*Marketley Junction* is a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, England, between Chelmsford and Colchester.—**II.** co. and 3 m. W.S.W. Norwich. Area 580 ac. Pop. 18.

MARKEET, a prefix of the names of numerous small towns and villa. of S. Germany; the following being in Bavaria.—**I.** (*Bibers*), circ. Lower Franconia, on the Rhe. 24 m. S.E. E. Wurtzburg. Pop. 1,100.—**II.** (*Breit*), on the Main, 13 m. S.E. Wurtzburg. Pop. 1,500. It has Lutheran and Roman Catholic Churches.—**III.** (*Bergel*), circ. Middle Franconia, 14 m. N.W. Ansbach. Pop. 1,400.—**IV.** (*Steff*), circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main. Pop. 1,310.

MARLAND-PETER'S, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. S.S.W. Great Torrington. Ac. 2,200. P. 292.

MARLBOROUGH, a parl., munic. bor., and town of England, co. Wilts, on the Kennet river, here crossed by several bridges, 26 m. E.N.E. Salisbury. Area of munic. bor., comprised in 2 pas, 170 ac. Pop. of parl. bor., including a part of another, 5,135. It has numerous antique houses, with piazzas; an old Norman church, grammar school, founded by Edward VI., and possessing exhibitions to the universities; a guild-hall, with assembly-rooms, vestures of a castle, in which Henry III. held the parliament which enacted the "Statutes of Marlbridge." It has manuf. of rope and sacking, and was formerly a great thoroughfare on the Bath road. The bor. sends 2 mem. to House of Commons. Reg. elections (1848) 255. It gave the title of duke to Queen Anne's celebrated general, and now to the family of Spencer-Churchill.

In the vicinity is Marlborough or Savernake Forest, 12 m. in circuit, the property of the Earl of Aylesbury.

MARLBOROUGH, several townships, U. S., North America.—**I.** New York, 20 m. S. Kingston. Pop. 2,405.—**II.** Massachusetts, 27 m. W. Boston. Pop. 2,941.—**III.** a dist. in N. part of South Carolina. Area 448 sq. m. Pop. 16,780.

MARLBOROUGH (New), a township, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 180 m. W.S.W. Boston. Pop. 1,847.

MARLBORN, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. E.N.E. Totnes. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 514.

MARLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, second and 14 m. N.E. Laon. Pop. 1,684.

MARLEWORTH, a vill. of France, dep. Bas Rhin, 12 m. W.N.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 2,354.

MARLEWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.S.E. Framlington. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 423.

MARLEWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. W. Norwich. Area 430 ac. Pop. 225.

MARLOS, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 7 m. W.N.W. Milford. Pop. 508.

MARLOW (Great), a parl. bor., town and pa. of England, co. Bucks, on the Thames, here crossed by an iron suspension bridge, 5 m. N.N.W. Maidenhead. Area of pa. 8,840 ac. Pop. of parl. bor. 6,533. It is irregularly built, has a town-hall and church, with manufs. of silk, lace, and paper. It sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. elects. (1848) 375.—**IL** (*Little*), a pa., co. Bucks, 2 m. N.E. Great Marlow. Ac. 3,390. Pop. 894.

MART-LE-ROI, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 4 m. N. Versailles, on l. b. of the Seine, celebrated as the residence of Louis XIV.

MARMANDE, a comm. and town of France, cap. arrond. dep. Lot-et-Garonne, on the Garonne, 30 m. N.W. Agen. Pop. 3,536. Principal edifices, the town-hall, court-house, and comm. college. It has manufs. of linen and woollen cloths, and a small port for steamboats, which ply daily to Bordeaux.

MARMANHAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cantal, cant. and 7 m. N.N.E. Aurillac. Pop. 2,490. Here is a chapel excavated out of the rock.

MARMARA (SEA OF), Turkey. [**MARMORA**.]

MARMARAS, Asia Minor. [**MARMORICE**.]

MARMIBOLO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, 5 m. N.W. Mantua, with ruins of a palace built in 1480.

MARMOLEJO, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 23 m. N.W. Jaen, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 2,020. It has mineral baths.

MARMORA or **MARMARA**, *Proconessus*, etc., an island of the Turkish dominions, in the Sea of Marmora, near its W. extremity. Length 11 m., breadth 5 m. It has several vills. Principal products, wine and marble (whence its name).—**IL**, a large vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 56 m. E.N.E. Smyrna.

MARMORA or **MARMARA**, *Propontis*, a sea in the basin of the Mediterranean, between European and Asiatic Turkey. Length, including the Gulf of Izmid on E., 172 m., greatest breadth 53 m. It communicates with the Black Sea by the Channel of Constantinople (Bosphorus), and with the Mediterranean (Archipelago) by that of the Dardanelles. Its name is derived from the island Marmora near its W. end.

MARMORICE or **MARWARAS**, a maritime town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, S.W. coast, at the head of the Bay of Marmorice, 27 m. N. Rhodes, and included under the jurisdiction of that island, to which it furnishes provisions and live stock. It has also an export trade in timber, valonia, turpentine, honey, wax, leeches, etc. Near it are some remains of the anc. *Physcus*.—*Cape Marmorice* is at the entrance of the bay, lat. 36° 43' 40" N., lon. 28° 20' E.

MARMOUTIER (Germ. *Mauermaister*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. cant., 17 m. N.W. Strasbourg, at the foot of the Vosges mountains. Pop. 2,460. Chief industry, brick-making, potteries, and linen bleaching.

MARNE, *Matrona*, a river of France, rises S. of Langres, dep. H.-Marne, passes Chantilly, Joinville, St. Didier (where it becomes navigable), Châlons, Châteaune-Thierry, Meaux, and joins the Seine on the right at Charenton. Chief affls. on the left, Petit and Grand Morin; on the right, Ourdin and Ourcq. Length 210 miles.

MARNE, a dep. of France, in the N.E., formed

of part of the old prov. of Champagne, between the depts. Aisne, Seine-et-Marne, Aube, Haute-Marne, Meuse, and Ardennes. Area 2,214 sq. m. Pop. 373,902. Chief rivers, the Marne and the Seine. A great part of the dep. is comprised in the dist. formerly called Champagne-Pouilleuse. Its sandy plains, formerly maked, have been lately planted with Scotch pines. Grain is raised more than required for consumption. The vine forms the principal produce of the dep.; the best wines are those of Reims and Epernay. Chief minerals are mill-stones. Principal industry, manufs. of woollens and bonnets. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Châlons, Epernay, Reims, Ste. Menesould, and Vitry-le-François.

MARNE (HAUTE), a dep. of France in the N.E., formed of part of the old prov. Champagne, between the depts. Meuse, Marne, Aube, Côte-d'Or, H.-Sâone, and Vosges. Area 2,483 sq. m. Pop. 268,398. Chief rivers, the Marne, which, as well as the Meuse and Aube, rises in the dep. It is traversed in the E. and S. by the mountains which separate the Meuse and Rhône, united by the plateau of Langres in the N.E. Grain is raised more than sufficient for consumption. The dep. has some of the most important iron mines in France. The wine is of good quality, and timber furnishes the principal article of export. Chief industry, mining and forging of iron, cutlery, cotton-spinning, and weaving. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Chaumont, Langres, and Vassy.

MARNHAM, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4½ m. E.S.E. Tuxford. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 323.

MARNHULL, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6 m. W.S.W. Shaftesbury. Area 4,330 ac. Pop. 1,481.

MARNOCK, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 9 m. S.W. Banff, on the Deveron. Area about 35 sq. m. Pop. 2,994. In it is the village Aberchirch.

MAROCCO or **MOROCCO** (Arab. *Maghrib-ul-Arab*, "the Extreme West") ancient *Mauritania*, a country of N.W. Africa, between lat. 28° and 36° N., lon. 0° 40' and 11° 40' W., having E. and S.E. the Desert, N.E. Algeria, W. the Atlantic, and N. the Mediterranean Sea. Area estimated at 290,000 sq. m., and pop. at 8,540,000, of whom about 3,550,000 are Moors, 3,750,000 Berbers and Shellocks, 740,000 Bedouins, and 339,500 Jews. Surface mountainous, covered with ramifications of Mount Atlas, but comprising many fine plains and valleys. Principal rivers, the Mahala, flowing into the Mediterranean; the Sebou, Morbeja, Tensift, and Susa, entering the Atlantic; and the Draha, beyond the Atlas. Climate healthy. Temperature seldom beyond 85°, Fahr. Soil in the valleys celebrated in antiquity for its great fertility; and yielding, in some places, three crops of corn in one year; but so little is agriculture understood, that large crops of corn are sometimes suffered to remain unreaped, and at other times many of the inhabitants die of famine. Principal crops, wheat, maize, millet, and barley, dates, grapes, olives, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, the fruits of South Europe, cork, and henna. Timber for building is not generally abundant, and is imported from Spain. The grass lands are rich, and feed a fine race of horses, the exportation of which is prohibited; besides large numbers of sheep, goats, oxen, and mules. Camels and asses are the principal beasts of burden. Mineral products comprise iron, copper, and antimony. The domestic manufs. comprise woollen and cotton fabrics. Leather is made in large quantities in most of the towns; red caps, silk fabrics, good saddlery, carpets, chip-baskets and earthenwares, are among the chief articles manu-

featured. A trade with the Levant is carried on by the Mecca and other caravans, and by feluccas coasting along the shores of Barbary; there is also a communication by caravans, with Timbuctoo and other places in Central Africa, where the Moroccan traders exchange salt, dates, tobacco, cloth, caps, girdles, and daggers, for gold dust, ivory, rhinoceros' horns, assafetida, ostrich feathers, and slaves. Exports to Europe, mostly to Leghorn, Marseille, and the Spanish ports, consist of wax, hides, skins, olive oil, gums, wool, dates, honey, indigo, shawls, carpets, etc. Government is more despotic than in most Mohammedan states. The empire consists of the kingdom Morocco, Fez, and the territories Sus, Draha, and Tafilet; and is subdivided into 28 provs. Principal cities and towns, Morocco, Fez, Mequinez, Rabat, Salloo, Tarudant, Titnan, Tessa, Mogadore, and Tangier, which, with other caps. of provs., are governed by military prefects. The towns are chiefly inhabited by Moors and Jews, which latter conduct the larger mercantile transactions; the Beibers and Shellocks form the bulk of the agricultural pop.; and the Arabs generally lead a wandering life on the plains, living in tents, and subsisting on the produce of their herds and flocks. Arts and science are at a low ebb; though, in most of the cities and towns are Mohammedan colleges, the principal of which is at Fez. The standing army amounts in time of peace to 15,000 or 20,000, in war to 80,000 or 100,000, mostly Negro slaves. Navy, once formidable, is now insignificant. [Fr.]

MAROCRO (Arab. *Marakka*), the cap. city of the empire Morocco, is situated in a fertile plain, near the river Tensift, 125 m. E. Mogadore. Lat. 31° 37' 20" N, lon. 7° 36' W. Pop. estimated at 80,000. It is enclosed by a wall 6 m. in circumference, in the interior of which are many large fields and open spaces strewed with ruins. The city is ill built and filthy; most of its houses are constructed of only earth and lime, and those of a more substantial kind, together with its extensive aqueducts, are chiefly in decay. Principal edifices, the emperor's palace, separately enclosed by walls, and occupying, with its gardens, a space 3 miles in circumference; numerous mosques, one of which has a tower 223 feet in height; a bazaar, and an hospital for 1,500 patients. The city has 11 entrance gates. The streets are crossed by numerous arches, and walls, and the several quarters are separated in a similar manner: that belonging to the Jews is 1½ m. in circuit. Outside of the city are extensive cemeteries, and a quarter especially appropriated to lepers. Principal manufactures are of leather and embroidery, and the chief export trade is in these articles and in salt. Morocco was founded in 1073.

MAROLLES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 8 m. W. Avesnes. P. 2,171. It is the centre of an extensive manuf. of cheese highly in repute.

MAROLLES LES ARAUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, arrond. Mamers. P. 2,180.

MAROMME, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., 3 m. N.W. Rouen, with a station on the railway to Dreppes. Pop. 2,938.

MARONI, a river of S. Amer. [MAROWITINE.]

MAROUR, a fortified town of India, dom. and 64 m. E. Bawipoor. It is a considerable mart for grain, and a garrison station.

MAROS, a river of Transylvania, rises near the frontier of Moldavia, flows W., and joins the Theiss opposite Sagedin, length estimated at 400 m. Affluents, the Kakel and Strah.

MAROS or MAROSCH, several villa. of Hungary

and Transylvania.—I. Hungary, co. Honh, on l. b. of the Danube, 21 m. N.N.W. Pesth.—II. (Ujvar), Transylvania, co. Weissenburg, on the Maros, 25 m. N.N.E. Karlsburg; and whence are exported annually from 20,000 to 25,000 tons of salt from adjacent mines.—III. (Vasarhely), a town of Transylvania. [VASARHELY.]

MAROSTICA, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 16 m. N.E. Vicenza. Pop. 3,000. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of straw hats.

MAROTH-ARANYOS (Slav. *Morosee*), a town of N.W. Hungary, co. Bars, 18 m. N.E. Neutra. Pop. 1,900.

MAROWN, a pa. of the Isle of Man, Irish Sea, 6½ m. W.N.W. Douglas. Pop. 1,364.

MAROWITINE (called improperly *Maront*), a riv. of South America, which forms the limit between Dutch and French Guiana. Length 400 miles.

MARPLE, a chapelry of England, co. Cheshire, pa. and 4½ m. E.S.E. Stockport, with a station on the railway thence to Macclesfield. Pop. 3,538.

MARQUESAS or MENDANA ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 8° and 11° S, lon. 140° W., comprising 13 islands, the principal being Nukahoea, 70 m. in circuit. Estimated pop. of the group 20,000. Surface mountains, but in the interior they are fertile, producing pulse, cocoa nuts, yams, bamboo, wild cotton, sugarcane, and wine. The inhabitants exchange live stock and vegetables in return for muskets, ammunition, and tobacco. Resolution Bay in Tahuata, and Port Jarvis in Roopoa, are the best harbours in these islands. Four of these islands were discovered by Mendana in 1595, the others by Captain Cook in 1774. The French have occupied Nukahoea and Tahuata since 1843. [POLYNESIA.]

MARQUETTE, a river, U. S., North America, enters Lake Michigan, 50 m. N. of Grand river, after a W. course of 70 miles.

MARQUETTE, two cos. of the U. S., N. America, in S. of Wisconsin. Area 860 sq. m. Pop. 8,642.—II. in N.W. of Michigan. Area 3,880 sq. m. Pop. 8,641.

MARQUINA, a small town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 15 m. E. Bilbao. Pop. 1,132.

MARQUING, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 7 m. N.N.E. Boulogne. Pop. 2,700.

MARR, a pl. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 3½ m. W.N.W. Doncaster. Ac. 2,140. Pop. 2,200.

MARRART, a town of W. Africa, state Baunbarra, on the Johba, 120 m. W.S.W. Sego, enclosed by walls, and having some trade in salt.

MARRADI, a vill. of Tuscany, N. the Apennines, prov. and 26 m. N.E. Florence. Pop. 1,300.

MARRASH, two towns of Syria.—I. pash. and 26 m. N.N.E. Damascus, with some good edifices, now in decay.—II. pash. and 43 m. S.E. Aleppo.

MARRICK, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 8½ m. W.S.W. Richmond. Ac. 5,500. Pop. 556.

MARRON, a pa. of South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 6 m. W.S.W. Langharrow. Pop. 155.

MARS (Str), several comms. and villa. of France.—I. (d'Egrain), dep. Orne, arrond. and 4 m. S.W. Domfront. Pop. 2,210.—II. (de la Brèrre), dep. Sarthe, 8 m. E.N.E. Le Mans. Pop. 1,680.—III. (d'Outille), same dep., arrond. Le Mans. Pop. 2,230.—IV. (la Jaille), dep. Loire-Inf., 16 m. S.E. Chateaubriant. Pop. 1,650.—V. (sans Ballon), dep. Sarthe, arrond. Le Mans. Pop. 1,640.

MARSAO, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 37 m. S.E. Clermont. Pop. 3,121.

MARSAL, a comm. and small town of France, dep. Meurthe, 6 m. E.S.E. Chateau-Salins, formerly destroyed. It was bombarded in 1815.

MARSALE, *Lithyrum*, a fortified seaport city of

the island Sicily, on its W. coast, intend. and 16 m. S.S.W. Trapani. Pop. 21,000. It is enclosed by bastioned walls, and has a cathedral, several convents and abbeys, a gymnasium, cavalry barracks, and a curious vibrating bell-tower. Its ancient port was filled up in 1580 by Don John of Austria, to prevent its becoming useful to corsairs; and the new port, about 1 m. S., bounded by a mole, is adapted only for small vessels. The principal importance of Marsala is due to its wine trade, which has grown up within the present century. The district is estimated to yield annually about 30,000 pipes of wine, of which 2-3ds are exported. Marsala also exports corn, cattle, oil, salt, and soda, in small quantities.—*Lilybæum* was long the cap. of the Carthaginian dominions in Sicily, but few of its vestiges remain.

MARSBURG (OBER AND NIEDER) or STADTBURG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 38 m. E. Arnberg. Pop. 3,693. It has iron mines and paper mills.

MARCIANO, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 14 m. S.W. Perugia. P. 2,400.

MARSDEN, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, par. Aldmondbury and Huddersfield, 7 m. W.S.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 2,665, employed in cotton and woollen manufs.—II. (*Great*), a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 2 m. S.W. Colne. Pop. 2,071.—III. (*Little*), a township, same co. and pa., 3½ m. S.W. Colne. Pop. 3,997.

MARS-DIEP, a strait of the Netherlands, separating the island Texel from the mainland, 2 m. across, and the principal entrance from the W. into the Zuyder-Zee. The town Heider is on its south shore.

MARSEILLAN, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Hérault, 15 m. E. Beziers, on the lagoon of Thau, where it has a small haven; near it are salt pans. Pop. 3,781.

MARSEILLE, *Massilia*, a comm. and city of the S. of France, cap. dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, and of 3 electoral arrondis., 420 m. S.S.E. Paris, around a basin adjoining the Mediterranean, and on the E. coast of the Gulf of Lions. Lat. of observatory (95 feet in elevation) 43° 17' 8" N., lon. 5° 22' 2" E. Pop. (1856) 260,000. Mean temp. of year 57°.5, winter 49°, summer 74°.3, Fahr. It is composed of an old and a new town, the former on heights, with numerous crooked streets; the latter, which comprises two-thirds of its extent, has wide and straight streets. *Marseille* has few public buildings of architectural importance, except the hôtel de Ville; its hazzetto is very large. The harbour is the most commercial in France, and capable of containing 1,200 vessels; its entrance, which admits only one vessel at a time, is defended by two hills, surmounted by fort St Jean and fort St Nicolas, and the road is defended by the fortified islands, Châteaue d'If, Pomègue, and Ratannean. It has a tribunal of commerce, a national academy of sciences, letters, and arts, an academy of medicine, and many other learned societies; a national college, with a library of 51,000 vols.; a school of hydrography, an astronomical observatory, a botanic garden, many benevolent institutions, several museums, and a mint. There are numerous fountains in the old and new town, but the supply of water has long been very deficient; to remedy this, a canal has recently been cut from the Durance. *Marseille* has manufs. of all kinds, the chief are soap, chemical products, bonnets, shoes, perfumery, olive oil and liqueurs. It has also tanneries, sugar, sulphur, and salt refineries, and manufs. of tobacco. Its commerce in the wines and fruits of the south, cork

and anachovies, extends to all parts of the world. It communicates by railways with Arles, Avignon, Nîmes, and Lyon. It is the birthplace of the astronomer Pytheas, the preacher Mascaron, and the sculptor Puget. *Marseille*, founded by the Phœaciens a.c. 600, served as a refuge for them from the vengeance of Cyrus. It soon became the entrepôt for all the surrounding countries, founded many colonies, was long celebrated for the cultivation of letters and arts, preserved its liberty under the Romans, and often acted as an independent republic. Louis XI. united it to the crown of France in 1481. It suffered severe ravages from the plague in 1720.

MARSH, two pas. of England.—I. (*Chapel*), co. Lincoln, 7½ m. N.N.E. Louth. Area 2,860 ac. Pop. 669.—II. (*Gibson*), a pa., co. Bucks, 4 m. E.N.E. Bicester. Area 3,110 ac. Pop. 944.

MARSHALL, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in N. of Virginia. Area 371 sq. m. Pop. 10,138.—II. in centre of Tennessee. Area 267 sq. m. Pop. 15,616.—III. in N.E. of Alabama. Area 645 sq. m. Pop. 8,846.—IV. in N. of Mississippi. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. 29,689.—V. in N. of Indiana. Area 440 sq. m. Pop. 5,348.—VI. in centre of Illinois. Area 473 sq. m. Pop. 5,190.—Also two townships.—I. New York, 12 m. S.W. Utica. Pop. 2,115.—II. Michigan, 105 m. W. Detroit. Pop. 2,823.

MARSHALL ISLANDS, a small group in the Pacific Ocean, Mulgrave Archipelago. Lat. 7° 30' N., lon. 173° 30' E.

MARSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. S. Aylesham. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 662.

MARSHFIELD, a pa. and market town of England, co. Gloucester, 13 m. E. Bristol. Area of pa. 6,310 ac. Pop. 1,648. The town has a considerable trade in malt.—II. a pa., co. Monmouth, 5 m. S.S.W. Newport. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 526.

MARSHWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5 m. S.W. Beaminster. Area 780 ac. Pop. 620.

MARSICO NUOVO, an episcopal city of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 18 m. S. Potenza. Pop. 7,400.—*Marsico Vetere*, ancient *Abellinum Marsicum*, a town, 4 m. E.S.E. Marsico Nuovo. Pop. 3,200.

MARSIGLIANA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 19 m. S.E. Grosseto, on the Albegna. Pop. 2,000.

MARSILLANGES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Hérault, 15 m. E.N.E. Montpellier. P. 3,549.

MARSIVAN or MARSOVAN, a vill. of Asia Minor, psah. Sivas, sanj. and 24 m. W.N.W. Amasia, in a wide undulating plain. It is stated to comprise 6,000 houses, of which 1,000 are inhabited by Armenians, and it has many mosques and fountains, and some manufactures of cotton stuffs.

MARLB, two pas. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 4½ m. W. Richmond. Ac. 5,320. Pop. 244.—II. 4½ m. N.N.E. Guisborough. Area 3,600 ac. Pop. 1,430. The church, on a cliff, serves as a searack.

MARSTAL, a seaport town of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, on the E. coast of the island Aërø, in the Baltic. Pop. 3,160.

MARSTON, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.N.W. Grantham. Area 3,490 ac. Pop. 483.—II. co. and 1½ m. N.N.E. Oxford. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 471.—III. (*Bigott*), co. Somerset, 3 m. S.W. Frome. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 449.—IV. (*Magna*), same co., 4½ m. N.N.E. Yeovil. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 367.—V. (on *Dove*), co. and 8½ m. W.S.W. Derby. Area 4,310 ac. Pop. 1,191.—VI. (*Fleet*), co. Bucks, 8½ m. W.N.W. Aylesbury. Area 930 ac. Pop. 385.—VII. (*St Lawrence*), co. Northampton, 5 m. N.W. Brackley. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 541.—VIII. (*Long*), co. York, W. Riding, 6 m. W. York, on Lancaster and Yorkshire Railway. Area 4,320 ac. Pop.

MARSA, a town containing *Marsden Moor*, where, in 1544, *Thomas* and *Cromwell* defeated the royalists under *Rupert*.—**IX.** (*Norfolk*), co. Bucks, 3 m. S. *Wotton*. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 692.—**X.** (*Warwick*), co. Warwick, 8 m. S.E. *Southam*. Area 2,850 ac. Pop. 739.—**XI.** (*Wiltshire*), co. Wilts, 3 m. N.E. *Cricklade*. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 237.—**XII.** (*Montgomery*), co. and 15½ m. W.N.W. *Derby*. Area 5,159 ac. Pop. 473.—**XIII.** (*Morseton*), co. Beds, 3½ m. N.W. *Amptwell*. Area 4,500 ac. Pop. 1,183.—**XIV.** (*Sicce*), co. Gloucester, 6 m. N. *Chipping-Campden*. Area 1,680. P. 382.—**XV.** (*Trarwell*), co. Northampton, 3 m. W.S.W. *Market-Harborough*. Area 1,640. P. 270. **MARSTON**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4½ m. S.W. *Boss*. Area 810 ac. Pop. 147.

MARSTRAND, a seaport town of W. Sweden, 120 and 20 m. N.W. *Gothenburg*, on an island in the *Categat*. Pop. 1,200. It has a harbour defended by two forts, and a bomb-proof castle.

MARSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2½ m. S.W. *Irvinghoe*, and 2 m. N. the *Tring* station, London and N. Western Railway. Area 680. P. 478.

MARTABAN, a town in the *British* *Indies*, on the *Salween* River, near its mouth, 100 m. S.W. *Maubala*. Lat. 16° 28' N., lon. 97° 35' E. Pop. 6,000. (?) It stands on a declivity, and is enclosed by a stockade built of wood. Has several conspicuous temples; and beside the river is a battery built of stone. The town was captured by the British on the 6th May 1852. The British prov. of Martaban has an area estimated at 12,000 sq. m., and pop. 60,000. (?) It is hilly and well watered. Chief products, cotton, indigo, pepper, valuable woods, honey, and wax. Formerly the Portuguese had trading stations in the province.

MARTABAN (GULF OF), an inlet of the Bay of Bengal, between lat. 14° and 17° N., lon. 94° and 95° E., having N. the Burmese dom., and E. the British *Tenasserim* provs. It receives the *Irrawadi*, *Sittoung*, and *Salween* rivers; and on its E. coast is the town *Amherst*.

MARTANO, a town of S. Italy, *Naples*, prov. and 12 m. W.N.W. *Otranto*. Pop. 2,600.

MARTAR-KHAN-KA-TANDA, a town of *Scinde*, near the *Indus*, 16 m. S.W. *Khyrpoor*. It has a brisk trade with *Marsar*, chiefly in cottons, to the amount of 4,000*l.*, and other articles of the value of 6,000*l.* annually.

MARVEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. *Lot*, cap. cant., 36 m. N.N.E. *Caliors*. P. 3,150.

MARTHA (SANTA). [SANTA MARTHA]

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an isl., U.S., N. America, lies off the S. shores of *Massachusetts*, W.N.W. of *Nantucket* island. It is 21 m. m. length, and contains 3 towns, *Edgartown* being the cap. Soil poor; pop. chiefly employed in fisheries.

MARTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 9 m. N.N.W. *Yarmouth*. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 1,125.

MARTHALEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 19 m. N.N.E. *Zürich*, near the *Rhine*. Pop. 1,140.

MARTON, a comm. and town of France, dep. *Charente*, 14 m. S.E.E. *Angoulême*. Pop. 624. Mainly of woollens; iron mines in its vicinity.

MARTIC, a township of U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 10 m. S. *Lancaster*. Pop. 3,000.

MARTIGNANO, a vill. of Austria, *Lombardy*, deleg. and 19 m. E.S.E. *Cremona*, on the *Po*. P. 1,450.—**II.** *Naples*, prov. *Otranto*, 9 m. S.S.E. *Lecco*.

MARTIGNAN-BELAND, a comm. and market town of France, dep. *Maine-et-Loire*, 16 m. W. *Saumur*. Pop. 2,158.—**II.** *Ferretand* is a comm. & vill., dep. *Haute-Vienne*, 21 m. S.S.W. *Vitré*. Pop. 3,793.

MARTIGNET (LA VILLE), *Northampton*, a town of Switzerland, cant. *Valais*, 17 m. W.S.W. *Sion*, on

rt. 3. of the *Dranca*. Pop. 1,000.—**III.** *de Bussy* is a market town, 1 m. S. of *Martigny*. Pop. 2,400.

MARTIGNON, a comm. and town of France, dep. *E.-du-Rhône*, cap. cant., *arrows*, and 21 m. S.W. *Aix*, near the *Etang de Berre*. Pop. 5,640. It has fisheries in the lake, and boat-building.

MARTIN, several pas., etc., of England.—**I.** co. *Lincoln*, 2½ m. S.S.W. *Horncastle*. Area 730 ac. Pop. 74.—**II.** co. *York*, W. *Riding*, 5½ m. W.S.W. *Skipton*. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 341.—**III.** co. *Wilts*, 4½ m. N.N.E. *Cranbourne*. Area 5,000 ac. Pop. 618.—**IV.** (*Huntingdon*), co. *Worcester*, 3 m. S.S.W. *Droitwich*. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 202.—**V.** a hamlet, co. *Lincoln*, pa. *Timberland*, 0½ m. N.N.E. *Sleaford*. Pop. 864.

MARTIN, a co., U. S., N. America, in E. part of N. Carolina. Area 341 sq. m. Pop. 8,307.—**II.** in S. of Indiana. Area 334 sq. m. Pop. 5,641.

MARTIN (Str.), one of the *West India* islands, the N. part belonging to France, and the S. to the Netherlands, between *Anguilla* and *St Bartholomew*. Lat. of *Marigot* town (French) 18° 4' N., lon. 63° 10' W. Area about 80 sq. m. Pop. of French portion 3,600; do. of Dutch portion 2,601. Surface hilly; climate tolerably healthy. It is well watered, and in its S. part are some lagoons from which the Dutch obtain large quantities of salt. Of the French portion, about one-third is under culture. Chief products, sugar and rum. Many cattle are reared. The S. part is less fertile and wooded. Principal products, sugar, rum, and salt, which is exported to the neighbouring islands and to North America. It was first colonized by the Spaniards, who abandoned it in 1650. It has been repeatedly taken by the English, and most of the white population are of English descent.

MARTIN (Str.), one of the *Scilly* islands, off the W. coast of Cornwall. Area 720 ac. Pop. 211.

MARTIN (Str.), an island off the W. coast of *Palagonia*, *Pacific Ocean*, S. *Madre de Dios*. Lat. 30° 40' S., lon. 75° 20' W.

MARTIN (Str.), a pa. of the U. S., North America, Louisiana, on the *Atchafalaya*. Area 1,117 sq. m. Pop. 11,107.

MARTIN KEYS (Str.), Florida, are in the Gulf of Mexico. Lat. 26° 42' N., lon. 83° 30' W.

MARTIN (Str.), several pas. of England.—**I.** co. *Cornwall*, 1½ m. N.N.E. *Looe*. Area 3,060 ac. Pop. 377.—**II.** same co., 5½ m. E.S.E. *Helston*. Area 2,650 ac. Pop. 522.—**III.** co. *Salop*, 5½ m. W.N.W. *Lllesmere*. Area 4,390 ac. Pop. 2,132. It has coal mines.—**IV.** co. *Northampton*, 1 m. S.E. *Stamford*. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 1,778.

MARTIN (Str.), a pa. of Scotland, co. *Perth*, on the *Tay*, N.E. *Seune*. Pop. 983, partly employed in manufacturing coarse linens. Here are the remains of several *Druidical* temples.

MARTIN (Str.), a pa. of Ireland, *Leinster*, co. and 3 m. S.E. *Kilkenny*. Area 763 ac. Pop. 224.

MARTIN (Str.), numerous comm. and towns, etc., of France.—**I.** (*aux Bains*), dep. *Seine-Inferieure*, close to the *English Channel*, arrond. *Yvetot*. Pop. 1,710.—**II.** (*d'Auigny*), dep. *Cher*, cap. cant., on the *Monbou*, arrond. *Boargis*. Pop. 1,760.—**III.** (*de Bithy*), dep. *Oise*, arrond. *Senlis*. Pop. 1,400.—**IV.** (*de Courteille*), dep. *Marne*, 7 m. E.N.E. *Châlons-sur-Marne*. Pop. 1,980.—**V.** (*de Landelle*), dep. *Manche*, 15 m. S.W. *Mortain*. Pop. 2,100.—**VI.** (*de Quarré*), dep. *Haute-Alpe*, on the *Durance*, 5 m. S.S.W. *Brignac*. Pop. 1,360.—**VII.** (*de Nè*), dep. *Charente-Inf.*, cap. cant., 11 m. N.N.W. *La Rochelle*, on the E. coast of the island *Nè*, in the *Atlant.* Pop. 2,204. It has a good port and roadstead, vitified, arumel, hospital, prison, and trade in wine, spirits,

vados, arrond. Casu. Pop. 1,400.—IX. (*de Seignaux*), dep. Landes, 20 m. S.W. Dax. Pop. 2,592.—X. (*de Seignan*), dep. Ariège, 6 m. S.E. St. Girons. Pop. 1,830.—XI. (*des Traus*), dep. Loire, 17 m. N.W. Roanne. Pop. 2,500.—XII. (*de Tournon*), dep. Indre, cap. cant., on the Creuse, 84 m. W.S.W. Châteauroux. Pop. 1,500.—XIII. (*de Valanais*), dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., 17 m. N.W. Privas. Pop. 1,973.—XIV. (*de Mont*), dep. Ain, 8 m. S.E. Bourg. Pop. 1,728.—XV. (*d'Uriage*), dep. Isère, 7 m. S.E. Grenoble. Pop. 2,400.—XVI. (*du Fleuz Bellême*), dep. Orne, arrond. Mortagne. Pop. 3,012.—XVII. (*en Haut*), dep. Rhône, 14 m. S.W. Lyon. Pop. 1,800.—XVIII. (*de Vignes*), dep. Aube, arrond. Troyes. Pop. 3,611, who manuf. woollen hosiery.—XIX. (*le Sauvât*), dep. Loire, 17 m. S.W. Roanne. Pop. 1,500.—XX. (*le Beas*), dep. Indre-et-Loire, near the Cher, arrond. Tours. Pop. 1,345.—XXI. (*en Bresse*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., arrond. Chalon. Pop. 1,814.—XXII. (*de Londres*), dep. Hérault, cap. cant., arrond. Montpellier. Pop. 1,143.—XXIII. (*de Valgaugues*), dep. Gard, cap. cant., 3 m. N. Alais. Pop. 925.—XXIV. (*Valmeroux*), dep. Cantal, arrond. Mauriac. Pop. 1,540.—The Canal of St Martin, dep. Seine, forms a branch of the Canal de l'Ouercq, and crosses the N.E. portion of Paris.

MARTINA, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, cap. cant., 19 m. N.N.E. Taranto. Pop. 14,606.

MARTINDALE, a chapelry of England, co. Westmoreland, 8 m. W.N.W. Shap. Pop. 198. In Martindale Forest red deer are still found.

MARTINICO, a town of Austria, Lombardy, prov. and 10 m. S.S.E. Bergamo. Pop. 3,600.

MARTINHOE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 9½ m. N.E. Ilfracombe. Area 2,990 ac. Pop. 216.

MARTINIQUE (LA), one of the French West India Islands, in the windward group, between lat. 14° 24' and 14° 53' N., lon. 60° 50' and 61° 18' W. Pop. (1834) 134,095. It is mountainous, and contains several extinct volcanoes; the numerous small rivers are used to turn sugar-mills. About 1/4th of the surface is covered with dense forests. Soil fertile, but only 1/5th of the superficies is cultivated. Chief products, sugar, coffee, and cacao. This island, called by the natives *Madiana*, was discovered by the Spaniards in 1493. The French founded a colony on it in 1635. It was taken by the English in 1762, but resigned in 1763; it was again occupied it from 1794 to 1809, and it was finally given up to France in 1814. The cap. of the colony is Fort Royal, but St Pierre is the most populous town, and the centre of commerce.

MARTINSBERG (Hung. *Szent Marton*), a market town of West Hungary, co. and 12 m. S.E. Raab. Pop. 1,893.

MARTINSBURG, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 20 m. N.N.W. Boonville. Pop. 2,677.—II. a vill. Virginia, 21 m. N.W. Harpers-Ferry. Pop. 2,000. It has a court-house, a jail, and two academies.

MARTINSTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 3½ m. N. Uppingham. Area 580 ac. Pop. 7.

MARTINIANO, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra, cap. cant., 8 m. N. Nicastro. Pop. 2,120.

MARTINIEUX, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Indre, arrond. Le Blanc. Pop. 1,932.

MARTLESHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1½ m. S.S.W. Woodbridge. Area 3,160 ac. Pop. 477.

MARTLETHWY, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. S.S.E. Haverford-west. Pop. 826.

MARTLEY, a pa. of England, co. and 6½ m.

1,298.

MARTOCK, a pa. and market town of England, co. Somerset, on the Parret, 6½ m. W.S.W. Yeovil. Area of pa. 6,830 ac. Pop. 3,154.

MARTOLA MARIAM, a town of Abyssinia, state Amhara, on a hill, lat. 10° 51' N., lon. 37° 45' E.

MARTON, several pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 5 m. S.S.E. Gainsborough. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 544.—II. co. Warwick, 5 m. S.E. Southam. Area 910 ac. Pop. 373.—III. co. York, North Riding, 5½ m. N. Stokesley. Area 3,430 ac. Pop. 428. Captain Cook, the famous navigator, was born here in 1728.—IV. (*with Mosby*), same co. and Riding, 4½ m. S.E.E. Easingwold. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 182.—V. (*Long*), co. Westmoreland, 3 m. N.W. Appleby. Area 3,200 ac. Pop. 762.—VI. (*with Grafton*), co. York, West Riding, 3 m. S.S.E. Alderborough. Area 2,030 ac. Pop. 472.—VII. a township, co. Chester, pa. White-Gate, 4½ m. S.S.W. Northwich. Pop. 641.—VIII. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Poulton, 7 m. W.N.W. Kirkham. Pop. 1,650.

MARTON (Szext), several vill. of Hungary.—I. co. Thurocz, on an affluent of the Waag, 23 m. N. Kremnitz. It has a Roman Catholic church, a Jews' synagogue, and brewer's.—II. co. and 37 m. S. Pesth. Pop. 2,304.—III. (*or Martinsberg*), co. and 12 m. S.E. Raab.—IV. co. Szabolcs, on l. b. of the Theiss, 62 miles N.E. Debreczin.

MAROREL, a town of Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 12 m. N.W. Barcelona. Pop. 3,106.

MARTORT (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. H.-Garonne, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Garonne, 11 miles E.N.E. St. Gaudens. Pop. 1,200.

MARTOS Y FUENSANTA, a town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. W.S.W. Jaen. Pop. 11,072. It stands on a steep declivity, and has several churches and an hospital. It is noted for its mineral waters.

MARTENS, several comms. and market towns of France.—I. dep. H.-Garonne, 24 m. S.W. Muret. Pop. 1,630.—II. (*de l'eyre*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 8 m. S.E. Clermont. Pop. 2,641.

MARVA, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alem-tejo, on the Spanish frontier, 11 m. N.E. Portalegre. Pop. 1,800. It has a citadel and extensive cisterns.

MARVAO, a town of Brazil, prov. Piahy, on the Marão, 150 m. N.E. Oeiras. Pop. 8,090.

MARVEJOLA, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lozère, on rt. b. of the Coullagues, 10 m. W.N.W. Mende. Pop. 4,386. It has manuf. of serges.

MARVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Meuse, 6 m. S.E. Montmedy. Pop. 1,263.

MARWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. N.N.W. Barnstaple. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 1,054.

MARY (St), a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Maryland. Area 316 sq. m. Pop. 13,098.—II. a pa. in S. of Louisiana. Area 730 sq. m. Pop. 8,868.—III. (*Strait*), forms the outlet of Lake Superior, and connects that lake with Lake Huron, it contains four large and several smaller isls; the navigation is difficult, and interrupted by rapids.—IV. a river in Georgia and Florida; also a river and lake in Ohio, and a river in Nova Scotia.

MARY (St), several pas. of England and Wales.—I. co. Kent, 2½ m. N. New Romney. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 110.—II. co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.E. Hadleigh. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 663.—III. (*Church*), co. Devon, 1½ m. N. Torbay. Area 2,210 ac. Pop. 2,393.—IV. (*Church*), S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3 m. S.E. Cowbridge. Pop. 161.—V. (*Hill*),

shire co., 4 m. N.W. Cowbridge. Pop. 247.—**V.L. (Went)**, co. and adjoining the town of Southampt. Area 2,040 ac. Pop. 1,446.

MARY'S ISLE (Str.), a peninsula of Scotland, on the Dee, stewarty and pa. Kirkcudbright.—**St Mary's Loch** is a fine lake, co. and 19 m. W.S.W. Selkirk. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; breadth $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Yarrow water enters it on the S. at the Loch of the Lows, and leaves it at the N. end. [MARIE (Str).]

MARYAMPOZ, a town of Austrian Galicia, 11 m. Stanislavow. Pop. 1,750.

MARTBOROUGH, a bor. and town of Ireland, Leinster, cap. Queen's co., on an affluent of the Barrow, with a station on the Great S. and W. Railway, 10 m. S.S.W. Portlannington, and 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Dublin. Pop. 2,079.

MARTBURN, a vill. of Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. Kilmalie, on Loch Eil, at the mouth of the Lochy, immediately S.W. Fort William. It has a large herring fishery.

MARTVULTER, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, on S. bank of the Dee, 8 m. S.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 1,655. It has a Roman Catholic college for divinity students, the average number of whom is about 40.

MARINK of ABERLUTHNET, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, S. Fordoun. Area 7,501 ac. P. 2,232, of whom 967 were in the vill. Luthernm.

MARYLAND, one of the United States of North America, between lat. 38° and 39° 44' N., lon. 75° 10' and 79° 20' W., surrounded landward by Delaware, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Columbia district. Area (exclusive of Chesapeake Bay), 9,356 sq. m., or 5,967,840 ac., of which 2,797,900 ac. were improved land in 1850. About 60 sq. m. of the original territory of Maryland have been taken off, by its grant of the district of Columbia to the United States government. Pop. (1800) 389,546; in 1850, 563,035, of whom 90,368 were slaves. Of the foregoing pop., 3,467 were natives of England; 1,333 do. of Scotland and Wales; 19,557 do. of Ireland; 26,036 do. of Germany; and 507 do. of France. In 1850 there were 4,467 deaths, or about 11 in every 1,000 of the population; and during the same period, 4,404 paupers were relieved, at a cost of about 15 dollars to each, of whom 1,093 were foreigners. The state is divided by Chesapeake Bay into the E. and W. shores, both of which are level near the sea, but the latter rises on the west into a hilly region. Principal rivers, the Potomac and Susquehanna. On the eastern shore, and in some counties on the western, the soil is a mixture of clay and sand, not very fertile, but easily improved by manure, which is found in extensive beds of marl, abounding in the district. The valleys of the middle and northern counties are very fertile. This state suffered from an injudicious system of agriculture, by constant cropping without manure. These exhausted lands are in course of being restored, by emigrants settling upon them, and introducing a new system of agriculture, with the aid of bone dust, marl, and guano, the soil again yields heavy crops. Chief products, wheat, barley, oats, tobacco, honey, wool, silk, and maple sugar. In 1852, live stock were valued at 7,397,634 dollars, and orchard products at 184,651 dollars. There are many varieties of timber. In 1850 there were 24 cotton factories, employing 3,023 persons, and producing goods to the value of 2,120,504 dollars annually; 38 woolen factories, employing 861 persons, annual product 295,140 dollars. The iron furnaces and forges employ 2,600 hands, and produce castings, etc., valued at 2,612,681 dollars. It has, besides breweries, distilleries, and tan-

neries, and built 119 ships with an aggregate of 18,158 tons. The minerals of the state comprise rich veins of copper ore; iron ore, having 31 furnaces, and in 1851-52, smelted 70,900 tons of iron; rich coal seams, which yielded 450,000 tons in 1852; lead, cobalt, alum, hme, manganese, gold, etc. In 1853 there were 521 miles of railway in operation in Maryland, besides the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and the Susquehanna Canal. This state has expended upwards of 15,000,000 dollars on railways and canals. It has 26 banking establishments, with an aggregate capital of 9,287,895 dollars. Value of imports in 1850, 6,124,201 dollars; do. of exports, 6,967,363 dollars. Tonnage of ships entered 128,621; do. cleared, 128,343; do. belonging to the state, 206,243. There are 900 churches of all denominations, and church property valued at 3,947,884 dollars. In 1852 there were in Maryland 5 colleges, attended by 408 students, and had 34,893 vols. in their libraries, and 2 medical schools, with 25 students; 34,467 children were in attendance at school, for which there was annually expended 225,260 dollars. There is a state penitentiary and an asylum for insane at Baltimore.—**Maryland** is divided into 21 counties. Principal towns, Baltimore, Cumberland, Frederick, Hagerstown, and Annapolis the cap. Public revenue of the state 1,712,879 dollars. It sends six representatives to Congress, and has eight votes for the election of president of the United States. This state was first colonised in 1634, Lord Baltimore having obtained a charter for the territory now occupied by Maryland. In 1851 the constitution of the state was remodelled.

MARYLAND-IN-LIBERIA, a colony of free blacks on the W. coast of Africa, S. of Liberia, founded by the state of Maryland, U. S., North America. In 1850 the emigrants from the United States amounted to 800.

MARILAND, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 46 m. N.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,683.

MARLBOROUGH or **ST MARLBOROUGH**, a pari. bor. and pa. of England, co. Middlesex, forming the N.W. quarter of London, having E. the bor. of Finsbury, and S. Westminster, on which side Oxford Street forms its boundary. Area of pa. 1,430 ac. Pop. 57,696. Area of parliamentary borough, which comprises Paddington, etc., 5,310 ac. The borough consists mostly of elegant streets; and it comprises the Regent's Park, Portland Place, the upper part of Regent Street, Cavendish, Portman, Manchester, and Fitzroy Squares; the new and splendid quarter between the Regent's and Hyde Parks, the Colosseum, Princess's theatre, Middlesex hospital, the terminus of the Great Western Railway, and several handsome churches. Since the Reform Act it has sent 2 members to House of Commons.

MARLPORT, a seaport town of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Cross-Cannaby, on the Ellen, at its mouth in the Irish Sea, connected by railway, and 26 m. W.S.W. Carlisle. Pop. 5,716. It has yards for ship-building, some manuf. of cottons and large exports of coal to Scotland and Ireland. The harbour dries at low water.

MARY'S (Str.) the largest of the Scilly islands, England, off the W. coast of Cornwall, 21 m. in length, by 14 m. in breadth. Pop. 1,668.

MARLEBORO, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 64 m. N.N.W. Tavistock. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 676.

MARLESVILLE, a town of the U. S., North America, cap. of Yuba co., California. P. (1852) 2,000.

MARLTAVY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. N.E. Tavistock. Area 3,050 ac. Pop. 1,267.

MARTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, on the

North Sea, immediately N. Montrose. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 566.

MARANO, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. and 24 m. E.N.E. Gaeta. Pop. 3,300.

MAR (L.), a comm. and small town of France.—I. (*Le M. Agénais*), dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on the Garonne, 7 m. W.N.W. Marmande. Pop. 1,416.—II. (*M. de Arto*), dep. Ariège, 12 m. W.S.W. Pamiers. Pop. 1,590.—**MAR de las Matas** is a town of Spain, prov. Teruel. Pop. 1,800.

MAR-A-FUEBA, a rocky isl., Pacific Ocean, belonging to Chile, 110 m. W. the island Juan Fernandez, and rising to 2,300 feet above the sea. Lat. 33° 49' S., lon. 80° 54' 30" W. It is 10 m. in circumference, wooded and uninhabited.—**MAR a Tierra** is a name of the island JUAN FERNANDEZ.

MASAYA, a town of Centr. Amer., state & 40 m. N.W. Nicaragua, cap. dep., at the foot of the volcano of Masaya. Pop. 15,000 (?), wholly Indians.

MASATE, one of the Philippine islands, E. Archipelago, S. of Luzon, and W. of Samar. Length, E. to W., about 70 m., average breadth, 20 m. Area 2,334 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 5,489.

MASBOURGH, a vill. of England, with a station on the Midland Railway. [ROTTERHAM.]

MASCALI NUOVO, a seaport town of the Sicily island, Mediterranean Sea, cap. circ., intend. and 18 m. N.N.E. Catania, near the foot of Mount Etna. Pop. 3,804. It has an active fishery, and trade in wine, lime, corn, timber, fruit, and lava. *Mascoli* has some curious Saracenic and other antiquities.

MASCALUCIA, a town of the Sicily island, Mediterranean Sea, intend. and 5 m. N. Catania, cap. cant., on the E. declivity of Mount Etna. P. 3,350. It suffered severely from an earthquake in 1818.

MASCARA, *Victoria*, a town of Algeria, prov. and 45 m. S.E. Oran. Pop. (1851) 4,913, of whom 3,210 were natives. It was the residence of Abd-el-Kader; was taken and ruined by the French in 1835; afterwards ceded to Abd-el-Kader, and again occupied in 1841. It gave its name to the W. prov. of Algiers, called also Tlemecan, and now Oran.

MASCAREN ISLES, a collective name of the islands Bourbon, Mauritius, and Rodriguez, in the Indian Ocean, so called from the Portuguese Mascarenhas, who discovered Bourbon in 1543.

MASCAR or **MASCATI**, Arabia. [**MUSCAT**.] **MASARA**, a town of North Africa, cap. of the country of the Bagharmi, lat. 11° 38' N., lon. 15° 58' E.

MASHAM, a market town and pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, on the Ure, 16 m. S.S.E. Richmond. Area of pa. 22,940 ac. Pop. 2,695 do. of township, 1,139.

MASHBURY, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5½ m. N. W. Chelmsford. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 91.

MASHENA, a town of Africa, Bornou, cap. prov., lat. 13° 3' N., lon. 10° 2' E. Pop. 10,000? It is surrounded by a clay wall.

MASI, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 28 m. S.W. Padua, on the Adige. Pop. 2,300.

MASON, three coa. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Virginia. Area 873 sq. m. Pop. 7,639.—II. in N. of Kentucky. Area 194 sq. m. Pop. 18,344.—III. in W. of Illinois. Area 468 sq. m. P. 5,931.

MASOVIA, the name of a former palatinate of Poland, since named the prov. Warsaw.

MASNA, a walled town of North Italy, grand duchy and 53 m. S.S.W. Tuscany. Pop. 1,400.

MASACHUSETTS, one of the U. S., North America, in the E. part of the Union, having E. and S.E. the Atlantic, and landward the states New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. Area 7,500 sq. m., or

4,932,000 ac., of which 2,133,496 are improved. Pop. in 1880, 423,245; in 1850, 484,284. Of the foregoing pop. 16,685 were natives of England; 116,917 do. of Ireland; 4,683 do. of Scotland and Wales; 4,819 do. of Germany; & 905 do. of France.

In 1850, there were 19,414 deaths, or more than 19 deaths to every 1,000 of the pop.; 15,777 paupers, of whom 9,247 were foreigners, received aid, at a cost of 24 dollars to each pauper. Surface uneven, and in some parts mountainous and rugged. It is hilly and broken in the centre, E., and N.E. parts, and level and sandy in the S.E. The western part, though mountainous, does not attain to a great elevation above the sea, Saddle mountain, the highest land in the state, is 3,505 feet in elevation above the sea. Its E. and S.E. borders are much indented with bays. Principal islands of the state, Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, noted for their whale and other fisheries. Chief rivers, the Connecticut, Merrimack, and Pawtucket. The climate of this state is severe in winter, and in spring is subject to chilling N.E. winds. January is the coldest month, thermometer falling 8° below zero, and June the warmest, temp. 98° Fahr. Rainy days 97, snow 37. Sudden changes of temperature occur here, often upwards of 40° in 24 hours. Soil rocky, and agriculture, although conducted on the most approved system, does not yield corn sufficient for home use. Near the coast salt marshes abound. *Massachusetts* is the most enterprising state of the union. In 1850 there were 213 cotton factories, employing 23,730 persons, and producing goods to the value of 19,712,451 dollars yearly; 119 woollen factories, employing 11,180 persons, value of products 12,770,566 dollars; 80 iron forges and furnaces, employing 2,119 persons, value of products 2,959,078 dollars. It has distilleries, breweries, and tanneries; an extensive trade in shipbuilding, whale and cod fisheries, employing 20,313 persons, having 18,619,578 dollars invested, and the product of fish and oil valued at 9,622,611 dollars. Registered shipping of the state, 767,739 tons. Value of exports 10,681,763 dollars; do. of imports, 30,374,684 dollars. In 1853, 39 lines of railway, comprising 1,208 m. were completed, and 56 in course of construction. There are in the state 137 banks, with an aggregate capital of 43,270,500 dollars, besides 54 savings' banks, 45 of which have deposits amounting to 15,554,083 dollars. It has 1,430 churches of all denominations, and the church property is valued at 10,203,284 dollars. Educational establishments consist of 4 colleges, 3 theological seminaries, 23 medical schools, 69 incorporated academies, 785 unincorporated academies and private schools, and 3,987 public schools, attended by (exclusive of colleges) 221,000 pupils. Expenditure for public free schools, 1,000,000 dols. The state is divided into 14 coe., Boston the cap. town, sends 11 mems. to Congress, and has 15 votes for the president of the United States. The government of the state consists of a governor, lieutenant-governor, senate (40), and representatives chosen annually. The Plymouth colony was first settled by the Puritans in 1620, and Salem, Charleston, and Boston, in 1629-30.—*Massachusetts Bay* is comprised between Cape Ann and Cape Cod, length 40 miles, breadth 20 miles.

MASACHUOCOLL, a small lake & vill. of Northern Italy, duchy and 6 m. W. Lucca, the lake, 2½ m. in length, discharging its waters into the Montena.

MASACHUO ISLAND, Pacific Ocean. [**MAQUANA**.]

MASNA DI CARRARA, a small episcopal city of Northern Italy, 59 m. S.W. Modena, near the Frigido, 2 m. from its mouth, in the Gulf of

Genoa. Pop. 3,000. Chief edifices, a palace and a cathedral. It has marts of silk, and trade in the fine marble of its vicinity. It was formerly cap. of the duchy of *Massa-Carrara*, a state in the S.W. of Modena, composed of the duchy of *Massa* and the principality *Carrara*. This small state was given to the archduchess Maria Beatrice in 1814, and reunited to Modena on her death in 1839. It now forms the prov. of *Massa e Carrara*. Pop. 36,493. *Massa Maritima* or *M-di-Maremma*, is an episcopal town of Tuscany, prov. and 59 m. S.W. Siena. Pop. 2,009.

MASAFRA, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, dist. and 10 m. N.W. Taranto. Pop. 9,100.

MASSA LOMBARDA, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., prov. and 20 m. S.E.E. Ferrara. Pop. 4,370.

MASSA-LUNNEVA, a town of Naples, dist. and 9 m. S.W. Castel-a-Mare, cap. circ. Pop. 4,468.

MASSA-MARITIMA, a town of Tuscany, comm. and 22 m. N.N.W. Grosseto, near the Maremma, Pop. (1856) 2,381. It is a bishop's see.

MASARAOOT or **MASARUNT**, a river of British Guiana, which has been explored for 400 m., its navigation is interrupted by rapids. It flows from lat. 4° 30' N., lon. 60° W., and enters the estuary of the Essequibo.

MASSE SCERIONE, a town of Austrian Italy, 24 m. W. S.W. Bovigo, cap. dist., on the Po. P. 2,300.

MASSEAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant. 12 m. S.E. St. Giron. P. 1,000.

MASSEAT, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Cher. 19 m. W.N.W. Bourges. Pop. 1,136.

MASKEA, a tushp., U. S., North America, New York, co. and near the St. Lawrence. Pop. 2,915.

MASKEA, an island off the S.E. coast of Arabia, Oman, in the Arabian Sea, lat. 26° 30' N., lon. 59° 1'. Length 40 m., average breadth 15 m.

MASSEBAYO, a town of Sardinia, div. Turin, prov. and 8 m. N.E. Biella. P. of comm. 3,411.

MASSET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, 11 m. S.E. Marmande, on the Gers. Pop. 2,010. It has marts of blankets and horse-cloths,

with an active traffic in mules exported to Spain.

MASSEVATX (Germ. *Masminster*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, cap. cant., 11 m. N.N.E. Belfort. Pop. 3,155.

MASSEAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cantal, cap. cant., 15 m. N.N.E. St. Flour, on the Alaron. Pop. 2,306.

MASILLON, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Ohio, 96 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 3,600.

MASHINGHAM, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.

—1. (*Great*), 7 m. N.W. Litcham. Area 4,390 ac. Pop. 948.—11. (*Little*), 8 m. W.N.W. Litcham.

Area 2,241 ac. Pop. 134.

MASSION, a vill. of Spain, Catalonia, with a station on the railway between Barcelona and Mataro.

MASOUBAH or **MASOOWAH**, the principal seaport town of Abyssinia, on a sterile island in the Red Sea. Lat. 13° 30' N., lon. 39° 21' E. Pop. of island estimated at 12,000. It belongs to the viceroy of Egypt, who has a governor here. It carries on an active import trade with the Arabian ports and Bombay. Chief imports, corn, maize, rice, cotton stuffs, silks, muslins, cotton, wool, glass wares, cutlery, arms, hardware, elephants' teeth, spices, coral, wines and spirits.

MASOW, a walled town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 22 m. E.N.E. Stettin. Pop. 2,407.

MASRUCH, a town of Central Asia, cap. Chitral. Lat. 36° 12' N., lon. 73° 31' E. It has some trade with Turkana and Afghanistan.

MASRUJA, a town of Arabia, Hedjaz, near the Red Sea, 140 m. S.S.W. Medina.

MASUNA (La), a comm. and market town of

France, dep. Ardèche, arrond. and 14 m. S.W. Tournon, on the Doux. Pop. 2,432.

MASULIPATAM, a dist. of British India, presid. Madras, having E. the Bay of Bengal, and landward the dists. Guntoor and Rajahmundry, and the Hyderabad dominions. Area 5,000 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 544,672. The Kistnah river bounds it S.E., and Lake Colair is in its centre. An extensive system of irrigation has been carried out by government at a cost of 241,000*l.*, by making available the waters of the Kistnah river and Lake Colair. Rains are so precarious that at times the country was desolated. Yields rice, millet, vegetables, tobacco, and cotton. Iron ore is raised, and a few diamonds found. Principal towns, Masulipatam, Ellore, and Coudapilly.

MASULIPATAM, the cap., on the Coromandel coast, is 220 m. N.N.E. Madras. Pop. 27,884, of whom 34,029 were Hindoos, and 3,655 Mussulmans. The fort is surrounded by a salt morass, communicating by a canal with the Kistnah and the sea. The town, 14 m. N.W., is large, and has long been famous for its chintz manu. Its trade has latterly declined, but it still exports goods to Calcutta, W. Hindostan, and the Persian Gulf; its port, which is on the only part of this coast not surice beaten, is accessible for vessels of 300 tons.

MATA, a lake of Brazil, prov. and 170 m. S.S.W. Maranhão, and giving origin to the river Codo. Length about 20 miles.

MATA, a river of E. Africa, enters the Channel of Mozambique, nearly midway between the rivers of Sofala and Sena.

MATACONA, an island on the W. coast of Africa, 40 m. N.W. Sierra Leone, and 1 m. from the mainland. It is 3 m. in circumference, and has a port and warehouse. Pop. 300, free Negroes, and one European, a merchant, the proprietor. In the inter of the silk cotton tree flourishes, and monkey and deer abound.

MATAGORDA, a small seaport town of Texas, cap. dist., at the mouth of the Colorado, in Matagorda Bay, 85 m. S.W. Houston. Pop. 600. It has a brisk foreign trade. The bay is an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, 55 m. in length, average breadth 7 m., S.W. is Matagorda island.

MATAJA (CAPE), the most E. headland of Crete and of Europe. Lat. 34° 55' S., lon. 24° 45' E.

MATANORAS or **MATAMOROS**, a river-port town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. Tamaulipas, on the S. bank of the Rio Bravo del Norte, 40 m. from the Gulf of Mexico. Its port, on the gulf, consists of two harbours, the Brazo de Santiago and the Boca del Rio, about 9 m. apart, and both obstructed by bars impassable during strong winds. Exports specie, hides, wool, and horses; imports, manufactured goods, chiefly from Great Britain and the United States. Customs rev. has usually been mortgaged by the government for the payment of the Mexican army; in 1841, it amounted to 279,627 dollars.

MATAN, a small island of the E. Archipelago, Philippines, immediately E. Zebu, where, in 1820, Magellan was killed in a skirmish with the natives.

MATAN, a table land of India, Cashmere, about lat. 33° 45' N., lon. 75° 21' E. It is a fertile tract, but deserted, a few cattle and sheep graze on its rich pasture. It has ruins of a temple, said to have been the most gorgeous in the world. Earthquakes are frequent here.

MATAMORAS, a fortified seaport town of Cuba, 57 m. E. Havana, in a deep bay, on the N. coast of the island. Lat. 23° 6' 58" N., lon. 81° 49' W. Pop. (1850) estimated at 16,900. It has a well sheltered harbour partly enclosing the town, and

has acquired importance wholly within the present century. In 1841 its exports amounted in value to 4,374,780 dollars, comprising sugar to the amount of 3,733,879 dollars, with molasses, coffee, brandy, and bullion; the imports, in same year, amounting to 1,995,311 dollars, chiefly in provisions and timber.

MATAPAN (CAPE), *Tenarium Promontorium*, the southernmost extremity of the Morea, Greece. Lat. 36° 23' N. lon. 22° 20' E.

MATAPAS, a market town of Central America, state and 66 m. E.S.E. Guatemala.

MATABAM, a city of Java. [DJORJOKARTA.]

MATARIKH, two vills. of Lower Egypt.—I. prov. and 20 m. S.E. Damietta, on the E. shore of Lake Menzaleh. Pop. 3,000, nearly all engaged in fishing.—II. prov. Ghizeh, on the site of the ancient *Cm* or *Heliopolis*, 5 m. N.E. Cairo, and where, in 1800, the French defeated the Turks.

MATASO, Itharo, a maritime city of Spain, prov. and 1½ m. N.E. Barcelona. Pop. 13,016. It stands on the slope of a hill, and consists of an old and new town, the latter having 2 fine squares. It has a college, and school of navigation, manufs. of leather, cotton, silks, velvets, and ribands, and docks in which ship-building is actively carried on. It is connected with Barcelona by railway.

MATONIKHA, a mkt. town, Russia, Don Cossack country, 75 m. E.N.E. Novokopensk. P. 2,200.

MATCHIX, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on rt. b. of the Danube, 32 m. N.E. Hirsova. It has two forts. The Russians were here defeated by the Turks, 24th December 1833.

MATOHIRE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 12 m. W.N.W. Chelmsford. Area 2,550 ac. Pop. 632.

MATOLICA, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 23 m. W.S.W. Macerata, on the E. side of the Apennines. Pop. 7,270. It is enclosed by walls, and has several churches and convents, and manufs. of coarse woollen cloths.

MATULLES (L'E.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Hérault, cap. cant., 9 m. N.N.W. Montpellier.

MATRO (SAN), a small walled town of Spain, prov. and 3½ m. N. Castellon-de-la-Plana.

MATRO (SAN), a town of South America, Venezuela, dep. and 50 m. S.S.W. Cumana. Pop. 7,000. [SAO MATHEOS.]

MATENA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. di-c., 43 m. E. Potenza, on the Gravina. Pop. 13,800. It has a cathedral and a college.

MATINA, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente-Inf., 11 m. S.E. St Jean d'Angely. P. 2,125.

MATHEW, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 2 m. S.S.W. Chepstow. Area 1,730 ac. Pop. 451.

MATHEW (St), a comm. and market town of France, dep. H. Vienne, cap. cant., on the Turdoire, 8 m. S.S.W. Rochecourant. Pop. 2,448.

MATROX, a pa. of England, co. and 10 m. S.W. Worcester. Area 3,670 ac. Pop. 824.

MATREY, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. S.W. Fishguard. Pop. 1,032.

MATHURIN (St), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, and on the Loire, 12 m. E.S.E. Angers. Pop. 1,660.

MATIMON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 15 m. N.N.W. Dinan. P. 1,300.

MATINA, the principal river of Costa-Rica, Central America, formed by the union of the Chirripo and Barilla, flows E., and enters the Caribbean Sea, near lat. 10° N., lon. 8° 25' W.

MATLANK, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6½ m. S.E. Holt. Area 530 ac. Pop. 164.

MATLOCK, a watering-place and pa. of England, co. and 16 m. N.N.W. Derby. Area of pa. 3,980 ac. Pop. 4,910, partly employed in manufs. of cotton and in lead mines. The vill. is neatly

built on the slope, and at the bottom of the narrow and singularly picturesque vale of the Derwent, here crossed by a stone bridge. It has an ancient church, hotels and lodging-houses, a library, mineralogical museum, and baths and pump-rooms connected with hot springs, temperature about 68° Fahr. In the vicinity are several petrifying wells, lead mines, caverns, and the picturesque woods of Matlock dale.

MATO-GROSSO, Brazil. [MATTO-GROSSO.]

MATOLAHKIN SHAW, a strait of the Arctic Ocean, extend. E and W. for 45 m. 5° 3 m. in breadth, and divides Novaya-Zemlia into two unequal parts. Lat. 73° 20' N., lon. 55° to 60° E.

MARORA, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 16 m. W. Macon. P. 2,438.

MALISOV, a market town of Russia, gov. Volhynia, 20 m. N. Viadimir. Pop. 3,400.

MATSMAT, a name of the Japanese island Yesso, which see.—II. the cap. city of the island, at the mouth of a river on its S. coast, lat. 41° 32' N., lon. 140° E. Pop. has been estimated at 60,000. It extends along the margin of an open bay, facing which is an island with a beacon sheltering a harbour capable of receiving the largest ships.

MAISON, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. S.E. Gloucester. Area 450 ac. Pop. 58.

MATTEAWAY, a vill. of the U. S., North America, New York, on Fishkill Creek, 1½ m. from Hudson River. P. 2,000. It has fusian manufs.

MATTLEDALE, a chapelry of Engl. co. Cumberland, pa. Greystock, 9½ m. S.W. Penrith. P. 442.

MATTERHORN, a mnt. of the Alps. [CELVIN.]

MATTEBSPOR (Hung. *Nagy-Marty*), a market town of W. Hungary, co. and 10 m. W.N.W. Oedenburg. Pop. 4,092.

MATFFHSEY, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 3½ m. E.S.E. Bawtry. Area 2,210 ac. Pop. 493.

MATTHEW, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 19 m. W.N.W. Norwich. Area 2,100 ac. P. 1,048.

MATTHEW (SAINT) an island of the Mergui Archipelago, Further India, off the W. coast of the isthmus of Kra, lat. 10° N., lon. 98° E. Length 18 m. Surface mountainous and densely wooded. On its N. side it has a large harbour.

MATTHEWS, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Virginia. Area 59 sq. m. Pop. 6,714.

MATTO or MATO GROSSO, the westmost and largest prov. of Brazil, is in the centre of South America, between lat. 7° and 24° S., lon. 50° and 62° W., having N. and E. the provs. Para, Goyas, and San Paulo, S. Paragua, and W. Bolivia and Peru. Area estimated at 426,500 sq. m. Pop. at 150,000. Its central portion is a mountain table land, giving origin to the Paraguay, Cuyaba, Guapore, Tapajos, Xingu, and other large rivers tributary to the Amazon, La Plata, and Araguaya, and covered with dense forests, whence the prov. derives its name. Exports gold, diamonds, and ipecacuanha, in exchange for foreign manufs. The prov. is very little explored, and numerous tribes of Indians inhabit it, who are in perpetual hostility with the settlers, and make continual incursions on the cultivated divisions. Principal towns, Cuyaba, the cap., Mato Grosso, and Villa Maria.—*Mato Grosso*, formerly *Villa Bella*, is a city in this prov., 260 m. W.N.W. Cuyaba, on rt.-b. of the Guapore, near the frontier of Bolivia. Pop. 15,000.

MATURA, a small town and fort of Ceylon, near its E. extremity, 20 m. E. Point de Galle.—*Mataratta* is another maritime port, S.E. Kandey.

MATZBOOM, a town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, on the Poprad, 6 m. S.W. Keszmark. Pop. 1,009.

MATUZA, formerly *Orinoco*, the largest of the four depts. of the republic Venezuela, in the S.;

cap. Camana. P. 126,500. Climate warm & humid. Surface mostly in vast uncultivated plains, with great herds of cattle. It is divided into the provs. Camana, Barcelona, Guiana, and Isle Margaria.

MAUNAB, a town of the Philippine Island Lagoon, Asiatic Archipelago, on its E. coast, S.E. Manila. Pop. 5,300.

MAURET-FONTAINE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ardennes, 8 m. S.W. Rocroi. Pop. 1,312.

MAURETUX, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Nord, on the Sambre, arrond. and 11 m. N. Avesnes. Pop. 7,719. It has a national factory of firearms, iron foundries, and manufs. of iron and steel goods.

MAVBORGUET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Hautes-Pyrenées on the Adour, arrond. and 16 m. N. Tarbes. Pop. 2,563.

MAVRN-CHUNK, a tnsip. of the U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 72 m. N.E. Harrisburg. P. 2,358.

MAUCHLINE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, with a station on the South-Western Railway, 8 m. S.E. Kilmarnock. Area about 24 sq. m. Pop. 2,470; do. of vill. 1,336. It has a church, several schools, public library, branch bank, and manufactures of wooden snuff boxes, and numerous cotton looms. On *Mauchline Moor* the royalists were defeated in 1647 by the Covenanters.

MAVÉS, a town of Brazil, prov. Para, near the Amazon, and S.E. Barra. Pop. (1850) 3,709 whites, and 82 slaves.

MATOWANS (Str), a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. N.N.W. Monmouth. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 193.

MACGOLD, a pa. of the Isle of Man, Irish Sea, including the town of Ramsey. Pop. 4,463.

MAUGAT or MASSAL, a town of India, territory of Mysore, cap. of subdivision of same name, 53 m. S.E. Seringapatam.

MATCICLO, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Hérault, on railway to Nîmes, and on the lagoon Mauguio, 7 m. in length, by about 2 m. in breadth, 6 m. E. Montpellier. Pop. 2,674.

MAULDER, a pa. of England, co. Beds, 1½ m. E. Ampthill. Area 2,674 ac. Pop. 1,437.

MAULDS MYABURN, a vill. of England, co. Westmoreland, township Crosby, Ravenworth, 3 m. S. Morland.

MAULE, a river of Chile, enters the Pacific, near the vill. La Constitución, 100 m. N.E. Concepcion, after a W. course of 180 m. for the last few leagues of which it is navigable for small craft. It gives the name to a dep. between those of Concepcion and Colchagua, with an area of 3,990 sq. m., and a pop. of 102,900. (✓)

MACLEON, a comm. and town of France, dep. B.-Pyrenées, cap. cant. 23 m. S.W. Pau. P. 1,300.

MATLEVRIER, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Maine, arrond. Beaupreau. Pop. 2,268.

MAULMAIN, MOULMEIN or MOKMINTYR, a seaport town of Further India, cap. a British prov. of the Tenasserim coast, at the mouth of the Salween river, opposite the Burmese town Martaban, 28 m. N.E. Amherst, lat. 16° 30' N., lon. 97° 37' E. Pop. estimated at 10,000, and during the late Chinese war it was garrisoned by 4,000 men, including a European regiment. It was founded in 1825, as a frontier military station, but having a good harbour, protected W. ward by the island Bala, it has become a flourishing seat of commerce. Exports consist of teak-timber, rice, tobacco, stick-lac, betel-nut, ivory, cocoa nuts, and live stock. Imports are mostly European cotton goods and marine stores. Trade principally with Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, and Penang.

MAUMEE, a river of the U. S., North America, rises in the N.E. part of Indiana, flows mostly

N.E., and enters Lake Erie (Maumee Bay), after a course of 100 m. The Wabash and Erie Canal is constructed along its banks, and at the head of its navigation is Maumee city.

MAURKATA or MUKKATA, a fortified town of the Punjab, between the Jhyllum and Indus rivers, 38 m. S.E. Sukkur. Lat. 31° 23' N., lon. 71° 30' E.

MAUR (Str), several comm. of France.—I. dep. Indre, 2 m. W.S.W. Châteauroux. Pop. 1,351.—II. dep. Seine, arrond. and 11 m. N.E. Sceaux, with a vill., near the canal St Maur, ½ m. in length, mostly under ground, which shortens by 9 m. the navigation of the Marne, near Paris.

MAURZ (Str), two comm. and small towns of France.—I. dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., on the Maine, 18 m. E.S.E. Chinon. Pop. 2,744.—II. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 m. N. Redon. P. 4,370.

MAURIC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cantal, cap. cant., 30 m. W.N.W. St Flour. Pop. 3,594. It has a fine Gothic church, comm. college, and trade in horses and mules.

MAURICE (Str), a river of Lower Canada, British North America, dist. Three Rivers, rises in Lake Chawga, lat. 48° 40' N., lon. 74° 30' W., flows S.E., and joins the St Lawrence at Three Rivers, after a course of 200 m. Affluents, the Ribbon and Vermilion rivers from the W.; Windigo and Crocho from the E. It gives name to a co., and a vill. of same name.

MAURICE (Str), *Agaricum*, a town of Switzerland, cant. Valais, on l. b. of the Rhône, 14 m. S.E. the Lake of Geneva. Pop. 1,050. It has a council-house, an hospital, and an abbey.—The *Bridge of St Maurice*, crossing the Rhône here, unites the cantons Valais and Vaud.—II. Savoy. [BORNE: St MATRIEL.]

MATRUP (Str), several comm. and villa. of France.—I. dep. Creuse, arrond. Aubusson. Pop. 2,028.—II. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. Riom. Pop. 1,640.—III. dep. Vosges, 15 m. S.E. Remiremont. Pop. 2,023.—IV. (de Lignon), dep. H. Loire, 5 m. N. Yssengeaux. Pop. 2,102.—V. (de Gourgais), dep. Loire, 1½ m. S.S.E. Montbrison. Pop. 2,516.—VI. (des Naves), dep. Vendée, arrond. Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 1,284.—VII. (sur Loire), dep. Loire, arrond. Roanne. Pop. 1,280.

MAURICE RIVER, a tnsip. U. S., N. America, New Jersey, 20 m. S.E. Bridgeton. Pop. 2,243.

MARITIMA or ISLE of MAURICE, an island of the Indian Ocean, forming a colony of Great Britain. Length 36 m.; breadth 20 m. Chief town Port Louis. Lat. of Cooper's Island 20° 9' 7" S., lon. 57° 31' 7" E. Area 700 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 161,920, of whom 10,000 were whites, and the remainder Negroes and hill coolies. Coasts abrupt, surrounded by reefs; interior mountainous, and thickly wooded; elevation of Brabant mountain 3,000 feet, and of Peter Bote 2,600 feet. Climate healthy; mean temperature of year (Port Louis) 78° 7, winter 70°, summer 81° 8, Fahr. The island is situated in the hurricane region of the Indian Ocean, and is subject to devastating storms. Surface well watered, and soil rich in the valleys, producing wheat, maize, yams, and manioc, but principally sugar, which, since 1848, has, however, greatly failed from an insect attacking the canes. In 1846, 33,651 persons were employed on sugar estates, of whom about 5,000 were cooly emigrants from India; and the crop of sugar in 1847 was estimated at upwards of 65,000 tons. In the year 1846-7, the total exports to Great Britain, the Cape and Australian colonies, British India, and Bourbon, were valued at 1,568,312*l.*; and the imports, consisting of corn and provisions, cordage, British cotton manufs., India piece goods, haberdashery,

iron, honey, cattle, silks, wines and spirits, and tobacco, amounted to 1,234,000. In 1842, 108 ships, aggregate burden 28,650 tons, entered Britain from the Mauritius; and 54 do., burden 16,397 tons, cleared out of British ports for the same destination. In 1843, 123 vessels, aggregate burden 12,411 tons, belonged to the colony. The government, which extends over several groups of islands in the vicinity, is vested in a governor, legislative and executive councils, and the orders of the sovereign in council. Public revenue (1845) 295,610*l.*, expenditure 217,920*l.* The island is subdivided into 10 districts. Principal towns, Port Louis and Mahébourg. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1505, but was named in honour of Prince Maurice by the Dutch, who took it in 1598. It is the scene of St Pierre's tale of "Paul and Virginia." There is a packet communication monthly between the island and Ceylon.

MAURO (SAR), a small town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant, 23 m. S.W. Matera. P. 1,100.

MAURON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, 12 m. N.N.E. Ploemel. Pop. 4,246.

MAURA, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cantal, 20 m. S.W. Aurillac. Pop. 3,081.

MAURIA or MAURITI, one of the Society Islands, Pacific Ocean. Circuit about 12 miles.

MAURY, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Tennessee. Area 498 sq. m. Pop. 29,521, of whom 12,670 were slaves.

MATERN, two small towns of Austria.—I. Styria, circ. and 20 m. W. Bruck, with mineral baths and iron works.—II. Lower Austria, on the Danube, here crossed by a bridge to Stein, 40 m. W. N.W. Vienna, and where, in 1494, Matthias of Hungary obtained a signal victory over the Austrians.

MATERNDOEF, a market town, Upper Austria, circ. and 55 m. S.E. Salzburg. Pop. 940.

MAUTHAUSEN, a market town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 3 m. N.E. Enns. Pop. 1,000.

MAVZEIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant, 19 m. S.E. Lectoure. P. 1,371.

MATZÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, cap. cant, on rt. b. of the Mignon, 13 m. S.W. Niort. Pop. 1,324.

MAURO or MAURO, PIRAEUS, two rivers of Greece.—I. (Acheron), Epirus, rises S.W. Yanina, separates its sanjak from that of Delvino, and enters the Mediterranean 7 m. E.S.E. Parga, after a tortuous S.W. course of 40 m. From the N. it receives the river anciently called the *Corytus*; and both streams were, by the Greek mythologists, reputed to be rivers of hell.—II. the modern name of the Cephissus. [BESOTIA].—MAURO-VOUNO, or the "Black Mountain," is a triple peaked height, Epirus, elevation 1,500 feet above the sea.

MAWDESLAY, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Croston, 6 m. W.S.W. Chorley. P. 887.

MAWE'S (SR), a disfranchised bor. and seaport town of England, co. Cornwall, pa. St Just, 8 m. S.S.E. Truro. Pop. 941.

MAWGAN, two pas. of England, co. Cornwall.—I. (*in Menage*), 34 m. E.S.E. Helston. Area 5,510 ac. Pop. 1,010.—II. (*in Pyder*), 34 m. W.N.W. St Columb-Major. Area 5,130 ac. Pop. 732.

MAWNAN, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. S.S.W. Falmouth. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 539.

MAXEN, a vill. of Saxony, circ. and 10 m. S.S.E. Dresden. Pop. 665. It has mineral baths.

MAXENT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arrond. Montfort. Pop. 1,590.

MAXET, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 14 m. S.S.W. Market-Depping. Area 2,280 ac. Pop.

849. Near the vill. are Lolham Roman bridges, built across the Welland marshes.

MAXIMIN (SR), a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., near the source of the Argens, 11 m. W.N.W. Brignoles. Pop. 3,044. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of woollen cloth. Near it are extensive marble quarries. *Mont St Baume*, 2,850 feet in elevation above the sea, is in this commune.

MAXTONE, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 104 m. E. Birmingham. Area 2,660 ac. Pop. 350.

MAXTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. and W. Roxburgh, on the Tweed. Pop. 650.

MAXWELLTOWN, a bor. of barony of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, on the Nith, opposite the town of Dumfries, with which it communicates by two bridges. Pop. 3,820. The bor. has a town-house, and is governed by a provost.

MAX, an islet of Scotland, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, 6 m. E.S.E. Fifeness, 1 m. in length, and formed of greenstone, having a ruined priory, and a lighthouse, in lat. 56° 11' N., lon. 2° 33' W., with a light, 240 feet above the sea.—II. a small river, co. Perth, tributary to the Earn.

MAX, a small river of Wales, co. Carnarvon.

MAY (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine et-Loire, 7 m. S.E. Beaupreau. P. 1,065.

MAYAGEZ, a town and port of the island Portorico, Antilles, 70 m. S.W. St Jean-de-Portorico. It was taken, in 1822, by the adventurer Duconday, who attempted to establish an independent republic.

MAYBOLE, a bor. of barony, town, and pa. of Scotland, co. and 73 m. S. Ayr, cap. dist. Carrick. Area of pa. 331 sq. m. Pop. 7,615. The pa. contains the villa. of Culroy and Dunure.

MAYDOUGHRAT, a town of India, Nizamat dom., above E. Ghaut, 140 m. S.E. Hyderabad.

MAYEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 17 m. W. Coblenz, cap. circ., on the Netze. P. 5,288. It has manufs. of woollen cloth and paper.

MAYENCE (Germ. *Mainz*, anc. *Maguntiacum*), a fortified city of W. Germany, grand duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, cap. prov. Rhenish Hesse, on l. b. of the Rhine, near the influx of the Main, and here crossed by a bridge of boats, connecting the city with its fortified suburb Castel, which is traversed by the railway from Frankfurt to Wiesbaden. Lat. (church of St Etienne, 518 feet above the sea), 49° 50' 41" N, lon. 8° 16' 32" E. Pop. (1833) 36,741, exclusive of garrison of 8,000 Austrian and Prussian troops. Besides its ramparts, it is defended by extensive outworks, comprising a citadel, six forts, and a strongly fortified island in the river. Principal edifices, the cathedral, the old electoral palace, now the custom-house; the house of the Teutonic order, now the residence of the military governor; the former palace of the Prince-primate Dalberg, now the place of the judicial courts; an arsenal, and a theatre. A literary club-house occupies the site of the house of Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, to whom a statue in bronze has been erected. *Mayence* has a college, diocesan seminary, schools of medicine and veterinary surgery; a public library of 110,000 printed vols., among which are some of the earliest extant specimens of printing; museums of natural history, coins, antiquities, etc.; and though its fortifications greatly interfere with its river trade, it is still the principal trading city in the grand duchy, and next to Cologne the principal in W. Germany for the supply of Rhenish produce, having a considerable trade in corn, wine, and timber, with manufs. of tobacco, leather, soap, glue, artificial pearls

musical and philosophical instruments, metallic and porcelain wares, carriages, etc., and extensive steam communications. In and around it are various Roman antiquities. It was taken in 1797 by the French, under whom it was cap. of the dep. Mont-Tonnerre. It was ceded to Hesse-Darmstadt in 1815.

MARENFELD, a town of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, cap. league of the 10 jurisdictions, near the Rhine, 11 m. N. Chur. Pop. 1,200. It is well built, and has a fertile neighbourhood.

MAYENNE, a dep. of France, in the N.W., formed of part of the old prov. Maine-et-Perche, between the depts. Sarthe, Maine-et-Loire, Loire-Inférieure, Ille-et-Vilaine, Manche, and Orne. Area 2,010 sq. m. Pop. 374,566. Chief river, the Mayenne. Surface generally flat; soil fertile in the arrouds. Laval and Chateau-Gontier; sufficient corn is raised for consumption; the vine is cultivated to a small extent, but the wine is of inferior quality; cider and perry are extensively made; hnt and hemp are grown, and the forests furnish timber for the marine. Chief industry, linen spinning and weaving. The dep. is divided into the arrouds. Chateau Gontier, Laval, and Mayenne.—II. a town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. arroud, on rt. b. of the Mayenne, 17 m. N.N.E. Laval. Pop. 9,938. It has a tribunal of commerce, a comm. college, and commerce in linens and calicoes. There are iron foundries in its vicinity.—The River *Mayenne* rises in the W. part of the dep. Orne, flows S. through the depts. Mayenne and Maine-et-Loire, and joins the Loiret on the right, near Angers. Length 100 m., for the last 45 of which it is navigable.

MAYER, two comm. and villa of France.—I. dep. Sarthe, 10 m. E.N.E. La Fleche. Pop. 1,749.

—II. dep. Alier, arroud. La Palisse. Pop. 1,811.

MAYELX 'Sri, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 12 m. N. W. Loudéac. P. 1,590.

MAYFIELD, two pms. of England.—I. co. Stafford, 2½ m. W.S.W. West Ashburn. Ac. 3,760. Pop. 1,313. A lead mine has been opened here.

—II. co. Sussex, 8½ m. S. Tumbidge Wells. Area 13,670 ac. Pop. 3,055.

MAYFIELD, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 8 m. N.E. Johnstown. Pop. 2,429.

—II. a township of Ohio, co. Cuyahoga. P. 1,117.

MAYQUANA, one of the Bahama Islands. Length 30 m.; breadth 8 m. At its S.E. extremity is the vill. Morone—*Moriquana Passage* separates it from Ackin's Island, 60 m. W.

MAYLAND, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6½ m. S.E. Maldon. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 203.

MAYN, a river of Germany. [Main]

MAYNOOTH, a market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, on the Royal Canal, with a station on the Midland Great Western Railway, 15 m. W.N.W. Dublin. Pop. 2,201. It has a Roman Catholic chapel and convent, and the royal college of St. Patrick, founded in 1795, for the education of the Roman Catholic clergy. It accommodates about 450 students, 250 of whom are maintained free. Annual Government grant 30,000*l*.

MAYO, a maritime co. of Ireland, Connaught, having E. the co. Sligo and Roscommon, S. Galway, and W. and N. the Atlantic. Area 2,131 sq. m., or 1,363,982 ac., of which 497,587 are arable, 800,111 uncultivated, 8,340 in plantations, 848 in towns, and 66,976 under water. P. 274,830. Coast line fringed with cliffs and islets, and indented with innumerable inlets, of which the largest are Killybeg Bay, Broad Haven, Black Rod, and Clew Bay, and Killary harbour. Surface mostly mountainous, but comprising many fertile and comparatively level tracts. Principal lakes,

Corrib, Mask, Conn, and Carra. Chief rivers, the Moy. Soil mostly light, and with the moist climate better suited to grazing than tillage. Chief crops, flax, oats, and potatoes. Breeds of cattle and sheep are generally improved. Fisheries are valuable, employing, in 1833, 2,910 persons, and 486 vessels; and the co. has marble and slate works. Iron ore, though plentiful, is not wrought, and manu. of linens, formerly considerable, have greatly declined. In 1853 there were 173 national schools in operation, attended by 18,698 pupils. The co. is divided into 9 baronies and 68 pas, in the dioceses of Tuam, Killybeg, Achonry, and Elphin. Chief towns, Castlebar, Ballina, and Westport. It sends 2 members to H. of C. (both for the co.) Registered electors (1849) 1,118.—II. a pa. in the above co., containing vill. from which the co. takes its name, 3 m. S.E. Ballagh. Area 11,848 ac. Pop. 2,379.

MAYO, one of the Cape Verde Islands, Atlantic, E. of Santiago. It is about 18 m. in circumference, with a rocky coast and sterile soil, its principal product being salt, from a natural lagoon. Chief Port, Pinoso. Pop. (1854) 1,540.

MAYO, a river of the Mexican Confederation, state Sonora, enters the Gulf of California 100 m. S.E. Guaymas, after a S.W. course of 130 miles.

MAYO, an island, E. Archipelago, off the N. coast of Celebes, 60 m. N. Manado.

MAYOMBA, a town of S. Guinea, 120 m. N.W. Loango, at the mouth of the Mayomba, in the Atlantic. It is cap. of the country Mayomba, which is rich in copper, ivory, and gum.

MAYORGA, a town of Spain, prov. and 48 m. N.W. Valladolid, on the sea. Pop. 1,790.

MAYORGA, a group of the Friendly Islands, Pacific Ocean, the chief of which is Varau.

MAYOTTA or **MAYOTTE**, an island, Indian Ocean, belonging to France, one of the Comoro Isles. Pop. (1844) 6,888. [Comoro.]

MAYTÍ, a river of Chile, dep. Santiago, rises in the Andes, and after a W. course of 130 m., enters the Pacific 40 m. S. Valparaiso. Principal aff. the Melipilla, which joins the Meyzel 40 m. E. the Pacific Ocean. The course of this mountain stream is so impetuous, that it can only be spanned by suspension bridges. In the plain traversed by it the republican troops, under San Martín, defeated the royalists in the year 1818.

MAYRENA-DEL-ALCAZAR, a town of Spain, prov. and 13 m. E.N.E. Sevilla. Pop. 3,641.

MAYRES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, arroud. and 12 m. N.W. Largentière. Pop. 2,471.

MAYVILLE, a city of the U. S., N. America, Kentucky, on the Ohio, 73 m. E.N.E. Frankfort. Pop. 4,256. It has a good harbour for boats.

MARAGAN, a fortified seaport town of Morocco, on the Atlantic, 123 m. N.W. Morocco, at the extremity of a low rocky point. It has some good fortifications, but is now mostly in ruins.

MARAGONGA, a vill. of British India, presid. and on the island Bombay, chiefly inhabited by descendants of the Portuguese.

MARALTENANAO, a town of Centr. Amer., state and 110 m. W. Guatemala, cap. dist. Suchitepeque.

MARANET, a eorum. and town of France, dep. Tarn, on l. b. of the Arnette, 10 m. S.E. Castres. Pop. 8,894. It has extensive woollen weaving, and cloth fabrics, and cloth fairs.

MARAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vaucluse, arr. & 5 m. E. Carpentras. P. 3,837.—II. a vill., dep. Ardèche, arroud. Largentière. P. 1,590.

MARANDERAN, a prov. of N. Persia, mostly between lat. 36° and 37° N., lon. 50° and 54° E., having E. Khorassan, S. Irak-Ajami, E. Ghilan, and

N. the Caspian Sea. Estimated area 10,000 sq. m., and pop. 169,000. The lofty and wooded range of the Elburz bounds it S. ward, elsewhere the country is flat, swampy, and unhealthy, but fertile, producing cotton, fruits, and rice. Silk is an important product, and with rice and cotton is exchanged to Russian traders for woven fabrics, tobacco, and cutlery. Principal towns, Sari, Bafshur, Farahabad, and Amol.

MASARON, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. S.S.W. Murcia. Pop. 6,814.

MASATLAN (PRESIDIO DE), a seaport town of the Mexican Confederation, state and 220 m. S. S.E. Sinaloa, near the mouth of the river Mazatlan, in the Pacific Ocean. Pop. 3,000. It is now the most frequented port on this coast, and has an extensive trade, but is subject in summer to violent hurricanes.

MAZÉ, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Authou, 9 m. S. W. Baugé. Pop. 3,896.

MASZLINA, a fort of Afghanistan, 15 m. S. W. Jelalabad, and near which the British defeated an Afghan force in July 1842.

MASZINA, Isl., coast of Arabia. [MOSIRIN.] MIZBEEA, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aigé, on the Lez, 10 m. N. Pamiers. Pop. 3,194.

MASZINE (LA BASS), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Corréze, 14 m. S.W. Ussel. Pop. 1,600.

MAZO, a town of the Canary Island Palma, on its E. coast. Pop. 4,181. Houses of wood.

MASZURINAN, a town of the Punjab, at the conf. of the Jhylum, and its great tributary the Kishengunga, and commanding the entrance of the Baranmia Pass into Cashmere.

MAZVO, a large village of Afghanistan, in the Pishen valley, 40 m. N. Shaml.

MAZZARA (VUL.), an old div. of Sicily, now subdivided among the provs. Trapani, Gagliati, and part of Palermo and Caltanissetta.

MASZARA, *Masara*, a town of the island Sicily, intend. and 26 m. S. Trapani, at the mouth of the Salemi. Pop. 3,400. It is enclosed by Saracenic walls. Its public buildings comprise a cathedral, bishops' palace, senate house, several convents, an hospital, college, theatre, and caravans for warehousing corn.

MASZURINO, a town of the island Sicily, prov. and 14 m. S. E. Caltanissetta, in the Val-di-Noto, with a college. Pop. 11,600.

MASZL, a vill. of Sardinia, div. Turin, prov. and 12 m. S.S.E. Ivrea. Pop. of comm. 3,201.

MCLEAY, a river of E. Australia, after flowing through steep ravines of great depth, joins the Apsley river near lat. 30° 40' S., lon. 153° E.

MCLEOD (LAK), British North America. Lat. 55° N., lon. 122° 30' W., discharges its surplus waters into the Peace river. At its N. extremity is McLeod Fort.—*McLeod Bay* is a nearly landlocked inlet at the E. extremity of the Great Slave Lake, and with Fort Reliance on its N. side.

MEACO, the cap. city of Japan. [MIKAO.]

MEADAY, a ruined town of Burmah, on the Irrawaddy, 40 m. N. Promé. It was destroyed by the retreating Burmese in 1826.

MEADE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. of Kentucky. Area 279 sq. m. Pop. 7,383.

MEADINA, a market town of Hungary, in the Banat, N. of Orsova. Near it are the baths of Hercules, where were frequented by the Romans.

MEADVILLE, a township of U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 33 m. S. Erie. Pop. 2,578.

MEALGONOUR, a walled town of India, dom. Onda, 24 m. S.W. Lucknow.

MEAKIMA, some islets of Japan, W. Kiushu.

MEALFOURVOURN, a mountain of Scotland, co.

and 20 m. S.W. Inverness, on the W. side of Loch Ness, pa. Urquhart. Elevation 2,700 feet above the sea.

MEALY MOUNTAINS, a hill chain in Labrador, British North America, the loftiest near its E. coast, between Cape Charles and Sandwich Bay. Estimated height 1,490 feet. They are mostly of mica slate, and wooded to nearly their summits.

MEANA, two vills. of Sardinia—I. Piedmont, div. and 27 m. W.S.W. Turin, on the Cismone. Pop. of comm. 1,550—II. island Sardinia, div. & 50 m. N. Cagliari. Pop. 1,391.

MEANCE ("Fishing Place"), a marit. town of W. Hindostan, Baroda dom., Guzerat peninsula, 75 m. N.W. Junaghur.—II. a vill., Scinde, on the Fulahee branch of the Indus, 3 m. N. Hyderabad, and where the British troops, under Sir C. Napier, defeated a Belooch force, 17th Feb. 1843.

MEANOR ISLES, a group in the Asiatic Archipelago, about lat. 5° N., lon. 127° E., 90 m. S.E. Mindanao. Chief island, Nausau.

MEANE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. W.N.W. Glastonbury. Area 7,820 ac. P. 1,605.

MEARES, a pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, with a vill., 8 m. S. Paisley. Area of pa. about 11,000 ac. Pop. 3,704; do. of Newton, an anc. bor. of barony, 800, and of Busby 742. *The Mearns* is the popular name for the co. Kincardine.

MEARE (ASHBY), a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 31 m. W. Wellingborough. Ac. 1,600. P. 469.

MEASHAM, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 34 m. S.S.W. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Ac. 1,490. P. 1,033.

MEATH, a maritime county of Ireland, Lonsler, having E. Dublin and the Irish Sea, and on other sides the cos. Louth, Monaghan, Cavan, King's co., Kildare, and Westmeath. Area 906 sq. m., or 679,899 ac., of which 547,391 are arable, 16,033 are uncultivated, 12,767 in plantations, 464 in towns, and 3,244 under water. Pop. 140,750. Surface mostly flat, or but slightly undulating. Principal river, the Boyne. Climate comparatively dry and cold. Soil mostly a rich clayey loam, on lime-stone or gravel. In 1853 the 144 national schools were attended by 14,100 pupils. The co. is divided into 12 baronies, 147 pas. in diocese of same name, founded about 1150, and which extends also over Westmeath, and part of King's co., comprising 224 pas. Chief towns, Trim (the cap.), Kells, and Navan. The co. sends 2 mems. to House of Commons. Reg. elects. (1849) 1,177. Previous to the Anglo-Norman conquest, the king of Meath was supreme monarch of Ireland.

MEAUX, *Latinus*, afterwards *Meldi*, a comm. & town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Seine-et-Marne, 25 m. E.N.E. Paris, on the Marne, and on the railway to Strasbourg. Pop. 9,906. It is a tribunal of commerce, and has a comm. college, and trade in grain and cheese. It was taken by the English in 1520, after a siege of five months.

MEAYT, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. S.E. Tavistock. Area 3,600 ac. Pop. 294.

MEHARREE (EL), a walled town of Arabia, prov. and 33 m. S. Lahsa. Pop. 10,000. (?)

MEKKA, a city of Arabia, cap. of the Hedjaz, and of the dist. Belud-ul-Haram, one of the two holy cities of the Mohammedans. Lat. 31° 28' N., lon. 40° 15' E. Pop. estimated at 30,000 to 60,000. It is the residence of a shireef, and has several mosques and a temple, which surrounds the *Kaaba*, a small square edifice, the foundation of which is attributed, by the Mohammedans, to Abraham. On one of its angles is the black stone, an object of veneration to all Mohammedans, who alone are privileged to enter the city, and who are required to make a pilgrimage thither as

lament since in their lives. At the time of the pilgrimage, Mecca presents the appearance of an immense fair, where are assembled Malays, Tartars, Persians, Arabians, Turks, Africans, Greeks, and Armenians, who repair to the holy Mount Arafat, 3 m. distant, on which Mohammed prayed. It has no industry, the only manu- are of chaplets. Provisions, and even water, are imported from a distance. The famous balm of Mecca is brought from the interior of Arabia; and there is also an extensive trade in eastern products. Mecca is the birthplace of Mohammed, and the cradle of the Mussulman creed. It was taken by the Wahabees in 1804 and in 1807, and by Ibrahim Pasha in 1818.

MECCAHA, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 84 m. S. Senna, with a castle, the residence of a governor.

MECHLIN (Fr. *Malmes*), a city of Belgium, prov. and 14 m. S.E. Antwerp, cap. arrond., divided into two portions by the Dyle. Pop. (1840) 28,266. It is the central station for the railways which traverse Belgium in all directions. Principal edifices, a cathedral with a steeple 370 feet in height, and containing the "Last Supper," by Rubens, church of the Recolets, bishop's palace, town hall, arsenal, cannon foundry, Franciscan convent, and the beguine for 800 widows. Mecklin is the see of the archbishop primate of Belgium, the residence of a military commandant, and has a diocesan college, and a Roman Catholic university, an academy of painting and architecture, and a society of fine arts. It was formerly famous for its lace; at present its chief manu- are of shawls, woollen stuffs, tobacco, starch, and beer; it has also an extensive trade in flax, corn, and oil, and it communicates with Louvain by a canal navigable for vessels of 160 tons.

MICHOLAN, MICHOLAN, also called VALLA- BOLDIN, a maritime state of the Mexican Confed- eration, between lat. 18° 10' and 20° 30' N., lon. 90° 30' and 103° W., having S.W. the Pacific, W. Colima and Jalisco, N. Guanajuato and Quere- taro, E. Mexico, and S.E. Guerrero, from which last it is separated by the Balsas, which, with its right hand affluents, the Lerma and its left hand tributaries, form its principal rivers. Area 22,993 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 461,679. Surface di- versified. A branch of the Anahuac mountains crosses its N. and central parts, in it is the volcano of Jorullo. Lakes numerous, and that of Chapala forms part of its N.W. frontier. Soil generally fertile. Products comprise maize, wheat, pulse, potatoes, manioc, cotton, sugar, indigo, hemp, flax, alum, and tapizezan, which last is peculiar to this region. The mountain sides are clothed with forests of fine woods, and gold, silver, and lead are procured in considerable quantities, mining industry being here of the first import- ance. Manu- magnificent. The state has no seaport. Principal towns, Morelia (formerly Vallado- lid), the cap., Pasacero, Tlalpuzahuatl, and Zamora.

MECKENHEIM, a town of Rhinish Prussia, reg. and 22 m. S.E. Cologne. Pop. 1,360.

MECKENHEIM, a vill. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on the Elsenz, 8 m. S.E. Heidelberg. Pop. 960.

MECKLENBURG, a country of N. Germany, di- vided into two states—1. grand duchy of Meck- lenburg-Schwerin, and II. grand duchy of Meck- lenburg-Strelitz. It was formerly part of the circle of lower Saxony. Climate moist, and soil fertile, pasturage excellent; cattle are extensiv- ly reared, and horses are exported for the cavalry. The house of Mecklenburg is the oldest reigning family in Europe, and the dukes still take the title of princes of the Vandals.—Mecklenburg-

Schwerin is bounded E. by Mecklenburg-Strelitz, S.E. and S. by Prussia, S.W. Hanover, W. Den- mark and Ratsburg, and N. the Baltic. Area 4,845 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 542,064; military force 2,985 men, 1,075 horses, cap. Schwerin.—Meck- lenburg-Strelitz comprises two parts, separated by Mecklenburg-Schwerin; I. the duchy of Strelitz, on the E., cap. Strelitz. Area 628 sq. m. Pop. (1851) 83,276; and II. the principality of Ratse- burg in the W. Area 139 sq. m. Pop. 14,832, cap. Schönburg.

MECKLENBURG, a co., U. S., North America, in S. of Virginia. Area 685 sq. m. Pop. 20,630. —II. a co. in S.W. of North Carolina. Area 578 sq. m. Pop. 13,914.

MEDARD (Sr.), two comm. and vills. of France. —I. (en Jule), dep. Gironde, near the Jalle, 8 m. N.W. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,600.—II. (de Gurçon), dep. Dordogne, 15 m. W.N.W. Bergerac. Pop. 1,530.

MEDBURN, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 4½ m. W.N.W. Rockingham. Ac. 1,910. P. 567.

MEDDAH, *Lamida*, a fortified town of Algeria, prov. and 40 m. S.E.W. Algiers. Previous to 1830, when it was taken by the French, it was the residence of the Bey of Titteri. Pop. 3,741.

MEDERACH or MADEBEKE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. & 32 m. S.E. Arnsberg. P. 2,466.

MEDELLIN, a town of Spain, prov. and 52 m. E. Badajoz, on the Guadiana. Pop. 2,000. Cor- tes was born here in 1485.

MEDELLIN, a city of South America, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, between the cor- dilleras of the Andes, 48 m. S.E. Antioquia. Elevation 5,030 feet above the sea. Pop. estimated at 14,000. It is situated on the Porce, an affluent of the Cauca, and is an entrepôt for the produce of a considerable extent of country.

MEDELLIN, a river of the Mexican Confedera- tion, state Vera Cruz, enters the Gulf of Mexico, about 5 m. S. of that city, after an E. course of 25 miles.

MEDEMBLIK, a maritime town of the Nether- lands, prov. North Holland, cap. dist., with a port on the Zuyder-Zee, 9 m. N.W. Enkhuysen. Pop. 2,450. It has an active trade in cheese and timber.

MEDFORD, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, on Mytic river, 5 m. N.W. Boston. Pop. 3,749, partly employed in ship-building.

MEDGYES or MEDIAS, a royal free town of Transylvania, Saxonland, cap. Stuhl, on the Great Kokel, 37 m. E. Karlsburg. Pop. 6,300. It has Greek, Roman Catholic, and Calvinistic churches; a Protestant college, a Roman Catho- lic high school, and trade in fine wine, cultivated in its vicinity.

MEDIA, a country of antiquity, comprising the N. and W. provs. of the modern Persian dom.; viz., Irak-Ajemi, Mazanderan, Ghilan, and Azer- bijan, the last having been the ancient *Media Atropatene*.—The Great Median wall, between the Tigris and Euphrates, at their nearest point of approach, has been apparently identified of late between lat. 33° 20' and 34° N., and about lon. 44° E.

MEDICINA, a large market town of N. Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 15 m. E. Bologna, on the canal of Medicina. Pop. 8,700, mostly agricultural.

MEDINA (formerly the *Neds*), a river of Eng- land, Isle of Wight, which it divides into two nearly equal parts, joining the sea at Cowes har- bour. It is navigable to Newport 4 m. inland.

MEDINA (Arab. *Medinet-el-Nabl*), one of the

holy cities of the Mohammedans, Arabia, in the Hedjaz, 245 m. N. Mecca. Pop. 8,000. (?) *Mohammed*, driven from Mecca, fled to Medina in 622, and from this epoch, called the *Hegira*, the Mohammedans reckon dates. *Medina* was the seat of the Arabian empire under Mohammed, who died there in 632. Two mosques are especially venerated by Mohammedans; one constructed by Mohammed on his arrival, and the other built over the house in which he died.

MEDINA, several towns of Spain.—I. (*de las Torres*), prov. and 43 m. S.S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 2,270.—II. (*del Campo*), prov. and 28 m. S.S.W. Valladolid. Pop. 2,760. It is the birthplace of Ferdinand I. of Aragon, and of the historian Diaz del Castillo.—III. (*de Pomar*), prov. and 38 m. N.N.E. Burgos. Pop. 1,248.—IV. (*de Rio Seco*), prov. and 26 m. N.W. Valladolid, on the Sequillo, an affluent of the Douro. Pop. 4,700. It has manufs. of coarse woollens and pottery wares.

MEDINA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. part of Ohio. Area 416 sq. m. Pop. 24,441. *MEDINACELI*, a town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. S. Soria, near the Jalon. Pop. 1,500.

MEDINA-SIDONIA, a city of Spain, prov. and 22 m. S.E. Cadiz. Pop. 10,534. It is almost wholly in decay. Principal edifices, a castle, and several churches and hospitals. It has manufs. of earthenwares.

MEDINET ABU, a vill. of Upper Egypt, on that part of the ruins of Thebes on the W. bank of the Nile, opposite Luxor, and comprising the remains of its chief temples. [THEBÆ.]

MEDINET-EL-FAYOUM, *Arinoe*, a town of Central Egypt, cap. prov. Fayoum, on the Bahr Yousef, or canal of Joseph, 52 m. S.S.W. Cairo. Estimated pop. 5,000. It has several Coptic churches, mosques, and manufs. of woollen stuffs.

MEDITERRANEAN, *Mare Internum*, an inland sea, enclosed by Asia on the E., Africa on the S., and Europe on the N., and communicating with the Atlantic by the Strait of Gibraltar on the W., situated between lat. 30° 20' and 43° N., lon. 6° W. and 37° 30' E. Area 1,149,287 sq. m. Within this space is included the Tyrrhenian, Ionian, and Adriatic Seas, and the Sea of the Grecian Archipelago. The Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azov which communicate with it by the strait of the Dardanelles, are considered as separate seas. The principal rivers which flow to the Mediterranean are the Ebro, Rhone, Arno, and the Tiber, in Europe; and the Nile in Africa. The principal islands are Sicily (which divides the Mediterranean into an E. and W. portion), Cyprus, Crete, Malta, and the Ionian islands in the E., and Sardinia, Corsica, and the Balearic Islands in the W. The most important gulfs are Toranto in Italy, Lepanto in Greece, Syrtis and Cabes in Barbary, in the E. portion; and Valencia in Spain, Lion in France, Genoa in Italy, and Tunis in Africa, in the W. The winds of this sea are variable; the tides are little felt and very irregular, but it has been erroneously termed a "tideless sea." Fish is abundant in the Mediterranean, especially tunny, anchovies, pilchards, and mackerel, and the finest coral, sponge, and ambergris are procured. The Mediterranean was called by the Hebrews "the Great Sea." The Phœnicians are the first people known to have extended their commerce along its coasts; the Greeks afterwards disputed it with them. After the destruction of Carthage, the Romans were sole masters of its shores; in the middle ages, the Venetians monopolized its commerce, and at present, Great Britain, by the possession of

Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian islands, possesses the greatest influence on its destinies. [ADRIATIC AND IONIAN SEA.]

MEDITERRANEAN, is a name applied generally to all seas nearly surrounded by land, as the Baltic.

MEDYAT, a small town of Turkish Diarbekir, in a populous plain, 35 m. S. Ser, on the route to Mosul. It has the residence of a governor.

MEDJANA, great plains of Algeria, prov. Constantine on the W. between two chains of Mount Atlas. Chief places Tetif and Bordj-Bonaredj.

MEDJERDA, *Bagradas*, a riv. of N. Africa, Algeria and Tunis, rises in the Great Atlas, and after a N.E. course of 200 m., enters the Mediterranean (Gulf of Tunis), 24 m. N. Tunis.

MEDJINOR, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, on the Bug, 55 m. N.E. Kamenetz. P. 4,000.

MEDLING, a town of Austria. [MÖDLING.]

MEDNENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 3½ m.

W.S.W. Great Marlow. Area 2,610 ac. P. 401.

MEDNOI, an island, belonging to Russia, in Behring Sea, E. of Behring Island. Length 30 m.; breadth 5 m. Copper is found on its W. coast.

MEDOC, an old dist. of France, in the N.W. of Guyenne, along the Garonne; fertile in the finest growths of claret wines. It now forms the N.W. part of the dep. Gironde.

MEDOWSLEY, a chapel of England, co. and 2½ m. N.W. Durham, pa. Lanchester. Pop. 440.

MEDREAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaie, 10 m. N.N.W. Montfort. P. 2,328.

MEDREST, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m.

W.S.W. Alton. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 482.

MEDVEŽI-OSTROVA ("Bear Islands"), two groups of isk. in Asiatic Russia; one in Behring Strait, the other in the Arctic Ocean, opposite the mouth of the Kolyma river.

MEVDIZIYZA, a river of Russia, gov. Saratov, and Don-Co-sack country, after a S.W. course of 300 m., joins the Don on left, 15 m. below the influx of the Choper. Length 330 m. Many German and other colonies are seated on its banks.

MEDWAY, *Vaga*, a river of England, rises near E. Grin-tread, in the S.E. of co. Surrey, flows through the centre of co. Kent, past Rochester and Chatham, and joins the Thames at Sheerness. It is deep and navigable to Penhurst.

MEDWAY, a township of the U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, 19 m. S.W. Boston. Pop. 2,778.

MEDYNKA, a town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. N.N.W. Kaluga, cap. circ. on the Medynka. Pop. 2,000. An engagement took place here between the French and the Russians in 1812.

MEDZIBOZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 35 m. N.E. Breslau. Pop. 1,477.

MEDVATEE, a vill. of Scinde, on the Fulsallee branch of the Indus, 6 m. N. Hyderabad. The vicinity was the scene of a desperate battle, in 1843, between the Anglo-Indian army of 2,800 men, and a Beloochee force of 22,000 men, when the latter were routed, with the loss of their guns and ammunition.

MEEKICK, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 2 m. S.E. Eyrecourt. Area 4,292 ac. Pop. 1,002.—II. a pa., co. Mayo, 3 m. W.S.W. Swineford. Area 8,063 ac. Pop. 2,692.

MEEN (Str.) a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaie, cap. cant., 10 m. W.N.W. Montfort. Pop. 1,193.

MEENGANA, a manufacturing town of the Punjab, near the Chenuab river, 20 m. W. Jhang, and where large quantities of white cotton cloth are made for the Afghan market.

MEER, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. E.S.E. Lincoln, within the co. of which city it is included.

MEERANE, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 21

M. W. Chemnitz. Pop. 8,808. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs and bombazines.

Mascheru, a town of W. Hindostan, dom. and 20 m. E.S.E. Bhawpore.

Masmeur, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, 15 m. S.E. Turnhout. Pop. 3,400.

Masnoon, a town of Seinde, near the Pingaren, a branch of the Indus, 46 m. S. Hyderabad. Pop. 10,000. It commands the route between Hyderabad and Cutch, and formerly yielded, with its territory, an annual revenue of 20,000. Many villa. of Seinde and Beloochistan have same name.

Masneuse, a town of Baden, circ. and on the Lake of Constance, 5 m. N.E. Constance. It has a castle, and a Dominican convent. Pop. 1,500.

Masnesse, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, cap. dist. 4 m. N.E. Maestricht. Pop. 1,735.

Masnesse, a vill. of Belgian Limbourg, 3 m. E. Maestricht. Pop. 1,238.

Masruj, a town of India, jaghire of Meeruj, in lat. 16° 50' N., lon. 74° 42' E. Annual revenue 17,502. It is tributary to the British.

Masruj, a dist. of British India, N.W. prov., between lat. 23° 34' and 29° 17' N., lon. 77° 12' and 78° 15' E. Area 2,332 sq. m. Pop. (1847) 860,738. The district forms a part of the Doab, and is bathed by the Ganges on the E. and on the W.; the Jumna separates it from the adjacent districts, and here supplies water for the Feroz, Shah, and Doab Canals. The surface of the country rises in the middle of the Doab, forming an inconsiderable ridge, sloping E. to the Ganges, and W. to the Jumna. The Ganges Canal runs along the line of the high ground, and is fed from the right side of the river near Burdwar, traverses the middle of the Doab, and empties its surplus waters into the Ganges at Cawnpore. Elevation of the highest part of the district 900 feet above the sea. Soil fertile. Fruits and sugar-cane are the chief products. Climate healthy. Minimum temperature 32°, maximum 102°, Fahr. Land-assessment was fixed for a term of years, which expires in 1865.

Masruj, a town of British India, cap. of dist. of same name, in lat. 28° 53' N., lon. 77° 46' E. Pop. 29,614. It was enclosed by walls, which are now decayed. It has a large Episcopal church, and a few theatres. There is a military cantonment 2 m. N. the town, and it is the head quarters for the Bengal artillery.

Maze (Laz), a comm. & market town of France, dep. Bases-Alpes, cap. cant., near l. b. of the Durance, 14 m. W.S.W. Digne. Pop. 2,485.

Mazden, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 4½ m. S.E. Berkway. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 181.

Mazn, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. N.N.E. Hatherleigh. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 331.

Mazraan, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. Leigran, circ. Lauban. Pop. 1,543.

Megalastro, cap. of isl. Crete. [CANDIA.]

Megalopolis, a ruined city of Greece, Morea, gov. Gortynia, 6 m. N. Leondari, with remains of a very perfect and large theatre.

Melanis, one of the Ionian Islands, Mediterranean, off the E. coast of Santa Maura. Length N. to S. 6 m., breadth 3 miles.

Messia, a vill., has formerly an important city of Greece, gov. Attica, near the mouth of a small river which enters the Gulf of Egina, opposite Salamis, 21 m. W. Athens. Pop. 1,000.

Mesmer or Mesmasa, a town of the Punjab, in lat. 31° 16' N., lon. 73° 15' E. It has manufactures of white cotton cloth.

Messa, a town of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, 15 m. N.E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,550.

Messva, a market town of Savoy, prov. Faucigny, 5 m. S. Salenche. Pop. 2,880.

Mesadia, a market town of S. Hungary, Banat, near the Walachian frontier, 16 m. N. Orsova. Pop. 1,684. The hot baths of Mesadia or Hercules baths, near this, were known to the Romans, and are annually frequented by many visitors.

Mesala-el-Kabir, Cynopolis, a town of Lr. Egypt, cap. prov. Garbieh, 46 m. S.W. Damietta.

Mesheria or Mammar, a fortified town of Morocco, prov. and 110 m. W.N.W. Fez, on the Sebou, about 1 m. from its mouth in the Atlantic. Pop. 400.

Mesherpoor, a town of India, on the rt. b. of the Seepta, 53 m. N. Indore. In 1817, the vicinity was the scene of a decisive battle between the British and the Marhattas, by which Holkar was reduced to the condition of a dependent state.

Meslack, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 37 m. S.W. Königsberg. Pop. 2,932.

Mesra or Mesraas, a town of Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, 48 m. E.S.E. Khoi, 11 m. W. of which are the ruins of the ancient Moranda.

Mesru or Moium, a town of India, dist. Rohituk, N.W. prov., in lat. 28° 58' N., lon. 76° 21' E. Pop. 5,661.

Mesru, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cher, cap. cant., on the Yèvre, and with a station on the Orleans and Bourges Railway, 9 m. N.W. Bourges. P. 4,260. It has manuf. of woollens.

Mesrao, a town of Brasil, prov. and 63 m. E. Gojaz, on the river Almas. It is the most commercial town in the prov. Pop. 8,000.

Meisling, a vill. of Austria, near Vienna, on the S.W. Pop. 11,200. It has a theatre, large barracks, and mineral springs.

Meikle, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, 12 m. N.W. Dundee, with a station on the Scottish Midland Junction Railway, 21 m. N.N.E. Perth. Pop. 686. The village is very ancient.

Meion, a co., U. S., North America, in S.E. of Ohio. Area 418 sq. m. Pop. 17,971—11 a co. in S.E. of Tennessee. Area 182 sq. m. P. 4,379.

Meikle-Ferry, a strait of the Donnoch Firth, Scotland, 3 m. W.N.W. Tain, co. Ross. Breadth 3 m. It is crossed by a rather dangerous ferry, in the line of the Great Northern Road.

Meilen or Meylla, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and on the Lake of Zurich. Pop. 3,000.

Meilman, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., around, and 7 m. W. Marmande. Pop. 2,268.—*Meilard and Meillard* are two villa.—I. in dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 19 m. S. St. Malo.—II. dep. Cher, 20 m. S.E. Bourges.

Melkar, a small island of S. Baden, circ. Lake, in the Lake of Ueberlingen, 2½ m. W. Constance, with a vill., a castle, and numerous vineyards.

Mesroger, a town of Central Germany, cap. duchy Saxe-Meiningen, on rt. b. of the Werra, 33 m. E.N.E. Fulda. Pop. 6,451. Principal offices, the palace, the residence of the dukes. It has a house of assembly for the duchy, two gymnasia, a normal school, and manufs. of woollens and linens. [SAXE-MEININGEN.]

Mai-Omid, a vill. of Persia, prov. Khorassan, 33 m. E. Shahrood, at the foot of a mountain range, and enclosed by walls and gardens.

Melzenheim, a town of W. Germany, cap. a detached principality, belonging to Hesse Homburg, on the Glan, 46 m. S. Coblenz. Pop. 2,578.

Meszen, a town of Saxony, circ. and 18 m. N.W. Dresden, on l. b. of the Elbe. Pop. 3,914. It has numerous suburbs. In its castle, founded by Henry the Fowler, is established the porcelain

factory, producing the goods known as "Dresden china." It has manufs. of hosiery, leather, colours, and camels' hair brushes.

MESEKHA, a river of Tunis. [*MESEKHA.*]

MELKLO, a town of Siam, at the conf. of the Meklong river with the W. mouth of the Menam, 30 m. S.W. Bang-kok. Pop. estimated at 10,000. Its prov. furnishes salt for all the kingdom.

ME-KONG or **MEKAM-KONG**, one of the principal rivers of S.E. Asia, rises in Tibet, traverses the Chinese prov. Yun-nan, Laos, and Cambodia, and enters the China Sea by numerous mouths, near lat. 10° N., lon. 106° 40' E. In its lower part it separates into numerous arms, and divides the Anamese and Siamese dominions.

MEKKAN or **MUKKAN**, the largest prov. of Beloochistan, between lat. 25° and 28° N., lon. 58° and 66° E., having W. the provs. Bushkurd and Kohistan, E. those of Sarawan, Jhalawan, and Lus, S. the Indian Ocean, and N. a desert separating it from Afghanistan. Area estimated at 100,000 sq. m. Pop. 200,000, mostly pastoral. It is a wild and barbarous region, where the troops of Alexander the Great suffered severely from drought on their return from India into Persia, though it has been latterly affirmed that the two principal routes through it are not deficient in supplies of water, and they are important as military thoroughfares. It is divided into numerous petty districts, under separate chiefs, some tributary to the khan of Khat, others to Muscat and Persia.

MEL or **MELLO**, a market town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 9 m. S.W. Bolluno, cap. dist., on the Piave. Pop. 5,000.

MELLO, a town of South America, Uruguay, 200 m. N.E. Monte-Video.

MELASSA or **MELASSO**, *Mylassa*, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near its S.W. coast, 23 m. N.E. Bozdroom. It has anc. remains and some trade.

MELAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, around. Charolles. Pop. 3,470.

MELAZHERED, a dilapidated town of Asiatic Turkey, pass. and 80 m. S.E. Erzeroum.

MELBROOK, a township of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. Grinton, 12 m. W.S.W. Richmond. Pop. 1,601.

MELBURN, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 10 m. W.S.W. Cambridge. Area 4,470 ac. Pop. 1,931.—II. co. and 7½ m. S.E. Derby. Area 3,290 ac. Pop. 2,690.—III. a township, co. York, East Riding, pa. Thornton, 4½ m. E. Pocklington. Pop. 535.

MELBOURNE, the cap. town of the British colony of Victoria, in the S.E. part of Australia, on the Yarra Yarra, 8 m. from its mouth, at the head of Port Phillip. Lat. 37° 48' 6" S., lon. 144° 57' 7" E. It was officially founded and named in 1837, but the site had been selected and occupied two years previously. Pop. (1846) 10,964; (1851) 23,143; (1854) 53,235; (1857) 29th March, the latest census, 61,742; or, including the suburbs, which are mostly continuous, 91,839. The river has a bar at the mouth, and a second about half way to the town, so that vessels drawing above 9 feet water cannot ascend. The larger shipping anchor at Hobson's Bay. Formerly their cargoes were all discharged by river lighters; but there is now a railway direct from Melbourne, projecting into deep water of Sandridge, and there will shortly be a second from the Williamstown side. The deepening of the Yarra channel is contemplated. The commerce of Melbourne has been enormously developed since the gold discoveries. In 1855, the exports were 13,022,092l., & imports 13,164,849l. Of the former, 10,125,244l.

represented gold. The town is chiefly laid out on the north or right bank of the Yarra. The river is crossed by a stone bridge. The town has been a municipality since 1843, with a 10l. franchise; the mayor and aldermen being elected by the council. S. Melbourne and several other wards have branched off into separate municipalities. The annual valuation for 1856 was 993,945l. The town was lighted with gas in 1856. It is supplied with water from the head of the Plenty River, a distance of 18 miles. It has a public library, mechanics' institute, hospital, benevolent asylum, an endowed university, and a Parliament House. There are three daily papers, besides many weeklies. There are several theatres, Cremorne Gardens, and a botanic garden. There is now a great extent of wharf accommodation, and docks are contemplated adjacent to the town. Has steam, railway, and telegraph communication with the chief towns. A submarine cable is about to be laid between Australia and Tasmania.

MELBURY, several pas. of England, co. Dorset.—I. (*Abbey*), 2½ m. S.S.E. Shaftesbury. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 444.—II. (*Babb*), 6½ m. W.S.W. Sherborne. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 157.—III. (*Ormond*), 7½ m. S.S.W. Sherborne. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 364.—IV. (*Scampford*), 6½ m. W.N.W. Cerne. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 35.

MELCHBOURN, a pa. of England, co. Beds, 5 m. E.S.E. Higham-Ferrers. Ac. 2,550. P. 290.

MELCHTHAL, a valley of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, S.E. of Sarnen, traversed by the Melch river, and noted as the birthplace of Arnold of Gröbli and Nicholas von der Flüe, two of the founders of the Swiss Confederation.

MELCOMB-HORSEY, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 9 m. N.N.E. Dorchester. Area 3,260 ac. Pop. 191.—II. (*Keyes*), a town of England, forming a part of the bor. Weymouth. [*WEYMOUTH.*]

MELDAL, a pa. and vill. of Norway, stift and 35 m. S.W. Trondhjem. Pop. 4,267.

MELDOLA, a vill. of Central Italy. Pontifical States, leg. and 7 m. S. Forlì. Pop. 4,220.

MELDOR, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 5 m. W.S.W. Morpeth. Ac. 1,040. P. 144.

MELDORF, a market town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, near the North Sea, 63 m. N.W. Hainburg. Pop. 2,000. It has a small harbour.

MELDRETH, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 4 m. N.N.E. Royston. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 776.

MELDRUM (*Old*), a market town and pa. of Scotland, co. and 16 m. N.W. Aberdeen. Area of pa. 7,474. Pop. 2,002; do. of *Old Meldrum* or *Melthric-ton* 1,102. It has a town-hall, church, and Episcopal chapel, with manufactures of cotton.

MELIDA, *Melita*, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic Sea, circ. and 17 m. W.N.W. Ragusa. Length 23 m.; breadth 4 m. Pop. 900. Surface mountainous. Chief products, corn in small quantities, fruits, oil, and some wine. It has several villas. Some commentators think that it was Meleda, and not Malta, at which the apostle Paul was wrecked.

MELIKHOVSKAYA, a market town of Russia, Don-Cossack country, 23 m. N.E. Tcherkassk, on the Don. Pop. 2,000.

MELIKKI, a town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. S.S.E. Vladimir, cap. circ. Pop. 3,683.

MELIKIR, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, sanj. and 60 m. S.E. Ghiustendil.

MELFI, *Asidua*, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, on a lofty volcanic mountain, overlooking the plain of Capitanate, 84 m. S. Foggia. Pop. 1,000. It was destroyed by an earthquake on the 14th August 1851, when 670 persons

perished. The valley is celebrated for its wine.

MELBORN, a pa of England, co Suffolk, on the Stour, 5 m N Sudbury. Area 4,300 ac. Pop 2,367. The vill has a Gothic church, an ancient poor's hospital, revenue 1,066*l*, and silk manufs. **MELBOURNE**, the N most town of Portugal, prov Minho, 35 m N F Braga, on the Minho. P 850. **MELBOURNE**, a town of Brazil, prov and 168 m S W Pará, on Lake Anapu. Pop 4,000.

MELBURNE DE FERNAMBUCA, a town of Spain, prov and 24 m W N W Burgos, near the Pisuerga. Pop 2,700 chiefly engaged in tanning. **MELCOTE** a salt lake or marsh in SE of Algeria, near lat. 35° N, lon 7° E, and which receives the river Adjedy, from the N W. Length 26 miles, breadth 18 miles.

MELIDON a pa. of North Wales, co Flint, 5 m N I St Asaph. Pop 1,209.

MELILLA, a seaport town on the N coast of Morocco, but belonging to Spain, 40 m E N E. Beni-Batova. Pop 3,000. The Spanish citadel, on a rock, contains large magazines and castles, and is garrisoned by about 900 men.

MELINDA or MELINDR, a seaport town of East Africa, cap a state, N of Zanzibar lat 4° 30' S, lon 40° E. It has a considerable trade.

MELIN a pa of South Wales co Carmarthen, 64 m S S W Cardigan. Pop 474.

MELIPILLA, a town of South America, Chile, dep and 35 m S W Santiago, on the Mapocho.

MELIERY, a comm and vill of France, dep Haute-saône, arrond and 7 m N N E Lure, on the Ognon. Pop 2,376.

MELITO, four vills of Naples—I Calabria Ultra, dist. Reggio. Pop 1,000—II Principato Ultra, dist. Ariano. Pop 1,253—III Principato Citra, dist. Vallo—IV prov Naples, dist. Casoria. Pop 3,769.

MELITOPOL, a town of Russia in the Crimea, 125 m N N E Simferopol. Pop 1,760.

MELIK or MULEK, a market town of Lower Austria, on the Danube 14 m W St Pölten. Pop 1,200. It has a Benedictine abbey, founded in 1069, its precincts comprising a college and ecclesiastical seminary, a large library and a botanic garden.

MELKHAM a pa and market town of Wiltshire, co Wilt, on the Avon, here crossed by a bridge, 104 m E E Bath. Area of pa 107 a. Pop 6,073. The town has an ancient parish church, a union workhouse, manufactures of woollens, and in the vicinity, baths and a paupers' room, erected over a chalybeate and saline spring.

MELLA, a river of Austrian Italy, rises 20 m N Brescia, flows S, and joins the Oglio, 12 m N E. Cremona, after a course of 50 miles.

MELIARA, a vill of Austrian Italy, prov and 21 m E E Mantua, on the Po. Pop 1,340.

MELLAWEK, a market town of Central Egypt, prov and 26 m S Minieh, on the Nile.

MELZE, a mkt town of Hanover, landr and 13 m ESE Osnabruck, on the Elbe. Pop 1,079.

MELLE, a vill of Sardinia, div Com, prov and 11 m. W S W Saluzzo. Pop 1,340.

MELLE, a comm and town of France dep Deux-Sèvres, arrond, 17 m ESE Niort. Pop 2,790. Its district is celebrated for a breed of mules. In the neighbourhood is the sulphureous spring of Fontaine. —**Meller** is a vill, dep Haut Garonne, around St Gaudens, with lead mines. Pop 1,143.

MELLING, a pa. of England, co Lancaster, 54 m S S W Kirby-Lonsdale. Area 21,700 ac. Pop 3,204.—**II** a chapelry same co, pa Halsall, 84 m S S W Ormskirk. Pop 661.

MELLINGHAM, a small town of Switzerland, cant Argau, 1 m S Baden, on the Reuss. Pop 68.

MELLON (St), a pa of England, co Cornwall, 3 m S S E Callington. Area 2,970 ac. Pop 844.

MELLON, a pa of England, co Suffolk, on railway, 34 m W N W Eys. Area 1,480 ac. Pop 610.

MELLOWS (St), a pa of Engl, co Monmouth, 7 m S W Newport. Area 2,720 ac. Pop 637.

MELTON, a chapelry of England, co Derby, pa Glossop, 6 m ESE Stockport. Pop 1,777. It has cotton manufs.—**II** a chapelry, co Lancaster, pa. and 3 m N W Blackburn. P 1,668.

MELLENSTADT, a town of Bavaria, circ Lower Franconia cap dist., on the Saale, 43 m N N E Wurtsburg. Pop 1,877.

MELLS, a pa. of England, co Somerset, 10 m S S W Bath. Area 8,260 ac. Pop 1,186.

MELLYPORE, a town of India, dist Bhagulpore, Bengal presid., in lat 17° 9' N, lon 86° 17' E. Estimated pop 1,600.

MELMFBERT, a pa of England, co Cumberland, 54 m N E Penrith. Area 5,330 ac. Pop 296.

MELNIK, a town of Bohemia, circ Buzlava, on rt b of the Elbe, 21 m N Prague. Pop 1,713. The finest Bohemian wine is grown in this vicinity.

MELNITZ, a mkt town of Russian Poland, gov Volhynia, 17 m S S E Kowel. Pop 1,500.

MELNOR DES ONDES (St) a comm and vill of France, dep Ille et Vilaine, 5 m E St Malo. Pop 3,171.

MELORIA, *Mandra* is a small island in the Medi terranean, off the coast of Tuscany, 4 m W L'Aghurn. Here the Genoese totally defeated the Franks in a naval engagement in 1200.

MELORVKA, a market town of Russia, gov Kharkov, 13 m S E Kujansk. Pop 2,000.

MELROSE, a bor of honon and pa of Scotland, co Roxburgh on the Tweed here crossed by a bridge 11 m N W Jedburgh, with a station on the North British Railway. Area of pa 40 a. Pop 7,465. do of town 966. The town beautifully situated at the foot of the Eildon Hills, is noted only for its abbey the church of which when entire, was the finest in Scotland, as it is still a fine ruin. It was founded by David I. in 1136, for monks of the Cistercian order, rebuilt in the richly decorated style between the reigns of Robert Bruce and James IV., and unroofed and greatly dilapidated at the Reformation. Length from E to W, 208 feet, breadth of nave 41 ft 6 in.

MELS a vill of Switzerland cant St Gall, 14 m S W Sargans. Pop 1,000.

MELTOWRY a pa of England co York, N Riding 5 m N N E Richmond. Ac 2,310. P 659.

MELTOWRY, a town of Germany, H Cassel, prov Lower Hesse cap circ on the Fulda 13 m S Cassel. Pop 4,221. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, and manufs of woollen cloth.

MELTHAM, a chapelry of England co York W Riding pa Almondbury 5 m S S W Huddersfield. Pop 3,708, employed in woollen manufs.

MELTON MORHAY a pa and market town of England co and 144 m N N E Leicester, on the navigable Wreke, here crossed by 2 bridges, and with a station on the Midland Railway. Area of pa 5,610 ac. Pop 4,444. The town has a Gothic church, two free schools, an almshouse, union workhouse, a library and news room, standing for upwards of 800 horses, belonging to the members of the subscription fox hunt which attracts to Melton, during the season, the elite of the fashionable sporting world.

MELTON, several pacs of England—I co Suffolk, 3 m. N N E Woodbridge. Area 4,280 ac. P 1,089.—**II** (Great), co Norfolk, 64 m W S W.

Norwich, Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 203.—**III** (*Little*), same co., 34 m. W.S.W. Norwich. Area 820 ac. P. 870.—**IV** (*Coastable*), same co., 8 m. S.S.W. Heli. Area 2,718 ac. Pop. 108.—**V** (*High*), co., York, West Riding, 44 m. W.S.W. Doncaster. Area 1,790 ac. Pop. 105.—**VI** (*Base*), co. Lincoln, 8 m. E.N.E. Glandford Bridge. Area 2,580 ac. Pop. 159.

Noruz, Meleodum, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Seine-et-Marne, on the Seine, and on the Paris and Troyes Railway, 37 m. S.E.E. Paris. Pop. 10,395. It has a pa. church, a communal college, normal school, and public library; with manufactures of woollen cloths and printed linens.

Norwichey, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 11 m. W.N.W. Shrewsbury. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 242.

Norville, an anc. pa. of Scotl. [*Lasswade*]. **NORVILLE BAY**, an inlet of Greenland, near the head of Baffin Bay. Lat. 76° N., and between lon. 60° and 64° W.—(*Cape*), a headland, forming the W. boundary of the above bay.

NORVILLE BAY, E. Australia, in lat. 14° 10' S., lon. 144° 24' E.

NORVILLE ISLAND, an island off the coast of N. Australia, in lat. 11° 28' S., lon. 131° E. Length 70 m.; breadth 30 m. Surface low and gently undulating. In 1824 a British settlement was planted at Fort Dundas, near Apsley Strait, but soon afterwards abandoned.

NORVILLE ISLAND, the W. most of the Georgian Islands, British North America, in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 78° N., lon. 110° W. Discovered by Captain Parry, and where he wintered in 1819-20.

NORVILLE ISLAND, South Pacific, in lat. 17° 35' S., lon. 143° 41' W.

NORWICH, a market town of Austrian Italy, Lombardy, deleg. and 13 m. E.N.E. Milan.

NORRILLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 29 m. E. Ciudad-Real, on the Azuer. Pop. 3,620.

NORRUX, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 34 m. W.N.W. Axminster. Area 4,210 ac. Pop. 793.

NORRUX, a fortified seaport town of E. Prussia, being the most N. in the kingdom, reg. and 74 m. N.N.E. Königsberg, cap. circ., at the mouth of the Dange, on the N. end of the Cürische-Haff. Lat. of lighthouse 55° 43' 7" N., lon. 21° 8' 2" E. Pop. 10,769. It consists of the old, new, and Frederick's towns, with several suburbs. It was enclosed by walls in the time of the Teutonic knights, and has a citadel, Lutheran, Calvinist, and Roman Catholic churches, a Jews' synagogue, arsenal, exchange, theatre, high schools, an hospital, and manufactures of woollen cloth and soap, with ship-building docks, saw mills, and distilleries. The harbour, 14 feet deep, can accommodate 300 vessels, and a lighthouse, 128 feet in height, has been erected on the N.E. side of its entrance. *Nemal* is the great entrepôt of the country, watered by the Niemen. Exports comprise oak-plank and fir, timber, corn, flax, hemp, hulled oil cake, hides, bones, and wool. Principal imports, colonial produce, cotton stuffs and yarn, cutlery, and English coal. Ship-building is carried on extensively.

NORRUX, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, cap. dist., on a tributary of the Iller, 43 m. S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 7,990. It has a town-hall, an arsenal, barracks, a lyceum, academy of music, and manuf. of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, hosiery, ribbons, oil cloth, copper and ironware.

NORRUX or **MORR**, a ruined city, and the ancient cap. of Egypt, the remains of which exist on the W. bank of the Nile, 10 m. S. Cairo.—*Affricana* and several other vills. are on its site.

NORRUX, a vill., U. S., North America, Tennessee, at its S.W. extremity, on an eminence near the Mississippi. Pop. 8,336. It has an active trade. A railway connects it with Lenoire.

NORRUX (*Lake*), Lower Canada and U. S., is chiefly in the British dist. Three-rivers, but partly in the state Vermont, about lat. 45° N., lon. 73° W. Length 30 m. It receives Black river from the S., and gives origin at its N. extremity to the river St. Francis.

NORRUX, a town of Russia, gov. and 48 m. E. Tchernigov, on an aff. of the Dnepr. Pop. 2,000.

NORRUX, a vill., Austria, Lombardy, gov. Milan, 16 m. N.N.E. Como, at the mouth of the Segrara, on W. bank of the Lake of Como. P. 906.

NORRUX STRAIT, an arm of the sea in North Wales, separating the Isle of Anglesea from co. Carnarvon. Length N.E. to S.W. 14 m.; breadth varies from 200 yards to 2 miles. Shores rocky. It is navigable for vessels of moderate burden. This strait is crossed by a suspension bridge 560 feet in length. Height of roadway above high water 100 feet. A tabular suspension bridge has been carried over the strait, and forms a part of the line of the Chester and Holyhead Railway.

NORRUX, a township, U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 48 m. S.W. Harrisburg. Pop. 3,923.

MR-NAM or **MR-NAM** (*"Mother of Waters"*), one of the large rivers of Southern Asia, rises, according to native accounts, in the table-land of Yun-nan (China), traverses the centre of Siam, and after a S. course estimated at 800 m., enters the Gulf of Siam by three mouths, the E. of which is navigable for large ships, though all are more or less obstructed by bars.

MR-NAM-KONG, a riv. of S.E. Asia. [*MR-KONG*]. **MR-NAM** (*GREAT* and *LITTLE*), two islands of North America, in the Atlantic.—**I**. in New Brunswick, at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, and 13 m. in length.—**II**. United States, Maine, off Stenben harbour.

MR-NAM-KONG or **MR-NAM-KABAU**, a state of Siam, comprising a territory in its W. part. Pop. mostly Mohammedan, who carry useful arts to great perfection. They are now wholly or partially tributary to the Dutch of Padang.

MR-NAM, a co. of the U. S., North America, in the W. of Illinois. Area 307 sq. m. P. 6,342.

MR-NAM-LE-VILLE, a town of France. [*MR*]. **MR-NAM-LEAS**, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. S.S.W. Toledo. Pop. 3,651.

MR-NAM, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 17 m. N.W. Riom. Pop. 2,376.

MR-NAM ISLANDS. [*MARQUESS*].

MR-NAM, a market town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 40 m. S.W. Pamplona. Pop. 1,900. Cesar Borgia was killed in a skirmish near this town, in 1507.

MR-NAM, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Lozère, on l. b. of the Lot, 75 m. N.W. Arignac. Pop. 6,994. It has a cathedral with 2 spires, an old episcopal palace, now the prefecture; a public library of 3,000 volumes, chamber of manufactures, and manufactures of coarse cloths.

MR-NAM or **MR-NAM**, a lofty mountain of Central Africa, S. of Mandara, near lat. 2° N., lon. 14° 25' E., and supposed to be volcanic.

MR-NAM, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pach. and 36 m. N.E. Bagdad, on the route across Mount Zagros, and defended by a castle.

MR-NAM, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 19 m. W. Arnsberg. Pop. 3,370.

MR-NAM, two rivers of Asia Minor.—**E**. (*anc. Mender*). Anatolia, is formed by two streams about 50 m. S.W. Afium Kara Hissar, flows generally S.W., and enters the *Agion* Sea, 43 m.

SALEH, El-Saleh (Suez), after a course of 200 m. On its banks are the traces of the ancient cities of Suez, Antioch and Memphis, and others. — **IL (ancient Suez)** plain of Suez, rises in Mount Ida, flows N.W., and after 25 m. N.W. course of about 50 m., past the sites of Suez and Purgana, enters the Hellespont at its mouth in conjunction with the Scamander.

SALFORD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk and Suffolk, 1 1/2 m. E.S.E. Harleston. Ac. 1,730. P. 877.

SALZBURG, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 15 m. S.W. Pamplona. Pop. 2,160.

SANDR HILLS, England, co. Somerset, divide the N. from the central part of the co. Length about 24 m., height 1,000 feet; mostly wild heath or sheep walk; and coal and lead mines are worked.

SANDWICH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 16 1/2 m. N.N.W. Ipswich. Area 4,420 ac. Pop. 1,449. A silver grave of one of the Saxon kings, weighing 80 ounces, was dug up here in the 17th century.

SAN PEDRO (CAPE), the most W. point of Upper California, on the Pacific. Lat. 40° 29' N., lon. 124° 29' 8" W.

SAN PEDRO, two towns of the U. S., N. America. — **I.** Massachusetts, 51 m. S.W. Boston. P. 1,301.

— **II.** New York, 17 m. S.E. Rochester. P. 3,353.

SAN PEDRO, a river of the Plata Confederation, South America, dep. Mendoza, flows N. and enters Lake Guaraniche, after a course of 200 m.

SAN PEDRO, a dep. of the Plata Confederation, E. Amer., between lat. 33° and 34° 30' S., lon. 67° and 70° W., having N. and E. the depts. San Juan and San Luis, W. the Andes, separating it from Chile and S. an unsettled region. Estimated pop. from (1857) 75,000. Surface mostly level, except W.ward. Principal river, the Mendoza, which enters the Guaraniche on the N. frontier. Soil sandy, and requires irrigation; but fine fruits, and wheat, maize, etc., are raised, which, with apples, wine, and silver, in the vale of Uspallatu, constitute the chief products. — **Mendoza,** the chief town, is situated in a high plain, near the Andes. Lat. 33° 52' S., lon. 69° 7' W. Pop. about 12,000. It is a well built, and is an entrepôt for the trade between Buenos Ayres and Chile, with which latter it communicates by the mountain passes of Uspallatu and Portillo.

MENDOZA, the most S. town of Switzerland, cant. Ticino, 6 m. N.W. Como. Pop. 1,716. It has a college and Capuchin convent.

MENGERHAUT, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper prov., dist. Cawnpore, on the Ganges, 5 m. S. Kanooje.

MENHOUDE (SUE), a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine, cap. arrond., on the Aisne, at the influx of the Aune, 25 m. E.N.E. Châlons. Pop. 4,347. Destroyed by fire in 1719, and since regularly built. It has a forest board, an agricultural council, a seminary, and manufactures of glass, earthenware, and leather. Formerly fortified, and taken by Louis XIV. in 1693.

MENHOU-SALON, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Cher, 10 m. N.N.E. Bourges. Pop. 2,871. Manufactures of serge, and distilleries.

MENHOU, a town of Württemberg, circ. Danube, on the Danube, 6 m. S.E. Sigmaringen. P. 2,144. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woollen cloth.

MENHOUENSHAGEN, a small town of Germany, principality and 12 m. N. Waldeck. Pop. 1,705.

MENHOU, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2 1/2 m. S.E. E. Liskeard. Area 4,280 ac. Pop. 1,444.

MENON (FRENCH MENON), a comm. and fortified town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap.

cent., on the Lys, 7 m. S.W. Courtrai. Pop. 2,555. Menon, lace, woollen stuffs, and tobacco. It was repeatedly taken by the French in the 17th and 18th centuries.

MENON, MENULI or MENULI, a vill. of Persia, prov. Ghilan, on the confines of Irak-Ajemi, and on the Saffi-wood, here crossed by a bridge, 40 m. S.S.W. Reasht, having about 60 houses, and an active trade in oil and soap.

MENON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, N.E. Brechin. Area about 15 1/2 sq. m. Pop. 683.

MENHOU-SALON-CHER, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Cher, arrond. Romorantin, on rt. h. of the Cher. Pop. 950.

MENHOU-SALON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arrond. Vermy. Pop. 2,192.

MENHOU-SALON, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 10 m. W.S.W. Minden. Pop. 1,140.

MENHOU-SALON, a vill. of Russia, gov. Ekaterin, 14 m. W.S.W. Wassenburgh. Pop. 2,000.

MENHOU, a town of Lower Egypt, cap. a prov. in the delta, on the canal of Menouh, which connects the Rosetta and Damietta branches of the Nile, 30 m. N.N.W. Cairo. It has indigo-works, a manuf. of mats, and a government school.

MENHOU, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 25 m. S. Grenoble. P. 2,003.

MENHOU-SALON, a town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, cap. dist., on the Ik, an aff. of the Mama, 136 m. N.W. Ufa. Pop. 1,420.

MENHOU-SALON (EL), a town of Upper Egypt, prov. and 9 m. N.N.W. Girgeh, on the W. bank of the Nile, and having nitre works, and a large government cotton factory.

MENHOU-SALON, a vill. of Scotland, cos. Clackmannan and Perth, pas. Alloa and Logie, 3 m. E.N.E. Surling. Pop. 518. It has manufactures of coarse woollens.

MENHOU-SALON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2 1/2 m. N.W. Ivinghoe. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 358.

MENHOU, the largest town in the principality of Monaco, N. Italy, on the Mediterranean, 6 m. N.E. Monaco. Pop. 5,000.

MENHOU-SALON, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. N.W. Toledo. Pop. 2,679.

MENHOU, a city of Germany. [MAYENCE.]

MENHOU, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on the Erie Canal, 8 m. N.N.W. Auburn. Pop. 5,239.

MENHOU-WITH-DARLEY, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Hamphswate, 14 m. E.N.E. Skipton. Pop. 718.

MENHOU-SALON (LAKE), one of the great lagoons of Lower Egypt, immediately S.E. Damietta, separated by a narrow sandbank from the Mediterranean, with which it communicates by three openings. Length 50 m., greatest breadth 25 m. It receives the Pelusiac and Tanitic branches of the Nile. In 1835 its fisheries were let by the government for 12,500*l*. The Menhoulah Canal from this lake joins the Nile N. the town Menhoulah. — The town of *Menhoulah* is on the S. bank of the lake. It has a trade in rice and fish.

MENHOU-SALON, a town of S. Russia, gov. Orenburg, cap. circ., 134 m. N.W. Ufa. Pop. 1,420.

MENHOU (NORTH), a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, 7 1/2 m. N.N.W. Ormskirk. Ac. 8,450. Pop. 3,519.

MENHOU, two pas. of England, co. Hants. — **I.** (West), 6 1/2 m. N.E. Bishop's Walkham. Area 3,360 ac. Pop. 301. — **II.** (East), 4 m. E.N.E. Bishop's Walkham. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 431.

MENHOU-SALON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 1/2 m. W.S.W. Rochester. Area 4,280 ac. Pop. 1,444.

MENHOU, a pa. of England, co. Cambridgeshire, 5 1/2 m. W.S.W. Wj. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 353.

MENHOU, a town of the Netherlands, prov.

Breston, cap. cant., on the *Harviter*, near its mouth in the *Reest*, 26 m. S.W. *Aasen*. Pop. 6,072. It has manufactures of sail cloth.

Münster, a town of Hanover, landr. and 44 m. N.W. *Osnabrück*, cap. jurisdiction, on the *Emse*, where joined by the *Hase*. Pop. 2,494. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of linen stuffs.

Munsterwald, a pa. of England, co. Beds and Herts, 9½ m. S.S.W. *Shelford*. Ac. 1,690. P. 503.

Mequinenza, *Otocogusa*, a town and fort of Spain, prov. and 80 m. S.S.E. *Huesca*, on the *Ebro*, at the influx of the *Cinca*. It is defended by a fortress, which was taken by the French in 1810.

Mequinez, a city of Morocco, prov. and 84 m. W.S.W. *Fes*. Pop. 70,000. It stands in a fertile valley, is large, has an elegant palace, and is often the residence of the emperor.

Mex or **MENABE-LA-VILLE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. *Loir-et-Cher*, cap. cant., with a station on the *Orléans* and *Tours* Railway, 11 m. N.E. *Blois*. Pop. 4,233.

Mex and **SAN**, two contiguous summits of the Himalayas, in the N. part of the *Punjab*, in lat. 34° N., lon. 76° 10' E., and amongst the loftiest between the *Sutlej* and *Indus* rivers, both of nearly same height, and conical form, but presenting the remarkable peculiarity that while one is white with snow, the other is black, and uniformly bare.

Meraan, a town of Austria, in the *Tyrol*, circ. and 15 m. N.W. *Botzen*, on an affl. of the *Adige*. Pop. 2,200. It has two monasteries, a college, and an English seminary for noble ladies. Near it is the mountain fortress of *Tyrol*.

MERAPIA, a volcano of Java, dist. *Kadoe*. It was in violent eruption, Sept. 14th to 17th, 1849.

Mesate, a market town of Austria, *Lombardy*, deleg. and 18 m. S.E. *Como*. Pop. 2,000.

MESCADAL, a town of the *Balearic* islands, *Milnera*, 13 m. N.W. *Mahon*. Pop. 4,000.

MEROORA or **MERRARA**, a fortified town of British India, presid. *Madras*, dist. *Koorg*, 67 m. W. *Seringapatam*.

MERCATO-SARACENO, a town of Italy, *Pontifical States*, leg. and 21 m. S.E.E. *Forlì*. P. 4,000.

MERCER, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. *Maine*, 34 m. N.N.W. *Augusta*, on *Sandy* river. Pop. 1,186.—II. a post borough of *Pennsylvania*, cap. *Mercer* co., 55 m. N.W. *Pittsburg*. Pop. 1,014.—III. *Butler* co., *Pennsylvania*. Pop. 1,293.

MERCUR, five coa. of the U. S., North America.—I. in N.W. of *Illinois*. Area 549 sq. m. Pop. 6,248.—II. in E. of *Kentucky*. Area 243 sq. m. Pop. 14,067.—III. in W. of *New Jersey*. Area 272 sq. m. Pop. 27,992.—IV. in W. of *Ohio*. Area 461 sq. m. Pop. 7,712.—V. in N.W. of *Pennsylvania*. Area 618 sq. m. Pop. 33,103.

MERCKHEM, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. *E. Flanders*, 12 m. S.E. *Farnes*. P. 2,160.

MERUJA (*Pluvia Casuarientis*), one of the old kingdoms of the *Saxon* heptarchy, or octarchy, occupying the centre of England, and comprising all the modern counties between the *Thames* and *Yorkshire* and *Lancashire* N. ward, the kingdoms *East Anglia* and *Essex* E. ward, and *Wales* on the W. It was founded in 583, from which period it remained independent until its conquest by *Edward*, King of *Wessex*, in 827. Its cap. city was *Leicester*.

MEROUEN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. *Corrèze*, cap. cant., 17 m. S.E. *Tulle*. Pop. 1,065.

MERCOGLIANO, a small fortified town of Naples, prov. *Principi*, *Ull.*, 3 m. W. *Avellino*. P. 4,263.

MERUETU Bay, *New Zealand*, is on the N.E. side of *H. island*, in lat. 36° 49' S., lon. 175° 45' E.

MEN-DE-GRACON ("see of the"). [*Mount Blanc*.] **MENDEL**, a town of *Adami* Turkey. [*Manav*.] **MENDEWIC**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. *Cotai-du-Nord*, 15 m. E. *Lendéac*. Pop. 2,730.

Menas, a market town and pa. of England, co. *Wilts*, 22 m. W.N.W. *Salisbury*. Area of pa. 7,490 ac. Pop. 2,991. It has an ancient church and a union workhouse, with manufs. of silk and hosiery.—II. a township, co. *Chester*, pa. *Bowthern*, 2½ m. N.N.W. *Knaresford*. Pop. 583.

MEREDITH, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. *New Hampshire*, 33 m. N. *Concord*. Pop. 3,521.—II. *New York*, 6 m. N.N.W. *Della*. Pop. 1,634.

MENAGA, a town of French Africa, *Algeria*, prov. *Oran*, 5 m. E. *Sherabell*.

MERE-EGHIA (Str.), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. *Manche*, 9 m. S.E. *Volognes*. Pop. 1,740.

MERETH or **MERSON**, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 56 m. S.W. *Vilna*, on the *Niemen*. Pop. 2,500.

MEREVAL, a pa. of England, co. *Leicester* and *Warwick*, 14 m. W.S.W. *Atherstone*. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 212.

MERVILLE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. *Saône-et-Loire*, on the *Yonne*, 37 m. S. *Paris*. Pop. 1,784.

MEREWORTH, a pa. of England, co. *Kent*, 6 m. W.S.W. *Maidstone*. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 912.

MERGENTHEIM, a town of *Württemberg*, circ. *Jagt*, cap. dist., on the *Tauber*, 56 m. N.N.E. *Stuttgart*. Pop. 2,381. It has an ancient palace, with a library and a chapel.

MERGHEN, a town of *Manchouria*, *E. Asia*, 110 m. S.W. *Sagalin-Cala*.

MEROU, a maritime town of British India, and the cap. of one of the *Tenasserim* provs., on an island in the delta of the *Mergui* river, lat. 13° 26' N., lon. 96° 35' E. Estimated pop. 8,000, comprising *Burmese*, *Siamese*, *Chinese*, and other settlers. It stands on the skirts of a steep hill, and is enclosed by a wooden stockade. Streets wide, but the houses are of fragile materials; it has some small pagodas, and brick bastions, with the military cantonments, hospital, and a few European houses. The harbour is well adapted for small vessels; and some export trade in sapan wood, ivory, tortoise-shell, sea-slug, shark fins, etc., destined for the *China* market, is here carried on. Climate comparatively healthy. The town was stormed and taken by the British in 1824.

MEROUT ARCHIFEAGO, a group of islands in the *Indian Ocean*, off the *Tenasserim* coast, between lat. 9° and 13° N., lon. 97° and 98° 30' E., forming a part of the British prov. *Mergui*. Principal isls., *Dorne*, *King's*, and *St. Matthew's*. The prov. *Mergui* is the most S. on this coast belonging to the British, and had, in 1840, a pop. of 17,770. Principal products are timber and coal.

MERHAMED-ABAD, a vill. of *Persia*, prov. *Aserbajan*, cap. dist., 80 m. S.W. *Tabriz*, formerly of consequence, and having a fort and palace recently built, and about 1,000 houses.

MIRAMA, *Emerita Augusta*, a city of Spain, prov. and 30 m. E. *Badajoz*, on rt. h. of the *Guadiana*, here crossed by a Roman bridge of 81 arches, and 2,675 feet in length. Pop. 4,112. It has a convent, two churches, two hospitals, and a prison, and extensive Roman remains. *Augusta Emerita* was founded A.D. 25, by *Augustus* for the settlement of his veteran troops (*emeriti*), and it afterwards became the cap. of *Lusitania*. It fell into the hands of the *Moor* in 713, and was finally attached to the kingdom of *Castile* in 1293.

MIRAMA, the cap. city of *Yunnan*, *Central*

Amatitlan, in lat. 20° 30' N., lon. 90° 40' W., 25 m. from the Gulf of Mexico. Pop. estimated at 25,000. It was founded in 1545, on the site of a city previously ruined by the Spaniards. It has a cathedral, bishop's residence, and government house. Manufacture and trade inconsiderable, but it communicates by a good road with its port *Sisal*.

Mamira, a town of South America, Venezuela, dep. Soles, cap. prov. on the Orinoco, 85 m. N.W. *Venezuela*. Pop. 3,000. Before its destruction by an earthquake, in 1812, it was the largest city in Venezuela, and it is again flourishing.

MARIDEN, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 5½ m. W.N.W. Coventry. Ac. 2,670. Pop. 965.

MARIDEN, a town of the U. S., North America, New Haven, co. Connecticut. Pop. 3,535.

MARIGNALL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Creuse, 14 m. E. Amboussou. Pop. 2,312.

MARIVILLI, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aude, 12 m. N.E. Carcassonne. Pop. 1,625.

MARIONNEVERINE (Welsh *Martynedd*), a maritime co. of North Wales, having W. Cardigan Bay, and on other sides the cos. Carnarvon, Denbigh, and Montgomery. Area 663 sq. m., or 424,520 ac., of which about 50,000 are arable. Pop. 38,845. Surface mountainous, in many parts well wooded and intersected by fine vales. Principal summits, Aran-Mowddu, 2,955 feet, and Cader-Idris, 2,914 feet in height. Principal rivers, the Dee, Maw, and Dyfi, the estuary of which last separates it from the co. Cardigan in the S. Small lakes numerous, and that of Bala, the largest in North Wales, is in this co. Soil mostly poor, and suited only for pasturage: chief crops, oats and potatoes, with wheat and barley. Welsh ponies of the purest breed are nearly confined to this co. and Montgomeryshire. Farms usually small, and held at will. Mineral products are slate and lime at Corwen and Ffestiniog, with some lead and copper at Barmouth, Towyn, etc. Principal manufs., coarse flannels. Shipping is important at the harbours of Barmouth and Aberdyfi. The co. is divided into 637 pae., in the diocese of Bangor and Amath. Chief towns, Harlech the cap., Bala, Dolgelly, Corwen, and Towyn. Co. revenue (1848) 1,596l. It sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 1,180.

MARSAH, a seaport town of E. Africa, dom. and 48 m. S.W. Magdooon. Pop. about 3,000. It is stone-built, and was founded by Arab traders.

MARSAH or **MARSAH**, a town of British India, prov. Coorg, in lat. 81° 33' N., lon. 78° 11' E. It is 4,055 feet in elevation above the sea. Climate healthy and water abundant. It is the seat of a civil government and of a military cantonment.

MARSBURG, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 9 m. S.E. Anspach. Pop. 740.

MARSAH, a vill., castle, and river (the last the ancient *Kermes*) in Syria, 6 m. N. Scanderoun, on the E. side of the bay.

MARSLAND, two villa. of Württemberg.—I. circ. Neckar, on the Wurm, 18 m. W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,207.—II. circ. Danube, 15 m. N.W. Ulm. Pop. 600.

MARSAH, a town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 28 m. S.W. Padua. Pop. 2,560.

MARSAH, a comm. and town of France, dep. Chas-de-Nord, 9 m. N.W. Loudon. P. 2,394.

MARSAH, the most N. of the Ionian Islands, in the Mediterranean, 7 m. N.W. Corfu. Length 2 m.

MARSHALL (Ls.), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., 15 m. E. Argentan. Pop. 1,428, who manufacture Hosiery.

MARSHALL, a river of U. S., North America, flows in the prairies of S.W. Louisiana, flows

mostly S., and enters the Gulf of Mexico, after a course of 170 miles.

MARSH (Ls. or), a wide tract in S. Nova, between the Nile and its tributary the Atbara. Length 400 m., breadth 500 m. The ruins of the ancient *Maree* are in its N. part, on the E. bank of the Nile, 26 m. N.E. Shendi; and on a part of its site is the modern dilapidated town of same name, with a manufacture of indigo, and some large corn magazines.

MARSH, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. of New Hampshire. Area 847 sq. m. Pop. 36,445. It is drained by river of same name, which enters the Atlantic at Newbury-port, after a S. and E. course of 150 m. On it is the town Plymouth. It is navigable to Concord.

MARSHINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Durham, 8½ m. E.N.E. Bishop-Auckland. Area 8,420 ac. Pop. 2,673.

MARSHOTT, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. N. Crewkerne. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 1,486.

MARROW, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 2 m. E.N.E. Guildford. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 278.

MARSHWATER, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Georgia. Area 476 sq. m. P. 16,476.

MARSH (Str.) a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 6½ m. W. N.W. Wadebridge. Ac. 3,470. Pop. 601.

MARSH, a mkt. town of the Netherlands, grand duchy and 10 m. N. Luxemburg, cap. dist., on the Alzette, there joined by the Mamer. Pop. 2,400.

MARSH or **MARSH**, a district of Scotland, forming the S. part of Berwickshire.

MARSA, two pae. of England, co. Essex.—I. (East), 8 m. S.E. Colchester. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 291.—II. (West), a pa. adjoining the above, 8½ m. S. Colchester. Area 3,020 ac. Pop. 870. These two pae. form a finely wooded island in the North Sea, connected with the mainland by a long causeway, covered at high water. Roman relics have been found here.

MARSBURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, cap. reg., on l. b. of the Saale, and on the Thuringian Railway, 86 m. S.E. Magdeburg. Pop. 11,264. It has a cathedral, ducal and episcopal palaces, a military orphan asylum, school of surgery, and manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, paper, tobacco, vinegar, and excellent beer.

MARSA-EL-KHAYR (Spanish *Masaguer*), a fortified town of Algeria, on the Mediterranean, prov. and 3 m. N.W. Oran. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1506, abandoned by them in 1722, and taken by the French in 1830.

MARSH, a river of England, rises in the N. of co. Derby, and flows W., mostly between the cos. Chester and Lancashire, till it expands into the spacious estuary or arm of the Irish Sea, which forms Liverpool harbour. Length 60 m. Chief affluent, the Irwell, to the junction of which it is navigable for large vessels.

MARSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, on the S.E. Railway, 3½ m. S.E. Ashford. Ac. 2,310. Pop. 774.

MARSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3 m. N.E. Reigate, with a station on the London and Brighton Railway, which here passes through a long tunnel N. of Red Hill station. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 648.

MARSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. E.S.E. Chichester. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 74.

MARSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. W. Tregony. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 578.

MARSHAM, several pae. of S. Wales.—I. co. and 4 m. W. Carmarthen. Pop. 818.—II. (Cynog) co. and 7 m. N.W. Brecon. Pop. 838.—III. (Dewon) co. Glamorgan, 6½ m. S.W. Cardiff. Pop. 123.—IV. (New) co. Glamorgan, 2 m. S.W. Bridgend. Pop. 154.

MANTON-TREVOY, a pari. bor., town, and pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Taf, 22 m. N.W. Cardiff, with which it is connected by the Taf-valley railway, and by canal. Pop. of pa. 44,878; do. of bor. 65,080. The town has sprung up from a mere vill. within the last 80 years. It consists mostly of labourers' dwellings and small shops, with a modern church, dissenting chapels, and schools, and numerous iron foundries, the material for which is supplied by the rich coal and iron mines of the immediate vicinity; and the produce, mostly shipped at Cardiff, has exceeded 150,000 tons per annum. The Dowlais iron works employ from 4,000 to 5,000 men. The bor. is under the superintendence of a stipendiary magistrate. It sends 1 mem. to House of Commons, and is a polling-place for the co. In 1796, a tramway was laid down to Cardiff, 25 m. in length, having a fall of 311 feet, on which a locomotive was placed in 1804. In 1836, the tramway was altered to a railway, and lengthened to 30 m.

Menzola, *Julia Myrtilis*, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on the Guadiana, 66 m. S. Évora. Pop. 3,000.

Menzon, several pas. of England.—I. co. Surrey, on the Wandale, 8 m. S.S.W. London. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 1,870. Henry III. held a parliament here.—II. co. Norfolk, 2 m. S. Walton. Ac. 980. P. 188.—III. co. Devon, 5 m. N.W. Hatherleigh. Ac. 3,910. P. 780.—IV. co. Oxford, 3½ m. S.S.W. Bicester. Ac. 1,990. P. 200.

Menzon, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, occupying its S. part. Area 5,550 ac. Pop. 692.

Menz, a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, cap. cant., 18 m. S. Beauvais. Pop. 2,571.

Menz or **Menz**, *Antiochia Margiana*, a town of independent Turkestan, dom. and 300 m. S.E. Khiva, on the route between Meshed and Bokhara. Pop. 3,000. It is enclosed by an earthen rampart, and was formerly of importance as the cap. of a Seljuk dynasty, but is now ruinous.

Menville or **Menghem**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, on l. b. of the Lys, 18 m. W. Lille. Pop. 5,954. It has considerable manuf. of linen table cloths, and cotton velvet.

Menz-sur-Seine, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aube, on r. b. of the Seine, which here becomes navigable, 12 miles W.S.W. Arcis-sur-Aube. Pop. 1,362. It was nearly burned to the ground during a combat between the French and Prussians in 1814.

Mensio, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. & 22 m. S. Treves, cap. circ., on the Saar. Pop. 3,444.

Messana, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, 27 m. N.W. Lecce. Pop. 7,500.

Messchede, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 11 m. S.E. Arnsberg, cap. circ., on the Ruhr. Pop. 3,131. Manufactures of woollens.

Messerschitz, two towns, Moravia.—I. (*Gross*), circ. and 19 m. E. Igla, on the Oslava. Pop. 3,500.—II. (*Waltschitz*), circ. and 35 m. N.E. Freuden, on the Betschwa. Pop. 2,900.

Messersitz, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 55 m. W. Posen, cap. circ., on the Odra. Pop. 4,893. It is enclosed by ancient ramparts, and has manufactures of woollen cloth and leather.

Messaw, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. S.E. South Molton. Area 3,680 ac. Pop. 397.

Messao or **Muzzon**, a city of N.E. Persia, cap. prov. Khorasan, in lat. 36° 17' 40" N., lon. 66° 25' E. Pop. estimated at 50,000. It stands in a fertile plain, is enclosed by strong walls, and has the magnificent mausoleum of the Imam Reza and the Caliph Harun-al-Raschid; but its private buildings are mostly of sun-dried brick, and its colleges are in ruins. It has manuf. of

velvets and pelisses, and an active trade with Bokhara, Candahar, Herat, and Yezd. [*Messao*.]

Messio or **Messana**, several towns of Asiatic Turkey, etc.—I. (*Ala*, anc. *Alexandria*), pash. Bagdad, 28 m. S. the ruins of Babylon. It is enclosed by walls flanked with towers and a ditch. Principal edifices, the tomb of Ali, which attracts hither numerous pilgrims of the Shi'ah sect. Under the name of Hira, this town was the cap. of Arab and Christian dynasties, until taken by the Saracens in 633.—II. (*Hossio* or *Karbala*, anc. *Vologeria*), 28 m. N.W. Babylon, in a well cultivated tract, and containing the mosque and tomb of Hossain, son of Ali, venerated by the Shi'ahs.

Mezko, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Diarbekir, 20 m. W.S.W. Mardin, and where are some remarkable basaltic columns.

Mesmen le Vieux (Str), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vendée, 25 m. N. Fontenay. P. 1,220.

Mesopotamia, an ancient name of the country between the Euphrates and Tigris rivers, Asiatic Turkey, now comprised in the pasha. Diarbekir and Bagdad, and containing the cities Diarbekir, Mardin, Nisibin, and Mosul, with parts of the ruins of Babylon and Seleucia.

Messolonghi, a small town of Greece, W. Hellas, gov. Etolia, on a marshy plain, covered with olive plantations, near the Gulf of Patras, 23 m. W. Lepanto. It was formerly a military post of importance, withstood remarkable sieges in 1822 and 1826; and near it, in 1823, a large Turkish army was defeated by a small Greek force under Marco Botzaris, who was killed in the action. Lord Byron died here 19th April 1824. It was lately a mere village.

Mesoraca, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra, 17 m. N.E. Catanzaro. Pop. 248.

Messa, a walled town of Morocco, prov. Sas, 68 m. S.W. Terodant. Pop. 3,000.

Messac, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 18 m. N.E. Redon. Pop. 2,788.

Messene, *Mavronati*, a vill., and formerly an important city of Greece, Morea, gov. Messenia, 16 m. S.E. Kyparissia. The vill. stands at the foot of Ithome, on either side of the "Black Spring" (the ancient fountain of Clepeydra), and on the centre of the site of ancient Messene, the remains of which are extensive.

Messenia, a gov. of Greece, consisting of the S.W. peninsula of the Morea, and having landward the givs. Triphylia, Gortynia, and Laconia.

Messina, *Zancle* and *Messana*, a city and seaport of Sicily, cap. intend., on the Strait of Messina, 8 m. N.W. Reggio. Lat. of lighthouse 38° 11' 10" N., lon 15° 34' 7" E. Pop. 384,666. It is built on the W. side of a harbour, enclosed by old walls; has wide streets, paved with lava. Principal structures, a cathedral, several other churches and convents, the strong citadel, a viceroy's palace, a large hospital, two theatres, a town-hall, exchange, custom-house, bank, college, lyceum, and public library, with a lasseretto on the E. side of the harbour, and broad quays. The port, defended by several fortifications, is formed by a long curved tongue of land, projecting N.E. from the mainland, and then bending W.ward in the form of a sickle, whence its ancient Greek name; it is about 4 m. in circumference, has deep water throughout, and large vessels can load and unload close to the quays. Trade considerable. Exports comprise oranges and lemons, silk, olive oil, wine and spirits, linseed, salt fish, etc.; imports consist of colonial produce, cotton and woollen fabrics, hardware, and other manufactured goods. It has steam communication with

MAGDA, MACHILLA, and MADA, an active tunny, and other fisheries, and much of domestic and foreign. The Strait of Messina (*Stretto di Messina*), separates Sicily from S. Italy, and unites two basins of the Mediterranean. Length, N. to S., 22 m., breadth 10 m. In the S. to 24 m. at its N. extremity, between the Faro tower, Sicily, and the rock of Scylla, Naples. On its shores are the cities Reggio and Messina, opposite which latter is the whirlpool of Charybdis.

MAGNIN (Flam. *Magnin*), a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 6 m. S. Ypres. Pop. 1,500.

MAGNUM, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 24 m. S.E. Coggeshall. Area 2,230 ac. Pop. 791.

MAGNUMHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 74 m. W.S.W. Glandford-Brigg. Ac. 8,190. P. 1,874.

MAGNUS or **MIZA**, a large vill. of Asia Minor, pass. and 18 m. E. Adana, beside the Jyhoon (anc. *Pyræus*), on the site of the ancient *Magnesia*, inhabited mostly by Turkish freshbooters.

MAGNANZA, a town of Spain, New Castile, prov. and 30 m. S.S.W. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 2,070.

MAGNOVIA, a town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. W.W. Kaluga. It has a hemp fair in July.

MAGNET, a town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 5 m. N.W. Venice, with a station on railway to Vicenza, on margin of the lagoon. Pop. 6,000.

MAGNATA (Cape), a headland of Liberia, W. Africa, immediately S. of Monrovia. Lat. 6° 19' 3" N., lon. 10° 49' 5" W.—*Magnata River*, W. Africa, flows S.W., as estimated, for at least 300 m., and enters the Atlantic at Monrovia.

MAGNATA, a maritime town of N. Africa, dom. and 112 m. E.S.E. Tripoli, at the entrance of the Gulf of Sidra. It is celebrated for its manufacture of carpets.—*Cape Magnata* (or *Miratah*), near it, is in lat. 32° 28' N., lon. 15° 10' E.

MAGTA, a river of South America, New Granada, rises about 40 m. S. Bogota, and joins the river Orinoco, after a N.E. course of 500 miles.

MATATA, a town of Central America, state and 20 m. S.S.E. Guatemala, near Lake Metapa. Pop. 8,000. There are iron mines in its vicinity.

MATANO, *Matanaro*, a river of Central Italy, Pontifical States, E. of the Apennines, after an E.N.E. course of 50 m., enters the Adriatic 9 m. S.E. Pesaro. Affluent the Cantano.

MATAXATA, a vill. of the Ionian Island Cephalonia, dist. Livado, 6 m. S.E. Argostoli.

MATULA, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 23 m. N.W. Münster. Pop. 1,462.

MATHEUS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 5 m. E.N.E. Hazebrouck. Pop. 2,639.

MATFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 24 m. E.S.E. Haverhill. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 661.

MATIGNAN, a comm. and vill. of France, in an extensive coal basin, dep. Yveline, arrond. Carpentras, 15 m. N.E. Arvignon. Pop. 1,020.

MATIGNHAM, a pa. of England, co. and 87 m. S.E. Lincoln. Area 4,690 ac. Pop. 1,522.

MATHILL, a small bor. of barony, seaport, and second seap. pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Wemyss, on the Firth of Forth, 14 m. W. Leven. Pop. with Kirkland 1,073.

MATILLY, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, with a station on the North Midland Railway, 74 m. S.S.E. Leeds. Area 3,240 ac. Pop. 1,328.

MATILLOK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, bounded S. and E. by New Deer. Pop. 1,907.

MATUNGA, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 22 m. N.N.W. Boston. Pop. 2,642. Pop. of vill. 1,000, employed in cotton manufacture.

MATUNGA, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. N.N.W. Perth. Area about 10,700 ac. Pop.

2,451; do. of vill. 284, mostly cotton weavers. Here, on the Lyndoch estate, is the grave of "Squire Ball and Mary Gray," victims of the plague in 1663.

MATUNOLA, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 24 m. S.S.E. Stowe-Ferry. Ac. 12,500. P. 1,060.

MATUNTA (Lake), a small lake of British North America, 180 m. S. Lake Athabasca, and having at its S. extremity Fort McTavie, and on N. side a portage. Another Lake McTavie is 280 m. S.W.

MATUNAN, a fertile plain in Algeria, extending S. the city of Algiers, between it and the Lesser Atlas. Length, E. to W., 90 miles.

MATUNOLI, a town of Crete, near its centre, 20 m. S.W. Candia. Around it are vestiges supposed to be those of the ancient *Gortynia*.—*Matropolis* is a ruined city of Asia Minor, Antiochia, the remains of which are 22 m. S.S.E. Smyrna.

MATUNOWICZ, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 24 m. W. Coblenz. Pop. 713.

MATUNINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. E. Bungay. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 383.

MATUNANG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 94 m. N.E. Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 2,677. It has manuf. of woollens, velvets, and silk.

MATTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 24 m. S.S.W. Cromer. Area 620 ac. Pop. 77.

MATRAY, a vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 5 m. from Tours. Pop. 1,460. It is an agricultural colony founded in 1840, for young criminals.

MATRY, Dinodurum, a strongly fortified city of France, cap. dep. Moselle, at the confl. of the Moselle and Sella, and at the head of a branch of the railway from Paris to Strasbourg, 170 m. E. Paris. Pop. 64,727. It has a citadel, an arsenal with arms for 180,000 men, a Gothic cathedral, with a spire 373 feet high, a tribunal of commerce, a national college, theatre, school of engineering, primary normal school, a botanic garden, a university academy for the depts. Ardennes and Moselle, and military hospital, and a public library of 27,000 vols. Manuf. woollen cloths, musins, thread, machinery, and an active trade. In the 16th century it was a free imperial city, under the protection of the German Empire.

MATERNISSEN, a market town of Northern Hungary, circ. Abaujvar, formed of two contiguous villa, 16 m. W. Kaschau. United pop. 5,359. It has iron mines and works.

MATERNON, a town of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Neckar, 16 m. S.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 4,632. It has woollen manufacture.

MATROVO, a town of Turkey. [MATROVO.]

MATROU, a comm. and small town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 5 m. W. Paris. Pop. 3,798. Has a royal palace and park, and a station on the railway to Versailles.

MECLAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, and on the Paris and Rouen Railway, 6 m. W.N.W. Poincy. P. 1,690.

MEULEBEKE, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., 10 m. N. Courtrai. Pop. 2,203.—*Meulebeek* is a vill., prov. South Brabant, 1 m. N.W. Brussels. Pop. 1,800.

MEUSE or **MIZAN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on the railway to Tours, 11 m. W.S.W. Orleans. Pop. 4,846. It has tanneries, and paper mills.

METAS or **MÉSE**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 17 m. N.N.E. Düsseldorf, cap. principality, on the Rhine. Pop. 2,211. It has Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, a normal school, and a town-hall, in front of which are the sculptured fountains on the site of the *Académie de Metz*. Under the French, Metz was cap. of the dep. Moselle.

MARSAUZE, a town and *vill.* of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 27 m. S.E. W. Dijon. Pop. 2,124.

MARSAUZE, a river of France, rises in the Vosges, S.E. of St. Die, passes St. Die, Lunéville, and Nancy, where it becomes navigable. It joins the Moselle on the right at Frozeard, 8 m. N. Nancy. Length 70 miles.

MARSAUZE, a dep. of France, in the N.E., formed of part of the old prov. of Lorraine, between the depts. R. Rhin, Vosges, Meuse, and Moselle, cap. Nancy. Area 2,435 sq. m. Pop. 450,423. Chief rivers, the Moselle and its affs., the Mourthe, the Sarre, and the Seille; it is situated entirely in the basin of the Moselle, and covered with low objects of the Vosges mountains; there are extensive marshes in the N.E. Corn is raised more than sufficient for consumption; wine and timber are exported. Minerals comprise building and lithographic stones, marble, and alabaster; it has vast deposits of turf, and an immense bank of rock-salt, whence issue valuable salt springs. Chief manufs., glass, crystal, porcelain, paper, linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics. The dep. is divided into the arrondis. Château-Salins, Lunéville, Nancy, Sarrebourg, and Toul.

MARNE, a frontier dep. of France, in the N.E., formed of part of the old prov. Lorraine, between the depts. Moselle, Meurthe, Vosges, H.-Marne, Marne, and Ardennes, and bounded N. by Belgium. Area 2,839 sq. m. Pop. 323,957. It is traversed from S. to N. by a range of low hills called the mountains of Argonne, which separate the basins of the Meuse and Seine. Chief rivers, the Meuse, Chiers, Saulx, Ornain, Aisne, and Aire. Climate cold and humid, but healthy; surface in many places stony and arid; soil fertile in the valleys; corn is raised more than sufficient for consumption; fruit is abundant, and wine of good quality. The forests furnish abundance of building timber. Horses are small, but vigorous; cattle and sheep extensively reared. Principal industry, iron forging, glass and paper making. The dep. is divided into the arrondis. Bar-le-Duc, Commercy, Montmédy, and Verdun.

MAAS (Flemish *Meuse*, Dutch *Maas*, ancient *Mosa*), a river of Europe, rises in France, dep. H.-Marne, N.E. Langres, traverses the dep. Vosges, where it disappears under ground near Bazailles, and re-appears, 4 m. distant, near Neufchâteau. In France it passes Commercy, St. Mihiel, and Verdun (where it becomes navigable), Sedan, Namur, Huy, and Liège; in Holland, Maastricht, Burenmond, Venlo, and Gorcum; below Gorcum it separates into several branches, traversing the Bies Bosch and Holland's Diep, forming numerous islands, and enters the North Sea by three principal mouths, the Maas on the N., the Eilckse in the middle, and the Greveling on the S. Chief affs. on left, the Bar, Sambre, and Dommel; on right, the Sanoy, Lesse, Ourthe, Roer, and Niers; the Waal (a branch of the Rhine), the Linga, Leek, and the Lower Kees, another branch of the Rhine. [NETHERLANDS.] The Meuse communicates with the Aisne by the canal of Andenne.

MAUSWALDACH, a vill. of Central Germany, principally Schwarzbürg-Kudolstadt, 6 m. S. Kottbus. Pop. 1,350.

MAUSWALDACH, a mkt. town of Germany, duchy Saxe-Altenburg, 15 m. N.E. Gera. Pop. 1,634.

MAVAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 7 m. N.W. Millford. Ac. 21,025. Pop. 4,461.

MAVAGH, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 54 m. S.E. S. Grandpound. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 1,052. It is a coast-guard station on the Corn-

wal, and the chief-seat of the Seine gillnet fishing. In 1846, the ravages from cholera were so severe as to compel the pop. to reside in tents.

MAVAGH (87), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 1 m. W.S.W. St. Austell. Ac. 2,280. Pop. 1,940.

MAVAGH, a town of W. Prussia, reg. and 8 m. N.W. Marienwerder, on the Vistula. Pop. 2,572.

MAVAGH, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 54 m. N.N.E. Botherham. Ac. 2,240. P. 1,653.

MEXICAN CONFEDERATION, a federal republic of North America, between lat. 16° and 32° N., lon. 92° and 117° W., having N. the United States' territories of California, New Mexico, and Texas, E. the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, S.E. the Confederation of Central America, S. and W. the Pacific and Gulf of California. Estimated area 634,140 square miles. Pop. (1859) 7,206,000. Of the total pop. 1,100,000 are whites, 4,000,000 Indians, 6,000 Negroes, and the remainder are zambos, mulattoes, mestizos, quadroons, and quinteroons. The following states and departments form the Confederation:—Chiapas, Chichuahua, Coahuila Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Mexico, Michoacan, New Leon, Oaxaca, La Puebla, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tehuantepec, Vera Cruz, Yucatan, Aguas Calientes, Zacatecas, and Tlaxcala. Territories, Lower California, Colima, and Tlaxcala; and the Federal District. The great mountain chain that enters the Confederation from Central America, diverges, on passing Northward, into two arms, enclosing the plateau of Anahuac, from 6,000 to 8,000 feet in elevation, out of which rise the volcanoes Popocatepetl, Orizaba, etc. Has numerous lakes on this table-land, the chief being that of Chapala-Coahuila, especially the E. low and very unhealthy. Mean temperature of the coasts between the 15th and 20th parallels, is 76°, whilst the elevated plains within the same limits have a temperature of 64° Fahr. Principal rivers, the Nueces, Tigris, Tampico, and Alvarado, flowing E.ward; and the Bolsas, Rio Grande de Santiago, Culmacan, and Yaque, entering the Pacific; but all are much inferior in size to the Rio Bravo del Norte, which forms all the N.E. frontier. Soil extremely fertile, and products are in great variety, comprising maize, manioc, most European grains and fruits, yams, peppers, cocoa, vanilla, sugar, cotton, coffee, and other productions of tropical climates. Tobacco is a government monopoly, and raised only in a small dist. near Orizaba. Mexico is rich in minerals, having mines of gold, silver, quicksilver, copper, lead, tin, zinc, and antimony. Total gold and silver coinage of the Mexican mints from the year 1835 to 1850, 3,667,328,851 dollars, or nearly 8,500,000 dollars yearly. From 1st June 1848 to 30th June 1849, the gold coinage was 1,351,416 dollars; silver 37,003,989 dollars; total of gold and silver 28,355,405 dollars. Manufactures estimated at 80,000,000 or 90,000,000 dollars annually. In 1850, there were 72 cotton factories, besides hand-machines for the manufacture of bed-coverings; 6 woollen factories, 70 hand-machines for the manufacture of silk; besides delft ware and glass works, paper mills, sugar refineries, and distilleries. In 1850, the imports from the United Kingdom comprised 21,994,000 yards of plain and printed calicoes, 310,324 lbs. of cotton twist, and silk and linen goods valued at 270,322. In 1849, the imports from the United States were valued at 2,204,000 dollars, and the exports from Mexico to the United States were valued at 1,640,905 dollars. Principal ports, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoros, and Monterey, on the Gulf of Mexico; and San Blas, Acapulco,

Mexican, and Guaymas, on the Pacific and Gulf of California. A railway has been constructed from Vera Cruz to San Juan, and a line of telegraph wires communicate between Vera Cruz and Mexico. The established religion is Roman Catholic, and the ecclesiastical establishment consists of an archbishop and 11 bishops. The 11 dioceses contain 184 prebends, and the total parishes is 1,229, with 3,223 ecclesiastics. There are 146 monasteries, 59 nunneries, and 8 colleges of the Propaganda. Total annual revenue of the church estimated at from 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 dollars. Education is in a backward condition, but lately several primary and private schools have been opened. Besides these, there are several seminaries sustained and directed by the clergy, national colleges, and a school of mining, a school of medicine, and a military school. There are 64 literary and political periodicals published in the republic. Mexican public libraries are rich in books, MSS., and instruments for the study of the sciences. The Mexican government is representative, popular, and federal. The president is elected for four years, and is ineligible for the next succeeding four years. Legislative power is vested in a general congress, consisting of a senate and chamber of deputies. The deputies are elected by the people for two years—one for every 50,000 of the population, and one for every fraction over 25,000. The present number is 144. Each state, and the federal district, elects two senators, and a number equal to all the states is elected by the senate, supreme court, and deputies, conjointly. There are now 66 senators, one-third of whom retire every two years. The judicial power resides in the supreme court of justice, and in circuit and district courts. In 1851, the regular army consisted of 13,912 men of all arms, and a militia of 60,000 men enrolled. Public revenue estimated at \$4,400,000 dollars annually; expenditure 12,525,936 dollars; deficiency 4,075,936 dollars. National debt 131,524,242 dollars. In 1820, Mexico dissolved its connection with Spain, and proclaimed itself an independent constitutional monarchy, and offered the crown to a prince of Spain, which proposal was rejected by the Spanish Cortes. The Mexicans then resolved to carry out their scheme of independence, and in 1822 elected their general and president, Don Augustine Iturbide, Emperor of Mexico, under the title of Augustine I. The new emperor being averse to a constitutional government, the principal officers rose in rebellion, demanded the re-opening of the Cortes, forced the emperor to abdicate and leave the country, in 1823. The attempt to establish a constitutional monarchy having failed, the next attempt was that of a federal republic, which, after much opposition, was carried out in 1824, General Guadalupe Victoria being elected president. The republic abolished the distinctions of caste and slavery. For the next ten years the country was in a most unsettled state, being under military rule, until 1835, when Santa Anna, a successful general, changed the federal into a central republic. The state of Texas now declared itself independent of Mexico, and enforced that independence by the defeat of the Mexican army. Ten years afterwards Texas was joined to the United States. Then followed the war between the United States and Mexico, which resulted with the latter (in 1848), yielding up to the former, New Mexico, Upper California, and those portions of Tamaulipas, Chihuahua, and Coahuila, in all above 850,000 sq. m., which lie E. of the Rio-Grande-del-Norte. From 1841 until 1844, the country

was under a dictator, but in the latter year the government again reverted to a central republic, which it continued to be until 1846, when it again became a federal republic. In 1846, Yucatan declared itself independent, but has again rejoined the Mexican Confederation. In 1853, in consequence of the president assuming unlawful prerogatives, causing internal dissension, and calling for the interference of the United States, order has been restored, and a treaty entered into between the two republics, by which the United States has secured a portion of the valley of Masilla, and in return Mexico is to receive 15,000,000 dollars, and a guarantee against the incursions of adventurers from the United States. By this acquisition, the United States has secured dominion in the Pacific, and, by forming a railway through this valley, could unite the Pacific with the Atlantic. The fauna comprise the grizzly bear, bison, tapir, jaguar, cougar or puma, ocelot, tiger-cat, besides monkeys, alligators, rattlesnakes, birds of rich plumage, and on the coasts seals and whales. Horses wild and tame, oxen and sheep, are plentiful.

Mexico, a state of the Mexican Confederation, having S. Guerrero, and on other sides the states Michoacan, Queretaro, Vera Cruz, and La Puebla. Area 19,235 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 978,697. Surface in the N. belongs to the Anahuac plateau. Principal rivers, the Balsas, Lerma, and Montezuma. Products very various. Cattle rearing is neglected, but mining industry is important; here are some rich silver mines, including those of Tasco and Tehuillotepec, and quarries of marble, alabaster, obsidian, etc. It has some manufactures of cotton fabrics. Chief cities Texcaco, the cap., Toluca, Tenancingo, Lerma, and Zimapan. The city of Mexico is in the separate federal dist. of the Confederation.

Mexico, *Tenochtitlan*, the cap. city of the Mexican Confederation, federal dist., in a noble plain, 1,700 sq. m. in extent, enclosed by mountains, containing many fine lakes, and 7,471 feet above the sea. Lat. 19° 25' 7" N., long. 99° 5' 0" W. Estimated pop. (1850) 220,000. (?) When taken by Cortez in 1521, it occupied several islands in the Lake Texcaco, and although still having the same site, it is now, owing to various causes, 2½ m. distant from the lake. It is encircled by walls, and entered by gates, to which several thoroughfares lead. In the city proper the houses are mostly of stone, built around court-yards, seldom more than one storey in height, flat-roofed, and decorated by painting and mosaic work on the outside; streets regular and well-paved, but neither lighted nor watched, whence robberies and assassinations are frequent; public edifices numerous, substantial, and in good style. The chief place in Mexico is the great square; two sides of which are formed by the cathedral, national palace, museum, and a new market place, the other sides are bordered by arcades in front of the *Parian*, a bazaar, by the town-hall, exchange, etc. The cathedral, 540 feet in length, by 420 feet in breadth, is of mixed Gothic and Italian architecture, and gorgeously ornamented, having also a high altar with a statue of the Virgin, the dress of which is said to contain, besides other gems, diamonds to the value of 3,000,000 dollars. The national palace comprises the residence of the President, the government offices, mint, the prison, botanic garden, barracks, etc. The university is a fine old monastic building. There are between 50 and 60 churches, Franciscan and Dominican convents, a college of engineers, theatre, bull-ring, and several aqueducts; an

academy of arts, public library, manufactures of gold and silver lace, silversmiths' work, coaches, woollen and beaver goods, and a government cigar factory.

MEXICO (New), a territory of the U. S. North America, bounded N by Utah and Kansas, E and S E by Texas, S Mexican Confederation, and W the state of California. Lat 31° 30' to 38° N, lon 103° to 117° W. Area estimated at 210,744 sq m. Pop 61,805. It is traversed by the Rocky Mountains, and watered by the Rio Grande on the E, and the Colorado on the W. About 100 m S E of Santa Fé are several salt lakes. The climate is generally dry, except during the rainy season, from July to October, and the country is very healthy. Agriculture is rudely conducted, and the soil requires irrigation. Maize is the chief grain, wheat is cultivated, and the vine grows well in some localities. The territory is rich in gold, copper, iron, coal, gypsum, and salt. Seven-eighths of the pop are Indians, the others are Creoles and Americans. This country was discovered by the Spaniards in 1591, they colonized it in 1604, and worked the mines, but were driven out by the Indians, in 1680. After a war of ten years, the Spaniards retook the country, and kept it till the independence of Mexico in 1821. It afterwards formed a dep of the Mexican Confederation. In 1846 it was conquered by the Americans, to whom possession was confirmed at the peace of 1848. The territorial government was organized in 1860, cap Santa Fé.

MEXICO (Gulf of), an inland sea, communicating Eward by the Florida Channel with the Atlantic, and by Yucatan Channel with the Caribbean Sea, and on other sides enclosed by the territories of the United States and Mexico. Area 800,000 sq m. Except off Yucatan and Florida, it is free from islands or shoals, and along the coast of Mexico, it has a depth of 100 fathoms, 30 m from the shore. In the winter N winds prevail, but the Gulf is less subject to hurricanes than the Caribbean Sea. The "gulf stream" sets into it at its S E, and out of it at its N E, side.

MEXICO, a township of the U. S. N. America, New York, 14 m W N W Albany. Pop 4,221.

MIXIMILUT, a comm and town of France, dep Ain, 20 m E S E Trévoux. Pop 2,473.

MEXILITAN, a market town of the Mexican Confederation state and 100 m N E Mexico.

MILANOVA, Burmese dom. [MYAN AONO.]

MILFFELD, Switzerland. [MILFFELD.]

MILFFELDE, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 73 m N W Berlin. Pop 1,617.

MILVIC, a comm and town of France, dep Corrèze, 9 m W Ussel. Pop 3,908.

MILWON, an isl of the F Archipelago between Celebes and Gilolo. Lat 1° 15' N, lon 126° 40' E.

MILWON, a vill of Switzerland, cant Bern, in the Hasli Valley, 8 m E Brienz. Pop 700.

MILVUSIA, a comm and town of France, dep Loire, cap cant, 13 m S S W Florac, on rt b of the Yonne. Pop 2,186.

MILVUSIA, a comm and vill, of France, dep Corrèze, cap cant, 10 m S E Brives. Pop 2,846.

MILVUSIA, a comm and vill of France, dep Loire, cap cant, 17 m N Vienne. Pop 1,200.

MILVUSIA, a comm and seaport town of France, dep Hérault, on the lagoon of Thau, 19 m S W Montpellier. Pop 4,986. Its harbour accommodates vessels under 60 tons burden.

MILVUSIA, a comm and town of France, dep B Alpes, arr. and 15 m S S W Digne, on the Aise. Pop 885.—II a comm and vill, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. Clermont. Pop 1,207.

MILVUSIA, a river of N Russia, goes Vologda and Archangel, enters Mezen Bay, White Sea. Course N W, 400 m. Affls, the Vankha and Pesa.

MILVUSIA, a town of Russia, gov and 140 m N E. Archangel, cap circ, on the Mezen river, 15 m from its mouth in the White Sea. Pop 1,900.

MILVUSIA, a mountain of France, dep Ardèche, 5,230 feet in elevation above the sea.

MILVUSIA, a comm & fortified town of France, cap dep Ardennes, on a peninsula formed by the Meuse, 47 m N E Rheims. Pop 5,277. It is commanded by a citadel, and has a Gothic church. It communicates by a suspension bridge with Charleville, on the opposite side of the Meuse. In 1520 the troops, under the chevalier Bayard, successfully defended it against 40,000 Spaniards, and, in 1815, it held out for two months against the Russians.—II (see Brenne), a comm and town, dep Indre, 16 m N E Le Blanc. Pop 1,541.

MILVUSIA, a comm and town of France, dep Lot-et-Garonne, cap cant, 7 m S S W Nérac, on the Gelize. Pop 3,027.

MILVUSIA (Mount), France. [CEVENNES.]

MILVUSIA, Wurtemberg. [MILVUSIA.]

MILVUSIA, a prefix of the names of numerous places in Hungary.—I (Beretty), a vill, co and 7 m N W Békés. Pop 7,900. It has a Protestant gymnasium.—II (Hegyes), a market town, co Csánad, 33 m E Szeged. Pop 143.

MILVUSIA, a town of Hungary, founded by Joseph II, which furnishes to the army in time of peace 1,000 horses annually.—III (M. Kőcs), a royal market town, co Borod. Pop 6,570.

MILVUSIA, a market town of Hungary, co Heves, on the Beretty, an affl of the Tisza, 57 m S W Debrecen. Pop 15,673.

MILVUSIA, a vill of Sardinia, div. prov and 23 m N W Turin. Pop of comm 2,502.

MILVUSIA, a town of Sicily, intend and 18 m S E Palermo. Pop 4,000.

MILVUSIA, a town of European Turkey, Epirus, pash and 23 m E N E Janina, in a mountain chain on both sides of the Arta. It has about 1,000 houses, with a pop mostly of Valachian descent, who weave woollen fabrics, and trade in wine.—II (Mount Milvusa), Turkey. [PINDUS.]

MILVUSIA, a town of Russia, gov and 128 m N E. Tebergov, cap circ. Pop 6,800.

MILVUSIA, a town of British India, presid and 72 m S S E Bombay, dist. Cochin, on a navigable river, 30 m from the sea.

MILVUSIA, a town of British India, dist. Gouckpore, N W provs, in lat 26° 57' N, lon 83° 9' E. Pop 3,000.

MILVUSIA, a town of India, territory of Oude, in lat 26° 13' N, lon 83° E. Pop 20,000.

MILVUSIA, a hill state of India, its centre being in lat 31° N, lon 78° 57' E. Area 105 sq m. Pop estimated at 13,000.

MILVUSIA, a town of India, dom and 12 m S Indore, near the Vindhyan mountains. On 1st July 1857, the sepoys mutined here, which was the beginning of the great rebellion.

MILVUSIA, a river of India, which, after a S W course of more than 300 m through the Bombay and Baroda territories, enters the Gulf of Cambay, by a mouth 5 m across.

MILVUSIA, a town of Spain, prov. and 33 m S E Cáceres. Pop 3,260.

MILVUSIA, a city of Japan, and its ecclesiastical cap, island Nippon, on the Yedo-gawa river, 240 m W S W Yedo. Lat 35° 3' N, lon 135° 53' E. Pop estimated from 500,000 to 1,000,000. It stands in a spacious plain, enclosed by mountains covered with gardens, interspersed with

temples and monasteries. The city is stated to be 4 m. in length, 3 m. in breadth, and encircled by a fosse; streets regular, but narrow; houses of fragile materials. On its N. side is a separately fortified quarter, comprising the residence of the daimy, or ecclesiastical sovereigns of the empire; and on the W. is a strong citadel, the residence of various government officers, and occasionally of the viceroy. *Miako* is at once the principal seat of learning and literary publication, and the chief manufacturing city of the empire, every kind of Japanese handicraft being here carried on in the highest perfection. It is said to be visited once in every four years by Dutch traders, who make extensive purchases of its manufactured goods.

MILLER, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, 13 m. E. Nontron. Pop. 1,463.

MIAMI, a co., C. S., North America, in W of Ohio. Area 410 sq. m. Pop. 24,996.—II. a co in N. of Indiana. Area 376 sq. m. Pop. 11,304.—III a township, Ohio 119 m. W Columbus. Pop. 1,337.—IV. a township, Ohio, Clermont co. Pop. 2,090.—V. a township, Montgomery co., Ohio Pop. 3,456.

MIANA, a town of Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, on the Seid-rood, here crossed by a bridge of 23 arches, 59 m. S. E. Tabriz. Pop. 2,900, who manufacture camels' hair fabrics, and trade in horses.

MILAVA, a market town of N. W. Hungary, 10 m. N. N. E. Presburg. Pop. 9,000, mostly Lutherans. It has manuf. of woollen cloth and bagging, distilling, and a trade in hemp and flax.

MICHAEL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7½ m. S. S. E. Wymondham. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 444.

MICHAEL ST., the largest of the Azores islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Portugal, lat. 37° 41' N., lon. 25° 30' W. Length, E. to W., 30 m. Area 234 sq. m. Pop. 80,500. Surface mostly mountainous, and the Agra de Fao, in its centre, rises to 3,070 feet above the sea. Soil volcanic, and the island has often suffered from earthquakes. It contains many mineral springs and several lakes. Orange gardens are estimated to comprise 2,100, and vineyards 2,400 acres; and 50,000 boxes of oranges, value 40,000*l.*, are annually exported. Other products are maize, wheat, beans, and wine. Manufs. are confined to drugget, and coarse pottery, and articles of clothing are mostly imported from Great Britain. The coast is studded with towns and vills, the principal being Ponta Delgada, Alagoa, Villa Franca, and Morro-das-Capelas.

MICHAEL (St.), numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Herts, 1 m. W. N. W. St. Albans, within the boundaries of which it is partly included. Pop. 2,248.—II. co. Lancaster, ¾ m. W. S. W. Garstang. Area 16,330 ac. Pop. 4,680.—III. co. Hants, adjoining, and partly included in, the city of Winchester. Pop. 638.—IV. (*Bedwardine*), co. and adjoining the city of Worcester, within the parl. bounds of which it is included. Pop. 483.—V. (*Carham*), co. Cornwall, 3 m. E. S. E. Treigny. Area 630 ac. Pop. 191.—VI. (*Peabert*), same co., 4 m. W. S. W. Treigny. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 201.—VII. (*Lilham*), co. Suffolk, 6 m. N. W. Halesworth. Area 830 ac. Pop. 160.—VIII. (*Clare*), co. Somerset, 4½ m. S. Bridge-water. Area 60 ac. Pop. 30.

MICHAEL (St.), a township of the U. S., North America, Maryland. Pop. 963.—II. a river of Maryland, enters Chesapeake Bay after a course of 16 miles.

MICHAEL (St.), a market town of Austria, Tyrol, on the Adige, 9 m. N. Trient. Pop. 1,710.

MICHAEL-CHURCH, a pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, 6 m. S. S. W. Kington. Pop. 166.—II. (*Enkley*), a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 7½ m. E. S. E. Hay. Area 4,850 ac. Pop. 412.

MICHAEL'S BAY (St.), E. coast of Labrador, British North America, is in lat. 52° 58' N., lon. 68° 30' W.

MICHAEL'S MOUNT (St.), a granite rock in Mount's Bay, Cornwall, England, ½ m. S. Marazion. Lat. 50° 7' N., lon. 5° 28' 5' W. It rises in a pyramidal form, partially covered with buildings, surmounted by a chapel founded in the 6th century, and surrounded by the sea at high water. It is the *Orcus* of Ptolemy, and most probably the *Ithaz*, whence in former times tin was shipped from Cornwall. On it a priory was founded by Edward the Confessor, and it was a fortified post of importance during the parliamentary war. Pop. of vill. 163.

MICHAELSTON, several pas. of England.—I. (*Vedow*), co. Monmouth, 6 m. W. S. W. Newport. Area 940 ac. Pop. 644.—II. (*Le Pô*), a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, ¾ m. S. W. Cardiff. Pop. 67.—III. (*Super Aven*), same co., ¾ m. S. North Pop. 6,074.—IV. (*Super Ely*), same co., 6 m. W. Caerdyff. Pop. 46.

MICHAELSTOWN, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, ¾ m. W. S. W. Camelford, A. 1,780. Pop. 218.

MICHAILOVSKAI, a town of Russia, country of the Don Cossacks, on l. b. of the Woroni, 16 m. S. E. Novo Khoper-p. Pop. (1850) 13,405.

MICHAÏ (St.), three comm. and vills., of France.—I. dep. Drome, 17 m. N. N. E. Valence. Pop. 1,660.—II. (*en Thiercelle*), dep. Aisne, 18 m. N. E. Verres. Pop. (including comm.) 3,384.—III. dep. Vendee. Pop. 1,741. [*Most St. Michael*.]

MICHAÏ, a comm. and market town of Savoy, prov. and 7 m. E. S. E. St. Jean de Maurienne, cap. moud. on the Aiz. Pop. 1,469.—*San Michele di Mondovì* is a vill. div. Comm. prov. and ¾ m. E. Mondovì. Pop. of comm. 1,777.

MICHAÏLSKA and **MICHAÏLSK**, two market towns of the Austrian empire.—I. in Bohemia, circ. and 30 m. W. N. W. Pilsen. Pop. 1,300.—II. in Hungary, co. Zips, 2 m. N. Poprad. Pop. 720.

MICHAÏLSBURG, a town of Germany, grand duchy H. Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Muning. 21 m. S. E. Darmstadt. Pop. 3,294.

MICHAÏLSBURG, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, on the Doemel, 4½ m. S. Breda Duc. Pop. 2,573.

MICHIGAN, one of the N. W. States of the U. S., North America, between lat. 41° 40' and 47° 30' N., lon. 82° 35' and 90° 50' W., consisting of two separate peninsulas; the larger between Lake Michigan on the W., and Lakes Huron and Erie on the E., the other peninsula N. of Lake Michigan and the Strait of Michilimackinac, and bounded N. by Lake Superior. United area 86,000 sq. m. Pop. 397,664, of whom 13,008 were natives of England and Wales; 13,430 do. of Ireland; 10,070 do. of Germany; and 845 do. of France. Number of deaths per annum 12 out of every thousand. In 1850, 1,190 paupers were relieved, of whom 641 were foreigners. Surface in the north peninsula, mountainous, rocky, covered with woods, lakes, and rivers. The south peninsula is mostly level or undulating, comprising a large extent of prairie land, and in the S. much good soil. The state is well watered, and has upwards of 700 m. of coast. Michigan is rich in minerals, especially copper, from one of the mines a solid mass of copper has been raised upwards of four tons weight, and the northern mines yielded upwards of 4,000 tons, valued at 1,600,000 dollars. The other minerals comprise

iron, lead, coal, gypsum, limestone, and mail, besides a kind of excellent quality for the manufacture of glass wares. Climate is rigorous. Runy days 96. Agricultural products comprise wheat, oats, wool, maple sugar, and live stock. Manufactures comprise woollens, cottons, iron forges and furnaces, tanneries, distilleries, and breweries. In 1852, there were 474 miles of railway in operation. A ship canal is in course of construction round the rapids of St Mary's River, to connect Lakes Superior and Huron, and is expected to be completed in 1855. There are 363 churches of all denominations. In 1900, 132,334 pupils attended the schools, of whom 125,818 were educated at the public expense. The central railway from Detroit to Piquette, extends for 100 m in this state. Value of imports (1892) 101,976 dollars, of exports, 141,132 dollars. Public revenue (1890) \$24,715 dollars. It is divided into 43 cos, and sends 4 representatives to Congress. Principal towns, Detroit the cap., Adrian, Monroe, Tecumseh, and St Joseph. The French made the first settlement at Detroit in 1805. The cos were afterwards erected into a territory, and in 1836 admitted as the 15th. The governor, lieutenant governor, and senate are elected biennially, the representatives annually.

MICHIGAN (I A N C.), is one of the 5 great lakes of North America, lying wholly within the U. S. territory, having to the State Michigan, to the Huron territory, and communicating N. E. by the Strait of Michilimackinac with Lake Huron. Length 360 m, greatest breadth 108 m. Area 24,000 sq m. Mean depth 900 feet, height above the tide level 397 feet. Except Green Bay, on its N. W. side, it has few inlets. On its N. part are several islands and it affords excellent fish. On its S. side are the vills Chicago, Michigan and Newbury Point.

MICHIGAN CITY a vill of the U. S., North America, Indiana, on the S. coast of Lake Michigan, on which it has a harbour, 140 m N. W. Indianapolis. Pop. 1,000. It is the terminus of several railways and canals.

MICHILIMACKINAC an island and fort of the U. S., N. America, Michigan, in the strait of same name, between Lakes Michigan and Huron.—It a river of Illinois joins the Illinois river, after a N. W. course (situated at 1.5 m. [Mackinac]).

MICHILICOTT a bay of Lake Superior, North America, in Upper Canada lat 47° 53' N., lon 84° 30' W. In it is an island of same name.

MICHOCACAN, a department of Mexico [Michoacan].

MIDDLEHAM a pa of England co Suffolk, 21 m W. S. W. Debenham. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 200.

MIDDLEHAM, a pa of England co Surrey, 2 m S. S. E. Leatherhead. Area 2,010 ac. Pop. 766.

MIDDLETON, a pa of England co and 3 m W. S. W. Derby. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 1,400.

MIDDLETON, a pa of Engl, co Gloucester 21 m I. N. E. Chipping Campden. Area 3,600 ac. Pop. 83.—It a township, co York, N. Riding pa. Bozward Kirk, 7 1/2 m N. W. Barnard Castle. F. 643.

MICUPAMIA, a town of Peru, dep. Tuxillo, prov. and 25 m N. N. E. Cuzamarca, with silver mines, at a great elevation, on the Andes.

MIDDELBURG, a town of the Netherlands cap. prov. Zeeland, near the centre of the island Walcheren 4 m N. E. Flushing. Pop. 16,000. It is enclosed by a bastioned mound and a ditch, and partly intersected by canals, one of which forms a small harbour, and it has a town house, an abbey church, Latin school, school of design, public library, agricultural society, manufactories of starch, glass, and paper, salt refineries, saw

mills, and powder manufactory, and an active import trade in wine, & export in corn. Under the French it was the cap. dep. Bouches de l'Escaut.

MIDDELHARN, a seaport town of Denmark, on the N. W. coast of the ial Fihnen, 26 m W. N. W. Odense. Pop. 1,625. It has a harbour on the Little Belt. Manufactures woollen cloths.

MIDDELBURG and **MIDDELSTADT**, two vills of the Netherlands.—I S. Holland, in the ial Overflakke. Pop. 2,280.—II prov. Groningen, cap. dist. 9 m W. N. W. Appingadam. Pop. 1,496.

MIDDLE a pa of England, co Salop, 7 m N. N. W. Shrewsbury. Area 5,880 ac. Pop. 1,257.

—II [Quarter], a township co Cumberland, pa. Kirk Linton, 5 m E. S. E. Longtown. Pop. 502.

—III a township, co Lancaster, pa. Kirkby Ireth, 54 m N. W. Ulverston. Pop. 884.

MIDDLE, a township of U. S., N. America, New Jersey, on the E. side of Delaware Bay. F. 1,854.

MIDDLEBIE, a pa of Scotland, co Dumfriesshire, N. E. Annan. Area 12,600 Scots ac. Pop. 2,163.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, a township of U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, 3 m S. L. Boston. Pop. 5,336, partly engaged in iron works & in cotton weaving.

MIDDLEBORO, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York 35 m W. S. W. Albany. Pop. 2,907.

MIDDLEBURY, a township of U. S., N. America, Vermont cap. co Addison, 3 m S. W. Montpelier. Pop. 3,117. It has a divinity college and manufactures of woollens—cottons, etc., and a marble quarry.—II a township of New York, 2 m W. Albany. Pop. 1,799.

MIDDLETON, a township of U. S., N. America, New York, 3 m W. S. W. Albany. Pop. 8,131.

MIDDLEHAM, a market town and pa of England co York. North Riding, on the Ure, 9 m S. S. W. E. Clumnd. Area of pa 2,400 ac. Pop. 908. The town has remained a castle built in 1190, and where the Earl of Warwick detained Edward IV. prisoner.—*Middleham Moor*, 1 m S. W., is a noted training ground for race horses.—II [Buckope] a pa, co and 8 m E. S. E. Durham. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 1,719.

MIDDLEBOROUGH a river port & pa of Engl, co York N. Riding, on the Ure, near its mouth, and 34 m N. E. F. Stockton, to which it is connected by railway. Area of pa 2,340 ac. Pop. 7,900. The town, within the last twenty years, has been built by a joint-stock company as a port for the shipment of coals. It has a national school, reading rooms, and other stores, manuf. of rope and sail cloth, gun works, yards for ship-building, a commodious dock, and extensive exports of coal. The port is subordinate to Stockton.

MIDDELSHIRE the metropolitan co of England, having N. co Herts, E. Essex, S. the Thames (which separates it from Kent and Surrey), and W. Bucks. Area 281 sq m, or 180,480 ac, thus being next to Rutland the smallest English co. Pop. 1,886,176. Surface mostly flat in the S. W., elsewhere undulating. Principal rivers, besides the Thames, the Brent, and the Colne, and Lea, which form respectively its W. and E. boundaries. The Grand Junction Canal, and the new river cut, also intersect the co. Grass farms for the supply of London with milk and hay, greatly exceed in extent the arable land. Market gardens are extensive, and a large portion of the co. is occupied by villas and pleasure grounds. Mines are unimportant with the exception of clay for brick making. For manufactures, see Low-pow, which absorbs nearly all the urban wealth of the co., there being no other towns of importance except Uxbridge and Staines, on its borders. Annual value of assessed property (1849-45) 7,222,867 l. Co revenue (1848) 108,280 l. The

co. (exclusive of London) comprises 6 hundreds, and about 100 par., in the dioceses of London, and jurisdiction of the central criminal court. Brentford, the co. town for parl. purposes, Barnes, Hampstead, Highgate, Twickenham, Isleworth, and Hounslow, are in this co. It sends 14 mems. to House of Commons, 2 being for the co. and 12 for the metropolitan boroughs N. of the Thames. Reg. electors for co. (1846) 13,400.

MIDDLESEX, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. of Massachusetts. Area 923 sq. m. Pop. 161,383.—II. a co. in centre of Connecticut. Area 343 sq. m. Pop. 30,680.—III. a co. in centre of New Jersey. Area 284 sq. m. Pop. 28,633.—IV. a co. in E. of Virginia. Area 106 sq. m. Pop. 4,394, slaves 2,342.—V. a township of New York, 194 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,365.

MIDDLETON, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Lancaster, on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, and the Rochdale Canal, 6½ m. N.N.E. Manchester. Area of pa. 11,610 ac. Pop. 16,796. The town, which was a small vill. in 1776, has an ancient pa. church, a grammar school, and manufactures of various cotton and silk fabrics. Coal mines are wrought in the vicinity. Also, numerous pas.—I. co. Essex, 1 m. S.W. Sudbury. Area 630 ac. Pop. 170.—II. co. Norfolk, with a station on the E. Anglian Railway, 3 m. S.E. King's Lynn. Area 3,020 ac. Pop. 932.—III. co. York, North Riding, 1½ m. N.W. Pickering. Area 25,240 ac. Pop. 1,942.—IV. co. Sussex, 5 m. S.S.W. Arundel. Area 380 ac. Pop. 106.—V. co. Warwick, 4 m. S.S.W. Tanworth. Area 3,540 ac. Pop. 492.—VI. (with Fordley), co. Suffolk, 2½ m. E.S.E. Yoxford. Area 2,630 ac. P. 620.—VII. (on the Wolds), co. York, East Riding, 8 m. N.W. Beverley. Area 3,340 ac. Pop. 649.—VIII. (Camey), co. Northampton, 3 m. N.E. Banbury. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 1,330.

—IX. (St George), co. Durham, 4½ m. E.S.E. Darlington. Area 3,100 ac. Pop. 332.—X. (on the Hill), co. Hereford, 4½ m. N.N.E. Leominster. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 401.—XI. (Striven), co. Salop, 4½ m. S.W. Bridgenorth. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 104.—XII. (Stoney), co. Oxford, 3 m. W.N.W. Bicester. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 307.—XIII. (Stoney), a chapelry, co. Derby, pa. Hathersage, 4½ m. N.N.E. Bakewell. Pop. 503.—XIV. (in Teesdale), a market town and pa., co. Durham, 9 m. N.W. Barnard-Castle, with a station on the railway between Stockton and Darlington. Area of pa. 38,410 ac. Pop. 3,972. It has lead mines. It is a polling place for S. division of co. In the vicinity are the Falls of the Tees.—XV. (Tyas), a pa., co. York, North Riding, 5 m. N.E. Richmond. Area 5,420 ac. Pop. 728.—XVI. a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. Rothwell, 5 m. N.W. Wakefield. Pop. 577.—XVII. a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 1 m. N. Ilkley. Pop. 162.

MIDDLETON, a market town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 14 m. E. Cork, on a navigable stream of same name, flowing into Cork harbour. Pop. 6,010. Its port, about 1 m. nearer Cork harbour, is reached by vessels of about 200 tons.—II. a vill. Ulster, co. and 7 m. S.W. Armagh. P. 501.

MIDDLETON ISLES, small isls. in the S. Pacific, one 350 m. E. of Australia, called Sir C. Middleton's island, S.W. of which is Middleton-shoal.

MIDDLETOWN, a city and river port, U. S., North America, Connecticut, on the Connecticut river, at the head of its navigation, 34 m. from its mouth, and 23 m. N.E. Newhaven. Pop. 3,791. It has a court-house, custom-house, various churches, a Wesleyan university, and other public schools, with different factories, and

a considerable trade. Steamers ply daily between it and Hartford, New York, etc.—II. a township of New Jersey, on Sandy Hook Bay, 51 m. S.N.E. Trenton. Pop. 3,945.—III. New York, 79 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,808.—IV. a township of Pennsylvania, 20 m. N.N.E. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,223.

MIDDLEWICH, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 21 m. E. Chester, on the Grand Trunk Canal, and 2 m. E. of the Grand Junction Railway. Area of pa. 1,330 ac. Pop. 4,493. The town has manufs. of silk and cotton, and a trade in salt, obtained from brine springs of the vicinity.

MIDDLEBURY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. N.N.W. Langport. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 737.

MIDOLEY, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 4 m. W.N.W. Halifax. P. 2,398.

MIDURRY, a parl. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Sussex, 11 m. N.N.E. Chichester. Area of pa. 700 ac. Pop. 1,481; do. of parl. bor. 6,578. The town stands on the navigable Rother, a tributary of the Arun. It sends 1 member to House of Commons.

MIDI (PIO DU). [PYRENEES].—II. *Dent-du-Alpa*. [DENT-DU-MIDI.]

MID-LAYNE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. N. Chichester. Area 350 ac. Pop. 284.

MIDLEY, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. W.S.W. New Romney. Area 2,420 ac. Pop. 37.

MIDMAR, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, between the Dee and Don, E. Kincardine O'Neil. Area 9,780 ac. Pop. 1,166.

MIDNAPORE, a dist. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, in lat. 21° 41' and 22° 57' N., lon. 86° 36' and 87° 50' E. Area 4,015 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 333,063. Surface hilly in the W., elsewhere mostly level, and traversed by affluents of the Hooghly; the Subarnreka river, forming its S.W. boundary. Products comprise rice, sugar, indigo, silk, salt, and in the jungle parts, wax, honey, and lac. Manufactures of cotton cloths, gauzes, metal and shell ornaments, and pottery, are conducted in the towns, the chief of which are Midnapore, Lolghur, Narsingur, Betagar, Jellassore, and Piplay.

MIDNAPORE, India, the cap. town of dist. of same name, N. bank of the Cassai river, is 72 m. W.S.W. Calcutta. Chief buildings, the gaol, hospital, barracks, and residence of dist. authorities. It has a school, with 316 pupils.

MIDOUZE, a navigable river of France, is formed at Mont-de-Marsan, dep. Landes, by the union of the *Midon* and *Douze*, passes Tartas, and enters the Adour, on the right, below that town. Length 18 m., or comprising the Midon 65 miles.

MIDROF, a town of Algeria, prov. Titteri, on the river Faled, 134 m. S.W. Algiers.

MIECHOW, a town of Poland, prov. and 44 m. S.W. Kielce. Pop. 1,500, including many Jews.

MIEDAUKI and MIEDUNA, two small towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 16 m. S.E. Vilna.—II. prov. and 21 m. N.N.W. Siedlee (Poland).

MIEDZIELEC, a town of Russian Poland, prov. and 25 m. S.E. Siedlee, on the Zna, an affluent of the Bug. Pop. 4,340.

MIELAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 20 m. S.W. Auch. Pop. 1,171.

MIERES (St Juan de), a town of Spain, prov. and 9 m. S.E. Oviedo, on the Lena. Pop. 1,819.

MIRS or SILBERSTADT, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 15 m. W. Pilsen. Pop. 4,600, mostly employed in extensive lead and silver mines.

MISZKOWO and MISZKOW, 2 towns of Prussian Poland.—I. reg. and 40 m. S.W. Bromberg. P. 580.—II. reg. and 30 m. N.E. Posen. P. 750.

MISFILL, several townships of the U. S., North

America, Pennsylvania —I co Columbia Pop 1,024 —II 28 m N E Harrisburg Pop 1,302 —III co Lycoming Pop 1,186 —IV 8 m S Pittsburgh Pop 2,093 —V 17 m N W Carlisle P. 1,574 —VI Ohio, 5 m E Mansfield P 1,900

MİĞAĞARA, a town of Turkey [MALGARAH] MİĞLONICO, a market town of Naples, prov Basilicata, 9 m S W Matera Pop 3,300

MİGNE, two communes & villa of France —I dep Vienne, arrond Poitiers, on the Auzance P 2,401 —II dep. Indre, 13 m N E Le Blanc P 1,149

MİGUEL, (SAN), ml. Azores [MICHAEL (St.)

MİGUELIVERA, a town of Spain, prov and 8 m S E Ciudad Real Pop 4,515 It has manufactures of leather

MİMIREL (St.), a comm and town of France, dep, and on the Meuse, arrond, and 9 m N N W Commercy, cap canton Pop 5,274 It has several old churches, and manufactures of cotton cloth and yarn

MİMLA, a vill of Central Germany, duchy Saxo-Weimar, 7 m N Euenach Pop 1,280

MİNAS, a river of Asiatic Russia, gov Orenburg, Perm, and Tobolsk, joins the Tobol at Jaktorovsk, after an L ward course of 300 m On it is the fort Minasoi, 25 m E Tchelninsk

MİJARE, a river of Spain, rises NE Turrel, and enters the Mediterranean 6 m S Castellon-de la-Plana, after an E course of 63 m —II a town of Spain, prov and 25 m S Avila P 767

MİJAS, a town of Spain, prov and 15 m S W Malaga Pop 4,080

MİJIRITCH, several small towns of Russia —I gov and 79 m N W Kharkov Pop 7,000 It is enclosed by earth ramparts, and has 8 annual fairs, at which large quantities of woollen cloths are sold —II gov Kiev, 28 m W N W Tcherkass —III gov Volhynia, 23 m E N E Rowno —IV (Polish *Miedzyrzec*), Poland, prov and 5 m E S E Siedlec

MİKHAILOV, a town of Russia, gov and 32 m S W Riazan, cap dist, on the Pronia P 6,600

MİKHAILOVKA, two towns of Russia —I gov Kursk, 10 m W Novos-Oskol, on the Khovok Pop 6,000 —II gov and 17 m S S E Jekaterinoblag, on an affluent of the Dnieper Pop 3,600

MİKHALITKA, Asia Minor [MİHALITCH]

MİKLOS (St.), two towns of Hungary —I cap co Liptan, on the Waag, 34 m N E Neusohl Pop 1,200 It has a Jews' synagogue, breweries, and salt refineries —II (Torok), co Heves, near the Theiss, 10 m E Szolnok Pop 9,101

MİKOLAJOW a market town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 20 m N N E Stry Pop 1,860

MİKLINCE, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ and 12 m S Ternopol Pop 2,000

MİLAGRO KRASAVIA, a town of Spain, prov Navarra, 40 m S Pamplona, on rt b of the Aragon Pop 1,800 Near this is the marsh of Peñalen

MİLAN (Ital *Milano*, Germ *Miland*, anc *Mediolanum*), a city of Austria, Lombardy, cap of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, in a wide fertile plain, between the Olous and Savese rivers Lat of observatory 46° 28' 1" N., lon 9° 11' 30" E Elevation above the Adriatic 364 feet Mean temperature of year 55° 2, winter 36°, summer 73°, Fahr Pop (1856) 174,359 (includes military) It is the residence of the viceroy, the seat of government, and a bishop's see Milan is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed on three sides by a wall, surrounded by broad ramparts, nearly 8 m in circumference, and entered by 13 gates It has 300 churches. Chief objects of interest, the cathedral, a Gothic structure of white marble, commenced in 1386, and still unfinished it is adorned by upwards of 4,000 statues, and for

the delicacy of its carved work, is unrivalled in the world, length 435 feet, breadth 282 feet, height of dome 355 feet The church of St Ambrogio, in which the Emperors of Germany were crowned, the refectory of the old Dominican convent, attached to the church of Santa Maria della Grana, in which is the famous "last supper" of da Vinci, the palace of the viceroy, the city hall, archbishop's palace, and the mint Among the benevolent institutions are an hospital for 4,000 patients, open to the sick poor of all nations, lunatic, orphan, and foundling asylums, deaf mute schools, work houses, a general loan bank, and a mint The finest gate is the *Arco della Pace*, a modern sculptured marble arch, at the end of the Sempion road, near it is the *Piazza d'Armi*, an open space for the exercise of troops, extensive barracks, and an amphitheatre There are nine theatres, including the opera house *La Scala* The chief scientific and educational establishments are the royal academy of arts and sciences, formerly the Palace of the Brera, with a library of 100,000 vols, valuable MSS, and pictures, an astronomical and magnetical observatory, and botanic garden the Ambrosian library with 60,000 vols and 1,000 MSS, the Trivulzio library, 20,000 vols and 2,000 MSS, four gymnasia, a normal school, school of medicine and surgery, several learned societies, and a military geographical institute, which publishes excellent maps Milan is the largest book mart in Italy, from its position on the great routes across the Alps, and its connection by canals with the principal rivers in Italy, it is favourably situated for trade It is connected by railway with Venice on the L (unopened from Treviglio to Brescia), and with Como on the N N W Its manufactures comprise silks, velvets, ribbons, fine cotton, carpets, jewellery, glass paper, and porcelain, it has a royal tobacco manufactory The city was founded b c 400, and was inhabited and embellished by many of the Roman emperors The poet Virgil studied here, and it is the birthplace of many popes and eminent men It was cap of a republic in 1036, in the end of the 14th century it was made cap of the duchy of Milan, it passed successively under the dominion of Spain and Austria, was taken by the French in 1796 and 1800 In 1805 they made it cap of the kingdom of Italy It was restored to Austria in 1815

MİLAN, numerous towns ps of North America, the principal being —I Ohio, on Huron river 8 m from Lake Erie Pop 2,697 —II New York, 10 m S Albany Pop 1,784

MİLAN, a deleg of Austria, Lombardy, forming a plain bounded on the N by Como W by the Ticino, which separates it from the Sardinian States, S by Lodi and Pavia, and on the E by the Adda, separating it from Bergamo Area 700 sq m Pop (1800) 604,512 Climate cold, snow and rain frequent in winter snow falls on 13 days in the year, rim on 63 days

MİLANESI, an old division of Italy, cap Milan A part of it was ceded by Austria to Sardinia in 1736 The Austrian Milanese is now comprised in the gov Milan

MİLANZO, *Myia*, a fortified seaport town of the island Sicily intend and 18 m W Messina, on the N coast. Pop 8,000 It consists of an upper and a lower town, both irregularly built, its citadel, and other military works, are so strong by nature and art, as to be reckoned almost impregnable It has a convenient harbour, and an export trade in tunny, wine, silk, fruit, rag, argol, corn, oil, and the cordal called *wo-wofo*.

—The Gulf of Milazzo, which extends E. 16 m., has been the theatre of many engagements in ancient and modern times.

MILCOMBE-PORR, a disfranchised bor. and pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the level, 2½ m. E.N.E. Sherborne. Area of pa. 3,150 ac. Pop. 1,740. The town has an ancient guildhall, and hosiery manufactures of gloves.

MILBOURNE (St Andrew), a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 8 m. S.W. Blandford-Forum. Area 3,320 ac. Pop. 335.

MILBURN, a township of U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, on a branch of the Boston and Worcester Railway, 6 m. S. E. Worcester. P. 2,171.

MILDREY, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.W. Hadleigh. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 165.

MILDENHALL, a market town and pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the navigable Lark, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, 9 m. S.S.W. Brandon. Area of pa. 13,710 ac. P. 4,574. —II. a pa., co. Wilts, 2 m. E.N.E. Marlborough. Area 3,770 ac. Pop. 430.

MILS-END (St Michael), a pa. of England, co. Essex, 1 m. N. Colchester, within which bor. it is included. Pop. 870.

MILKHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. N.W. East-Dereham. Area 3,110 ac. Pop. 331.

MILETO, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra II., cap. cant., 47 m. N.N.E. Reggio. Pop. 1,793. It has a cathedral and bishop's palace.

MILTOS, a ruined city of Asia Minor, the remains of which, near the mouth of the Mendere, 30 m. S.S.W. Alaisabek (Ephesus), comprise an enormous theatre, and ruins of a church.

MILFORD, a pari. bor. and seaport town of South Wales, co. Pembroke, on the N. side of Milford Haven, pa. Sainton, 6 m. E.N.E. St Anne's Head. Pop. 2,837. It has a church, custom house, observatory, market house, quay, with ship building, trade in ship stores, and exports of stone, coal, and lime. Mail packets ply to Waterford. The bor. unites with Pembrokeshire, Tenby, and Weston, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. —II. a vill., England, co. Derby, pa. Duffield, on the Derwent, and on the N. Midland Railway, 4 m. S. Belper. Pop. 1,913, employed in cotton mills and bleach works. —III. a pa., co. Hants, 8 m. S.S.W. Lynton. Area 4,430 ac. Pop. 1,782. —IV. a tything, co. Wilts, pa. Laverton, 1½ m. E. Salisbury. Pop. 547. —V. (South), a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Sherburn, 4½ m. N.N.E. Ferry-bridge. P. 643.

MILROD, several townships, etc., U. S., North America, the principal are—I. Connecticut, on the Housatonic river, here crossed by a bridge on Long Island Sound, 45 m. S.S.W. Hartford. Pop. 2,465. The harbour admits vessels of 200 tons. —II. New York, 8 m. S. Cooperstown. Pop. 2,237. —III. Pennsylvania, 36 m. N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,327. —V. Pennsylvania, co. and on the Juniata. Pop. 1,424. —VI. co. and 7 m. W. Somerset. Pop. 2,770. —VII. Delaware, 21 m. S.E. Dover. Pop. 6,938.

MILROD (New), a township of Connecticut, on the Housatonic river, which is here crossed by 3 bridges, 45 m. S.S.W. Hartford. Pop. 4,608.

MILROD-HAVEN, a harbour of England, on a basin or deep inlet of the Atlantic coast of South Wales, co. Pembroke. Lat. of St Anne's Head, the N.W. extremity of the entrance, and on which are 3 light-houses with fixed lights, 51° 41' N., lon. 5° 10' 25" W. Length of haven about 1½ m., average breadth 2 m. It is completely landlocked, has deep water, and the whole shipping of the empire might ride here as safely as in dock, in any weather; whilst the access is easy, and the

egress can be accomplished by aid of the strong ebb, even in head winds. The town, founded in 1790, situated on N. side of the haven, consists of three parallel streets, with a handsome church, market house, custom house, and dock yard. Pop. 2,837.

MILSA (El) (anc. *Malatha*, Script. *Maladad*), a vill. of Palestine, pass. Damascus, 18 m. S. Hebron, with large wells, and vestiges of a ruined town, covering an area of a half a square mile.

MILSAU or MILLAR, *Smilthum*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Tarn, 30 m. S.E. Rodez. Pop. 10,041. It has a comm. college, and several manufs. of woollen cloth, silk-twist, chambré leather, and leather gloves. It was one of the strongholds of the Calvinists during the religious wars, but its ancient castle was demolished by Louis XIII.

MILHAUD, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, 4 m. S.W. Nîmes, on the railway to Montpellier. Pop. 1,673.

MILIANIA, a town of Algeria, prov. and 50 m. S.W. Algiers. Pop. (1851) 4,964.

MILITEL, a town of the island of Sicily, intond. and 13 m. N.N.W. Syracuse, on the Cantara. Pop. 4,200. Close to it are the ruins of the ancient *Hybla*.

MILITARY FRONTIER (Germ. *Militär Grenze*), is a long narrow strip of country, extending, in a semicircular form, from the Adriatic, through Illyria, Croatia, Slavonia, Hungary (the Banat), and Transylvania, and constituting the defensive barrier of the Austrian empire, on the Turkish frontier. A great part of its surface is mountainous, traversed by branches of the Carpathian, the Julian, and Dinario Alps. Area 16,165 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 1,226,000, mostly Slavonians. The inhabitants are, at the same time, soldiers and cultivators of the soil. The magistrates are officers of different grades, and the proprietors are military men, holding of the state. It is divided into 6 generalates. This system of military government was organized in 1807. In time of war it furnishes 50,000 men.

MILITELLO, two towns of the island Sicily—I. prov. and 21 m. S.W. Catania. Pop. 7,000. —II. *di Patù*, intond. Syracuse. Pop. 3,760.

MILITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 33 m. N.N.E. Breslau, on the Bartsch. P. 2,917.

MILMOOR, two pas. of England—I co. and 2½ m. W.N.W. Southampton. Area 2,500 ac. Pop. 6,121. It has a ship yard and iron foundry. —II co. Bedford, 1½ m. W.N.W. Ampthill. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 500.

MILNEBY, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 43 m. W.S.W. Boston. Pop. 3,641, partly employed in woollen manufs.

MILLAS, a comm. and town of France, dep. E. Pyrénées, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Tet, 10 m. W. Perpignan. Pop. 2,176.

MILLAU, a town of France. [MILHAU.]

MILL CREEK, various townships of U. S., North America—I. Pennsylvania, co. Erie. Pop. 6,922. —II. Ohio, co. Hamilton. Pop. 6,287.

MILLEDGEVILLE, a city of the U. S., North America, cap. state Georgia, on the Ogeechee river, here crossed by a bridge at the head of steam navigation, 80 m. W.S.W. Augusta. Pop. 3,600. The great line of road between the N. states and New Orleans passes through Milledgeville.

MILLEN-ST HUBERT, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, 7 m. S.E. Grave. Pop. 1,960.

MILLHOUSE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 3 m. N. Dundee, in the manufs. of which town its inhabitants are mostly engaged.

MILHAY, a comm and small town of France, dep Rhône, 9 m S S W Lyon. Pop 1,525

MILKESMO, a market town of Sardinia, div Genova, cap mand, 5 m S W Carlo, on rt. b of the Bormida. Pop 1,368 Napoleon I here gained a victory over the Austrians in 1796

MILKISPOUR or **MILKISFORT**, a vill of Ireland, Limerick, co Louth, 5 m W N W Drogheda, with the remains of a celebrated abbey

MILKINGTON, a pa. of England, co York, East Riding, 2½ m N N E Pocklington. Area 2,750 ac. Pop 269

MILLOW, a pa. of England, co Cumberland, 11 m S S E Ravenglass. Ac 32,780. Pop 2,115

MILNPORT, a sea bathing place of Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, co Bute, on the S side of the island Cumbray, beautifully situated. Pop 817

MILNRAFFRY, a market town of Ireland, Munster, co Cork, 20 m E Killyarney. Pop 1,501 It has a gaol, and infantry barracks

MILNTHORPE, a town of Engl [**MILNTHORPE**]

MILNTHORP, many villa of Ireland [**MILNTHORP**, co Kerry, 8 m S W Iles. Pop 489—II a vill Limerick, co and 2 m S S E Dublin. Pop 563

MILNTHORP-MALBAY, a town of Ireland, Munster, co Clare, on the Cove of Malbay, 18 m W Ennis. Pop 1,452

MILNTHORP, a township of the U S North America: New Jersey, 38 m S S W Trenton on Maurice river, 20 m from its mouth. Pop 2,332

MILNY, a comm and town of France, dep Seine et Oise, on the Loek, 15 m L Etampes. Pop 2,078 It is well built, and has a fine town hall, and Gothic castle—II a comm and vill, dep Ost. 6 m N N W Beauvais. Pop 1,019

MILNTHORP, a market town of Scotland, co and 1½ m N N F Kilmory, pa Orkney. P 1,600

MILNTHORP or **MILNTHORP**, a vill of Scotland, co Stirling, pa F Kilpatrick 7 m N W Glasgow. Pop 1,002, employed in manu. of cotton

MILNTHORP or **MILNTHORPE**, a market town of England, co Westmore and 1½ m Hoversham 7 m S S W Kendal, with a station on the Picot and Carlisle Railway. Pop 1,044 It has manu. of sheeting, and some trade with Limerick, etc., by coasting vessels, which come up the Kent to within a short distance of the town

MILIO (*Uloa*) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, kingdom of Greece, gov Syra lat 36° 4' N, lon 24° 23' E. Area 65 sq m. Pop 3,500 Surface mountainous, volcanic, and generally sterile. Mount St Elias in its W part is 2,480 feet in height. Sulphur, alum, and vitriol are its principal products, in it are many caverns in which springs. A large bay indents it on the N, forming one of the most frequented harbours in the Cyclades, on the S E side of which is the small and unhealthy town of Milio, in the times a flourishing city—*Anti Milio* is an islet about 6 m N W

MILIO, a township of the U S, North America, New York, on Crooked Lake, 193 m W Albany. Pop 4,791

MILIOCLAY, a town of Prussian Poland, reg and 20 m S E Posen. Pop 1,774

MILIOCLAYITCH, a market town of Russia, gov Moghilev, 10 m E N E Kholmogich. P 1,800

MILMOZ, a pa. of England, co Salop, 4 m N E Tenbury. Area 1,800 ac. Pop 170

MILNTHORP, a pa. of England, co Kent, 7½ m S S W Faversham. Area 930 ac. Pop 211

MILNTHORP, a pa. of England, co Wilts, 2½ m E N E Amesbury. Area 1,480 ac. Pop 133 Addison was born in the parsonage-house of this parish in 1672.

MILNTHORP, a town of Bavaria, circ Lower

Franconia, on the Main, 31 m W Wartburg. Pop 3,050, partly engaged in boat-building, and transit trade by the river

MILTON, numerous pas and cos of England.—I. co Berks, 3 m S S W Abingdon. Area 1,880 ac. Pop 449—II co and 84 m N N E Cambridge. Area 1,378 ac. Pop 644—III co Hants, 6 m E N E Christ's Church. Area 4,560 ac. Pop 1,311—IV (*Abbas*), co Dorset, 6 m W S W Blandford-Forum. Area 2,420 ac. Pop 910—V (*Abbas*), co Devon, 5½ m N N W Tavistock. Area 7,320 ac. Pop 1,242—VI (*Bryans*), co Bedford, 2½ m S E Woburn. Area 1,430 ac. Pop 376—VII (*Damerell*), co Devon, 5 m N N E Holworthy. Area 5,260 ac. Pop 734—VIII (*Ernet*), co and 4½ m N N W Bedford. Area 2,070 ac. P 445—IX (*Great*), co Oxford, 6 m W S W Thame. Area 3,000 ac. Pop 704—X (*Little*) same co, 4½ m W S W Tetworth. Area 1,230 ac. P 439—XI (*South*) co Devon, 3 m W S W Kingsbridge. Area 1,600 ac. Pop 414—XII (*Ke nes*) co Bucks, 3½ m S S E Newport Pagnell. Area 1,170 ac. Pop 317—XIII (*Lalborne*) co Wilts 2 m F N E Pewsey. Area 2,740 ac. Pop 677—XIV (*Malsor*), co and 3½ m S S W Northampton. Area 1,180 ac. Pop 627—XV (*Podmore*), co Somerset, 2 m N E Ilchester. Area 1,130 ac. Pop 129—XVI a char elry, co Oxford, pa Shepton under Whichwood, 4 m N N L Burford. Pop 730—XVII a hamlet co Hants island and pa Portsea 3 m E N E Portsmouth. Pop 2,547

MILTON several townships of the U S, North America—I Vermont, on Lake Champlain, 55 m N W Montpelier. Pop 7,411—II New York, 40 m W N W Albany. Pop 3,106—III Massachusetts, 7 m S Boston. Pop 2,241—IV a box, Pennsylvania, 30 m N Harrisburgh. Pop 1,610—V New Hampshire, 47 m N E Concord. Pop 1,619

MILTON (*NEXT GRAVESEND*) a pa of Engl on Kent immediately E Gravesend at which it forms a port. Area 600 ac. Pop 9,247

MILTON (BOVAL), a market town and pa of England, co Kent on inlet of the Channel between the Isle of Shipp and the mainland, near the mouth of the Medway, 7½ m W N W Riverham. Area of pa 2,340 ac. Pop 2,407 It has wharves for barge and in the London carrying trade and numerous distillers employed in its celebrated oyster fishery

MILNTHORP a market town and pa. of England co Somerset, 13½ m S W Bridgwater. Area of pa 610 ac, formerly a richly wooded country. Pop 2,140—II (*with Edmonscott*), co pa, co and 2 m N N E Warwick. Area 1,180 ac. Pop 1,001

MILWAUKIE, a co of the U S, North America, in S E of Wisconsin, bordering on Lake Michigan. Area 240 sq m. Pop 31,177—II a town, cap of co of same name, 70 m E Madison. Pop 30,061

MILWICH, a pa. of England, co Stafford, 5 m E S E Stone. Area 2,500 ac. Pop 921

MILWICH, two pas of England—I (*North*), co Herts, 3 m S S W Hatfield. Area 4,910 ac. Pop 1118—II (*South*), co Mid Essex, 3½ m N N W Clipping Baint. Area 4,260 ac. Pop 2,825

MIN, a river of China, prov Fo kien, the greater part of which it drains, rises in the black tea district, and flows generally S E into Hsien Bay, lat 26° 8' N, lon 119° 40' E. Near its mouth it is bounded on each side by lofty heights. Rice is raised on its banks. On it are the cities Hsien lung, Yen ping, and Foo-chow, the last being one of the Chinese ports now open to Europeans.

MINAN, a town and river of S. Persia. [**MINAN.**] **MINAN** or **MINNAM**, a vill. of Persia, prov. and 80 m. W. Kirman, stated to consist of about 400 grottoes excavated in a mountain, and inhabited by a sect of schismatic Mohammedans.

MINAS-GERAES, a prov. of Brazil, situated between lat. 14° 25' and 28° S., lon. 45° 37' and 53° 20' W., having E. Bahia, S. San Paulo, W. Goyas, and N. Pernambuco. Area estimated at 253,500 sq. m. Pop. 2,000,000. It occupies the highest table land in Brazil, and is the richest and most populous of its provinces. It is traversed by the Sierras Mantiquera, Itambe, Frio, and Branca, and watered by the tributaries of the Parana. Climate temperate and healthy. Several portions are fertile in maize, coffee, sugar, tobacco, iron, and diamonds. The prairies are covered with vast herds of cattle, and the cheese of the prov. is in high repute. The prov. is divided into 13 circles and 179 parishes. The national guard of the prov. numbers 600,000 men. Education has made greater advances in this than in any of the other provs. In 1848 there were 150 primary schools, and a normal school.

MINAS NOVAS, formerly *Hou-Successo* das *Minas-de-Facado*, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 230 m. N.N.E. Ouro Preto, with an electoral college, a school of primary instruction, and an hospital. Pop. 3,000.

MINAU or **MINAR**, a maritime town of S. Persia, prov. Kirman, on the Persian Gulf, 35 m. E. Ormuz, at the mouth of the Minau, here 130 yds across. Pop. from 600 to 700, mostly agricultural. The tract immediately around it is so fertile as to be called the "Garden of Persia."

MINAYA, a town of Spain, prov. and 31 m. N.W. Albacete. Pop. 2,312.

MINCARLO, one of the Scilly Islands, at the entrance to the English Channel, 4 m. W. St. Mary's. Area 12 acres.

Minch, a strait of Scotland. [**MINCH.**]

MINCHINGHAMPTON, a market town and pa. of England, co. Gloucester, on the Cotswold Hills, 4 m. S.E. Stroud, within the par. bounds of which it is included, near a branch of the Great Western Railway. Area of pa. 6,270 ac. Pop. 4,469. The town has manufs. of woollen cloth.

MINCIO, *Mincius*, a river of Northern Italy, emerges from the S. extremity of Lake Garda at Peschiera, flows S. and E., and joins the Po, near Governolo, after a course of 36 miles.

MINDANAO or **MAGINDANAO**, the most S. and one of the largest of the Philippine Islands, Asiatic Archipelago. Lat. of Zamboangan 6° 54' N., lon. 122° 6' E. Estimated area nearly 40,000 sq. m. Pop. uncertain; that of the 4 Spanish provs. on the N. and W. amounted in 1841 to only 8,000. On its S.W. side is the large bay of Illana. Surface in many parts mountainous and densely wooded, with teak and other large trees; in other parts are extensive prairies. Products comprise gold, rice, wax, casava, rattans, tobacco, and pepper, exported chiefly to Manila and the adjacent islands. Nitre and volcanic products are said to be abundant. The interior is peopled by Papuan negroes. The Malays, who have long been notorious for their piracy, live under many independent chiefs, the principal of whom is the sultan of Mindanao. Principal towns, Mindanao, Zamboangan, Cayan, Surigao, Tandag, and Cotel.—*Mindanao* is a town on the S.W. coast of the above island, near the mouth of the river Pelangui, in the Bay of Illana, and contiguous to which is Selangui, the residence of the sultan of Mindanao. [**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS**]

MINDELHEIM, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, cap. dist. on the Mindel, 30 m. S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 2,625. It has a castle and several churches.

MINDER, a strongly fortified town of Prussian Westphalia, cap. reg., on l. b. of the Weser, here crossed by a bridge 600 feet in length, and on the railway from Berlin to the Rhine, 60 m. E.N.E. Münster. Pop. 8,500. Its fortifications have been greatly improved since 1815, and it has new barracks, which, with its cathedral, form its most striking public buildings. It has Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and Calvinist churches; several hospitals, schools, and public institutions. Manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, hosiery, tobacco, soap, and refined sugar; and a trade on the river between Bremen and Central Germany.

MINDEX, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 61 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 4,623.

MINDORO, an island of the Philippines, Asiatic Archipelago. Lat. of Point Calavite 13° 27' N., lon. 120° 21' E., and 20 m. S. Luzon, length 104 m., breadth 68 m. P. (1850) 15,000. Chief town Calapan, on its N. coast.—*Mindoro* or *Sooloa Sea* is a section of the E. sea, bounded S. and W. by Borneo and the Sooloa Archipelago, N. and E. by Palawan and the S. Philippines.

MINDTOWN, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4½ m. E.N.E. Bishop's-Castle. Area 870 ac. Pop. 47. **MINEHEAD**, a seaport, ancient bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Bristol Channel, 2½ m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Area of pa. 3,760 ac. Pop. 1,642.

MINKHEAD, a promontory of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford, on the Atlantic, 6 m. S.S.W. Helwick-head.

MINZO, *Minz*, a town of the island Sicily, intend. and 26 m. S.W. Catania. Pop. 8,100.

MINYMA, a chapelry of North Wales, pa. and 3 m. N.W. Wrexham. Pop. 771.

MIRERSE, two towns of N. Italy.—I. Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 20 m. S.E. Verona. Pop. 3,000.—II. Pontifical States, deleg. and 11 m. N.E. Bologna. Pop. 2,800.

MIRERYING, a town of Naples, prov. Bari, dist. Barietta, 15 m. S.W. Andria. Pop. 7,200.

MINETT, a pa. of England, cos. Gloucester and Wilts, 3½ m. N.E. Malmesbury, with a station on the Great Western Railway. Area 3,470 ac. Pop. 775.

MINKWITHEN, one of the Scilly Islands, England, about 24 m. W.S.W. Land's End, Cornwall.

MINGALA, an island of the Hebrides, Scotland, near their S. extremity, 2 m. S.S.W. Pabb. Length 3 miles.

MINGAN ISLANDS, a group, British North America, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, N. Anticosti.

MINGOLAHHEIM, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 20 m. S.E.E. Mannheim. Pop. 1,840.

MINGRELLA (*Colchic*), a prov. of Asiatic Russia, between Imeretia on the E., Guria on the S., the Black Sea on the W., and the Caucasus on the N. Area 2,365 sq. m. Pop. 61,000. Surface partly covered with ramifications of the Caucasus mountains. Soil fertile in the valleys. The inhabitants belong mostly to the Greek church, and their prince, a vassal of Russia, resides in the small town of Zubidil. The country has often been devastated by wars, and many of the population, who are extremely handsome, are carried into slavery. On the W. coast are the forts of Redout-Kaleh, and Anakha.

MINHO or **ENTRAS DOURO-A-MINHO**, the most N. prov. of Portugal, chiefly between lat. 41° and 42° N., lon. 8° and 9° E., having E. and S. the provs. Oporto, Beira, and Trás-os-Montes, W. the Atlantic, and N. Galicia. Area 2,444 sq. m.

POP (1858) 849,848 Surface mostly mountainous. The Minho bounds it N, other rivers are the Lima, Cávado, Ave, and Tamega. Soil fertile, and a surplus of corn is raised. The port wines are mostly produced in this prov. Oil and hemp are among the chief products, and silk fabrics, linens, porcelain, hardware and cutlery, are made in the towns. Chief export, wine, to Great Britain, N Europe and America, imports comprise iron, steel, woollen stuffs, flax, and salt fish. Its S part has been lately comprised in the new prov of Porto, and it is now divided into the comarcas of Braga and Viana, its chief towns.

MINHO, *Munus*, a river of Spain and Portugal, rises in Galicia, 40 m NE Santiago, flows E, S, and W, latently bounding Portugal on the N, and enters the Atlantic near Caminha 52 m N the mouth of the Douro, after a course of 130 m. Affluents the Sil, Aya, and Ter.

MINIATO (SAN), a town of Tuscany prov and 21 m W S W Florence, on the Arno. P 2,383. It has a cathedral. It is the original seat of the family of Bonaparte. — *San Miniatello*, a market town near Florentino has been long celebrated for the manufacture of articles in terra cotta.

MINIEN, a town of Egypt, cap prov, on l b of the Nile, 136 m S S W Cairo. It has earthenware mints, and a gov. cotton factory.

MININGTON, a tp of England, co Lincoln 5 m W S W Spilsby. Area 730 ac. Pop 492.

MINIUN, an island off the W coast of Ireland, County Mayo, 100 miles, in the Atlantic, 3 m W the centre of Killybegs Bay. Length 2 m. Pop about 500, employ 1 in fisheries.

MINYAN, a township of U S North America New York, 120 m S S W Albany. Pop 4,972.

MINNESOTA, a territory of the U S North America, bounded on the N by British America, E Lake Superior, and the state of Wisconsin, S Iowa and Nebraska territories and W by Nebraska. Area 167,000 square miles. Pop (1850) 6,077 whites. Indian pop estimated (1852) 25,000. In 1852 there were 5 deaths for every 100 of the white population. The Red River and the Mississippi are in the centre of this territory at an elevation of 2,000 feet above the Gulf of Mexico. There are no mountains in this territory, but it is a very elevated country. A plateau called the 'Prairie Heights' runs through the centre of the S part of the territory and it is 200 m in length, and from 15 to 40 m in breadth. The greatest elevation is 1,976 feet above the sea, and the average height 14 feet. The 'Wooded Heights' extend upwards of 100 m nearly parallel with the 'Prairie Heights'. This height is covered with a forest of hard wood. A third range, called the 'HIGHLANDS', runs through the N E part of the territory, and extends E and W for 300 m. There are a few other table-lands less elevated, and the other parts of the territory alternate between sandhills and swamps, both of which are fertile. *Minnesota* abounds with lakes from 40 m in extent, to ponds scarcely one mile in circumference, well stocked with fish, and from which many rivers take their rise, flowing N, S, and E, and on the banks of several of these wild rice grows in abundance. The Mississippi river has its origin in this territory, through which it flows for 500 miles, 500 miles of which are navigable, 200 below the Falls of St Anthony, and 300 miles above. Climate severe and dry, especially in the north. Soil various. The territory has a system of free schools under the direction of a superintendent of common schools, and the local supervision of trustees. The governor of Minnesota is appointed

for four years, by the President of the United States. The legislature consists of a council composed of 9 members, and a house of representatives of 18 members, both elected by the people, the former for two years, and the latter annually. In 1849 it was organized into a territorial government. Chief town, St Paul.

MINNIEHIVE, a small bar of barony, Glencarn, co and 164 m N W Dumfries, pa. Scotland, Pop 667.

MINNIGAFF, a pa of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, containing an old vill and part of the town of Newton-Stewart. Area about 150 sq m for the most part wildly pastoral. Pop 2,054.

MINORCA, an island of the Balearic Islands, second largest of the Balearic Islands, and the most E belonging to Spain. Lat of Port Mahon 39° 32' 5" N, lon 4° 21' E, 23 m N E Majorca. Length W to E 32 m, average breadth 8 m. Area about 260 sq m, and pop 44,000. Coast greatly indented and rocky, surface undulating. Mount Toro is 4,793 feet in height. Soil mostly poor and sandy with a few fertile arable tracts. The corn raised is sufficient for home consumption. Wine is raised for exportation. Other products are flax, hemp, saffron, capers, and cheese, which with wool, honey, wax, iron, lead, copper, and fine marble, compose the principal exports. Imports consist of wheat, oil, woven fabrics, and other manufactured goods, tobacco, and colonial produce. The island is subdivided into four districts. Principal towns, Port Mahon and Ciutadella. It was taken by the English in 1706, and by the French in 1756, but restored to Great Britain in 1763 and finally annexed to Spain by the treaty of Amiens in 1802.

MINORI, a town of Naples, prov Principato Citra, dist and 7 m W S W Salerno, near the Gulf of Salerno. Pop 2,100.

MINOT, a township of the U S N America, Maine, on the Androscoggin, 46 m S W Augusta. Pop 1,794.

MINOR (Stormy Sea) the broad strait which separates the island of Lewis, Hebrides, from the N E of Scotland. Mean breadth about 53 m. A continuation of this sound, to the S S W, is called the *Little Minch*, and separates the middle portion of the outer Hebrides from the island of Skye.

MINNISTON, a township of England, co Chester 3 m N W Litchfield. Area 2,300 ac. Pop 380.

MINNISTON, a township, co Chester, with a station of the London and North-Western Railway, 11 m N W Crewe. Pop 375.

MINSK, a city of Russia, between lat 51° 12' and 51° 30' N, lon 27° 10' and 30° 45' E, enclosed by the rivers Grodno, Vilna, Vitbek, Moshulev, Tchernov, and Volynka. Area 44,467 sq m. Pop (1845) 1,046,400, of whom about 98,000 were Jews, and 30,000 of Tartar descent. Surface level, marshy, and for the most part inundated in the spring, principal rivers, the Pripyet and Dnieper, and their affluents, the Biebrza, Pechiza, etc, and it is partially bounded on the S E and W by the South Dvina and the Nemun. Most grain (chiefly rye) is raised there is required for home consumption, hemp, flax, potato, and tar, are other important products. Forests very extensive, and next to agriculture, the people are mostly occupied in sawing and trading in timber. Linen weaving and distilling is carried on, and it has iron forges, Russian leather, glass, and woollen cloth factories. Principal towns, Minsk, Bobruisk, and Slutsk. — *Minsk*, the cap, is 164 m E N E Grodno. Pop (1861) 27,152, among whom are many Jews. It is mostly built of wood, but has some stone edi-

ness, numerous Greek, Greek United, and Roman Catholic churches, a Jews synagogue, a theological seminary, and a theatre, with manufactures of woollen cloth and leather. It is the seat of a Greek archbishop and a Roman Catholic bishop.

MINSTER, a pa. of England: co Hants, 2½ m N W Lyndhurst. Area 8,500 ac. Pop 1,074.

MINSTER, several pas of England.—I co Cornwall, 5 m N Cornhill. Area 3,140 ac. Pop 474.—II co Kent with a station on the South Eastern Railway, 4 m W Rimington. Area 5,640 ac. Pop 1,502. In the parish is Ebbsfleet, the landing place of Hengist and Horsa, and of St Augustine.—III (South), co Essex, 2½ m N N E Burnham. Ac 6,700. P 1,482.—IV (Loxell), co Oxford, 2½ m W N W Witney. Ac 1,560. P 450.—V (in Shropshire) co Kent, 2½ m L S F Sheerness. Ac 7,710. Pop 11,082.

MINSTERLEY, a chapel of England, co Salop, 1½ m Westbury, 9 m S W Shrewsbury. Pop 988.

MINSTERWORTH, a pa. of England, co and 4 m S W Gloucester. Area 1,810 ac. Pop 494.

MIRAO or **BITU** an island of the Asiatic Archipelago off the W coast of Sumatra, between the equator and lat 0° 40 S, lon 98° E. Length N to S 40 m, breadth 14 miles.

MIRALVA, a pa. of England, co and 9½ m N N W Dorset. Area 2,670 ac. Pop 336.

MIRVIA, a pa. of England, co and 14 m E N E Lincoln. Area 1,110 ac. Pop 404.

MIRVIA, a pa. of England, co Norfolk, 3 m S S E Kings Lynn. Area 1,100 ac. Pop 44.

MIRVO a pa. of Scotland co Roxburgh, with a vill on the Teviot, 6½ m N E Hawick. Area 1,100 ac. Pop 407.

MIRVO or **IRVO**, Pacific forms, with Bedford and Melbourne islands, a group of the Dangerous Archipelago, and was discovered by Lord F. Russell in 1837. Lat 21° 25 S, lon 196° 30 W.

MIRVO or **IRVO**, a town of the island Banca, Asiatic Archipelago, co W coast. P 3,000.

MIRVICHIANO a small fortified town of Tuscany, duchy and 27 m N N W Lucca. cap of a small dist enclosed by the Modenese dom. Pop 2,000.

MIRVIA (Str.) a pa. of England co Cornwall ½ m N N W Wadebridge. Ac 650. P 1,221.

MIRVIA a comm and town of France dep Gironda, 23 m S W Bordeaux, on the right bank of the Leve. Pop 2,382.

MIRVIA, the largest lake of Norway situated Aggerhuus, between the amts Hedemark and Christiana. Length 55 m, greatest breadth 12 m. It receives the Lougen river, and discharges its surplus waters S by the Veimen into the Glommen. A railway is in course of construction from this lake to Christiana.—*Mirva Fjord* is a lake in amt Bradsberg. Length 20 m breadth 1 m.

MIRVIA, a town of Brazil prov Rio Grande, on Papay. 30 m S S E Natal. Pop 2,000.

MIRVIA, an island off the S coast of Newfoundland N Atlantic forming, with the adjacent island of St Pierre, a colony belonging to France, with an area of 83 sq m. *Great Myguelon* is in lat 47° 4 N, lon 36° 20 W, and immediately S of it is *Little Myguelon* or *Langley United* pop (1852) 2,226. Fishing is almost the sole occupation of its inhabitants. [PERRIN (Str.)]

MIRVIA, a river and town of South America, republic Ecuador prov Imbabura, the river, rising in the Andes, flows N W and enters the Pacific by a delta, near lat 1° 38 N, lon 79° 5 W. Near its source is the town Mira, 65 m N E Quito.

MIRVIA a town of Portugal prov Beira, 24 m N W Coimbra. Pop 6,000.

MIRVIA, a market town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg and 14 m W Venice. Pop 2,000.

MIRVIA, a town of Spain, prov and 40 m S E Cuenca. Pop 1,698.

MIRVIA, a comm and town of France, dep Tarn et Garonne, 9 m N N L Montauban. Pop 107.—*Mirva Baronne* is a vill, dep Drome, around and 4 m S W Nions. Pop 1,816.

MIRVIA, a market town of Spain prov and 60 m N N L Sevilla, on the Genil. Pop 2,384.

MIRVIA, a city of Naples, prov Principato Ultra, 14 m S W Benevento. Pop 5,798.

MIRVIA, a vill of the island Sicily, dist Calusigione. Pop 3,000.

MIRVIA, a market town of Sardinia, Piedmont, prov and 8 m S S E Casale. Pop 2,240.

MIRVIA, a town of Naples, prov Molise, 3 m S Campobasso. Pop 2,270.

MIRVIA, a comm and town of France, dep Gers, cap cant 7 m N F Lectoure. Pop 1,750.

MIRVIA, a market town of Spain prov and 17 m N N W Madrid. Pop 2,90.

MIRVIA, a comm and town of France dep Charente Inf, 8 m S W Jonzac. Pop 2,290.

MIRVIA, a bay and river of New Brunswick, British North America, the bay on its E coast, in lat 47° 10 N, lon 60 W, being the estuary of the river which expands into a large N E cove of 75 m. The town Newcastle and Chatham are on the banks of the river and opposite the mouth of the bay are Fox and Passage islands.

MIRVIA, a comm and market town of France, dep Lot et Garonne, 12 m N F Marmande. Pop 1,638. It is a comm and vill, dep Haute-Garonne, around St Gaudens. Pop 1,676.

MIRVIA three towns of Spain.—I (del Ebro), prov and 40 m N E Baile. Pop 2,30. It has a custom house on the Castilian frontier.

—II (de Arga), prov Navarra, 4 m S S W Pampelona. Pop 1,900.—III (del Castanar) prov and 40 m S S W Salamanca. Pop 1,138.

MIRVIA, two towns of Portugal.—I (do Douro) prov Trás-os-Montes, cap comarca on the Douro, 2 m S L Baga. Pop 4,41.—II (do Corio), prov Beira, 12 m S L Coimbra. Pop 3,500.

MIRVIA, a comm and town of France, dep Gers, cap arr, 13 m S W Auch. Pop 2,424.

MIRVIA, a fortified town of Portugal, prov Tras-os-Montes, on the Tua, 36 m S W Braganza. Pop 1,700.

MIRVIA, a market town of Brazil, prov and 170 m N N W Bahia.

MIRVIA, a comm and vill of France, dep Tarn, 16 m N N L Alb. Pop 2,770.

MIRVIA, a fortified town of N Italy duchy and 18 m N N L Modern. Pop 2,916. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral.

MIRVIA, a mkt town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg and 12 m N E Padua, on the Vissone, at the origin of the Canal of Mirano. Pop 5,500.

MIRVIA, an old division of France, now comprised in the dep Vienne, and named after its chief town Mirebeau.

MIRVIA, a LE, a town of the island Hayti, 80 m N N E Port au Prince.

MIRVIA, a comm and town of France, dep Vienne, cap cant, 16 m N N W Poitiers. Pop 2,732.—II a market town, dep Cote-d'Or, cap cant, 10 m E N E Dijon. Pop 1,220.

MIRVIA, a comm and town of France, dep Vosges, cap arrond, on the Madon, 16 m N W Epinal. Pop 2,443. It is the seat of a tribunal of commerce, and a comm college, and is noted for manufactures of violins, guitars, barrel organs, and other musical instruments.

MIRVIA, a comm and town of France, dep Puy-de-Dôme, 9 m S E Clermont. Pop 1,334.

MIREMONT, a comm and town of France, dep H (Garonne, 8 m SE Muret—II dep Pau-de Dme, 18 m W N W Clermont Pop 1,689

MIRÉPOIX, a comm and town of France, dep Aube, cap cant., on the Lers, 14 m F S E Panniers Pop 4,476 It has a large hospital, a town hall, manufs of coarse woollens and cottons

MIRFIELD, a pa of England, co York, W Rid ing, with a station on the Lancashire and York shire Railway, 5 m N E Huddersfield Ac 3,300 Pop 3,666, partly employed in woollen manufs

MIRGOROD, a town of Russia, gov and 46 m N W Poltava, cap dist., on the Khori P 500

MIRIBET, a comm and market town of France, dep Ain, 12 m S E Trevoix near rt h of the Rhone Pop 2,911—II (*les Echelles*) a vil, dep Isere, arrond Grenoble Pop 2,707

MIRIA (Cape), a headland of W Africa, on the Atlantic in lat 19 22 14" N, lon 16 20 30" W

MIRAM, a lake of S America, in neutral territory, between Brazil and Uruguay Lat 3° S, lon 53° W Length 100 m, breadth varies to 20 m It receives several rivers and communicates E with the Atlantic by the Luján, and N ward with the Lake dos Patos by the M m

MIRAMANDU, a comm and mkt town of France dep Drôme 15 m S Valence Pop 2,637 It is manufatures of silk and earthenwares

MIRARI, a town of Brazil prov and 14 m N W Rio de Janeiro outle Minas Pop o dist 3,000

MIRAFLORES, a walled town of Russia, gov and 49 m S W Kuzn on the Psol an affluent of the Dniepr Pop 5,900

MIRON, a mkt town of Mecklenburg Stre litz cap dist., 12 m W 9 W Neu Sachtz Pop 1,010 It has manufs of tobacco and cloth

MIRZA, a town of India, state and 70 m N E Jodhpur on Lohmated pop 2,900 The town is surrounded by a wall partly of mud and partly of stone It has a temple and several mosques

MIRZAPUR, a district of British India betwe n lat 23° 30' and 30° N, lon 82° 11' and 83° 11' Area 2,459 sq m Pop 381,98 chiefly Hindoos It is traversed by the Ganges and Gomti rivers Surface diversified Principal products, wheat, barley cotton oil seeds, vegetables and fruits It has manufatures of woollen and cotton carpets shawl chuzaks, and silk fabrics The minerals are lime, iron, and windstone Chief towns Mirzapur, Chunar and Lalitpur

MIRZAPUR, a town of India, cap of dist of same name on the Ganges, 27 m S W Benares Pop 71,536 Here is the seat of civil and military It has temples and mosques Manufatures comprise carpets cottons, and silks It is a place of considerable trade About 3 m N E the city is a military entrenchment

MISANTIA, a ruined city of the Mexican Confederation, state Vera Cruz 30 m N E Jilapa, on a volcanic plateau It remains comprised in a walled street, ancient walls, and a cathedral

MISENO MUSEUM, a promontory of Italy, prov and 9 m S W Naples Near it are the ruins of the ancient Roman port of Misenum

MISERDORF, a pa of Lunenburg, co Gloucester, 6 m N E Stroud Area 2,410 ac Pop 40

MISIRKAN, a considerable vil of Persia, prov Khorassan, 60 m N W Nishapur

MIRANKIN, a town of Russia, gov and 18 m W N W Jaroslavl, on the Volga Pop 1,000

MISKOLCZ, a town of Hungary, cap circ Borsod, 94 m N E Eria Pop (1851) 16,436, chiefly Protestants It has numerous Lutheran, Greek, and Roman Catholic churches, a Jewish synagogue, Protestant and Roman Catholic gymnasia, a Greek national school, Roman Catholic

high school, and a convent Principal trade is in wine The best steel in Hungary is made from iron obtained from neighbouring mines

MISOCO (Germ *Masochthal*, Ital *Val Melisana*), a valley of Switzerland, cant Gionens, S of the Alps, and traversed by the Moesa, on which is the vil Misoc co with 1,200 inhabitants

MISORIA, a market town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg and 14 m F S L Como, 19 m N N E Milan, cap comm Pop 2,100

MISSEMIN, two pas of England, co Bucks.—I (*Great*, 4½ m N W Amersham Area 5,320 ac P p 2,097—II (*Little*, 2½ m W N W Amersham Area 3,350 ac Pop 1,142

MISSENIAS (Countr of op) a region of S America, in which the Jesuit missionaries previous to the suppression of their order in 1767, founded numerous establishments of convicted Indians The region now forms the greater portion of Paraguay and parts of Brazil and La Plata

MISSESSIPPI (*Great Waters*) the principal river of North America upwards of 1 7th part of which is drained by it and its tributaries rises in the highlands dividing the ridge of the Red River of the north, 3,160 m from the Gulf of Mexico and 1,600 feet above the sea It runs down a small pool fed from the hills, easily str, pt 1,000 m until it submerges in the lake near lat 47° 10' N, lon 95° 34' W From this its course is mostly S ward through the U S territory between the Huron territory Illinois Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi on the E, and the Sioux regn, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana on the W, and in last named state, it enters the Gulf of Mexico chiefly through an alluvial tongue, which stretches for a distance into the sea Total length of the river 3,160 m, but from the source of the Missouri, its longest and real head stream it is nearly 4,500 m in extent Its average descent from its source to its mouth, is 5 inches per mile In the upper part of its course it forms several tributaries, the principal being the Big falls and the Falls of St Anthony, the latter near lat 45° N lon 93° 20' W It subsequently receives the St Pierre, St Croix, Chippewa, Wisconsin, Rock, and Illinois rivers and in lat 36° N lon 90° 15' W, it is joined to the W by its great tributary the Missouri Previously to this stream enters and frequently from 1 to 2 m across, but from the influx of the Missouri to the sea a distance estimated at 1,270 m its waters are turbid and its breadth is greatly diminished though its depth is proportionally increased At about 190 m further down, it is joined from the E by the Ohio still further S ward it receives the Arkansas and Red rivers from the W Its other tributaries are less important In all the above lower part of its course, its waters are encumbered with drift wood or snags rising from the banks in its latter part it receives a flat and marshy swamp, in which stands the city of New Orleans, about 90 m below which city it enters the gulf by several mouths, the chief entrance for vessels being the main pass on the E and the S W pass, about 19 m distant Sailing ships seldom navigate it higher than Natchez, but it is available for steam boats of the largest size as high as the influx of the Ohio, its average breadth from the sea to that point being 900 yards, and average depth from 90 to 120 feet Steamers of medium size can navigate it for 600 or 700 m higher and boats of 40 tons can ascend it as high as the Falls of St Anthony No tides enter the Mississippi, but it is subject to annual inundations, both in the spring and summer, which re

often attended with much hindrance to shipping, and injury to the adjacent country, but notwithstanding all this and other obstacles, the trade and navigation on its waters are even now much greater than those on most rivers of the continents in the E hemisphere. In 1848, 1,200 steamers were engaged in traffic on the river, besides several flat bottomed boats. The city of New Orleans is the great entrepot of the trade on the Mississippi, besides which however, the towns Baton Rouge St Francisville Natchez, Memphis, New Orleans, Kaskaskia St Louis, Cincinnati and Helena, are on its banks, and numerous other towns of importance on those of its tributary rivers.

MISSISSIPPI or LAZARUS RIVER British North America rises in Lake Crosse Lake near lat 55° N lon 108° W, flows very tortuously Eward through numerous Indian lakes and under the name of the Churchill River, enters Hudson Bay, 50 m W Cape Churchill after a total course estimated at 600 miles. Its navigation is impeded by numerous rapids. It is separated by a portage of only 700 yards from an affluent of the Saskatchewan River. Forts Nelson, Regina River, etc. are on its banks.

MISSISSIPPI, one of the Ls of North America, in the S W part of the Union, mostly between lat 30 12 and N lon 88 12 and 91 45 W, separated W by the Mississippi river from Arkansas and Louisiana having on either side the states of Tennessee Alabama and Florida, and S E ward touching an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico. Area 174,689 sq m Pop 2,253 of whom 200,000 were slaves. Surface in the S and W flat and marshy where entire fertile level elevated in the E and N. In 1831 commenced the first rail road completed in 1841 m in color cut construction. Little more than churches of all denominations three colleges with an aggregate attendance of 4,000 m 62 public schools and 115 academies. Principal rivers, the Yazoo Pearl, and Red rivers. Principal products cotton and sugar in the S more in digro, meadows, rice and other fruits in the N. Principal towns, Columbus, the capital, where the chief seat of central and S commerce. The state is divided into 10 counties. Present constitution framed in 1832 Government elected for 4 years, senators for 4 years, a representative assembly for 2 years 5 representatives to Congress.

MISSISSIPPI, two coasts of the L North America—I in the E N F of Arkansas Area 1,000 sq m Pop 2,253 of whom 200,000 were slaves. II in the S E part of Missouri Area 400 sq m Pop 112,000 of whom 40,000 were slaves.

MISSISSIPPI, ALEMAMBIA a very old town of European Turkey, Rumili, on a peninsula in the Black Sea 17 m N E Boudjars with a harbour for which is a principal station of the Byzantine fleet.

MISSISSIPPI, ALEMAMBIA (Vrsolozova) a village, a pa of England, co North, 3 m E N F Bantry Area 6170 ac Pop 337.

MISSOURI, one of the Ls of North America, mostly between lat 36° 30' and 40° 30' N lon 85° 13' and 95° 00' W, having F the Missouri river, separating it from Illinois Kentucky and Tennessee Arkansas Iowa and the territory Minnesota Area 67,000 sq m Pop (1840) 383,702 (1850) 682,043, of whom 87,422 were slaves. Of the free pop 5,370 were natives of England, 14,741 of Ireland, 2,220 of Scotland and Wales, 44,552 of Germany, and 2,188 of France. Number of deaths, 19 out of every 1,000. In 1801, 2,977 paupers were

relieved, of whom 1,729 were foreigners at a cost of 18 dollars to each pauper. Surface much diversified mostly undulating, and covered with prairies. Along the banks of the Osage, and the Missouri river, which intersects the state from W to E, there is a good deal of rich land. Vegetable products comprise tobacco, cotton, maize, wheat, rice, oats, barley, and the soil and climate adapt the country to yield all the products of the E states, except sugar. Large herds of cattle hogs, and horses are reared, and beef, pork tallow, hides, and live stock with lead, furs, timber, and in many, constitute the chief exports. A very rich mineral district extends over about 500 sq m, around Potosi and the lead produced in 1840 amounted to upwards of 2,000,000 lbs, besides which, iron, coal, antimony, zinc, manganese and colt, are obtained. It has woolen and cotton factories, iron works, breweries, distilleries and tanneries. There are 77 churches of all denominations. In 1850 there were 6 colleges in the state with an aggregate attendance of 3,500 students, and 18,400 volumes in their libraries. 2 medical schools with 164 students, and the state schools were attended by 3,000 pupils. Has a state penitentiary at inmate, blind, and lunatic, a Public revenue of 1,140,000 1852 4 dollars. It is divided into 100 cos and sends seven representatives to Congress. Constitution formed in 1820 Governor, lieutenant governor and senators elected for four years. Principal towns St Louis, St Charles, Jackson, Winchester New Madrid and Louisiana—11 township, Missouri co Boone P 2 4.

MISSOURI or NORTH WEST TERRITORY an organized territory of North America occupying the region lying between the White Earth and Missouri rivers on the E and the Rocky mountains on the W, and (except a small tract on the S E belonging to the Indian territory) between the Missouri and the British America on the N. Area 527,454 sq m. This tract includes the proposed S E territory of Nebraska. It is the abode of several Indian tribes, the Osage, Shawnee, Kickapoo, Menominee, Sauk, Fox, and Pottawatomie, consequently there are no cities or towns. It has no own territory or courts of high justice and on the W the Rocky mountain range in some places above the snow line. It is traversed by the Missouri and its affluents, the chief of which is Yellow Stone river. The buffalo runs over its plains in vast herds and its fauna comprises also the grizzly bear, sheep, goat panther black bear and wolf. Commerce in fur and grain. Steamers ascend the Missouri as far as the mouth of the Yellow Stone river and up the latter for 300 miles.

MISSOURI (*Abud River*), one of the principal rivers of North America, rises by three principal sources in the Rocky mountains, lat 44° N lon 110° W, close to the source of the Columbia river (Oregon territory) flows tortuously N, E, and Sward through the centre of the continent, and in lat 36° 56' N lon 90° 12' W, at about 3,100 m from its origin, joins the Mississippi, the name of which river it thenceforth takes to the Gulf of Mexico. About 411 m from its sources, it forms a rapid 6 m in length passing through the "gates of the Rocky mountains" a gorge, bounded by granite precipices, 1,200 feet in height, 110 m below these are its great falls. It subsequently receives its large tributaries the Yellow Stone, the Missouri, Platte, and Ogarc rivers, all from the W, besides about 200 other affluents, and as high as the influx of the Yellow Stone, it is 2,600 feet across. Its waters

Persia, prov. Azerbyan, on the S E side of the Lake Urmayah

MIYANISIMA, an island of Japan, S S E of Nokiama, inhabited chiefly by fishermen

MLAVA, a river of Servia, joins the Danube 13 m E N E Semendria, after a course of 50 m

MLAWA or MLAWA, a town of Poland, prov. and 48 m N N E Plock. Pop 1,000

MOA, a cape and island of the island Cuba, on its W coast, 40 m N W Baracoa. The *Serra de Moa* is a mountain range, 30 m W Baracoa

MOA, an island of the E Archipelago, lat 8° 10' S, lon 128° 5' E. Length 20 miles

MOATE, a market town of Ireland, 1 m S E of Westmeath on the Grand Canal, 9 m E S E Athlone. Pop 1,979

MORMBY, a pt of England on Chester 24 m E N E Nether Knutsford. Ac 4,680 P 1,770

MOUNTA a co of the U S, North America, m S W of Alabama. Area 1,316 sq m P 27,600

MONTA a city and seaport of the U S, North America, Alabama, cap. co, at the mouth of Mobile river, in Mobile Bay, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico 120 m N E New Orleans, next to which it is now the chief port in the Union for the export of cotton. Pop 20,813. The adjacent marshes are partly drained, the town has been well rebuilt, having been destroyed by fire in 1839. Here are Barton academy a United States naval hospital, and 6 m distant is Spanish Fort in Mobile college. The bay is defended by Fort Moultrie, and has a lighthouse at its entrance, lat 30° 10' 30" N lon 88° 10' W. In 1812, 10 ships, chiefly British and United States, and 12,000 barrels, 87,288 tons, entered the port

MOBILE RIVER is formed by the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers. Length 40 miles

MOCHALI, or MOCHALANGI [MOVOMOTARA]

MOCHALI, a pa of England, co and 10 m W N W Hereford. Area 1,357 ac. Pop 207

MOCHALI, an island of China, off the coast of Anhui, lat 31° 5' S, lon 118° 24' E. Length 5 m. At its N end is a peak 1,230 feet in height. It is resorted to by whalers

MOCHALI or MOCHALI a fortified seaport town of Arabia, Yemen on the Red Sea 50 m N N W the Strait of Bab el Mandeb. Lat 13° 20' N, lon 42° 22' E. Pop 7,000. It stands on the margin of a sandy plain, between two points of land which enclose a small bay adapted for vessels of 10 or 12 feet water. It exports annually about 10,000 tons of the finest coffee to Jiddah, Suva, and Brinab, with dates, gums, sesame, honey, lilies, hain, ivory, gold dust, and imports rice, sugar, goods, iron, hardware, slaves, and ghee from Abyssinia, whence many of its exported goods are brought to Mochali in the way of transit—Mochali is a country S W of Abyssinia

MOCHALI, a maritime pa of Scotland, co and S W Wigtown, on Luce Bay. Area 624 ac. m P 2,946

MOCHALI, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 13 m E Magdeburg, on the Elbe. Pop 1,679

MOCHALIPOOR, Nepal. [MOCHALIPOOR]

MOCHALI, a maritime town of Sumatra, on its W coast. Lat 20° 41' S, lon 101° 10' E

MOCHALI, a vill of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 20 m S E Bagdad, on the Tigris, and on the site of the ancient *Ctesiphon*, with the traces of a palace

MOCHALI, a pa and market town of England, co Devon, on the Erme, 114 m E S E Plymouth. Area of pa 3,910 ac. Pop 1,858

MODENA, Modena, a fortified city of N Italy, cap. duchy of Modena, on the Emilia Way, which forms its fine *Strada Maestra*, dividing it into the old and new city, 24 m W N W Bologna. Pop

(1856) 31,052. It has a citadel. Principal offices, the ducal palace, with a picture gallery, a library, an extensive library, the *Biblioteca E. tena*, of which Muratori and Iraboschi were successively librarians, containing 100,000 vols, and 3,000 MSS, a cathedral with curious sculptures and a square marble tower, in which is preserved the famous woulen bucket [*Secchia rapita*], the cause of fruds between the Modenesi and Bolognese in 1425, a theatre and public baths. Its university, suppressed in 1821, was succeeded by a school of theology, law, medicine, and mathematics, number of students (1842-43) 19. It has an observatory, rich cabinets of natural history, and a botanic garden. It is connected by navigable canal with the Panaro, and has manufactures of humpen and woollen cloths, hats, glass, and leather, its silk manuf., on an important, has declined. It fell to the hands of Este in 1228. The antiquarian Sigonius was born here in 1520, the astronomer Galileus in 1623, and the poet Livonius in 1630. During the French empire under Napoleon, it was cap. of the dep. Parana

MODENA (DE CHIA), a city of Italy, bounded E by the States of the Church, S by the grand duchy of Tuscany and Lucania, W by the Gulf of Genoa, W by Parma, and N by the Lombardo Veneto Kingdom. Area 2,117 sq m. Pop. (1856) 398,996. Surface partly mountainous, traversed by a portion of the Apennines, highest point Monte Cimone 6,976 feet. Minerals comprise iron and marble, soil very fertile in the plains, climate temperate and healthy. Chief products, maize, wheat, rich wine, silk, and honey. It has many mineral springs. The so-called *Arzozan Wells* were used by the Modenesi long before they were known in Arzozan. Since 1847 the duchy is divided into the three provs. of Modena, Reggio, Frignano, Garfagnana, Mirandola, Guastalla, and three Bishops' sees. Military, active force 14,636 men. Public revenue (1851) 5,500,000 francs. Expenditure 8,700,000 francs.

MODENA, a river of France dep. Br.-Rhine rises on the E side of the Vosges mountains flows S S E, and after a course of 30 m, joins the Rhine. L. m. below Strasbourg.

MODENA, a town of W Hungary, co and 16 m N E Presburg. Pop 5,011. It is a Protestant city, and is the seat of the Lutheran superintendent for Hungary on this side of the Danube.

MODENA (*Mohac* of the Saracens), a town of the island Sicily, intend. and 30 m W S W Syracuse, cap. co, in the Val di Noto. Pop. 22,000. It exports grain, oil, wine, and cheese. In its vicinity is the valley of *Ippica* or *Ippara*, remarkable for its dwellings excavated in the rock.

MODENA, a town of Fucinar, prov. and 30 m N E Florence, on the Marzano, N of the Apennines. Pop 2,800. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, several churches and convents.

MODENA or MODENA, a mkt town of lower Austria, 6 m S S W Vienna, on railway to Graz. Pop 3,500. It has an old church and comm. hall, manufactures of muslins and woollen cloths.

MODONA (*Methone*), a fortified maritime town of Greece, Morea, 100 Pylas 6 m S Nafarino. It has a small port, with an open roadstead between it and the island Sapienza, and a few remains of antiquity. Its lighthouse is in lat 36° 43' 5" N, lon 21° 42' 5" E.

MODONA, a pa of Ireland, Munster, co Tipperary, containing the town Cloighdown. Area 12,165 ac. Pop 3,554.

MODONA, a town of Naples, prov. and 6 m S W Bari. Pop 5,000. It has manufs. of woollen and cotton cloths, and tanneries.

MODURLI, a vill of Asia Minor, Anatolia, sanj. and 24 m S W Boli, mostly built of wood.

MODURU, a pa and vill of Norway, stift Aggershus, on the Drammen, 25 m W Christiania. Pop 4,500. Near it are important cobalt mines, and extensive manufactures of smalts.

MOFFA, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, with a lighthouse on S E point, lat 54° 57' N, lon 12° 30' 36" E, separated N W from Zealand by the Ulf Sound, and S from Falster by the Groen Sound, each where narrowest about 1 m across. Area 87 sq m. Pop (1846) 13,206. Surface mostly level, but its E coast is a precipitous lime-stone barrier, 500 feet above the sea, and termed the Moensklint. Soil fertile, and a surplus of corn over home consumption is produced. Chief town Steegee, with a harbour on the N W coast.

MOLN, an island of Russia, between the island Oesel and the mainland, about 40 m in length and breadth.

MOLENBEEK, a comm and vill of Belgium, prov E. Flanders, on the Moerbeke canal, 14 m N E Ghent. Pop 3,582.

MOERDA and **MOERGRUUT**, two vills of the Netherlands, prov N Brabant.—I on Holland-diep, 110 m N W Breda. Pop 1,034.—II 18 m. E S E Breda. Pop 1,164.

MOERIS (Lys), a comm and vill of France, dep Nord, arrond Dunkerque. P 884. Near it are 2 great marshes called great and little Moer.

MOERIS (Lake) or **BAKRET KI KIROOV**, a lake of Central Egypt, prov Fayoum, and occupying the N part of its valley in lat 29° 30' N, and from lon 32° 30' to near 33° E. Length 40 m, greatest breadth, 6 m. Shores bold on three sides, but on the S low and sandy. It communicates by two large channels with the Nile, and with the canal of Joseph, and abounds with fish, the privilege to take which is farmed out by the government.

MOERISSE, a vill of Belgium, prov East Flanders, on the Scheldt. Pop 4,036.

MOFFAT, a market town, watering-place, and pa of Scotland, co Dumfriesshire, on the Annan, 19 m N N E Dumfries. Area of pa, which is mostly pastoral, 562 sq m. Pop 2,304, ditto of town 1,413. It is situated at the head of a broad rich valley surrounded by mountains, 562 feet in elevation above the sea. It has a church, market-house, brick bank, and baths, with a reading and assembly room. The principal mineral spring is saline and sulphurous, re-emitting that of Harrogate.—The Moffat-hills form a mountain chain between the co's Dumfriesshire on the S and Lanark and Peebles on the N. Elevation of Hartfell, the principal summit, 2,085 feet above the sea. The Annan, Tweed, and Clyde rivers have here their sources.

MOGADOR, **MOGADOR** or **SUBA**, a fortified city and the principal seaport of Morocco, on the Atlantic, 125 m W S W Morocco. Pop estimated at 17,000, comprising 4,000 Jews. It stands on a rocky promontory, surrounded by a barren and sandy region, and consists of two parts, each enclosed by walls, the one containing the citadel, the residences of the governor and foreign consuls, the custom house, treasury, etc., while the other quarter is inhabited by the Jewish population. It is well built, and is defended by several strong batteries. It was bombarded by the French 15th August 1844. Its port, S of the citadel, is sheltered by an island off the shore, but is adapted for only small vessels. Exports comprise wool, gum, wax, hides, skins, almonds, feathers, gold-dust, wrought iron, hardwares, and cotton goods

to the value of 5,608,000 francs, and the imports to the value of 4,984,000 francs. It was founded in 1760 on the site of an old Portuguese fort.

MOGATO-RI SOTTO, a market town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg and 24 m N Udine, cap dist. Moggiu, on the Fella. Pop 2,800.

MOGILEV or **MOHILEV**, a gov of Russia, mostly between lat 52° and 53° 15' N, lon 28° 35' and 33° 35' E, enclosed by the gov's Vitebsk, Smolensk, Tchernigov, and Minsk. Area 18,783 sq m. Pop. (1846) 931,300. Surface mostly a wide plain. Principal rivers, the Dnieper, with its tributaries the Soja and Dniouetz. Climate mild, soil generally fertile, and corn is exported. Live stock are very inferior, but sheep have been latterly much improved. Large quantities of timber and wax are floated down the rivers to the ports of the Black Sea. Manufacturing establishments unimportant, its tanneries, distilleries, and soap and potash works are mostly conducted by Jews.—*Mogilev* the cap, is a walled town, on the Dnieper, 85 m S W Smolensk. Pop (1856) 19,112, many of whom were Jews. It is the seat of Greek and Roman Catholic archbishops, and has a Greek cathedral, built in 1760, and numerous other Greek, a Lutheran, and 5 Roman Catholic churches, several Jewish synagogues, and Greek and Roman Catholic convents, 2 episcopal seminaries, a town school, and various charitable institutions, an extensive export trade to Riga, Königsberg, Dantzic, and Odessa, in leather, hides, wax, honey, corn and other agricultural products, and a considerable import trade in thrown silk. It has also well frequented fairs.

MOGILEV or **MOHILEV**, a town of Russia, cap gov Mogilev, on the Dniester, 38 m E S E Kamenez. Pop 7,500, comprising many Jews. It has an active trade with Wallachia and the adjacent provinces. Being enclosed by hills, the climate is so much milder than in the rest of Poland, that fine fruits and silk are extensively cultivated.

MOGILS or **CHICLS**, a pop and industrial town of Brazil, prov and 40 m E N E San Paulo. P of dist 9,000.—*Mogi Mirim* is a town same prov.

MOGILVA, a town of Spain, prov and 5 m E Huelva, with a port on the Tinto. Pop 6,821. Its old Franciscan convent is preserved as a national monument. Columbus, on his way here, in 1492, was received by the prior, by whose influence he was enabled to prosecute his discoveries. He sailed from the port of Palos, near this, on 3d August 1492.

MOGUT EMIRED (Tibet) under Biber, etc., existed in Hindostan, principally in the provs Delhi, & Agra, till superseded by British power [1816].

MOHACS or **MOHAC** (pron *Mohatch*) a town of S Hungary, circ Baranya, on the W arm of the Danube, 25 m S S E Fünfkirchen. P (1843) 10,050. It has Reformed and Roman Catholic churches, and a college, and is a station for steamers plying on the Danube. The two great battles fought near it may be considered as marking the commencement and conclusion of the Turkish power in Hungary. On 29th August 1526, the Turks, under Soliman the Magnificent, completely defeated the Hungarians, who lost 23,000 men, numerous nobles, and their king Louis II., on the field, but they received a total defeat from the Imperialists under the Duke of Lorraine, at the second battle of Mohacs, in 1687.

MOHALITH, a town, Asia Minor [Mt. Halith]. **MOHAMMEDAHAN**, numerous vills of Asia, three being in Eastern Persia, prov Khorassan, on the route from Meshed to Lake Zurrak.—I 12 m S.

Turhat, with vestiges of formerly strong fortifications, and a citadel and lofty tower.—II. 40 m. S. Kakh, with a pop. of 250 families, mostly cattle breeders.—III. a fortified vill. a little S. of Tabas.

MOHAMMEDAR, a town on the frontier of Asia-tic Turkey and Persia, and which has alternately belonged to either, on the canal between the Shat-ul-Arab (Euphrates) and Lower Karun, about 30 m. S.E. Bassorah. Taken by the British, in March, and restored in May 1857.

MOHAWK, a river of the U. S., North America, New York, joins the Hudson at Waterford, after a S. and E. course of 135 m., during which it has several falls.—II. a township, New York, co. Montgomery. Pop. 3,695.

MONICAW, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, 88 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,775.

MOHILEV, agov. and town, Russia. [**MOHILEV**] **MOHILE**, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Connought and Leitrim, cos. Leitrim and Lough-ford, 9 m. E.S.E. Carrick-on-Shannon. Area of pa. 30,541 ac. Pop. 11,639; do. of town (co. Leitrim) 1,217.

MOHILLA, island. [**COMORO ISLANDS**.]

MONOW, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 29 m. N.N.E. Vannes. Pop. 2,628.

MONBIN, a town of Prussia. [**MOBIN**.]

MÖHRINGEN, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, on the Danube, 29 m. N.W. Constance. Pop. 1,200.—II. a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 7 m. N. Eugen. Pop. 2,146.

MORHUNGEN, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 63 m. S.S.W. Königsberg, cap. circ., between two lakes. Pop. 3,080. The French conquered the Russians here in 1807.

MOHUREA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, 42 m. S.E. Benares. It is the principal place of a pergunnah of same name, having an area of 347 sq. m., and a pop. of 83,730.

MOHURBURGER, a Cuttack mahal on the S.W. frontier of Bengal, between lat. 21° 24' and 22° 35' N., lon. 85° 38' and 87° 14' E. Area 2,025 sq. m. Pop. 91,125.

MOIDAST, a wild and rugged dist. in the S.W. of co. Inverness, Scotland, on an inlet of the Atlantic of the same name, about 10 m. S.E. the isl. of Elg. It forms a part of pa. Ardamurchan.

MOILAH or **MOWILAH**, a seaport town of Arabia Petrea, on the Red Sea, near the Gulf of Akabah. It has a castle, some brick houses, and about 150 huts.—**Motlah** is a valley of Egypt, on the route from Fayum to the Little Oasis.

MOIRTS (LE AIX), France. [**SEPT ILVS**.]

MOIRA, a small market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 14 m. S.W. Belfast. Pop. 669; do. of pa. 3,496, employed in manufactures of linen.

MOIRANS, two comms. and towns of France.—I. dep. Isère, on the Morge, 16 m. N.E. St Marcellin. Pop. 2,755. It has a Roman remains, paper and corn mills.—II. dep. Jura, cap. cant., 8 m. N.W. St Claude.

MOISSON, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Loire-Inferieure, 7 m. S. Châteaubriant. Pop. 2,529.

MOISLAIRE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Somme, 5 m. N.E. Peronne. Pop. 1,801.

MOISSAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Tarn, and on railway from Bordeaux to Cette, 14 m. W.N.W. Montauban. Pop. 10,655. It has a communal college, and a parish church.

MOJACAR, *Meorgis*, a city of Spain, prov. and 39 m. E.N.E. Almeria. Pop. 3,373.

MOJANEK or **MOJANIK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 68 m. W.S.W. Moscow, cap. circ., on an aff. of the Moskwa. Pop. 4,000. It has a strong

citadel, a cathedral, and extensive salt magazines. Near it, on 7th Sept. 1812, the battle of Borodino was fought between the French and Russians.

MOJARRA or **MOJARRA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 14 m. W.S.W. San Felipe, near the Cañoles, an affluent of the Jucar. Pop. 3,170.

MOJAUDE, a town of N.W. Hindostan, dom. and 37 m. S.E. Bhawpoor.

MOKA, a town of Arabia. [**MOCHA**.]

MOKAIN, a vill. of S. Hungary, Banat. co. Torontal, 42 m. W.N.W. Temesvar. Pop. 8,264.

MOKANA, a river of Russia, gov. Penza and Tambov, joins the Oka, 15 m. S.E. Jelatom, after a N.W. course of 230 m. The town of *Mokanash* is on its banks, 25 m. N.N.W. Penza. P. 2,000.

MOLA, a seaport town of Naples, prov. and 13 m. S.E. Bari, on the Adriatic. Pop. 8,400. It stands on a low point, having 3 creeks, used for loading small vessels. On either side of the town is an open roadstead with 10 fathoms water.—II. *Mola di Gaeta*, anc. *Formia*, a town, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 84 m. N.E. Gaeta. Pop. 1,800. Its vicinity was anciently famous for fine wines.

MOLASH, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. N.N.E. Ashford. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 346.

MOLD, a parl. bor., market town, and pa. of North Wales, cap. co., and 6½ m. S. Flint, on the Allen. Pop. of pa. 10,893. It is surrounded by hills; has some manufs. of cotton, and in the pa. are coal, iron, and lead mines. It unites with Flint, etc., in returning 1 member to House of Commons.

MOLDAU, a river of Austria, Bohemia, tributary to the Elbe, which it joins near Melnik, 20 m. N. Prague, after a N. course of 200 m. On its banks are the city Prague, and the towns Rosenberg, Krummhou, and Budweis, from which last it is navigable to the Elbe.

MOLDAU-TEIN, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 17 m. N. Budweis, on the Moldau. Pop. 3,900.

MOLDAVA, a river of Austrian Poland and Moldavia, joins the Sereth, 36 m. S.W. Jassy, after a S.E.ward course of 110 miles.

MOLDAVIA, one of the Danubian principalities, bounded E. and N. by the Pruth, which separates it from Russia, S. by Walachia and the Danube, which separates it from Bulgaria; and W. by the Austrian empire. Area 18,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,530,000, including 180,000 of the pop. of Bessarabia, ceded by the treaty of Paris in 1856. Cap. Jassy. The chief rivers are the Pruth, Sereth, Birbal, and Bistritza, all flowing S. In the N.W. it is traversed by the Carpathians, which here reach the snow line. Surface covered with forests and pasture lands, in which vast numbers of horses and cattle are reared. Soil fertile in grain, fruit, and wine. Climate variable and unhealthy—hot in summer, excessively cold in winter. It has almost no manufactures nor practicable roads. The prov. is divided into 13 districts, with an annual revenue of 9,368,763 piastres; expenditure, 7,718,126 piastres. Armed force, 2,280 regulars, and the militia 12,780 men. *Moldavia* was subjected to the Turkish empire in 1529, but since 1829 it has only been tributary to the Ottoman Porte. The prince or hospodar, is nominated for life, by the Sultan and the Emperor of Russia conjointly. On the 2d July 1853, a Russian army, commanded by Prince Gortschakoff, invaded the Danubian principalities (Moldavia and Walachia). In October 1853, the hospodars resigned their government to an extraordinary council of administration. November 8, an ukase of the Emperor of Russia, conferred the administration of these Principalities upon Baron de Budberg. On 31st July 1854, the

Russians evacuated Bucharest, and in terms of the treaty of Paris in 1856, the Moldavians took possession of Bolgrad, Ismail and Reni, in Feb. 1857.

MOLDE, a seaport town of Norway, stift Trondhjem, amt. Romsdal, on the Bay of Molde, 32 m. S.W. Christiansund, with 1,000 inhabitants, a convenient harbour, and trade in timber, tar, and fish.

MOLDOVA, a vill. of Hungary, Banat, military frontier, 15 m. S.E. Weisskirchen. Pop. 1,375.—II. a small fertile isl. in the Danube, 5 m. S.W. the vill.

MOLZE, a river of England, rises in the N. of co. Sussex, and joins the Thames opposite Hampton Court. Between Dorking and Leatherhead its course is occasionally subterranean. Also a small river of Devonshire.

MOLZE (LE), a seaport town of Hayti, at its N.W. extremity, and with the best harbour in the isl. and some trade in cotton, coffee, and indigo.

MOLSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 6 m. N.N.W. Kimbolton. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 245.

MOLFETTA, *Raspa*, a seaport town of Naples, prov. and 16 m. W.N.W. Bari, on the Adriatic Sea. Pop. 22,600. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, and college, a ship-building yard, a port, formed by a mole and a natural break-water; and considerable trade in corn, oil, and almonds.

MOLHÄUS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 11 m. N. Montauban. P. 2,439.

MOLIN or MÖLLN, a town of Denmark, duchy and 19 m. N.N.E. Lauenburg. Pop. 2,760.

MOLINA, two towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 8 m. N.W. Murcia. Pop. 3,957.—II. prov. and 72 m. E.N.E. Guadalaxara, on the Gallo. P. 2,453.

MOLINARA, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, 14 m. N.E. Benevento. Pop. 2,100.

MOLISE or SAMNIO, *Samnium*, a prov. of Naples, having N. the Adriatic Sea, and on other sides, the provs. Abruzzi, Capitanata, Principato-Ultra, and Terra di Lavoro. Area 1,785 sq. m. Pop. (1851) 360,549. Surface mostly mountainous; in the S. it is traversed by the main chain of the Apennines. Much of the surface is in forest and pasturage. Principal products, wheat, maize, millet, wine, fruits, and oil. Brigandage and outrages are said to be frequent here. Chief cities, Campobasso, the cap., Bojano, Trivento, Isernia, Larino, and Termoli.—II. (anc. *Mela*), a town of this prov., to which it gives name, cap. co., ½ miles N.N.W. Campobasso. Pop. 900.

MOLITRANO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 10 m. N.N.E. Lagonegro. Pop. 5,000.

MOLIVO, *Methymna*, a seaport vill. of Asiatic Turkey, on the N. coast of the island Mitylene. It is defended by a fortress, and has some trade in olive oil, fruits, and cotton.

MOLKWEERT, a maritime town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 2 m. N.E. Stavoren. inhabited by seafaring people, who preserve the anc. costume and usages peculiar to the province.

MÖLK, a town of Austria. [MEUK.]

MOLL, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 31 m. E. Antwerp. Pop. 4,770. Has woollen manufs.

MOLLN, a town of Denmark. [MOLIN.]

MOLLAND, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6½ m. E.N.E. South-Molton. Area 5,170 ac. Pop. 802.

MOLLINGTOW, a chapelry of Engl., cos. Oxford, and Warwick, 5 m. N.N.W. Banbury. Pop. 379.

—*Great and Little Mollington* are tshps., co. and 8 m. N.N.W. Chester, with a station on the railway thence to Blakenhead.

MOLLIS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 4 m. N. Glarus. Pop. 2,400, who manuf. woollen cloths, iron wares, and *Schabziger* cheese.

MOLLWITZ or MOLWITZ, a vill. of Prussian Si-

lesia, reg. and 25 m. S.E. Breslau. Pop. 835. Here the Prussians defeated the Austrians in 1741.

MOLONETCHNO, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 37 m. N.W. Minsk, whence Napoleon I. dated his 26th bulletin, 3d Dec. 1812, after the dispersion of the army with which he invaded Russia.

MOLOGA, a river of Russia, gov. Tver, Novgorod, and Jaroslavl, joins the Volga on left, near Mologa, after a N. and E. course of 280 miles.

MOLOGA, a town of Russia, gov. and 68 m. W.N.W. Jaroslavl, cap. circ., on the Volga, where it is joined by the Mologa. Pop. 2,109.

MÖLLEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 15 m. S. Merseburg. Pop. 866.

MOLAKOI, one of the Sandwich Islands, Pacific Ocean. Area 190 sq. m. P. estimated at 6,000. (?)

MOLANHEIM, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. cant., 12 m. W.S.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 3,360. It has manufs. of hardwares, steel articles, tape, and paper.

MOLTON (NORTH), a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. N.N.E. South Molton. Area 15,330 ac. Pop. 1,082. On the borders of Exmoor Forest, a rich copper mine has been opened, in which gold is often found.—II. (South), a munic. bor., market town, and pa. co. Devon, on the river Mole, 1½ m. E.S.E. Barnstaple. Area of pa. 6,160 ac. Pop. 4,493. The town has a church, a grammar school, a blue-coat school, and manufs. of woollens and lace.

MOLUCCA or SPICIS ISLANDS, a name applied to the islands of the Asiatic Archipelago, between Celebes and Papua, comprising Gilolo, Ceram, Boero, Amboyna, the Banda Islands, Batchian, Oby, and Waygiou. They are mostly mountainous, volcanic, and very fertile, producing nutmegs, cloves, and other spices, sago, as the chief articles of nourishment, and fine woods and fruits. Around them are many pearl and trepang fisheries. Pop. consists of Malays, Papuans, Chinese, Japanees, and some Europeans, many of the islands being wholly or partially under the dominion of the Dutch. [ASIATIC ARCHIPELAGO] —The *Molucca Passage* lies between Gilolo and the N. peninsula of Celebes. Near its centre are the islands Meyone and Tyfore.

MONBARTUZZO, a town of Sardinia, div. and 14 m. S.W. Alessandria, cap. mand. Pop. 2,264.

MONBARR, a seaport town of East Africa, Zanzibar coast, in the territory of the imam of Muscat, on an i-land immediately off the shore, lat. 4° 4' S., lon. 39° 43' E. It was visited by Vasco da Gama in 1497, held by the Portuguese from 1629 to 1631, and by the English from 1824 to 1826.

MONDELLO or MONBUCCELLI, two vills. of Sardinia, div. Alessandria.—I. in prov. Alessandria, cap. mand., 13 m. E.N.E. Turin. Pop. 2,361.—II. prov. and 7 m. E.S.E. Asti. Pop. 2,440.

MONROX or MONROX, a city of South America, New Granada, dep. and on the Magdalena, cap. prov., in lat. 0° 14' 20" N., lon. 74° 37' 30" W. Its pop. is estimated at 10,000. Though in a swampy uncultivated country, it is stated to be well built, and to have ship-building docks.

MONA, a small island of the West Indies, in the Mona Passage, a strait 80 m. across, which separates Hayti from Porto Rico. The isl. is 7 m. long, and 2 m. broad. N.W. of it is the islet Monito.

MONACHELODDY, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 7 m. S.E. Newport. Pop. 502.

MONACO, a small principality of N. Italy, under the protection of Sardinia, which maintains in the cap. a garrison of 300 men, between the divs. Nice and Genoa, and bordering the Mediterranean. Area 68 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 7,600. It has an excellent climate, and is very fertile. Chief pro-

quats, oranges, lemons, and other fruits. Pasture land excellent. Rev. mostly derived from rents, and a monopoly of corn mills. The prince resides at Paris six months, and at Monaco other six months, in the year.—*Monaco*, the cap. of the Principality (*Portus-Moneci*), is situated on a rocky promontory, in the Mediterranean, 8 m. E.N.E. Nice. Pop. 1,200. Its fortifications were erected by Louis XIV.; the palace, and a fine terrace overlooking the sea, and two hospitals, are its principal objects of interest.

MONAGAY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, containing part of the town of Newcastle. Area 22,701 ac. Pop. 4,931.

MONAGHAN, an inland co. of Ireland, Ulster, having N. Tyrone, E. Armagh, S. Louth and Meath, and W. Cavan and Fermanagh. Area 800 sq. m., or 319,767 acres, of which 285,986 are arable, 21,585 uncultivated, 5,816 in plantations, 304 in towns, and 6,167 under water. Pop. 141,758. Surface hilly, interspersed with many bogs and small lakes. The N. Blackwater river is on the N. boundary. Climate chill and moist. Chief crops, flax, oats, wheat, and potatoes, but both grain and flax are of rather inferior quality. Butter is made in large quantities. The breed of cattle is improved, and goats are generally kept by the cottars. Limestone is the principal mineral product. Manufact. of linen, formerly very flourishing, have greatly declined. The *Ulster Canal* traverses the co. In 1832, the 141 national schools were attended by 12,876 pupils. Monaghan comprises 5 baronies and 19 par., in the diocese of Clogher. Chief towns, Monaghan, Cloney, and Carrickmacross. It sends 2 members to House of Commons, both for the co. Reg. electors (1849) 1,301.

MONAGHAN, a market town, cap. of co., on the road from Dublin to Londonderry, and on the *Ulster Canal*, 68 m. N.N.W. Dublin. Area of pa. 13,247 ac. Pop. 9,990; do. of town 3,328. It is situated on the borders of two large ponds; has a central square, and several narrow diverging streets; with a modern pa. church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a diocesan school, national school, co. infirmary, infantry barracks, and market house. Manufactures of linen, and large linen and swine markets on Monday.

MONALTY, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, or a small river of same name, 14 m. N.N.W. Navan. Area 12,678 ac. Pop. 3,757.

MONASSA, a town of India, territory of Indore, in lat. 24° 27' N., lon. 75° 13' E. Pop. 4,100.

MONASTERANSKAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, 3 m. E. Croom. Pop. 1,927.

MONASTEREVSK, a market town of Irel. Leinster, co. and 6 m. W.S.W. Kildare, on the Barrow, here crossed by 2 bridges, and on a branch of the Grand Canal. Pop. 906. It has a church, and several docks and storehouses.

MONASTRIO, a town of Spain, prov. and 65 m. S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 2,804.—II. (*de Rodilla*), a town, prov. and 12 m. N.E. Burgos. Pop. 678.

MONASTIER (LE), a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Loire, 9 m. S.S.E. Le Fay. Pop. 3,464.

MONASTIA, a seaport town of N. Africa, dom. and 80 m. S.E. Tunis, on the Gulf of Sidra. Pop. 12,000, who manufacture woollen and camel fabrics, and have some maritime trade.

MONASTIR or BRODLIA, a town of European Turkey, cap. sand., on an affluent of the Tzerna, near the Albanian frontier, 30 m. S.E. Ochrida, and a principal entrepôt for goods passing between E. and W. Turkey. Pop. 15,000. (?)

MONASTYRONTCHINA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. E.N.E. Moghiler. Pop. 2,000.

MONSADA, a town of Spain, prov. and 7 m. N. Valencia, on the Moncada. Pop. 2,790.

MONSALICEM, a city of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. prov. and 4 m. S. Turin, cap. mand., on the Po. Pop. 5,129. It has a palace, containing a collection of portraits, and, in October, one of the largest cattle fairs held in Piedmont.

MONCALVO, a town of Sardinia, cap. mand., div. and 22 m. W.N.W. Alessandria. Pop. 3,970. It has manufs. of silk twist and tanneries.

MONCAO, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Minho, 28 m. N. Braga, on the Minho. Pop. 1,500.

MONCABAS or MONSABAS, a town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on the Guadiana, 28 m. S.W. Elvas. Pop. 1,500.

MONCEAUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Correz, 14 m. S.S.E. Tulle, near rt. b. of the Dordogne. Pop. 1,780. It is also the name of a suburb of Paris, noted for its fine park.

MÖNCH ("the Monk"), one of the loftiest Alpine heights in Switzerland, cant. Bern, on the borders of the Valais, 3 m. N.E. the Jungfrau. Height 13,044 feet above the sea.

MONCHIQUE, a town of Portugal, prov. Algarve, 13 m. N.E. Lagos. Pop. 2,780.

MONCHIQUE (SKERA DEL), a mountain chain of Portugal, bounding N. the prov. Algarves. La Foya, its culminating point, is 4,079 feet in elev.

MONCHOBO or MOXCHOBO, a town of Burmah, and which has recently become its cap., on the W. bank of a considerable lake, 27 m. N. Ava.

MONCLAR, two comm. and towns of France.—I. dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 12 m. E.S.E. Montauban. Pop. 2,186.—II. dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arrond. and 9 m. N.W. Villeneuve. Pop. 2,154.

MONCONTOUR, two comm. & towns of France.—I. dep. Côtes du Nord, 12 m. S.S.E. St Briac. P. 1,700.—II. dep. Vienne, 9 m. S.S.W. Loudun.

MONCORVO, Portugal. [TORREDE MONCORVO]

MONCOUTANT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, 16 m. N.W. Parthenay. P. 1,590.

MONCRAEZAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 7 m. S. Nérac. Pop. 1,144.

MONCRIEFF HILL, Scotland, co. and 2½ m. S. Perth. Its summit is 755 feet above the sea.

MONCRIVELLO or MOXCUCCO, two comm. and vills. of Sardinia.—I. div. Novaro, prov. and 22 m. W. Vercelli. Pop. 2,190.—II. div. Alessandria, prov. and 18 m. N.N.W. Asti. Pop. 1,642.

MONDA, Munda, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. W. Malaga. Pop. 8,300.

MONDEGO, a navigable river of Portugal, prov. Beira, rising in the Serra Estrella, 14 m. S.W. Guarda, flows W.S.W., and enters the Atlantic Ocean at Cape Mondego, close to Figueras. Length 180 miles.

MONDEGO, a navigable river of Brazil, prov. Matto-Grosso, separates in part Brazil and Paraguay, and joins the Paraguay on left, at Fort Miranda. Length 180 miles.

MONDEJAR, a town of Spain, prov. and 31 m. E. Madrid. Pop. 2,670.

MONDOLÉN, a small but richly wooded and fertile island in the Bay of Ambolse, W. Africa.

MONDOLRO, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. Urbino-Pesaro, 15 m. S.E. Pesaro. Pop. 2,000.

MONDOLEDO, a town of Spain, prov. and 80 m. N.N.E. Lugo. Pop. 6,194. It has a cathedral, a seminary, and manufs. of coarse cloths.

MONDUBLEAU, a comm. & town, France, dep. Lot-et-Ger, 14 m. N.N.W. Vendôme. P. 1,671.

MONDOVI, a town of Sardinia, div. and 14 m. E.S.E. Coni, cap. prov., near the Elero. Pop. (1851) 17,370. It is divided into 4 parts, the Piazza, on a hill enclosed by walls, and having

a citadel, and the suburbs at its foot, Carassone, Breo, and Piano del Valle. It has a cathedral, and other churches, a bishop's palace, 4 hospitals, 2 asylums, a college, a diocesan school, silk mills, tanneries, iron forges, and manufs. of woollen and cotton fabrics. Here, on 22d April 1798, the French, under Napoleon I., totally defeated the Sardinian troops under Colli. *Mondovì* was also sacked by the French under Soult in 1799.

MONDRAGON, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuscoa, and 33 m. S.W. San Sebastian, on the road from Bayonne to Vitoria. Pop. 2,500.

MONDRAGON, a town of France, dep. Vaucluse, arrond. Orange. Pop. 2,320.

MONDRAGONE, a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 17 m. S.E. Gaeta. Pop. 2,150.

MONEDIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 3 m. N.W. Perth. Area about 18 sq. m. Pop. 321.

MONENIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, 11 m. W. Pau, on the Baïse. Pop. 1,276.

MONEMYASIA or **NAPOLI DI MALAZIA**, *Minao*, a marit. town of Greece, Morea, gov. Lacædæmon, on the Ægean Sea, 20 m. N.N.W. Cape Malea. It stands on a small island, having one entrance by a bridge from the mainland (whence its name); and it consists of a fortress and an outer town. Near it are the remains of *Epidaurus Limera*.

MONERA or **MANER**, a town of India, dist. and 20 m. W. Patna, presid. Bengal. Pop. 7,000.

MONETTES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Turn, cap. cant., 10 m. N.N.W. Albs. P. 1,500.

MONESTIER, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. H. Alpes, 8 m. N.W. Briançon. Pop. 2,791.

MONNEWEN, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 7 m. N.N.W. Woodbridge. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 220.

MONNEYASH, a chapelry of England, co. Derby, pa. and 4½ m. W.S.W. Derby. Pop. 473.

MONNEY-GALL, a market town of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 8 m. S.W. Roscrea. Pop. 631.

MONNEYMONE, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, 30 m. S. Coleraine. Pop. 781.

MONMYLUGH, a pa. of Scotland. [*MONMYLUGH*.]

MONFALCONE, a fortified town of Austria, gov. and 16 m. N.W. Trieste, near its Gulf. Pop. 1,500.

MONFIA, an island off the E. coast of Asia, Muscat dom., 75 m. N.N.E. Quiloa. Lat. 1° 50' S., lon. 39° 40' E. It is low and fertile.

MONFLENGUIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 10 m. N.N.E. Villeneuve. Pop. 4,912.

MONFORTE, two towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 17 m. W. Alicante. Pop. 3,188.—II. (*de Lemus*), prov. and 25 m. S. Lugo. Pop. 5,180.

MONGATE, a town of E. Hungary. [*MONKACS*.]

MONGHEAM, two pas. of England, co. Kent.—I. (*Great*), 2 m. S.W. Deal. Area 780 ac. Pop. 370.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. W.S.W. Deal. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 134.

MONGEVILL, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 1½ m. S. Wallingford. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 197.

MONGHUR, a district of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 24° 20' and 26° 1' N., lon. 85° 40' and 86° 50' E. Area 2,553 sq. m. Pop. 800,000. Surface diversified; soil generally fertile, one part yielding three crops yearly, first, Indian corn, then rice, between which, when it has grown a certain height, pulse is sown in, which grows to maturity after the rice is reaped. Other crops are wheat, barley, opium, sugar, and tobacco. Chief rivers, the Ganges, the Gogaree, and the Bhagmuttee. The dist. has 3,410 towns and villa.

MONGUR, a fortified and manufacturing town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Bhagulpour, on the E. bank of the Ganges, 80 m. E. Patna. Lat. 25° 23' N., lon. 86° 30' E. Estim. pop. 30,000. It is situated on a rocky height, at the bend of

the river, and has fine European and other residences, intersected with plantations, besides several temples, and other public buildings. It was formerly an important frontier fortress of the British, but its citadel is now in decay; it is, however, still a military station. Here are active native manufs. of guns, ordnance, carriages, furniture, army clothing, etc., and the town has several native schools, and a dépôt of the British Missionary Society.

MONGIBELLO, a name of Mount Etna. [*ETNA*.] **MONGEO**, a mountain range in W. Africa, on the mainland, opposite Fernando Po, its highest peak Mongo-masobah, "God's mountain," being subject to volcanic eruption, and conjectured to have been the "chariot of the gods" of Hanno.

MONGOLIA, a wide region of Asia, comprised in the Chinese empire, mostly between lat. 37° and 50° N., lon. 68° and 128° E., having E. Manchuria, from which it is separated by a wooden palisade, S. and S.W. China and Chinese Turkistan, and N. the Khing-gan, and other mountain chains, dividing it from the Russian gov. Irkutsk. Estimated area 91,300 geo. sq. m. Pop. estimated from 5,000,000 to 15,000,000. It is mostly a vast desert, its central part forming the E. half of the Gobi (which see); though here and there this stony and sandy region is interspersed with some productive tracks, feeding large herds of cattle belonging to nomadic tribes, and where also some wheat, barley, and millet, are raised. In the N. the country is richly wooded. Rivers are mostly affs. of the Amoor, Irkutsk, or Yenesei, though some discharge themselves into extensive lakes, which are most numerous in the N.W., the principal lakes being the Oubea Nor and Ike-Aral Nor. The Mongols have a peculiar conformation, which has been taken by ethnologists as the type of a great subdivision of the human race inhabiting most part of Asia E. of the Caspian. They are of the Buddhist religion, and live under various chiefs, who pay tribute to the Chinese emperor, but receive presents from him in return to a much greater amount. Trade almost exclusively with China-Proprie, to which the Mongols send live stock of all kinds, receiving in return large quantities of brick-tea, tobacco, brandy, silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics, boots, and metallic wares. Mongolia is divided into 55 *aimaks* or chiefships, again into 135 "banners," or military tribes, and again subdivided into regiments, etc. Chief city Gorga.

MONGRANDO, a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Turin, cap. mand., prov. Biella, 7 m. E.N.E. Ivrea. Pop. 3,820.

MONGULHAT, a town of British India, dist. and 22 m. N.E. Rungpoor, presid. Bengal. P. 4,000.

MONHEIM, two small towns of Germany.—I. Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 35 m. S.E.E. Anspach. Pop. 1,536.—II. Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 10 m. S.E.E. Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,110.

MONIFIETH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, with a station on the Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen Railway, 10 m. S.W. Arbroath. Pop. 4,267.

MONIKIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 7 m. S.E. Forfar. Pop. 1,317.

MONIMAIL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 4 m. W. Cupar. Pop. 1,162. Here is the Mount, the site of the residence of the celebrated satirical poet, Sir David Lindsay, in the reigns of James IV. & V.

MONISSEON, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. S.W. Cardigan. Pop. 127.—II. (*on Wye*), a pa. of England, co. and 9 m. W.N.W. Hereford. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 97.

MONK-BARRON, England. [*BARRON MONK*.]

MONTEAUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. H.-Loire, 11 m. N.E. Yezenesax. Pop. 1,112.

MONTEAU, a co. of the U. S., North America, in centre of Missouri. Area 389 sq. m. P. 6,004.

MONTEVIE, a pa. of Ireland, Cunnauht, co. Galway, 5 m. N.N.E. Athenry. Ac. 21,932. P. 3,119.

MONTEVARD AND STROWAN, a united pa., Scotland, co. Perth, 3 m. W. Crief and Monzie. Area about 30½ sq. m. Pop. 700.

MONKLAND, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 2½ m. W.S.W. Leominster. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 179.

MONKLAND, two pas., Scotland, co. Lanark.—I. (New), containing the bor. of Airdrie. P. 23,201.

[Airdrie].—II. (Old), adjoins the above on the S.W., about 8 m. E. Glasgow, with which it is connected both by canal and railway. P. 27,338. It has many valuable coal and iron works.

MONKLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. W.N.W. Gt. Torrington. Area 2,040 ac. P. 600.

MONKLEIGH, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 6 m. S.W. Cowbridge. Pop. 110.

MONKINGTON, a township of England, co. Northumberland, 8 m. E.N.E. Newcastle. Pop. 424.

MONKSILVER, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. N.N.W. Wiveliscombe. Area 940 ac. P. 311.

MONKSTON OR MONKTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3½ m. W.S.W. Andover. Ac. 960. P. 250.

MONKSTOWN, several pas. of Ireland.—I. Munster, co. Cork, in Cork harbour, 8 m. E. S.E. Cork. Area 1,641 ac. Pop. 2,123.—II. Leinster, co. Dublin, comprising Kingstown, ½ m. W. of which is the hamlet Monkstown. Here are also several villas. On Dublin Bay. Pop. of pa. 17,690.—III. co. Meath, 5 m. E.S.E. Navan. Area 1,870 ac. Pop. 381.—IV. (or Monkeland), co. Waterford, with the vill. Knockmahon. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 1,466.

MONKTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, 3 m. N.N.E. Houlton. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 121.—II. co. Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, 10 m. E.N.E. Canterbury. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 598.—III. (Feartley), co. Wilts, 3½ m. N.N.W. Bradford. Area 1,970 ac. Pop. 359.—IV. (Moor), co. and 6 m. W.N.W. York. Area 4,230 ac. Pop. 421.—V. (Nun), co. and 7 m. N.W. York. West Riding. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 338.—VI. (Tarrant), co. Dorset, 4 m. E.N.E. Blandford-Forum. Area 3,210 ac. Pop. 255.—VII. (West), co. Somerset, 8½ m. N.N.E. Taunton. Area 3,410 ac. Pop. 1,146.—VIII. (with Jarrow), a township, co. Durham, pa. Jarrow, 4 m. E. Gateshead. Pop. 3,635.—Fort Monkton, co. Hants, 2 m. S. Gosport, defends Spithead, and the entrance to Portsmouth harbour on the W.

MONKTON AND PRESTWICK, a united pa., Scotland, co. and 4 m. N.E. Ayr, with a station on the Glasgow and Ayr Railway. Area 9½ sq. m. Pop. 1,960. The vill. of Monkton has a modern, and two ancient churches, and the ruins of an hospital for lepers.

MONK-WEARMOUTH, a pa. of England. [WEARMOUTH, SUNDERLAND.]

MONLEON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, 23 m. N.E. Bagueres. P. 1,327.

MONMORE, the largest bog in Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, extending across the great peninsula of Clare, from Dumbeg Bay to the Shannon. Area 9,264 acres.

MONMOUTH, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. part of New Jersey. Area 618 sq. m. Pop. 30,813.—II. a township of Maine, 16 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,925.

MONMOUTH, a parl. and munic. bor., market town and pa. of England, cap. co., in a vale at the conf. of the navigable Wye and the Monnow, 17 m. S. Hereford, with which it is connected by railway. Area of pa. 2,700 ac. P. 5,149; do. of parl.

bor. 5,710. It has a parish church, a grammar school, ruins of a royal castle, erected before the conquest, several banks, manufactures of bar-iron, tin-plates, and paper; and exports of bark and timber. The bor. joins with Usk and Newport in sending 1 mem. to H. of Com. It is also the place of election for the co. In the vicinity is Troy House, in which are preserved the cradle of Henry v., and the armour he wore at Agincourt. Henry v., and Geoffrey of Monmouth, the historian, were natives of the town.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, a maritime co. of England, having N. cos. Brecon and Hereford, E. Gloucester, from which it is separated by the Wye, W. Glamorganshire, and S. the Bristol Channel. Area 446 sq. m., or 317,440 ac., of which about 280,000 are cultivated. Pop. 167,418. Surface picturesquely varied with hill and vale, and finely wooded; bordering the Bristol Channel, it is in parts flat; W. of the Usk, comparatively mountainous. Chief rivers, the Wye, Usk, Monnow, and Romney. Climate mild in the vales. Coal, iron, and limestone abound, and are extensively wrought. The produce of iron in 1840 was estimated at about 200,000 tons. Canals and railways facilitate access to the mines. County rev. (1847) 11,080. The chief manufacture is flannel. The Welsh language is in common use. Monmouth comprises six hundreds, and 127 parishes in the dioceses of Llandaff and Hereford, and in the Oxford circuit. Principal towns, Monmouth, Abergavenny, Newport, Caerleon, and Usk. The co. sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1848) 4,614. Under the Romans and Britons it formed part of the ancient Gwent or Siluria, which the Saxons never succeeded in conquering. It was made an English co. by Henry VIII. It abounds with British and Roman mediæval remains.

MONNAIE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 8 m. N.N.E. Tours. P. 1,550.

MONNAIKENDAM, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, cap. dist., with a harbour on the Zuyder-Zee, 8 m. N. E. Amsterdam. Pop. 2,471.

MONNOW or **MUNNOW**, a river of England, rises in co. Hereford, near Hay, flows S. and S.E., and joins the Wye near Monmouth.

MONOMOTAPA, called also **BEROMOTAPA**, and **VOCARANGUA**, a region of E. Africa, stated to lie between lat. 15° and 19° S., lon. 80° and 95° E. It is supposed to comprise various independent states, including Morunga, Manica, Botonga, Borora, etc. Principal river, the Zambezi.

MONONGAHELA, a river of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, after a N. course of 300 m., unites with the Alleghany at Pittsburgh to form the Ohio. It is navigable for large boats to 60 m. from its mouth, and for small craft for 200 m. On it is the township Monongahela, 14 m. S. E. Waynesburg. Pop. 1,178.—Monongahia, a co. N.W. of Virginia. Area 208 sq. m. Pop. 12,387.

MONOPOLI, a seaport town of Naples, prov. and 28 m. E.S.E. Bari, on the Adriatic. Pop. 16,000. It stands on a height, enclosed by walls and defended by a fortress, and has a cathedral.

MONOVAN, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. N.W. Alicante, on the Esla. Pop. 7,590.

MONFAMEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, 24 m. E.S.E. Bergerac. Pop. 1,061.

MONFERRAUX-DE-BOISGET, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, 8 m. from Espalion. Pop. 1,560.

MONFORT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, on the Isle, 19 m. S.S.W. Ribera. Pop. 1,338.

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MONFORT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, on the Isle, 19 m. S.S.W. Ribera. Pop. 1,338.

MONQUITH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aber-

deen, 54 m. E. Turiff. Pop. 2,235. In it are the villages Cumlestown and Garmond.

MONTREAL, a city of the island Sicily, intend. and 4 m. S.W. Palermo. Pop. 14,000. It stands on a steep hill, has a cathedral, and an export trade in corn, oil, and fruit, raised in its vicinity.

MONTROE, numerous cos., U. S., North America.—I. in N.W. of New York. Area 607 sq. m. Pop. 87,650.—II. in E. of Pennsylvania. Area 494 sq. m. P. 13,270.—III. in centre of Georgia. Area 422 sq. m. P. 16,986.—IV. in S. of Florida. Pop. 2,643.—V. in S. of Alabama. Area 1,063 sq. m. Pop. 12,013.—VI. in N.E. of Mississippi. Area 723 sq. m. Pop. 21,172.—VII. in S.E. of Tennessee. Area 765 sq. m. P. 11,874.—VIII. in S. of Kentucky. Area 312 sq. m. Pop. 7,755.—IX. in S.E. of Ohio. Area 520 sq. m. Pop. 28,351.—X. in S.E. of Michigan. Area 540 sq. m. Pop. 14,698.—XI. in S.W. of Indiana. Area 420 sq. m. P. 11,286.—XII. in S.W. of Illinois. Area 414 sq. m. Pop. 7,679.—XIII. in N.E. of Missouri. Area 657 sq. m. Pop. 10,541.—XIV. in E. of Arkansas. Area 1,059 sq. m. P. 2,049.—XV. in S.W. of Virginia. Area 578 sq. m. Pop. 10,204.—Also numerous townships.—I. New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 14 m. S.E. Goshen. Pop. 4,280.—II. Maine, 54 m. N.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,606.—III. New Jersey, co. Middlesex. Pop. 8,001.—IV. Pennsylvania, 7 m. S.E. Carlisle. Pop. 1,772.—V. Ohio, co. Claremont. Pop. 1,897.—VI. Ohio, co. Richland. P. 1,719.—VII. Indiana, co. Putnam. Pop. 1,255.—VIII. Indiana, co. Washington. Pop. 1,537.—IX. a "city," Michigan, cap. co., 37 m. S.W. Detroit, on the Raisin, 2½ m. from its mouth. Pop. 3,647. It has several factories and banks, a canal to Lake Michigan, and railway, 70 m. in length, to Hillsboro'.

MONTROSE, a town of Spain, prov. and 13 m. W. Tarragona. Pop. 3,092.
MONTROVIA, a town of W. Africa, cap. of the republic of Liberia, on the Guinea coast, in lat. 6° 19' N., lon. 10° 40' W. Pop. 2,000. It has a government house, with a printing office, president's house, five churches, several schools, and a gaol. It was founded in 1821.
MONS (Flemish *Brylleen*), a fortified town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Trouille, at the head of the canal to Conde, by which it communicates with the Scheldt, and on a branch of the Belgian Railway, which joins the French line of Valenciennes, 34 m. S.W. Brussels. Pop. 23,155. Chief buildings, the church of St Wandru, a Gothic edifice, and the castle of Mons. There are numerous coal mines in its vicinity at the villa, Jemappes, Frameries, Warquignies, Hornu, and Bousso. This district of country is called the *Borinage*, and the miners are called *Borains*.

MONSANZO, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 43 m. S.E. Guarda. Pop. 1,360.
MONSARRAS, a market town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 25 m. S.E. Evora. Pop. 1,420.
MONSEGUA, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., near rt. b. of the Dropt, 7 m. N.E. La Beole. Pop. 1,314.

MONSELICE, a walled town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 13 m. S.W. Padua, cap. dist., on the canal of Monselice, which extends from Padua to Este. Pop. 5,380.
MONSOZ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhône, 18 m. N.W. Villefranche. Pop. 1,238.
MONSON, a township of the U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, 64 m. W.S.W. Boston. P. 2,531.
MONTA, a vill. of Sardinia, div. Coni, immediately N.W. Casale. Pop. of comm. 2,860.

MONTABAUR, a town of W. Germany, duchy

and 8 m. N. Nassau. Pop. 2,830. It has off mills, and manufactures of linen and paper.

MONTAGUTTE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. W.N.W. Yeovil. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 1,042.

MONTACUTO, a market town of Tuscany, prov. and 42 m. S.E. Florence.

MONTAGNAC, a comm. and town of S. France, dep. Hérault, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Hérault, 21 m. W.S.W. Montpellier. Pop. 3,647.

MONTAGNANA, a town of Anssria, Lombardy, deleg. and 23 m. S.W. Padua. Pop. 8,200. Manufactures of woollen and linen cloths, hats, and leather.

MONTAGUE ISLANDS, several islands in the Pacific Ocean.—I. off E. Australia, lat. 86° 18' S., lon. 150° 24' E.—II. Russian America, Prince William Sound, lat. 60° N., lon. 145° 50' W. Length 60 m., breadth 8 m.—III. New Hebrides, N. of Sandwich Island. The Montague and Bristol Islands are in the Antarctic Ocean, in lat. 58° S., lon. 27° W.—*Montague Sound*, N.W. Australia, is in lat. 14° 30' S. lon. 128° 30' E.

MONTAIGU, a vill. of Belgium, prov. South Brabant, 3 m. W. Diest. Pop. 2,600.

MONTAIGU, three comm. and towns of France.—I. dep. Vendée, cap. cant., 20 m. N.N.E. Napoleon-Vendée. Pop. 1,330.—II. dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 16 m. N. Moissac. Pop. 3,798.—III. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. and 24 m. N.W. Riom. Pop. 1,620.

MONTALBAN, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. S. Cordova. Pop. 2,704. It was fortified under the Moors.—II. a market town, prov. and 32 m. N.N.E. Ternel. Pop. 2,902.

MONTALBANO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 26 m. S.S.W. Matera. Pop. 2,800.

MONTALBODO, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontif. States, deleg. and 19 m. W. Ancona. Pop. 4,000.

MONTALCINO, a town of Tuscany, prov. and 20 m. S.S.E. Siena. Pop. 3,519. It is defended by a castle on an adjacent height, and has a cathedral.

MONTALCINO, an episcopal city of Tuscany, prov. and 20 m. S.S.E. Siena. Pop. 4,573. It has a fine cathedral, restored in 1832, and a castle.

MONTALCORA, a town of Brazil, prov. Pará, on the Amazon, 100 m. W. Almeirim. Pop. 4,000.

MONTALLEGRE, a market town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, 15 m. W.S.W. Chaves.

MONTALTO, two towns of Italy.—I. Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 10 m. N.N.E. Ascoli. Pop. 1,330.—II. Naples, Calab. Citra, 11 m. N.W. Cosenza.

MONTALVAO, a small fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 27 m. N.N.W. Portalegre.

MONTANARO, a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. prov. and 15 m. N.N.E. Turin, cap. Mand. Pop. 4,354. It has a castle and two schools.

MONTANCHES, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. S. Cáceres. Pop. 4,800.

MONTAIGNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. arrond., at the junction of the canals Briare and Loing, 33 m. E. Orléans. Pop. 7,527.

MONT-ASTRUC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute-Garonne, cap. cant., 10 m. N.E. Toulouse. Pop. 1,200.

MONTAUBAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Oise, arrond. Senlis. Pop. 2,627. It has important iron, copper, and zinc works.

MONTAUBAN, *Mons Albanus*, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, on rt. b. of the Tarn, and on railway from Bourdeaux to Cette, 110 m. S.E. Bourdeaux. Pop. 24,726. It has a tribunal of commerce, a chamber of manufactures, a seminary with Protestant faculty of theology, normal school, and library of 14,500 vols. *Montauban*, founded in the 12th century, was ineffectually besieged by Montieu in 1560, and again by the French in 1691.

MONTAUD, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Loire, arrond. St Etienne. Pop. 5,726.

MONTAUDIN, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. and 17 m. W.N.W. Mayenne. Pop. 1,484.

MONTAUK-POINT, a headland of the C. S., North America, New York, forming the E. extremity of Long Island, in the Atlantic. On it is a stone lighthouse, in lat. 41° 4' N., lon. 73° W.

MONTAUBOLI, a small town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, 17 m. S.W. Vasto. Pop. 2,100.

MONTAUBAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cote-d'Or, cap. cant., on the Burgundy Canal, and on the railway from Paris to Lyon, 9 m. N. Semur. Pop. 2,719. It is the birthplace of the naturalists Buffon and Daubenton.

MONTABON, *Monte-Basconi*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Indre, 8 m. S. Tours. Pop. 1,180.

MONTBELLARD or **MONTBELLARD** (German *Mumpelgard*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Doubs, 40 m. E.N.E. Besançon, on the Rhone, and Rhine Junction Canal. Pop. 6,144. It has a communal college and public library, and manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, and muslins.

MONTBERON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., on the Tardoire, 16 m. E. Angoulême. Pop. 1,235.

MONT BLANC, a celebrated mountain of the Alps of Savoy, the highest in Europe, in lat. 45° 49' 56" N., lon. 6° 51' 54" E. Elevation, as given by the Italian engineers, 15,744 feet, but this varies to an extent of several feet, according to the amount of condensed snow on its summit. Limit of the snow line 8,000 feet above the sea, 34 glaciers bound the chain of Mont Blanc, occupying a surface estimated at 95 sq. m. The largest and most complex of these, is the *Mer de Glace*, the lower part of which, called the *Glacier des Bois*, gives rise to the river Arveron, 2 m. above Chamouni. [See Glacier map, *Johnston's Physical Atlas*.] *Mont Blanc* was first ascended by Paccard, 8th August 1786.

MONTBLANCH, a town of Spain, prov. and 17 m. N.N.W. Tarragona. Pop. 4,114.

MONTBRIAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arrond. St Quentin. Pop. 2,023.

MONTBRISON, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Loire, 234 m. S.S.E. Paris. Pop. 8,047. It has a normal school, and a public library of 15,000 vols., but no manufs. It communicates by railway with the Loire, and with the line from Roanne to Lyon. In its vicinity are mineral springs.

MONTBRUN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Garonne, 33 m. S.W. Toulouse. Pop. 1,570.

MONT CERVIS (Germ. *Matterhorn*). [Cervin]

MONTCORRET, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Aisne, arrond. Laon, with manufs. of woollens, tanneries, and brick-works. Pop. 1,743.

MONTCUQ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Lot, 14 m. S.W. Cahors. Pop. 2,356.

MONT-DAUPHIN, a comm. and small fortified town of France, dep. H. Alpes, on a height beside the Durance, 10 m. N.E. Embrun. Pop. 609.

MONT-DE-MANAN, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep. Landes, in a sandy plain, on the Midouze, 63 m. S. Bourdeaux. Pop. 4,635. It has a comm. college, and mineral warm baths. Manufactures comprise common woollen cloths, blankets, sail-cloth, and leather, and by its position on the navigable river Midouze, it has become an entrepôt for the wine, brandy, wool, and agricultural produce of the surrounding country.

MONTDIERA, a market town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., 21 m. S.E. Amiens. Pop. 4,068. It has a town-hall, a prison, communal

college, and manufactures of coarse cotton cloth, and serge.

MONT-DON, France. [Don-Mont.]

MONTES ALEGRES, a vill. of Brazil, on l. b. of the Amazon, 100 m. E. Obides. Pop. 1,500.

MONTES AZORES, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. S.E. Albacete. Pop. 8,490.

MONTES BALDO, a mountain of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. Verona, on E. side of the Lake of Garda, celebrated for its geological formations, its rare plants, and the victory of the French over the Austrians 13th January 1797.

MONTESSELLO, a town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 10 m. S.W. Vicenza. Pop. 3,100. It has 2 castles, and several churches.

MONTESSELLO CASTEGGIO, a vill. of Sardinia, div. and 23 m. E.N.E. Alessandria. The French here defeated the Austrians 10th June 1800.

MONTESALLUNA, a mkt. town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. & 13 m. W.N.W. Treviso. P. 5,000.

MONTESCARIA or **MONTESCARIA**, a vill. of Sardinia, div. Alessandria, cap. mand., near the Po, 7 m. S.W. Pavia. Pop., incl. comm., 2,641.

MONTESOURD, a town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 15 m. S.S.E. Cherbourg. Pop. 2,353.

MONTICALVO, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ult., 14 m. E.N.E. Benevento. Pop. 4,570.

MONTICARIO, a town of Tuscany, prov. and 30 m. W.N.W. Florence. Pop. 2,960.

MONTI-CAROTTO, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 24 m. W.S.W. Ancona. Pop. 2,240.

MONTI-CATINI, a comm. and vill. of Tuscany, 29 m. W. Florence. Pop. 3,101. It has thermal springs, and elegant baths.

MONTESCHIO, a town of Modena, on the Enza, cap. comm., 8 m. W. Reggio. Pop. 4,518.—II. (*Maggiore*), a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 7 m. S.W. Vicenza. Pop. 4,200.

MONTI-CENTRIO (Fren. *Mont Cenit*), one of the most remarkable summits of the Alps, on the limits of Savoy and Piedmont. Lat. (of hospice) 45° 14' 8" N., lon. 6° 56' 11" E. The road in the pass of Mont Cenit, made by the French 1706 to 1811, is one of the most frequented across the Alps. Highest point 6,775 feet above the sea.

MONTI-CERBOLI, now called *LARDARFRIU*, a vill. of Tuscany, 18 m. S. Volterra, celebrated for the Boracic acid emanations, and works for its extraction, of which it is the centre.

MONTCHU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 7 m. W.S.W. Montauban, on an affl. of the Garonne, cap. cant. Pop. 1,712.

MONTCHIANO, a mkt. town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. & 12 m. S.E. Brescia, on the Chiese. Pop. 6,700, who manuf. silk stuffs. Here the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1796.

MONTCHIANO D'ASTI, a vill. of Sardinia, 27 m. W.N.W. Alessandria. Pop. 1,950.

MONTI-CHRISTI, a marit. town of Haiti, cap. arrond., on its N. coast, 30 m. E. Cape Haïtien, near the mouth of the river, and on the declivity of the mountain range of Monte Christi, whence its name. Pop. 3,000.

MONTI-CHUKTI, a town of South America, repub. Ecuador, dep. and 96 m. N.W. Guayaquil.

MONTI-CRISTO, a small island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Tuscany, prov. Siena, 26 m. S. Elba. Length and breadth 3½ m. each.

MONTI-CUCULO, a vill. of N. Italy, dom. and 22 m. S.S.W. Modena, cap. cant. and birthplace of Raymond de Montecuculi in 1606.

MONTI-DELLA-SIBILLA, one of the Apennine mountains of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 26 m. N.E. Spoleto. Elevation 7,212 feet.

MONTI FANO, a market town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 8 m. N. Macerata. Pop. 3,370.

MONTFALCO, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. & 1 m. N.N.W. Spoleto. Pop. 3,550.

MONTFALCONE, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, 14 m. N.W. Larino.—11. prov. Capitanata, dist. Bovino. Pop. 3,900; and *Montefalcione* is a vill., Princip.-Ult., dist. & 5 m. N.E. Avellino. P. 4,000.

MONTFALCONE, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 9 m. N.N.W. Viterbo. Pop. 4,809. It stands on a hill occupying the site of an ancient Etruscan city, of which some remains are found.

MONT-FILITRANO, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical Sta., 15 m. S.W. Ancona. Pop. 1,200.

MONTFORTÉ, two market towns of Italy.—1. Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 14 m. E. Verona. Pop. 1,720.—11. Naples, prov. Princip.-Ult., cap. cant., 5 m. W.S.W. Avellino. Pop. 4,000.

MONT-FRISO, a modern town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. W.N.W. Granada. Pop. 7,500.

MONTFUSCO, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, cap. cant., 9 m. N.N.E. Avellino. Pop. 2,331. It is a bishop's see, and has some manufactures of woollen stuffs.

MONT-GEORGIO, a mkt. town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., 20 m. S.W. Fermo. Pop. 3,680.

MONTGROU, a bay, town, and cape, on the N. coast of Jamaica; the town, cap. co. Cornwall, 17 m. W. Falmouth. Pop. 4,000.

MONT-GRANARO, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 6 m. N.W. Fermo. Pop. 4,001.

MONTGROSSO D'ASTI, a comm. and vill. of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 6 m. S.S.E. Asti. Pop. 2,550.

MONTHERMOSC, a town of Spain, prov. and 52 m. N. Cáceres. Pop. 2,860.

MONTITH or **MONTETH**, a picturesque dist. of Scotland, in S.W. of the co. Perth, on the Teith. Length about 24 m.—11. (*Port of*), a part of Kippen pa. in the above dist., 8 m. W. Doune. Area about 32 sq. m., including Lochs Venachour and Monteith; the latter lake has a circuit of about 7 m., richly wooded banks and beautiful islands. Pop. of pa. 1,419.

MONTIQUÉ, a town of Spain, prov. Malaga, 4 m. W. Ronda. Pop. 1,363.

MONTJICAR, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. E.N.E. Granada. Pop. 2,455.

MONTMELONE, *Hippomati*, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra II., cap. dist., 12 m. E. Tropea. Pop. 2,700.—11. a town, prov. Capitanata, 7 m. S.W. Bovino. Pop. 2,500.

MONTMELMART, *Mons Adhemari*, a city of France, cap. arrond., dep. Drome, 26 m. S. Valence, on the Roubion, and on the railway from Lyon to Avignon. Pop. 6,862. It has a comm. college. The vicinity is covered with rich vineyards, plantations of mulberry trees, and orchards.

MONTMELLA, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., cap. cant., 12 m. E.S.E. Avellino. P. 5,800.

MONTELLANO, a town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. S.S.E. Sevilla. Pop. 4,013.

MONTÉLOVEZ, a town of Mexico. [COAHUILA.]

MONTÉLUPO, a comm. and vill. of Tuscany, 12 m. W.S.W. Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 4,877.

MONTÉLUPORE, a town of Pontifical States, deleg. and 6 m. N.N.E. Macerata. Pop. 3,680.

MONTÉ MAGGIORE, a market town of the island Sicily, 29 m. S.E. Palermo. Pop. 5,280.

MONTÉ-MARANO, a town and bishop's see of Naples, cap. cant., 10 m. E. Avellino. Pop. 1,500.

MONTÉ-MARCIANO, a vill. of Italy, Pontif. States, deleg. and 10 m. W.N.W. Ancona. Pop. 4,845.

MONTÉ-MAYOR, a town of Spain, prov. and 14 m. S.S.E. Cordova. Pop. 3,192.

MONTÉMELIANO, a town of Sardinia, prov. Chambergo, on the Isere. Pop. 1,600.

MONTÉ MILETTO, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, cap. cant., 9 m. N.E. Avellino. Pop. 2,400.

MONTÉMILION, a market town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 9 m. E.N.E. Venosa. Pop. 1,420.

MONTÉMOR, two towns of Portugal.—1. (*O-Novo*), prov. Alentejo, 22 m. W.N.W. Évora. Pop. 3,000.—11. (*O-Velho*), prov. Beira, on the Mondego, 12 m. W.S.W. Coimbra. Pop. 2,650.

MONTENDRE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., 11 m. S. Jonzac. Pop. 1,041.

MONTENEGRO or **KARA DIVER**, a country of European Turkey, between lat. 42° 10' and 42° 56' N., lon. 18° 41' and 20° 23' E., bounded E. by Herzegovina and Austrian Albania (Cattaro), and on the other sides by Turkish Albania. Area estimated at 450 sq. m. Pop. (1858) at 125,000, mostly belonging to the Greek church, ignorant and superstitious. Surface forms a series of elevated ridges of limestone rocks, with lofty mountain peaks, some of which are 6,000 or 6,000 feet above the sea, and are generally covered with valuable timber. Climate healthy. Houses of stone, roofed with shingle; there are about 300 villages, but no walled towns; almost every village has its church. Chief products, maize, potatoes, and tobacco; vegetables are extensively exported. The wine of the district between Lake Scutari and Dalmatia is of good quality. Cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs are abundant; fish, which is plentiful, is exported in a dried state. There are few horses; mules and asses are used for draught; carriages are unknown. The only manna is coarse woollens.

Chief occupations, agriculture and fishing. The Montenegrins are hardy, robust and brave. The country is nominally in the Turkish power of Scutari, but the Montenegrins are independent of the Turks; government republican, under the protection of the Czar of Russia. The Vladika is high priest, civil governor, and commander-in-chief of the army. Public rev. 7,843*l.*, including 47,000 florins granted by Russia. In ancient times this country formed part of *Myrica*, it was afterwards a dist. of Servia. In 1853 the Turks sent an army of 34,000 men against Montenegro, and after a few undecisive conflicts, the army was recalled.

MONTENOTTE, a vill. of Sardinia, div. and 26 m. W. Genoa, in the Apennines. Here the French defeated the Austrians 11th April 1790.

MONTÉ-PAGANO, a market town of Naples, Abruzzo Ult. I., near the Adriatic, 15 m. E. Teramo.

MONTÉPELOSO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 24 m. E.N.E. Potenza. P. 5,000.

MONTÉFULCIANO, a city of Tuscany, prov. and 26 m. S.W. Arezzo. Pop. with comm. 11,167. It stands on a mountain enclosed by an embattled wall, and has a fine church, some ancient inscriptions, a seminary, and is famous for its wine.

MONTÉREALE, a fortified town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., 14 m. N.W. Aquila. P. 5,500.

MONTÉREAU (*Condote*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, at the junction of the Seine and Yonne, 16 m. E.S.E. Melan, on railway to Troyes. Pop. 5,466. It has manuf. of earthenware. Steamers ply hence to Paris.

MONTÉREY, a town of the Mexican Confederation, cap. dep. New Leon, on the San Juan river, 180 m. from its mouth, and on the main route from the Rio Grande to Mexico, 115 m. S.E. Coahuila. Pop. about 12,000. It was taken in 1848, by the U. S. army under General Taylor.

MONTÉREY, a seaport town of Upper California, on Monterey Bay, an inlet 24 m. in breadth. 80 m. S. the bay of San Francisco, on a plain

surrounded by wooded hills. It has a church and a custom-house.

MONTESONI, a market town of Naples, prov. Otranto, 5 m. W.S.W. Lecce. Pop. 2,000.

MONTA-ROSA, an aggregate mountain of the Penine Alps, inferior in elevation only to Mont Blanc, from which it is distant 50 m. E.N.E., on the boundary between the Valais and Piedmont, lat. 45° 56' 1" N., lon. 7° 53' 10" E. Height of its principal summit, estimated at 15,208 feet. It sends out ramifications to all the cardinal points, its loftiest peaks being on its N. and S. limbs. On the E., S., and W., its branches are impassable. Its summit was first attained by Zumstein in 1820.

MONTA-ROSSO, two towns of Naples.—I. Sicily, prov. and 27 m. W.N.W. Syracuse. Pop. 6,500.—II. prov. Calabria Ultra, dist. and 10 m. E.N.E. Monteleone. Pop. 2,200.

MONTA-ROTONDO, the loftiest mountain of the island Corsica, 25 m. N.E. Ajaccio. Height 8,768 feet above the sea.

MONTA-RUBIANO, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. & 5 m. S. Fermo. P. 2,500.

MONTERRUBIO, a town of Spain, prov. and 78 m. E.S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 3,200.

MONTA SAN GIULIANO or **OLD TRAPANI**, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Trapani, on a high mountain, (the anc. *Eryx*), 27 m. N.N.E. Marsala. Pop. 7,700. On the mountain *Eryx*, once stood a famed temple of Venus, of which only a few granite pillars remain.

MONTESANO, a market town of Naples, prov. Principato Cit., 11 m. S.E. Diano. Pop. 5,000.

MONTA SAN SAVINO, a town of Tuscany, prov. and 12 m. S.S.W. Arezzo. Pop. 4,121. It stands on a lofty hill enclosed by walls.

MONTA SANT'ANGELO, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, on the S. slope of Mount Gargano, 28 m. N.E. Foggia. Pop. 12,000.

MONTA SANTA MARIA, a town of Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 25 m. N.N.W. Perugia, on a hill close to the Tiber. Pop. 2,000.

MONTA SANTO, a town of the Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 10 m. E.N.E. Macerata, on a hill near the Adriatic, where it has a small haven for fishing-boats. Pop. 5,818.—II. a vill., deleg. and 15 m. N.E. Spoleto. Pop. 1,500. [Agnos.]

MONTA-SABOTIO, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, 13 m. N.N.W. A. vellino. P. 7,200.

MONTA-SOGLIOSO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, on a hill, 9 m. S.S.E. Matera. P. 4,100.

MONTA-SCUDOLO, a town of the Pontif. States, 9 m. S.S.E. Rimini, on the Conca. Pop. 1,915.

MONTA-SILVANO, a vill. of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Cit., dist. and 4 m. N.W. Pescara. Pop. 1,500.

MONTESQUIEU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, 10 m. W.S.W. Auch. Pop. 2,000.

MONTA-QUEIU-LAUGAGIA, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Garonne, cap. cant., 28 m. S.S.W. Toulouse, on the Arise. Pop. 1,320.—II. (Vobestre), same dep., arr. Muret. Pop. 3,918.

MONTESSEUR, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. Versailles. Pop. 1,706.

MONTREUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, arrond. Carpentras, on the Auzon, 11 m. N.E. Avignon. Pop. 4,007.

MONTA-VAIO, a town of Sicily, prov. Girgenti, on the Belice, 16 m. N.W. Sciacca. Pop. 3,000.

MONTAVERACHI, a comm. and town of Tuscany, prov. and 24 m. S.E. Florence, on the Arno. Pop. of comm. 8,868. It is commanded by a castle on a neighbouring height, and has a college, manuf. of silk, twist, woollen stuffs, etc. Here is the museum of the Academy Val d'Arno, rich in fossil remains.

MONTA-VESCOIO, two vills. of Central Italy,

Pontif. Sta.—I. deleg. Pesaro, 4 m. N.N.E. Pergola, with 1,700 inhabitants.—II. deleg. and 15 m. S.E. Forlì, on the Marecchia.—Two hills in Lombardy, deleg. Como, have this name.

MONTAVERDE, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ult., on the Ofanto, 19 m. E.N.E. St. Angelo de Lombardi. Pop. 2,000.—*Monte-Verdi* is a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 40 m. S.S.E. Pisa.

MONTAVERDE ISLANDS, a group, Pacific Ocean, Caroline Islands, in lat. 8° 27' N., lon. 156° E., and consisting of 80 low islets, named after their discoverer, in 1806.

MONTA-VERTOLINI, a market town of Tuscany, prov. and 16 m. W.N.W. Florence. Pop. 1,637.

MONTA-VIDEO, a fortified seaport city, and cap. of the republic Uruguay (or Banda Oriental), S. America, on a peninsula in the estuary of the Plata, 105 m. E.S.E. Buenos Ayres. Lat. 34° 53' 0" S., lon. 56° 15' 0" W. Pop. (1856) 20,000. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, but is ill supplied with water, and except a cathedral, a castle, and the governor's residence, it has no buildings of importance. Climate damp; the heat of summer is oppressive, and storms are frequent. Its port, open to the S.W., is the best on the Plata, and in 1848, the merchandise exported here amounted to 5,573,218 dollars, of which hides stood for 4,124,203 dollars, the remaining goods being beef, butter, hair, feathers, and other animal products, with Chilean copper, and Paraguay tea. Imports consist chiefly of British cottons, woollens, and hardware, flour, wines, colonial produce, salt, and manufactured goods.

MONTA-VIA, one of the Alps. [VISO MONTA.]

MONTA-VAUX, sev. comm. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Lot, 17 m. N.N.E. Cahors. Pop. 1,720.

—II. dep. H. Loire, cap. cant. and 20 m. E.N. 7 Le Puy. Pop. 1,180.—*Montferrand* is the name of several comm. in the central depts of France.

MONTA-FERRAND, a city of France. [CLEMON; FERRAND.]

MONTFERRIER, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ariège, 11 m. S.E. Foix. Pop. 1,894.

MONTFOOT, a town of the Netherlands, prov. and 8 m. W.S.W. Utrecht. Pop. 2,400.

MONTFORD, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 5 m. W.N.W. Shrewsbury. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 406.

MONTFORT, two comm. and towns of France.—I. (*Lomauy*), dep. Seine-et-Oise, 14 m. W.S.W. Versailles. Pop. 1,028.

Simon de Montfort, who headed the first crusade against the Albigenses, was born here in 1165.—II. (*sur Men*), dep. Illet-Villaine, cap. cant., 13 m. W.N.W. Rennes, on the Men. Pop. 1,772. It has manufs. of linen thread, and bleach houses.

MONTFRAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, 11 m. E.N.E. Nîmes. Pop. 2,639.

MONTGISOARD, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Garonne, 8 m. N.W. Villefranche, cap. cant., on the Canal du Midi. Pop. 1,000.

MONTGOMERY, a parl. bor., market town, and pa. of North Wales, cap. co., on the Severn, 20 m. S.W. Shrewsbury. Pop. of pa. 1,248; do. of parl. bor. 1,248. It is pleasantly situated near the foot of a high hill, in the vale of Montgomery. Chief buildings, the church, the guildhall, co. gaol, and house of correction. With the contributory bors. of Llanidloes, Welshpool, Llanfyllin, Machynlleth, and Newtown, it sends 1 mem. to H. of C. The last battle between the Welsh and English took place in the vicinity in 1294.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, an inland co. of North Wales, having N. the cos. Merioneth and Denbigh, E. Salop, S. Radnor, and W. Cardigan. Area 839 sq. m., or 536,990 ac., about one-half of which is uncultivated, and not more than 80,000

under tillage. Pop. 67,335. Surface mountainous, but intersected by some fertile sheltered vales, and well wooded. The mountain Pininfone is partly in this co. Principal rivers, the Severn, Vyrnwy, Wye, and Dee, which rise in the county. Agriculture is much improved; the mountains are chiefly in sheep-walks. Breeds of sheep are celebrated both for their wool and mutton. The pure breed of Welsh ponies, or "Merlins," is still preserved in this co. Cattle, butter, cheese, and superior oak timber, are chief products. Slate forms the general basis of the mountains, and is the principal mineral wrought. The co. is the chief seat of the Welsh hannel manuf., and agricultural labourers are in winter often employed at the loom. Montgomery is divided into 9 hundreds and 47 parishes, mostly in the dioceses of St Asaph and North Wales circuit. Principal towns, Montgomery, Welshpool, Newtown, and Llanfyllin. The co. sends 1 member to House of Commons, and 1 is sent by its bor. Reg. co. electors (1843) 3,066. During the Saxon era, it formed part of the Welsh principality of Powis, and was named Montgomery after one of its Norman conquerors.

MONTGOMERY, many ces., etc., U. S., North America.—I. in E. of New York. Area 356 sq. m. Pop. 31,992.—II. in S.E. of Pennsylvania. Area 608 sq. m. Pop. 68,291.—III. in W. of Maryland. Area 440 sq. m. Pop. 15,960.—IV. in S.W. of Virginia. Area 456 sq. m. Pop. 8,369.—V. in S.W. of N. Carolina. Area 483 sq. m. Pop. 6,872.—VI. in S.E. of Georgia. Area 1,106 sq. m. Pop. 2,154.—VII. in centre of Alabama. Area 941 sq. m. Pop. 29,795.—VIII. in N.W. of Tennessee. Area 448 sq. m. Pop. 21,045.—IX. in E. of Kentucky. Area 544 sq. m. Pop. 9,903.—X. in S.W. of Ohio. Area 468 sq. m. Pop. 38,219.—XI. in centre of Indiana. Area 604 sq. m. Pop. 18,084.—XII. in centre of Illinois. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 6,278.—XIII. in E. of Missouri. Area 694 sq. m. Pop. 5,489.—Also several townships.—I. New York, 83 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 9,938.—II. Pennsylvania, 16 m. S.W. Chambersburg. Pop. 4,360.—III. Ohio, co. Richland. Pop. 2,445.—IV. state and on the Alabama, 160 m. N.E. Mobile. Pop. 4,935. It has large exports of cotton, by steamers to Mobile via the river. A railway connects it with Milledgeville, forming part of the great line of communication between New York and New Orleans.—V. New Jersey, 12 m. S.W. Somerville. Pop. 1,788.

MONTREUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, 20 m. S.E. Jonzac. P. 1,457.

MONTRECHÉ, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., on the Meuse, 8 m. N. Mézières. Pop. 2,399. It has manufs. of glass.

MONTREUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., 20 m. S.W. Mirecourt, on rt. b. of the Saône. Pop. 1,618.

MONTICELLI, two villa. of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. Gaëta. Pop. 1,400 and 1,000.—II. a vill., Pontif. Sta., comarca di Roma, dist. Tivoli.

MONTICELLO, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, prov. and 14 m. S.E. Como. Pop. 1,650.

MONTIERRE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. H. Marne, cap. cant., on the Volre, 8 m. W. S.W. Vassy. Pop. 1,500.—*Montiers-sur-Saône* is a comm. and market town, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., 10 m. S. Ligny. Pop. 1,304.

MONTIELLO, a market town of Sardinia, div. and 28 m. W.N.W. Alessandria. Pop. 3,068.

MONTIGNAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 19 m. N. Sarlat. P. 4,148.

MONTIGNY, numerous comm. and small villa. of France, in the N., N.W., and central depes.—(a-Ros), is a town, dep. Haute-Marne, arrond. Langres, formerly fortified. Pop. 1,311.

MONTIÑO, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. N. Badajoz, on the Guadiana. Pop. 4,150, mostly employed in woollen and linen weaving.

MONTILLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. S.E. Cordova. Pop. 13,224. It has manufs. of linen and woollen cloths, oil-mills, and potteries, and was formerly fortified, but its works were destroyed by Frederick the Catholic in 1508.

MONTIRAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, arrond. Albi. Pop. 2,370.

MONTVILLIERS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 5 m. N.E. Havre. Pop. 4,185. It has a comm. college; tanning, linen bleaching, and sugar refining works.

MONTVALIÈRE, a market town of Russia, gov. Poltava, 20 m. N.N.E. Kremenchug. Pop. 1,800.

MONTVEAN, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, arrond. and 13 m. E. Beaupréau. Pop. 1,470.

MONTVOIX or MONTSCHAN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 16 m. S.S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circ., on the Roër. Pop. 3,193.

MONTVOIX, a vill. and spa of France, dep. Ariège, arr. and 1 m. N. St Giron. Pop. 1,820.

MONTVILHAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 15 m. S.W. Paris. Pop. 1,460. It has a town-hall and hospital.

MONTLIER, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., 15 m. S.E. Jonzac. Pop. 1,920.

MONTLOUIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. E. Pyrénées, 40 m. W.S.W. Perpignan, on a steep rock close to the Tet, in a gorge at the foot of the Pyrénées, with a citadel. Pop. 1,080.—II. a vill., dep. Indre-et-Loire, 61 m. E. Tours, with a station on the Orleans and Tours Railway.

MONTLOUON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, on rt. b. of the Cher, close to the Canal de Berri, 38 m. W.S.W. Moulins. Pop. 8,922. It has manufactures of coarse woollens.

MONTLOUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, 24 m. S.E. Trevoux. P. 2,798. Manufs. cloth for the army, packing-cloth, and sewing thread.

MONTMARIAULT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., 16 m. E. Montignion. Pop. 1,612. It has manufs. of cutlery and machinery, and trade in coal and agricultural produce.

MONTMARTIN-SUR-MER, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, close to the English Channel, 6 m. S.W. Coutances. Pop. 1,520.

MONTMARTIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, forming a N. suburb of Paris, within the new line of fortifications. Pop. 23,112. It is a favourite Sunday resort for the Parisians, and has many inns and villas, with an asylum for the aged, two schools, oil-cloth factories, scagliola works, woollen mills, and gypsum quarries.

MONTMÉRY, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., on the Chiers, 25 m. N. Verdun. Pop. 2,649. It is defended by extensive outworks, and has barracks, military hospital, prison, and manufactures of hosiery and leather.

MONTMELLAN or MONTMIGLIANO, a fortified town of Sardinia, Savoy, on the Isère, 7 m. S.E. Chambéry. Pop. 1,600.

MONTMÉREL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ain, 9 m. N. Trevoux, on the Saône. P. 1,508.

MONTMÉRAIL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Marne, 23 m. S.W. Epernay. Pop. 2,370. It has manufs. of cutlery. A battle was fought here in 1814, between the French and the Allies.

MONTMORENCY or ENGLISH, a comm. and vill.

of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 11 m. E.S.E. Pontotoc. Pop. 5,148. It has manufactures of lace and embroidery.

Montmorillon, a river of Lower Canada, which joins the St. Lawrence 6 m. N.E. Quebec, after forming a cataract 280 feet in height.

Montmorillon, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, 17 m. E.S.E. Poitiers. Pop. 5,228.

Montmorillon, a town of Austria, Lombardy, delag. and 10 m. E.S.E. Lodi, on the Serio, 24 m. above its junction with the Adda. Pop. 1,815.

Montmorillon, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, 8 m. W.S.W. Il Vasto. Pop. 2,500.

Montmorillon, two comm. and towns of France.

—I. dep. Loire-Inf., on the Loire, near its mouth, 29 m. W.N.W. Nantes. Pop. 5,028.—II. dep. Loire-et-Cher, 24 m. W.N.W. Blois. Pop. 3,180.

It has cavalry barracks, and manufs. of linen fabrics, woollen hosiery, paper, and leather.

Montmorillon, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, 10 m. W.N.W. Carcassonne. Pop. 1,760.

Montmorillon, two towns of Naples.—I. prov. Molise, 24 m. S.E. Larino. Pop. 1,500.—II. prov. Abruzzo-Ult. I., 6 m. S.W. Teramo. P. 2,300.

Montmorillon, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. E.N.E. Cordova, on a height near the Guadalquivir. Pop. 10,733. It has manufs. of linen and woollen cloths, and several potteries.

Montmorillon, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ult., dist. and 11 m. N. Salerno. Pop. 6,200.

Montmorillon, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in E. of Pennsylvania. Area 206 sq. m. Pop. 13,239.

Montpelier, a township of the U. S., North America, with a vill. cap. state Vermont, in a plain on Lake Winocoki, 37 m. E. Lake Champlain. Pop. of vill. 1,447; do. of township 2,510.

Montpelier, a city of France, cap. dep. Hérault, near the sea, and on the railway from Nîmes to Cette, 75 m. W.N.W. Marseille. Pop. 45,811. Mean temperature of year 59°-5, winter 44°-2, summer 76°-1, Fahr. It is situated on the slope of a hill. Has a university, academy for the depts. Hérault, Aveyron, Aude, and E. Pyrenees; a tribunal of commerce, a school of engineers, a seminary, with schools of medicine and pharmacy; a national college, normal schools, museums of painting and sculpture, public library of 30,000 vols., and a botanic garden. Its manufs. comprise blankets, cottons, muslins, paper-hangings, corsets, and surgical instruments. Among its chief ornaments are the gate and the splendid promenade of Peyron. It was built in the 10th century out of the ruins of *Maugelonna*. Louis XIII. took it from the Calvinists in 1622. *Montpelier* attracts many strangers by its economical and literary advantages.

Montpelier, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. and 10 m. N.N.E. Blom.

Mont-Pendou, a mtn. of Spain. [Pyrénées]

Montpeyroux, two comm. & villa. of France.—I. dep. Hérault, 9 m. E.S.E. Lodève. P. 1,610.

—II. dep. Aveyron, arrond. Espalion. P. 2,000.

Montpeyroux, several comm. & villa. of France.

—I. dep. Ardèche, 12 m. N.N.W. Largentière. Pop. 2,902.—II. dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 10 m. N.N.W. Agen. Pop. 1,697.—III. dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 16 m. N.N.E. Montauban. Pop. 1,099.

Montpeyroux, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Loire, 23 m. N.E. Maçon. Pop. 2,259.

Montquintin, a pa., Scotl. [Montquintin]

Montreuil, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, cap. cant., 11 m. W. Carcassonne. Pop. 3,470. It stands on a height, and has a fine church, and an hospital.—II. a comm. and town, dep. Gers, 29 m. N.W. Auch. Pop. 2,731.

Montreuil (formerly the Indian vill. *Hachetaga*),

the second city and river port, and the chief seat of commerce of Lower Canada, British North America, on the S.E. side of the island of same name in the river St. Lawrence, 140 m. S.W. Quebec. Lat. 45° 30' N., lon. 73° 58' W. Pop. (1851) 77,881, of French Canadian, Scotch, English, and Irish descent. Mean temperature of year 48°-3, winter 17°-5, summer 71°-3, Fahr. It is divided into an upper and a lower town; the latter, along the river, being the trading quarter, and the former the residence of the principal merchants. The Roman Catholic cathedral is a fine building, 235 feet in length, by 134 do. in breadth, faced with stone, having six towers, and capable of containing 10,000 persons. Here are also several other Roman Catholic churches and monastic establishments, the latter comprising the *hôtel Dieu*, and asylums of the grey and black sisters. The English church in Grecian style, Scotch and American Protestant churches, general hospital, gov. house, bank, ordnance office, 4 market houses, and the statue of Nelson, on a Doric pillar, are principal structures. During the riots of 1849, the Parliament house and valuable library were burned. *Montreal* has a college, besides the University of McGill college, endowed by a citizen in 1814, and chartered in 1821; royal grammar, and many other schools, public libraries, and institutions. Several newspapers are printed here. It has a harbour and wharves. In 1850, 294 ships, with an aggregate burden of 51,788 tons entered; and 312, burden 49,942 tons, cleared. Registered, 91 sailing vessels, 3,717 tons; steamers 14, burden 1,289 tons.

Montreal is connected by railway with New York, Boston and Portland. Victoria Bridge, which conveys the line of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada across the St. Lawrence at Montreal. Was commenced in 1854, and completed in 1859.

It is a tubular bridge, on the same principle as the Britannia bridge of North Wales, but 6,600 feet in length, or more than four times as long, and consists of 25 spans of sufficient height to allow of uninterrupted steam navigation. This magnificent bridge completes the entire chain of railway communication between the Atlantic and the Western States of America. Weight of iron used for the tubes, 10,400 tons, and the stone 205,000 tons. Trade in furs has declined, but it has increasing trade in cast-iron founding, distilling, brewing, and ship-building, with factories for soap, candles, tobacco, hardware, and floor-cloth.

A destructive fire occurred here on the 8th and 9th July 1852, when 1,108 houses were destroyed, of the estimated value of \$40,814. It was founded in 1640, and taken from the French in 1760.—

Montreal Island, in the middle of the St. Lawrence, is 32 m. in length and 10 m. in breadth.

Montreuil, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Tarn, 17 m. E. Albi. Pop. 5,548.

Montreuil, a comm. and town of France, dep. H.-Garonne, 8 m. W. St. Gaudens. Pop. 2,846.

Montreuil, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., arr. and 9 m. E. Ancenis. Pop. 2,159.

Montreuil, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arr. & 9 m. E. Loches. Pop. 781.

Montreuil, several comm., towns, and villa. of France.—I. (*sur Mer*), dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., on the Canche, 8 m. from its mouth, with a station on the Amiens branch of the N. Railway, 20 m. S.S.E. Boulogne. Pop. 3,939. It is enclosed by a rampart, and defended by a hill-fortress. Has manufs. of linen cloths.—II. (*sur Bois*), dep. Seine, 84 m. E. Paris. Pop. 2,810, employed in manufs. of enamelled leather and porcelain.—III. (*Belley*), dep. Maine-et-Loire,

near the Thoud, 9 m. S.S.W. Saumur. Pop. 2,100.—IV. (*le Châtel*), a vill., dep. Sarthe, arrond. and 19 m. W.S.W. Mamers. Pop. 1,340.

Montreux, a large vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 14 m. S.E. Lausanne. Pop. of pa. 2,800.

MONTREVAULT, a comm. and town, France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. Beaupreau. Pop. 780.

MONTREVEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, arrond. Bourg, on the Reyssouze. P. 1,401.

MONTRECHARD, a comm. and town, France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. cant., on the Cher, 18 m. S.S.W. Blois. Pop. 1,300. It was formerly fortified.

MONTRELOUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, on rt. b. of the Aveyron, 18 m. E.N.E. Montauban. Pop. 1,585.

MONTREMAUD, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Drôme, 23 m. N.N.E. Valence. Pop. 1,500.

Montrose, a royal and parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 34 m. S.W. Aberdeen, on a peninsula between Montrose basin and the North Sea, at the mouth of the South Esk, across which it communicates with its suburb Inch, by a suspension bridge 439 feet in length. Lat. of lighthouse, 56° 42' 5" N., lon. 2° 28' W. Pop. of pa. 15,822; do. of bor. 15,298. It has a collegiate pa. church, various other churches and chapels, a town-hall, gaol, lunatic asylum, infirmary, Dorward's house of refuge, an academy, trades' school, custom-house, exchange, and news room, with numerous public and private schools, a subscription library, mechanics' institute, museum, antiquarian and other societies, weekly newspapers, branch banks, some flax spinning mills, and manufs. of dowlas, duck, sheeting, sail-cloth, bagging, etc. It has also tanneries, breweries, soap, starch, and machine factories. East the town are the "Links" or downs, forming public grounds extending to the sea. Montrose basin is an expansion of the South Esk, about 3 m. in circuit, but shallow; the harbour, however, in the Esk, at high water, is accessible for the largest ships, and lined with quays, wet docks, and docks for ship-building, with two lighthouses at its entrance. Principal exports are manufactured goods, salmon, stone, and agricultural produce, to Dundee, Leith, London, and Glasgow; and Montrose is stated to export more corn than any other Scottish port. Imports coal, lime, slate, and iron. The port comprises all the coast from the Tay to Bervie, including Arbroath. Steamers communicate between it and London, Leith, Dundee, and Aberdeen, and it is connected with Edinburgh and Aberdeen by railway. Montrose unites with Arbroath, Brechin, Forfar, and Bervie in sending 1 member to H. of C. Here, in 1290, Balliol is said to have surrendered the Scottish crown to Edward I. of England. The Marquis of Montrose was born here in 1612, and also Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., a financial reformer.

MONTROUVEN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, forming a S. suburb of Paris, beyond the fortifications. Pop. 9,223. It comprises the asylum Rochefoucauld, a theatre near Mont Parnasse; and has manufs. of spermaceti candles, soap, glue, colours and varnishes, steam and locomotive engines, hydraulic presses, etc. Here is the entrance to the catacombs, extending beneath Paris. The comm. of *Petit-Montrogus* is now enclosed by the fortifications.

MONTROUSSET, a British W. India isl., Leeward group, midway between Guadaloupe and Nevis, and 27 m. S.W. Antigua. Lat. 16° 45' N., lon. 62° 20' W. Area 47 sq. m. Pop. (1851) 7,800, of whom 6-7ths were blacks. Surface mountainous, rising to 2,500 feet above the sea, and broken

by numerous chasms. Climate comparatively healthy. Soil light and volcanic, and it produces some of the best coffee and sugar in the West Indies. In 1845, 777 hhds. of sugar, 816 puncheons of molasses, and 36 do. of rum, were exported, besides cotton, wool, arrow-root, and tamarinds, the total value of exports amounting to 18,925*l.*, and of imports to 26,372*l.* In the same year, the vessels entering and clearing out of the colony had an aggregate burden of about 5,200 tons. Total revenue in do. 2,142*l.* The island was discovered and named by Columbus in 1493. Chief town, Plymouth, on its S.W. coast.

MONT ST JEAN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 11 m. S.E. Brussels, immediately E. of the field where was fought the action of Waterloo, called by the French the battle of Mont St Jean.

MONT ST MICHEL, a steep and fortified rock, off the coast of Normandy, in Cancale Bay, 7 m. S.W. Avranches. On its summit is an irregular town. Pop. 1,000.

MONTSTA, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Mayenne, arrond. and 13 m. E.N.E. Laval, on the Dinard. P. 1,405. It has manufs. of Enna.

MONT-TANDRE, one of the Jura mountains, Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the S.E. side of the Lake of Joux, 16 m. N.W. Lausanne. Height 5,538 feet. Its lower slopes are well wooded.

MONT TERNIER, a former dep. under the French empire of Napoleon I., partly composed of the N.W. part of the Swiss cant. Bern, with Porentruy for its cap., and named after a mountain 3 m. S.E. thereof in the Jura chain, on which are vestiges of a camp established by Julius Cæsar, and partly of the arrond. Montbelliard, in the dep. Doubs, France.

MONTUERI, a town of the Balearic Isles, Majorca, 17 m. E. Palma. Pop. 2,783.

MONTVILLIERS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., with a station on the Paris and Havre Railway, 8 m. N. Rouen. Pop. 4,185. It was visited by a destructive waterspout in 1845.

MONTVILLE, a tnsbp. U. S., N. Amer., Maine, 27 m. E.N.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,878.—II. a tnsbp., Connecticut, 30 m. S.E. Hartford. Pop. 1,548.

MONTUSK, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 19 m. W.N.W. Aberdeen, between the rivers Don and Oyne. Pop. 940. It has granite quarries.

MONZA, *Modetia*, a town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 9½ m. N.N.E. Milan, with which and with Como, it is connected by railway, on the Lambr. Pop. (1851) 18,973. It was the cap. of the Lombard kingdom of Italy, and has a cathedral, built by the celebrated Queen Theodolinda, in the 6th century, and where her relics, with the iron crown and regalia of Lombardy, are kept; a royal palace, with gardens, the usual residence of the Austrian viceroy; the ancient Lombard palace, now a court-house; a theatre, gymnasium, two hospitals, and extensive manufs. of coarse cotton stuffs, hats, and leather.

MONTEMBANO, a market town of Austria, Lombardy, prov. & 18 m. N.N.W. Mantua. The French gained a victory over the Austrians here in 1800.

MONKIE or **MONIE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, 3 m. N.E. Crieff. Area about 48 sq. m., mostly amongst the Grampians. Pop. 1,139. It has several ancient remains, including the reputed fort of Fingal, tomb of Ossian; and Monkie castle.

MONSON, a fortified town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. S.E. Huesca, on the Cinca. Pop. 2,590.

MOODKEE, a vill. of North-West Hindostan, Rajpootana, about 28 m. S.E. Ferozepoor. Pop. 8,000. Here in 1845, the first action took place between the Sikhs and the British forces, when the former were repulsed.

MOONNA, a town of the U. S., North America, Ohio, co. New York. Pop. 3,363.

MOONABAD, a considerable town of Hindustan, dom. and 30 m. S.W. Jeypoor, with a mosque, some good gardens, and several Jain temples.

MOON, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 30 m. N.N.W. Venlo. Louis of Nassau was here conquered and killed by the Spaniards in 1574.

MOORWAN (prob. the anc. *Malli*), a city of the Punjab, in its S. part, rating in importance immediately after Lahore and Amritsar, near the Chenab, 50 m. N.W. Bhawalpoor, and 190 m. S.W. Lahore. Estimated pop. 80,000. It is enclosed by a brick wall, and defended on its N. side by a strong fortress, containing a palace and mosque. Houses of burnt brick, lofty, and flat roofed; streets narrow and gloomy. Here are several Mohammedan tombs, and many Hindoo temples, and around the town are extensive ruins. Bazaars large, and well supplied; and manufactures of silks, cottons, shawls, and brocades are actively carried on, as are extensive banking transactions. It was taken by the British in 1849, and in same year the fort and many houses were destroyed by a flood of the river.

MOORVEN or **MOORVIA**, a large vill. of Scinde, 80 m. N. Sehwan, on the route to Larkhana. Lat. 26° 47' N., lon. 67° 54' E.

MOORE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, with a vill. 1 m. S.S.W. Timolin. Area 7,281 ac. Pop. 1,073.

MOORCHY, and **MOORUK**, two towns of India.—I. in the Decan, Nizam's dom., on the Godavery, 88 m. S.S.E. Aurangabad.—II. in the protected Sikh territory, 117 m. N.W. Delhi.

MOORZIN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 3 m. N.N.W. Cupar. Area 1,375 ac. Pop. 198.

MOOR, a town of West Hungary, co. and 16 m. N.W. Stuhlweissenburg. Pop. 7,000. It has a citadel, a monastery, barracks, several Protestant churches, and a trade in wines.

MOORSUNG, a town of Germany, republic and 4 m. S. the city of Hamburg. Pop. 1,773.

MOORBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.S.E. Horncastle. Area 950 ac. Pop. 159.

MOORDEBICHT, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 9 m. N.E. Rotterdam. Pop. 1,904.

MOORE, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 4½ m. E.N.E. Ballinasloe. Area 21,013 ac. Pop. 3,770.

MOORE, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Runcorn, with a station on the London and North-Western Railway, 3 m. S.W. Warrington. Pop. 338.

MOORE, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Northampton. Pop. 2,615.—II. a co. in centre of North Carolina. Area 650 sq. m. Pop. 9,342.

MOORGHABUR, a river of Afghanistan and independent Turkistan, rises in the Huzareh territory, flows N.W. into the Khiva dominions, and beyond Merv is lost in the sands, after a course of about 250 m. Merochak is the only town of consequence on its banks.

MOORGHABUR, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, 70 m. N.E. Shiraz, immediately N. the ruins of *Pasargadae*.

MOORLINCH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6½ m. E. Bridgewater. Ac. 8,520. Pop. 2,438.

MOORSHEDABAD, a city of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, of which latter it was formerly the cap., extending along the Ganges for about 8 m., 11½ m. N. Calcutta. Lat. 24° 11' N., lon. 96° 18' E. Pop. estimated at 145,000. It is meanly built, and its only remarkable edifice is

the palace of the nabob, a large white building, in the European style; but many mosques are scattered through the city, and here are the remains of a Mohammedan palace, built out of the ruins of Gour. It is the seat of one of the six courts of circuit under the Bengal presidency, and of a British college, founded in 1820.

MOORSHEDABAD, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 23° 45' and 24° 47' N., lon. 87° 52' and 88° 41' E. Area 1,866 sq. m. Pop. 1,045,000. In the E. part, it is low, level, subject to inundations during the autumn rains, and abounds in small lakes. In the W. part are hills, from which several torrents descend, and flow into the Ganges or its affluents, and irrigate the country. Principal products, rice, sugarcane, oil-seeds, pulse, and indigo. The mulberry is cultivated for feeding silk-worms. Chief towns, Moorshedabad, the cap., Jeanjanj, Jellinghee, and Suti.

MOORSLIEDT, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 9 m. N.E. Ypres. Pop. 6,338.

MOORSLEY, a tushp. of England, co. and 4½ m. N.E. Durham, pa. Houghton-le-Spring. P. 942.—*Moortown* is a station on the Lincolnshire branch of the Midland Railway, 7 m. N. Market-Raisen.

MOORWINSLOW, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6 m. N.N.W. Stratton. Area 7,780 ac. P. 1,044.

MOORZEELT, a vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., 4 m. W. Courtrai. Pop. 660.

MOOSE, a river of British North America, enters James' Bay, in conjunction with the Abitibie, after a N.E.ward course estimated at 250 miles.

MOOSE HEAD, a lake of the U. S., North America, Maine, gives origin to the Kennebeck river. Length 30 m., greatest breadth 12 m.—(*Hilloek*), a mountain of New Hampshire, 14 m. E. Haverhill. Elevation of N. peak 4,636 feet.

MOOSE ISLAND, West Indies, Bahamas, 25 m. S.E. the Great Bahama Island.

MOORVIE, a town of India, peninsula of Kattywar, prov. Guzerat, 300 m. N.W. Bombay. The subdivision annexed contains 110 towns and villages, with an estimated pop. of 24,000. It pays an annual tribute of 6,000*l.* to the Gulcowar.

MOOSH or **MUSH**, a town of Turkish Armenia, pash. and 33 m. S.S.E. Erzeroum, cap. dist., in a fine plain N. the Niphates mountains. Pop. about 700 Mohammedan, and 500 Armenian, fanmhea. It is built around a conical hill, and has well supplied bazaars, seven mosques, and four churches. Coarse cotton cloths are manufactured here.

MOQUEHNA, a town of S. Peru, dep. and 93 m. S.E. Arequipa, cap. prov., on the great route W. of the Cordillera. Pop. 10,000.

MORA, several towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 15 m. E.S.E. Teruel. Pop. 2,836.—II. prov. and 30 m. W. Tarragona, on rt. b. of the Ebro, with 3,600 inhabitants, and well frequented mineral baths.—III. prov. and 20 m. S.E. Toledo. P. 5,267. Its sword factory, once celebrated, has now fallen into decay.

MORA, the cap. town of Mandara, Central Africa, founded about 1814, is situated in a basin enclosed by a semicircular ridge of mountains. Lat. about 10° 30' N., lon. 14° 48' E.

MORADABAD, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, N.W. provs., enclosed by Bareilly, Alighur, Delhi, Meerut, Beharunpoor, and Kumaon. Area 2,967 sq. m. Pop. 297,382. Surface alternately undulating and flat, cultivated and waste. Soil mostly sandy. Products, rice, wheat, sugar, and numerous fruits. *Moradabad*, the chief town, is on a ridge between the Ramganga and

Ganges, 90 m. N.E. Delhi. Pop. 45,880. It is irregular, and has no public buildings of importance, but is the seat of a thriving trade. W. the town are cantonments for a native regiment.

MORAL DE CALATRAYA, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. E.S.E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 4,612.

MORANNE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Sarthe, 20 m. N. Angers. Pop. 1,238.

MORANO, *Murranum*, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria-Citt. 6 m. N.W. Castrovillari. Pop. 8,380. It is commanded by a fine Gothic castle, and has manufs. of silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics.—II. a market town of Sardinia, div. Alessandria, prov. Casale, 1½ m. W. Balsola, on the Po. Pop. 4,199.

MORANT, a river of Jamaica, co. Surrey, enters Morant Bay (Caribbean Sea) 22 m. E.S.E. Kingston. At its mouth is the vill. Morant Town.—*Morant Point* is the E. extremity of the island, in lat. 17° 55' N., lon. 76° 11' W., and on which a cast-iron lighthouse has been erected.—12 m. W.S.W. is the inlet *Port Morant*.

MORAN, a lake of Scotland, in W. of co. Inverness, 14 m. S. Loch Nevis. Length 8 miles.

MORAS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Drôme, 25 m. N. Valence. Pop. 4,229.

MORAT (LAKE OF), (Germ. *Murten See*), a lake of Switzerland, cant. Fribourg and Vaud, 2 m. S.E. the Lake of Neuchâtel, and connected with it by the river Broye, which traverses the Lake of Morat. Length 7 m., breadth 2 m. Banks low, fertile, and agreeable. On its E. and S. sides are the towns Morat and Yverhoes.

MORAT (Germ. *Murten*), a town of Switzerland, cant. and 8 m. N.W. Fribourg, on the S.E. bank of the Lake of Morat. Pop. 1,533. It is partially enclosed by walls, and has an hospital, Protestant college, schools, transit trade, and some Roman antiquities, whence it is supposed to have been a suburb of the ancient *Aventicum*. Immediately S.W. of it, the Swiss totally defeated the invading army of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, 22d June 1476.

MORATA, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Madrid, on the Tajuna. Pop. 2,500.

MORATALLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. N.N.W. Murcia, on an afflu. of the Segura. P. 7,933.

MORAVA, *Margus*, the principal river of Servia, through the centre of which it flows, joining the Danube, 6 m. N.E. Semendria. It is formed by the junction of the E. and W. Morava, 33 m. W. Nissa, whence the resulting stream has a N. direction, and a course of 115 miles.

MORAVI, a town of Eastern Africa, to the S. of Nyassi, thence called the Lake of Moravi.

MORAVIA (Germ. *Mähren*), a prov. of the Austrian empire which, with Austrian Silesia, forming circs. incorporated with it in 1783, lies mostly between lat. 48° 41' and 50° 12' N., lon. 15° 10' and 19° E., having E. Galicia and Hungary, S. Austria, W. Bohemia, and N. Prussian Silesia. Area 10,239 sq. m. Pop. (1834) 1,972,165. Moravia, like Bohemia, forms an elevated plateau, inclined towards the S., and almost surrounded by mountains, having S. and E. the Carpathians, N. and W. the Moravian mountains, and N.E. the Sudetic mountains; it belongs almost entirely to the basin of the Danube, to which most of its waters are conveyed by the river Marsh or Morava, except in the E., where the Oder and some of its branches rise. Soil very fertile. Climate milder than in most countries in the same latitude. Sufficient corn is produced for home consumption. Fine flax is raised, and fruits are plentiful. Vineyards were formerly so numerous that in 1808 the government prohibited the ap-

propriation of more land for the vine. Grazing lands are extensive, and live stock of all kinds numerous. Principal mineral products are iron, coal, and clay for pipe-bowls, etc., with some copper and lead; the gold and silver mines were mostly abandoned in the 15th and 16th centuries. Woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, and thread are made on a large scale; other manufs. are of silks, leather, paper, potash, glass, and beet-root sugar. Principal imports, raw produce, as wool, oil, flax, raw cotton, silk, and cattle, with wines and hardwares. Trade is facilitated by means of the railway to Vienna. Pop. about two-thirds Slavonian, & one-third German, among whom are many Jews. Government administered by an officer, with direct authority from Vienna, but the marquise has its own assembly of clergy, nobility, knights, and citizens, who meet annually to apportion the mode of raising and distributing the revenue. It was formerly comprised in 6 circles, but since 1849 it has been divided into the 2 regencies of Brunn and Olmütz, and 25 bishoprics. In the 9th century, Moravia was the centre of a powerful kingdom, comprising also Bohemia, Silesia, and parts of N. Germany and Hungary. In 1805 it was the great theatre of war between the French and Austro-Russian armies.

MORAVIA, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 166 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,876.

MORAY, *MURRAYSHIRE* or *ELGINSHIRE*, a northern co. of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Moray Firth, E. and S.E. by Banffshire, and for 25 m. by the river Spey, S. and W. by Inverness and Nairn shires. Area 840 sq. m., or 538,600 ac., of which 150,000 ac. are cultivated, 200,000 uncultivated, and 217,600 unprofitable. Pop. 33,939. The co. consists of a champaign alluvial and fertile district, on the borders of the Firth, and a mountainous district to the S. and S.W. Primary granitic rocks prevail in this latter region, and old red sandstone, limestone, and traces of oolitic strata form the basis of the low country, a deep alluvial clay prevailing along the valley of the Firth, and a gravel and conglomerate forming the sub-soil of the interior. Principal rivers, Spey, Findhorn, and Lossie. Loch-in-dorch, Loch Spynie, and Loch-na-bo, are the chief collections of water. Soil varies from deep loam to light sandy, and is highly cultivated. Climate mild, and comparatively dry (for temperature see *ELGIN*). All the usual agricultural crops are raised; and so fertile is the county, that it formerly received the name of the "Garden of Scotland." Farms range in extent from 50 to 300 acres. It manufs. woollens, and has tanneries and distilleries. Chief exports, grain, cattle, and agricultural produce, salmon, and timber from the ancient forests of Strathspey and Darnaway. The co. contains two royal bors., Elgin and Forres, and bor. of barony, Fochabers, and the seaports Garmouth, Lossiemouth, Burchhead, and Findhorn. It is divided into 15 entire pajs., and 5 which are partially in other contiguous cos. The co. contains numerous antiquities. It sends, along with Nairnshire, 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1848) 690. The ancient *Province of Moray* contained, besides the modern co., the co. of Nairn, and part of Inverness and Banffshire. The *Moray Firth* is the largest indentation on the Scottish coast, the entrance from Kilmaird Head in the S., to Duncansby Head, co. Caithness, being 75 m. across. The Firth extends S.W. for about 75 m., Cromarty & Beaulieu Firths forming branches.

MORAZCQUE, a town, and market town of France, dep. Nord, 2 m. S. Hazebrouck. P. 2,816.

MONTEBATE, a mkt. town of Austria, Lombardy, prov. Valtellina, on the Adda, 38 m. N.E. Como. P. 3,366. Its neighbourhood is reputed for cheese.

MONMOUTH (Moorish *Umm-cr-R'wih*), a river of N.W. Africa, rises in Mount Atlas, separates the kingdoms Morocco and Fez, and after a W.N.W. course of 330 m., enters the Atlantic at Asamor.

MONMOUTH, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Jura, 24 m. E.S.E. Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 2,087.

MONMOUTH, a maritime dep. of France, in the W., formed of part of the old prov. Bretagne, having E. the depts. Ille-et-Vilaine and Loire-Inférieure, S. the Atlantic, S. and W. Finistère, and N. Côtes-du-Nord. Area 2,640 sq. miles. Pop. 478,172. The coasts on the Atlantic in the S. are much indented; the chief bay is Morbihan, from which the dep. is named. Near the coast are the islands Groix, Belle-Ile, Honat, and numerous islets. Climate mild, but humid. Surface traversed by ramifications of the mountains of Arree from N. to S., and watered by the Vilaine, Oust, Blavet, and Scorff. It is very fertile in some parts, but nearly one-half is occupied by vast heaths, intermixed with excellent pasturage. Corn is raised sufficient for consumption. Lint, hemp, inferior wine, cider, butter, and honey, are the principal products. Horses, cattle, and sheep are extensively reared. Minerals comprise iron and lead; chief industry, iron forging and manu. of linen. The dep. is divided into the arronds. of Lorient, Ploermel, Pontivy, and Vannes.

MONMOUTH, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon. 2½ m. N.W. Stilton. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 123.

MONMOUTH-BISHOP, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon. 6 m. N.W. Crediton. Area 6,940 ac. Pop. 1,854.

MONMOUTH (DENT DŨ), one of the summits of the Alps, in Switzerland, between the cants. Vaud and Valais. Elevation of the Tête Noire, 9,757 feet.

MONMOUTH, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, 21 m. S.W. Campobasso. Pop. 5,000. It is enclosed by walls, has a castle, and manufactures of linens and cottons.

MONMOUTH, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 4½ m. W. Duddington. Area 2,010 ac. Pop. 667.

MONMOUTH, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 8 m. W.S.W. Rennes. P. 2,687.

MONMOUTH, two pas. of England.—I co. Dorset, 5½ m. N.N.E. Wareham. Area 7,670 ac. Pop. 1,918.—II. (*Steeple*), a pa., co. Cambridge, 5 m. W.N.W. Royston. Ac. 5,000. P. 888. [MORDON.]

MONMOUTH, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. E.S.E. Hereford. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 577.

MONMOUTH, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. and 4½ m. N.W. Berwick. Area 3,328 ac. Pop. 427, partly employed in fisheries. The coast is defended by bold cliffs.

MONMOUTH, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 9½ m. S.S.W. London. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 623.

MONMOUTH, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 2½ m. E.N.E. Bishop's Castle. Area 3,170 ac. Pop. 260.

MONMOUTH (Peloponnesus). [GIBBON.]

MONMOUTH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. N.N.W. Bampton. Area 4,130 ac. Pop. 514.

MONMOUTH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 6 m. S.E. Kelso. Area about 59 sq. m. P. 667.

MONMOUTH BAY or LANCASTER BAY, an extensive inlet of the Irish Sea, on the W. coast of England, co. Lancaster, between the peninsula of Furness, with Walney Island on the N., and the projection of coast terminating near Fleetwood on the S. Length 16 m., average breadth 16 m. It receives the Leven, Ken, Lune, and Wyre rivers. A broad arm of this bay is fordable at low water.

MONMOUTH, a considerable town of British India, presid. Bombay, 34 m. S.E. Poona, and having a remarkably handsome domed edifice.

MONMOUTH, a town, U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 14 m. N.E. Norristown. Pop. 2,248.—II. a township, Missouri, co. Scott. Pop. 1,218.

MONMOUTH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6½ m. S.S.W. Totness. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 162.

MONMOUTH, a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. N.E. Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 6,311. It stands on a steep slope, commanded by a fortress, and has some interesting Roman antiquities.

MONMOUTH (SIBERA), Spain. [SEEKES MONMOUTH.]

MONMOUTH, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 3½ m. E.N.E. Whitehaven. Area 2,340 ac. P. 1,311.

MONMOUTH, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. and 11 m. E.N.E. Liege. It has zinc mines.

MONMOUTH, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. S.E. Winchester. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 107.

MONMOUTH, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Isère, 8 m. N. La Tour du Pin. Pop. 1,336.

MONMOUTH, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, on the Loing, near its mouth, and on junction with the Seine, 7 m. W.S.W. Montargis. Pop. 1,672. It is enclosed by decayed walls, entered by 3 gates, and has a ruined castle.

MONMOUTH, several pas. of England.—I. co. Dorset, with a station on the London and S.W. Railway, 7½ m. E.S.E. Dorchester. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 277.—II. co. Essex, 11 m. W. Chelmsford. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 544.—III. co. North, 2 m. S.E. Southwell. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 140.—IV. (*Corbet*), co. Salop, 4½ m. S.E. Wem. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 283.—V. (*Mende*), co. and 1 m. N.E. Buckingham. Area 1,200 ac. P. 573.—VI. (*North*), co. Berks, 8 m. W. Wallingford. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 322.—VII. (*Say*), co. Salop, 3 m. W.S.W. Drayton-in-Hales. Area 5,350 ac. Pop. 701.—VIII. (*South*), co. Berks, 3½ m. W.S.W. Wallingford. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 420.—IX. (*Valence*), co. Gloucester, 4½ m. W.N.W. Stroud. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 307.

MONMOUTH BAY, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, East Australia, between lat. 27° 30' S, lon. 151° E. Length 70 m. It is sheltered seaward by Moreton and Stradbroke islands, the former 26 m. in length by 5 m. in breadth; it contains many other isls., and receives the Brisbane and Logan rivers. It was made a convict settlement in 1849.

MONMOUTH-HAMPTON, a pa. and market town of England, co. Devon, 13 m. W.S.W. Exeter. Area of pa. 7,870 ac. Pop. 1,868. The town, on an eminence near the verge of Dartmoor, has a church; in the vicinity are several druidical remains.

MONMOUTH-IN-THE-MARSH, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 26 m. E.N.E. Gloucester. Area 900 ac. Pop. 1,612. The town, on the ancient Roman Foss-way, and connected by railway with Stratford, has some manu. of linens.

MONMOUTH, a market town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. Saluzzo, cap. mand., on the Po, 22 m. S.S.W. Turin. Pop. 3,260.

MONMOUTH, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., 12 m. S.E. Amiens. Pop. 2,243, who manufacture hosiery and paper.

MONMOUTH, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Jura, on the Bienne, 25 m. E.S.E. Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 3,183. It has manufactures of cotton thread.

MONMOUTH or MONVIL, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 6½ m. E.S.E. Fishguard. Pop. 136.

MONMOUTH, numerous cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. Virginia, in its N. part. Area 296 sq. m. Pop. 3,557.—II. Georgia, near its centre. Area 274 sq. m. Pop. 10,744.—III. Alabama, in its N. part, bordered N. by the river Tennessee. Area 714 sq. m. Pop. 10,135.—IV. Tennessee, on Emory river, cap. Montgomery. Area 358 sq. m.

Pop. 3,430.—V. Kentucky, in its E. part. Area 803 sq. m. Pop. 7,320.—VI. Ohio, in its S.E. part, on Muskingum river. Area 324 sq. m. Pop. 28,585.—VII. Indiana, near its centre. Area 453 sq. m. Pop. 14,576.—VIII. Illinois, near its centre, bounded W. by the Illinois. Pop. 16,064.—IX. Missouri, in its central part. Area 640 sq. m. Pop. 4,750.—Also, several townships.—I. in Ohio, co. Morgan. Pop. 2,303.—II. Ohio, co. Butler. Pop. 1,706.

MORGAERTEN, a mountain of Switzerland, on the boundary of the cantons Schwytz and Zug, 5 m. N. Schwytz, and where, on 15th November 1315, 1,800 Swiss defeated an army of 20,000 men under Leopold of Austria, this being the first battle fought for Swiss independence. In 1798, the Swiss also defeated a French force here.

MORGENTHAU or MORCHENTHAU, a vill. of Bohemia, 26 m. N.E. Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 2,550.

MORGEA (German *Morse*), a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 7 m. W. Lausanne. Pop. 2,880.

MORHAM, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 2 m. S.E. Haddington. Pop. 249.

MORHANGE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Moselle, arrond. and 2½ m. S.W. Sarreguemines. Pop. 1,200.

MORIAN, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 94 m. N. Albany. Pop. 3,065.

MORICE-TOWN, a hamlet of England, co. Devon, pa. Stoke-Damerel, a N. suburb of Devonport.

MORIS or MORHAIR, a fortified town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfurt, circ. Königsberg. Pop. 1,280.

MORIS GRAND, a river of France, dep. Marne, enters the Maine on left. *Moria Petit*, an aff. of the Marne in same dep.

MORINGEN, a walled town of Hanover, landr. and 35 m. S.S.W. Hildesheim, cap. dist. Pop. 1,562. Near it is the vill. *Moringen Oberndorf*.

MORIZ (Str.), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, in the Upper Engadine, 28 m. S.E. Chur. It has celebrated mineral baths.

MORLAAS, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, 6 m. N.E. Pau. Pop. 1,860.

MORLAACA (Germ. *Velleith*), a dist. of Austrian Croatia, consisting of the mountainous coastline, comprising the towns Carlogap and Zeng. The Strait of *Morlaaca*, 3 m. in breadth, separates the Illyrian and Dalmatian islands, Veglia, Arbe, and Pago, from the mainland.

MORLAIX, a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. Finistère, 34 m. E.N.E. Brest. Pop. 12,393. It stands at the foot of 2 hills, and at the junction of 2 small rivers, forming an estuary and commodious harbour for vessels of 400 tons, and has a fortified castle, a large town hall, a public library, and a communal college.

MORLAND, a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, 5 m. W.N.W. Appleby. Ac. 15,260. Pop. 1,945.

MORLEY, several pas. of England.—I. co. and 4½ m. N.N.E. Derby. Area 3,690 ac. Pop. 1,090.—II. (St *Botolph*), co. Norfolk, 3 m. W.S.W. Wymondham. Area 760 ac. Pop. 291.—III. (St *Peter*), same co., 3½ m. S.W. Wymondham. Area 950 ac. Pop. 147.—IV. a chapelry, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Batley, with a station on the Leeds and Manchester Railway, 4 m. S.S.W. Leeds. Pop. 4,321.

MORMOIRON, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. cant., on the Auzon, 7 m. E. Carpentras. Pop. 2,590.

MORMON CITY. [SALT LAKE (GREAT).]

MORMANT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Rhône, cap. cant., 19 m. S.W. Lyon. Pop. 2,370.

MORMINGHUE, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 2 m.

S. Edinburgh, a wooded *scaur* pa. of St Cathbert. Pop. 1,795. It is much resorted to for its salubrious air. Here is the city and co. lunatic asylum. MORNING-TOWN, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. W.N.W. Bungay. Ac. 1,940. P. 149. MORNINGTON, a hamlet of Ireland, Leitster, co. Meath, on the Boyne, 2½ m. E.N.E. Drogheda. Pop. 198.

MORNINGTON ISLAND, the most N. and largest of the Wellesley islands, Gulf of Carpentaria, N. Australia, in lat. 13° 24' S., lon. 139° 37' E., mountainous and unexplored.—Port Mornington is an inlet of the Red Sea, in Nubia, lat. 18° 11' N.

MOROCCO, empire and city, Africa. [MOROCCO.]

MOROMANNO, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Cit., dist. and 18 m. N.W. Castrovillari. P. 4,700.

MORON DE LA FRONTERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. S.E. Sevilla, on the Guadaira. Pop. 9,445, partly engaged in the culture and preparation of olive-oil.

MOROSE, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, dist. and 8 m. S.W. Larino. Pop. 3,200.

MOROVSK, a market town of Russia, gov. and 30 m. S.W. Tchernigov, on the Dnestra. Pop. 2,503.

MOROZZO, a market town of Sardinia, div. and 8 m. E.N.E. Coni, cap. mand. Pop. 1,698.

MORPETH, a pari. and munic. bor., town and pa. of England, co. Northumberland, on the Wansbeck, with a station on the York and Berwick Railway, 15 m. N. Newcastle. Area of pa. 7,000 ac. Pop. 5,020; do. of pari. bor. 10,013. It is surrounded by well wooded hills, and has a town hall, a co. grammar school, subscription library, mechanics' institute, several branch banks, and one of the largest cattle markets in England. It sends 1 member to House of Commons. The town was burnt down by its inhabitants in 1916, that it might not furnish quarters to King John.

MORRA, two towns of Italy.—I. Sardinia, Piedmont, prov. and 7 m. S.W. Alba, cap. mand., on the Tanaro. Pop. 3,584.—II. Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, dist. and 3 m. E.N.E. St Angelo-di-Lombardi. Pop. 3,300.

MORRIS, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of New Jersey. Area 406 sq. m. P. 30,158.

—II. a township of New Jersey, 26 m. W. New York. Pop. 4,992.—III. a township, Pennsylvania, co. Washington. Pop. 1,083. Others are in the same state, and in Arkansas.

MORRISTOWN, several townships, etc., of the U. S., N. America.—I. New York, 167 m. N.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,374.—II. a vill., New Jersey, 58 m. N.E. Trenton. Pop. 4,992. It has a court-house, gaol, academy, banks, and several churches. A railway connects it with the Philadelphia and New York Railway.—III. Vermont, 28 m. W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,142.

MORROW, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of Ohio. Area 387 sq. m. Pop. 20,930.

MOSS, an island of Denmark, Jütland, in the Llim-fjord, and forming a part of the amt. Thisted. Length 23 m., breadth 11 m. Pop. 6,000. Surface level; about two-thirds of it is fertile and cultivated, the rest marshy. Principal town, Nykøbing on its E. shore.

MÖSSBÜRN or MEESBURG, a walled town of Baden, circ. Rhine, cap. dist., on the Lake, and 5 m. E.N.E. Constance. Pop. 1,500.

MÖBSON, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, N.W. Ettlingen. Pop. 1,350.—*Alt Goreschen* is a vill. of Hesse-Cassel, 5 m. S.E. Melsungen.

MORCHANK, a town of Russia, gov. and 56 m. N. Tambov, cap. circ. Pop. (1866) 12,473.

MORSTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. E. Wells. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 149.

Montigny, a town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., 31 m. E. Alençon. Pop. 3,045. It has remains of old ramparts, and a Gothic church with a lofty tower. Manufactures comprise linen cloths for the colonies, packing cloths, calicoes, porcelain, and leather.—II. a comm. and town, dep. Manche, cap. arrond., 45 m. S.W. St. Lo. Pop. 1,614. It has manufactures of linens.—III. a comm. and town, dep. Nord, arrond. Valenciennes. Pop. 1,318.—IV. (*sur Grande*), dep. Charente-Inférieure, arr. Saintes. Pop. 1,456.—V. (*sur Sèvre*), a comm. and town, dep. Vendée, arr. Napoleon-Vendée with mineral springs. Pop. 1,404.

MONTANA, a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Novara, cap. prov. Lomellina, on the Arbogna, 25 m. N.N.E. Alessandria. Pop. 5,561. It has an electoral college, barracks, and a theatre; but is nearly deserted on account of the miasma from its rice fields.

MONTREAU, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Doubs, cap. cant., 16 m. N.E. Portlathier. Pop. 1,550, engaged in linen and cotton weaving.

MONTRENTAINE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Oise, arrond. Senlis. In its fine château the treaty of peace between France and the United States of America was signed in 1800.

MONTROSS, a small island of Dalmatia, circ. and 26 m. S.E. Zara, in the Adriatic, immediately off the mainland. It has a village, and some trade in olives, wine, and rush fabrics.

MORTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m. W.S.W. Ilfracombe. Area 3,490 ac. Pop. 387.

MORTIMER'S CROSS, a township of England, co. Hereford, pa. Aemestry, 5½ m. N.W. Leominster. A pillar commemorates the victory of 1461.

MORTLACH, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 29 m. W.S.W. Banff. Area about 35,000 ac. P. 2,804. It has an ancient pa. church, erected in the 11th century as a cathedral; but the see was afterwards removed to Aberdeen; also fine remains of Auchindune and Balveny castles. Near it Malcolm II. defeated the Danes in the year 1010.

MORTLAKE, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Thames, 8 m. W.S.W. London. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 3,110. It has an endowed school and almshouses. In the parish is a station on the London and Richmond Railway.

MORTLOCK ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the Pacific Ocean, N. of the Solomon Isles, lat. 4° 55' S., lon. 156° 10' E.

MORTON, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Derby, 3 m. N. Alfreton. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 658.—II. co. Lincoln, 2½ m. N. Bourne. Area 3,390 ac. Pop. 338.—III. (*Baggot*), co. Warwick, 2½ m. W.S.W. Henley-in-Arden. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 150.—IV. (*ex-the-Hill*), co. Norfolk, 8 m. N.W. Norwich. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 145.—V. (*Jeffries*), co. Hereford, 5 m. S.W. Bromyard. Area 680 ac. Pop. 49.—VI. (*Murrell*), co. Warwick, 3½ m. N.W. Kingston. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 263.—VII. (*Pinkney*), co. Northampton, 8 m. W.N.W. Towcester. Area 2,480 ac. Pop. 576.—VIII. a hamlet, co. Lincoln, pa. and 1½ m. W.N.W. Gainsborough. Pop. 682.—IX. (*East*), a tnsph., co. and 6 m. N.N.E. Durham, pa. Dalton-le-Dale. Pop. 1,387.—X. (*East and West*), a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. Bingley. Pop. 1,903.

MORTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 15 m. N.W. Dumfries. Area 12½ sq. m. Pop. 2,482.

MORTRAU, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Orne, 14 m. N. Alençon. Pop. 1,580.

MORRE ISLAND, Malay Archipelago, is off the N.E. extremity of Gilolo, lat. 2° N., lon. 125° 20' E. Length 80 m., average breadth 15 m. Chief product, sugar.—The Strait of Moré, between it and Gilolo, is 30 m. across.

MORREMAHENS or MORREMAHANS, a river of Australia, rises by many heads in and about co. Murray, New South Wales, in lat. 38° S., lon. 148° E., flows W. ward, and joins the River Murray, lat. 34° 48' S., lon. 145° E., after a course of at least 1,800 miles, in its upper part through a sterile sandy region, and in its lower part through alluvial flats. The Lachlan joins it from the N., in lat. 34° 20' S., lon. 148° 57' E.

MORVAN, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6 m. W.N.W. Penzance. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 367.

MORVAN, an old division of France, in the Nivernais, now partitioned among the depts. Nièvre, Côte-d'Or, and Saône-et-Loire. The mountains of Morvan are partly wooded.

MORVAL, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2 m. N.E. Looe. Area 3,760 ac. Pop. 745.

MORVEN or MORVERN, a pa. of Scotland, forming a peninsula on the coast of co. Argyre, between Lochs Sunart and Linnhe. Area 65,000 ac., almost entirely mountainous, yielding good pasture, and abounding with game. Pop. 1,647.—II. a mountain of Scotland, co. Caithness, pa. Latheron. Elevation 3,000 feet above the sea.—III. a mountain, co. Aberdeen, pa. Logie-Coldstone. Elevation 2,700 feet above the sea.

MORVILLE, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 8 m. W. Bridgenorth. Area 5,650 ac. Pop. 507.

MORVILLAR, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, arrond. and 7 m. S.E. Belfort. P. 400.

MOSALSKE, a town of Russia, gov. and 48 m. W. Kalouga, on the Mojaika. Pop. 1,200.

MOSBACH, several small towns of Germany.—I. Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, cap. dist., on the Elz, 32 m. S.E. Mannheim. Pop. 2,680. It is enclosed by walls, and has a high school, and manufactures of porcelain and paper.—II. duchy Nassau, on the Rhine, 2 m. S. Wiesbaden. Pop. 2,000.

MOSBROUEN, a township of England, co. Derby, pa. Eckington, 7 m. N.N.E. Chesterfield. Pop. 1,044.

MOSSBURG, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Isar, 29 m. N.E. Munchen. Pop. 1,739.

MOSKOWITZKA, a maritime vill. of Istria, on the Gulf of Quarnero, 12 m. S.W. Fiume. P. 3,000.

MOSCHIANO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra I., 11 m. N.E. Teramo. Pop. 1,500.

MOSCHIR, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and S. Posen, circ. Schrimm. Pop. 1,112.

MOSCHISKA, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 16 m. E. Przemyśl. Pop. 2,900.

Moscow, a gov. of Central Russia, mostly between lat. 54° 50' and 56° 40' N., lon. 34° 50' and 38° 50' E., enclosed by the govts. Tver, Vladimir, Riazan, Tula, Kaluga, and Smolensk. Area 12,380 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,374,700. Surface an extended plain with few undulations; principal rivers, the Khasma, Protwa, and Moskva, affls. of the Volga and the Oka. Soil very fertile, but the corn produced is insufficient for home consumption. Cattle and horse breeding are actively carried on. Manufactures extensive and very varied, embracing woollen, cotton, and silken fabrics, carpets, gold and silver wares, paper, &c., employing in 1840, upwards of 85,000 persons in 1,150 factories, and at least 120 steam engines. Next to Moscow the principal towns are Kolomna and Dmitrov.

Moscow (Russ. *Moskwa*), a city of Europe, former cap. of Russia, near its centre, and now cap. of the gov. Moscow, on the Moskwa, 897 m. S.E. St. Petersburg, in lat. (Ivan Veliki) 55° 45' 21" N., lon. 37° 37' 54" E. Pop. (1846) 384,927. Elevation 480 feet above the sea. Mean temperature of year 40°, winter 15°, summer 64°, Fahr. Is

covers a large circular area, and consists of the *Kremlo* or citadel, surrounded by other quarters, enclosed by walls, beyond which are several suburbs. Since 1813 it has been rebuilt on a regular plan, but is still mostly of wood. The principal edifices were the *Kremlo*, the ancient residence of the Cæsar, and now replaced by a magnificent structure, the new *Kremlo*, completed in 1859, comprising several palaces, and ornamented with the finest statuary and sculpture; the orphan hospital, bazaar, cathedral, and the church of the Annunciation, in which the sovereigns of Russia are re-crowned; the church of Ivan Veliki, with a belfry, 269 feet high. The great bell of Moscow, the largest ever founded, 21 feet high, 20 feet in diameter, and weighing 198 tons, 2 cwt., 1 lb., long buried under the soil, was raised and placed on a pedestal in 1836. *Moscow* is supplied with water by means of an aqueduct 9 miles in length, is the residence of the wealthiest and most ancient noble families, the seat of a section of the senate, of a military governor-general, and of a regency, or council of administration. It has an arsenal, containing arms for 1,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry, and an immense hall for exercising the troops in wet weather. The university, founded in 1755, had, in 1851, 124 professors and 891 students. *Moscow* has a public library, an observatory, botanic garden, and numerous scientific and literary institutions. Its manufactures comprise cottons, woollens, and silks, in which steam machinery is employed. In 1841 it had 508 factories, with 40,239 weavers. It has also manufactures of carpets, jewellery, and trinkets. From its central situation, and its communication by water with all the principal cities and ports of the empire, its trade is immense. A railway connects it with St Petersburg. *Moscow*, founded in the middle of the 12th century, was sacked by the Mongols in 1233 and 1293. From the middle of the 14th century, it was considered the cap. of Russia. It was taken by the Poles in 1611. In 1708 Peter the Great transferred his residence to St Petersburg; but *Moscow* was still regarded by the Russians as the cap. of their empire. It was occupied by the French in 1812; but, after the battle of Borodino, the Russian general set it on fire, and thus compelled the French to commence their disastrous retreat.

Mosk, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, N. of Timor-laut, lat. 6° 30' S., lon. 131° 30' E., and 20 miles in circuit.

MOSHEIRAE, an island off the S.E. coast of Arabia, Muscat dom., lat. 20° 30' N., lon. 58° 30' E. Length 38½ m., breadth 15 m. Surface rises to 600 feet above the sea, and its coasts are much broken. It is partially cultivated, and populous.

MOSELLE (Germ. *Mosel*; anc. *Mosella*), a river of N. Europe, rises in the S.E. of the dep. Vosges (France), passes Remiremont, Epinal, Toul, Frouard, Pont-à-Mousson, Metz, and Thionville, in France; separates the duchy of Luxembourg from Rhenish Prussia, waters the duchy of Luxembourg, and passes from Treves to Coblenz, in Rhenish Prussia, where it joins the Rhine on the left. It is navigable from its confluence with the Meurthe near Frouard. Chief affs. in France, the Meurthe and Seille on the right, and, in the Prussian States, the Sarre on the right, and the Sure, Kyll, and Els on the left. Total course, tortuously N.N.E., 265 miles.

MOSSELN, a frontier dep. of France, in the N.E., formed of parts of the old provs. Lorraine and French Luxembourg, between the depts. Lower Rhine, Meurthe, and Mosne, bounded N.

by Belgium, Rhenish Prussia, and Bavaria. Area 2,391 sq. m. Pop. 459,664. Surface partly covered with contorts of the Ardennes and Vosges mountains. Chief rivers, the Moselle and Sarre. Climate mild in the valley of the Moselle, but cold in the mountain districts. It has mines of iron, coal, and excellent lime, and several salt springs. Forests cover a great part of the surface, and yield excellent building timber. Grain is raised sufficient for consumption, and the wine is of good quality. Chief industry, mining, and manufs. of paper, cloth, and iron and steel goods. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Briey, Metz, Sarreguemines, and Thionville.

MOSHAIK, a town of Russia. [*МОШАЙСК.*] **MOSKEXASOK**, the S.most of the Lofoden Is., Norway, lat. 67° 50' N., lon. 19° 5' E. Length 15 m., breadth 8 m., and immediately S. of which is the current called the Maalström. [*ЛОРОФЕН.*]

MOSKOMA, an isl. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, in the Gulf of Adramytti, 10 m. N.E. Mitylene. Length N. to S., 4½ m. It is mountainous, connected by sands with the mainland, and has on its S. side the vill. Mosko, with trade in fruit and cotton.

Moskva, a river of Russia, traverses the gov. Moscow, from W. to E., past Moscow, Mojask, Borodino, Bronnitsa, and joins the Oka at Kolomna. Total course 200 miles. The battle of Borodino, called by the French the battle of *Moskva*, was fought on the Kologa, an aff. of the Moskva, 7th Sept. 1812. [*БОРОДИНО.*]

Mosley, a chapelry of England, co. Worcester, with a station on the Bristol and Birmingham Railway, 8 m. S. Birmingham.—II. (or *Mosley*), a chapelry, co. Lancaster, with a station on Leeds and Manchester Railway, 2 m. from Staleybridge. Pop. 779.

MOSQUITIA, a maritime tract of Central America, forming the E. portion of the states Honduras and Nicaragua, having on the N. and E. the Caribbean Sea, and S. the river San Juan, which separates it from Costa Rica. Lat. 10° 45' to 16° N., lon. 83° 15' (Cape Gracias a Dios), to 86° W. (Cape Honduras). Its precise limits remain undefined, and the interior is almost wholly unknown. It is inhabited by the Mosquito Indians and numerous other aboriginal tribes, who profess allegiance to a chief who is under British protection, but its existence as a distinct state has not been recognised by Honduras and Nicaragua. Chief towns, Bluefields and San Juan de Nicaragua. By the convention of London, 1850, the river Segovia which enters the Caribbean Sea near Cape Gracias a Dios, was fixed as the boundary with Honduras. Products are cacao, cotton, sugar, indigo, vanilla, and logwood; and the climate is said to be more healthy than that of the West India islands. During 1846, a considerable immigration of Germans took place at the Bluefields river. Government, a monarchy under the protection of Great Britain, and chiefly administered by the British residents. Early in 1848, the Nicaraguans attacked the Mosquito subjects in San Juan, but they were afterwards defeated by a British force at Sarapiquí, and agreed to retire from the territory, by a treaty with the British, March 7, 1848.

Moen, a seaport town of Norway, sit. Aggershuus, amt. Smaalenen, on Christiansfjord, 32 m. S. Christiania. Pop. 3,132. In its vicinity are extensive iron mines.

MOSAMBIQUES, a Portuguese colony in S. Africa, with a town and fine harbour, 170 m. S. Benguela, in a healthy climate. It has several forts.

Mossey, a comm. and town of France, dep. E. Pyrenées, 5 m. N.N.W. Frades. Pop. 1,333.

MOBESCHAU, a market town of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Steinhach, 8 m. S.W. Mendingen. Pop. 2,744.

MOBESCHACH, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, cap. dist. 24 m. N. Constance. Pop. 1,720. Here the French defeated the Austrians, 8th May 1800.

MOBESCHACH, a market town of Austria, Styria, circ. and 10 m. S.W. Grätz.

MOSSO-SANTA-MARIA, a comm. and vill. of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Turin, 18 m. N.E. Biella. Pop. 1,547.

MOSTAGANEM, a town of Algeria, prov. and 55 m. E.N.E. Oran, with a port in the Mediterranean. Pop. (1851) 8,147, of whom 3,427 were natives.

MOSTAR, a walled city of European Turkey, and the chief town of Herzegovina, on the Neretva, in lat. 43° 24' N., lon. 17° 58' E. Pop. 8,000, comprising Turks, Greeks, Roman Catholics, and gipsies. *Mostar* is celebrated for its old Roman bridge, a single arch of 85 feet span. The houses are mostly of stone, roofed with slabs. Chief exports, hides, wool, fruit, wax, tallow, and cattle.

MOSTERTON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4 m. N.N.W. Beaminster. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 348.

MOSTOW, a tashp. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 4 m. N.N.E. Manchester. Pop. 904.

MOSTYR, a tashp. of North Wales, co. Flint, pa. Whitford, at the mouth of the Dee, about 4½ m. N.W. Holywell, with a station on the Chester and Holyhead Railway. Pop. 1,905. Steamers ply hence to Liverpool.

MOSUL, a pash. of Asiatic Turkey, comprising most part of Turkish Kurdistan, between lat. 35° 30' and 38° N., and from lon. 42° Eward, to the border of Persia, having on either sides the pashas Van, Diarbekir, and Bagdad. Surface mountainous, especially in the N. and E. Principal rivers, the Tigris, and its affluents, the Great and Little Zab, and the Khabur. Besides Mosul, the cap., it comprises the towns Arbil (*Arbela*), and the ruined Al-Hadhr. *Mosul* or *Mossoul*, the cap. pash., is 215 m. N.N.W. Bagdad, on the rt. b. of the Tigris, here 300 feet in width, and crossed by a bridge of boats, opposite the ruins of Nineveh. Pop. from 40,000 to 45,000. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle on an artificial island in the river. Streets narrow and irregular; houses of stone or plastered brick. It has many mosques, khans, coffee houses, baths and bazars, 9 or 10 Greek churches, a Dominican convent, Turkish college, and barracks. From its manufacture of cotton cloths the word *muslin* is derived; it exports gall nuts and copper to Bagdad, in return for Indian goods, which are forwarded hence to Diarbekir, Orfah, Tokat, and Kurdistan; and its merchants trade between Aleppo and Turkish Armenia. Intercourse with Constantinople is as much as possible impeded by the pashas, and the rule of the Sultan is little more than nominal. In this neighbourhood, on the E. bank of the river, Mr Leyard has discovered many interesting remains of ancient Nineveh.

MOSULLA, a town of Persia, prov. Ghilan, 35 m. W. Reest. Pop. 2,000.

MOSUW, a town of Russian Poland. [MOSK.]

MOSZYN, a small town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 12 m. S.S.W. Posen, on the Warta. P. 925.

MOTIA DEL CUZCOVO, a modern town of Spain, prov. and 48 m. S.S.W. Cuenca, on the road from Madrid to Valencia. Pop. 3,715.

MOTAGUA, a river of Central America, states Guatemala and Honduras, enters the Bay of Honduras, 15 m. W. Orma. It is navigable for boats for the last 100 miles.

MOTALA, a market town of Sweden, lon. and 23 m. W.N.W. Linköping, at the influx of the Motala river into Lake Wetter. Pop. 2,000. It has a good harbour, ship-building, and manufactures of cutlery.

MOTCOMBS, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 2 m. N.N.W. Shaftesbury. Area 4,780 ac. Pop. 1,565.

MOTIER (LA), several communes & villa. of France.—I. (*Fenelon*), dep. Lot, arrond. Gourdon. It is named from the family of the Archbishop of Cambrai, but Fenelon was born at the chateau Fenelon, dep. Dordogne, cant. Carlux.—II. (*Monravel*), dep. and on the Dordogne, 21 m. W. Bergerac.—III. (*St Heroy*), dep. Deux-Sevres, cap. cant., on the Sevre-Niortaise, 17 m. E.N.E. Niort. Pop. 2,020.

MOTHELL, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford, 2½ m. S. Carrickbeg. Ac. 20,740. P. 3,288.

MOTHEBARK, off the S. coast of England, co. Hants, is a shoal between the mainland and the Isle of Wight, forming the N.W. boundary of the roadstead of Spithead.

MOTHEWELL, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Dalziel, with a station on the Caledonian Railway, 7 m. N.W. Carlisle. Pop. 726. It takes its name from a vill. anciently dedicated to the Virgin.

MOTIERES-TRAVIERES, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 16 m. W.S.W. Nenchatel, inhabited by watch and lace makers, and where Rousseau resided when he wrote his *Lettres de la Montagne*.

MOTILLA DEL PALANCAN, a town of Spain, prov. and 39 m. S.S.E. Cuenca. Pop. 2,590.

MOTIR, a small island of the Moluccas, Asiatic Archip., S. of Tidor, fertile and well cultivated.

MOTOLA, a walled town of Naples, prov. Otanto, 16 m. N.W. Taranto. Pop. 2,500.

MOTRICO, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, near the Mediterranean, 20 m. N.E. Bilbao. Pop. 2,590.

MORRIS, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. S.S.E. Granada. Pop. 12,690. Sugar, cotton, silk, and fruits, are cultivated in its vicinity.

MOTSKI, a market town of Russia, gov. and 167 m. S.S.W. Voronej. Pop. 1,800.

MOTTA, several market towns of Italy.—I. (*del Friuli*), Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 20 m. N.E. Treviso, on the Livenza.—II. (*Santa Lucia*), Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra, 9 m. N.N.W. Nicastro. Pop. 3,000.

MOTTAVERNO, a town of Sicily, intend. Mesaina, 4 m. N.W. Mistretta. Pop. 2,000.

MOTTE (LA), numerous communes and mkt. towns of France.—I. dep. Côte-d'Or, Nord, 5 m. N. Loudeac. Pop. 3,097.—II. (*St Jean*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, at the junction of the Loire and Arroux, 15 m. W.N.W. Charolles. Pop. 2,000.

MOTTE-SERVOLETT, a vill. of Sardinia, Savoy, div. prov. and 4 m. N.W. Chambéry, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 3,711.

MOTTISFORT, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4½ m. N.W. Romsey. Area 2,270 ac. Pop. 556.

MOTTUNTON, a pa. of the Isle of Wight, 5 m. S.E. Yarmouth. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 143.

MÖTTLEIN, a small town of Austria, Carinthia, on the Kulpa, 13 m. S.S.E. Neustadt. Pop. 1,000.

MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDEN-DALE, a pa. of England, co. Chester, hundred Macclesfield, on the Sheffield and Manchester Railway, 10 m. E. Manchester. Area 26,240 ac. Pop. 22,354. The vill., W. the river Ettrick, has a grammar, and numerous other schools, and extensive factories.

Mottram St Andrew is a township, same co. and hundred, pa. Prestbury. Area 1,660 ac. Pop. 408.

MÖTTEWERN, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, 5 m. S.W. Herrenberg. Pop. 1,028.

MOVAN, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 60 m. E.S.E. Sapa.

MOUCHAMPS, a comm. and market town of France, on the Little Leay, dep. Vendée, 19 m. E.N.E. Napoleon-Vendée. Pop. 3,701.

MOUVANIA, a large straggling vill., Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Sea of Marmora, 15 m. N.W. Brusa, and the place of embarkation of travellers thence to Constantinople, with which city it has weekly steam communication.

MOUDON (Germ. *Milden* anc. *Minidunum*), a small town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the Broye, 14 m. N.N.E. Lausanne. Pop. 1,400.

MOUNTNEY, a pa. of North Wales, co. Montgomery, 8 m. S.W. Newton. Pop. 519.

MOUKDEN, CHIN-YANG or FUNG-THIAN, a city of Manchouria, cap. prov. Leao-tong, on an eminence about 390 m. N.E. Peking. Lat. 41° 58' N., lon. 123° 20' E. It was the last residence of the Manchoo sovereigns before their conquest of China, and the place where the early emperors of the reigning dynasty are buried. It is now the seat of several superior tribunals, and of a Chinese viceroy of the highest rank.

MOULLE (LE), a town of the French colony of the island Guadeloupe, Leeward group, with a port on the N.E. coast of Grande Terre. Pop. 10,021.

MOUTIR, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 20½ m. N.N.W. Perth. Area 65,000 ac. Pop. 2,022. It has ancient remains. [KILLISCHANKIE.]

MOULIN-LILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Lille, of which it may be considered a suburb. Pop. 4,875.

MOULINS, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Allier, on the Allier, and on railway from Nevers. P. (1856) 16,301. Principal public buildings, the cathedral, never completed, a town-hall, court-house, national college, two hospitals, a theatre, library, picture gallery, public baths, and cavalry barracks. It is a bishop's see, and the seat of a tribunal of commerce, chamber of manufs., and societies of rural economy, natural history, and fine arts. It has manufs. of cutlery, silk, woollen, and cotton goods, with glass polishing works, a trade in corn, wine, raw silk, timber, and live stock. It owes its name to the great number of water-mills, formerly on the Allier. Marshal Villars, opponent of Marlborough, and the Duke of Berwick, natural son of James II., were born here.—II. (*ex Gilbert*), a comm. and town, dep. Nièvre, on the Gaze, 80 m. E. Nevers. P. 3,011. It has manufs. of hats, earthenware, and leather.

MOULMEIL, a town of British India, dist. and 80 m. N. Amherst. It is situated on a peninsula formed by the Salween, the Gyne, and the Attaran rivers. Pop. 17,042. The town has risen into importance since 1826, is valuable as a military station, with the means for the rapid disposal of troops upon any particular point, by steam communication. The town is well drained and healthy. Ship building is extensively carried on, the neighbouring forests yielding inexhaustible supplies of fine teak. In the first six months of 1850, vessels with an aggregate burden of 23,944 tons entered the port. A newspaper is published here. In 1850, a destructive fire occurred here, destroying property valued at \$0,000.

MOULROSE, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 4 m. S.S.W. Wallingford. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 168.

MOUTON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 8 m. S.E. Newport-Pagnell. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 289.

MOULST, two pas. of England, co. Surrey.—I. (*East*), 3 m. E.N.E. Walton-on-Thames. Area 730 ac. Pop. 765.—II. (*West*), 2½ m. E.N.E. Walton-on-Thames. Area 650 ac. Pop. 480.

MOULTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 3 m. W.S.W. Holbeach. Area 12,450 ac. Pop. 2,663.—II. co. Norfolk, 12 m. E.S.E.

Norwich. Area 670 ac. Pop. 236.—III. co. and 4 m. N.N.E. Northampton. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 1,511.—IV. co. Suffolk, 3½ m. E.N.E. Newmarket. Area 3,510 ac. Pop. 468.—V. (*St Michael*), co. Norfolk, 8 m. S.E.E. Wymondham. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 235.—VI. a township, co. York, North Riding, 5 m. N.E. Richmond, with a station on the York and Newcastle Railway. Pop. 227.

MOULTONBOROUGH, a township, U. S., North America, New Hampshire, on Winnepesaukee Lake, 40 m. N. Concord. Pop. 1,748.

MOUST, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 4 m. N. Cardigan. Pop. 141.

MOUST-CARMEI, a vill., U. S., North America, Illinois, 130 m. S.E. Springfield. Pop. 1,500. It has a court-house and gaol.

MOUNTCHARLES, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 4 m. W. Donegal, on the N. side of Donegal Bay. Pop. 444.

MOUNT DESERT, an island, U. S., North America, Maine, off the coast, 20 m. E. Penobscot. Length 15 m., breadth 19 m. It has good harbours, and at its S. extremity is a township of same name. Pop. 3,329.

MOUNT EDGECUMBE, a mountain of New Zealand, N. island, in lat. 38° S., lon. 177° E., and about 10,000 feet above the sea.

MOUNTFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. N.N.W. Battle. Area 2,740 ac. Pop. 760.

MOUNT HOLLY, a township, U. S., North America, Vermont, 56 m. S.S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,534.—II. a vill., New Jersey, 18 m. S. Trenton. Pop. 1,500.—*Mount Hope* is a township, state and 55 m. N.N.W. New York. Pop. 1,512.—*Mount Joy*, a township, Pennsylvania, 22 m. S.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,626.

MOUNT-LEINSTER, a mountain of Ireland, Leinster, co. Carlow, 7 m. E.N.E. Borris. Elevation 2,610 feet above the sea.

MOUNT-MELIKO, a market town of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., on a branch of the Grand Canal, 6 m. N.W. Maryborough. Pop. 3,567. It has cotton and woollen manufactures, iron and brass works, potteries, and a branch bank.

MOUNT-MITCHELL, the loftiest summit of the Darling Downs, East Australia, lat. 28° S., height 4,100 feet above the sea.

MOUNT-MORRIS, a tashp., U. S., North America, New York, 7 m. S.S.E. Genesee. Pop. 4,531.

MOUNTNAMING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. S. Ingatestone. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 842.

MOUSFON OLIVES, a celebrated hill of Palestine, immediately E. Jerusalem.

MOUNT PLEASANT, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. New York, 125 m. S. Albany. Pop. 7,367.—II. a township, Pennsylvania, 185 m. W. Harrisburg. Pop. of vill. 534.—III. Ohio, 122 m. E.N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,848.

MOUNTON, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 1½ m. W.S.W. Chepstow. Ac. 390. Pop. 67.

MOUNTON, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembrokeshire, 2 m. S.W. Narberth. Pop. 82.

MOUNTREATH, a market town of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., 14 m. E.N.E. Roscrea. Pop. 2,079. It has a monastery and nunnery, several schools, with manufs. of cottons and worsteds.

MOUNT'S-BAY, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the extreme S.W. coast of England, co. Cornwall, between the two large promontories (Horns of Cornwall), respectively terminating in the Land's End and Lizard Point. In it is St Michael Mount.

MOUNT-SORREL (properly *Mount Sorrel Hill*), a market town of England, co. Leicester, pas. Rothley and Barrow-on-Sour, on the Sour, here crossed by a bridge, and on a branch of Midland

Cas. Railway, 7 m. N. Leicester. Pop. 1,947. It stands on the side of a steep hill of red granite.

MOUNT VERNON, a township, U. S., N. America, Maine, 15 m. N.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,475.—II. a vill., Ohio, 40 m. N.N.E. Columbus. Pop. 5,710.

—Others are less important. Mount Vernon House, Virginia, long inhabited by General Washington, is on the Potomac, 6 m. from Alexandria.

MOURA and MOURO, two towns of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, both near the Guadiana.—I. 32 m. S.E. Évora. Pop. 4,000.—II. 29 m. S.E. Évora. Pop. 2,300.

MOURA, a town of Brazil, prov. Para, on the Rio Negro, 47 m. W.N.W. Anrao.

MOURA, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B.-du-Rhône, 6 m. S.S.E. St Rémy. Pop. 1,850.

MOURNE ABNEY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 5 m. S.S.E. Mallow. Area 11,498 ac. Pop. 2,462.—The Mourne Mountains, Ulster, co. Down, extend about 11 m. E. to W. between Newcastle on the Irish Sea and Carlingford Bay. Their highest summits rise to between 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the sea.—The Mourne, a river of Ulster, co. Donegal, runs 8 m. N.N.E., and joins the Foyle at Lifford.

MOUNOM, a town of Russia, gov. and 73 m. S.E. Vladimir. Pop. 6,000. It has iron mines.

MOUSOUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arrond. and 2 m. W.N.W. Coulommiers, on the Grand-Morin. Pop. 2,010.

MOUSOUX, a city of Africa, cap. of Fezzan, in lat. 25° 54' N., lon. 14° 12' E. Pop. estimated at 3,500. It is built of brick, cemented with mud, and has a mosque and a garrison for 500 men.—Turks, Arabs, and Moors. Its commerce is mostly transferred to Tsurick in Ghat. The town is surrounded by a rank vegetation, and is very unhealthy. It has a British consul.

MOUSKROOS or MOSKROON, a vill. of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, near Menin, on railway from Ghent to Lille. The French defeated the Austrians here in 1794.

MOUSOUZ, Asiatic Turkey. [MOUL.]

MOUSIENNA, a comm. and town of France, dep. Basses-Alpes, 16 m. S. Digne, divided into two parts by a deep ravine crossed by a bridge. Pop. 1,726.

MOUSWALL, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 6 m. E.S.E. Dumfries. Area 54 sq. m. Pop. 686.

MOUZ, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Ithaki, on the Ghienk (*Calycadna*), 32 m. N.W. Selefskeh, on the route from Karaman. It is a modern vill., on the site of a Greek city, many colonnades of which still remain. It stands in a picturesque country, is governed by a pasha, and has a fortress and a mosque.

MOUTIENS, a town of Savoy, cap. prov. Tarentaise, on the Isère, 30 m. E.S.E. Chambéry. Pop. (with comm.) 2,330. It has hot mineral springs.

MOUVEAUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. and 7 m. N.E. Lille. Pop. 2,233.

MOUX, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nièvre, 13 m. N.E. Châteauneuf-Chalon. Pop. 1,670.

MOUV, a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, 13 m. S.E. Beauvais, on the Thérain. Pop. 2,232.

MOYANGAYE, a maritime town of Madagascar, on its W. coast, N.E. Embatabooka Bay.

MOYAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Meuse, arr. & 9 m. W.S.W. Montmédy. P. 1,810.

MOYENNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardennes, on the Meuse, 9 m. S.E. Sedan. Pop. 2,300, chiefly employed in weaving woollen cloth.

MOYVILLE, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, on Lough Foyle, 18 m. N.N.E. Londonderry. Area of pa. 14,950 ac. Pop. 5,306; 26. of town 776. Steamers ply to Londonderry

during the summer.—II. (*Upper*), a pa. adjoining the above on the S. Area 19,931 ac. P. 4,413.

MOWA, a town of India, state Jeypoor, 70 m. W. Agrá. Pop. 10,000. It is enclosed by a mud wall, and defended by a fort.

MOWANUN, a vill. of British India, dist. Meerut, in lat. 28° 6' N., lon. 77° 55' E. Pop. 5,371.

MOWNA or MAU, one of the Sandwich Islands, Pacific Ocean, 20 m. N.W. Hawaii. Area 630 sq. m. Pop. 24,190. Surface mostly rugged, and in some parts rising to 11,000 feet above the sea, but parts of the E. peninsula are fertile and cultivated. Products comprise wheat, potatoes, sugar-cane, and fine fruits. Lahaina, its chief vill., has a church, market house, and schools conducted by Protestant missionaries.

MOXOS, a subdivision of Bolivia, in its N. part, mostly between lat. 15° and 18° S., lon. 61° and 69° W., comprised in the dep. Santa Cruz, and having E. and N. the territories of Brazil, and S. Peru. Surface generally level, traversed by the Beni, Mamore, and other large affluents of the Amazon, and highly productive, but only partially explored. It comprises the towns or villas. Exaltacion, Trinidad, Loreto, and Concepcion, though chiefly inhabited by roving Indians.

MOY, a river of Ireland, rising in the co. Sligo, and flowing N. and W. through that co. and Mayo, after a course of about 40 m. enters Killalea Bay. It has numerous small affs., and is navigable to near Ballina.—II. a market town of Ulster, co. Tyrone, 6 m. W.N.W. Armagh. Pop. 833, employed in manuf. of linen. The Moyvalley station, Midland Great Western Railway, is 5½ m. E. Kinnegad, and 304 m. W. Dublin.

MOYA, two towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 80 m. N. Barcelona. Pop. 2,648, mostly employed in making cheese, of high repute.—II. prov. and 42 m. E.S.E. Cuenca. Pop. 1,306.

MOYACOMBE, a pa. of Ireland, Linst. co., Carlow, Wexford, and Wicklow, and containing the vill. Clonagall. Area about 17,434. Pop. 3,616.

MOY-AND-DALAROSSIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness and Nairn, 11 m. S.E. Inverness. Area about 160 sq. m. Pop. 3,015.

MOYARTA or MOYVISTA, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, on the peninsula between the Atlantic and the estuary of the Shannon, 10 m. E.N.E. Loop Head. Area 15,613 ac. Pop. 5,927.

MOTOUILLAN, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 6½ m. N.W. Galway. Ac. 35,824. P. 5,067.

MOYENMOUTIER, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, on the Ravodot, 6 m. N. St. Dié. Pop. 2,634.—*Moyenmerville* is a vill., dep. Somme, cap. cant., 4 m. S.W. Abbeville. Pop. 1,100.

MOYENVIC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, 4 m. S.E. Château Salins. Pop. 1,321.

Near it is the largest salt mine in France.

MOYUVE LA GRANDE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Moselle, on the Orne, 9 m. S.W. Thionville. Pop. 1,683. It has iron foundries and iron mines.

MOTLEGROV, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 4 m. W. Cardigan. Pop. 453.

MOTLOUGH, a pa. of Ire., Connaught, co. Galway, 12 m. E. Tuam. Area 23,386 ac. Pop. 5,149.

MOYOMABA, a town of N. Peru, dep. Truxillo, prov. and 40 m. E. Chachapoyas, on the Moyobamba river, an aff. of the Huallaga. Pop. 7,000.

MOYRAU, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, immediately E. Clifden. Area 101,510 ac., including lakes and mountains. Pop. 8,558.

MOSAMBIQUE, the principal of the Portuguese colonial possessions, on the mainland of Africa. Its authority extends along the E. coast line opposite Madagascar, between lat. 15° and 26° S.,

or from Cape Delgado to Delagoa Bay, and stretching to an uncertain distance inland, and over the dome. Inhamban, Sabia, Sofala, and Querimba. Area of the territory actually under the Portuguese estimated at 58,600 sq. m., and pop. at 280,610. Surface level near the coast, but it is mountainous inland. Principal river, the Zambezi. Products comprise wheat, maize, rice, manioc, sugar, coffee, indigo, numerous drugs, and fine timber, ivory, rhinoceros' horns, hippopotamus' teeth, skins, and oil, ambergris, gold dust, coal, and nitre; but recent accounts state, that the Portuguese possessions here "do not supply even enough grain for their own consumption, that much of the land is now neglected and barren, which was once highly cultivated, and that were it not for the industry of the Arab population in the neighbourhood, a periodical famine would inevitably occur." The slave trade is still rife in this region in spite of the measures of the Portuguese authorities, and in fact slaves constitute its chief exports. Mozambique is the residence of the Captain-general. Other chief towns are Inhamban, Sofala, Luabo, Quilimane, and Ibo.

MOZAMBIQUE, a fortified maritime city, and the cap. of the Portuguese possessions in E. Africa, on an island at the entrance of Mesaril Bay, an inlet of the Mozambique Channel, 6½ m. broad, and 6 m. in length, and receiving three small rivers, its entrance being sheltered also by the islands St George and St Jago, which help to bound its harbour. *Mozambique island*, in lat. 15° 2' S., lon. 40° 48' E., is about 1½ m. in length, low, and of coral formation; on it is the city, capable of being rendered very strong, and containing large barracks, quarters, storehouses and wharfs, a noble governor's residence, a cathedral, and other fine churches, convents, etc., attesting its former importance; but most of its dwellings are mere huts. Each of the two entrances to its harbour is defended by a fort. It is the see of a bishop, and seat of a civil tribunal, subordinate to those of Goa. Its trade with British India formerly considerable, has declined.

MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL, a strait of the Indian Ocean, between lat. 12° and 25° S., lon. 35° and 49° E., separating Madagascar from the mainland of E. Africa. Length, N. to S., about 1,000 m., breadth 250 m. in its centre, to 600 m. at each outlet. Coasts a good deal broken, but only the inlets of Mozambique and Sofala are of much size. It receives the Zambezi river, and on it are the chief towns of the Mozambique dom. with Mourondava, Boyana, Bembatooka, Narendava, and Passandava. In its N. outlet are the Comoro and Querimba island groups.

MOXDOK, a town and fortress of S. Russia, gov. Caucasus, cap. circ., on the Terek, 163 m. S.E. Stavropol, on the route into Georgia. Pop. 8,000, of very mixed descent, but chiefly Armenians. It is enclosed by gardens, and built of wood; has Greek, Armenian, and Roman Catholic churches, distilleries, and leather factories.

MOXIK, a town of Russia, gov. and 146 m. S.E. Minsk, cap. circ., on the Pripet. Pop. 3,000.

MOXURRABOON, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Tirhoot, in lat. 26° 6' N., lon. 85° 28' E. Estimated pop. 8,945. It is the seat of the civil establishment of the district, and has a government school, in which Arabic and Persian is taught.

MOXURRABOON, a dist. of British India, N.W. prov., between lat. 28° 16' and 29° 50' N., lon. 77° 6' and 79° 10' E. Area 1,617 sq. m. Pop. (1847) 587,304. It has a gentle inclination

from N. to S., which is the direction of the course of the Ganges on the E. frontier, the Jumna on the W., and of the intermediate streams the Kalsee Nuddee, and the Hindon, and the Doab Canal. The Ganges Canal runs through this district. Chief products, rice, sugar, cotton, tobacco, wheat, barley, and vegetables. The present land assessment expires in 1861.

MOXURRABOON, the principal place of dist. of same name, N.W. prov., in lat. 29° 28' N., lon. 77° 45' E. Pop. 7,364.

MAIN, a market town of Russia, gov. and 26 m. S.E.E. Tchernigov, on the Oster. Pop. 1,800.

MACOSAN, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 19 m. W.N.W. Bromberg. Pop. 1,380.

MACHIT, a town of Russia, Georgia, on the Kur, 10 m. N.W. Teflis, with a fine church, and numerous royal tombs.

MACENO or **MACHENO**, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 13 m. W. Jungbunzlau. Pop. 1,814.

MSTA, a river of Russia, gov. Tver and Novgorod, enters Lake Ilmen a little S. of Novgorod, after a tortuous N. and W. course of 250 m., for most part of which it is navigable; and at Volkchok a canal proceeds to connect it with the Tvertza, and thus unites the Baltic and Lake Ladoga with the Volga and Caspian Sea.

MATISLAVI, a town of Russia, gov. and 64 m. E.N.E. Moghilev, cap. circ., on the Soj, an aff. of the Dnieper. Pop. 4,300. It has Unitarian and Greek churches, a Jews' synagogue, Greek and Roman Catholic monasteries, a Jesuit college, school for nobles, and trade in hemp and grain.

MTEKHATI or **MESCHITI**, a town of Georgia, at the confluence of the Aragvi with the Kur, 10 m. N.N.W. Teflis, and the auc. cap. of the country, with two handsome churches, containing the tombs of the Georgian sovereigns, but otherwise unimportant since it was ruined by Timour.

MTEKSK, a town of Russia. [MTEKSK.]

MURABAKPOOR, a town of British India, dist. Aldemau, Oude territory, in lat. 26° 35' N., lon. 82° 38' E. Pop. 3,000.

MICHAMIEL, a town of Spain, prov. and 7 m. N.E. Alicante. Pop. 3,654. The wine of its vicinity is of superior quality.

MUCHFLNEY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1½ m. S.S.E. Langport. Area 1,630 ac. P. 340.

MUCH-WRENLOCK, a town of Engl. [WRENLOCK.]

MUCIDAN, a town of France. [MUSIDAN.]

MUCK, an isl. of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyll, 5 m. S.S.W. Elgg. Length about 2 miles. Pop. 53, employed in cod fisheries.

MUCKARN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll, on Loch Etive, 17 m. W.N.W. Inverary. Pop. 788.

MUCKART, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, on the Devon, 4 m. N.E. Doller. Ac. 4,500. Pop. 686.

MUCKING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. N.N.E. Gravesend. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 239.

MUCKIER, a mountain of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 5 m. S. Dunfanaghy. Its sides are very steep, and the summit 2,190 feet above the sea.

MUCKLESTON, a pa. of England, co. Salop and Stafford, 4 m. N.E. Market-Drayton. Area 5,124 ac. Pop. 1,736.

MUCKNO, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Monaghan, containing the town of Castle-Blayney. Area, including Lough Muckno, 17,104 ac. Pop. 8,800.

MUCKNANA, a town of N.W. Hindostan, Rajpootana, 35 m. N.W. Ajmere, and having some trade in the white marble of its neighbourhood.

MUCKROSA, a peninsula of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, between the middle and lower lakes of Killarney, with ruins of abbey, founded in 1440.

MUCKRON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. S.S.E. Louth. Area 790 ac. Pop. 102.

MUSKAWATON, a strong hill-fortress of New-
foundland, 13 m. S. Khatmandoo.

MUSKOGEE, a township of the U. S., North
America, Pennsylvania, Butler co. Pop. 1,142.

MUSKOGEE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m.
N.N.E. Yeovil. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 429.

MURR, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, on
Lough Foyle, 3 m. N.N.E. Londonderry. Area
15,080 ac. Pop. 3,229.

MURRAY, a town of Saxony, circ. and 29 m.
E.S.E. Leipzig. P. 2,357. Near it is a fine castle.

MURKINERON, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m.
N.W. Derby. Area 2,669 ac. Pop. 713.

MURRAY, a town of British India, dist. Goruck-
pore, N.W. provs., 100 m. N. Benares. Pop.
2,220.

MÜLLITZ (Mora. *Mohelitz*), a town of Aus-
tria, Moravia, circ. and 19 m. N.W. Olmütz, on
rt. b. of the March. Pop. 4,000. It has manu-
factures of woollen stuffs.

MUGNANO, a town of Naples, prov. and 5 m.
N.N.W. Naples. Pop. 3,060.

MUGRON, a comm. and town of France, dep.
Landes, cap. cant., near l. b. of the Adour, 9 m.
W. St Sever. Pop. 2,430.

MURABUN, a town of British India, dist. and 8
m. S.E. Muttra, N.W. provs., on the Jumna,
which is here fordable. Pop. 6,908.

MURALTON or **MIKHALITON** (improperly *Mo-
halkit*), a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 13 m. S.
the Sea of Marmora, 87 m. W. Brusa. Pop.
11,000. It exports silk, wool, valonia, and furs,
to Constantinople, and imports foreign goods,
chiefly overland from Smyrna.

MURRAY, a town of India, Indore territory,
on rt. b. of the Nerbudda, 280 m. N.E. Bombay.
Estimated pop. 17,500. It has a new palace, and
numerous Hindoo temples.

MÜHLBACH, two market towns of Germany.—
I. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 40 m.
E.S.E. Frankfurt-on-Oder.—II. Tyrol, circ.
Fosterthal, 13 m. W. Bruckenberg. Pop. 630.

MÜHLBERG, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg.
and 63 m. E. Merseburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 3,513.
Here Charles v. obtained a victory over the
Elector of Saxony in 1547.—II. a vill., reg. and 11
m. S.W. Erfurt. Pop. 1,210.

MÜHLBOURG, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the
Inn, 45 m. E.N.E. München. Pop. 1,040.

MÜHLBACH or **MÜLLERBACH** (Hung. *Sász-
Seher*), a town of Transylvania, Saxon-land, cap.
circ., on the Mühlenbach, 20 m. W.N.W. Her-
mannstadt. Pop. 4,460. It is enclosed by walls,
and has Roman Catholic, Greek-United, and Lu-
theran churches, manufs. of woollen cloth, and
breweries, and around it are numerous vineyards.

MÜLLENBURG, a co. of the U. S., North Ame-
rica, in W. of Kentucky. Area 668 sq. m. Pop.
9,809.

MÜLLENBURG, a township of the U. S., North
America, Ohio, 12 m. N.W. Circleville. P. 665.

MÜLLENBURG, several towns of Germany.—I.
Prussian Saxony, reg. and 80 m. N.W. Erfurt,
cap. circ., on the Unstrut. Pop. 13,660. It is
fortified, and has several Lutheran churches, 3
hospitals, and an orphan asylum; manufs. of
woollen and linen cloths, and carpets; dye-works,
tanning and oil mills, tanneries, breweries, and
distilleries.—II. E. Prussia, reg. and 49 m. S.W.
Königsberg. Pop. 1,600.—III. (Boh. *Milhrath*),
Bohemia, circ. and 16 m. W.N.W. Tabor. Pop.
2,194.—IV. a market town, Bavaria, circ. Upper
Franconia, 12 m. S.W. Bamberg. Pop. 770.

MULHENS, a town of Württemberg, circ. Black
Forest, on the Danube, 4 m. N.E. Tuttlingen.
Pop. 630. It has a church, greatly resorted to

in pilgrimage.—*Mühlhagen* is the name of two
contiguous villa. of Anhalt-Beraburg.

MÜHLTRUP, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau,
10 m. W.N.W. Plauen. Pop. 1,785.

MURK, a river of Germany. [Mura.]

MURHANGEN, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Black
Forest, 9 m. S.W. Rottenburg. Pop. 1,140.

MURDER, a fortified town of the Netherlands,
prov. N. Holland, 8 m. E.S.E. Amsterdam, at the
mouth of the Veicht, in the Zuyder-Zee. Pop.
1,660, mostly engaged in fishing. *Muiderberg* is
a village 2 m. E. Muiden.

MULREA or **MULREA**, a mountain range of
Ireland, Connanght, co. Mayo, screening the N.
side of Killybeg harbour. Elevation of highest
summit 2,686 feet above the sea.

MURRAYONIDE (pron. *Moranide*), a pa. of
Scotland, co. Strirling, 5 m. E.S.E. Falkirk. Area
144 sq. m. Pop. 2,847. The Edinburgh and
Glasgow Railway is here carried across the Avon
on a superb viaduct.

MURKIRK, a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. and
21 m. E.N.E. Ayr, with which town it com-
municates by railway. Area of pa. about 58 sq.
m. Pop. 3,423, partly employed in extensive iron
smelting works. Coal and lime are also wrought
here. Carnate mountain, with two large cairns
on its summit, is in this parish. Elevation 1,660
feet above the sea.

MUKALLAH, a town of Arabia. [MAKALLAH.]
MUKER, a market town of England, co. York,
North Riding, pa. Grinton, 17 m. W.S.W. Rich-
mond. Pop. 1,321.

MUKHMA (probably the *Mishmah* of Scrip-
ture), a considerable and flourishing vill. of Pa-
lestine, pas. Damascus, 7 m. E.N.E. Jerusalem,
surrounded by fig and olive plantations, but with-
out any vestiges of antiquity.

MUKKEE, a town of India, Bundelcund, in lat.
23° 2' N., lon. 80° 33' E. It is the cap. of a jag-
hire of same name, with an area of 10 sq. m., and
a pop. of 1,600.

MUKTUL, a town of Hindostan, Nizam's dom.,
88 m. S.W. Hyderabad, and an important British
military sta., though unhealthy for native troops.

MULA, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. W.
Murcia. Pop. 6,228. It has manufs. of pottery,
and in its neighbourhood are warm mineral baths.

MULAIR KOTELAH, a town of Sirhind, in lat.
30° 31' N., lon. 75° 59' E. It is the chief place
of a district held by a sikh chief under British pro-
tection, and has an area of 144 sq. m., and a pop.
estimated at 21,000.

MULBARTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 54
m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 557.

MULDE, a river of Saxony, Prussia and Anhalt-
Dessau, rises in the Erzgebirge, and after a N.
course of 130 m., joins the Elbe on l., at Dessau.

MULGRAVE ARCHIPELAGO, Pacific Ocean, com-
prises various groups between lat. 3° S. and 12°
N., lon. 160° and 177° E., including the Radack,
Ralick, Pascadores, Marshall, and Mulgrave, isla.

MULGRAVE CAPE, Russian America, North of
Kotzebue Sound, is a range of hills terminating
inland, in a plain intersected by lakes. Lat. 67°
50' N., lon. 171° 56' E.

MULHACER, a mountain of Spain. [SIERRA
NEVADA.]

MÜLHAUSEN or **MULHÖSEN**, a comm. and manu-
facturing town of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant.,
on the Ill, 10 m. N.N.E. Altkirch, connected by
railway with Strasbourg, Basle, and Thann.
Pop. 29,574. It is divided into an old and new
town, the former on an island formed by a divi-
sion of the river, comprising 2 churches, a Jews'
synagogue, town-hall, comm. college and hospi-

MUL; while the latter, extending along the rt. b. of the river, has a square, in which is the *Palais de l'Industrie*, comprising the exchange and the chamber of commerce. It has manufactures of printed cottons, muslins, dyed and printed silks, mixed stuffs, and cotton hosiery, cotton-spinning mills, and fabrics of straw hats, Morocco leather, and soap, with tanneries, dye-houses, metal foundries, steam engine and machine works, a manufacture of stained paper, and a lithographic establishment. Mulhausen was, in 1798, cap. of a small republic.

MULHABETH, a town of India, territory of Indore, in lat. 24° 19' N., lon. 74° 55' E.

MÜLHEIM, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 16 m. N.E. Düsseldorf, on the Ruhr. Pop. 10,737. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, cotton and linen fabrics, cutlery, soap, leather, starch, and tobacco, and iron foundries and ship-building docks.—II. a town, reg. and 4 m. N.E. Cologne, cap. circ. on the Rhine. Pop. 5,903, mostly employed in manufs. of woollen cloths, silk and cotton fabrics, ribbons, leather, tobacco, soap, cutlery, and colours, and in ship-building.

MULK, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 62 m. S.W. Angora, with some curious caverns.

MULL, one of the largest of the Hebrides Islands, off the W. coast of Scotland, co. Argyll, separated from the mainland by the Sound of Mull. Lat. of centre 56° 30' N., lon. 6° W. Length 30 m., breadth 25 m., without surrounding islets, 15,189. Coast line deeply indented. Surface rugged, and chiefly moorland. Mount Benmore exceeds 3,000 feet in height. Grazing is the chief branch of rural industry. Woods are extensive in the N. It is divided into 3 par., and is the seat of a presbytery. Principal town, Tobermory.—The Sound of Mull, 18 m. in length, average breadth 2 m., separates this island from the dist. Morven, and connects Lochs Linnhe and Sunart.

MULLAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Cavan, 7 m. E.S.E. Virginia. Area 12,872 ac. Pop. 4,427.

MULLAGHBRACK, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Armagh, containing a part of the town of Market-hill. Area 11,557 ac. Pop. 6,744, extensively employed in manufactures of linen.

MULLAGHMORE, a promontory of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 13 m. N. Sligo, projecting N. into Donagel Bay. It has a harbour and a small fishing village on its E. side.

MULLUT, a peninsula off the W. coast of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, from which it extends both N. and S. almost at right angles.

MÜLHEIM, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, cap. dist., 18 m. S.W. Freiburg, on railway to Basel. Pop. 2,680.

MULLINGAR, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Leinster, cap. co. Westmeath, on the Broens and the Royal Canal (which connects it with both Dublin and the Shannon), 60 m. W.N.W. Dublin, by the Midland Great-Western Railway. Area of pa. 22,322 ac. Pop. 11,499; do. of town 4,789. It has a parish church and a Roman Catholic cathedral, a convent, two schools, co. infirmary, infantry barracks, and market-house.

MULLINS (Str.), a pa. of Ireland, cos. Carlow and Wexford, 9 m. S. Berris. Ac. 21,203. P. 5,076. It contains the villa. Tinnahinch and Ballymurphy.

MULLTON, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5½ m. S.E. Helston. Area 4,650 ac. Pop. 795. In this pa. is Kynan's Cove, a natural grotto.

MÜLLROSE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 10 m. S.W. Frankfurt, on Müllrose Canal, which unites the Oder and Spree. Pop. 1,282.

MULLROSE BAY, a deep sinuous inlet of the Atlantic, N. coast of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, between Sheephaven Bay and Lough Swilly. Length about 12 m.; average breadth 1 m. Its thinly inhabited shores are remarkably beautiful.

MÜLSE, two villa. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau.—I. (St. Jacob), 4 m. E. Zwickau. Pop. 2,321.—II. (St. Niklas), 4½ m. E. Zwickau. Pop. 3,244.

MULTIFARHAM, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, 6 m. N.N.W. Mullingar. Area 4,805 ac. Pop. 1,080.

MUMBLES HEAD, Wales, co. Glamorgan, bounds Swansea Bay on the W., and has a lighthouse 114 feet in height, lat. 51° 34' 3" N., lon. 3° 58' 10" W.

MUMBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. E.S.E. Alford. Area 2,620 ac. Pop. 539.

MUNCASTER, a parochial chapel of England, co. Cumberland, including the town of Raven-glass. Pop. 623.

MÜNCHENBERG, two towns of Germany.—I. Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Palnitz, and with a station on the Neumarkt and Hof Railway, 19 m. N.N.E. Bayreuth. Pop. 2,690. It is enclosed by walls, and has an hospital, and manufs. of cottons and linens.—II. (or *Müncheberg*), a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 21 m. N.W. Frankfurt, on the Oder, between 2 lakes. Pop. 2,944, employed in manufs. of silk stuffs.

MÜNCHEN, a city of Germany. [MUNICH.]

MÜNCHENBERGSDORF, a market town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, circ. Neustadt, 8 m. W.S.W. Gera. Pop. 1,383.

MÜNCHENBUCHER, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 5 m. N. Bern. Pop. 2,212.

MÜNCHENGRÄTZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 8 m. N.N.E. Jungbunzlau, on the Isar. Pop. 3,690. It has a palace, and manufs. of woollen cloth, cotton, and linen stuffs. The Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, met here in 1833.

MUNCHINGEN, a market town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 7 m. N.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,468.

MÜNCHWEILER, a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, 18 m. N.E. Dett.-Ponta.

MÜNCHWEILER, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, also called Villars-le-Moine.

MUNDACA, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 13 m. N.E. Bilbao, with a small port. Pop. 1,728.

MUNDENHIM, a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 9 m. S. Heilbronn. Pop. 1,799.

MUNDEN, two pa. of England, co. Hertford.—I. (*Great*), 3½ m. S.S.W. Buntingford. Area 2,090 ac. Pop. 554.—II. (*Little*), 6 m. N.N.E. Hertford. Area 3,200 ac. Pop. 623.

MÜNDE, a town of Germany, Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, principality and 16 m. W.S.W. Göttingen, cap. dist., at the conf. of the Fulda and Werra rivers, here forming the Weser. Pop. 5,900. It is enclosed by walls, flanked by towers, and has a gymnasium, numerous churches, and manufactures of tobacco and earthenware.

MÜNDE, a town of Hanover, principality Kalenberg, on the Hamel, 22 m. W.N.W. Hildesheim. Pop. 1,960. It has a gymnasium, an hospital, and extensive salt works.

MUNDENKIRCHEN, an ancient walled town of Württemberg, circ. Danube, 5 m. S.W. Ebingen, on the Danube. Pop. 2,000.

MUNDLESLEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.N.E. North-Walsbam. Area 569 ac. Pop. 451.

MUNDYBONE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.N.E. Brandon. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 385.

MUNDHAM, two pa. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 5 m. N. Bungay. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 282.

—II. (*North*), co. Sussex, 3 m. S.E. Chichester. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 444.

Muzir, a town of the Punjab, cap. rajshahip, in the Jullinder Doab (British territory), near the head of the Beas, 130 m. E. Amritsar, with a massive palace, and a pretty well stocked bazaar.

Muzir, a dist. of the Punjab, in the Jullinder Doab. The territory comprises several valleys with their enclosing ridges, on the S. slope of the Himalaya, having an area of 769 sq. m. Pop. 113,091. It has valuable mines of iron and salt.

Mundlak, a town and fort of British India, presid. Bengal, Saugur and Nerbudda dist., 186 m. N.E. Nagpoor.

Mundlakur, a town of India, territory of Indore, in lat. 22° 12' N., lon. 75° 47' E. Estimated pop. 2,000.

Mundon, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. S.S.E. Maldon. Area 3,340 ac. Pop. 287.

Munera, a market town of Spain, prov. and 81 m. W.N.W. Albacete. Pop. 2,690.

Munkepoor, a native state of Eastern India, in lat. 23° 49' and 25° 41' N., lon. 98° 5' and 94° 32' E. Area 7,584 sq. m. It consists of an extensive valley in the heart of a difficult and mountainous country, and is under British protection.

Munneville-le-Bisard, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, arr. Coutances. Pop. 1,500.

Munkepoor, a walled town of W. Hindostan, Odeypoor dom., with 4,000 inhabitants, and a large annual fair for cattle.

Munro (Str), two pas. of Scotland.—I. (North or Innerhigh), co. Lanark, comprised within the city of Glasgow. Pop. 21,002.—II. co. Dumfries, in Annandale. Area about 5,000 ac. Pop. 645.

Munich (Germ. *München*), the cap. city of Bavaria, S. Germany, and of the prov. Upper Bavaria, on the Isar, here crossed by 3 bridges, 225 m. W. Vienna. Lat. (of Frauenkirche, 1,690 feet above the sea) 48° 5' 45" N., lon. 11° 34' 42" E. Pop. (1849) 106,776; or, including the suburbs Au, Haidhausen, and Ober-Giesing, 120,000.

Mean temperature of year 48° F., winter 32° F., summer 63° F., Fahr. It is situated in a plain, and has suburbs around the walled city. In the old city numerous streets diverge from a central square, the *Haupt-Platz*. In *Karolinen-platz* is an obelisk 100 feet high, made out of cannon taken from the Russians in the campaign of 1813. It has been erected to the memory of 30,000 Bavarians engaged in that campaign. On its W. and N. sides are the *Pinacothek* and *Glyptothek*, or museums of painting and ancient sculpture, rich in choice works of art, the former containing 300,000 engravings. The royal palace, the cathedral, having two towers 333 feet in height, the churches of the Theatines, Jesuits, St. Louis, All Saints, St. Kajetan, Ludwig's Kirche, and the Basilica, all ornamented with fresco painting and stained glass; Protestant and Greek churches, a Jews' synagogue, an opera house, and post-office. Adjacent to the palace is the *Hofgarten*, a space surrounded by arcades, and near this a public park. Among the public establishments are the Leuchtenberg gallery, formed by prince Eugene Beauharnois, an academy of arts, with a triennial exhibition, salaried professors and pensioned students, a magnetical and meteorological observatory at the vill. of Bogenhausen, 2 m. N.E. The university removed from Landsbut in 1826, had, in 1847, 76 professors and 1,471 students, a library of 200,000 vols. and 400 MSS., and attached to it two colleges, and philological and theological schools, a polytechnic, and numerous other schools of art and science. The royal library has upwards of 800,000 printed vols., and 15,000 MSS. Here is also the Brazilian collection, made by Spix and Von Martius. All the superior courts,

etc., of the Bavarian dom. are seated here. Except some bronze and iron works, silk mills, and sugar refineries, *Munich* has few mercantile factories of consequence, but its telescopes and mathematical instruments are famous, and it is greatly resorted to by the admirers and cultivators of the fine arts. Many newspapers and magazines are printed here. In a meadow to the W. is the colossal bronze statue of *Barbara*, by Schwanthaler, 84 feet high. Near it is the "Hall of Fame." *Munich* derives its name from having been founded, in 962, on a site belonging to a fraternity of monks (*munichen*); it was walled by Otto IV. in 1157, and taken by the Swedes under Gustavus Adolphus in 1632.

Munkepoor or **Munkepoor**, an independent state of Further India, relinquished by the Burmese in 1826. [CAMBAY].—II. the cap. town of this dom., in a swampy valley. Lat. 24° 45' N., lon. 94° 19' E. Munilla, a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. S.S.E. Logroño. Pop. 1,817.

Munkacs, a market town of E. Hungary, cap. circ. Beregh, on the Latorca, 80 m. N.E. Debreczin. Pop. 5,100. It has a hill fortress, now used as a state prison, Greek, Roman Catholic, Calvinistic, and Lutheran churches, and manuf. of hosiery and alum. In its vicinity are mines of crystal, called Hungarian diamonds. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1687, after a siege of three years.

Munkepoor, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. Ross, on an inlet of Moray Firth, 13 m. S.W. Cromarty. **Münsterstadt**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Lauer, 35 m. N.N.E. Würzburg. P. 1,840, mostly employed in rural industry.

Münsterberg, a town of Württemberg, circ. Danne, 23 m. W. Ulm. Pop. 1,643.

Münsterberg, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 7 m. S.E. Bern, and noted as the place of a meeting which effected many popular reforms in 1831.

Munxley, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3½ m. W.N.W. Ledbury. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 168.

Munslow, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 8 m. N.N.E. Ludlow. Area 4,110 ac. Pop. 767.

Munster, the most E. and largest of the four provs. of Ireland, having N. Connaught, N.E. Leinster, and on other sides St. George's Channel and the Atlantic Ocean. Area 6,064,579 ac. Pop. 1,867,244. Surface highly diversified. Silurian rocks, old red sandstone and limestone, form the basis of the district. Coal is found in Tipperary, Kerry, and Cork. The N. part is watered by the Shannon river, and the E. by the Suir. Several parallel mountain ranges separate the basins of the Blackwater, Bandon, Lee, and Lanes, terminating in rocky peninsulas on the W. coast, bounding Dingle, Kenmare, Bantry, Dunmanus, and other bays. Lough Dergreagh is on the N. border, and the lakes of Killarney are in this part of Ireland. The prov. is divided into the cos. of Cork, Clare, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford. Before the Norman conquest, it was separated into the kingdoms of North and South Munster.

Münster, a city of Germany, cap. Prussian Westphalia, on the Aa, an aff. of the Rhine, with which river and the Vechte it communicates by canals, 78 m. N.N.E. Cologne. Pop. (1849) 24,066. It is surrounded by walls, entered by 8 gates, and has a Gothic cathedral. In the church of St. Lambert's tower, are the iron cages in which John of Leyden and his two accomplices were suspended in 1573, the archbishop's palace, now the governor's residence, and the town-hall, in which the peace of Westphalia was concluded in 1648. It has a Roman Catholic theological seminary.

veterinary school, botanic garden, various hospitals, considerable manufs. of woollen stuffs, starch, leather, and beer. During the French empire, under Napoleon I., Munster was cap. of the dep. Lippe.

MUNSTER, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., 10 m. W.S.W. Colmar. Pop. 3,628. who manuf. printed cottons and muslins.

MUNSTERBERG, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 35 m. S. Breslau, cap. circ., on the Ohlan. Pop. 4,959. It is enclosed by walls, and has breweries, manufs. of plush, and ootton stuffs.

MÜNSTERHEIM and MÜNSTER-MAYFELD, two towns of Rhenish Prussia.—I. reg. and 21 m. S.S.W. Cologne, on the Rft. Pop. 2,613.—II. reg. and 8 m. S.W. Coblenz. Pop. 1,800.

MUNSTERHAL, two valleys of Switzerland, one in the cant. Grisons, the other in the N.E. part of the cant. Bern, and where the battle of St Jacob was fought between the Swiss and the French in 1444, which terminated in the almost entire destruction of the former combatants.

MURKOK, a fortified seaport town of the island Banca, cap. of a Dutch resid., on the S.W. coast.

MURKREBERG, a town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, at the foot of a mountain, 10 m. S.E. Giessen. Pop. 833.

MURKSHIRE, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Kreith. Pop. 1,180.

MUONTO, a river of Russian Lapland, joins the Tornea river after a S. course of 150 m. At the vill. Muonioniska it forms a cataract 100 feet high.

MUOTTA, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 6 m. E.S.E. Schwytz, on the Muotta. In September 1799, an engagement took place here between the French and the Russians under Suwarow.

MUR or MURR, a river of the Austrian empire, rises in Salzburg, traverses Styria throughout, and joins the Drave on left, in Hungary, 25 m. E. Warsadin, after a S.E. course of 230 miles.

MUR, two communes, and towns of France.—I. dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 10 m. W.N.W. Loudéac. Pop. 2,350.—II. dep. Aveyron, arrond. Espalion. Pop. 1,660.

MURAD-CHAI, a river of Asiatic Turkey, and the E. branch of the Euphrates, rises about 50 m. S.W. Mount Ararat, flows W.ward, and joins the N. branch or Frat, about 85 m. N.N.W. Diarbekir. The towns Diadin, Melasghirh, Moosh, Khanoa, and Paloo, are on its banks or those of its affluents.

MURATA, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, 37 m. N. Jampol. Pop. 1,800.

MURANO, an island and town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 1 m. N. Venice, of which it is a suburb. It has manufs. of mirrors and other glass wares. In the 15th century it had a pop. of 50,000, and its glass works have been celebrated since the 11th century. Pop. of town 3,728.

MURASHIKINO, a market town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. S.S.E. Nijni-Novgorod. Pop. 6,000, employed in manufs. of leather, soap, and hosiery.

MURASSON, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Aveyron, 14 m. S.S.W. St Affrique. P. 2,631.

MURAT, two communes, and towns of France.—I. dep. Cantal, near the Alagnon, 24 m. N.W. Aurillac, at the foot of Mount Cantal. Pop. 2,894, chiefly employed in lace making, weaving coarse woollen cloth, and trading in cattle, horses, and cheese made in the neighbouring district.—II. dep. Tarn, 30 m. E. Castres. Pop. 2,800.

MURAU, a town of Styria, on the Mur, 25 m. W. Judenberg, with extensive iron works. P. 1,300.

MURASANO, a market town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Coni, cap. mand., prov. and 11 m. N.E. Mondovì. Pop. 3,390.

MURCHAKHOV, a large vill. of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 35 m. N.N.W. Isfahan.

MURCIA, an old kingdom of Spain, in the S.E., on the Mediterranean, now divided into the modern provs. of Murcia and Albacete. United area 7,877 sq. m., and pop. (1849) 595,531. Surface traversed by several mountains. The soil, which is not well watered, is infertile, but contains iron mines. Climate hot; the palm and carob grow freely. Chief cities, Murcia, Albacete, Cartagena, and Lorca.

MURCIA, a town of Spain, the cap., kingdom, and prov. Murcia, situated in a rich irrigated tract on the Segura, here crossed by a bridge, 28 m. N.N.W. Cartagena. Pop. (1857) 106,466. Streets narrow and irregular. It has a decorated cathedral, ten other churches, an episcopal palace, several colleges, hospital, custom-house, trades hall, some public libraries, botanic garden, and a castle. Trade in silk and in red pepper, with potteries, cloth mills, white lead works, and tanneries. It has government factories of nitre and gunpowder, the saltpetre of Murcia being the best in Spain. It was rebuilt by the Moors from the materials of the Roman *Murgi*. The French took, and sacked it, in 1810.

MUR DE BAREPEZ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, 34 m. N.N.E. Rodez. Pop. 1,665.

MURAE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 19 m. S. Grenoble. Pop. 3,388.

MURET, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Garonne, 10 m. S.W. Toulouse. Pop. 4,213.

MURFREESBOROUGH, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Tennessee, 30 m. S.E. Nashville. Pop. 1,500. It has a court-house, gaol, market-house, and academy.

MURG, a river of S. Germany, Württemberg and Baden, to a circ. of which latter it formerly gave name, rises in the Black Forest, and after a N. course of 40 m. joins the Rhine 4 m. N. Rastatt.

MURGE, a river of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, joins the Thur, 14 m. N. Frauenfeld.

MURGA, a vill. of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 38 m. S. Freyburg, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,000.

MURI, two vills. of Switzerland.—I. cant. and 2 m. S.E. Bern.—II. cant. Aargau, 18 m. S.E. Aarau. It has some silk manufs. Pop. 1,900.

MURIALDO, a town of N. Italy, div. Genoa, mand. and 44 m. S.S.W. Millesimo. Pop. 2,500.

MÜRITS (SEE), a lake of N. Germany, and the largest in Mecklenburg Schwerin, immediately S. Waren. Length N. to S. 19 m. It communicates on the N. with Lake Flessen.

MURNAU, a market town of Upper Bavaria, 38 m. S.S.W. Munich. Pop. 1,510.

MURIO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 19 m. N.W. Potenza. Pop. 2,000.—II. a vill., prov. and 8 m. W.S.W. Otranto. Pop. 1,600.

MURO, a market town of Spain, prov. Alicante. Pop. 2,786.

MURO, a town of the island Majorca, Mediterranean, 25 m. N.E. Palma. Pop. 2,300.

MUROM, a town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. E.S.E. Vladimir, cap. circ., on the Oka. Pop. 6,500. It comprises a *Krem* or citadel, and two other quarters, a cathedral, 17 other churches, and several convents. It has manufs. of linens, leather, soap, and earthenwares.

MUROSE, a town of Spain, prov. Coruña, 30 m. W.S.W. Santiago. P. 3,912, engaged in fishing.

MURRAY is the principal river hitherto discovered in Australia, and is formed by the junction of numerous streams W. of the Australian Alps, whence it proceeds very tortuously W.ward through 9° of lon.; and after passing through Lake Victoria, it enters the ocean (Kassessue

Bay to lat. 35° 30' S., lon. 138° E. Affs. the Bayanga, Mowambidge, with the Lachlan, and probably the Darling. It is navigable for 1,500 m., and in its lower part is a noble river, but its mouth is too shallow to be entered by large ships. — Counties of New South Wales and West Australia have this name.

MURRAY, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. of Georgia. Area 536 sq. m. Pop. 14,433. — II. a township, New York, 249 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,520.

MURRAY SOUND AND HARBOUR are amongst the Amherst islands, off the E.E. extremity of Corea; and *Murray islands*, a group in Torres Strait, lat. 9° 56' S., lon. 144° 5' E.

MURRAYSHIRE, Scotland. [MORAY.]

MURRHARDT, a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Murr, an affl. of the Neckar, 24 m. N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,400.

MURROES OR MURKHOUSE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 5 m. N.E. Dundee. Area 7 sq. m. P. 643.

MURS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 5 m. S. Angers, on the Lubancy. P. 1,700.

MURSWAY, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. E.N.E. Winalow. Area 2,640 ac. Pop. 553.

MURSTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 1 m. E. Milton. Area 990 ac. Pop. 191.

MURTEN, a town of Switzerland. [MORAT.]

MURTON, a tashp. of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Tynemouth, 3 m. N.W. South Shields. Pop. 439.

MURVEDRIO (*Saguntum*), a fortified town of Spain, prov. and 14 m. N.N.E. Valencia, on the Canales, 3 m. from the Mediterranean. Pop. 7,476. It stands at the foot of a mountain, along which run long lines of walls and towers; and is noted for its Roman antiquities, comprising the remains of a theatre and a circus. Here are also a strong Moorish castle, a convent on the site of a temple of Diana, and some Moorish cisterns, etc. *Saguntum* was of Greek foundation; it was taken by Hannibal, B.C. 219, after an arduous siege of eight months, and its capture led to the second Punic war.

MURVIEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Hérault, 8 m. N.W. Beziers. Pop. 1,740.

MURRU, a town of Africa, cap. of pashalik of Fezzan, in lat. 25° 55' N., lon. 14° 10' E. Elevation 1,495 feet above the sea. Pop. 2,000. It is surrounded with sand hills near salt lakes, in a pestilential climate.

MURRUSCHLAG, a vill. of Austria, Styria, on the Murr, 24 m. N.E. Brück, with a station on the railway between Vienna and Cilly. Pop. 1,000. It has a convent, and near it iron works and scythe factories.

MUSA, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 20 m. N.E. Mocha, and having a garrisoned fort.

MUSBACH OR MUSENBACH, a market town of Rhenish Bavaria, 12 m. W.N.W. Spire.

MUSWERT, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. E.N.E. Colyton. Area 2,680 ac. Pop. 506. — II. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Bury, 3 m. S.W. Haslingden. Pop. 1,233.

MUSCAT (*IMAFAT* or), an extensive and powerful state of Arabia, comprising the E. portion of that peninsula, its authority also extending over its S.E. coast nearly as far as Aden, and over parts of the coast of Persia on the Persian Gulf, and that of E. Africa from off Cape Guardafui, with the isla Socotra, Zanzibar, and Moufara, S. to Cape Delgado. Besides Muscat the cap., this dom. comprises the towns Rustak and Muttra, in Arabia; and Juba, Melinda, Mombasa, Magadozo, Brava, and Quila, in Africa; and it has some trade with all the adjacent countries, and

with British India, although its resources are not developed. The Imam has a patriarchal and despotic sway, and the most efficient naval force of any native prince from the Cape of Good Hope to Japan. The Imam's army in Arabia consists of 30,000 men.

MUSCAT OR MASCUA (probably the *Mosca* of Arrian), a fortified maritime city of E. Arabia, cap. of the Imam of Muscat dom., on a peninsula in the Arabian Sea, lat. 23° 37' N., lon. 68° 38' E. Pop. 12,000. (?) It is surrounded by heights all strongly fortified, streets narrow, and houses mostly only one storey in height; but it has some good stone buildings erected by the Portuguese, who held it from 1507 to 1648; other edifices, chiefly in a Persian style of architecture, a new aqueduct, etc. The harbour of the city is well sheltered, and has deep water. *Muscat* is the grand emporium of E. Arabia, and the key to the entrance of the Persian Gulf. Imports consist chiefly of almonds, aloes, asafoetida, gum ammoniac, sulphur, nitre, gum copal, frankincense, coffee, pearls, ivory, horns, hides, wax from Persia and Africa, most of which are re-exported to India and the East; the returns thence being made in British and Indian cotton goods, shawls, and China manufactures. Dates, wheat, hides, asses, horses, and salt, are among the principal exports. The port is usually touched at by vessels going up the Persian Gulf. Though the country around it is sterile, a plentiful supply of provisions may generally be obtained at Muscat. It is the residence of a British consul, who is also an agent of the East India Company.

MUSCOGEE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Georgia. Area 376 sq. m. Pop. 18,576.

MUSGRAVE (GHEAT), a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, 2 m. W.S.W. Brough. Area 2,940 ac. Pop. 175.

MUSH, a town of Asiatic Turkey. [MOOSH.]

MUSHED, a city of N.E. Persia. [MESHER.]

MUSHEN-I-SIN, a maritime town of Persia, prov. Mazanderan, 10 m. N. Balfush, consisting of about 200 houses scattered around the Babol River, at its mouth in the Caspian Sea.

MUSKAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 67 m. W.N.W. Liegnitz, cap. principally, on the Niesse. Pop. 2,242. Mannf. woollen cloths, and has mineral springs.

MUSKERRY, a mountainous dist. of Ireland, Munster, in the centre of the co. Cork. Area about 311,000 ac. It is divided into the baronies of East and West Muskerrey.

MUSKHAM, two pas. of England, co. Notts. — I. (North), 3 m. N.N.W. Newark. A.c. 2,180. P. 877.

— II. (South), 2½ m. N. Newark. A.c. 1,440. P. 308.

MUSKINGUM, a river, U. S., North America, Ohio, joins the Ohio river at Marietta, after a navigable S.W. course of 100 m. from Coshocton, where it is connected with the Ohio Canal.

MUSKINGUM, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Tennessee. Area 848 sq. m. Pop. 45,049.

MUSO, a small town of South America, New Granada, dep. Boyaca, prov. and 65 m. W.S.W. Tunja, on an affluent of the Magdalena.

MUSONS, two small rivers of Italy. — I. Austria, Lombardy, enters the Venetian lagoon 3 m. W. Venice, after a S.E. course of 36 m.; one arm of it joining the Brenta Canal. — II. Pontifical States, enters the Adriatic 17 m. S.E. Ancona, after an E. course of 85 m. Under the French, it gave name to a dep., having for its cap. Macerata.

MUSMALA, a town of W. Africa, Senegambia, on the Senegal, 3 m. E. Fort St. Joseph.

MUSNAURAZAN (*Rehmanli*), a royal and pari.

borough, and seaport town of Scotland, co. and 6 m. E. Edinburgh, with which it is connected by railway, pa. Inverclyde. Pop. 7,092. It stands on the Firth of Forth, at the estuary of the Esk, has three bridges (one supposed to be a Roman structure), connecting with it the suburb of Fisher-row; a curious Tolbooth, built in 1590, of materials from the ancient Scottish chapel of Loretto, which stood in the vicinity. It has some manufactures of sail cloth, hair cloth, hats, and leather. Exports chiefly of coal, wrought in the vicinity. The harbour dries at low water. Edinburgh races are held annually on Musselburgh Links, where is an excellent course. Corp. rev. 14864. The bor. unites with Leith and Portobello in sending 1 mem. to House of Commons. The battle of Pinkie, in which the English defeated the Scotch in 1547, was fought in the immediate vicinity; also that of Preston-pans, fought in 1745, when the forces under the Pretender routed the royalists.

MUSHERDAM, MUSHERDAM or MUSHANDAM (Carp), a headland of Arabia, on an island at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, lat. 26° 24' N., lon. 56° 34' E. It is an abrupt basaltic rock, 260 feet above the sea.

MUSIDAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, 19 m. S.W. Périgueux, on the Isle. Pop. 1,900. It has mining and iron works.

MUSCUMMEL, a town of Sicily, prov., dist. and 19 m. W.N.W. Caltanissetta. Pop. 2,290.

MUSCOUR, a sanitary station of India, on the N. frontier of the Dehra Doon, towards Ghurwal, in lat. 30° 27' N., lon. 78° 5' E. Elevation 6,282 feet above the sea. The station is abundantly supplied with provisions. Here are situated a church, a club, with a reading-room, two schools, for young ladies, a bank, and a botanical garden.

MUSSEY, two comm. and villa. of France.—I. (*sur-Seine*), dep. Aube, arrond. and 10 m. S.S.E. Bar-sur-Seine. Pop. 1,720.—II. (*sur-Dun*), dep. Seine-et Loire, arrond. and 14 m. S. Charolles. Pop. 1,580.

MUSTAKHABAD, a considerable town of N.W. Hindostan, Sikh territory, 35 m. E.S.E. Umballah.

MUSTAPHA PASHA, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, on the Maritsa, 20 m. N.W. Adrianople. Pop. 2,000.—II. (*Palestina*), Rumili, on the Nisava, 20 m. S.E. Nilsa. Pop. 2,000.

MUTTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester, 5½ m. W.N.W. Grantham. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 411.—II. co. York, East Riding, 9½ m. N.N.W. Bridlington. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 399.

MUTTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, with a station on a branch of the Eastern Counties Railway, 4½ m. E.S.E. Beccles. Ac. 1,400. Pop. 435.

MUTHILL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, 4 m. S. Crieff. Area about 76 sq. m. Pop. 2,972; do. of vill., which is beautifully situated, 1,089.

MUTRAY, three small rivers of Wales, co. Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Merioneth, the two former tributary to the Towy, the last to the Avon.

MUTOVA, one of the Kurile islands, in the N. Pacific, belonging to Russia, nearly intermediate between Japan and Kamotkatka. Length 20 m. It has an active volcano, and fertile valleys.

MUTZEN or MUTZSCHEN, a town of Saxony, circ. and 23 m. E.S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 1,689.

MUTENKOV, a market town of Russia, gov. Tver, 22 m. N. Staritsa. Pop. 2,100.

MUTZENHOLZE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, on the Ill, arrond. Schœlestadt. Pop. 2,369.

MUTTENSTADT, a mkt. town of Rhenish Bavaria, esp. dist. 6 m. S.W. Mannheim. Pop. 2,745.

MUTTON ISLAND, a fortified islet in Galway

Bay, Ireland, Connemara, co. and 1½ m. S. Galway. It has a lighthouse, with fixed lights, in lat. 53° 15' 14" N., lon. 9° 8' 26" W.

MUTTRA or MATRAN, a populous town of East Arabia, dom. and 3 m. S.W. Muscat.

MUTTRA, a dist. of British India, between lat. 27° 14' and 27° 58' N., lon. 77° 20' and 78° 34' E. Area 1,607 sq. m. Pop. (1848) 701,688. Chief crops are wheat, barley, pulses, oil seeds, sugar, cotton, tobacco, and opium. Chief towns, Muttra, Bindrabun, Muhabun, and Rampore.

MUTTRA, a town of British India, cap. of dist. of same name, on rt. b. of the Jumna, 35 m. N.W. Agra. Pop. 48,672. The town is accounted sacred by Hindoos. About one mile south the town is a military cantonment.

MUTTRA, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Rhin, on the Kruche, 13 m. W.S.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 3,868. It has manufactures of fire-arms.

MUVALLO, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Morbihan, 14 m. S.E. Vannes, and about 3 m. from the mouth of the Vilaine. Pop. 1,213.

MYAPOON, a vill. of British India, on rt. b. of the Ganges, presid. Bengal, in lat. 26° 56' N., lon. 78° 12' E. Here commences the artificial channel of the Ganges Canal, to which the water from the river is led by a natural branch. There is a dam across the branch of the Ganges, and a regulating bridge across the canal. The supply of water for the canal is here 6,750 cubic feet per second.

MYCENAE, a ruined city of Greece, Morea, gov. and 5 m. N.N.E. Argos, near the vill. Krabata, with Pelasgian remains.

MYCONE, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. Syra, among the N. Cyclades, 5 m. S.E. Tinos. Area 45 sq. m. Pop. 6,000, of whom about 5,000 are in the town Mycone, on its W. side. The island produces a little corn, and has an export trade in wine, figs, and hides. Its ports are Mycone, Onos, Port Palermo, on the N., and St. Anne on its S.E. side.

MYDDFAI, a pa. of South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4½ m. N.E. Llangadock. Pop. 1,093.

MYDFAERT, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. and 14 m. N.N.W. Utrecht. Pop. 1,850.

MYDWIN, a pa. of South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 5½ m. N.N.W. Llangharau. Pop. 993.

MYRSCOVON, a township of England, co. and pa. Lancaster, 3 m. S. Garstang. Pop. 459.

MYRSE, a river of India, rising in the native state of Amjherra, in Alwa, lat. 22° 32' N., lon. 75° 5' E. Its course is generally W. for 350 m., for 15 of which it is navigable from its mouth, and falls into Cambay Bay in lat. 22° 10' N., lon. 72° 30' E.

MYRSE CAUNTA, a division of the kingdom of Guzerat, under the superintendence of the Bombay Government, the district being divided into six *silahs*. It lies between lat. 23° 14' and 24° 28' N., lon. 72° 41' and 74° 5' E. Area 3,400 sq. m. This tract is well wooded. The S. and W. portions of the country are level, in the N. and E. it is divided by hills. It is well watered. Annual revenue of the Myrse Caunta estimated at from 45,000*l.* to 50,000*l.*, out of which the Gulcwar receives 13,840*l.* yearly. The British, in their capacity of mediators, obtained the establishment of a criminal court for the trial of serious offences, and also the abolition of suttee and infanticide.

MYRIA, a town of India, territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, the principal place of a small state of same name, in lat. 24° 16' N., lon. 80° 49' E. The state has an area of 1,026 sq. m. Pop. 100,900.

MESAU or MOHLAU, a town of Saxony, circ. Schleiz, 10 m. N.N.E. Plauen. Pop. 2,611.

MESON, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3 m. E. Penryn. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 2,303.

MESLOS, a vill. of Greece, Morea, gov. and 4½ m. S. Argos, near the Lernean Marsh (where Hercules destroyed the hydra), and where in the late Greek struggle D. Ypsilanti, with 600 men, defeated Egyptian troops of double that force.

MESSEMAE, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 24° 4' and 25° 41' N., lon. 89° 28' and 91° 13' E. Area 4,712 sq. m. Pop. 1,487,000, equally divided between Hindoos and Mussulmans. In the N. and S.W. the country is hilly, and covered with jungle; in the other parts it is low and marshy, abounding in shallow lakes, and traversed by many water courses. The Brahmapootra is the principal river. Soil fertile, yielding in most places two crops of rice yearly. Other crops are wheat, barley, sugar, ginger, hemp, flax, and tobacco. Cotton cloths and blankets are the chief manufactures. Exports rice, ivory, hides, timber, cattle, buffalo-hides, horns, and sugar.

MYSSOONS, a dist. of British India, N.W. provs., between lat. 26° 54' and 27° 50' N., lon. 75° 30' and 79° 30' E. Area 2,009 sq. m. Pop. (1848) 639,800. The country is level, and watered by the Jumna, the Kalce Nuddes, several small streams, and the Ganges Canal. Soil light and sandy. Yields rice, sugar-cane, wheat, barley, tobacco, cotton, and indigo grows wild. Meat very great in summer, and cool in winter. Female infanticide is common, but government have interfered, and are organizing measures for the suppression of the crime. The district was ceded to the British in 1803.

MYSSOOREE, a town of British India, cap. of dist. of same name, 7½ m. E. Agræ. Pop. 20,921. Has a Jain temple, with a Buddhistic idol. The rebels were expelled here in 1857.

MYNTDOWAEN, a hamlet of England, co. Monmouth, pa. Myrddyslwyn, 4½ m. N.N.E. Caerphilly. Pop. 1,519.

MYRDDYSLWYN, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 8½ m. W.N.W. Newport. Area 15,510 ac. Pop. 5,994, mostly employed in collieries.

MYRO, a small island of the Asiatic Archipelago, between Celebes and Gilolo. Lat. 1° 10' N., lon. 126° 40' E.

MYROS HORROS, a port of Egypt, on the Red Sea, anciently famous as an emporium of the trade between Egypt and India, but now wholly uninhabited.

MYRA, a decayed town of Asia Minor, on its S. coast, lat. 36° 17' N., lon. 30° 3' E.

MYROSS, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 1½ m. E. Castle Townsend. Ac. 4,119. Pop. 2,370.

MYSELENICE, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. Wadowice, cap. dist., on the Raba, an aff. of the Vistula, 18 m. S. Cracow. Pop. 2,317.

MYSEWITZ, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. Oppeln, with a station on the Breslau and

Cracow Railway, 116 m. S.E. Breslau. Pop. 1,680.

MYSOZ, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, N. of Ceram. Lat. 2° S., lon. 130° E. Length 50 m., breadth 15 m. It has several vills. and harbours, and exports birds, pearls, shells, and slaves.

MYSSOON (Hind. *Maheshwar*), a state of S. India, subd. to the British, consisting of a tableland between lat. 11° 35' and 15° N., lon. 74° 43' and 78° 45' E. Enclosed everywhere by the Madras territories, and bounded E. and W. by the Ghats. Average elevation 2,000 feet above the sea. Area 30,886 sq. m. Pop. 3,000,000. Principal rivers the Cauvery, and others, having all a N.E. or S.E. course. Climate agreeable: temp. from 70° to 84°, Fahr. Much of the surface is poor, but in the N. are good pasture lands, and in the W. extensive forests. Rice, sesamum, betel, sugar, tobacco, ginger, fruits, various drugs, and some European grains, are raised. The condition of the peasantry is reported to be better than in most parts of India. Iron, granite, and pot-stone, are abundant. Inhabitants mostly Hindoo, but in and about the towns are many Mohammedans. Annual rev. estimated at 800,000. Subd. to the Anglo-Indian army 400 cavalry, and 4 regiments of infantry are maintained for home service. Chief cities and towns, Seringapatam, the cap., Bangalore, residence of a British commissioner, Mysore, Bednore, Chiteldroog, and Shemooa. Hyder Ali resisted the British power in this part of India from 1780; on the death of his son Tippoo Saib, 1799, a large extent of territory was ceded; the state became subsidiary to the British, and the young heir of the ancient rajahs was restored.

MYSSORE, a town of India, 9 m. S.W. Seringapatam. Pop. 65,000 Under Hyder Ali, and Tippoo, it fell into decay, but it has latterly regained importance, and consists of a well built native town, a fort, and a good suburb, in which is the British residency.

MYSTIC RIVER, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, enters Charleston Bay 1 m. N. Boston.

MYTIC, a Connecticut, enters the Atlantic E. the Thames. On it, 2 m. from its mouth, are Mystic, and Mystic Bridge vills., connected by a bridge across the river; navigable thence for vessels of 400 tons.

MYSENIC, a town of Russian Poland, prov. Plock, 25 m. N.N.W. Ostrolenka. Pop. 1,718.

MYTICHY, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 14 m. N.E. Moscow, which is hence supplied with water by means of an aqueduct.

MYWOOLLA, an island of the Pacific. [FETTER ISLANDS]

MYCROWOW, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 27 m. S.W. Warsaw. Pop. 1,080.

MYZENSK or MYZENSK, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 80 m. N.E. Orel, cap. dist., on the Mzena. Pop. (1855) 12,227. It has a large trade in corn and hemp, and was formerly important as a military post.

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NAAB, a river of British India, Aracan, enters the E. side of the Bay of Bengal, at Mungdoe, after a S. course of 50 m. It is broad, navigable, and has densely wooded banks.

NAAGHI, a vill. of Afghanistan, 17 m. S.W. Bafjor. Lat. 34° 49' N., lon. 71° 15' E. Some authorities have supposed it to be the *Naruz* of the historians of Alexander the Great, the cap-

ture of which was one of his most extraordinary exploits.

NALDOWYE, a vill. of Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 13 m. W.N.W. Rotterdam. Pop. 1,850.

NAARDEN, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, cap. dist., near the Zuyder-Zee, 12 m. E.S.E. Amsterdam. Pop. 2,226.

NAAO, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Let-

ster, co. Kildare, on a branch of the Grand Canal, near the Great South and Western Railway, 9 m. S.W. Dublin. Area of pa. 5,526 ac. Pop. 5,433; do. of town 2,971.

NAB or **NABH**, a navigable river of Bavaria, circs. Upper Main and Palatine, joins the Danube, 3 m. W. Regensburg, after a S. course of 90 m. Chief affluent, the Vils.

NABAJOL, a river of Upper California, N. Amer., joins the Colorado river, lat. 37° N., lon. 119° W., after a W. ward course estimated at 250 miles.

NABAT, a maritime town of Northern Africa, dom. and 43 m. S.E. Tunis, on the Gulf of Sidra. Near it are vestiges of the ancient *Neapolis*.

NABBURG, a town of Bavaria, circs. Upper Palatinate, 31 m. N. Regensburg. Pop. 1,880.

NABLON, **NABULUS** or **NAPOLOUS** (ancient *Shechem*, *Libanitis*, and *Neapolis*), a city of Palestine, pash. Acre, and anciently the cap. of Samaria, 33 m. N. Jerusalem. It is long and narrow, stretching along a valley on the N.E. base of Mount Gerizim. Estimated pop. 8,000, comprising about 500 Greek Christians, and 150 Jews, descendants of the ancient Samaritans, and who occupy the S.W. quarter, where they have a synagogue, with a collection of ancient MSS. Here are several mosques and bazaars, a Greek church, manufs. of soap, and cotton fabrics. Damascus, and the Mediterranean ports, receive hence supplies of oil, cotton, and other agricultural products, its vicinity being well cultivated. Near it are various scriptural localities, including Jacob's Well, and a holy place of the Samaritans, on Mount Gerizim, on which also are the ruins of a fortress erected under Justinian.

NABON, a river of Persia, prov. Fars, enters the Persian Gulf opposite Cape Nabon, 180 m. S.E. Bushire, after a S. course of 116 m. On it, near its mouth, is the vill. Nabon or Nabend.

NABOND, a town of Bohemia, circs. and 19 m. N.E. Kounggrätz, on the Mettau. Pop. 2,400.

NACKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. S.S.E. Canterbury. Area 950 ac. Pop. 140.

NACOGDOCHES, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Tennessee. Area 948 sq. m. Pop. 6,193.

NACOGDOCHES, a town of U. S., North America, Texas, cap. dist., 180 m. N. Galveston. P. 1,000.

NACOTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.E. Ipswich. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 810.

NADABUN, a town of the Panjab, on the Jullundur Doab, 43 m. N.W. Belaspoor, on the S. h. of the Beas, here 350 yards wide, and with a greatly frequented ferry on the route from the British dominions into Cashmere. Near it is the famous Hindoo temple Jewala Mnk.

NADERDAL, a town of Russian Finland gov. and 10 m. N.W. Abo, on the Baltic. Pop. 725.

NADUDVAR, a market town of Hungary, co. Szabolcs, 21 m. W.S.W. Debreczin. Pop. 6,171.

NADWORNA, a market town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circs. and 23 m. S. Stanislów.

NAEFELS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 4 m. N. Glarus, cap. dist., on the Lunth. Pop. 1,900. It is famous for an action fought in 1388, between 1,300 Swiss and 6,000 Austrian troops, which latter were totally defeated.

NÆRUM, a maritime vill. of Norway, stift Christiansand, amt. and 22 m. S.W. Stavanger, on the North Sea. Pop. 1,700.

NAFFERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 2 m. E.N.E. Great Driffield. Ac. 6,130. P. 1,617.

NAGASAKI, Japan. [**NAGASAKI**.]

NAGARAWO, a town of India, Oude territory, 30 m. S. Lucknow. Pop. 6,000.

NAGAR, a walled town of Afghanistan, in the

plain of Bamoo, 65 m. S.W. Peshawar, with a bazaar.

NAGMURUM, a town of India, territory of Mysore, 28 m. N. Seringapatam. It has a citadel and two temples.

NAGOLD, a river of Germany, tributary to the Enz, rises in Württemberg, circs. Black Forest, flows N. past Nagold and Calw, and joins the Enz at Pforzheim.

NAGOLD, a town of Württemberg, circs. Black Forest, cap. dist., on the Nagold, 16 m. W. Tübingen. Pop. 2,497. It has manufs. of woollens.

NAGORE, several towns of India.—I. British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Beerbhoom, of which it was once the cap., 117 m. N.W. Calcutta, on the route to Patna, and seated in the midst of an area 10 m. in diameter, enclosed by a mud rampart and trench.—II. presid. Madras, dist. and 48 m. E. Tanjore, on the Velloor or Nagore river, a branch of the Cauvery, at its mouth in the Indian Ocean, and here crossed by a fine nine-arched bridge. It is populous, busy, and well-built. Chief edifices, its mosques, and a square tower, 160 feet in height.

NAGOURA, a walled town of India, in the state of Jodhpoor, 250 m. S.W. Delhi. It is abundantly supplied with water.

NAGOTAVA, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Concan, 40 m. S.W. Bombay, on the river Amba.

NAGPOOR, a territory of Southern India, Decan, under British protection, comprising a part of Berar prov., with a large part of the old prov. Gundwanah, the whole between lat. 17° 50' and 23° 5' N., lon. 78° 3' and 83° 10' E., having S.W. the Nizam's dom., and on other sides the presids. Bengal and Madras. Area 76,432 sq. m. Pop. 4,650,000. Its N. part is a high table land, whence the surface slopes S. ward to the plains watered by the rivers Wurdah and Wyngungrah. Wheat, maize, peas, cotton, rice, sugar, betel, and tobacco, are raised; and a good deal of land has been brought under culture since the British have had the superintendence of the country. A large extent of territory belongs to zemindars, who only pay a quit-rent to the government, of which they are in other respects independent. In the more civilized parts, the revenue is collected under the village-settlement. Iron is produced in large quantities; marble, talc, and limestone, are important. Many brass, copper, and other metals, are made in the towns; and other manufs. are coarse blanketing, cotton cloths, turbans, silk fabrics, which, with raw cotton, grain, lac, and wax, are the chief exports. Principal imports, salt, cocoa nuts, and coral from the coast, European and Chinese goods from Bombay, and rich woven fabrics, bullion, nitre, indigo, sugar candy, and spices from other parts of India. The country appears to be pretty well governed. Public revenues 450,854. The rajah pays an annual subsidy of 50,000. Standing army 8,000 men. Principal towns, Nagpoor, Chandah, Chamoory, Ryepoor, and Rattunpoor. The last rajah died towards the close of 1855, entirely without any legal heirs, and his dominions fell to the British.

NAGPOOR [**Nagapura** "the town of serpents"], cap. of the territory of Nagpoor, is in lat. 21° 9' N., lon. 79° 11' E., 100 m. E. Ellichpoor. It is about 5 m. in circ. and enclosed by walls, but meanly built. It has a transit trade, with manufs. of silk and cotton goods, arms, and superior native cutlery, besides several banking establishments. Mean annual temp. 78°, summer 89° winter 66°, Fahr. Annual fall of rain 66 inches.

NAGRE (Hung. *Grass*), a prefix to the names of several towns, etc., in Hungary and Transylvania.

—**I. (Abony)**, W. Hungary, co. and 49 m. S.E. Pesth. Pop. (1845) 7,327.—**II. (Ag)**, a vill. of Transylvania, co. Hunyad, 15 m. N.N.E. Vajda-Hunyad. The pop. are employed in the adjacent mines, which, on an average of 20 years, yield gold and silver to the value of 20,000 guilden annually.—**III. (Bajom)**, co. Bismegh, near Marcsall. Pop. 2,054.—**IV. (Banya)**, Germ. *Neustadt*, a town of E. Hungary, circ. and 39 m. E.S.E. Szathmar, in a deep valley, near the Transylvanian frontier. Pop. 5,500. It has a Roman Catholic college, and is the cap. of one of the principal mining districts of Hungary, most of its inhabitants being employed in mining industry.—**V. (Bittes)**, co. Treutahn. Pop. 2,980.—**VI. (Bockerek)**, [Bockerek].—**VII. (Bockoc)**, co. Marmor, 6 m. N.E. Szeged. Pop. 2,285.—**VIII. (Bonyed)**, Germ. *Egidstadt*, a market town of Transylvania, on the Maïros, 17 m. N.N.E. Karlsburg, with 5,448 inhabs., a Protestant college, a museum, cavalry barracks, and public library.—**IX. (Kallo)**, [KALLO NAGY].—**X. (Konia)**, [KANTIA NAGY].—**XI. (Karoly)**, a market town, co. Szathmar, 37 m. E.N.E. Debreczin. Pop. (1845) 12,055.—**XII. (Kata)**, co. and 32 m. E.S.E. Pesth. Pop. 4,000. It has a Roman Catholic church and cattle markets.—**XIII. (Kikinda)**, [KIKINDA NAGY].—**XIV. (Koros)**, [KOMOS].—**XV. (Michady)**, Germ. *Grass-Michel*, a market town, co. and 20 m. E.N.E. Zemplin. Pop. 1,600.—**The Nagy river**, circ. Marmaros, joins the Tisza near Huszth. [EATED NAGY.]

NAGUR, a town of N. Hindostan, Gurwhal, cap. rajaship Sirmore, 46 m. N.W. Seharanpore.

NAHANT, a township of the United States, North America, Massachusetts, comprising a peninsula in Massachusetts Bay, 14 m. N.E. Boston, with which it communicates by steamers.

NAHE, a river of W. Germany, joins the Rhine at Bingen, after a N.E. course of 60 m., between the territories of Saxe-Coburg, Rhenish Bavaria, and Hessen-Darmstadt on the S. and E., and parts of Oldenburg and Prussia on the N. and W. It is navigable for 20 miles. Affluents, the Glan and Simmer.

NABR, several rivers of Asiatic Turkey, the principal being N.-el-Kebir, Syria, entering the Mediterranean 20 m. N. Tripoli, after a W.ward course of 35 m.—**The Nabrawan** was an ancient canal, Assyria and Babylonia, which proceeded from the Tigris, near the confl. of the Zab, for 450 m. towards the Persian Gulf, with a breadth of from 120 to 130 yards, as is still describable.

NAILA, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Franconia, cap. dist. 27 m. N.N.E. Bayreuth. Pop. 1,610.

NAILLONX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Garonne, cap. cant. 18 m. S. Toulouse. P. 1,350.

NAILARA, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 8 m. W.S.W. Bristol. Area 2,960 ac. Pop. 2,543. It has manuf. of crown glass, and coal works.

NAILETOWN, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. N.N.E. Market-Bosworth. Area 3,000 ac. P. 668.

NAILEWORTH, a hamlet of England, co. Gloucester, par. Avening and Minchinhampton, 2 m. W.S.W. Minchinhampton. Population employed in manufactures of woollens.

NAIN, a town of India, dist. Saxon, territory of Oude, 60 m. E. Lucknow. Pop. 10,000.

NAIM (mod. *Naim*), a hamlet of Palestine, par. & 34 m. N.E. Acre, now insignificant, but memor. as the place of the miracle recorded in St Luke.

NAIRN, a royal and contributing par. bor. respect town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co., and

on the small river Nairn, at its influx in the Moray Firth, 15 m. N.E. Inverness, and on the projected North of Scotland line of railway. Area of pa. about 27 sq. m. Pop. 4,116; 40. of town 3,461. It has a co. hall, with court-house and gaol; an academy, baths, branch banks, and a harbour for small vessels mostly employed in fisheries. The bor. unites with Inverness, Forbes, and Fortrose, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.

NAIRNSHIRE, a small maritime co. of Scotland, having N. the Moray Firth, E. the co. Elgin, S. and W. Inverness-shire. Area, including detached dists. in Elgin, Inverness, and Ross, estimated at 900 sq. m., or 128,000 ac., about 70,000 of which are cultivated. Pop. 9,956. Surface mostly rugged and mountainous, except along the coast. Principal rivers Nairn and Findhorn. The agriculture of this co. closely resembles that of Morayshire. It has neither mines nor manufactures of importance. It is divided into 6 par., besides parts of pas. Chief town, Nairn. It is under one sheriff with Elgin, and unites with that co. in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

NAJAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, arrond. and 9 m. S.S.W. Villefranche, on the Aveyron. Pop. 2,189. It has manufactures of serges.

NAIX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Meuse, arrond. Bar-le-Duc, on the site of the ancient *Nasium*, and where numerous fine statues, and other Roman antiquities, have been discovered.

NAIRIX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 8 m. S. E. Pontivy. Pop. 2,110.

NAJARGURH, a town of India, 20 m. N.E. Delhi, on r. b. of the Ganges. A British force of 3,000 routed 7,000 sepoy rebels here in 1837.

NAJERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. W.S.W. Logroño, on the Najerilla. Pop. 2,740. It was once the seat of the court of Navarra, but is now in decay; and is remarkable in history as the scene of an obstinate battle between the troops of Peter the Cruel, and his brother Henry, in April 1367.

NAJERILLA, a river of Spain, rises in the mountains W. Almaraz, prov. Burgos, & flows N.N.E. into the Ebro, 10 m. below Najera: course 40 m.

NAKEL, a town of Prussia, reg. and 17 m. W. Bromberg, on the Netze. Pop. 3,563.

NAKLE or **NAKLO**, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 18 m. W. Bromberg, on the Netze. Pop. 3,563.

NAKHICHEVAN or **NAKHSHIVAN** (*first place of descent*), a town of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, cap. dist. near the Aras, 83 m. S.E. Erivan. It was mostly ruined during the last Russian and Persian war. It claims to be "the oldest city in the world;" its Armenian name and tradition implying that the tenants of the ark first resided here after the flood. Its vicinity is fertile in fruits, especially grapes; but it is noted for insalubrity. The dist. *Nakhchevan*, separated Sward from Persia by the Aras, has on other sides the provs. Erivan and Karabagh, and comprises also the towns Abbasabad, Mergeri, and Terra Kall. It was ceded to Russia in 1828.

NAKHITCHEVAN, a town of Russia, gov. Ekaterinoslav, on the Don, 18 m. S.W. Novo-Tcherkassk. Pop. (1855) 14,079. Was founded by an Armenian colony in 1780, and is the residence of the Armenian patriarch in Russia. It is built in the oriental style. Principal edifices, several Armenian churches, convents, and a bazaar. It has manufactures of silk and cotton stuffs, soap, and leather, with numerous distilleries, and an extensive trade, being, with the contiguous town Rostov, a principal entrepôt of the Don and

of the commerce from Tanagerog to the interior of Borneo.

NAKHODEN, a large vill. of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, S.S.W. Urmuyah, cap. the fertile dist. Soldans, formerly the see of a Christian bishop.

NAKILLO or **NAKILLIO**, a mkt. town of Persia, prov. Laristan, on the Persian Gulf, 50 m. W.N.W. Charrack, with a fort and a pearl fishery.

NAKSKOV, a seaport town of Denmark, island Læsland, on a bay of its W. coast, 15 m. N.W. Marleboe. Pop. 2,600. It has a trade in corn.

NALLIERS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vendee, 24 m. S.E. Napoleon-Vendee. Pop. 1,070.

NALON, a river of N. Spain, rises near Tarna in Asturias, and after a N.W. course of 62 m. past Oviedo, enters the Bay of Biscay near Muros.

NAMAQUA COUNTRY, the W. and mkt. portion of the Hottentot country, S. Africa, the Great Namaqua land being N., and the Little Namaqua territory S., of Orange river.

NAMESZVO, a market town of N. Hungary, co. Arva, 10 m. N.N.E. Kubin. Pop. 4,850.

NAMIESCHT, a town of Moravia, circ. and 27 m. N.N.E. Znaym, on the Oslava, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 1,500. It has manufs. of woollen cloths and linens.—II. a market town of Moravia, circ. and 8 m. W. Olmutz. Pop. 800.

NAMSLAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 30 m. E. Bräslan. cap. circ. on the Weida. Pop. 3,855. It has manufactures of linens and woollens; breweries and important cattle fairs.

NAMUR, a strongly fortified city of Belgium, cap. prov., at the confl. of the Sambre and Meuse, 36 m. S.E. Brussels, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 25,000. It has a cathedral, churches of St Loup and Notre Dame, a town-hall, and a public library; its fortress is situated on a rock which commands the Meuse and the Sambre. It is celebrated for its cutlery, and has manufs. of iron, steel, and bronze articles, foundries, glass-works, and tanneries. It has sustained numerous sieges, was taken by the French in 1692, by the English and Dutch in 1695, and again by the French in 1701 and 1746. Under the French empire it was cap. dep. Sambre and Meuse. The prov. of Namur is rich in mines of iron, lead, copper, and coal. Soil fertile in grain, hemp, and lin. Cattle are extensively reared. It is divided into 2 arrondis. Chief towns, Namur and Dinant. Area 1,387 sq. m. P. (1849) 268,143.

NAM, a town of Siam, cap. of Laos State, on a tributary of the Me-nam, lat. 20° 40' N., lon. 101° 20' E. Pop. said to amount to 60,000.

NANAS, a mkt. town of Central Hungary, circ. Szabolcs, 24 m. N.N.W. Debreczin. Pop. 7,800.

NAN-CHANG, a city of China, cap. prov. Kiang-si, on the Kan-kiang river, 286 m. S.W. Nanking, lat. 28° 35' N., lon. 116° E.

NANCOWRY, one of the Nicobar Islands.

NANCY, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Meurthe, 29 m. S. Metz, on l. b. of the Meurthe, and on the railway from Paris to Strasbourg. Pop. 14,520. It has a town-hall and a bishop's palace. The chief buildings are the cathedral, church of Bon Secours, barracks, and hospitals. It is a bishop's see, and has a university academy for the depts. Meurthe, Meuse, and Vosges, a tribunal of commerce, national college, normal school, and a library of 30,000 vols.; cabinet of natural history, and a botanic garden. Its embroidery is celebrated, and it has manufactures of cloths and candles. Nancy was taken by Charles the Bold in 1475, and he was killed while besieging it in 1477. Louis XIII. took it in 1634. Its citadel is still preserved, but its fortifications

were destroyed by Louis XIV. Birthplace of General Drocot.

NANDA DEVI, a mountain of India, Himalaya group, dist. Kumaon, in lat. 30° 22' N., lon. 80° 1' E. Elevation 25,742 feet above the sea.

NANDAOULI, a town of British India, dist. Aiyur, N.W. provs., 48 m. N.E. Agra. It has a bazaar and weekly markets.

NANDAIN, a town of India, and place of Sikh pilgrimage, Deccan, Nizam's dom., on the Godavery, 148 m. N.N.W. Hyderabad. It has a Sikh college, which, in 1813, was inhab. by 800 students.

NANDONE, a town of India, Deccan, dom. and 40 m. S.E. Baroda.

NANTIO or **ANAPHI**, *Memtioros*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, S. Cyclades, gov. and 14 m. E. Thera (Santorin). Area 25 sq. m. Pop. 800. Soil mostly barren, but it produces corn, figs, and honey.—*Pulo Nany* is a group of rocky islets a little S.E. ward.

NAN-GAN, a city of China, prov. Kiang-ai, cap. dep., on the Kiang, 180 m. N.N.E. Canton.

NANGARAKI (properly *Nagasaki*), the principal seaport and commercial city of Japan, on the S.W. side of the island Kin-shu, in lat. 32° 44' 8" N., lon. 129° 51' 33" E. Estimated pop. from 70,000 to 100,000. It stands on a hill slope, and is regularly built. Chief edifices are the palaces of the governors and other grandees, the Dutch and Chinese factories, arsenal, several theatres, and upwards of 60 temples, enclosed by gardens, which, with numerous tea-houses, form the favourite public resort of the population. The harbour is about 7 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth, and ships lie securely sheltered in 5 or 6 fathoms water. The Dutch and Chinese traders who resort to it are confined under strict supervision to the strongly fortified and artificial island Desima, off the shore, and only 600 feet in length by 240 feet in breadth. Shops numerous and well supplied; and here are many breweries for rice-beer. Imports sugar, broad cloths, and cotton goods, sandal and sapan woods, buffalo hides, ivory, cloves, tin, and Bengal piece goods. Exports camphor, copper, cotton fabrics, drugs, toys, and silks.

NANEIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 13 m. W. Provins. Pop. 2,257.

NANKA ISLANDS, a group of islets of the Asiatic Archipelago, in the Strait of Banca.

NANKIN or **NAN-KING** ("Court of the South"), a city, and the ancient cap. of China, cap. prov. Kiang-su, near the Yang-tze-kiang, about 90 m. from its mouth. Lat. 32° 2' N., lon. 118° 48' E. Pop. estimated at 500,000. Its ancient walls can be traced over hill and dale for 35 m., but Nankin has so greatly declined since the transference of the seat of empire to Peking by Kublai-khan in the 13th century, that the modern walls are of much less extent, and the city scarcely occupies 1-8th part of the surface enclosed by them, and it is commanded by hills, especially on the E., and otherwise ill calculated for defence. It is divided into a Chinese and a Tartar town, separated by walls and gates. Principal objects of interest are the famous porcelain tower of 8 stories and 200 feet in height, completed in 1432, and the "tomb of kings," supposed to be of the Ming dynasty (A.D. 1328 to 1621), leading to which is a fine paved road, with an avenue of gigantic armed figures; the governor's palace, and an observatory. It has manufs. of trape, satin, paper, artificial flowers, China or Indian ink, and nankeen, which hence derives its name, but is also made throughout the whole prov. It is the centre of a very extensive trade, and by

the great canal, which crosses the Yang-tze-kiang, about 80 m. Eward, it communicates directly with Peking. It is also the place of a grand vicaroy, with authority over the Kiang prov., of a great military depot, and the chief seat of literature in the empire. The British forces remained before it from the 10th to the 26th of August 1842, on which latter day the final treaty between China and England was signed and ratified.

NAN-LING, a mountain chain in China, lat. 26° N., and between lon. 104° and 118° E., separates the basins of the Yang-tze-kiang and Kan-kiang rivers, Nward from that of the Hong-kiang and its affluents Sward, and the Quang provs. from those of Kwi-Choo and Hon-nan.

NAN-RECK, a pa. of North Wales, cos. Flint and Denbigh, 5 m. W.S.W. Flint. Pop. 331.

NAN-SGANG, a city of China, prov. Kiang-si, cap. dep., 230 m. S.S.W. Nanchang.

NAN-SING, a city of China, prov. Quang-si, cap. dep., 70 m. N. the Gulf of Tonquin.

NANKING, a division of British India, Malay peninsula, the centre of the dist. being in lat. 2° 25' N., lon. 102° 30' E. Area 400 sq. m. Population and revenue on the increase.

NANMORON, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Virginia. Area 444 sq. m. P. 12,383.

NANTENLLEW, a pa. of South Wales, co. Cardigan, 6 m. N. Lampeter. Pop. 783.

NANTY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, 11 m. E.S.E. Milhau. Pop. 3,038.

NANTERRE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Seine, 7 m. S. St Denis, on railway from Paris to St Germain. Pop. 2,770. It has manufs. of glue and chemical products.

NANTES, *Condivicium*, afterwards *Nannetes*, a comm. and city of France, cap. dep. Loire-Inférieure, 208 m. S.W. Paris. (1866) 108,530. It has a port on several islands in the Loire, at the confluence of the Erdre and Sèvre-Nantaise, and at the head of a railway from Tours. The town, on rt. b. of the Loire, communicates by 12 bridges with the islands, and the suburb Madelaine on l. h. It is a bishop's see, and has a tribunal of commerce, national college, normal school, public library of 45,000 vols., observatory, botanic garden, and a magazine of munitions for the marine. Chief edifices, prefecture, corn exchange, town-hall, and mint. It has manufs. of cottons, muslins, and woollens, cannon foundries, potteries, distilleries, and ship-building yards, and an extensive maritime commerce. The port admits vessels of only 200 tons; larger vessels unload at Paimboeuf. *Nantes* is the birthplace of Bouguer, the mathematician, and of Fouché. *Condivicium* was cap. of the *Nannetes* before the conquest of the Gauls by the Romans. It sustained numerous sieges, and was united to France with the rest of Bretagne. The *edict of Nantes* was proclaimed here by Henri iv. in 1608. The Vendean army attacked it without success in 1793. The *cessat* of *Nantes* connects the Loire and the Vilaine.

NANTREUIL, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Oise, 10 m. S.E. Senlis. Pop. 1,560.

NANTUGLYN, a pa. of North Wales, co. and 4 m. S.S.W. Denbigh. Pop. 346.

NANTYMAN OF NANTYMAN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, 24 m. S.S.E. Askeaton. Area 7,923 ac. Pop. 2,048.

NANTMEL, a pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, 4 m. E.S.E. Rhayader. Pop. 1,415.

NANTUA, a comm. and town of France, esp. arrond., dep. Ain, 17 m. E. Bourg. Pop. 3,743. Chief industry, cotton and woollen spinning, tanning and paper making. It has a considerable transit trade between France and Switzerland.

NANSE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of North Carolina. Area 588 sq. m. P. 19,387.

NANTUCKET, an island and town of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, in the Atlantic, 56 m. S.E. Cape Cod. Lat. 41° 18' N., lon. 70° 5' W. The island is about 18 m. in length, with an average breadth of 4 m. Area 80 sq. m. Pop. 3,452. Soil various. The town stands on a bay on the N.W. side of the island. In 1852, the registered shipping of the port amounted to 23,779 tons, of which 18,015 tons were engaged in whale fishing. In 1849, 17,887 barrels of sperm oil, 6,481 do. of whale oil, and 68,200 lbs. of whalebone, was the yield, and employed 2,000 persons. In and around it are woollen cloth factories, rope-walks, fudding and corn mills. Steamers ply daily to New-Bedford.

NANTWICH, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 184 m. E.S.E. Chester, on the Birmingham and Liverpool Canal, and 5 m. S.W. Crewe. Area of pa. 3,490 ac. Pop. 3,571. It has a bridge across the river Weaver, and manufactures of shoes, silk, cottons, and salt.

NAN-YANG, a city of China, prov. and 158 m. N.E. Canton, cap. dep., with battlemented walls.

NAOS, a port of the Canary Islands, on the S.E. coast of Lanzarote, and a cape on the S. side of the island Ferro.

NAOLAS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Somme, 10 m. N. Amiens. Pop. 1,918.

NAPAGEDEL, a market town of Moravia, circ. and 8 m. N.N.E. Hradisch, on the March. Pop. 2,530.

NAPA-LIANG, the principal seaport town of the Loo-Choo isls., China Sea, in lat. 26° 12' 20" N., lon. 127° 35' 57" E., and having a secure harbour.

NAPER MEW, a frontier town of Burmah, on the Aeng Road from Ava into Arracan, 33 m. S.S.W. Salen.

NAPIER, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Bedford. Pop. 2,051.

NAPLES (KINGDOM OF), (Italian *Dominii al di qua del Faro*, anc. *Magna Græcia, Campania*), a political and administrative division of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, comprising the whole of the continental portion of the state (cap. Naples.) It occupies the S. part of the Italian peninsula, and is situated between lat. 37° 56' and 42° 55' N., lon. 12° 54' and 18° 33' E., bounded E. by the Adriatic, S. by the Ionian Sea, W. by the Tyrrhenian Sea (Mediterranean), and the Strait of Messina, and N. by the Pontifical States. Area, divisions, and pop. as follows:—

Provincia.	Sq. m.	Pop. (1866).
Naples, city.	•	413,380
Naples, prov.	•	441,648
Terra di Larino.	•	774,264
Avellino.	•	175,513
Avellino Città.	•	1,945
Avellino Utra I.	•	1,514
Avellino Utra II.	•	8,536
Principato Ultra.	•	7,410
Capitanata.	•	3,380
Principato Città.	•	3,671
Basilicata.	•	4,160
Calabria Città.	•	2,650
Calabria Utra I.	•	2,303
Calabria Utra II.	•	1,473
Terra di Bari.	•	4,900
Terra d'Otranto.	•	2,323
Total.	32,819	6,088,080

[For the insular portion of the kingdom, see **SICILY.**]

The coasts are high and bold, especially on the W., and greatly indented. Chief capes, Sorrento, Gaeta, Bala, Vateano, Nau, and Leuca. The

principal gulf are those of Gaeta, Manfredonia, Salerno, Policastro, St Eufemia, Gioja, Squillace, and Taranto, which surround the two peninsulas of Otranto and Calabria. Surface in general mountainous, but includes extensive valleys, especially the plain of Capitanata and that of Terra di Lavoro (the *Compania felice* of the Romans). The chain of the Apennines traverses the country nearly throughout its entire length. In the Abruzzi, where it attains its greatest height, it separates into three lateral ranges, which re-unite near Isernia; at Monte Carmo it again divides into two branches, the most elevated of which traverses Calabria. The culminating point of the whole is Monte Corno, 9,691 feet above the sea. The chief isolated mountains are the volcano of Vesuvius, and Monte Gargano near the Adriatic. Soil volcanic. In 1807, 40 towns and villages were destroyed in the centre provs., and 10,000 lives lost. Chief rivers, the Garigliano and Volturno, which flow W. to the Tyrrhenian Sea, the Pescara, Biferno, Candelaro, and Ofanto, flowing E. to the Adriatic; the Bradano, Basento, and Crates. to the Gulf of Taranto; the only large lake is that of Celano or Fucino. Climate divided into three regions; in the lower region the temperature is so mild that vegetation is never interrupted; in the middle region snow occasionally falls, but soon disappears; in the elevated regions of the Abruzzi, cold is sometimes severe and long continued, snow lies on the Monte Corno nine months in the year. *Naples* is unhealthy in the marshy districts, and during the prevalence of the *stirocco* from July to September, when the heat is excessive. The flora has, in addition to the plants common to Italy, several tropical products, including cotton, the sugar cane, pistachio, and dates. The wild boar, porcupine, and game of all kinds abound in the forests, and the coasts have always been celebrated for fish. Domestic animals comprise sheep, goats, and pigs; cattle are not numerous; horses are of a small breed, but active; buffaloes pasture in herds in the marshes; sheep are extensively reared in the plains of the Capitanata, and hogs and goats are numerous on the shores of the Adriatic. Agriculture, which is in a very backward state, occupies the greater portion of the population. The chief crops are wheat, maize, cotton, melons, rice, oil, wine, hemp, lint, tobacco, and fruits. The olive is extensively cultivated in Otranto, Bari, and Calabria. The wines of Naples are the best in Italy. The celebrated *Lacrima Christi*, a red wine, is grown in vineyards on the flanks of Vesuvius, which belong to the crown. Oranges and lemons are grown in the Capitanata, saffron in Basilicata, the Abruzzi and Calabria Ultra; lint and hemp are generally raised to a considerable extent. Manna is an important product of Calabria, and is monopolised by the government. Silk is an important product, especially in the Terra di Lavoro, the Principati, and Calabria. The tunny, anchovy, mullet, and coral fisheries employ many of the inhabitants of the coasts. Manufactures are unimportant, the chief are silks, linens and woollens at Naples, Sorso, and Isola, and paper, glass and cutlery to a small extent. Commerce is mostly concentrated in the cap. Chief exports, olive oil, silk, hemp, wool, wine, grain, macaroni, and coral. Imports colonial and manuf. goods, iron and cutlery. Previous to 1837 the two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily had each a species of provincial council called *Consulta*, but these have been since united in the *Consulta generale* common to both kingdoms, as

all the other political institutions are. The religion of the state is Roman Catholic; monasteries and nunneries are very numerous. It is calculated that there is one monk for every 250 of the population. Public instruction is entirely in the hands of the priests, and all classes are deplorably ignorant. A constitutional form of government was granted in 1848; and, on procuring liberty of the press, several journals were published, but in the end of 1849 they were entirely suppressed. In 1851 the war footing of the army had a total of 102,932 men, and the naval force 2 ships of the line, 5 frigates, 2 corvettes, 5 brigs, 13 steam-frigates, and 14 small steamers.

NAPLES (Ital. *Napoli*, ancient *Neapolis*), a city of Italy, cap. of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and of the prov. and dist. of Napoli, on the Bay of Naples, near the foot of Mount Vesuvius. Lat. of observatory 40° 51' 8" N., lon. 14° 18' 5" E. Pop. (1857) 419,860, excluding a garrison of about 20,000, but not strangers. Mean temperature of year 68°·6, winter 47°·6, summer 73°·1 Fahr. *Naples* is situated on the N. shore of the bay of same name. It is in the form of an amphitheatre, on the slopes of a range of hills. Has fort St Elmo on the N.W., fort del Carmine, and the Castello-Nuovo, between the royal palace and the sea, and the Castello dell'Ovo. Chief edifices, a cathedral, built on 100 granite columns, which belonged to the temple of Apollo; the churches of the holy apostles, built on the ruins of a temple of Mercury; San Paolo, Filippo Neri, Spirito Santo, and San Martino; the royal palace; the old palace used as a record office; the Palazzo degli Studii Publici, which contains the Borbonico library, museum of antiquities, etc. *Naples* is the usual residence of the sovereign, seat of an archbishop, and of the central administration of the kingdom, and has a commercial tribunal, arsenal, & cannon foundry, ship building yards, and a royal marine hospital. Its university, occupying the old college of the Jesuits, has 54 professorships. It has an episcopal lyceum, medico-surgical school, veterinary school, deaf-mute institution, royal military school, schools of design and music, an observatory, a botanic garden, a mint. It is the centre of all the learned institutions of the kingdom, & has four public libraries, & many public schools; but education is of the lowest kind, and not generally diffused; an exchange, ten theatres, among which the opera, San Carlos, is one of the largest in Italy. The charitable establishments comprise hospitals for the sick, aged, and foundlings, but its streets are, notwithstanding, infested with mendicants of all ages and both sexes. The Marinella, a long open beach, beyond the Castel del Carmine, was formerly the abode of the *Lazzaroni*, a class which has lost its distinctive features, and the term is now applied to the fishermen. The Teatro di San Carlino is the head-quarters of Pulcinella (*Punch*) and the characteristic theatre of Naples. There are 60 charitable institutions, comprising hospitals for the sick (sometimes with 2,000 patients), blind, aged, poor, and the orphan. Manufactures, gloves, soap, perfumery, silks, artificial flowers, corals, earthenware, hats, and carriages. It has royal type foundries and iron and glass works. It is the first port of the kingdom; its harbour is formed by a mole, which extends from the centre of the city into the bay. Chief exports, agricultural produce. Imports, manuf. goods and colonial produce. *Naples* was founded by the Greeks, who called it *Parthenope*. Virgil studied here; the city, enlarged by Adrian

and Constantine, was seized by Belisarius in 536; sieged successfully under the Normans, the emperors of Germany, and the kings of Spain. It has often suffered from earthquakes, and from eruptions of Vesuvius. The French took it in 1798, and again in 1806. Joseph Bonaparte was made king of Naples, but was replaced by Murat in 1808, and the latter was driven from it by the Austrians in 1814. Naples was the scene of an outrage in May 1848, when it was plundered by the *Lesserani*, and 1,500 lives were lost. Among the numerous objects of interest in the vicinity of Naples are Vesuvius, Pompeii, and Herculaneum, and the Isle of Capri, in its bay. In 1848, 64 m. of railway were opened. One line extends to Nocera, with a branch to Castell'-a-Mare, and another to Capua, 19 m. N. From the latter a branch extends E. 10 m. to Nola.

NAPLES (BAY OF), Crater Stroms, a celebrated semi-circular inlet of the Mediterranean, on the S.W. coast of Italy, and on the shore of which is the city of same name. It is about 23 m. in length, from Cape Miseno on the N.W., to Cape Campanella on the S.E., and about 10 m. in breadth; having on its shores, besides the city, Pozzuolo, Portici, Stabia, Castell'-a-Mare, Vico, Sorrento, and Massa; Eward, Vesuvius bounds the prospect, and W.ward is Montenuovo; while on its surface are the isles Ischia and Procida at its N., and Capri at its S. side.

NAPLES, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 20 m. S.S.W. Canandaigua, with a vill. on Canandaigua Lake. Pop. 2,576.

NARO, a river of South America, Ecuador, rises on the N. side of Cotopaxi, flows E.S.E., and joins the Amazon, lat. 8° 40' S., lon. 73° 30' E. after a total course estimated at 600 miles. Afflu. the Coca, Aguatico, and Curaray. On it, near its source, is the vill. Napotia, 140 m. S.E. Quito.

NAPOLÉONVILLE, a town of France. [FORNIV.]

NAPOLÉON-VENDÉE. [BOURBON-VENDÉE.]

NAPOLI, two maritime towns of Greece, Morea. —I. *N. di Romania* (NAPLILIA). —II. *N. di Malvania*. [MOREMBASIA.] —III. *Italy*. [NAPLES.]

NAPTON-ON-THE-HILL, a pt. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. E. Southam. Ac. 4,140. P. 989.

NARA, a town of the Empire of Japan, island of Niphon, 25 m. N.E. Miako.

NARARUA, a group of isls. in the Bay of Panama, S. America; and another group, Philippine islands, near the S. extremity of Luzon.

NARAU, a town of India, territory of Onde, 25 m. N. Allahabad. Pop. estimated at 6,000, mostly Hindoos.

NARAH, a town of India, Sirhind, in lat. 30° 23' N., lon. 76° 13' E. It is defended by a fort, and is the residence of a rajah, whose possessions comprised 313 villages, with a pop. of 80,000, and yielded an annual revenue of 40,000*l*. The rajah having failed to fulfil his feudatory obligations to the British during the Lahore war, he was deprived of one-fourth of his possessions. His present possessions lie between lat. 30° 17' and 31° 41' N., lon. 75° 31' and 76° 21' E.

NARBERTH, a parl. bor., market town, and pa. of South Wales, co. and 1½ m. N.N.E. Pembroke. Pop. of pa. 2,632. It joins Haverford-west and Fishguard in sending 1 member to H. of C.

NARBONNE, *Narbo Martius*, a city of France, cap. arrond., dep. Aude, 32 m. E. Carcassonne, on the railway from Bordeaux to Cette. Pop. 18,006. It has a Gothic cathedral, and numerous remains of antiquity. The canal of Narbonne traverses the town, and communicates with the Mediterranean and with the Canal du Midi. Commerce in honey, for which it is celebrated, wine,

oil, brandy, and salt. **NARBONNE** is one of the oldest cities of Gaul; it received a Roman colony in 121 B.C., and was made the metropolis of Southern Gaul, which the Romans called *G. Narbonensis*.

NARBONNE, two pas. of England. —I. co. and 5½ m. S.S.W. Leicester. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 1,283. —II. co. Norfolk, with a station on the E. Anglian Railway, 5½ m. W.N.W. Swaffham. Area 3,500 ac. Pop. 576.

NARBOROUGH ISL., one of the GALAPAGOS ISL. **NARCONDAM**, a small island in the Bay of Bengal, 70 m. E. the N. point of N. Andaman Island, rising conically to 2,500 feet above the sea.

NARBINPETT, a town of India, Decan, Nizam's dominions, 29 m. S.E. Hyderabad.

NARDO, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, 8 m. N.N.E. Gallipoli. Pop. 8,000. It has a cathedral, an hospital, and manufs. of cotton goods from cotton raised in the neighbourhood.

NARE, a river of South America, New Granada, after an E. course joins the Magdalena at Nare, 65 m. N.N.E. Honda; afflu. the Samand and Nus.

NARESTA, a river of European Turkey, in Herzegovina, rises in the Dinaric Alps, passes Mostar, traverses the S. of Dalmatia, and enters the Channel of *Narveta*, a gulf formed by the Adriatic between the coast of Dalmatia and the peninsula of Sabloncello. Length 140 m. —II. a town of Bosnia, 27 m. W. Serajevo, and the *Narona* of the Romans. It was occupied by the Venetians in 987, and taken by the Turks in 1479.

NAREW, a river of Russia and Poland, rises in the gov. Grodno, traverses the provs. Bialystok, Augustow, and Plock, and joins the Bug at Strock, 18 m. N. Warsaw, after a W. and S.W. course of 200 m. Chief affluent the Bobcr.

NARROND, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.W. Swaffham. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 116.

NARON, an isl. of the Russian dominion, in the Gulf of Finland, 12 m. N.W. Bevel, 6 m. in length, wooded and having a lighthouse on N.

NAROHUR and **NARLAN**, two towns of India; the former in Malwah, 16 m. N.E. Mundessor; the latter, prov. Omiss, 87 m. E. Bustar.

NARMATKO, a vill. of Russia, with a palace, gov. and 38 m. from Kasan. Pop. 2,300.

NARNI, *Narnia* or *Nequinum*, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. Spoleto, on a height above the Nera, 45 m. N.E. Rome. Pop. 3,450. It has a cathedral and five convents.

NARNOUL, a town of Hindostan, dom. and 80 m. N.E. Jeypoor.

NARO, a town of Sicily, on the Naro, intend. and 12 m. E.S.E. Girgenti. Pop. 10,600. It has a royal college, an asylum, and trade in oil, wine, and sulphur. —II. a river (anc. *Hypsa*), rises 16 m. S.W. Caltanissetta, and after a S.W. course of 23 m. enters the Mediterranean 7 m. S.S.W. Girgenti.

NAROT, a market town of Russia, gov. Minsk, on the Pripiet, 21 m. S.S.E. Moxir. Pop. 1,900.

NAROVA, a river of Russia, rises in Lake Peypus, flows between the gov. St. Petersburg and Esthonia, and enters the Gulf of Finland at the vill. Narovskaja, after a N. course of 40 m. past Narva, to which town it is navigable from the sea.

NAROVICHAT, a town of Russia, gov. and 78 m. N.W. Penza, cap. dist. Pop. 2,780.

NARVA, two branches of the Indus river, above its delta. The *East Narva* leaves the main stream at Borse, flows S.E. past Omereete, and after crossing the Rumm of Cutch and the Ullah-bund, enters the sea by the Korsee mouth. The *West Narva* leaves the Indus 25 m. N.E. Sukkur, and flows into Lake Manchar, which again communicates with the main stream. It encloses, with

the *Iadus*, a highly fertile tract, and during the rains is preferred to the main channel, for the purpose of navigation.

NARAGANSETT, a bay and naval station of the U. S., North America, Rhode-Island. The bay, extending to the Atlantic Ocean, between Point Judith on the W., and Seacoast rocks on the E., penetrates inland about 28 m., with a breadth from 3 to 12 m. It receives the Providence, Pawtucket, Taunton, and Pawcatuck rivers, and contains many fertile isls., the chief being Rhode Isl.

NARRAGHMORE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, 2 m. N.N.W. Ballymore. Area 11,270 ac. Pop. 2,164.

NARVA, a fortified river-port town of Russia, gov. and 81 m. W.S.W. St Petersburg, on the Narova, 9 m. from its mouth in the Gulf of Finland. Pop. 4,051. It consists of an old and a new town; the former, founded in 1123, has wooden houses, town-hall, exchange, and the fortress of Ivangorod. The new town is enclosed by fortifications. *Narva* has a salmon fishery. Near it, Charles XII., at the head of 8,000 Swedes, defeated an army of 80,000 Russians 30th Nov. 1700. Exports (1851) flax and timber, value 650,784 silver rubles. Imports herrings and salt, value 512,943 silver rubles.

NARWAR or **NIRWAR**, a town of Central India, dom. and 45 m. S. Gwalior, on the Sindh river, a tributary of the Ganges.

NARYN, a river and town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Tomsk; the river, on the Chinese frontier, tributary to the Irtysh; the town, 225 m. N.W. Tomsk, on the Obi. Pop. 1,600.

NABHINATH, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Lozère, cap. cant. 16 m. N.W. Marvejols. P. 1,300.

NASCA, a maritime town of Peru, dep. Lima, on the Pacific, 30 m. S.E. Palpa.

NASERV, a pa. of England, co. and 12 m. N.N.W. Northampton. Area 3,690 ac. Pop. 848. The troops of Charles I. were totally defeated here by the Parliamentary army in 1645.

NASSA, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 13 m. N.N.E. Pembroke. P. 155.—II. a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 3½ m. S.E. Newport. Ac. 2,710. P. 311.

NASHUA, a township of the U. S., North America, New Hampshire, 12 m. N.W. Lowell, on the river Nashua. Pop. 5,830, employed in cotton manufactures.

NASHVILLE, a city, U. S., North America, cap. state Tennessee, on the Cumberland river, 160 m. S.S.W. Louisville. Pop. (1853) 20,000. It has numerous churches, a university, academies, and other schools. The river is navigable to it for vessels of 400 tons, except during the dry season.

NASIELSK, a town of Poland, prov. Plock, 26 m. N. Warsaw. Pop. 3,000, mostly Jews. Here the French defeated the Russians in 1806.

NASO, *Agathyrum*, a town of Sicily, intend. and 44 m. W.S.W. Messina, on the Naso, near its mouth. Pop. 4,400.

NASABERGO, a market town of Bohemia, circ. and 8 m. S. Chrudim, with a castle. Pop. 660.

NASSAU a township, U. S., North America, New York, 14 m. S.E. Albany. Pop. 3,261.

NASSAU (*DUCHY OF*), a state of Germany, in the W., between lat. 49° 58' and 50° 48' N., lon. 7° 30' and 8° 30' E., bounded E. by Hesse-Darmstadt, the Prussian dist. Westphalia, H.-Homburg, and the territory of Frankfurt, S. by the Rhine and Main which separate it from H.-Darmstadt, W. and N. by Rhenish Prussia, from which it is partly separated by the Rhine; capital Wiesbaden, but Biberich and Weilburg are the usual residences of the Duke. Area 1,760 sq. m. Pop. (1856) 434,032. Surface mountainous, traversed

in N. by the Westerwald, and in S. by the Taunus mountains. Soil fertile, with excellent pasturage. The rivers belong entirely to the basin of the Rhine; the chief are—the Rhine, Lahn, and Sieg. The duchy produces excellent wine in the district called the *Rheingau*, and in the vineyards of Steinberg, Stadenheim, Hockheim, and especially Johannisberg. Mines of iron, copper, silver, and lead, are profitably worked, coal is found in the Westerwald, and the mineral waters of Wiesbaden, Nieder-Selters, and Ems, are in high repute, and extensively exported. The chief means of transport are the navigable rivers Rhine and Lahn, and the railway from Frankfurt to Wiesbaden. In 1806, the states of Nassau were divided into 2 branches, *North Uelagen* and *North Wellburg*, both of which formed portions of the Confederation of the Rhine. The first became extinct in 1814, and was incorporated with the second. It now forms a constitutional monarchy, and a member of the Zollverein. Revenue in 1854, 3,989,303 florins. Armed force, 6,285 men. *Nassau*, cap. of the duchy, is a small town on rt. b. of the Lahn, 25 m. N.W. Wiesbaden. Pop. 1,107. The ruined castle of Nassau, on opposite side of the river, gives title to the reigning family.

NASSAU, the cap. town of New Providence, Bahamas isls., is situated on a declivity near the N. coast. Lat. of lighthouse 25° 6' 8" N., lon. 77° 21' 2" W. Pop. 7,000. It is regularly and well built, defended by two forts, and has a governor's residence, barracks, prison, hospital, agricultural society, and a harbour sheltered N.ward by Hog island, and having two entrances passable by vessels drawing from 13 to 14 feet of water.—*Fort Nassau*, British Guiana, the former cap. of the colony under the Dutch, is on the Berbice river, 45 m. from the sea.—(*Isle*), E. Archipelago. [*POKER ISLANDS*.]—(*River*), N. Australia, enters Nassau Bay, Gulf of Carpentaria, on the E. side of the latter, near lat. 15° 50' S., lon. 141° 35' E.

NASSICK, a large town and place of pilgrimage, British India, presid. and 95 m. N.E. Bombay, dist. Ahmednuggur. Pop. estimated at 25,000. Near it are extensive cave temples of purely Buddhist character, but the town itself is the centre of Brahminism in the Deccan.

NASSINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. E.S.E. Kingscliff. Ac. 1,660. P. 785.

NASSIRABAD a town of India, dist. Salon, territory of Oude, 52 m. S.E. Lucknow. Pop. 3,000.

NASTÄTTEN, a town of W. Germany, duchy Nassau, cap. dist., on the Mühlbach, 19 m. N.W. Wiesbaden, with many mineral springs. P. 1,657.

NATA, a town of South America, New Granada, dep. and on the W. side of the isthmus of Panama, 64 m. S.W. Panama.

NATAL, a colonial possession of Great Britain, on the S.E. coast of Africa, between lat. 27° 40' and 30° 40' S., lon. 29° and 31° 10' E., having S.E. the Indian Ocean, W. the Drakenberg or Kahlamba mountains, separating it from the territory between the Orange and Vaal rivers, recently annexed to the Cape Colony; and N.E. the Buffalo and Tugela rivers, dividing it from the Zooloo country. Estimated area 18,000 sq. m. Pop. uncertain. Surface undulating, well watered, and mostly covered with tall grass. Timber in the interior grows only in clumps, but the sea coast is bordered by a belt of mangroves. Climate healthy, and soil very fertile. Cotton and indigo grow wild. Sugar, coffee, wheat, oats, beans, and tobacco, are important crops. Exports cotton, coffee, sugar, and silk. Superior coal has been found in the interior, ballast stone over its surface, and iron ore is abundant.

Down in September 1947, the land let by the government had fetched 34,994, of which 10,312 were for lands rented within that year. The territory, which is a dependency of the Cape of Good Hope, is administered by a lieutenant-governor, assisted by a board of officers; and it is subdivided into the dists. D'Urban, Pietermaritzburg, Umvoti, Impfama, Upper Tugela, and Umsinyate, exclusive of a tract in the S., hitherto without an established magistracy. Pietermaritzburg, the cap., is 50 m. inland from Port Natal, which is near the centre of the coast line. [PORT NATAL.]

NATAL (formerly *Cidade dos Reis*), a town of Brazil, South America, cap. prov. Rio Grande do Norte, near the mouth of the Potengi or Grande, in the Atlantic, lat. of its fort 5° 45' S., lon. 35° 15' W. Pop. 10,000. It was formerly an important military post, and has 3 churches, a governor's residence, and a harbour, fitted for vessels below 150 tons burden, with an export trade in superior Brazil wood.—II. (or *Natar*), a town of Sumatra, on its S.W. coast, lat. 0° 33' N., lon. 99° 0' E. Near it are some gold mines, and it has an export trade in gold-dust, camphor, wool, etc.

NATCHEZ, a city of the U. S., North America, state and on the E. bank of the Mississippi, 300 m. from its mouth, and 81 m. S.W. Jackson. Pop. 5,239. It is built partly on the summit, and partly at the foot of a hill rising to 150 feet above the river. The upper town is well laid out; the lower town has the warehouses of the traders. Depth of river 90 feet, being accessible for large ships. It has an extensive export trade in cotton, and numerous communications by steam with the towns on the Mississippi and its tributaries.

NATCHITOCHES, a pa. of U. S., North America, in N.W. of Louisiana. Area 2,257 sq. m. Pop. 14,201.—The cap. pronounced *Nakitok*, contains 2,000 inhabitants.

NATELY, two pas. of England, co. Hants.—I. (*Scorer*), 3½ m. E.N.E. Basingstoke. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 245.—II. (*Upper*), 3 m. W.N.W. Odham. Area 980 ac. Pop. 145.

NATHPORE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, on rt. b. of the Kosee, in lat. 26° 18' N., lon. 87° 10' E. Pop. 8,000. There is an extensive transit trade carried on here between Nepal and Hindostan.

NATIVIDAD, a small island of Lower California, in the Pacific, immediately opposite the promontory Morro Hermoso.

NATIVIDADE is a town of Brazil, South America, prov. Goyaz, on the river Luiz Antea, 75 m. N.N.W. Arayaz. Pop. 2,000.

NATOLIA, W. of Asia Minor. [ANATOLIA.]

NATRON-LAKES of EGYPT, are situated in a valley of the Libyan Desert called the Natron Valley, about 60 m. W.N.W. Cairo, and consist of eight pools, many of them rich in natron, the collecting of which occupies about 300 persons.

NATTORE, *Nathaser*, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Rajshah, 49 m. N.E. Moorshedabad. It has a pretty good native school.

NATUNAS, several groups of islands off the N.W. coast of Borneo, in the China Sea. The Great Natuna island, lat. 4° N., lon. 105° E., is 40 m. in length.

NATUNE, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 60 m. N.N.E. Ispahan. Fruits are raised in its vicinity.

NAU (CAVE) *Lacinium Promontorium*, a headland of S. Italy, forming the E. extremity of Calabria, 5 m. S.E. Cotrona. Here was anciently

a temple of Juno, and here Hannibal is said to have embarked on leaving Italy, a.c. 202.

NAUBENS and NAUBENANNE, two contiguous villa. of the Tyrol, circ. Upper Innthal, on the Swiss frontier, 15 m. N.W. Gurnau.

NAUEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 17 m. W.N.W. Potsdam, cap. circ., on the Hamburg and Berlin Railway. Pop. 4,900.

NAUGARD, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. and 29 m. N.E. Stettin, cap. circ. P. 2,800.

NAUGHTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N. Hadleigh. Area 630 ac. Pop. 134.

NAUHEIM, a vill. of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. and 13 m. N.N.W. Hanau, with important saline springs and baths. Pop. 1,500. The springs yield annually 100,000 cwt. of salt.

NAUMBURG, several towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Saxony, reg. and 17 m. S.S.W. Merseburg, cap. circ., on the Saale, and on the Thuringian Railway. Pop. 13,933. It has three suburbs, a cathedral, and four other churches, an hospital, a gymnasium, and manufactures of leather, linen, and woollen stuffs. The Kindersfest, an annual festival, takes place here, in memory of the termination of the Hussite siege, in 1433.—II. Hessen-Cassel, cap. dist., on the Elster, 16 m. W.S.W. Cassel. Pop. 1,788.—III. Prussian Silesia, reg. and 33 m. W. Liegnitz, on the Queiss. Pop. 1,637. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and potteries.—IV. reg. and 50 m. N.W. Liegnitz, on rt. b. of the Bober. Pop. 790. It has a station on the Hanover and Bremen Railway.

NAUMHOF, a town of Saxony, reg. and 10 m. E.S.E. Leipzig, on the Parthe. Pop. 1,066.

NAUNTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Glo'ster, 5 m. W.S.W. Stow-on-the-Wold. Area 6,280 ac. Pop. 568.—II. (*Beauchamp*), co. Worcester, 4½ m. N.N.E. Pershore. Area 830 ac. Pop. 144.

NAUPLIA or NAPOLI-DI-ROMANIA, a fortified seaport town of Greece, Morea, cap. gov. Argolis, near the head of the Gulf of Nauplia, 5 m. S.S.E. Argos. Pop. 10,000 (?). It is enclosed by Venetian fortifications, with several batteries, and has two fortresses, one of which, on a precipitous rock, is almost impregnable.

NAUPLIA (GULF OF), *Argolicus Sinus*, an inlet of the Aegean Sea, Greece, between the two E. arms of the Morea. Length 30 m., breadth 20 m. at its entrance. It contains several small islands, the chief being Spiezia, at its mouth. It receives the Xeris river, on which Argos is situated.

NAUR, a market town and fort of S. Russia, gov. Caucasus, on the Terek, 30 m. E. Mosdok. Pop. 2,000.

NAUTA, a town of Peru, South America, on rt. b. of the Amazon, near the mouth of the Bagli river. It is finely situated for trade, and has been declared a free port.

NAUVOO, a city of the U. S., North America, Illinois, on the Mississippi, E. bank, 124 m. N.W. Springfield. It was a settlement of the Mormons, or "Latter-day Saints," and in 1840, within 3 years from its formation, had 1,000 dwellings, chiefly log cabins, with Nauvoo house, a spacious hotel; Nauvoo temple, an incomplete structure, 130 feet in length, by 100 feet in width. It is now occupied by a colony of French communists, the Mormons having moved to the west.

NAVA, two towns of Spain.—I. (*del Rey*), prov. and 30 m. S.W. Valladolid. Pop. 4,241.—II. (*Hermosa*), prov. and 25 m. S.W. Toledo. Pop. 2,066.

NAVALCARRERO, a town of Spain, prov. and 19 m. W.S.W. Madrid. Pop. 3,375. It has an active trade in the supply of the cap. with provisions.

NAVALMORAL DE LA MATA, a town of Spain, prov. and 52 m. N.E. Cáceres. Pop. 3,800.

NAVAILLÉAN, a town of Spain, prov. and 67 m. E.N.E. Badajoz. Pop. 2,300.

NAVAY, a market town and pa. of Ireland, co. Meath, at the confluence of the Boyne and Blackwater, 26 m. N.W. Dublin, with which, and with Drogheda, it is connected by railway. Area of pa. 8,544 ac. Pop. 6,852; do. of town, 8,632. It has a court-house, corn and paper mills, manufactures of socking, and considerable exports of agricultural produce by the Boyne.

NAVARRA (Fren. *Navarre*), a prov. of Spain, in the N., bounded E. by Huesca, S.E. by Zaragoza, S.W. by Logroño, N.W. by Vascongadas (Biscay), and N. by the Mediterranean and France. Area 2,450 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 280,000, cap. Pamplona. Surface mountainous, traversed in the N. by the Pyrenées, which here form several fine valleys, the most celebrated of which are Roncesvaux and Bastan. The elevated mountains are in general rugged and bare; lower down, they are covered with wood, and afford excellent pasturage. The grain and wine produced are insufficient for consumption. Climate, severe in the mountains, is mild on the plains of the Ebro. Chief rivers, the Ebro and Bidasoa. The greater portion of the pop. speak the Basque language. *Navarra*, which was never completely subjugated to the Arabs, formed a distinct kingdom at the end of the 8th century, and was united to Aragon from 1076 to 1194. The kings of France held it for a short time at the end of the 13th century. It was taken by Ferdinand the Catholic, in 1512, and united to Spain. A small part of the country, called Basse-Navarre, remained to Catherine of Navarre, and was united to the crown of France in 1589. From that time till the revolution of 1830, the kings of France took the title of king of Navarre. It retains peculiar privileges, and in the new division of the country (1833), it retained its ancient boundaries.

NAVARRÉ (Basque), was an ancient division of France, in the old prov. Béarn.

NAVARRÉ (New), is a portion of the Mexican Confederation, now comprised in the dep. Sonora.

NAVARIN or **NAVARINO**, a fortified seaport town of Greece, Morea, gov. Pylos, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 6 m. N. Modon. Pop. 2,000. Near it, on the N., are the ruins of Old Navarin, the anc. *Pylos*. The harbour, sheltered by the island Sphagia, is famous in antiquity for a total defeat of the Spartan by the Athenian navy, and in modern times for the victory of the English, French, and Russian fleets over those of the Turks and Egyptians, 20th October 1827.

NAVARRINX, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. B.-Pyrenées, on the Oleron, 20 m. W. Pau. It manufs. coarse linens and woollens.

NAVARRÈTE, a town of Spain, prov. and 5 m. W. Logroño. Pop. 2,015, employed in brandy distilling and woollen weaving.

NAVAS DEL MADROÑO, a town of Spain, prov. and 19 m. W.N.W. Cáceres. Pop. 3,640.

NAVAS DEL MARQUEZ, a town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. E.S.E. Avila. Pop. 3,000.

NAVE, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 6 m. N.E. Brescia, in Cado valley. Pop. 1,525. It has paper mills and lime works.

NAVELLA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Avellino Ultra II., 19 m. S.E. Aquila. Pop. 1,200.

NAVERET, a pa. of England, co. and 9 m. S.S.E. Lincoln. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 1,057.

NAVER (Loche), a lake of Scotland, co. Sutherland, near its centre, pa. Farr. Length 6 m., breadth 1 mile.

NAVES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Corrèze, cant., and 8 m. N. Tulle. Pop. 2,170.

NAVETROCK, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6½ m. N.E. Romford. Area 3,750 ac. Pop. 982.

NAVIA, a river of N. Spain, rises in Galicia, prov. Lugo, flows N.N.E. past a vill. of same name, and after a course of 55 m., enters the Bay of Biscay. It has an excellent salmon fishery.—II. a town on this river, about a mile from its mouth, and having 1,600 inhab., and some Roman antiquities.—III. (*de Navarra*), a small town, prov. and 40 m. N.W. Oviedo, on the Navia. Pop. 1,200.

NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific, lat. 14° S., lon. 170° W., the principal being Pola or Oteahhi, Ontoah, Teotoollah, and Rose isle. They are lofty, of coralline or volcanic formation, fertile and populous. [SAMOAN ISLAND.]

NAVY BAY or **LIMON BAY**, an open roadstead in the Caribbean Sea, on the N. shore of the Isthmus of Panama, lat. 9° 21' N., lon. 80° W. On E. side of the bay, on the small island of Manzanilla, is the new town of *Apizacatl*, at the termination of the Panama Railway. A fine pier has been constructed, and passengers are at once placed in the railway cars. *Apizacatl* has risen into importance only within a few years, and has now (1856) a large and rapidly increasing population.

NAWORTH CASTLE, a township of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Brampton, 11 m. E.N.E. Carlisle. Pop. 539.

NAXOS or **NAXIA**, *Naxos*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, the largest and most fertile of the Cyclades, in lat. 37° N., lon. 26° 31' E. Length 19 m., breadth 15 m. Pop. 18,000. Surface mountainous. Chief products, wine, fruits, olive oil, and cheese. The island was formerly consecrated to Bacchus. In the 13th century, it formed, with the neighbouring islands, the Venetian duchy of *Naxos*. It was taken by the Turks in the 15th century, and now forms a gov. of the kingdom of Greece. Chief town, *Naxia*, ancient *Naxos*, with a port on the N.W. coast; it is the see of a Greek and of a Roman Catholic bishop. Pop. 4,000.

NAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Pyrenées, on the Gave-de-Pau, 10 m. S.S.E. Pau. Pop. 3,028. It has manufs. of broad cloth, serge, druggs, blankets, and hosiery, and tanneries.

NAYLAND, a market town and pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the navigable Stour, 14 m. W.S.W. Ipswich. Area of pa. 1,470 ac. Pop. 1,153. It has manufactures of silk and soap.

NAZAIRE (Str.), two comm. and towns of France.—I. a seaport, dep. Loire-Inférieure, close to the mouth of the Loire, on its N. side, cap. cant., 80 m. W. Nantes. Pop. 3,771.—II. (*or Senary Beau-Port*), dep. Var, 6 m. W. Toulon, near the mouth of the Repe. Pop. 1,542.

NASARETH (Arab. *en-Nasirah*), a town of Palestine, pass. and 17 m. S.E. Acre. Estimated pop. 3,000, mostly Christians, but comprising 500 Turks. It stands on a declivity, and is generally well built, with flat-roofed stone houses. Its principal edifice is the Latin convent, with a richly decorated church, reputed to be on the site rendered memorable as the scene of the Annunciation of the advent of Christ. The pop. is mostly agricultural, but partly employed in weaving.

NASARETH, a comm. and market town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 8 m. S.W. Ghent, on railway to Brussels. Pop. 5,650.

NASARETH, a town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, on l. b. of the Jaguaripe, 40 m. from its mouth, in the Atlantic. Pop. 2,000.

NAZE (THE), a cape, forming the S. extremity of Norway, on the North Sea, near the entrance of the Skager-rack. Lat. 57° 57' N., lon. 7° 7' E.

NAZE (THE), a headland of England, forming

the E. extremity of the co. Suffolk, 5 m. S. **Harwich**.

HAZA (Taz), a headland of Africa, Senegambia, 36 m. S.E. Cape Verd.

HAZING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4½ m. N.N.W. Epping. Area 3,720 ac. Pop. 757.

HAZEN (Lough), a lake of Ireland, prov. Ulster, on S.W. border of co. Antrim. Length 17 m., breadth 16 m. Area 158 sq. m., or 98,256 ac. Altitude above the sea at low water, 48 feet. Mean depth, 40 feet. Besides minor streams, it receives the Upper Bann and Blackwater from the S., and discharges its surplus waters on the N. by the Lower Bann, into the Atlantic. Its islands are few and small; shores mostly flat and marshy.

HAZET, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 7 m. N.E. Plœrmel. Pop. 1,647.

HEATHHEAD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, ½ m. N.E. Norwich. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 731.

HEATH, *Nidder*, a pari. and munici. bor., river-port, market town, and pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 7 m. N.E. Swansea, on the navigable river Neath. Pop. of pa. 5,778. It has copper and iron foundries, and collieries, the produce of which, as also the mining produce brought from the interior by canal, is largely exported. The bor. unites with Swansea, etc., in sending one member to House of Commons. It is also a polling place for the co.—The river *Neath* rises near Ystradvelly, and after a S.S.W. course of 20 m., enters the Bristol Channel 2½ m. S. Neath, to which it is navigable from the sea for vessels of 300 or 400 tons. In most part of its length it is accompanied by the Neath Canal.

HEHA, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 19 m. W.S.W. Merseburg, on the Unstrut. P. 1,581.

HEBASKA, a territory of the United States, North America, bounded on the N. by British America, W. the territories Washington, Oregon and the state Utah, S. Kansas, E. Iowa and Minnesota, from which it is separated by the Missouri. Area 186,700 sq. m.

HECHETTE, a market town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, 9 m. W.N.W. Káuzgrätz. Pop. 1,400.

NECHARA, a large vill. of Beloochistan, prov. and 16 m. S.E. Kelat.

NECKAR or **NECKER**, a river of Germany, rises in the mountains of the Schwarzwald (Württemberg), on the frontiers of Baden, flows generally N. and W. past Rothenburg, Tübingen, Esslingen, near Stuttgart and Louisburg, to Heilbronn in Württemberg; and in Baden, past Heidelberg, to Mannheim, where it joins the Rhine on the right. Length 210 m. It is shallow and difficult of navigation. Chief affl., the Jart, on the right.

NECKARAU, a vill. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on an island in the Rhine, near the conflu. of the Neckar, 2½ m. S. Mannheim. Pop. 1,468.

NECKARHÜND, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, cap. dist., at the conflu. of the Elsenz with the Neckar, 17 m. E.S.E. Mannheim. Pop. 2,300.

NECKARHUSEN, a vill. of Württemberg, 8 m. N.N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 813.

NECKAR-STEINACH, a walled town of the grand duchy Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. dist., 6 m. E. Heildesberg. Pop. 1,521.

NECKARSTADT, a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, cap. dist., at the conflu. of the Sulm with the Neckar, 30 m. N. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,500. It has a castle, and manufs. of leather and tobacco.

NECITAINE (St.), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 16 m. W. Issouire. It is celebrated for its mineral springs.

NECTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, ½ m. E.N.E. Swadlow. Area 4,000 ac. Pop. 1,620.

NEDA (S. Nicotolas ds), a town of Spain, prov. & 17 m. N.N.E. Coruña, near Ferrol. Pop. 2,800. It has iron and copper works, a glass factory, and a baking establishment for the arsenal of Ferrol.

NEDJAN, a country of Arabia, in the interior, bounded E. by Leaba, W. by the Hedjaz, N. and S. by deserts. A great part of its surface is sandy desert, interspersed with fertile spots. The hills are generally wooded, but its characteristics are little known. It furnishes dromedaries and horses of an excellent breed.

NEDON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H.-Vienna, 26 m. E.S.E. Lamoignon. Pop. 1,640.

NEDERWAS, a large amt. or dist. of Norway, stuff Christiansand, having W. and S. the amt. Stavanger and Mandal, E. Bradsberg, and S.E. the Skager-rack. Area 4,266 sq. m. Pop. 63,932. Surface mountainous. Chief river, the Torris-elf; and towns, Arendal, Grimsstad, and Lillesund.

NEDERBRACKL, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., 17 m. S.S.E. Ghent. Pop. 3,820, engaged in brewing and salt-refining.

NEDERLANDEN, *Koninkrijk der*, the Kingdom of the Netherlands. [NETHERLANDS.]

NEDGING, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Hadleigh. Area 810 ac. Pop. 183.

NEDJGALIOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 100 m. W.N.W. Kharkov, on the Sula. Pop. 3,800.

NEEDN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 18 m. E. Zutphen. Pop. 2,612.

NEEDHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. S.W. Harleston. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 335.—II. (*Market*), a small market town and chapelry of England, co. Suffolk, pa. Barking, with a station on the East Union Railway, 9 m. N.N.W. Ipswich. Pop. 1,367.

NEEDHAM, a township, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, on Charles river, 11 m. S.W. Boston. Pop. 1,944.

NEEDLES (Tide), a cluster of 3 pyramidal and pointed rocks in the English Channel, off the extreme W. point of the Isle of Wight, here surmounted by a lighthouse, in lat. 50° 39' N., lon. 1° 34' W.

NEEDWOOD, an ancient royal forest of England, co. Stafford, disforested in 1801, and allotted for enclosure to the paa. Hanbury, Tatenhill, Tutbury, and Yoxhall. It is now mostly cultivated, except in its N. division, which presents some fine remains of forest scenery.

NEEMBOOF, a small town of South America, Paraguay, and its principal port, in a marshy tract, on the Paraná, 100 m. W.S.W. Assumpcion.

NEEMLA or **NIMBA**, a town of Afghanistan, 5 m. E. Gundamuck. Here, in 1809, Shah Sojah, was defeated and expelled from Cabool by the troops of Futteh Khan.

NEEMUCH, a town with a British military cantonment, in the Gwalior territory, Central Hindostan, lat. 24° 27' N., lon. 74° 54' E. Pop. (exclusive of cantonment) 4,000. The surrounding country is fertile, and yields wheat, barley, rice, maize, and medicinal plants.

NEEMUCH, a town of Hindostan, Rajpootana, 36 m. S.E. Chittoor. It has a good bazaar, N.W. of which is a British cantonment.

NEEN, two paa. of England, co. Salop.—I. (*Savage*), 11 m. S.W. Bridgenorth. Area 2,690 ac. Pop. 448.—II. (*Sollars*), 10 m. E.S.E. Ludlow. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 218.

NEENTON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6½ m. S.W. Bridgenorth. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 116.

NEEM, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, on the Maase, 4 m. N. Roermond. P. 1,300.

NEERWINDEN or **NEERWIND**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Liege, 2 m. N.W. Landen, memorable

for the victory of the Duke of Luxembourg over the army of William III. of England in 1693, and for the defeat of the French by the Austrians in 1793.

NESTON, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembrokeshire, 2 m. E.N.E. Newport. Pop. 1,642.

NEST, a town of Northern Africa, dom. Tunisia, on the W. side of the Lake Shihka-el-Ludeah, 20 m. S.S.W. Tozer.

NESTON, a town of Wales. [NEVIN.]

NEGAPATAM, a decayed maritime town of India, presid. Madras, dist. and 45 m. E.S.E. Tanjore, on the Coromandel coast. Pop. 10,000. Here are a government school, gao, and barracks. It was formerly the cap. of the Dutch possessions in India, but taken by the British in 1781.

NEGOMBO, a town of Ceylon, on its W. coast, 18 m. N. Colombo. Its vicinity produces rice, pepper, cocoa nuts, betel, and coffee.

NEGARAM, an isl. and harbour in the Burmese dominions, kingdom of Pegu, at the mouth of the Bassin river, an arm of the Irrawadi.—*Cape Negrais*, in lat. 16° 1' 30" N., lon. 94° 12' E., forming the boundary between the Burmese and the British territories in Further India, is the S. extremity of the Burmese dominions, and bounds the Gulf of Martaban on the N.W.

NEGREELIMEX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Aveyron, 8 m. E.N.E. Montauban. Pop. 1,224. It has manuf. of fustians and coarse cotton cloths, but it has never recovered its all but entire destruction by Louis XIII., in consequence of the firm adherence of its inhabitants to Protestantism.

NEGOMI (North and South), two headlands of Jamaica, 8 m. apart. The latter, in lat. 18° 16' N., lon. 78° 29' W., forms the W. extremity of the island.

NEGROPONT (CHANNEL OF), an arm of the Ægean Sea, Greece, between E. Hellas and Euboea, and consisting of the S.E. portion of the ancient Euripe. Length 40 m. Near its entrance it is 7 m. in width, but at its N. extremity, opposite Chalcis, it is only 100 feet across.—*Negropont* is also an obsolete name of Euboea and Chalcis, which see.

NEGRO (Rio), rivers, etc., of America. [Rio Negro.]

NEGROS (ISLA DE), one of the Philippine isls., Asiatic archipelago, between Panay and Zebu. Estimated area 3,780 sq. m. P. (1850) 58,778.—II. an island in the Pacific Ocean, near the N. coast of Admiralty Island.

NEH and **NEHAVEND**, two towns of Persia; the former, prov. and 175 m. E.N.E. Yazd; the latter, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 50 m. S. Hamadan, and where the Turks obtained a memorable victory over the Persians in 688.

NEKESIM, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 6 m. N.W. Arnsberg, at the confl. of the Wöhne and Ruhr. Pop. 2,047.

NEHOZ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, 6 m. S.W. Valognes. Pop. 2,133, chiefly employed in manufacturing coarse earthenware.

NEHRWS, a long and narrow strip of land, bordering the Baltic, in E. Prussia, stretching for 80 m. S. from Memel, with an average breadth of 2½ m., and bounding the Curische-haff on the N.W.—II. a similar strip, between the Frische-haff and the G. of Danzig, Baltic, 35 m. in length.

NEIDENBURG, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 24 m. S. Königsburg. Pop. 2,760. It is enclosed by walls, and has manuf. of woollens and leather.

NEIGHERRY or **NEIGHERRER MOUNTAINS**, a mountain range of Southern India, British presid. Madras, at the junction of the E. and W.

Ghats, where they occupy an area of 700 sq. m., dist. and N.W. Coimbatore, having S. the remarkable Paingatcherry Pass. Elevation of highest peak 6,900 feet, and several others rise to between 6,000 and 7,000 feet. Various affluents of the Coieroon, and some small rivers of the adjacent Malabar dist., rise in this region, which produces European grains and vegetables, and contains many well cultivated tracts. Among these hills are the stations Ootacamund, Kotageri, and Coonoor, resorted to by Europeans on account of the eminent salubrity of their climate.

NEILSTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 5 m. S. Paisley. Area 98 sq. m. Pop. 12,233, of whom 2,075 are in the vill. It has cotton works.

NEISSA, two rivers of Germany.—I. Bohemia, Saxony, and Brandenburg, joins the Oder 21 m. S.S.E. Frankfurt, after a N. course of 115 m.—II. Prussian Silesia, also joins the Oder, 16 m. N.W. Oppeln, after a rapid N.E. course of 98 m.

NEISSER, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 30 m. S.W. Oppeln, cap. circ., on the Neisse. Pop. (1849) 17,164. It has a palace, a commandant's residence, circ. hall, 7 Roman Catholic and 2 Lutheran churches, convents, barracks, powder-mills and arsenals, a theatre, several hospitals, a Roman Catholic college, and an asylum for poor Roman Catholic clergy, printing establishments, manufactures of linen and woollen cloths, and several distilleries.

NEITHORP, a hamlet of England, co. Oxford, pa. and adjoining the town, 1½ m. E. Banbury. Pop. 4,180.

NEIVA, a river of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm and Tobolsk, after an E. course of 350 m., joins the Tobol 50 m. E. Tumen, which town is on its banks.

NEIVA, a town of South America. [NEIVA.]

NEIVE or **NEZE**, a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Coni, 4 m. N.E. Alba. Pop. 2,420.

NEIN or **NIENHIN**, a town of Russia, gov. and 36 m. S.S.E. Tchernigov, cap. dist., on the Oster. Pop. 17,000. It is enclosed by ramparts, and has a cathedral, numerous other churches, convents, an hospital, a dist. school, and a college, with manuf. of soap, leather, preserves, and liquors.

NEKHOVODNICHAY, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. and 32 m. S. Poltava, on the Orel. Pop. 1,570.

NELORE, a maritime dist. of British India, presid. Madras, mostly between lat. 13° 53' and 16° N., lon. 79° 8' and 80° 21' E. Area 7,990 sq. m. Pop. 335,690. It has N. the dist. Guntur, W. Cuddapah, S. Arcot, and E. the Bay of Bengal. Surface undulating and picturesque. Climate salubrious; annual fall of rain between 30 and 40 inches. Principal river, the Pennar. Chief crops are dry grains, which, with rice, a fine breed of cattle, sent in large numbers to the hilly dists. W. ward, indigo, salt, firewood, nitre, betel, and tobacco, form the principal products. The dist. is famous for its cotton manuf. Chief towns, Nellore, Ongole, and Soondy.—*Nellore*, the cap. of the dist., is on the Pennar river, 13½ m. from the Bay of Bengal, and 98 m. N.W. Madras. Pop. 20,000. In the last century it was an important fortress; it is at present a busy town, with suburbs. In 1784 many Roman coins of the 2d century were discovered here, under the ruins of a Hindoo temple.

NELOUS, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 109 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 1,965.—II. a township, Ohio, 164 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,383.—III. a co., in centre of Kentucky. Area 337 sq. m. Pop. 14,199.—IV. a co. in centre of Virginia. Area 426 sq. Pop. 12,758.—(After), British North America, enters Hudson Bay on its W. side, near Fort York,

after a N.E. course through a territory to which it gives name.—*Nelson-Lake* is an enlargement of Churchill river in the same region.

NEMSON, a district of W. Australia, lat. 34° S., lon. 116° E., having N. the Wellington, W. Sussex, and on other sides Lanark, Goderich, and Wicklow dists.—It is a settlement of New Zealand, in Tasman Bay, middle island. Pop. (1844) 2,915; customs' revenue 1,919*l*.—(*Cape*) S. Australia, bounds Fordland Bay W. ward. Lat. 38° 25' 54" S., lon. 141° 28' E.—(*Channel*), Tasmania, between Van Diemen Land and King Island, 60 m. across, connects Bass' Strait with the South Pacific Ocean.—(*Island*), New South Shetland, South Atlantic Ocean, lat. 62° 15' S., lon. 68° 50' W.

NEMAUR or **NIMAWAR**, a dist. of Western India, between lat. 21° 28' and 22° 25' N., lon. 74° 48' and 76° 45' E. Area 2,235 sq. m. Pop. 250,000. The district comprises a large part of the valley of the Nerbudda and of the Vindhya mountains. Soil various. Products comprise wheat, rice, millet, oil-seeds, cotton, pepper, tobacco, and forests of timber. Horned cattle, sheep, goats, and swine, are numerous. Chief rivers, the Nerbudda and Baida, with their tributaries. During the spring months the climate is sultry, and at the close of the rainy season malaria exerts a baneful influence on the health in the valleys and jungly tracts. The district exports coarse cottons, oil-seeds, tobacco, cattle, and timber. Imports, European cottons, piece-goods, wheat, spices, and opium. It has an extensive transit trade between Bombay, Malwa, Guzerat, and Rajpootana.

NEMAUR or **NIMAWAR**, a town of India, cap. of district of same name, on rt. b. of the Nerbudda, in lat. 22° 27' N., lon. 76° 58' E.

NEMBRO, a town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 5 m. N.E. Bergamo, on the Serio. Pop. 2,410. It has iron works and a silk-spinning mill.

NEMETH-SZATHMAR, Hungary. [**SZATHMAR**]

NEMI, a lake and vill. of Central Italy, Pontifical States, comarca and 17 m. S.E. Rome. The lake is the crater of an extinct volcano, 6 m. in circumference, and the vill. is on its N.E. margin. Pop. 1,100.

NEMIROV, a town of Russian Poland, prov. Bialystok, on the Bug, 23 m. S.E. Drohitchin. Pop. 3,900.—It is a market town, gov. Podolia, circ. and 12 m. N.W. Bratslav. Pop. 2,000. It has a college, and manufs. of cloths and leather.

NEMOURS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 19 m. S.E. Fontainebleau. Pop. 3,995. It is surrounded by the Canal du Loing, enclosed by walls. It has manufs. of hats, tanneries, bark and corn mills, marble works, brick and lime kilns.

NEMPERT, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8 m. N.E. Axbridge. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 284.

NENEA, a town of Moldavia. [**NYAMTE**]

NENAGH, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, near the Nenagh river, an affl. of the Shannon, 13 m. N.E. Newport. Area of pa. 3,981 ac. Pop. 11,665; do. of town, 9,292.

NENE or **NEX**, a river of England, rises in W. of co. Northampton, flows N.E., and enters the North Sea at the Wash, after a course of 90 m. by a tidal channel. It is navigable for vessels of small draught, and communicates by the Wisbeach Canal with the Ouse, and in the upper part of its course by canals with all the central navigation of England.

NENSDORF, a vill. of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, in a detached dist., 16 m. N.E. Rinteln, with mineral springs and baths.

NEPTUNWARK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 4 m. N.W. Kelso. Area 53 sq. m. Pop. 441.

NEOGRAD (Hung. *Vograd*), a town of Central Hungary, cap. co., 27 m. N. Pesth. Pop. 1,500.—The *Gepczan* or district of *Neograd*, has an area of 1,620 sq. m. Pop. (1830) 172,371.

NOROT (Sr.), a market town and pa. of England, co. and 8 m. S.W. Huntingdon, on the line of the Great Northern Railway, and on the E. bank of the Ouse. Area of pa. 4,750 ac. Pop. 3,157.—It is a pa., co. Cornwall, 5 m. W.N.W. Liskeard. Area 14,640 ac. Pop. 1,333.

NEPAUL, *Nepala*, an independent country of Hindostan, comprising the S. slope of the Himalaya mtn. chain, between lat. 95° 25' and 80° 17' N., lon. 80° 15' and 88° 15' E., having W. and S. British India and Oude, E. Sikim, and N. Tibet. Length, W. to E., 800 m., breadth 160 m. Area estimated at 64,500 sq. m., and pop. at 1,940,000. The S. part of the country is an undulating and densely wooded tract, called the *terris*; further N ward, the surface consists of a succession of mtns. and narrow valleys, in which many affls. of the Goggra, Gunduck, Kose, & other tributaries of the Ganges have their sources. Rice, maize, wheat, barley, cotton, and sugar cane, are amongst the chief crops, and in the mtn. region, they are raised on artificial terraces along the sides of the declivities. Fruits, drugs, dyeing materials, and timber are abundant. Native animals comprise horses and large dogs of superior breeds, shaw-goats, and sheep, which are employed as beasts of burden. Many copper and iron mines are wrought; lead and zinc are amongst the mineral products. Principal manufs. are of cotton cloths, in which most of the pop. are clothed; metallic goods, salt, and nitre. Among the exports are elephants, ivory, rice, timber, hides, ginger, catechu, turmeric, fruits, and spices, with Tibet horses and sheep, small bullocks, borax, salt, sulphur, and mineral preparations brought from Bootan and Tibet, and sent into the Bengal territory, in return for Indian and British manufactures, and the native products of Hindostan. A portion of the transit trade between Cashmere and the Chinese empire passes through Nepaul. Population consists of several tribes, partly of Mongol origin and Budhists, but chiefly of Hindoo faith and descent. Government vested in the tribe of the Goorkhas, who conquered the country about the middle of the last century. Principal towns, Khatmandoo or (Catmandoo), the cap. Lalita-Patah, Bhatyong, and Kirthipoor. After the termination of the war of 1814-16, the Goorkhas ceded to the British all the countries situated between the Sutlej and the Kali rivers, and agreed to evacuate the territory of the rajah of Sikim. Since that time, peace has been preserved.

NEPEAN, a small island of the Pacific, S. of Norfolk Island, and formerly a penal settlement, but now abandoned.

NEPEAN, a river, East Australia, New South Wales, flows N.W. between the cos. Camden and Cumberland, and joins the Warra-gamba to form the Hawkesbury.—*Nepaan Bay*, S. Australia, is on the N.E. side of Kangaroo Island, 70 m. S.W. Adelaide; and *Point Nepean* is at the entrance of Port Philip, 40 m. S.S.W. Melbourne.

NEPHIN and **NEPHINZES**, two mountains of Ireland, Connaght, co. Mayo; the former, about 6 m. S.S.W. Crossmolina, height above the sea, 2,648 feet, the latter, 9 m. N.W. Newport. Height 2,065 feet above the sea.

NERRI, *Nepete*, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 13 m. S.S.E. Viterbo, op

the road to Rome. Pop. 2,600. It is enclosed by Gothic walls, and has an ancient church and town-hall, but most of its public buildings were ruined by the French in 1789.

NEPOWICK, a small town of Bohemia, circ. Klattau, 55 m. S.W. Prague. Pop. 1,600.

NEPTUNE ISLANDS, a group of islands off the coast of South Australia, near the entrance of Spencer Gulf, 46 m. N.W. Kangaroo Island.

NESS, *Nar*, a river of Italy, Pontifical States, passes Terni to Narni, near which it joins the Tiber on the left. It forms fine falls at Martore, 5 m. above Terni. Length, 60 miles.

NESSAC, a comm. and town of France, cap. arr., dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 15 m. W.S.W. Agen, on the Bayse. Pop. 7,194. It has a tribunal of commerce, and manufa. of corks and linens.

NESSUDA, **NESSUNDAR**, or **NESSUNDAR** (*Narmada*, "the bestower of pleasure," ancient *Narmada*), an important river of India, and next to the Indus, the principal one having a W.ward course, rises in Gundwana, near the sources of the Son, flows through the British doms., and enters the Gulf of Cambay, 28 m. W. Baroch. Total course upwards of 801 m. It is 600 yards broad in its upper part, near Jubbalpoor; about double this width at Mundelsir, and sometimes 3 m. in width near Baroch; but its navigation is impeded by rocks, islands, shallows, and cataracts. It separates the Deccan from Hindostan-Proprie.

NEUCHÂU, a town of Saxony, circ. and 17 m. E. Leipzig, on the Mulde. Pop. 780.

NEZHOTA or **NEZHOTIA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 23 m. S.S.W. Kostroma. Pop. 2,000. It has manufactures of linen and woolen stuffs.

NEZSEKIM, a town of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, cap. dist., on an aff. of the Danube, 30 m. N.N.E. Ulm. Pop. 1,010, who manuf. carpets & leather.

NEZESI, the principal town of the isl. of Brazza, Dalmatia, circ. and 12 m. S. Spalato. Pop. 1,386.

NEZETO, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. I., cap. cant., 18 m. N.N.E. Teramo. P. 1,720.

NEZLAD, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Kaira, 28 m. S.E. Cambay. P. 40,000.

NERE, *Aque Nere*, a comm., town, and watering place of France, dep. Allier, 4 m. S.E. Montluçon. Pop. 1,432. It has Roman antiquities. Its baths and warm springs are resorted to from May to October.

NERJA, a town of Spain, at the mouth of the small river Nerja, in the Mediterranean, prov. and 37 m. E. Malaga. Pop. 3,000.

NERONDE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., 16 m. S.E. Roanne. Pop. 1,900.

NERONDES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Char., with a station on the Bourges and Nevers Railway, 20 m. E.S.E. Bourges. Pop. 1,298.

NESTCHINSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. and 540 m. E. Irkutsk, on the Shilka. Pop. 3,600. It is cap. of a dist. rich in mines of lead and silver. It has a citadel, and trade in furs.

NESSI, a seaport town of Sardinia, prov. and 5 m. S.E. Genoa. Pop. 2,900. It has manuf. of silk and woolen fabrics, and fisheries.

NESSIANO, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, prov. and 11 m. W. Milan, on the Olona. Pop. 1,790.

NESTION, a river of Spain, Biscay, enters the Bay of Biscay at Portugalete, 9 m. N.W. Bilbao. Affluents, the Salcedon and Durango.

NESSWINDEN, a vill. of Belgium. [**NESSWINDEN**.]

NESSAHOKE, a township of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, co. Lawrence. Pop. 3,045.

NETE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, on the Ingon, 29 m. E.S.E. Amiens. Pop. 1,754. *Nete* is the name of numerous other

comm. of France.—*Netey* is a comm. and vill., dep. Vendée, 6 m. S. Napoléon-Vendée. Pop. 1,072.

NESS (**GERAT**), a pa. of England, co. Salop, 7 m. N.N.W. Shrewsbury. Area 5,570 ac. P. 613.

NESS (**LOCH**), a lake of Scotland, co. and 6 m. S.W. Inverness, and forming a portion of the Caledonian Canal. Length N.E. to S.W. about 23 m., average breadth 1½ m. It receives the Oich, Tarff, Foyers, and Morriston rivers, and discharges itself into the Moray Firth, by the river Ness, 8 m. in length.

NESTING, **LUNHASTING**, and **WHALESAY**, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Shetland, comprising several islands on E. coast of the Mainland. Pop. 2,430.

NESTON (**GERAT**), a market town and pa. of England, co. and 10 m. N.W. Chester, on the estuary of the Dee. Area of pa. 10,000 ac. Pop. 3,800; do. of town 1,524.—*Il. (Little)*, a township, same pa., 1 m. S.E. Great Neston. Pop. 511.

NESTVED, a town of Denmark, stift and on the island Seeland, amt. and 13 m. N.W. Frederico, and on the Sams-aa, near its mouth. Pop. 2,800. It has manufa. of woollens, and trade in corn.

NEVISH, **NEVIL**, or **NEZVISEV**, a frontier town of Russian Poland, gov. and 68 m. S.W. Minsk, on an aff. of the Niemen. Pop. 4,000.

NEKROUL (*Hung. Nezsedy*), a town of W. Hungary, co. and 11 m. E. Komorn. Pop. 1,325.

NATHU or **NEZTHU**, a river of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, formed by the union of the Great and Little Nethe, which, after a W. course, unite at Lierre, whence it has a W.S.W. and navigable course of 8 m., and joins the Ruppel 3 m. S.W. Boom. Under the French the present prov. Antwerp was named the dep. Deux-Nethe.

NETHER-AYON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5½ m. N. Amesbury. Area 5,150 ac. Pop. 551.

NETHERBASTRY, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 1½ m. S.S.W. Beaminster. E. 6,800. Pop. 2,066.

NETHWAST, a tashp. of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Arthurs, 2½ m. E.N.E. Longtown. Pop. 353.

NETHEREX, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. N.N.E. Exeter. Area 450 ac. Pop. 103.

NETHERLANDS (**KINGDOM OF THE**) or **HOLLAND** (*Dutch Koninkrijk der Nederlanden*, Germ. *Niederlande*, Fr. *Royaume des Pays Bas*), a state of Western Europe, on the German Ocean (cap. Amsterdam), composed of the Netherlands Proper, or the ancient republic of the 7 united provinces, and part of the duchy of Limburg, between lat. 49° 26' & 53° 34' N., lon. 8° 24' & 7° 12' E., bounded E. by Hanover and Prussia, S. by Belgium and the grand duchy of Luxembourg (the S.E. portion of which is held by the King of the Netherlands), and W. and N. by the German Ocean. Pop. in Europe (1859) 3,487,817. Extent and pop. including colonies, as follows—

Provinces.	Sq. miles.	Pop. (1859).
North Brabant.	1,398	405,000
Gelderland.	1,370	267,000
North Holland.	1,371	261,000
South Holland.	500	241,700
Zeeland.	272	168,000
Utrecht.	1,300	196,000
Friesland.	1,300	222,000
Overijssel.	1,290	207,000
Groningen.	1,000	127,100
Drenth.	1,051	67,000
Dutch Limburg (part of).	200	211,000
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.	200	114,000
Asia, colonies.	200,170	18,000,000
Africa, colonies.	50,100	10,000,000
Asia (Dutch coast).	10,000	200,000

Forming the W. extremity of the great plain of North Europe, the territory is perfectly flat, with

the extension of a few low hills which traverse the prov. of Gelderland, Overijssel, and Utrecht: a considerable portion of it is formed of alluvium, or reworked by human industry from the sea, below the level of which much of it is situated. From the point of the Helder to the Hoek van Holland, at the mouth of the Maas, 78 miles, the coast is partly protected by natural dunes, about 40 feet in height, composed of fine sand upheaved by the sea, and fixed by plantations of sea-grass (*arundo arenaria*); on the other parts of the coast, especially in Zeeland, Friesland, and Gelderland, the sea is confined by enormous artificial dykes. The principal gulfs of the German Ocean, on this coast, are the Zuyder Zee, the Lauwer Zee, and the Dollart. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Scheldt. On entering the Netherlands, the Rhine separates into two branches, the S. most of which, called the Weel, flows W. 45 m., and joins the Maas near Gorcum; whilst the other, called the Rijn (Rhine), flows N.W. 8 m. to near Westervoort, where it it again divides: the New Yssel on right, flowing N. 65 m. to the Zuyder Zee, and the Beneden Rijn on left, flowing W. 30 m. to Wyk-by-Duurstede. Here the Rhine again separates: the main stream called the Leek or Lek, after a W. course of 35 m., joins the Maas 7 m. E. Rotterdam, while a branch on right called the Kromme Rijn, flows N.W. to Utrecht; here the Rhine splits for the fourth time, the right branch called the Vecht, flowing N. to the Zuyder Zee, and the left, called the Old Rhine, W. past Woerden and Leyden, 35 m. to Katwyk on the German Ocean. [MUSEUM—SCHIEDT.] The chief lakes are those of Haarlem (now drained) and the Y, marshes are numerous, and some of them, as the Bourrange and Peel morasses in the E., are extensive. The islands form two principal groups; one situated in the estuary of the Scheldt and the Meuse, comprises N. and S. Beveland, Walcheren, Tholen, Schouwen, Over Flakkee, Voorn, Beyerland, Ysselmonde, etc.; the other, at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee, includes the Texel, Vlieland, Ter-Schelling, and Ameland. There are several islands in the Zuyder Zee. Climate less extreme than in N. Germany. Mean temp. of year (at Amsterdam) 49° F., winter 35° F., summer 64° F., Fahr. Little snow falls. The canal from Amsterdam to the Helder is frequently frozen for three months in the year, and the Zuyder Zee is frequently frozen over in January. Atmosphere humid and unhealthy for strangers, especially in the W. provs. Winds generally strong, and tempests frequent in winter and spring. Prevailing winds N. and N.E.; when W. and N. winds are violent, they cause inundations, by accumulating the waters of the sea upon the coasts, or by repelling that of the rivers. The great amount of stagnant water would render the country uninhabitable but for the strong winds, which purify the atmosphere. The argillaceous soil has no minerals except a little bog iron, but immense deposits of turf and potters' clay. No stone of any size is to be found in the soil; and though, generally speaking, not a wooded country, large trees are by no means rare. The most fertile provs. are those of the S., and the least so those of the N., a large tract of the formerly barren heath on the E. has been brought under culture by the pasper colony of Frederik's Oord: 3-4ths of the land are in pasture. Cereals raised is insufficient for home consumption. The chief crops are rye, buckwheat, barley, and oats; wheat is cultivated chiefly near Utrecht, in Friesland and Zeeland; vegetables, madder, millet, and home

radish, in the last two provs.; flax is extensively cultivated in the S. provs., tobacco in Utrecht and Gelderland, and the vine in Luxemburg; potatoes, hemp, rape-seed, calceary, mustard, hops, and beetroot, are cultivated generally. The flora resembles that of other European countries situated in the same latitude, but aquatic plants are more varied and extensive. Horticulture has long been a favourite employment of the Dutch, especially at Haarlem, which exports tulip and other flower roots. Rabbits are abundant, as well as water fowl, and reptiles in the marshes. Storks are numerous, and almost superstitiously revered in some districts, and means are taken to prevent the destruction and to augment the number of these useful birds. The coasts abound in eel, turbot, sole, and other flat fish. Cattle and draught horses are highly valued. Dairy work is the chief branch of rural industry; butter and cheese are in great repute, and form objects of extensive commerce. The fisheries formed the origin of property in the Netherlands, and the herrings prepared by the Dutch still maintain their superiority. There are a great many men and boats employed in the herring fishery. The whale fishery in the Sea of Spitzbergen has been profitably carried on since the 16th century. The manufacturing industry of the country is very active. During the 17th and 18th centuries, its topography enjoyed a well merited reputation. The absence of coal, and the prevalence of strong winds, have led to the adoption of the windmill as a motive power, and it is universally employed in all kinds of work. The chief manufs. are linen of the finest quality, woollens, silks and velvets, paper, leather, cordage, hats, ribbons, saltpetre, and tobacco. The manuf. of cotton has been recently introduced. There are numerous distilleries of "Geneva" (rather jenever, from the juniper berry, with which the gin is flavoured), or "Hollands," and extensive bleach-fields, brick and tile works. Holland presents the appearance of an immense net-work of canals, which form the usual access not only to towns and villages, but even to private mansions. The most important is that of North Holland, between Amsterdam and the Helder, 50 m. in length, 125 feet broad at the surface, and 21 feet in depth. By means of this important work, ships bound for Amsterdam avoid the danger and delay of navigating the Zuyder Zee: it is spacious enough to admit two frigates abreast. Since not only the surface but the bed of many of the canals is above the level of the land, the drainage of the polders or meadows, through which they pass, is an object of great solicitude; it is effected by means of pumps worked by windmills. In a country where human industry is engaged in a continual struggle with the sea, from the domains of which it has been wrested, the management of dykes, canals, and roads, is a special object of attention on the part of the government. The roads which are formed on the dykes, and bordered by canals, are excellent. In 1833, 183 miles of railway were completed from Amsterdam W. to Haarlem and S. to Leyden, the Hague and Rotterdam, and S. and E. by Utrecht to Arnhem. The principal imports consist of colonial products and manufactured goods, corn, wines, cotton, wool, dried fish, and hides. Chief exports are butter, cheese, gin, the manufactures of the country, and colonial produce. Value of exports in 1832, 273,494,535 florins; do. of imports, 322,719,229 florins. With few natural resources, the inhabitants were driven to commerce as a matter of necessity.

At the end of the 16th century, they obtained possession of the Molucca Islands, and secured a monopoly of the spice trade; at the end of the 17th century, nearly half of the shipping of Europe belonged to the Netherlands; but in consequence of the wars in which she was at that time engaged, and the increase of the mercantile navies of other countries, she soon lost her commercial pre-eminence. The country took an active share in the wars against Louis XIV. It was conquered by the French at the commencement of the revolution, and in 1795 formed the Batavian republic; in 1806 it was made the kingdom of Holland, which Napoleon I. reduced to a dep. of France in 1810. After her incorporation with the French empire, Holland was deprived of all her colonies in the eastern seas. At the establishment of peace in 1814, these colonial possessions were restored, and a period of commercial prosperity succeeded. Holland and Belgium were then united into a single kingdom; but this union of two countries, betwixt which no sympathy existed, was broken by the revolt of Belgium in 1830. By the treaty of London, 19th April 1839, Belgium ceded to the Netherlands a portion of Luxemburg and Limburg. The Dutch occupy the country of the ancient Batavi and Frisii; their language is a dialect of the German. Flemish is still spoken in the S. The greater number of the inhabitants are Protestants. The Reformed Church (by far the most numerous body, and of which the reigning family are members) is Calvinistic in point of doctrine, and its form of government is Presbyterian. The numbers belonging to the different creeds are—Reformed Church 1,600,000, Separatists 42,000, French, English, and Scotch churches 10,000, Lutherans 64,000, Lutheran Separatists 9,000, Baptists 38,000, Armenians 5,000, Jews 68,000, and Roman Catholics 1,303,923. The government pays the salaries of several British Presbyterian ministers settled in the Netherlands, and whose churches are incorporated with the Dutch Reformed Church. The greatest toleration has always existed in regard to religion. The Roman Catholics are under the bishop of Utrecht. Education is well conducted and very generally diffused. The teachers are placed under the guardianship of 70 inspectors, who act under an inspector-general, depending on the minister of the interior; they grant licences for the establishment of schools, and present to the government, three times a year, an account of the state of public instruction. In 1854 there were in the Netherlands 3 universities, at Leyden, Groningen, and Utrecht; 2 atheneums, and 68 Latin schools. For elementary instruction, there were 70 districts, 2,126 communal, and 630 private schools. The ecclesiastical schools comprised 6 Roman Catholic and 2 Protestant seminaries; 1 Jewish school; there are 3 military, 1 naval, and 1 veterinary school, and numerous academies of the fine arts; 2 institutions for deaf-mutes, and 1 for the blind. The proportion of attendance at school is 1 in 8 of the entire population; while in Drenthe and Overijssel the proportion is 1 in 6. The benevolent institutions comprise numerous hospitals for the sick and infirm, and for orphans; societies of public good, and several pauper colonies. Mendicancy is interdicted throughout the kingdom. The people are remarkable for the extreme cleanliness of their streets and dwellings. The government is a constitutional representative monarchy, the title of the sovereign is King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxemburg and Duke of Limburg. The

crown prince has the title of Prince of Orange. The usual residence of the king is at the Hague. The Dutch afford a very remarkable example of industry and perseverance: to a country almost floating on the waters, they have given a firm foundation; without stone, and growing comparatively little timber, they have built spacious cities; and though nearly destitute of arable land, their towns have often been granaries for surrounding states. With a territory not much larger than Wales, this people have maintained an army, a fleet, and a commerce, ranking high among the states of Europe. The standing army in 1857 amounted to 56,495 men of all arms. Navy, 2 ships of the line (84 guns); 3 ships (74 guns); 14 frigates, 12 corvettes, 11 brigs, 21 steam-ships, in all 88 vessels, carrying 2,000 guns, besides 49 gun-boats, carrying 174 guns. There is only one privileged bank. Public revenue (1858) 74,144,195 florins. Expenditure 73,388,678 florins. National debt 1,900,968,330 florins. The marine force in actual service on 1st July 1854, comprised 6,180 men, exclusive of those in the colonies. The merchant marine, 1843, comprised 2,061 vessels, aggregate burden 19,749 lasts. The *Netherlands* is a name, which, for several centuries, was applied to the countries now forming the kingdoms of Belgium, and the Netherlands, and part of the N. of France (depa. Nord and Pas-de-Calais). This country belonged almost entirely to Charles v. United to Franche-Comté, it formed the circle of Burgundy. From this 7 of the N. prova. separated themselves in 1579, and formed the *Republic of Holland*, or the *Seven United Provinces*. Part of the low country was conquered by Louis XIV. and called the *French Netherlands*; the rest, first under the dominion of Spain, passed in 1714 to that of Austria, and was called *Spanish Netherlands*, *Austrian Netherlands* or *Belgium*.

NETOLITZ, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Frachin, 14 m. N.W. Budweis. Pop. 2,110.
NETTESWELL, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 17 m. W.N.W. Chelmsford. Ac. 1,830. Pop. 366.
NETTLEBEE, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. W.N.W. Henley-on-Thames. Ac. 1,120. P. 754.
NETTLECOMBE, a pa. of Engl. co. Somerset, 6½ m. N.N.W. Wivelcombe. Ac. 3,760. Pop. 363.
NETTLEHAM, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. N.N.E. Lincoln. Area 3,270 ac. Pop. 944.
NETTLETPAD, two pas. of England.—I. co. Kent 5 m. S.W. Maidstone. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 461.—II. a pa., co. Suffolk, 3½ m. S. Needham. Area 590 ac. Pop. 81.
NETTLETON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 1 m. S.S.W. Caistor. Area 3,570 ac. Pop. 524.—II. co. Wilts, 8 m. W.N.W. Chippenham. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 656.
NETTUNO, a seaport town of Central Italy, Pontif. States, comarca and 31 m. S.E. Rome. Pop. 3,000. It has ruins of a temple of Neptune (whence its name).
NETZSCHAU, a town of Saxony, circ. and 13 m. S.W. Zwickau. Pop. 2,387.
NEU-BISTITZ, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 32 m. S.E. Tabor. Pop. 3,660.
NEUBOURG, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, 13 m. N.W. Evreux. Pop. 1,863. It has a church, hospital, manufs. of fastens, cottons, and blankets, with trade in corn, wood, and iron.
NEUBURG, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, cap. dist., and formerly cap. duchy, on the Danube, 29 m. N.N.E. Augsburg. Pop. 6,498. It has remains of ancient fortifications, a castle, containing a theatre and museum, an arsenal, barracks, a church, and a royal institute (college of

nobles), several superior schools, breweries, and distilleries.—II. a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, near the Rhine, 16 m. S.E. Landau. Pop. 1,480, employed in fishing and trading in lumber.—III. (*Vor-dem-Walde*), a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, cap. dist., on the Schwarzbach, 37 m. N.N.E. Regensburg. Pop. 2,036. [KLOSTER-NEUBURG, KORNNEUBURG.]

NEU-BRANDENBURG, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on Lake Tollena, 17 m. N.N.E. Neustrelitz. Pop. 6,900. It has a ducal palace, several churches, and manufs. of tobacco, chemical products, playing-cards, cottons and woollens.

NEUCHÂTEL, NEUCHÂTEL or NEUBURG, a frontier canton of Switzerland, in the N.W., having S.E. the Lake of Neuchâtel, and on other sides France and the cantons Bern and Vaud. Area 281 sq. m. Pop. (1851) 70,679, mostly Protestants. The Jura mountains intersect it from S. to N., and the river Doubs bounds it on the N.W. Pastures occupy most part of the surface. Along the lake are numerous vineyards, and good wines are exported to the adjacent cantons. Except in wine, kitchen vegetables, and hay, the vegetable products are insufficient for home consumption, and corn is imported from the cantons Bern and Basle. Many cattle are reared, and cheese is an export of consequence. From 18,000 to 20,000 persons are more or less employed in watchmaking, in both the urban and rural dists.; and cotton fabrics for export to the Netherlands, Prussia, Belgium, and Italy; hosiery, cutlery, and metallic wares generally, are other chief manufs. Until 1848, *Neuchâtel* acknowledged the sovereignty of Prussia; a revolution having then occurred, it became a democratic member of the Swiss Confederation, but it was restored to Prussia in April 1852. Principal towns are Neuchâtel, Chaux-de-Fonds, Valengin, and Le Locle.

NEUCHÂTEL (Germ. *Neuenburg*), a town of Switzerland, on N.W. shore of the Lake Neuchâtel, 26 m. W. Bern. Pop. 7,727. It has an ancient castle, a cathedral, in which the Reformation was preached in 1530, a town-hall with a public library, an orphan asylum, several hospitals, a college, and a collection of natural history. It is the chief entrepôt of the canton, and has trade in wine, corn, cattle, watches, lace, cotton stuffs, etc.

NEUCHÂTEL (LAKE OF) (Germ. *Neuenburger-See*), one of the larger lakes of Switzerland, in the W., 18 m. N. the Lake of Geneva, enclosed by the cantons Neuchâtel, Vaud, Freiburg, and Bern. Length 24 m., average breadth 4 m. Estimated area 90 sq. m.; height above the sea 143 feet, and depth 426 feet. It receives several rivers; the Broye brings to it the surplus waters of Lake Morat, and it discharges its own N. by the Thiél through the Lake of Bièvre into the Aar.

NEUDAMM, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 28 m. N.N.E. Frankfurt. Pop. 3,068.

NEUDER, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 10 m. N. Einbogen, on the Bohla, with 2 castles. P. 2,500.

NEUDENAU, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on the Jaxt, 7 m. N.E. Wimpfen. Pop. 2,180.

NEUDORF (Hung. *Igyó*), a town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, 6 m. S. Leutschau. Pop. 5,900. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, a town-hall, manufs. of linens, and iron & copper works.—II. Lower Austria, 9 m. S. Vienna. Pop. 2,024.

NEUBURG, several towns of Germany.—I. W. Prussia, reg. and 11 m. S.W. Marienwerder, on the Vistula. Pop. 3,233.—II. Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, cap. dist., on the Euz, 27 m. W.N.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,654.—III. Baden,

circ. Upper Rhine, on the Rhine, 19 m. S.W. Freiburg. Pop. 1,120.

NEUBURG, Switzerland. [NEUCHÂTEL.] NEUBURGH, a vill. of Germany, Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 2 m. N. Coblenz, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,880.

NEUDORF, a vill. of Anhalt-Köthen, amt. Warmdorf, N.W. Güsten. Pop. 650.

NEURECK or NEUREGG, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 8 m. S.W. Bern. Pop. 2,165.

NEUREHAUS, a town of Hanover, landr. and 50 m. W.N.W. Osnabrück, cap. dist. Pop. 1,500.

NEURENKHORN, a market town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 37 m. S.S.W. Minden, circ. Wiedenbrück. Pop. 1,190.

NEURENDE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 14 m. S.W. Arnsberg. Pop. 180.

NEURENSTADT, a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 8 m. N.E. Heilbronn. Pop. 1,421.

NEURENTRIN, a town of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Eppach, 31 m. N.W. Ellwangen. Pop. 1,486. Its castle is now used as an hospital.

NEURENBURG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 23 m. N.W. Treves. Pop. 1,730.

NEUREN (OSER and UTZER), two contiguous small towns of Bohemia, circ. and 11 m. S.W. Klattau. United pop. 1,600.

NEUFANWASSER, a vill. of W. Prussia, at the mouth of the W. arm of the Vistula, reg. and 4 m. N. Danzig, of which it is the port. It has a lighthouse, and is defended by a fort. P. 1,600.

NEUF-BRISACH, a town of France. [BRISACH.]

NEUFCHÂTEAU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, on the Mouzon, 35 m. N.W. Epinal. Pop. 3,735. It has a communal college, and manufactures of coarse woollens and cottons.

NEUFCHÂTEAU, a town, Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, cap. cant., 19 m. S.W. Bastogne. P. 838.

NEUFCHÂTEL-EN-BRAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 25 m. N.E. Rouen, on the Bétanne, Pop. 3,602. It is famed for its cheese, and has iron mines and mineral springs.

NEUFEN, a town of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, in a picturesque valley, 9 m. N.E. Reutlingen. Pop. 2,000.

NEUGEDIN, a market town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 14 m. W. Klattau. Pop. 2,100. It has woollen manufs. and dye works.

NEUBAU, several towns, and market towns, of Germany.—I. a town of Bohemia, circ. and 23 m. S.S.E. Tabor. Pop. 8,000. It has five churches, a theatre, gymnasium, and manufs. of woollen cloth, linen, and paper.—II. Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 40 m. S.S.W. Minden, on the Lippe. Pop. 1,440.—III. Hanover, landr. and 24 m. N.W. Stade, with a port on the Oste. Pop. 1,560. It has shipbuilding and a fishery.

NEUHÄUSELEBEN, a town of Prussia. [HÄUSELEBEN.]

NEUHÄUSEL (Hung. *Ersek-Ujvár*), a market town of N.W. Hungary, on the Neutra, co. and 23 m. S. Neutra. Pop. 6,780. It has the ruins of a strong fortress, and manufs. of woollens.

NEUHAUSEN, several market towns and villa. of Württemberg.—I. circ. Neckar, 5 m. S.S.W. Eslingen. Pop. 2,170.—II. circ. Black Forest, on the Erms, N.W. Urach. Pop. 1,801.—III. same circ., 5 m. E. Tuttlingen. Pop. 1,015.

NEUHOF, several market towns of Central and S. Germany, the principal in Hessen-Cassel, prov. and 7 m. S.S.W. Fulda. Pop. 1,700.

NEULÉ-S-PORT-PICERRE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 13 m. N.N.W. Tours. Pop. 1,700, chiefly employed in weaving.

NEULIZ, several comm. and towns of France.—I. (*sur-Seine*), dep. and on rt. b. of the Seine,

here crossed by a bridge, 1½ m. from the W. extremity of Paris. Pop. 15,897, chiefly employed in manufactures of porcelain and starch, chemical works, and liquor distilleries. The royal chateau of Neuilly, built in the reign of Louis xv., was destroyed during the revolution of 1848. The park extends some distance along the rt. b. of the river, and into the wooded islets that divide the stream.—II. (*St Front*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, 11 m. N.W. Chateau Thierry. P. 1,802.—III. (*en Thelle*), a comm. and vill., dep. Oise, cap. cant., 13 m. W. Senlis. Pop. 1,300.—IV. (*les Reals*), dep. Allier, cap. cant., 18 m. S.E.E. Moulins. Pop. 1,221.—V. (*la Vendin*), dep. and 18 m. N.E. Mayenne, cap. cant. Pop. 1,571.—VI. (*Fleury*), dep. Calvados, 4 m. S.E. Laiguy. Pop. 1,213.—VII. dep. H.-Marne, cap. cant., 6 m. E. Langres. Pop. 1,240.

NEUKALDEN, a walled town of Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy and 26 m. E. Gustrow, cap. dist., on Lake Cumerow. Pop. 2,180.

NEUMÜNCH, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Oppeln, circ. and 9 m. E.S.E. Leobschütz. P. 940.

NEUMÜNCHER, a town of Hessen-Cassel, prov. Upper Hessen, 6 m. S.E. Ziegenhain. Pop. 2,150.

NEUKLOSTER, a vill. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, princip. and 10 m. E.S.E. Wismar. Pop. 740.

NEUSCHNERSFELD, a vill. of Lower Austria, 1 m. W. Vienna, with an hospital. Pop. 500.

NEUMAGEN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 14 m. N.E. Treves, on the Moselle. Pop. 1,452.

NEUMARK, several towns of Germany.—I. W. Prussia, reg. and 36 m. S.E. Marienwerder, on the Drawen. Pop. 1,527.—II. Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 34 m. W.S.W. Nowi-Sandec.—III. Bohemia, circ. and 16 m. W.S.W. Klattau. Pop. 1,133.

NEUMARKT, several towns and market towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Silesia, reg. and 19 m. W.N.W. Breslau, cap. circ., on the railway to Glogau. Pop. 4,320. It has manufs. of woollens, linens, and paper.—II. Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinata, cap. presid., on the Saiz, 21 m. S.E. Nürnberg. Pop. 3,200. It has manufs. of silk and tobacco.—III. Upper Austria, circ. Salzburg, 13 m. N.E. Salzburg. Pop. 700.—IV. (Illyrian Territories), Austria, Illyria, circ. and 24 m. N.N.W. Laibach.

NEUMARKT or MAROS VASARHELY, a fortified town of Transylvania, 77 m. N.W. Kronstadt, on the Maros. Pop. 2,786. It has a strong castle, a Roman Catholic college and seminary, and a Protestant college, with a cabinet of natural history.

NEUMÜNSTER, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Holstein, cap. dist., 17 m. S.S.E. Kiel, on the Hamburg Railway. Pop. 4,260. Manufs. woollens.

NEUMÜNCHER, two market towns of Germany.—I. Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 36 m. S.E. Treves. Pop. 1,320.—II. Lower Austria, 10 m. S.W. Neustadt, on railway to Glognitz. Pop. 2,360.

NEUPAKA, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, 57 m. N.E. Prague. Pop. 2,600, mostly employed in cotton stuff factories.

NEUBORCH, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 46 m. S.W. Breslau. Pop. 5,514. It has manufactures of flannels.

NEUM, a river of the U. S., North America, North Carolina, after a S.W. course of 200 m., enters Pamlico Sound, 12 m. below Newbern, to which town it is navigable.

NEUPALS, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 45 m. N.N.W. Liegnitz, on the Oder. Pop. 3,565. It was founded by a colony of Moravian brethren (*Herrnhuters*), and has ship-building docks, and manufactures of linen and lace.

NEUMANN (Hung. *Új-Videk*), a fortified town of

S. Hungary, co. Bacs, with a steam-boat station on l. b. of the Danube, opposite Peterwardein, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats, 46 m. N.W. Belgrade. Pop. (1850) 19,700. It is enclosed by walls, and has numerous Greek, Roman Catholic, and Armenian churches, a Jews' synagogue, a gymnasium, Roman Catholic, high and Jewish schools, and an active traffic with Turkey, facilitated by its position near the influx of the Theiss, Drave, and Save, into the Danube.

NEUSIEDL (LAKE OT), (Hung. *Fertő Tó*), a lake of Hungary, near its W. frontier, between the cos. Oedenburg and Weisselburg, 19 m. S.S.W. Presburg. Length 23 m., breadth 7 m., depth 9 to 13 feet. It receives the Vülka river, and the town Rust is on its W. side, where its banks are well-wooded; on the E. the country is low and marshy, and here its waters, during inundations, are carried to the Rabinia by a canal.

NEUSIEDL-AM-SEE (Hung. *Nezider*), a market town of W. Hungary, co. Wieselburg, on Lake Neusiedl, 19 m. S.W. Presburg. Pop. 2,036.

NEUSOHL (Hung. *Beesterose-Banya*), a town of N. Hungary, cap. co. Sohl, on the Gran, at the influx of the Bestritz, 80 m. N. Pesth. Pop. 3,600, or with adjoining villages, 12,300, nearly half Protestants. It has numerous churches, hospital, Roman Catholic and Lutheran colleges, several schools, manufs. of sword-blades and beet-root sugar, trade in linens and beer, and one of the largest smelting houses in Hungary, it being the seat of a mining council and tribunal. The Herregrund mines near it yield an annual average of 1,600 cwts. of copper.

NEUSS, *Novæ-castra* or *Novesium*, a fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 4 m. S.W. Düsseldorf, cap. circ., on the Erft, and on a canal which joins the Rhine. Pop. 8,862. It has manufs. of woollen and cotton cloths, starch, leather, dyes, ribbons, and velvets. In 461 it was sacked by Attila.

NEUSTADT, numerous towns of Germany, etc.—I. (*Neumestito*), Bohemia, circ. and 16 m. N.E. Königinrätz. Pop. 1,750. It has woollen manufs.

—II. Prussian Silesia, reg. Posen, 26 m. S.S.W. Oppeln, cap. circ., on the Bräme. Pop. 6,816. It has manufs. of woollen stuffs, linens, and lace.

—III. Prussian Saxony, reg. and 2 m. N. Magdeburg, of which it is considered a suburb. Pop. 6,700.—IV. Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 32 m. E. Cologne. Pop. 1,208.—V. W. Prussia, reg. and 24 m. N.W. Danzig, cap. circ., on the Rēhde. Pop. 2,060.—VI. Hessen-Cassel, prov. Upper Hessen, cap. dist., on an island formed by an affl. of the Schalm, 17 m. E. Marburg. Pop. 1,792.—VII. Denmark, duchy Holstein, on the Baltic, 18 m. N.N.E. Lübeck, with a harbour for small vessels, and trade in ship-building. Pop. 2,900.—VIII. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, cap. dist., on the Elbe, 18 m. S.S.E. Schwerin. Pop. 1,771.—IX. Baden, circ. Lake, cap. dist., on two small rivers, 18 m. E.S.E. Freiburg. Pop. 1,710.—X. Württemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Kocher, 8 m. N.E. Heilbronn. Pop. 1,905.—XI. Lower Bavaria, on the Danube, 22 m. S.W. Ratisbon. Pop. 1,077.—XII. (*Am Rēhberge*), 15 m. N.W. Hanover, cap. dist., on the Leine. Pop. 1,500, engaged in linen weaving, brewing, and ship-building.—XIII. (*am Kufm*), Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinata, 12 m. S.E. Bayreuth. P. 1,000.—XIV. (*am der Aisch*), Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, cap. dist., on the Aisch, 20 m. N.N.E. Anspach. Pop. 3,081. It has manufs. of leather, and cotton, and woollen cloths.—XV. (*am der Harz*), Rhenish Bavaria, cap. co., on a small affl. of the Rhine, 12 m. N. Landau. Pop. 6,088 employed in manufactures of

linens, paper, woollen cloth, chemical and vinegar factories, an oil and a gunpowder mill.—XVI. (as der *Hilde*), duchy Saxe-Coburg, princip. and 9 m. N.E. Coburg, cap. dist., with 3,000 inhabitants and a ducal residence.—XVII. (as der *Orla*), grand duchy Saxe-Weimar, princip. and 24 m. S.E. Weimar, cap. circ., on the Orla, an aff. of the Saale. Pop. 4,350. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, linens, and leather.—XVIII. (as der *Saale*), Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, cap. dist., on the *Saale*, 40 m. N.E. Würzburg. Pop. 1,450.—XIX. (as der *Walchthal*), Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 31 m. S.E. Bayreuth. Pop. 1,650.—XX. (bei *Stolpen*), Saxony, circ. and 21 m. E. Dresden, on the Polish. Pop. 2,266.—XXI. (*Eberwald*), Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, on the Finow Canal, and on railway to Stettin, 24 m. N.E. Berlin. Pop. 4,900, employed in manufs. of porcelain, ivory, brass, iron, and steel wares, and woollen and linen fabrics.—XXII. (or *Nagy-Banya*), Hungary. [BANYA].—XXIII. Transylvania, near Kronstadt. Pop. 2,840.—XXIV. Moravia, circ. and 18 m. N.N.W. Olmütz, with a station on railway to Prague. Pop. 3,920.—XXV. a market town of Brunswick, circ. Wolfenbütel, at the terminus of the Harzburg Railway, 24 m. S. Brunswick. Pop. 900.

NEUSTADT or WIENER-NEUSTADT, a town of Lower Austria, 13 m. S. Nienna, near the Hungarian frontier, on railway to Gritz, on the small river Kerbach, and on the canal to Vienna. Pop. 9,323, exclusive of military. The town is surrounded by walls, and entered by four gates; it was formerly the residence of the emperors, and has a cathedral of the 13th century, a gymnasium, a Cistercian abbey, military academy, with models, and instruments, and a library. It has extensive sugar refineries, cotton manufactures, breweries, and paper mills.

NEUSTADT, several towns of Germany.—I. (Hag. *Klausen-Ujhegy*), N. Hungary, co. Trentschin, 45 m. N. Kremnitz. Pop. 2,500.—II. (Boh. *Novomyšlitz*), Moravia, circ. and 24 m. N.E. Iglau. Pop. 1,814. It has a castle, and iron mines.—III. Prussian Silesia, reg. and 40 m. N.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 1,600. Manufs. of woollen cloths.

NEUSTADT, RUDOLFSWERK or NOVOMESTO, a town of Austria, Illyria, reg. and 88 m. S.E. Laybach, cap. circ., on the Gurr. Pop. 1,751.

NEUSTADT-AN-DEK-WAAG (Hungarian *Fag-Ujhegy*), a market town of N.W. Hungary, co. and 33 m. N.N.W. Neutra, on the Waag. Pop. 5,440. It has a manufactory of woollen cloth.—*Böhmisches Neustadt*, is a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 12 m. N.N.E. Reichenberg. Pop. 2,496.

NEUSTETTIN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 30 m. S.S.E. Köslin, cap. circ. P. 3,864.

NEUSTETT, several market towns of Germany, etc.—I. Tyrol, circ. Lower Innthal, 11 m. S.S.W. Innsbruck. Pop. 1,520.—II. Bohemia, circ. and 20 m. E. Taboz.—III. Styria, circ. and 16 m. S.W. Marburg. Pop. 140.

NEU-STREITZ, a town of Northern Germany, cap. grand duchy Mecklenburg-Strelitz, between Lakes Zierker and Glombeck, 60 m. N.N.W. Berlin. Pop. 6,600. It is the usual residence of the grand duke and court, and has a theatre, college, mint, and other government offices, a public library, and a collection of antiquities.

NEUTRICH (Pol. *Niżyca*), a vill. of W. Prussia, reg. and 21 m. S.E. Danzig. Pop. 715.

NEUTRISCHIN, a town of Moravia, circ. and 26 m. E.N.E. Prerau. Pop. 10,060, many of whom are employed in woollen weaving, and making channel. Near it is a mineral spring.

NEUTRA, a town of N.W. Hungary, cap. circ., on the Neutra, 45 m. E.N.E. Presburg. Pop. 4,480. It has a strong castle and cathedral.

NEUVES-ÉTOILES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cantal, 9 m. S.W. St. Flour. Pop. 2,216.

NEUVILLE (Germ. *Neuwied*), a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, on the N.W. shore of the Lake of Bienna, 9 m. S.W. Bienna. P. 1,719.

NEUVIC, several comm. and towns of France.—I. dep. Dordogne, on the Isle, 13 m. W.S.W. Périgueux. Pop. 2,287.—II. dep. Corrèze, 12 m. S. Ussel. Pop. 3,350.—III. Haute-Vienne, 17 m. S.E. Limoges. Pop. 1,770.

NEUVILLE, several comm., towns, and vill. of France.—I. dep. Vienne, 8 m. N.W. Poitiers. Pop. 1,140.—II. dep. Loiret, 13 m. N.E. Orleans. Pop. 1,236.—III. dep. Nord, arrond. Cambrai. Pop. 2,091.—IV. dep. Rhône, on the Saône, 8 m. N. Lyon. Pop. 1,600, chiefly employed in cotton and silk mills.—Also numerous vill. in France.

NEUVY, numerous comm. and small towns of France.—I. dep. Saône-et-Loire, 13 m. W.N.W. Charolles. Pop. 1,200.—II. (*la Ros*), dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., 15 m. N.W. Tours. Pop. 1,628.—III. (*Sautou*), dep. Yonne, 16 m. N.W. Tonnerre. Pop. 1,600.—IV. (*St Sepulchre*), dep. Indre, cap. cant., and 8½ m. W. La Châtre. Pop. 2,165.—V. (*sur Loire*), dep. Nièvre, near the Loire, 8 m. N.N.W. Cosne. Pop. 1,360.

NEUWAAR and NEUWEDL, two small towns of Prussia.—I. prov. Pomerania, reg. and 25 m. N.W. Stettin. Pop. 1,800.—II. prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 78 m. N.E. Frankfurt. Pop. 2,417.

NEUWERK, a small island at the mouth of the Elbe, belonging to Hamburg. Pop. 63. It has a lighthouse, and is very important for signalling vessels navigating the rivers.

NEUWIED, a town of Rhinish Prussia, reg. and 8 m. N.N.W. Coblenz, cap. circ., and principality, near l. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 3,359. Principal edifices, the ancient castle of the counts of Wied, with a museum of natural history, a library, and extensive gardens. Calvinist, Roman Catholic, Anabaptist, and various other churches, a Jews' synagogue, gymnasium, normal school, several private boarding and educational establishments, a library, and a Moravian establishment. It has also a collection of Roman antiquities.

NEVA, an important river or strait of Russia, gov. St. Petersburg, connecting the Lake Ladoga with the Gulf of Finland. Length 40 m. from Schlussemburg on the former, to St. Petersburg at the head of the latter, which city it separates from its N. suburbs; breadth 1,500 feet; depth in the channel about 50 feet. It is the great medium of communication between the internal parts of N. Russia and the sea, though usually frozen up from November to April; it has been found to carry into the gulf 118,000 cubic feet of water in a second. It receives several small rivers, and is crossed by two moveable bridges.

NEVADA (SERRA), Spain. [SIERRA NEVADA.]

NEVADA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. of California. Area 900 sq. m. Pop. 21,365. Gold is here abundant.

NEVEL, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 54 m. N. Vitebsk, cap. circ., surrounded by lakes. Pop. 3,600, of whom about 1,000 are Jews.

NEVELLE, a comm. and mkt. town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 8 m. W. Ghent. Pop. 3,380.

NEVERDON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. E.S.E. Billericay. Area 870 ac. Pop. 199.

NEVERDEPOON, a town of India, dist. Salon, territory of Oude, 75 m. S.E. Lucknow. P. 8,000.

NEVER, a pa. of Wales. [NEVENS.]

NEVENS, *Nepesinon*, a comm. and city of

France, cap. dep. Nîmes, on rt. b. of the Loire, here crossed by a bridge, at the cent. of the Nîmes, and at the head of the branch railway de centre, 26 m. E.S.E. Bourges. Pop. 17,045. It is a tribunal of commerce, and has a communal college with a library of 7,000 vols. and a cathedral. It has manuf. of iron and steel goods, porcelain and jewellery. Previous to 1789, it was the cap. of the prov. Nivernais. In its vicinity are the forges of Fourchambault, the copper works of Imphy, and the foundry of La Chauxsade for cables and anchors for the imperial marine. Near it are the mineral waters of Pouéas.

NEVERAINE, a town, U. S., N. America, New York, 100 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,281.—The *Neverink-hill* range is a wooded hill range in New Jersey, co. Monmouth, elev. 800 to 400 feet.

NÉVES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 18 m. S.E. Quimper. Pop. 1,220.

NEVIANSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, on Neiva river, 50 m. N. Ekaterinburg. P. 18,900.

NÉVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 28 m. N.W. Rouen. Pop. 1,500.

NEVILLE (PORT), an inlet of North America, Oregon territory, N. of Vancouver Island. Lat. 50° 32' N., lon. 128° W.—*Nedl Bay* is an inlet on the W. side of Hudson Bay.

KEVIN or NEVIN, a market town and pa. of N. Wales, co. on the Bay of Carnarvon, 54 m. W.N.W. Pwllheli. Pop. of parl. bor. 1,854. It has a harbour, but no trade. It joins with Carnarvon, Bangor, Conway, Criccieth, and Pwllheli, in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

NEVIS, a West Indian island, belonging to Great Britain, leeward group, in lat. 17° 10' N., lon. 62° 40' W., separated from the S. end of St Christopher by a channel 2 m. across. Area about 20 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 8,601. Shape circular; surface rises to a central peak 2,500 feet in elevation. Soil generally fertile. Government vested in a gov., council, and house of assembly. The island consists of five pas., Charlestown the cap., is at its S.W. extremity. Public revenue (1845) 4,762.

NEW. For places with this prefix not undermentioned, see additional names.

NEW-AMERY, a pa. of Scotland, steward Kirkcudbright, 7 m. S. Dumfries. Area 26½ sq. m. Pop. 1,493.

NEW ALBANY, a city, U. S., N. America, Indiana, on the Ohio, 105 m. S.E. Indianapolis. Pop. 3,785. It is regularly built, and has numerous churches, a theological college, engine factory, and establishments for steam-boat building. It communicates by a railway with Crawfordsville.

NEWARK, a parl. and munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. and 17 m. N.E. Nottingham, on a railway thence to Lincoln, also on the line of the Great Northern Railway, and on the Newark river, a navigable branch of the Trent. Area of pa. 2,090 ac. Pop. of bor. 11,330. It has a spacious market-place, a church, a grammar school, a town-hall, courts of law, and a public assembly room. Manuf. of sheetings and other linen goods, with metal foundries, tile factories, and large exports of malt, corn, wool, gypsum, and limestone. It sends 3 members to House of Commons.

NEWARK, a city, U. S., North America, New Jersey, on the Passaic river, 10 m. W. New York, with which it communicates by steamboats and railway. Pop. 28,885. It has some churches, and a court-house. Public institutions are numerous; tonnage of port 8,637 tons. Vessels of 100 tons can reach the city, which is the seat of a whaling and sealing company.—II. a vill. of

Ohio, cap. co. Licking, 29 m. E.N.E. Columbus. Pop. 5,004.—III. a township, New York, 8 m. N. Oswego. Pop. 560.—IV. a vill., New York, co. Wayne, on the Erie Canal. Pop. 1,300.

NEWSALD, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 8 m. N.N.E. North Cave. Ac. 5,450. Pop. 908.

NEWSMATTLE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, 1 m. S. Dalmeith. Area 8 sq. m. Pop. 2,518.

NEW BMSFORD, a town of the U. S., N. America, Bristol co., Massachusetts. Pop. 16,424.

NEWBERY, a port and vill., U. S., N. America, North Carolina, on the Neuse, 26 m. E.S.E. Raleigh. Pop. 4,722.

NEWBERY, a dist. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. of South Carolina. Area 616 sq. m. Pop. 20,143, of whom 12,688 were slaves. It has grist, saw, and planing mills. There are 59 churches of all denominations, and the public schools have an attendance of 1,181 pupils.

NEWBERY, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. York. Pop. 1,830.

NEWSBURY, a township of Engl., co. Durham, pa. Teesdale, 11¼ m. N.W. Barnard-Castle. Pop. 583.—II. a chapelry, co. Northumberland, pa. Woodhorn, 7¼ m. E.N.E. Morpeth. Pop. 717. It is resorted to for sea-bathing.—III. a pa., co. Westmoreland, 6 m. N.N.W. Appleby. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 114.

NEWBLISS, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Monaghan, 4 m. E.S.E. Clones. Pop. 481.

NEWBOLD, several pas., etc. of England.—I. (on-Avon), co. Warwick, 1¼ m. N.W. Rugby. Area 4,020 ac. Pop. 1,178.—II. (Pacey), same co., 4¼ m. N.W. Kington. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 323.—III. (Verdon), co. Leicester, 2¼ m. E.N.E. Market-Bosworth. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 712.—IV. (and Duxton), a township, co. Derby, pa. and 1¼ m. N.W. Chesterfield. Pop. 2,035.—V. (Ashbury), a co. Chester, pa. Astbury, 2 m. S.E. Congleton. Pop. 641.

NEWBOROUGH (ST PETER), a market town and pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesea, on the Irish Sea, 4 m. W.N.W. Carnarvon. Pop. of pa. 1,033.

NEWBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5 m. N.E. Peterborough. Area 4,940 ac. Pop. 698.—II. a chapelry, co. Stafford, pa. Hanbury, 5½ m. S.S.E. Uttoxeter. Pop. 767.

NEWBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. W. Brackley. Area 2,980 ac. Pop. 452.—II. a township, co. and 7 m. N.N.E. Durham, pa. Houghton-le-Spring. Pop. 2,067.

NEWBOURN, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. S. Woodbridge. Area 940 ac. Pop. 221.

NEWBRIDGE, a town of Ireland, Leitrim, co. and 5 m. E.N.E. Kildare, on the Liffey. P. 834.

NEW BARRAN, an archipelago, Pacific Ocean, between lat. 4° and 6° 30' S., lon. 149° and 152° E., E.N.E. of Papua, and consisting mainly of two large mountains, wooded, and populous islands, discovered by Dampier in 1690.

NEW BARRAN, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Connecticut, 10 m. S.W. Hartford. P. 3,023.

NEWBOURN, a chapelry of England, co. Northumberland, 4¼ m. W.N.W. Hexham. Area 7,270 ac. Pop. 551.

NEW BRUNSWICK, a British colonial territory, North America, between lat. 45° and 48° N., lon. 63° 45' and 67° 30' W., having W. Maine and Lower Canada, N. Chaleur Bay, E. the Gulf of St Lawrence and Northumberland inlet, and S. the Bay of Fundy, connected at its S.E. corner with Nova Scotia by an isthmus 14 m. across. Estimated area 27,700 sq. m. Pop. (1851) 123,802. Surface undulating. Principal rivers, the St John, Richibouche, and Miramichi. Soil fertile; only a small portion is cleared, the rest is mostly

covered with dense forests, and the exportation of timber has been hitherto the principal source of wealth. Potatoes are the chief article of culture. Other crops are wheat, maize, oats, and barley. The rearing of live stock is increasing. Fisheries highly important, and ship-building is actively carried on at St John. Manganese and iron are abundant. In 1861 the exports amounted in value to \$368,190 dollars. Total value of imports, 4,901,200 dollars. Number of vessels cleared 2,961, aggregate burden 536,438 tons. Vessels entered 3,068, aggregate burden 436,622 tons. Number owned and registered 794, burden 118,228 tons. Government vested in a governor, a council, and house of assembly of 26 members, which meets at Fredericton the cap. Besides the armed force maintained by the British government, a native militia of 20,000 is kept up. In education, this is in advance of most other British colonies, having King's college at Fredericton, seven grammar schools, and in 1846, 509 parochial schools. In 1838 a railway 65 m. in length, between St Andrews and Woodstock, was opened. Also the railway from St John's to Shediac, 110 m. long, was opened in 1860. Public revenue (1859) 138,220. The colony is divided into 14 coas. Principal towns, St John, Fredericton, and St Andrews. It was ceded to Great Britain with Canada in 1763.

NEW BRUNSWICK, a city of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, on the River Raritan, here crossed by two bridges, and on the New York and Philadelphia Railway, 29 m. S.W. New York. Pop. 12,387. It has various churches and Rutgers's college, and is connected with Trenton by the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 43 m. in length.

NEWBURGH, several townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. New York, on the Hudson River, 84 m. S.E.W. Albany. Pop. 11,415. Steamers ply hence to New York.—II. Ohio, 160 m. N.N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,549.

NEWBURN, a pa. and seaport town of Scotland, in N.W. of co. Fife, on the Tay, 9 m. S.E. Perth, and on the Edinburgh and Perth Railway. Area of pa. 1,145 ac. Pop. 2,966; do. of town, 2,698. The town consists of one long street, with gardens, and has a good harbour for shipping, and 2 branch banks. Coarse hnen weaving is carried on, and considerable trade in wood, grain, coals, and lime. Steamers ply daily to Perth and Dundee.

NEWBURGH, a vill. of Scotland, pa. and 11 m. N.N.E. Aberdeen. Pop. 396. It has a harbour.

NEWBURN, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on Largo Bay, Firth of Forth, 2 m. E. Largo. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 875.

NEWBURN, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 1 m. W.N.W. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Ac. 11,000. Pop. 4,316.—II. (Hull), a township in the same pa. 3½ m. S.E. Heddon-on-the-Wall. Pop. 670.

NEWBURY, a munic. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Berks, on the Kennet, here crossed by a bridge on the Ken and Avon Canal, and on the Hungerford branch of the Great Western Railway, 16 m. W.S.W. Reading. Area of pa. 1,820 ac. Pop. 6,574. It has a church, and several endowed poor's hospitals; some manufs. of ribbons, and numerous corn-mills and malt-kilns. It was formerly noted for its manufs. of woollens. The house of its famous clothier, "Jack of Newbury," who liberally aided Henry VIII., and was a great benefactor of the town, is still standing. Two severe actions were fought in the vicinity, in 1643 and 1644. Downington Castle, on the N., was the property of the poet Chaucer, who died here in 1400. The N. part of town, Speenhamland, was the ancient *Spina*.

NEWBURY, several townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. Vermont, 19 m. S.E. Montpelier. Pop. 2,964.—II. Massachusetts, 38 m. N.N.E. Boston. Pop. 4,490.—III. Pennsylvania, co. and 12 m. N. New York. Pop. 1,850.

NEWBURYPORT, a port and township of the U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, at the mouth of the Merrimac River, 38 m. N.E. Boston. Pop. (1868) 13,000, partly employed in fisheries. It has a custom-house, court-house, and gaol.

NEWBY, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Clapham, 7½ m. N.W. Settle. Pop. 914. Some smaller townships in England have this name.

NEW CALEDONIA. [CALEDONIA (NEW).]

NEWCASTLE, a vill. of the U. S., N. America, Delaware, 5 m. S.W. Wilmington. Pop. 3,500. It has large establishments for steam engines, etc.; a court house, gaol, market house, and several churches.—II. a township, Maine, 23 m. S.E. Augusta. Pop. 2,012.—III. a co., in N. of Delaware. Area 923 sq. m. Pop. 42,784.

NEWCASTLE, a town of Upper Canada, British North America, on the N. shore of Lake Ontario, 86 m. E.N.E. Toronto. The dist. of which it is the cap., between Midland and Home dists., comprises nearly all the basin of the Trent, and had, in 1835, a pop. of 30,245.

NEWCASTLE, a bor. of New South Wales, E. Australia, co. Northumberland, on Port Hunter, 70 m. N.N.E. Sydney. It has valuable coal mines, whence large quantities of coal are annually exported.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, *Pons Æli*, afterwards *Monkchester*, a parl. and munic. bor., town, and river-port of England, cap. co. Northumberland, and a co. of itself, on the N. bank of the Tyne, across which it communicates with Gateshead by a bridge of 9 arches, 53 m. N.E. Carlisle; also with a station on the Great Northumberland Railway. Area of town and co. 2,000 ac. Pop. of parl. bor. 87,784. It stands mostly on declivities rising steeply from the vicinity of the river, and early in the present century it consisted of little more than a collection of narrow, ill-built, and inconvenient streets; but within the last thirty years it has been rendered one of the handsomest towns in England, by the enterprise of Mr Grainger, a builder and native of the town, whose improvements are conjectured to have cost between one and two millions sterling. The public market, occupying nearly 3 acres; the exchange, with 3 Cornthian fronts, and containing a news room and exhibition rooms of the North of England Society of Fine Arts; the theatre, music hall, arcade, a long Corinthian edifice, occupied by banks, public offices, auction rooms, and chambers, are also works by Mr Grainger; and at the head of Grey Street is a column 136 feet in height, supporting a statue of Earl Grey, by Bailey. The Moot hall, or assize court for the co. Northumberland, in the style of the Temple of Theseus at Athens; the guild hall and old exchange, mansion-house, custom-house, police office, town gaol, erected at a cost of 47,000; Fandon Dean bridge, across a deep

glen; a viaduct across the Tyne, cost 254,460; connecting the North British and Newcastle Railways; the public baths, assembly rooms, racket court, and barracks for 1,000 men, are among the principal public edifices. St Nicholas's church, in the decorated English style, and 230 feet in length, has an elegant steeple 201 feet in height; St Andrew's and St John's are both interesting edifices, and the former has an altar-piece by Giordano. All Saints', a Grecian struc-

ture, has a spire 202 feet in height; St Thomas' chapel, the Scotch church, the Roman Catholic, and several Methodist chapels. Dissenters are numerous, possessing 24 out of 90 of the places of worship. The wall of Adrian passed through the site of the town, and several of its remaining towers are employed for halls of corporate trades. The castle, whence the town derives its name, is a superior structure, founded by Robert of Normandy; and in the time of the historian Leland, Newcastle was the most strongly defended town in England. It is now chiefly noted as the principal centre of the English coal trade. Within a radius of 8 m. 50 coal pits are wrought; and in 1853 the coal shipped coastwise amounted to 2,157,273 tons; do. foreign 1,054,635 tons. Extensive manufs. of bottle and window glass, steam and other machinery; leather, soap, iron wares, sheet lead, and chemical products, with ship and boat building, rope and sail making, malting, brewing, etc., are carried on; and metal from the Stanhope mines, bricks, tar, and grind-stones, are among the exports. The port comprises all the navigation of the Tyne, with Seaton sluice and Blyth creeks. Number of vessels belonging to the port in 1851, 888, aggregate burden 179,538 tons. Value of imports in 1850, 920,068*l*. It communicates by steam vessels with Leith, Berwick, Whitby, Scarborough, Hull, and London; by the Great North of England Railway with Darlington and York; North British with Scotland, and by other railways with Shields and Sunderland. Newcastle is the seat of literary and philosophical, natural history, antiquarian, law, medical, botanical, and other societies, of one of the provincial medical schools in England, a medical college in connection with Durham university, opened 1st October 1832, a Trinity house, a royal grammar school, numerous other institutions for education, a large infirmary, a dispensary, lying-in hospital, lunatic asylum, a great variety of endowed charities, quarter and petty sessions, mayor's, sheriff's, consociation, and river courts, and assizes and quarter-sessions for Northumberland. Corp. rev. (1848) 62,491*l*. It sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1848) 5,011. Among its eminent natives are Admiral Lord Collingwood, Lord Chancellor Eldon, and the poet Akenside. On the 6th October 1834, a vast loss of life and property occurred through an explosion of combustible stores, in consequence of a great fire, which broke out in Gateshead, on the other side of the river.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME or LYME, a parl. and munic. bor., town, and pa., co. and 15 m. N.N.W. Stafford, and about 4 m. N.E. the Whitmore station of the London and North-Western Railway. Area of pa. 640 ac. Pop. 10,390; do. of town, 10,569. It has 2 churches, a very handsome Roman Catholic chapel, a grammar school, founded in the reign of Elizabeth; almshouses, and numerous other charities; a guild hall, market-house, theatre, public library, literary institution, public promenade, union workhouse; extensive manufs. of hats, some silk and cotton factories, and in the vicinity potteries, iron works, and large collieries. A branch canal connects it with the Grand Trunk navigation. It sends 2 members to House of Commons. It is a polling place for the co. Of the castle built here by the Earl of Chester, in 1180, and whence the town takes its name, but slight traces remain.

NEWCASTLE, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, adjoining Bridgend. Pop. 1,538.—II. (Little), a pa., co. Pembroke, 9 m. N. Haverfordwest. Pop. 413.—III. (in-Enllyn), a market town of South

Wales, co. Carmarthen, pa. Kenworth, on the Teify, 9 m. E.S.E. Cardigan. Pop. 3,062. It has a union workhouse.

NEWCASTLE, two towns and some pas. of Ireland.—I. Munster, co. and 26 m. S.W. Limerick. Pop. 2,719. It has a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, an infantry barracks, union workhouse, and a market-house.—II. a seaport town, Ulster, co. Down, 11 m. S.S.W. Downpatrick. Pop. 879. It is much frequented as a watering place.—Also several pas.—I. Munster, co. Limerick, comprising part of the town of Newcastle. Area 5,825 ac. Pop. 5,560.—II. co. Tipperary, 7 m. S.W. Clonmel. Area 10,855 ac. Pop. 2,420, of whom 250 are in the vill.—III. (Upper), Leinster, co. Wicklow, comprising the town of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy. Area 7,026 ac. Pop. 2,214.—IV. Munster, co. Waterford, 4 m. N.E. Kilmaethomas. Area 3,961 ac. Pop. 846.—V. (Lower), Leinster, co. Wicklow, 24 m. S.E. Newtown-Mount-Kennedy. Area 4,750 ac. Pop. 934, of whom 74 are in the vill.—VI. (or Newcastle-Lyns), co. and 10 m. W.S.W. Dublin. Area 4,282 ac. Pop. 962.

NEWCHURCH, several pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Kent, 4½ m. N.N.W. Romney. Area 2,930 ac. Pop. 821.—II. co. Monmouth, 5½ m. W.N.W. Chepstow. Area 3,460 ac. Pop. 747.—III. Isle of Wight, 4½ m. E.S.E. Newport. Area 8,870 ac. Pop. 11,539.—IV. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 5 m. W. Colne, with a station on the Lancashire Railway. Pop. 2,688.—V. a pa., S. Wales, co. Radnor, 7 m. S.W. Kingston. Pop. 163.—VI. S. Wales, co. and 3½ m. N.W. Carmarthen. Pop. 871.

NEWCHURCH (in ROSEDALE), a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 6 m. S.S.W. Burnley. Pop. 16,915, employed in cotton and woollen manufs., coal mines, and quarries. It has an endowed school.—Newchurch-in-Pendle is another chapelry in same pa. Pop. 2,687.

NEW-CROSS, a hamlet of England, co. Kent and Surrey, pa. St Paul, Deptford, 3 m. S.E. London, and having an important station on the London and Brighton Railway.

NEWDIGATE, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 6 m. S.S.E. Dorking. Area 4,610 ac. Pop. 614.

NEWEDEN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. S.S.W. Tenterden. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 172.

NEWEST, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 9 m. N.W. Gloucester. Area of pa. 7,800 ac. Pop. 3,306.

NEW ENGLAND, a squatting dist. of New South Wales. Pop. (1851) 4,917.

NEW ENGLAND, a name applied to the former British possessions in North America, now comprising the six Eastern states of the Union, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

NEW FANE, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, co. Niagara, near Lake Ontario. Pop. 3,255.—II. a township, Vermont, 90 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 1,304.

NEW FIELD, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, near Cayuga Lake. Pop. 3,816.—II. Maine, 86 m. W.S.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,418.

NEW FOREST, a royal forest and hundred of England, occupying most part of the S.W. portion of the co. Hants, W. Southampton-water. Circumference of forest about 50 m. It is divided into bailiwicks, under foresters, woodwards, and rangers, the whole under a lord-warden, whose forest-courts are held at Lyndhurst. It abounds in game, red-deer, hogs, and semi-wild horses. It supplies excellent timber, aspe-

chiefly valuable from its proximity to Portsmouth dockyard. Crown revenue (1898) 2,228*l*.

NEWFOUNDLAND, an island, and one of the British colonies, North America, off the coast of Labrador, mostly between lat. 46° 40' and 51° 37' N., lon. 53° 25' and 59° 15' W., separated from the mainland by the Strait of Bellefleur, 12 m. across. Estimated area 36,000 sq. m., and pop. (1885) 86,566. Shape very irregular, and shores greatly indented. The country in the E. is generally low, W. ward more rugged and mountainous, and especially so in a peninsula which extends from the N. towards Labrador. Principal navigable rivers, the Humber and the River of Exploits, which latter rises in Red Indian lake, one of several considerable lakes in the interior. Climate in winter very severe, the thermometer frequently falling to 30° below the freezing point; in summer there is a brief hot season; the colony is generally healthy. Surface mostly marshy, or covered with a scrubby vegetation, and the soil is ill-suited to agriculture. Kitchen vegetables are accordingly the principal crops raised; pasturage is however plentiful, and the plains abound with vast herds of caribou deer, which, with the famous Newfoundland breed of dogs, wolves, bears, foxes, and some beavers, constitute the prevailing animals. Timber is scarce; the principal resources of the pop. are in the cod, seal, and salmon fisheries, the chief fishing grounds being off the S.E. coast. The great bank of Newfoundland on this side, is the most extensive submarine plateau yet discovered, being about 600 m. in length, and in some places 200 m. in breadth, with a depth varying from 25 to 35 fathoms, and a bottom of solid rock. The principal fishing ground is over this bank between lat. 42° and 48° N. In 1851, the exports from Newfoundland comprised 1,017,674 quintals of dried fish, worth 489,014*l*., upwards of 2,744,910 gallons of oil, worth 319,877*l*., seal skins to 76,592*l*., salmon to 12,024*l*., and herrings to 18,361*l*. The seal fishing has become important within the present century, and in the above year employed 323 vessels, and upwards of 11,377 hands. A total of 1,265 ships, aggregate burden 142,467 tons, entered; and 1,106 ditto, burden 128,890 tons, left the ports of this colony, and the exports amounted in value to 558,751*l*., and the imports to 943,191*l*. Customs revenue, 1850, 64,524*l*. Since 1832, the colony has had a representative assembly of 15 members, with an executive council of 12 members, appointed, like the governor, by the crown. During the same year the revenue of the colony amounted to 82,652*l*., and the expenditure to 71,907*l*. Is a Protestant sec. St John, the cap. is on the S.E. coast.

NEW GRANADA. [GRANADA (New).]

NEW GUINEA. [PAFUA.]

NEW HALL, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Acton, 4 m. S.S.W. Nantwich. Pop. 801.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, one of the U. S., North America, in the N. part of the Union, mostly between lat. 43° 40' and 45° 30' N., lon. 70° 30' and 73° 35' W., nearly enclosed by Maine, Vermont, and Massachusetts, having S.E. only 18 m. of marshy coast. Area 9,280 sq. m. Pop. 317,964. In the N., it comprises the loftiest ground in the U. S.; Mount Washington is 6,428 feet in height, and the region around it is well timbered; elsewhere the surface consists in a great part of open plains, and is more adapted for a grazing than a corn raising country. Principal rivers, the Merrimack and Connecticut, which latter forms all its W. boundary. Near its centre is Lake Winnepiscogee. Products comprise maize, wheat,

and other grains, hops, potatoes, maple-sugar, timber, cattle, mated provisions, and wool; but this is becoming more a manufacturing than an agricultural state. Principal manufactures are of woollen and cotton fabrics, iron wares, and paper; total capital employed in manufs. in 1859, 14,000,000 dollars. Foreign trade inconsiderable and decreasing, its produce being mostly exported through Massachusetts and Connecticut. Value of exports (1850) at its sole port of Portsmouth 8,227 dollars; of imports 40,079 ditto. Besides this town, it contains Concord (its cap.), Nashua, Dover, and Hanover. Public revenue about 172,600 dollars annually. The state has no debt. It sends 3 representatives to Congress.

NEW HANOVER, a region forming the coast line of British North America, along the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 50° and 54° N., having N. Russian America, S. Vancouver Island and Queen Charlotte Sound.—II. an island, Pacific Ocean, in lat. 23° S., lon. 150° E., and separated by a narrow strait on its N.E. from New Ireland.

NEW HANOVER, a co., U. S., North America, North Carolina, on its S.E. part, bordering the Atlantic Ocean. Area 995 sq. m. Pop. 17,068.—II. a township, Pennsylvania, 74 m. E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,635, chiefly Germans.—III. a township, New Jersey. Pop. 2,245.

NEWHAVEN, a seaport and pa. of England, co. Sussex, on the Ouse, at its mouth in the English Channel, on a branch of the South Coast Railway, 4 m. S.E. Lewis. Area of pa. 710 ac. Pop. 1,368. The town is neatly built, has a church, a drawbridge across the Ouse, small fort, and a good harbour. Exports agricultural produce; imports coal and foreign timber. It has steam communication with Dieppe, in France.

NEWHAVEN, a *quoad sacra* pa. and marine vill. of Scotland, 2 m. N. of, and connected with Edinburgh, by Northern Railway. Pop. 2,103, partly employed in fishing. There is a stone pier, and a chain pier at Trinity 500 feet long. The vill. belongs to the city of Edinburgh; 1 m. W. is Granton. [GRANTON.]

NEWHAVEN, a city and seaport, U. S., North America, and with Hartford, the joint cap. of Connecticut, on an inlet of Long Island Sound, 34 m. S.S.W. Hartford. Lat. of Yale College 41° 18' 5" N., lon. 72° 56' 5" W. Pop. 22,539. It stands in a plain, and is built on a regular plan. Public edifices comprise numerous churches, Yale College, which, in 1850, had 482 students, a library of 51,000 volumes, the finest mineralogical cabinet in the United States, an anatomical museum, the new state house, state hospital, academies, and benevolent institutions: and it has a beautiful public cemetery. The harbour is furnished with fine wharfs, and the coasting, fishing, and foreign trade is large. Shipping of port 1859, 16,731 tons. Steamers ply daily to New York; a railway connects the city with Hartford, and it communicates by Farmington Canal with Northampton and other ports of Massachusetts. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, leather, rope, machinery, and hardware.—II. a township, Vermont, 30 m. W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,863.—III. a tnshp., New York, 10 m. N.E. Oswego. Pop. 2,016.—IV. a tnshp., Ohio, 82 m. N.N.E. Columbus. P. 1,866.

NEWHILLA, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 5 m. S.W. Old Machar. Area about 17,000 ac. Pop. 3,325.

NEW HOLLAND. [AUSTRALIA.]

NEWICK, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 8 m. W. Uckfield. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 908.

NEWINGTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, 8 m. E.S.E. Rochester. Area 2,919 ac.

Pop. 731.—II. (near *Hythe*), same co., 3½ m. N.E. *Hythe*. Area 3,300 ac. Pop. 439.—III. co. and 9 m. S.E. Oxford. Area 5,080. Pop. 434.—IV. (*Bagpate*), co. Glo'ter, 5½ m. W.N.W. Tetbury. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 439.—V. (*South*), co. Oxford, 4 m. W.N.W. Deddington. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 419.

NEW JERSEY, one of the U. S., North America, in the E. part of the Union, mostly between lat. 39° and 41° 24' N., lon. 74° and 75° 30' W., having E. the Atlantic Ocean, N. New York, and W. Pennsylvania and Delaware, from which it is separated by the Delaware river. Length 163 miles, breadth 52 miles. Area 8,820 sq. m. Pop. 499,555, of these 23,093 were free coloured. Surface level in the S., undulating in the centre, crossed by the Alleghany mountains in the N. The Hudson river forms its N.E. boundary. Principal crops, wheat, oats, maize, rye, and potatoes. In the hilly parts many cattle are reared, and cheese, butter, and wool, are important products. Iron, building-stone, and sand, are the chief mineral products. Manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, iron wares, paper, leather, and earthenware, are important. New York and Philadelphia are the principal outlets for the exports, and channels of its import trade. In 1853 the railways completed in this state had an aggregate length of 348 m., they communicate with others in Pennsylvania, and the state has several canals, of which Morris Canal, 101 m. in length, connecting the Hudson and Delaware rivers, is the principal. Public rev. (1850) 138,544 dollars, which was more than adequate to the expenditure; and there is little, if any, public debt. *New Jersey* sends 5 representatives to Congress. Principal towns, Trenton, the cap., Newark, Burlington, and Jersey. It has 3 colleges, several theological seminaries, 66 academies, and 1,207 primary schools. The state is divided into 18 cos. The original constitution was formed in 1776. The present, formed in 1844, provides for a government chosen for three years, a senate composed of one member from each co. and an assembly of 60 members. Bergen co. was first colonized by the Dutch in 1614.

NEWLAND, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ter, 4 m. S.E. Monmouth. Area 6,840 ac. Pop. 4,574, employed in extensive iron and coal mines.—II. (*Side*), a township, co. Durham, pa. Stanhope, 5½ m. W. Wolsingham. Pop. 988.

NEWLANDS, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 6 m. N.W. Peebles. Area about 12,000 ac. Pop. 950.

NEW LEBANON, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 25 m. S.E. Albany. P. 2,300.

NEWLYN, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2½ m. W.N.W. St Michael. Area 8,340 ac. Pop. 2,152.

NEW MADRID, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in S.E. of Missouri. Area 573 sq. m. Pop. 57,541.

NEWMARKET, a market town of England, cos. Suffolk and Cambridge, 13 m. E.N.E. Cambridge, with which it communicates by the Eastern Counties Railway, and a branch from Chesterford. Area, comprising two pas., 570 ac. Pop. 3,356, nearly half of whom are trainers, jockeys, stable-keepers, and grooms. The town is very well built, having many splendid residences of the patrons of "The Turf," elegant rooms belonging to the Jockey Club, and immense ranges of stabling. The races of Newmarket are held on a beautiful heath W. of the town. The course, upwards of 4 m. in length, belongs to the Jockey Club. Seven race meetings, each lasting three days, are held yearly.

NEWMARKET, a market town and pa. of North Wales, co. Flint, 4½ m. N.E. St Asaph. Pop. 642.

NEWMARKET, a market town of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 4 m. N.W. Kanturk. Pop. 1,399.

NEWMARKET, a township, U. S., N. America, New Hampshire, 96 m. S.E. Concord. Pop. 1,659.

NEWMARKET-ON-FARMS, a market town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 4½ m. S.S.E. Glare. Pop. 1,111.

NEW MEXICO, a territory of the United States, North America. [MEXICO (New).]

NEWMILL, a vill. of Scotl., co. Banff, pa. Keith, on the Lala, 8 m. S.E. Fochabers. Pop. 449.—II. *Newmills* or *Torry*, a vill., co. Fife, pa. Torryburn, on the Burn, 1½ m. E. Culross. Pop. 411.—III. *Newmills* is a bor. of barony, co. Ayr, pa. Loudoun, on the Irvine, 2½ m. E. Galston. Pop. 3,211.

NEWMORE, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 10 m. N.E. Haverford. Pop. 333.

NEWNHAM, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 11 m. W.S.W. Gloucester, on the Severn. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 1,388.

NEWNHAM, several pas. of England.—I. co. Herts, 2½ m. N. Baldock. Area 810 ac. Pop. 150.

—II. co. Kent, 5 m. W.S.W. Faversham. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 431.—III. co. Hants, 4½ m. E. N.E. Basingstoke. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 280.

—IV. co. Northampton, 2 m. S. Daventry. Ac. 1,940. P. 679.—V. (*Courtney*), co. and 5½ m. S.S.E. Oxford. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 351.—VI. (*Kings*), co. Warwick, 4 m. W.N.W. Rugby. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 118. Here are chalybeate springs.

—VII. (*Murres*), co. Oxford, 11 m. W.N.W. Henley-on-Thames, and 4 m. from the Abingdon Road station of the Great Western Railway. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 237.

NEW ORKNEY, an island group in the S. Atlantic, forming a part of New S. Shetland, S.E. Cape Horn. Chief islands, Pomona and Melville.

NEW ORLEANS, a city and river port of the U. S., North America, State Louisiana, and next to New York, the principal commercial entrepôt of the Union, in the S. part of which it is situated, on the N. bank of the Mississippi, 106 m. from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico. Lat. 29° 57' 7" N., lon. 90° 6' W. Mean temperature of year 69° 8, winter 55° 8, summer 82°, Fahr. Pop. (1840) 102,193, (1850) 119,285, (1853) 145,442, of whom 28,174 were slaves and free coloured. It stands in an alluvial flat, considerably below the level of high tide in the Mississippi, which has been embanked for a long distance, to prevent inundation. Adjacent swamps render it very unhealthy in summer, and it frequently suffers from yellow fever. The cemeteries here are peculiar, owing to the low-lying situation of the city, the tombs being built of brick, rising tier upon tier from one to three stores in height, each coffin space being arched, as burial in the ground is never attempted except in the case of paupers, who are often washed out of their graves when the Mississippi overflows. It consists of the city proper, and 6 faubourgs or suburbs, all regularly laid out, well supplied with water, and as well drained as circumstances admit. Except Canal Street, few of the public thoroughfares are more than 40 feet in width. Houses mostly of brick, many stuccoed, and in several quarters they are furnished with balconies, and similar in architecture to the dwellings in France and Spain. Here are fewer churches comparatively than in any other city in the United States. Principal edifices, a Roman Catholic cathedral with 4 towers, the state-house, custom-house, 2 exchanges, United States mint and land office, several hospitals, 8 theatres, the Ursuline convent, college, and orphan asylum. The levee, on summit of the embankment along the river, forms a fine esplanade, and ships of

the largest size can discharge their cargoes close to the bank. *New Orleans* is the main outlet for the produce of the countries watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the great port for the shipment of cotton, of which article, in the year 1852, 1,435,915 bales were exported, 773,342 to Great Britain, 196,254 to France, and 572,303 to various parts of the United States. In the same year, 93,715 hhds of tobacco, chiefly sent to Spain, Boston, and England, 63,000 do. of sugar, 544,711 barrels of flour, 792,543 kegs of lard, 266,989 pigs of lead, and 874,774 sacks of corn were exported, besides bacon, beef, whiskey, coffee, etc. In 1853, the foreign arrivals were 872 ships (tonnage 428,358), and the clearances for foreign ports were 1,115 (tonnage 544,482). *New Orleans* is connected by a railway with Lake Borgne, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, 10 m. distant; with Lake Poucharrain, 5 m. distant, by railway and canal, and with Carrollton by a railway; and other railways are formed, or in course of construction, uniting the city with the other important cities of America. It communicates by steamers with New York, and most of the large trading cities in the W. Indies. The city and suburbs form 3 municipalities. It was founded by the French in 1717, and purchased, with Louisiana, by the United States in 1803. In 1815 a British force, under General Pakenham, compelled to retreat from before it by the troops under General Jackson.

NEW PALM, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, near the Hudson river, 13 m. N.N.W. Newburg. Pop. 2,729.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, two vill. of the U. S., North America, the principal being in Ohio, on the Tuscarawas. Pop. 1,415.

NEW PLYMOUTH, a settlement of New Zealand, N. island, on its W. coast, 150 m. S.S.W. Auckland. Pop. 1,155.

NEWPORT, a co. of the U. S., North America, consisting of several islands in Naragansett Bay, Rhode Island. Pop. 20,007.

NEWPORT, a parl. and munic. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Hants, in the centre of the Isle of Wight, of which it is the cap., on the navigable Medina river, at the head of its navigation, and here crossed by an old stone bridge, 17 m. S.S.E. Southampton. Area of pa. 60 ac. Pop. 3,984; do. of parl. bor. 8,047. It has an ancient church (in which was buried Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I., who died a prisoner in Carisbrooke Castle, after her father's execution), a grammar school, founded by James I., and within which Charles I. and the parliamentary commissioners concluded the "Treaty of Newport;" an ancient guildhall and market house, bor. and co. gaol, 2 assembly rooms, a theatre, excellent public library, literary and mechanics' institutions, two or three banks, and a manufacture of lace. In the vicinity is the grand military depot of Parkhurst barracks, now in great part converted into a national model-prison, and opposite to it a large house of industry for the entire island. Quarter-sessions are held, also an ancient governor's court, having extensive power over the whole island. *Newport* sends 2 members to House of Commons.—II. a parl. and munic. bor., and river port town, co. and 24 m. S.S.W. Monmouth, on the Usk, crossed here by an excellent stone bridge, about 4 m. from its mouth, and on the line of the Monmouth and Cardiff Railway. Area of pa. 3,120 ac. Pop. 19,710. Chief buildings, the ancient pa. church, a union workhouse, several schools and chapels, new docks and wharves, with yards for ship

building, iron foundries, and exports of coal, iron, and tin, brought to it by canals, or tram railways. The port is accessible to large vessels. The borough unites with Monmouth and Usk in sending 1 member to House of Commons. It is a polling place for the co.—III. a market town, seaport, and pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, on the Irish Sea, 6 m. E.N.E. Fishguard. Pop. of pa. 1,716. The town is a nominal munic. bor. Its bay, of same name, forms an excellent harbour, whence slate and agricultural produce are exported. Chief imports, coal and timber.—IV. a market town and pa. of England, co. Salop, on the Strine, 17 m. E.N.E. Shrewsbury. Area of pa. 800 ac. Pop. 2,908. It has almshouses, a town and market house, branch bank, malt works, and, in the vicinity, mines of coal and iron. It is connected by canals with Shrewsbury, Birmingham, and Liverpool.—V. a suburb of Llan-castell, co. Cornwall. Pop. 1,142.—VI. a pa. of England, co. Essex, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, 5 m. S. Chesterford. Area 2,870 ac. Pop. 898.

NEWPORT, several towns and townships of the U. S., North America.—I. on the S.W. shore of Rhode Island, 5 m. from the Ocean, and 23 m. S.S.E. Providence. Pop. 9,563. It stands on a gentle acclivity fronting the harbour, is a summer resort of the inhabitants of the southern states, and has an agreeable but antique appearance; with manufs. of woollen and cotton stuffs and leather. Its harbour is good, and is defended by 3 strong forts.—II. New York, 76 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,126.—III. New Hampshire, 35 m. W.N.W. Concord. Pop. 2,020.—IV. Ohio, 106 m. S.E.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,427.—V. Maine, 54 m. N.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,210.

NEWPORT-PAGNELL, a market town and pa. of England, co. Buckingham, on the Ouse, crossed here by 2 bridges, 4 m. E.N.E. Wolverton. Area of pa. 3,220 ac. Pop. 3,351. It has manufs. of lace, employing a large part of the population.

NEWPORT (PRATT), a seaport town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, on the Newport river, 8 m. W.N.W. Castlebar. Pop. 984. The harbour is spacious and safe.—II. (Tip), a market town, Munster, co. Tipperary, on the Mulkern, 9½ m. N.E. Limerick. Pop. 1,112.

NEW PORTLAND, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, 40 m. N.N.W. Augusta. P. 1,460.

NEW PROVIDENCE, one of the BAHAMA ISLES. Length 21 m., breadth varies to 7 m.

NEW READING, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, co. Perry. Pop. 2,799.

NEW-ROCHELLE, a township of the U. S., North America, state and 18 m. N.E. New York, on Long Island Sound. Pop. 2,458. Its first settlers were from Rochelle in France.

NEWRY, a parl. bor., river port town, and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, cos. Down and Armagh, on the Newry Water, here crossed by 8 bridges, 6 m. above its fall in Carlingford Bay, on the Newry Canal, 34 m. S.W. Belfast, and on Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway. Area of pa. 5,470 ac. Pop. 24,809. Area of parl. bor. 2,543 ac. Pop. of town 13,473. It has 2 churches, 2 Roman Catholic chapels, a convent, a preparatory seminary for Maynooth college, various minor schools, a town hall, 2 gaols, infantry barracks, union workhouse, assembly rooms, a custom house, and a court and market house. The port admits large vessels to Warrenpoint, about 4 m. below the town; and the canal, vessels of 600 tons burden. Principal exports, linen, grain, provisions, cattle, eggs, and butter, chiefly to England, but it trades also with North America, the Baltic, and

the Levant. Customs rev. (1846) 41,846*l*. Reg. shipping (1847) 11,394 tons. The bor. sends 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1849) 803.

NEW SCOTLAND, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 9 m. W. Albany. P. 8,459.

NEW SANTANDER, a department and town of Mexico. [TAMAU-LIPAS, and NUEVO SANTANDER.]

NEW SIBERIA, a group of islands, Arctic Ocean, off the N. coast of Siberia, gov. Yakutsk, in which they are comprised, between lat. 73° 12' and 76° 20' N., lon. 135° 20' and 150° 30' E., and consisting of Kotlinol, Fadievskol, New Siberia, Liakhov, and some smaller islands. *New Siberia*, the most E. of these islands, is 75 m. in length by 30 m. in breadth. It was discovered by Hedenstrom in 1806.

NEW SOUTH SHETLAND, an archipelago and portion of mainland, in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 61° to 64° 30' S., lon. 63° W., and 600 m. S. Tierra del Fuego, and the coast line of which has been explored beyond the Antarctic circle. Principal islands, Livingston, Cornwallis, King George, Clarence, and Elephant. This region was discovered by Gheritz in 1598, and afterwards further explored by Cook and Weddell, and its S. part by Biscoe in 1832, and by Captain Sir J. Ross in 1842.

NEW SOUTH WALES, a British colonial territory in E. Australia, bounded on the W. by 141° of E. lon. and the colony of S. Australia; on the S., by the River Murray and the colony of Victoria; and on the N. by lat. 26° S. Area is computed at 450,000 sq. m. Pop. (1858) about 31,600 colonists, exclusive of a few aborigines. The census of 1856 gave the pop. as 268,737. The colony was first settled in January 1788 by a body of convicts, who were landed first at Botany Bay, but from which the authorities in charge soon after removed to Port Jackson. In the S. of the colony are the Australian Alps, where the Bogong range attains a height of 6,669 feet, and the neighbouring Kosciuszko 6,510 ft., both being nearly all the year covered with snow. The Murrumbidgee River divides these ranges from the coast range of the Blue Mountains, running nearly N. and S. about 40 miles inland, and attaining an elevation of above 3000 ft. Mt. York being 3,440 ft., Mt. Hay 2,428, etc. Towards the north, and further inland, are extensive and elevated pastoral tracts, such as the Liverpool Plains, enjoying a cool climate, as compared with their low position of 30° to 32° S. lat. Sea View Mt. in this district is 6,000 ft. above the level of the sea. The main range, with its spurs and the creeks and streams that issue from either flank are numerous, and are being worked in many places as gold fields, since the great discovery at Ophir, by Hargreaves, in 1851. Principal streams are the Shoalhaven, Hawkesbury, Hunter, Manning, McLeay, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, McKenzie, Burdekin, etc. The water-shed towards the interior is upon a larger scale. In the extreme S. the Murray rises in the Alps, being joined in its westward course by the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee, and finally the Darling from the north, besides various rivers draining Victoria from the south, the Bogan, Macquarie, Castlereagh, Namoi or Peel River, Eryden, Barwan, Balonne or Condamina, and the Maranoa. The Barroo or Victoria, discovered in 1846, rises near these latter, and running W. by N., then S. W., into Cooper's Creek of Sturt, and finally to Lake Torrens and the head of Spencer's Gulf. The chief inlets and harbours are Twofold Bay, in the S., Jervis Bay, Botany Bay, the fine

harbour of Port Jackson, Broken Bay, Ports Hunter, Stephens, and Macquarie, Trial and Moreton Bays, and beyond the 26th parallel, Wide and Hervey Bays, Port Curtis, and Keppell Bay. The climate is salubrious and agreeable. The mean temperature of the year at Sydney in about 34° S. lat., is about 65°, but varies 3° to 4° in one year as compared with another. The extent of land under culture was, in 1856, 185,015 acres, of which 106,124 were under wheat. In 1857 there were 8,185,163 sheep, 2,143,664 head of cattle, and 175,002 horses. The pastoral products of that year exported were—wool, 19,300,814 lbs., valued at 1,303,070*l*.; hides, 90,609; and tallow, 77,314 cwts. The quantity of gold exported was 44,463 ounces. The quantity of gold brought from the mines in 1858 was 223,215 oz. The mint cost about 60,000*l*.; its yearly expenses are 15,000*l*., and revenue above 12,000*l*. The coin circulates, by consent of the free governments, in the adjacent colonies, and by imperial proclamation it is legal tender in Mauritius, Ceylon, and Hong Kong. As in Victoria, there is an export duty of 2s. 6d. per ounce. Coal is plentiful. Imports for 1857 were 6,729,400*l*., and exports 4,012,000*l*. The shipping inward, in 1856, was, 1,143 vessels of 331,679 tons, and outward it was 1,219 vessels of 386,113 tons. The public revenue for 1857 was 1,196,301*l*., exclusive of loans. The first telegraphic post in the colony was planted in 1857. The colony was at first laid out into what are called the 19 old counties; these were afterwards increased, until they now number 63. There are also 18 great squattling or pastoral districts, which are partly, however, included in the counties, and comprehend that vast area which is bounded to the S. and W. by the Murray and the Darling, and expands over more than 14° of lat. The chief towns are Sydney, Maitland E. and W., Parramatta, Brisbane, Ipswich, Bathurst, Goulburn, Braidwood, Newcastle, etc. Like the adjacent colonies, N. S. Wales is self-governed, with a governor of the Queen's appointment, who acts through a popular ministry, co-operating with an elected assembly, and a crown, nominated Second or Upper Chamber. In 1856, there were 565 schools in the colony, with 29,246 scholars.

NEWSREAD, a vill. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, pa. and 1 m. E. Melrose, on the Tweed. Pop. 260.

NEWSREAD, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 20 m. N.E. Buffalo. Pop. 2,899.

NEW TIMBER, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. W.N.W. Brighton. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 161.

NEWTON, numerous pas., etc., of England and Wales.—I. co. and 6 m. S.S.W. Cambridge. Pop. 185.—II. co. Lincoln, 3 m. W.N.W. Folkeham.

Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 230.—III. co. Northampton, 34 m. N.N.E. Kettering. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 85.—IV. (near Sudbury), co. Suffolk, 3 m. E.S.E.

Sudbury. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 436.—V. same co., 24 m. S.E. Bury. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 443.

—VI. co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. W.S.W. Guisborough. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 127.—VII. (Bos-

somville), co. Bucks, 24 m. E. Olney. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 332.—VIII. (Bromsfield), co. Northampton, 3 m. S.E. Higham-Ferrers. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 178.—IX. (St Cyres), co. Devon,

34 m. E.S.E. Crediton. Area 3,290 ac. Pop. 1,144.—X. (Ferrers), same co., 64 m. S.E. Ply-

mouth. Area 3,080 ac. Pop. 748.—XI. (Foston), co. Norfolk, 74 m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 659.—XII. (in the Isle), co. Cambridge,

4 m. N.W. Wisbeach. Area 2,860 ac. Pop. 450.—XIII. (Kyme), co. York, W. Riding, 9 m. N.W.

Tadcaster. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 233.—XIV. (St

Lock to Somerset, 3½ m. N. Bath. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 440.—**XV. (Lang)**, co. Durham, 4 m. W.S.W. Stockton-on-Tees. Area 4,380 ac. Pop. 295.—**XVI. (Longville)**, co. Bucks, 8 m. S.W. Remy-Stanford. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 695.—**XVII. (North)**, co. Wilt, 5½ m. E.S.E. Devizes. Area 510 ac. Pop. 364.—**XVIII. (Old)**, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. E.N.E. Market-Stow. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 732.—**XIX. (on-Ouse)**, co. and 5½ m. N.W. York, N. Riding. Area 4,690 ac. Pop. 947.—**XX. (St Petrock)**, co. Devon, 7½ m. S.W. Great Torrington. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 272.—**XXI. (Parsell)**, co. Oxford, 6½ m. N.N.E. Bicester. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 117.—**XXII. (Biggy)**, co. Cumberland, 3 m. W.N.W. Penrith. Area 2,560 ac. Pop. 304.—**XXIII. (Seibey)**, co. and 8 m. S.S.W. Derby. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 368.—**XXIV. (Soud)**, co. Wilt, 2½ m. W.N.W. Wilton. Area 3,940 ac. Pop. 706.—**XXV. (in-the-Thistles)**, co. Warwick, 5½ m. E.N.E. Tamworth. Area 1,610 ac. Pop. 487.—**XXVI. (by-Tyft)**, co. Lincoln, 4 m. W.S.W. Market-Raisen. Area 1,730 ac. Pop. 71.—**XXVII. (Toney)**, co. Wilt, 4 m. E.S.E. Amesbury. Area 2,770 ac. Pop. 316.—**XXVIII. (Troyce)**, co. Devon, 6 m. E.N.E. Bideford. Area 760 ac. Pop. 143.—**XXIX. (on-Trove)**, co. and 10 m. W.N.W. Lincoln. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 366.—**XXX. (Valees)**, co. Hants, 4 m. S. Alton. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 366.—**XXXI. (Waler)**, co. Huntingdon, 5½ m. N.N.W. Stilton. Area 740 ac. Pop. 133.—**XXXII. (Welah)**, co. Hereford, 8½ m. N.W. Monmouth. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 248.—**XXXIII. (West)**, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.N.E. Castle-Rising. Area 130 ac. Pop. 227.—**XXXIV. (on-the-Wolds)**, co. Lincoln, 5½ m. S.S.W. Great Grimsby. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 179.—**XXXV. (Wood)**, co. Northampton, 4 m. W.N.W. Oundle. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 601.—**XXXVI. (North)**, S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. W.S.W. Narberth. Pop. 60.—**XXXVII. (Notage)**, S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. W.S.W. Bridgend. Pop. 939.—**XXXVIII. a township**, England, co. Chester, pa. and 1 m. S. Middlewich. Pop. 1,500.—**XXXIX. a township**, co. Chester, pa. Mottram-in-Longden-Dale, on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, 5½ m. N.E. Stockport. Pop. 7,481.—**XL. a township**, co. Lancaster, pa. and 2½ m. N.E. Manchester. Pop. 10,801, chiefly employed in calico printing, cotton and silk manufactures, and in chemical works.—**XLI. (Poppleford)**, a chapelry, co. Devon, pa. Aylesbear, on the Otter, 8 m. W.N.W. Sidmouth. Pop. 520.—**XLII. (Potter)**, a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 2 m. N.N.E. Leeds. Pop. 1,365.—**Newton**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 3 m. E. Edinburgh. Area 1,256 ac. Pop. 1,780, mostly employed in productive coal mines.—*Newton* is also the name of many small villas, hamlets, etc., in the lowlands of Scotland.

Newton, several townships, U. S., North America.—**I. Massachusetts**, 7 m. W. Boston, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 6,268.—**II. New Jersey**, 59 m. N. Trenton. Pop. 3,279. It has several churches, court house, gael, academy, and lyceum.—**III. Ohio**, 80 m. E. Columbus. Pop. 3,354.

Newton, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of Georgia. Area 414 sq. m. Pop. 13,296.

Newton-Arbor (with **Newton-Summers**), a mkt. town of Engl., co. Devon, pa. Woolborough, on the Teign, with a station on the Exeter and Plymouth Railw., 8 m. S.W. Teignmouth. P. 3,147.

Newton-in-Makerfield, a bor. and market town of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Winwick, on the Manchester and Liverpool and Grand Junction Railways, 15 m. W.S.W. Manchester. Pop.

3,718. It has engine factories, with manufactures of fustian and glass works.

Newton-Shaw or **Newton-of-Saracma**, a vill. of Scotland, co. and pa. Clackmannan, 5 m. N.W. Kincardine. Pop. 793.

Newton-Stewart or **Newton-Douglas**, a burgh of barony, and town of Scotland, co. and 8 m. N. Wigtown, pa. Penninghame, chiefly on rt. b. of the Cree. Pop. 2,509. It has a Gothic church, town house, market house, subscription library, public reading rooms, horticultural and agricultural societies; some manufs. of leather, hand-loom, and a trade in wool with Lancashire.

Newton-upon-Aira, a bor. of barony, and pa. of Scotland, co. and opposite Ayr, and on the Firth of Clyde. Pop. of pa. 4,814; do. of bor. 3,768. It has a good parish church, and a council-hall, with ship-building docks, rope-walks, manufactures of sail-cloth and cotton fabrics, and several iron and brass foundries. The harbour has been improved, and a lighthouse erected on its N. side. Coal is exported. The constitution of the burgh, supposed to have been originally granted by king Robert Bruce, has many curious peculiarities.

Newtonwale, a parl bor., market town, and pa. of North Wales, co. and 8 m. S.W. Montgomery, on the Severn, and on the Montgomery Canal, which connects it with the interior navigation of England. Pop. of pa. 3,794. It has an ancient church, town-hall, and a flannel-hall, with manufs. of flannel. *Newton* is head of a poor-law union. It unites with Montgomery, Llanfyllin, Llandilo, Machynlleth, and Weshpool, in sending one member to House of Commons.

Newton, a decayed bor. of the Isle of Wight, pa. Calbourne, 5 m. W.N.W. Newport. Pop. 86. **Newton-near-Newbury**, two pas. of England.—**I.** co. Hants, 10 m. N.N.E. Whitechurch. Area 570 ac. Pop. 262.—**II. (Lizford)**, a pa., co. and 5½ m. N.W. Leicester. Ac. 3,990. Pop. 443.

Newton, several townships, U. S., North America.—**I.** Connecticut, 62 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 3,338.—**II.** New York, 133 m. S. Albany. Pop. 7,508.—**III.** Pennsylvania, 23 m. N.E. Philadelphia. Pop. 7,580.

Newton, numerous pas., small towns, & villa. of Ireland.—**I.** a pa., Leitster, co. Meath, 3 m. N. Kells.—**II.** co. Westmeath, with the town Tyrrell's Pass, and some villa. Ac. 10,249. P. 2,469.

Newton-Ards, a bor., seaport town, and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, at the N. extremity of Lough Strangford, 10 m. E. Belfast, with which it is connected by railway. Area of pa. 14,804 ac. Pop. 15,482; do. of town, 10,075. It has an ancient church, an endowed school, a town-hall, and infantry barracks; and weaving and embroidery of damask muslin.

Newton-Barry, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Leitster, co. Wexford, at the conf. of the Clady with the Slaney, 3 m. S. Clonegal. Area of pa. 8,284 ac. Pop. 3,123; do. of town, 1,367.—**II. (Clonsilla)**, a pa., Leitster, co. Meath, on the Boyne, 1 m. E. Trim. Area 566 ac. Pop. 227.—**III. (Crossmolina)**, a pa., Ulster, co. Antrim, with a vill., 3 m. N.E. Clough. Area 3,466 ac. Pop. 876; do. of vill., 142.—**IV. (Hamilton)**, a mkt. town and pa., Ulster, co. and 9½ m. S.E. Armagh. Area of pa. 12,408 ac. Pop. 6,283; do. of town, 1,219.—**V. (Lennan)**, a pa., Leitster, co. Tipperary, 3 m. N.E. Carrick-on-Seir. Ac. 5,774. P. 1,423.—**VI. (Mount Kennedy)**, a mkt. town, Leitster, co. and 8 m. N.N.W. Wicklow. Pop. 117.

Newton-Lamary, a disfranchised bor. and mkt. town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 15 m. N.E. Londonderry, with which it is connected by rail.

way, on the Roe. Pop. 3,614. It has a church, news-house, bridge, union workhouse, distilleries, and a market house.

NEWTOWN-STRAWHAR (formerly *Lisles*), a mkt town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 20 m. S. Londonderry, with which it is connected by railway, on the Mourne. Pop. 1,405.

NEWTOWN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 10 m. N.W. Dundee, with which town, and with Forfar and Perth, it is connected by railway. Pop. 1,141, of whom 465 are in the village.

NEW YEAR'S ISLAND, N. Australia, is off the coast of Arnhem's Land, 60 m. N.E. Port Essington.—(*Islands*). S. Atlantic, are in lat. 51° 41' S., lon. 64° 28' W., and were so named by Cook.—(*Range*). Central Australia, is a mountain tract, lat. 30° 21' S., lon. 146° 33' 30" E.

NEW YORK, one of the middle U. S. of North America, and though not the largest, yet in every other respect, the leading state of the Union; between lat. 40° 30' and 45° N., lon. 72° and 79° 55' W., having N. W. Lakes Erie and Ontario, and the river St Lawrence, separating it from Upper Canada, and on the other sides, the states Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont, except at its S. extremity, where it touches the Atlantic Ocean, in which it includes Long Island. Area 45,600 sq. m. Pop. 3,090,022. Mean annual temperature of New York city 51°.8, summer 70°.3, winter 30°.1, Fahr. It is mostly an elevated region, with extensive indentations, watered by the Hudson, Mohawk, Oswego, Genesee, and other rivers, including many affluents of the Susquehanna. The Alleghenies traverse its E. part in two parallel chains, and the Round Top, one of the Catskill mtns., is 3,804 feet in height. It contains Seneca, Cayuga, Oneida, Canandaigua, George, and many other lakes; Lake Champlain forms a part of its N.E. frontier. Long Island, Staten Island, and Manhattan are also included in this state. Soil in the S. rather light but fitted for pasturage; it improves on proceeding northward, and the W. part is a highly fertile country. All the crops common in Britain are raised, with the addition of maize. The stock of sheep is estimated at upwards of 5,000,000, or about one-fifth the total number in the Union; horses and cattle are more numerous than in any other state. In the W. and the S.E. are extensive forests. Iron is abundant; and the salt springs at Onondaga and elsewhere, yield an abundant supply of salt. Manufactures are in great variety, and the foreign commerce is greater than that of any other state. Total value of imports (1853) 132,229,306 dollars; ditto of exports 57,454,456 dols., the latter comprising more than three-fifths of the total exports of the Union. Total length of the canals in operation 860 m.; the principal are the Erie, Champlain, Cayuga, and Chenango canals, connecting the Atlantic rivers with the Canadian lakes, and the first of which is 364 miles in length. Total length of railways completed (1853) 2,122 miles. Public revenue, being average of last five years, 2,518,044 dollars. In January 1853, there was a school fund of 6,641,930 dollars. This state is divided into 69 cos., and sends 2 senators and 32 representatives to congress. Principal cities, Albany, the cap., New York, Brooklyn, Hudson, Buffalo, Oswego, and Ogdensburg, with Schenectady and numerous towns along the line of the Erie Canal. The first settlement was made by the Dutch on Manhattan Island in 1614. In 1664 the English obtained possession of the country; in 1678, it was retaken by the Dutch, but soon after restored to the Eng-

lish. The present constitution was framed in 1821, Governor and senators elected biennially.

NEW YORK, the largest and most populous city, principal seaport, and commercial cap. of the U. S., N. America, on an island near the S. extremity of New York State, between the mouth of the Hudson river and East river, which separates Long Island from the mainland; lat. of city-hall 40° 42' 7" N., lon. 74° 0' 7" W. Area of city, including co., and Manhattan, or New York Island (separated from Westchester co., by Harlem river, crossed by 3 bridges), with some adjacent islets, 14,000 ac. Pop. (1850) 515,994; in 1853, 850,000. The city, 9 m. in circumference, occupies a triangular area, the apex of which is covered by old, narrow, and crooked streets, but by far the greater part of New York consists of regular and handsome thoroughfares, the principal of which, Broadway, intersecting the city throughout, is nearly 4 m. in length, and bordered by shops or stores. Pearl, Cedar, Pine, Front, Water, and South, streets between it and the E. river, are important marts of business, and Wall Street is the seat of the chief monetary transactions. Greenwich, E. Broadway, Henry, Madison, Bleeker, and Bond Streets and the Bowers, between the Broadway and Hudson river, are elegant public streets. The battery, Washington Square, in front of the New York University, Union Square, with a fountain, are among the chief open spaces; in the Park, an area of about 11 acres, is the city hall, a Grecian edifice of marble and freestone, 216 feet in length by 105 feet in breadth. The Merchant's Exchange in Wall Street, having a central dome, has been constructed at a cost of 1,800,000 dollars. Amongst the most conspicuous buildings are the custom house on the site of the old city hall (where Washington was inaugurated president); the University; Columbia college; the hall of justice, American institute, and house of detention; Trinity church, a Gothic structure; St Paul's church with an Ionic portico, and a steeple 224 feet in height; St John's, St Thomas's, the Dutch, French Protestant, and Baptist churches; St Patrick's cathedral; the Society library; Gothic hall, and Aston house, a vast hotel, containing 390 rooms. New York has 254 churches, 53 banks, 6 theatres, 2 museums, and numerous large hotels and storehouses. In the vicinity of New York is Greenwood Cemetery, covering an area of 400 acres, and laid out in the most varied manner. The city is well supplied with water from Croton water works, 38 m. distant. Other public institutions are, the New York hospital, infirmary, deaf-mutes, and lunatic asylums, and "Long Island Farms," a fund for provision of destitute children. Manufs. are in great variety, and the total capital employed in 1850, was estimated at 34,232,822 dollars. The harbour is 25 m. in circumference; it has 8 entrances, defended by four strong batteries, and ships of the largest size can come up to the city wharves. New York communicates by the Hudson and Erie Canal with the W. States, Canada, and the whole region of the North American lakes, of which countries it is the great entrepôt. In 1852, its exports amounted in value to 71,525,639 dollars, and imports to 127,441,394 dollars, or one-half of the whole imports into the United States. Customs rev. in ditto 31,382,797 dollars. In the same year 3,847 ships, aggregate burden 1,709,988 tons entered the port. Reg. shipping of the port (1851) 804,309 tons. Regular lines of packets maintain communication between New York and all the principal parts of the United States, others in the West Indies,

Mexico; and S. America, and Liverpool, Southampton, Antwerp, and Havre in Europe. It is connected with Harlem by a railway 7 m. in length, & also with other chief cities of America. The city is divided into 17 wards, and governed by a mayor and common council. It was the seat of the first American Congress in 1785.

NEW ZEALAND, a British colonial territory in the S. Pacific, consisting of a chain of two large and one small island, besides others adjacent of less note. The main chain extends from Cape North in S. lat. 34° 18', to Cape South in 47° 20', and from C. West in E. lon. 166° 30', to C. East in E. lon. 178° 30'. The general direction is S.E. for above 400 miles, and S.W. for 900 m. The area of the three islands is computed at 121,875 sq. miles. Cook's Strait separates the North Island from the Middle Island, and the latter is separated from the South Island by Forreux Strait. When established as a colony in 1840, the N., Middle, and S. Islands were renamed, respectively, New Ulster, New Munster, and New Leinster; but these titles are nearly out of use, since the provincial divisions with their local governments have been instituted. These provinces are at present six, viz., Auckland, New Plymouth, and Wellington, in the North Island; and Nelson, Canterbury, and Otago, in the Middle Island. Pop. of colonists by census 1856, 45,540 (exclusive of the military), consisting of males 23,316, females 20,184. Aborigines estimated at 60,000, chiefly in the North Island, in the Auckland Province. They are evidently decreasing, while the colonists rapidly increase. Pop. of the latter, 1859, 55,600. Both coal and copper are met with. Gold is extensively exported. The celebrated kauri pine, is produced abundantly. The *Phormium tenax*, or New Zealand flax, also is an abundant produce. In 1857 there were 250,000 acres under cultivation. There were in the colony 1,200,000 sheep, 100,000 head of cattle, 12,000 horses, and 100,000 pigs. The value of wool export for 1856 was 146,072*l.* The total imports was 719,161*l.*, and of exports 313,163*l.*; while the shipping inwards were 326 of 83,748 tons, and outwards 322 of 82,941 tons. The climate is equable, pleasant, and salubrious. The mean annual temperature being, for Auckland, in S. lat. 36° 50', 58° 30'; for New Plymouth, in S. lat. 39° 8', 53° 30'; for Wellington, in lat. 41° 16', 56'; for Nelson, on the south side of Cook's Strait, lat. 41° 15', 54'; for Christchurch, in lat. 43° 35', 53'; and for Otago, in lat. 45° 46', 50'. The mean of the coldest month at Otago is 42°, and of the warmest at Auckland 68°. The country is subject to high winds. The average rain-fall of the year, in the North Island, varies in the respective provinces from 4½ inches to 55 inches; while in the South Island it is only from 30 to 34½ inches. Snow seldom falls, excepting in the southern parts of the Middle Island. There are several volcanic cones, the most conspicuous of which is Mount Egmont in New Plymouth, 8,850 feet high, and close to the sea. There are occasional earthquakes, and the town of Wellington has particularly suffered from these visitations. A high mountain chain runs through the Middle Island, culminating in Mount Cook, which attains the height of 13,200 ft. Mount Kaikora, in Nelson Province, also, is 9,300 feet. There are many good harbours, but they lie chiefly on the W. side of the islands. There are many lakes and numberless small rivers in the two larger islands. The aborigines have settled down into farming and trading colonies, and share the

political franchise of the self-governed colony. The country was first formally taken possession of as a British colony in 1840. In 1837 the New Zealand Company was formed in England, and in 1851 made over its affairs to the Government for a money consideration of 265,370*l.* The territory was discovered in 1642 by Tasman, who examined the western coast, and by Cook on the east side in 1769. In 1853 a free constitution was proclaimed, and is now in force.

NEXÖN, a town of Denmark, stift Zealand, on E. coast of Bornholm island. Pop. 1,400.

NEXON, a market town of France, dep. Haute-Vienne, 10 m. S. Limoges. Pop. of comm. 2,190.

NEYA or **NEIVA**, a town of S. America, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, cap. prov., 132 m. S.W. Bogotá. Trade in cacao.

NEYA, a town of the island Hayti, cap. arrond., 70 m. E. Port-Republican, on the Neva.

NGAMI, a lake of S. Africa, 50 m. long, 20 m. broad, & 3,285 feet above the sea, in lat. 20° 20' S., lon. 23° 30' E. It is fed by the river Matababé N.E., and the Zouga S.E. On its banks are large trees and a rich vegetation. Discovered 1850.

NGAN-HOET or **GAN-HWAT**, an inland prov. of China, between lat. 19° and 34° N., lon. 118° and 119° E., enclosed by Kiang-su, Che-Kiang, Kiang-si, Houpe, and Ilou-nan. Surface plain, and traversed by the rivers Yangtse-Kiang and Hoai-ho. Products comprise the precious metals; also copper, salt, and green tea from the South districts, etc. Chief city, Ngan-khing, 160 m. S.S.W. Nanking. Pop. 34,168,059.

NIHA-TRING or **YATRANG**, a seaport town of Anam, cap. prov., with a good harbour at a river's mouth, in lat. 13° 19' N., lon. 106° 20' E.

NIAGARA, a river of North America, between Upper Canada and the U. S. (New York state), unites Lakes Erie and Ontario, the river having a N. course of 35 m. from the former to the latter, and a total descent in that distance of 334 feet. It encloses numerous islands, the largest, Goat Island, having an area of 17,000 acres, and 15 m. from Lake Erie it forms the famous FALLS OF NIAGARA, where the river is precipitated over a vast ledge of silurian limestone, forming two cataracts, separated by Goat Island, 500 feet in width. The Horse-shoe fall, on the Canadian side, is 1,800 feet across, and 158 feet in perpendicular depth, and the American Falls 600 feet in breadth, 163 feet in depth, and above which a strong rude bridge crosses to Goat Island. The banks rise to 180 feet in perpendicular elevation, and are sprinkled with hotels and villas, and on both sides of the Falls, for some distance below, the stream forms a rapid, enclosed within a bed only 160 yards across. It has been estimated that the Falls discharge 100,000,000 tons of water per hour. A cable suspension bridge 800 feet span, and at an elevation of 230 feet, has been erected on the river, a little above the commencement of the cataract.

NIAGARA (formerly *Newark*), a town, Upper Canada, British North America, cap. dist., on the W. side of the Niagara river, at its mouth in Lake Ontario. It has a brisk traffic by steam with New York, Toronto, and Kingston. Races are annually held in its vicinity.

NIAGARA, a township on the E. side of the river, U. S., North America, New York, containing Goat Island, and a portion of the Falls. Pop. 1,351.—*Niagara Falls* is a contiguous vill., with churches, hotels, and manufs. of woollen cloth, steam engines, and paper, with corn and saw mills. Pop. 1,000. The Buffalo and Lockport Railways meet here.

NIAGARA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of New York. Area 484 sq. m. P. 42,374.
Nias or Pulo-Nias, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, and one of the largest skirting the W. coast of Sumatra. Length 70 m., average breadth 19 m. Soil fertile, and it produces large quantities of rice. Pop. 160,500. On its E. coast is a village or town of same name.

NIJALPETROVSK, a vill. of Russia, gov. Perm, 80 m. E.S.E. Krasno-Udinsk, with extensive iron works.

NIBBIANO, a vill. of N. Italy, Parma, duchy and 8 m. S. Piacenza. Pop. 720.—II. a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 10 m. E.S.E. Como.

NIBS, a town of Denmark, prov. Jütland, 12 m. W.S.W. Aalborg, on the Limfjord. Pop. 1,250.

NIBLEY (NORTH), a pa. of England, eo. and 16 m. S.S.W. Gloucester. Area 3,410 ac. Pop. 1,133, partly employed in woollen manufactures.

NIBRING, a pass of India, Bussahir, across an elevated ridge, 16,085 feet in elevation above the sea. Difference of the thermometer is very great when exposed to the sun and when in the shade, the former 104°, the latter 35°.30, Fahr.

NIGRA (vulg. *Nice*), a city, Asia Minor. [ISIRIK.]

NIGANDRO (Str.), two towns of Naples.—I. prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., in the peninsula of Gargano, 10 m. E. Lesina. Pop. 7,800.—II. prov. and 10 m. S.W. Bari. Pop. 2,900.

NICARAGUA (STATE OF), a state of the Central American Confederation, mostly between lat. 10° 45' and 16° N., lon. 83° 15' and 87° 30' W., having N. Honduras, W. the Pacific, S. Costa Rica, and E. Caribbean Sea, and elsewhere the Pacific Ocean. Area 49,500. Pop. (1855) 300,000. It comprises one of the largest plains in the Confederation, with the lake, whence it is named; also, the volcanic mountains Guanacaure, Vieja, and Masaya. The river San Juan is partly in this state. Soil mostly of high fertility; the cotton raised is stated to be superior to that of Brazil, though little exported, except to the adjacent state of Costa Rica. Sugar of the best quality, and ludigo, are principal products. In 1855 the exports amounted in value to 740,000 dollars, consisting of bullion to 600,000 dollars; with indigo, sarsaparilla, cotton, sugar, cattle, and mahogany. More recently, about 500 or 600 tons of Brazil wood, and 30,000 hides annually, with some indigo, were the principal exports. Imports of British and North American manufactures are estimated in value at 100,000 dollars annually, the British imports forming two-thirds of the whole. Silks, gloves, and wines, are received from France, linens and glass wares from Germany; the other imports are chiefly from Peru, Chile, etc. Chief cities, Leon the cap., Masaya, Greytown or San Juan de Nicaragua, Bluefields, Nioaragua, Granada, and Managua. [Mosquito]. Chief port, Realajo. The State has been subject to perpetual revolutions. *Nicaragua*, a town in the above state, on the W. shore of Lake Nicaragua, 38 m. S.E. Granada. Pop. upwards of 8,000, but the commerce of the lake is mostly absorbed by Granada.

San Juan de Nicaragua is a seaport town on the Caribbean Sea. Mosquito. Nicaragua placed itself under the protection of the United States by treaty in 1857, San when Juan del Norte and San Juan del Sur were declared free ports.

NICARAGUA LAKE, Central America, lies mostly between lat. 11° and 12° 12' N., lon. 84° and 86° W., about 12 m. from the Pacific Ocean, and 90 from the Caribbean Sea, into which latter it discharges its surplus waters by the river San Juan. Length N.W. to S.E., 140 m.; average breadth 40 m. It is adapted for ships of the

largest burden, being 15 fathoms in depth, and it contains the islands Omotape, Zapetero, Solentiname, and some others. Its surface is 128 feet above the level of the Pacific; but the surrounding country is only undulating, nowhere rising to more than 487 feet in additional elevation, and the San Juan is generally navigable; from which, and other reasons, it has been proposed to establish through it a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and which would obviate the dangerous passage for shipping around Cape Horn. At its W. end this lake is connected by a small river with the Lake of Leon or Managua, from which also the cutting a canal, or a railway, to the Pacific, has been contemplated. [PANAMA.]

NIGARIA, *Icaria*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, 12 m. W. Samos. Lat. 37° 38' N., lon. 26° 10' E. Area 50 sq. m. Pop. 1,000. Surface mountainous. Principal product timber. It is famous in mythology for the death near it of Icarus, after his reputed aerial flight (whence its name).

NICASTRO, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra, esp. dist., on the W. side of the Apennines, 24 m. S. Cosenza. Pop. 7,000. It is an archbishop's see. Near it are some mineral baths. It suffered greatly by the earthquake of 1688.

NICE (Ital. *Nizza*, anc. *Nicaea*), a seaport and episcopal city of the Sardinian States, cap. div. 98 m. S.W. Turin, with a port on the Mediterranean, 4 m. E. of the French frontier. Pop. (including garrison), 33,811. It is situated in a plain. Chief edifices, a palace, cathedral, convents, and hospitals; a theatre, bath establishments, an English chapel, and a triumphal arch. The port on the E., beyond Monte Albano, is protected by a mole. The salubrity of its climate has been much over-rated, as it is liable to great and sudden variations of temperature. Mean annual fall of rain 26 inches. The suburb called the Croix de Marbre, is exposed to the baneful effects of the wind called the *kibecio*. It has manufactures of wine, oil, silk, and perfumery, and is a free port. *Nice* has been often taken by the French, and was, under the empire of Napoleon I., cap. dep. of the Maritime Alps. It is the birthplace of the painter Vanloo, and the astronomer Cassini. Marshal Massena was born in its vicinity. [Nizza and ISIRIK.]

NICOLAS, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Kentucky. Area 261 sq. m. Pop. 10,361.—II. in W. of Virginia. Area 676 sq. m. Pop. 7,782, of whom 389 were slaves.

NICOLAS (Str.), one of the Cape Verd Islands, Atlantic, between Santa Lucia and Santiago. Lat. 16° 35' N., lon. 24° 18' W. Length 30 m., breadth 13 m. Surface mountainous. It has a harbour on its S. side, near which is a small town, the residence of a governor and a Portuguese bishop.

NICOLAS (Str.) an island of England, in Plymouth Sound. [DRAKE'S ISLAND.]

NICOLAS (Str.), several pas. of England, etc.—I. co. Devon, 5½ m. E.S.E. Newton-Abbot. Area 580 ac. Pop. 1,297.—II. Isle of Wight, adjoining Newport. Area 410 ac. Pop. 265.—III. co. Suffolk, 5½ m. N.W. Halesworth. Area 450 ac. Pop. 94.—IV. co. Kent, 6 m. W.S.W. Margate. Area 3,590 ac. Pop. 604.—V. South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. W.S.W. Cardiff. Pop. 414.—VI. South Wales, co. Pembroke, 4½ m. S.W. Fishguard. Pop. 355. Others in London, Bristol, Exeter, etc.

NIKOZAS (Str.), a harbour on the N.W. side of the island Zee, Grecian Archipelago.—[Chios], N. side of Cuba, 60 m. in length by 38 m. in breadth.—[Harbour], Lower Canada, on the N.

side of the St. Lawrence estuary, lat. 49° 18' N., lon. 67° 40' W.—(*Point*), the N.W. extremity of the island Java, on the Strait of Sunda, lat. 8° 52' S., lon. 106° 7' E.

NIOBOLASTON, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 14 m. E.N.E. Penrice. Pop. 159.

NICOT-FORMER, a chapelry of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Kirk-Andrews, 104 m. N.N.E. Langtown. Pop. 744.

NICOLAI or **NIKOLAI**, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 58 m. S.E. Oppeln. Pop. 3,708.

NIOCOBAR ISLANDS, called by the Malays *Pulo Sambillong* (9 islands), a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, S. of the Bay of Bengal, between lat. 6° 40' and 9° 30' N., lon. 93° 5' and 94° 15' E. They constitute, with the Andamans, the extension of the great volcanic band of Sumatra and Java. In the S. group, *Great Nicobar* has an area of 1,268 sq. m., and *Little Nicobar* 86 sq. m. Aggregate pop. about 1,000 Malays. Piracy is carried on here, the crews of several English vessels having been murdered, the ships pillaged and afterwards sunk. *Cannoria*, *Chowry*, and the other islands of the north group, are smaller. They are all covered with trees and very fertile, yielding in abundance coconuts, oranges, sugar, tobacco, and bamboos. Animals comprise scorpions, crocodiles, serpents, rats, pigs, dogs, and cats. Mean annual temperature 70° Fahr. The islands are exposed to frequent hurricanes; the rainy season lasts 9 months, and the unusual phenomenon of frequent rain in the dry season (December to February), renders them most unhealthy. Repeated attempts at colonization have failed, on account of the prevalence of yellow fever. [**ANDAMAN—DEMLARK.**]

NICOLOA (SAN), four villa. of Naples.—I. Calabria Ultra II., dist. Monteleone. Pop. 1,500.—II. Calabria Ultra II., dist. Cotrone. Pop. 1,800.—III. Principato Ultra, dist. Ariano. Pop. 1,300.—IV. Terra di Lavoro, dist. Caserta. Pop. 2,500.—*San Nicolo* is a volcanic island (one of the Tremis islands), Adriatic Sea, which was in a state of activity in 1826.

NICOLAS (SAN), one of the Cape Verd Islands, Atlantic, nearly in the centre of the group. Lat. 16° 35' N., lon. 24° 15' W. Length 30 m., breadth 15 m. Pop. 6,000. Surface mountainous. The chief town is *San Nicolas*. Pop. 1,400. It is the residence of the bishop of the Cape Verd Islands. The inhabitants manu. cotton stuffs and hosiery.

NICOLAS or **NICOOLAS (St.)**, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., 20 m. E.N.E. Ghent. Pop. 20,668. It has a town-hall, church, hospital, orphan asylum, prison, a tribunal of commerce, Latin, and other schools; manu. of cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics, hosiery, hats, soap, leather, and tobacco; dye-houses, salt-refineries, breweries, and potteries; a market for flax, and large annual fairs.

NICOLAS DU PORT (St.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., arrond. and 7 m. E.S.E. Nancy, on l. b. of the Meurthe. Pop. 3,422. It has cotton-spinning, linen, and leather manu.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Manche, arrond. Avranches. Pop. 1,028.—III. a comm. and vill., dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, arrond. Castel-Sarrasin, on l. b. of the Garonne. Pop. 1,607.

NICOLO (SAN), the cap. town of the Isl. Tinos, Grecian Archipelago, on the S.E. coast of the island. Pop. 4,000. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, built since 1830. [**NICOLOA (SAN).**]

NICOLOSI, a town of Sicily, intend. and 8 m. N.W. Catania, on the S. slope of Mount Etna. Pop. 3,800.

NICOOMEDIA, a town of Asia Minor. [**IONIA.**]

NICOPOLIS (Turk. *Nikopol*, anc. *Nicopolis ad Istrum*), a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, cap. sanj, on rt. b. of the Danube, 58 m. W. Rustchuk. Pop. estimated at 20,000. It was founded by Trajan, and occupies a height enclosed by ramparts, mounting large cannon, and defended by a castle. It has mosques and baths, but little trade. Here the Turks defeated the Hungarians under Sigismund, in 1396.

NICOPOLIS, an ancient city of Epirus, the remains of which, consisting of a theatre and an amphitheatre, are visible about 3 m. N. Preveza.

NICOSIA, a city of Sicily, intend. Catania, 14 m. N.E. Gastrogiovanni. Pop. 15,000. It has a royal college, churches, convents, a few manufactures, and trade in the cattle and corn of the fertile surrounding district.—II. the cap. city of Cyprus. [**LEFKONIA.**]

NICOTERIA, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra II., cap. cant., near the Gulf of Gioja, 13 m. S.W. Tropea. Pop. 4,100. It was partially destroyed by the earthquake of 1783.

NICOYA, a peninsula, bay, river, and two towns of Central America, state Costa Rica; the peninsula in lat. 9° 40' N., lon. 86° W., bounding W. ward the bay which receives the river; and the two towns respectively, 76 m. W.N.W., and 96 m. W. Cartago, the latter on the peninsula, with 3,000 inhabitants.

NIDAU, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 16 m. N.W. Bern, on the Lake of Biene. Pop. 1,228.

NIDPO, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. W.N.W. Kaarborough. Ac. 940. P. 114.

NIDDA, a river of Central Germany, Hessen and Nassau territories, after a S.W. course of 50 m., joins the Maine at Höchst, 6 m. W. Frankfurt.

NIDDA, a town of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Ober-Hessen, on the Nidda, 19 m. S.E. Giessen. Pop. 1,850.

NIDIGULI, a town of British India, Deccan, dom. Mysore, 45 m. E. Chittledroog.

NIDOKI, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 49 m. W.N.W. Vilna. Pop. 1,600.

NIEBLA, Ilija, a decayed town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. N.E. Huelva, on the Tinto. Pop. 983. It has a ruined castle, and is cap. of a co., formerly a principality. Near it are extensive copper mines.

NIEP, a river, France and Rhenish Prussia, formed in dep. Moselle by the union of 2 branches, 12 m. E.N.E. Metz, flows N.N.E., and joins the Sarre, 6 m. N.W. Sarrelouis. Length 45 miles.

NIEDERBROCK, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 26 m. N.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 3,224. It is pleasantly situated in a valley of the Vosges mountains, and has well-frequented mineral springs, the water of which is collected into two basins, covered with a stone pyramid. It has also establishments for preparing steel and bar-iron, heavy articles of machinery, and large pieces of artillery.

NIEDERLINGELHEIM, a mkt. town of Hessen-Darmstadt, 9 m. W.S.W. Mayence. Pop. 3,100.

NIEDERLAHNSSTEIN, a market town of Germany, duchy Nassau, 33 m. N.W. Wiesbaden, on the Lahn, near its mouth in the Rhine. Pop. 1,068.

NIEDERSTETTEN, a town of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, 9 m. S.E. Mergentheim. Pop. 1,600.

NIEDORP, two contiguous villa. of the Netherlands, 9 m. N.E. Alkmaar. United pop. 1,448.

NIEFERN and **NIEHNIM**, two small towns of Germany.—I. Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Enz, 19 m. E.S.E. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,300.—II. Prussian Westphalia, reg. Minden, 18 m. E.N.E. Paderborn. Pop. 1,591.

NIEJIN or **NISJIN**, a town, Russia. [**NISJIN.**]

NIEHL, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Cologne, 6 m. W.N.W. Cleves. Pop. 979.

NIEHROG, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 27 m. S.S.W. Potsdam. P. 2,480.

NIEHROVNI or **NIEHROVNIK**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 16 m. N.N.E. Vilna. Pop. 1,800.

NIEHROVNI or **NIEHROVNI**, a river of Russian Poland, rises in the gov. Minsk, flows N.W. through the gov. Grodno, between Vilna and Augustowo, and through E. Prussia, and under the name of the Memel, enters the Curische-Haff by the Bass and Gilge mouths, 30 m. W. Tilsit, after a total course estimated at 400 m. Principal affls, the Vilna and Szeschuppe. It is always navigable, and is the main channel for the trade of Lithuania and Volhynia. Near Grodno a canal connects it with the Buber & Vistula; and near Tilsit Napoleon I. and Alexander of Russia held a memorable interview on its waters in June 1807.

NIEHROVNI, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 18 m. N.N.W. Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 4,100, who manuf. woollen, cotton, and linen stuffs, & paper.

NIEHROVNI, a market town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 25 m. W. Zolkiev. Pop. 1,900.

NIEHROVNI, a market town of Russia, gov. Vilna, 16 m. W.N.W. Koscilona. Pop. 1,700.

NIEHROVNI, a market town of Austria, Moravia, circ. Prerau, 11 m. N.E. Wischan. Pop. 1,058.

NIEHROVNI, several towns, etc., of Germany.—I. (*Kloster-Niehrum*), duchy Anhalt-Köthen, cap. dist., on the Saale, here joined by the Bode, 19 m. N.W. Köthen. Pop. 1,990.—II. Hanover, landr. and 30 m. N.W. Hanover, cap. on Hoya, on the Weser, and on the Hanover and Bremen Railway. Pop. 4,800. It has manufs. of linen and vinegar, some trade in timber, and a transit trade by the river.—III. Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 25 m. N.W. Münster. Pop. 1,000.

NIEHROVNI, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Nord, 18 m. E. Hazebrouck. Pop. 3,583, chiefly employed in potash and vinegar works.

NIEHROVNI or **NIEHROVNI**, a river of Rhenish Prussia and the Netherlands, after a N.W. course of 60 m. joins the Maese, 2 m. W. Gennep.

NIEHROVNI, a market town of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hesse, on the Rhine, 9 m. S.S.E. Mayence. Pop. 4,229.

NIEHROVNI, a town of Russia. [*NIHROVNI*.]

NIEHROVNI, a vill. and Moravian colony of Prussian Silesia, reg. Liegnitz, 11 m. N.N.W. Gorlitz, with a theological seminary, a museum, and manufs. of cotton stuffs. Pop. 640.

NIEHROVNI, a market town of Russia, gov. Volhynia, 10 m. K.N.E. Kowel. Pop. 1,500.

NIEHROVNI, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, with a spacious harbour, at the N. entrance of the North Holland Canal. P. 3,000.

NIEHROVNI, a town, Netherlands. [*NIHROVNI*.]

NIEHROVNI, a small fortified town of the Netherlands, on the Lech, 16 m. E. Rotterdam. P. 520.

NIEHROVNI, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., on the Yperlee, near its mouth in the North Sea, on which it has a small port, 10 m. S.W. Ostend. Pop. 3,393, engaged in ship-building, rope-making, and fishing. A navigable canal connects it with Ostend and Bruges. It has been often besieged, and repeatedly taken by the English and French.

NIEHROVNI, a mountain range of S. Africa, Cape Colony, dist. Beaufort, between lat. 32° and 33° S., and upwards of 10,000 feet above the sea.

NIEHROVNI, a small river of France, dep. Nièvre, to which it gives its name, joins the Loire on rt. at Nevers. Course S.W. Length 25 miles.

NIEHROVNI, a dep. of France, in the centre, formed of the old prov. Nivernais, and part of Orleansais,

between the depts. Côte-d'Or, and Saône-et-Loire, Allier, Cher, Loiret, and Yonne. Area 2,691 sq. m. Pop. 327,161. Surface mountainous and infertile in the E., but there are rich plains in the W. It is watered by the Loire, and its affl. the Allier, which separates it from the depts. Cher and Allier. The Yonne rises in the dep., and the canal of Nivernais connects it with the Loire. Minerals comprise iron, coal, and marble. It has several mineral springs. A third part of its surface is covered with wood, which partly supplies Paris with fuel. Corn is raised sufficient for consumption, the wine is of good quality. Fruits and hemp are cultivated. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared. Chief industry in iron and steel works. Linen, porcelain, and jewellery are manufactured. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Château-Chinon, Clamecy, Cosne, and Nevers, its principal towns.

NIGRA, *Cadya*, a town of Asia Minor, paah. Karamania, cap. sanj., on a height, 47 m. N.E. Eregh. Pop. 5,000. It is the residence of a paasha, and has 8 fortresses and a Turkish college. The plain of *Nigdel* extends S.W. from it for about 50 miles.

NIGRA, a celebrated river of Western Africa, considered identical with the Joliba or Quorra, one branch of which rises in the Kong Mountains, near lat. 9° 25' N., lon. 9° 45' W., 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, but the true source of the Niger is probably the recently discovered snowy mountains under the equator; the river flows S. through Soudan and Guinea to the Bight of Benin (Gulf of Guinea), which it enters by a delta, between lat. 4° and 6° N., lon. 5° and 7° E. Nearly the entire course of the W. tributary has been traced by Park and Lander, and 100 m. from its supposed source it has been found navigable for large canoes; in its lower part, the river is in some places impeded by shoals, though varying from 1 to 5 m. in width, and often deep enough for moderate-sized vessels. Principal mouths, the New Calabar, Bonny, Nun, Forcados, and Benue rivers. Chief tributaries, the Sackatoo and Chadda rivers. The scenery near the delta of the Niger is of the wildest forest character. The only entrance yet discovered is narrow and very difficult. All attempts to ascend the river have failed, chiefly from the extreme insalubrity of the climate. The last expedition, under Captain Allen, in 1841, consisted of 8 steamers, fitted out by the British Government at an expense of 65,000*l*.

NIGRA, two maritime pas. of Scotland.—I. co. Kincardine, opposite Aberdeen. Area 3,376 ac. Pop. 1,641.—II. co. Ross and Cromarty, occupying a peninsula between the Firths of Moray and Cromarty, 21 m. N. Cromarty. Area 14 sq. m. Pop. 1,457. On the coast are traces of a fort of the 12th century, and some obelisks with hieroglyphics.

NIGRA or **BOUDAH**, a vast region of Central Africa, the limits of which are undefined, but it is understood to be bounded E. by Kordofan, S. by the parallel of lat. 6° N., W. by Senegambia, and N. by the desert of Sahara. The E. portion comprises the basin of Lake Tchad and Lake Fitri, and the N. the course of the Upper Niger.

NIGRA, a marit. town of the island Hayti, on its S. coast, 10 m. S.W. San Domingo, and near the mouth of the River Nigua, in the Caribbean Sea.

NIGRA-Y-HOUBRA, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. E.N.E. Almería. Pop. 5,220.

NIGRA or **NIGRA**—for places with this prefixed name, not under mentioned, see *NIHROVNI*.

NIGRA-*Novosobon* (vulg. *Nijegorod*), a gov. of

Central Russia, between lat. 54° 26' and 57° 6' N., lon. 41° 40' and 48° 38' E., having E. the gov. Kazan, S. Tambov, Simbirsk, and Penza, W. Vladimir, and N. Kostroma. Area 18,630 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,178,200. Surface mostly level, soil fertile. Principal rivers, the Volga, with its affluents, the Oka, Betlougá, and Piana. Forests are extensive, the products of corn exceeds the consumption, hemp and flax are cultivated in large quantities, and many cattle and horses are reared. It has manufs. of coarse linens and canvass, iron works, distilleries, tanneries, soap and glass works. Principal exports are corn and flour, cattle, horses, leather, tallow, linen, canvass, cordage, iron, timber, potash, and glass. The gov. is subdivided into 11 circles. Principal towns, Nishnui-Notgorod, Balachna, and Arsamias.

NIZHNI (or NIZHNI) NOVGOROD, NIVGOGROD or **NIZNI**, a town of Russia, cap. gov. same name, near the angle formed by the conf. of the Oka with the Volga, 205 m. E.N.E. Moscow. Lat. 56° 19' 43" N., lon. 44° 0' 58" E. Stationary pop. (1855) 25,384, but at the time of its great fair from 200,000 to 300,000 persons are here collected from all parts of Europe and Asia. It consists of an upper and a lower town, the former or citadel, on a height S. the Volga, has two cathedrals, churches, government offices, convents, schools, and an obelisk 76 feet in height. The lower town, on flat ground along the Volga, is chiefly built of wood, and communicates by a bridge of boats across the Oka, where are vast iron and stone built bazaars, divided into sections for separate goods, and surrounded by the rivers and a canal. Here is held the largest fair in the world for eight weeks, from the 1st of July annually (removed to N. Novgorod from Macariev on the Volga in 1817), and at which goods sold annually are estimated to amount in value to 160,587,000 rubles. Of this amount Russian home produce stood for 122,557,000 rubles, manufactured goods from the rest of Europe and colonial produce, 15,635,000 do., and Asiatic produce 22,005,000 do. *Nizni-Novgorod* has ecclesiastical and military academies, and manufs. of linens and leather. Steamers were established on the Volga to Astrakhan in 1820, and by the Kama to Perm in 1847.

NIJFI TAGILSK, a town of Russia, in the Ural mountains, gov. and 135 m. E. Perm. P. 25,000. Chief Zaved of the Demidoff family. Has copper mines producing malachite, an observatory, schools, forges, and manufactures of machinery.

NIKITA, a vill. of S. Russia, gov. Taurida, 26 m. S. Simferopol. It has a fine imperial garden, in which exotics are raised.—*Nikitshakia* is a market town, gov. and 40 m. E.N.E. Orenburg.

NIKICH or **NIKICKI**, a vill. of Montenegro, cap. dist. of same name, 84 m. N.E. Cattaro, on the boundary line between Montenegro and Herzegovina. Pop. of dist. 6,000.

NIKITOVKA, two market towns of European Russia.—I. gov. and 34 m. W.N.W. Kharkov. Pop. 1,600.—II. gov. Voronieg, 30 m. E.N.E. Volyki. P. 1,400.

NIKLOS (St.), a town, Hungary. [MIKLOS (St.)]

NIKOLAINI, a fortified town of Russia, gov. and 89 m. N.N.W. Kherson, at the conf. of the Ingul and the Beg, 20 m. above the mouth of the latter, in the estuary of the Dnieper. Lat. of observatory 46° 58' 21" N., lon. 31° 58' 0" E. P. (1855) 45,000. Was founded in 1790, enclosed by walls, well built, is the station of a Russian admiral and fleet. Principal edifices, the cathedral, town-hall, admiralty house, with museums and library, schools for pilots, and for the daughters of nobles,

an observatory, hospitals, and docks for the construction of ships of war.

NIKOLAINE, a town of E. Prussia, reg. Gumbinnen, on the Lake Spirding, 12 m. E.S.E. Sensburg. Pop. 1,960.

NIKOLASSURG or **MIKULOW**, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 28 m. S. Brünn. Pop. 8,086. It has a princely castle, with valuable library and collection of natural history, a college, a philosophical institute, and manufactures of woollen cloth and other stuffs.

NIKOLSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 184 m. E. Vologda, cap. circ., on the Jag. Pop. 1,000.

NIKOROL, a town of Russia, gov. and 67 m. S.S.W. Ekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper. P. 3,470.

NIROPOLI, a town of Turkey. [NICROPOLIS.]

NIKSAR, *Nao-Cesarez*, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, 80 m. N.E. Tokat. It is surrounded by orchards, comprises about 600 Turk, 120 Armenian, and 60 Greek houses, and has a citadel.

NILE, *Nilus*, a great river of Eastern Africa, formed by the union of the *Bahr-el-Abiad* (White or True Nile) and the *Bahr-el-Azrek* (Blue river). The first is supposed to rise in the recently discovered snowy mountains under the equator, between lon. 32° and 38° E. Expeditions sent by the Pacha of Egypt in 1840-2, traced it to lat. 4° 43' N., lon. 80° 58' E.; Werne ascended it to lat. 4° 30' N., lon. 34° E., and M. Brun-Rollet in 1854, still nearer to the equator; but its true source has baffled explorers of all ages. From this point it flows generally N., with a width of from 1 m. to 2 m., and joins the *Bahr-el-Azrek* at Khartum in Nubia (lat. 15° 57' N.). The second rises in Abyssinia, in lat. 10° 58' 25" N., lon. 35° 53' 39" E. It flows N. 65 m., when it enters Lake Dembeah on the S.W.; emerging from the lake on the S.E., it flows in the form of a curve, first S., then W. and N.W., traversing in its course several mountain chains, and descending by numerous falls into the plains of Nubia, where it passes Sennar. Its confluence with the *Bahr-el-Abiad* forms the Nile, which from this point flows N.E., N., and N.W., past Halfay, Shendi, and Berber, to lat. 19° 20', where it turns to the S.W., forming a wide curve called the "great bend." In lat. 18° it again turns N. ward, and continues in a northerly direction past Dongola, Girgeh, Siout, and Cairo, to its mouth. Near Es-souan, and from the junction of its head streams to its delta, its basin is formed by two parallel chains of mountains, which in some places close upon it and form rapids, and in others open up and leave fine plains between them and the river. It forms the first cataract (in ascending) near Es-souan, lat. 24° 10' N., the second being in lat. 21° 52' 20" N., and the third in lat. 19° 40' N. Its banks are generally elevated in Nubia; they are less so in Middle Egypt, and absolutely flat in the delta. From Es-souan to the sea, the average fall is 2 inches to a mile, and its mean velocity is about 3 m. an hour. Its length from supposed source, following its bends to the sea, is about 3,000 m. (direct distance 2,300 m.) The delta of the Nile commences at lat. 30° 7' N., where its waters spread out into numerous streams in the form of a triangle, extending at its base on the Mediterranean over a space of 120 m.; the two principal mouths are the W. or Rosetta branch, and the E. or Damietta branch. The others are the Bourlos and Dibe mouths. The system of the Nile is an anomaly among rivers: in ascending its course no affluent is met with for 1,400 m., the first being the Atbara in Nubia, which joins it on the right, 27 m. S. Berber. It is the only great tropical river, which by its pe-

medical inundations fertilizes a country surrounded throughout a great part of its course by sandy deserts. The waters began to rise in June, and they subsided in September [Egyr]. From time immemorial the Egyptians have made use of canals for the purpose of extending the inundations. The rise of the Nile appears due to the periodical rains which fall in the tropical regions of Africa from June to September. In Upper Egypt the swelling of the river amounts to about 30 feet, and at Cairo to 24 feet, perpendicular.

NILUS, two townships of the U S, North America, Michigan, on the St Joseph 160 m W S W Detroit Pop 2,500.—II New York, 10 m S E Auburn Pop 2,653.

NIMBURA, a town of India, in Rajpootana, lat 24° 36' N, lon 74° 43' E. It is enclosed with walls and towers, has a mosque and temples, and is the chief place of a pergunnah, containing 275 villages, with an area of 172 sq m, yielding an annual revenue of 14,000. The dist is farmed and governed by the British.

NIMBURG (Boh *Wiczemlow*), a town of Bohemia, circ Bunzlau, on an island formed by the Elbe, 16 m S S E Jung Bunzlau Pop 2,606.

NIMBETEN or NIMBERG, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov Gelderland, cap dist, on the left of the Waal, here crossed by a flying bridge, 94 m S Arnhem Pop 24,000. It has Roman and Carolingian defensive works, a town house, and churches, is the seat of a commercial tribunal, agricultural institute, and has an extensive manuf of pale ale, with others of Prussian blue, glue, and leather. It was formerly a free imperial town, and is celebrated for the treaty of 1678. It was taken by the French in 1794.

NIMES (improperly *Nismes*) *Nemausus*, a comm and town of France, cap dep Gard, on the rail way from Beaucaire to Certe, and at the head of a branch line to Alais, 30 m N E Montpellier P 53,619. It has a Gothic cathedral, 10 churches, and an old citadel. Its Roman remains comprise an amphitheatre, a Corinthian temple called the *Maison Carrée*, which is restored, and serves for a museum of antiquities, the ruins of a bath called the *Temple of Diana* 10 m N E. are the remains of the aqueduct called the *Pont du Gard*. It has a chamber of commerce, a university academy for the depts Gard, Ardeche, Lozere, and Vaucluse, a bishop's palace, theatre, national college, seminary, normal school, and library of 50,000 vols. Manufs of silk, cotton, and woollen goods, bonnets and shawls, and a trade in grain and medicinal plants. Nimes was subjugated by the Romans 120 years B C, and ravaged by the Franks, Vandals, and Normans. In the 14th century it was ruined by civil and religious wars. In the 16th century it again suffered on account of its inhabitants having embraced Protestantism. In 1815, on the restoration of the Bourbons, it was the scene of a disgraceful persecution of the Protestants. It is the birthplace of Nicot, who introduced the use of tobacco (*tobacum Nicotiana*) into France.

NIMRI, a town of Asia Minor, pash Anatolia, about 23 m E N E Smyrna. Near it a monument has recently been discovered, consisting of a gigantic human figure, sculptured in bas-relief on the face of a rock.

NIMSHILLER, a township of the U S, North America, Ohio, on Nimshiller Creek, co Stark Pop 1,927.

NIMTSEN, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg and 20 m S W Breslau, cap circ, on the Lobe Pop 2,114. It is enclosed by walls.

NINA MILLS PRATINE, a township of the U S

North America, Missouri, co Callaway Pop 2,089.

NINIVAH, a famous city of antiquity, the ruins of which occupy an extensive space around the vil Numa, on the E bank of the Tigris, opposite Mosul, Asiatic Turkey, and 275 m N N W the ruins of Babylon. At Nimroud, numerous remains of antiquities have been discovered by the excavations of Layard.

NINTFIELD, a pa of England, co Sussex, 3½ m S W Battle Area 2,700 ac Pop 570.

NINGHA and **NINE KOUZ**, two cities of China, cap depts.—I prov Kan su, near the Great Wall, 210 m N N E Lan-Tehou.—II prov Ngan-ho, on an affluent of the Yang-tze kiang, 75 m S Nanlung, and having extensive manufactures of paper.

NINGO, a decayed Danish settlement on the Guinea coast, 38 m E N E Acera, adjacent to which latter is the village *Little Ningo*.

NINGOUA, a considerable town of Manchouria, on an aff of the Amoor, 145 m N E Hsin oola, and stated to have been the original seat of the reigning dynasty of China.

NING PO, a city of China, prov Che kiang, and one of the five ports recently opened to foreign trade, on the Fokia or Ning po river, the mouth of which is directly opposite Chusan, 95 m E S E Hang chow foo, on a tongue of land at the influx of an aff into the river, here crossed by a bridge of boats. Lat 29° 51' N, lon 121° 32' E. Pop estimated at between 200,000 and 300,000. The city, 6 m in circumference, enclosed by walls 2½ feet in height and entered by 6 gates, is surrounded by a fine plain covered with villages and water courses. It has well supplied shops, a temple of large size, hexagonal tower, 130 feet high, a missionary hospital, opened in 1843, an active trade in junk building, and a manuf of silks for export to Japan. It has been reported that about 870 junks come to it annually from Shan-tung and Lea-o-tung with oil, provisions, fruits, caps, cordage, horns, drugs, rice, and silk, 560 from Fokien and Hai nan, with sugar, alum, pepper, black tea, indigo, salt, rice, and dye woods, from Canton and the Straits, some vessels, and from the interior about 4,000 sm dl craft yearly, the total imports being estimated at 7,650,000 dollars annually. It exports wood and charcoal to Shing hai. It was taken by the British, without resistance, in 1841, when a ponderous bell, now in the British Museum, was captured.

NINIANS (Str), (vulg *St Rungans*), a pa of Scotland, co and 2 m S Stirling Area 70 sq m Pop 9,851. It contains the vills St Ninians and Bannockburn, at which tartans, woollen stuffs, leather, and nails are manuf, and it has several productive coal mines. In this pa three memorable battles were fought; 1st, on 13th Sept, 1297, between the troops of Wallace and the English who were totally routed, 2d, the famous battle of Bannockburn, and 3d, June 11th, 1489, in which James III of Scotland was defeated and killed by his insurgent nobles.

NINOVE, a town of Belgium, prov E Flanders, cap cant, on the Dender, 20 m S L Ghent Pop 4,500. It has breweries and manufs of linen.

NIO, Ios, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov and 17 m S W Naxos Area 20 sq m Pop 3,700. Length 11 m, breadth 5 m. Surface mountainous and rugged, and not enough corn is raised for home consumption, but some cotton, oil, wine, and honey, are produced. The poet Homer is stated to have died and been buried here, but of his tomb no vestiges remain.

On the W. side of the island is the town Nio, with the best harbour in the Archipelago, and some remains of the ancient *Ios*.

NIOIRA, a town of France. [*Nioma*.]

NIOIRY, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Deux-Sèvres, on the Sèvre-Niortaise, 34 m. E.N.E. La Rochelle. Pop. 18,727. It has a castle, a Gothic church built by the English; a market hall, two hospitals, barracks, a theatre, public library, public baths, a communal college, athensium, and botanic garden, with manufs. of woollen stuffs, gloves, shoes, leather, and confectionary; it is an entrepôt for the wines of the Gironde, timber, wool, hides, and cattle.

NIPHON, the principal island of Japan, lat. of S. part, 35° 26' N., lon. 138° 36' E., separated N. by the Strait of Matsmal from the island Jesso, S. by narrow straits from the islands Kjusiu and Sikokf, and S.W. from Corea by the Strait of Corea, 120 m. across. Shape irregular; length about 860 m., breadth varies to 200 m. Pop. uncertain. Shores steep, and greatly indented by inlets. A mountain chain traverses the island lengthways, its principal peak, Fusi, rising to 12,000 feet in height, but its elevation is mostly moderate, and its slopes are cultivated with care. *Nippon* contains the principal river of Japan, the sacred lake Fokonea, and several volcanoes. Products comprise wheat, barley, buckwheat, almonds, figs, popper, ginger, tobacco, cotton, and lamphor, with pearls, ambergris, an excellent breed of horses, gold, silver, copper, coal, naphtha, and porcelain clays. It is subdivided into 33 provs.; in it are Yeddo and Miako, the two caps. of Japan, and the seaport towns Osaka, Fittats, and Foyama.

NIPISINGO (LAKE), Upper Canada, British North America, is on the N.E. side of Lake Huron, nearly midway between it and the Ottawa river. Shape irregular; shores bold. Length 60 m., greatest breadth 35 m. It contains many islands, and discharges itself into Georgian Bay (Lake Huron) by French River, the navigation of which is impeded by numerous rapids; but E. ward it is separated by only a short portage from Turtle Lake and Little River, a tributary of the navigable Ottawa.

NINGUA, a town of South America, Venezuela, prov. Carabobo, 50 m. W.S.W. Valencia.

NIRIA, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, 85 m. E. Shiraz, with manufs. of arms, and iron mines.

NISMAPOOR, a city of Persia, prov. Khorassan, and in one of its finest valleys, 40 m. W.S.W. Meshud. Pop. estimated at 8,000. It is enclosed by a rampart and trench, about 2 m. in circuit. It is partly in ruins, but has a special trade in turquoises, raised from mines about 40 m. W.N.W. Iron and salt are also products of its district.

NISNIU-DEWITZK, a town of Russia, gov. and 34 m. W.S.W. Voronej, cap. circ. Pop. 1,900.

NISNIU-LOMOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 63 m. N.W. Pensa. Pop. 3,766. It has an annual fair in July, for leather, furs, wax, and drugs.

NISNIU-NOVOGROD. [*NISNI-NOVOGROD*.]

NISNOWA, a large vill. of India, Punjab, 37 m. N.W. Lahore.

NISI, a river of Sicily, intend. Messina, enters the Mediterranean near Ali, after an E. course of 10 m.; on its banks are the vill. Fiume di Nisi, and some productive, though now unwrought, mines of copper, lead, alum, silver, and marcasite.

—II. a vill. of Greece, Morea, gov. Messenia, 7 m. W. Calamata, in an unhealthy neighbourhood.

NISIA or **NIZKEN**, a vill. of N. Syria, pash. and 63 m. N.E. Aleppo, W. the Euphrates, and where Ibrahim Pasha defeated a Turkish force in 1830.

NISIN or **NIZIN**, a town or vill. of Asiatic

Turkey, pash. and 90 m. S.E. Diarbekir. It has an ancient triumphal arch and other antiquities.

NISIRA, *Nesia*, an island of Naples, 3 m. S.E. Pozzuoli, in the Gulf of Naples. Marcus Brutus had a villa on the island, which is now occupied by a quarantine establishment. Pop. 1,760.

NISMAZ, a city of S. France. [*Nisars*.]

NISSA, *Naisusa*, a fortified city of Servia, on the Nissava, an aff. of the E. Morava, with celebrated warm baths, 130 m. S.E. Belgrade. Pop. 10,000. 7

NISSEAVA, a river of Servia, after a W. course of 90 m., joins the Morava, 8 m. W. Nissa.

NISSUM-FIORD, an inlet of Denmark, on the W. coast of Jutland, amt. and 15 m. N. Kunkloplag, 13 m. in length, by 4 in breadth, and with the vill. Sønder Nissum on its S. side.

NISSELRODE, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 12 m. E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,680.

NIRN, a river of Scotland, rises in co. Ayr, and after a S.E. course of about 60 m., past New Cumnock, Kirkcconnell, Sanguhar, Thornhill, and Dumfries, joins Solway Firth 8 m. S. Dumfries, by an estuary 5 m. in width. Principal affluents, the Skair and Cairn from the W. Its valley, Nithsda's, forms the W. part of co. Dumfries.

NITI-GHAUT, a pass across the Himalaya, between Tibet and the British dist. Kumaon, and in one part 16,314 feet in elevation above the sea. The village Niti, on its S. side, is in lat. 30° 47' N., lon. 79° 56' E.

NIROW, a pa. of the Isle of Wight, at its S. extremity, 8 m. S. Newport. Ac. 1,170. Pop. 684.

NITSHILL, a vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 3 m. S.E. Paisley. In 1851, 50 lives were lost in a colliery here by fire damp.

NIVE, a river of S. France, dep. B.-Pyrenées, rises in the Pyrenées, 10 m. S. St Jean-Pied-du-Port, after a N.N.W. course of 45 m. past St Jean and Ustaritz, joins the Adour close to Bayonne.

NIVELLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 25 m. E.N.E. Valenciennes. Pop. 1,570.

NIVELLE, a river rising in Spain, prov. Navarre, near the abbey of Urdache, and flowing N.W. 20 m. through dep. B.-Pyrenées into the Bay of Biscay at St Jean-de-Luz, near which the British army, under Wellington, crossed the Nivelle, after carrying the French posts, 1813.

NIVELLES (Flem. Nyvel), a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, cap. arrond., 17 m. S. Brussels. Pop. 7,926. It has a church, manufs. of woollens, coarse lace, cotton, and linen cloths.

NIVERNAIN, an old prov. of France, near its centre, now composing the dep. Nièvre, and part of Cher. The canal of Nivernais, 45 m. in length, connects the Loire with the Yonne and the Seine.

NIVILLAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 27 m. S.E. Vannes. Pop. 2,999.

NIXBOFF (GROB), a vill. of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 33 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz. Pop. 5,630. It has manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, and mineral baths.

NIZA, a town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, comares and 21 m. N.W. Portalegre, near the Tagus. Pop. 2,350.

NIKA or **NITZA**, a vill. of European Turkey, Albania, on the Bay of Delvino, opposite Corfu.

NIRAMPATAM, a maritime town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 50 m. S.S.E. Guntoor, with an active coasting trade. It is the chief place of a subdivision of the same name, with a pop. of 24,646.

NIKAM'S DOMINIONS, India. [*HYDERABAD*.]

NIZIER (St), several comms. and vills. of France. —I. (*de Fornas*), dep. Loire, 16 m. S. Moulins. Pop. 1,376. —II. (*d'Azeryne*), a market town, dep. Rhone, cap. cant., 14 m. W.N.W. Villefranche.

Pop. 1,669.—III. (*de Bonchew*), dep. Ain, 17 m. S.W. Bourg. Pop. 1,665.

NINJA, a city of Italy. [NICE.]

NINJA-MONTERRATO, a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. and 17 m. S.W. Alessandria, on the Belbo. Pop. 5,100. It has silk-spinning, and trade in wine.

NJURUNDA, a river of Sweden, len Hernösand, after an E. course of 170 m., enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 8 m. S.E. Sundsvall. At its mouth are the village and harbour of Njurunda.

NOAILLES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Oise, cap. cant., 9 m. S.E. Beauvais. Pop. 900.

NOALE, a market town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 14 m. N.E. Padua, cap. dist. P. 3,300.

NOBBE, a pa. of Ireland, Leitner, co. Meath, 12 m. N.N.W. Navan. Area 10,488 ac. Pop. 2,295; do. of vill. 266.

NOBEND-JAN, a ruined city of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, N. of Kaseroon.

NOBLE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Indiana. Area 493 sq. m. Pop. 7,946.

NOBLEBONOUGH, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, 32 m. S.E. Augusta, at the head of the Damariscotta. Pop. 1,468.

NOBRA, a division of Middle Tibet, elevation mostly above 11,000 feet, but populous, well cultivated, and having a fort and vill. in lat. 28° 38' N., lon. 77° 10' E.

NOBRIA, *Nuceria Camellaria*, a decayed town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 21 m. E. Perugia. Pop. 2,600. It is the seat of a bishopric, founded in 462. Near it are some mineral baths.—II. a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra I., 11 m. N.W. Nicastro. Pop. 2,330.

NOBRIA DEL PAGANI, *Nuceria Alfaterna*, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, on the Sarno, 8 m. N.W. Salerno. Pop. 7,400. It has a citadel, monasteries, hospital, cavalry barracks, and manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics.

NOCI, a town of Naples, prov. and 29 m. S.E. Bari. Pop. 8,000. It has a large hospital, and an active trade in wine, oil, silk, and corn.

NOCKAMIXON, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 40 m. N. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,445.

NOCKHOLT or KNOCKHOLT, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. N.W. Seven-Oaks. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 578.

NOCTON, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. S.E. Lincoln. Area 5,340 ac. Pop. 510.

NOEL or MOU, an island off the S.W. coast of Java.—II. an island, Pacific Ocean, S. of the Sandwich group.

NOGAIK or OBITOCHNEJ, a town of Russia, gov. Taurida, on the Sea of Azov, 55 m. S.S.E. Orlikhov. Pop. 3,000, mostly Nogais Tartars.

NOGARO, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., on the Midou, 32 m. W.N.W. Auch. Pop. 1,390.

NOGAR, the E. arm of the river Vistula, at its delta in W. Prussia, leaves the main stream 12 m. N. Marienburg, and after a N.N.E. course of 38 m., enters the Frische-baff by several mouths.

NOGENT, several comm. and towns of France. I. (*de Bernard*), dep. Sarthe, 9 m. S.E. Mamers. Pop. 3,020.—II. (*de Ros*), dep. Eure-et-Loire, cap. cant., 9 m. S.E. Dreux, on l. b. of the Eure. Pop. 1,320.—III. a town, dep. H. Marne, cap. cant., 11 m. N. Langres. Pop. 2,634. It is the centre of manufactures of cutlery.

NOGENT-LE-ROTOU, a comm. and town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Eure-et-Loire, 31 m. W.S.W. Chartres, on the Huisne. Pop. 6,983. It has a communal college at the foot of a height

crowned by the ruins of a fortress, which was inhabited by Sully. Nogent was taken by the English in 1429.

NOGENT-SUR-SAINE, a comm. and town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Aube, 29 m. W.N.W. Troyes, on l. b. of the Seine, and on the railway to Montreuil. Pop. 4,487. It has trade in timber and flour mills, and was taken by the allies in 1814.—II. (*sur-Marne*), a comm. and vill., dep. Seine, 5 m. E. Paris, on r. b. of the Marne. Pop. 2,683. It has manufs. of chemical products, and a steam engine for supplying the water of the Marne to the neighbouring cantons.

NOHOVALL or NOUGHILL, numerous pas. of Ireland.—I. Leitner, co. Westmeath and Longford, about 4 m. W.N.W. Ballymore. Area 15,169 ac. Pop. 3,273.—II. (*Dally*), Munster, co. Cork and Kerry, 6½ m. W.N.W. Mill Street. Area 17,373 ac. Pop. 3,036.—III. co. Cork, 4 m. E. Kinsale. Area 2,568 ac. Pop. 709, of whom 148 are in the vill.—IV. (*Kerry*), co. Kerry, 3¼ m. W. Castle-Island. Area 3,204 ac. Pop. 628.—V. co. Clare, about 2 m. N.E. Killenora. Area 4,661 ac. Pop. 243.

NOH, a vill. of India, dist. Goorgoon, N.W. provs., 40 m. S.W. Delhi. Pop. 5,511.

NOIRMOUTIERS, an island of the Atlantic, on the coast of France, dep. Vendée, separated from the continent by a narrow channel, length 12 m., greatest breadth 3 m. It has rich saline marshes; soil fertile. It was taken by the Dutch in 1674, and by the Vendéens in 1793. This island forms a canton in the arrond. Sables, cap. *Noirmoutiers*, on the N.E. coast, with a fortress and a harbour. Pop. 8,263.

NOIST-LE-SEC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, with a station on the Paris and Strasbourg Railway, 5 m. N.N.E. Paris. Pop. 1,170.

NOJA, two towns of Naples.—I. prov. and 9 m. S.E. Bari. Pop. 5,400.—II. prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 13 m. S.S.W. Turri. Pop. 1,350.

NOKE, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. N.N.E. Oxford. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 140.

NOLA, a city of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 14 m. E.N.E. Naples, in a wide and fertile plain. Pop. 12,500. It has 16 churches, convents, hospitals, a royal college and seminary, and cavalry barracks. Nola was anciently one of the largest cities of *Magna Græcia*, besieged by Hannibal after the battle of Cannæ, and was the place where Augustus and M. Agrippa died.

NOLAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, on the Cuzance, 10 m. W.S.W. Beaune. Pop. 2,104. It has manufs. of hats and leather.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Nièvre, 11 m. N.E. Nevers. Pop. 1,730.

NOLT, a town of Sardinia, Genoa, prov. and 9 m. S.S.W. Savona, on the Gulf of Genoa. P. 1,975.

NOLIKAI, a town of Russia, gov. and 62 m. S. Viatska, cap. circ., on the Kurokhon. Pop. 1,870.

NELSON, one of the Færoe isls., E. of Sandoe, 6 m. in length by 2 in breadth, with a village.

NELOTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. W.N.W. Haverford-West. Pop. 245.

NOLFE, a town of Hindostan, Gwalior dom., 29 m. W.S.W. Oojein. Pop. 5,000.

NOMBRE-DE-DROS, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 60 m. E. Durango. Pop. 6,800. Near it are some rich silver mines.—II. a port of America, New Granada, dep. Isthmus, on the Caribbean Sea, 40 m. N.E. Panama.

NOMENT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., on the Sèlle, here crossed by a 7-arched bridge, 14 m. N. Nancy. P. 1,324.

NOSA, *Anosa*, a decayed town of Dalmatia, circ. and 9 m. N. Zara, on a small island. P. 618.

NOUARGUES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, on the Avere, 18 m. S. Evreux. P. 1,410.

NOUASTOLA, a vill. of North Italy, duchy and 8 m. N.E. Modena, cap. cant., on the Panaro. Pop. 2,200.

NOX, a vill. of Sardinia, div. Turin, prov. Pinerolo, cap. mand., 12 m. S.W. Turin. Pop. 1,680.

NOINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7 m. E.S.E. Canterbury. Area 3,680 ac. Pop. 875.

NOIRTON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, on the Bandat, 23 m. N. Périgueux. Pop. 3,768. It has a church, college, and hospital, large hot-blast furnaces, and manufs. of cutlery.

NOGAIHERA or **NOUKA-HIVA**, the largest of the Marquesas Isles, Pacific Ocean, near the centre of the group, lat. of W. Point, 8° 53' S., lon. 129° 49' W. Length 18 m. Surface mountainous, and richly wooded. Pop. 18,000. (?)

NOOK, a cape and river of Africa. [Nux.]

NOORABAD, a vill. of India, dom. and 18 m. N.N.W. Gwalior, and near which is a garden laid out by the emperor Aurangzebe.

NOORDBOEK, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Groningen, 13 m. E. Groningen. Pop. 1,350.

NOORDWIJK-BINKEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, in the Dunes, 7 m. N.W. Leyden. Pop. 2,000.—Near it is *Noordwijk Am-see*.

NOOKA SOUND, an inlet of British America, on the W. coast of Vancouver Island, lat. 49° 55' N., lon. 120° 34' W., forming an excellent harbour 10 m. across, with deep water, and numerous islets.

NORA, a town of Sweden, len and 18 m. N.N.W. Örebro, with iron works. Pop. 750.

NORRÄS, an iron-mining town of Sweden, len and 26 m. N.N.W. Westerås.

NORRURY, a chapelry of England, co. Chester, 4 m. S.S.E. Stockport. Pop. 848, chiefly employed in cotton and silk weaving, and in coal mines.—II. a pa., co. Derby, 4 m. W.S.W. Ashborne. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 478.—III. a pa., co. Salop, 4 m. N.N.E. Bishop's Castle. Area 4,980 ac. Pop. 373.—III. a pa., co. Stafford, 4½ m. S.S.W. Eccleshall. Area 5,270 ac. Pop. 368.

NORCIA, *Nursia*, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 18 m. E. Spoleto. Pop. 4,000. It has a trade in wine, oil, and agricultural produce.

NORD, a dep. of France, so named from its position in the N. of that country, formed of the old prov. Flanders, cap. Lille, on the frontiers of Belgium, and between the depts. Pas-de-Calais, Somme, and Aisne, on the German Ocean. Area 2,278 sq. m. Pop. 1,168,285. Surface generally flat, and watered by the Aa, the Scheldt, and its affluents the Scarpe and Lys, the Deule and Sambre, all navigable, and generally united by canals. Climate cold and humid. It has rich mines of coal, iron, turf, and bitumen. Soil very fertile, and well cultivated; it is beyond the limit of the cultivation of the vine, but produces wheat, hemp, lint, tobacco, beet-root, fruit, and vegetables. Horses and cattle of excellent breeds, and sheep yield valuable wool. Fishing is actively pursued. This dep. is the most industrious in France; its manufs. comprise thread, cambric, linen, lace, and beet-root sugar. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Avesnes, Cambrai, Douai, Dunkerque, Hazebronck, Lille, and Valenciennes.

NORDBURG or **NORDBURG**, a town of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, cap. amt., on the island Aken, 18 m. E.N.E. Apenrade, in Schleswig. Pop. 1,100.

NORDEN, a town of Hanover, landr. and 14 m. N.W. Aurich, cap. dist., near the German Ocean, with which it is united by a canal. Pop. 5,651. It has manufs. of linen, yarn, tobacco, and soap.

NORDENBURG, a town of Prussia, reg. and 48 m. S.E. Königsberg, near a small lake. P. 2,366.

NORDEN HOGA, a pa. of Norway, stift and 20 m. N.W. Christiania, with a vill. on the river Beina. Pop. of 8,000. *Norder* and *Suder-Oog* are islands of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, in the North Sea, W. Pelworm.

NORDERNEY, an island in the North Sea, Hanover, landr. and 20 m. N.W. Aurich. Area 5 sq. m. Pop. 800. Sea bathing establishments.

NORDHALSEN, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Rodach, 30 m. N. Baireuth. Pop. 1,424.

NORDHAUSEN, a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 38 m. N.N.W. Erfurt, cap. circ., on the Zorge. Pop. 11,008. It has Lutheran churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, 3 hospitals, an orphan asylum, and a theatre. Manufs. woolen and linen cloths, sealing wax, soap, and leather, and it has numerous distilleries and oil mills.

NORDHIM, a town of Germany, Hanover, principality and 12 m. N. Göttingen, on the Rühme. Pop. 4,680. It has manufactures of tobacco.

NORDHORV, a town of Hanover, landr. and 44 m. W.N.W. Osnabrück, on the Vechte. P. 1,750.

NORDKÖPING (Swed. *Norrköping*), a town and port of Sweden, len Linköping, on the Motala, near its mouth on the Baltic, 85 m. S.W. Stockholm. Pop. 11,440. It has manufs. of brass and hardwares, linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics, gloves, starch, paper, and leather, sugar refineries, oil mills, shipbuilding docks, and a salmon fishery.

NORDKYN, the most N. point of the mainland of Europe, 45 m. E. of North Cape. Lat. 71° 5' N.

NORDLAND, an amt. or division of Norway, between lat. 65° and 70° N., lon. 12° and 22° E. Area 7,100 sq. m. Pop. 63,500. Chief town Bodø.—II. the N. division of Iceland.

NÖRDLINGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, cap. presid., on the Eger, 60 m. S.W. Nurnberg, on railway to Oettingen. Pop. 6,777. It was formerly a free imperial town, it has a Gothic cathedral, town-hall, orphan asylum, and manufs. of leather, linen, woollen stuffs, and carpets, and a trade in feathers. In 1634, the Austrians and Bavarians defeated the Swedes and their allies here, and in 1796, the French here defeated the Austrians.

NORDSTRAND, an island of Denmark, off the W. coast of Schleswig, 15 m. N.E. the mouth of the Eider, length 4 m., breadth 8½ m. Area 20 sq. m. Pop. 2,600. North of it is the islet *Nordstrand-Moor*, separated from it in 1634.

NORRE (THE), a part of the estuary of the English River Thames, E. of Shoerness, is thus named. The Norre light floats on a sandbank, 4 m. N.E. Shoerness. Lat. 51° 29' N., lon. 0° 48' W.

NORREBERG, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. & 40 m. E. Stettin, on Lake Enzig. P. 1,624.

NORFOLK, a large maritime co. of England, on its E. side, having N. and E. the North Sea, S. Suffolk, W. the coas. Cambridge and Lincoln, and the Wash. Area 2,024 sq. m., or 1,295,360 ac., of which about 1,200,000 are grass and arable. Pop. 442,714. Coast line low, and but slightly indented. Surface level, or gently undulating. Principal rivers, the Great and Little Ouse, Nene, Waveney, Yare, and Bure. Climate dry. Soil in a few parts marshy, but mostly a light sandy loam, well suited to turnips and barley, which form the chief crops. Estates of all sizes, farms extensive, and mostly arable. Parks, woods, and rabbit warrens are numerous. Vast quantities of turkeys and geese are reared for the London market. Leases mostly from 7 to

14 years. Marl is the only mineral of consequence. It has manufs. of woollen fabrics, silk, and crape, stockings and other woven goods. The Norfolk, and branches of the East Anglian and Eastern Counties Railway traverse the co. County revenue (1848) 34,704*l.*, expenditure 33,534*l.* Norfolk contains 33 hundreds in diocese of Norwich and Norfolk current. Chief towns, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn, and Thetford. Its E and W divisions each send 2 members to House of Commons, and 8 mems. are sent by the above named bois. Reg. co. electors (1844) for E. division 8,507, for W. division 7,510. Under the Britons, Norfolk formed part of the territory of the Iceni, and under the Saxons, of the kingdom of East Angles.

NORFOLK, a co. of the U. S., in E. of Massachusetts. Area 350 sq. m. Pop 78,892—II. in S. E. of Virginia. Area 432 sq. m. Pop 33,036, of whom 11,400 were slaves.

NORFOLK, a bor. and seaport town of the U. S., North America, Virginia, on Elizabeth river, 8 miles above Hampton roads, Chesapeake Bay Pop 14,826. It occupies a low site, and is irregularly built, with numerous churches and schools, and near it a marine hospital, and Gosport U. S. navy yard. Its harbour has 18 feet water, and is defended by two forts. Trade considerable—II a township of Connecticut, 30 m W N W. Hartford. Pop 1,641—III a township of New York, co. St. Lawrence, on Rachel river Pop 1,733

NORFOLK, a township and fort of Upper Canada, British North America, co. Norfolk, dist. and 54 m. E S E London, on the N. coast of Lake Erie.

NORFOLK BAY, Tasmania, an inlet on the S. E. coast of Van Diemen Land, dist. Richmond, 20 m E Hobart Town, and nearly land-locked by Forester and Tasman peninsulas. It has deep water, and contains several islets—II (*Island*), Pacific Ocean, between New Zealand and New Caledonia, in lat 29° S., lon. 168° 10' E, about 1,200 m. E N E. Sydney. The island is 5 m long by 2½ m. in breadth. Area 8,960 ac. In its centre is Mount Pitt, double summit is 1,050 feet above the level of the sea. The island is well watered and fertile. Climate healthy. It was discovered by Captain Cook, and is appropriated as a penal colony for the most heavily sentenced British convicts.—III. (*New*), a dist. of Tasmania, having N E and S the dists. Clyde, Richmond, and Hobart Town. Area about 1,500 sq. m. Surface is rocky and barren, but it comprises fertile tracts along the Jordan, and the Derwent, which is its chief river, and on which are the settlements Hamilton and New Norfolk, 21 m W N W. Hobart Town. A hundred and pa. of the dist. have the same name—IV. (*Plains*), a dist. of Tasmania, having N Bass Strait, E and S. the dists. Launceston, Campbell-town, and Clyde, and W an unsettled country. Area 2,250 sq. m. Surface rugged. Principal rivers, the Mersey, Rubicon, West, and Liffey. Principal towns, Latour and Westbury. On its coast are forts Frederick and Sorell.—*New Norfolk* is the name formerly applied to the coast line of Russian America, from Admiralty Bay to Baranov Island; and *Norfolk Sound*, on this coast, is a bay on the W. side of King George III. Archipelago, on which is the Russian town Sitka or New Archangel.

NORGE, the Norwegian name of NORWAY.

NORHAM or NORHAMMARIE, a pa. of England, in the N. of co. Northumberland, on the Tweed. Area 18,810 ac. Pop. 4,289

NORIC ALPS, that portion of the chain stretching from the Rhetian Alps, lon 12° 15' E., in an E. Direction to Vienna and Presburg, and covering, with its ramifications, Styria, Salzburg, S. Austria, and a part of Carinthia, all which provinces were comprised in the ancient *Noricum*.

NORNA, a large vill. of Russia, gov. Saratov. Pop 4,300, mostly Lutherans.

NORLAND, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 2½ m. S. W. Halifax. Pop. 1,700.

NORLEY, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. and 5 m. S. S. E. Frodsham. Pop 698

NORMANBY, several peas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 7 m. W S W. Market-Raisen. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 514.—II. co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. W. S. W. Pickering. Area 2,330 ac. Pop 198.

—III. (*on-the-Wolds*), a pa., co. Lincoln, 4 m. E N E. Market-Raisen. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 149.

NORMANBY, a maritime co. of South Australia, Victoria, 100 m. W. Port-Philip. Area 3,125 sq. m. Pop 2,267. Chief towns, Portland, Belfast, and Warnambool.

NORMANDY (French *Normandie*), an old prov. of France, in the N. W., the cap. of which was Rouen. It is now divided into the depts Seine-Inférieure, Eure, Calvados, Manche, and Orne. This country was taken by the Normans in the 9th century. It belonged to Britain till 1204, when it was united to France. It was again taken by the English in 1419, and maintained by them till 1425.

NORMAN ISLES comprise the Channel Islands, Jersey, Guernsey, etc., which see. They are the sole portions of Normandy yet remaining to England, to which kingdom they have uninterruptedly belonged since the Conquest.

NORMANTON, several pas. of England—I. co. and 2 m. S. Derby. Area 1,660 ac. Pop 385—II. co. Lincoln, 7 m. N. N. E. Grantham. Area 1,540 ac. Pop 179—III. co. Rutland, 5 m. E S. E. Otham. Area 2,450 ac. Pop 55—IV. co. York, West Riding, 3½ m. E N E. Wakefield, and connected with York, etc., by the North Midland Railway. Area 4,110 ac. Pop. 1,288—V. (*on-Soar*), co. and 11 m. S. S. W. Nottingham. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 393—VI. (*South*), co. Derby, 24 m. L. N. E. Altherton. Area 1,730 ac. Pop. 1,340. VII. (*on Trent*), co. Notts, 3½ m. E S. E. Tuxford. Area 1,110 ac. Pop 388

NORON, several communes and market towns of France, the principal, *Noroy-le-Bourg*, dep. H. Saône, cap. cant. 7 m. E. Vaulx. Pop. 1,233

NORREVI-FORTIS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas de-Calais, cap. cant. 10 m. W. N. W. Bethune. Pop. 1,480.

NORRTJÄR, a seaport town of Sweden, len and 37 m. N. E. Stockholm, on the Baltic. P. 1,080.

NORRIDGEWOCK, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, cap. co. Somerset, 26 m. N. Augusta. Pop. 1,848

NORRISBORO, a vill. of Scotland, co. Perth, 8 m. W. N. W. Stirling. Pop. 750.

NORRISTOWNS, a bor., T. S., North America, Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill River, here crossed by a good bridge, 83 m. E S. E. Harrisburg. Pop. 6,024—II. a vill., Arkansas, cap. Pope co., 71 m. N. W. Little Rock. Pop. 1,136.

NORRKPING, Sweden. [NORDKÖPING.]

NORRLAND, Norway. [NORDLAND.]

NORT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., on the Erdre, 16 m. N. N. E. Nantes. P. 1,566.

NORTH ADAMS, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 105 m. W. N. W. Boston. Pop. 3,000.

NORTHALL, a hamlet of England, co. Bucks, pa. Eddisbury, 3 m. N. N. E. Ivinghoe. Pop. 544

NORTHALLERTON, a parl. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. and 30 m. N.N.W. York, West Riding, on the Great North of England Railway, in the vale of the Wharfe. Area of pa. 13,100 ac. Pop. 5,238; ds. of parl. bor. 4,993. It sends 1 member to House of Commons. In the vicinity is "Standard Hill," so called from the famous "Battle of the Standard," in which the English defeated the Scotch in 1138.

NORTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 1½ m. W.N.W. Bideford. Area 2,740 ac. Pop. 3,880

NORTHAMPTON, a parl. and munic. bor. and town of England, cap. co., on the navigable Nene, and on the Peterborough branch of the London and North Western Railway, 4½ m. N.E. Blisworth. Area, comprising 4 pss., 1,520 ac. Pop. 26,667. The town, chiefly N. and E. the river, has a spacious market square. All Saints' church, near the centre of the town, is of Grecian architecture; St Sepulchre's is one of the 4 remaining round churches, built, as supposed, by the Knights Templars; St Giles' is of early architecture; and St Peter's was erected about the time of the Conquest; St Thomas' poor's hospital, founded in 1450; St John's hospital, the co. hall, and anc. town hall, containing some good paintings; co. infirmary, and lunatic asylum, a union workhouse, theatre, barracks, endowed grammar school, a dissenting chapel, and several ancient chapels. **Northampton** is the chief seat of the boot and shoe manu. in England, the produce being sent to London and other large towns. Leather dressing, saddlery, brass and iron works, and some manu. of lace and hosiery, also employ the pop. The town has several banks and newspapers. Corp. revenue (1848) 6,964. **Northampton** is the principal place of election for the co., and sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 2,390. Several parliaments have been held here, which, for a short period, was the seat of a university. In 1460, the Earl of Warwick gained here a great victory over the Lancastrians, in the meadows on the Nene, immediately S. the town. In 1642, it was fortified by Lord Brooke for the Parliament. In 1675, it was mostly destroyed by fire.

NORTHAMPTON, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of North Carolina. Area 480 sq. m. Pop. 13,335.—II. in E. of Pennsylvania. Area 418 sq. m. Pop. 40,236.

NORTHAMPTON, several tnsps., U. S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, cap. co. Hampshire, on the Connecticut River, 14 m. N. Springfield. Pop. 5,378. It is connected with Hadley by a handsome bridge, and Newhaven by canal.—II. New Jersey, co. Burlington, and containing 3,061 inhabs., with the vill. Mount Holly, and several distilleries and paper factories.—III. Pennsylvania, 20 m. N. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,843.—IV. New York, 15 m. N.E. Johnston. Pop. 1,701.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, a central co. of England, having N. cos. Rutland and Lincoln, E. Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford, S. Bucks and Oxford, W. Warwick and Leicester. Area 1,016 sq. m., or 650,240 ac., about half of which is grass-land. Pop. 312,960. Surface diversified with gentle hills and vales richly wooded. Principal rivers, the Nene, Welland, and Ouse. Soil mostly a stiff productive loam. Climate healthy. Agriculture well advanced. Wheat and beans are the principal crops, but the breeding of heavy black horses, short-horned cattle and sheep, and the feeding of cattle, forms, with the dairy, the chief object of husbandry. Many of the pastures are unusually rich. The Grand Junction and Grand Union Canals, and the London and North

Western, and Northampton and Peterborough Railways, traverse the co. Co. rev. (1848) 18,261. **Northamptonshire** comprises 20 hundreds, and 306 par., in the diocese of Peterborough and Midland circuit. Chief towns, Northampton, Peterborough, Higham-Ferrars, Brackley, and Welingtonborough. It sends 4 mems. to H. of C. for co., besides 4 for its bor. Reg. co. electors (1848) for N. div. 4,931; for S. div. 4,715. Under the Britons, this co. was inhabited by the Coritani; under the Saxons, it formed a part of Mercia.

NORTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 4½ m. N.N.E. Chipping-Barnet. Ac. 3,180. Pop. 545.

NORTH BEAVER, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania. Pop. 2,404.

NORTH-BERWICK, Scotl. [BERWICK (NORTH).] **NORTHBOROUGH**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 7 m. N.N.W. Peterborough. Area 710 ac. Pop. 260.

NORTHBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. W.S.W. Deal. Area 3,490 ac. Pop. 880.

NORTH BRIDGE, a tnsnp., U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, 39 m. W.S.W. Boston. P. 2,230.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 22 m. E.S.E. Boston. Pop. 3,340.

NORTH BROOKFIELD, a tnsnp., U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, 60 m. W. Boston. P. 1,839.

NORTH BRUNSWICK, a township, U. S., North America, New Jersey, on the Raritan, and comprising New Brunswick city. Pop. 10,008.

NORTH CAPE, the extreme N. point of Europe, on an island off the mainland of Norway, in lat. 71° 11' 40" N., lon. 23° 50' E. The name is also applied to headlands in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Georgia, Brazil, and Van Diemen Land, etc.

NORTH CASTLE, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, 6 m. N. White Plains. Pop. 2,189.

NORTH CHAPEL, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5 m. N.N.W. Petworth. Ac. 3,600. Pop. 964.

NORTHCHURCH, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 1½ m. N.W. Berkhamstead. Ac. 3,890. P. 1,883.

NORTH EAST, several tnsps., U. S., N. America.—I. Pennsylvania, 10 m. N.E. Erie. P. 2,760.—II. New York, 53 m. S.S.E. Albany. P. 1,553.

NORTH-EAST-PASS or BALISE, is a vill. of the U. S., North America, Louisiana, on the S. side of the Pass of same name. Pop. 200, mostly pilots.

NORTHEN, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 4½ m. W. Stockport. Area 3,910 ac. Pop. 1,369.

NORTHERN CIRCARS, a prov. of British India, extending along the W. side of the Bay of Bengal, from lat. 16° to 30° N. Area 17,000 sq. m., 1-5th of which is estimated to be in cultivation, 2-5ths pasture, and the rest woody and barren wastes. Climate hot, with scorching winds, and malarious. Prov. divided into five circars. Pop. 2,995,481, all Hindoos; but consisting of two distinct nations, the Teluga and Orissa, formerly separated by the Godavery, but now intermixed. The towns and villa. are chiefly of mud, the roads are bad, and the cultivation of the district is in a low state. The prov. was annexed to British India in 1767, by Lord Clive.

NORTHFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 5 m. S.E. Hales-Over. Ac. 5,880 ac. P. 2,460.

NORTHFIELD, several tnsps., U. S., N. America.—I. Vermont, 10 m. S.S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 2,922.—II. New York, 3 m. N. Richmond. Pop. 4,020.—III. New Hampshire, 15 m. N.N.W. Concord. Pop. 1,232.—IV. Massachusetts, on the Connecticut, 68 m. W.N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,772.

NORTHFLEET, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Thames, 1½ m. W. Gravesend. Area 3,999

ac Pop. 5,068. It has docks for ship building, and adjoining it is Bosherville tea gardens.

NORTH HAMPTON, a township of the U S, N Amer, New York, 144 m. S Albany P. 4,261.

NORTH-HILL, a pa of England, co Cornwall, 6 m S S W Lanneston. Ac 7,640 P 1,193

NORTHILL, a pa of England, co Beds, 3 m. W N W Biggleswade Ac 4,210 Pop 1,364.

NORTH-HUNTINGDON, a township of the U S, North America, Pennsylvania, co Westmoreland Pop 2,570.

NORTHAM, a pa of England, co. Sussex, 6½ m W N W Rye Area 4,100 ac Pop 1,306

NORTHINGTON, a pa. of England, co Hants, 7 m N E Winchester Area 1,680 ac Pop 309

NORTH KINGSTON, a township of the U S, North America, Rhode Island, 21 m. S Providence Pop 2,971

NORTHLEACH, a pa and market town of England, co and 20 m E S E Gloucester Area of pa 80 ac P 1,352 The town manufactures woollens

NORTHMAVER or **NORTHMAVINE**, a pa. of Scotland, co Shetland, comprising the N part of Mainland, and a number of surrounding islands Area about 80,000 ac Pop 2,534 Roma's Hill is about 2,000 feet in elevation above the sea.

NORTHMOON, a pa of England, co and 6½ m W S W Oxford Area 1,910 ac Pop 375

NORTHOLT, a pa of Engl, co Middlesex, 2½ m S S W Hurrow-on the Hill Ac 2,230 P 614

NORTHOP, a pa. of North Wales, co and ½ m S S E Flint. Pop 3,567, employed in lead and coal mines, and fisheries

NORTHORPE, a pa of England, co Lincoln, with a station on the Lincolnshire Railway, 7 m N N E Gunthorpe Ac 2,390. Pop 179

NORTHOVER, a pa of England, co Somerset, ½ m N Ilchester Area 420 ac Pop 89

NORTH CHANNEL, a strait in the Atlantic, between Scotland and Ireland, breadth from Mull of Cantire to 1 m Heid, 14 miles.

NORTH-REIFF, a pa of England, co Norfolk, 8 m N N E Aylham Area 2,680 ac Pop 623

NORTH ROSSADENNY, Orkney Islands, Scotland, in lat 59° 23' 15" N, lon 2° 43' 38" W It has a lighthouse 140 feet above the sea.

NORTH SEA or **GERMAN OCEAN** (German *Die Meer*, Dutch *Noord Zee*, and *Germanicum Mare*), is that part of the Atlantic Ocean, bounded E by Norway and Denmark, S by Hanover, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France, and W by the British islands. By the Danes it is called the "West Sea," in reference to their position. On the N E it forms a wide arm called the *Skagerack*, 60 m broad, which separates Norway from Denmark. This again communicates Sward with the *Cattegat* or *Altageat*, a great arm of the North Sea, between Sweden on the E, the Danish isls on the S, and the peninsula of Jutland on the W. It is narrowest at its N end, and widest at the S. It communicates with the Baltic by the 3 straits called the Sound or Öre sund, and the Great and Little Belts, and by the Gotha Canal in Sweden which avoids these straits. The principal rivers which flow into the North Sea are the Thames, Schelde, Rhine, Rhine, Weser, Elbe, Roder, and Glommen, chief ports London, Yarmouth, Hull, Leith, Dundee, Dunkirk, Ostend, Flushing, Bergen-op Zoom, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Harlingen, Altona, and Hamburg. The navigation of a portion of it is impeded by sand banks. It affords a valuable supply of fish. [ATLANTIC-BALTIC]

NORTH SEWICKLY, a township of the U S, North America, Pennsylvania, 238 m W N W Harrisburg Pop 1,015.

NORTH STONINGTON, a township of the U S, North America, Connecticut, 48 m S E Hartford Pop 1,935.

NORTHUMBERLAND, the most N co of England, having N W Scotland (cos Roxburgh and Berwick), E the North Sea, S Durham, and W. Cumberland Area 1,871 sq m, or 1,197,440 ac, about 150,000 of which is arable, and 650,000 in pasture, exclusive of some mountain sheep walks. Pop 303,568 Surface in the W occupied by the Cheviot mountains and by wild moorlands, spurs of which stretch E ward through the co, but are separated by valleys, which on the E coast expand into broad level tracts. Coast line in parts very bold and rugged, in other parts indented by noble estuaries. Chief rivers, the Tyne, Coquet, Alne, Blyth, and Till. Climate variable, mountainous parts chilly and wet. Soil among the Cheviots a gravelly loam, producing the finest short pasture, among the other mountains a black peat, often swampy, and in the centre and E moist loams or clay. Agriculture well conducted. Wheat, oats, beans, barley, and turnips all yield the finest crops. Cattle, mostly short-horned, are bred and fed with acknowledged skill. The native Cheviot sheep possesses a deserved celebrity. The principal mineral is coal, for the export of which this co is pre-eminently noted. The pitmen are a well-paid, and greatly improved class. Lead and iron are also wrought. Manufs chiefly confined to Newcastle. The Newcastle and Carlisle, Great North of England, Newcastle and Berwick, and Caledonian Railways, traverse this county, and many small railways connect the coal pits with the rivers. Northumberland is divided into 6 wards, and 97 parishes in the diocese of Durham, and N circuit. Principal towns, Newcastle, Tyne-mouth, North Shields, Alnwick, Hexham, and Morpeth. The N and S divisions of the co each send 2 members to House of Commons, and its boroughs (exclusive of Berwick) send 4 Reg co electors (1845) for N division 2,000, for S division 5,260. Under the Britons, Northumberland formed part of the confederacy of the Brigantes under the Heptarchy it formed a part of the Kingdom of Northumbria.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a marit co of New South Wales, E Australia, having N the Hunter river, which separates it from the co Durham, W the co Hunter, S the Hawkesbury river, separating it from co Cumberland, and L the Pacific Ocean. Area 2,342 sq m Pop 13,335 Surface mountainous. Coal is a highly important product, and exported from Newcastle, on the Hunter, besides which town, this co contains Maitland, Singleton, Morpeth, etc. It returns two members to the New South Wales legislative assembly, one for the co, and one for its boroughs.

NORTHUMBERLAND, several cos of the U S, North America.—I in centre of Pennsylvania Area 431 sq m Pop 23,272.—II in E of Virginia Area 1,433 sq m Pop 7,346.—III a tnshtp, New York, 15 m N N E Ballston Spa P 1,776.

NORTHUMBERLAND (CAPE), South Australia, is in lat 38° 3' 00" S, lon 140° 37' E.—(Islands)

are off the E coast of Australia, lat 21° 50' S, lon 140° E.—(Isle), British North America, a bay

W of Cumberland Island, and N of Frobiush

Strait, its entrance in lat 65° N, lon 65° W.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, a division of

India, between lat 21° 17' and 31° 6' N, lon 73°

2 and 84° 40' E, which includes the non-regu-

lation districts. These provinces are distributed

into the following six divisions, which compre-

hend 31 districts.—Delhi, Meerut, Rohilkund,

Agra, Allahabad, and Benares Area 71,972 sq

m. Pop. (1855) 30,271,885. The non-regulation districts comprise the Sangor and Nerubda territories; the Butty territory, including Wuttoo; the pergunnah of Kota Kasim; Janisar and Bawur; the Deyrah Doon; Kunason, including British Gurkwal; Ajmere, and British Namsur. The administration of these provinces is conducted by a lieutenant-governor, who is appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The land assessment is framed upon the basis of two-thirds of the net rent, for a term of 32 years.

NORTH-WEST PASSAGE, a water-communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, to the north of the continent of America, through the Polar Sea. This passage, which for more than three centuries was the great desideratum of maritime nations, was discovered by Captain McClure, of H.M.S. "Investigator," in search of Sir John Franklin. The "Investigator" entered Behring Strait on the W. 5th August 1850, and reached the N. side of Banks Land, within 60 m. of Melville Strait, on the E. 24th Sept. 1851.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY is the name applied to British America, W. of Canada, the great lakes, and Moose rivers,—also to the Huron territory, United States.

NORTH WHITEHALL, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 95 m. E.N.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,955.

NORTHWICH, a market town of England, pa. Great Budworth, co. and 17½ m. E.N.E. Chester, on the river Weaver and the Grand Trunk Canal. Pop. 1,377. It has a church, grammar school, union workhouse, branch bank, dock yards for building flats, with manufs. and exports of salt, obtained from contiguous mines.

NORTHWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. E.S.E. Stoke-Ferry. Ac. 5,200. Pop. 1,397.

NORTHWOOD, a pa. of the Isle of Wight, 1½ m. W.S.W. West-Cowes. Area 4,270 ac. Pop. 6,048.

NORTHWOOD, a tushp., U. S., North America, New Hampshire, 20 m. E. Concord. Pop. 1,308.

NORTH YARMOUTH, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, on Casco Bay, 12 m. N.N.E. Portland. Pop. 1,131, employed in fisheries and coasting trade.

NORRIS, numerous pas., etc., of England and Wales.—I. co. and 4½ m. N.N.E. Gloucester. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 467.—II. co. Derby, 8½ m. N.W. Chesterfield. Area 4,630 ac. Pop. 1,356.—III. co. Durham, 2 m. N. Stockton-on-Tees. Area 4,890 ac. Pop. 1,725.—IV. co. Herts, 1 m. W.N.W. Baldock. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 399.—V. co. Kent, 3½ m. W. Faversham. Area 840 ac. Pop. 99.—VI. co. and 7½ m. E.S.E. Leicester. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 163.—VII. co. Northampton, 2½ m. E.N.E. Daventry. Area 3,260 ac. Pop. 679.—VIII. co. Suffolk, 7 m. E.N.E. Bury. Area 2,340 ac. Pop. 927.—IX. co. Worcester, 3 m. N.N.E. Evesham. Area 2,420 ac. Pop. 407.—X. (by Kemsey), same co., 3 m. S.S.E. Worcester. Area 2,005 ac. Pop. 639.—XI. co. York, E. Riding, forming a suburb of New Malton, with which it is connected by a bridge over the Derwent. Area 2,610 ac. Pop. 2,315.—XII. (Bassett), co. Wilts, 2½ m. E.S.E. Warminster. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 274.—XIII. (Bishops), co. Lincoln, 8 m. W.N.W. Market-Raiset, Area 4,240 ac. Pop. 484.—XIV. (Brise), co. Oxford, 4½ m. S.E. Burford. Area 3,140 ac. Pop. 720.—XV. (Carnock), co. Stafford, 6 m. W.S.W. Lichfield. Area 4,470 ac. Pop. 968.—XVI. (Cason), co. Hereford, 3 m. S.S.W. Weobley. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 268.—XVII. (Dimey), co. and 10 m. S.W. Lincoln. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 284.—XVIII. (East), co. and 13 m. E.S.E. Leicester.

Area 1,909 ac. Pop. 151.—XIX. (Fitzwarren), co. Somerset, 2½ m. W.N.W. Taunton. Area 1,270 ac. P. 639.—XX. (de-Hales), co. Salop, 8½ m. N.N.E. Drayton-in-Hales. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 390.—XXI. (under Hamdon), co. Somerset, 4½ m. N.N.E. Crewkerne. Area 890 ac. P. 504.—XXII. (Hook), co. Oxford, 5 m. N.N.E. Chipping-Norton. Area 3,730 ac. P. 1,496.—XXIII. (Lindsey), co. and 3½ m. W.S.W. Warwick. Area 890 ac. Pop. 166.—XXIV. (Maireward), co. Somerset, 5 m. S. Bristol. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 113.—XXV. (Mandeville), co. Essex, 8½ m. W.S.W. Chelmsford. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 135.—XXVI. (Midsummer), co. Somerset, 9 m. S.S.W. Bath. Area 3,970 ac. Pop. 3,709.—XXVII. (on-the-Moors), co. Stafford, 4½ m. N.N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Area 3,940 ac. Pop. 3,327.—XXVIII. (St Philip), a small market town and pa., co. Somerset, 6 m. S.S.E. Bath. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 785.—XXIX. (Pudding), co. Norfolk, 1½ m. S.E. Fakenham. Area 600 ac. Pop. 21.—XXX. (Subcourse), co. Norfolk, 13 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 428.—XXXI. S. Wales, co. Radnor, 2½ m. N.N.W. Presteigne. Pop. 294.—XXXII. (Aings). [KING'S NORRIS.]

NORRIS, a township of England, co. Hereford, pa. and 8 m. N.E. Bromyard. Pop. 628.—II. a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. Campsall, 8½ m. N.N.W. Doncaster. Pop. 659.

NORRIS (CHIPPING), a pa., bor., and market town of England, co. and 20 m. N.N.W. Oxford. Area 4,780 ac. Pop. 3,368. The town has a church, grammar school, and almshouse.

NORRIS, two townships of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. Massachusetts, 33 m. S. Boston. P. 1,867.—II. Ohio, Summit co., on Ohio Canal. P. 1,479.

NORRIS SOUND, a large inlet of Behring Sea, Russian America, between lat. 62° and 65° N., lon. 161° and 167° W. Length and breadth at entrance 300 m. each. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1788.

NORRIS, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, 60 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 4,631. The vill has manufs. of hats and carpets.—II. Ohio, cap. co. Huron, 89 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 3,159.

NORWAY (KINGDOM OF), (Swed. *Norrige*, German *Norwegen*), a country of North Europe, united to the crowns of Sweden, and forming the N.W. part of the Scandinavian peninsula, cap. Christiania. It extends from Cape Lindesnes lat. 57° 57' 45", to the North Cape, lat. 71° 11' 40" N., between lon. 4° 50' and 31° 15' E., bounded E. by Sweden and Russian Lapland, W. by the German Ocean, N. by the Arctic Ocean, and S. by the Skagerack. Length 1,160 m.; breadth 7 to 260 m. Pop. (1855) 1,490,946. Area and pop. of the ams as follows:—

Ams.	Sq miles.	Pop. (1855).
Bastadshovns,	1,870	75,322
Agderhus,	1,268	129,428
Rederhus,	0,289	57,715
Christians,	9,441	108,791
Bustad,	4,790	89,216
Jarlberg and Lorange,	928	55,070
Bredberg,	8,274	79,591
Nedre,	4,308	68,128
Mahel,	3,045	61,212
Sandoy,	3,224	73,510
South Bergenhus,	9,200	115,000
North Bergenhus,	7,038	77,079
Bomsl,	5,545	51,214
South Trondhjem,	7,113	66,390
North Trondhjem,	8,820	60,770
Nordland,	15,067	65,212
Finnmarken,	17,556	45,528
Total,	181,807	1,392,471

Norway is composed of a series of elevated and barren table lands, called *Fjelds* or *Fjelds*, which extend along the W shores from the North Cape on the N, to the Nahe on the S, with an average breadth of about 80 m, to the parallel of Trondhjem, and thence expanding on the S to about 200 m in breadth. The mountains of Norway do not form a continuous chain or ridge, as usually represented, but, especially in the S, a series of broad plateaux, separated occasionally by deep and narrow valleys. The most characteristic of these table lands is the Dovre field, 3 000 feet in elevation, on which rises the mountain of Snechtatten, 7,820 feet above the sea. The culminating point of the southern or broadest portion is 8,500 feet above the sea, in lat 61° 30' N. In the N or narrower portion the Kiølen mountains assume more the form of a ridge, the highest point is Snihelma, 6,200 feet above the sea, in lat 67° 30' N. The W and N parts of the peninsula descend abruptly towards the W, while, on the other side, the mountains slope gently to the S. E. Skagerrakstinden, on the limits of the Sogne and Guldbrandsdal, is 8,670 feet, Lodal Kaiben, in the Sogne field, 6,673 feet, Gausta field, in Tollemarken, 6,182 feet, Folgefonden glacier, on the border of the stift Bergen, 6,200 feet. Scarcely one half the surface is under 2 050 feet absolute height and it is calculated that the proportion of arable land to the whole extent is not more than 1 to 10. The only plains are those formed by the table lands between the stifts Aggershus and Bergen, which extend from 60 to 80 m in length, and have an elevation of 9 000 to 4,620 feet. The mountains contain rich minerals, but, from the difficulty of transport and the want of fuel, mining industry is but little developed. The only mines in operation are those of silver, copper, iron, cobalt, and chrome. The chief product is iron, the mines of which are situated mostly in the Gulf of Christiansia. The silver mine of Kongsberg is at present one of the richest in Europe, and next to the copper mine of Kongsberg the most important in the kingdom. The principal valleys are confined to the F side of the peninsula, the longest is the Osterdal, watered by the Glommen, which, with its continuation the Solo and Ouddal, is 215 m in length. The next in extent, and the most fertile, is the Guldbrandsdal watered by the Tan-gen. Narrow belts between the coasts and the commencement of the plateaux, are the only low lands in Norway, the most extensive of these surrounds the Gulf of Trondhjem. The W shores are penetrated by an immense number of gulfs or fjords, which occasionally extend deep into the table lands. The chief of these are—from S to N, the Bukkefjord, Hardanger Trondhjem, Sultens, Ofodden, Forsang, and Vaaag firds. The most extensive gulf on the S coast is that of Christiansia. Numerous peninsulas separate the fjords, among the most remarkable of which are Cape Nord-Kya on the N, and Cape Stadt on the W coast. Some of the fjords form excellent harbours, but the immense number of mountainous islands and rocky islets which border the coast render access difficult. The largest of these archipelagoes are the Lofoden isls, separated from the continent by the Vest fjord, and further N the isls of Mageeroe, Soroe, Rmg valsoe, Hvaloe, and Beigen. Between these island groups and the continent there is a wide passage for coasting vessels. A great part of the E side of Norway is covered with lakes, said to number 30 000 in all, which, however, are generally of

small extent. Many of them are situated at great elevations in the table land, among these the Higdisee, 15 to 20 m long, is 3,400 feet above the sea. The lakes abound in fish. The river systems of Norway are of the utmost importance in the economy of the country, the smaller streams are employed in driving the machinery of mines, corn and saw mills, and in floating timber to the larger rivers, these serve also as the chief means of communication in winter, when they are covered with strong ice. The largest rivers are on the E slope of the plateau, flowing S to the Skagerrack these are the Glommen, Lougen, Fæmund, Laaven, Bema, the Namsen, and Tana. Ships enter the mouths of some of these rivers for 5 or 10 m, but none of them are navigable on account of numerous waterfalls (for), which all of them form. Of these the more celebrated are the Surpensas on the Glommen, near Fredrikstad, and the Hukausof, in the dist Telemarken, which falls 613 feet perpendicular. Voringsof, in the dist Hardanger, has a perpendicular fall of 870 to 930 feet.

Strindmavr, from its vicinity to the sea, has a remarkably mild climate, considering its northern position. The snow line is much higher than in corresponding latitudes in other countries, in lat 61° it is 5,300 feet and in lat 70° 4,480 feet above the sea. In Siberia the cultivation of grain ceases at lat 60°, while in Norway it extends to lat 70° N. The mean annual temperature at the level of the sea is, at North Cape, 32°, Trondhjem (lat 63° 30') 40°, Lillensvang in Hudanger fjord (lat 60° 45'), Christiansia (lat 59° 54') 41°, Fahl. The sea never freezes, even at North Cape but the shallow water of the Skagerrack is occasionally frozen in winter, about 1 8-th part of the surface is covered with perpetual snow, and vast glaciers descend from the table lands. The year is nearly divided between winter and summer. Spring is almost unknown, and the autumn is cold and rigorous, snow covers the ground from the beginning of November till the end of March. In January and February the temperature is usually from 14° to 18°, and often as low as 2 Fahr. Summer lasts from May to September, during which the temperature is often as high as 108° Fahr. In the month of March the surface is strewed with ashes, earth, or sand, by which means the snow is melted, and from this process, combined with the great heat and the length of the day 8 to 12 weeks are sometimes sufficient for sowing, ripening, and reaping the crops in the interior. The climate of the W coast, though milder than that of the S or the interior, is deteriorated by excessive humidity, the W wind, blowing over the Atlantic, carries moisture, which is intercepted by the mountains, and precipitated in the form of rain, to the amount of 70 or 80 inches annually, while the E wind brings extreme drought. The vegetation of Norway varies according to climate and position. Among trees the pine tribe is the most numerous. The fir, which is found in lat. 60° 20', at an elevation of 4,000 feet, and the pine (*pinus sylvestris*) form vast and valuable forests in Aggershus, Christiansand, and Trondhjem. The forests of fir extend N to the Polar circle, and those of pine beyond it. The oak forms fine forests in the amt Jarlsberg and Laurvig, and especially in Christiansand. The birch attains the highest northern latitude in lat 70° it grows at an elevation of 1,680 feet above the sea. Fruit trees are not indigenous in Norway, although the wild apple is common in the lower regions, and the cherry is widely distributed

Flowers are successfully cultivated in the gardens of the S. and W. The principal grain of Norway is barley; the other cerealia are cultivated only in favoured spots in the S. Barley attains the highest northern latitude, and the greatest elevation: in lat. 58° 24' it is grown at a height of 3,538 feet; the extreme limit of its culture is lat. 70°; but there it only ripens at an elevation of 55 to 100 feet; its profitable culture is confined to a narrow belt of coast land, and to the agricultural colonies of Mølselv and Barodal, in Nordland. The corn raised is insufficient for home consumption. The potato has of late been extensively cultivated. The rearing of cattle is the chief occupation of the population of the mountainous districts, who, like the Swiss, leave the villas, and spend the summer with their flocks and herds in the upper valleys. From the simple habits of the population, and the excellent climate, the value of life is understood to be high in Norway, except at Bergen, which is unhealthy, and where leprosy is prevalent. The horses, a small but hardy breed, are extensively exported to Sweden, England, and Scotland. Sheep are of an inferior breed, and yield coarse wool. In the N. the reindeer is the only resource of the Laplander. The most destructive wild animals are the brown bear, wolf, and lynx; these, with the fox and others, are hunted for their skins. The eagle is so destructive to sheep and lambs, that a private company is established for its extirpation. Game of all kinds is abundant, and there are no game-laws. The chief objects of the chase are the deer, elk, reindeer, and hare; the seal, which abounds on all the coasts, the fish-otter; and, among birds, the grouse, and the capercaillie. The coast literally swarms with sea fowl: the wild goose and elder duck are numerous; the swan appears on the S. coast in winter, and ducks of various kinds abound on the coasts, and in the lakes and rivers. In the small uninhabited isles off the N. coast, vast numbers of the eggs of sea fowl are procured. Fishing forms the most important branch of industry. Whales are occasionally taken on the coast of Finnmark; salmon abound in the gulfs and rivers; there are extensive beds of oysters on all the shores, and the pearl oyster is found in many of the rivers.

There are few manufactures in Norway. Brandy distilleries and saw-mills are the only extensive branches of industry; next to these are forges and metal foundries, the produce of which is exported in a raw state, except what is used in the manufacture of arms at Kongsberg, and in the manufacture of iron wire and nails. The manufacture of cloth, linen, and cotton, as well as the preparation of skins and leather, are almost entirely domestic. The other manufactures comprise those of glass, paper, oil, gunpowder, soap, tobacco, and sugar refining. Owing to the difficulty of transport, all the seats of industry, and the only towns, are on the coast, and chiefly on the Gulf of Christiania. Ship-building is actively carried on in the ports. In the middle ages, the commerce of Norway consisted exclusively in the exportation of fish, and this is still the most important article of trade. Next to this is the export of timber, which was commenced by the Dutch in the 16th century; and, lastly, the products of the mines and metal forges. The principal forests are in the interior; the timber is felled in autumn and winter, and is conveyed over the snow to the coast. Fish is exported from all the towns on the W. coast, but Bergen is the chief entrepôt. The most important

branches of this trade are dried fish and salted herrings. The principal mineral exports are iron, copper, and silver. The chief imports are salt, grain, and colonial produce. Commerce in the interior of the country is greatly impeded for want of means of communication; none of the rivers are navigable except near their mouths. There are good roads between the towns of the S. coast, and a railway is (1856) in progress from Christiania to Lake Mjøsen; but the usual communication is by sea. Among the numerous islands on the W. coast, there are violent and irregular currents, which render the coast navigation dangerous. Among these is the celebrated *Malström* or *Moakenes Ström*, the danger from which has, however, been greatly exaggerated. Regular communications have successively been established between the principal towns of the coast, from Christiania to Hammerfest, and steam vessels ply in the Gulf of Christiania, and on the Lakes of Mjøsen and Tyrifjord. Norway has a national discount bank and a mint.

Nearly the whole pop. of the kingdom are Northmen or *Normans*, with about 13,000 Fins or Lapps, who are of the Mongolian race. The chief occupation is agriculture and cattle-rearing. Silver, copper, and iron mining are carried on in 23 mining establishments. The Fins and Lapps live on the products of their reindeer; and the inhabitants of the coast on fishing. The Norwegian or *Norsk*, is one of the Teutonic or German languages, and is nearly allied to the Swedish and Danish. The constitution of Eldvold, modified by the Storting or National Assembly, is the fundamental law of the kingdom: its principal conditions are—that Norway is a free, independent, and indivisible state, only united under the same sovereign with Sweden. The freedom of the press is guaranteed. Lutheranism is the state religion, in which Lutherans are obliged to train their children. Other religions are tolerated, except Jews, Jesuits, and monks, who are excluded. The government is a constitutional monarchy. The kingdom is divided into five stifts, each of which has a bishop, and 340 parishes, to each of which a preacher is appointed. For administrative purposes it is divided into 19 ams. There are few countries in Europe where elementary instruction is more widely spread than in Norway; every peasant can read, and many can write and cast accounts. The law forbids the marriage of any one who cannot procure a certificate of confirmation, and this is only given to those who can read. Every individual of the age of 20 not confirmed is liable to be sent to a house of correction to receive the necessary instruction. In all the towns there are elementary schools, and many have Sabbath and private schools. Most of the towns have superior burgher schools. The chief seat of learning is the University of Christiania; there is a military school at Christiania, and a school of marine at Frederikshavn. Six normal schools are supported by the state. There are excellent public libraries, museums, and scientific collections, in the different towns. The principal literary productions are periodicals. Each commune is bound to support its own poor, and mendicity is punished as a crime. The state maintains magazines of reserve for grain, which is supplied to the inhabitants on payment of a fixed amount of interest.

In 1380, Olaf IV., King of Denmark, and heir to the throne of Norway, united the crowns of the two kingdoms, and this union lasted till 1814, when Norway was ceded by the King of Denmark,

and annexed to Sweden by the Allied Powers, at the treaty of Kiel, and the two crowns of Norway and Sweden were declared united on the 4th November 1814.

NORWESIAN, a town of the U. S., North America, co. Pennsylvania. Pop. 10,002.

NORWICH, a city, parl. bor., and river-port, of England, cap. co. Norfolk, and a co. of itself, on the Yare or Wensum, here crossed by 10 bridges, 18 m. W. Yarmouth. Area of city and co. 5,926 ac. P. 68,185. The city, about 5 m. in circumference, is bordered on the N. and E. by the river; elsewhere it was formerly enclosed by walls, flanked with towers, and entered by 12 gates, but these have been mostly removed. On the S. and W. several new quarters have sprung up, and most of the hamlets of its co., now form suburbs continuous with the city. Near the centre of the city is the castle, a massive quadrangular Norman keep, now used for a prison. On the castle-hill are the new co. gaol, and the co. hall. The cathedral, built between the 11th and 16th centuries, is 411 feet in length, 191 feet in breadth, and surmounted by a spire 315 feet in height. Around it are the cloisters, bishop's palace, deanery, and St Ethelred and Erpingham gates, connecting the cathedral with the city. St Peter Mancroft is spacious; St George, Colegate, St Lawrence, and St Saviour. There are, besides, the Unitarian, Independent, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Friends' meeting-house, a Jews' synagogue, and other dissenting places of worship. St Andrew's Hall, used for corporation and other festivities, and public meetings, was originally a part of a Dominican convent. The Guild-hall, containing a collection of portraits; the city gaol, the corn exchange, public library, theatre, cavalry barracks, and a workhouse, are among the chief edifices. The great hospital charity, rev. 13,323*l.* a year, supports many aged persons; and a grammar school. The boys' and girls' hospital, rev. 4,000*l.*; Doughty's hospital, Norfolk and Norwich general hospital, blind asylum, Norfolk and Norwich literary institution, art-union, and a mechanics' institute, are among the most conspicuous public foundations. *Norwich* was long famous for its worsted manufacture, but this has declined in favour of the West Riding of Yorkshire; and most of the yarns now wrought up at Norwich, are spun at Bradford, etc. Its principal manufactures are now bandanas, bombazines, shawls, gauzes, crapes, silk fabrics of various kinds, mohair, fringes, sacking, and horse-hair, fabrics; besides silk, worsted, and woollen mills, and one cotton mill. Norwich has also iron and brass foundries; saff, oil, mustard, and corn, mills; breweries and dyeing works. It has a branch of the Bank of England, and several private banks. It communicates by a canal with the Lowestoff navigation; and with Ely, Cambridge and London, by the N. and E. Counties Railway. Corp. rev. 14,928*l.* It returns two members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1848) 4,220. It is the place of election for the East division of Norfolk. Throughout the civil war it was garrisoned for the Parliament. Archbishop Parker, Dr Kay, Dr Samuel Clarke, and Beloe, the translator of Herodotus, were born at Norwich. The city is the seat of a triennial musical festival.

NORWICH, a city and township, U. S., North America, Connecticut, on the Thames, at the head of its navigation, 85 m. S.E. Hartford. Pop. of township 10,365. Its streets rise above each other in *terra*, up the declivity of a steep hill; and in its centre, in a large triangular space,

is the principal church.—**II.** a township, New York, cap. co. Chenango, on the Chenango, W. bank, 94 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 3,616.—**III.** a township, Vermont, united to Hanover by a bridge across the Connecticut, 42 m. S.S.E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,978.

NORWON, a parochial chapelry of England, co. Middlesex, 2 m. N. Hounslow. Pop. 2,698.—**II.** (*Upper and Lower*), two large villas, co. Surrey, par. Lambeth and Croydon, 6 m. S. London, with a station on the London and Croydon Railway. United pop. 6,046. They have two district churches, a school of industry for destitute children from London, a cemetery, and public gardens.

NORRA-SÄMREDA-DO-DESTERÅS. [*DESTERÅS.*]

NOSSEN, a town of Saxony, circ. and 19 m. W. Dresden, on the Frieberg-Mulde, with a royal residence. Pop. 5,472. It has manufactures of linens and shoes, and breweries.

NOAS-HAAR, a bold rocky point on the E. coast of Scotland, co. Caithness, 34 m. N.E. Wick. Under it is a vast cavern. It has a lighthouse in lat. 58° 28' 38" N., lon. 3° 8' 5" W., light revolving, elevation 175 feet.

NOAS-ISLAND, one of the Shetland islands, Scotland, E. Bressay, and separated from it by a narrow and dangerous sound. Circumference about 6 miles.

NOSSI BE, an island of the Indian Ocean, forming a dependency of Bourbon. Pop. with islets (1854) 15,178.

NOTOMOVE, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 34 m. N.N.W. Northleach. Area 1,530 ac. P. 195.

NOTLEY, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—**I.** (*Black*), 1½ m. S.E. Braintree. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 627.—**II.** (*White*), 9 m. N.N.E. Chelmsford. Area 3,030 ac. Pop. 613.

NORO, a city of Sicily, intend. and 16 m. S.W. Syracuse. Pop. (1856) 254,593. Is situated on a hill 2 m. from the sea. Has several churches & convents, council-house, hospital, lyceum, and a trade in corn, wine, oil, and sulphur. About 3 m. W. the town are the ruins of an amphitheatre, and of a gymnasium, and remains of ancient *Natus*, destroyed by an earthquake in 1698.

NORO (*VAL DI*), an old division of Sicily, comprising its S.E. portion, and now subdivided among the intends. Syracuse, Catania, and Caltanissetta.—A town and a headland of Japan, Isl. Niphon, are named *Noro*.

NOTRE DAME, numerous comms. and villas of France.—**I.** (*de Bondeville*), dep. Seine-Inférieure, arrond. Rouen. Pop. 2,530.—**II.** (*de Caucilly*), dep. Manche, arrond. Contances. Pop. 2,028.—**III.** (*de Monté*), dep. Vendée, arrond. Les Sables. Pop. 2,869.—**IV.** (*de Lièvre*), a town, dep. Aisne, arrond. Laon, near l. b. of the Souche. P. 1,274.

NORRA DAME BAY, Newfoundland, N.E. coast, is between lat. 40° 30' and 50° N., lon. 56° and 58° W., bounded N. by Cape St John.

NORRUDÅS, an island of Norway, stiff Aggershus, in Christiania fiord, immediately S. Tonsberg. Length 7 m., breadth 3 m. Pop. 3,606.

NOTTAWASAGA, a river of Upper Canada, British North America, dist. Home, after a N. course of more than 60 m., enters Nottawasaga Bay by an inlet at the S. end of Georgian Bay, Lake Huron.

NOTTINGHAM, a parl. and munio. bor., and manufacturing town of England, cap. co. Nottingham, and a co. of itself, on the Leen, close to its junction with the Trent, which is here crossed by a bridge of 19 arches, on railway 15½ m. E.N.E. Derby. Area of bor. and co. 2,810 ac. Pop. 87,407. It stands at the foot, and on the declivity of a rocky eminence. The town has a

market place, an exchange, with assembly rooms; co. and town hall, co. and ber. gaols, a general hospital, co. lunatic asylum, cavalry and infantry barracks, and theatre. Dissenting chapels, schools, hospitals, and other charities are numerous. *Nottingham* is the great centre of the lace and bobbin-net manufacture in England; besides which, it has silk, cotton, and flax-mills; manufactures of hosiery and machinery; large bleaching works, malthouses, breweries, dye works, and wire, pln, iron, and brass factories. It communicates by a canal with the Codnor iron and coal district. It sends two members to House of Commons, and is a polling place for the S. division of the co. Several parliaments have been held here; and hence Richard III. marched with his forces to Bosworth field in 1485.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, a central co. of England, having N. the co. York, E. Lincolnshire, and W. Derbyshire. Area 897 sq. m., or 535,680 ac., of which about 470,000 are estimated to be in grass, or arable. Pop. 270,427. Surface, except in the vale of Trent, diversified with gentle hills, and here and there exhibiting considerable remains of its ancient famous royal forest or Shire-wood. [SHIREWOOD.] Principal river, the Trent, and its affls., the Soar and Idle. Climate remarkable for comparative dryness, supposed to be owing to the Derby hills intercepting the moist W. winds. Surface mostly a light sandy, or a rich clayey loam. Agriculture well advanced. Limestone, and, in the W., coal, is abundant. The co. is the principal seat of the cotton hosiery and lace manufs. in England. It is traversed by branches of the North Midland, Sheffield and Lincoln, and Great Northern Railways. Comp. revenue (1948) 16,648*l*. Nottingham is divided into 6 hundreds, & 240 par. in the diocese of Lincoln and Midland circuit. Chief towns, Nottingham, Newark, E. Retford, and Mansfield. It sends 10 members to House of Commons, viz. 2 for the N., and 2 for the S. division of co., and 6 for its bor. Registered co. electors (1848) for N. div. 3,910; for S. div. 3,602. This co. formed a part of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia.

NOTTINGHAM, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New Jersey, 17 m. N.E. Mount Holly. Pop. 4,495.—II. New Hampshire, 28 m. E.S.E. Concord. Pop. 1,265.—Others are in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

NOTTING-HILL, England, co. Middlesex, is a suburban hamlet of London, pa. Kensington, on the Western Road, 4½ m. from St Paul's Cathedral. Pop. 8,337.

NOTTIXGTON, a hamlet of England, co. Dorset, pa. Broadway, 2 m. N.W. Weymouth. Pop. 104. It has a sulphur spring, baths, and pump-room.

NORRWAY, a co. of U. S., North America, in S.E. of Virginia, traversed by the river of same name. Area 264 sq. m. Pop. 8,437.—II. a vill., cap. above co., on Nottoway river, 45 m. S.W. Richmond.—III. a township, Michigan, 137 m. W.S.W. Detroit. Pop. 1,236.

NOUAILLE (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Creuse, 9 m. S.W. Aubusson. Pop. 1,440.

NOZIC, a vill. of France, dep. Haute-Vienne, arrond. and 7½ m. S.W. Bellac. Pop. 1,610.

NOUBUNGA or **AUREUNGA**, a town of India, British dist. Behar, presid. Bengal, 101 m. S.E. Benares. Pop. 3,075. It is the chief place of a thana of same name, containing 162 villa, and a pop. estimated at 160,630.

NOUBHARA, a town of the Punjab, Peshawar division, 18 m. N.W. Attock. The vicinity has been chosen for a sanatorium for troops in the province of Peshawar.

NOUBHARA, several small towns and villa. of the Punjab, Afghanistan, etc., the principal on the Cabool river, 20 m. N.W. Attock, and where the Afghans were routed by Runjeet Singh, in 1839.

NOUVION, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, 24 m. N.E. St. Quentin. Pop. 2,071, chiefly employed in manufs. of cotton and linen thread.

NOVAYA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 87 m. W.S.W. Kourak. Pop. 1,000.

NOVARA, *Novaria*, a city of Sardinia, Piedmont, cap. div., prov. and mand., on l. b. of the MORA, 27 m. W. Milan. Pop. 18,514. It has a castle, a cathedral, many other churches, convents, large hospital, two colleges, a hall of commerce, and theatre, with manufactures of silk and linen fabrics, hats, and leather.

NOVA SCOTIA, a peninsula of North America, forming a British colonial territory, between lat. 43° 35' and 45° 40' N., lon. 60° 30' and 60° 10' W., connected N.W. with New Brunswick by an isthmus 14 m. across, and separated on the N. from Prince Edward island by Northumberland inlet, and by a narrow strait from Cape Breton on the N.E., having on other sides the Atlantic and the Bay of Fundy. Estimated area 17,246 sq. m. Pop. (1851) 276,177. Surface greatly diversified, and well watered, but nowhere more than 700 feet above the sea. Coal abounds in its W. part. Rivers numerous, and Lake Rossignol in the S. is 30 m. in length. Shores irregular, abrupt, and present numerous harbours, with deep water close to hand. In 1751, there were in the province 799,310 acres of improved land, besides 40,012 acres of dyked land chiefly on the upper part of Fundy Bay, soil very fertile. Principal crops are wheat, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, turnips, and maple sugar. Live stock comprise sheep, 282,180; cattle 243,713, of which 86,836 were milch cows; 28,760 horses; and 51,533 swine. In the same year there were 81 weaving and carding shops, 11,096 hand-looms, 10 steam factories, 1,153 saw mills, 398 grist mills, 9 foundries, 237 tanneries, 17 breweries and distilleries, and 131 miscellaneous factories. The number of vessels engaged in fisheries 812, aggregate 43,393 tons, employing 3,681 men; boats 5,161, employing 6,713 men. Number of vessels arrived at the port in 1851, 3,226, tonnage 382,102, value of cargoes 5,527,640 dollars. Cleared out 3,265 vessels, tonnage 311,080, value of cargoes 3,542,310 dollars. Exports consist of coal, fish, gypsum, bark, hides, wood and freestone; and the imports of pork, beef, corn, tobacco, cotton manufactures, and wheat. Number of vessels owned and registered in the province 2,791, tonnage 168,792. In 1850, 114,463 chaldrons of coal was mined, 28,603 casks of lime burned, 2,848,400 bricks made, 79,795 tons of gypsum quarried, 400 tons iron smelted (value 4,685*l*). In 1851, there were 567 churches, and 1,066 schools, attended by 31,374 pupils. Has railway communication with Halifax and other places. The province is vested in a lieutenant-governor, a council of 12 members, and a legislative assembly, elected by 40*l*. freeholders, 2 members being returned by each of the 10 counties, and the rest by the towns, the principal of which are Halifax, the cap., and chief seat of commerce, Annapolis, Liverpool, Pictou, and Windsor. The colony has a high court of chancery, and forms, with Cape Breton, a bishop's see. Public rev. (1844) 100,630*l*. Nova Scotia was discovered by Cabot in 1497, subsequently settled by the French, who named it Acadia, and after many vicissitudes, finally ceded to the British in 1759.

NOVA ZEMBLA (properly *Novaya Zemlia*, "New

Land"), an insular region, in the Arctic Ocean, considered to be comprised in Europe, and dependent on the Russian gov. Arkangel, between lat. 70° 30' and 76° 30' N., lon. 52° and 68° E. Length estimated at 470 m., and average breadth at 56 m. It consists of two islands separated by the channel Matotshkin-shar. Surface on the W side rises generally to 2,000 feet, and in some places to from 3,200 to 4,000 feet above the sea, but the E. shores are comparatively low and barren. Black clay-slate and limestone are principal constituent rocks, as in the Ural chain, of which Nova Zembla may be considered an insular continuation. Its coasts are frequented by walrus hunters in summer, but nowhere permanently inhabited. Subterranean labyrinths of great antiquity have been discovered here.

NOVAWE, a Bohemian colony in Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 2 m. E. Potsdam. Pop. 1,773, who manufacture hemp and cotton stuffs.

NOVELDA, a town of Spain, prov. and 13 m. W. Alicante. Pop. 8,095, partly engaged in distilling and in manufs. of lace and confectionary.

NOVELLARA, a town of Italy, duchy and 18 m. N.W. Modena. Pop. 4,070. It is the cap. of a principality, annexed to Modena in 1737, and has an hospital, *podestà's* palace, some manufs. of silk and leather, weekly markets, and an annual fair.

NOVOMIATO, several towns of Poland.—I Prussian Poland, reg. and 32 m. W.N.W. Posen. Pop. 1,606.—II gov. and 47 m. S.S.W. Warsaw. Pop. 3,200, mostly Jews. It has a fine palace and grounds, and a Capuchin monastery.—III. prov. and 40 m. E.N.E. Plock, on the Soana. Pop. 500.—IV Prussian Poland, reg. and 39 m. S.E. Posen, on the Warta. Pop. 1,000.—V Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 31 m. E.N.E. Sautok.—VI (Kocmy), prov. and 39 m. S. Kielce, on the Vistula. Pop. 1,100. [NEW-TOX.]

NOVOSILA, two vills. of Austrian Italy.—I deleg. and 13 m. S.S.W. Vicenza. Pop. 3,900.—II (da Prave), on the Piave, deleg. and 17 m. N.E. Venico. Pop. 3,000.

NOVIS, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Toledo. Pop. 2,430. It has a large pt. church, an hospital, and manufs. of coarse woollen goods.

NOVIS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Bouches du Rhône, on the Durance, 19 m. N.E. Arles. Pop. 1,027. It is enclosed by high walls, flanked by square towers, and has silk mills.

NOVOGROD, a gov. of Russia, between lat. 37° and 61° N., lon. 30° and 40° E., having E. the g. rvs. Volodga and Yaroslavl, S. Tver, and N. Pskov, St. Petersburg, and Olonetz. Area estimated at 47,026 sq. m. Pop. 907,100. The surface has a gradual descent towards the N.E. Principal rivers the Volkhof, Vsta, Shekna, Molodga, and Lovat, and it comprises the lakes Belo-Ozero, Voye, and Ilmen. Climate generally severe; soil only partially fertile. Chief crops, rye, oats, and barley. Hemp and flax are raised for exportation, but timber constitutes the principal product. Few cattle are reared. Many of the pop. are employed in fishing, and the salt springs of Staraya Bousse furnish a sufficient quantity of salt for this gov. and that of Tver. Manufs. unimportant. It has a few copper, glass, tile, leather, and woollen cloth factories. The government is subdivided into 10 circles. Principal towns, Novgorod, Valdai, and Tikhvin.

NOVGOROD (Volkh, or "the Great"), a city of Russia, cap. gov., on the Volkhof, near its exit from the Lake Ilmen, 100 m. S.E.E. St. Petersburg. Pop. 16,000 (is said to have amounted to 400,000 in the 15th century, but since 1870, it

has fallen into decay). The town is divided into the Torgovaya or market town, and containing the governor's palace, and most of the shops, and warehouses; and the Sopoluskala. On the opposite bank of the Volkhof, enclosed by an earthen rampart and a ditch, are the kremlin or citadel, the cathedral of St. Sophia, and the archbishop's palace, with numerous monasteries and monasteries. It has a few manufs. of sail cloth, leather, and vinegar, and trade in corn. During the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries, Novgorod was a grand commercial entrepôt.—The canal of Novgorod, which joins the Vsta Volkhof rivers, is 5 m. in length, and obviates the navigation of Lake Ilmen. [NIGRI-NOVGORON.]

NOVGOROD-SEVERAKOVI, a town of Russia, gov. and 109 m. E.N.E. Tchernov, cap. dist., on the Desna. Pop. 8,000. It has an active trade in corn, hemp, and lime, and three large annual fairs.

NOVGOROD-VOLYNKI, a town of Russia, gov. Volhynia, cap. circ., on the Slutsch, 62 miles W.N.W. Jitomir. Pop. 4,500.

NOVI, three towns of Italy.—I Sardinia, div. Genoa, cap. prov. and mand., in the plain of Marengo, at the foot of the Apennines, 14 m. S.E. Alessandria. Pop. 11,000. It has a college, hospital, and manufs. of silk thread, and an active trade. On the adjoining plain, the French were defeated in 1799 by the Austro-Russian army.—II duchy and 20 m. N. Modena. Pop. 2,500.—III Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, dist. Campagna, 18 m. S.S.W. Capaccio-novo. Pop. 2,000.

NOVI, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, sanj and 40 m. W.N.W. Banjaluka.—II a maritime town of Hungarian Croatia, 12 m. N.W. Zeng, and the residence of its bishop. Pop. 2,050.

NOVI, a township of the U.S., N. America, Michigan, 25 m. N.W. Detroit. Pop. 1,351.

NOVI-BAZAR, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, cap. sanj, on an affl. of the Morava, 130 m. S.E. Bosna-Serai. Estimated pop. 15,000. It has a castle, mosques, and shops, but mostly built of mud.

NOVIDVOR, a market town of Russian Poland, prov. and 36 m. N.N.E. Bialystok. Pop. 578.

NOVIGRAD, a small seaport town of Austria, in the Hungarian Littoral, on the Morlacca channel, 22 m. S.E. Fiume. Pop. 2,500.

NOVIGRAD-VOLYNKI, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 62 m. W.N.W. Jitomir, on the Slutsch. Pop. 4,500.

NOVITA, a town of South America, New Granada, dep. Cauca, on prov. Choco, 51 m. E. the Pacific, and 130 m. S.W. Antioquia. Pop. 2,000.

NOVO-IRKANSK, Russian Amer. [SITKA.]

NOVOICHIMSK, a market town of Russia, gov. and 93 m. S.E. Kasan. Pop. 1,800.

NOVOCHERKASSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 110 m. E.S.E. Voronej, cap. circ., on the Choper. Pop. 2,000. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, flanked by bastioned towers, and has ship-building docks, and a considerable trade in timber.

NOVODIMITRIYEVSK or JULIA, a town of Russia, gov. and 105 m. W.S.W. Saratov, at the confl. of the Jelan and Berezyoga. Pop. 2,100.

NOVOEDZHOVKA or BLYSNOVA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 93 m. S.E. Koursk. P. 1,680.

NOVOGROD, a town of Russia, gov. and 80 m. E. Grodno, cap. circ., on a tributary of the Niemen. Pop. 4,067. It is enclosed by walls.

NOVODUBASSARI, a town of Russia, gov. Kherson, circ. and 43 m. N.N.W. Tiraspol, on the Dniester. Pop. 2,300.

NOVOI-OSKOL, a town of Russia, gov. and 92 m. S.E. Koursk, on the Oskol. Pop. 5,000.

NOVOYANOVKA or **TOCHERNIANKA**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 82 m. S.E. Kourak, on the Ostkol. Pop. 1,470.

NOVELI, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, dist. and 7 m. W.M.W. Lecce. Pop. 3,100.

NOVOMESTO, a town of Russia, gov. and 76 miles N.N.E. Tchernigov, on the Iput. Pop. 2,000.

NOVOMIROGOROD, a fortified town of Russia, gov. and 165 m. N.N.W. Kherson. Pop. 3,000.

NOVOMOSKOVSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 18 m. N.E. Jekaterinoslav, cap. circ., on the Samara. Pop. (1865) 10,560.

NOVOPETROVSKOYE, a market town of Russia, gov. and 55 m. N.W. Kherson, on the Bug. Pop. 1,730.

NOVO REDONDO, a seaport town and fort of the Portuguese possessions of S.W. Africa, at the mouth of the river Redondo, in the Atlantic Ocean, lat. 11° 12' S., lon. 18° 44' 40" E. The town is situated on the summit of a rock 150 feet above the sea, in a fertile district. The population are all free negroes except 8 or 10 Europeans.

NOVOSHNEY, a town of Russia, gov. and 68 m. S.E. Pskov, cap. circ., on Lake Podso. Pop. 2,000, mostly military pensioners.

NOVOSELITZA, a town of S. Russia, prov. Bessarabia, 27 m. E.S.E. Chotin. Pop. 3,500.

NOVOSIL, a town of Russia, gov. and 86 m. S.W. Tula, cap. circ., on the Naratch. Pop. 2,000.

NOVO-TOCHESKASSK, a town of Russia, cap. of the country of the Don Cossacks, on the Don, 240 m. E.S.E. Jekaterinoslav. Pop. (1850) 17,875. It has a cathedral, with numerous other churches, a market place, a college, with a library of 1,200 volumes, and a school.

NOVAGURH, a city of India, having its centre in lat. 20° 20' N., lon. 82° 25' E. Area 1,512 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 68,000. The raj is subject to the political agent of the S.W. frontier. Annual revenue 5,000 rupees, tribute to the British 400 rupees.

NOVANTAGURH, a town of India, peninsula of Kattywar, prov. Guzerat, 310 m. N.W. Bombay. The town is large, has an active trade, and manufactures cloth of fine quality, and the dyer of these articles are much admired. In the sea are beds of pearl-oysters. The town is the principal place in the district of Hallar, comprising 540 villa, and a pop. estimated at 207,680. Annual tribute to the British 47,250 rupees, and 77,547 rupees to the Guisowar. Near the town copper ore has been discovered in a range of hills.

NOVGONA, a town of India, Lower Assam, presid. Bengal, lat. 26° 21' N., lon. 92° 49' E. It is the principal place of a district of same name, with an area of 4,160 sq. m., and of a pop. of 70,000.

NOVODVOR, a town of Russia, Poland, gov. and 16 m. N.W. Warsaw, at the junction of the Vistula and the Bug. Pop. 1,500.

NOVSHARRA, a town of Scinde, 70 m. S.E. Roree, on the route thence to Hyderabad.—II. a vill. of the Punjab, 8 m. N. Lela. [NOUSHARRA.]

NOXUBEE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. of Mississippi. Area 678 sq. m. P. 16,299.

NOYA, a seaport town of Spain, prov. Coruña, 21 m. W. Santiago on an inlet called the *Ria de Noya*. Pop. 2,610. It has a small ship-building yard, and pilchard-fisheries.

NOVAL-MUSILLAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 14 m. E.S.E. Vannes. Pop. 2,395.

—II. (*Pontivy*), a comm. and market town, same dep., 3 m. E. Pontivy. Pop. 2,505.—III. (*sur-Villain*), dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 6 m. E. Rennes. Pop. 2,387.

NOTEN, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Sarthe, 17 m. S.W. Le Mans. Pop. 2,552.

NOTHES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Yonne, on the Serin, 10 m. S. Tonnerre. Pop. 1,873. It has manufactures of serges, coarse flannels, and worsted hosiery.

NOVOZ, *Noviomagus*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, 42 m. E.N.E. Beauvais, with a station on a branch of the N. Railway, N.E. Creil. Pop. 6,222. It has a cathedral, bishop's palace, an hospital, seminary, and manufs. of linens, tulle, cotton-hosiery, leather, and a brisk general trade. Calvin was born here in 1509.

NOZAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 24 m. N. Nantes. Pop. 3,365.

NOZHOV, a comm. and town of France, dep. Jura, cap. cant., 18 m. E.S.E. Poligny. Pop. 929.

NOZZANO, a market town of Tuscany, duchy and 4 m. W.S.W. Lucca, on the Serchio. Pop. 2,400.

NUAKHURU, a town of India, dist. Behar, 85 m. S.E. Benares. Pop. 2,305.

NUBIA, a country of E. Africa, on the Red Sea, between lat. 11° and 24° N., lon. 28° and 39° E.; bounded E. by the Red Sea, S. by Abyssinia, W. by Darfur and the Great Desert, and N. by Egypt. Area, with Kordofan, estimated at 300,000 (?) sq. m., and pop. at 400,000 (?) It is divided into Lower Nubia, extending from the frontier of Egypt to Dongola (lat. 18° N.); and Upper Nubia from Dongola to Abyssinia. *Nubia* is situated almost entirely in the valley of the Nile, which is here so narrow as to leave no space for cultivation on its banks, and the productive districts occur in the gorges between the mountains and on the islands. A desert of sand and rocks, with some small fertile oases, extends E. from Lower Nubia to the Red Sea. In Upper Nubia the country is more varied, the Nile here receives its aff. the Atbara or Tacazze, 165 m. below the junction of the white and blue rivers; between these rivers are situated the regions of Shendi, Halfay, and Sennaar, which contain vast fertile plains. The climate of Nubia is extremely hot and dry, but on the whole healthy; the plague is said never to have penetrated S. of the second cataract (lat. 22° N.). Besides the animals common to Egypt, Nubia has the gnaffe, and several species of antelopes and buds, which belong to the central plateau of Africa. Agriculture employs most of the pop. on the banks of the Nile and its tributaries, and artificial irrigation is resorted to as in Egypt. Chief products dhourra, barley, cotton, indigo, tobacco, senna, coffee, and dates. Cattle, sheep, and goats are reared by the Arabs of the neighbouring deserts. Manufs. are limited to objects for domestic use. An extensive transit trade is carried on with the interior of Africa and Egypt, in slaves, gold-dust, senna, and ostrich leathers. Snakin on the Red Sea is the only port. The Nubians belong to Arabian and Ethiopian races; the pastoral tribes on the banks of the Treazze and the Upper Nile, speak the Arabic language. Previous to the conquest of Nubia by Ibrahim Pasha in 1821, it was governed by a great number of independent chiefs; since then it has been under the dominion of Egypt.

NUDDA, a dist. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, in the delta of the Ganges, enclosed by the dists. Moorshedabad, Birbhoom, Burdwan, Hooghly, Jessore, and the 24 pergunnaha. Area 2,942 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 298,736. Soil highly fertile. Products comprise millet, maize, pulse, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, indigo, tobacco, hemp, and the mulberry is reared for food to the silkworm. Principal towns Nudda

the cap, on the Hooghly, 54 m N.W. Calcutta, and Kishenagar and Plassey

NUECOS (RIO DE LAS), a river of Texas, enters the Laguna del Madre, between the dists Refugio and San Patricio, 120 m N the mouth of the N Grande del Norte, after a S.E. course of 400 m

NUEZIL SOUS-PANAYAST, a comm and market town of France, dep Mame et-Loire, on the Layon, 10 m S.W. Saumur Pop 1,800

NULVA or **NEW SESCOVIA**, a small town of Central America state Nicaragua, on the Segovia river, 610 m N.N.E. Leon—II a town, Luzon (Philippines), on the Iago, in the N part of the Island—III a name of the Blewfields river, Central America [BARQUESMELO]

NUFVAS GRANDES and **NUTIVITAS DEI PRINCIPIS**, 2 ports on the N coast of the Isl of Cuba

NUEVITAS DEL PRINCIPIS, a harbour, with a vill, on the N.E. coast of the island of Cuba, 35 m E Puerto Principe, of which it is the port

NUYO SANTANDER, a town of the Mexican Confederation, cap dep Tamaulipas, on the river Santander 120 m N.W. Tampico

NUYO LEON, a dep, Mexico [LEON NUEVO] **NUFFIELD**, a pa of England, co Oxford, 7½ m W N.W. Henley on Thames Ac 2,280 P 201

NU GARIEP a river of S Africa, between the territory of the Cape Colony and the Hottentots, after a N.W. course joins the Gariep or Orange river near lat 29° 5 S, lon 24° 23 E It drains the divs Graaf Ruynek, Colenberg and Cradock

NUGGENAH a town of India, div Rohilkhand N.W. provs, in lat 29° 27 N, lon 78° 30 E Pop estimated at 30,000 It has manufactures of ivories

NUGUR KHAS, a town of India, dist Goruck pore, N.W. provs, in lat 26° 42 N, lon 82° 42 E Pop 600

NUITY, a comm and town of France, dep Cote-d'Or, 8 m N.E. Beaune Pop 3,317

NUKHA, a town of Russian Transcaucasia, gov and 80 m N.W. Shemakha, on the S slope of the Caucasus Mountains Pop (1856) 17,945

NULOHRA, a town of India, dist Backergunje presid Bengal, on right bank of the Ganges It is the chief port of the district

NULVA, a town of Spain, prov and 12 m S.W. Castellon de la Plana Pop 2,873

NULVI, a vill of Sardinia, cap mand, prov and 11 m E.S.E. Sassari Pop 3,100

NUMMLI, a town of the Punjab, on the Indus, 24 m E Kala Bagh Here are indications of excellent coal

NUN, a cape and river of Morocco, the river (or *Akassa*), forming a part of its S boundary, and entering the Atlantic after a W course of 130 m, 35 m S.W. Cape Nun, which is in lat 28° 46 N lon 11° 3 W—II the central branch of the Niger at its delta in the Gulf of Guinea Total length about 120 miles

NUN, a river of Vinchobria, E Asia, after a generally S ward course of 500 m, joins the bongari about 20 m N. Petoune On its banks are the towns Merghen and Tsaitkar

NUN BURNHOLM, a pa of England co York, East Riding, 3 m E.S.E. Pocklington Area 2,120 ac Pop 263

NUNDA, a township of the U.S., North America a New York, 18 m N Angelica Pop 318

NUNDROO, a strong hill-fort of S India, dom Mysore, 81 m E Bangalore It was stormed and taken by the British in 1791

NUNEATON, a pa and market town of England, co Warwick, on the Anker, with a station on the Trent Valley Railway, 14 m N.W. Rugby. Area of pa, 7,020 ac. Pop 2,133. The town

has a Gothic church, a grammar school, a free school, and ribbon weaving

NUNEHAM COUNTRY, England. [NEWNHAM]

NUNES or **KAKUDRY**, a river of Western Africa, Senegambia, after a W course enters the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 10° 40' N, lon 14° 40' W Its banks are densely wooded, and on them from 70 to 80 m from the sea are the settlements Wal-karia, Camassez, and Debucko

NUNIVAK, an island of Russian America, in Behring Sea off Capes Amoff and Vancouver, lat 60° N, lon 165° to 167° W

NUN KEELING, a pa of England, co York, East Riding 10 m N.N.E. Beverley Ac 2,220 P 269

NUNNET, a pa of England, co Somerset, 3 m W.S.W. Frome Area 2,360 ac Pop 1,115

NUNNINGTON, a pa of England, co York, North Riding, 4½ m S.S.E. Hunsley Area 1,600 ac Pop 443

NUN'S ISLAND, an islet of the Hebrides, Scotland close to Iona

NUXTON, a pa of England, co Wilts, 2½ m S.S.E. Salisbury Area 1,040 ac Pop 276

NUOZO, a town of the island Sardinia, div, dist and 78 m N.N.E. Cagliari, cap prefecture Pop of comm 3,611 It has a cathedral, a Jesuits' college, and a brisk trade in cattle and cheese

NUR, a town of Russian Poland, prov Plock, on the Bug 63 m E.N.E. Warsaw

NURA, a river of N Italy, duchy Parma, rises in the Apennines and after a N.N.E. course of 45 m, joins the Po 7 m E Piacenza, and S.W. Cremona.—*Ponte Nura* is a vill on this river and the Emilian W'y 6 m from its mouth

NURNE, a town of British India, dist Gha-seepore, N.W. provs, on l b of the Ganges, 9 m N.E. Ghazetpore Pop 6,804

NURNBERG (Eng. *Nuremberg*) a city of Bavaria, cap circ of same name, on the Pegnitz on railway between Augsburg and Leipzig, and on the Ludwigs Canal, 97 m N.N.W. Munchen Pop 42,381, mostly Protestants It is surrounded by walls and battlements Chief ed fices are the *Reichssteu*, an old imperial castle often occupied by the German Emperors of the middle ages, the church of St Sebald, with fine paintings and sculpture, and the churches of St Laurent and St Giles *Nurnberg* has a gymnasium founded by the reformer Melancthon whose statue is placed on its front, a school of the fine arts, polytechnic school, commercial academy, and many libraries, museum of natural history, and numerous associations, religious, literary, and artistic The first paper mill in Germany was established here in 1390 Here also the first gun carriages were made, and the first railway in Germany was opened from Nurnberg to Furth in 1836 It is now the great centre of the manuf of German wooden clocks and toys, which are exported to all parts of the globe, its other manufs comprise jewellery, trinkets, telescopes, mathematical and musical instruments, sealing wax, black lead pencils, lequered waxes, articles in ivory and horn, paper, and parchments Nurnberg is the birthplace of Albert Durer, whose house is still preserved in the principal square Founded in 900 it was in 938, the seat of the first German diet Its inhabitants fully embraced the doctrines of the reformation, and in 1532, the assembly was held here at which the treaty of toleration was signed Napoleon I deprived the city of privileges, and annexed it to Bavaria in 1806

NURNEY, several pas of Ireland, Leinster—I co Carlow, 3 m N.E. Loughlin-Bridge Area 2,743 ac Pop 671—II co and 4 m S.W. Kil-

NAR. Area 1,796 ac. Pop. 673.—III. 3 m. N.N.W. Carbery. Area 2,130 ac. Pop. 598.

NARROON, a town of the Punjab, at the foot of the Himalaya Mountains, 60 m. N.E. Amritsar. Pop. from 6,000 to 8,000, comprising many Cashmerians employed in shawl weaving. It has a stone fort and a good bazaar.

NURRI, a vill. of the island of Sardinia, prov. and 8 m. E. Isili. Pop. of comm. 2,134.

NURSLING, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. S.E. Romsey. Area 2,230 ac. Pop. 1,024.

NURSTED, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4 m. S.W. Gravesend. Area 630 ac. Pop. 34.

NÜRTINGEN, a town, Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, cap. dist. on the Neckar, 13 m. S.S.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 4,352. Manuf. woollens.

NUSCO, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ult., dist. and 6 m. S.W. St Angelo di Lombardi. Pop. 4,000. It has a cathedral, and convents.

NUSLOCH, a market town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 6 m. S. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,943.

NUSDORF, three vill. of the Austrian doms.

—I. Lower Austria, on the Danube, 4 m. N. Vienna. Pop. 2,000. The Viennese have numerous villas here.—II. (Hung. *Alco-Dios*), W. Hungary, co. and 26 m. N.E. Presburg. Pop. 1,096.

—III. (Hung. *Felco-Dios*), adjacent to the latter. Pop. 1,366. In its vicinity are lead mines.

NUSSEERABAD, a British cantonment, dist. and 15 m. S.E. Ajmeer, N.W. provs. It is situated in a plain of sand or gravel overlying primitive rock, and bounded on the N.W. by the mountains of Ajmeer. Climate hot, mean temperature of year 76° Fahr. Elevation above the sea 1,486 feet. The cantonments are extensive and commodious.

NUTFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3½ m. E. N.E. Reigate. Area 3,610 ac. Pop. 693.

NUTTHALL, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. N.W. Nottingham. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 685.

NUTHURST, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. S.S.E. Horsham. Area 3,400 ac. Pop. 727.

NUTLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hants, ½ m. S.W. Basingstoke. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 169.

NUYTA, a headland of S. Australia, in lat. 33° 2' 18" S., lon. 132° 25' E.—The *Nuyts Archipelago* stretches along the coast N. of lat. 33°, between lon. 133° and 134° E. Chief island, St Francis.

NYACK, a vill. of the U. S., N. America, New York, on the Hudson river, 108 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 1,000. Steamers ply from it to New York.

NYAMTZ, NEMZA or NIATZE, a town of Moldavia, cap. dist. on a hill, 62 m. N.N.W. Jassy. It has large annual fairs and markets, & a shrine of the Virgin, which attracts numerous pilgrims.

NYASAI ("the Sea"), a considerable lake of S.E. Africa, supposed to extend between lon. 36° & 35° E., its centre being about lat. 10° S., and apparently identical with the Lake Maravi of old maps, but our knowledge of it is yet very deficient.

NYBODA, a fortified town of Denmark, stiff and on the island Fühnen, 18 m. E.S.E. Odense, on the Great Belt. Pop. 3,200. It is defended by a strong citadel, and has ship-building docks.

NYKÖBING, several small seaport towns of Denmark.—I. stiff and island Seeland, on the Læsfjord, 38 m. W.N.W. Copenhagen. Pop. 900.

—II. stiff and island Falster, on the Glibborg Sound, separating it from Laaland. Pop. 1,610.—III. Jütland, stiff and 44 m. W.S.W. Aalborg, on the Limfjord. Pop. 1,106.

NYR BATHOR, a market town of Hungary, co. Szabolcs, 80 m. N.E. Debreczin. Pop. 3,250.

NYRKONTÁZA, a mkt. town of E. Hungary, co. Szabolcs, 29 m. N. Debreczin. Pop. (1851) 13,326. It has Roman Catholic, Greek, Lutheran, & Calvinistic churches, and some soda and salt works.

NYKEREK, a town of the Netherlands, cap. cant. prov. Gelderland, near site of Zuyder Zee, 10 m. S.W. Harderwyk. Pop. 6,380.—II. a vill., prov. Friesland, N.E. Dokkum. Pop. 250.

NYKÖPING, a len or dist. of Sweden, in the E., having S. and E. the Baltic Sea, N. the Lakes Mælär and Hielmar, and elsewhere the lens Örebro, Linköping, and Stockholm. Area 2,507 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 114,924. Surface mostly hilly, but interspersed with fertile valleys, and the corn raised is above the demand for home consumption. Mineral products important, comprising iron, copper, lead, and some cobalt, which, with timber and grain, form the chief exports. Chief towns, Nyköping, Strängnäs, and Eskilstuna.

NYKÖPING, a seaport town of Sweden, cap. len, on an inlet of the Baltic, 33 m. S.W. Stockholm. Pop. 2,943. It has 2 castles, and manuf. of brass wares, woollen and cotton stuffs, hosiery, tobacco, paper, and starch, ship-building docks, and a brisk export trade.

NYMEX-ROWLAND, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. S.S.E. Chulmleigh. Area 2,970 ac. Pop. 99.

NYMPHENBURG, a vill. of Upper Bavaria, 4 m. N.N.W. Munich, with a female asylum, manuf. of porcelain, & a royal summer residence. P. 1,119.

NYMPSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3½ m. E.N.E. Dursley. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 747.

NYMPTON, two pas. of England, co. Devon.—I. (*Bishops*), 3 m. E.S.E. South Molton. Area 10,000 ac. Pop. 1,346.—II. (*Kings*), 3½ m. N.W. Chulmleigh. Area 5,470 ac. Pop. 719.

NYNETHKAP, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1½ m. N. Wellington. Area 1,610 ac. Pop. 357.

NION, *Noviodunum*, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, 21 m. S.W. Lausanne, on the N.W. shore of the Lake of Geneva. Pop. 2,464.

NIORA, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, on the Agues, 83 m. N.E. Avignon. Pop. 3,590. It has a citadel, and manuf. of silk, earthenware, and leather.

NILOTT or SAWOLIKNA, a town of Russia, Finland, len and 80 m. N. Wiborg. Pop. 500.

NIYBOD, a town of Russia, Finland, len and 38 m. N.W. Abo, on the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 2,000, employed in woollen cloth and linen manufatures.

NYSTED, a maritime town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island Laaland. Pop. 1,000.

NYVEL, a town of Belgium. [*NIVELLE*.]

O

OADBY, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. S.E. Leicester. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 1,196.

OAHOO, one of the Sandwich isls. [*WAOHOO*.]

OAKFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. W.S.W. Bampton. Area 2,240 ac. Pop. 625.

OAKE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. W. Taunton. Area 840 ac. Pop. 163.

OAKHAM, a market town and pa. of England, cap. co. Rutland, in the vale of Catmos, with a station on the E. Midland Railway, 11 m. W.N.W. Stamford. Area of pa. 3,130 ac. Pop. 3,081.

It has a church, a grammar school, rev. with hospital 3,132, a branch bank, and a canal connects it with Melton-Mowbray.

OAKHAM, a township, U S, North America, Massachusetts, 64 m W Boston Pop 1,137

OAKHAMPTON, a tthng of England, pa Wivelscombe, co Devon, on the Ocke, in the vicinity of Dartmoor-forest 22 m W N W Exeter Area at 12,570 ac Pop 641

OAKHAMPTON (Mova.), a pa of England, co Devon, 24 m E N E Hatherleigh Area 1,960 ac Pop 270

OAKINGHAM, England [WOKINGHAM]

OAKINGTON, a pa of England, co and 44 m N A W Cambridge, with a station on the railway to Wisbeach Area 1,757 ac Pop 694

OAKLEY, several pas of England—I co and 34 m N W Bedford Area 1,740 ac. Pop 457 —II co Bucks, 12 m W Aylesbury Area 2,250 ac Pop 425 —III co Suffolk, 24 m N E Ely Area 900 ac Pop 416 —IV (Grease), co Essex, 6 m E S E Manningtree Area 3,080 ac Pop 1,177 —V co Northampton, 5 m N E Kettering Area 2,810 ac Pop 197 —VI (Jittle), co Essex, 4 m W S W Harwich Area 807 ac Pop 293 —VII co Northampton, 5 m N N E Kettering Area 1,070 ac Pop 123 [CUNNING OAKLEY]

OAKVINE, a pa of England, co Stafford, 10 m L N E Cheddle Area 810 ac Pop 67

OAKRY, a pa of England, co Wilts, 54 m N E Malmesbury Area 1,490 ac Pop 487

OAKTHORPE, a hamlet of England, coes Leicesters and Derby, pas Neithel Seal and Church Gresley, 3 m S W Ashby de la-Zouch Pop with Donisthorpe, 383

OARE, two pas of England—I co Somerset, 104 m W Midshead Area 4,540 ac Pop 57. —II co Kent, 14 m W N W Faversham Area 770 ac Pop 195

OASIS, a word meaning a fertile tract surrounded by a desert, but applied especially to those in the Libyan desert under the Egyptian nomads, the *Great Oasis* being 130 m W Ithaca, the *Western Oasis* 30 m further W, and the *Lesser Oasis* 100 m S W Favoum. They were used as places of exit under the Romans.

OATHLAW (formerly *Finkaven*) a pa of Scotland, co and 4 m N N E Lorrain, near the confluence of the Lemoon with the South Esk Area 3,870 ac Pop 244

OATLANDS, a dist of Tasmania (Van Diemen Land), enclosed by the dists Campbell town, Clyde, Richmond, and Oyster-bay Area 900 sq m Chief towns, Oatlands, 40 m N Hobart town and Jericho

OAXACA or **OAJACA**, a department of the Mexican Confederation, in its S part, mostly between lat 16° 45' and 18° 20' N, lon 90° 10' and 98° 30' W, having S the Pacific Ocean, and landward the states Guerrero, Puebla, Vera Cruz, and Tehuantepec Area 31,823 sq m Pop (1857) 535,101 Its N part is traversed by the great cordillera extending eastward from the table land of Mexico Principal rivers, the Rio Verde and Tehuantepec. Soil highly fertile Products comprise wheat, maize, sugar, cotton, cocon, cochineal, silk, and the precious metals Chief cities, Oaxaca, the cap, and Tlaxiapa —*Oaxaca*, the cap of the above dep, on the Rio Verde, 300 m S S E Mexico Estimated pop 25,000 Principal edifices, the bishop's palace, cathedral, two colleges, convents, and city hall It has manufs of chocolate, soap, and perfume, and an active trade in sugar and cochineal

OAN, a port and seaport town of Scotland, co. Ayrshire, on Oan Bay, 20 m N W Inverary, and on the proposed line of the Grand Junction Railway. Pop 1,742. It has an excel-

lent harbour, and the bay has a depth of from 12 to 24 fathoms water Manufs of silk and straw hats, and exports pig-iron, whisky, wool, fish, kelp, and slates Steamers ply to Glasgow, Greenock, Tobermory, Liverpool, and the Western islands The bor unites with Ayr, Irvine, Campbellton, and Inverary, in sending 1 member to House of Commons

OBERON, the most N station in the gov. Tobolsk, Siberia, on the Ob, near its mouth, lat 66° 30' N, lon 67° 20' E [URAL MOUNTAINS]

OBE, OBI or OB, one of the great rivers of Siberia, goes Tomsk or Tobolsk, its basin, estimated to comprise 1,307,000 sq m, is situated between that of the Yenisei and the Ural mountains. It rises by two principal sources in the Luta Altai, near lat 51° N, lon 89° E, flows N W to Sumarova, and thence N in a double channel to the Gulf of Ob, where it enters near lat 67° N, lon 72° E, after a course of 2,900 m. Tributaries, the Irtysh with the Tobol and Ishim, the Irtysh, and the Irtysh —*The Gulf of Ob* is the wide estuary of the above river, forming an inlet of the Arctic Ocean, between lat 6° 30' and 7° 30' N, lon 72° and 77° E. It receives the Ob at its S E extremity, and on its E it has an arm called Tazovsk Bay

OBERGLOU or **RACZ BRONY**, a town of Hungary, co Bacs, on the Tisza, 25 m N N E Peterwardein Pop 9,500 It has a Roman Catholic and a Greek church, and trade in grain

OBER (*Upper*), a prefix to the names of numerous places in Germany for those not found below see second word, as *Ober Glogau* [GLOGAU] **OBERALP**, a pass and small Lake of Switzerland, cant Uri at its S W extremity, near the sources of the Rhine, Aar and Reuss rivers

OBERMULLER, a vill of Austria, Cumbria, circ and 42 m W Villach, on the Drava P 3,000

OBERFRAUEN, Upper Franconia [BAYARIA]

OBERGESTELLEN and **OBERWALD**, two vills of Switzerland, in the valley of the Rhone, Upper Valais, the former 4,360 feet above the sea

OBERHESSEN, a province of Germany [HESSEN-CASSEL]

OBERHAUSEN, a vill of Baden, on the Rhine, 5 m S W Littenheim Pop 1,898

OBERHOLZBRUNN, a market town of Lower Austria, 28 m N W Vienna Pop 2,688

OBER KAPFEN, a market town of Hesse-Cassel, circ and 7 m L S E Cassel Pop 2,180

OBERKIRCH, a town of Baden, circ Middle Rhine, circ dist, on the Reuch, 7 m N L Offenbourg Pop 2,110

OBERLÄND (ILL), Switzerland, comprises all the cant Bern S of Lake Thun, with adjacent parts of Unterwalden and Uri In a more restricted sense it is applied to the valleys of Hasli, Grindelwald, and Lauterbrunnen

OBERUNGWIL, a vill of Saxony, circ Zwickau, amt Lichtenstein Pop 2,515 It has cotton-spinning mills and breweries

OBERMORLEN, a vill of H Darmstadt, prov Upper Hesse, 16 m S Gießen Pop 1,728

OBERMÜCHLE, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 19 m N Kayserslautern It has quicksilver and coal mines Pop 1,217

OBERVAL, a comm and town of France, dep Bas-Rhin, cap cant, 14 m N Schelestadt Pop 5,346 It has a communal college, and manufs of plum and printed calicoes

OBERWALD, a market town of Upper Austria, circ Inn, 44 m W Linz, on the Inn Pop 1,750

OBERBURG, a vill of Bavaria, on the Main, 35 m W N W Wurtzburg Pop 1,773

OBERNDORF, a town, Wuttemberg, circ. Black

Forest, cap. dist., on the Neckar, 42 m. S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,628. It has a cannon foundry and cloth manufactures.

OSSENKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, cap. dist., on the Aue, 9 m. E. Minden. Pop. 1,862.

OSERTSILL, a vill. of Bavaria. [HAFNERSELL.]

OSERFALL, Upper Palatinate, [BAYARIA.]

OSERIED, a pa. of Switzerland, cant. St. Gall, in its E. part, 4 m. S. Altstätten. Pop. 3,909.—*Oberrieden* is a vill., cant. Zurich, on the W. side of the Lake of Zurich. Pop. 832.

OSERSITKO or OSERSYKO, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 28 m. N.W. Posen. Pop. 2,000.

OSERTSDORF, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Iller, 29 m. E.S.E. Lindau. Pop. 200. It has iron mines and forges.

OSERSTEIN, a town of Germany, duchy Oldenburg, princip. and 6 m. E.N.E. Birkenfeld. Pop. 2,261.—*Oberristenfeld* is a vill., Württemberg, circ. Neckar, S.E. Heilbronn. Pop. 1,480.

OSERWESSEL, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 19 m. S.S.E. Coblenz, on the Rhine. P. 2,673.

OSERWESSENTHAL, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, on the Fichtelberg, 3,000 feet above the sea. Pop. 1,897. It has silver, cobalt, and iron mines, and manufactures in iron and wood, called Karlsbad wares.

OSERWITZ, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine, 10 m. S.S.E. Bonn. Pop. 960.

OSIDROS, a fortified town of Portugal, Estremadura, E. Fénice, and 45 m. N. Lisbon. Pop. 3,000. An engagement, between the English and French, took place under its walls in 1808.

OSIDROS, a town of Brazil, prov. Para, on the l. b. of the Amazon, at the head of its tide-water, and where it is narrowed in the Strait of Pauxis to about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. across. Lat. $1^{\circ} 60' S.$, lon. $55^{\circ} 18' W.$ It has a college, established in 1852, with 1 professor and 24 pupils, and some trade in cotton and cocoa. Pop. of dist. (1852) 14,000; do. of town 500.

OSIOX, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. of Tennessee. Area 1,012 sq. m. P. 7,683.

OSIARO, a small river of the isthmus of Darien, New Granada, joins the Chagres near Cruces.

OSTROCHNEV, a town of S. Russia. [NOGAISK.]

OSLIGADO, a vill. of the Plata Confederation, on the river Parana, near Buenos Ayres. The combined British and French fleets bombarded it, and silenced its batteries, 28th Nov. 1846.

OSLOJAK, a town of Russia, gov. and 32 m. S. Kourk, cap. circ., at the conf. of the Obojanka and Psjol. Pop. 5,900. It has several churches, schools, and charitable institutions, with a brick trade in cattle.

OSMENE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Sherborne. Area 720 ac. Pop. 140.

OSOBNIK or OBERNIS, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 18 m. N.N.W. Posen, cap. circ., on the Warta. Pop. 1,550, one-fourth part Jews.

OSRA, a river of Prussian Poland, reg. Posen, rises near Kosmin, and after a W. and N.W. course, through marshes and many small lakes, joins the Warta, a little W. Schwerin. Length 180 miles.

O'SHEEN'S BARRAGE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 4 m. S.S.W. Kiladue. Area 11,425 ac. Pop. 3,131, of whom 401 are in the vill., which stands on the Shannon, here crossed by a bridge. It has a good quay.

O'SHEEN ISLANDS, New South Shetland, S. Atlantic Ocean, are in lat. $61^{\circ} 35' S.$, lon. $55^{\circ} 22' W.$

OSTRAKOV, a market town of Russia, gov. and 25 m. S.S.E. Kiev. Pop. 2,000.

OSTVA or OBYVAK, a town of Russia, gov. and 87 m. N.W. Perm, on an aff. of the Kama. P. 3,000.

OMY, an island of the Malay Archipelago, S. of Gilolo, in lat. $1^{\circ} 30' S.$, lon. $127^{\circ} 50' E.$ Length, W. to E., 40 m., breadth 15 m. The Dutch have a fort at its W. end, off which is the isl. Little Oby.

OCA (SERRA DE), the N.most chain of the mountains of Spain, in Valencia.

OCAÑA, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. E. Toledo. Pop. 4,780. Principal edifices, 4 parish churches, an hospital, cavalry barracks, and an aqueduct of Roman construction. It has manufs. of coarse woollens and linens, soap, and leather. Here, on the 19th Nov. 1808, the Spanish troops were totally defeated by the French.—II. a vill., prov. and 31 m. N. Almeria. Pop. 2,000.

OCAÑA, a town of S. America, New Granada, dep. Magdalena, 80 m. N.W. Pamplona. Pop. 5,000. It exports goods by the river Canaveral.

OCATABOOLA, a river and vill., U. S., North America, Louisiana, the river an affluent of the Washita, and the vill. (also called Harrisonburg), at their confluence, 27 m. W.N.W. Natchez.

OCCIOBELLO, a mkt. town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 13 m. S.W. Rovigo, cap. dist., on the Po. Pop. 3,200.—*Occimano* is a vill. of Sardinia, div. and 12 m. N.N.W. Alessandria, cap. mand., near the Grana. Pop. with com. 2,014.

OCOLD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. S.S.E. Eye, within the parl. bounds of which it is included. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 620.

OCRAK, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. of New Jersey. Area 435 sq. m. Pop. 10,632.—II. a town in Monmouth co., New Jersey, 36 m. E. Trenton. Pop. 3,767.

OCEANIA, a name given by modern geographers to a fifth division of the globe, comprising W. Oceania or Malasia [ASIATIC ARCHIPELAGO], Central Oceania or Australia [AUSTRALIA], and E. Oceania or Polynesia [POLYNESIA].

OCRAKSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 46 m. W.S.W. Perm, cap. circ., on the Kama. Pop. 2,000, mostly employed in iron and copper mines.

OEHL HILLS, a range of mountains of Scotland, co. Perth, commencing about 2 m. from the River Forth, near Stirling, and extending N.N.E. to the Firth of Tay. Length about 24 m., average breadth about 12 m. Their S.E. side is very steep, and the highest summit, Benclough, 2,800 feet in height, is at the S.W. end. Most of the range affords excellent sheep pasturage. The Oehls are formed of greenstone and basalt, and contain silver, copper, and iron ores.

OEHLTARE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 9½ m. E. Ayr, on the Lugar. Area about 24 sq. m. Pop. 1,787; do. of vill. 650, who weave cottons, and manufacture reaping books and snuff boxes.

OEHRIDA (LAKE OT), *Lychnidus Lacus*, the principal lake of Albania, European Turkey, in lat. $41^{\circ} N.$, lon. $20^{\circ} 45' E.$ Length, N. to S., 18 m., extreme breadth 8 m. It is surrounded by lofty mountains, and is highly picturesque.

OEHRIDA, *Lychnidus*, a town of European Turkey, Albania, cap. pash., on the N. bank of Lake Oehrida, 100 m. N. Yanina. Pop. 1,000.

OCHSENFRUT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 11 m. S.E. Würzburg. Pop. 2,350.

OCHSENHAUSEN, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Danube, 8 m. E.S.E. Biberach. Pop. 1,383.

OCHTA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 1 m. E. St. Petersburg, on the Neva. Pop. 3,300, mostly employed in the dockyards of St. Petersburg, and in powder mills and imperial cannon foundries.

OCHTSE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 25 m. N.W. Münster, on the Veete. P. 1,000.

OEK, a river of England, co. Berks, after an E. course of 30 m., joins the Thames near Abingdon.

OCKBROOK, a pa of England, co and 41 m E Derby Area, 1,780 ac Pop 1,768
OCKE or OKA, a river of England, co Devon, flows into the Torridge near Hatherleigh.

OCKER or OKER, a river of Germany, Brunswick, Hanover, and Prussian Saxony, rises in the Harz flows N past Brunswick, and joins the Aller 10 m W Githora Length 60 m The vill Ocker, on the river 4 m NW Harzburg, pop 424, has copper and bullion refining works

OCKHAM, a pa of England co Surrey, 6½ m N N E Guild ord Area 2,810 ac Pop 649

OCKLEY, a pa of England, co Surrey, 5½ m S W Dorking Area 4,150 ac Pop 641

OCKY PRICHARD a pa of England, co and 7 m E N E Hereford Area 1,530 ac Pop 221

ODDISHER, a town of British India, dist Broach, presid Bombay in lat 21° 38' N, lon 73° 3' E Pop 7,000

ODMUTOFF, a river of the U S, North America, Georgia, cos Gwinnet and Dekalb, flows mostly S S E for about 200 m, and unites with the Oconee to form the Altamaha It is navigable for steamers to Macon

ODONA and OCOCA, two towns of Peru—I in dep and 90 m W Arequipa on the Pacific—II dep and 43 m N N E Huancabamba

ODUNGE, a river of the U S, North America, Georgia flows S S E, and joins the Ocmu gee to form the Altamaha, 200 m below Milledgeville, to which place it is navigable for steamers

ODOSINGO, a ruined city of the Mexican Confederation, state Chihuahua 63 m S E Ciudad Real

ODVILLE, several comms of France—I dep Munchie, cap cant, 1 m S W Chetbomg Pop 1,508—II dep Seine-Inferieure, 5 m N Havre Pop 2,010

ODZAKOV, a town of Russia. [OTSHAKOV]

ODALLAGO (GRANDE and PICCOTO), two contiguous vills of Sandina, Piedmont, div Alessandria, prov and W Casale United pop 1,968

ODCOMBE a pa of England, co Somerset, 3 m W S W Yeovil Area 940 ac Pop 718

ODDINGLEY, a pa of England co Worcester 3 m S S E Droitwich Area 1,099 ac Pop 183

ODDINGTOWN, two pas of England—I co Gloucester 2½ m E Stow on the Wold Area 1,661 ac Pop 543—II co Oxford, 6 m S S W Bicester Area 1,410 ac Pop 126

ODD ROAD, a township of England, co Chester, 1½ m S S W Congleton Pop 1,968

ODDITOPUR, a raj of India, having its centre in lat 22° 40' N, lon 83° 23' E Area 2,306 sq m Pop 138,000 Annual revenue 15,000 The rajah forfeited his territory in consequence of his crimes, and his estate has been incorporated with the British territory

ODDISPORA, a town of India, chief place in state of same name, 183 m S E Benares

ODELT, a pa of England, co and 8 m N W Bedford Area 2,980 ac Pop 538

ODENTLA, a town of Asia Minor [DEMERIS]

ODEMIRA, a town of Portugal, prov Alemtejo, 58 m S W Beja, on the Odemira, thence navigable to the sea Pop 2,000 The Odemira rises in the Sierra de Monchique, and after a W course of 26 m falls into the Atlantic, 5 m below Villa-nova

ODEMKIRCHEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg and 17 m W S W Dusseldorf, on the Niers Pop 1,145, who manuf velvets, paper, and leather

ODENSE, a town of Denmark, cap stiff, and of the isl Fuhnen, on a small river near its mouth, in Odense fiord, and on the Odense Canal, 89 m W S W. Copenhagen Pop 10,810 It is the residence of the governor of Fuhnen, and has 3

churches, a cathedral school, and an hospital, with manufs of woollens and iron wares

ODESSOZKA, an islet at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, 38 m S W Revel, with a light house in lat 59° 18' 45" N, lon 23° 25' 25" E

ODERWARD, a mountain region of Western Germany, Hessen Darmstadt, extending for 45 m N to S, between the Neckar and Main rivers, and rising in the Katzenbuckel to 2,300 feet above the sea On it are many remains of Roman forts The *Bergstrasse* ("mountain road"), on which are the towns Laugen, Darmstadt, and Bensheim, borders it on the west

ODER, a large river of Germany, traversing the centre of the Prussian dom, rises in the Carpathian mountains near Olmutz, flows N and N W through Prussian Silesia, Brandenburg, and Pomerania, traverses the Stettiner Haft (lake), and enters the Baltic by 3 branches the Dvienen on the F, the Swine in the middle, and the Peene on the W Length to Stettin 445 m for most part of which it is navigable Barges of from 40 to 60 tons ascend it from the Baltic to Breslau It is of great commercial importance Principal tributaries, the Warta, with the Netz the Bober, Neisse, and Inna It is connected with the Havel and Elbe by the Emow Canal, with the Spree by Frederick William's Canal at Mulrose and with the Vistula by a canal from Nakel on the Netz to Bromberg—II a river of Hanover, landr Hildesheim, rises in the Harz and after an F course of 30 m joins the Lerne near Nordheim, the chief town on its banks

ODELAU, a town of Austrian Silesia circ and 19 m S S W Troppan, on the Oder Pop 3,000

ODESBURG, two towns of Germany—I Prussia prov Brandenburg reg and 4 m N E Potsdam, on the Oder Pop 2,480—II Austrian Silesia, circ and 20 m N W Teschen, on the Oder, with a castle and an hospital Pop 840

ODERHEIM or GAU ODERHEIM, a town of Germany, Hessen Darmstadt, prov Rhenish Hessen, on the Salze, 4 m N E Alzey P 1,608

ODESSO, a town of Austria, Lombardy, cap dist deleg and 15 m E N E Treviso P 2,200

ODESSA, a strongly fortified seaport city of S Russia, gov and 91 m W Kherson on a fine bay of the Black Sea Lat (of cathedrals) 45° 23' 49" N, lon 30° 44' 5" E Pop (1875) 80,386 The city, with its 2 populous suburbs, has 24 streets, mostly macadamized, but partly paved with granite, all the houses are built of stone Including the cathedral of St Nicholas, it has 22 churches, 16 barracks 30 bridges (16 stone and 14 wooden). Among its chief buildings is the bazaar, called "le petit Palais Royal," hotels, bath establishments and a theatre The college Richeheu, founded in 1817, had, in 1848, 32 teachers and 191 students Among its other educational establishments are a school for noble ladies schools of navigation and commerce, and an ecclesiastical seminary, with cabinets of natural history It has open boulevards, and a botanic garden of celebrity Its port is formed by two moles, bordered by a quay, on which a bronze statue of the Duc de Richelieu is erected Odessa was founded in 1792, and made a free port in 1817 It has several hundred great grain magazines In 1848, 878 vessels, tonnage 283,916, value of cargoes 1,608,373, entered, and 863 vessels, 238,779 tons, value of cargoes 2,978,771, cleared Its chief trade was in the export of grain, and the import of foreign goods It had two steam navigation companies—one for the Black Sea, the Sea of Azov, and the Dnieper, and the other for Constantinople and the ports of the Danube On the

21st April 1854, in consequence of the governor of Odessa firing upon a flag of truce, and refusing to give satisfaction, the mole for ships of war and the barracks were destroyed by an attack from the Anglo-French steam frigates. On the 12th of May following, the "Tiger," an English steam frigate, ran aground during a fog near Odessa, was attacked by artillery from the town, and destroyed, her captain being mortally wounded, and her crew made prisoners.

ODEYPOOR, a state of India. [ODEYPOOR.]
ODINAM, a pa. and market town of England, co. Hant., near the South Western Railway, 22 m. E.N.E. Winchester. Area 7,530 ac. Pop. 2,811. The town has remains of a royal palace and park, and the ruins of a castle in which David I., King of Scotland, was confined for 11 years, after his capture at Neville's Cross. Pop. partly employed in worsted spinning and silk reeling. Lilly, the celebrated grammarian, was born here in 1468.

ODOREV, a fortified town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. S.W. Tula, cap. circ., on the Upsa. Pop. 3,000.

O'DONNETT, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 4 m. N. Tralee. Area 7,27 ac. Pop. 3,142.

ODOWARI, a marit. town of Japan, island Nippon, on the E. coast, 40 m. S.W. Yeddo.

ODYANKA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 18 m. S.W. Kharkov. Pop. 1,800.

ODRIZPOL or **ODRIZWOL**, a town of Poland, palat. Sandomir, 16 m. N.E. Opocno. Pop. 700.

ODSTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2½ m. S. Salisbury. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 181.

OE, for names commencing thus, and not found below, see **O**, as **Oerebro**. [ONLERO.]

OEDELEN, a pa. and vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 5½ m. E.S.E. Bruges. Pop. 3,600.

ODEZBURG (Hung. *Szereny*, anc. *Semprantium*), a free town of W. Hungary, cap. co., near Lake Neusiedl, 87 m. S.S.E. Vienna, with a station on the Raab branch of the Vienna and Cilly Railway. Pop. 12,216, chiefly of German descent. Of its anc. fortifications only a huge watch tower remains. It has Roman Catholic churches, a Calvinist church, Dominican and Ursuline convents, Roman Catholic and Lutheran colleges, hospitals, barracks, a riding-school, military academy, and theatre, with manufs. of cotton and woollen goods, potash, nitre, tobacco, and refined sugar. It is an extensive mart for wine grown in the vicinity, corn, tallow, wax, honey, and cattle.

ODEMBAN, a town of Saxony, circ. and 32 m. N.E. Zwickau. Pop. 4,623, chiefly occupied in woollen and cotton weaving.

ODEMBODE (Str.), a vill. of Belgium, prov. North Brabant, cap. cant., on the Dommel, 11 m. S.E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 3,780.

ODEMBOER, a town of Wirttemberg, circ. Jaxt, cap. dist., on the Ohr, 14 m. E.N.E. Heilbronn. Pop. 3,106. It has a palace, a lyceum, and manufactures of cottons and carpets.

ODEIRA, a town of Portugal, prov. L'atromadura, 9 m. W.S.W. Lisbon, at the mouth of the Tagus, and of the small river Oeiras. Pop. 3,400.

ODEIRA, a city of Brazil, cap. prov. Piahy, on an aff. of the Paranaiba, near lat. 7° 5' S., lon. 42° 40' W. Pop., with dist., 5,000.—II. a vill. of Brazil, prov. and about 140 m. W.S.W. Para.

ODLAND, an island of Sweden, Baltic. [OLAND.]

ODLON, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 25 m. E.S.E. Münster. Pop. 1,760.

ODLAK, a town of E. Prussia. [LICK.]

ODLA, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 16 m. E.N.E. Breslau, cap. circ., and of a mediocrity

principality, belonging to the duchy of Brunswick, on the Osla. Pop. 3,157. It has a ducal castle, with a library and museums, Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, a theatre, a gymnasium, and manufs. woollens, linsens, and paper.

ODLA, a market town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 24 m. N.W. Brünn. Pop. 1,750.

ODLANITZ, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, on rt. b. of the Elster, 6 m. S.E. Plauen. Pop. 4,272. It has manufactures of woollens, cottons, and leather.

ODRO ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, 80 m. N. Pitcairn's Island, is in lat. 24° 1' S., lon. 130° 41' W.

ODRU (Ruth. *Korva-Szar*), an island of Russia, gov. Livonia, in the Baltic, mostly between lat. 57° 40' and 58° 14' N., lon. 21° 40' and 23° E. Area about 1,200 sq. m. Pop. 46,000, mostly Lutherans, with some German landed proprietors, and a few Swedes. Climate milder than the neighbouring continent. Surface level, marshy, and well wooded. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, and peas, sufficient for home consumption, are produced. Rearing cattle, horses, and sheep, and fishing, form the principal occupations of the inhabitants. The seal fisheries are of some importance. Principal town, Arensburg, on the S.E. coast.

ODSTRATICH, a country, Europe. [AUSTRIA.]

ODSTRACH, a market town of Germany, Nassau, on the Rhine, 11 m. W. Mayence. Pop. 1,892.

ODSTRIGEN, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 8 m. N.R. Bruchsal. Pop. 2,270.

OLA (MOUNT), Greece, E. Hellas, gov. Phthiotis, is 9 m. W. Thermopylae, and consists of a chain, the principal elevations of which are Katabothra and Amnos, 7,081 feet above the sea, and commanding magnificent views over Hellas, Laconia, and Thessaly.

OETTING, a town of Bavaria. [ALT-OETTING.]

OETTINGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, cap. dist., and principality, on the Wernta, and on railway, 25 m. S. Augsburg. Pop. 3,410. It has manufs. of woollen and cotton stuffs.

OVANTO, *Avulda*, a river of Naples, rises in the prov. Principato Ultra, dist. St. Angelo del Lombardi, 6 m. E. Monte Marano, flows E.N.E., separating the provs. Basilicata and Bari from Capitanata, and enters the Adriatic 4 m. N.W. Barletta. Length 75 m. On its rt. b., near its mouth, occurred the famous battle of Cannae, in which the troops of Hannibal totally defeated the Romans.

OFEN or **BUDA**, Hungary. [BUDA & ALT-OFEN.]

OFFA'S DYKE, an entrenchment traceable through the English and Welsh cos. Hereford, Shropshire, Montgomery, Denbigh, and Flint, from the Wye to the Dee, constructed by Offa, king of Mercia, to separate England from the Welsh principalities.

OFFAGNA, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 7 m. S.W. Ancona, near the Maseone. Pop. 1,500.

OFFCHURCH, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. E.N.E. Warwick. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 333.

OFFENBACH, a town of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on l. b. of the Main, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 4 m. S.E. Frankfurt. Pop. (1832) 18,087. It has a castle, Lutheran churches, schools, and cabinets of natural history. It is the chief industrial town of the duchy, having manufs. of hosiery, cotton, and woollen fabrics, carpets, carriages, pipes, musical instruments, and jewellery.

OFFENBURG, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, cap. dist., on the Kinzig, with a station on the Basle and Mannheim Railway, 17 m. S.S.W. Carlsruhe. Pop. 4,010. It has a gymnasium, a

Franciscan convent, hospital, theatre, and transit trade.

OFFENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 2 m. N.N.E. Evesham. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 400.

OFFERLANE, a pa. of Ireland, Leitster, Queen's co., $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W.S.W. Mountrath. Area 49,927 ac. Pop. 1,567.

OFFHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, $\frac{8}{4}$ m. S.W. Rochester. Area 670 ac. Pop. 372.

OFFIDA, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 8 m. N.E. Ascoli. Pop. 1,200.

OFFINGEN, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 9 m. N.N.E. Nordlingen. Pop. 764.

OFFLEY, two pas. of England.—I. (*Great*), co. Herts, 3 m. W.S.W. Hitchin. Area 5,160 ac. Pop. 1,208.—II. (*High*), co. Stafford, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.W. Leekeshall. Area 3,620 ac. Pop. 788.

OFFORD, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Hunts.—I. (*Champ*), 5 m. N.N.E. St Neot's. Area 960 ac. Pop. 369.—II. (*Darey*), $\frac{4}{4}$ m. N.N.E. St Neot's. Area 1,920 ac. Pop. 419.

OFFRANVILLE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., $\frac{4}{4}$ m. S. Dieppe. P. 1,610.

OFFRON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, $\frac{4}{4}$ m. S.S.W. Needham. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 410.

OFFWELL, a pa. of England, co. Devon, $\frac{2}{4}$ m. S.E. E. Honiton. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 369.

OGBOURN, two pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*St Andrew*), $\frac{2}{4}$ m. N. Marlborough. Area 5,850 ac. Pop. 493.—II. (*St George*), $\frac{8}{4}$ m. N. Marlborough. Area 2,760 ac. Pop. 693.

OGDENSBURG, a river port and vill. of the U. S., North America, New York, on the St Lawrence, here crossed by a steam ferry, 168 m. N.N.W. Albany. Pop. 8,000.

OGNECHE, a river of the U. S., North America, Georgia, rises 7 m. N.W. Greensborough, and flows S.E. into Oosabaw Sound, 10 m. N.E. Savannah, after a course of 200 miles, for 40 miles of which it is navigable.

OGGERHEIM, a town of Rhonish Bavaria, 12 m. N.N.W. Spire, with a castle. Pop. 1,645.

OGGIONO, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 15 m. E. Como, on the bank of a lake. P. 2,500.

OGLE, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. In N. of Illinois. Area 376 sq. m. Pop. 10,020.—II. In N.E. of Georgia. Area 615 sq. m. Pop. 12,250.

OGLE POINT, North America, lat. 68° 14' N. OGLIASTRO, a vill. of the island of Sicily, intend. and 12 m. S.S.E. Palermo. Pop. 1,800.

OGLIO, a river of Austrian Italy, rises in the Rhaetian Alps, flows through the Lake of Iseo, and after a course of 130 m. joins the Po at Torro d'Oglio, 10 m. S.W. Mantua. During winter it floods the surrounding country.

OGMORN, a river of South Wales, rising in the centre of co. Glamorgan, flows S.W. into the Bristol Channel. Chief affluent the Ewenny.

OGONKELLOR or **O'GONKLOE**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, $\frac{4}{4}$ m. N.W. Killybeg. Area 9,928 ac., includ. part of Lough Derry. P. 1,543.

OGWELL, two pas. of England, co. Devon.—I. (*East*), $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.W. Newton-Abbot. Area 780 ac. Pop. 816.—II. (*West*), $\frac{2}{4}$ m. W.S.W. Newton-Abbot. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 51.

OHANES, a market town of Spain, prov. and 19 m. N.W. Almeria. Pop. 2,340.

OHETEREA, an island, Pacific Ocean, 280 m. S.W. Tahiti. Lat. 23° 34' S., lon. 160° 13' W.

OHIO, a large and important river of the U. S., North America, formed by the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; has thence a W.S.W. course of 1,038 m., separating the states Virginia and Kentucky on the E. and S., from Ohio, Indiana, and

Illinois N. and W.; and joins the Mississippi at Cairo, near lat. 37° N., lon. 69° W. At Pittsburgh it is about 830 feet above the sea. Near Louisville it passes through a mountain break, and forms rapids, in which it descends 23 feet in 3 m., but these are obviated by a canal navigable for steamers. Its course thenceforth is mostly through a level country, and its current is generally placid, being usually from 2 to 3 m. an hour. At Cincinnati it is 535 yards, and at its mouth about half a mile across; but between October and January annually, and occasionally in summer, it is so augmented by floods that vessels drawing 12 feet of water can then navigate it downwards from Pittsburg. In winter it is annually frozen in the upper part of its course, which causes a suspension of navigation for 8 or 10 weeks. Principal affls. the Big-Beaver, Muskingum, Scioto, Miami, and Wabash from the N., the Kenawha, Sandy river, Kentucky, Green river, Cumberland, and Tennessee from the S. Its basin is estimated to comprise 126,000 sq. m., and, with its tributaries, it presents at least 5,000 m. of navigation through some of the most fertile tracts of country in America. On its banks are several towns.

OHIO, one of the U. S. of North America, between lat. 38° 23' and 41° 50' N., lon. 80° 30' and 84° 47' W., having E. Pennsylvania and Virginia, S. Kentucky, W. Indiana, N. Michigan and Lake Erie. Area about 40,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,380,408, of whom 25,060 were natives of England, 51,562 do. of Ireland, 11,081 do. of Scotland and Wales, 111,257 do. of Germany, and 7,375 do. of France. About 15 deaths occur in every 1,000 of the population. Surface mostly level, and in parts swampy; but nearly 8-10ths are highly fertile, and 9-10ths supposed to be fit for cultivation. Principal rivers, the Ohio, and its affls. the Scioto, Miami, and Muskingum, and the Maumee, Sandusky, and Cuyahoga. Between the Scioto and Miami are some wide prairies; forests are extensive. Ohio is rapidly becoming a thickly settled country of moderate-sized freeholds. Wheat, maize, and barley are the chief crops. Other products are tobacco, hemp, flax, hay, potatoes, fruits, silk, and wine. Swine are reared in large numbers, and Cincinnati is the largest pork market in the Union. Large droves of fat cattle are sent every autumn to the markets of the E. and S. The whole E. part of the State is one vast coal bed; other minerals are salt, lime, marble, and iron ore. Ohio takes the lead among the W. states for manufacturing industry. Cotton and woollen stuffs and yarn, iron, glass, and cabinet ware, paper, oils, and articles of clothing, are made in all the principal towns. Ship and steam-boat building is important. The Ohio canal extends from Cleveland on Lake Erie to Portsmouth, and is, including branches, 307 m. in length. The total canals in the State have an aggregate length of 930 m. In 1853 there were 1,408 m. of railway in the State. Public revenue (1850) 3,001,993 dollars. Principal towns, Columbus, the cap., Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chillicothe, Sandusky, Steubenville and Zanesville. There are 3,890 churches of all denominations. The state school fund amounts to 1,754,822 dollars, and the yearly expenditure to 300,000, and the 9,016 schools were attended by 437,431 children. In 1853 there were 11 colleges in the state, attended by 677 students, with an aggregate of 69,450 volumes in their libraries, 7 theological, 1 law, and 4 medical schools. The first settlement in this State was made in 1786. In 1803, the State formed its constitution, and was admitted

into the Union. Governor and senate elected biennially. The State sends 21 representatives to Congress.—II. Ohio, a co. in the N.W. part of Virginia, on the Ohio, cap. Wheeling. Area 112 sq. m. Pop. 16,006.—III. a co., Kentucky, cap. Hartford. Area 798 sq. m. Pop. 8,749.—IV. a township, Pennsylvania, on the Ohio, 11 m. N.W. Pittsburg. Pop. 2,929.—V. Pennsylvania, co. and 10 m. S.W. Beaver. Pop. 1,600.—VI. Ohio, co. Clermont. Pop. 4,479.—VII. (City), Ohio, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga, opposite Cleveland. Pop. 6,375. It has several churches, and an iron foundry.

OHIVAOA, the largest of the Mendana islands, Marquessa, Pacific, 40 m. in circumference.

ORLAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 17 m. S.E. Breslau, with a station on the railway to Vienna, cap. circ., on the Oder. Pop. 6,003. It has a royal palace, and manufs. of woollen cloths, paper, vinegar, and tobacco.

ORHARDT, a town of Germany, duchy Saxo-Coburg, principality and 8 m. S. Gotha, cap. dist. Pop. 4,500. It has a palace, a lyceum, and manufs. of linen and woollen stuffs, and porcelain, and trade in timber and cattle. In the vicinity are iron and copper forges and mines.

ORNE, a river of Germany, Prussian Saxony and Brunswick, joins the Elbe, 23 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, after an E. course of 65 m.—The Orne, Wurtemberg, is an aff. of the Kocher.

ORCH (Loch), a lake of Scotland, co. Inverness, between Lochs Ness and Lochy, and forming the summit level of the Caledonian Canal. Length N.E. to S.W. 6 m., average breadth 1 m. It receives the Glenfarry river, and empties itself into Loch Ness by the river Orch.

ORIGNON or ORNON, a river of E. France, between the depts. H.-Saône and Doubs, joins the Saône, 10 m. N. Auxonne, after a W.S.W. course of 80 m., through a picturesque country.

ORIKILL, a river of Scotland, rises in the pa. Assynt, co. Sutherland, and traversing two small lakes, flows E.ward into the Firth of Duirnoch, after a course of 82 m. Principal affluents the Caasley, Shm, and Carron.

ORR, a small town of the Punjab, on the Jhylum, lat. 31° 40' N., lon. 73° 50' E.

ORSA, a town of S. Italy, Naples. [ORIA.]

ORSCROFT, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. dist., 13 m. S. Bois-le-Duc. P. 3,997.

ORSE, *Isère*, a river of France, rises by two streams, one near Chimay in Belgium, and the other near Roeroy in Ardennes (France). It flows S.W. past Guise, La Fère, Chauny (where it becomes navigable), Noyon, Compeigne, Pontoise, and joins the Seine on right above Conflans, length 135 m. Affluents on left the Aisne, on right the Therain. It communicates by canals with the Sambre, Scheldt, and Somme.

ORSE, a dep. of France, in the N.E., formed of the old provs. Ille-de-France & Picardie, between the depts. Aisne, Seine-et-Marne, Seine-et-Oise, Eure, Seine-Inf., and Somme. Area 2,280 sq. m. Pop. 403,557. It is situated chiefly in the basin of the Seine, and is watered by the Oise, and its affls. the Aisne and Therain; the Epte on the W. separates it from the dep. Eure, and the Ourcq traverses it in the S.E. Surface generally flat. Soil fertile, and contains turf and marble. Agriculture is in a very advanced state, and grain is extensively cultivated. Wine of inferior quality is made, cider and beer are extensively used. The dep. contains several forests, the largest being that of Compeigne. Cattle and sheep are numerous, and Paris is hence supplied with veal. The principal manufs. are woollen goods, car-

pets, linens, calico, and lace. The dep. is divided into the arrondis. Beauvais, Clermont, Compeigne, and Senlis.

ORSEAU, a comm. and market town of France, dep. and 4 m. N. Mayenne. Pop. 3,912.

ORIENT-SUR-SEINE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, with a station on the Paris and Havre Railway, 8 m. S. Rouen. Pop. 5,482.

ORV, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 17 m. E.S.E. Arras. Pop. 2,070.

OSALAYA or OVOLAYA, one of the Navigators islands, Pacific, lat. 14° 2' 40" S., lon. 171° 23' W.

OSEN, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 28 m. W.S.W. Malaga. Pop. 1,800. Its vicinity is highly picturesque.—*Gijares* is the name of two contiguous vills., prov. and S.W. Granada, on the Genil.

OKA, an important river of Central Russia, rises in the gov. and 40 m. S.W. Orel, flows through the govs. Tula, Kaluga, Moscow, Riazan, Vladimir, and Nijni-Novgorod, where it joins the Volga on right after a course of 450 m. Its basin is estimated to comprise 127,000 sq. m. of the richest part of the Russian dominion. It receives the Upa, Jizdra, Moskva, Zna, and Kiazma rivers. Though rapid, it is navigable for almost its whole course; and at Tula it is connected with the Don by the Ivanovska canal.—II. a river of Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, joins the Angara at Bratsk. Course N. 600 m. Principal affluent, the Ija.

OKAMANDAL, a dist. of India, peninsula of Kattywar, prov. of Guzerat, Bombay presid., between lat. 22° 5' and 23° 30' N., lon. 69° and 69° 17' E. Area estimated at 334 sq. m., and the pop. at 12,590. The district is separated from the mainland by a salt marsh, reaching from the Gulf of Cutch to the Arabian Sea, except by a narrow sand bank at Mudhe. It is supposed to have been formerly an island, and at spring tides the salt marsh is still overflowed. The district has a sea coast of 75 m., and is in several places beset with shoals, reefs, and rocks, and it is indented with the harbour of Beyt. *Okamandal* was a haunt of pirates until overpowered by the British. The soil is barren, and water bad. The saukh or conch shell, is the only article of export. The Guicowar is sovereign of this district, but the inhabitants pay no tribute.

OKANDA and OKASAKI, two towns of Japan, island Nippon; the former, 50 m. E.N.E. Yeddo; the latter on a river near the Gulf of Ovari, 133 m. S.W. Yeddo, and stated to have a citadel.

OKEBURN, a pa. of England. [OSBOURN.]

OKEFORD-FITZPATRICK, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6 m. W.N.W. Blandford-Forum. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 642.

OKERDON, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (North), 6 m. E.S.E. Bomford. Area 2,760 ac. Pop. 338.—II. (South), 8½ m. W.N.W. Gravesend. Area 2,050 ac. Pop. 1,021.

OKHOLM, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, on the North Sea, 6 m. N.W. Ekedsted.

OKHOTA, a river of Asiatic Russia, Siberia, after a S. course of 200 m. from the Stannevol mountains, enters the Gulf of Okhotsk, at Okhotsk. It is navigable only for boats.

OKHOTSK, a prov. of E. Siberia, extending along the W. coast of the Sea of Okhotsk, between lat. 57° and 66° N., lon. 133° 30' and 166° E., having E. Kamtschatka and the Tchukotki country, and W. and N. the gov. Yakutsk. Length W. to E. 1,100 m., average breadth 150 m. It is traversed throughout by the Stannevol mountains, and has only short rivers, the chief being the Okhota. Climate severe; rein-deer and dogs are the only domestic animals. Principal

products are furs and timber.—*Okhotsk*, the cap., is a maritime town on the Sea of Okhotsk, lat. 59° 30' N., lon. 145° 14' E. Pop. 800, formerly 2,000. It is the principal station of the Russo-American company, and the chief entrepôt for the Russian trade with Kamchatka and N.W. America.

OKHOTSK (Sea of), an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 50° and 60° N., lon. 137° and 165° E., having E. Kamchatka, W. and N. the isl. Saghalin, and Eastern Siberia. It receives the waters of the Amoor, and at its N.E. end are the Gulfs of Ijighinsk and Penjinsk. It has few isls., and its navigation is generally safe, but its N. shores are frozen from November to April.

OKHIDA, a town of Albania. [*OKHIDA*.] *OKI*, an island of Japan, off the W. coast of Nippon, lat. 36° 10' N., lon. 135° E. Length 10 m., by 5 m. in breadth.—*Okiba* is an island in Behring Sea, lat. 64° 55' N., lon. 172° 20' E.

OKSA, several small towns of European Turkey, etc.—I. Moldavia, on the Tatros, 30 m. N.N.W. Adjud.,—II. Great Walachia, N.E. Kimpina.—III. (*Mare*), Little Walachia, 5 m. S.W. Rimnik, with 2,000 inhabs., and 5 churches.

OKOSIA, a small uninhabited island of Japan, W. of Jessō, lat. 43° 4' N., lon. 139° 24' E.

OKTIBBEHA, a co. of the U.S., North America, in N.E. of the Mississippi. Area 618 sq. m. Pop. 8,171.

OKULDOONGA, a vill. of India, dist. Kannon, N.W. prov., in lat. 29° 31' N., lon. 79° 16' E. Elevation above the sea 2,000 feet. The surrounding district is fertile and well watered, and yields the celebrated Pilibheet rice, which is in great request throughout India. During the hot season it is unhealthy.

OLAND or *ORLAND*, an island of Sweden, near its S.E. extremity, isen Kalmar, in the Baltic, separated from the mainland by Kalmar Sound. Length 85 m., average breadth 7 m. Area 608 sq. m. Pop. 33,000. W. shore low, E. hilly; except a small portion of land around the coast, is principally appropriated to pasturage. Fishing and navigation form the chief occupations of its inhabs. Forests extensive. About 300 hands are employed in an alum-works, the most important in Scandinavia, and the produce of which is estimated to be worth 50,000 dollars annually. Principal towns, Borgholm, the cap., on its E. side.

OLAND (*LITTLE*), an island of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, between the mainland and the island of Föhr.

OLARGUES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Hérault, 11 m. N.E. St Pons. Pop. 1,296.

OLAVE (ST), a pa. of England, co. and adjoining the city of York, N. Riding. Ac. 3,120. P. 2,970.

OLDBARNHAY, a market town of Sharnon, circ. Zwicken, 22 m. S.E. Chemnitz. Pop. 2,503.

OLDBERDORF, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 22 m. N.W. Troppen, on the Oppa. P. 1,200.

OLD or *WOLF*, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 8 m. W.N.W. Wellingborough. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 449.

OLDBERROW, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 1½ m. W. Henley-in-Arden. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 56.

OLDBURY, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Salop, 4 m. N.N.E. Halconwen. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 131.—II. (*on-the-Hill*), co. Gloster, 5½ m. W S.W. Tetbury. Area 1,870 ac. Pop. 435.—*Oldbury-on-Secora* is a chapelry, co. Gloster, pa. and 2½ m. W.N.W. Thrapbury. Pop. 724.

OLDCASTLE, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 7 m. N.E. E. Abercromby. Area 900 ac. Pop. 47.

OLDCASTLE or *GLORINIS*, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Leitrim, co. Monagh, 12 m. W.N.W.

Kella. Area of pa. 7,918 ac. Pop. 4,506; do. of town, 1,072. It has extensive corn mills, and a large trade in yarn.

OLDCOOTE, a township of England, co. Stafford, pa. Weinstanton, 2 m. N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyme. Pop. 1,683.

OLDEBOORN and *OLDEBORCK*, two vills. of the Netherlands.—I. prov. Friesland, 12 m. S.E. Leeuwarden. Pop. 1,630.—II. prov. Gelderland, 3 m. S.E. Elburg. Pop. 3,770.

OLD-KORIKOOK, a town of Guinea, Africa, on the Old Calabar river, lat. 6° 40' N., lon. 8° 10' E.

OLDEHOVE and *OLDEMARK*, two vills. of the Netherlands.—I. prov. and 10 m. N.W. Groningen.—II. prov. Overijssel, N.E. Kulsder.

OLDENBURG, a state of Germany, in the N.W., with the title of grand duchy, composed of three separate portions: 1st, the duchy of *Oldenburg*; 2d, the principality of *Lübeck* or *Lütin*, enclosed in the duchy of Holstein (Denmark); and 3d, the principality of *Birkenfeld*, between Rhenish Prussia and Hesse-Homburg, cap. Birkenfeld. Area 2,421 sq. m. Pop. (1836) 287,163. *Oldenburg* lies in the basin of the North Sea, and is entirely level. Chief rivers, the Weser, the l. b. of which belongs to the duchy from Bremen to the sea; the Hunte, Haase, and Jahde. *Lübeck* is also flat, and borders on the Baltic, but *Birkenfeld* forms an inclined plain between the chain of the Idarwald and the course of the Nabe, which waters its S. frontier; its highest point is 2,300 feet above the sea. Climate resembles that of the Netherlands. Soil in general fertile, but in several places are extensive sand dunes and marshes. Corn deficient. Pasturage excellent; horses, cattle, and sheep, extensively reared. Manufactures confined to linen weaving and coarse woollens.—*Oldenburg*, the cap., is situated at the confl. of the Hunte with the Haaren, which here forms a small port, 80 m. W.S.W. Hamburg. Pop. 2,300. It is the residence of the grand duke, and has a gymnasium, military and normal school, and a library. Chief edifices, the castle of the grand duke, palace of the princes, and church of St Lambert.

OLDENDORF, a town of Central Germany, in a detached part of Hesse-Cassel territory, on l. b. of the Weser, 26 m. S.W. Hanover. Pop. 1,363.

OLDENWORTH, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, 6 m. S.W. Husum. Pop. 1,500. A convention was concluded here between Peter the Great of Russia, and Frederick IV. of Denmark, in 1713.

OLDENEAAL, a town, Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, cap. dist. 10 m. E.N.E. Delden. P. 2,450.

OLDELORE, a town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, on the Trave, 24 m. N.E. Hamburg. Pop. 2,367.

OLDHAM, a parl. bor., and manuf. town of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Prestwich, on Manchester and Leeds Railway, 7 m. N.E. Manchester. Pop. 72,357. It has a Gothic church, Roman Catholic chapel, a town hall, news room, market house, several banks, a mechanics' institute, and a blue coat school, endowed by the late Mr Henshaw, with 70,000l. Manufact. of fustians, velveteens, cords, calicoes, silks, and hats. In the vicinity are extensive collieries. The bar. sends 2 members to House of Commons.

OLDHAM, a co. of the U.S., North America, in E. of Kentucky. Area 178 sq. m. Pop. 7,686.

OLDHAMSTOCK, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington and Berwick, 7 m. S.E. Dunbar. Pop. 622, of whom 123 are in the village.

OSTERHUSEN, a vill. of Saxo Weimar, cap. dist., on the Unstrut, 24 m. N.N.W. Weimar. P. 1,456.

OLDLAND, a chapelry of England, co. Gloucester, pa. Biston, 5½ m. E. Bristol. Pop. 5,877.

OLDNEY ISLAND and **BAY**, Scotland, co. and off the W. coast of Sutherland, pa. Assynt, flanking the S. side of the entrance to Loch Assynt. The isl. 1 m. in length, lies ½ m. from the coast.

OLD PROVIDENCE, an island of the Caribbean Sea, belonging to New Granada, 100 m. E. the Mosquito coast. Lat. of its centre peak (1,190 feet in height), 18° 21' N., lon. 81° 22' W. Shape oval; breadth 2½ m., length 4½ m. S. to N., where it is separated by a narrow channel from the isl. Santa Catalina. Pop. 342, who speak mostly English. Surface hilly, but fertile; provisions are plentiful, and about 30,000 lbs. of cotton, with tortoise-shell and hides, are exported annually. On its N. side is the vill. Isabel, with the chief anchorage. This island was a noted station in the times of the buccaneers.

OLD TOWN, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, on Penobscot river, 80 m. N.N.E. Augusta. Pop. 3,087. On an island in the river here the Penobscot Indians have a settlement, and a Roman Catholic church.

OLEERA, a town of British India, Soindo, 6 m. N. Khyerpoor, on the route from Shikarpoor.

OLEGRO, a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. prov. and 10 m. N. Novara. Pop. with comm. 7,420.—*Oleggio Castello*, a comm. in the same prov., has 806 inhabitants.

OLEKMA, a river of Siberia, gov. Yakutsk, after a N. course of nearly 400 m., joins the Lena opposite the vill. Olekminsk.

OLENEK, a river of Siberia, gov. Yakutsk, enters the Arctic Ocean 110 m. W. of the mouth of the Lena, after a N. course of 800 miles.

OLENI, a headland, W. Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, on the Arctic Ocean, at the entrance of the Gulf of Ob, lat. 72° 40' N., lon. 78° 30' E.

OLENON (ISLE OF), *Ullarua*, an isl. off the W. coast of France, dep. Charente-Inferieure, opposite the mouth of the Charente. Lat. 43° 11' N., lon. 1° 20' W. Shape oval; length 20 m., breadth 5 m., circumference 40 m., having at its N.W. extremity the lighthouse of Chasseron, which marks the entrance to the Strait of Antioche, dividing it from the island Ré. Pop. 16,908. On its S.E. side is the cap. town Château d'Oleron. [OLESON.]

OLESA, *Rubricata*, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. N.W. Barcelona, on the Llobregat. Pop. 2,634. It has manufs. of woollen cloths.

OLESKO, a vill. of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. Zloczow, 27 m. E. N.E. Lemberg. P. 1,250. It is the birthplace of King John Sobieski.

OLETTE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. E.-Pyrenees, cap. cant., on the Tet, 9 m. W.S.W. Prades, with sulphur springs. Pop. 1,669.

OLETZKO, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 41 m. S.S.E. Gumbinnen, on L. Oletzko. Pop. 8,096.

OLEVANO, several towns of Italy.—I. Pontifical States, comarca and 29 m. E. Rome. Pop. 1,000.—II. Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 15 m. E. Salerno. Pop. 2,156.—III. a market town of Sardinia, div. Novara, prov. Lomellina, 4 m. S.S.W. Mortara. Pop. of comm. 1,165.

OLEVSK, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 100 m. N.N.W. Jitomir. Pop. 1,500.

OLET, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 62 m. E. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,800.

OLEGORO, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, 110 m. E.S.E. Kamieniec, cap. dist. Pop. 3,780. It has potash works and distilleries.

OLEJANOS, Grecian Archipelago. [ΑΙΓΙΝΑΡΟΣ.]

OLISSA, a vill. of the island Sardinia, div. Cagliari, prov. and 5 m. S.E. Nuoro. Pop. 2,874.

OLIVERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 44 m. N.E. Teruel. Pop. 2,012.

OLIVANT RIVER, two rivers of S. Africa, Cape Colony.—I. (or *Elephant River*), dist. Clanwilliam, enters the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 31° 38' S., lon. 18° 12' W. Length probably 150 m. Its mouth is greatly clogged by rocks. Chief affluents, the Great Doorn and Hautam.—II. dist. George, tributary to the Gauritz, which it joins after a W. course of 157 miles.

OLINDA, a city of Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, and formerly its cap., 4 m. N. Recife. Pop. 8,000. It is situated on a wooded hill, and has a cathedral, and several other churches, a bishop's palace, hospital, and botanic garden; a school of law, with a public library, and a Jesuit college. [RECIPE.]

OLITE, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 27 m. S. Pamplona. Pop. 2,748.

OLITA, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 50 m. W.S.W. Vilna, on the Niemen. Pop. 3,400.

OLUTORSK, a vill. of Kamtschatka, on its N.E. coast, at the mouth of the Ohutorok River, in the bay of same name, which is bounded E. by Cape Ohutorok, in lat. 59° 57' N., lon. 170° 19' E.

OLIVA, *Ad Statuta*, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. N.E. Alicante. Pop. 6,615. It has an hospital, an ancient palace, and manufs. of hempen and linen cloths.—II. (*de Jerez*), prov. and 30 m. S. Badajoz. Pop. 4,089.

OLIVA, a town of the island Lanzarote, one of the Canaries, Atlantic Ocean. Pop. 2,132.

OLIVA, a vill. of W. Prussia, reg., circ., and 5 m. N.W. Danzig. Pop. 1,785. A peace between the Swedes and Poles was concluded here in 1680.

OLIVARES, a town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. W. Sevilla. Pop. 1,946.

OLIVE, two townships, U. S., North America.—I. New York, 72 m. S.S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,710.—II. Ohio, 96 m. S.E. Columbus. Pop. 2,015.

OLIVEIRA, two vills., Portugal, prov. Beira.—I. (*do Bairro*), 10 m. S.E. Aveiro. Pop. 2,000.—II. (*do Conde*), 16 m. S.W. Viseu, with 2,500 m-habitants, and a Latin school.

OLIVENSA or **ALIVERCA**, a fortified town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. S.S.W. Badajoz, on l. b. of the Guadiana, near the Portuguese frontier. Pop. 7,557. It stands in a fertile plain, and has a brisk trade in wine, oil, and corn. From the treaty of its cession to Spain by Portugal in 1801, Godoy acquired his title of "Prince of the Peace." It was taken by the French in 1811.

OLIVENKA, a town of Brazil, prov. and 180 m. S.S.W. Bahia, on the Atlantic. Pop. 1,500.

OLIVER, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Mifflin. Pop. 1,638.

OLIVET, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Loiret, 3 m. S. Orleans, on the Loire. Pop. 1,179. It has paper mills, and a brisk trade in wine.

OLIVETO, two towns of Naples.—I. prov. Principato-Citra, dist. and 6½ m. E.N.E. Campagna. Pop. 3,300.—II. prov. Basilicata, dist. and 25 m. W.S.W. Matera. Pop. 6,000.

OLKHON, the principal island in the Lake Baikal, Siberia, gov. and 140 m. N.W. Irkutsk. Length, N. to S., 45 m., breadth 15 miles.

OLKAVATKA and **OLKOVKA**, two market towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 59 m. E.N.E. Khar'kov. Pop. 1,900.—II. gov. and 130 m. S.S.W. Saratov.

OLKUSK, a town of Russian Poland, 23 m. W.N.W. Cracow. Pop. 1,360.

OLLAPE, one of the Caroline islands, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 7° 57' 17" N., lon. 149° 30' E.

OLLEMA, a town of Spain, prov. and 45 m.

O.S.W. Valencia. Pop. 3,603. It has manufactures of linens; and brandy distilleries.

OLLESTON, a mkt. town of Engl. co. Notis, pa. Edwinstowe, 19 m. N.N.E. Nottingham. P. 937.

OLLENGUES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., on the Dore, 10 m. N.W. Ambert. Pop. 2,042.

OLLIOULES, a town of France, dep. Var, arrond. and 5 m. W. Toulon. Pop. 3,182.

OLLIOULES, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 4 m. W. Toulon, at the foot of a defile called the *Vaux d'Ollioules*. P. 3,208.

OLM (Nieder and Oden), two contiguous villa. of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hesse, 7 m. S.S.W. Mayence. United pop. 2,350.

OLMEDO, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. S. Valladolid, with brandy distilleries. Pop. 1,855.

OLMETO or OLOMETO, a town of the island of Corsica, 16 m. S.S.E. Ajaccio. Pop. 1,986.

OLMUTZ (Moravian Holomouc), a fortified city of Moravia, and formerly its cap., now cap. circ., on the March, and on railway from Breslau to Vienna, 40 m. N.E. Brunn. Pop. 15,000. Its fortifications are extensive. Principal edifices, a Gothic cathedral, archbishop's palace, deanery, town hall, theatre, arsenal, barracks, hospitals, and orphan asylums. Its university, founded in 1381, and restored in 1827, has a valuable library, and in 1843 was attended by 569 students. It has also military and other schools, manufs. of woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, earthenwares, leather, and vinegar, and a transit trade in cattle.

Olmütz was taken by the Swedes in the 30 years war, and besieged by Frederick the Great in 1758. Lafayette was confined in it for many years, from 1794. It was the place of refuge of the late Emperor of Austria, in his second flight from Vienna, and here he abdicated on 2d December 1848.

OLNEY, a pa. and market town of England, co. Bucks, on the Ouse, 10 m. W.N.W. Bedford, and with a station on a branch of the London and North-Western Railway. Area of pa. 3,140 ac. Pop. 2,329. The town has a Gothic church. Silk weaving, with manufs. of hosiery and lace, employ the population.

OLONA, a river of Lombardy, enters canal Naviglio Grande, near Milan. Under the French it gave its name to a dep. of the kingdom of Italy.

OLONETZ, a gov. of N. Russia, between lat. 60° and 64° 30' N., lon. 28° and 41° 30' E., having N. Archangel, S. Vologda, and W. Finland. Area estimated at 51,078 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 263,100. Surface in the N. and W. marshy, and covered with vast forests. Principal rivers, the Onega, Schula, Suna, and Svir. It contains numerous lakes, the principal being Onega and Viga. Agriculture is much neglected. Hemp and flax are raised, but not for exportation, and the extensive forests form the principal source of wealth derived from the land. Few cattle or horses are reared. Iron, copper, silver, marble, and granite, are found, but are little turned to advantage, and except a royal cannon foundry, and a few tanneries and forges, there are no manufacturing establishments. Raw produce is exported to St Petersburg and Archangel, whence corn, salts, spirits, and colonial and manufacturing goods, are imported. The inhabitants mostly belong to the Greek or Lutheran churches, but some remain Pagans. The government is subdivided into 7 districts. Principal towns are Petrozavodsk, Olonetz, and Kargopol.

OLONETZ, a town of Russia, cap. dist. of the prov. Olonetz, at the conf. of two rivers, tributaries to Lake Ladoga, 110 m. N.E. St Petersburg. Pop. 2,700. It has a custom-house.

OLONNE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vendée, near the Atlantic, 8 m. N. Les Sables d'Olonne, with a port. Pop. 2,130.

OLONNAO, a comm. and town of France, dep. Hérault, cap. cant., on the Canal du Midi, 15 m. W.N.W. Narbonne. Pop. 1,347.

OLONON, Ibero, a comm. and town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Basses-Pyrénées, 15 m. S.W. Pau, at the conf. of the Aspe and Oseau. Pop. 6,988. It is a tribunal of commerce, and has trade in wool, horses, and timber for the ship-building.

OLOR, a town of Spain, prov. and 21 m. N.W. Gerona, on the Fluvia. Pop. 12,070. It is situated at the foot of a range of volcanic hills, and has cavalry barracks, and an hospital, with manufactures of cottons and woollens, tanneries, soap factories, and paper mills. Near it are numerous caverns, and extinct volcanic craters, 14 distinct cones being found close to the town, the largest 1 m. in circumference and 445 feet in depth. A destructive earthquake occurred here in 1421.

OLPE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 28 m. S.S.W. Arensburg, cap. circ. Pop. 2,047.

OLRIK or OLRIE, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Caithness, E.N.E. Thurro, comprising the vill. of Castletown. Area 15½ sq. m. Pop. 1,873.

OLRWIE, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Lys, with a station on the railway to Tournay, 14 m. S.S.W. Ghent. P. 2,100.

OLSHAKA, two market towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 15 m. W.N.W. Kharkov, with 2,000 inhabitants, and some well frequented fairs.—II. gov. and 89 m. S.S.E. Kiev.—*Oleshank* is a market town, gov. and 63 m. S.S.W. Voronej. P. 1,709.

OLSZANY, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 13 m. S. Oshmiana. Pop. 1,800.

OLTEN, a small but flourishing town of Switzerland, cant. and 20 m. E.N.E. Solure, on the Aar, and at the junction of routes from Basle, Zurich, Lucerne, and Neuchâtel. Pop. 1,500.

OLTENTZ, a fortified vill. of European Turkey, on l. b. of the Danube, 1½ m. E. Turtukal. On 4th November 1823, the Russians were here defeated by the Turks.

OLVA, a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. S.E. Teruel, on the Mijares. Pop. 1,611.

OLVENSTADT, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 4 m. W.N.W. Magdeburg. Pop. 2,100.

OLVERA, Riba, a town of Spain, prov. and 67 m. N.E. Cadix. Pop. 6,116.

OLVERSON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3½ m. S.W. Thornbury. Area 3,390 ac. Pop. 1,669.

OLVIOPOL, a town of Russia, gov. and 137 m. N.W. Kherson, cap. dist., on the Bug. Pop. 2,600. It has a strong citadel.

OLYMPIA, a town and port of entry, in the west of U. S., North America, cap. of Washington territory, at the S. estuary of Puget Sound, in lat. 47° N., lon. 122° 40' W.

OLYMPUS (MOUNT), a mountain range of Thessaly, on the border of Macedonia, its summit, famed by Homer and other poets as the throne of the gods, is 30 m. N. Larissa, in lat. 40° 4' 32" N., lon. 22° 25' E. Estimated height, 6,332 feet.—II. Asia Minor, Anatolia, 8 m. S.W. Brusa.

OM, a river of Asiatic Russia, gov. Tomsk, after a S.W. course of 330 m., joins the Irtysh at Omak.

OMAGH, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, cap. co. Tyrone, 27 m. S. Londonderry, and on Derry and Enniskillen Railway. Pop. 3,016.

OMAN, a country of Arabia, in the S.E., between the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea or Sea of Oman, and forming the central part of the Muscat dom. It is "a desert thickly studded with oases," having among its mountains many fertile valleys, though only a small proportion of its ex-

is not capable of being cultivated. Chief towns, Moscow, Muscat, and Birelman.

OMHAY, an island of the Malay Archipelago, N. of Timor. Lat. $8^{\circ} 15' S.$, lon. $126^{\circ} E.$ Length, E. to W., 50 m., greatest breadth 12 miles.

OMHURLEY, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 4 m. W. Droitwich. Area 6,740 ac. Pop. 2,364.

OMHILL, a pa. of Norway, stift Christiansand, 28 m. N.W. Arendal.—**Omboe** is an island in Baku-fjord, amt. and 20 m. N.E. Stavanger.

OMBRONE, *Umbro*, a river of Italy, Tuscan, rises in the Apennines, 10 m. E. Sienna, flows S. past Grosseto, and 10 m. below that town enters the Mediterranean, after a course of 75 m. Chief affluent, the Orcia, rising near Radiceofani.

OMZENA, a market town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. Pallanza, cap. mand., at the N. extremity of Lake Orta. Pop. 1,680.

OMER (St.), a comm. and fortified town of France, defended by fort Notre Dame, dep. Pado-Calais, cap. arrond., 22 m. S.E. Calais, on the Aa, at the mouth of the Canal of Neuf-Forêt, and on the railway from Arras and Lille to Calais. Pop. 22,064. It is a tribunal of commerce, and has a comm. college, a library, and manu- of coarse woollens, pipes, and paper.

St Omer was taken by Louis XIV. in 1677. During the first revolution, it was called *Romer la Montagne*. Birthplace of the Abbé Segur. Near it are extensive marshes, whence great quantities of turf are extracted.

OMERKOTE, a town of Scinde, in the Indian desert, 90 m. E. Hyderabad, with a fort formerly containing treasure of the Ameers of Scinde, who took it from the rajah of Joudpoor in 1813. It is the birthplace of the emperor Akbar.

OMERUNTIC (Hind. *Amara Cantaca*), a famous place of Hindoo pilgrimage, centre of Deccan, India, dom. Beral, 28 m. N.W. Ruttampoor.

OMETA, a town of British India, prov. Guzerat, 20 m. E. Cambay.

OMETEPE, a volcanic island of Central America, state and in the Lake Nicaragua, towards its S.W. side. Length 20 m., breadth 7 to 8 m. It consists of two granitic mountains, one rising to 5,232 feet above the Atlantic, and both densely wooded. On it are the two villa. Ometepe and Muyagala, with a pop. of 1,700, and numerous ancient Mexican sepulchres.

OMEY or **UMMA**, a pa. of Ireland, Connanght, co. Galway, including the town of Clifden. Area 20,836 ac. Pop. 6,548.

OMMAREY (CAPE), Russian America, is the S. point of King George III. Archipelago, at the entrance to Chatham Sound. Lat. $56^{\circ} 10' N.$, lon. $134^{\circ} 34' W.$

OMMES, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, 14 m. E. Zwolle. Pop. 728.

OMOA, a maritime vill. of Central America, state Honduras, on the Bay of Honduras, 15 m. E. the mouth of the river Metegana. Most of the imports destined for Guatemala and San Salvador, are received at this port. Climate unhealthy. Pop. chiefly mulattoes.

OMON, an islet of Denmark, in the E. part of the Great Belt, 4 m. S.W. Zealand. Length 6 m., breadth 1 m. Pop. 200.

OMOLON, a river of E. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, joins the Kolyma, 80 m. S.W. of its mouth in the Arctic Ocean.

OMRAN, a fortified town of India, prov. Bundelkund, dom. of Jalaun, 26 m. E. Diliel.

OMRA, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, formerly cap. of a gov., now divided between those of Tobolsk and Tomsk, in a sandy treeless plain on the Irisk, at the confluence of the Om. Lat. 54°

$57' N.$, lon. $75^{\circ} 40' E.$ Pop. (1855) 16,376 mostly European exiles. It has a military school for 250 pupils, who are instructed in the Kirghiz and Mongol languages, drawing, and geography; a Cossack school, hospital, and manufactures of military clothing. In civil jurisdiction it is subordinate to Tobolsk, but it has latterly superseded that city as the virtual cap. of West Siberia, and the seat of government "for the gradual subjugation of the Kirghiz."

OMUR, a town of Africa, Guinea, cap. of a territory on an island in the Old Calabar or Cross river. Lat. $6^{\circ} 9' N.$, lon. $8^{\circ} 15' E.$ Eastm. pop. 5,600.

OMUTWARA, a dist. of India, in Malwa, between lat. $23^{\circ} 28'$ and $24^{\circ} 9' N.$, lon. $76^{\circ} 19'$ and $77^{\circ} 11' E.$ Area 3,300 sq. miles.

ONAIL, a town of Hindostan, prov. Malwa, Gwalior dom., 18 m. N.N.W. Oojein.

ONALGO, one of the Marquesas isls., Pacific O. **ONATE**, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuscoa, 80 m. E.S.E. Bilbao. Pop. 4,296. It has a town-hall, hospital, university, and college. Iron is wrought in the neighbouring mountains, and within the town are iron foundries, nail factories, and gun manufactures.

ONDA, a town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. W.S.W. Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 4,617.

ONDARKE or **HENKRY**, a small island of India, on the W. coast of the Northern Concan, 20 m. S. the city of Bombay. It lies low, and is surrounded by a wall.

ONDARRABA, a maritime town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 18 m. N.E. Bilbao, on the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 1,173.

ONECOTE, a chapelry of England, co. Stafford, 4 m. E.S.E. Leek. Pop. 438.

ONECHOW or **ONCHOW**, one of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific Ocean, S.W. Atoot, in lat. $21^{\circ} 52' N.$, lon. $160^{\circ} W.$, and famous for its yams, fruit, and mats.

ONEGA, a river of Russia, gova. Olonetz and Archangel, rises in the Lake Latcha, and after a N. course of 250 m., enters the Gulf of Onega at its S.E. extremity. Affs, the Voloshka, Mosh, and Kena. Numerous hills render it unfit for navigation, but in spring many rafts are floated on it to the sea.

ONEGA (LAKE), a lake of Russia, the next in size to that of Ladoga, from which it is distant 85 m. N.E., in the centre of the gov. Olonetz, mostly between lat. $60^{\circ} 52'$ and $62^{\circ} 58' N.$, lon. $34^{\circ} 15'$ and $36^{\circ} 12' E.$ Length 140 m.; breadth 50 to 45 m. Area estimated at 3,400 sq. m. It receives 16 rivers, the principal being the Vodia, and discharges itself at its S.W. extremity by the Svir into Lake Ladoga. Shores generally rocky, and present several deep bays and gulfs, and in it are numerous islands, especially near its N. extremity. Many shoals render its navigation dangerous, although it is less subject to storms than Lake Ladoga.

ONEGA, a town of Russia, gov. and 85 m. S.W. Archangel, cap. dist., at the mouth of the Onega river, in the Gulf of Onega. Pop. 1,800.

ONEGA (GULF OF), the most S. portion of the White Sea, mostly between lat. $65^{\circ} 50'$ and $65^{\circ} N.$, lon. $34^{\circ} 30'$ and $38^{\circ} E.$ Length and greatest breadth about 90 m. It receives the rivers Onega, Kemi, &c. At its mouth is the isl. Solovitzki.

ONEGLIA, a town of Sardinia, div. and 4 m. E.N.E. Nice, cap. prov., on the Gulf of Genoa, near the mouth of the Impero. Pop. of comm. 5,500. It has remains of fortifications destroyed by the French in 1793, a college, and a port. Andrea Doria, the celebrated Genoese admiral, was born here.

ONENOWA, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. W.N.W. Stowmarket. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 492.

ONEIDA (LAKE), U. S., North America, state New York, is 14 m. W. Rome. Length 23 m.; breadth from 4 to 6 m. It receives several affluents, including the Oneida from the N.W., and discharges its surplus waters W. into the Oswego river. It gives name to several townships, and to the co. Oneida. Area 1,161 sq. m. Pop. 59,566. Chief towns, Utica, Rome, and Whitesborough.

ONEKOTAN, one of the Kurile islands, off the S. extremity of Kamchatka, between the Pacific Ocean and Sea of Okhotsk. Lat. 49° 24' N., lon. 155° E. Length 80 m., breadth 15 miles.

ONELEY, a hamlet of England, co. Northampton, pa. Barley, 7 m. N.N.W. Daventry. P. 640.

ONEONTA, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on the Susquehanna, 20 m. S. Cooperstown. Pop. 1,903.

ONGAR (CHIPPING), a market town and pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Roding, 10½ m. W.S.W. Chelmsford. Area of pa. 480 ac. Pop. 843. The town has a market house and a union workhouse. —*High Ongar* is a pa. 1½ m. E.N.E. the above. Area 4,130 ac. Pop. 1,147.

ONGOL, a town of British India, presid. and 170 m. N. Madras, cap. a subdivision of the dist. Nellore, with a stone fort on the margin of a fine lake. The town, with the annexed subdivision, has a population of 31,566.

ONISTERY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4½ m. N.W. Ludlow. Area 2,220 ac. Pop. 862.

ONIKSETI, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 65 m. N.N.W. Vilna. Pop. 1,630.

ONIL, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. N.W. Alicante. Pop. 2,690. It has manufs. of woollens.

ONION, a river of U. S., N. America, Vermont, flows S. and S.W. to Montpelier, thence N. to its entrance into L. Champlain, 5 m. N.W. Burlington. It has falls which afford good water-power.

ONIS or ONSA, an isl. of Spain, at the entrance of the Bay of Portaviedra, lat. 42° 20' 00" N., lon. 8° 36' W. Length 2 m., breadth 1 m. Surface uneven; shores steep, and it has several harbours.

ONNAING, a town of France, dep. Nord, 4 m. N.E. Valenciennes. Pop. 3,427. Chicory is extensively grown in its vicinity, its cultivation in France having been first attempted here.

ONO, the largest of a group of the Friendly Isls., Pacific Ocean, lat. 18° 35' S., lon. 178° 25' W.

ONOD, a market town of Hungary, co. Borsod, on the Sajó, an affl. of the Theiss, 46 m. N.W. Debreczin. Pop. 2,900. It is memorable for a sanguinary battle with the Tartars in 1241, and a gathering of Rakotzi insurgents in 1707.

ONOR, a river of Mongolia and Asiatic Russia, gov. Irkutsk, after a N.W. course of 280 m. joins the Ingoda, 40 m. W. Nerchinsk, to form the Shilka, a tributary of the Amoor.

ONONDAGA, a co. of the U. S., North America, on the Erie Canal, and containing Lake Onondaga, with the villa. Salina, Syracuse, Liverpool, and Geddes. Area 711 sq. m. Pop. 84,690. It has a large trade in salt, from the salt springs on the borders of the lake.—II. a township in this co., 5 m. S.S.W. Syracuse. Pop. 5,694.

ONORAN, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N. coast of Java, near Batavia, with the Netherlands gov. ship-building yard.

ONOSLOW, a vill. of Nova Scotia, British North America, at the head of Mines Bay, 51 m. N.N.E. Halifax.

ONOSLOW, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. part of North Carolina. Area 693 sq. m. Pop. 3,382.—*Onslow Bay*, North Carolina, extends for 80 m. between Cape Fear and Lookout.

ONTANAGON, a river of North America, flowing into Lake Superior on its S. side. In its bed a mass of native copper was discovered, weighing at least 6,000 lbs.

ONTARIO (LAKE), the most E. of the great lakes of North America, between the state New York and Upper Canada. Lat. 43° 10' to 44° 15' N., lon. 76° to 80° W. Length, W. to E., 180 m.; breadth varies to 65 m. Area 6,040 sq. m.; height of surface level, 333 feet below that of Lake Erie, and 323 feet above the tide level in the St. Lawrence. Average depth 500 feet. Near its S.W. extremity, it receives Genesee, Oswego, and Trent rivers, and near its S.W. extremity the Niagara river from Lake Erie; the river St. Lawrence leaves it on its N.E. side. It is connected with Sherbro' on Lake Erie by the Welland Canal, with the Ottawa river, by the Rideau Canal, and the New York Grand Canal extends all along its S. side. Shores mostly level and wooded, or cultivated. On them are the towns Toronto, Kingston, Newcastle, and Niagara (Canada), and Oswego, Genesee, and Sacquet's Harbour (United States).—II. (Erie), a co., U. S., North America, in W. part of New York. Area 617 sq. m. Pop. 43,929.—III. a township in Wayne co., New York, 22 m. W. Lyons. P. 2,246.

ONTEÑIESTA, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, 11 m. S.W. San Felipe, on rt. b. of the Clariano. Pop. 9,308. It has several pa. churches, hospital, and college, with manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics.

Oo, a vill. of France, dep. H.-Garonne, 4 m. W. Bagnères-de-Luchon, at the foot of the Port or Col d'Oo, a pass of the Pyrenées, 9,848 feet high above the sea. Near it is a cascade 853 feet high. Pop. 430, many of whom are employed as guides.

Oochi, a fortified town of India, dum, and 35 m. S.W. Bhawalpoor, near the junction of the Chenaub and Jhelum rivers.

OOCHEETRA, a state of India, territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, between lat. 24° 10' and 24° 36' N., lon. 80° 35' and 81° 4' E. Area 496 sq. m. Pop. 120,000. Annual revenue 1,632l. Through the misconduct and crimes of the rajahs it has been placed under British protection, and is now in a flourishing condition.—*Oocheyra*, the cap., is in lat. 24° 23' N., lon. 80° 50' E.

OOCHEOLLAROC, a mountain peak in India, Gur-whal, between the rivers Jumna and Bhageerotee. It is covered with trees to the height of 11,900 feet. Except one small patch it was bare of snow. Elevation above the sea 14,309 feet.

OODANA, a large vill. of Beloochistan, 18 m. E. Gundava, on the route to Shikarpoor. Seven miles E. of this place are the ruins of *Old Oodana*.

OODAPPE, a town of British India, dist. of South Canara, presid. Madras, in lat. 13° 20' N., lon. 74° 49' E. Pop. estimated at 1,200. Here are three Brahminical temples, and several convents for devotees of that caste.

OODEPOOR, a town of India, in Guzerat, lat. 22° 20' N., lon. 74° 1' E. Pop. 6,000.

OODEPOOR CHOYA or MAHUR, a dist. of India, prov. Guzerat, between lat. 22° 2' and 22° 32' N., lon. 73° 47' and 74° 20' E. Area 1,059 sq. m. Surface undulating, jungly, and very unhealthy during the greater part of the year. Annual revenue 74,000 rupees; tribute to the Guicowar 10,500 rupees; 500 rupees for the maintenance of a police under British superintendence. Armed force 438 men.

OODEYPOOR or MUTAN, a Rajpoot state of India, between lat. 28° 46' and 28° 56' N., lon. 72° 50' and 75° 38' E. Area estimated at 11,014 sq. m., and the pop. 1,161,400. Surface hilly, of

granite formations yielding metals and other minerals, tin and copper being very abundant. The valleys are rugged, and watered by the rivers Hannas and Beria, with their tributaries, from the Aravalli mountains, which stretch over the S.W. part of the territory. By a treaty in the year 1818, this state became tributary to the British, to the yearly amount of 800,000 Oodeypore rupees, but which was reduced to 20,000 in 1848.

OODEYPOOR, a town of India, cap. of territory of same name, 395 m. N. Bombay. The town stands on a low ridge, in a basin surrounded by hills on all sides except the W., where is a lake 5 m. in circumference, besides other lakes and marshes in the neighbourhood, causing frequent attacks of fever, cholera, and ague. The town has a granite palace, and an artificial lake.

OODEYPOORA, a town of India, dist. Ghazepoor, N.W. provs., in lat. 18° 24' N., lon. 17° 11' E. Pop. 6,865.

OORAH (Hind. *Ujjayni*, the *Oxana* of Ptolemy), a fortified city of Central Hindostan, 254 m. S.W. Gwalior, and the former cap. of its dom. Lat. 23° 10' N., lon. 75° 47' E. Its walls are about 6 m. in circumference, the area being for the most part closely built on, though the public ways are stated to be airy, paved, and clean. Principal edifices, several mosques and mausoleums, Scindia's palace, and some Hindoo structures, in one of which is a remarkable sculptured image of the bull-god Nandi. The city has an active trade; imports being fine white cloths, turbans, and dyed goods, with assafoetida from Scinde; and European and Chinese produce from Surat; exports cotton, coarse cloths, Malwa opium, and diamonds, in transit from Bundelcund to Surat. Around it are various temples and palaces; and 1 m. N. extensive remains of a more ancient city have been discovered.

OORJANER, a town of British India, dist. and 8 m. S.S.W. Budaon, N.W. provs. Pop. 6,361.

OOLA or **ULLA**, a p. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, with a station on the Limerick and Waterford Railway, 6 m. N.W. Tipperary. Area 6,809 ac. P. 2,799, of whom 423 are in the village.

OOLPAB, a town of British India, dist. and 12 m. N. Surat, presid. Bombay. Pop. 3,500.

OOLTGENSELAAT, a vill. of the Netherlands, S. Holland, on Overslakkee island. Pop. 1,960.

OONMAK, one of the Fox islands, North Pacific, S.W. Oonalaska, 50 m. long, 12 m. broad, and having a volcano which ejects hot water.

OOMBRAWUTTEE, a town of India, dist. Hyderabad, 90 m. W. Nagpore, on the route to Aurungabad. It has been recently transferred to the British government, and is a place of great commercial importance, having agents of the principal commercial firms of Bombay and Upper India, who purchase the growing cotton crops for export to Bombay. The commerce of this town was formerly much impeded by transit duties, which have been abolished since its incorporation with the British territories, and the trade is now in a flourishing condition.

OONALASKA (or **OONALASHKA**) and **OONIMAK**, two of the largest of the Fox islands, N. Pacific, lat. of Port Unahack in the former, 58° 52' N., lon. 160° 32' W. Length 75 m., breadth varies to 20 m. Surface mountainous, and rising to the volcano Makonehink in its centre. The island is thinly peopled, but capable of supplying ships with all necessities, except wood.—*Oonimak* is in length 65 m., breadth 25 m. Surface mountainous and rugged, with three active volcanoes.

OONSON, a town of India, state of Gwalior,

52 m. E.S.E. Oojein. The united pergunnahs of Sonkach and Oonehod, with an annual revenue of 90,000 rupees, were placed under British protection in 1844 by the Gwalior treaty, for the support of the augmented Gwalior contingent.

OORD SURWETA, a small dist. of India, in the peninsula of Kattywar, prov. Guzerat, between lat. 21° 18' and 21° 30' N., lon. 71° 38' and 71° 55' E. Area 174 sq. m. Pop. 11,373. It is level and low lying, contains 58 villages, and pays an annual tribute of 12,578 rupees to the Guicowar.

OORERPOOR, a large vill. of Scinde, 20 m. N. Hyderabad, on the route thence to Sehwan.

OORGA, an island of Russian America, off the S. extremity of the peninsula Alaska, lat. 55° 30' N., lon. 160° to 161° W. Length 23 miles.

OORCHA, a town of India, Bundelcund, 142 m. S.E. Agra, on l. b. of the Betwa river. It stands on a rocky eminence, is enclosed by a wall 8 m. in circumference, entered by three gates, has a palace, and a temple ornamented with spires.

OORCHA, a raj of India, in lat. 25° 21' N., lon. 78° 42' E. Area 2,180 sq. m. Pop. 192,000. Annual revenue 60,000. Armed force between 7,000 and 8,000 men.

OORDEGHEIM, a vill. of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 9 m. S.E. Ghent. Pop. 2,100.

OORMIAH, a town of N. Persia. [CUMIYAH.]

OOSCAT, a town of Asia Minor. [YUGAT.]

OOSIMA, a small but populous island of Japan, off the S.E. coast of Niphon, Pacific Ocean.—II. a town of Japan, Niphon, on its E. coast.

OOSMOOR, a town of British India, dist. and 82 m. N.N.W. Salem. The Government has here a breeding stud, which is very successful.

OOSTBURG, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, isl. Cadland, 6 m. E.N.E. Sluis. Pop. 1,423.

OOST-EELCOO, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 10 m. N. Ghent. Pop. 1,862. [EELCOO.]

OOSTERNOOT, a mkt. town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., 5 m. N.E. Breda. Pop. 7,799, including 282 military. It has manuf. of tiles and pottery, and a Latin school.

OOSTERREKKE, a mkt. town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 7 m. S.S.E. Ghent. Pop. 2,850.

OOTAKAMUND, a town of British India, dist. Coimbatore, presid. Madras, in lat. 11° 24' N., lon. 76° 47' E. It is a sanitary station on the Neigherry hills, 3,700 feet above the sea. Mean annual temperature 58° Fahr. Annual fall of rain 44 inches. Here is a meteorological station of the Madras presidency, besides a church and a public garden.

OOTERHEIM, a vill. of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, 7 m. E. Courtrai. Pop. 2,735.

OOTERPARA, a town of British India, dist. of the Twenty-Four Pergunnahs, on rt. b. of the Hoogly, presid. Bengal, in lat. 22° 38' N., lon. 88° 23' E. Income tax has been levied here for municipal purposes.

OOTMARSUM, a small frontier town of the Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, cap. dist., 10 m. E.N.E. Almelo. Pop. 1,474.

OOTYACH or **OTROCH**, a district of India, in the southern slope of the Himalaya mountains, between lat. 30° 58' and 31° 6' N., lon. 77° 42' and 77° 54' W. Area estimated at from 60 to 70 sq. m., and the pop. at 2,500. It consists of a portion of the crest and declivities of a lofty range proceeding from the Wartoo mountain in a S.W. direction to the Tons river, and has a considerable elevation. Annual revenue 300. It has been incorporated with Joohul.

OOTYU, a town of Beloochistan, prov. Lpt. 80

m. S.E. Belsh. Pop. 2,000. It is surrounded by corn and cotton fields, and good pasturage.

OPALENITZ, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 23 m. W.S.W. Posen. Pop. 1,345.

OPALIN, a mkt. town of Poland, gov. Volhynia, on the Bug, 47 m. N.N.W. Vladimir. Pop. 1,600.

OPAKO or **BAPA**, an island of the Pacific Ocean, Dangerous Archipelago, lat. 27° 38' S., lon. 144° 3' W.

OPATOW, a town of Poland, palatinate and 20 m. N.W. Sandomir, cap. circ., on the Opatovka, an affl. of the Vistula. Pop. 2,360.

OPBRACKI, a town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 8 m. E.S.E. Audenarde. Pop. 2,300.

OPELOUSAS, a vill. of the U. S., N. America, Louisiana, on a branch of the Teche river, 54 m. S.S.E. Alexandria. Pop. about 500. It has Franklin's College, founded in 1839, and a court-house.

OPERSHAW, a tnsbp. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 2½ m. E.S.E. Manchester. Pop. 3,739.

OPHIR (Mount), an isolated mountain of the Malay peninsula, dom. Johole, in lat. 0° 5' N., lon. 100° E., 45 m. E.N.E. Malacca, having a triple peak, and estimated to rise to 5,693 feet above the sea. Its centre is of grey granite. Most of the gold obtained in the peninsula is found around its base.—II. a mountain of the island Sumatra, near its W. coast, 70 m. N.W. Padang. Lat. 0°, lon. 100° E. Estimated height 13,842 feet.

ORI, a market town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II., 15 m. S.E. Lake Fucino. Pop. 1,845.

ORLADES, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 15 m. S.E. Düsseldorf, on the Wipper. Pop. 1,190, mostly employed in manufactures of woolen cloth and cutlery.

OROCENIA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 28 m. N. Poltava, with 3,000 inhabitants.

OROCESO, a town of Poland, prov. Sandomir, cap. circ., at the confl. of two rivers, 37 m. W. Radom. Pop. 3,366, amongst whom are many Jews. It has manufactures of linens.

OROLE, a town of Russian Poland, prov. and 28 m. W.S.W. Lublin. Pop. 1,910.

OROTO or **PORTO**, the second city of Portugal in rank and commercial importance, cap. prov., on rt. b. of the Douro, 2 m. from its mouth, and 175 m. N.E. Lisbon. Lat. (of fort St. J. de Foz), 41° 8' 54" N., lon. 8° 37' 9" W. Pop. with suburbs 80,000. The city proper extends 1 m. along the bank of the river, and is enclosed by walls flanked with towers, beyond which part of its suburbs extend. It has eleven open spaces, in which are some of its principal public buildings. The most conspicuous of the latter are the general hospital, town-hall, cathedral, 80 other churches, Episcopal palace, English factory, exchange, mint, barracks, Italian opera-house, and a suspension bridge. Many of its dwellings have gardens attached, and its public fountains are ornamented with arabesque carvings. It had formerly numerous convents, but many of these were destroyed during its siege by the troops of Don Pedro in 1833, and others have been appropriated to secular purposes. It is the seat of a medical college, and other superior schools, and has a founding hospital, public library, gallery of paintings, commercial association, clubs, banks, insurance offices, and a steam navigation company. Many silk factories are established in and around the city, which has also some manufs. of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, shawls, leather, earthenwares, and soap, ship-building yards and iron foundries. *Oporto* being the chief manufacturing city in Portugal, upwards of 30 English mercantile firms are established here, who have large warehouses along the bank of the river,

and by whom most part of the foreign trade is conducted. It is accessible from the sea, for vessels of from 200 to 300 tons, and the Douro is navigable for river-craft to 100 m. above the city. The trade in wine is monopolized by the Douro Wine Company; the total export of port wines in 1849, amounted to 41,586 pipes; of which 25,424 were sent to Great Britain. Other exports are bullion, corn, fruits, wool, oils, provisions, salt, cabinet work, sumach, leather, and cork. Imports consist of woven fabrics, cod fish, hemp, flax, metals, hides, wood, coals, drugs, etc. Near the city are mines of coal, copper, and antimony, but they are at present, little, if at all wrought. Good roads connect *Oporto* with Braga and Viana.

OROSURA, a pa. and large vill. of the Mexican Confederation, state Sonora, on river of same name. Pop. 2,000. It is cap. of the Indian tribe *Opata*.

OROTCHINA, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and N.E. Königgrätz, with a castle. Pop. 1,328.

OROTSHKA, a town of Russia, gov. and 79 m. S. Pskov, cap. circ., on an island formed by the *Veikajä*. Pop. 2,365.

OPPA, a river forming a part of the boundary between Prussian and Austrian Silesia, joins the Oder 8 m. S.W. Oderberg, after an E.S.E. course of 60 miles.

OPPELN (Slav. *Oppole*), a town of Prussian Silesia, cap. reg. and circ., on the Oder, 61 m. S.E. Breslau. Pop. 7,979. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle on an island formed by the river, a cathedral, Roman Catholic, and Protestant churches, a Jews' synagogue, royal salt magazine, society of public good, a gymnasium, numerous schools, and manufactures of leather, ribbons, linen, and earthenware.

OPPENAU, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 11 m. N.E. Offenbourg. Pop. 2,205. It is enclosed by walls, and has a brisk trade in timber.

OPPENHEIM, a town of the grand duchy Hessen Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish-Hessen, cap. co., on the Rhine, 11 m. S.S.E. Mayence. Pop. 2,550. It was formerly an imperial free town, of some importance, and it has several churches, a Jews' synagogue, and an hospital.

OPPENHEIM, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 54 m. N.W. Albany. P. 2,315.

OPPIDO, a town of Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., dist. and 10 m. E.S.E. Palmi, cap. cant., and the seat of a bishopric. Pop. 4,000. It has a cathedral, 8 other churches, and 2 large monasteries.

OPRUM, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 13 m. N.E. Potenza. Pop. 5,000.—*Oppidolo* is the cap. town of the island Pantellaria, in the Mediterranean Sea.

ORALO, an old town of Norway, now forming an E. suburb of Christiania. Pop. 6,700.

ORUS, a town of Austria, Dalmatia, circ. and 67 m. S.E. Spalatro, on the Narenta. Pop. 800.

ORADOURS, several communes and vills. of France.—I. (*St Genes*), dep. H.-Vienne, 8 m. N. Belac. Pop. 1,338.—II. (*sur Glane*), 15 m. N.E. Rochecourant. Pop. 1,740.—III. (*sur Vayres*), 6 m. S. Rochecourant, cap. cant. Pop. 3,350.

ORAGATES and **ORAINON**, two islands of the Pacific Ocean, near New Ireland.

ORAINON, a comm. and market town of France, dep. B.-Alpes, 20 m. S.W. Digne. Pop. 1,590.

ORAKKI, a town of Walachia, on the Salomnitz, 7 m. W. from its confl. with the Danube, opposite Hirohova.

ORAN, a fortified town of Algeria, cap. of its W. prov., 210 m. W.S.W. Algiers, on the Mediterranean. Pop. (1851) 30,258, of whom 7,730

were natives. It is situated at the foot of a hill called peak St. Croix, at the mouth of a small stream in a climate extremely hot, but healthy; its harbour is bad, but the port of Mers-el-Kebir, 3 m. distant, is the best in Algeria, and admits large vessels. Oran was taken by the Spaniards in 1505, ruined by an earthquake in 1790, and abandoned in 1792. Was embellished by the Spaniards, and surrounded by fortifications. Only the citadel was left standing after an earthquake. Taken by the French in 1830, and occupied by them in 1831.

ORANGE or GARIEP, a river of South Africa, forming the N. boundary of the Cape Colony, rises in the *Mont Aux Sources*, near lat. 29° S., lon. 30° E., at 10,000 feet above the sea; flows S.W., N.W., and W., and enters the Atlantic, in lat. 28° 30' S., lon. 16° 30' E. Length (including its tributary the Vaal) 1,000 m. Gold has been found here. The *Orange River Sovereignty* is a tract of country 60,000 m. in extent, forming a plateau 5,000 feet above the sea, on the N.E. of Cape Colony, between the Orange and Vaal rivers. It was assumed as a British territory in 1848, and abandoned in 1854.

ORANGE, *Arancio*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, on the Agoua, 19 m. N. Avignon. Pop. 2,624. It has several pa. churches, a Protestant church, communal college, and hospital, with manufs. of handkerchiefs, coloured linens called *toiles d'Orange*, serge, and silk twist. Here are Roman antiquities, the principal being a triumphal arch, about 64 feet in length, breadth, and height, having 3 arched passages, the central and largest of which is 22½ feet high, the whole flanked by fluted Corinthian columns, and profusely ornamented with sculptured groups, etc., with remains of a theatre and other Roman buildings. *Orange* was long the cap. of a principality, which gave title to the family now on the thrones of the Netherlands and Nassau. The king of the Netherlands still retains the title of Prince of Orange; but the town and territory were ceded to Louis XIV. at the peace of Utrecht.

ORANGE, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in E. part of Vermont. Area 740 sq. m. Pop. 21,296.—II. in S.E. of New York. Area 780 sq. m. Pop. 57,145.—III. in centre of Virginia. Area 380 sq. m. Pop. 10,067.—IV. in N. part of North Carolina. Area 678 sq. m. Pop. 17,955.—V. in S. of Indiana. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 10,808. Also several townships.—I. New Jersey, 4½ m. N.W. Newark. Pop. 4,385.—II. Massachusetts, 58 m. W.N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,700.—III. Connecticut, 4 m. S.W. New Haven. Pop. 1,476.—IV. New York, near the Genesee. Pop. 2,055.—V. Ohio, co. Cuyahoga. Pop. 1,063.

ORANGEBURG, a dist. of the U. S., North America, in centre of South Carolina. Area 1,453 ac. Pop. 17,055.

ORANGETOWN, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 128 m. S. Albany. P. 4,769.

ORANGETT, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on Tonawanda creek. Pop. 1,438.

ORANGE, the largest and S. most of the Blagay islands off W. Africa, lat. 11° 10' N., lon. 10° W. Length E. to W. 25 m., breadth 10 miles.

ORANIERA, a town of Germany, duchy Anhalt-Dessau, cap. dist., 8 m. E.N.E. Dessau. Pop. 2,080. It has a palace, with parks and orange groves (whence its name), manufs. of tobacco and woollen cloth.

ORANIEBAANK, a town of Russia, gov. and 19 m. W. St. Petersburg, cap. dist., on the Gulf of

Gronstadt, with 1,300 inhabitants, a large imperial palace, and a marine hospital.

ORANIEBURG, a town of Russia, gov. and 90 m. S.E.E. Biazan, cap. dist. Pop. 3,360.

ORANIEBURG, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 26 m. E.N.E. Potsdam, on the Havel. Pop. 2,572. It has manufactures of cotton goods.

ORANMORE, a pa. and town of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 5 m. E. Galway, at the head of Oranmore Bay. Area, including loughs, 19,339 ac. Pop. 5,082; do. of town 827. It has a pa. church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a traffic in turf, sea manure, and fish.

ORANOTAT, one of the Hebrides, [ORANOTAT.] ORANOTAT, a market town of Russia, gov. and 98 m. S.S.W. Kiev. Pop. 1,600.

ORAVICHA (Hung. *Nemé-Orcova*), a town of S.E. Hungary, co. Krasso, 33 m. S.S.E. Temesvar, with silver, iron, and copper mines. Pop. 4,000.

ORB, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, cap. dist. on the Orb, 42 m. N.W. Würzburg. Pop. 4,600. It has mineral springs, salt mines, and paper manufactures.

ORB or ORBE, a river of France, dep. Hérault, rises near Roumiers, on the boundary of dep. Aveyron, flows S. past Besières, where it is crossed by the canal du Midi, and 7 m. below enters the Mediterranean after a course of 60 miles.

ORRABANO, a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, prov. and 8 m. S.W. Turin, cap. mand. Pop. (with comm.) 2,661.

ORBE, *Urbigenum*, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, cap. dist., on the River Orbe, here crossed by two single arched bridges, 5 m. S.W. Yverdon. Pop. 2,000.

ORBE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Calvados, on the Orbec, 11 m. S.E. Lisieux. Pop. 3,441. It has manufs. of *manusclines de laine*, fine cashmeres, tapes, and cotton umbrellas.

ORBEY, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 14 m. W.N.W. Colmar. Pop. 5,556. It has manufs. of cotton, earthenware, and glass.

ORBITELLO, a fortified town of Tuscany, on a promontory, 49 m. S.E. Piombino. Pop. (1856) 3,315. Has a port for small vessels.—The *Lake of Orbitello*, near the town, is 5 m. in length by 3 m. in width, communicates S.W. by a narrow outlet with the Mediterranean, and abounds with fish.

ORBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. E. Spilsby. Area 3,440 ac. Pop. 465.

ORCADES, ancient name of the Orkney Islands.

ORCE, a town of Spain, prov. and 80 m. E.N.E. Grenada, near the source of the Orce. Pop. 2,810. It has a garrisoned fort and military magazines.

ORCHARD, several pas. of England.—I. (*East*) co. Dorset, 4 m. S.W. Shaftesbury. Area 860 ac. Pop. 219.—II. (*West*), same co., ½ m. S.S.W. Shaftesbury. Area 700 ac. Pop. 121.—III. (*Portman*), co. Somerset, 2 m. S.E.E. Taunton. Area 630 ac. Pop. 49.

ORCHARDLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 14 m. N. Frome. Area 930 ac. Pop. 33.

ORCHISTON, two pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*St George*), 6 m. W.N.W. Amesbury. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 238.—II. (*St Mary*), 13 m. E.S.E. Westbury. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 175.

ORCHING, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 14 m. S.E. Lille. Pop. 2,868. It has manufs. of cotton, earthenware, and soap.

ORONILBA or URONILBA, a small island of the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, 59 m. N.W. Tortuga. Length about 5 m.; surface low, soil arid, except on two elevated peaks.

OMONIMENUS, a ruined city of Greece, gov. Boeotia, the remains of which are on the W. shore of the Lake Topolia, 7 m. N.E. Lebadea.

OBOLANO, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. Pisa, 11 m. S.E. Leghorn. Pop. 1,660.

OBOLANZA, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Hautes-Alpes, cap. cant., on the Drac, 14 m. N.E. Gap. Pop. 1,316.

OBORF, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 8 m. W.N.W. Ross. Area 2,480 ac. Pop. 631.

ORDWALL, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 1½ m. S. East Retford. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 1,342.

ORDQUHILL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Banff, 7 m. S. Portsoy. Ac. 5,500, mostly mountains. Pop. 644.

ORD-OF-CAITHNESS, a stupendous granitic mountain on the N.E. coast of Scotland, between Caithness and Sutherland, 1,200 feet above the sea.

ORDUBA, a town of Spain, prov. Alava, 22 m. N.W. Vitoria, on the Nervion. Pop. 3,400. It has Moorish walls, an hospital, and a custom house for dues on goods entering Castile.

ORE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2 m. N.N.W. Hastings. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 1,746.

OREBRO O ÖREBRO, a len or prov. of Sweden, mostly between lat. 59° and 60° N., lon. 14° and 18° E., enclosed by the lens Westeras, Nyköping, Linköping, Mariestad, Carlstadt, and Nahlum. Area 3,266 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 137,660. Surface undulating, and it contains many small lakes. On its S.E. side is Lake Hielmar. Products comprise rye, barley, oats, potatoes, iron, and copper. Cherries are almost the only fruits permitted by the climate to ripen. Iron and timber are the chief exports. Principal towns, Örebro, Nora, Linde, and Åkersnäs.—**Örebro**, the cap., is situated at the W. extremity of Lake Hielmar, 104 m. W. Stockholm. Pop. 4,317. It is built of timber, houses painted deep red, streets wide and paved. In the principal church is a monument to Englehardt, and here is also the small house which was occupied by Gustavus Vasa at his election to the throne in 1523. It has manufs. of woollens, wax-cloth, stockings, vitriol, and snuff, and an active trade with Stockholm.

OREKHOV O ORAKHOV, a town of Russia, gov. Taurida, cap. circ., on the Kouskaja, an affluent of the Dnieper, 73 m. S.S.E. Ekaterinoslav, with 1,600 inhabitants, and several annual fairs.

OREGON, a territory of North America, forming the most W. portion of the United States, bounded N. by the Columbia river, which separates it from Washington territory, E. by the Rocky Mountains, S. by Utah and California, and W. by the Pacific, between lat. 42° and 46° 20' N., lon. 109° 30' and 124° 30' W. Area 185,030 sq. m. The region is divided into three portions:—I. The lower country, or that next the Ocean.—II. The middle country between the Cascade range and the Blue Mountains.—and III. The upper country between the Blue and Rocky Mountains. It has many lofty mountains. Fremont's Peak, in the Rocky Mountains, is 13,570 feet high, the Blue Mountains are from 3,000 to 4,000 feet, and Mount Hood, in the Cascade range, is 14,000 feet above the sea. The principal rivers are the Columbia, which forms one half of the N. boundary, and its affluents the Willamette, the Fall, and the Snake river. There are several small lakes in the S.W. Along the banks of the rivers are several trading stations. Climate mild on the coast region, but severe in the highlands. The country W. of the Cascade range is extremely fertile, especially in Willamette valley, where wheat is the staple produce. The central portion affords excellent pasturage,

but the upper or eastern country is sterile, owing to the acid soil and variable climate.

Oregon has vast forests of pine, a gigantic species (*Lambertia*), grows in the lower region to a height of 800 feet, with a girth of 40 feet; next to fir, the oak is the most valuable timber. Wild animals comprise the black and grizzly bears, deer, antelope, elk, fox, wolf, beaver, and martin. Principal towns, Portland Oregon city, Salem, and Milton. The pop. of the territory, including the territory of Washington, in 1850, was 13,294. Emigration has since quadrupled the number.

OROSON RIVER, N.W. America. [**COLUMBIA**.] **OROSBURN**, a strongly fortified seaport town of Sweden, len and 70 m. N.E. Stockholm. P. 690.

OROL, **ORLOV O ANJOI**, a gov. of Russia, mostly between lat. 51° 50' and 54° N., lon. 88° and 96° E., enclosed by the gows. Kaluga, Tula, Voronij, Koursk, Tchernigov, and Smolensk. Area 18,258 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,502,000. Surface undulating. Rivers are affluents of the Dnieper, Don, and Volga. Soil very fertile, and agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Forests extensive. Principal products, corn, hemp, flax, linseed, honey, bristles, timber, and cattle, with iron, copper, mill-stones, nitre, and turf. Manufacturing establishments comprise steel works, tanneries, sugar refineries, distilleries, etc. The gov. is divided into 12 dists. Chief towns, Orel, Mzensk, Bolkhov, Jeleza, Livny, and Karatsh.

OROL, a city of Russia, cap. of the above gov., on the Oka, here joined by the Orlyk, 168 m. N.W. Voronij. Pop. 24,500. It is mostly built of wood, and defended by an ancient citadel; has numerous churches, convents, a college, and schools. It is in a favourable position for commerce, being connected by rivers and canals with the Baltic, Black, and Caspian Seas; and it may be considered the entrepôt of the commerce between North and South Russia. It exports: rural produce to Moscow and to St Petersburg, and has manufs. of cotton, woollen cloth, and linen stuffs, tanneries, and distilleries, and several important annual fairs. It was nearly destroyed by fire, 7th June 1843.

ORELLANA LA VIEJA, a market town of Spain, prov. and 60 m. E. Badajoz. Pop. 1,990.—**Oréllana la Sierra** is a vill. 3 m. S.E. ward.

ORELLANA, a name of the river Amazon.

ORENBURG, a gov. of Russia, mostly comprised in Europe, but partly in Asia, between lat. 47° 10' and 56° 25' N., lon. 48° 20' and 66° E., having S. and S.E. the Caspian Sea and Kirghiz territory, and from N.E., round to W., the gows. Tobolsk, Perm, Viatia, Kasan, Simbirsk, Saratov, and Astrakhan. Area estimated at 143,926 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,893,500, including the Cossacks of the Ural. Surface mostly mountainous, its centre being covered with the S. ranges of the Ural, but both in the E. and the S. are extensive desert steppes. Principal rivers, the Ural, Irtys, and Samara in Europe, and in Asia several affs. of the Tobol. Salt lakes are numerous in the steppes. Forests extensive. Agriculture is very backward; and the principal wealth of the population consists in cattle, sheep, horses, camels, etc., herds often comprising from 200 to 2,000 horses, and from 500 to 4,000 head of horned cattle. Caviar, made from fish taken in the Ural and other rivers, is an important article of trade. Mineral products consist of gold, copper, iron, salt, sulphur, and vitriol. Trade principally with Asia by caravans and camels. The trade with European Russia is mostly in salt, and other mi-

neral produce. Pop. very diversified, and comprises Greek, Armenian, and Lutheran Christians, Buddhists, and Mohammedans. The gov. is divided into 12 dists. Principal cities, Ufa, the cap., Orenburg, and Troitsk.

ORENBURG, a fortified city of European Russia, cap. dist., in above gov., on the Ural, in lat. 51° 48' N., lon. 56° 12' E. Pop. (1855) 13,474. Chief edifices, two cathedrals, a Tartar mosque, exchange, custom house, government offices, barracks, and house of correction. It has a museum, and a military school; and on the opposite bank of the Ural is a large bazaar. It has an extensive trade with Central Asia, imports consisting of silk, gold and silver, jewels, Chinese produce, and colonial goods received overland from India; and exports comprising woollen cloths, leather, pearls, cutlery, &c.

ORENSE (*Aque calide Oñorens*), a town of Spain, cap. prov. Orense, on the Minho, 46 m. S.S.W. Lugo. Pop. 5,022. It has a cathedral, an orphan asylum, hospital, seminary, house of industry, and highly reputed thermal springs, with manufs. of chocolate, and a trade in hams, both in great repute throughout Spain.

ORTAK, *Edessa*, a fortified town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 78 m. S.W. Diarbekir. Estimated pop. 30,000, a mixture of Turks, Greeks, Arabs, Armenians, and Jews. It has numerous mosques, Greek and Armenian churches, and bazaars, manufs. of cotton goods, goldsmiths' wares, and marocco leather, commerce in British manufactures, obtained by way of Aleppo, a large trade in corn, raised in its vicinity, and sent to North Syria, and a transit trade between that country and Mesopotamia.

ORFORD, a decayed bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Suffolk, at the conflu. of the Alde and Ore, near their mouth in the North Sea, 18 m. E.N.E. Ipswich. Area of pa. 2,740 ac. Pop. 1,045. It has a large ancient church, an old town-hall, and assembly room, with fisheries, chiefly of oysters. The port was formerly of importance, but the sea has receded. The bor. is still governed by a mayor, &c., and until disfranchised by the Reform Act, sent 2 mems. to H. of C. It has 2 lighthouses, well known as "Orfordness lights." Lat. 52° 4' S. N., lon. 1° 34' 2" E., and 53 feet above the sea.

ORFORD, a township of the U. S., North America, New Hampshire, 56 m. N.N.W. Concord. Pop. 1,406.

ORGANOS, a mountain cordillera of Brazil, which extends from E. to S.W. in the provs. Rio-de-Janeiro, S. Paulo, and Sta. Catharina.—The *Serra dos Organos* (*Organos mntns.*) is a part of the chain, prov. and 40 m. N.E. Rio de Janeiro, so called from their peaks, as seen from Rio, resembling the pipes of an organ. Highest point 3,800 feet.

ORGANSWICK, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4 m. N.E. New Romney. Area 630 ac. Pop. 6.

ORGAS, *Albama*, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. S.S.E. Toledo. Pop. 2,670. It has a castle, an hospital, and manufs. of cloth and leather.

ORGLER, a comm. and town of France, dep. Jura, cap. cant., near the source of the Velouze, 10 m. S.S.E. Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 2,123.

ORGYAL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 11 m. N.W. Versailles. P. 1,640.

ORGIANO, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 12 m. S.S.W. Vicenza. P. 1,800.

ORGON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, cap. cant., near l. b. of the Durance, 31 m. E.N.E. Arles. Pop. 3,038.

ORGOSOLO, a vill. of the island of Sardinia, prov. and 8 m. S.S.E. Nuoro. Pop. 2,000.

ORIA, a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. N. Almeria. Pop. 7,000.

ORIA or **URITANA**, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, dist. and 23 m. W.S.W. Brindisi, on a hill between 2 small lakes. Pop. 4,820. It has a cathedral, several convents, and an hospital.

ORIENT (*L'*), a town of France. [*LORIENT*.] **ORIENT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, on the Thon, 7 m. N.E. Vervins. Pop. 1,457.—**II.** (*St Bénétte*), 8 m. E. St Quentin. Pop. 2,373.

ORINUA, one of the SANDWICH ISLANDS.

ORIHUELA, a city of Spain, prov. and 33 m. S.W. Alicante, on the Segura. Pop. 17,452. It stands in a tract termed, from its fertility, "the garden of Spain." Principal buildings, a cathedral, and 10 other churches, 2 hospitals, a foundling asylum, public granary, and cavalry barracks. It has a university college, with 16 professors, and manufs. of linens and hats, tanneries, corn, and oil mills.

ORIKHUYA or **TRAJANOPOLIS**, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. Gallipoli, 18 m. N.W. Ipsala. It is the see of a Greek archbishop.

ORINOCO, one of the principal rivers of South America, ranking in size and importance immediately after the Amazon and Plata, N. of which former its basin lies. It rises in the Sierra Nevada, Venezuelan Guiana, winds successively W., N., and E., through the centre of the Venezuelan territory, and enters the Atlantic by numerous mouths, in lat. 8° 40' N., lon. 61° W. Total course estimated at 1,600 m., for more than the latter half of which, or to the rapids of Atures, it is uninterruptedly navigable. Area of its basin 252,000 sq. m. It receives numerous large affluents, the principal being the Meta and Apure, each having a navigable stream of 500 m., the Guaviara, and Caroni. By the Cassiquiare, it has a singular navigable communication with the Rio Negro and Amazon; and in the upper part of its course are several cataracts and long rapids. At 200 leagues from the ocean its breadth is about 3 m., and, at Augustura, between 230 and 300 m. from its mouth, to which place the tide reaches, it is 4 m. across, and, when lowest, 65 fathoms deep. About 100 m. from the ocean, it separates into a delta of numerous mouths. It rises gradually from March to September, yearly, usually from 60 to 70 feet, but in one narrow place to 120 feet. Its banks are clothed with dense forests, which, like its waters, abound with animal life.

ORINOCO (*DEPARTMENT OF*), one of the great divisions of the republic of Venezuela, South America, consisting mainly of Colombian Guiana, and bounded N. by the river Orinoco. Estimated pop. 185,000. Chief towns, Varinas, Augustura, and San Fernando de Apure.

ORIO, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 6 m. W.S.W. San Sebastian, at the mouth of the river Oris, in the Bay of Biscay.

ORIO, a market town of Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, cap. cant., 11 m. N.W. Roseto. Pop. 300.

ORIOLO (ancient *Forum-Clementi*), a vill. of Italy, Pontifical States, comarca and 26 m. N.W. Rome, near Lake Bracciano. Pop. 1,163.

ORISSA, a tract of India, comprising the British dist. Cuttack, a portion of the British dist. Midnapoor, and the unsettled region lying to the W. of these, and between them and Nagpore territory, in lat. 17° 16' and 22° 33' N., lon. 81° 35' and 87° 20' E. Area 52,995 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 4,534,813, comprising—1. The Orissas, Orissas or Odras, Brahminists, dwelling chiefly in the plains and valleys of the W. towards the British dist. of Cuttack; 2. The Coles in the N., a hospitable and honest race, but amongst whom suicide prevails to an alarming extent; 3. The Khonds in

the middle part, who are reported a brave and intelligent race, but addicted to intemperance, and worship the earth and moon, and offer human sacrifices to the god of the earth; and, 4. The Santias or Sauras, in the S., who exercise the same revolting superstitions as the Khonds, and are so fierce and savage that human life is of no value amongst them. The British are using their influence to suppress human sacrifices. Surface of the country mountainous, forming a continuation of the Eastern Ghats, with several summits reaching 2,000 feet, and one 4,000 feet above the sea. A vast forest of timber stretches from the Godavery to the Ganges, a distance of 600 miles. Iron ore, gold, diamonds, and rubies are found, with traces of coal. During the hot season the thermometer reaches 115° Fahr. in the shade, when decaying vegetable matter, saturated with moisture, renders the climate the most unhealthy in India. Principal rivers, the Mahanuddee and the Brahminy, with their numerous tributaries, which flow into the Bay of Bougal. Wild beasts of all kinds, and reptiles, swarm, and the rivers teem with fish.

ORISTANO or **ORISTAGNI**, a town of the island of Sardinia, div. Cagliari, cap. prov. Bussachi, on the Oristano, 3 m. from its mouth, 55 m. N.N.W. Cagliari. Pop. 16,000. It is situated in a marshy plain, enclosed by lofty walls, and has a cathedral, an archbishop's palace, hospital, and Friarist college. Its port, at the river mouth, is protected by a mole; and near it are a large tower, and two corn-warehouses. Exports comprise corn, salt, fish, and the wine of Vernaccia.—The Gulf of Oristano, between Capes Frasca and San Marco, is 10 m. in length by 5 m. in breadth, and receives the river Oristano or Tirsi, which enters it after a S.W. course of 80 miles.

ORIZABA, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 70 m. W.S.W. Vera Cruz, and 25 m. S. the volcanic Peak of Orizaba (elevation 17,374 feet), in a highly fertile and richly wooded valley. It has manufactures of coarse cloths, and a large government tobacco factory. Pop. 15,600.

ORJIVA, a town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. S.E. Granada, on the Guadalfeo. Pop. 3,220.

ОРЖКА, a market town of Russia, gov. and 86 m. W.N.W. Poltava. Pop. 1,450.

ORKNEY or **ORKNEY**, a town of South Russia, prov. Bessarabia, 25 m. N. Kishineu.

ОРКХОХ, a riv. of Mongolia, joins the Selenga a few miles S.W. Kiachta, after a N.E. course of nearly 380 m. Chief soil, the Khara. Its banks are fertile, and skirted by grassy plains.

ORKNEY ISLANDS, *Orkades*, an Archipelago off the N. coast of Scotland, between lat. 58° 43' and 59° 24' N., lon. 2° 22' and 3° 26' W., separated from the co. Caithness by the Pentland Firth. Aggregate area 600 sq. m., or 384,000 acres, of which about 84,000 are under culture. Pop. 31,455, of whom 16,767 are in Mainland, and 14,688 in the N. and S. Isles. There are 67 isles and islets, the principal are Pomona or Mainland, S. Ronaldsha, N. Ronaldsha, Hoy, Flota, Græmsay, Eday, Bona, Sanda, Shapinsay, Sirona, & Westra. Shores bold, interior generally undulating. The hill of Hoy rises to 1,556 feet above the sea. Climate mild. Little snow falls in winter, but the summers are chill and moist. Mean temperature of year 46°.5, summer 54°, winter 39°.7, Fahr. Annual fall of rain, 27.2 inches. Agriculture very backward. Oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips, are chief crops. Most of the land is nominally freehold, but burdened with very heavy payments to the crown, or the Earl of Zetland. Farms mostly small, averaging 10 or 11 acres.

A small breed of cattle is reared, and about 50,000 sheep pasture in the hills and common moors. Rabbits and poultry are numerous. Hunting for wild birds and eggs, and fishing, partly employ the population, and about 100,000 lobsters are shipped annually for the London market. Manufacts of kelp and linens have declined. Plaiting from rye straw, and some distilling, are the principal manufacts. These islands were examined by Agricola in 84. In the middle ages they belonged to Norway, but in 1488 were annexed to the Scottish crown, and formed an earldom. Chief town, Kirkwall, which was formerly the cap. of a bishopric.

ORKNEY and **SHETLAND**, the most N. co. of Scotland, comprising the islands of same names. Area 1,325 sq. m., or 848,000 ac., of which 220,000 are stated to be under culture, and 516,000 waste. Pop. 62,583. The co. is divided into 42 par. Chief towns, Kirkwall and Lerwick. It sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 698.

ORKUK or **PAKROK**, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, on the Morava, 19 m. S.W. Nissa.

ORLAMUNDEN, a town of Germany, duchy Saxe-Altenburg, on the Saale, here joined by the Orla, 43 m. S.W. Kahla. Pop. 1,244.

ORLEANS, a comm. and city of France, cap. dep. Loiret, on rt. b. of the Loire, here crossed by a bridge of 9 arches, 58 m. S.S.W. Paris. Pop. 47,393. Chief edifices, the cathedral or church of St Croix, and the town hall. It has a university academy for the depts. Loiret, Loire-et-Cher, and Indre-et-Loire, a national college, a primary normal school, a secondary medical school, a public library of 33,000 vols., museums of natural history, botanic garden, and a theatre. Its industrial establishments comprise manufacts. of hosiery, woollens, cottons, pottery-ware, vinegar and saltpetre, sugar refineries, breweries, and metal foundries, and it has an extensive commerce in the wine, brandy, and vinegar of its district. *Orleans* was built on the ruins of the anc. *Genabum*. Taken and destroyed by Cæsar, it took the name of *Aurélianum* in honour of the emperor Aurelian, by whom it was embellished. It was cap. of the first kingdom of Burgundy, and since the time of Philip le Valois, it gave the title of Duke to a member of the royal family. In 1428, *Orleans* was besieged for 6 months by the English, and delivered by the heroism of Joan of Arc, who hence was called the "Maid of Orleans." In 1567 it was taken and pillaged by the Calvinists. Eleven councils have been held here. It is the birthplace of Robert, king of France, of Fother, and of the physician Peil.—The *Forest of Orleans*, extending N. and N.E. of the town, is one of the largest in France.—The *Canal of Orleans* connects the Loire, by means of the canal of Loing, with the Seine. The valley of Orleans was devastated by an inundation of the Loire in 1846.—*Orléanaise*, an old prov. of France, had for cap. Orleans; it now forms the greater part of the depts. Loiret, Eure-et-Loir, and Loir-et-Cher.

ORLEANS, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in N. part of Vermont. Area 641 sq. m. Pop. 15,707.—II. in N.W. of New York. Area 372 sq. m. Pop. 23,601.—III. a pa. in S.E. of Louisiana. Area 160 sq. m. Pop. 109,461 (slaves 18,068).—Also several townships.—I. Massachusetts, on Cape Cod, 69 m. S.E. Boston. Pop. 1,848.—II. New York, 12 m. N. Watertown. Pop. 8,265. Orleans (New). [NEW ORLEANS.]

ORLEANS (ISLE OF), Lower Canada, British North America, is in the St Lawrence river, N.W. Quebec, and 20 m. in length S.W. to N.E.

by 6 m. its greatest breadth. Soil fertile, and well wooded; at its W. end are numerous country houses.

ORANVILLE, a town of Algeria, prov. and S.W. Algiers, on L. of the Cheliff, cap. of a military subdivision. Coloured pop. 683.

ORASTONE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. S.S.W. Ashford. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 334.

ORLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5 m. N. Leominster. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 618.

ORLINGSBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. N.N.W. Wellingborough. Ac. 1,900. P. 330.

ORLOV, a name of the Russian gov. **ORL**.

ORLOV, several towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 28 m. W.S.W. Viatka, cap. civo., on the Viatka, here joined by the Plekikhha. Pop. 3,600.—II. gov. and 19 m. E.N.E. Voronij, on the Uman. Pop. 3,500. It was founded in the 17th century.—*Orlovska* is a market town, gov. Tchernigov, 32 m. S.W. Novgorod-Severskoi. Pop. 1,560.

ORMEA, a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Cuneo, 18 m. S. Mondovì, cap. mand., on the Tanaro. Pop. 4,750. It has manufs. of linens. It was nearly depopulated by the plague in 1630.

ORME'S-HEAD (GRAND), a peninsular headland of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, projecting into the Irish Sea, 5 m. N.N.W. Conway, and forming the W. side of the inlet called Orme's-Bay, the opposite E. point being Little Orme's-Head. On each of these headlands is a lighthouse. Lat. of Great Orme's-Head, 53° 20' N., lon. 5° 51' 2" W.

ORMISTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington, 2½ m. S. Tranent. Area 8,245 ac., partly rugged. Pop. 811, of whom 338 are in the village.

ORMSKA ISLAND, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, N. Lunga, from which it is separated by a narrow Sound. It is about 1½ m. in circumference. A lighthouse stands on its W. coast.

ORMSBY, several pas. of England.—I. co. York, North Riding, 5 m. W.N.W. Guisborough. Area 7,500 ac. Pop. 1,172.—II. (*St Margaret*), co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W.N.W. Yarmouth. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 707.—III. (*St Michael*), same co., 1½ m. W. Great Ormsby. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 294.—IV. (*North*), co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.N.W. Louth. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 131.—V. (*South*), same co., 6 m. N.N.W. Spilsby. Area 2,270 ac. Pop. 201.

ORMSIDA, a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, 1½ m. S.S.E. Appleby. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 198.

ORMSKIRK, a market town and pa. of England, co. Lancaster, near the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and with a station on the E. Lancashire Railway, 13 m. N.N.E. Liverpool. Area of pa. 31,150 ac. Pop. 16,490. It has a town-hall, church, grammar school, almshouses, and other charities. Manufs. of cottons, silks, and hats, and in the vicinity large collieries.

ORMUZ or **HORMUZ**, *Oziris* and *Organa*, an island in the Persian Gulf, on the north side, near its entrance, 45 m. N. Cape Musendom (Arabia), now belonging to the Imam of Muscat. Lat. 27° 5' N., lon. 56° 29' E. It is a mere barren rock about 12 m. in circumference, but important as having been formerly one of the richest commercial emporia in the east. It has an extraordinary appearance from the sea, its mountains being of variegated colours from extensive impregnations of salt, sulphur, iron, and copper, which first stamped mineral yields a considerable revenue to the Imam. On its N. side is a town with a good harbour, and a garrisoned fort, which formerly comprised 4,000 houses and 40,000 inhabitants, but is now in decay. *Ormuz* was captured in 1607 by the Portuguese under Albuquerque, but taken from them by the British and Persians in 1622, when its trade as a depot

for the produce of India, China, etc., was transferred to Gombroon.

ORNAIX, a river of France, rises near Neuville (dep. H.-Marne), flows N.W. past Ligny and Barle-Duc, & joins the Saône on rt. b. Length 65 m.

ORNAIX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Doubs, 10 m. S.E. Besançon, cap. cant., on the Loue. Pop. 3,483. It has a large trade in Gruyère cheese, made in its vicinity.

ORNAVASSO, a market town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. Pallanza, cap. mand., 12 m. S.E. Domo d'Ossola. Pop. 1,652.

ORNE, a dep. of France, in the N.W., formed of part of Normandy, between the depa. Calvados, Manche, Mayenne, Sarthe, Eure-et-Loir, and Eure. Area 2,497 sq. m. Pop. 439,884. Surface diversified with ranges of low hills, presents along the river courses rich pasture land; a considerable part of it is sandy and sterile. Chief rivers, the Orne, Tonques, Rille, Eure, Sarthe, and Mayenne. The principal minerals are iron, black lead, and granite. Climate too cold for the vine, but hemp, apples, and pears are abundant. Horses, among the best in France, are reared in the dep., and cattle are extensively fattened for the Paris markets. Fowls and eggs are important objects of commerce. Manufs. comprise plus, needles, linens, cotton, and lace. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Alençon, Argentan, Domfront, and Mortagne.

ORNE, *Olinx*, a small river of France, rises near Sees (dep. Orne), flows past Argentan, Ecouvè, and Caen, where it becomes navigable, and enters the English Channel. Length 70 miles.

ORONO, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, on the Penobscot river at it falls, 75 m. N.E. Augusta. Pop. 2,785.

ORONSAZ, a small island of the Hebrides, Scotland, immediately S. the island Colonsay, and having on it fine remains of an ancient priory.

ORONTES (Arab. *El A'sy*, "the rebellious"), a river of N. Syria, passes Damascus and Aleppo, rises in Anti-Libanus, flows N. through Lake Rader or Homs, and to near Antakia (*Antioch*), where it turns W.S.W., and enters the Mediterranean, 40 m. N. Latakia; course 240 miles.

OROPESA, a city of South America. [*COCHABAMBA*.]

OROPESA, two towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 65 m. N.E. Caocera, with a fine old castle belonging to the Duke of Frias.—II. prov. and 13 m. N.E. Castellon de la Plana, on the Mediterranean.

OROPUS, *Oropus*, a vill. of Greece, gov. Attica, on the Asopo, near its mouth in the Euripus, 24 m. E. Thebes, with remains of anc. fortifications.

OROSI, a vill. of the island of Sardinia, div. Cagliari, prov. and 18 m. E.N.E. Nuovo, near the mouth of the river Orocel. Pop. 1,763.

OROSHAKA, a large vill. of E. Hungary, co. and 27 m. S.W. Bekes, in a fertile region. Pop. 9,581.

OROTAVA, a town of the Canary Islands, on N. coast of Teneriffa, below the Peak. Pop. 2,514. It has churches and convents, the governor's residence, mole, and citadel. Its harbour is bad, but it has a trade in wine and fisheries.

ORPHANO, a maritime vill. of European Turkey Macedonia, on the Gulf of Orphano, 50 m. E. Salonica. It has a fortress, and its vicinity is fertile. The Gulf of Orphano is also called Gulf of Contessa. [*CONTENZA*.]

ORPHIE, a maritime pa. of Scotland, Orkney Islands, dist. Pomona, comprising a part of Mainland, and the small island Cava. Pop. 1,157.

ORMERON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7 m. S.W. Dartford. Area 8,000 ac. Pop. 1,368.

ORMELL, a township of England, co. Lancaster,

with a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, pa. and 2½ m. W. Wigan. Pop. 2,762.
ORAIST and **KILMORAN**, a barony of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, in its N. part. Area 69,366 ac. Pop. 25,297.

ORATH, a river of Scotland, rises in the S.E. of co. Ross, flows E. and joins the Conan below Brabancastle in Urray, course about 27 miles.

ORAZIETON, a township, U. S., North America, Maine, 60 m. N.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,852.

ORAZANA, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, dist. and 5 m. N.W. Bovino. Pop. 4,200.

ORBERT, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 17 m. S.S.W. Chelmsford. Area 4,200 ac. Pop. 1,592.

ORANA, a town of Russia, gov. and 44 m. N. Moghilev, cap. dist., on the Duleper. Pop. 2,400.

ORASKA, a fort of Asiatic Russia, gov. and 155 m. E.S.E. Orenburg, on the river Ural. Pop. 1,280.

It is a custom-house station for caravans entering European Russia. Jasper is abundantly obtained in its vicinity.

ORASOVA (NEW), a frontier town of Turkey, Little Walachia, on an island in the Danube, 4 m. above the "Iron-gate," and 36 m. E. Moldova, on the borders of Hungary. Pop. 3,900.

It is a station for steam-packets, and for travellers on the Danube to cross to or from Servia, and re-embark after a land journey to avoid the innavigable part of the river during the dry season. In order to overcome this obstacle, a steamer on a new construction, having four paddles, and drawing only 12½ inches water, was built at London and sent out towards the close of 1854. Most important results are expected to follow the opening up of the navigation, without the delay and trouble of landing.—*Old Orasova* is a vill. of Hungary, 3 m. S.W. New Orasova, on l. b. of the Danube. Pop. 900.

ORASOV, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 21 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. P. 1,471.

ORATON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 8 m. S.S.W. Newark. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 461.

ORAT, a market town of Lower Austria, 16 m. E.S.E. Vienna, on the Danube. Pop. 1,448.

ORTA (LAKE OF), *Lacus Curtius*, Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Novara, is 7 m. W. of the Lago Maggiore, into which it discharges its surplus waters. Length 8 m., breadth 1½ m. It is highly picturesque, and on its E. side is the vill. Orta, cap. mand., with 1,140 inhabitants, including commune.

ORTA, a market town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., 13 m. S.E. Foggia. Pop. 1,590.

ORTA, a decayed town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 16 m. E. Viterbo, on rt. b. of the Tiber. Pop. 2,389.

ORTIGAT (CAPA), a headland of Spain, in the N. of Galicia. Lat. 43° 45' N., lon. 7° 50' W.

ORTILSBURG (Pol. Szyba), a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 82 m. S.S.E. Königsberg, cap. circ. Pop. 1,932. Several engagements took place here between the French and Russians in 1807.

ORTENBERG, a town and vill. of Germany.—I. grand duchy H.-Darmstadt, prov. Upper-Hessen, on the Nidda, 24 m. N.E. Frankfurt. Pop. 1,335.

ORTENBERG, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig. Pop. 1,355.

ORTENBURG, a vill. of Lower Bavaria, 10 m. W. Passau, with an old castle. Pop. 1,000.

ORTENBURG, a comm. and town of France, dep. Basses-Pyrenées, cap. arrond., on the Gave de Pau, 24 m. N.W. Pau. Pop. 6,948. It has manufs. of woollen stuffs, copper and iron wire, copper wares, and leather, with a trade in Bayonne hams, goose-feathers, and cattle. Near this town, on 27th Feb. 1814, the French were defeated by the Anglo-Spanish army.

ORTLES or **ORTSCHA**, the loftiest mountain of the Tyrol, and of the Austrian Empire, Rhetian Alps, about 10 m. S. Gheras. Elevation 12,811 feet.

ORWON or **OVERWON**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Westmoreland, 8½ m. S.S.W. Appleby. Area of pa. 24,480 ac. Pop. 1,449.

ORWON, several pns. of England.—I. co. Cumberland, 8 m. W.S.W. Carlisle. Area 4,630 ac. Pop. 519.—II. (*on-the-Hill*), co. Leicester, 7 m. W. Market-Bosworth. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 330.—III. (*Longworth*), co. Hants, 4½ m. N.N.E. Stilton. Ac. 2,400. Pop. 224.—IV. (*Waterville*) same co., 4½ m. N. Stilton. Ac. 1,350. Pop. 302.

ORTONA, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, dist. and 8 m. N. Lanciano, cap. cant., on the Adriatic, where it has a small port. P. 8,100. It has a cathedral, and a considerable trade in wine.

ORTLAND, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 76 m. E. Merseburg. Pop. 1,329.

ORURO, a town of Bolivia, cap. dep., 100 m. N.W. Sucre, South America. Pop. 5,000. It has many churches and convents. The dep. Oruro, enclosed by those of Potosi, Paz, and Lamar, is chiefly in pasturage, on which large numbers of cattle are reared.

ORUSK, an island of Sweden, stift and 28 m. N.W. Gottenburg, in the Kattegat. Length 14 m., breadth 10 m. Surface level, and pop. employed in raising hops, rearing cattle, and fishing.

ORVISTO (Herbanum, Urbs Vetus), a city of Central Italy, Pontifical States, cap. deleg., at the junction of the Paglia and Chiana, affluents of the Tiber, 60 m. N.N.W. Rome. Pop. 8,000. It has a cathedral, archbishop's and papal residences, and Etruscan remains.

ORWELL, a river of England, co. Suffolk, rises near Felsham, flows generally S.E. ward past Stowmarket, Needham, and Ipswich, and joins the Stour at Harwich, the harbour of which town is formed by their united estuary. The site of the old town Orwell, at its mouth, is now covered by the sea.—II. a pa., co. Cambridge, 5½ m. N.N.E. Royston. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 563.

ORWELL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kinross, 11 m. S. Perth, with vill. of Minnaborth. Area 21 sq. m. Pop. 2,559.

ORWELL, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Vermont, on Champlain river, opposite Ticonderoga. Pop. 1,470.—II. Pennsylvania, 146 m. N. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,327. Others are in New York and Ohio.

OSAGE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. of Missouri. Area 866 sq. m. Pop. 6,704.

OSAGE, a river of the U. S., North America, tributary to the Missouri, which it joins from the S.W., near Jefferson, and 138 m. above the confluence with the Mississippi. In its lower part it traverses fertile and well-wooded lands, and it is navigable for steam-boats for 200 m. of its course.

OSAKA or **SAKAI**, a seaport, and one of the five great imperial towns of Japan, island Niphon, on its S.W. coast, 33 m. from Minako, of which it is the port. It has a citadel.

OSALDESTON, a tnsbp. of England, co. Lancashire, pa. and 4½ m. W.N.W. Blackburn. P. 350.

OSALOWICK, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 24 m. E. York. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 372.

OSBORNE, Isle of Wight. [*Wight (Isle of)*.]

OSBORNE ISLANDS are a group in Admiralty Gulf, off the N.W. coast of Australia.

OSBOURNEY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. N. Fellingham. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 654.

OSCARSTAD or **ASVIA**, a town of Sweden, lsa and 40 m. N.W. Carlstad.

OSCH, a market town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., 11 m. N.E. Bois-le-Duc.

OSCHATZ, a town of Saxony, circ. and 81 m. E.S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 5,774. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of woollen cloth and yarn.

OSCHERSHAGEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 19 m. W.S.W. Magdeburg, on the railway to Brunswick, cap. circ., on the Bode. Pop. 3,660. It has manufs. of woollen cloth.

OSCHIAI, a vill. of Sardinia, div. and 29 m. E.N.E. Sassari, cap. mand., on the Selema. Pop. 1,993.

OSCHITZ, a municipal town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 8 m. N.W. Reichenberg. Pop. 1,020.

OSERO or LOSSINI (Apsorus), an island of Austria, Illyria, circ. Trieste, off the S.W. side of the island of Cherso. Length 17 m., breadth 4 m. Pop. 3,000. Surface rugged and arid. Wine is the principal product. Chief towns, Lossini (or Lussini) Grande and Piccolo.

OSERO, a town of Austria, Illyria, on the W. side of the island of same name, in the Adriatic, S.W. the island Cherso, with which it communicates by a bridge. Pop. 1,500. It has a fine cathedral.

OSGATHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5 m. E.N.E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Ac. 1,220. P. 346.

OSGOOD WITH KIRKBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.N.W. Market-Raisin. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 492.

OSILO, a vill. of the island Sardinia, div. Sassari, prov. and 6 m. E. Sassari. Pop. 2,000.

OSIMA, a small town of Japan, 40 m. W. Matsui, on the island Yesso.

OSIMO, Asinum, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, on a hill near the Musone, deleg. and 9 m. S. Ancona. Pop. 14,000. It has a cathedral, and a trade in corn and silk.

OSKOL (Novor and Staroi), two towns of Russia, gov. Koursk.—I. cap. dist., on the Oskol, an affl. of the Donetz, 92 m. S.E. Koursk.—II. on a hill, 70 m. E.S.E. Koursk.

OSMA, Osmos, a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. S.W. Scio, on the Uccro. Pop. 617. It has a cathedral, and some Roman antiquities.

OSMA (anc Osmos), a river of European Turkey, Bulgaria, joins the Danube near Nicopolis, after a N. course of 100 miles.

OSMAN, a town of India, Punjab, between the Indus & Jhylum rivs. Lat. 33° 53' N., lon. 72° 52' E.

OSMAN-BARAK, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 32 m. W.S.W. Shumla.

OSMANIJE, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Sivas, 54 m. W.N.W. Amasia, on the Kizil-Irmak, here crossed by a bridge of 10 arches, at the foot of a rock on which is a ruined fortress, and unhealthy from its low situation and bad water.

OSMASTON, two pas. of Engl., co. Derby.—I. 2½ m. S.E. Ashborne. Area 960 ac. Pop. 506.—II. 2½ m. S.S.E. Derby. Area 930 ac. Pop. 125.

OSMINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5½ m. S.S.E. Dorchester. Area 1,880 ac. Pop. 483.

OSMOTHELMER, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 6 m. E.N.E. North-Allerton. Area 7,740 ac. Pop. 1,263.

OSNABURG (Germ. Osnabrück), a town of Hanover, cap. landr. and principality, on the Hase, an affl. of the Ems, 74 m. W.S.W. Hanover. Pop. 12,800. It is enclosed by walls, entered by five gates, and consists of an old and a new town. Chief edifices, the old palace, town-hall, in which the treaty of Westphalia was concluded in 1648, apart house, cathedral, Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, and two gymnasia, an orphan asylum, numerous hospitals, and a workhouse. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, tobacco, chicory, soap, paper, and leather. Its chief trade, the export of linen fabrics and cattle, is favoured by its position on the high route between Bremen and the Lower Rhine.

OSNABURG, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, 129 m. N.E. Columbus. P. 2,427.

OSNABURG ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 31° 54' 0" S., lon. 138° 59' 34" W., is 14 m. in length, and well wooded.

OSORNO, a volcano, river, lake, and ruined town of Chile, South America, prov. Valdivia; the volcano is near the Patagonian frontier. Elevation 7,550 feet. The river rises in the large lake at its base, flows N.W., and enters the Pacific 34 m. S.W. Valdivia, having the ruins on its bank.

OSPEINGAS, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 2 m. W.S.W. Faversham. Area 2,930 ac. Pop. 1,111.

OSMA (mod. Kierovo), a mountain of Thessaly, on the E. side of the river Peneus, immediately N. of Mount Pelion, and bounding with the opposite chain of Mount Olympus, the reputed vale of Tempe.

OSMA, a river of W. Prussia, joins the Vistula near Graudenz, after a W. course of 45 miles.

OSMA, a bay of the Asiatic Archipelago, on E. side of the island Gilolo, with the vill. Ossa on its S. coast.

OSMA, a town of Russia, gov. and 58 m. S.W. Perm, cap. dist., on the Kama, here joined by the Osanka. Pop. about 2,000.

OSSAIA ("the Bones"), a frontier vill. of Tuscan, prov. Arezzo, 3 m. S. Cortona, and N. the Lake of Perugia (*Thrasymene*). From the number of human remains found here, it is supposed to be the site of the battle between the Romans and Carthaginians under Hannibal, b.c. 217.

OSSETT, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Dewsbury, 3½ m. W. Wakefield. P. 6,266.

OSSE, a vill. of the island Sardinia, div. and 4 m. S.S.E. Sassari. Pop. with comm., 2,297.

OSSEINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Notis, 4 m. S.S.E. Tuxford. Area 2,420 ac. Pop. 236.

OSSEY, a township of the U. S., North America, New Hampshire, 38 m. N.N.E. Concord. Pop. 2,123.

OSSEY, an old principality and diocese of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, and Queen's and King's cos. Since 1833, the Protestant as well as Roman Catholic see has had its seat at Kilkenny.—*Upper Ossory* was formerly a barony in Queen's county.

OSUN, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, cap. cant., 10 m. S.W. Tarbes. Pop. 2,964. Near it a famous battle with the Saracens took place in the 8th century.

OSTASHKOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 104 m. W.N.W. Tver, cap. dist., on Lake Saiga. Pop. 8,900. It is built mostly of wood, but its public edifices are stone structures, and comprise several churches, hospitals, and a bazaar. It has salt and spirit magazines, malt houses, tanneries, soap works, and ship-building docks.

OSTENDE, a fortified seaport town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., on the North Sea, 60 m. N. of the North Foreland (Kent). Lat. 51° 14' 1" N., lon. 2° 55' 5" E. (1849) 15,600. Principal edifice the citadel. It is a watering place sometimes resorted to by the Belgian court, and has a large inner harbour, sugar, and salt-refineries, sailcloth and soap factories, rope-walks, building docks, active cod and herring fisheries, and a trade in agricultural produce. *Ostende* has regular steam communication with London and Dover, and is connected with Antwerp by the great Belgian Railway, and with Bruges by the Ostende and Bruges Canal.

OSTEN, a town of Russia, gov. and 44 m. S.S.W. Tchernigov, cap. dist., on the Desna. Pop. 4,000.

OSTENBURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 47 m. N. Magdeburg, cap. circ. Pop. 2,285.

OSTERSY, a small town of Sweden, len and 29 m. N.N.E. Upsal. It has forges for the iron from the adjacent mine of Dannemoera.

OSTERFELD and **OSTERHOFER**, two towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Saxony, reg. and 20 m. S.S.W. Merseburg. Pop. 1,899.—II. Bavaria, circ. Lower Bavaria, 15 m. E.N.E. Landau. Pop. 692.

OSTERODEN, a town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, principality Grubenhagen, on a tributary of the Leine, at the foot of the Harz, 51 m. S.S.E. Hanover. Pop. 6,000. It has a gymnasium, and a castle now used as a royal granary for the supply of corn to the miners of the Harz. It has manufs. of woollen and cotton goods, table linens, tobacco, soap, white lead, and metallic and wooden wares, with breweries, distilleries and tanneries.

OSTERODEN, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 75 m. S.S.W. Königsberg, cap. circ., on Lake Drewenz. Pop. 2,854, mostly engaged in woollen weaving.

OSTER-RISOEN, a seaport town of Norway, stift and 60 m. N.E. Christiansand, amt. Nedeuys, on a peninsula in the Kattetrak. Pop. 1,700. It has an export trade in timber and iron.

OSTERSEN, a town of N. Sweden, cap. len, 112 m. W.S.W. Hernösand, on Lake Stor. P. 1,500.

OSTERWICK, a frontier town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 42 m. W.S.W. Magdeburg. Pop. 3,350.

OSTRAMEK, a small seaport town of Sweden, len and 65 m. N. Stockholm. Pop. 1,000.

OSTRAUM, several villages of Germany.—I. (*Gross or Great*), Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 5 m. S.W. Aschaffenburg. Pop. 2,100, chiefly employed in cattle rearing.—II. (*Klein or Little*), same circ., on the Main, 4 m. N.W. Aschaffenburg.—III. (*vor-der-Rhein*), a town of Saxe Weimar, principality, and 37 m. S.S.W. Eisenach, with a college and hospital. Pop. 2,600.

OSTROVEN, a market town of the grand duchy Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, near the Rhine, 6 m. N.N.W. Worms. Pop. 2,750.

OSTIA, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontifical States, at the S. mouth of the Tiber, 14 m. W.S.W. Rome. The ancient city, 1½ m. distant, was, in former times, the chief port of Rome, but was wholly destroyed in the middle ages.

OSTIANO, a market town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. Mantua, 8 m. N.W. Caneto. Pop. 3,400.

OSTIGLIA, *Hostilia*, a town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 17 m. E.S.E. Mantua, on the Po. Pop. 3,200.

OSTRA or **OSTRAWA**, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 6 m. S.S.W. Hradisch, on an island formed by the March. Pop. 2,430.

OSTRAU or **MORAVSKA-OSTRAWA**, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. Prerau, on the Ostrawitz, 30 m. N.E. Weisskirchen. Pop. 1,750.

OSTRIKA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 30 m. E.N.E. Grodno. Pop. 1,700.

OSTRITZE, a town of Saxony, circ. Bautzen, on the Neisse, 10 m. N.E. Zittau. Pop. 1,635.

OSTROG, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, cap. dist., on the Gorin, 100 m. W. Jitomir. Pop. 6,350.

OSTROGOSK or **OSTRAGASCHESK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 59 m. S. Voronej, cap. dist., on the Sosna. Pop. 4,200. It has large magazines, and extensive horse and cattle fairs.

OSTROGOTIA (Germ. *Ostergotland*), an old prov. of Sweden, now the len Lülkåping.

OSTROLENKA, a town of Poland, prov. and 66 m. N.E. Plock, on the Narew. Pop. 1,830. Near it an engagement took place between the Poles and Russians in 1831.

OSTROPOL, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 59 m. S.W. Jitomir. Pop. 1,820.

OSTROW, a town of Russia, gov. and 35 m. S.

Pakow, cap. dist., on an island formed by the Vellkaja. Pop. 1,500. It is mostly built of wood.

OSTRAV, a town of Poland, prov. and 64 m. S.E. Siedlec, with an ancient palace, and manufs. of woollen cloth. Pop. 2,700.

OSTROVNO, a market town of Russia, gov. and 90 m. N.N.W. Moghilev, on the S. Dwina. Pop. 2,000, mostly Jews. Here the Russians were defeated by the French in 1812.

OSTROWIEC, a town of Poland, prov. Sandomir, on the Kamienna, 10 m. N. Opatow. Pop. 2,060.

OSTROWO, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 67 m. S.E. Posen. Pop. 4,610. It has manufs. of woollen cloth.

OSTRUMJA, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, sanj. and 53 m. S.S.W. Ghiustendil.

OSTUNI, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, cap. cant., on a steep hill, 24 m. W.N.W. Brindisi. Pop. 14,000. It is a bishop's see.

OSUNA, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. E. Sevilla. Pop. 17,566. It has four hospitals, and barracks, and is important as a military post; it had formerly a university in considerable repute. Trade chiefly in corn, oil, wine, fruit, rush wares, and capers.

OSVELJA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 98 m. N.W. Vitebsk, on Lake Osveja. Pop. 1,800.

OSWALDKIRK, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 3½ m. S. Helmsley. Ac. 2,310. P. 428.

OSWALDTHISTLE, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 3½ m. E.S.E. Blackburn. Pop. 7,554, employed in manufs. of cotton.

OSWEGATCHIE, a river of the U. S., North America, state New York, after a N.W. course of 120 m., joins the St Lawrence at Ogdensburg. The township *Oswegatchie*, on its banks, pop. 7,756, contains the vill. Ogdensburg, and a part of the Black Lake.

OSWEGO, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of New York. Area 923 sq. m. Pop. 62,193.

Oswego, a river-port and city of the U. S., North America, New York, on both sides of the Oswego, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 700 feet in length, at its mouth in Lake Ontario. Pop. 12,205. It has various churches, an academy, female seminary, and numerous minor schools, a custom-house, 2 banks, and an insurance company. Its harbour is formed by 2 piers, has 2 lighthouses, and is defended by a large pentagonal fortress and some smaller forts. It has grain and saw-mills, tanneries, cotton factories, and iron works, with ship-building, dry and wet docks, and great facilities for commerce, being connected with the Erie Canal by the Oswego Canal. A large portion of the trade between the U. S. and Upper Canada passes through the town. Steamers ply daily to Lewiston, Kingston, Sackett's Harbour, Ogdensburg, and other places on the lake. Reg. shipping (1850) 22,404 tons.—The *Oswego River* is formed by the conf. of the Seneca and Oneida rivers, flows N.W. for 24 m., and enters Lake Ontario at Oswego. Its upper falls are overcome by a succession of locks, called the Oswego Canal, but its lower falls near its mouth, prevent entrance into it from Lake Ontario.—The *Oswego Canal*, bordering the river, to the Erie Canal, was constructed at a cost of 535,400 dollars.

Oswestry, a municipal bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Salop, with a station on the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, 20½ m. N.W. Shrewsbury. Area of pa. 13,680 ac. Pop. 8,796. The town, formerly enclosed by walls, has a church, a grammar school, national school, town-hall, prison, theatre, and small manufs. of flannels. Is a polling place for N. division of co. Its name

is derived from that of Oswald, the christian king of Northumbria, slain here in 642.

OWENCO, Austrian Poland. [AUSCHWITZ.] **OWEN-ST. CHURCH, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 11 m. S.E.E. Colchester. Aa. 8,480. Pop. 1,686.**

OTAGO, a colonial settlement of New Zealand, on Otago Bay, S.E. side of Middle Isle or New Munster, 370 m. S.W. Port Nicholson, established 1848, and composed chiefly of Scotchmen. Pop. (1859) 1,740 Europeans, and 140 natives. Climate very healthy, and there is neither frost nor snow. Annual fall of rain 26 inches. The soil of the plains is fertile, pasturage abundant, and all kinds of European crops can be raised.—DUNEDIN, the town, is rapidly on the increase; during the years 1848-9, 32 vessels, aggregate burden 1,739 tons entered, and 39 vessels, aggregate burden 5,310 tons left, Port Chalmers. Area 100,000 ac. Pop. (1850) 1,149. [NEW ZEALAND.]****

OTARA, one of the Society islands, Pacific Ocean, N. of Ulitha.

OTAHITI, largest of Society isls. [TAHITI.]

OTAKI, a market town of South Russia, prov. Bessarabia, on the Dniester, 3 m. S. Mohilev. Pop. 1,570.

OTAVALO, a town of Columbia, South America, Ecuador, 40 m. N.N.E. Quito, said to be populous and flourishing, with manufactures of cottons and woolsens.

OTFORD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. N. Sevenoaks. Area 2,280 ac. Pop. 837.

OTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. E.S.E. Maidstone. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 337.

OTHEBT, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. N.N.W. Langport. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 681.

OTHEBS (MOUNT), a mountain chain forming the N. frontier of Greece, about lat. 38° N., lon. 21° 30' and 23° E., and connected W. ward with the Pindus chain. Height varies from 4,500 to 5,700 feet above the sea, and it consists mostly of limestone, with much iron ore intermixed.

OTISCO, a township, U. S., North America, New York, on Otisco Lake, 14 m. S.S.W. Syracuse. Pop. 1,804.

OTLEY, a pa. and market town of England, co. York, W. Riding, 9½ m. N.W. Leeds. Area of pa. 23,060 ac. Pop. 12,388. The town is situated in the Vale of the Wharfe, here crossed by a bridge. It has a church, a grammar school, a mechanics' institute, and in the parish are several woollen and worsted mills.

OTLEY, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. N.W. Woodbridge. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 616.

OTRANTO, Hydruntum, a fortified seaport town of Naples, cap. cant., on the cape of same name, and on the Strait of Otranto, opposite Cape Linguetta (Albania), 23 m. S.E. Lecce. Pop. 2,000. It has an ancient cathedral, an archbishop's palace, and Roman antiquities. In 1490 it was sacked by the Turks.—The prov. *Otranto*, of which Lecce is the cap., comprises the "heel of the Italian boot," with an area of 2,883 sq. m.; pop. 461,488; and the cities Taranto, Brindisi, Gallipoli, etc.—Cape Otranto, lat. 40° 8' N., lon. 18° 25' E., is on the Strait of Otranto, a channel 44 m. across, and which connects the Adriatic with the Mediterranean Sea.****

OTRAB, a town of independ. Turkestan, khanat Khokan, on the Sihon, 33 m. N.W. Tunkat.

OTRACOLI, a vill. of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 35 m. S.E.W. Spoleto, near the Tiber. Pop. 1,000. Near it are the remains of the ancient *Otricoli*, the first Umbrian city which voluntarily submitted to Rome. In its vicinity, December 1798, the French completely routed the Neapolitan army.

OTRAGO, a lake of the U. S., North America, New York, 60 m. W.N.W. Albany. Length 9 m., breadth 3 m. The Susquehanna rises in it, and it gives name to a co., area 823 sq. m. Pop. 49,023, the cap. of which, Cooperstown, is on the S. side of the lake.—II. a township, co. Oneago, 66 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,702.

OTRSLICE, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 15 m. N.W. Norwich. P. 1,800.

OTSEKOV or OTSEKOV (Lat. *Arasca*), a seaport town of S. Russia, gov. Kherson, on the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Dniester, 40 m. E.N.E. Odessa. Pop. 3,400. Until 1788, it belonged to Turkey, and was strongly fortified. It has still a citadel, and is a quarantine station, but its trade has greatly diminished since the foundation of Odessa.

OTTAJANO, *Ottavianum*, a town of Naples, dist. Castell'-a-Mare, at the N.E. base of Mount Vesuvius, 12 m. E. Naples, cap. cant. Pop. 14,000.

OTTAKRIN or OTZOKRIN, a vill. of Lower Austria, 3 m. W. Vienna. Pop. 3,800.

OTTAWA or GRAND RIVER, a river of Canada, British North America, rises in lat. 48° 30' N., lon. 80° W., flows E.S.E., dividing Upper and Lower Canada, and enters the Lake of the Mountains, about 40 m. W. Montreal, after a course of 600 m. It traverses several small lakes, and is connected with Lake Ontario by the Rideau canal. Its navigation is much impeded by rapids and cataracts.

OTTAWA, cap. of Canada, at mouth of Rideau river, on S.W. side of river Ottawa, crossed by a fine suspension bridge. Pop. (1836) 10,000.

OTTAWA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Michigan. Area 823 sq. m. Pop. 5,587.

OTTENHEIM, two market towns of Germany— I. Upper Austria, circ. Muhl, on the Danube, 6 m. W.N.W. Linz, with 1,250 inhabitants, a fine castle, and some alum mines.—II. Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 6 m. N.W. Lahr, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,340.

OTTENSEN, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Holstein, 2 m. W. Altona. Pop. 1,500.

OTTENSTEIN, two market towns of Germany— I. duchy Brunswick, cap. circ., on the Weser, 5 m. S.W. Rodenwerder. Pop. 1,200, partly engaged in linen weaving.—II. Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 30 m. W.N.W. Münster. P. 940.

OTTER, a river of England, rises in the E. part of co. Devon, flows S.S.W. past Ottery St Mary, and enters the English Channel near Otterton. Total length 24 miles.

OTTER, a river of Germany, Rhenish Bavaria, joins the Rhine near Neupforthheim.

OTTERBACH, two contiguous villa. of Rhenish Bavaria, S. Landau. United pop. 2,176.

OTTERBERG, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, cap. co., 33 m. N.W. Spire. Pop. 2,560. It has Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and Calvinist churches, and manufactures of woollen cloth and leather, and trade in cattle.

OTTERBOLLENG, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 4½ m. S.S.W. Winchester. Area 2,520 ac. Pop. 596.

OTTERBURN, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Eldon, 30 m. N.N.W. Hexham. Pop. 418. About ½ m. from the vill. is an obelisk marking the spot where Earl Douglas fell in the battle of Chevy Chase in 1366.

OTTES CREEK, a river of the U. S., N. America, Vermont, flows mostly N.W., and enters Lake Champlain. It is navigable to Vergennes for the largest lake vessels, and for boats to Middleburg, a distance of 25 miles.

OTTENBERG, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 13 m. E.S.E. Maidstone. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 121.

OTTENFORD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6½ m. S. Taunton. Area 2,740 ac. Pop. 461.

OTTENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 6½ m. N.N.E. Camelford. Area 3,300 ac. Pop. 188.

OTTERHAMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 5 m. N.W. Bridgewater. Area 1,880 ac. P. 210.

OTTERINGTON, two pas. of England, co. York, North Riding.—I. (North), 3 m. S. Northallerton. Area 5,370 ac. Pop. 667.—II. (South), a pa., same co. and Riding, 4½ m. S.E. Northallerton. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 412.

OTTERSDORF, a town of Hanover, landr. and 26 m. N.W. Stade, cap. dist. Pop. 1,864.

OTTERSBERG, a vill. of Hanover, landr. Stade, 15 m. E.N.E. Bremen. Pop. 1,066.

OTTEBTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. W.S.W. Sidmouth. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 1,231.

OTTERAY (St Mary), a market town, hundred and pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Otter, 12 m. E.N.E. Exeter. Area of pa. 9,470 ac. Pop. 4,421. The town has an ancient church. Manufs. of silk and of ropes, partly employ the population. It is the birthplace of the poet Coleridge.

ORTIGLIO, a vill. of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 9 m. S.W. Casale, cap. mand. Pop. 1,622.

OTTMACHAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. & 37 m. W.S.W. Oppeln, on the Neisse. P. 2,740.

ORTO, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 10 m. N.W. Ellicottville. Pop. 2,267.

ORTOBERG, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, cap. dist., 40 m. S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 1,430.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE. [TURKEY.]

OTTOWA, a vill. of Upper Canada [By-Town.]

OTTOWA, a vill., U. S., North America, Illinois, on the Illinois, here joined by the Fox river, 133 m. N.N.E. Springfield. Pop. 800.

OTTUNGRAM, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 15 m. E.S.E. Kingston-on-Hull. Area 4,330 ac. Pop. 663.

OTTWILLEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 33 m. S.E. Treves, cap. circ. Pop. 2,988.

OTUMBA, a vill. of the Mexican Confederation, state and 35 m. N.E. Mexico.

OTWAY (CAPE), a headland of S. Australia, 70 m. S.W. Port-Phillip, on which is a lighthouse.—(Port), a good harbour of W. Patagonia, lat. 46° 49' 5" S., lon. 73° 18' 2" W.—*Otway Water* is a considerable inland sea of Tierra del Fuego.

OUAINE or OUANNE, a river and mkt. town of France, dep. Yonne. The river, after a W. course of 45 m., joins the Loire near Montargis, dep. Loiret. The town is at its source, 12 m. S.S.W. Auxerre. Pop. 1,233.

OUALAN, an island in the Pacific Ocean, Carolines. Mount Crozet, 2,166 feet in height, is in lat. 6° 30' N., lon. 138° 30' E. Length about 10 m., by 7 m. in breadth. Estimated pop. under 1,000.

OUARENA, a town of South Algeria, in lat. 31° and 32° N. Situated in an immense garden watered by the Oued-el-Mia.

OUSSA-NOU, a lake of the Chinese empire, Khalkas territory, lat. 48° 30' N., lon. 92° E. Length 75 m., breadth 25 m. It receives many small rivers, and yields large sturgeons.

OUZON, *Ozon*, a river of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, flows N.E. & S.E. past Dijon, and joins the Saône near St Jean de Loigne. Length 60 m. The canal of Burgundy accompanies it throughout.

OUCHI, *Yen-Pin* or *Fou-Hoa*, a town of Chinese Turkestan, cap. dist., 230 m. N.E. Kashgar. It has an imperial mint, was formerly populous.

OUCHITZA, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, cap. circ., on the Dniester, 23 m. E.S.E. Kamienetz. Pop. 2,000.

OUCHY, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on

the Lake of Geneva, immediately S. Lausanne, of which it is the port.

OUOZUGA, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, 16 m. N. Blois. Pop. 1,332.

OUADABAD, a town of Russian Transcaucasia, prov. and 38 m. S.E. Nakhichevan. Pop. 4,000. (?)

OUASA, a former kingdom of India, between lat. 26° 34' and 29° 8' N., lon. 79° 45' and 83° 11' E., having E. and N.E. Nepal, elsewhere enclosed by the Bengal territory. Area estim. from 20,000 to 23,738 sq. m. Pop. 2,370,000, who are tall and athletic.

Surface slopes gently from N.W. to S.E., in which direction flow the Raptée, Surjoor or Ghogra, Gomtee, Sael, and the Ganges rivers, on its S. frontier. Besides these rivers there are a few large marshes or pools, which become dry in the hot season; the exhalations from which are productive of great mortality in their vicinity, strangers rarely surviving twelve months. Soil light and sandy. Products comprise wheat, barley, grain, mustard, rice of superior quality, millet, sugar-cane, opium, tobacco, cotton, hemp, and fruit. In the N. and S.E. it has been little explored, being a dense marshy forest, exposed to a deadly malaria. Husbandry insufficiently conducted. Oxen are exclusively used for agricultural purposes, a pair averaging in price from 10 to 20 rupees. Domestic animals are cattle, sheep, and goats. Manufactures consist of cotton cloths, coarse woollen blankets, paper, glass-ware, gunpowder, firearms, and other warlike weapons, and extracting soda, saltpetre, and culinary salt, by washing the soils in which they are found, and evaporating the saturated liquids. Exports salt and saltpetre. Imports iron, soap, spices, dye-stuffs, drugs, gems, and European wares. Commercial transactions are conducted at fairs held at the principal marts. In the southern districts of Ouda, the climate is salubrious, and longevity is common. During the greater part of the year throughout Ouda, the climate is dry, and subject to great extremes of heat and cold, the thermometer at times rising to 112°, and again sinking to 25°, Fahr. Winter, from November till February, is pleasant and healthy, but chilly; from March till June the hot season, with westerly winds, loaded with a light greyish sand, is sultry, hot, and dry; or at times an east wind brings noxious vapours from the swamps of Bengal or Assam. The mornings and evenings of this season are generally cool and pleasant. The rain fall is varied and uncertain in quantity, at one time commencing in the middle of June and continuing till October, at other times continuing only two months; some years 30 inches fall, and in other years 80 inches. The zoology comprises the tiger, wolf, hyena, flying-fox, reptiles, birds, and insects of many kinds. The botany is rich and varied. Thug-giam prevails here to an alarming extent, over a space of 1,406 miles. The government is despotic, the only restraint being an awe of the British territory. Pop. 2,370,000. Ouda was annexed to the British Empire in Feb. 1826. The mutiny broke out at Lucknow, 30th May 1857, and its inhabitants took an active part in the rebellion.

OUDE, a town of India, 75 m. E. Lucknow, on rt. b. of the river Ghogra. Pop. 8,000. The city is large, and a great part is in ruins. Here is a temple to a monkey god, with an annual revenue of 50,000 rupees. The town is considered one of the most sacred places of antiquity.

OUDEBARD, a town of Belgium. [AUXEWARDE.]

OUDEBOSCH, a mkt. town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 11 m. W. Breda. Pop. 2,840.

ODDERKERS, two villa. of the Netherlands.—I. in S. Holland, 6 m. E. Rotterdam, with 1,440 inhabitants.—II. pa. Ouderamstel, N. Holland, 3 m. S. Amsterdam, with a Jewish cemetery.

ODERWATER, a town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, on the Zeeol, 18 m. E.N.E. Rotterdam. P. 2,000. Arminius was born here in 1680.

ODON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, on rt. b. of the Loire, 14 m. N.E. Nantes. Pop. 1,600.—II. a river, rising in dep. Mayenne, and flowing S. to join the Mayenne, 10 m. below Segré. Length 40 miles.

ODERHOOG, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, on the Old Rhine, 7 m. E. Leyden. Pop. 1,691.

OUER (Str.), numerous comm. & villa. of France.—I. (*de la Rouerie*), dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 14 m. N.W. Fougères. Pop. 2,612.—II. (*des Toits*), dep. Mayenne, 8 m. N.W. Laval. Pop. 1,750.—III. (*L'Armoise*), dep. Seine-et-Oise, 2 m. S. Pontoise. Pop. 1,500.—IV. (*sur Seine*), 4 m. N. Paris, on rt. b. of the Seine, with a château, where Louis XVIII. signed the "declaration of St Ouen," 2d May 1814.

OUSSANT ISLAND, France. [USHANT.]

OUFA, a river and town of Russia. [UFA.]

OUHTKE (LOUGH), a lake of Ireland, Ulster, co. Cavan. Length 5 m., breadth 3 m. Area 3,335 ac. It is formed by an expansion of the Erne.

OUHTERARD, a market town of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 16 m. N.N.W. Galway, on the W. shore of Lough Corrib. Pop. 982. In the vicinity are good marble quarries.—II. a pa., Leinster, co. Kildare, 5 m. N.E. Nasa. Area 2,920 ac. Pop. 440.

OUHTERSIDE, a township of England, co. Cumberland, 6½ m. N.W. Cockermouth. P. 662.

OUJALITCH, a town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. W.S.W. Jaroslavl, on rt. b. of the Volga. Pop. 9,000. It has fortifications, 30 churches, and schools.

OUKEUMA, an island, Anam, Gulf of Tonquin, lat. 18° 50' N., lon. 106° 20' E., & 25 m. in circuit.

OU-KIANG, a considerable river of China, provs. Kwi-choo and Se-tchen, joins the Yang-tze-kiang, after a N. course of 500 miles.

OUJAN-KHOTOW, a town of Mongolia, near the Chinese frontier, 120 m. N.N.W. Peking.—*Oulan-Obo* is a mountain, Mongolia, Khalkas country, which rises out of a plain 200 m. S.E. Ourga.

OUJASSOUYAI, a considerable town of Mongolia, on the Oulassontal river, near lat. 47° 35' N., lon. 96° E. It is the residence of a Mantchoo general, and has a Tartar garrison.

OUJLINS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhone, with a station on the Lyon and St Etienne Railway, 3½ m. S. Lyon. Pop. 4,566, engaged in the manufs. of muslin goods and glass.

OUJUTOW, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 3½ m. W.N.W. Aylham. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 264.—II. co. Suffolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Lowestoft. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 742.—III. a chapelry, co. York, West Riding, pa. Rothwell, 5 m. N.N.E. Wakefield.

OUJX, a vill. of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 12 m. S.W. Susa, cap. mand. on the Dora, near its source in the Alps. Pop. 1,392. Vineyards and orchards are numerous in its vicinity.

OUJAK, a town of Russia, cap. dist., gov. and 110 m. S.S.W. Kiev, on river Ouman. P. 6,800.

OUJAK and **OUJALASKA**, two of the Fox Isla., N. Pacific Ocean. [OJMAK, and GONALASKA.]

OUJEL, a pa. and market town of England, co. Northampton, on the Nen, here crossed by bridges, 18 m. W.S.W. Peterborough, and with

a station on a branch of the London and North Western Railway. Area of pa. 5,300 ac. Pop. 3,108. The town has a church, 2 ancient grammar schools, and poor's hospitals, a union work-house, branch bank, and market house.

OURAL MOUNTAINS AND RIVER. [URAL.]

OURALSK, two towns of Russia. [URALSK.]

OURON, a river of France, depts. H.-Marne, Côte-d'Or, and Aube, after a N.W. course of 40 miles, joins the Seine near Bar-sur-Seine.

OURCQ, a river of France, rises in the dep. Aisne, and after a S.W. course of 30 m., joins the Marne near Lizy.—The *Canal d'Ourcq*, which supplies Paris with water, branches from the Ourcq at Senlis, and terminates in the basin de la Villette, N.E. of Paris. Total length 58½ m.

OURER, a town of Portugal, Estremadura, cap. comarca, on a hill, 16 m. S.E. Leiria. Pop. 3,720. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle.

OURG or **OURGA**, a city of Mongolia, cap. the Khalkas country, on the Tula, a tributary of the Orkhon, and on the grand route from Kiachta to Peking, 165 m. S.S.E. Kiachta. Pop. estimated at 7,000, of whom a fifth part are priests. Its buildings are mostly of wood, and many of its inhabitants dwell in tents. It is shut in on the S. by the lofty mountain Khan-oolo, which tends to render its climate cold and damp. It has a college of Mongolian priests, and is the seat of the *houdoutou*, or deified lama of the Mongols.

OURIQUE, a town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, cap. comarca, on a height, 30 m. S.W. Beja. Pop. 2,300. In the plain of Ourique, on its N. side, Alphonso I. defeated the Moors in 1139.

OUROR, an island of Denmark, in the Ise fiord, an inlet of Seeland, 29 m. W.N.W. Copenhagen. Length 4 m., breadth 3 miles.

OURRAF, a river of Belgium, provs. Luxembourg and Liege, joins the Maese at Liege, after a N. course of 80 m., for the last 55 of which it is navigable. Affluents the Ourt and Ambleve.

OURO PRATO (formerly *Villa Rica*), a city of Brazil, cap. prov. Minas Geraes. It is situated on several hills, at an elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea, 200 m. N.N.W. Rio-de-Janeiro. Pop. of dist. 9,000. It is the residence of the governor of the province, and has the governor's palace, mint, and theatre, a collegio or Latin school, with a school of pharmacy and anatomy, a public library and botanic garden, and an agricultural normal school. The town is supplied with excellent water, and has an active commerce with Rio-de-Janeiro. It was founded in 1639, and called *Villa Rica* from the rich gold mines in its vicinity; it was erected into a city in 1822, when its original name, *Ouro Prato*, was restored. Its gold mines, though nearly exhausted, are still worked by English companies; before their decline it had 30,000 inhabitants.

OURVILLE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 10 m. N.W. Yvetot. Pop. 1,390.

OUSSY, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 8 m. E.N.E. Penrith. Area 5,630 ac. Pop. 236.

OUADEN, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6½ m. E.S.E. Newmarket. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 394.

OUSE, several rivers of England.—I. co. York, is formed by the junction of the Swale and Ure, near Boroughbridge, in the N.W. part of the co., flows S.E. past York, Selby, and Goole, and about 8 m. E. the latter town, unites with the Trent to form an estuary of the Humber. Total course about 60 m., for the last 45 of which, or to York, it is navigable for large vessels; and for barges as far as Linton. Principal affls., the Wharfe, Aire, and Don, from the W., and Derwent from the N.—II. (*Great*), rises

near Brackley, and flows through the cos. Northampton, Bucks, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk, and enters the Wash at King's Lynn, after a course of about 160 m., for the latter two-thirds of which it is navigable. Below St Ives it has been diverted from its old course past Ely by the New Bedford Canal, a straight cut 20 m. in length. Chief affls., the Ivel, Cam, Lark, Little Ouse, Stoke, and Nar, all from the E. or S.—III. *Little Ouse* or *Brandon river*, joins it from Suffolk at the junction of the Stoke, New Bedford Canal, and the Wisbeach Canal, which connects it with the Nen.—IV. a small river, co. Sussex, enters the English Channel near Seaford.

Ouse, a river of Upper Canada, British North America, has a S.E. course; its basin lying E. that of the Thames, and enters Lake Erie at Sherbrooke. Total course 130 m., for the last 30 m. of which it is navigable. It is connected with Lake Ontario by the Welland Canal, which commences at its mouth.

Ousebury, two pas. of England, co. York, W. Riding.—I. (*Great*), $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. Aldborough. Area 840 ac. Pop. 629.—II. (*Little*), 5 m. S.S.E. Aldborough. Area 4,050 ac. Pop. 566.

Ousoua, a town of British India, presidency Madras, on Mysore frontier, 20 m. N.W. Byootta.

Oust, a river of France, depts. Côtes-du-Nord and Morbihan, joins the Vilaine near Redon, after a S.E. course of 70 m. In most part of its course it is accompanied by the canal between Nantes and Brest.—II. a comm. and town, dep. Ariège, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. St Girons. P. 1,621.

Oustjouma, a town of Russia, gov. and 195 m. E. Novgorod, on the Mologa. Pop. 3,000.

Ouston, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, $\frac{7}{8}$ m. S.S.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area 2,490 ac. P. 178.

Oust Svolsk, a town of Russia, gov. and 380 m. E.N.E. Vologda, on the Sysloe. Pop. 3,500.

Ou-touoc, a city of China, prov. Quang-si, cap. dep., 130 m. W.N.W. Canton.

Outeiro, a market town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, 7 m. S.E. Bragança. Pop. 1,610.

Outragh or **Outrahe**, three pas. of Ireland.—I. Connought, co. Leitrim, including the town of Balinamore. Area 21,030 ac. Pop. 7,023.—II.

Munster, co. Tipperary, 3 m. N.N.E. Cahir. Area 1,548 ac. Pop. 408.—III. Leinster, co. and 2 m. S.E. Kilkenny. Area 2,050 ac. Pop. 441.

Outreversures, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. St Etienne. Pop. 1,339. It has manufactures of steel and window-glass, and in its vicinity are coal mines.

Outwell, a pa., Engl., cos. Cambridge & Norfolk, 5 m. S.E. Wisbeach. Ac. 3,180. Pop. 1,443.

Ouvez, several comma. and villa. of France, the principal is *Marché*, dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. cant., 17 m. W. Orleans. Pop. 1,246.

Ovada, a vill. of Sardinia, div. and 20 m. S. Alessandria, cap. mand., on the Orbe. P. 6,177.

Ovar, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, on the Ovar, at the head of its estuary, 15 m. N. Aveiro. Pop. 3,000. It has a considerable fishery.

Ovari (*Bay of*), an inlet on the S. side of the island Nippon, Japan. Length 25 m., greatest breadth 20 m. *Nagoya*, the principal town on its shores, is the cap. prov. Ovari.

Ovenden, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Halifax. Pop. 12,738, partly employed in manu. of woollens.

Ovens River, S.E. Australia, joins the Hume to form the Murray, in lat. 34° 48' S., lon. 146° 15' E., where it is of less size than the Hume River, but of equal velocity.

Ovaz, a pa. and market town of England, co.

and 15 m. E. Chester. Area of pa. 7,400 ac. Pop. 2,926.

Oven, a pa. of England, co. and $\frac{9}{10}$ m. N.W. Cambridge. Area 3,700 ac. Pop. 1,358.

Ovenbury, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, $\frac{5}{8}$ m. N.N.E. Tewkesbury. Area 3,979 ac. P. 956.

Overslake, an island of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, betw. two arms of the Rhine (or Maas), the Haring-vliet and Flakkee, at their entrance into the N. Sea. Length 25 m., breadth 7 m.

Overschie, a pa. and vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 3 m. N.W. Rotterdam. P. 2,440.

Ovestone, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. N.N.E. Northampton. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 226.

Ovestown, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, $\frac{7}{8}$ m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Ac. 3,560. P. 581.

Ovestrand, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, $\frac{2}{3}$ m. E.S.E. Cromer. Area 420 ac. Pop. 260.

Overtop, several pas. of England and Wales.—I. co. Hants, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E.N.E. Whitburch. Area 6,490 ac. Pop. 1,560.—II. co. and 5 m. N.W. York, North Riding. Area 2,790 ac. Pop. 669.

—III. co. Wilts, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W.S.W. Marlborough. Area 3,030 ac. Pop. 1,035.

Oveston, a bor. and ps. of North Wales, co.* Flint, on the Dee, 15 m. S. Chester. Pop. of bor. 1,479. The bor. unites with Flint, etc., in sending 1 member to House of Commons. It is also a polling place for the county.

Overtown, a co., U. S., North America, in W. part of Tennessee. Area 526 sq. m. P. 11,211.

Overyssel, a prov. of the Netherlands, E. the site of the *Zuyder Zee*, and enclosed landward by the provs. Gelderland, W. Friesland, and Drenthe, Hanover, and Rhénish Prussia. Area 1,286 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 212,707. Surface almost wholly level, and in great part marshy or heath lands. Products comprise rye, buckwheat, hemp, and fruits. Cattle rearing and digging turf are the principal branches of industry. It has manu. of linen and cotton twist and fabrics, wicker wares, mats, and iron goods. Exports consist of rural produce. It is divided into the six districts of Almelo, Delden, Ommen, Raalte, Hasselt, and Steenwijk.

Ovid, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, between Cayuga and Seneca Lakes. Pop. 2,258.

Ovidiopul (Turk. *Hadjider*), a fortified seaport town of S. Russia, gov. Kherson, on the estuary of the Dniester, opposite *Akerman*, and 20 m. S.W. Odessa. Pop. 2,700. It has a custom house and a lazaretto, it being a station of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.

Oviedo, a city of Spain, in the N.W., cap. prov., near the confluence of the Ovra and Nora rivers, 61 m. N.N.W. Leon, and 87 m. E. the Portuguese frontier. Pop. 10,550. Chief edifices, the cathedral, the ex-college of San Vicente, now used for government offices, the convent of San Pelayo, the university buildings, the castle, and the general and military hospital. Its educational establishments comprise the university, with 400 to 500 students, a large library, normal school, and 4 primary schools. It has a theatre, and 11 public fountains, supplied with water by 2 aqueducts, one of which has 41 arches. Manu. of arms, hats, and leather; was the chief place of refuge for the Christian clergy during the early dominion of the Moors. In its vicinity are hot mineral springs and baths.

Ovizio, a vill. of Sardinia, prov. and 7 m. W.S.W. Alessandria, cap. mand. Pop. 2,900.

Ovings, two pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, $\frac{8}{10}$ m. N.N.W. Aylesbury. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 442.—II. Sussex, $\frac{2}{3}$ m. E. Chichester. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 876.

OTTERHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. S.E.E. Brighton. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 140.

OTTERHAM, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 11 m. W. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Area 15,740 ac. Pop. 3,962, partly employed in coal mines.

OTTERHAM, several par. of England.—I. co. Essex, 6½ m. S.E.E. Haverhill. Area 610 ac. Pop. 162.—II. co. Norfolk, 1½ m. N.N.E. Walton. Area 1,444 ac. Pop. 524.—III. co. Hants, 2 m. W.S.W. New Alresford. Area 1,370 ac. P. 163.

OVACA or **AVOCA**, a river of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, formed by the "Meeting of the Waters," Avonbeg and Avonmore, after a S.E. course of 6 m. enters the Irish Sea near Arklow, the chief town on its banks.

OVSTUSS, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, cap. dist., on the Marina, 82 m. N. Jitomir. Pop. 2,500.

OWASCO (LAKE), U. S., North America, New York, immediately S.E. Auburn, is 12 m. long and 1 m. broad.

OWEGO, a township, U. S., North America, New York, cap. co. Tioga, on the Owego and Susquehanna, 132 m. W.W. Albany. Pop. 7,128.

OWEN, a town of Württemberg, circ. Danube, on the Lauter, 18 m. S.E. Stuttgart.

OWEN, two cos., U. S., N. America.—I. in N. of Kentucky. Area 289 sq. m. Pop. 10,444.—II. in centre of Indiana. Area 449 sq. m. Pop. 12,106.

OWEN-MOORE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6 m. S.E.E. Dorchester. Area 4,570 ac. P. 400.

OWENNEY (NORTH AND SOUTH), two par. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. N.N.W. Market-Raisen. Area 4,970 ac. Pop. 448.

OWLA, *Awla*, a decayed town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., 16 m. N.W. Bareilly, on the S.W. of the Nawal Nallah. In the environs are various ruins of palaces and mosques.

OWLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2½ m. E. Dursley. Area 720 ac. P. 82.

OWNEY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6½ m. W.S.W. Market-Raisen. Area 1,650 ac. P. 249.

OWRA, a town of India, prov. Malwah, on the Chambul, 75 m. S.S.W. Kotah.

OWRAM (NORTH AND SOUTH), two contiguous tnsps. of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 2 m. E. Halifax, and included in its parl. bor. Pop. of N. Owram 16,285; of S. Owram 7,889.

OWSELBY, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4½ m. S.S.E. Winchester. Area 4,600 ac. Pop. 861.

OWSON, two par. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 7 m. N.N.W. Gainsborough. Area 5,350 ac. Pop. 2,613.—II. co. York, West Riding, 5 m. N.N.W. Doncaster. Area 2,560 ac. Pop. 417.

OWTHORPE, a marit. pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, on the North Sea, 16 m. S.E.E. Hull. Area 3,810 ac. Pop. 462. The sea has made great inroads here, and covers a submarine forest.

OWTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. S.E. Nottingham. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 137.

OWTHORPE, one of the Sandwich Isles. [HAWAII]

OXBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. E.N.E. Stoke-Ferry. Area 2,740 ac. P. 263.

OXFORD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.N.E. Horncastle. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 34.

OXFORD (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. and 1½ m. N.N.W. Northampton. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 223.

OXFORDSAIL, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 1½ m. N.W. Newent. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 288.

OXFORDSHIRE, a hamlet of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 8 m. W.N.W. Bradford. Pop. 2,923, mostly employed in worsted weaving.

OXFORDTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4½ m. E.N.E. Tewkesbury. Ac. 1,050. Pop. 130.

OXFORDSHIRE, a central co. of England, hav-

ing E. the co. Bucks, N. Warwick and Northampton, W. Gloucestershire, and S. Berks, from which it is wholly separated by the Thames, Shape extremely irregular. Area 766 sq. m., or 488,840 ac., of which upwards of 400,000 are under cultivation. Pop. 170,363. Surface mostly level or undulating, except in the S., where it is traversed by the Chiltern hills. Soil in the N. a fertile loam, elsewhere gravelly or thin, and on a limestone subsoil. Principal rivers, the Thame, Cherwell, Windrush, and Evenlode, affls. of the Thames. Parts of the co. are well wooded. Barley, wheat, and turnips, are the main crops. Dairy produce of excellent quality. Stock of sheep large, especially on the Chiltern range. Minerals of no importance. Manufacts. of lace, gloves, and blankets. The Oxford Canal, 91 m. in length, traverses the co. from N. to S., connecting the Thames with the Coventry Canal, and through it with the Mersey, Severn, and Trent, and a branch of the Great Western Railway extends in the same direction. The co. is divided in 14 hundreds and 203 par., mostly in diocese and circuit of Oxford. Principal towns, Oxford, Banbury, Woodstock, and Henley. The co. sends 8 members to H. of Com., and 6 are sent by its bors. and university. Reg. co. electors (1846) 5,384. The aboriginal inhabitants of this co., the Dobun, are said to have welcomed their Roman conquerors, and always to have lived contentedly under them. Roman remains are numerous in the county.

OXFORD, a city, parl. bor., and the seat of one of the principal universities of England, cap. co. Oxford, between the junction of the Isis and Cherwell, here crossed by numerous bridges, 66 m. W.N.W. London, on the Great Western Railway and branch. Lat. 51° 45' 55" N., lon. 1° 15' 29" W. Area of parl. bor. 2,930 ac. P. 27,243. It stands on an undulating amphitheatre. The High Street, proceeding from E. to W., and entered by a stone bridge over the Cherwell, is a very fine street. In it are Magdalen, All Souls, Queen's and University Colleges, and the university church. At right angles with this street is another line upwards of a mile in length. In this are Christchurch College and the town-hall, and its N. part is very broad, and ornamented with rows of elms. Parallel to High Street is Broad Street, in which are Balliol, Trinity, and Exeter Colleges, the Ashmolean Museum, Clarendon rooms, Seldonian theatre, and near it the academical schools, with the Bodleian library and picture gallery. The cathedral of Oxford, attached to Christchurch college, and on the site of a priory founded in the 8th century, is an edifice of different styles between the 12th and 16th centuries, with a spire 146 feet in height. Its see comprises the co. Oxford, and the archdeaconries of Berks and Bucks. Revenue of bishopric 5,000*l.* St Mary's church, used for academical services, has a spire of 180 feet in height. Carfax or St Martin's is the corporation church. St Peter's in the East is the oldest church in Oxford (supposed about the 9th century); its older parts are Saxon, and it has a crypt of the same architecture. St Mary Magdalen is in the decorated style. St John's, All Saints and St Giles, also deserve notice. In the city are also ten other churches. Besides the colleges, several of which, as Christchurch, New College, All Souls, Magdalen, and Queen's, boast of imposing architecture, other principal buildings are the town and co. hall, music hall, city bridewell, sessions-house, and co. gaol, the market house, Radcliffe infirmary, house of industry for 12 par., many alm-

houses, and chapels for Roman Catholics, Methodists, Independents, and Baptists. *Oxford* has diocesan and national schools, numerous charitable endowments, and several banks. It is chiefly supported by its university, but it has some transit trade in coals and corn, facilitated by wharfs and quays on the Isis. It is governed, exclusive of the university, by a mayor, 9 aldermen, and 80 councillors, and is the seat of quarter and petty sessions, a mayor's court, a court of hustings, and of assizes and monthly courts for the co. Corp. rev. 4,670l. It sends 2 members to House of Commons for the town, reg. electors (1847) 2,881; and 2 members for the university, reg. electors 2,758. It is the place of election for members for the co.—THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD consists of 19 colleges and 5 halls, as follows:—*University college*, reputed to have been founded in 872, revived in 1249; *Balliol*, founded between 1263 and 1266, and of which Wickliffe was once master: *Merton*, founded at Malden in Surrey, in 1264, and removed to Oxford in 1274; *Foster*, founded 1314; *Oriel*, dating from 1326; *Queen's*, founded in 1340, and the buildings of which are among the finest in the city; *New college*, 1380, with the most gorgeous and elegant chapel in the university; *Lincoln*, founded in 1427; *All Souls*, 1437, with a noble hall, and a library of 40,000 vols.; *Magdalen*, 1456, at the entrance of the city from London, with fine Gothic architecture, and a hall that has been the banquetting room of many English sovereigns; *Brazen Nose*, founded 1509; *Corpus Christi*, 1516; *Christ Church*, originally founded by Cardinal Wolsey in 1525, and with by far the most extensive buildings and grounds belonging to any of the colleges, a W. front 382 feet in length, a tower, containing the "Great Tom," a bell, weighing 17,000 lbs., magnificent hall, picture gallery, library, etc.; *Trinity*, founded 1554; *St John's*, 1557, with handsome buildings in the N. part of the city; *Jesus*, founded 1571; *Wadham*, 1613; *Pembroke*, 1620; *Worcester college*, 1714; and *St Mary's*, New Inn, St Alban, Magdalen, and St Edmund's halls, which two last are unendowed academical houses. Total members (1848) 6,020. The university is governed by its own statutes, administered by a chancellor, a resident vice-chancellor, who is magistrate for Oxford, and the coas. of Oxford and Berks, two proctors, and subordinate officers. The corporate business is conducted by the house of congregation, composed of the resident doctors, heads, and professors of colleges, and the house of convocation, comprising all those whose names remain on the books of the university, whether resident or not. Public professorships are of royal or private endowment; and in all there are 28 professors and readers, some of whom lecture in the "schools," new buildings for which have been lately constructed. The fellowships and scholarships are chiefly reserved for parties who, by birth or interest, rather than learning, acquire a title to them; but at Balliol, Oriel, Lincoln, and Wadham colleges, they have been thrown open to competition. Most of the colleges have exhibitions, with stipends from public bodies elsewhere; and at Christ Church is a body of *servitors*, similar to the scholars of Cambridge. The Bodleian library, connected with the university, comprised in 1800 220,000 vols., and 30,000 MSS., and is entitled to a copy of all new works published in the United Kingdom. There are besides about 25 other libraries. Total revenues of the university estimated at 457,490l. *University College* claims to have been founded by Alfred the Great.

It is certain that Oxford was a seat of learning as early as the time of Edward the Confessor. It was a principal residence of numerous Raxon, Danish, and Norman monarchs. In the civil war, the members of its university sided with the king. The university has sent 2 members to House of Commons since the time of Edward I.

OXFORD, a co. of the U. S., North America, in the W. part of Maine, cap. Paris. Area 1,876 sq. m., comprising many lakes. Pop. 30,663.—Also several townships.—I. Maine, co. Oxford, 60 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,233.—II. Massachusetts, 43 m. W.S.W. Boston. Pop. 2,380.—III. Connecticut, 32 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 1,662.—IV. New York, 8 m. S.W. Norwich. Pop. 3,227.—V. New Jersey, co. Warren, on the Delaware. Pop. 1,718.—VI. Pennsylvania, co. Philadelphia, on the Delaware. Pop. 1,787.—VII. Ohio, 81 m. W.S.W. Columbus. Pop. 2,007. It is the seat of Miami university.

OXLEY, a hamlet of England, co. and 20 m. W.S.W. Hertford, pas. Watford and Cashobury. Pop. 694.

OXHILL, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. S.S.W. Kineton. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 319.

OXIA, one of the smaller Ionian isls, off Cape Skropha, Acarnania. Length 4 m., breadth 1½ m.

OXLEY'S TABLE-LAND, Cent. Australia, an elevated & verdant region, lat. 30° S., lon. 145° 43' E.

OXNA, one of the Shetland islands, Scotland, pa. Tingwall, 4 m. S.W. Scalloway, 3 m. in circumference. Pop. 21.

OXNAM (formerly *Ozenham*), a pa. of Scotl., co. Roxburgh, adjoining Jedburgh. Area 33 sq. m., mostly mountainous. Pop. 669.

OXNEAD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.E. Aylesham. Area 790 ac. Pop. 57.

OXNEY, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. N.E. Dover. Area 340 ac. Pop. 28.

OXOMERIA, a marit. town on the W. shore of the isl. of Tinos, Grecian Archipelago. Pop. 2,000.

OXTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 2½ m. E.N.E. Godstone. Area 3,910 ac. Pop. 1,064.

OXTON, a vill. of Scotland. [CHANNEL KIRK.]

OXTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 5 m. W.S.W. Southwell. Area 3,790 ac. Pop. 880.—II. a township, co. Chester, pa. Woodchurch, 6½ m. N.N.E. Great Neston. Pop. 2,007.

OKUS, AMOO or JUKOO, one of the great rivers of Central Asia, independent Turkestan, rises in a lake in the table land of Pamir, in lat. 37° 27' N., lon. 79° 40' E., and 15,000 feet above the sea, flows mostly N.W. through the dominions of Khooloom, Bokhara, and Khiva, and enters the Sea of Aral on its E. side by numerous mouths, in lat. 48° N., lon. 59° to 69° E. Total course estimated at 1,300 m. It receives some considerable affluents, and the towns Budukshan, Huzrutimam, Tirmee, Charjoocoe, and Hessaarp, are on its banks, but for the most part it traverses a sandy and unproductive region. It formed the N. limit of the dominions of Cyrus and Alexander the Great.

OXWICK, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.W. Fakenham. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 70.

OXWICK, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 11½ m. W.S.W. Swansea. Area 1,200 ac. P. 869.

OYAPOK, a river of South America, separating French Guiana from Brazil, joins the Atlantic by an estuary 18 m. across, 70 m. S.E. Cayenne, after a N.E. course of 180 m., for the last 30 miles of which it is navigable. On it, 23 m. from the sea, is the village Oyapok or St Louis.

OYARZUN, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 7 m. S.E. St Sebastian, at the foot of a mountain near the river Oyazun. Pop. 3,308.

OTS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 18 m. N.N.W. St Omer. Pop. 1,640.—II. a comm., dep. Seine-et-Loire. Pop. 1,140.

OTTA, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, dist. Garrioch, 6 m. N. Mouyusk. Ac. 11,000. P. 319.

OTYKHA, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., 8 m. N.E. Nantua. P. 3,245.

OTYSA BAY, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, Long Island. Pop. 6,900. It is a pleasant summer resort, and has constant steam communication with New York.

OTYSA BAY, Tasmania, is on the W. coast of Van Diemen Land, lat. 43° 40' S., lon. 148° 3' E., and gives name to a district of that colony.—*Oyster Harbour*, S.W. Australia, is an inlet of King George Sound, 8 m. N.E. Albany, Swan River Colony.

OTYSA ISLAND, an island of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 4 m. W.N.W. Sligo, in Sligo Bay, 1½ furlong from the nearest part of the mainland. It has a beacon, and the two lighthouses of Sligo port.

OTYSTERMOUTH, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. S.S.W. Swansea, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 1,338.

OSAGE, a mountain chain of North America, extending S.W. in a direction parallel with the Appalachians, from the Missouri, near the Osage, to the Red River. They belong neither to the Appalachians nor to the Rocky Mountains, but from their coincidence with the former in geological structure and direction, they are related to them in physical origin.

OSIEMI, a town of the island of Sardinia, div. Sassari, cap. prov., 29 m. S.S.E. Sassari. Pop. of comm. 8,000. It has 8 convents, and a Jesuit college and hospital.

OSLEWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2 m. E. Wotton-under-Edge. Area 920 ac. Pop. 88.

OSORBA, a vill. of Hungary, co. Tolna, on the Sio, 30 m. S. Stahlweisenburg. Pop. 3,460.

OSORROV, a town of Poland, gov. and 76 m. W.S.W. Warsaw, on the Bzura. Pop. 5,100.

P

PA, two towns of China.—I. prov. Se-chuen, cap. dist., near lat. 31° 50' N., lon. 106° 50' E.—II. (*Pa Choo*), prov. Chi-li, cap. dist., 50 m. S. Peking.—*Pa* or *Ba-thang* is a town, K. Tibet, on the Upper Yang-tse-king, near lat. 29° N., lon. 99° E.

PABBA, three islets of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness.—I. (*or Pabbay*), pa. and at the N.W. end of the Sound of Harris, ½ m. N. Bernera. Length 2½ m., breadth 1½ m. Pop. 23. It has a peak 1,000 feet in height.—II. 6½ m. S. Barra, divided from Sandera by Pabba Sound. Length and breadth about 1½ m. Pop. 10.—III. in Broadford Bay, Isle of Skye. Pop. 14.

PACAJAN or **PACAYA**, a river of Brazil, prov. Para, joins the estuary S. of the island Marajo and W. Oeiras, after a N. course of 160 miles.

PACAJES, a town of Bolivia, South America, dep. and 100 m. S.S.E. La Paz, cap. prov., on an all. of the Desaguadero.—The *Sierra de Pacajes* connecting the Cordilleras of the Andes, rises to 15,100 feet above the sea.

PACARAÏMA (*SIEBBA*), a low mountain chain of S. Amer., extending for about 200 m. from W. to E., in lat. 4° N., and between lon. 60° and 63° W., separating the basins of the Caroni, and the Mazarony from that of the Rio Branco, and British and Venezuelan Guiana from Brazil.—*Mount Pacaraïma* is also an isolated mountain of Brazil, near the Parana River, lat. 3° 38' N., lon. 63° 8' W.

PACAUDIER (*LA*), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., 13 m. N.W. Bouanne. Pop. 1,970.

PACÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 1½ m. N.W. Rennes. Pop. 2,610.

PACERO, a town of the island Sicily, intend. and 4 m. S.E. Trapani, cap. canton. Pop. 2,000.

PACERTRO, a market town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ul. II., 4 m. E. Sulmona. Pop. 2,540.

PACHACAMA, a vill. of Peru, dep. and 18 m. S.E. Lima, with a ruined temple, from which immense treasure was taken by Pizarro. Opposite the coast here are the islands of Pachacama.

PACHECO, a modern town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. S.E. Murcia. Pop. 5,180.

PACHKEE, a district of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 22° 58' and 23° 54' N., lon. 83° 46' and 87° 10' E. Area 4,792 sq. m. No population returns. Surface diversified between

hill and dale, the former covered with forest and jungle, and the latter yielding rice and other crops. Coal and iron are found. Principal rivers, the Damooda, Suburnreeka, Cossye, and other minor streams. It is traversed by several important routes.

PACHKEE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. Bahar, 8 m. N.E. Ragonaipoor.

PACHINO, a vill. of the island Sicily, intend. Syracuse, dist. and 12 m. S. Noto, 4 m. N.W. C. Pacharo (anc. *Pachynum*), whence the name of the town. Pop. 2,000. It has a tunny fishery.

PACHUCA, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 50 m. N.N.E. Mexico, on the route to Tampico. In its vicinity are silver mines, which were formerly of high importance.—The *Pachucaca*, a river of Peru, dep. Cuzco, rises in Lake Pachucaca, Andes, and joins the Apurimac, after a N. course estimated at 190 m.

PACIFIC OCEAN, a vast watery expanse extending from the Arctic to the Antarctic circle, through 127° of latitude, and between America on the E., and Asia, the Malay Archipelago, and Australia, on the W. In its widest part, at the equator, it is 10,000 m. across; it narrows especially toward the N., where it communicates with the Arctic Ocean by Behring Strait; and including the Indian Ocean, it contains upwards of 70,000,000 sq. m. or more than all the dry land on the globe. Its coast line on the American side, though generally bold, is very little broken by inlets; on the Asiatic side it is very irregular; and the Celebes, China, and Yellow Seas, with the Seas of Japan, Okhotsk, and Kamtschatka, are inlets of this ocean. It is studded with a great number of island groups, the principal of which, proceeding from W. to E., are the Ladrone, Carolines, Solomon, Queen Charlotte, New Hebrides, Feejee, Friendly, Society, Low, Marquesas, Sandwich, and Galapagos islands, and New Zealand, besides a vast multitude of solitary islands, reefs, and sandbanks. The great equatorial current of this ocean originates in the *Antarctic drift current*, which flows N. along the shores of South America, and then W. through the Pacific, where it occupies the entire space between the tropics. Strong land currents sweep round the shores of E. Australia and Japan. The N.E. trade wind prevails winter-

ruptly between lat. 5° and 33° N.; the S.E. trade wind commonly blows from the equator to lat. 26° S., between them is the region of calms, extending over 5°, and varying in position according to the season. Greatest equatorial temperature of Pacific 88° F. Fahr. In lat. 56° 28', the temperature of the sea throughout its depth is 59° F. Fahr. This ocean became first known to Europeans in 1513; it received its name from *Magalhães*, who sailed across it in 1521. In the 16th century its different parts were explored by Behring, Anson, Byron, Bongaïville, Cook, Vancouver, Broughton, La Perouse, etc. In the present century by D'Entrecasteaux, Krusenstern, Beechey, Fitzyar, D'Urville, Wilkes, and Sir James Ross.

PACKINGTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester and Derby, 1½ m. S.E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area 2,360 ac. Pop. 1,294.—II. (Great), co. Warwick, 4 m. S.E.E. Coleshill. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 301.—III. (Little), same co., 3½ m. S.S.E. Coleshill. Area 1,110 ac. Pop. 143.

PACKWOOD, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 4½ m. N.N.E. Henley-in-Arden. Area 1,550 ac. P. 305.

PACORA, a stream of the isthmus Panama, New Granada, unites with the Indio to form a river which enters the Pacific E. of Panama, and is navigable to Sambaja.

PACTOLUS, a river of Asia Minor, Anatolia, joins the Hermus 50 m. E. Smyrna, and was anciently famous for the gold found in its sands.

PACTY-AUR-EURE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Eure, cap. cant., on the Eure, 10 m. E. Evreux. Pop. 1,460.

PADANG, a Dutch settlement of Sumatra, on its W. coast, Menangkabow territory, 1 m. from the sea, in lat. 0° 45' S., lon. 100° 20' E. Off the coast are the rocky groups of the Padang Islands.

PADBURY, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. S.S.E. Buckingham. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 660.

PADDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, forming a N.W. suburb of London, 3½ m. W.N.W. St Paul's. Area 1,120 ac., for the most part laid out in streets. Pop. 46,305. It contains a new and elegant quarter of the metropolis, and the terminus of the Great Western Railway.

PADDLEWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3½ m. N.N.W. Folkestone. Area 490 ac. Pop. 50.

PADERBORN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 41 m. S. Minden, cap. circ., on the railway from Berlin to the Rhine. Pop. (1832) 10,763. It is the seat of a bishopric, erected by Charlemagne, who resided here some time, and has a gymnasium and an ecclesiastical seminary.

PADFIELD, a township of England, co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 10 m. N.N.W. Chapel-in-le-Frith. Pop. 2,051.

PADTHAM, a tship. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 8½ m. W.N.W. Burnley. Pop. 4,509.

PADILLA, a vill., Mexican Confederation, dep. Tamaulipas, 12 m. W.N.W. New Santander.

PADUA, a vill. of Sardinia, div. Sassari, 20 m. S.E. Alghero. Pop. with comm. 1,850.

PADRON, *Iria Flavia*, a town of Spain, prov. Coruña, 19 m. S.S.W. Santiago, on the Sar. Pop. 3,000. It has a collegiate church, and is greatly resorted to in pilgrimage by Roman Catholics.

PADSHAHGANJ, a vill. of India, territory of Oude, in lat. 26° 18' N., lon. 81° 56' E. Pop. 300.

PADSTOW (corrupted from *Pateck-Stowe*), a seaport, market town, and pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on the Camel, at its mouth in St George Channel, 29 m. N.N.E. Falmouth. Area of pa. 3,270 ac. Pop. 2,224. The town, in a rich vale, sheltered by rocky hills, has a church, a custom house, with imports of iron and coal, and

exports of tin, slate, and sand, which accumulates in the harbour, and is used for manure. The harbour, which affords the only good shelter on the dangerous coast between the Land's-End and Harland Point, has 13 to 15 feet at spring ebbs, but the access is difficult. The town is governed by a portreeve.

PADUA (Ital. *Padova*, anc. *Padavinum*), a fortified city of Austrian Italy, in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, cap. deleg., gov. and 22 m. W. Venice, on the Baconghione, and on the railway between Vicenza and Venice. Lat. of observatory 45° 24' 3" N., lon. 11° 52' 48" E. Pop. (1851) 53,598. It is of a triangular form, is surrounded by walls and fosses, and has seven gates. Chief objects of interest, the vast and curious place called *Prato della Valle*, where the fair is held, and which contains an island, encircled by a canal, the banks of which are decorated by numerous statues; a cathedral, church of St Antoine, the palace *dei Be*, a university, with a botanic garden, a gymnasium, and an ecclesiastical seminary, an observatory, cabinet of natural history, and a library of 100,000 vols. The celebrated university of Padua, founded in 13th century, had, in former times, students from every part of Europe, among these were Tasso and Columbus. It is the birthplace of Titus Livius, and of the traveller Belzoni. It has manufactures of silks and ribbons, and its manufacture of cloth was formerly extensive. *Padua*, anciently the most important town of Venetia, was sacked by Alaric and by Attila. It came under the power of the Venetians in 1405. Under the French it was cap. of the dep. of the Brenta.

PADUCAH, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Kentucky, on the Ohio, near the entrance of the Tennessee. Pop. 2,428.

PADUI, a town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. S.S.W. Granada, on S. of the Sierra-Nevada. Pop. 2,700.

PADULA, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Cit., 54 m. S.E. Salerno. Pop. 8,000.—II. a market town, prov. Abruzzo-Ult. I., 11 m. W. Teramo.

PADULI, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ult., cap. cant., dist. and 11 m. W. Ariano. Pop. 2,900.—II. Calab. Cit. dist. Rossano. Pop. 1,800.

PADWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 8 m. W.S.W. Reading. Area 2,220 ac. Pop. 284.

PÄJÄRVE (LAKKE), Finland, is situated mostly in the prov. Nyland, between lat. 61° and 62° 27' N., lon. 25° and 26° 50' E.; 90 m. in length, and 20 m. in greatest breadth.

PESANA, a vill. of Sardinia, prov. and 13 m. W.N.W. Saluzzo, on rt. b. of the Po. Pop. 1,698.

PAGANICO, several small towns of Italy.—I. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., cap. cant., 5 m. E. Aquila. Pop. 2,100.—II. same prov., 11 m. N.N.W. Aquila.—III. Tuscany, prov. and 28 m. S. Siena, on the Ombrone. Pop. 1,600.—*Pagano* is a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, dom. Venice, deleg. and 19 m. W.N.W. Traviato. Pop. 1,660.

PAGE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Virginia. Area 185 sq. m. Pop. 7,600.

PAGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5 m. S.S.E. Chichester. Area 3,980 ac. Pop. 1,024. A marshy inlet of the English Channel here forms a harbour for vessels of 40 tons.

PAGHAM Mew, a ruined town of Further India, Burmese dom., prov. Ava, on the Irrawadi, 110 m. S.W. Amarapura. Its former importance is attested by numerous mouldering temples.

PAGLEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. E.N.E. Rochford. Area 4,990 ac. Pop. 401.

PAGLIA, a river of Central Italy, rises in the prov. Siena, Tuscany, and after a S.E. course of 30 m., joins the Tiber at Orvieto.

PAESATA, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citer., cap. cant., 20 m. S.E. Chieti. Pop. 2,510.
PAESANO-MONTELLA, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Meurthe, arrond. Nancy, on railway to Metz. Pop. 1,019.

PAGO, an island of Austria, Dalmatia, circ. Zara, in the Adriatic, separated from the Croatian mainland by the Morlacca Channel, 2 to 3 m. across. Shape very irregular; length 37 m., breadth 6 m. Area 106 sq. m. Pop. 4,600. Near its centre is the lake or inlet Zascha. Surface arid, but it exports wine and salt. Inhabitants mostly of Slavonic descent.—II. the chief town of this island on Lake Zascha, near the E. coast. Pop. 2,000.—III. a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, 12 m. N.W. Ariano. Pop. 2,200.

PAHANG, a state of the Malay peninsula, extending along its E. coast mostly between lat. 2° and 4° N., lon. 103° and 104° E. Estimated pop. 50,000, mostly Malays and Chinese. Products comprise gold to about 300 lbs., and tin 1,000 piculs annually, most of which latter is exported to Singapore. Imports thence and from Malacca consist in opium, silk, rice, tobacco, salt, cloths, iron wares, and agricultural implements. Principal towns, Pahang, Kuantan, and Undow.—**PAHANG**, the cap., is on both sides of a broad and shallow river, which divides the Malay and Chinese quarters, 5 m. from its mouth. Lat. 8° 34' N., lon. 103° 24' E.

PAHARPOOR, a considerable town of Afghanistan, dist. Damann, near the Indus, 23 m. N. Dara Ismael Khan, and scarcely less in size.

PAHLUNPORE, a petty state of India, presid. Bombay, between lat. 23° 57' and 24° 41' N., lon. 71° 51' and 72° 45' E. Pop. 130,000, one-seventh of whom are Mussulmans, the remainder Hindoos. Surface undulating. In the N. and W., soil light and sandy, yields one crop per year. In the S. and W., soil rich, yielding three yearly crops. Principal products wheat, rice, and sugar. There are four seasons, viz. two hot, a rainy, and a cold. Principal rivers, the Bunas, Surruwatee, Numrodakee, and other small streams. Annual revenue 300,000 rupees. Tribute to the Golewar 50,000 rupees.

PAHLUNPORE, a walled town of India, Guserat, cap. of state of same name, in lat. 24° 12' N., lon. 72° 23' E. Pop. 30,000.

PAITON, a hamlet of England, co. Warwick, pa. Monks-Kirby, 5 m. N.N.W. Rugby. Pop. 636.

PAIMEBERT, a comm. and town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Loire-Inferieure, 31 m. W. Nantes, on l. b. of the Loire, near its mouth. Pop. 4,231. It has a comm. college, a school of hydrography, a well frequented harbour, and yards for large vessels and steam packets.

PAIMOSO, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. and 42 m. N.N.W. Huelva, on the route to Sevilla. P. 3,310.

PAIMPOL, a comm. and marit. town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 22 m. N.W. St Brieux, cap. cant., on the English Channel. Pop. 1,724.

PAIMPOT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 12 m. S.W. Montfort. Pop. 3,666.

PAIMSTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 51 m. E. Totnes. Area 5,400 ac. Pop. 3,746.

PAINEVILLE, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Ohio, cap. co. Erie, on Lake Erie, 28 m. N.E. Cleveland. Pop. 4,123. It is connected with Fairport by railway.

PAINEWICK, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 6 m. S.S.E. Shrewster. Area of pa. 6,510 ac. Pop. 3,454. The town, crowned by the anc. Roman camp of Kinsbury, has manufactures of woollen cloths.

PAINE, numerous townships of the U. S., North

America, in state Ohio.—I. Highland co. Pop. 2,076.—II. Holmes co. Pop. 1,812.—III. Tazewell co. Pop. 1,253.—IV. Ross co. Pop. 1,122.—V. Indiana State, Wayne co. Pop. 1,410.

PAIRFORD FERRY, a vill., U. S., North America, New York, at the conf. of the Conhocton and Tioga, on the New York and Erie Railway, and 176 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. about 700. It has saw and plaster mills, and a mineral spring of some celebrity in the vicinity.—II. a township, co. Steuben, 18 m. S.S.E. Bath. Pop. 4,372.

PAISLEY, a parl. and munic. bor., manuf. town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, on both sides of the White Cart, here crossed by 3 bridges, and on the Glasgow and Ayr Railway, the railway from Glasgow here branches off to Greenock, and it has a separate railway to Renfrew, worked with horses, 7 m. W.S.W. Glasgow. Area of pa. 16,153 ac. Pop. 60,301. Area of parl. bor., including part of 2 pas., 3,520 ac. Pop. 47,952. It is partly situated on an eminence, and is plentifully supplied with water. It has numerous churches and chapels, of which the old collegiate abbey church is the most striking; theological seminary, a grammar school, a philosophical institution with a museum, county buildings, gaol and bridewell, barracks, poor house, and infirmary. The port of Paisley is properly at Renfrew Ferry, 3 m. below the town, where the Cart joins the Clyde, but the Cart is navigable to Paisley for vessels of 80 tons. The Glasgow, Paisley, and Johnstone Canal passes the town. Principal manufactures are those of silk and other shawls, silks, muslins, cotton thread, and ornamental or fancy goods. Paisley has been long famous for the delicacy and beauty of its manufactures. There are besides several iron and brass foundries, tanneries, breweries, distilleries, soap works, and extensive bleachfields. Markets, Thursday. Co. sheriff's courts are held here. Corp. rev. 3,000. The bor. sends 1 mem. to H. of C. In the vicinity of the town, coal, ironstone, fire and potter's clay, are raised. The late Professor Wilson, Alex. Wilson the American ornithologist, and Robert Tannahill the poet, were born here. The town occupies the site of the Roman station Vandaria.

PAKA, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Bidschew, 57 m. N.E. Prague. Pop. 2,300.

PAKEFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 21 m. S.S.W. Lowestoft. Area 540 ac. Pop. 718.

PAKEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. E.N.E. St Edmund's-Bury. Ac. 3,270. P. 1,184.

PAK-NAM, a fortified town of Siam, Ana, on the Meenam, about 4 m. from its mouth, in the Gulf of Siam, 20 m. S.E. Bang-kok. Pop. 6,800.

PAKOSK, a small town of Prussian Poland, prov. Posen, reg. and 23 m. S. Bromberg. P. 900.

PAK-PATTAN, a town of the Punjab, near a ferry over the Ravee, 35 m. S.W. Lahore. Here colossal altars were erected by Alex. the Great to mark the E. boundary of his conquests.

PAKRAK, a market town of Austria, Slavonia, co. and 23 m. W.N.W. Pouchega, on an aff. of the Save. P. 1,200. It is the see of a Greek bishop.

PAKRAJANTY, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 119 m. N.W. Vilna. Pop. 1,660.

PAKE, a market town of Hungary, co. Tolna, 62 m. S. Buda, on the Danube. Pop. 3,700. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches.

PAL DE CHALANGON (St.), a comm. and market town of France, dep. H. Loire, 16 m. N.N.W. Ymeugaux. Pop. 5,455.—**St Pal de Moss** is a comm. and vill., same dep., 10 m. N.E. Ymeugaux. Pop. 1,351.

PALACION (Los), a town of Spain, prov. and 12 m. S. Sevilla. Pop. 1,365.

PALMA and **PALMO**, are Greek terms signifying old, and applied to numerous sites and places to the East.—**PALMA ACHIA** is the name of the remains of the ancient *Dyma*, Greece, Morea, gov. Achia, 18 m. S.W. *Palras*, on the S. side of its gulf.—**PALMOCASTRO**, the remains of 2 anc. towns, in Acarnania, near *Aetos*, and in *Phocia*.—The Gulf of *Palmocastro* is an inlet on the E. coast of *Crete*.—**PALAPOLIS**, the remains of the anc. *Elis*, Morea, 8½ m. E.S.E. *Gastuni*.—II. the remains of the anc. *Oythion*, Malna, N. Marathonis, and comprising a theatre and some Roman baths.—**PALMOCOUNT** is a modern name of Mount *Helicon*.

PALATUNGEL, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. E.S.E. *Gerona*, near the Mediterranean. P. 3,731.

PALAGONIA, a market town of the island Sicily, intend. and 20 m. S.W. *Catania*. Pop. 4,000.

PALAN (LE), a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., on the N. side of the isl. *Belleisle*. Pop. 4,972. It has a small port, defended by a citadel, and an active trade in salt and fish.—II. a comm. and town, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, cap. cant., near the *Bidouze*, 26 m. S.E. *Bayonne*. Pop. 1,619.

PALANZA, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 11 m. S.S.W. *Paris*. P. 1,716.

PALAMOS, a fortified maritime town of Spain, prov. and 17 m. S.E. *Gerona*. Pop. 2,000.

PALANOW, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 83 m. W.N.W. *Bamghur*.

PALANOW, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 23° 12' and 24° 22' N., lon. 83° 18' and 84° 31' E. Area 3,468 sq. m. There are no separate returns of the population. The country has been little explored. Chief river the *Koel*, but torrents abound. Minerals comprise iron-ore, and extensive coal fields; the lac insect *abundant*, yielding resin and dye stuffs; bees are also plentiful, producing good honey. Wild animals, snakes and reptiles, are plentiful.

PALANOLA, a river of Spain, *Valencia*, rises about 4 m. W. *Bexia*, flows past *Xerica* and *Segorba*, and after a S.E. course of 45 m., enters the Mediterranean 4 m. E. *Murviédro*.

PALANKA (NEW GERMAN, & OLD), three contiguous villa. of S. Hungary, co. and 12 m. S.W. *Baco*, on l. b. of the *Danube*, with Roman Catholic and Greek churches. Vanted pop. 4,697.

PALAR, a river of India, rising in Mysore, flows through the dists. Arcot and Chingleput (Madras presid.), and enters the Indian Ocean 42 m. S.W. *Madras*, after a course of 190 m. It separates the dists. North and South Arcot.

PALATINATE (Germ. *Pfalz*), an old division of Germany, consisting of—I. Lower Palatinate or Palatinate of the Rhine. Chief towns, *Mattheim*, *Heidelberg*, *Simmern*, and *Deux Ponts*.—II. Upper Palatinate, in the N. of *Bavaria*. The whole of the upper, and part of the lower portion is now incorporated with *Bavaria*, the remainder is divided among the states of *Rheinish Prussia*, *Baden*, and *Hessen-Darmstadt*.

PALATINE, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 48 m. W.N.W. *Albany*. Pop. 2,334.

PALAWAN, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, between *Borneo* and the *Philippine* isls., and lat. 8° 37' and 11° 30' N., lon. 117° and 120° E., separating the *China* and *Sooloo* Seas, and having S. the *Balabac* Passage. Length, N.E. to S.W., about 280 m., average breadth 20 m. Surface mountains in the interior, coasts flat, but it has been little explored. Corries, gold, ebony, and other fine woods, are among its products.

PALAZZO, a town of Naples, prov. *Basilicata*, dist. and 17 m. E.S.E. *Maré*. Pop. 3,728.

PALAZZO, a town of the island *Sicily*, intend. *Palermo*, dist. and 12 m. S.W. *Catania*. Pop. 5,000.

PALAZZOLO, a town of the island Sicily, intend. *Syracuse*, dist. and 13 m. N.W. *Neto*. Pop. 3,600. Near it are remains of the anc. *Aene*.

PALAZZOLO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, prov. *Braccia*, on the *Oglio*, 5 m. N.W. *Chiari*. P. 3,060.

PALDHO, a state of India, *Bundelcund*, in lat. 25° 6' N., lon. 80° 51' E. Area 28 sq. m. Pop. 3,500. Annual revenue 1,000. Armed force 1,000 men.

PALMBANG, a town of *Sumatra*, cap. state, in its E. part, extending 3 m. along both sides of the river *Moosee*, here 400 yards across, 55 m. from its mouth in *Banca Strait*. Pop. 28,000, partly inhabiting houses raised on posts, and partly living on rafts moored in the river. It has a sultan's palace, and dwellings of Arab and Chinese merchants, and its port is one of the best in the *Malay Archipelago*. An active trade is carried on here with *Java*, *Malacca*, *Penang*, and *Rbio*. Coal was discovered near it in 1848.

PALENA, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. *Abruzzo*, *Citra*, 21 m. S.S.W. *Lanciano*. Pop. 2,000.

PALENCIA, *Palentia*, a city of Spain, cap. prov. and 114 m. N.W. *Madrid*, on the *Carrión*, aff. of the *Pisuerga*. Pop. 10,490. It is a bishop's see, has a Gothic cathedral, and manufs. of woollens and leather.

PALENQUE, a vill. of the Mexican Confederation, state *Chiapas*, 100 m. E.N.E. *Ciudad Real*, formerly a place of some traffic; about 7 m. S.W. of which are some of the most extensive and magnificent ruins in Central America.

PALMERUELA, a town of Spain, prov. *Palencia*, on the *Orizaba*, 26 m. S.W. *Burgos*. Pop. 1,562.

PALERMO, *Panormus*, a fortified city, cap. of Sicily, with a port on the N. side of the island, in a rich valley, lat. of lighthouse 38° 8' 2" N., lon. 18° 22' 2" E. Pop. (1856) 200,000. Mean temperature of year 60° F., winter 53° F., summer 74° F. It is regarded as the second cap. of the kingdom of the *Two Sicilies*, is built in the form of an amphitheatre, facing the sea, and enclosed by an old wall. Next the sea is the strong fort of *Castell-a-Mare*. The city has a cathedral, a royal palace, and an observatory. The port is enclosed by a mole terminated by a lighthouse and a battery, a second interior port is reserved for the marine. *Palerma* is the residence of the military commandant of the island, and has an arsenal and ship-building yards. Its university, founded 1806, had a library of 40,000 vols., and, in 1841, 735 students. Here are a botanic garden, and numerous learned societies. Chief benevolent institutions, a royal hospital, and a founding hospital. Manufs. comprise cotton goods, straw hats, silk gloves, chemical products, and paper, and it has an extensive export and import trade. Founded by the *Phœnicians*, *Palerma* became the cap. of the *Carthaginian* possessions in Sicily. It was taken by the *Romans* 260 B.C., it was afterwards cap. of the *Saracens* states in the island. The *Normans* took it in 1072. In 1282 it was the scene of the massacre called the "*Sicilian Vespers*." The court of *Naples* resided here from 1806 to 1815.

PALERMO, two towns, U. S., North America.—I. New York, 15 m. S.E. *Oswego*. Pop. 2,068.—II. Maine, 18 m. E.N.E. *Augusta*. Pop. 1,659.

PALERTINE, numerous villa. U. S., North America.—I. Missouri, 42 m. W.N.W. *Jefferson*. Pop. 1,864.—II. Louisiana, 63 m. N. N. *New Orleans*.

PALERTINE or the *HOLT LAND* (*Palatina, Judea*), a country of S.W. Asia, comprising the S. part

ms. N.E. Huebra. Pop. 3,630.—II. (*del Rio*), prov. and 30 m. S.W. Cordova, on the Guadalquivir, at its confluence with the Xenil. Pop. 5,533.

PALMA-NUOVA, a fortified town of Austria, Lombardy, gov. Venio, deleg. and 13 m. S.E. Udine, on the Boja. Pop. 3,800.

PALMARIA, an islet of N. Italy, in the Mediterranean, near the promontory of Porto Vevero, 1 m. long, celebrated for its fine black marble, with golden veins. It bounds the Gulf of Spezia on S.W.

PALMAS (LAS), the cap. town of the Great Canary island, on its E. coast. Pop. 17,382. Its port called Las, has an active trade.—II. (*Cape*), a low promontory of N. Guinea in the Atlantic. Lat. $4^{\circ} 22' 1''$ N., lon. $7^{\circ} 44' 2''$ W.—III. a small island of South America, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Buenaventura, in the Bay of Choco, Pacific, and discovered by Pizarro in 1527.—IV. (*Gulf of*), Sardinia, is on its S.W. coast between this island and Santa Antioea.—(*Point*), Yucatan, on its W. coast near Sisal.—**Palmar** is a river of Zanguebar, E. Africa, and a harbour of South America, Ecuador, under the equator.

PALME (LAGOON OF), France, dep. Aude, 14 m. S. Narbonne, is separated from the Mediterranean by only a narrow island, and united with it by the Straits of Jongrasse and Franqui. Length N. to S., about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., breadth about 3 miles.

PALMELLA, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 18 m. S.E. Lisbon. Pop. 3,700. It has several churches, an hospital, and a Latin school.

PALMER, a township, U.S., N. America, Massachusetts, 63 m. W.S.W. Boston. Pop. 3,974.

PALMERSTON ISLAND, Pacific, is in lat. $18^{\circ} 4' 8''$, lon. $163^{\circ} 10' 7''$.—**Cape Palmerston** is a headland E. Australia, lat. $21^{\circ} 30' 8''$, lon. $148^{\circ} 30' 8''$ E.

PALMERSTOWN, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Dublin, adjoining Phoenix Park. Area of pa. 1,617 ac. Pop. 223.

PALME, a royal city of Naples, prov. Calab. Uti. I., 21 m. N.N.E. Reggio. Pop. 9,600. It has a port on the Gulf of Gioja, and an active trade.

PALMOLI, a market town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, 13 m. S.S.W. II Vasto. P. 2,400.

PALMYRA (the Tadmor of Scripture), a ruined city in an oasis of the Syrian desert, pash. and 120 m. N.E. Damascus. Lat. $34^{\circ} 18' 8''$ N., lon. $38^{\circ} 13' 8''$ E. Its remains, which probably cover a surface of 3 sq. m., are situated near the E. declivity of a mountain range, and consist of a great number of columns, portions of a temple of the sun, occupying a quadrangular space of 220 sq. yards, and which had 890 columns, 60 of which still remain; fragments of some other temples, several gateways, traces of an aqueduct, and numerous sepulchres on the sides and summits of the adjacent heights, most of which edifices appear to have been constructed during the three first centuries of the Christian era.

PALMYRA, two towns of the U. S., N. America.—I. New York, 177 m. N.W. Albany. P. 3,893.—II. Maine, 43 m. N.N.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,625.—The **Palmyra Islands** are a small group in the Pacific Ocean, lat. $5^{\circ} 50' 8''$ N., lon. $163^{\circ} 23' 8''$ W.

PALMYRAS POINT, a headland of British India, presid. and in the Bay of Bengal, dist. Cuttack, near the river Brandy, 67 m. S.E. Balesore.

PALO, omo. ALGNUM, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. States, 34 m. W. Rome.

PALO, a city of Naples, prov. and 11 m. S.W. Bari. Pop. 4,660.—II. a market town, prov. Princip. Citra, 9 m. E. Campagna. Pop. 2,400.

PALOMAR (SAN ANDRÉS DE), a town of Spain, prov. and 5 m. N.N.E. Barcelona. Pop. 4,350. It has manufactures of lace.

PALOMBARA, a market town of Central Italy,

Pontifical States, comarca di Roma, 8 m. N. Ti-voli. Pop. 2,604.

PALOMBARO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, 11 m. S.W. Lanciano. Pop. 1,500.

PALOS, a town on the W. coast of the island Celebes, cap. of a dist. It gives its name to a fine bay in the Strait of Macassar, and to an isthmus which joins the N. peninsula to the S. part of Celebes.—II. (*Port of*), Spain. [Mogura].—**Cape Palos** is the E. extremity of Murcia, in the Mediterranean, 18 m. E. Cartagena.

PALOTA, a market town of Hungary, co. and 13 m. N.E. Veszprim. Pop. 4,994. It was ravaged by the Turks in 1603.

PALU (LAKE), a remarkable lake of E. Tibet, 30 m. S.W. Lassa, and which is nearly circular, 40 m. in diameter, and containing a large central island, in which is a Tibetan temple.

PALU or PALOO, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 56 m. N. Diarbekir, on the Murad Chai, the E. arm of the Euphrates. Pop. estimated at 1,000 families, of whom 400 are Armenian, and 600 Mohammedan, the former employed in cotton weaving, dyeing, tanning, and other manufactures, the latter in agriculture.

PALUD, two comms. and villa. of France.—I. dep. Indre, 20 m. W.N.W. Châteauroux, on the Indre. Pop. 1,980.—II. dep. Vendée, 12 m. N.W. Napoleon-Vendée. Pop. 555.

PALUD (LA), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 13 m. N.N.W. Orange, on railway from Lyon to Avignon. Pop. 2,636.

PALUZZA, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, gov. Venio, deleg. and 33 m. N.W. Udine. P. 1,800.

PALTAN, an inland town of W. Hindostan, Baroda dom., 64 m. W.S.W. Cambay.

PAMAKASSAN and PAMAMUKAN, two towns of the Dutch East Indies.—I. on the S. coast of the island Madura, residence of a native prince.—II. on the N. coast of Java, 70 m. S. Batavia.

PAMBER, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 43 m. N.N.W. Basingstoke. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 644.

PAMBUI, a small town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, on the river San Francisco, 60 m. E.S.E. Santa Maria. It has an electoral college, instituted 1843.

PAMELIA, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 4 m. N. Watertown. Pop. 2,523.

PAMIERE, a comm. and town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Ariège, 10 m. N. Foix, on r. 5. of the Ariège. Pop. 7,770. It has a comm. college, and was formerly cap. of the comté Foix.

PAMIR, an extensive table land of Central Asia, its highest point called by the natives the "Roof of the World," in lat. $37^{\circ} 27' 8''$ N., lon. $73^{\circ} 40' 8''$ E., is 15,600 feet above the level of the sea. It is bounded S. by the Hindoo-Koosh mountains, and here is Lake Sir-i-Kol, which gives origin to the Oxus river. Here is found the Pamir sheep or rase.

PAMLICO, a river of the U. S., North America, North Carolina, forming the expansion of the Tar from below Washington to Pamlico Sound, about 40 m. in length by from 1 to 8 m. in breadth.—**Pamlico Sound** is a shallow estuary, separated from the Atlantic by long sandy islands, and about 80 m. in length by from 8 to 30 m. in width. At the outer point of one of the islands is Cape Hatteras. Its chief entrance is Ocracoke Inlet. It is connected on the N. with Albemarle Sound.

PAMPARATO, a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, prov. and 10 m. S. Mondovì, cap. mand., on the Casotto. Pop. 2,600.

PAMPAS are the vast plains of South America, extending from Patagonia, over 27° of lat., and 1,620,000 sq. m., comprising all the central part of the Plata Confederation, and traversed by the

Pilestano, **Yermejo**, **Salado**, and other tributaries of the Paraguay and Paraná rivers, besides the **Odontodon**, and other rivers in the S., all having a S.E. direction. The N. part of these plains is rich in tropical palms, and other vegetable products; the central part is grassy ground, almost destitute of trees, the S. portion swampy and barren ground, covered with shingle.—II. (*del Sacramento*), consist of the E. and little explored territory of Peru, watered by the Ucayale and its affluents, covered with forests, and of the highest fertility. The *Pampa Grande*, S. Peru, is a level sandy desert between Arequipa and the Pacific Ocean, 2,000 feet above the sea, and destitute of water or vegetation.

PAMPATÁN, a maritime vill. of South America, Venezuela, on the S. side of the island Margarita, fortified, and having a pretty good harbour.

PAMPELOUNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., on the Vian, 14 m. N.N.E. Alby. Pop. 2,025.

PAMPELOUNA, a town of Spain. [**PAMPLOVA**]

PAMPISFORD, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 4½ m. W.N.W. Linton. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 551.

PAMPLONA, *Pampelo*, a fortified town of Spain, cap. prov. Navarra, on the Agra, an aff. of the Aragon, 195 m. N.N.E. Madrid, and 20 m. from the French frontier. Pop. 11,000. It has a promenade and public fountains, supplied by a noble aqueduct, an ancient cathedral, palaces of the Viceroy and of the bishop, a Latin college and several other schools. Manufs. comprise paper, leather, and coarse woollens, and it has an active commerce with France in wool and silk. It was taken from the Arabs by Charlemagne in 778. In 860 it was made cap. of Navarra, of which Count Garcia took the title of king. The French took it in 1808, and held it till 1813, when it surrendered to the Duke of Wellington.

PAMPLONA, a town of South America, New Granada, dep. Boyaca, cap. prov., on an aff. of the Zulia river, 200 m. N.E. Bogota. Pop. 3,200. Principal edifices, its churches and convents. Near it are mines of gold and silver.

PAMPELOUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, 14 m. N.N.E. Melle. Pop. 1,850.

PAMPUR, a town of Cashmere, Hindostan, on the Jhelum, here crossed by a bridge of several arches, 5 m. W. Sirinagar, and comprising between 300 and 400 houses, a bazaar, and 2 Mohammedan shrines.

PANAMA, a fortified seaport city of South America, New Granada, cap. dep. Istmo, on the Gulf and S. coast of the Isthmus of Panama, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 8° 58' N., lon. 79° 31' 2" W. It stands on a peninsular tongue of land, at the termination of the railway to Chagres. Pop., with suburbs, about 10,000. It has a cathedral, various convents, a nunnery, and a Jesuit college. Its harbour is protected by numerous islets, and affords secure anchorage. The country around is fertile. Provisions are plentiful, and the city has some trade in South American produce, especially gold-dust, pearls, shells, hides, and coffee, which are exported to Europe, chiefly by way of Chagres, on the opposite coast. It is on route to California, and now a station for the mails between Great Britain, Peru, and Chile.

PANAMA (*GULF OF*), an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, New Granada, on the S. side of the Isthmus of Panama, between lat. 7° and 8° N., lon. 78° and 80° 25' W. Length and breadth at entrance about 120 m. each. Its W. part is called the Gulf of Parita; on its E. side is the Gulf of St. Miguel. The Gulf of Panama contains the Pearl Islands (*Archipelago de las Perlas*), so

named from an important pearl fishery carried on there. On its shores are the city Panama, and the towns Nata and Parita.

PANAMA OR DARIEN (*ISTHMUS OF*), connects Central and S. America, having N. the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Darien, and S. the Gulf of Panama. Length, W. to E., about 200 m., average breadth 40 m., but in lon. 79° it is narrowed to less than 80 m. Surface undulating, the hill chains which extend through the isthmus, uniting the main systems of Central and S. America, are near Panama not more than 260 feet above the level of the Pacific. In 1855 Panama was erected into a new Republican state by an act of the Congress of New Granada. It comprises the provinces of Panama (pop. 52,522), Azuero (pop. 24,643), Veraguas (pop. 33,864), and Chiriquí (pop. 17,279). Total pop. 188,308. A great quantity of rain falls; in the months of July, August, and September, it rains incessantly. Soil very fertile; products comprise fine timber, in great variety, fruits, rice, maize, sugar-cane, coffee, cocoa, caoutchouc, vanilla, dyes, drugs, hides, and lime-stone. On its N. coast are the towns of Puerto-Bello and Chagres; on its S. side is the city of Panama. A ship canal communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans has been proposed. At the narrowest part a railway 45 m. in length has been completed between Limon or Navy Bay, on the Atlantic, and Panama on the Pacific. [**NAVY BAY**].

PANAO, one of the Philippine Islands, in the Surigao Passage, between Leyte and Mindanao. Length 18 miles.

PANABAGA, a town in the S. part of the island Java, S.E. Surakarta.

PANARIA (*Hyccaria* and *Thermisia*), one of the Lipari islands, Mediterranean, 5 m. N.E. Lipari. It is about 7 m. in circuit, fertile, and well cultivated, and contains many volcanic products. On its S. side is a good port. Pop. 300.

PANARO, *Scalenna*, a river of N. Italy, rises in Monte Cimone, and flows N. between the duchy of Modena and the Pontifical States. It becomes navigable at Bonporto, where the canal of Modena joins it to the Serchio; and it enters the Po on the right, 12 m. N.W. Ferrara. Length 75 m. During the French empire under Napoleon I., it gave name to a dep. of the kingdom of Italy, now comprised in the duchy of Modena.

PANARODAN, a town of the island of Java, 85 m. S.E. Surabaya.

PANAY OF PANAY, one of the Philippine Islands. Lat. 10° 24' N., lon. 122° 6' E. Estimated area 4,560 sq. m. It is elevated and fertile. Pop. (1850) 566,387. On it are the Spanish settlements Iloilo and Antique. [**PHILIPPINES**].

PANERIDE, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 6 m. S.W. Arbroath. Area 5,400 ac. Pop. 1,373, of whom 134 are in the village.

PANGALIERI, a vill. of Sardinia, div. and 18 m. S. Turin, prov. Pinerolo, cap. mand., near the Po. Pop. 2,355.

PANCOYO, a town of Spain, prov. and 31 m. N.E. Burgos, in a mountain dale. Pop. 1,217.

PANCRAZ (*ST.*), a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, comprising a large part of the N. division of London, and extending N., so as to include a portion of the town of Highgate, with the suburbs Camden Town, Kentish Town, Somers Town, etc. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 166,956. Its "old" church, lately rebuilt, is supposed to occupy the site of one of the most ancient Christian temples in Britain. The new church is an elegant structure. In this pa. are a University-College, Hall, and Hospital, small pox and fever hospitals, a

Scottish church, King's Cross, part of the Hogarth's Park and canal, and the termini of the London and North-Western, and the Great Northern Railways.

PARNAMAWAZZ, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 34 m. W.N.W. Holworthy. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 480.

PARNICOVA, a fortified market town of S. Hungary, Banat, head quarters of a German regiment, with a steam packet station on the Danube, 83 m. S.E.W. Temesvár. Pop. (1851) 11,043. It has Roman Catholic and Greek churches, mathematical and German schools, and an active trade.

PARNAS or **BANIAS**, *Cæsarea Philippi*, a vill. of Palestine, pass. & 45 m. W.S.W. Damascus, near the sources of the Jordan. It comprises about 160 houses, and has on its N. side a well built bridge, the ruins of the ancient town, a cavern (the *Panion* of Josephus), and some traces of a temple erected by Herod in honour of Augustus.

PANREPUT, a dist. of British India, Delhi territory, N.W. provs., between lat. 28° 50' and 29° 18' N., lon. 76° 40' and 77° 18' E. Area 1,279 sq. m. Pop. (1848) 283,420. Surface level, and where intersected by the Delhi canal and its branches, and other watercourses, fertile. Where not watered, barren. Sugar-cane is the principal crop. The land assessment has been fixed for a term of years, which terminates on 1st July 1872. The district is divided into five pergunnahs.

PANREPUT, a town of India, chief place of dist. of same name, 78 m. N. Delhi. Pop. (1848) 16,870. It is surrounded by walls 4 m. in extent. Here is a civil establishment. *Panreput* is on the line of the military route between Western Asia, Afghanistan, and the Punjab on the one side, and Central and Eastern Hindostan on the other, and its neighbourhood has frequently been the battlefield of contending powers for the empire of India.

PANFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. N.N.W. Braintree. Area 1,870 ac. Pop. 273.

PANGASANE, an isl. of the Malay Archipelago, off the S.E. extremity of Celebes, about lat. 5° S., lon. 122° 30' E. Length N. to S., 60 m., average breadth 16 m. It is well wooded and populous.

PANGBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 5½ m. W.N.W. Reading. Area 1,870 ac. Pop. 800.

PANGOGARAN, an island of the Malay Archip., Sooloo group, lat. 6° 15' N., lon. 130° 40' E. Length 10 m., breadth 4 m. It is of coral formation, and abounds with cocoa palms and live stock.

PANISKERS, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Loire, 18 m. N.E. Montbrison. Pop. 1,160.

PANJAB or **PENJAB**, a terr. of India. [**PUNJAB**.]

PANJANG or **PULO PANJANG**, an isl. of the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, lat. 9° 18' N., lon. 103° 38' E., 20 m. in length, N. to S., by 4 m. in breadth, and similar to the isl. Junkceylon, from which it is 12 m. E.ward. Some islets, S. Madura, N. Papua, and E. Borneo, have the same name.

PANNAH, a town of India, in the Bundelound table land, 110 m. S.W. Allahabad. It is large, has numerous temples, and is known for its diamond mines, probably the *Pannasee* of Ptolemy, and which in the time of the emperor Akbar (about A.D. 1603), yielded an annual revenue estimated at 80,000*l*.

PANWALL, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 2½ m. S.E. Harrogate, with a station on the Leeds and Thirsk Railway. Area 4,520 ac. Pop. 1,378.

PANZARON, a vill. and mineral Spa of Scotland, co. and 89 m. W. Aberdeen, pa. Glenmuick, on the Dea. Its waters strongly resemble the German Seltzer waters, and are numerously frequented by invalids.

PANOLA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. of Mississippi. Area 785 sq. m. Pop. 11,444.

PANORMOS, a marit. town on the N.E. shore of Sicily, Grecian Archipelago, and with the best harbour in that island. Pop. 2,600.

PANTALBO (SAR), an islet off the W. coast of Sicily, 5 m. N. Marsala, with ruins of the ancient *Matya*.—II. a vill. of Sardinia, cap. mand., div. and 11 m. N.N.E. Cagliari. Pop. of comm. 1,344.

PANTAR, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, separated on the E. from Ombay by the Strait of Pantar, and on the W. from Lomblan by the Strait of Allou. Lat. 8° 10' S., lon. 124° E. Length N. to S., 30 m., breadth 15 miles.

PANTHAUGH, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 4½ m. W.S.W. Usk. Area 4,040 ac. Pop. 2,349.

PANTELLARIA, *Cosyria*, an isl. of Naples, in the Mediterranean, prov. & dist. Giganti, 60 m. from the S.W. coast of Sicily, and 100 m. E. Kalybia (Tanna), its chief town being in lat. 38° 51' 15" N., lon. 11° 54' 28" E. Shape oval, circuit about 30 m. Pop. 7,000. It is wholly of volcanic formation, presenting vestiges of craters, with lava, pumice, hot springs, etc., and it produces fine fruit, especially grapes, but not enough corn for its own consumption, and its principal product is a fine breed of asses. At its N.W. point, at the head of a cove, is the town Oppidolo, with a pa. church, several chapels, and a Capuchin establishment. It has also a castle, batteries, and a port for small vessels, with export trade in wine, oil, cotton, orchill, and raisins.

PANTIN, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine, cap. cant., 2 m. N.E. Paris. P. 3,341.

PANTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. E.N.E. Wragby. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 183.

PANUCCO, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. Vera Cruz, on the Montezuma or Panuco River, 60 m. from its mouth, near Tamaulipas. On the banks of its river some curious Mexican antiquities have been discovered.

PANWELL or **PANWELLI**, a town of British India, presid. and 21 m. E. Bombay, on a river which flows into its harbour. Has an active trade.

PAO, numerous towns of China, the principal being—I. (*Kiating*), prov. Hou-nan, cap. dep., in lat. 27° N., lon. 111° 12' E.—II. (*Ning*), prov. Schchen, cap. dep., lat. 31° 38' N., lon. 106° E.—III. (*Teng*) prov. Chi-li, cap. dep., lat. 35 m. S.W. Peking. It is second in its prov. after the cap., and is the seat of the prov. viceroys.

PAOLA, *Patycos*, a city of Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, cap. dist. and cant., on a height, near the sea, 13 m. W.N.W. Cosenza. Pop. 8,000. It is defended seaward by a fortress and 2 towers; has several churches and convents, 2 hospitals, and manufactures of woollen cloth, silks, and earthenware.

PAOLO DE LOANDO (SAR), a town of W. Africa. [**PAUL DE LOANDO** (SAR).]

PAOU or **TAGANOVA**, the principal island of the Feejee Archipelago, Pacific, lat. 17° S., lon. 179° E. Area estimated at 180 m. in circumference, populous and densely wooded. Sandal wood is one of its chief products.

PAPA, a market town of W. Hungary, co. and 26 m. N.W. Veszprim, cap. dist., on an aff. of the Marozal. Pop. (1851) 12,397. It has Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinist churches; two Jews' synagogues, several convents, hospitals, and a gymnasium, with manufs. of paper, glass, and stone-ware.

PAPA-STOUR, one of the Shetland Isls., Scotland, pa. Walls, on the S. side of the entrance of St Magnus Bay. Length 2½ m. Pop. 328, mostly

Shetumen. Another small island in Shetland bears the name of *Papa*.

PAPA-STROMAY and **PAPA-WESTRAY**, two isls. of the Orkney group, Scotland.—I. pa. and N.E. Stromay, about 3 m. in circumference, flat and fertile. Pop. 23. Here are several remains of old ecclesiastical edifices.—II. pa. Westray, 1½ m. E. Akerness. Length 3½ m. Pop. 371, mostly agricultural.

PAPAGAYO, a gulf and volcano of Central America, state and S.W. the Lake of Nicaragua, the gulf an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, and the volcano on its N.E. shore. It is also the name of the most S. point of Lanzarote, Canary islands.—The *Papagayoe* are an island group off the E. coast of Brazil, immediately E. Cape Frio.

PAPAL STATES, Italy. [PONTIFICAL STATES.]

PAPANDATANG, a volcano of Java, 87 m. S.E. Batavia. A violent and destructive eruption occurred in it August 11th and 12th, 1772.

PAPANTLA, a vill. of the Mexican Confed., dep. Vera Cruz, 125 m. S.S.E. Tampico. It has a trade in maize, tobacco, red pepper, and vanilla.

PAPASQUIERO, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 60 m. W.N.W. Durango, on the Culicán. Pop. about 3,800.

PAPCASTLE and **GOCT**, a township of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Bride-Kirk, united to Cocker-mouth by a bridge over the Derwent. Pop. 632.

PAPENBURG, a town of Hanover, landr. Osnabrück, in a marshy tract, 21 m. S.S.E. Emden, and united to the Ems by several canals. Pop. 4,000. It has ship-building docks, and manufs. of tobacco, chicory, and linen fabrics.

PAPENBRECHT, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, on the Waal, 1 m. N.E. Dort. Pop. 1,356.

PAPHOS, an ancient city of Cyprus. [BAPPA.]

PAPIATE, a vill. of the Society islands, on the N.W. coast of Tahiti, in the Pacific Ocean.

PAPLEWICK, a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. N.N.W. Nottingham. Area 5,250 ac. Pop. 807.

PAPUL (Str.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, 4 m. E. Castelnaudary. Pop. 1,295.

PAPOVKA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 47 m. N.W. Kharkov. Pop. 1,520.

PAPPEKA, a vill. of Austrian Italy, dist. and 5 m. S.S.W. Adria, on the Po. Pop. 2,400.

PAPPENBURG, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Altmühl, 87 m. S.W. Nürnberg. Pop. 2,160.

PAPS OF JURA, three conical heights near the S. extremity of the island of Jura, Hebrides, Scotland, Benanair, the most lofty, rises to 2,470 feet above the sea.

PAPS OF MATANE are two mountains, Lower Canada, dist. Bimouki, on the S. side of the estuary of the St. Lawrence. Lat. 48° 48' N., lon. 67° 30' W.

PAPUA OF NEW GUINEA, an extensive island of the E. Archipelago, beyond Ceram and Gilolo, and comprised in the great division Australasia, between the equator and lat. 10° S., lon. 130° and 160° E., separated S.w. by Torres Strait from the N. point of Australia, and having W. the Arafura Sea. Area estimated at from 200,000 to 275,000 sq. m.; but it is wholly unknown, even its coast having been only partially explored by Europeans. It has a remarkably irregular shape, its W. end especially being indented by large and deep bays, and some large rivers forming estuaries. The country inland has been observed to rise into mountain chains of considerable height, and apparently to the snow line, and most part of the surface yet seen appears to be covered with timber of large size. Many of the finest

productions of the Archipelago, comprising birds of paradise, pearls, gold, fine woods, resins, bamboo, etc., are brought from this region by Baghis, and other traders to the Arru islands, Singapore, and the Dutch settlements in the east. Some new species of marvellous animals have been discovered, and it is rich in birds of various kinds. The inhabitants are partly Malays, and partly a negro race, which extends into Australia, and has been termed the "Papuan Negro." Several vill. have been remarked along the coast, with large houses capable of containing several hundred people, and at Ootenata, on the S.W. side of the island, the Dutch established a fort, and a space of 118 m. in extent was taken possession of, in the name of the King of the Netherlands in 1828, but it was soon abandoned.

PAPUDO BAR, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, Chile, dep. Aconcagua, 45 m. N.E. Valparaiso.

PARWORTH, two pas. of Engl., co. Cambridge and Hants.—I. (*St Agnes*), 4½ m. N.N.W. Caxton. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 151.—II. (*St Everard*), 3 m. N.N.W. Caxton. Area 1,115 ac. Pop. 126.

PARÁ ("Father of Waters"), the name originally applied to the river Amazon, South America, but now employed to designate its S. arm, which receives the Tocantins River. It is 40 m. across at its entrance, and has on its E. side the city Pará. It is in this mouth of the Amazon that the *bore* is chiefly manifested, the tide rising to high water in a few minutes before the new and full moon, by a vast wave, 15 feet in height, followed sometimes by three others, which enter the estuary with irresistible violence.

PARÁ, a maritime prov. of Brazil, in the N., nominally comprising nearly all the Brazilian territory watered by the Amazon, Rio Negro, and their tributaries, and extending N. from lat. 9° S., and W. from lon. 45° W. Estimated area 1,102,500 sq. m., and pop. 239,000, of whom 10,000 are supposed to be Indians. Most part of this region remains unexplored, and covered with dense primeval forests. Valuable products are in immense variety; at present the chief articles of commerce are rice, manioc, millet, cotton, sugar, caoutchouc, cocoa, sarapapilla, cloves, balsam, gums, medicinal plants, and Brazil nuts. The principal manufs. are of shoes, and other articles made from Indian rubber. *Pará* or *Belém* is the only city of importance in all this region; in the interior are some scattered vill., mostly on tributaries of the Amazon, not along the main stream, the traveller on which will scarcely see 60 houses in 300 miles.

PARÁ or **BELEM**, a seaport city of Brazil, cap. prov., 70 m. from the Atlantic, at the junction of the river Guamá with the Pará. Lat. of Fort St. Pedro 1° 28' S., lon. 48° 30' 5" W. Pop. (1852) 9,300 free, and 4,700 slaves. It stands on elevated ground, on S. shore of the Bay of Guajara, on rt. b. of the Pará or Tocantins. Chief edifices, the governor's palace, cathedral, convents, barracks, arsenal, episcopal palace and seminary, formerly a Jesuits' college, and a prison. Vessels of large draft can lie near the city, and the cocoa, caoutchouc, ianglam, rice, and drugs, exported from Brazil, are chiefly from Pará. It has also a trade in cotton, vanilla, annatto, dye woods, honey, wax, and a great variety of other vegetable and animal products. The trade is mostly with Liverpool, London, Barbadoes, Cayenne, and the N. American and other Brazilian ports.—The river Pará, bounding the Isl. Marajo S.w., extends between lon. 48° 10' and 50° 40' W., receives the Tocantins and Annapa from the S., and is connected N.W. ward with the Amazon,

PARANASCO, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 13 m. W.N.W. Milan. Pop. 2,180.

PARACATU, a river and city of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes. The river joins the San Francisco, near lat. 18° 30' S., after an E. course of 220 m. On it, near its head, is the city of *Paracatu*, having a Latin school, and mines of gold and diamonds in its vicinity. It exports sugar and coffee.

PARACETA, a group of islets and reefs of the China Sea, mostly between lat. 16° and 17° N., lon. 113° and 113° 30' E., 150 m. E. of Coochin-China.

PARACLET, a hamlet of France, dep. Aube, arrond. and 2½ m. E.S.E. Nogent-sur-Seine. Here are the ruins of a convent founded by Abelaud in the 12th century, and of which Heloise was abbess.

PARACOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 10 m. N.N.E. Barnstaple. Area 7,770 ac. Pop. 460.

PARADAS, a comm. and town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. E.S.E. Sevilla. Pop. 4,366.

PARADU (La), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arrond. and 19 m. S.E. Marmande. Pop. 1,121.

PARADISE, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. York. Pop. 2,354.

PARADOMIN, a market town of Russia, gov. and 10 m. S. Vilna. Pop. 1,500.

PARAGUAGU, a river of Brazil, prov. Bahia, after a tortuous E. course of 260 m., enters the Bay of Todos-os-Santos, 35 m. W.N.W. San Salvador. Chief affluent, the Jacuphye.

PARAGUANA, a peninsula of S. America, Venezuela, dep. Zulia, prov. and 23 m. N.W. Coro, extending into the Caribbean Sea, in lat. 12° N., lon. 70° W. Length and breadth about 40 m. each. Surface mountainous in the centre, whence it slopes gradually to the coasts. It has no town of importance.—The *Paragua* river, dep. Orinoco, tributary to the Caroni, has a N. course of 220 m. On it is the town Barceloneta.

PARAGUAY, a large river of South America, and one of the principal uniting to form the Plata; rises by numerous heads in the Brazilian prov. Matto-Grosso, near the sources of the Guapure, Tapajos, and Xingu, tributaries of the Amazon, and in lat. 13° S., lon. between 56° and 58° W. It thence flows mostly S., between the territories of Bolivia and the Plata Confederation on the W., and those of Brazil and Paraguay E. ward; and near Corrientes, lat. 27° 20' S., it unites with the Paraná, the name of which river it afterwards assumes. Total course 2,000 m., throughout nearly all which, from the sea upwards to the influx of the Jauru, it is navigable. It receives from the E. the rivers Porradas and Taguari, from the W. the Sipotaba, Jauru, Galdan, Pileomayo, and Vermejo, and between lat. 17° & 19° S. In 1858 its navigation was opened to ships of every flag.

PARAGUAY, an indep. state of South America, between lat. 17° and 27° S., lon. 54° and 58° W., bounded N. and E. by Brazil, S. by the Paraná, and W. by the Paraguay. Area 75,000 sq. m. Pop. (1855) estimated at 1,200,000. Cap. Asuncion. Surface mountainous in the N.E., where the Sierra Maracay separates it from Brazil; flat in centre, and marshy in S.W. Soil fertile, watered by numerous tributaries of the principal rivers. Chief vegetable products, the yerba mate or Paraguay tea, medicinal herbs, balsams, gums, wax, dye stuffs, hemp, rice, cotton, sugar; and vast forests of useful and ornamental timber. The Spaniards established themselves in Paraguay in 1615. The Jesuits commenced their missions in 1608, and were expelled in 1763. The people rebelled against the Spanish yoke in 1811. Francia was elected dictator in 1817,

and until 1844 the country was closed against foreigners. In 1852 the independence of the state was recognised by the Argentine republic, and 1853 by Great Britain.

PARAHIBA or **PARAHYBA**, two rivers of Brazil. —I. prov. Parahiba, to which it gives name, joins the Atlantic by an estuary, in lat. 7° 8' S., lon. 34° 48' W., after an E. ward course of upwards of 270 m. In summer its bed is dry beyond 20 leagues from its mouth, near which, on its S. b., is the city Parahiba. —II. (*do Sul* or the *Southern Parahiba*), provs. San Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, enters the Atlantic at San Jose de Praya, lat. 21° 40' S., lon. 40° 46' W., after an E. course of 500 m. Chief afflu., the Pombal, Muriha, and Parabuno, with which last it forms all the N. boundary of the prov. Rio.

PARAHIBA, a small prov. of North Brazil, mostly between lat. 6° 30' and 7° 30' S., lon. 34° 40' and 38° 40' W., having E. the Atlantic Ocean, and inland the provs. Rio Grande do Norte, and Pernambuco. Area 19,769 sq. m. Pop. 55,124. Surface mostly elevated. Principal rivers, the Parahiba and Mangarape. Chief products, cotton and sugar, with Brazil-wood, drugs, and timber. Cattle of European breeds are numerous. Principal towns, Parahiba, Alhandra, and San Miguel.

PARAHIBA, a maritime city of Brazil, cap. prov., and the centre of its trade, on rt. b. of the Parahiba, near its mouth in the Atlantic, 65 m. N.N.W. Pernambuco. Pop. (including district) 15,000. It consists of a lower and an upper town. The former is the commercial quarter; one of its chief edifices is a government warehouse. In the upper town the streets are wide and well paved, the architecture antiquated. Here are Franciscan and other convents, the principal churches, prison, governor's palace, military arsenal, and treasury. Trade chiefly in sugar, cotton, and Brazil-wood. Near the city are coffee plantations.

PARAGUAY DO SUL, a town of Brazil, prov. and 40 m. N. Rio de Janeiro. Pop. 2,000. It was made head of an electoral college in 1840.

PARAHITINGA, a town, Brazil, prov. and 140 m. N.E. San Paulo, on l. b. of the Parahiba. P. 4,000.

PARAMARIBO, the cap. town of Dutch Guiana, on the W. bank of the Surinam, 5 m. from its mouth in the Atlantic, lat. 5° 49' N., lon. 55° 22' W. Estimated pop. 20,000, mostly blacks. It is regularly built; streets unpaved, but ornamented with rows of tamarind and orange trees; and it has Lutheran, Calvinistic, Roman Catholic, and English churches, Portuguese and German Jewish synagogues, and is the centre of the trade of the colony. Fort Zeelandia, N. of the town, is the residence of the governor. In an hospital for lepers, on rt. b. of the Coppename, 450 patients are maintained at the expense of the colony. The Kwatta canal, begun 1846, is the first public work executed by free labourers. In 1847, 145 ships entered, and 151 left the port.

PARAMATTA, a town of New South Wales, co. Cumberland, on the Paramatta river, 13 m. W.N.W. Sydney. Pop. 4,454. It is the summer residence of the governor of the colony, is the seat of the factory for female convicts, and has several orphan asylums, schools, barracks, hospitals, and an observatory. Steamers and coaches ply daily between it and Sydney.—The *Paramatta* river enters Port Jackson after an E. course of 13 miles.

PARAMU, a river of South America, tributary to the Orinoco, and which was partially traced by Sir R. Schomburgk in 1830.

PARAMYTHIA, a town of European Turkey,

PARANÁ, cap. dist., 30 m. S.W. Yassina. Pop. 4,000. It has an old castle, garrisoned by Turks.

PARANÁ, a large river of South America, and one of the principal which contribute to form the Plata, rises by numerous heads in the Brazilian prov. Minas Geraes, between lat. 22° and 28° S., lon. 48° and 46° W., near the sources of the rivers Doce and San Francisco, and less than 120 m. from the Atlantic Ocean. It flows in a S.W. direction, bounding the state Paraguay on the E. and S., and separating it with the Brazilian prov. Mato-Grosso from San Paulo, and the Plata depts. Misiones and Corrientes. Near Corrientes, lat. 27° 28' S., it joins the Paraguay river, and confers its own name on the united stream. Thenceforward its course is generally S. to within 50 m. N. of Buenos Ayres, where it unites with the Uruguay river to form the estuary of the Plata. Total course is at least 2,000 m. In its upper part it receives numerous large affluents, as the Paranahyba, Tiete, Pardo, Parapanema, and Curitiba; but owing to falls, it is navigable only to the island Aipe, 100 m. above its junction with the Paraguay. It contains numerous fertile islands. Below this point it is navigable for vessels of 300 tons, and receives the considerable rivers Salado and Quarto from the W. Few towns border it in its upper part. In the territory of the Plata Confederation, Candelaria, Ita, Itate, Corrientes, Santa Lucia, and Santa Fé, are on its banks. It is also a name of the Rio Negro (Brazil, which see.) A new prov. called Paraná was created in 1834. [For Paraná town, see **BAJADA DE SANTA FÉ**.]

PARAVAGUA, a maritime town of Brazil, prov. Sao Paulo, cap. comarca, on a bay of same name in the Atlantic, 170 m. S.W. Santos. Pop. 7,000. It is mostly built of stone; its former Jesuits' college is now converted into public offices. Its port is excellent, and fitted for vessels of 400 tons.

PARANAHIBA or **PARANAHIBA**, a river of Brazil, prov. Goyas, joins the Curumba to form the Parana, 180 m. S. Vila-Boa, after a W.ward course of about 500 m. On it near its source is the town of Paranaíba. The *Parapanema* and *Parana* are other considerable rivers of Brazil, provs. San Paulo and Goyas, respectively tributaries to the Parana and Tocantins.

PARATI, a seaport town of Brazil, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, and 135 m. E.N.E. San Paulo, on the W. coast of the Bay of Angra. Pop. 10,000. It has several churches and a grammar school, and also an extensive commerce, besides numerous distilleries.

PARAY-LE-MONIAL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., in a rich valley, around, and 7 m. W. Charolles. Pop. 2,802.

PASCÉ, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Sarthe, 11 m. N.W. La Flèche, on l. b. of the Sarthe. Pop. 2,412.

PASCHIM or **PASCHEN**, a town of Germany, Mecklenburg Schwerin, cap. circ., on the Elbe, 21 m. S.E. Schwerin. Pop. 6,459. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, leather, chicory, straw hats, and tobacco.

PASCHWITZ, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, reg. circ., and 10 m. N.E. Legnica, on the Katzbach. Pop. 1,361, who manufacture woollen cloth.

PASCHOW, a town of Poland, prov. and 46 m. S.E. Stedec. Pop. 2,530.

PASMOUX (St.), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 4 m. S.E. Monton. Pop. 1,520.—II. dep. Deux-Sevres, 5 m. S.W. Parthenay. Pop. 1,750.

PASQUITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. Chrudim, on the Elbe, 61 m. E. Prague, and on the North-

ern States Railway. Pop. 4,599. It has iron and copper forges, and paper mills.

PAREUTIA (Pares), the cap. town of the island of Paros, Grecian Archipelago, on the W. side of the island. It contains numerous fragments of the ancient city, and about 4 m. E. are the quarries of the celebrated Parian marble.

PARQUES DE NAVA, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Palencia, in a marsh near the Canal of Campos. Pop. 4,663. It has 4 pa. churches, an hospital, and manufs. of coarse hempen cloths.

PARSON, an island of the West Indies, in the old Bahama Channel, N. Cuba. Lat. 23° 25' N., lon. 78° 8' W. Length 10 m. by 2 m. in breadth.

PARSENKO, a town of Austria, circ. Istria, on a peninsula in the Adriatic. Pop. 2,362. It is a bishop's see, and has a fine cathedral, a good harbour, and trade in wine.

PARSA, a maritime town of European Turkey, Epirus, on a steep rocky height opposite the isl. Paxo, 35 m. W. N.W. Arta. Pop. 4,000.

PARHAM, two pas. of England.—I. co. Sussex, 5½ m. N.N.E. Arundel. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 55.—II. co. Suffolk, 14 m. N.E. Ipswich. Area 2,220 ac. Pop. 532.

PARIA (GULF OF), South America, Venezuela, is an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, between the island of Trinidad and the mainland, and lat. 10° and 10° 40' N., lon. 62° W. Length 100 m. Its S. entrance called the "serpent's mouth," is 9 m. across; its N., or the "dragon's mouth," is 13 m. in width, and contains several islands. It receives several arms of the Orinoco, and on its shores are the towns Port of Spain and Porto Nuevo.

PARIGORO or **PHARI**, a vill. of Bootan, on the frontier of Tibet, 30 m. N.N.W. Tassusodon.

PARISÉ L'ÉVÈQUE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, 9 m. S.E. Le Mans. P. 3,430.

PARIMÉ (SIERRA), a mountain system of South America, enclosed by the great bend of the Orinoco river, between lat. 3° and 8° N., lon. 58° and 68° W., and connected E. with the Sierra Pacaraima. Its principal summit, Mount Maravaca, is supposed to rise to 10,500 feet in height. In these mountains rise the Orinoco, Caura, and Paragua.—The *Parima* river, Brazil, is a principal head stream of the Rio-Branco.

PARINACOCORAS (LAKE OF), S. Peru, dep. Ayacucho, S.W. Pausa, surrounded by high mountains, is 20 m. in length, N.W. to S.E., traversed by the river Pausa, and is stated to be 10,000 feet above the sea. It gives name to a prov. S. the grand cordillera of the Andes.

PARIA, several towns, U. S., N. America.—I. Maine, 36 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,883.—II. New York, 10 m. S.S.E. Utica. Pop. 4,353.—III. a vill., Kentucky, 80 m. E. Frankfort. Pop. 1,364.—IV. a township, Ohio, co. Stark. Pop. 2,740.

PARIS, Lutetia, afterwards *Parisii*, an important city of W. Europe, cap. of France, and of the dep. Seine, situated on both banks of the Seine, and on two islands in its centre. Lat. (of observatory, 193 feet above the sea) 48° 50' 18" N., lon. 2° 20' 24" E. P. (1897) 1,727,419. Mean temperature of the year 61°·3, winter 37°·8, summer 64°·6, Fahr. Mean annual fall of rain, 26 inches; average number of rainy days, 106; days on which snow falls, 12. In 1848, Paris was estimated to contain 45,000 houses, 1,370 streets, 17 avenues, 37 quays, 21 boulevards, 63 alleys, 133 squares and places, 224 passages and galleries, 105 courts, 163 (impasse) closed lanes, 67 barriers, many of which are noble edifices; 20 gates, and 88 bridges. Many new streets are (1848) in course of erection, and extensive arrangements are projected for water supply and

drainage. *Paris*, considerably enlarged by the line of fortifications with which it has recently been surrounded, extends on both banks of the Seine, over a length of 8 m., circumference 22 m. This space is divided into two distinct portions: 1st, that comprised within the old city wall, erected for the collection of the octroi or customs; and 2d, the communes of the banlieue, comprised between the old wall and the line of the new fortifications. The 1st part, which forms the 12 municipal arronds, of the commune of Paris, is, in many parts, covered with splendid monuments, magnificent hotels and gardens. The houses are generally lofty, and built in a uniform style. The new streets are wide, straight, well paved, and lighted with gas; but many of the old streets are narrow and crooked. The Seine, which traverses Paris from E. to W., is lined with spacious quays, and planted with trees. Within the limits of the city, it is crossed by 23 bridges, and receives the small stream of *Bievre* or the *Gobelins*, and the *Canal de St Martin*, which joins those of the *Ourcq* and *St Denis*. It here forms two islands, the *Île St Louis*, and the *Île du Cité*; on which last is situated the cathedral church of *Notre Dame*, a gothic building, in the form of a Latin cross, with a magnificent facade, terminating by two square towers 295 feet in height: the *Hôtel Dieu*, the *Palais de Justice*, and the *Pont-Neuf*, which latter connects the island of the city with both sides of the river. This is the largest, and one of the oldest bridges in Paris; in its centre is a bronze statue of *Henri IV*. The portion of Paris situated on the rt. b. of the river is the most extensive, and contains the greatest number of public offices. It is also the richest and most commercial, its centre being occupied by the *bourse* (Exchange of France). Among the many splendid edifices of this quarter, are the palace of the *Tuileries*, long the residence of the kings of France, and the scene of many of its most remarkable events; the palace of the *Louvre*, appropriated to rich collections of paintings, sculpture, bronzes, antiquities, and prints; the *Palais National*, the galleries of which are occupied by elegant shops and cafés; the palace of the *Elysée Bourbonn*; the *Hôtel de Ville*, and the Church of the *Madeleine*. Its principal streets and squares are the *Place de la Concorde*, an immense square, decorated with fountains and statues; *Place des Victoires*, in which is the Bank of France, and an equestrian statue of *Louis XIV*; the *Place Vendôme*, in the centre of which is a triumphal bronze column erected by *Napoleon I*. *Rue de Rivoli*, one of the finest streets of the city, now (1855) being extended to the east; *Rue de la Paix*, and *Rue Castiglione*. Most of these are in the centre or west of Paris. The chief objects in the east are the *Halle-au-Blé*, an immense rotunda, with an iron cupola, near which is the *Fontaine des Innocens*; the column of *July*, a bronze monument, erected on the site of the *Bastille*, in honour of those who fell in the revolution of 1830. The finest and most fashionable promenades are the *Boulevards* and *Champs Elysées*, at the W. end of which is the triumphal arch of *L'Etoile* and *Bois de Boulogne*; *Place du Carrousel*, Garden of the *Tuileries*, and in the E., the cemetery of *Père-la-Chaise*.

The left bank of the river contains the *Faubourg St Germain*, the principal residence of the oldest nobles; the *boulevards* are here also planted, but the promenades are not frequented. On this side is the *Page Latin*, the seat of the principal educational establishments, as the Sor-

bonne, College of France, Colleges of *St Louis*, *Louis-le-Grand*, *Henri IV*, *Polytechnic School*, and the *Normal School*, inaugurated 1840; the *School of Medicine*, and *Schools of Law*. The principal public buildings on this side are the *Palace of the Luxembourg*, in part appropriated to the exhibition of the works of living artists; *Palace of the Fine Arts*; the *Odeon*; *Assemblée Nationale*; the *Palace of the Institute*, containing the *Mazarine Library*; the *mint*, with a collection of coins, dies, and medals, from the time of *Charles VIII*; the *Pantheon*, a colossal edifice, occupying the highest part of Paris, originally designed for a church, but afterwards appropriated to the remains of eminent Frenchmen; the *Hôtel-des-Invalides*, an immense military hospital, with an elegant dome, in the centre of which is a church containing the tombs of *Napoleon I*, *Turenne*, and *Vauban*. It has a library of 17,000 vols., and a collection of models of fortifications. The military school, situated in a vast open space called the *Champ-de-Mars*; the *botanic garden* (*Jardin des Plantes*), and the celebrated tapestry and carpet manufactory of the *Gobelins*. This quarter also contains the greater number of hospitals, the largest of which, the *Salpêtrière*, has upwards of 6,000 inmates. Here are also the ruins of the *Palais des Thermes*, and the *Hôtel Clugny*, founded by *Dusommerard*, and purchased by the State, containing a museum of arts, arms, and antiquities; the *abattoirs* (slaughter-houses) of *Grenelle* and *Villégis*, and the artesian well. [GUY-WEILL.] A great portion of this quarter was built from quarries, extending under the river, which formed the celebrated catacombs used as a deposit for the bones found in the cemeteries at the time of their suppression. The space contained between the city wall and the fortified circle is composed of the communes of the banlieue, in which the population has greatly increased within a few years, but the greater part of it is still occupied by fields or gardens. These communes comprise on the right bank *Bercy*, *Charenton*, *Belleville*, *La Vilette*, *La Chapelle*, *Montmartre*, *Les Batignolles*, *Fassey*, and *Anteuil*; and on the left bank *Grenelle*, *Vaugirard*, *Montrouge*, and *Gentilly*. The approach to the new walls is defended by thirteen detached forts, viz., *Bouainville*, *Nolay*, *Rosny*, *Nogent*, *Charenton*, and the castle of *Vincennes* on the E.; *Bicêtre*, *Montrouge*, *Vanvres*, and *Issy*, on the S.; *Mont Valerien*, on the W.; *Anbervilliers*, and *St Denis* with the *Couronne de la Briche*, and double *Couronne* on the North.

Considered in reference to its scientific, literary, and educational establishments, Paris surpasses all the cities of the world; the chief of these are, the college of France, with 28 professors; the university academy of Paris, comprising the schools of law and medicine, having in 1848, 7,600 pupils; there being for law, 3,000 for medicine 3,000, and for the sciences 1,500 pupils; the normal school of literature and science, the polytechnic school, celebrated for the great men it has educated, with 13 professors and a library of 26,000 volumes; school of mines with a laboratory. The observatory containing a valuable collection of astronomical and mathematical instruments; the *Jardin des Plantes*, a large botanic garden with museums of natural history, and a collection of living animals; conservatory of arts and trades, containing models and descriptions of machinery. Paris is the seat of numerous learned and other societies, among which are the society for the encouragement of national industry, societies of

agriculture, geography, geology, statistics, and antiquities. There are 32 libraries in Paris 9 of which are public; of these the great national library (Bibl. Imperial), is a magnificent institution. It is divided into 5 sections, containing in 1846—I. Printed works and pamphlets, 1,400,000 including duplicates.—II. Manuscripts, 125,000 vols.—III. Medals and antiquities, 150,000 medals and 10,000 gems.—IV. Prints, 1,300,000.—V. Maps and charts, 800,000. The benevolent institutions comprise a deaf-mute institution, with 12 professors, a school for the blind, a government pawn bank, and numerous civil, maternity, founding, and orphan hospitals. The principal theatres are the Opera or Academy of music, Theatre Francaise, opera Comique, Odéon, Italian theatre, and 14 minor theatres; an olympic circus, panoramas, diorama, and géorama. The industrial establishments of Paris embrace all kinds of manufactures and commerce, but it is especially distinguished for objects of taste and fashion,—furniture, jewellery, trinkets, bronzes, porcelain, clocks and watches, painted paper, perfumery, bonnets, gloves, and carriages. The carpets and tapestries of the Gobelins are held in high estimation, and Paris is celebrated for its mathematical and optical instruments. It is one of the chief centres in Europe for the production of works connected with literature and the fine arts. In 1846, it had 24 daily journals, 11 advertising papers, 262 periodical sheets of journals, reviews, bulletins, and annals of politics, literature, science, arts, and fashions. The commerce of Paris is facilitated by navigation on the Seine, by its connection with many canals, and by railways to many chief towns of France. [FRANCE.] It has a chamber of commerce with a commercial library, an exchange which publishes daily returns, and it is the seat of all the principal financial, industrial, and commercial societies in the country. Among the eminent persons that Paris has produced may be mentioned the great Condé, Prince Eugène of Savoy, Rousseau the poet, Thou the historian, Molière, Boileau, Voltaire, Rollin, d'Alembert, the painters Lebrun and David, the geographer d'Anville, Lavoisier, Madame Roland, and Madame de Staël. Paris was a place of importance in the time of Cæsar; it was then confined to the island in the Seine, now called the Ile du Cité, and was cap. of that part of Gaul occupied by the *Parisii*. Under the Roman emperors it was greatly extended. Clovis fixed his empire here in 508. The establishment of the university, in the year 1200, gave it great importance; it was surrounded by walls under Philip Augustus; the inner or city wall (d'Ostroi) was built nearly as it now stands, in 1788. The new line of fortifications was commenced in 1840, and finished in 1849. Paris was delivered up to the English in 1420, and held by them for six years. The allied army entered it in 1814-15. The first revolution began 14th July 1789; the second 27th July 1830; and the third on 23d February 1848, and in 1851 Louis Napoleon, at that time President of the Republic, appealed to the people, and was elected Emperor by a vast majority of votes.

PARISHVILLE, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 17 m. E. Canton. Pop. 2,152.

PARITA, a maritime town of S. America, New Granada, dep. Isthmus, on the Gulf of Parita, an inlet of the Gulf of Panama, 100 m. S.W. Panama.

PARITOMI, a market town of Russia, gov. and 108 m. S.E. Minsk, on the Beresina. Pop. 1,600.

PARKANY, a market town of Hungary, on the Danube, co. and immediately opposite Gran-

Pop. 1,374. Here, in 1688, the Turks were defeated by the Imperialists and Poles.

PARKS, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Indiana. Area 498 sq. m. Pop. 14,968.

PARKSATS, a tship. of England, co. and 12 m. N.W. Chester, pa. Neston, on the Dee, here crossed by a ferry to Flint. It has a quay, whence packets sail to Ireland, and many good residences for the accommodation of sea-bath-ers.

PARKHAM, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. S.W. Bideford. Area 2,770 ac. Pop. 951.

PARKHEAD, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. and 2½ m. S.S.E. Glasgow. Pop. 1,150. The Glasgow water-works are in its immediate vicinity.

PARK-QUARTER, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. and 4 m. W. Stanhope. Pop. 991.

PARKUR, a dist. of W. Hindostan, on the N. side of the Runn of Cutch, lat. 24° 20' N., lon. 70° 33' E., and containing the towns Veerawar and Nuggur, each ruled by a Rajpoot chief.

PARKUTA, a town of Central Asia, Little Tibet, Buiti, 22 m. E.S.E. Iskardo.

PARLEY (WILBY), a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5½ m. E.S.E. Wimborne-Minster. Ac. 1,780. P. 286.

PARMA, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, 10 m. N.W. Rochester. Pop. 2,946.—II. Ohio, 6 m. S. Cleveland. P. 1,529.

PARMA (DUCHY OF), a state of N. Italy, on rt. h. of the Po, between lat. 44° 19' 30" and 45° 7' 45" N., lon. 9° 28' and 10° 40' E., having N. Austrian Italy, E. the Modena dom., W. Piedmont, S. the Apennines, which separate it from the Genoese territory and Tuscan Lunigiana. Area 2,766 sq. m. Pop. (1856) 495,840. Surface slopes to the N., where the Po forms the boundary, and receives from the S. the Trebbia, Nure, Taro, and Parma, which last joins the Po, after a N.N.E. course of 65 m. Climate temperate and healthy, except on the banks of the Po. In the plains the soil is fertile, irrigated by many canals, and produces maize, wheat, tobacco, fruit, wine, and silk. Rice is raised in the dist. Guastalla, and near Parma. In the hilly region little corn is grown; forests and pasture grounds are extensive, and chestnuts and cheese from the milk of goats and ewes are principal articles of food. About 12,300 quintals of salt are made annually. Silk fabrics in the larger towns, iron wares, glass, earthenware, paper, straw hats, and gunpowder are the principal manufactures. The duchy is subdivided into the 5 provs. of Parma, Piacenza, Borgo-San-Donnino, Borgo-Taro, and Lunigiana. Armed force (1856) 3,663 infantry, and 148 cavalry. The sum left in the treasury of the state on the death of the archduchess Maria Louisa, 17th Dec. 1847, was sufficient to discharge the public debt, which in 1830, amounted to 12,000,000 francs. Under the French, this territory formed most part of the dep. Val di Toro.

PARMA, a city of N. Italy, cap. of the duchy and residence of the duke of Parma, on the Parma, an affl. of the Po, 72 m. S.E. Milan, lat. 44° 48' 7" N., lon. 10° 20' 8" E. Elevation above the sea 182 feet. Mean annual temperature 57°, greatest heat 85°·7, greatest cold 24° Fahr. Prevailing winds, summer, W.S.W., winter, N.E., E. and N.W. (1854) 41,001. It is of a circular form, surrounded by walls and entered by 5 gates, and has a glacis forming a public promenade. Chief public edifices, a cathedral with valuable paintings, the ducal palace, an academy of fine arts, museum of antiquities, botanic garden, and public library. The university of Parma was suppressed in 1831, but it has a school of 4 faculties, attended (in 1844) by 400 students. Parma has numerous scientific establishments,

civil and military hospitals, and a school for deaf-mutes, established in 1837.

PARNAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre, 23 m. S.E. Blanc. Pop. 1,510.

PARNABIA, a river of Brazil, rises near lat. 11° S., lon. 47° W., flows N.N.E., separating the provs. Piahy and Maranhão, and enters the Atlantic by several mouths, about lat. 2° 50' S., lon. 41° 35' W. Total course estimated at 750 m. It drains the whole prov. Piahy, its chief affluents from the S. and E. being the Urussaty, Goranguia, Piahy, Poty and Piracurca; from the W. it receives the Balsas. Parnahiba near its mouth, is the chief of the towns on its banks.

PARNARIBA, a town of Brazil, prov. Piahy, on the E. bank of the Parnahiba, near its mouth. It is an entrepôt for cotton and leather. Pop. of dist. 10,000.—II. *Parnahiba* is a town, prov., and 43 m. W. São Paulo, on the river Tiete.

PARNASSUS (MOUNT), a famous mountain of Greece, gov. Phocis, its culminating point in lat. 38° 35' 57" N., lon. 23° 27' 36" E., 8,068 feet above the sea. Between this and an adjacent peak is a renowned rivulet known in antiquity as the Castalian fountain, and on the S. declivity of the mountain is the Corycian cave, a stalactitic grotto, 330 feet in length by nearly 200 in width.

PARNON, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 4½ m. N.N.W. Epping. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 488.—II. (*Little*), 1½ m. N.N.E. Great Parnon. Area 640 ac. Pop. 62.

PARNELLAH (Hind. *Parnalaya*), a town of S. India, Sattarah dom., 32 m. W. Merritch, with the strong fortress Powanghur.

PARNES (MOUNT), (mod. *Nazos*), a mountain in Attica, Greece, between Attica and Boeotia, 16 m. N. Athens. Height 1,415 feet above the sea.

PAROPAMISAN MOUNTAINS, Afghanistan and E. Persia, cover an extent of 350 m. in length E. to W., by 200 m. N. to S., separate the deserts of Yezd and Turkestan, and are connected E. with the Hindoo-Koosh, and W. with the Elburz mountains, S. of the Caspian Sea. In the E. they are rugged and broken by narrow valleys; they no where reach to the limit of perpetual snow. W. ward the valleys are wider, and the hills lower. They are inhabited by Elmauts, Huzarehs, and other tribes, whose chief resources are in their flocks and herds.

PAROS, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 5 m. W. Naxos, with which, and many smaller islands, it forms the gov. Naxos and Paros. Lat. of Mount St Elias 37° 0' N., lon. 25° 11' E. Area 100 sq. m. Pop. 6,000. Surface fertile. Products corn, wine, oil, cotton, and marble, the last of the finest quality, and of which the best ancient statues were made. The quarries are about 4 m. E. the chief town Paroschia. Port Nassau, on the N. side, is one of the best harbours in the Archipelago.—1½ m. W. is the inlet *Antiparos*.

PARR, a township of England, co. Lancaster, ps. Prescott, 3 m. W.S.W. Newton-in-Makerfield. Pop. 4,875.

PARRAINDER, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dominions, 210 m. W.N.W. Hyderabad.

PARRA, a town of the Mexican Confederation, in the Bolson de Mapimi, 32 m. N.E. Mapimi.

PARRER, a river of W. England, rises near Beaminster, co. Dorset, flows N. and N.W. through co. Somerset, and after a winding and sluggish course of about 40 m., enters Bridgewater Bay. It is navigable for vessels of 300 tons.

PARRY (CARE), British N. America, is on the Arctic Ocean, near lat. 69° N., lon. 128° 35' W., and terminates a promontory bounding Franklin Bay on the E.—II. W. coast of Greenland, near

the N. extremity of Baffin Bay. Lat. 77° 6' N., lon. 71° 28' W.—III. E. coast of Greenland, lat. 72° 22' N., lon. 22° 2' W.—The *Perry Group* are the N. cluster of the Azobispo islands, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 27° 44' 55" N., lon. 143° 7' E.

PARRIDPOOR, a town of India, territory of Oude, in lat. 26° 4' N., lon. 81° 34' E. Pop. 4,000.

PASSOR DROVE, a chapeiry of England, co. Cambridge, ps. Leverington, 4 m. W. Wisbeach. Pop. 840.

PASSONSFIELD, a tship, U. S., North America, Maine, 68 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,322.

PASSONSTOWN, a pa. of Ireland, Leitmer, co. Louth, 4 m. E.S.E. Dunleer. Area 524 ac. Pop. 227.—II. a town of Ireland. [Buss.]

PATANNA, a market town of the island Sicily, prov. and 19 m. S.E. Trapani. Pop. 8,000.

PARTENICO, a city of the island Sicily, intend., dist. and 14 m. W.S.W. Palermo. Pop. 11,000. Exports wine and oil, and has manufs. of woollen and silk fabrics.

PARTHENAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, cap. arrond., on the Thoue, 24 m. N.N.E. Niort. Pop. 6,045. It has manufactures of cloth and leather.

PARTICK, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, ps. Govan, on the Kelvin, near its confluence with the Clyde, 2 m. N.W. Glasgow. Pop. 2,747.

PARTNEY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2 m. E.N.E. Spilsby. Area 990 ac. Pop. 489.

PARTON, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, situated between Loch Ken and the river Urr. Area about 28 sq. m. Pop. 731.

PARTON, a township of England, co. Cumberland, ps. Moreby, on the Irish Sea, 1½ m. N. Whitehaven. Pop. 778.

PARTSIDER ISL., New Brunswick, is in St John harb., an inlet of the Bay of Fundy, S. St John.

PARR, a river of Brazil, tributary to the Amazon, which it joins in the prov., and 280 m. W. Para, after a S.E. course of 300 miles.

PARRUO, a town of S. Peru, dep. and 18 m. S.S.W. Cuzco, cap. prov., on the Apurimac.

PARRYCH or **PARRYCHIO**, an island of Dalmatia, in the Gulf of Quarnero, between the islands Veglia and Arbe, 7 m. S.W. Zeng. Length 4 m.

PARRYCK, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 5½ m. N. Ashborne. Area 2,420 ac. Pop. 493.

PARYS, a mountain of Wales, co. and on the N. side of the island of Anglesey, parish and S. the town of Almych, which owes its prosperity to the copper mines of the mountain. These were, in modern times, first wrought in 1763, and from 68,000 to 80,000 tons of ore, yielding 3,000 tons of metal, were formerly obtained, but the quantity is now much reduced.

PAS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, on the Quillienne, 16 m. S.W. Arras. P. 888.

PASAGA, a town and port of Spain, prov. Guipuscoa, 3 m. E. St Sebastian, in a deep and landlocked haven, in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 895.

PASAR, a marit. town of Sumatra, on its N. coast, about 140 m. E.S.E. Acheen. It has a good harbour, and provisions are to be had in plenty.

PASAGOUILA, a river of the U. S., North America, Mississippi, formed by the conf. of the Chickasawhay and Leaf Rivers, flows S., and falls into Pascagoula Sound, and thence into the Gulf of Mexico. It is navigable for its last 50 miles for vessels drawing 6 feet water.

PASCHENDALE, a market town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 6½ m. N.E. Ypres. P. 5,000.

PASCO, the chief mining town of N. Peru, dep. Junin, 180 m. N.E. Lima, at the head of two ravines, and 13,790 feet above the sea, the highest city in the world. Pop. varies at different periods

from 4,000 to perhaps 12,000. The ground broken up by the existing corals a space $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth, quite honeycombed with shafts, most of which are now filled with water. From 1896 to 1898, 2,394,566 marks of silver were redeemed at its foundry. All its ores are ferruginous. Though coal exists in the vicinity, turf, dung, and timber are mostly employed for smelting.—The Corvo, or mountain knot of Pasco and Huancayo, unites two branches of the Andes. Summit 16,000 feet above the sea.

PASCUARO, **PASQUARO** or **PATQUARO**, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. Michoacan, 28 m. S.W. Valladolid, on E. bank of Lake Pasquaro. Pop. 6,000. It has copper mines.

PAS-DE-CALAIS, a dep. of France, in the N.E., formed of parts of the old provs. Artois, Picardie, and Flanders, on the English Channel, or the Pas-de-Calais, between the depts. Nord and Somme. Area 2,634 sq. m. Pop. 692,994. Surface traversed S.E. to N.W. by a chain of hills which separate the basin of the North Sea from that of the Channel, and gives rise to numerous rivers; the chief of which are the Scarpe and Lys, affls. of the Scheldt, the Aa, which flows to the North Sea, and the Canche, flowing to the English Channel; these are all navigable, and connected by canals. The dep. has excellent harbours, the chief of which are Calais and Boulogne. Commerce is also facilitated by the Great Northern Railway and its branches. Soil rich in coal and turf, is remarkable for the facility with which water is found by means of artesian wells. It is marshy in some parts, but generally fertile in wheat, hemp, lint, tobacco, and oleaginous plants. Manufacturing industry comprises beet-root sugar, linen and linen thread, cotton, lace, common woollens, paper, potteryware, and leather. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Arras, Bethune, Boulogne, St Pol, Montreuil, and St Omer.

PAS-DE-CALAIS OF STRAIT OF DOVER, the strait which separates England from France. [DOVER.]

PASEWALK or **PASEWALK**, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 25 m. W.N.W. Stettin, on the Ucker. Pop. 7,169. It is enclosed by walls, and has woollen cloth and leather factories.

PASIGAN, two of the smaller Philippine islands, E. Archipelago, between the isls. Leyte & Zebu.

PASIMANO, a town of Naples, prov. Princip.-Cit. on the Gulf of Salerno, 6 m. W. Amalfi. P. 4,000.

PASMAN, an island of Dalmatia, etc. 6 m. S. Zara, in the Adriatic. Length 15 m., breadth 3½ m. Surface mountainous. Principal products oil and wine. On it are several villages.

PASO DEL NORTE, a presidio, or small town of the Mexican Confed., dep. Chihuahua, on the Rio Grande, near lat. 29° 45' N., lon. 104° 18' W.

PASQUOTANK, a river of the U. S., North America, North Carolina, rises in the Diamond Swamp, and flows S.E. into Albemarle Bay. It is connected with the Elizabeth by a canal 35 m. in length, and gives name to a co., with 241 sq. m. Pop. 8,950; cap. Elizabeth.

PASSELS, two small seaport towns of Ireland, Munster.—I. co. and 6 m. E.S.E. Waterford, on the estuary of the Suir. Pop. 664. It is irregularly built on a rocky height, and has a pier and a black-house.—II. (West), co. and 7½ m. E.S.E. Cork, on the estuary of the Lee, opposite Great Island. Pop. 2,887. It has several churches, a quay, dockyard, and many bathing houses; is the port of Cork for all large shipping, and is a seat of petty trade. A village and hamlet, co. Cork, have the same name.

PASSAGE ISLANDS, two groups of the E. Archipelago, one off the W. coast of Sumatra, near lat.

2° 30' N., the other between Celebes and Sangir. —**Passage Island** is a name of the West India Island Celebes.—**Passage Fort**, Jamaica, is on Hunt Bay, 6 m. E. Spanish-town.

PASSAIC, a co. U. S., North America, in N.E. part of New Jersey. Area 196 sq. m. Pop. 22,575.—II. a river same state, flows E., and enters Newark Bay, after a course of 70 m. It is navigable for sloops to Acquackanonk.

PASSAMAQUODDY BAY, North America, is partly in state Maine, U. S., North America, and partly in the British prov. of New Brunswick, about 19 m. in length, and 8 m. in width at its entrance. It is well sheltered, deep, never closed by ice, and contains Deer and Campobello islands. Its waters abound with fish; tide rises from 25 to 33 feet.

PASSARO (CAVE), *Pachymum Promontorium*, the S.E. extremity of the island Sicily, intend. and 26 m. S.S.W. Syracuse. Immediately N.E. of it is the barren island Passaro, with a fort, in lat. 36° 41' 5" N., lon. 15° 9' E.

PASSAROWITZ or **POHAROWITZ**, a town of vill. of Servia, and a judicial cap. of its E. division, dist. and 13 m. E S E. Semendria. A treaty of peace was concluded here between the Imperialists and the Turks, 21st July 1718.

PASSAU, *Babaria Castra*, a fortified town of Bavaria, cap. circ. Lower Danube, at the conf. of the Inn and Danube, 92 m. E.N.E. Munich. Pop. 10,920. It is situated in a picturesque defile, and separated into 3 parts by the rivers which traverse it, and is defended by 2 fortresses and 8 forts. Chief edifices, the cathedral, church of St Paul, and the old abbey of St Nicholas. It has manufs. of tobacco and porcelain, breweries, and tanneries. The treaty of Passau, concluded in 1552, conferred religious liberty on the Protestants of Germany.

PASSENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 8 m. S.E. Towcester. Ac. 2,230 Pop. 969.

PASSENHEIM, a town of E. Prussia, reg. Königsberg, 21 m. E.N.E. Hohenstein. Pop. 1,415.

PASSERIANO, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, prov. and 13 m. S.W. Udine. Pop. 3,000. Near it is a villa, in which Bonaparte resided during the preliminaries of the peace of Campo Formio.

PASSIGNANO, a vill. of Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 14 m. N.W. Perugia, on the N.E. shore of the Lake of Perugia or Trasymene. Near it was fought the battle of Trasymene, B.C. 217.

PASSO CABALLO, Texas, North America, is the entrance to Matagorda Bay, 60 m. S.W. the mouth of the Brazos.

PASSO DEL NORTE, Mexico. [PASEO DEL NORTE.] **PAST**, a market town of France, dep. Seine, and one of the W. suburbs of Paris, is enclosed within the new fortifications, 7 m. S.S.W. St Denis. Pop. 11,431. It has an earthenware manufactory, shot mill, and sugar-refinery.

PASTAGA, a river of South America, Ecuador, rises in the Andes, and after a S.E. course of 400 m., joins the Amazon, 25 m. W. the influx of the Huallaga.

PASTO, a town of South America, in the tableland of the Andes, dep. Cauca, 148 m. N.N.E. Quito. Pop. 7,000. It is built at the foot of a volcano, in a site 8,577 feet above the sea, and surrounded by woods and bogs, in the line of the great Pass from Popayan to Quito.

PASTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 21 m. N.E. North Walsham. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 803.—II. co. Northampton, 2½ m. N. Peterborough. Area 3,150 ac. Pop. 1,405.

PASTO-BONS, a town of Brazil, prov. Marac-

has, 293 m. S.E.W. St Luis, between the Parna-hia and Isapleure.

PASTANA, a town of Spain, prov. and 14 m. S.E. Guadalajara, in a valley on the Arles. Pop. 3,031. It has manufactures of silk and paper.

PASUBUAN or **PASUBOAN**, a town of Java, near its N.E. coast, 30 m. S.E.E. Surabaya.

PATA, an island of the E. Archipelago, immediately S. Soelon, lat. 5° 48' N., lon. 121° 11' E.

PATA, a town on the N. coast of the island of Luzon, Philippines.

PATA, a market town of Central Hungary, co. Heves, 6 m. W.N.W. Gyöngyös. Pop. 2,300.

PATAGONIA, an extensive region comprising the S. extremity of South America, from lat. 38° 45' S., and having N. the territories of La Plata and Chile. It has been little explored. The W. coast is greatly indented and bordered by the Andes, which here rise generally to between 3,000 and 5,000 feet in height. Surface in the E., a series of terraces, extending over 700 m., composed of tertiary sandstone, with marine shells; clay, earth, and gravel; arid and sterile; the W. coast is subject to excessive rains, and it is only along the Rio Negro, on its N. border, that wheat, maize, and pulse, are cultivated. Guanacoas, pumas, foxes, and great numbers of mice, are the principal quadrupeds. The condor, hawks, an ibis, and a few others, are among the scanty number of birds. The Indians, who are thinly scattered over this region, are remarkable for their lofty stature; they lead a wandering life, and subsist chiefly on the flesh of wild quadrupeds, mushrooms, and fish. Patagonia was discovered by Magalhães in 1519, and more recently explored by Captains Fitzroy and King.

PATAK (SABOS-NAGY), a market town of Hungary, on the Bodrog, circ. and 20 m. N.E. Tokay. Pop. 6,806. It has a Protestant gymnasium and library.

PATANAGO, a town of Burmah, on the E. bank of the Irrawadi, 75 m. N. Prome. N. of the town are famous wells, reported to yield annually 80,000,000 lbs. of asphaltum.

PATANI or **THANI**, a state of the Malay peninsula, tributary to Siam, on the Gulf of Siam. Pop. 100,000. (?)—*Cape Patani* is in lat. 7° 4' N., lon. 101° 5' E.

PATAPSCO, a river, U. S., North America, Maryland, rises in co. Baltimore, flows mostly E., and joins Chesapeake Bay, by a broad estuary, between North and Bodkin points. For 14 m. it is navigable for vessels drawing 18 feet water.

PATARA, a ruined city of Asia Minor, celebrated in antiquity as a principal seat of the worship of Apollo. Its remains, on the coast, 12 m. S. the ruins of Xanthus, and 27 m. S.S.E. Makri, comprise Greek tombs, parts of small temples, a triple arch, a theatre, and ruins of large churches.

PATAY, a mkt. town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., 14 m. N.W. Orleans. Pop. 1,429. Here, in 1429, the French, under Joan of Arc, defeated the English under Talbot.

PATAZ, a town of North Peru, dep. and 80 m. E.N.E. Truxillo, cap. prov., near the Marañon.

PATRAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. N.N.W. Brighton. Area 4,170 ac. Pop. 490.

PATRICHES, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4½ m. E. Arundel. Area 500 ac. Pop. 271.

PATRIEST-BRIDGES, a mkt. town of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Nidd, pa. and 10 m. W.S.W. Ripon.

PATRE or **PAMBROKE-DOCK**, a suburban town of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, on Milford Haven, pa. St. Mary's, 1 m. N.W. Pembroke, within the par. and municipal boundaries of which it is included.

Pop. 4,236. A government dock-yard, removed to this place from Milford in 1814, covers 60 ac., and in it some of the largest ships of the navy have been constructed. It has an arsenal, and is protected by a fort and jetty. The town has a market house, and carries on a thriving trade.

PATREMA, two towns of Spain.—I. (*de la Ribera*), prov. and 23 m. E. Cadix. Pop. 2,433.—II. (*del Campo*), prov. and N.E. Huelva. Pop. 1,678.

PATREKES (Str.), a comm. & town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 18 m. N.N.W. Tours. Pop. 2,022.

PATERNÓ, *Hybla Major*, a city of the island Sicily, intend. and 10 m. N.W. Catania, cap. cant., at the foot of Mount Ætna. Pop. 11,000. It has hot chalybeate springs, and a trade in wine, oil, flax, hemp, and timber.

PATERNO, 2 towns of Naples.—I. prov. Calab. Citra, 5 m. S. Cosenza. Pop. 2,060.—II. prov. Princip.-Ult., 19 m. E.N.E. Avellino. Pop. 4,700.

PATERMOSTERS (Great and Little), two dangerous rocks in the English Channel between Cape Carteret, on the coast of France, and the island of Jersey.

PATERMOSTERS OF BALABALAGAN ISLANDS (Little), are a group in the Strait of Macassar, lat. 2° S., lon. 117° 28' E.

PATERSON, a town, U. S., North America, New Jersey, 75 m. N.E. Trenton. Pop. 11,338.

PATERSON, a river of Australia, New South Wales, co. Durham, joins the Hunter river, about 20 m. from the sea. Chief affl. the Allia river, below the influx of which the vill. Paterson stands on its W. bank.—*Cape Paterson*, Australia, is a headland, about midway between Port-Philip and Wilson promontory, on the S. coast.

PATONG, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. and 4½ m. N.N.W. Rangpoor.

PATH-HRAD, a town of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Dysart, forming the E. suburb of Kirkcaldy. Pop. 3,977. It has a church, endowed and other schools, and manufs. of tykes and checks.—II. a vill., co. Edinburgh, pa. Crichton, 4½ m. S.E. Dalkeith. Pop. 843, partly colliers.—III. a vill., co. Ayr, pa. New Cumnock. Pop. 325.

PATILLOA, a marit. vill. of Peru, dep. Lima, at the mouth of the Barranca, in the Pacific Ocean, 30 m. N.N.W. Huacocha. It has some remains of edifices built by the Incas.

PATMOS or **PATIMO**, an island off the W. coast of Asia-Minor, 20 m. S. Samos. Lat. 37° 17' N., lon. 26° 35' E. Pop. 4,000, all Greeks, and mostly seafaring people. It is a bare, irregularly shaped mass of rock, 28 m. in circ., and having on its E. side a deep indentation, which forms a secure harbour. This island is famous as the place to which St John was banished by Domitian, and where he wrote the book of the Revelation.

PATNA, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. Bahar, having N. the Ganges, W. the Son, separating it from Shahabad, and on other sides the dist. Bahar. Area 1,828 sq. m. P. 1,200,000. The chief towns are Patna and Dinapore.

PATNA, a city of India, cap. presid., on the S. bank of the Ganges, 23 m. N.N.W. Bahar. Lat. 25° 37' N., lon. 86° 16' E. Pop. (1857) 284,122. The city proper is enclosed by Hindoo fortifications, and it has a striking external appearance, many handsome flat-roofed and balustraded residences being intermixed with broad ghats, numerous Hindoo temples, and remains of Mussulman splendour. Internally, there is found to be but one wide street, and many of the houses are merely of earth with tiled roofs; but E. of the city are suburbs with good storehouses, and a Mohammedan palace, with large gardens; and W. ward is Bankipoor, the

European quarter, with a military dépôt.—*Patna* has a small citadel, a British college, and Portuguese Roman Catholic church, a government school, private Hindoo schools, penitentiary, and house of correction, well supplied markets, and a large trade in rice, wheat, opium, silk, indigo, and sugar, and it is the seat of one of the six superior courts for the preside Bengal and Agra.

PATNA, a raj of India, having its centre in lat. 20° 40' N., lon. 85° 18' E. Area 1,168 sq. m. Pop. 52,000. Annual revenue 600 rupees.

PATNA, a vill & *quoad sacra* pa. of Scotland, co. and 9 m. S.E. Ayr. Pop. of pa. 630; do. of vill. 238.

PATNEY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4½ m. E.S.E. Devizes. Area 860 ac. Pop. 184.

PATOKA, a township, U. S., North America, Indiana, 138 m. S.W. Indianapolis. Pop. 1,563.

PATONZA, a vill. of Spain, in a mountain defile, prov. Soria, 78 m. N.N.E. Madrid. In the 8th century, this was a place of refuge for Christians.

PATROS (LAKU), Brazil, prov. Rio Grande do Sul, is an enlargement of the Rio Grande or Jacuy, near its mouth in the Atlantic. Length about 140 m., breadth 40 m. It receives several small rivers and the surplus waters of L. Mirim. Shores generally low. At its N. point is Porto Alegre, and at its S. end the city Rio Grande do Sul.

PATRAS, *Patra*, a fortified seaport town of Greece, and the principal seat of its foreign trade, Morea, cap. gov. Achaia, on the Gulf of Patras, 13 m. S.W. Lepanto. Lat. of castle, on the site of the ancient acropolis, 38° 14' 5" N., lon. 21° 44' E. Pop. 8,000. The ancient *Patrestadon* on the declivity of Mount Vothidia. The modern town occupies a portion of the low and unhealthy plain between that hill and the sea. Houses mostly only one storey in height, on account of the frequency of earthquakes. One of its churches is traditionally connected with the martyrdom of St Andrew, and greatly resorted to by devotees. A ruined Roman aqueduct is one of the few relics of antiquity in Patras. Principal trade in currants of the best quality, large quantities of which are raised all along the N. shore of the Morea. At this town, in 1821, the standard of revolution was first raised in the Morea.

PATRAS (GULF OF), an inlet of the Ionian Sea, Mediterranean, between the Morea and W. Helles, Greece. Length 22 m., greatest breadth 13 m. It receives the Fidiari (anc. *Eonass*), and the Kamenitza rivers, and at its E. end leads into the Corinthian Gulf by the Strait of Lepanto.

PATRICK, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. of Virginia. Area 506 sq. m. Pop. 9,609.

PATRICK'S-BOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. S.E. Canterbury. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 264.

PATRINGTON, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, on a creek of the Humber, 14 m. E.S.E. Hull. Area of pa. 3,160 ac. P. 1,827.

PATRISHOW, a pa. of South Wales, co. Brecon, 5 m. N.N.W. Abercavenny. Pop. 76.

PATSCHEKAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 44 m. W.S.W. Oppeln, on the Neisse. Pop. 3,966. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactories of woollens.

PATTA, a seaport town of E. Africa, Muscat dom., Zanguebar coast, on an island at the mouth of a river in lat. 2° 9' S., lon. 40° 50' E. It was formerly of much greater importance, and held by the Portuguese during most part of the 16th and 17th centuries. At present it is a mere vill.

PATTSBURGH, a town of M. Germany, Hanover, Celenburg, 7 m. S. Hanover. Pop. 1,680.—II. a vill., landr. and 12 m. N.W. Lüneburg.

PATTERDALE, a chapelry of England, co. Westmorland, 7 m. N.N.E. Ambleside. Pop. 696.

PATTESHULL, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 7½ m. W.N.W. Wolverhampton. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 112.

PATTI, a city of the island Sicily, intend. Messina, on a height near the Gulf of Patti, N. coast of the island, cap. dist., 17 m. S.W. Milazzo. Pop. 8,000. It has a cathedral, a manuf. of earthenware, and a fishery.—The Gulf of Patti is a semicircular bay, 20 m. across, between the promontory of Milazzo and Cape Calava; and on a headland on its S. side are considerable remains of the ancient *Tyndaris*.

PATTINGHAM, a pa. of England, cos. Salop and Stafford, 6 m. W. Wolverhampton. Area 3,660 ac. Pop. 1,063.

PATTISHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4½ m. N.N.W. Towcester. Area 2,460 ac. P. 775.

PATTISWICK, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2½ m. W.N.W. Great Coggleshall. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 354.

PATUN, two vills. of India.—I. Nepaul, 3 m. S. Khatmandoo.—II. Rajpootana, dom. and 11 m. N.E. Kotah, on the N. bank of the Chumbul.

PATUBAZEN, a comm. and market town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., 4 m. S.W. Mons. Pop. 6,591. It has coal mines in its vicinity.

PATUXENT, a river of the U. S., North America, Maryland, after a S.E. and S. course of 90 m., enters Chesapeake Bay. It is navigable for vessels of 250 tons from its mouth to Nottingham, distant 60 miles.

PATEAU OF PAGROW, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 16 m. E.N.E. Tabor. Pop. 2,621.

PATKIKIA and *PATRUUM*, two towns of Central America, state Guatemala, having respectively 6,800 and 8,000 inhabitants.

PAT, *Patux*, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Basses-Pyrénées, 56 m. E.S.E. Bayonne, on rt. b. of the Gave de Pau, over which is a bridge of 7 arches, remarkable for its great elevation. Pop. 16,106. It has a university academy, a tribunal of commerce, a national college, and a library of 20,000 vols., manufs. of linens, and trade in ham and Jurançon wine. *Pau* was cap. of the old prov. Béarn. Henri IV. was born in its ancient royal castle. It is also the birthplace of Gaston de Foix, and of General Bernadotte, afterwards King of Sweden.—*Gave de Pau*. [*GAVE*.]

PADCAETAMBO, a river and town of S. Peru, the town, cap. prov., dep. and 60 m. E.N.E. Cuzco, on the river, which has a N. ward course.

PAULLAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 26 m. N.N.W. Bordeaux. P. 3,900. It has a good port, and a trade in wine.

PAUK-POTTEN (PURE TOWN), a town of India, in lat. 30° 17' N., lon. 78° 26' E. It is a place of pilgrimage, and here is a celebrated tomb of a saint.

PAUL or PASHALL, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, on the Humber, ½ m. E.S.E. Kingston-on-Hull. Area 5,020 ac. Pop. 884.

PAUL, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2½ m. S. Penzance. Area 3,500 ac. Pop. 5,408.

PAUL (St), a town of the island Bourbon, Indian Ocean, cap. arrond., 19 m. S.W. St Denis. Pop. of comm. 18,262. This was the first French establishment on the island.—*St Paul*, a city of Brazil. [*SAC-PAULO*.]

PAUL (St), numerous comm. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Basses-Alpes, cap. cant., 10 m. N.N.E. Barcelonnette. Pop. 1,704.—II. (*de Fenouillet*), dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, cap. cant., on the Agly, 14 m. N.N.E. Prades. Pop. 1,928.—III. (*de Jarras*), dep. Ariège, 4 m. S.E. Foix. Pop. 1,863.—IV. (*de Boie*), dep. Maine-et-Loire, 23 m. W.S.W. Saumur. Pop. 906.—V. (*en Jar*

ref), dep. Loire, 10 m. N.E. St Etienne. P. 4,064.
—VI. (*la Roche*), dep. Dordogne, 17 m. S.E.E. Noutron. Pop. 1,686.—VII. (*Trois Châteaux*), dep. Drôme, 14 m. S. Montelimart. Pop. 2,192.

PAUL (Str), an isl. at the entrance of the Gulf of St Lawrence, 8 m. N.E. the N. extremity of Cape Breton.—II. an island in Behring Sea, Russian America, lat. 67° 20' N., lon. 160° 14' W.—III. an island in the S. of the Indian Ocean, lat. 38° 43' S., lon. 17° 38' E.

PAUL (Str), a river of Liberia, W. Africa, after a S.W.ward course of probably 300 m., enters the Atlantic, N. of Monrovia.

PAUL'S BAY (Str), Mediterranean, on the N. coast of the island of Malta, 6½ m. N.W. La Valletta, is where St Paul is supposed to have been shipwrecked.

PAUL DE LOANDO (Str), a seaport town or city, and cap. of the Portuguese dom. in W. Africa, Lower Guinea, lat 8° 48' 1" S., lon. 13° 13' E. It is defended seaward by 3 forts, and has a large and secure harbour, sheltered by the isl. Loando. Chief edifices, the governor's palace and government buildings. It was, in the 17th century, celebrated for its fine churches and monasteries, now in ruins. Along the shore are built the huts of the black population. Its market is well supplied with provisions, and it has an export trade in slaves and ivory. Pop. 12,000 or 14,000.

PAULDING, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Georgia. Area 663 sq. m. Pop. 7,039.

PAULNAPPEY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3 m. E.S.E. Towcester. Area 2,950 ac. Pop. 1,162.

PAULHAGUET, a comm. and town of France, dep. H.-Loire, 9 m. S.E. Brioude. Pop. 1,300.

PAULLEN (Str), a comm. and town of France, dep. H.-Loire, 6 m. N.N.W. Le Puy. P. 1,448.

PAULTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8½ m. S.W. Bath. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 2,104.

PAUMBAUX (PASS or CHANDEL OF), a strait 1½ m. across, separating the island of Raeswarum from the mainland of India, 140 m. N.E. Cape Comorin. The channel has been deepened and rendered navigable for ships of heavy burden, there being now eight feet water at low spring-tides over the reef. The war-steamer "Pluto" and "Neimesis" have passed through it safely.

PAUNGILL, a town and hill fort of India, Decan, Nizam's dom., 80 m. S.S.W. Hyderabad.

PAUNTER, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3 m. N.N.E. Newent. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 256.

PAUSA, a town of Saxony, circ. and 3½ m. S.W. Zwickau. Pop. 2,760.

PAUSA, a town of S. Peru, dep. Arequipa, cap. prov. Parinacocha.

PAVENHAM, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. N.W. Bedford. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 666.

PAVIA, *Ticinum*, afterwards *Papia*, a city of Austria, Lombardy, cap. delc. Pavia, gov. and 19 m. S. Milan, on l. b. of the Ticino. Pop. (1861) 25,749. It is surrounded with walls, and has an old castle. The university founded by Charles-magne recently restored, and in which Spallanzani and Volta were professors; had in 1842, 57 professors, and 1,484 students; a library of 60,000 volumes, and a botanic garden. Pavia has a royal gymnasium, a theatre, numerous charitable institutions, a chamber of commerce, and trade in silk, rice, wine, and Parmesan cheese. In 1525, Francis I., king of France, was conquered and made prisoner by the Imperialists near Pavia. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1745, and by the French in 1796.

PAVILLE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., on railway, 10 m. N.W. Rouen.

Pop. 3,162. It has manufactures of linens and paper.

PAVLOGRAD, a town of Russia, gov. and 36 m. E.N.E. Ekaterinoslav, cap. dist., on an aff. of the Dnieper. Pop. 4,400. It is chiefly built of wood, and has several churches, and a district school.

PAVLOVKA, a market town of Russia, gov. Kourak, 9 m. W.S.W. Obojan. Pop. 1,680.

PAVLOVO, a town of Russia, gov. Nijni-Novgorod, 10 m. S. Gorbato, on the Oka. P. 5,000. It has factories of cutlery and iron goods.

PAVLOVSK, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 20 m. S.S.E. St Petersburg, on an aff. of the Neva. Pop. 2,540. It has a magnificent imperial palace, with extensive grounds, a citadel, barracks, large almshouses, and military and civil hospitals.—II. gov. and 90 m. S.S.E. Voronej, cap. dist., on the Don. Pop. 3,600. It is defended by a citadel, and has an active trade.

PAVLOVSKAYA, two market towns of Russia.—I. gov. Kherson, 37 m. E.N.E. Olviopol. Pop. 1,800.—II. gov. and 17 m. S.S.W. St Petersburg. Pop. 1,600.—P. *Krepost*, gov. Caucasus, is a fort on an aff. of the Terek, 18 m. S.E. Georgievsk.

PAWEE, a town of Africa, Guinea, on the route from the coast to Dahomy. It is a collection of low huts, enclosed by a thick wall, and has been estimated to contain 16,000 inhabitants. (?)

PAWLEY, a township, U. S., North America, Vermont, 73 m. S.S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,843.

PAWLETT, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. N. Bridgewater. Area 3,200 ac. Pop. 686.

PAWLUCKY, a township, U. S., North America, —I. Massachusetts, 36 m. S. Boston. Pop. 3,753.

—II. a vill., Rhode Island, on the Pawtucket River, opposite the foregoing. Pop. 7,000.

PAWLLEY, a port and vill., U. S., N. Amer., Rhode Island, 5 m. S. Providence. Pop. 1,600.

PAXO, the smallest of the seven principal Ionian Islands, 10 m. S. Corfu, and 6½ m. the coast of Acarnania, 5 m. in length N. to S., and 2 m. broad. Area 26 sq. m. Pop. (1858) 5,070. Surface rocky. Principal product, oil. In conjunction with Ithaca and Cerigo, sends 4 members to the legislative assembly. On its E. side is the cap. vill. Gavo.—*Anti-Paxo*, 1½ m. S.E., is an islet 2 m. in length W. to E.

PAXTON, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Huntingdon.—I. (*Great*), 3½ m. N.N.E. St Neot's. Area 1,126 ac. Pop. 410.—II. (*Little*), 2 m. E.N.E. St Neot's. Area, 2,040 ac. Pop. 224.

PAVERIE (Germ. *Peterlingen*), a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, 25 m. N.N.E. Lausanne, on the Broye. Pop. 2,723.

PATTA, a town of Peru, Pacific Ocean; lat. 5° 5' S., lon. 81° 5' W. Pop. 2,000.

Paz (LA), a town of Bolivia, of which it is the commercial cap., on an aff. of the Beni, near the S.E. end of Lake Titicaca. Pop. (1855) 42,850. It is cap. of a dep., with a pop. of 90,662 creoles, and 195,442 Aymara Indians.

PE (Str), a comm. and town of France, dep. H.-Pyrenées, cap. cant., on the Gave de Pau, 15 m. S.W. Tarbes. P. 2,907.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. B.-Pyrenées, 10 m. S.S.W. Bayonne. Pop. 2,721.

PEACE RIVER, a large river of British North America, rises by two principal heads in the Oregon territory, flows at first N., and after receiving Finlay's branch, breaks through the Rocky Mountains. It has thenceforth a generally N.E. course to near Lake Athabasca, where it again turns N., and under the name of the Slave River, it enters the Great Slave Lake near lat. 61° N., lon. 115° 30' W. Total course estimated at 800 m. It receives the surplus waters of Lake Athabasca, and gives name to a wide territory

between lat. 59° 40' and 60° N., lon. 115° and 116° W.

FRASER CANYON, Texas, is an aff. of the river St. Bernard, delta Colorado and Matagorda.

FRASER ISLAND, Upper Canada, British North America, is in the S.W. part of Lake St. Clair.

FRASER, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Isère, 10 m. S.E.W. Vienna. Pop. 1,530.

FRASER or **HIGH FRASER**, a wild and mountainous dist. of England, in the N.W. angle of the co. Derby. It abounds in lead, and in extraordinary caverns in the limestone rocks. [CASTLETON.]—The *Peak Forest* is an extra-parochial liberty in the above dist., 3 m. N.W. Tideswell. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 575, chiefly employed in limestone quarries.

FRANKING, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3½ m. S.E. Market Deeping, and with a station on the Great Northern and East Lincolnshire Railway, N. Peterborough. Area 630 ac. Pop. 223.

FRANK ISLANDS, South America, New Granada, in the Bay of Panama, 60 m. S.E. Panama, consist of the islands del Rey, San Jose, and Pedro Gonzalez, with many islets.

FRANK LAGOON, Mosquito territory, 30 m. N. Bluefields, is an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, 25 m. in length by 12 m. in width. Off its entrance are the Pearl Keys.

FRANK RIVER, U. S., North America, rises in Mississippi state, co. Winston, lat. 37° 30' N., lon. 89° 20' W., flows S., and joins by several mouths the Bigote, which forms a communication between Lakes Pontchartrain and Borgne, through which it flows into the Gulf of Mexico. It is navigable for boats to Jackson, but its course is obstructed by sand bars and rafts of timber.

FRASE, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, co. Belmont. Pop. 3,515.

FRASERMOX, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 3½ m. S.S.W. East-Ilakey. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 369.

FRASERHALL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. N.N.W. Saxmildham. Ac. 1,060. Pop. 636.

FRASERHURST, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 8 m. N.W. Rye. Area 3,240 ac. Pop. 898.

FRATLAY, a mountainside of Scotland, co. and 2 m. N.W. Selkirk. Height 1,964 feet above the sea.

FRATLING, two pas. of England, co. Leicester.—I. (*Magna*), 6 m. N.N.E. Lutterworth. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 361.—II. (*Parva*), 4½ m. N.N.E. Lutterworth. Area 870 ac. Pop. 215.

FRIDMARE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3 m. E.N.E. Halstead. Area 1,920 ac. Pop. 663.

FRIDWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 5 m. N.N.W. Chipping-Camden. Ac. 8,050. P. 737.

FRICOTTO-TORRES, a vill. of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. and 4 m. S.E. Turin. Pop. 2,200.

FRICOLE, a market town of Central Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 30 m. S.E. Pisa. Pop. 2,200.

FRICHLAN (**GREAT** and **LITTLE**), two contiguous towns of Lower Austria, 10 m. W. St. Pölten. United pop. 1,146.

FRICHOE, a considerable town of India, 24 m. S.E. Gwalior.

FRICORONOV, a market town of Russia, gov. Poltava, 24 m. S.E. Perejaslav. Pop. 1,600.

FRICKMANKIN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, rep. and 50 m. S.S.E. Münster. Pop. 1,676.

FRICKMAN, a vill. of England, co. Surrey, pa. Camberwell, forming a suburb of London, about 4 m. S.S.E. St. Paul's Cathedral. Pop. 19,444. It has numerous handsome residences. Newhead cemetery adjoins Frickham Bye or common.—II. (*West*), a pa. co. Kent, 5½ m. N.E.B. Tunbridge. Area 3,670 ac. Pop. 2,234.—III. (*West*), a pa. co. 5 m. N.E. Tunbridge. Area 1,110 ac. Pop. 545.

FRICKLETON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5½ m. N.N.E. Hinckley. Area 5,030 ac. Pop. 597.

FRICO (**LA**), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cant. St. Germain, 7 m. N.N.E. Versailles, on l. b. of the Seine, and on railway from Paris to St. Germain. The army of the allies crossed the Seine at Le Pico, 1st July 1815.

FRISVAM, a market town of S. Hungary, 10 m. N.E. Fénkirehen. Pop. 2,800.

FRIDES (**GREAT**), a river of the U. S., North America, rises in North Carolina, co. Wilkes, under the name of Yaddin, flows S. into South Carolina, and falls into Winyaw Bar, immediately below George Town. Length 415 m., for 200 of which it is navigable for boats of 60 to 70 tons burden. Principal affluents, the Little Fides and the Waccamaw.

PEDERNEIRA, a market town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 5 m. W.N.W. Alcobaza, on Bay of Pederneira, which receives the Alcoa, but is shallow and inaccessible except for fishing boats. Pop. 2,000. Near it is the sanctuary of Nossa Senhora de Nazareth, greatly frequented by pilgrims.

PEDIR, a maritime town of Sumatra, Asiatic Archipelago, on its N. coast, 50 m. S.E. Achén.

PEDMORE, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 1½ m. S.S.E. Stourbridge. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 818.

PEDRAZA, a town of South America, Venezuela, prov. and 36 m. W. Yarinas. Pop. 3,100.

PEDRO, a prefix to the names of two towns of Spain.—I. (*Bernardo*), prov. and 80 m. S.S.W. Avila. Pop. 2,120.—II. (*Muñoz*), prov. and 36 m. N.E. Ciudad Real. P. 1,958. [SAN PEDRO.]

PEDRO BRANCA, a detached rock in the Eastern archipelago, 32 m. S.E. Singapore. The Hornburgh light (revolving) 75 feet in height, was opened 15th October 1851.

PEDROCKES, *Schiz*, a town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. N.N.E. Cordova. Pop. 1,444. It has manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics.

PEDROGAL-GRANDE, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, comarca and 27 m. N.E. Thomar, on the Zesere. Pop. 2,020.

PEDROLLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. N.W. Zaragoza, near the canal of Aragon. Pop. 1,627.

PEDROÑERAS (**LA**), a town of Spain, prov. and 53 m. S.S.W. Cuenca. Pop. 3,200.

PEDROSO, a market town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. S.W. Logroño. Pop. 1,087.—*El Pedroso* is a town, prov. and 22 m. N.E. Sevilla, with flourishing iron works wrought by English machinery.

PEDRELLA, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Alleghany. Pop. 2,168.

PEDRILES, a royal burgh, town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co., on the Tweed, here crossed by a bridge, and joined by the Eddleston Water, 21 m. S. Edinburgh, with which it is united by railway. Area of pa. 18,210 ac. Pop. 2,673, do. of town 1,932. The Eddleston divides it into an old and a new town, the latter having many substantial buildings. *Pedder* has a parish church, town house, gaol, a grammar school, reading-room, subscription library, manufs. of plaiding and coarse woollens, stockings, cambrics, and leather, breweries and corn mills.

PEDRILSHIRE or **TWEEDDALE**, an inland co. of Scotland, having N. the co. Edinburgh, E. Selkirk, W. Lanark, and S. Dumfriesshire. Area 519 sq. m., or 264,360 ac., about 1-50 arable and 7-8ths under grass. Pop. 10,738. Much of the surface is in mountain, moor, and bog, but well-wooded. The Broadwater hills rise to 2,741 feet above the sea. Principal rivers, the Tweed, with its nu-

merous tributaries. Industry almost wholly pastoral, and large numbers of Cheviot and Leicester sheep, with cattle, are reared for annual exportation into England. Coal is raised in the N.W., and a few manufactures of woollens are carried on. The co. is subdivided into 16 parishes, the cap., is the only town of importance. The co. sends 1 member to House of Commons. Registered electors (1848) 868.

PEABODY, a vill. of the U. S., North America, state and 38 m. N. New York, on l. b. of the Hudson river. Pop. 3,000. Steam boats ply hence to New York daily.

PEEL, a seaport town of the Isle of Man, Irish Sea, in an inlet on its W. coast, 10 m. N.W. Douglas. Pop. 2,342, mostly employed in fisheries. It has a harbour admitting small vessels.

PEEL, a dist. of W. Australia, having N., W., and S. the dists. Minto, Wicklow, and Hay, and E. an unsettled country.—It is a maritime settlement, W. Australia, dist. Murray, on a point of land, 30 m. S. the mouth of Swan river, and at the entrance of Peel inlet, a lagoon, 20 m. in length. N. to S., by 6 m. in greatest breadth, and which receives the Murray river.

PEEL, an extensive marsh of 60 sq. m., in the E. part of the Netherlands, provs. N. Brabant and Limburg, between the Maes and the Aa rivers.

PEEL (JALANG), the largest of the Bonin isls., Pacific, middle group, with Fitton Bay, a considerable inlet at its N.E. extremity.—(Plains), E. Australia, are large patches perfectly clear of trees N. of the Darling Downs, lat. 28° S., lon. 162° E., and having an average elevation of 1,800 feet above the sea.—Peel Plains are also a tract of W. Australia, Peel district.

PEEL RIVER, E. Australia, identical with the upper course of the Namboy, rises near lat. 31° 40' S., lon. 151° 15' E., and flows mostly N.N.W., at first through a rocky and mountainous, and afterwards through a plain, country. Chief affluents, the Conadilly and Yorko rivers. After long rains its depth, near lat. 30° S., is from 12 to 15 feet, after which it is said to lose itself in marshes.

PEEL RIVER, Brit. N. Amer., rises in lat. 64° N., lon. 128° W., flows mostly N.W. in the E. valleys of the Rocky mts., and joins the Mackenzie at the commencement of its delta. It has here also a branch connecting it with Rat River. In the country through which it flows, alum and bovey coal are met with on its banks, and furs are brought by the Indians of the region around it, to Fort Good Hope, on the Mackenzie.

PEENE, a navigable river of N. Germany, rises in the duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, flows N.E. and E. into the Prussian dominions, and enters the Little Haff. Total course 70 m. Affluents, the Tollense and Trebel.

PEENEMÜNDE, a vill. of Prussian Pomerania, reg. Stettin, near the Baltic, 6 m. N. Wolgast. Pop. 409.

PEERLEY or **PEILEY**, a town of British India, dist. Balasore, presid. Bengal, on l. b. of the river Soobunreeka, 90 m. S.W. Calcutta. This was the first place in which the English were formally permitted to trade, the privilege being obtained in 1634.

PEEPRA, a town, British India, dist. and 52 m. S.E. Goruckpore. Pop. 600.

PEERACHI, two towns of British India, dist. Goruckpore, N.W. provs.—I. (Eastern), in lat. 26° 47' N., lon. 83° 30' E. It has a bazaar, and water is plentiful.—II. (Western), in lat. 26° 42' N., lon. 83° 48' E. Pop. 1,300.

PEER, a town of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, 14 m. N.N.E. Hasselt. Pop. 1,412.

PEER or **PEER**, a town of Sainde, 48 m. N. Schwaz, 3 m. W. of the right bank of the Innes.

PEGALAKAR, a town of Spain, prov. and 8 m. S.E. Jaen. Pop. 2,516.

PEGAN, a town of Saxony, circ. and 14 m. S.S.W. Leipzig, cap. dist., on the White Elster. P. 3,983.

PEGNETT, a river of Bavaria, circs. Upper and Lower Franconia, flows S. and W., and joins the Rednitz, to form the Regnitz at Furth. Total course 60 m.—II. a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Pegnitz, near its source, 18 m. S.S.W. Bayreuth. Pop. 1,412.

Pego, a town of Spain, prov. and 38 m. N.E. Alicante. Pop. 6,561. It has manufs. of woollens.

PEER, a decayed city of the Burmese dom., cap. prov., on the Pegu River, a tributary of the Irrawadi, at its delta, 68 m. N.E. Rangoon. It is said to have had formerly 150,000 inhabitants. Chief edifice, the temple of Shoo-madoo, the most remarkable in the empire.—The prov. of *Pegu*, formerly one of the most flourishing kingdoms in Further India, and comprising all the delta of the Irrawadi, with the towns of Rangoon, Basain, Henzada, etc., was annexed to British India in 1833.

PEI-HO ("White River"), China, prov. Chi-li, rises near the great wall, flows S.E., passing E. of Peking, 70 m. S. of which it receives several tributaries, and enters the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, lat. 38° 33' N. It is navigable for boats to 20 m. from Peking.

PEILAU, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 38 m. S.S.W. Breslau. Pop. 7,000, mostly Moravians, and employed in woollen and linen weaving.

PEINZ, a town of Hanover, landr. and 17 m. N.E. Hildesheim, on railway to Brunswick, cap. circ., on the Fene. Pop. 2,931. It is enclosed by walls.

PEINT WITH-HUSOON, a native state of India, within Bombay presid., between lat. 20° 1' and 20° 27' N., lon. 72° E. Area 750 sq. m. Pop. 55,000. The state is under British administration.

PEIPUS (LAKE) (Russ. *Thondskol-Ozero*), a large lake of Russia, between lat. 57° 52' and 59° N., lon. 26° 55' and 27° 35' E., is surrounded by the govs. Esthonia, Livonia, St. Petersburg, and Pskov. Length 80 m., greatest breadth 32 m. Shores marshy, sandy, or covered with forests. It receives the Embach, Kosa, and other rivers, and on its N. discharges its surplus waters into the Gulf of Finland by the Narva. It is deep, and easy of navigation. In winter its fisheries mostly supply the markets of St. Petersburg. Its S. extremity is termed the Lake of Fakov, to which city it nearly reaches.

PEISER or **PEZDAR**, a frontier town of Poland, prov. and 34 m. N.N.W. Kalisz, on the Warta, here crossed by two bridges. Pop. 2,100. It has manufactures of linens and leather.

PEISKERSCHAM, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 38 m. S.E. Oppeln. Pop. 3,250. It has manufs. of woollen and linen stuffs, and pottery.

PEITZ or **PEIZ**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 33 m. S. Frankfurt. P. 2,076.

PEKALONGAN, a dist. and town of Java, on the N. side of the is., lat. 6° 53' S., lon. 100° 40' E., on river of same name. Pop. of residency 224,000.

PEKEL-AS, two villa. of the Netherlands, provs. Groningen, on the Pekel-as, and respectively 3 and 6 m. S.W. Winschoten. Pop. of the lat., or Old P., 8,843; and of the new P., 3,890.

PEKING or **PEKIN** (Chinese *Pi-King*, "the Northern Capital"), the cap. city of China, and modern metropolis of the Chinese empire, cap. prov. Chi-li, in a sandy plain, between the Pei-ho and its affl. the Hoan-ho, 100 m. N.W. the mouth of the former river, in the Yellow Sea, and 60 m.

P. the great wall of China. Lat. of imperial observatory $39^{\circ} 54' 13''$ N., lon. $118^{\circ} 28' 54''$ E. Mean annual temperature $54^{\circ} 8'$; winter $36^{\circ} 7'$, summer $81^{\circ} 1'$, Fahr. Pop. estimated at 2,000,000. It consists of two contiguous cities, each separately encircled by lofty walls, and together entered by 16 gates, and occupying an area of from 25 to 26 sq. m., though much of this space is occupied by gardens and enclosures, the houses seldom being more than one storey in height. The S., or Chinese city, the seat of commerce, and residence of the majority of the pop., is intersected throughout by 4 wide and regular thoroughfares, which abound with shops of all descriptions, and are continually filled with a motley crowd. At the points where these streets meet each other, are large arches; but except these, and a temple to the god of agriculture, there would seem to be no edifices in this quarter deserving notice. The houses are of brick, with red-tiled roofs, and the city is unpaved and un drained. The Northern, Tartar, or imperial city, consists of 3 separate enclosures. The outer of these, formerly appropriated to the Tartar garrison, is now mostly occupied by Chinese traders; but it contains 5 of the supreme tribunals of the empire. The 2d enclosure (*Hwang-Ching*, "the august city"), is 6 m. in circuit, and entered by 4 large, and several smaller, gates. In it are extensive public granaries, a military arsenal, and seminary; the college and buildings of the Russian embassy, an astronomical and a magnetic observatory, the great temples of ancestors, and of peace, the latter having attached to it an institution for Buddhist lamas; the national college of China, and the residences of the great dignitaries of the empire. The inner enclosure, or "forbidden city," with walls 2 m. in circumference, faced with yellow tiles, and surrounded by a moat faced with masonry, is appropriated to the public and private palaces of the emperor and empress, and has a magnificent temple of the imperial ancestors, pavilions, gardens, a lake, and an artificial mountain. Outside of both cities are open suburbs; and Peking has, besides its numerous temples and pagodas, a fine mosque, a Greek church and convent, and a Roman Catholic chapel. About 10 m. W.N.W. is an imperial park, covering at least 12 sq. m., and containing 30 palaces of the emperor and great officers of state. Peking has a large printing and book-selling trade, and manufs. of coloured glass, idols, and other articles; but its inhabitants chiefly depend for subsistence on employment connected with the court. The Pei-ho is navigable for boats to within 20 m., and communicates with the grand canal, by which most of the provisions for the supply of the city are conveyed.

PERDIN, a town of European Turkey, Albania, on the S. bank of the Scumbi, near its mouth in the Adriatic Sea, 23 m. N.N.W. Berat.

PERLEGO, a mkt. town of Central Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 13 m. E. Florence. Pop., with vicinity, 7,000, who manuf. some woollen fabrics. In this comm. is the sanctuary of Valmobra, the richest convent in Tuscany.—*PELAGOSA* is a desert island in the Adriatic Sea, about midway between the promontory of Gargano, Naples, and Dalmatia.

PELLOW, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6½ m. W.S.W. Colchester. Area 2,280 ac. Pop. 502.

PELLERINA, an island and town of Lombardy, gov. and deleg. Venice, the island extending along the shore of the Adriatic, from the Porto di Malamocco to the Porto di Chioggia, 7½ m. in length, and having at its N. extremity Fort

San Pietro, and at its S. end the town of Pellerina, 10 m. S. Venice. Pop. 7,000.

PELEW ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean. [CAROLINE ISLANDS.]

PELHAM, several pas of England, co. Herts.—I. (Brent), 5 m. E.N.E. Huntingford. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 206.—II. (Purmeas), 18 m. N.N.E. Hertford. Area 2,570 ac. Pop. 688.—III. (Shocking), 6 m. W.N.W. Bishop-Stortford. Area 640 ac. Pop. 138.

PELING, an isl. of the Asiatic Archipelago, off the E. coast of Celebes. Length 50 m., breadth varies to 20 m.—II. an island, Yellow Sea, off the W. coast of Corea. Lat. $13^{\circ} 5' N.$, lon. $125^{\circ} E.$

PELLERANNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 15 m. W.N.W. Aix. P. 2,010.

PELLA, a ruined town of Macedonia, the birthplace of Alexander the Great, and the remains of which are traceable 8 m. S.E. Yenidje-Vardar.

PELLEGRINO (SAN), a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 8 m. N. Bergamo. Pop. 1,660. It has mineral baths and manufactures of cloth.

PELLEGRUE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Gironde, 32 m. E. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,857.

PELLERIN (LE), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Loire-Inferieure, with a small port on the Loire, 9 m. W. Nantes. Pop. 1,729.

PELOPONNEZUS is the anc. name of the MOREA.

PELOTA, a town of Brazil, prov. S. Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, 30 m. N.W. Rio-Grande. P. 2,419.

PELAVAL, a chapelry of England, co. Stafford, pa. Wolverhampton, with a station on the South Staffordshire Railway, 7 m. S.W. Lichfield. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 1,132.

PELTON, a township of England, co. and 7 m. N.N.W. Durham, pa. Chester-le-Street. P. 1,507.

PELUMSK or **PELYMKA**, a small town of Siberia, gov. and 180 m. N.W. Tobolsk, on the Pelym.

PELUSIUM, a city of anc. Egypt, the remains of which, consisting of 4 mounds, and a few broken columns, are near the Mediterranean coast, E. Lake Menzaleh.—The *Pelusia*, or most E. arm. of the Nile, at its delta, enters the sea at Tineh, after a N.E. course of 120 miles.

PELYEREN, *Pelle*, a village of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Marash, 45 m. S.W. Malatiah. It is still, as in antiquity, a point of union of several great roads from Asia Minor, Syria, and the Euphrates.

PELVOUR, a mountain of France, between the depts. Hautes-Alpes and Isère, lat. $44^{\circ} 58' 56'' N.$, lon. $6^{\circ} 24' 16'' E.$; height 13,442 feet above the sea.

PELWORM, an isl. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, in the North Sea, 5 m. N.W. Nordstrand. Area 15 sq. m. Pop. 4,000. Soil fertile. It was the highest portion of the former island Nordstrand, before the inundation of 1634.

PELYNT or **PELYST**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. W.N.W. Looe. Ac. 4,460. Pop. 789.

PEMBRA, an isl. off the E. coast of Africa, Muscat dom., 30 m. N. the isl. Zanzibar. Lat. of E. point $4^{\circ} 54' S.$, lon. $39^{\circ} 58' E.$ Length 35 m. It produces excellent timber, and plentiful supplies for shipping.—II. a country, river, & town, Congo, W. Africa; lat. of town $5^{\circ} S.$, lon. $14^{\circ} 20' E.$

PEMBRETON, a chapelry of Engl. co. Lancaster, with a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, pa. and 2 m. W. Wigan. P. 2,252.

PEMBINA, a vill. of N. America, on Red River, opposite the influx of the Pembina, 60 m. S. Assiniboine, and on the frontier line between the territories of Great Britain and the United States.—II. a river, much further W., joins the Athabasca, 40 m. N.E. Fort Assiniboine.

PEMBURGH, a market town and pa. of England, co. Hereford, on the Arrow, 4 m. N.N.W. Weobley. Area of pa. 8,320 ac. Pop. 1,319.

PAMARON, a pari and mamic. bor., and seaport town of South Wales, co. Pembroke, on a creek of Milford-Haven, 210 m. W. London. Area of bor. 1,079 ac. Pop. 1,1007. The town was formerly enclosed by walls, a part of which still remain; but it has now a village-like appearance. *Pembroke* is accessible by vessels of 200 tons; but the shipping trade is mostly carried on at Pater, 1 m. N.W., and the place of its dockyard. The bor. unites with Tenby, Milford, and Weston, in sending 1 member to House of Commons. It is a polling place for the county.

PEMBROKESHIRE, a maritime co., and the most W. of South Wales, having W. and N. the Irish Sea, N.E. and E. the co. Cardigan and Carmarthen, and S. the Bristol Channel. Area estimated at 610 sq. m., or 890,400 ac., of which about 140,000 are arable, and 180,000 pasture. Pop. 94,140. Surface in the N.E. mountainous, elsewhere undulating. Coast line bold and deeply indented. Chief bays, Newport, St. Bride's, and Milford-Haven. Principal rivers, the Teify, and E. and W. Cleddy. Climate mild, but rainy. Soil generally fertile, even on the higher hills. Principal crops, wheat, barley, and oats. Butter, cheese, and a fine breed of black cattle, are extensively exported. Anthracite coal, lime, slate, and marl, are plentiful. Lead ore is also found. Manu. unimportant. The fisheries are valuable. Pembroke comprises 7 hundreds, and 148 par., in the diocese of St. David's and S.W. circuit. Chief towns, Haverford-West, St. David's, Pembroke, and Tenby. The co., exclusive of bors., sends 1 member to House of Commons.

PEMBROKE, a co. of Tasmania (Van Diemen Land), comprising its S.E. part, E. of Storm Bay, and Kangaroo river. Chief towns, Buckland, Tenby, and Sorell.

PEMBROKE, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, near Lake Erie. Pop. 2,279.—II. Massachusetts, 26 m. S.E. Boston. Pop. 1,388.—III. New Hampshire, 6 m. S.E. Concord, on the Merrimac. Pop. 1,732.—IV. Maine, near Passamaquoddy Bay. Pop. 1,712.—*Cape Pembroke* is on the S. coast of Southampton Island, Hudson Bay.

PENBURY, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. S.E. Tunbridge. Area 3,590 ac. Pop. 1,114.

PENAVIEL, a town of Spain, prov. and 29 m. E.S.E. Valladolid, near the conf. of the Douro and Duranton. Pop. 3,161. It has manu. of coarse worsted stuffs and leather.

PENAFIEL, a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, 26 m. S.E. Braga. Pop. 2,300.

PENAFLO, a market town of Spain, prov. and 49 m. E.N.E. Sevilla, on the Guadalquivir. It has some Roman antiquities.—*Penalba* is a market town, prov. and 49 m. S.E. Zaragoza.

PENAGUILA-Y-ARBA, a market town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. N. Alicante. Pop. 1,280.

PENALBA, a vill. of Spain, prov. Huesca, 18 m. N.W. Mequenez, near which the troops of Philip V. were defeated, 15th August 1710.

PENALT, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 14 m. S.W. Tenby. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 394.

PENALT, a pa. of England, co. and 1½ m. S.S.E. Monmouth. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 467.

PENAMAGOR, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, comarca and 28 m. N.E. Castello-Branco. It is walled, and defended by a castle. Pop. 2,506.

PENANG, **PINANG** or **PAUON OF WALES** ISL., an island belonging to Great Britain, in the Strait of Malacca, further India, 3 m. from prov. Wellesley, on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula. Length 15 m., breadth 9 m. Area 268,489 sq. ac. Lat. of flag-staff 5° 24' N., lon. 100° 21' E.

Pop. (1850) 39,593, mostly Malays, Chinese, and Chulias. Pop. of Penang, Wellesley prov., and adjacent islands, 131,486. Surface densely wooded, and highly picturesque; mountains in the N. Greatest elevation 2,923 feet; elsewhere level or undulating. Climate very healthy. Temperature from 76° to 90°, Fahr. It is well adapted to raising spices, which are exported to the annual average value of 15,600l. Cocoa nuts, areca, gambier, rice, indigo, cotton, tobacco, coffee, sugar, betel, and ginger, are other principal products, and tin ore is found at the base of the mountains. Trade principally one of transit between Great Britain and British India, and the countries of the Asiatic Archipelago. Total exports (1845) 5,333,939 rupees. Public revenues (1833) 18,2362. The cap., George Town, is at its N.E. extremity, with a good and spacious harbour. The governor of the island is subject to the gov. of India.

PENANTIPODI ISLAND, Pacific. [ANTIPODES.] **PENARANDA-DE-BRACAMONTE**, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. S.E. Salamanca. Pop. 4,140. It has manu. of coarse woollen fabrics, hats, tape, cord, morocco leather, and shoes.—II. (*de Duero*), a market town, prov. and 40 m. S.S.E. Burgos. Pop. 694.—*Penarroja* is a market town, prov. Zaragoza, 22 m. S.E. Alcaniz. Pop. 1,650.

PENARTH, two pas. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan.—I. 3 m. S.W. Cardiff. Pop. 105.—II. 7½ m. W.S.W. Swansea, with a headland on the Bristol Channel. Pop. 348. Its old church and town are now partly buried in sand.

PENAS (GULF OF), S. America, on the W. coast of Patagonia, between the peninsula of Tres Montes and Wellington Island. Lat. 47° 30' S., lon. 75° W. Length and breadth about 70 m. each. In it are the Guaiacoco Islands.

PENAS-DE-SAN PEDRO, a town of Spain, prov. and 12 m. S.S.W. Albacete. Pop. 9,876. It has a castle, and is the residence of a military governor.

PENROSE, a pa. of South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4 m. S.E. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop. 1,271.

PENRYET, a pa. of South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4 m. S.S.E. Kidwelly. Pop. 3,310.

PENRYN, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 7½ m. E.N.E. Cardigan. Pop. 1,650.

PENRYN, a hamlet of South Wales, co. Brecon, pa. Llangammarch, 8 m. N.E. Buall. Pop. 542.

PENCATTAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 6 m. W.S.W. Haddington, on the Tyne, here crossed by a bridge. Area 3,800 ac. Scots. Pop. 1,175, of whom 91 are in the vill. *P.-Wester*, and 48 in *P.-Easter*, which are separated by the river.

PENCARREB, a pa. of South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4 m. W.S.W. Lampeter. Pop. 1,133.

PENCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m. W.S.W. Bromyard. Area 3,490 ac. Pop. 397.

PENCORD, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5½ m. W.N.W. Ross. Area 950 ac. Pop. 239.

PENDRYN, a pa. of South Wales, co. Brecon, 6½ m. W.N.W. Merthyr-Tydvil. Pop. 1,777.

PENDREBURY, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Eccles, 4½ m. N.N.W. Manchester. Pop. 2,750.

PENDLE, a hill of England, co. Lancaster, 2 m. from Clitheroe. Height above the sea 1,800 feet.

PENDLETON, a vill. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Eccles, with a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, 24 m. W.N.W. Manchester. Pop. 14,324, employed in manu. of cotton and silk, and in collieries.—II. a tashp., co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 24 m. S.S.E. Clitheroe. Pop. 1,308.

PENDLETON, two cos. of the U. S., North Amer., in centre of Virginia. Area 630 sq. m. P. 5,795.—II. in N. of Kentucky. Area 266 sq. m. P. 6,774.

PENDRICK, a pa. of England, co. Worcester

6 m. S.W. Upson-on-Sovere. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 302.

Penstons, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. S.E.W. Yeovil. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 78.

Penstons, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. S.E.E. Cowbridge. Pop. 363.

Penstons, a pa. of South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4 m. W.S.W. Laugharne. Pop. 181.

Penso, a flourishing city of Brazil, prov. and 66 m. S.W. Alagoas, on the San Francisco. Pop. of dist. 14,000, mostly Indians.

Penso, a pa. of North Wales, co. Montgomery, 14 m. E.N.E. Machynlleth. Pop. 928.

Penella, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, on the Douro, 15 m. S.E. Coimbra. Pop. 3,460.

Penfield, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York 6 m. E.N.E. Rochester. Pop. 3,185.

Penris, a hamlet of England, co. Surrey, pa. Battersea, 7 m. S. St Paul's Cathedral, London, and on Croydon Railway. Pop. 1,169.

Penrow, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 5½ m. E. Caerleon. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 279.

Penrux, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3½ m. W.N.W. Battle. Area 500 ac. Pop. 120.

Penso, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 13 m. W. Obidos, on the Atlantic and the S. side of the peninsula of Peniche. Pop. 2,600. It has a small port and an active fishery.

Penso, a pa. of Scotland, on the North Esk, co. and 10 m. S. Edinburgh, with which it is connected by railway. Area of pa. about 20,000 ac. Scots. Pop. 3,003; do. of bor. 907. It has a church of Grecian architecture, a subscription library, a gunpowder factory, and extensive paper mills, on the North Esk. The parish contains the villages Nine-mile-burn, Kirkhill, and Howgate.

Penso, a town of Saxony, circ. and 33 m. S. S.E. Leipzig, on the Mulde. Pop. 4,120.

Peninsula, an abbreviation for the Iberian or Pyrenean Peninsula. [SPAIN.]

Peniscola, a fortified town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. N.E. Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 1,391. It is perched on a rock rising 240 feet above the Mediterranean, and connected with the mainland only by a narrow strip of sand.

Penjinsk, a small town of E. Siberia, prov. Okhotsk, on the Penjina, near its mouth in the Gulf of Pongtisk, an inlet of the sea of Okhotsk.

Penka or **Penkum**, a walled town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 17 m. W. Stettin. P. 1,730.

Penketh, a tashp. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Prescot, 3½ m. W. Warrington. Pop. 679.

Penknull, a township of England, co. Stafford, pa. Stoke-on-Trent, 1½ m. S.E.E. Newcastle-under-Lyme. Pop. 9,267.

Penkridge, a town and pa. of England, co. and 6 m. S. Stafford, on the Penk, an affluent of the Trent, and near the Grand Junction Railway. Area of pa. 18,020 ac. Pop. 3,316. The town is supposed to have been the Roman *Pennoctricum*.

Penleek, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 10 m. W.S.W. Pwllheli. Pop. 279.

Penlline, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 2 m. W.N.W. Cowbridge. Pop. 338.

Penmachno, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 7 m. S. Llanrwst. Pop. 1,251. It has slate quarries.

Penmaen, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4½ m. S.W. Castell-n-y-hwr. Pop. 114.

Penmaen-mawr, a mountain of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, in the vicinity of Abercromby. Elevation 1,406 feet above the sea.

Penmaron, a town and maritime vill. of W. France, dep. Finistère, on a headland in the Atlantic, 16 m. S.W. Quimper. Pop. 1,727.

Penmaen, a hamlet of England, co. Monmouth, pa. Mynddy's-Lwyn, 19 m. N.W. Newport. Pop. 2,376.

Penmaen, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4½ m. S.E. Cowbridge. Pop. 485.

Penmaen, a pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesey, 3½ m. N.N.E. Beaumaris. Pop. 226.

Penmona, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 2 m. W. Tremadoc. Pop. 1,169.

Penmyrddon, a pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesey, 6 m. W. Beaumaris. Pop. 566.

Penr, two pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 3 m. N.W. Beaconsfield. Area 4,260 ac. Pop. 1,254.—II. co. Stafford, 2 m. S.E.W. Wolverhampton. Area 3,890 ac. Pop. 1,160.

Penr (North), a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, contiguous to Philadelphia. Pop. 2,687.—II. (Yan), a vill. of New York, on Crooked Lake. Pop. 2,600. It has a gaol, court-house, and academy.

Penra-di-rilli, a small city of Italy, Pontifical States, dist. and 20 m. W.N.W. Urbino, near it. b. of the Marecchia. Pop. 1,876.

Penral, a pa. of North Wales, co. Merioneth, 3 m. W.S.W. Machynlleth. Pop. 606.

Penrart, a pa. of North Wales, co. Montgomery, 9 m. S.E. Bala. Pop. 749.

Penra, two rivers of India.—I. (Northern), presid. Madras, rises in Mysore, and after an E. course through the dists. Bellary, Cuddapah, and Nellore, enters the Bay of Bengal, 104 m. N. Madras. Length 355 m.—II. (Southern), a river of Mysore, which has its source N. of the Nundydroog Hills. It flows generally S.W., and enters the Bay of Bengal in lat. 11° 45' N., lon. 78° 51' E. Total length 245 m. Gold is found in its sands in its course through the Carnatic.

Penra, two pas. of England, co. Somerset.—I. (East), 4 m. S.S.W. Shepton-Mallet. Area 2,950 ac. Pop. 675.—II. (West), 3½ m. W.S.W. Glastonbury. Area 3,270 ac. Pop. 874.

Penrautier, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Aude, 3 m. N.W. Carcassonne. Pop. 1,214.

Penre, two comm. and towns of France.—I. dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., 6 m. E.S.E. Villeneuve-sur-Lot. Pop. 4,464 (of whom only 600 are in the town).—II. dep. Tarn, on l. b. of the Aveyron, 16 m. N.W. Galliac. Pop. 2,167.

Penreant, a mtn. of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Horton, 7 m. N. Settle. Elev. 2,270 feet.

Penningham, a pa. of Scotland, co. Wigton, comprising the town of Newton-Stewart. Area about 52 sq. miles. Pop. 4,153.

Pennington, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 2 m. W.S.W. Ulverston. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 483.—II. a township, same co., pa. Leigh, 12 m. W. Manchester. Pop. 4,873, chiefly employed in cotton manufactures.

Penryston, a market town and pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Don, with a station on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, 6½ m. W.S.W. Barnsley. Area 21,580 ac. Pop. 6,802. It has woollen and cotton manufactures.

Penr's Neck, two contiguous townships of the U. S., North America, New Jersey.—I. (Lower), co. and 6 m. N.W. Salem, on Delaware river. P. 1,429.—II. (Upper), 11 m. N. Salem. P. 2,442.

Penryvania, one of the largest and most important of the U. S., North America, between lat. 39° 44' and 45° N., lon. 74° 40' and 80° 35' W., enclosed by the states New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and Ohio, but at its N.W. extremity, bordering on Lake Erie. Area 46,000 sq. m. Pop. 3,811,681, of whom 38,848 were natives of England; 151,728 do. of Ireland; 18,319 do. of Wales and Scotland; 75,823 do. of Ger-

many; and 4,088 do. of France. Number of deaths rather more than 19 to every 1,000 of the population. During the year 1853, 11,561 paupers were relieved, of whom 4,808 were foreigners, at a cost of 20 dollars for each pauper. Its central part is traversed from S.W. to N.E. by the Alleghany mountains, and watered by the river Schuquehannah and its affluents. The Delaware forms its E. boundary. Other rivers are the Schuylkill, Lehigh, and Alleghany. It is productive and well cultivated, and its live stock is very extensive. Most of the finer fruits of temperate climates are raised, and this state is well adapted for the culture of the grape and mulberry. So much iron and coal are raised, that this has become the head quarters of manufacturing and railway enterprise in the Union. Coal raised (1851) 4,368,476 tons. Salt, building-stone, and timber, are important products. At Pittsburgh, ironmongery of all descriptions, with steam engines and machinery, are manufactured in large quantities. Cotton and woollen stuffs, and yarn, soap, paper, gunpowder, carriages, and most other kinds of goods are made; and this state ranks among the first in manufacturing industry. Foreign trade is carried on chiefly through Philadelphia, but in part through New York and Baltimore. Total value of exports direct (1850) 4,501,606 dollars, do. of imports 12,066,154 dollars. The whole of its S.E. part is intersected by a network of canals and railways. In 1853, 1,069 miles of canals, and 1,244 miles of railway were completed in the state. Total public revenue (1850) 5,364,338 dollars. Public debt 40,263,633 dollars. There are 9 colleges and 7,845 schools. The state is divided into 63 coes, and sends 26 representatives to Congress. Chief cities, Harrisburg, the cap., Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Lancaster, Reading, and Carlisle. The state was granted to William Penn by James II. of England, in 1681. Present constitution adopted in 1838. Government vested in a governor and senators, elected triennially, and representatives, elected annually.

PENOBSCOT, the principal river of the state Maine, U. S., North America, is formed by the union of many streams in W. part of the state, whence it flows S., and after a course of 100 m., enters Penobscot Bay, 40 m. below Bangor, to which town it is navigable for large vessels. Principal affluents the Mattawamkeag and Piscataquis.—**Penobscot Bay** is 30 m. in length and breadth at its entrance, and contains many islands.—II. a co. in E. part of the state, pop. 69,089; and a township, co. Hancock, on its E. side, 8 m. N.E. Castine. Pop. 1,658.

PENOMENGA, a town of Siam, Asia, prov. and 130 m. S. Cambaja, on the Me-kong, said to have a considerable traffic.

PENON DE VALLS, a fortified town belonging to Spain, on an elevated rock, on the African side of the Strait of Gibraltar, 80 m. S.E. Ceuta. It was founded by Pedro of Navarre, in 1508, taken by the Moors in 1522, but retaken by the Spaniards in 1604. It has a bomb-proof magazine, ample storehouses, and a state prison.

PENRONT, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 15 m. N.W. W. Dumfries. Area 16,418 ac. Scots. Pop. 1,411, of whom 492 are in the village.

PENRANCE, two pas. of North Wales.—I. co. Carnarvon, 3 m. W.S.W. Pwllhel. Pop. 112.—II. (Llwyd), co. Anglesey, 4 m. E.N.E. Llancorch-y-Medd. Pop. 857.

PENRYNPA, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 6½ m. S.E.E. Cardigan. Pop. 421.

PENRYN ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean,

lat. 9° 2' S., lon. 187° 34' W. They are densely wooded and populous.

PENRYN (POW), a township of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, pa. Llanidogel, at the mouth of the Ogwen, in Menai Strait. It has a good quay for vessels of 300 tons, and large exports of slate from a quarry employing about 2,000 men.

PENRYN, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 11½ m. W.S.W. Swansea. Pop. 398.

PENRYN, a market town and pa. of England, co. Cumberland, with a station on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, 15 m. S.S.E. Carlisle. Area of pa., which includes a part of Ingelwood Forest, 6,640 ac. Pop. 7,387, partly employed in linen weaving, and manufactures of checks, fancy goods, &c. The town has a church, in the cemetery of which is a monument of high antiquity, known as "the giant's grave;" a grammar school, a co. court-house, and house of correction, union workhouse, an assembly room, museum, and subscription library.

PENRYN, a town of New South Wales, co. Cumberland, 36 m. N.W. Sydney.

PENROSE, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. W.S.W. Monmouth. Area 8,540 ac. Pop. 353.

PENRYN, a parl. and munic. bor. and market town of England, co. Cornwall, pa. St. Gluvias, at the head of Falmouth harbour, and almost adjoining Falmouth, on the N.W. Pop. of town 3,950. It has a church, town-hall, grol, market-house, custom-house, and considerable exports of granite. The bor. joins with Falmouth in sending 2 members to House of Commons.

PENSACOLA, a city and seaport town of the U. S., North America, Florida, on the W. side of Pensacola Bay, about 8 m. from the Gulf of Mexico, 66 m. E.S.E. Mobile. Pop. 2,104. About 8 m. below the town is a U. S. navy yard, covering nearly 80 ac. and enclosed by a high brick wall.—**Pensacola Bay** is an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, lat. 30° 30' N., lon. 87° 17' W., is 25 m. in length, and 15 m. in breadth, divided into 3 basins, Escambia, Yellow-water, and Blackwater Bays, receiving the rivers of same names, and its E. part admits frigates of the largest class.

PENRAX, a chapelry of England, co. Worcester, pa. Lindridge, 6 m. S.W. Bewdley. Pop. 537.

PENRILLWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. E.N.E. Wincanton. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 451.

PENRFORD (ST THOMAS), a pa. and mkt. town of England, co. Somerset, 24 m. N.N.E. Somerset. Area 740 ac. Pop. 316.

PENRHAW, a chapelry of England, co. Durham, pa. Houghton-le-Spring, 5 m. W.S.W. Sunderland. Pop. 3,449. It has stone quarries.

PENRHURST, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Medway, with a station on the S.E. Railway, 4½ m. W.S.W. Tunbridge. Ac. 4,800. Pop. 1,628.

PENRHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Northall, 2 m. E.S.E. Fakenham. Area 670 ac. Pop. 11.

PENSTON, a vill. and barony of Scotland, co. and 5 m. W.S.W. Haddington. Pop. 233, mostly colliers. It has a school.

PENSTROWED, a pa. of North Wales, co. Montgomery, 3 m. W. Newton. Pop. 110.

PENYGOET ISLANDS, two islands of the Pacific Ocean.—I. Cumberland islands, off E. Australia, lat. 20° 28' 10' S., lon. 145° 59' 30' E.—II. New Hebrides, lat. 15° 59' S., lon. 168° 19' E.—**Penygoet river**, Lower Canada, is an affluent of the St. Lawrence.

PENYLLGOS (MOUNT), Greece, Attica, 10 m. N.E. Athens, rises to 3,500 feet above the sea. It contains quarries of white marble, greatly renowned in antiquity, and which are still worked.

PENNESMA, a group of islets in the Gulf of Ugenta, Greece, 10 m. N.W. Agrina.

PENNEYRY, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 3½ m. N.N.W. Chepstow. Area 310 ac. Pop. 34.

PENNYMA, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ulteriore, II, dist. and 5 m. N.W. Sulmona. P. 1,900.

PENTLAND-FIRTH, a sound dividing continental Scotland from the Orkney isles, and connecting the Atlantic Ocean and North Sea. Length E. to W. 17 m., breadth from 6 to 8 m. Its navigation is the most dangerous of the Scottish seas; a current flows from W. to E. with a velocity of 3 to 5 m. an hour, which at the change of tides is met by opposing currents, causing dangerous eddies and whirlpools.—The *Pentland Sherries*, comprise two islets and some contiguous rocks: the larger, about 4½ m. N. Duncansby Head, has a lighthouse, with a higher and a lower light, the former 170 feet above the sea, in lat. 58° 41' N., lon. 2° 55' W.; the latter 140 feet in height, and 100 feet N.N.E. the former. Upwards of 4,000 loaded vessels, aggregate tonnage 664,000 tons, annually pass through the Firth, exclusive of ships of war, and vessels in ballast.

PENTLAND-HILLS, a range in Scotland, extending for about 14 m. N.E. from the E. borders of Lanarkshire, through the N.W. corner of Peebleshire and the centre of Mid-Lothian, to within 4 m. S.W. Edinburgh. Highest summit, East-Carnethy hill, in the centre of the range, 1,878 feet above the sea. They are composed chiefly of porphyry and greenstone; the sides and valleys are under cultivation, and the remainder in pasture. From springs in these hills, water of superior quality is brought into Edinburgh, a distance of about 7 miles.

PENTLOW, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. E. Clare. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 380.

PENTNEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. W.N.W. Swaffham. Area 2,330 ac. Pop. 624.

PENTON-MEWSEY, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2½ m. W.N.W. Andover. Ac. 920. Pop. 210.

PENTREATH, a pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesey, 5½ m. W.N.W. Beaumaris. Pop. 663.

PENTRICE, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 2½ m. S.S.W. Alfreton. Area 4,900 ac. Pop. 3,537.

PENTRIDOR, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3½ m. N.N.W. Cranborne. Area 890 ac. Pop. 266.

PENTROBIN, a township of North Wales, co. Flint, pa. and 5 m. W.S.W. Hawarden. Pop. 987.

PENTTROC, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, with a station on the Taff Vale Railway, 6 m. W.N.W. Cardiff. Pop. 1,599.

PENVENAR, a comm. and maritime vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, near the English Channel, 3 m. N.W. Tréguier. Pop. 2,913.

PENWORTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 2 m. W.S.W. Preston. Area 9,530 ac. P. 5,722.

PEN-Y-CLAWDD, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 2½ m. E.N.E. Ragland. Ac. 660. P. 42.

PENYA or **PENIA**, a gov. of Russia, between lat. 55° and 56° N., lon. 42° 30' and 46° 30' E., enclosed by the gvs. Nijni-Novgorod, Simbirsk, Saratov, and Tambov. Area 16,662 sq. m. Pop. 1,067,200. Surface mostly level; principal rivers, the Moksha, Sura, and their affluents. Soil fertile, and corn is extensively exported. Cattle, sheep, swine, and horses are reared. Forests very extensive. Mineral products comprise iron, chalk, sandstone, sulphur, and vitriol. Manufactures embrace coarse linens and woollen stuffs; and there are besides, soap, glass, beet-root sugar, and leather factories, and iron foundries. The gov. is subdivided into 10 dists. Principal towns, Penza, Nijni-Lomov, and Saransk.—*Penza*, the cap., is situated 130 m. N.N.W. Saratov, on the

Sura, at its confl. with the Penza. Pop. (1856) 24,360. It has a large cathedral, and 12 other churches, a gymnasium, extensive government offices, and manufactures of leather and soap.

PENANCE, a munic. bor., seaport, and the most westerly town in England, co. Cornwall, pa. Madron, on Mount's Bay, 9 m. E.N.E. Land's End, and 65 m. W.S.W. Looe. Lat. of lighthouse on pier, 50° 7' N., lon. 6° 28' W. Pop. 9,214. It is situated in a district noted for fertility, and mild, though moist climate. Mean annual temperature 51° 7, summer 60° 9, winter 44° 2, Fahr. Annual rain fall 33 inches. It has a church, grammar school, national school, and school of industry, a guildhall and market-house, union workhouse, public library, the hall and valuable museum of the Cornwall geological society, baths, and boarding houses for the accommodation of the numerous invalids and residents attracted thither by the climate. Principal exports, tin and copper ore, the produce of the neighbouring mines, agricultural produce, and pilehards. Imports timber, iron, and hemp. The harbour, with a pier about 800 feet in length, having at its end a lighthouse, is accessible by vessels of moderate burden, and extensive improvements are projected. It is a polling place for W. Cornwall. Sir H. Davy was born in the parish in 1778.

PENING, a handsome vill. of Lower Austria, 8 m. W. Vienna, on the Wien. It has numerous villas, and manufs. of silk fabrics. Pop. 4,135.

PENZLIN, a frontier town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, principality and 43 m. E.S.E. Gustrów, on a small lake. Pop. 2,400.

PERPLETON, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 3 m. N.N.W. Pershore. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 266.

PERONA, a city of the U. S., North America, cap. co., 70 m. N. Springfield. Pop. 8,000.

PEPPER (SUPERIOR), a chapelry of England, co. Chester, 3½ m. S.S.E. Nether-Knutsford. Pop. 543.—*Little and Nether Pepper* are contiguous chapels and townships.

PEPPER-HARROW, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 2½ m. W. Godalming. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 120.

PERQUENT, a river of S. America, New Granada, on the isthmus of Panama, tribut. to the Chagres riv. On its banks some gold mines are wrought.

PERA, a suburb of Constantinople, on the N. side of the "Golden Horn," across which it is connected with the Fanar (city proper), by a bridge of boats. It stands on the summit of the hill above Galata and Tophané, chiefly inhabited by Franks, and comprises the residences of the foreign ambassadors, with a Greek and 4 Roman Catholic churches, a Mohammedan college, and a monastery of dervishes.

PERAK, a state of the Malay peninsula, extending along its W. coast, between lat. 3° 40' and 5° N., having N. Quedah, S. Salangore, and W. the Strait of Malacca. Estimated pop. 35,000. Principal products, tin, rice, and rattans. Its cap., Perak, is a small town on river of same name.

PERALEDA DE LA MATA, a town of Spain, near the Tagus, prov. and 58 m. E.N.E. Cáceres. Pop. 2,800, employed in weaving coarse woollen cloths.

PERALTA, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, on the Arga, 31 m. S. Pamplona. Pop. 2,348.

PERARZO, a maritime town of Dalmatia, circ. and 6 m. N.N.W. Cattaro, on the Gulf of Feraato, at the foot of a castle-crowned mnt. Pop. 2,400.

PERAY (St), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ardèche, 9 m. S. Tournon. P. 2,584.

PERCOT, an ancient division of France, in the old prov. Maine, now divided among the depts. Orne, Eure-et-Loire, and Eure.

PEROT, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep.

Manche, cap. cant., 15 m. S.S.W. St Ló. Pop. 3,256.

PERCY ISLANDS, a group off the E. coast of Australia, Northumberland Is., lat. 21° 31' S., lon. 150° 18' E. The largest is 12 m. in circumference, and rises to upwards of 1,000 feet in elevation.

PEREJANOK, a new seaport town of S. Russia, on the sea of Azov, between Taganrog and Mariupol. Pop. 2,500, partly Greek and Italian merchants. It has a harbour, and being near the German colonies on the Moloschna, has a rapidly increasing trade in wheat and merino wool.

PERDU (MONT). [PIRENÉES.]

PEREJASLAV, a town of Russia, gov. and 140 m. W.N.W. Poltava, cap. dist., at the confl. of the Trubesh and Alta, near the Dnieper. Pop. 7,000. It has a trade in cattle, horses, corn, and raisins.

PEREKOP (meaning *rampart*), a town of Russia, gov. Taurida, on the isthmus of same name, 85 m. N.N.W. Simferopol. It is only a hamlet, which in ordinary times is garrisoned by a few invadable troops. A rampart of little strength crosses the isthmus at its narrowest point, 5 m. across. On the N. of this rampart is a ditch, 60 feet broad, but it has long been dry, and it appears difficult to supply it with water. The situation of the town is very unhealthy, and the inhabitants suffer severely from intermittent fever. During summer the isthmus and the neighbouring steppes are covered with waggons sent for the conveyance of salt, which abounds in the vicinity.—The *Gulf of Perekop*, on the N.W. side of the Crimea, is separated by the isthmus from the Sea of Sivas, or the Putrid Sea, on the East.

PEREMYBOL, a town of Russia, gov. and 19 m. S. Kaluga, cap. dist., on the Oka. Pop. 2,300. It has manufs. of sail-cloth, and trade in timber.

PERESLAV-ZALIESKI, a town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. W.N.W. Vladimir, cap. dist., on Lake Plestchevo. Pop. 3,625. It has manufactures of linens. It was formerly fortified.

PERGAMINO, a town or vill. of S. Amer., Plata Confed., dep. and 155 m. N.W. Buenos-Ayres.

PERGAMUS, Asia Minor. [PERGAMA—TRQY.]

PERGE, a ruined city of Asia Minor, 50 m. E.S.E. Smyrna, between two hills, and having remains of a theatre, stadium, and large palace. About 10 m. distant are the remains, as supposed, of *Icanda*, consisting of Cyclopean walls, and a stadium.

PERGINE or **PERGEN**, a vill. of Austria, Tyrol, circ. and 7 m. E. Trient. Pop. 3,068. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollen cloth; in its vicinity an extensive iron mine is wrought.

PERGOLO, a town, Central Italy, Pontif. States, deleg. and 16 m. S.E. Urbino, on the Cesano. Pop. 3,000, mostly engaged in tanning & weaving.

PERIAPATAM, a decayed town of India, Deccan, dom. Mysore, 43 m. W. Seringapatam. Much sandal wood is produced in its vicinity.

PERIERES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Manche, 9 m. N. Coutances. Pop. 2,901.

PERIGORD, an old div. of France, Guienne, of which the city Perigueux was the cap. It now forms the dep. Dordogne, and part of Gironde.

PERIGUEUX, *Pessma*, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Dordogne, on r. b. of the Isle, 41 m. S.E. Angoulême. Pop. 13,647. It is composed of the old town and le Puy St Front, which till 1240 was a separate town. Chief edifices, a cathedral, church of St Front, and town-hall. It has a comm. college, a primary normal school, and a library of 14,000 vols. Manufs. of cutlery and nails, woollen spinning and tanning. Trade in wood, iron, paper, and liquors. It was cap.

of the old dist. *Perigord*, and has Roman remains. *Perigueux* was several times taken and retaken by the English and French in the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.

PERIJA, a small town of South America, Venezuela, dep. Zulia, prov. and 82 m. S.W. Maracaybo, on the Perija River, 25 m. from its mouth, in the Lake of Maracaybo.

PERIM, an island off the Arabian coast, in the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. Lat. of S. point 12° 38' N., lon. 43° 23' 00" E. Length 5 m. It is a bare, bleak rock, on which turtles are caught.

PERIM, an island in the Gulf of Cambay, Hindostan, 10 m. S.S.E. Gogeh. A lighthouse has been erected on this island. Immense quantities of organic fossil remains have been found here.

PERLAK (Slav. *Perlak*), a vill. of S.W. Hungary, co. Szalad, on the Drave, 13 m. E.N.E. Warasdin. Pop. 2,370.

PERLAS (ISLAS DE). [PAREZ ISLANDS.]

PERLEBERG, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 69 m. N.W. Potsdam, on the Steinitz. Pop. 6,414. It has manufs. of woollen cloth and chicory, breweries and distilleries.

PERM, a gov. of Russian dom., mostly in Europe, but partly in Asia, being separated by the Ural mountains into two unequal portions, between lat. 53° 40' and 62° N., lon. 68° 10' and 65° E., enclosed by the govts. Vologda, Viatka, Orenburg, and Tobolsk. Estim. area 129,051 sq. m. Pop. 1,687,700. Its European or W. portion is traversed by the Kama and several of its affs.; its E. division by affs. of the Tobol. More than 3-4ths of the surface are covered by dense forests; the climate is very severe; and beyond lat. 60° N. the soil is hardly capable of culture. Its mines are said to employ 100,000 persons, and produce large quantities of gold, platinum, and copper, with about 98,000 tons of iron, and 120,000 tons of salt, annually. *Perm* is divided into 12 dists. Chief towns, Perm, Kungur, and Krasno-Ufinsk, in Europe, and Ekaterineburg, Kamishlov, Alapayevsk, and Shadrinsk, in Asia. It was formerly the centre of an extensive and flourishing empire, ruined by the Mongols in the 13th century.—*Perm*, the cap., is situated on the Kama, 240 m. E.S.E. Viatka. Pop. 12,000. It is chiefly built of wood, but is the see of an archbishop, and has several churches and hospitals, with numerous iron forges. Its inhabitants trade chiefly in metallic produce, and in tea and other Chinese imports, by way of Kiachta.

PERMACOLL, a town and hill-fort of British India, presid. Madras, dist. S. Arcot, 20 m. N.N.W. Pondicherry.

PERMES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, arrond. and 4 m. S. Carpentras, cap. cant., on an aff. of the Rhone. Pop. 5,420.

PERNAGOA, a town of Brazil, prov. Piahy, 260 m. S.W. Oeiras, on the E. side of Lake Paranaíba or Fernagoa. Pop. 4,000.

PERNAMBUCO, a prov. of Brazil, consisting of a long and narrow strip of territory, stretching from the Atlantic inland, mostly between lat. 7° and 14° 35' S., lon. 34° 50' and 47° 20' W., separated by several continuous mountain chains from the provs. Goyas, Piahy, Ceara, and Paraíba on the W. and N., and by the Rio Francisco S. from Bahia and Sergipe. Its coast line, watered by the Capibaribe, Ipojece, and Unna rivers, has 6. the prov. Alagoas. Area probably 100,000 sq. m., and pop. 320,000. (?) It has many rich sugar and cotton plantations. Other products are timber, dye-woods, hides, drugs, gold, and gems. Principal cities and towns, Recife, its cap., Olinda, St Antonio, and Formosa.

PERU, a name under which is commonly designated the two parts of South and Central America. [See **PERU**.]

PERNAU (Russ. *Peresl*), a fortified seaport town of Russia, gov. Lwens, cap. dist., at the entrance of the Peresl into the Gulf of Riga, 86 m. N.N.E. Riga. Pop. 4,350. It is defended by a citadel, and comprises an old and a new town, and two suburbs; with Lutheran, Esthonian, and Russian churches. Large vessels require to load and unload in the roadstead. Value of imports in 1885, 82,028 silver rubles, consisting of salt, herring, wine, and coals. Exports valued at 966,015 silver rubles, comprising flax, lint, and grain.

PERONNE, a comm. & fortified town of France, dep. Somme, 21 m. S.W. Cambrai, on the Somme. Pop. 4,887. It has manuf. of mixed cloths.

PEROSA, a town of Sardina, Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 8 m. N.W. Pinerolo, cap. mand., on the Cinesca. Pop. of comm. 2,350.

PEROS BANJOS, a group of 37 islands, Chagos Archipelago, Indian O., lat. 8° 14' N., lon. 77° E.

PEROTE, a market town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 88 m. W.N.W. Vera Cruz, on the route to Mexico. Pop. 2,500. Near it is a lofty mountain of same name.

PERPESIAS, a comm. & fortified town of France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, on r. h. of the Tet, 84 m. S. Narbonne. Pop. 21,768. Chief edifices, the citadel, cathedral, and military prison. It has a tribunal of commerce, a comm. college, a primary normal school, school of design, a library, and a botanic garden. Manuf. comprise woollens, paper, hats, and it has an extensive commerce in the wiles of the country; wool, silk, iron, and corals. It was taken by Louis XI. in 1474, and by Louis XIII. in 1642. The French conquered the Spaniards near it in 1793.

PERQUIMANK, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of North Carolina. Area 172 sq. m. Pop. 7,331.

PERRELL (ARWOTHAL), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 34 m. N.N.W. Penryn. Area 4,030 ac. Pop. 1,634.—II. (*Uthine*), a pa., same co., 14 m. S.E. Marazion. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 1,220.

PERRELLABURTON, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, near its N. coast, 6 m. W. Truro. Area 10,690 ac. Pop. 3,114. Its church was buried by shifting sands many centuries ago, and only exhumed in 1835. The parish has large tin and copper mines.

PERRINGTON, a township, U. S., North America, New York, co. Monroe. Pop. 2,891.

PERREYCKE, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 3 m. S.E. Harrow-on-the-Hill. Ac. 660. P. 32.

PERROS-GUINEZ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, with a large port on the English Channel, 31 m. N.W. St. Brieg. P. 3,822.

PERROT, two pas. of England.—I. (*North*), co. Somerset, 24 m. E. Crewkerne. Area 2,500 ac. Pop. 309.—II. (*South*), co. Dorset, 34 m. N.N.W. Bournemouth. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 374.

PERRY, numerous townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, co. Wyoming, on Silver Lake. Pop. 2,522.—II. Pennsylvania, co. Union, P. 1,254.—III. co. Fayette. P. 1,372.—IV. Ohio, co. Brown. Pop. 2,464.—V. co. Columbiana, with the village Salem. Pop. 2,781.—VI. co. Wayne, Indiana. Pop. 710.—VII. co. Stark, Ohio. Pop. 4,667.—VIII. a vill., Illinois, 96 m. W. Springfield. Pop. 600.

PERRY, several pas. of the U. S., North America.—I. in W. of Alabama. Area 284 sq. m. Pop. 22,284, of whom 12,817 were slaves.—II. in S. of Illinois. Area 430 sq. m. Pop. 4,370.

III. in S. of Indiana. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 7,308.—IV. in S. of Pennsylvania. Area 640 sq. m. Pop. 20,008.—V. in S.E. of Missouri. Area 480 sq. m. Pop. 7,515, of whom 794 were slaves.

—VI. in S.E. of Ohio. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 30,775.—VII. in S.W. of Tennessee. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 5,523, of whom 314 were slaves.

—VIII. in the S.E. part of Mississippi. Area 1,040 sq. m. Pop. 2,438, of whom 740 were slaves.

PERREY-HAZA, a hamlet of England, co. Stafford, pa. Handsworth, with a station on the London and North-Western Railway, 34 m. N.W. Birmingham. Pop. 832.

PERREYBURG, a vill., U. S., North America, Ohio, at the head of the steam-boat navigation on the Maumee, 118 m. N.N.W. Columbus. Pop. 1,780.—II. a township of New York, co. Cattaraugus. Pop. 1,863.

PERREYBURG, a town, Burmesa dom. [BASSEIN.] **PERREYBURG**, a river of Prussian Pomerania, rises near the vill. Perreysburg, and after a N.W. course of 70 m., enters the Baltic at Colberg. It is navigable for the last 18 miles of its course.

PERREYBURG, *Isakhar* and *Tukhti Jemehid*, the anc. cap. of Persia, the traces of which exist in a fine plain, prov. Fars, on an aff. of the Bundumir river, from 25 to 80 m. N.E. Shiraz. Its ruins cover a wide surface; and on a terraced platform, 1,430 feet in length, and from 800 to 900 feet in width, are large gateways, numerous columns, and bas-reliefs, the whole supposed to be the remains of the palace of Darius, destroyed by Alexander the Great. The walls are covered with inscriptions in arrow-headed characters, and numerous tombs are cut in the adjacent mountains.

PERREYBURG, a town, Europ. Turkey. [PAUSKEND.] **PERREYBURG**, a market town of England, co. and 84 m. S.E. Worcester, on the navigable Avon. Area of its two pas. 12,910 ac. Pop. 4,886; of town 2,717, partly engaged in manuf. of hosiery. It is the polling place for E. division of co., and the head of a poor-law union.

PERSSIA IRAN, a country of W. Asia, comprising, in its widest acception, the region between the Caspian Sea and the Indian Ocean, from the Oxus and Indus to Kurdistan and the Persian Gulf. Its boundaries have undergone many changes, but it is now politically divided into Western Persia, or doms, of the Persian Shah, whose cap. is Tehrann, and Eastern Persia or Cabool. *Persia Propriè* between lat. 26° and 40° N., lon. 44° and 61° E., having W. Asiatic Turkey, N. the Russian gov. Transcaucasia, the Caspian Sea, and the desert of Khwarezm (Khiva), E. Afghanistan and Beloochistan, and S. the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. Area estimated at 450,000 square miles. Population not more than 8,000,000.

The following are the great divisions of the country:—

Modern Names.	Ancient Names.	Chief Towns.
Aserbaïjan	Media Atropatene	Tebars
Iran Ajam	Media Magna	Schiras
Archieu	Zarudis	Schiras
Luristan	Syr-Madr	Schiras
Chuzestan	Susa	Schiras
Fars	Parthia	Schiras
Lodiana	Seistan	Schiras
Kerman	Kermania	Schiras
Gilan	Co. of Gilan	Schiras
Mazandaran	Co. of Mazandaran	Schiras
Schirvan	Schirvan	Schiras
Yazd	Arak	Schiras

the central part (Iran-Ajam), and the greater

portion of Fars) is a table land. Average height from 2,500 to 3,500 feet above the sea, but traversed by mountain ranges rising to upwards of 7,000 or 8,000 feet, and bounded N. by the Elburz chain, prolonged from Azerbijan E. to the Paropamisian mountains in Afghanistan, and S. by another chain stretching from Koordistan E. to the mountains of W. Beloochistan. This table land contains in its W. part many irrigated and fertile tracts, but nearly all the E. part of Persia is a wide and irremediable salt desert, forming a portion of that feature and sterile zone which extends from the Atlantic throughout the Sahara of Africa, Arabia, Central Asia, and Mongolia, to the mountains on the N. frontier of the Chinese empire. S. of the table land, also, in the provs. bordering on the Persian Gulf, the country is mostly parched up and barren, and the heats of summer are almost insupportable. The absence of sufficient water is one of the great disadvantages suffered in Persia. Except the Aras, forming the N.W. frontier, the Sefid-rood and Gurgun, which enter the Caspian Sea, the Kerah, Karun, Jerahi, etc., affls. of the Tigris and Shat ul-Arab in Khuzistan, and the Bundemir in Fars, the rivers are quite insignificant, and by far the greater portion of the country is arid and unproductive. Azerbijan and the Caspian provs. must however be excluded from this general description. N. of the Elburz mountains the country is covered with dense forests of oak, elm, and beech, interspersed with fine pastures, and numerous orchards and vineyards. The climate of these provs. is similar to that of Europe, the grains common in which continent, with rice, are plentifully raised. Besides grain, the principal products of Persia are cotton, tobacco, silk, gall-nuts, madder, yellow berries, opium, gum-ammoniac, assafetida, and other drugs; wool, wine, rose water, saffron, dates and other fruits. Copper mines have been wrought in some of the N. provs., and lead mines in Fars and Kerman. Near Nishapoor are some famous mines of Turquoise, a gem peculiar to Persia. Rock salt is abundant in most parts of the country, and salt is also procured from the waters of Lakes Urmiah and Bakhtegan. Coal, iron, naphtha, and galls, are other chief mineral products. Domestic animals include most of the species common in Europe, with the camel, wild ass, and argali sheep. The breeds of horses are very superior, sheep are everywhere abundant, and with cattle they compose the principal wealth of the wandering tribes of Moguls, Turks, Uzbeks, and Kurds, who dwell in all the outlying provs. of the kingdom. Principal manufactures are of silk fabrics, of all kinds; in the chief cities, shawls of goat's hair, especially in Kerman, carpets, felts, cotton cloths, cutlery, and arms, glass, pottery, leather, and saddlery. Commerce extensive, notwithstanding the absence of any roads but mule-tracks. It is chiefly with the adjacent countries, with Russia, by way of the Caspian, and with British India and England by way of the Persian Gulf. Exports consist of the native products already enumerated, with copper wares, saffron, specie, skins and furs. Imports from India are indigo, chintzes, muslins, calicoes, gold and silver brocade, gun, chinaware, sugar, shawls, and metals; from Turkey, European goods and specie; from Russia, iron, broadcloth, calicoes, gold lace, and manufactured goods, tea, quicksilver, and furs; from England, woollen and cotton fabrics, shawls, jewellery, arms, cutlery, watches, and metallic wares. A large proportion of the British cottons imported at Trebizond on the Black Sea

is intended for the Persian markets. Principal parts of Persia are Bushkin and Gombroon, on the Persian Gulf, and Rosell, Beltrush, and Astarabad, on the Caspian Sea. Government despotic. The shah is assisted by a grand vizier, who exercises control over the military and foreign departments, and by a lord high treasurer, who superintends the revenue and some arrangements. Each prov., or important dist. of a prov., is governed by a *beglerbeg*, usually a prince of the blood, or a nobleman of high rank, who appoints *kahans* over the subordinate dists. Each town and village has its magistrate, who is generally chosen by the people. Annual revenue of the shah, chiefly derived from land and capitation taxes, custom duties, tribute from wandering races, etc., has been estimated at from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000. The pop. is very mixed. The Parsees, who appear to preserve more fully than the rest a purity of descent from the ancient Persians, are now nearly confined to the city of Yezd, and some towns in Kerman, where they still retain fire-worship. The pop. of the towns and settled dists. generally is a race descended from Persians, Turks, Tartars, Georgians, Armenians, Arabs, and all the other nations who have at different periods held sway in the country. They are Mohammedans of the Shieah sect, rejecting the authority of the three first caliphs, on which and other accounts, there is between them and the Turks, Arabs, Bokharae, and most other Mussulmans, a perpetual feud. A few years back, the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland had the Scriptures translated into the Persian language, and sent them with two agents into that country for circulation. The Persians are a handsome, active, and generally warlike people. The nomadic tribes consist of Arabs in the S.; Turkmans, Moghuls, Uzbeks, in the E. and N.E.; and Kurds in the W. They dwell in tents, subsisting on the produce of their herds, and on plunder; and they furnish most part of the armed force, which is very variable in amount, but has been estimated lately at 80,000 men. In 1856, Persia having sided on Herat, war was proclaimed by the British, who took possession of Karak, Bushire, and Mahammerah, but a peace was concluded in March 1857.

PERDIA, two townships, U. S., North America, the principal in Missouri, co. Boone. Pop. 2,222.

PERSIAN GULF, an arm of the Indian Ocean, between Arabia and Persia. Lat. 24° to 30° N., lon. 45° to 55° 30' E. Length 550 m., breadth varies to 220 m. At its N.W. extremity it receives the Shat-ul-Arab, formed by the union of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers, and the Karun. It communicates on the E. with the Arabian Sea by a strait 50 miles across. It contains numerous islands, the principal being Kishm, Ormaz, Bushsheh, and Karak, off its N. or Persian coast, and the East India Company's and Bahrain islands, on its Arabian side, around which last named an extensive pearl fishery is carried on. Shores almost every where arid and sterile. On them are the cities Basorah and Bushire, and the towns Congoo, Neckloo, Gombroon, Zaberah, El Khatif, and Grane.

PERSON, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of North Carolina. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 10,778.

PERTABPORE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 25 m. E. Midnapoor.

PRATERHALL, a pa. of England, co. and 11 m. N.N.E. Bedford. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 400.

PASTH, a city, royal, pavl, and music bar, town, seat of a presbytery and synod, and formerly

the metropolis of Scotland, cap. co., is a plain on rt. h. of the Tay, here crossed by a bridge 880 feet in length, 33 m. N.N.W. Edinburgh, lat. 56° 23' 50" N., lon. 5° 26' 20" W. Pop. of city, including 4 par. 3,332; do. of royal burgh 14,681; do. of par. bor. 33,835. It is partially enclosed by wooded hills. On the N. and S. sides are two spacious parks called *Jacks*. Principal public edifices, the church of St. John, supposed to have been originally erected in the 8th century, with a square tower 155 feet in height, and divided into three distinct places of worship, numerous other churches and chapels, the public reservoir, co. buildings, central model prison for Scotland formerly a depot for prisoners of war, co. infirmary, lunatic asylum, large barracks, the Marshall monument appropriated to the public, with a large library, the museum of the Perth literary and antiquarian society, town-hall, and king James VI. hospital. *Perth* has an educational seminary, an elegant structure, a grammar school, an academy, and several other endowed schools, 4 weekly newspapers, 2 local and 4 branch banks, and a custom-house. The Tay is navigable to the city for vessels of considerable burden, and extensive works have been undertaken for forming a new harbour and wet-dock. The general terminus of the Edinburgh and Perth, the Central, the Scottish Midland, and the Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen, Railways, an elegant building, is situated in the W. suburbs; and the Dundee Railway crosses the Tay by a wooden bridge. Principal manufactures are those of coloured cotton stuffs, gingham, shawls, etc., and here are flax-spinning mills, bleachfields, distilleries, breweries, corn-mills, and iron foundries, rope-walks, tanneries, and dye-works. The glove trade has declined. Ship building is extensive and increasing, and the salmon fisheries in the Tay are very valuable, about 225 tons of fish being sent to London annually. Other principal exports are manuf. goods, corn, and potatoes. Registered shipping (1851) 5,385 tons; and 125 vessels entered, aggregate burden 11,266 tons. Number cleared out 303 ships, burden 16,721 tons. It has 2 weekly markets, and 5 annual fairs. Races take place on the North Inch park. Corporation rev. (1849) 5,2732. The bor. sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1848) 1,041. About 2 m. N. of the city is *Scone*, long a royal residence. Perth was an important station under the Romans, at the meeting of three great highways, and it has some remains which have been attributed to Agricola, with various ruins of ecclesiastical buildings. It was also frequently resorted to by the Scottish kings, and was the scene of many historical events. Its vicinity is very fertile.

PERTHSHIRE, a large and important co. of Scotland, occupying its centre, having N. the co. Aberdeen and Inverness, W. Argyle, S. Dumfries, Stirling, Clackmannan, and Kinross, E. Fife, Forfar, and the Firth of Tay. Excluding a detached district on the Firth of Forth, it is of a compact circular form; length and breadth about 60 m. each. Area estimated at 2,638 sq. m. or 1,666,320 ac., of which upwards of 1,000,000 ac. are arable or pasture, but according to other authorities, the area above given is much below the truth. Pop. 138,660. Surface extremely diversified, comprising both a highland and a lowland region. The Grampians extend through it in a N.E. direction, and are composed of granite and primary slate. Principal mountains, Benlawers 3,945 feet, Ben-More, 3,944 feet in height, and many of the other principal summits in Scotland in the dists. Athol, Breadalbane, Strathern,

Strathmore, and Stormont. The S. and lower part of the co. is intersected by the Ochil and Sidlaw Hills, which are of greenstone. The principal lochs are Lochs Tay, Earn, Rannoch, and Erchie. Perthshire is wholly drained by the Tay, and its afflu. the Earn, etc., except its S. part, which is watered by the Teith, Allan, and Devon. The Carse of Gowrie, on the Tay, is a deep alluvial clay, and very productive; the soil in the mountain districts is mostly light, and chiefly adapted for pasturage, sheep and cattle breeding being extensively followed. Agriculture has greatly improved, and wheat, barley, oats, beans, potatoes, turnips, and fruits, are raised for exportation. Farms vary in size from 50 to 500 ac. A large part of the co. has within the last century been planted with woods. Some coal is raised in the S.E., limestone, sandstone, marble, and slate are generally abundant, and lead is found in some places. Manuf., except at Perth, are not very flourishing; the principal are of linen, cotton, and woollen stuffs, leather, and paper. Railways traverse the E. part of the county, and communicate with Edinburgh, Stirling, Perth, and Dundee, N. to Aberdeen. Perthshire is subdivided into 79 parishes. Principal towns, Perth, Crieff, and Dumblane. It sends 1 member to House of Commons. Registered electors (1848) 4,287.

PERTH, a dist. of West Australia, intersected by lat. 32° S., lon. 116° E., having W. the Indian Ocean, and on the other sides the dists. Twiss, York, and Murray. It is watered by the Swan River, which has, 10 miles from its mouth, the town of Perth, cap. of the colony.

PERTH, a township of Upper Canada, British North America, dist. and 40 m. W. Johnstown, on an affluent of the Rideau. [AMBOY.]

PERTHUIS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. H.-Marne, 16 m. N.W. Vassy. Pop. 725.—*Perthois* was an old dist. of France, cap. Vitry-le-François. It now forms parts of the depts. Marne and Haute-Marne.

PERTUIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, near the Durance, 38 m. E.S.E. Avignon. Pop. 4,766.

PERTUIS BAÏRON and **PERTUIS D'ANTIOCHE** are straits which separate the island Ré from the W. mainland of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, and from the island Oléron.

PERTWOOD (UPPER), a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2 m. N.W. Hindon. Area 600 ac. P. 29.

PERU (NORTH and SOUTH), a republic of South America, between lat. 3° 30' and 22° S., lon. 68° and 81° 20' W., having N. the Ecuador republic, E. and S. the territories of Brazil and Bolivia, and W. the Pacific Ocean. Area 680,000 sq. m. It is divided into the following 11 departments:—Amazonas, pop. 43,074. Ancasco, pop. 219,145. Arequipa, pop. 119,396. Ayacucho, pop. 132,921. Cuzco, pop. 349,718. Huancavelica, pop. 70,117. Junin, pop. 222,949. Libertad, pop. 266,553. Lima, pop. 260,801. Moquegua, pop. 61,432. Puno, pop. 2-5,681. Also two provs.—I. Callao, pop. 8,455.—II. Piura, pop. 76,892. Total pop. (1852) 2,106,492. The double Cordillera of the Andes traverses Peru from S.E. to N.W., separating it into three regions.—I. "La Costa" on the coast, between the base of the Andes and the Pacific, mostly an arid desert, extending 1,600 m. in length, and rarely more than 60 m. in breadth.—II. "La Sierra" or Andine division, embracing all the valleys on the Pacific side of the W. Andes, above the level of 7,000 feet, including the hills and valleys between the double Cordillera chains.—And III. "La Montana"

height. Principal rivers, the Marañon, Huallaga, and Ucayali with the Apurimac, all having a N. ward course, and tributaries to the Amazon, which waters most part of the N. frontier. About half of the Lake Titicaca is comprised in South Peru. The whole coast region is arid and destitute of timber; and only the Piura river in this division is at all navigable. Rain rarely falls in the coast valleys of Peru W. of the Andes, but fogs and dews are frequent. Climate on the coast sultry and unhealthy, but higher up mild and salubrious. On the E. slopes of the Peruvian Andes rain falls copiously. Soil in the valleys of the upland region highly fertile, and here the grains of Europe are successfully raised. Extensive pastures also exist in this region, where sheep introduced by Europeans have been acclimated, and multiply with amazing rapidity. The vast plains E. of the mountains have been but imperfectly explored; they appear to be in great part covered with dense forests. In the hotter portions of the country, sugar, maize, cotton, indigo, tobacco, yams, sweet potatoes, cocoa, and fine fruits, with cinchona bark, sarsaparilla, copaiba, vanilla, and other drugs, and valuable timber, are principal products. The mines of Peru are the principal source of its wealth. The silver mines of Cuzco de Pasco are the richest in the republic. The other chief mines are at Yauricocha, Cayas, Tachaucho, Parajero, and Chausamarca. The average annual product from 1826 to 1835, was 8,333,712 francs; and from 1836 to 1846, it has averaged 12,000,000 francs. Besides the precious metals, it produces iron, copper, tin, coal, & nitrate of soda. The Sierra, between the two ridges of the Andes, is rich in mines; and at Huancavelica is a celebrated mine of quicksilver. The llama, alpaca, guanaco, and vicuña, are natives of the country, and the first especially is used as a beast of burden; mules are, however, mostly employed for travelling. Coarse cotton and woollen cloths and leather goods are generally made, with fine cloaks and blanketing, at Tarma; iron wares at Caxamarca; gold and silver articles, and jewelry, at Lima, Arequipa, and Cuzco; but in general manufactured goods are imported from Europe and North America, in return for raw produce. The want of roads interposes great obstacles to internal traffic; though, since the independence of Peru, a trade has been carried on with the Brazilian dists. on the Amazon, by way of the Huallaga, down which cotton, gums, resins, sarsaparilla, and wax, are exported. The maritime trade is chiefly with the ports on the W. side of America, but that with Europe is considerable, the exports thither consisting of bullion, bark, chinchilla skins, cotton, copper ore, vicuña, alpaca, sheeps' wool, hides, and sugar. In addition, a good deal of produce from Ecuador and Central America reaches Great Britain, by way of Peru; and, since 1841, a trade has sprung up in guano, of which article 95,063 tons were imported into England from Peru in 1850. In 1851, the quantity of calicoes exported from Great Britain amounted to 23,395,194 yards. Principal commercial ports are Callao, Islay, Paita, Lambayeque, Truxillo, Pisco, Arica, & Iquique. The constitution was framed in 1828, on the basis of that of the United States. The legislative body consists of a senate, and a chamber of deputies, one of the latter chosen for every 20,000 inhabitants by electoral colleges composed of one elector for every village of 200 inhabitants. The executive government is vested in a president, popularly chosen for four years, and assisted by a ministry chosen by himself, and a council of

state chosen by the legislature. Each dep. has a prefect, and a junta composed of two members from each of its provs. In every prov. is a sub-prefect; in each of its dists. a justice of peace, and in each town, or Indian *comuna*, a mayor. Every village entitled to name an elector of deputies, has a municipal body. With a few exceptions, every Peruvian enjoys the rights of citizenship. The Roman Catholic is the state religion. Standing army 3,000 men. Public debt has been stated at 20,000,000 piastres. Peru was conquered from the dynasty of the Incas by the troops of Pizarro in 1532, from which time it remained one of the most important foreign possessions of Spain, until it acquired independence in 1821.

PERU, several townships, U.S., North America. —I. Ohio, 93 m. N. Columbus. Pop. 1,832. —II. New York, 10 m. S. Plattsburg. Pop. 3,640. —III. Maine, 40 m. N.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,109. —IV. Indiana, cap. co. Miami, on the Wataah and Erie Canal, 90 m. N. Indianapolis. P. 1,268.

PERUGIA, *Perusia*, a city of Central Italy, Pontifical States, cap. deleg., 10 m. E. of the Lake of Perugia, on the S. declivity of the Apennines. Pop. (1848) 19,400. It is enclosed by walls. Public buildings comprise a cathedral, with several paintings, and a library of rare MSS., upwards of 100 other churches, and 50 monastic establishments; a city hall, an exchange, now disused; an academy of fine arts, several private palaces, a well endowed university, with museums of antiquities and minerals, and a botanic garden, a college, public library, hospital, and lunatic asylum, 2 theatres, a ball-court, and bull-ring, a splendidly sculptured fountain, and 2 celebrated gates of Etruscan architecture. Perugia has little commercial industry beyond a few soap-works, distilleries of brandy and liqueurs, and trade in wine, oil, corn, fruits, and other provisions; but its fairs in August and November, for cattle and merchandise, are frequented by a concourse of people from all parts of Central Italy, and numerous visitors are attracted to the city by its agreeable society and abundant works of art. —The *Lake of Perugia* (Ital. *Trasimeno*), 10 m. W. Perugia, is situated in a basin enclosed on every side by the Apennines. It is about 30 miles in circumference, surrounded by gentle eminences covered with oak, pine, and olive plantations, and it contains three islands.

PERUWILL, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., near the French frontier, 16 m. W.N.W. Mons. Pop. 7,378. It has breweries, lime burning works, and some linen manufactures.

PERWOTUR, a town of India, Decan, Nizam's dominions, 83 m. S.E. Hyderabad. It has some remarkable pagodas.

PERARO, *Pisaurum*, a fortified town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 19 m. N.E. Urbino, on the Foglia, at its mouth in the Adriatic. Pop. about 12,000. It has a cathedral, and numerous other churches, a legate's palace, a public library, convents, two hospitals, a foundling asylum, and theatre.

PERADORSKE, isle, China Sea. [PERE-HOU.]

PERCIB, a river of S. Italy. [ATERN.]

PERCIB, *Aternum*, a fortified town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, at the mouth of the Aterno, in the Adriatic, 8 m. N.E. Chieti. Pop. 2,400.

PERCIB and PERCIB, two market towns of Naples. —I. prov. Molise, 4 m. E.N.E. Isernia. Pop. 1,500. —II. prov. Capitanata, 11 m. W. Viesti. Pop. 1,500.

PERCHIERA, *Piacenza*, a fortified town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 21 m. N.N.W. Mantua,

on the Minio, here crossed by a bridge, at its base from the Lago di Garda. Pop. 2,065. It has a citadel, two parish churches, a convent, hospital, arsenal, and a port, with a trade on the lake, and an active fishery, especially of eels. It was taken by the Sardinian troops under Charles Albert, 30th May 1848.

Pistoia, a town of Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 30 m. W.N.W. Florence. Pop. 4,786. It is situated among olive-groves and mulberry plantations, is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, and three convents, a large hospital, a citadel, & important manuf. of paper, woollen cloth, and silk twist.

Pescara, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ult. It. 11 m. E.S.E. Avezzano, on the E. side of the Lake Fucino. Pop. 3,000. It has a fine cathedral.

Pescò, several towns of Naples.—I. (*Costanzo*), prov. Abruzzo Ultra II, dist. and 13 m. S.E. Sulmona. Pop. 2,500.—II. (*La-Messa*), prov. Principato Ultra, dist. and 15 m. W.N.W. Ariano. Pop. 1,900.—III. (*Pagano*), prov. Basilicata, dist. and 17 m. S.W. Melit. Pop. 4,000.—IV. (*Selido*), prov. Terra di Lavoro, dist. and 3 m. N.E. Sora, at the foot of the Apennines. Pop. 2,500.

Peset, a comm. of the Sardinian dom., prov. Tarentina, 18 m. E.N.E. Moudiera. Pop. 1,700. Here are the largest lead mines in Savoy, which, late in the 18th century, yielded annually 40,000 cwt. of lead, and 4,000 marcs of silver, but are now less productive.

Peshawar, a frontier city of Afghanistan, but now forming a part of the Punjab dom., 12 m. E. of the Khyber Pass, and 40 m. W. Attock. Pop. about 56,046. It was taken and ruined by Bunjeet Singh during the present century, and has never yet recovered prosperity, much of it still remaining in ruins. Its only remarkable edifices, besides its desecrated mosques, are a caravanserai, now the residence of the Sikh governor, and a Sikh fort on the site of its ancient citadel. It is well furnished with water, has a fertile neighbourhood, and since its occupation by the British, its trade is rapidly increasing. The prov., 65 m. long, and 50 m. broad, watered by the Indus, Cabool, and Bara rivers, is extremely fertile, producing, by the aid of irrigation and a high temperature, 2 crops in the year, consisting of wheat, barley, pulse, and the finest rice in the world. It was formerly very populous, but has suffered great devastation from the Sikhs. Annual revenue 1,000,000 of rupees, or 100,000*l*.

Peshawar, a prov. of the British principality of the Punjab, between the Indus above and below Attock and the Khyber Mountains, through which is the Khyber Pass. It is situated between lat. 33° 45' and 34° 30' N., lon. 71° 35' and 72° 42' E. Area 2,400 sq. m. Soil fertile and well cultivated. Principal crops, rice, wheat, barley, maize, millet, sugar-cane, ginger, tobacco, cotton, vegetables, and fruit. Temperatures in summer ranges from 110° to 115° Fahr. in the shade, but is at times mitigated by breezes from the mountains. Chief rivers, the Indus and Cabool, with their tributaries. Irrigation is procured by means of canals and small channels, from which water is raised by the Persian wheel, and by other modes. Since its annexation to the British territory, it has been held by a military force of 10,500 men, in which are two European regiments, and a detachment of artillery.

Peters or Petras, a comm. & town of France, dep. Haute-Saône, cap. cant., arrond. and 10 m. S. Gray. Pop. 1,500. It has iron works.

Pesth, a royal free city of Hungary, on l. b. of the Danube, immediately opposite Buda, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats and

by a suspension bridge, 130 m. E.S.E. Vienna. Pop., exclusive of garrison (1864), 106,570. It is situated on level ground, is about 7 m. in circumference, and regularly laid out. Principal edifices, the theatre, national casino, ex. hall, *New-probance*, a vast structure, used as an artillery depot, grenadier barracks, Jesuit, and several other convents, Roman Catholic, Greek, Lutheran, Calvinist, and other churches, Jews' synagogues, and hospitals. The ancient structures of the Hungarian cap. are all in Buda, and Pesth is the "new city." The university, the only one in Hungary, has 49 professors, and a library of 80,000 vols. In 1846, it was attended by 1,000 students. The observatory is situated on the Blochsberg in Buda. Here are also a botanic garden, veterinary hospital, a national museum, with a library rich in Hungarian MSS. and valuable collections of coins, minerals, fossils, and antiquities, a Hungarian academy of sciences, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and nautical schools, an English conventual, and various charitable institutions. *Pesth* has some silk, woollen, leather, oil, and tobacco factories, and dye-works, but its principal manuf. is that of meerschaum pipe bowls, brought to it in a rough state from Constantinople. Immediately around the city is the *Rakosfeld*, a wide plain, on which the Hungarian diets were held for many centuries. *Pesth* is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Transacium*. The old town was enclosed by walls in the 13th century. It was held by the Turks for 160 years. Buda and Pesth suffered severely from an inundation of the river in March 1876. Pesth is a station for steam-packets, and is connected by railway with Szolnok, 66 m. E.S.E., and with Waitzen, 22 m. N. ward. [*BUDA*.]

Petalidia, a small island off the W. coast of Crete.—The *Petalier* are a group of islands in the Channel of Euboea, near its S. extremity.

PE-CHU-LI, prov. and Gulf of, China [*CHI-LI*.]

PETCHENEGUE or PACHENEG, a town of Russia, gov. and 30 m. E. Kharkov, on rt. b. of the Severnoi-Donetz. Pop. 7,000.

PETCHORA, a river of European Russia, gov. Perm, Vologda, and Archangel, rises in the Ural mountains, flows N.W. through govs. Vologda and Archangel, and enters the Arctic Ocean by a wide estuary containing numerous islands, about lat. 68° N., lon. between 53° and 54° E. Total course probably 900 m. Principal affluents, the Iyma from the S., and Usa from the E.

PETEN, a lake and island of Central America, state and 190 m. N. Guatemala. The lake is about 65 m. in circumference, and 30 fathoms in depth. It contains several islands, Peten, the principal, is steep and lofty.

PETRA and PAUL (Sts), the cap. vill. of Ksm-tobakha. [*PETROPAULOVSK*.]

PETER (St), several par. of England.—I. eo Kent, 2 m. N. Ramsgate. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 2,975.—II. co. Hants, adjoining the city of Winchester, within which it is included. Pop. 689.

—III. co. Suffolk, 3 m. S. Bungay. Area 600 ac. Pop. 97.

PETER (St), two par. of Scotland, co. Orkney.

—I. comprising a part of Bonckishay island, besides Burray and Head islands. Pop. 2,344.—II. comprising a part of Stronsay isl. Pop. 467.

PETRA (St), a vill. of Styria, near Judenburg, having a great manufacture of scythes.

PETRA (St), a market town of Hungary, co. Borsod, on the Sajó, 8 m. N.W.V. Miskolca. Pop. 3,325.

PETRA (St), a lake of Upper and Lower Canada, British North America, being an expansion of

the river St Lawrence, between lat. 45° and 46° 8' N., lon. 73° W. Length 36 m., greatest breadth 10 m. It receives many rivers, the largest of which is the St Francis, from the S.E. At its S. end are many islands, and the town Bord. — II. an island, Asiatic Archipelago, 35 m. W. Point Api, Borneo. — St Peter Harbour is an inlet, N. coast of Prince Edward Island, British N. Amer.

PETERS-LE-FORT (Sr), the cap. town of the island Guernsey, on its E. side, in lat. 48° 27' 2" N., lon. 2° 32' W. Pop. of pa. and town, 15,230. Principal buildings, the government house, court house, town hospital, assembly rooms, & theatre. The harbour is enclosed by piers, and defended by Fort George and Castle Cornet. Fort George has barracks for upwards of 5,000 men; and the town is the residence of military and civil governors, both appointed by the crown.

PETERSBURGH, a city, parl. bor., pa. and episcopal see of England, co. and 37 m. N.E. Northampton, with which it is connected by railway, on the navigable Nene, here crossed by a wooden bridge. Area of pa. 1,450 ac. Pop. 8,473. Area of city liberty 61,430 ac. Pop. 1,125; do. of parl. bor. 8,673. The cathedral, surrounded by old monastic edifices, is a splendid edifice of the 12th and 13th centuries. Extreme length 471 feet. It contains the tomb of Queen Katherine, first wife of Henry VIII. The town hall, market house, infirmary, union workhouse, gaol, house of correction, and a theatre, are the other chief edifices. Corn and malt are exported by the Nene. Market, Saturday. The city is under the jurisdiction of the dean and chapter; is a polling place for the N. division of the co., and sends 2 mems. to House of Commons. The sea, founded by Henry VIII., extends over coo. Northampton, Leicester, and Rutland, and comprised, in 1638, 305 benefices. The Rev. Dr Paley was born at Peterborough in 1743.

PETERS BOTTLE MOUNTAIN, a remarkable precipitous rock in the island of Manxius, lat. 20° 12' S., lon. 57° 37' E., & 2,600 feet above the sea.

PETER CHURCH, a pa. of England, co. and 11 m. W. Hereford. Area 4,180 ac. Pop. 730.

PETERCULTER, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 7 m. S.W. Aberdeen, on the N. bank of the Dee. Area 9,900 ac., partly moor and heath lands. Pop. 1,391.

PETERHEAD, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. and 27 m. N.N.E. Aberdeen, and on the proposed Great North of Scotland Eastern Extension Railway, on the point of a flat rocky promontory, projecting into the North Sea, lat. 57° 30' 1" N., lon. 1° 46' 0" W. Area of pa. about 9,000 ac. Pop. 9,429; do. of parl. bor. 7,298; do. of town, 4,816. Principal public edifices, the parish church and town house. It has a scientific association, news room, a museum, two public libraries, and four branch banks. Its harbour has been by recent improvements, rendered one of the best on the east coast of Scotland. A lighthouse, on the opposite corner of the bay, marks the entrance to the port. Some rope-making and ship-building are carried on. The products of the fisheries are exported, besides corn, butter, and granite. Imports, timber, lime, wool, flour, salt, and iron. The bor. unites with Elgin, Banff, Cullen, Inverary, and Kintara, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. **PETERHOV**, a vill. and royal palace of Russia, in the Gulf of Finland, 15 m. W. St Petersburg with which it is connected by Railway.

PETERSBURG, two towns, U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania. — I. 13 m. S.W. Chambersburg. P. 2,310. — II. 11 m. N.E. Washington. Pop. 294.

PETERSBURG, a town, U. S., N. America, New Hampshire, 25 m. S.W. Concord. P. 2,222.

PETERSBURG, a bor. and river port of the U. S., N. America, Virginia, on the Appomattox, 12 m. above its influx into James river, and on the Great Southern Railway. Pop. 14,016. It has various churches, academies, and schools; manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics, ropes, and earthenware, corn, and saw mills, and numerous forges. It exports considerable quantities of tobacco and flour. In 1853, the clearances for foreign ports were 5,102 tons, and the foreign arrivals 10,147 tons. — II. a township of New York, 26 m. E. Albany. Pop. 1,968.

PETERSBURG (Sr), a gov. of European Russia, mostly between lat. 68° and 69° 30' N., lon. 37° 30' and 38° 30' E., having N. the Gulf of Finland and Lake Ladoga, with parts of the gov. Viborg and Olonets, E. the gov. Novgorod, S. Pskov, and W. Lake Peipus and the river Narova, separating it from the gov. Livonia and Esthonia (Revel). Area, including lakes, 20,591 sq. m. Pop. 643,700. Surface mostly level, soil thin, climate damp and cold, and 2-3ds of the gov. are covered with woods and marishes. Principal rivers, the Pina and Luga, flowing to the Gulf of Finland, the Volkhov, Sesi, Svir, entering the Lake Ladoga, and the Neva, uniting the lake and gulf, and on which is the cap. city. Rye, barley, oats, and some wheat, hemp and flax, are cultivated, but the climate is unfavourable for corn, and the quantity produced is far below the consumption. Around the cap. are many market gardens, kept by German colonists. Timber deals and masts form chief articles of export. Some building stone and lime are obtained, and in the cap. all kinds of manufactures are carried on. Pop. mostly Russians, but comprises many foreigners, most of whom are Lutherans. The gov. is divided into 9 circles, or dists. After St Petersburg, the chief towns are Schluesselburg, Luga, Jamburg, Croonstadt, and Zarskoe-Selo.

PETERSBURG (Sr), the modern cap. city of the Russian empire, cap. gov.; founded by Peter the Great in 1703, on both sides of the Neva, at its influx into the Gulf of Finland, 18 m. E. Croonstadt. Lat. of observatory 59° 56' 5" N., lon. 30° 19' 0" E. Pop. (1840) 479,202; do. (1852) 692,341. Mean temperature of year 39° F., winter 18° F., summer 61° F., Fabr. It stands chiefly on the S. bank of the Neva, and partly on islands formed by the divergence of the river, which is crossed by 3 swing bridges, the chief of which is the Isaac's bridge, and over its branches and canals there are upwards of 70 bridges; 9 of its 12 quarters are on the mainland. Being situated on a flat and marshy soil, it is difficult of drainage, and subject to destructive inundations. Great part of the houses are constructed of wood, but the public buildings are massive and elegant. Its principal thoroughfares and large squares are wide and spacious. The principal channel of the Neva is bordered by granite quays, and on the side of the mainland are the cathedral of St Isaac, the admiralty, the hermitage, a palace, long the residence of Catherine II., and which comprises the court, theatre, a picture gallery, valuable library, and a rich museum. In the same quarter are the marble palace, clay hall, senate, and ministerial offices, bank, post-office, grand bazaar, hotel de Peter major, and the cathedral of our Lady of Kasan, built on the model of St Peter's at Rome. Close to the quay is the bronze equestrian statue of Peter the Great, on a block of granite, opposite which is a long bridge leading to an island on which is the exchange. The

citadel, on a small island in the Neva, contains the mint, and the cathedral of St Peter and St Paul, in which are the tombs of the Russian sovereigns. On an adjacent island is the house in which Peter the Great lived while constructing the original town. Other chief structures are the Aufschkoff and Taurida palaces, the hotel of the academy of arts, barracks, arsenal, cannon foundry, Mikhailov palace, the convent of Smolnot, hospitals, and the column erected to the emperor Alexander, a granite monolith, 84 feet in height. The S. part of the city is intersected by the Fontanka and other canals, lined by quays. The bridges across the Neva, and its principal branches, are erected on boats, and annually removed before the river is frozen, for it is open for navigation only 219 days in the year (May to November). The inundations of the Neva often cause great disasters; in that of 1824, 15,000 lives were lost. The university founded in 1819, had, in 1851, 68 professors and 369 students. A medical chirological academy of high reputation, military and geological schools, an oriental institution, school of commerce and navigation, two colleges, high and other schools for both sexes, an imperial library, with 420,000 volumes, & 7,000 MSS., an academy of sciences, having valuable museums, an astronomical and a meteorological observatory, the imperial academy, a Kalmuck institution, a geographical society, a botanic garden, and associations and public institutions of all descriptions. Manus. of all kinds are carried on, and it has imperial gunpowder, tapestry, and porcelain factories, a cannon foundry, and near the city the glassworks of Ojersk. It receives merchandise from all parts of the Russian empire and Central Asia, by means of navigable rivers and canals, and one of its most characteristic features is the winter market, in which are seen enormous pyramids composed of the carcases of cattle, sheep, and swine, fish, fowls, eggs, and butter frozen into solid masses. Chief exports, tallow, flax, hemp, iron, copper, corn, timber, potash, canvass, and coarse linens, oils, furs, hides, and tar; imports colonial produce, cotton and woollen goods, dye stuffs, wines, silks, woollens, hardwares, salt, tin, lead, coal, linens, etc. In ordinary times it has regular steam-packet communication with all the principal ports of Europe. The channel at the mouth of the river is impeded by sand, narrow and difficult of access. The low islands of the Neva are strongly fortified.

PETERSDORF, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 84 m. S.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 2,010.

PETERFIELD, a parl. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Hants, 17 m. N.N.E. Portsmouth. Area of pa. 2,090 ac. Pop. 1,905, do. of bor. 5,560. It has a church, an endowed school, a union workhouse, and branch bank. The town has a titular mayor, and sends 1 member to H. of C. It is a polling place for N. division of co.

PETERSHAGEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 7 m. N.N.E. Minden, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Weser. Pop. 2,110.

PETERSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 10 m. W.S.W. St Paul's, London. Ac. 660. Pop. 653.

PETERSHAM, a township of U. S. N. America, Massachusetts, 54 m. W.N.W. Boston. P. 1,537.

PETERSTHAL, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 13 m. E. Offenbourg. Pop. 1,620. It has medicinal springs and baths.

PETERSTOWN, two pas. of England, co. Monmouth, 6 m. S.S.W. Newport. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 222.—II. (*Super Elbe*), a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 6 m. E.N.E. Cowbridge. Pop. 222.

PETERSTOW, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 27 m. W.N.W. Ross. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 272.

PETERSWALDAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 32 m. S.W. Breslau. Pop. 4,800.

PETERSWALDE, a frontier vill. of Bohemia, circ. and 30 m. N.N.W. Leitmeritz, in the Erzgebirge. P. 2,600, with manufs. of bugles and beads.

PETERWARDEN (Hung. *Petervar*), a town of Austrian Slavonia, on a scarp rock, on rt. b. of the Danube, opposite Neusatz, with which town it is connected by a bridge of boats, defended by a strong *tête de pont*, 44 m. N.W. Belgrade. Pop. 6,722. It is the residence of the general commandant of the Slavonian military frontier, and of several subordinate military authorities, and has barracks for 10,000 men. It derives its present name from Peter the hermit, who here marshalled the soldiers of the first crusade. In 1716 the Austrians, under Prince Eugene, here defeated the Turks, who then lost their last footing in Central Europe.

PETHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. S.S.W. Canterbury. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 680.

PETHEBIK (LITTLE), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2 m. S. Padstow. Ac. 1,720. P. 235.

PETHERTON, two pas. and mkt. towns of England, co. Somerset.—I. (*North*), 2½ m. S.S.W. Bridgewater. Area 11,080 ac. Pop. 3,845.—II. (*South*), 4½ m. N.N.W. Crewkerne. Area 3,410 ac. Pop. 2,606. It has a fine church.

PETHERWY, two pas. of England.—I. (*North*), co. Devon, 4½ m. N.W. Launceston. Area 7,920 ac. Pop. 942.—II. (*South*), co. Cornwall, 2½ m. S.W. Launceston. Area 4,940 ac. Pop. 974.

PETHORA GURH, a military cantonment of India, British dist. Kumaon, N.W. prov., on the frontier towards Nepal, in lat. 29° 35' N., lon. 83° 50' E. Here is a small fort, hospital, and bazaar. The situation is unhealthy, the water bad, flooded in the rainy season, thereby causing fevers and dysentery.

PETIONVILLE, a town of the island Hayti, recently founded, 8 m. E. Port-au-Prince.

PETIT-CANAL, a town of the island Guadaloupe, 12 m. N.W. Monle, on the E. coast of gov. Guadeloupe. Pop. 7,600, of whom 6,900 were slaves.

PETITE-PIERRE (LA), a comm. town, and fort of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. cant., in the Vosges mountains, 8 m. N.N.W. Saverny. Pop. 1,249.

PETROOZE, a town of Manchouria on the Songari, 130 m. N.N.W. Kirm-Oola. It is a place of exile for Chinese offenders, and is garrisoned by Tartar troops.

PETROCA, a small town of South America, Chile, dep. and 60 m. N.N.W. Aconcagua.

PETRA (the *Sela* and *Jokhtel* of Scripture), a ruined city of Arabia Petrea, in the Wady Moussa. Lat. about 30° 15' N., lon. 35° 36' E., with edifices hewn in the solid rock.

PETRA, a town of the island Majorca, 23 m. E. Palma. Pop. 2,640.

PETRALIA (BOTTANA and SOPRANA), two contiguous towns of the island Sicily, prov. Palermo, dist. and 18 m. S. Cefalu. Pop. of *P.-Sottana* 5,500; and of *P.-Soprana* 4,700.

PETREL, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, 24 m. N.W. Alicante. Pop. 2,337.

PETRELLA, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, dist. and 9 m. N.N.E. Campobasso. Pop. 8,330.

PETRIKAV or PETRUKOV, a town of Poland, prov. and 76 m. E.S.E. Kalisz, cap. co., on the Strada. Pop. 2,300.

PETRIKOV, a market town of Russia, gov. Minsk, on the Pripiet, 29 m. W.N.W. Mowir. Pop. 2,000.—*Petrikonka* is a market town, gov. and 183 m. N.N.E. Kherson. Pop. 1,550.

PETREVA, a fortified town of Hungary, in the Banat, S.E. Agrani. Pop. 4,000.

PETROCKROW, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. N.N.W. Hatherleigh. Area 4,980 ac. Pop. 574.

PETROVET, *Corvinium*, a market town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 24 m. E.S.E. Vienna. Pop. 200. It has Roman antiquities.

PETROPAULOVSKI or **PETROPAULSHAFEN**, a town of Russian Asia, cap. of Kamtschatka, on its E. coast, North Pacific Ocean, in lat. 53° 1' N., lon. 158° 43' 5" E. Pop. 650. Its port is small, but it is the principal Russian military station in this remote province. It was bombarded by the Anglo-French fleet October 1854. —II. a fortified town of Siberia, gov. and 250 m. S.S.E. Tobolsk, on the Iahim. Pop. 5,500. It has an active trade by caravans with Bokhara and Khiva.

PETROVITCH, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. and 30 m. N.W. Sere, near the Radovitz, an affl. of the Struma. It is enclosed by a brick wall, flanked with towers, and comprises 1,200 houses, and has a trade in tobacco, raised in the vicinity.

PETROVKA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 87 m. S.E. Voronej. Pop. about 1,500.

PETROVSK, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 68 m. N.N.W. Saratov, cap. dist., on the Medveditska. Pop. 7,000. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1697, and has a citadel, an ancient and ruined fortress, and trade in corn.—II. gov. and 52 m. S.S.W. Jaroslavl. Pop. 2,000.

PETROVSKAIA, two market towns and forts of Russia.—I. (or *Butaritskoi*), gov. Voronej, 30 m. E.S.E. Bobrov. Pop. 1,700.—II. gov. Voronej, 55 m. W.N.W. Kortajak.

PETROVSKI-POGORETZA, a market town of Russia, gov. Voronej, 15 m. N.W. Valoniki. Pop. 1,500.—*Petrovskoi* is the name of petty places, govs. Viatka and Moscow, and *P. Ostrov* is an island in the Neva, near St Petersburg.

PETROX (Sr), a pa. of South Wales, co. and 3 m. S.W. Pembroke. Pop. 88.

PETROZAVODSK, a fortified town of Russia, cap. gov. Olonetz, on the Lake Onega, 185 m. N.E. St Petersburg. Pop. 8,000. It has two spacious docks for large vessels, a very extensive imperial cannon foundry, powder mills, & manufs. of silks.

PETSK or **IFETK**, a town of European Turkey, Albania, sanj. and 73 m. E.N.E. Scutari, cap. Kadilik, on the Bistritza or White Drin, which divides it into two parts, and turns numerous mills. Pop. upwards of 12,000, mostly Turks. Arms are extensively made in the town.

PETT, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. S.W. Winchelsea. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 364.

PETTAU (Slav. *Ptuj*), a town of Austria, Styria, circ. and 14 m. S.E. Marburg. Pop. 1,998.

PETTAUGH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. E.N.E. Needham. Area 780 ac. Pop. 288.

PETTERELL-CROOKS, a township of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Hesket-in-the-Forest, 84 m. N.W. Penrith. Pop. 682.

PETTIGOE, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, cos. Donegal and Fermanagh, on the Termon, near its mouth in Lough Erne, 13 m. S.E. Donegal. Pop. 466. It is a station for the pilgrims who resort to Lough Derg.

PETTIMAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 51 m. E. Lanark. Length 3 m., breadth 24 m. Pop. 428.

PETTINANGO, a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, prov. and 4 m. N.E. Biella. P. of comm. 2,365.

PETTA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Missouri. Area 655 sq. m. Pop. 5,150.

PETTISTONE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 13 m. N.E. Ipswich. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 207.

PETTON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6 m. S.S.E. Ellesmere. Area 980 ac. Pop. 88.

PETTORANO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra II., dist. and 5 m. S.S.E. Sulmona. Pop. 3,100.—II. a market town, prov. Molise, dist. Isernia, 19 m. W. Campobasso. Pop. 1,300.

PETTY or **PETTIE**, a maritime pa. of Scotland, chiefly in co. Inverness, along Moray Firth. Area about 8,100 ac., mostly well cultivated. P. 1,784.

PETTUOZ, a harbour of Scotland, co. Fife, on the E. shore of the Firth of Forth, 1 m. S. Kinghorn, and immediately opposite Leith.

PETWORTH, a market town and pa. of England, co. Sussex, 13 m. N.N.E. Chichester. Area of pa. 6,140 ac. Pop. 3,439.

PETKA or **PROSKA**, a market town of Hungary, co. Arad, 61 m. E.S.E. Ssegedin. Pop. 13,441. It consists of Rats and Magyar Petka.

PEVENSHY, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5 m. S.E. Hailsham, and with a station on the South Coast Railway, 10 m. W.S.W. Hastings. Area 4,000 ac. Pop. 412.

PEVERAGNO, a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. prov. and 5 m. S.E. Cuneo, cap. mand. P. of comm. 6,030.

PEWERY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 20 m. N. Salisbury. Area 4,970 ac. Pop. 1,931.

PEYRAT, several communes and villa. of France.—I. dep. H.-Vienne, 23 m. E. Limoges. Pop. 2,755.—II. same dep., 2 m. N.N.W. Bellac. Pop. 1,290.—III. dep. Creuse, 10 m. N.E. Aubusson. Pop. 1,640.

PETREHORADE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Landes, on the Gave-de-Pau, 88 m. S.W. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 2,734.

PETRELEVAD and **PETREMALE**, two communes and villa. of France.—I. dep. Correze, near the Vienne, arrond. Ussel.—II. dep. Gard, arrond. Alais.—*Peyrestortes* is a vill., dep. E. Pyrenees, 4 m. N.W. Perpignan. The French here defeated a Spanish force 17th September 1793.

PETRIAC-MINERVOIS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Aude, cap. cant., 12 m. N.E. Carcassonne. Pop. 1,300.—II. (*de Mer*), same dep., is a comm. and vill., 3 m. S.S.W. Narbonne. Pop. 801.

PETRINS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Drôme, 12 m. N.N.E. Valence. Pop. 3,166.

PETRUS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. B.-Alpes, cap. cant., near the Durances, 16 m. W.S.W. Digne. Pop. 873.—*Peyrus* is a vill., dep. Drôme, 10 m. E. Valence. Pop. 875.

PETRUSSE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, 11 m. N.N.E. Villefranche. P. 1,000.

PETVETZ, an island of the Pacific Ocean, Malgrave Archipelago. Lat. 8° 5' S., lon. 178° E., and named after its American discoverer in 1819.

PETREAS, *Pictas*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Herault, 25 m. S.W. Montpellier, near r. b. of the Herault. Pop. 7,375. It has a comm. college, and manufs. of chemical products.

PFAFFENHAUSEN, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 27 m. S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 790.

PFAFFENHEIM, a market town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 7 m. S.W. Colmar. Pop. 2,012.

PFAFFENHOFER, a town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 12 m. N.E. Saverne. Pop. 1,423.

PFAFFENHOFEN, a town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Ilm, 88 m. N. Munich. Pop. 1,912.—II. a vill., circ. Upper Palatinat, on the Lauterbach, 11 m. S.W. Amberg. Pop. 559.

PFAFFIKON or **PFEFFIKEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 11 m. E. Zurich, on N. shore of the small lake of Pfaffikon. Pop. 2,000.

PFALEBOURG, a town of France, [*Pallabourne*]. **PFALEDOER**, a town of Rhinish Prussia, reg.

and 44 miles N.W. Düsseldorf. Pop. 2,500.—
Phthal is a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and S.
 W. Treves, on the Moselle. Pop. 1,050.

PHALA, a reg. of Bavaria. [PALATINATE.]
PHALANKICHEN, a vill. of Lower Bavaria, 36 m.
 W.S.W. Passau. Pop. 1,572.—*Pharos* is
 a vill. of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 19 m. N.W.
 Bamberg.

PHAROSBURG, a town of Hessen-Darmstadt,
 prov. Rhenish Hessen, cap. co., 4 m. W.N.W.
 Worms. Pop. 3,081. A battle fought here in
 1635 terminated the "Peasants War."

PHARRERS, a watering place of Switzerland,
 cant. St. Gall, in a deep gorge, 5 m. S.E. Sargans.
 The waters having a temperature of 96°
 Fahr., are administered in two buildings adapted
 to receive from 200 to 300 persons, and reached
 by a rude stair, formed of trees, and of steps cut
 in the perpendicular rock.

PHARING, a market town of Bavaria, circ.
 Upper Palatinate, on l. b. of the Danube, 18 m.
 E.N.E. Ingolstadt. Pop. 790. It has remains of
 a Roman fort at the commencement of the Ten-
 teismauer "devil's wall," a line of masonry ex-
 tending hence for 150 miles.

PHORTEN, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg,
 reg. and 46 m. S.E. Frankfurt. Pop. 325.

PHORHEND, *Porta Hercinica*, an ancient city
 of the grand duchy Baden, circ. Middle Rhine,
 cap. dist., at the confluence of the Enz and Nagold,
 16 m. S.E. Carlsruhe. Pop. 7,600. The city-
 proper is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, and
 a church, with old grand ducal vaults. It has
 manufactures of jewellery, woollen cloth, leather,
 and chemical products, with copper and iron forges,
 trade in timber, oil, and wine.

PHREMIT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Pala-
 tinate, between the Nahe and the Pfleimt, 16 m.
 E.N.E. Amberg. Pop. 1,502. It has manufac-
 tures of mirrors.

PHULLENDORF, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, on
 Lake Ilmen, 20 m. N.E. Constance. Pop. 1,940.

PHULLENGEN, a town of Württemberg, circ.
 Black Forest, 5 m. S.E. Reutlingen. Pop. 4,118,
 mostly employed in paper mills and brush fac-
 tories, and in the cultivation of fruit and wine.

PHUNGSTADT, a vill. of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov.
 Starkenberg, 5 m. S. Darmstadt. Pop. 3,360.

PHALABARNA, a ruined city of Crete, near the
 W. end of the isl., its chief remains being walls
 and towers, on an acropolis close to the shore.

PHALOU or **PHALGOO**, a river of India, British
 dist. of Behar, presid. Bengal. It is formed by
 the junction of two mountain streams, the Me-
 hassee and Lilajun, which have their source in
 the British dist. of Ramguri, flow N. through
 the mountains on the S. frontier of Behar. From
 their junction in lat. 24° 44' N., lon. 85° 8' E., it
 flows through Behar and Patna, and after throw-
 ing off many branches, it enters the Ganges in
 lat. 25° 11' N., lon. 86° 16' E. Total course 246 m.

PHALSSOURG, a comm. and fortified town of
 France, dep. Meurthe, at the foot of the Voeges
 mtns., 49 m. E. Nancy. Pop. 5,192. It is for-
 tified, and was besieged by the allies in 1814-15.

PHARAY, an islet of the Orkneys, Scotland,
 separated by a narrow sound from Eday. P. 69.

PHAROS, a peninsula, and anciently an isl. of
 Lower Egypt, on which stood a lighthouse. It
 forms the site of the modern city Alexandria.

PHARALIA, a town of Thessaly. [SATAGER.]

PHARAS (Mod. Biken), a river of Asiatic Russia,
 Transcaucasia, and which was anciently consid-
 ered the boundary between Europe and Asia,
 rises in a spur of the Caucasus, traverses Imrie-
 tie, and after a W. course enters the Black Sea

at its E. extremity, near Fout, 34 m. N. Batum.
 The European pharag (*gulfus pharicus*), de-
 rives its name from having been originally im-
 ported from the banks of this river, and it still
 frequents an island at its mouth.

PHARASIS ISLAND, in the Bidassoa river, be-
 tween France and Spain, in the place where the
 treaty of the Pyrenees was concluded, September
 7th, 1659.

PHILPS, a township of the U. S., North Ame-
 rica, New York, 15 m. E. Canandaigua. P. 5,542.

PHANG-ROU, **PHANGRORES** or the **FINNEN'S**
ISLANDS, an island group in the Channel of Fo-
 kien, China Sea, between the island Formosa and
 the mainland. The largest has a tolerable harbour.

PHIALA, a small lake of Palestine, pash. Damas-
 cus, 10 m. E.N.E. Banias. It is 1 m. in cir-
 cumference, surrounded by wooded hills, and
 supposed to be the source of a subterranean
 affluent of the Jordan.

PHIDALIA, a ruined city of Greece, Morea,
 gov. Triphylia; its remains, on a precipitous
 height, 16 m. N.E. Kyparissia, consist of a citadel,
 presenting curious specimens of Grecian military
 architecture.

PHILADELPHIA, Asia Minor. [ALA-SHEHR.]

PHILADELPHIA, a co. of the U. S., North Ame-
 rica, in S.E. of Pennsylvania. Area 120 sq. m.
 Pop. 408,782.

PHILADELPHIA, a principal city, river port, and
 formerly cap. of the U. S. of North America,
 state Pennsylvania, extending between the Dela-
 ware and Schuylkill rivers, above their junction,
 and for 5 m. along the Delaware, 100 m. from its
 junction with the Atlantic, and immediately op-
 posite Camden in New Jersey, 28 m. S.W. Tren-
 ton, and 80 m. S.W. New York, with both which
 cities it communicates by railways, as also with
 Columbia on the Susquehanna, Baltimore, Read-
 ing, and Norristown, and by branches with all the
 great railways of this part of the Union. Lat.
 39° 57' N., lon. 75° 10' W. Mean annual temp.
 50° S., winter 30° F., summer 71° F., Fahr. Pop. (1800)
 70,287; (1850) with adjacent municipalities, Northern
 Liberties, Kensington, Spring Garden, South-
 ward, and Moyamensing, 409,553. City proper
 regularly laid out, is drained into the Delaware,
 and well supplied with water from extensive works
 on the Schuylkill, here crossed by wooden bridges,
 one of which forms a viaduct for the railway to
 Baltimore. Many of the streets are shaded with
 trees, and the public buildings are mostly of
 white marble. The principal are the U. S. bank,
 after the model of the Parthenon at Athens; the
 U. S. mint, the exchange, and post-office, the
 U. S. naval asylum, with Ionic portico, and 180
 dormitories; the Gerard bank, Gerard college
 for orphans, founded with a bequest of 2,000,000
 dollars; the almshouses, with 180 ac. of ground;
 masonic hall, state penitentiary; state
 prison, and the state house, in which the Inde-
 pendence of the Union was declared in 1776.
 There are upwards of 100 places of worship, and 9
 Jews' synagogues. The chief charitable institu-
 tions are the Pennsylvania hospital, possessing
 a good anatomical museum, a full length statue
 of Penn. and West's painting of "Christ healing
 the sick;" Willis' hospital, and deaf-mute, blind,
 and Magdalen asylums. The university of Penn-
 sylvania, incorporated in its present form in 1791,
 has a flourishing medical school with (in 1846)
 404 students; Jefferson medical college, and the
 Pennsylvania college, are also important medical
 schools. The American philosophical society,
 founded by Benjamin Franklin and others in
 1740, academy of natural sciences, etc., etc., his-

torical and other societies, the Friends' national schools, and the library company, all possess good libraries. The Philadelphia museum is reputed to be the best in the Union, and the city has five theatres, and numerous public gardens. Manufactures are in great variety. The Delaware, here 1 m. across, is navigable to the city for the largest ships. In 1851, 576 ships entered the port, with cargoes valued at 13,000,000 dollars, and in the fiscal period 1849-50, 479 cleared out. Independent of this, the coasting and river trade is highly important. In 1851, 26,484 vessels arrived coastwise at Philadelphia. Burden of shipping belonging to port 222,428 tons. Large quantities of provisions are brought hither from the interior, and the city is the great depot for coal in the Union, 8,126 vessels laden with which arrived at Port Richmond in 1851. The city, independent of its suburbs, is governed by a mayor, 12 select councillors, and a common council of 20 members. It was founded in 1682 by W. Penn, whose residence, Pennsburg manor, was near the city.—II. a township, New York, 16 m. N.E. Watertown. Pop. 1,916.

PHILATE, a town of European Turkey, Epirus, sanj. and 26 m. S.E. Delvino. Pop. 4,000. (?)

PHILÆ, an island of Upper Egypt, in the Nile, above the first cataract, close to the Nubian frontier, 6 m. S.S.W. Assuan. Length only 400 yards, but it contains some fine Egyptian remains, comprising 4 temples, and several obelisks, with a Roman triumphal arch.

PHILBERT (St.), two comms. and vills. of France.—I. (*de Grandjeu*), dep. Loire-Inferieure, cap. cant., 13 m. S.S.W. Nantes. Pop. 3,571.—II. (*de Bouaine*), dep. Vendée, 20 m. N. Napoleonville. Pop. 1,880.

PHILIPPEVILLE, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. and 25 m. S.W. Namur, cap. cant., on a height in the forest of Ardennes. Pop. 1,654. Near it are iron works, and stone quarries.

PHILIPPEVILLE, a fortified town of Algeria, prov. Constantine, on the Gulf of Stora, 35 m. W. Bona. Pop. (1851) 9,163, of whom 1,299 were natives. It was nearly destroyed by fire in October 1849.

PHILIPPI, a ruined town of European Turkey, Macedonia, its site 10 m. S.E. Drama. In the plain W. of it, B.C. 42, the memorable actions took place, in which the troops of Octavius and Antony defeated those of Brutus and Cassius, and put an end to the republican gov. of Rome.

PHILIPPINE, a fortified vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, 6½ m. W. Axel. Pop. 433.

PHILIPPOPOLIS (Turk. *Philia*), a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 86 m. W.N.W. Adrianople, on a precipitous island in the Maritza, which here becomes navigable, and is crossed by several bridges. Pop. 40,000. In 1818 it was almost destroyed by an earthquake. It has 20 mosques, Greek and Armenian churches, with flourishing manufactures of woollen, silk, & cotton fabrics, leather, soap, tobacco, and a considerable transit trade.

PHILIPPSTADT, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 18 m. N. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,940.

PHILIPS, a co., U. S., North America, in E. of Arkansas. Area 755 sq. m. Pop. 6,935.

PHILIP'S ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago, lat. 16° 30' S., lon. 144° 8' W.

PHILIPSTAD, a town of Sweden, cap. an iron mining dist., 36 m. N.E. Carlstad. Pop. 800.

PHILIPSTOWN, a market town, formerly a parish, and amate town of Ireland, Leitner, King's co., on the Grand Canal, 9 m. E.N.E. Tullamore. Pop. 746. Principal public edifices, an old castle, once the residence of King Philip of Spain, now

used as barracks; two schools, a seminary house, and a gaol.—II. a pa., co. Louth, 4 m. N.W. Ardee. Area 3,690 ac. Pop. 1,306.—III. (*Nyngau*), a pa., 4 m. W.N.W. Dundalk. Area 1,386 ac. Pop. 416.

PHILIPSTOWN, a vill. of the W. Indies, cap. the Dutch portion of the isl. St. Martin. Pop. 2,000.

PHILLACK, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 8½ m. W.S.W. Redruth. Area 2,980 ac. Pop. 4,800. It has a smelting house, and large exports of copper from the rich mines in its vicinity.

PHILLIS, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5 m. S.W. Tregoney. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 444.

PHILLIP (Port), Australia. [Port Phillip, VICTORIA.]—(*Phillip Isl.*), Australia, is opposite the mouth of Western Port, 49 m. S.E. Port Phillip. Length 16 m.—III. (*Phillip's Islands*), Pacific Ocean, Carolines, lat. 8° 6' N., lon. 141° E.

PHILLIPSTOWN, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 14 m. W. Carmel. Pop. 5,068.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (Span. *Islas Filipinas*), a large and important group in the Asiatic Archipelago, forming its N. division, and next to Cuba the most valuable colonial possession of Spain, chiefly between lat. 5° 33' and 19° 38' N., lon. 117° and 127° E., having N. and E. the Pacific Ocean, W. the China Sea, and S. the Seas of Sooloo and Celebes. There are 408 inhabited islands. Principal islands, Luzon, Mindanao, and Palawan, with Mindoro, Panay, Marinduque, Negros, Zebu, Bohol, Leyte, Samar, Masbate, and many of less size. Total area estimated at 260,000 (?) sq. m., but the Spanish dominion extends over only 52,148 sq. m. P. (1860) 3,815,878, those under Spanish rule (1849) 3,698,730, consisting of Papuan Negroes and independent tribes, Malay Indians, half-castes, and Chinese, Europeans and native whites. The islands are of volcanic formation, and contain a chain of active volcanoes. Earthquakes also are of frequent occurrence. The group is within the range of the monsoons, and violent hurricanes are common. From May to September the W. coasts are deluged with rain, while the October monsoon brings rain to the E. coast, at other seasons dry. The high temperature and abundance of moisture produce a luxuriant vegetation, so that they are capable of yielding all kinds of colonial, and probably European produce. Rice, millet, maize, sugar, indigo, hemp, tobacco, coffee, and cotton, are raised; and sago, coconuts, bananas, cinnamon, betel, numerous fine fruits, and timber for ship-building, are among the products. Buffaloes, and most of the domestic animals common in Europe, are reared. There are no predaceous quadrupeds; the cayman is found in the rivers. Pearls, pearl oyster shell, the sea slug, edible birds' nests, and sapan wood, are important articles of export hence to China. Domestic weaving is pretty generally carried on by the females, and straw hats, cigar cases, and earthenware are made; but the chief manufacture is that of "government Manila" cigars, which occupies 2,000 persons at a royal factory in Manila. The colonial policy of Old Spain excluded all foreign ships and Chinese settlers from these islands, and the trade with the Spanish dominions in America was also confined to that conducted annually by a single ship! But such restrictions have vanished since the revolution, and the colony is now making commensurate progress towards prosperity. In 1842, 149 ships, aggregate burden 44,869 tons, entered, and 169 do., burden 50,226 tons, cleared at the different ports. Imports amounted in value to \$90,680, one-third from England, and more than another third from

China, the U. S., and British India. Exports amounted in value to \$74,160, chiefly sent to England, Spain, the U. S., China, and Australia. Manila is the principal seat of the trade, and also the seat of the government, it being the residence of the captain-general. In each of the larger islands is a lieutenant-governor; and each of the 30 provs., governed by an alcalde, is divided into pueblos or communes. The Roman Catholic religion has been extensively diffused among the Malay population. Public revenue is derived chiefly from duties on exports and imports, the tobacco monopoly, and a capitation tax, which, in 1837, was paid by 1,305,142 adults, of whom 901,924 belonged to the island Luzon. Armed force amounts to about 7,000 men. 1-10th Spaniards, and the rest Malays. These isls. were discovered by Magalhaens in 1521, and settled by the Spaniards in the reign of Philip II., after whom they were named.

PHING, a prefixed name of cities, China. [**PHING**.] **PHOCMA**, *Fonges*, a seaport town or vill. of Asia Minor, Anasolia, at the entrance of the Gulf of Fonges, 30 m. N.W. Smyrna. Pop. 4,000.—**Old Phocma** is a village $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. ward.

PHOOLHUR, a raj of India, having its centre in lat. $21^{\circ} 15' N.$, lon. $83^{\circ} E.$ Area 890 sq. m. Pop. 40,000. Soil fertile, but little cultivated. Annual revenue 6,000 rupees; tribute to the British 440 rupees.

PHUKOK, an island in the Gulf of Siam, near its E. coast, lat. $10^{\circ} N.$, lon. $104^{\circ} E.$, length 34 m., greatest breadth 16 m. Surface elevated and wooded.

PHULOWDER, a town of India, state Jodhpoor, in lat. $27^{\circ} 8' N.$, lon. $72^{\circ} 28' E.$ It is large and populous, has three Jain temples and some Hindoo pagodas.

PHU-YEN, a town of Anam, Cochinchina, esp. prov., on the Phu-yen river, 60 m. S. Quinhon.

PHYLLA, a fortress of Greece, famous in history, the remains of which occupy a position in a pass of Mount Parnes, 13 m. N.N.W. Athens.

PIACENZA, *Placenza*, a fortified city of N. Italy, cap. duchy Piacenza, 36 m. W.N.W. Parma, near the right bank of the Po, a little below the influx of the Trebbia. Lat. $45^{\circ} 3' 54'' N.$, lon. $9^{\circ} 41' 49'' E.$ Pop. of comm. 30,500. It is enclosed by ramparts, environed by a wide fosse, defended by a citadel, and entered by 5 gates. It has a town-hall, an old ducal palace, a Gothic cathedral, several other churches, large hospital, orphan asylum, and numerous other charitable institutions; a college, with 3 faculties; an episcopal seminary, government pawn-bank, small theatre, and public library; manufs. of woollen stuffs and serges, fustians, stockings, and hats. Pope Gregory X., Cardinal Alberoni, Pallavicini, and Laurentius Valla, were born at Piacenza; and in its vicinity Hannibal defeated the Romans, a.c. 219. [**PANNA**.]

PIADENA, a mkt. town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 17 m. E. Cremona, cap. dist. P. 1,200.

PIAGINE, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, dist. and 10 m. N.E. Il Vallo. Pop. 2,600.

PIANTO-DEI-GRACI, a town of the island Sicily, intend. dist. and 10 m. S.W. Palermo. P. 6,000.

PIANELLA, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra I., 6 m. W.N.W. Chieti. Pop. 8,600.

PIANOSA, *Placenza*, an islet of the Mediterranean, 10 m. S. of the W. Cape of Elba. Length $\frac{3}{4}$ m., breadth $\frac{1}{4}$ m. The island was left in the power of Napoleon I., after his first abdication, as an annexation to Elba. An agricultural colony was established on it in 1835.—It is an island in the Adriatic Sea belonging to Naples, prov.

Capitanata, 14 m. N.E. the Tremoli island. Length $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

PIANO DI SORRENTO, Naples. [**SORRENTO**.]

PIASINI, a lake and river of Siberia, gov. Yenisek; the lake, lat. $70^{\circ} N.$, lon. $93^{\circ} 30' E.$, is 80 m. in length N. to S., 35 m. in breadth, and 90 m. E. the Gulf of Yenisei; the river flowing from it enters the Arctic Ocean near lat. $78^{\circ} 45' N.$, lon. $90^{\circ} E.$, after a N. course of 260 miles.

PIASEKI, a town, Poland, gov. and 14 m. S.E. Lublin, on an aff. of the Wisprz. P. 950.—**Piasiki** is a mkt. town, gov. Volhynia, 21 m. S.W. Jitomir.

PIAUMI or **PIAUMY**, a river of Brazil, prov. Piahi, after a N. course of 800 m. joins the Caninde on right, 70 m. N.W. Oeiras.

PIAUMI or **PIAUMY**, a small prov. of Brazil, between lat. $2^{\circ} 42'$ and $11^{\circ} 20' S.$, lon. $40^{\circ} 30'$ and $47^{\circ} W.$, having E. the provs. Ceara, Parahiba, and Pernambuco, from which it is separated by mountain chains, S. Goyas, W. Maranhao, and N. the Atlantic, the river Parahiba intervening, to which all its rivers are tributary. Area 60,500 sq. m. Pop. 60,000. Surface mostly level, with a slope N.W. ward, and chiefly in extensive and rich pasturages, on which large herds of cattle are reared. Manioc, millet, rice, sugar, and cotton, are among the cultivated products. Timber is scarce, but jalap, ipecacuanha, and cinchona, are procurable, and here are some silver, iron, and lead mines. Chief towns, Oeiras & Parahiba.

PIAVE, a river of Austrian Italy, rises in the Alps, near Lienz, flows at first S.W. past Pieve-di-Cadore and Belluno, to the vill. of Vas, whence its course is S.E. to the Adriatic, which it enters at Porto-di-Cortellazzo, 22 m. E.N.E. Venice. Length 125 m. Under the French it gave name to a dep., of which Belluno was the cap.—**Piavola** is a market town, deleg. and 11 m. N.N.W. Padua, near the Brenta.

PIAZZA, a city of the island Sicily, prov. and 17 m. E.S.E. Caltanissetta, cap. dist. Pop. 16,200. It has a cathedral, 4 convents, a college, and hospital, with manufs. of woollen cloth and caps, and trade in corn, oil, fruits, & other agricultural produce.

PICA, a vill. and small river of S. Peru, dep. Arequipa, near the Pavilion de Pica, a headland on the Pacific Ocean, 50 m. S. Iquique.

PICARDY (*French Picardie*), an old prov. of France, in the N., having N.W. and W. the English Channel, and landward the provs. Artois, Flanders, Champagne, Ile-de-France, and Normandy. It is now subdivided among the depas. Aisne, Somme, Oise, Pas-de-Calais, and Yonne.

PICKERNO, a market town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 8 m. W. Potenza. Pop. 4,000. It has manufactures of silk and woollen goods.

PICHINCHA, a volcano of S. America, Ecuador, in the W. Cordillera of the Andes, 11 m. W.N.W. Quito, 15,923 feet in elev. its topmost 200 feet being always covered with snow.—**Pichipichu** is a volcano, S. Peru, immediately N. Arequipa, and which rises to nearly the limit of perpetual snow in that portion of the Andes.

PICHINSCO, a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, dist. and 15 m. E.S.E. Sora. Pop. 2,700.

PICKAWAY, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, near Circleville. Pop. 1,425.—**IL** a co. in S. of Ohio. Area 542 sq. m. P. 21,008.

PICKERHAM, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—**I.** (North), 8 m. E.S.E. Swaffham. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 269.—**II.** (South), 4 m. S.E.E. Swaffham. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 180.

PICKENS, a dist. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. part of South Carolina. Area 997 sq. m. Pop. 16,904.—**IL** a co. in W. of Alabama. Area 965 sq. m. Pop. 31,512.

PICKERING, a pa. and market town of England, co. York, North Riding, with a station on the York and North Midland Railway, 18 m. S.S.W. Whitby. Area of pa. 32,760 ac. Pop. 4,161. The town has a church, an endowed school, and a union workhouse.

PICKERING, a pa. of British N. America, Upper Canada, dist. Home, on the N. shore of L. Ontario.

PICKHILL, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. N.W. Thirsk. Area 4,690 ac. P. 777.

PICKWELL, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5½ m. S.S.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1,450. P. 172.

PICKWORTH, two pas. of England.—I. co. Rutland, 9½ m. E.N.E. Oakham. Area 3,690 ac. Pop. 157.—II. co. Lincoln, 1½ m. W. Foulkingham. Area 1,270 ac. P. 261.

PICO, one of the Azores isls., Atlantic Ocean, its volcanic peak 7,613 feet in height, is in lat. 38° 28' N., lon. 28° 25' W. Area 254 sq. m. Pop. 36,000. Surface covered with lava; the culture of the vine and fishing are the chief branches of industry, and provisions are mostly imported from Fayal. Principal towns Lagos, Magdalena, and San Rocco.

PICQUIGNY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, on L. b. of the Somme, and on the Amiens Railway, 8 m. N.W. Amiens. Pop. 1,540.

PICOTU, a co. and town of North America, Nova Scotia, on N. shore of the island. Pop. of co. 30,300, chiefly of Scotch descent. The town is situated 3 m. from the entrance of an excellent harbour. It has an academy, library, grammar school, and a considerable trade.

PICOTU ISLAND, at the mouth of the Channel, S. of Tierra del Fuego. The Patagonian missionaries died from starvation here in 1852.

PIDAYRO, a marit. vill. of Greece. [EPIDAUROS.]

PIDDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. S.S.E. Lewes. Area 1,970 ac. P. 253.

PIDDINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Oxford, 5 m. S.E. Bicester. Area 3,140 ac. Pop. 420.—II. co. and 5 m. S.S.E. Northampton. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 1,056.

PIDJAN, two towns of Chinese Turkestan.—I. 40 m. E. Turfan.—II. 50 m. W. Aksu. The ruins of Old Pidjan are 140 m. E.N.E. Kaabgar.

PIDDLE-HINTON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4½ m. E.N.E. Dorchester. Area 2,780 ac. P. 894.

PIDDLE (NORTH), a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. E.S.E. Worcester. Area 810 ac. Pop. 140.

PIDDELTOWN, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5 m. E.N.E. Dorchester. Area 8,890 ac. P. 1,297.

PIDDELENTHIDE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 7 m. N.N.E. Dorchester. Ac. 4,530. P. 800.

PIDLEY, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 5 m. N.N.E. St Ives. Area 4,360 ac. Pop. 583.

PIDMONTA, a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, cap. dist., 30 m. N.N.E. Caserta. Pop. 9,000. It stands in a fertile plain at the foot of the Apennines, and has a royal palace, and manufactures of coarse woollen cloths, caps, and paper.—II. (*di San Germano*), a town, same prov., dist. and 16 m. S.S.E. of Sora. Pop. 1,500. It has several churches.

PIDMONT (PATRICIPALITY OF), Ital. *Piemonte*, N. Italy, the metropolitan and central portion of the kingdom of Sardinia, of which it now forms the divisions Turin, Coni (Cuneo), Alessandria, Aosta, and Novara. [SARDINIA.] On the N.W. and S. the region is enclosed by the Alps and the Apennines, and consists of the upper valley of the Po, by which river and its affluents the Tanaro, Bormida, Cisaone, Dora, Sesia, etc., it is wholly drained. Its E. part forms a portion of the great plain of Lombardy, is carefully irrigated, and of high fertility; much of it is in pasturage, and large

herds of cattle are reared, as in the adjacent Milanese territory. A surplus of corn over home consumption is produced, and supplies the territory bordering on the Mediterranean as far as Toulon. Wheat, maize, barley, rice, hemp, and fruits, are principal crops; wines are of inferior quality, and oil is produced only in small quantities; the silk is amongst the best in Italy. Mineral products comprise iron, lead, copper, marble, sulphur, manganese, cobalt, and small quantities of the precious metals. Principal manufactures are silk fabrics and organzine, hosiery, woollen and linen goods, brandy and liqueurs, glass, and iron wares. The inhabitants are nearly all Roman Catholics, except about 22,000 Waldensian Protestants in the Alpine valleys, who have now freedom of worship. After Turin, the cap. of the Sardinian dom., the chief cities are Alessandria, Asti, Coni, Novara, Vercelli, Pinerolo, Susa, Varallo, and Aosta. The great routes of the Simplon, Mont Cenis, St Bernard, and the Col de Tende, cross the Alps into Piedmont.

PIDRABUENCA, a town of Spain, prov. and 14 m. W.N.W. Ciudad Real. Pop. 2,908.

PIDRABITA, a town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. W.N.W. Avila. Pop. 847.—*Pidravalles* is a town, prov. and 23 m. S. Avila. Pop. 732.

PIDRAS, a town of South America, Venezuela, dep. Orinoco, 65 m. W.S.W. Angostura, on the Orinoco.—II. a headland, Gulf of Mexico, dep. and 65 m. N.W. Vera Cruz.—III. a headland, 90 m. S.E. Buenos Ayres.

PIELIS or **PILJWÖRÖR**, a lake of Finland, len and 60 m. E.N.E. Kuopio, between lat. 62° 55' and 63° 35' N., lon. 29° and 30° 20' E. Length 56 m., greatest breadth 16 m. The river Pielis carries its surplus waters S. into Lake Orivesi. On its E. side is the village *Pielis*.

PIENNA, a town of Tuscany, prov. Siena, 5 m. S.W. of Montepulciano. Pop. 3,500. It has a college and a diocesan seminary.

PIERMONT, a vill., U. S., North America, state and 24 m. N. New York, at the commencement of the New York and Erie Railway. Pop. 1,200.

PIERPORT, a township, U. S., North America, state New York, 8 m. E. Canton. Pop. 1,459.

PIERRE-BUFFIERE, a comm. and town of France, dep. H.-Vienne, cap. cant., on the Briance, 10 m. S.S.E. Limoges. Pop. 1,012. The celebrated surgeon Dupuytren was born here.

PIERRELATIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Drôme, 13 m. S. Montélimart, near L. b. of Rhone, on railw. from Lyon to Avignon. P. 3,483.

PIERRE-PTENUS, a naturally formed passage in the Jura mountains, Switzerland, cant. and 19 m. N.W. Bern, on the road between Bienna and Porentruy, 40 feet in height, and from 10 to 12 feet in breadth, and in which is a Roman inscription.

PIERRE (St), Guernsey. [PIERRE-LE-FORT (St).]

PIERRE (St), numerous comm., towns, and villa. of France.—I. (*d'Allevard*), dep. Isère, 17 m. N.E. Grenoble. Pop. 2,927.—II. (*de Cornailles*), dep. Eure, near the Calonne, 10 m. S.W. Pont-Audemer. Pop. 1,111.—III. (*de Mailly*), dep. Vienne, on the Gartepe, arrond. Montmorillon. Pop. 2,161.—IV. (*de Pleuguen*), dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, 14 m. S.S.E. St Malo. Pop. 2,024.—V. (*de Quibignon*), dep. Finistère, 2 m. W. Brest. Pop. 4,188.—VI. (*des Eglises*), dep. Vienne, arrond. Montmorillon. Pop. 1,408.—VII. (*des Landes*), dep. Mayenne, arrond. Laval. Pop. 1,900.—VIII. (*de Trézel*), dep. Tarn, 18 m. N.E. Castres. Pop. 1,580.—IX. (*d'Oltres*), dep. Charente-Inf., cap. cant., and on the island

Olmet, 17 m. S.S.W. La Rochelle, having a small port, and 4,779 inhabitants. — **X. (du Champ)**, dep. H.-Loire, near the Lambon, 14 m. N. Le Puy. Pop. 1,709. — **XI. (du Chemin)**, dep. Vendée, 17 m. N.N.E. Fontenay. Pop. 1,842. — **XII. (d'Église)**, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 9 m. E. Cherbourg. Pop. 2,436. — **XIII. (Eynas)**, dep. Haute-Loire, near the Saumene, 7 m. E. Le Puy. Pop. 1,709. — **XIV. (la Cour)**, dep. Mayenne, 20 m. E.S.E. Mayenne. Pop. 1,067. — **XV. (le Montier)**, dep. Nivernais, cap. cant., on railway to Clermont, 18 m. N.W. Moulins. Pop. 1,710. — **XVI. (de Calais)**, dep. Pas-de-Calais, and a suburb of Calais, with a station on the Railway du Nord. Pop. 11,524. — **XVII. (sur Dives)**, dep. Calvados, cap. cant., on the Dives, 19 m. S.E. Caen. Pop. 1,728. — **XVIII. (Louviers)**, dep. Belme-Inferieure, with a station on the Paris, Havre, and Rouen Railway, 21 m. S.S.E. Rouen.

PIERRE (St), the cap town of the island of Martinique, on its W. coast, 12 m. N.W. Port Royal. Pop. 30,000. It is the largest town of the French West Indies, and the chief entrepôt of those islands, and is divided into two quarters by a rivulet. It has numerous public buildings and schools, a theatre, and a botanic garden. Its roadstead is defended by several forts. The empress Josephine, first queen of Napoleon I., was born here in 1763. — **II.** a town of the island of Bourbon, Indian Ocean, arrond. and 34 m. S. St Denis. Pop. 14,135. — **III.** an island, Indian Ocean, 240 m. N.E. Madagascar, and dependent upon the British colony Mauritius. — **IV.** an island in the Lake of Bienna, Switzerland, canton Bern.

PIERRE (St), an island of North America, off the S. coast of Newfoundland. Surface rocky, vegetation scanty. It forms with Miquelon ad. immediately N.W. a colony belonging to France. United pop. (1861) 2,228. [**MIQUELON**]. — **St Pierre**, a small town on its S.E. side, is the cap. of the colony.

PIERREFITTE, several comma. and villa. of France, the principal in dep. Meuse, cap. cant., on the Aire, 16 m. N.W. Commercy. Pop. 646.

PIERREFOUCAULT, a vill. of France, dep. Oise, arrond. and 8 m. S.E. Compiègne. Pop. 1,510.

PIERREFORT, a comma. and town of France, dep. Cantal, 19 m. R.S.E. Aurillac. Pop. 1,275.

PIERRELATTE, a comma. and vill. of France, dep. Drôme, on railway, 8 m. S. Montélimar. P. 3,483.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the cap. vill. of the British colonial territory of Natal, South Africa, cap. division, 50 m. N.W. Port Natal.

PIETOLA, a vill. and fort of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 3 m. S.E. Mantua, on the Mincio. P. 1,000. It is the anc. *Andes*, birthplace of Virgil. (?)

PIETRA, a prefix to the names of small towns of Italy. — **I.** Sardinian States, div. and on the Gulf of Genoa, prov. and 8 m. N.N.E. Albenga, cap. mand. Pop. with comm. 2,050. — **II. (P. Abbondante)**, Naples, prov. Molise, 14 m. N.E. Isernia. Pop. 2,009. — **III. (Comela)**, prov. Abbruzzo Ultra I., 12 m. S.S.W. Teramo. P. 1,000. — **IV. (Castello)**, prov. Molise, 14 m. E.N.E. Campobasso. Pop. 3,000. — **V. (de Fusi)**, prov. Principato Ultra, 14 m. N.E. Montesano. Pop. 5,000. — **VI. (di Monte Corvino)**, prov. Capitanata, 4 m. S.S.E. Castelnuovo. Pop. 2,200.

PIETRAVERA and **PIETRAVALLA**, two mkt. towns of Naples, prov. Basilicata, I. 12 m. S.W. Potenza. P. 2,400. — **II.** 8 m. N.N.E. Potenza. P. 4,000. — **Pietravalle** is a market town, prov. Principato Ultra, 18 m. W.N.W. Ariano. Pop. 2,400.

PIETRAMALA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 20 m. N.N.E. Florence, at the foot of Monte di Fe, in the Apennines. Pop. 1,180. Near it are two

remarkable disengagements of gas, one of which is perpetually burning.

PIETRAMALA, a market town of Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, near the coast S. of Ajello. Pop. 1,200. — **Pietra Melara** is a market town, prov. Terra di Lavoro, at the foot of a mountain, 11 m. N. Capua. Pop. 1,600.

PIETRA MONTEVINO, a market town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, 17 m. S.W. Severo. P. 3,000.

PIETRA PIETROSA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 16 m. S.E.E. Potenza. P. 2,800.

PIETRAPESCAIA, a town of the island Sicily, intend. and 5 m. S.E. Caltanissetta, cap. cant. Pop. 8,500. Near it are sulphur mines. — **Pietra-rufa**,

a market town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 7 m. E.S.E. Piedimonte, derives its name from the red marble quarried in its vicinity. P. 1,760.

PIETRA (SANTA), a town of Tuscany, prov. Florence, in an unhealthy station, near the Mediterranean, 15 m. N.W. Lucca. Pop. (1856) 3,785.

PIETRA (SROBNIVA), a market town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ultra, 7 m. N.W. Avellino. Pop. 2,600. — **Pietra-Valtrasso** is a market town, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 16 m. N. Capua. Pop. 2,500.

PIRUX (LÈS), a comma and mkt. town of France, dep. Manche, 12 m. S.W. Cherbourg. P. 1,641.

PIEVE, numerous small towns and villa. of N. and Central Italy. — **I.** Sardinian dom., dep. Nice, prov. and 18 m. N.W. Oneglia, cap. mand., on the Arosia. Pop. with comm. 3,088. — **II. (del Cairo)**, dep. Novara, prov. Lomellina, cap. mand., near the Po, 14 m. S.S.E. Mortara. Pop. 2,856. — **III. (di Cadore)**, [**CADORE**]. — **IV. (d'Olm)**, Lombardy, deleg. and 6 m. S.E. Ciemona, cap. dist. Pop. 2,600. — **V. (Santo-Stefano)**, a market town of Tuscany, prov. Florence, 16 m. N.E. Arezzo, on the Tiber, near its source. P. 3,500.

PIGION, a township of the U. S., North America, Indiana, co. Vanderburgh. Pop. 201.

PIGION-ISLANDS, Grecian Archipelago, are 4 m. S. Milo.

PIGLESTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. W.S.W. Ivinghoe. Area 3,100 ac. Pop. 545.

PIGNA, a market town of Sardinia, prov. San Remo, 27 m. N.E. Nice. Pop. of comm. 2,770.

PIGNANA, a comma. and market town of France, dep. Var, 10 m. S.E. Brignolles. Pop. 2,296. It has copper works and paper mills.

PINK, sev. cos., U. S., North America. — **I.** in N.E. of Pennsylvania. Area 569 sq. m. Pop. 3,881. — **II.** in centre of Georgia. Area 383 sq. m. Pop. 14,303. — **III.** in S.E. of Alabama. Area 986 sq. m. Pop. 15,920. — **IV.** in S.W. of Mississippi. Area 846 sq. m. Pop. 7,380. — **V.** in S.E. of Kentucky. Area 568 sq. m. Pop. 5,365. — **VI.** in S. of Ohio. Area 603 sq. m. Pop. 10,958. — **VII.** in W. of Illinois. Area 785 sq. m. Pop. 18,819. — **VIII.** in N.E. of Missouri. Area 555 sq. m. Pop. 13,809. — **IX.** in S.W. of Arkansas. Area 545 sq. m. Pop. 1,861. — **X.** a township, New York, 357 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,003. — **XI.** in S.W. of Indiana. Area 328 sq. m. Pop. 7,720. — **XII.** a township, Pennsylvania, 168 m. N. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,747. — **XIII. (Rus)**, Pennsylvania, 18 m. S.E. Washington. P. 2,187.

PILAO-ARCAO, a town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, on the river San Francisco. Lat 11° 30' S., lon. 49° 40' W. Pop. 5,000.

PILAR, a town of Brazil, prov. Parahiba, on l. b. of the river, and 50 m. W. the city of Paraíba, Pop. 2,400. — **Cope de las Pícaras** is the N.W. extremity of Tierra del Fuego.

PILAR, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. W.S.W. Sevilla. Pop. 2,411. — **II.** one of the Socioo islands, Asiatic Archipelago, W. Basilan.

PILAR (MOUNT), a branch of the Alps, between

the Swiss cants. Lucerne and Unterwalden, its principal peak, the Tomlishorn, 6 m. S.W. Lucerne, and 6,988 feet above the sea.

PILATE (MONT), a mountain of France, in the Cevennes chain between the depts. Rhone and Loire, 8,517 feet above the sea.

PILCOMAYO or ARAGUA-GUARI, a riv. of South America, Bolivia and Plata Confederation, rises near Chuquisaca, flows S.E. through the *Llanos*, and joins the Paraguay, nearly opposite Asuncion, by two arms, enclosing a marshy island, 180 m. in length. Total course estimated at 1,000 m. Chief affs. the Pilaya and Paspaya. It is navigable for boats from the Paraguay to Chuquisaca, the only city on its banks, but shallow for the remainder.

PILERS GROVE, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New Jersey, 10 m. N.E. Salem. Pop. 2,962.

PILGRAM, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 25 m. N.E. E. Tabor. Pop. 3,900, who manuf. woollens.

PILHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. N.E. Gainsborough. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 132.

PILICA, a town of Poland, prov. Kielca on the Pilica, 33 m. N.N.W. Cracow. Pop. 3,000.

PILLAR (CAPS), the most S.E. headland of Tasman peninsula, Van Diemen Land. Lat. 43° 12' S., lon. 148° 7' E.

PILLATON, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3½ m. S.S.E. Callington. Area 3,140 ac. Pop. 393.

PILLAU, a town of E. Prussia, with a fortress at the entrance of the Frische-Haff, 25 m. W. Königsberg, of which and of Elbing and Braunsberg, it is the port. Lat. of lighthouse 54° 38' 4" N., lon. 19° 54' 00" E. Pop. 3,676. The inlet to the Haff not having more than 12 feet water, vessels of large burden here unload or lighten cargo, and it has, consequently, a thriving trade.

PILLERHUK, a town of India, British dist. Bareilly, N.W. provs., on l. b. of the Gurrha. Pop. (1848) 25,157. The town is cap. of a pergunnah of same name, celebrated for its rice.

PILLETON, two pas. of England, co. Warwick.—I. (*Hersey*), 3 m. W.S.W. Kington. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 227.—II. (*Priors*), 7½ m. S.E. Stratford. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 163.

PILLIBRETT, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. and 80 m. N.E. Bareilly, cap. a collectorate, on an affluent of the Ganges, with a fine mosque, and trade in rice.

PILLING, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 6 m. W.N.W. Garstang. Pop. 1,281.

PILLITH, a pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, 3 m. S.W. Knighton. Area 4 sq. m. Pop. 93.

PILLKALLEN, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 18 m. N.E. Gumbinnen, cap. circ. Pop. 1,788.

PILLTOWN, a market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 4 m. E. Carrick-on-Suir. Pop. 606.

PILNKAU, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 35 m. N.E. Bidschow. Pop. 1,900.

PILNITZ, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Meissen, on l. b. of the Elbe, 6 m. S.E. Dresden. It has a royal park and chateau, where on 26th August 1791, was concluded the convention of European powers to maintain the rights of the Bourbons to the throne of France.

PILOT ISLAND, at the entrance of the Red Sea, is between the Arabian coast and the ial. Perim.

PILOWNA, a town of India, territory of Jeypore, 90 m. S.W. Agra. Pop. 5,000.

PILSON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4½ m. W.S.W. Beaminster. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 95.

PILSEN (NAU), a town of Bohemia, cap. circ., on the Beraun, a tributary of the Elbe, 63 m. W.S.W. Prague. Pop. 12,890. It is an important commercial town, and has a Gothic church, town-hall, a gymnasium, theatre, military, and other schools, flourishing manuf. of woollen

goods, morocco leather, iron and horn wares, and alum, and a considerable transit trade with Bavaria.—II. (*Alt*), a market town, circ. and 5 m. S.E. of the foregoing. Pop. 931.

PILAWO, a town of Austrian Poland, Galleis, circ. and 12 m. E. Tarnow, on the Wisleka. Pop. 1,560.

PILTHE, a town of Russia, gov. Courland, on the Windau, 93 m. W.N.W. Mitau. Pop. 800.

PILTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Rutland, 4 m. E.N.E. Uppingham. Area 610 ac. Pop. 86.—II. co. Somerset, 2½ m. S.W. Shapton-Mallet. Area 4,780 ac. Pop. 1,159.—III. co. Devon, 1 m. N.N.W. Barnstaple. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 1,813.—IV. co. Northampton, 2½ m. S.E.W. Oundle. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 143.

PIMLICO, a suburb of London, co. Middlesex, and comprised in the liberty of Westminster, immediately W. St James' Park, 2½ m. W.S.W. St Paul's cathedral. It comprises many elegant streets and squares, with Buckingham Palace and gardens, and occupies all the suburban district between Westminster and Chelsea.

PIMPERNE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 2½ m. N.E. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 4,510. Pop. 517.

PINA, a town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. S.E. Zaragoza. Pop. 1,790.—*Pina de Campos* is a town, prov. and 14 m. N.N.E. Palencia. P. 950.

PINART or PINNAHUT, a town of British India, dist. and 30 m. S.E. Agra. Pop. 6,592.

PINASCIA, a vill. of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 7 m. N.W. Pinerolo, on the Clusone. Pop. of comm. 2,737.

PINCHBECK, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. N.N.W. Spalding. Ac. 11,840. Pop. 3,063.

PINOGOW, a town of Poland, prov. and 24 m. S.S.W. Kielce, on the Nidda. Pop. 5,100. Here in 1702 the Poles were defeated by the Swedes.

PIND-DADUN-KHAY, a town of the Punjab, near the Jhylum, 110 m. N.W. Lahore. Pop. 8,000. Houses mostly built of earth, in cedar frame work. It is a depot for salt, about 40,000 tons of which are annually raised from adjacent mines, yielding to the gov. a revenue of 160,000*l.* a-year.

PINDUS (MOUNT), a mountain chain of European Turkey, between Albania and Thessaly, connected on the N. with the Dinaric Alps, and on the S. with Mount Othrys, on the frontier of Greece. Mount Messovo, the highest point, has an estimated height of 8,950 feet above the sea.

PINE, two townships of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania.—I. 11 m. N. Pittsburgh. Pop. 2,109.—II. co. Armstrong, on the Alleghany. Pop. 2,288.

PINE GROVE, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 31 m. N.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,811.—*Pine Creek*, a river of same state, joins the Susquehanna, 10 m. W.S.W. Williamsport, after a S.ward course of 70 miles.

PINE ISLAND, Caribbean Sea. [*ISLA DOS PINOS.*]

PINEGA, a river of Russia, gov. Volodga and Archangel, joins the Dvina, 12 m. E.S.E. Kholmogori, after a tortuous N.W. course of 290 m.

PINEGA, a town of Russia, gov. and 93 m. E.S.E. Archangel, on the Pinega. Pop. 1,600.

PINES (ISL. OF), New Hebrides group, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 23° 38' S., lon. 167° 25' E. It is 43 m. in circumference, well wooded and inhabited by a fierce and savage people.

PINEROLO, a comm. and town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. and 21 m. S.W. Turin, cap. prov., on the Clusone. Pop. 15,000. It is situated at the foot of the Alps, enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, and three other churches, 8 convents, a large hospital, barracks, manuf. of woollen cloths, paper, and leather.

PIREY, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Aube, 11 m. N.E. Troyes. Pop. 1,650.

PIREY, a prefix of the names of numerous Chinese cities.—I. (*Hai*), prov. Quang-tong, on Harbin Bay, 65 m. E.N.E. Macao.—II. (*Liang*), prov. Kan-su, cap. dep. lat. 35° 34' N, lon. 106° 30' E.—III. (*Lo*), prov. Quang-si, cap. dep., on an affl. of the Canton river, 180 m. W.N.W. Canton.—IV. (*Yang*), prov. Shan-si, cap. dep., on the Pusa-ho, 135 m. S.W. Tai-Yuen, the cap. prov., to which it is reported to be equal in extent and prosperity.—V. (*Yue*), prov. Kwi-tohou, cap. dep. Lat. 26° 37' N, lon. 108° 40' E. Fine tea is raised in its vicinity.

PIRRELL, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, cap. comarca, 8 m. N.W. Almeida. Pop. 2,800. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, and town-hall.—**PIRRELLA DE BEMPOSTA** is a market town, prov. Beira, 40 m. N.W. Coimbra. Pop. 1,300.

PIRROX, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2½ m. N.E. Exeter. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 527.

PIRK, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Wayne. Pop. 1,610.

PIRKARFELD, a market town of W. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Pinka, 30 m. W. Güns. Pop. 4,060, who manufacture some coarse woollens.

PIRKE, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 29 m. W.N.W. Posen. Pop. 2,000.

PIRKEKROG, a small town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, cap. co., 11 m. N.W. Hamburg, on the Pinan, a small affl. of the Elbe. Pop. 1,100.

PIRKER, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 2½ m. N.W. Harrow-on-the-Hill. Area 3,720 ac. Pop. 1,310, with a station on the North Western Railway, about 1 m. from the village.

PIRMOZ, a town and valley of India, on the N.E. boundary of Surhind, lat. 38° 48' N, lon. 106° 56' E. The town is celebrated for the garden of the rajah, and the valley for its beauty, but it is extremely unhealthy during the rains.

PIRMO PUENTE, a market town of Spain, prov. and 11 m. N.W. Granada. Pop. 2,606.

PIRMO-LALA (DE), Caribbean Sea. [*ISLA DE PINOK*].

PIRNEK, a town of Russia, gov. and 143 m. S.S.W. Minsk, cap. dist., on the Pripiet. Pop. 5,300.

PIRRETOT, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3½ m. E.S.E. Alfreton. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 943. There are large coal mines in this parish.

PINYALEE, a branch of the river Indus, at its delta, enters the Indian Ocean by the Sir Mouth, 15 m. N.W. that of Korea.

PIOLENCE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 4 m. N.W. Orange. Pop. 1,900.

PIOMBINO, a maritime town of Tuscany, prov. Pisa, cap. principality, on the Mediterranean, opposite the island Elba, and 12 m. W. Follonica. Pop. 4,000. It has a palace, and a harbour, and near it are salt works, and traces of the ancient *Populonia*. From 1805 to 1815 its principality, which formerly comprised the island Elba, etc., belonged to Buonaparte, the brother-in-law of Napoleon I.—The *Channel of Piombino*, between the town and the island of Elba, is 6 miles across.

PIOMBAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Creuse, 23 m. N.W. Riom. Pop. 2,423.

PIOMBEN COVE, Spanish harbour, South America, Tierra del Fuego.

PIOMMAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 29 m. N.W. Clermont. P. 2,322.

PIOVE DI SACCO, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, gov. Venice, deleg. Padua, cap. dist., on the Brenta, Canal, 17 m. S.W. Venice, with many country residences of Venetians. Pop. with dist. 5,400.

PIRE, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. N. Hereford. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 130.

PIRENO, a town of S. Italy, Pontifical States, on the Amaseno, deleg. and 15 m. S.W. Fondanone. Pop. 3,700.

PIRLEY or **PIRELEY**, two towns of British India, presid. Bengal.—I. dist. and 27 m. S. Cuttack.—II. dist. Midnapore, 83 m. S.W. Calcutta.

PIRELLAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 m. N.E. Redon. Pop. 3,206.

PIQUA, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Ohio, 65 m. W.N.W. Columbus. Pop. 3,277.

PIRACRUCA, a small town of Brazil, prov. Piahi, 85 m. S. Parnaiba. Pop. 2,000.

PIRARI, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, an affluent of the Parahiba. Pop. 8,000.

PIRANGA, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, on the Piranga, 20 m. S.E. Mariana. Pop. of dist. 15,000.

PIRATA, a town of Greece, Attica, the port of Athens, and 5 m. S.W. that city. The modern town, built since 1834, is on an isthmus connecting with the mainland a hilly peninsula, on which are the remains of the tomb of Themistocles. Pop. (1852) 5,626. It has a custom house, lazaretto, and quay. It is visited annually by about 700 ships.

PIRANO, a seaport town of Austria, Istria, on the Gulf, and 13 m. S.W. Trieste. Pop. 8,141. It has a citadel, Gothic cathedral, and an export trade in salt, wine, oil, and olives.

PIRANO, Pyracumia, a town of the island Sicily, intend. Messina, on the N. coast, 6 m. W.N.W. Patti. Pop. 3,900, who export oil, wine, and corn.

PIRARA, a vill. of British Guiana, at the E. end of Lake Amucu. Lat. 3° 40' N, lon. 58° 12' W.

PIRATE ISLANDS, a group in the Gulf of Tonquin, Chinese Sea, lat. 21° N, lon. 108° 10' E.

PIRATINIM, a town of Brazil, prov. San Pedro do Rio Grande, on l. b. of river Piratinim, 75 m. W.N.W. Rio Grande. Pop. 3,673.

PIRBRIGHT, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 6 m. N.N.W. Guildford. Area 5,060 ac, mostly wild heath land. Pop. 637.

PIRFORD, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 6½ m. N.N.E. Guildford. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 365.

PIRIATIN, a town of Russia, gov. Poltava, cap. dist., on the Udai, 26 m. N.W. Lubny. P. 2,700.

PIRITO, a maritime town of South America, Venezuela, dep. Caracas, prov. and 23 m. S.W. Barcelona. Nearly opposite to it are the Pituit islands, in the Caribbean Sea.

PIR-JELALPOOR, a town of the Punjab, near the conf. of the Ghara (Sutlej) and Chenab, 40 m. S. Mooltan. It has a bazaar, and a fine Mohammedan tomb; extensive ruins in its vicinity.

PIRMASLEN, a cant. and town of Rhenish Bavaria, cap. dist., in the Vosges, 13 m. E.S.E. Deux-Ponts. Pop. 5,596. It has Roman Catholic and Calvinist churches, a high school, and manufactures of tobacco, straw hats, musical instruments, and glassware.

PIRMA, a town of Saxony, circ. and 11 m. S.E. Dresden, on l. b. of the Elbe. Pop. 6,173. It has manufs. of cotton, linen, and woollen stuffs. Here Frederick the Great of Prussia obtained a signal triumph over the Saxons in 1756.

PIRMITZ, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 7 m. S.E. Igiau. Pop. 3,680. It has an ancient castle, and manufs. of linen and woollen stuffs.

PIR-PANJAL or **THE SAINT'S MOUNTAIN**, a lofty mountain range of India, forming a portion of the S.W. boundary of Cashmere, which it separates from the Punjab. It stretches from the N.W. to S.E., is 40 m. in length, its highest point being 15,000 feet above the sea.—*Pir-Panjial Pass* is at its S.W. extremity, 12,000 feet above the sea.

PISTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Herts, 8 m. N.W. Hitchin. Area 2,560 ac. Pop. 897.
—II. co. Oxford, 4 m. S. Tetworth. Area 5,140 ac. Pop. 692.—III. co. Worcester, 4 m. W.N.W. Pershore. Area 1,770 ac. Pop. 268.

PISA, a walled city of Tuscany, cap. prov., in a marshy but fertile plain, on the Arno, 7 m. from its mouth, and 12 m. N.N.E. Leghorn, with which, and with Lucca and Florence, it is connected by railways. Lat. 43° 43' 11" N., lon. 10° 23' 58" E. Pop. (1856) 22,900. It is 5 m. in circumference, and has many noble edifices. The Arno, within the city, is bordered by fine quays, lined on either side by a majestic thoroughfare (*Lungo l'Arno*), and crossed by four bridges, one of which is built of marble. In one of its squares are the famous *Campanile*, or leaning tower, 178 feet in height, 50 feet in diameter, and the topmost storey overhanging the base about 13 feet; and the celebrated cemetery of *Campo-santo*, adorned by sepulchral monuments, and fine fresco paintings of the 14th and 15th centuries, containing earth brought from the Holy Land in the 12th century, and formerly used for a manseum; the baptistry, a polygonal building, 160 feet in diameter; and the cathedral—all of which are striking marble edifices. The cathedral has a remarkable pulpit, the work of Nicolo Pisano. Most of the churches are adorned with works of art. Other edifices are the grand ducal palace, the palace of the academy of fine arts, the university, city hall, custom house, prisons, hospitals, theatre, and an aqueduct 4 miles in length, which brings water from Ascanio. Its old citadel, the *Galleria*, is now used as a house of correction. The ancient university of Pisa is still the great centre of education in Tuscany, and has an extensive library, museums of natural history, and a botanic garden. *Pisa* has a college of nobles, episcopal seminary, and many other public schools. About 3½ m. N. are the *Bagni di Piet*, medicinal baths, frequented in summer by many visitors. *Pisa* was one of the most celebrated towns of Italy during the middle ages. It is the seat of the civil government of the prov. and of the archbishopric, and is connected with Leghorn, Lucca, and Florence by railway. From the 10th to the 14th century it was the cap. of an enterprising republic, and is the birthplace of Galileo. It was taken by the French in 1799.

PISANG, two islands of the Asiatic Archipelago, one in the Gilolo Passage, the other belonging to the Banda Islands.

PISANIA, a vill. and British factory of W. Africa, on the Gambia, 200 m. from its mouth.

PISCATAQUA, a river of the U. S., North America, flows S.S.E., forming the boundary between New Hampshire and Maine, and after a course of 40 m. joins the Atlantic below Portsmouth, forming one of the best harbours in the United States. Principal affluents, the Cocheco and Great Bay. It is navigable, with its affluents, for sloops to South Berwick.

PISCATAQUIS, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in N. part of Maine, on Piscataquis river, bordering Canada. Area extensive, but only S. part inhabited. Pop. 14,735.

PISCATAWAY, a township, U. S., North America, New Jersey, 5 m. N. New Brunswick. Pop. 2,875.

PISCLANO, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, comarca and 26 m. E. Rome. Pop. 1,230.

PISCIOTTA, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, dist. and 9 m. S. Il Vallo, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 3,100. Trade in fruit and wine.

PISCO, a maritime town of N. Peru, dep. and 130 m. S.S.E. Lima, near the mouth of the Pisco

river, in the Pacific Ocean. Celebrated for its manufacture of pale brandy, and its wines, dates, and olives.

PISCOPI, an isl. off the W. coast of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 21 m. N.W. Rhodes.—II. a marit. vill. of Cyprus, on its S. coast, 24 m. E. Baffa.

PISSEK or **PISACA**, a town of Bohemia, cap. circ. Prachin, on the Watawa, 24 m. W.S.W. Tabor. Pop. 6,000. It has a gymnasium, a high school, several churches, a military academy, woollen cloth and nitre factories, and a transit trade.

PISSELL, a pa., Engl., co. Oxford, 5 m. N.N.W. Henley-on-Thames. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 193.

PISINO (Germ. *Mitterburg*), a town of Austria, circ. Istria, in its centre, 34 m. S.E. Trieste. Pop. 2,260. It has trade in corn, fruit, and wine.

PISOENE, a vill. of Austrian Italy, prov. and 23 m. E.N.R. Bergamo, at the N.E. extremity of Lake Isco. Pop. 2,900. It has iron works.

PISSEVAUX, a waterfall of Switzerland, cant. Valais, on the Salencen River, near its conf. with the Rhone, 4 m. N.W. Martigny. Total height 280 feet, and its final leap is 120 feet.

PISTOCINO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 19 m. S. Matera. Pop. 6,200. It has 3 churches, a convent, 2 hospitals, and some manufactures of woollen cloths.

PISTULL, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 5½ m. N.N.W. Pwllheli. Pop. 477.

PISTOJA, *Pistorium*, a town of Tuscany, prov. and 20 m. N.W. Florence, on l. bank of the Ombrone. P. (1856) 11,908. Is enclosed by ramparts and bastions, and defended by a citadel. Principal public buildings, a cathedral, and several other churches, an episcopal palace, several convents, and a town-hall. It has an academy, a museum of natural history, two public libraries, and a theatre, with manufs. of woollen cloth, silk twist, leather, iron-wire, and bars, some trade in cattle, raw silk, and straw hats. *Pistaja* claims the invention and first manufacture of pistols, and it has still considerable manufs. of firearms, cutlery, and surgical instruments.

PISUERGA, a river of Spain, Old Castile, rises in the Cantabrian Mountains, flows mostly S.S.W., and joins the Douro 10 m. below Valladolid. Length 140 m., in a part of which the canal of Castile accompanies it on the W. Affs., the Arlanzon and Esquera from the E., and Carrion from the N.W.

PITCALIAN, two vills. of Scotland, co. Perth.—I. pa. and 1 m. S. Duntulug. Pop. 319.—II. in pa. Redgorton, 4 m. W.N.W. Perth, on the Almond. Pop. 279. It has flour and spinning mills, and a large bleachfield.

PITCALIAN ISLAND, a solitary island in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 25° 3' 6" S., lon. 130° 8' 00" W., about 7 m. in circumference, elevated in the centre, with a peak at each extremity, greatest height 1,040 feet; of volcanic origin. Soil fertile but porous, and rather defective in water; well wooded, and climate healthful; thermometer ranging from 59° to 89° Fahr. Prevailing winds S.W. and E.S.E. It is surrounded by rocky shores, and has only one accessible landing place at Bounty Bay. The cocoa nut, plantain, and banana trees flourish; the bread-fruit tree is on the decay; hibiscus or cloth tree, banyan tree, orange, and others; and the potato, sweet potato, yams, water melons, pumpkin, taro, sugar cane, ginger, turmeric, tobacco, tea-plant, and maize are cultivated. The island contained no indigenous quadrupeds, but goats, swine, and poultry have been imported. In 1780, this island was resorted to by the mutineers of the "Bounty," consisting of 9 British sailors, 6 native Tahitian men, and 18

women. In consequence of disorders & massacres, at the end of 10 years, there remained only one Englishman, Adams, the Tahitian females, and 19 children, their offspring. Under the superintendence of this man the children were educated and trained up to habits of industry and morality. In 1833, Captain Beechey found a most interesting and intelligent colony of 66 persons. In 1831, with the sanction of the British government, the colony, numbering 87 persons, was transferred to Tahiti. After remaining 6 months there, and losing 12 of their number by death, they, at their own solicitation, were again reinstated in their native island. In 1851 the pop. amounted to 180, 81 males, and 79 females, inhabiting 17 houses. Chief diseases, rheumatism, asthma, ague, and bilious attacks. Small-pox is unknown. Annually a chief magistrate and assistant are elected by the votes of the community. They have a church, schools, and comfortable cottages, forming a village. The average number of ships which annually visit the island has been for some years about 10, chiefly American whalers, to whom provisions are supplied, in exchange for clothing, etc. The islanders speak and read the English language, are of an active, robust frame of body, dark complexion, with pleasing countenances, and hospitable and engaging dispositions. From the remains of burial grounds, the island would appear to have been occupied by inhabitants at a period antecedent to the visit of the mutineers of the "Bonny." It was seen by Carteret in 1767, and named by him after one of his officers. The whole population, 198 in number, removed to Norfolk Island in July 1856.

PITSCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 1½ m. S.W. Fairwick. Area 500 ac. Pop. 145.

PITSCORR, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, ½ m. N.N.W. Aylesbury. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 59.

PITCHEAS, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 16 m. W. Norwich. Pop. 1,403.

PITCHEFORD, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6 m. S.E. Shrewsbury. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 164.

PITCHELEY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2½ m. S.S.W. Kettering. Ac. 3,390. Pop. 606.

PITCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1½ m. S.W. Bruton. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 411.

PITEA, a river of N. Sweden, joins Umea and Pitea, enters the Gulf of Bothnia near Pitea, after a S.E. course of 180 miles.

PITEA, the most N. and largest len or prov. of Sweden, between lat. 65° S. and 67° 8' N., lon. 15° 15' and 30° 10' E., having S. the len Umea, W. and N. the Kiolen Mountains, separating it from the Norwegian provs. Nordland and Finnmark, E. Russian Lapland, and the Gulf of Bothnia. Area 32,950 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 55,751. The Laine and Tornes Rivers form its boundary on the side of Russia; other rivers are the Lulea and Pitea, and it contains numerous lakes. After Pitea, its principal villa. are Lulea, Nid-Kalix, Jochmoek, Quickjock, and Gellumars. Its N. part is called Pitea-Lappmark.

PITEA, a seaport town of N. Sweden, cap. len, on the Pitea, near its mouth in the Gulf of Bothnia, 110 m. N.N.E. Umea. P. 1,400. It has a convenient harbour and several ship-building docks.

PITFIVEKE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loiret, 28 m. N.E. Orleans. Pop. 4,164. It has manufs. of almond-cakes & other confectionery.

PITIC, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. Sonora, 86 m. S.W. Arispe, on the Sonora river. It is an entrepot for goods imported through Guaymas, on the Gulf of California.

PITIGLIANO, a town of Tuscany, prov. Siena, 29 m. E.S.E. Grosseto. Pop. 2,100.

PITKESLOE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Colts, 4 m. S.S.W. Cupar, on the road to Kinghorn. Pop. 490.

PITLOCKRIS, a vill. of Scotland, co. Perth, on the Great Highland Road, 18 m. N. Dunkeld. Pop. 400. It has two branch banks.

PITMISTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. S. Taunton. Area 5,180 ac. Pop. 1,807.

PITNEY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 9 m. W. Somerton. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 454.

PITRE, an islet in the Little Cul-de-Sac, a bay of Guadeloupe, French West Indies, S. Point-a-Pitre.

PITRE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Eure, 7 m. N.N.E. Louviers. Pop. 1,026.

PITRECHEN, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 38 m. N.N.E. Oppeln. Pop. 2,009.

PITREY, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. W.S.W. Rayleigh. Area 2,790 ac. Pop. 245.

PITROBNA, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. N. Northampton. Area 2,700 ac. Pop. 638.

PITRISGO, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 3½ m. W.S.W. Kinnaird-head. Area 4,500 ac. Pop. 1,801.—*New Pitrisgo* is a vill., pa. Tyrie, 10 m. S.W. Fraserburgh, with 1,606 inhabitants, mostly weavers, farmers, crofters, and labourers.

PITTY, a co., U. S., N. America, 8th E. of North Carolina. Area 563 sq. m. Pop. 13,397.—It is a township, Pennsylvania, immediately S.W. Pittsburg. Pop. 6,002. Coal abounds here.

PITTYWHEM, a royal, parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, and on the projected railway from Kirkcaldy to Anstruther, 2½ m. N.N.E. Edinburgh. Pop. of pa. 1,473; do. of parl. bor. 1,450. Its harbour is small; and fishing and fish-curing are nearly the only occupations carried on. The bor. unites with St Andrews, the two Anstruthers, Crail, Cupar, and Kildenny, in sending 1 member to H. of C.

PITZASM, a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 15 m. S.E. Bruges. Pop. of comm. 5,400.

PITTINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. E.N.E. Durham, with a station on the Durham and Sunderland Railway. Ac. 6,390. Pop. 6,241.

PITT ARCHIPELAGO, in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of British North America, is mostly between lat. 53° and 54° N., lon. 130° W. Pitt island, the largest of the group, is about 75 m. in length, N.W. to S.E.—Several other islands in the Pacific, have this name.—*Pitt Strait*, Asiatic Archipelago, is between the islands Salawatty and Battanta, off the N.W. end of Papua.

PITTSBOROUGH, a vill. of the U. S., North America, North Carolina, cap. co. Chatham, 31 m. W.S.W. Raleigh.

PITTSBURGH, a city, port of entry, and manufacturing town of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, in its W. part, on a triangular plain, formed by the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, at their confluence to form the Ohio, and each here crossed by a bridge, 50 m. N.E. Wheeling, on the Ohio. Pop. 46,601, or, with its suburbs, Allegheny and Birmingham (1858), 110,241. It has, including Allegheny, etc., upwards of 60 churches, a court-house, the W. university of Pennsylvania, a Roman Catholic cathedral, a state penitentiary, mansion-house, exchange, the Allegheny arsenal, and numerous schools. The town is supplied with water by steam power from the Allegheny. Its chief harbour is on the Monongahela, and in 1850, steam-boats, with a tonnage of 44,571 tons, were owned in its dist.; total shipping 43,476 tons. Coal is abundant in its vicinity; and, besides transshipment of every description including steam-engines, and machi-

nery, cutlery, nails, stoves, and arms; it has extensive manufactures of glass, woollen and cotton stuffs, leather, paints, and drugs, with breweries, pulling, saw, and oil mills. The commerce of Pittsburgh, from its unlimited command of inland navigation, and from its being connected by railway with the Great Lakes, Philadelphia, etc., is very extensive. Ship-building, especially for steamers, is carried on here upon a very large scale, and most of the machinery for the Mississippi steam-boats is made at Pittsburgh. A British and colonial force, under General Braddock, sustained a total defeat here in 1755.

PITTSFIELD, several townships, U. S., N. America.—I. Massachusetts, on the railway from Boston to Albany, 35 m. W.N.W. Northampton. Pop. 6,872.—II. New Hampshire, 15 m. N. Concord. Pop. 1,328.—III. New York, 95 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,591.—Others are in Maine and Vermont.

PITTSFORD, several townships, U. S., N. America.—I. New York, 8 m. S.E. Rochester. Pop. 2,001.—II. Vermont, 43 m. S.W. Montpelier. P. 2,023.—III. Michigan, 89 m. W.S.W. Detroit. P. 1,223.

PITTSBORO, a township, U. S., North America, New Jersey, 16 m. E. Salem. Pop. 1,151.

PITTSBORO, a township, U. S., N. America, Maine, 7 m. S.E. Augusta. Pop. 2,323.—*Pittstown* is a township, New York, 12 m. E. Troy. Pop. 3,732.

PITTSBURGH, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. of Virginia. Area 666 sq. m. P. 28,796.

PITTYUSA ISLANDS (*Pittyusa Insule*), Spain, Mediterranean, comprises the islands of Ibiza and Formentera, Balearic group.

PIURA, a town of N. Peru, dep. Truxillo, cap. prov., on l. b. of the Piura, 120 m. N.N.W. Lambayeque. It was the first settlement of the Spaniards after their entrance into the country, and the largest town of Peru. Pop. estimated at 10,000, of whom 1,000 were whites; 1,000 negroes. The streets are narrow and unpaved. In the centre is the Plaza, with a temple of liberty. It has seven churches, government offices, and a college opened in 1848, with 120 pupils.—The river Piura enters the Pacific Ocean, after a W. course of about 120 miles.

PIVICKONA, a vill. of Austrian Poland, Galicia, on the Poprad, 13 m. S. Nowi-Sanden. P. 2,156.

PIXLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3½ m. W.N.W. Ledbury. Area 680 ac. Pop. 76.

PIZZIGHETTON, a fortified town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 12 m. W.N.W. Cremona, on the navigable river Adda. Pop. including the suburb of Gerra, on rt. b. of the river 4,000. It is enclosed by an old wall.

PIZZO, a city of Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra II., dist. and 5 m. N.N.E. Monteleone, on the Gulf of Santa Eufemia. Pop. 5,700. Murat, the ex-king of Naples, was taken prisoner and shot here in October 1815.

PIZZOLI, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultra II., dist. and 6 m. N.N.W. Aquila, on a mountain in the E. Apennines, with a large monastery. Pop. 3,200.

PLABENNE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Finistère, 9 m. N.N.E. Brest. Pop. 3,752.

PLACENCIA, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra I., dist. and 16 m. N.E. Gerace. Pop. 2,000.

PLACENCIA or PLACENCIA, *Debagria Placencia*, a city of Spain, prov. Cáceres, on the Gertes, here crossed by 3 bridges, 44 m. N.W. Almaraz. Pop. 4,800. It is enclosed by old walls and semi-circular towers, with a ruined citadel on the N. It has a Gothic cathedral, with rich works of art; numerous other churches, convents, and an episcopal palace; manufs. of hats, leather, woollen,

linen, and hempen stuffs, and an aqueduct on 60 arches, by which it is supplied with water.

PLACENCIA, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, on the Deva, 23 m. W. San Sebastian. Pop. 1,365, who manufacture firearms, swords, cutlery, and bronze work.—II. (*de Xalón*), prov. and 31 m. W. Zaragoza, on the Xalón.

PLACENTIA, a city of North Italy. [PLACENZA]

PLACENTIA, a town of Newfoundland, on the E. side of Placentia Bay, 70 m. S.W. St John.—*Placentia Bay* is a deep inlet on the S. coast of the island, 75 m. in length, and nearly 60 m. in breadth at its entrance between Capes St Marie and Chapeau-rouge.

PLACER, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. of California. Area 1,600 sq. m. Pop. 10,763.

PLADDA, a low rocky island of Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, off the S. end of the island Arran, with a lighthouse, lat. 55° 25' 33" N., lon. 5° 7' W., having two fixed lights, 77 and 180 feet above the sea.

PLAIN, a township, U. S., N. America, Ohio, co. Wayne, 92 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 2,375.—Others are in Stark and Franklin cos., Ohio.

PLAINE, a river of France, dep. Vosges, joins the Meurthe at Raon l'Étape, after a W. course of 15 m.—II. a vill., dep. Vosges, arrond. and 13 m. N.E. St Diey. Pop. 1,935.

PLAINE-HAUTE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arrond. St Briac. P. 2,052.

PLAINFAISE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, on the Meurthe, arrond. St Diey. Pop. 4,110.

PLAINFIELD, numerous townships of U. S., N. America, among which are.—I. New Hampshire, on Connecticut River, 47 m. N.W. Concord. Pop. 1,392. It has a flourishing academy.—II. Connecticut, on the Norwich and Worcester Railway, 40 m. E. Hartford. Pop. 2,730. It has an academy, founded in 1783.—III. New York, 15 m. N.W. Cooperstown. Pop. 1,449.—IV. Pennsylvania, co. Northampton. Pop. 1,763.

PLAINS OF ABRAHAM, a table land immediately S.W. the city of Quebec, Lower Canada, British North America. Here Generals Wolfe and Montcalm, the respective commanders of the British and French forces, were killed in the action of 18th September 1759.

PLAISANCE, a town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Larras, 26 m. W. Auch. Pop. 1,791.—II. a vill., dep. Aveyron, arrond. St Affrique. Pop. 1,757.

PLAITFORD, a pa. of England, co. Wilt, 11 m. S.E. Salisbury. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 330.

PLAN, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 31 m. W.N.W. Pilsen, on the Mies. Pop. 3,200. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, and alum and vitriol works.

PLANCHER-BAS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H.-Saône, arrond. and 10 m. E.N.E. Lure. P. 1,288.—*Plancher les Mines* is a vill., same dep., arrond. Lure. Pop. 1,480, employed in cotton spinning and in the manufacture of jewellery.

PLANCÔTE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., 9 m. N.W. Dinan. Pop. 787.—*Plancy* is a market town, dep. Aube, 8 m. W. Arcis, on the Aube. Pop. 1,122.

PLANITZ, a mkt. town of Bohemia, circ. and 8 m. E. Klatzau, on the Bratava. Pop. 1,600.—II. a vill. of Saxony, circ. and 3 m. S.S.W. Zwickau.

PLAQUEMINE, a pa. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Louisiana. Area 967 sq. m. Pop. 7,890.

PLASENCIA, a town of Spain. [PLACENCIA.]

PLASSET, a vill. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Nadwa, 83 m. N. Calcutta.

and memorable for the great victory obtained there, June 23, 1757, by the troops under Clive, over the army of the Bengal viceroy, and which established British supremacy in India.

PLANKY, a village of Austrian Croatia, military frontier, circ. and 80 m. S.S.W. Caristadt. Pop. 4,510. It is the see of a Greek bishop.

PLATA (or ARGENTINE) CONFEDERATION, termed a Confederate Republic of South America, between lat. 23° and 41° S., lon. 67° and 70° W., having W. the Andes, dividing it from Chile and the desert of Atacama, N. Bolivia, E. Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, from which states it is separated by the Paraguay, Paraná, and Uruguay rivers, S.E. the Atlantic Ocean, and S. Patagonia, on which side the Rio Negro forms the frontier. Area, population, and subdivisions, etc., as follow:—

Departments.	Area in sq. miles.	Pop.	Cap.
Cordova,	985,000?	100,000	Cordova.
Catamarca,		60,000	Catamarca.
Corrientes,		84,000	Corrientes.
Entre Rio,		30,000	Parana.
Salta,		30,000	Salta.
Mendoza,		70,000	Mendoza.
Rioja,		30,000	Rioja.
S. Jago del		100,000	San Jago.
Chaco,			
S. Juan & Prov.		45,000	San Juan.
Entre R.		30,000	Entre R.
S. Luis & Pando,		30,000	San Luis.
Tucuman,		60,000	Tucuman.
Total,	985,000?	574,000	

Except a portion of the Pampea, which is watered by the Rio Negro, Colorado, and Desaguadero rivers, nearly all the country belongs to the basin of the Plata river, the great estuary of which is between this territory and Uruguay. The depts. Mendoza, La Rioja, Catamarca, and Salta, along its W. and N. frontier, are mountainous, and some elevated ranges are scattered over Cordova, and some parts of the country E. of the Paraná; but the rest of this region consists chiefly of two immense plains,—the N., watered by the Salado, Vermejo, Pilcomayo, etc., forming part of the Gran Chaco, which extends into the E. half of Bolivia; and the S. or Pampea, a plain covered alternately with luxuriant pasturage, vast crops of gigantic thistles, and interspersed with a multitude of salt lakes, some of large size. By far the most important product is cattle. Millions of oxen wander at large across the plains, or are reared on breeding estates of vast extent. Horses are also in immense herds, and mules are bred for sale to Peruvian and other traders. The breeds of sheep and swine are of inferior quality. The guanaco, llama, and vicuña, abound in the vicinity of the Andes; and the native animals comprise the puma, jaguar, and armadillo; the bisoacha, the burrowing of which render excursions in the Pampas sometimes dangerous; and the small quadrupeds which furnish the nutria and chinchilla skins. North of Corrientes, cotton, tobacco, rice, the sugar-cane, and indigo are raised; maize, wheat, and other grains, are principal articles of culture in the S., and wheat has lately become an article of export. Other products are cochineal, cocoa, madder, cinchona bark, Paraguay tea, and various fruits; of the last, some introduced by Europeans have been found to flourish satisfactorily. In the dep. La Rioja, from 5,000 to 10,000 small barrels of strong wine are

made annually, and sent into Cordova and the neighbouring depts.; and full-bodied wine and brandy is furnished to Buenos Ayres from the dep. Mendoza. All agricultural processes, however, are in the most backward condition. Salt effloresces in large quantities on the surface of the plains, and here are sometimes of rock-salt. Coal is reported to be plentiful in the S.W., and sulphur, alum, mineral pitch, etc., in the vicinity of the Andes; but few, if any, mines are wrought. The Indians of the Chaco manufacture yarn, ropes, fishing-nets, and other articles from the fibres of the aloe, with saddle-cloths, blankets, and other fabrics which they dye with great skill, and sell to their more civilized neighbours; and in Cordova similar goods, morocco leather and turned wares are manufactured, but in general manufactured goods are imported from abroad in return for raw produce. In 1852, the rivers Paraná and Uruguay were opened to ships of every nation. The products or manufactures of the Thirteen Confederate Provinces, shall be free of all duties from one province to another. In the same year 63 ships, aggregate burden 18,325 tons entered, and 58 do., burden 18,092 tons, cleared the port. Government is nominally republican, and the legislative power in theory vested in a junta of 44 deputies, half annually renewed by popular election, and in a senate of 2 deputies from each department. Public revenue in 1850, amounted to 62,286,510 dollars. Expenditure 56,046,351 do. National debt 18,283,244 do. The country was discovered in 1517, and settled in 1553 by the Spaniards, under whom it was created into a vice-royalty. The English made an unsuccessful attempt on it in 1807. Its independence of Spain dates from 1816. In 1835, de Rosas, a successful soldier against the Indians, was elected dictator of Buenos Ayres, which he exercised with almost absolute rule, till he was defeated by Urquiza, the governor of Entre Rio, when Rosas fled to England.

PLATA (RIO DE LA) or the PLATE RIVER, one of the great rivers, or rather a great estuary of South America, Plata Confederation, formed by the junction of the Paraná and Uruguay rivers, in lat. 34° S., lon. 58° 30' W., its basin lying S. of those of the Amazon, Tocantins, and San Francisco, and its numerous tributaries draining most part of the Plata, Paraguay, and Uruguay territories, with considerable portions of Bolivia and Brazil. The estuary resulting from their union is 200 m. in length N.W. to S.E., and where it joins the Atlantic Ocean, is 170 m. across (between Maldonado and Cape St. Antonia); its centre being about lat. 35° 30' S., lon. 56° W. Its muddy waters can be traced in the ocean 200 m. from its mouth. The total length of the Plata and the Paraguay has been estimated at nearly 2,500 m.; and from the ocean to the island Appe in the Paraná, at least 1,260 m., there is a continuous and safe navigation for vessels of 300 tons. The Aguapey, an affluent of the Paraguay near lat. 15° 40' S., lon. 58° 30' W., is separated only by a portage of 8 m. from the Alegre, a tributary of the Guapore, and were a canal to be made to connect the two streams, a complete system of internal navigation throughout nearly all South America would be secured.

PLATA (LA), a town of South America, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. and 63 m. S.S.W. of Neiva, on an aff. of the Magdalena. It stands in a fertile valley.

PLATA, an island, Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Ecuador, 20 m. S.W. Cape San Lorenzo.

PLATSA, a ruined city of Greece, gov. Boeotia

its remains on the W. slope of Mount Cithæron, 7 m. S.W. Thebes, consisting of walls and parts of a citadel. Near it, B.C. 479, the Greeks under Panassias totally defeated and nearly annihilated the grand Persian army under Mardonius.

PLATAMONA (*Heraclea*), a maritime town of European Turkey, Thessaly, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Salonica, 5 m. N. the mouth of the Salymuria. Pop. 1,600. It has some remains of antiquity, a citadel on a rock, and a Turkish cemetery.

PLATANA, a small town of Asia Minor, 8 m. W. Trebizond, with a roadstead which is the winter anchorage of large ships trading to that port.

PLATANI (*Camicus*), a river of Sicily, intends. Palermo and Girgenti, enters the Mediterranean 18 m. W.N.W. Girgenti, after a S.W. course of 60 m. mostly through a cultivated plain.

PLATHE, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 37 m. N.E. Stettin, on the Rega. Pop. 1,949. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, and trade in timber.

PLATZ, a vill. of Germany, grand duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 6 m. S.S.E. Schwerin.

PLATZ, a market-town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 15 m. W.N.W. Telsh. Pop. 1,500.

PLATO, a vill. of South America, New Granada, dep. Magdalena, 12 m. S.S.E. Tenerife. Pop. 2,000.

PLATTE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Missouri. Area 393 sq. m. Pop. 16,485.

PLATTE RIVER, in the U. S., North America, W. territory, rises in the Rocky Mountains by two principal heads, which unite in lat. 41° 9' N., lon. 101° 40' W., it thence flows E., and joins the Missouri near lon. 95° 40' W. Total course 600 m., breadth in its lower part 1 to 3 m. It is full of islands, and too shallow and rapid for safe navigation. Principal affluents, the Elkhorn and Loup Fork.—The *Little Platte River* joins the Missouri nearly opposite the Kansas, after a S. course of 50 miles.

PLATTEKILL, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 20 m. S. Kingston. Pop. 1,998.

PLATTEN, a town of Austria, Bohemia, 14 m. N. Elnbogen, in the Erzgebirge, with iron mines and paper mills. Pop. 2,000.

PLATTEN SEE, a lake of Hungary. [**BALATON**.] **PLATTING**, a market town of Lower Bavaria, on the Isar, here crossed by a bridge 900 feet in length, 16 m. S.E. Straubing. Pop. 2,019.

PLATTSBURG, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, cap. co. Clinton, on the Saranac River, 145 m. N. Albany. Pop. 6,618. It has a court-house, gaol, bank, lyceum, academy, several churches, and water power on the Saranac River.

PLATZ, two market towns of Austria, Bohemia. —I. circ. and 22 m. E.N.E. Budweis. Pop. 1,323. —II. circ. and 14 m. N.W. Saatz, in the Erzgebirge. Pop. 1,323.

PLAU, a walled town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, principality Güstrow, on Lake Plau, 37 m. E.S.E. Schwerin. Pop. 2,934.

PLAUN, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, on l. b. of the White Elster, 61 m. S.W. Leipzig, with a station on the Saxon-Bavarian Railway. Pop. 11,871. It has a royal castle and a gymnasium, manufs. of linen and cotton goods, paper, and leather.

PLAUSAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 11 m. S. Clermont. Pop. 1,296.

PLATDEN, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1½ m. N. Eya. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 314.

PLAVENNA, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. E.N.E. Ipswich. Area 650 ac. Pop. 260.

PLAZAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, 6 m. W.S.W. Montignac. Pop. 1,890.

PLEASANT, numerous townships of the U. S., North America, chiefly in Ohio. —I. co. Fairfield. Pop. 2,011. —II. co. Brown. Pop. 1,466. —III. Indiana, 82 m. S.E. Indianapolis. Pop. 1,632. —*Pleasant Valley* is a township of New York, 84 m. S. Poughkeepsie. Pop. 2,236.

PLEASLEY, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 8½ m. E.S.E. Chesterfield. Area 3,760 ac. Pop. 654, partly employed in the cotton manufacture.

PLEASINGTON, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. W.S.W. Blackburn, with a station on the East Lancashire Railway. P. 428.

PLEAUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cantal, 18 m. N.W. Aurillac. Pop. 1,516.

PLECHATEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 23 m. N.E. Redon. Pop. 2,339.

PLEDLIAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 14 m. W. Dinan. Pop. 2,024.

PLEDRAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 4 m. S. St Brianc. Pop. 3,703.

PLEIDESHHEIM, a market town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 3 m. W.N.W. Marbach. P. 1494.

PLEINE-FOUGÈRES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 22 m. E.S.E. St Malo. Pop. 3,293.

PLEISNITZ, a market town of N. Hungary, co. and 6 m. N.N.E. Gömör, on the Sajó. Pop. 2,102, partly employed in iron works.

PLEISSE, a river of Saxony, joins the White Elster at Leipzig, after a N. course of 50 miles.

PLELAN, two comm. and vill. of France. —I. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 30 m. W.S.W. Rennes. Pop. 3,555. —II. dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., 7 m. W. Dinan. Pop. 1,022.

PLELO, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arrond. St Brianc. Pop. 4,025.

PLEMET, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 7 m. E. Loudéac. Pop. 2,920.

PLEMONSTALL, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. N.E. Chester. Area 3,090 ac. Pop. 877.

PLEMY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 12 m. N.N.E. Loudéac. Pop. 3,202.

PLENCIA, a seaport town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 14 m. N.W. Bilbao, at the mouth of the river Placentia. It has a school of navigation, and docks for building vessels. Pop. 1,193.

PLES or **PLIOS**, a town of Russia, gov. and 30 m. S.E. Kostroma, on the Volga. Pop. 1,750.

PLESOHEN or **PLESKOW**, a town of Prussia, reg. and 54 m. S.E. Posen, cap. circ., with manufs. of woollens and tobacco. Pop. 5,147.

PLESBRY, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6 m. N.N.W. Chelmsford. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 361.

PLESSALA, a market town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arrond. Loudéac. Pop. 3,324.

PLESEË, a market town of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 13 m. N. Savenay. Pop. 4,435.

PLESSA (Pol. *Pszczyna*), a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 68 m. S.E. Oppeln, cap. circ., and of a principality belonging to the prince of Anhalt-Köthen. Pop. 3,146. It has a castle, and manufs. of woollen cloth, oil cloth, and leather.

PLESTCHIKOVO or **KLESTCHIKOVO**, a small lake of Russia, gov. and 70 m. N.W. Vladimir, near the head of an aff. of the Volga, and interesting as the place where Peter the Great, in 1691, made his first essays to form the Russian navy. Length 5 m., breadth 4 miles.

PLESTIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 9 m. S.W. Lannion. Pop. 1,066.

PLESZEW, a town of Pruss. Poland. [**PLESCHEN**.]

PLETTENBURG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 16 m. S.S.W. Arensburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 1,823.

PLATENSIS BAY, Cape Colony, S. Africa, dist. George Town. Lat. 34° S., lon. 28° 30' E. Is bounded S.W. by Seal Cape.

PLAZANVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vienne, 12 m. S.E. Châtelleraux. Pop. 1,372.

PLAZANVILLE, two comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côte-du-Nord, arrond. Lannion, each with about 2,560 inhabitants.

PLAZANVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 m. S.W. St. Malo. Pop. 4,912.

PLAZANVILLE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Finistère, 16 m. N.N.E. Quimper. P. 4,901.

PLAZANVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 5 m. S.W. Morlaix. Pop. 3,163.

PLAZANVILLE, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 8 m. N.E. Leuchtenberg. Pop. 1,063.

PLAZO, a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. W. Murcia. Pop. 3,004.

PLAZONIK, a vill. Württemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Neckar, 5 m. S.E. Stuttgart. P. 2,147.

PLAZONIK, one of the loftiest mountains of Wales, cos. Montgomery and Cardigan, 12 m. from W. Cardigan Bay, and 11 m. W.N.W. Llandudno. Elevation 2,463 feet. The rivers Severn and Wye have their sources in this mntn.

PLEAGH, a vill. of the island Sardinia, div. prov., and 11 m. E.S.E. Sassari. Pop. of comm. 3,072.

PLEAGH, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 6 m. E.S.E. Esslingen. Pop. 1,759.

PLECK, a city of Poland, cap. prov., on the Vistula, 58 m. W.N.W. Warsaw. Pop. 6,000. It is enclosed by walls, and consists of an old and a new town. Principal buildings, a cathedral, bishop's palace, theatre, and government offices. It has also Priory, and other colleges, a seminary, and manuf. of leather and skins, and an active transit trade.

PLECKTON, a maritime vill. of Scotland, co. Ross, on its W. coast, pa. Lochaleh. Pop. 502.

PLECKTON, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Morbihan, 3 m. W. Lorient. P. 3,413.

PLECK or **PLECK**, a town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, cap. amt., on a narrow isthmus below the great and Little Ploen lakes, 17 m. S.E. Kiel. Pop. with suburbs 3,700.—The Lake of Ploen, the largest in Holstein, is about 7 m. in length, and 4 in breadth; the Little Ploen Lake is the N. portion separated by the narrow isthmus, on which Ploen is situated.

PLECKTON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 15 m. W. Pontivy. Pop. 3,938.

PLECKTON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. arrond., 25 m. N.E. Vannes. Pop. 5,635, principally employed in weaving linen and mixed fabrics. It has a communal college.

PLECK, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côte-du-Nord, 12 m. S. St. Brienc. Pop. 2,230.

PLECK, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côte-du-Nord, 11 m. N.N.W. Guingamp. Pop. 2,114.

PLECK, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 23 m. W.N.W. Quimper. Pop. 1,077.

PLECK DE CANTAL, a mountain of France. [CANTAL]

PLECKTON, a comm., town, and watering-place of France, dep. Vosges, on the Angrounne, 14 m. S. Epinal. Pop. 1,330. Its warm saline baths are well frequented. The town has manuf. of cutlery.—II. a market town, dep. Côte-d'Or, on railway to Lyon, 8 m. W.N.W. Dijon. P. 1,373.

PLECK, a town and lake of Holstein. [PLECK.]

PLECK, a river of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg and Pomerania, joins the Haff at Damm, 4 m. E. Stettin, after a N. course of 40 miles.

PLECK or **PLANK**, a town of Poland, prov. and

30 m. E.N.E. Plock, on the Ploema. Pop. 3,704, mostly Jews. It has a fine Carmelite church.

PLECK, a prefix of the names of numerous communes and vill. in Brittany, France, the principal being—**I. (Pleureux)**, cap. cant., 8 m. S. Lannion. Pop. 3,245.—**II. (Pleureux)**, dep. Côte-du-Nord, 10 m. S. Dinan. Pop. 3,016.—**III. (Pleureux)**, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 11 m. N. Lorient. Pop. 4,862.—**IV. (Pleureux)**, dep. Côte-du-Nord, 1 m. N.N.E. Paimpol. Pop. 3,367.—**V. (Pleureux)**, 2 m. S. Lannion. Pop. 3,346.—**V. (Pleureux)**, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 13 m. N.N.W. Brest. Pop. 3,219.—**VI. (Pleureux)**, dep. Finistère, 14 m. N.E. Brest. Pop. 3,506.—**VII. (Pleureux)**, dep. Finistère, 7 m. N.W. Morlaix. Pop. 3,083.—**VIII. (Pleureux)**, dep. Côte-du-Nord, 6 m. N.E. Dinan. Pop. 4,023.—**IX. (Pleureux)**, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 10 m. W.N.W. Morlaix. Pop. 3,180.—**X. (Pleureux)**, dep. Côte-du-Nord, arrond. St. Brienc. Pop. 4,447.—**XI. (Pleureux-Danville)**, dep. Finistère, 6 m. E. Brest, near its harbour. Pop. 6,065.—**XII. (Pleureux)**, dep. Finistère, near the English Channel, 6 m. N.N.E. Morlaix. Pop. 3,785.—**XIII. (Pleureux)**, dep. Finistère, arrond. Brest, near the coast. Pop. 1,472.—**XIV. (Pleureux)**, dep. Finistère, 7 m. S.E. Morlaix. Pop. 4,419.—**XV. (Pleureux)**, dep. Côte-du-Nord, arrond. Guingamp. Pop. 3,691.—**XVI. (Pleureux)**, dep. Côte-du-Nord, cap. cant., 16 m. S. St. Brienc. Pop. 3,727.—**XVII. (Pleureux)**, dep. Finistère, arrond. Brest. Pop. 6,246.—**XVIII. (Pleureux)**, dep. Côte-du-Nord, arrond. Guingamp. Pop. 3,636.—**XIX. (Pleureux)**, dep. Côte-du-Nord, cap. cant., 13 m. N.W. St. Brienc. Pop. 5,052.—**XX. (Pleureux)**, dep. Finistère, arrond. Brest. Pop. 3,146.—**XXI. (Pleureux)**, dep. Finistère, 6 m. E. Morlaix. Pop. 5,017.—**XXII. (Pleureux)**, dep. Finistère, 9 m. W.N.W. Brest. P. 2,040.—**XXIV. (Pleureux)**, dep. Finistère, 4 m. S.E. Morlaix. P. 3,121.—**XXV. (Pleureux)**, 9 m. W. Morlaix. P. 3,370, who trade in farm-horses, reputed the best in the dep.—**XXVI. (Pleureux)**, dep. Finistère, 5 m. W. Brest. Pop. 2,312.

PLECK, a town of Walachia, 32 m. N. Bucharest. Pop. 3,000. It has a great wool fair.

PLECK, a pa. of England, co. Kent, with a station on the South Eastern Railway, 5 m. W.N.W. Ashford. Area 2,970 ac. Pop. 798.

PLECK, a town of the Tyrol. [PLECK.]

PLECKHAUSEN, a mkt. town of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, 4 m. W. Lorch. Pop. 1,495.

PLECK, a township of the U. S. N. America, Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany, 14 m. E. Pittsburgh. Pop. 1,353.

PLECKLAND, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 6 m. N. Cockermouth. Ac. 2,570. Pop. 800.

PLECK (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., 8 m. S.W. Agen. Pop. 1,707.

PLECK, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 13 m. S.W. Ploermel. Pop. 3,070.

PLECK, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Morbihan, 7 m. S. Pontivy. Pop. 4,350.

PLECKTON, several pas. of England.—**I. co. Northampton**, 8 m. W. Towcester. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 80.—**II. co. Sussex**, 41 m. W.N.W. Lewes. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 333.—**III. (Wood)**, a township, England, co. Lancaster, pa. St. Michael, 41 m. N.W. Preston, and with a station on the Preston and Carlisle Railway, 13 m. S.S.E. Carlisle. Pop. 1,374.

PLECKTON, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Spoforth, 21 m. E.S.E. Knaresborough. Pop. 207.

PLUMSTAD, several par. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.E. Holt. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 800.—II. co. Kent, 10 m. E.S.E. St Paul's Cathedral, London. Area 3,100 ac. Pop. 8,378.—III. (*Great*), co. Norfolk, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. Norwich. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 358.—IV. (*Little*), same co., $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E.N.E. Norwich. Area 970 ac. Pop. 808.

PLUMSTAD, a vill. of S. Africa, Cape Colony, and dist. South Cape Town, and the salubrity of which renders it a favourite residence of the colonists. It has several schools, chapels, etc.

PLUMSTAD, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 30 m. N. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,298.

PLUMSTAD, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. S.E.E. Nottingham. Area 3,460 ac. Pop. 597.

PLUMSTAD, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Morbihan, 19 m. E.S.E. Lorient. P. 2,796.

PLUMSTAD, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 13 m. W. Telsh. Pop. about 1,650.

PLUMSTAD, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 10 m. N.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1,310. Pop. 272.

PLUMSTAD, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, 13 m. N.W. Vannes. Pop. 1,202.

PLYMOUTH, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town and naval station in England, co. Devon, hundred Roborough, on the E. side of a peninsula, between the Rivers Plym and Tamar, at the head of Plymouth Sound, 37 m. S.W. Exeter, communicates by railway with that city. Lat. of Mount Wise $50^{\circ} 22' N.$, lon. $4^{\circ} 10' 2' W.$ With the adjacent town Devonport, the bor. has a united area of 2,300 ac. Pop. 102,380. The town of Plymouth stands on uneven ground, and is irregularly laid out. Between it and the Sound is the Hoe, a fine open space, surmounting a cliff, and on which is the citadel, a bastioned fortress, containing a governor's residence, and extensive barracks. Principal edifices in the town are the royal hotel, & theatre, Athenaeum, public library, royal union baths, Freemasons' hall, exchange, market place, guildhall, with the gaol, several hospitals, and barracks. St Andrew's church is large, and has a square embattled tower, and here are three other parish churches. The structures connected with the naval establishments are outside of the town. The dockyard (it has nine docks, and the one last formed is the largest in Europe) is at Devonport (which see), and is in most respects similar to that of Portsmouth, with the advantage of its various buildings being more substantially constructed of stone, and its docks and roofings of the most solid character; it has, however, a less extent than that of Portsmouth. In it is an observatory. The naval and royal military hospitals at Stonehouse, the victualling office at Devil's (or Duval's) Point, the gun wharf, and the military prison, are all stone edifices. Plymouth harbour is double, consisting of the Hamoaze or mouth of the Tamar opposite Devonport, adapted for the largest ships of war; and the Catwater, or estuary of the Plym, immediately E. Plymouth, and on which are the villas, Oreston, Hoo, Turnhapel, with various wet and dry docks, now chiefly appropriated to merchant-shipping. Plymouth has a trade with London, Bristol, Newcastle, and Newport. It imports West Indian colonial produce, and timber from North America, and it has manufactures of sail-cloth, refined sugar, glass, soap, and starch, a large distillery, and extensive pichard and other fisheries. Registered shipping of port 394 vessels, aggregate burden 34,808 tons. Its institutions comprises a grammar and other schools, the natural history society of Devon and Cornwall, public, medical, law, and theological libraries,

and a mechanics' institute, and charities to about 3,000 a year. It has a branch of the bank of England, and several other banks. It sends 2 members to House of Commons. Among its distinguished natives was the famous Sir F. Drake, and also Dr John Kitchin, the eminent Biblical scholar. *Plymouth Sound* is an inlet of the English Channel, between the cos. of Devon and Cornwall. Length 3 m., breadth 4 m. At its N.E. and N.W. extremities the Plym and Tamar rivers enter it, forming respectively the harbours opposite Plymouth and Devonport. On its E. side is Brixand Bay, and on its W. are Cawsand Bay and Mount Edgecumbe. Shores abrupt. It contains several islands, the principal being Mount Batten, with a fortification immediately opposite the Hoe of Plymouth. The Sound has been formed into an excellent naval harbour by the *Plymouth Breakwater*, a granite and marble structure built across its entrance, 1,700 yards in length, 16 do. in width at top, with a lighthouse on its W. extremity, and a beacon on its E.

PLYMOUTH, a seaport town, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, cap. co., on Cape Cod Bay, 36 m. S.S.E. Boston. Pop. 6,025. It is built mostly of wood, and has a court-house, gaol, many churches, cotton manuf., and about 50 vessels employed in fisheries and in foreign trade. This is the oldest town in New England, having been the landing place of the "Pilgrim Fathers," who arrived here in 1620, and whose landing is celebrated annually by a festival on 23d December. Area of co. 640 sq. m. Pop. 65,697.—II. a township, Connecticut, 20 m. W.S.W. Hartford. Pop. 2,568. It is noted for its manuf. of clocks.—III. Michigan, 25 m. S.W. Detroit. Pop. 2,431.—IV. New Hampshire, 39 m. N. Concord. Pop. 1,290.—V. Vermont, 25 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 1,226.—VI. New York, 7 m. N.W. Norwich. Pop. 1,561.—VII. Pennsylvania, near Bethany. Pop. 1,765.—VIII. Ohio, 77 m. N.N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,664.

PLYMPTON (MAURICE or EARL'S), a decayed bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. E. of Plymouth. Area of pa. 170 ac. Pop. 833. The town is old and irregular. It is a stannary town, and a municipal bor. by prescription. Birthplace of the painter Sir Joshua Reynolds.

PLYMPTON (St Mary), a pa. of England, co. Devon, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. Earl's Plympton, with a station on the South Devon Railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Plymouth. Area 11,200 ac. Pop. 2,815.

PLYMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. E.S.E. Plymouth. Area 2,860 ac. Pop. 3,302.

PLYMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.S.E. Colmpton. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 458.

PO (*Padus* and *Eridanus*), the largest river of Italy, in its N. portion, irrigating, with its affs., the entire plain of Piedmont and Lombardy, rises in Monte Viso, lat. $44^{\circ} 38' N.$, lon. $7^{\circ} 10' E.$, flows at first N.E. to Turin, where it makes a curve E.S.E. for about 45 m., then turns N. to receive the waters of the Oglio, and thence flows mostly Eward with a very tortuous course to the Adriatic, which it enters by several mouths between lat. $44^{\circ} 48'$ and $45^{\circ} 1' N.$, the principal surmised the Po della Maestra, della Tolia, di Goro, and di Volano. Total estimated length 340 m., of which about 280 m. are navigable for large barges and river steamers. Principal affs. on left, the Cusone, Sesia, Ticino, Olona, Adda, Oglio, and Minio; and on right, the Maira, Tanaro, Trebbia, Taro, Parma, Secchia, and Panaro. The Po, in many parts of Lombardy, above the neighbouring plains; below Piacenza it is enclosed by embankments formed by its own deposits, and carefully

kept up to prevent inundations from floods. Its ordinary width averages 1,900 feet; its depth varies, according to the season, from 18 to 36 feet. Its current in the dry season is sluggish, but in spring and summer rapid and turbulent. Its rapid stream, numerous islands, and the many sand banks in its lower part greatly impede navigation; but it is highly useful in fertilizing the country, and it abounds with sturgeons, salmon, and other fish.

PO DI PRIMARO, a river of N. Italy, Pontifical States, delta, Ferrara and Ravenna, being a continuation of the Reno, which rises near Pistoja, thence runs N.N.E. 65 m., and afterwards E.S.E. for 24 m. as far as Tragheto, where it assumes this name; its lower course is nearly E.S.E. past Argenta, and after an entire course of 120 miles it enters the Adriatic at Porto-di-Primaro, 13 m. N.E. Ravenna.

POBOLEDA, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. W.N.W. Tarragona. Pop. 1,758.

POCKLINGTON, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 18 m. E.S.E. York, in the E. Riding of co. Area of pa. 4,390 ac. Pop. 2,761; of township 2,546. It has a station on the York and North Midland Railway, 6 m. N.W. Market Weighton.

POCOMOKE, a river of the U. S., North America, rises in the Cypress swamp between Maryland and Delaware, and after a S.W. course of 45 m. enters Pocomoke Bay, an arm of Chesapeake Bay. It is navigable to Snowhill.

POCSINKA, a town of Russia, gov. and 116 m. S.S.E. Nijni-Novgorod. Pop. 6,400.

PODENZAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Garonne, and on railway to Cette, 16 m. S.E. Bordeaux. P. 1,677.

PODENZANO, a town of N. Italy, duchy Parma, near the Nura, 7 m. S. Piacenza, with 2 churches, a monastery, hospital, and 2,400 inhabitants.

PODGOZITZA, a town of European Turkey, Albania, sanj. and 38 m. N. Sentral, cap. kadilik, on the Montenegrin frontier. Pop. 5,600, nearly all Mohammedans. A few miles N. are the remains of the ancient *Dioclea*, consisting of ruined temples, columns, and a bed of an aqueduct about 15 miles in length.

PODGOZIE, a small town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, separated by the Vistula from Cracow, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 1,987.

PODHAN, two market towns of Bohemia.—I. circ. and 5 m. N.N.W. Budweis, on the Moldau. Pop. 1,817.—II. circ. Bidschow, 3 m. S.W. Gitschin. Pop. 394.

PODIEBRAD, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, on the rt. b. of the Elbe, 4 m. S.E. Nimburg, on the railway to Prague. Pop. 3,400.

PODOLIA or **PODOLSK**, a gov. of Russian Poland, mostly between lat. 47° 30' and 49° 45' N., lon. 26° 25' and 30° 48' E., having W. Galicia, and elsewhere enclosed by the govs. Volhynia, Kiev, Kherson, and Bessarabia. Area 16,443 sq. m. Pop. 1,768,000, mostly Poles. Surface generally level. Principal rivers, the Dniester, forming its S.W. boundary, and the Bug. Soil fertile, and corn, hemp, flax, hops, tobacco, and various fruits are grown; and vineyards and mulberry plantations are increasing. Cattle rearing is important, and many cattle of fine breeds are sent into Galicia and Germany; swine, poultry, and bees, are also numerous; and the fisheries in the Dniester are important. Mineral products comprise nitre, lime, and alabaster. Manufactures of woolen cloth, leather, and potash are carried on, and here are many distilleries. Trade mostly in the hands of the Jews. The government is

divided into 19 districts. Principal towns, Kamienets, Mohilev, and Szarograd.

PODOLSK or **PODOI**, a town of Russia, gov. and 20 m. S.S.W. Moscow. Pop. 1,800.

PODOBA, a vill. and fort of W. Africa, Senegambia, built by the French in 1743, on the Senegal, lat. 16° 35' N., lon. 15° W. The fort is abandoned.

PODOMOSK, a market town of Russia, gov. Grodno, 13 m. S.S.E. Volkovsk. Pop. 1,600.

POKE, an island, N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Gulf of Lübeck, Baltic, circ. and 4 m. N. Wismar. Length and breadth about 5 m. each.

POKAN, a market town of Russia, gov. and 119 m. N.E. Tchernigov. Pop. 3,000, who trade in flax.

POGGIO-REALE, a town of the island Sicily, intend. and 32 m. S.E. Trapani. Pop. 3,200.

POGGY ISLES (North and South), two contiguous islands of the Malay Archipelago, and 60 m. S.W. Sumatra. Surface irregular, and densely wooded.

POGON, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 18 m. N.W. Vilkomir. Pop. 1,500.

POGORZ, three market towns of Russia, gov. Minsk.—I. 28 m. E.N.E. Igumen.—II. 18 m. N.E. Pinsk.—III. 13 m. S.S.E. Slutsk.

POINT-A-PYRE (La), a town of the French West India isl. Guadeloupe, cap. arrond. Grande Terre, on the Little Cul-de-Sac, 18 m. N.E. Rasse-terre. Pop. 12,103. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1843.

POINT COLLEGE, a pa. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Louisiana. Area 429 sq. m. Pop. 17,112.

POINT-DE-GALLE, a fortified seaport town of the island Ceylon, cap. its gov., on a peninsula of its S. coast, 70 m. S.E. Colombo, lat. 6° 1' N., lon. 80° 14' E. It has a good harbour, is healthy, and well supplied with provisions. Value of imports (1845) 75,275*l.*; do. of exports 25,663*l.* Customs duties 10,813*l.* 5*s.*

POINT-MALCOLM, a headland on the S. coast of Australia, near lat. 33° 48' S., lon. 123° 40' E.

POINT-PEPRO, the N. extremity of the island Ceylon, lat. 9° 46' N., lon. 80° 20' E.

POINT-ROMANIA, the S.E. extremity of the Malay peninsula. Lat. 1° 25' N., lon. 104° 16' E.

POINTVINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 7 m. E.N.E. Yeovil. Area 950 ac. Pop. 183.

POINTE, a comm. & market town of W. France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., 7 m. N.W. Napoleon Vendée. Pop. 3,685.

POIRINO, a market town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. prov., and 14 m. S.E. Turin. Pup. (with comm.) 5,668.

Poisier, a comm. & town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, on l. b. of the Seine, and on railway to Rouen, 10 m. N.N.W. Versailles. Pop. 2,735. It has a house of correction, and the principal cattle market for the supply of Paris.

POITIERS, *Limonia*, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Vienne, on the Châin, and on the railway to Bordeaux, 59 m. S.S.W. Tours. Pop. 23,277. It has several old churches, a castle, university academy, several schools, hospitals, a public library of 22,670 vols., theatre, botanic garden, manufs. of woollen goods, hosiery, lace, hats, and some trade in corn, wool, and wine. *Poitiers*, anciently the cap. of the *Pictones*, came by marriage into the possession of the dukes of Normandy, and was for three centuries attached to the crown of England. It was the scene of a signal and most unexpected victory, gained September 2, 1256, over the French by the English under Edward the Black Prince, who captured and brought to England John, king of France.

POISSON, an old prov. of France, the cap. of which was Fontenay. It is now subdivided among the depts. Charente, Vendée, Deux-Sèvres, Haute-Vienne, and Creuse.

POIX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, 14 m. W.N.W. Avesnes Pop. 2,057.

ПОКНИЯ, a town of India, state of Jodpore, in lat. 26° 54' N, lon. 72° E. Pop. 15,000.

ПОКРОВ, a town of Russia, gov. and 53 m. W.S.W. Vladimir, near the Kliasma. Pop. 1,500.

ПОКРОВСКАЯ, a market town of Russia, gov. and 4 m. S.E. Saratov, on the Volga. Pop. 1,500. It has magazines of salt, stored here from the works on Lake Elton.

POKUN or PUSKUN (Water), a town of British India, dist. Ajmere, N.W. provs. Pop. 4,334.

POZ (Sz), a comm. and town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. arrond. on the Ternoise, 19 m. W.N.W. Arras. Pop. 3,380. It has two ruined castles, a comm. college, and mineral baths.

POLA, two towns of Spain, prov. Oviedo.—I de Lena, 13 m. S.E. Oviedo. Pop. 1,228.—II de S. de S. 12 m. S.E. Oviedo. Pop. 1,542.

POZ DE-LION (Sz), a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 10 m. N.W. Morlaix. Pop. 7,069. It has a cathedral, church, town-hall, and an episcopal palace.

POLA, Pietas Julia, the great port and arsenal of Austria, near the S. extremity of the peninsula of Istria, 19 m. S.E. Rovigno. Pop. 1,100. It is enclosed by Venetian walls, and has a cathedral on the site of an ancient temple, 3 Greek churches, convents, and one of the best harbours on the Adriatic. It was an important city under the Romans, and its former magnificence is attested by a fine amphitheatre, several temples, and other remains.

POLAND, a kingdom or czarist of European Russia, comprised between lat. 50° 4' and 55° 6' N., lon. 17° 40' and 24° 18' E., bounded E and N.E. by the Russian govs. Vlna, Grodno, and Volhynia, from which it is separated by the Bug & Niemen rivers, S. by Galicia, W. by Prussian Silesia & Posen, & N. by East & West Prussia. Cap. Warsaw. Is divided into 6 govs. P (1855) 4,797,845. Area and pop. (1852) as follows:—

Governments.	Sq. in sq.	Pop. 1851	Pop. 1852
Warsaw.	14,274	1,844,700	1,878,251
Radom.	9,227	526,545	502,204
Lublin.	11,705	1,026,552	1,017,491
Plock.	6,445	526,413	524,170
Augsburg.	7,355	526,584	526,521
City of Warsaw.	..	154,115	157,571
Total.	69,360	4,581,820	4,517,877

Surface a vast plain, with a mean elevation of 310 to 500 feet above the Baltic, except in the S., where offsets of the Carpathian mountains rise to 1,000 feet. It is well watered, and covered with extensive forests. Chief rivers, the Narew, Niemen, Vistula, Bug, and Warta. There are many small lakes and marshes in the N.E. dists. Climate extreme. Summer very hot, mean temperature 90°, winter excessively cold, temperature 10° below zero. The soil is snow-clad and frozen for five months in the year. Soil sandy loam, resting mostly on granite; generally fertile. Agriculture has recently been much improved, and corn is exported. The chief crop for home consumption is rye. Buck-wheat, barley, and oats, are also cultivated. The grain called Danzig white wheat is grown in the S. provs. Building-timber, hemp, flax, and tobacco,

are important products. The cattle and sheep are of inferior breeds. Chief mineral products, bog iron, copper, lead, zinc, and coal. The celebrated salt mines of ancient Poland are in Galicia. Nearly all the commerce is in the hands of the Jews. The Christians number 4,287,216; Jews 568,970; Mussulmans 291; and Bohemians 182. In the 15th century Poland extended from Russia in the E., to Germany on the W., and from the Baltic on the N. to Turkey on the S. Its area was larger than that of France, and its pop. is supposed to have amounted to 15,000,000. It was then divided into *Great Poland*, *Little Poland*, and *Lithuania*, which was incorporated with it in 1386. At the dismemberment of Poland in 1773, the three neighbouring powers, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, appropriated nearly one-third of the territory. Russia and Prussia, on the second partition in 1793, seized about half of the remaining portion, and the third partition in 1795, put an end to the republic. The last king of Poland, Stanislaus Augustus, died at St Petersburg in 1795. In 1807, Napoleon I. united a great part of anc. Poland under the name of the *Grand duchy of Warsaw*; this continued till 1815, when the kingdom of Poland was formed of the greater part of the former grand duchy. This state, of which the emperor of Russia was king, had a constitution, a separate army, and the use of the national language. It lasted till 1830, when a revolution took place, which terminated in 1831 by the surrender of Warsaw to the Russians, and the dispersion of the Poles. In 1832, Poland was declared an integral part of the Russian empire. A fresh attempt to restore its independence was made at Cracow in 1846, which ended in the subjugation of this last remnant of ancient Poland, and its annexation to Austria. [GALICIA—POSEN.]

POŁANÓW, a frontier town of Russia, gov. Courland, on the Baltic, 42 m. W. Telsh, with a custom-house. Pop. 1,500, mostly Jews. In 1831, the Poles were here defeated by the Russians.

POLAR REGIONS, the zones surrounding the North and South Poles, within the Arctic and Antarctic circles. The North Polar Regions comprise the N. portion of Scandinavia in Europe, the N. portion of Siberia in Asia, the N. coast of North America, Baffin Bay, the greater part of Greenland, the islands of Spitzbergen, and the Parry Islands in the North Polar Sea. Within this region the temperature is, at Yakutsk in Siberia, Jan. minus 45°, July 68°. 8, Melville Island, Jan. minus 41°, July 42°. The first attempt to discover a N.W. Passage through the Polar Sea was made by Cortereal, a Portuguese, about A.D. 1500. Willoughby sailed from the Thames in 1538. From that time till 1840, about 27 different sea and land expeditions were undertaken by British navigators, without success. In 1847, Captain Parry attained lat. 83° 40' N., lon. 19° 25' E., in boats. On 24th May 1845, Sir John Franklin and Captain Crozier left England in the "Erebus" and "Terror"; they were last seen on 26th July 1845, in lat. 74° 48' N., lon. 86° 13' W. Searching expeditions were sent out in 1848; but the first traces of the missing vessels were found at Cape Riley, in Barrow Strait, August 1850, in which year also Captain McClure solved the question of a N.W. passage, having coasted the N. shore of America from Behring Strait on the W. to the entrance of Melville Strait on the E. In 1854, remains of several seamen, with cooking utensils and other relics belonging to Franklin's expedition, were discovered on King William Land, W. of the isthmus of Boothia, but the ships

were not found. The South Polar Regions were penetrated by Cook to lat. 67° 30' S., lon. 89° E., and to lat. 71° 10' S., lon. 110° W.; and in 1841 Sir James Ross discovered Victoria Land, with the active volcano of Erebus, 12,000 feet above the frozen surface of the ocean, in lat. 78° S., lon. 176° E., within 18° of the South Pole.

POLCE, a market town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 13 m. W.S.W. Coblenz. Pop. 1,700.

POLKAROOK, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3 m. E.S.E. Oundle. Area 2,730 ac. Pop. 472.

POLKARWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, with a station on the Trent Valley Railway, 4 m. N.N.W. Atherstone. Area 6,310 ac. Pop. 2,164.

POLJANI, a market town of Russia, gov. and 19 m. S.E. Minsk. Pop. 1,500.

POLICASTRO, a maritime town of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Policastro, 22 m. S. Diano. Pop. 7,000. It is a bishop's see, and has a Gothic cathedral, and an active fishery.—II. a town, prov. Calabria. Ult. II. dist. and 18 m. W.N.W. Cotrone. Pop. 4,200.

POLICZKA, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 28 m. S.E. Chrudim. Pop. with suburbs, 3,626.

POLIGNAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute-Loire, 2 m. N.W. Le Puy. Pop. 2,258.

POLIGNANO, a town of Naples, prov. and 26 m. E.S.E. Bari, near the Adriatic. Pop. 6,000.

POLIGNY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Jura, cap. cant., 14 m. N.E. Lons-le-Saunier. Pop. 5,718. It has a comm. college, manuf. of hosiery, earthenware, glass, saltpetre, and leather.

POLILLO, one of the Philippine Islands, Asiatic Archipelago, E. Luzon. Length 80 m., breadth 20 m. Soil fertile. In its centre is Mount Malolo. The village *Polillo* is on its W. side.

POLING or **POOLING**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2 m. N.N.E. Little Hampton. Area 790 ac. Pop. 192, and near it are traces of a Roman bath.

POLINTINA, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria. Ult. I. dist. and 13 m. E.N.E. Palmi. Pop. 6,000.

POLTZ, two towns of Germany.—I. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. and 9 m. N. Stettin, on the Oder. Pop. 2,320.—II. Bohemia, circ. and 28 m. N.E. Königgratz. Pop. 1,369.

POLIZZI, a town of the island Sicily, intend. Palermo, dist. and 17 m. S.W. Cefala. Pop. 5,800.

POLK, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Tennessee. Area 283 sq. m. Pop. 6,538.

—II. a co. in centre of Missouri. Area 876 sq. m. Pop. 6,186.

POLKOWITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 20 m. N. Liegnitz. Pop. 2,244.

POLLA, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, in the Val-di-Diano, on the Tanagro, 10 m. N.N.W. Sala. Pop. 6,000. Industry in throwing silk and weaving coarse woollen cloths and caps. Nearly ruined by the earthquake of Dec. 1857.

POLLERA, *Pollèria*, a town of the island Majorca, on its N. side, 28 m. N.E. Palma. Pop. 8,402. It stands about 2 m. W. the Bay of Pollenice, and has a church, a Jesuits' college, and manuf. of black woollen cloth. The bay, large and secure, is formed by two narrow peninsulas, the points of which are called the *Capes Ferrmentor* and *del Fuar*.

POLLINGTON, a town of England, co. York. W. Riding, pa. and 2½ m. S.W. South. Pop. 456.

POLLNOW, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 50 m. E.S.E. Königs. Pop. 1,696.

POLLOCK, formerly a pa., Scotl. [Eastwood.]

POLLOCKMANN, a bor. of barony and town of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. Eastwood, on the White Cart, S.W. Glasgow. Pop. 6,686. It has a church, a town-hall, and branch bank. Weaving silk and cottons by hand and power looms,

cotton spinning and bleaching, calico printing, and fancy dyeing, are carried on. The Pollock and Govan Railway connects the coal-fields, 8 m. S. of Glasgow with that city.

POLMOND, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling, with a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, 4 m. E. Falkirk. Area about 7½ sq. m., mostly very fertile. Pop. 3,764.

POLNA, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 38 m. S.S.E. Osaslan. Pop. 6,000, partly employed in woollen weaving, and in large iron mines.

POLLO, an island of the Philippines, E. Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, off the W. coast of Luzon. Lat. 18° N., lon. 122° 20' E.

POLONKA, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Grodno, 18 m. E.N.E. Slonim. Pop. 1,680.

POLONOW, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 61 m. W. Jitomir. Pop. 1,730.

POLOTSK, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 60 m. W.N.W. Vitebsk, at the confluence of the Dvina & the Polotsk. Pop. (1856) 11,844. Has a kremlin or citadel, numerous churches & monasteries, a Jesuits' college, and a dist. school for nobles. It was taken by the Russians from the Poles in 1579, and again in 1655.

POLPERRY, a mkt. town of Engl., co. Cornwall, pa. Llanalsloe, 9½ m. S.S.W. Liskeard. P. 913.

POLSTAD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 12 m. W.S.W. Ipswich. Area 2,810 ac. Pop. 843.

POLTAVA or **PULTAWA**, a gov. of E. Russia, between lat. 48° 25' and 51° 6' N., lon. 30° 45' and 36° 40' E., enclosed by the govs. Tchernigov, Koursk, Kharkov, Ekaterinoslav, Kherson, and Kiev, from which last two the Dnieper separates it on the W. Area 19,040 sq. m. Pop. 1,783,800. Surface a level plain, with only a few hills on the banks of the Dnieper, of which river the Sula, Psol, and Vorakla, are the affluents. Soil excellent. Corn is cultivated for exportation. Hemp, flax, red pepper, tobacco, and fruits, are also raised. Live stock are reared in large numbers, and honey and silk are important products. It has manufactures of linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics; leather and candles are made.—*Poltava*, the cap., is situated on the Vorakla, 70 m. W.S.W. Kharkov. Pop. (1856) 20,300. Has a cathedral, college, convent, & three large annual fairs. In its principal square is a monument to Peter the Great, who here, on 27th June 1709, gained a decisive victory over Charles XII. of Sweden, then obliged to escape into Turkey.

POLTEN (87), a fortified town of Lower Austria, circ. above the Wienerwald, on the Trasen, 36 m. W. Vienna. Pop. 5,800. It has a cathedral, episcopal palace, theatre, hospitals, and manuf. of cotton goods, paper, glass, and earthenware.

POLTIMORE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. N.E. Exeter. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 281.

POLTOW, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 8 m. W.N.W. Dover. Area 920 ac. Pop. 28.

POLWARTH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 4 m. S.W. Dunse. Area 3,082 ac., mostly hilly. Pop. 331.

POLYEANDRO, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. Naxos, 16 m. E. Milo. Area 20 sq. m. Pop. 200. Surface rugged, but it yields some corn. On it is a village of the same name.

POLYNESIA ("many islands") includes the multitude of islands scattered over the Pacific Ocean, and comprehends a belt chiefly within 30° on each side of the equator, and from lon. 150° E. to 135° W. Including New Zealand, the boundary extends S. of the equator to lat. 47° S. The islands are distributed into numerous groups, and these groups, of an elongated form, have a general direction from N.W. to S.E., and are composed of

one or more larger islands, and numerous smaller ones. The principal groups to the N. of the equator, are the Pelew, Ladrone or Mariana, Caroline, Radeck, Marshall, Gilbert, and Sandwich Islands. S. of the equator are New Ireland, New Hebrides, New Britain, Feejee, Friendly, Navigator, Solomon, Society, Mendana or Marquesas, Low Archipelago, Cook, Austral, and other minor groups, besides numerous detached islands, as Easter and Pitcairn Islands. With the exception of Hawaii, the largest isl. of Polynesia, the most considerable of the others range from 20 to 80 and 100 m. in circumference, while many do not exceed a mile or two in length. These isls. are all, more or less, of coral formation; the low Archipelago, Society isls., Marshall, and Carolines presenting the regular atoll form, with circular reefs and lagoons. The Friendly, New Hebrides, Solomon, and Sandwich Islands present fringed reefs, and have active volcanoes; summits of mtns. varying from 2,000 to 13,000 feet. In the lower coral isls. the elevations do not exceed 500 feet. In the atoll coral isls. Darwin supposes that a depression of surface is taking place, and that the volcanic isls. are either stationary or rising. From the great predominance of ocean, the temperature of Polynesia is comparatively moderate, the climate delightful, and salubrious. Mean annual temp. of Sandwich Isls. 77°, temperature of Society Isls. 70° to 80°, and rarely 90°, Fahr. The S.E. tropical wind generally prevails, but N.W. and S.W. winds are not uncommon. Thunder storms and water spouts are frequent. Hurricanes are rare, earthquakes slight and not of frequent occurrence. The refreshing coolness of the trade winds, and a regular but not excessive supply of moisture are favourable to a luxuriant vegetation. Soil in the valleys and in the river courses, a rich volcanic mould; on the mountains less fertile. Both vegetable and animal productions are limited as to number of species. In the islands of the middle and eastern divisions not more than 500 species of plants are found. This number increases towards the W. and N.W. The bread fruit, peculiar to this region, the cocoa, banana, plantain, banyan, sugar-cane, yam, and cotton-plant, paper mulberry, and a species of chestnut, are indigenous. Other trees and plants of tropical climates have been introduced and flourish; and arrow-root, sweet potatoes, the common potato, and maize, are now reared abundantly. There are several timber trees, especially sandal-wood, a few spices, and ornamental flower-, which, however, have little odour or decided colour. The islands were all remarkably deficient in animals, thus indicating their isolated and comparatively recent origin. Swine, dogs, and rats were the only quadrupeds; snakes, or other reptiles are confined to Navigator group; vampire bats are found in some of the islands. Land birds are not numerous, owls, parrots, pigeons, and some ploverines forming the most remarkable; wild ducks, and other water fowls are more plentiful. Turtles resort in great numbers to many localities, and fish are plentiful on the coasts. Several species of whales, the cachalot or sperm whale, Cape whale, hump back, and black fish, are peculiar to the seas of the Pacific, and their capture has been the chief inducement for ships visiting these regions. Oxen have been introduced from New South Wales, and thrive well; and horses from Central America. The natives of Polynesia are in general a well-formed, tall, active, and intelligent people. There are two distinct races, one apparently of Malay origin, by far the most nume-

rous and intellectual, and spread over all central and eastern Polynesia, and speaking one common language, though varying in dialects. The other a negro or Papuan race, with negro features and colour, and crisped mop-like hair, growing in separate tufts, speaking a distinct language, and exhibiting an intellect of an inferior grade, probably the first settlers of the islands, and now confined to the W. part of Polynesia, and inhabiting partly or wholly New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, the Solomon islands, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, and part of the Ladrone islands. In some of the isls. there is a partial intermixture of the two races, and in others an apparent Caucasian intermixture, indicated by the ample beard and prominence of the features. Some of the western isls., as the Ladrone, were discovered by Magalhães in 1521, the Marquesas by Mendana in 1595, but it was not till 1767, that Wallis, and subsequently Cook, explored and described the leading islands of this region. Soon after this, missionaries began to settle in the islands, and after many discouragements at last have succeeded in promoting Christianity and civilization in some of the principal islands; though cannibalism and savage ferocity still prevail in the majority. In 1844, there were 45 British and American missionary stations in Polynesia, the principal being in the Sandwich Islands, Tahiti and Society Isls., Friendly Islands, Feejee Islands, New Hebrides, and Hervey Islands. The pop. of these islands varies continually from wars, migrations, and occasional pestilence. Tahiti and some others, when first discovered, were conjectured to be greatly more populous than at present, but no proper data exist for affording even an approximation to the real number. Probably the population of the whole of Polynesia does not exceed 1,000,000, or 1,500,000. [For further information, see the individual groups and islands.]

POLAIX, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 31 m. S.W. Köslin, on the Wipperbach. Pop. 3,328. It has a castle, mineral baths, and manufactures of woollen cloth, leather, and tobacco.

POMABAMBA, a town of South America, Bolivia, dep. and 70 m. S.E. Sucre (Chuquisaca), cap. prov., but of little importance.

POMARICO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 11 m. S.S.E. Matera. Pop. 4,900.

POMBA (VILLA DA), a town of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, on l. b. of the Pomba, 60 m. E.S.E. Ouro Preto. Pop. of dist. 12,000, chiefly employed in the cultivation of the sugar-cane.

POMBAL, a town of Brazil, on the Pianco, prov. and 250 m. W. Parahiba. Pop. 4,000.

POMBAL, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on a hill near the Sora, 20 m. N.E. Leiria. Pop. 5,000. It has three churches, a provincial asylum, manufs. of hats, and large weekly mkt.

POMBRANCE, a vill. of Tuscan, prov. Pisa, in the Maremma, 7 m. S. Volterra, and near the famous borax lagoons. Pop. 2,330.

POMERANIA (Germ. *Pommern*) a marit. prov. of Prussia, mostl. N. of lat. 53° N., and stretching along the Baltic from lon. 12° 30' to 16° E., having landward the provs. W. Prussia and Brandenburg, and Mecklenburg. Area 12,204 sq. m. Pop. (1852) 1,263,904, chiefly Protestants. Surface level, and in many parts marshy; principal rivers, the Oder, Persante, and Stolpe. Coasts low, sandy, defended by dykes, and bordered by numerous inlets. The island Rügen is comprised in the province. Soil not very fertile. Principal crops are wheat, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, flax, hemp, and tobacco. Agriculture and the rearing

of cattle and poultry, ship-building, manufs. of linen and woollen stuffs, iron and glass wares, tanning, brewing, and distilling, are the principal branches of industry. The salmon and sturgeon fisheries are very productive, and smoked geese are important articles of trade. The prov. consists of the regts. Stettin, Stralsund, and Köslin.

POMEROON, the most N. river of British Guiana, enters the Atlantic 40 m. N.W. the estuary of the Essequibo. The tract on the coast around its mouth is of the highest fertility, and an acre has been known to yield 6,000 lbs. of sugar, or 20,000 lbs. of farinaceous food, in a year.

POMEROY, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 9 m. N.W. Dungannon. Area of pa. 15,930 ac. Pop. 7,044; do. of vill. 303.

POMFRET, a town of England. [**PONTEFRAC.**] **POMFRET**, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, on Lake Erie, 13 m. N.E. Mayville. Pop. 4,483. In it are the vill. Dunkirk and Van Buren harbour.—II. Vermont, 49 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 1,546.—III. Connecticut, 40 m. E.N.E. Hartford. Pop. 1,949.

POMIGLIANO D'ARCO, a town of Naples, dist. Casoria, prov. and 8 m. N.E. Naples, with a monastery and an hospital. Pop. 5,900.

POMONA or MAINLAND, the largest of the Orkney Islands, and nearly in their centre, Scotland, immediately N. the sheltered harbour of Scalpaflow, formed between it and Hoy, and S. Ronaldshay. Shape very irregular, and it is divided by bays into two principal portions; the W. and largest, length 16 m., the E. part 9 m. in length, breadth varying to 7½ m. Total area 150 sq. m. Pop. 16,757. Its W. coasts are precipitous, but it has several good harbours, and that of Stromness is the best in N. Scotland. Surface hilly; summit elevation 1,600 feet, forming the highest land of Orkney. The land is mostly in heath and moors, but interspersed with several tracts of fertile soil, with fresh water lakes, as the Stannus, Orplur, and Birsay. Many sheep and swine are reared. The island is subdivided into 13 parishes, and the only towns in Orkney, Kirkwall, and Stromness, are respectively on its E. and S.W. coasts. [**ORKNEY ISLANDS.**]

POMORZANY, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. Zloczow, 49 m. E.S.E. Lemberg, with Greek and Roman Catholic churches. P. 2,900.

POMPEII, an ancient town of S. Italy, 13 m. S.E. of Naples, at the S. base of Mount Vesuvius, by an eruption of which in 79 it was buried with ash, sand, scorias, and lava, and so remained until it was rediscovered in 1748. About 2 fths of the town have since been uncovered, whence it appears that it was enclosed by walls, entered by several gates, 6 of which are exposed, and had streets paved with lava, terraced houses of one storey, with shops and shop-signs still plainly visible, a chalcidicum or market-place, 2 theatres, temples, and baths.

POMPERY, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 14 m. S.E. Syracuse. P. 4,006.

POMERIAN, a market town of Russian Poland, Vilna, 13 m. N. Poneviej. Pop. 1,500.

POMFROU, a township of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, 14 m. N.W. Hackensack. Pop. 1,720.

PONANY, a commercial town and seaport of British India, dist. Malabar, at the mouth of the Ponnay River, 34 m. S.E. Calicut. Its pop. is mostly of Arab descent, and it has numerous mosques. It was formerly the seat of an extensive trade, and it still exports teak, coconuts, iron and rice. It is connected by railway with Madras. The Ponnay River traverses the East-

ghatcherry Pass, to within 15 m. of which it is navigable in the rainy season. Total course E. to W. 100 miles.

PONORAS EWE, a hamlet of England, co. Essex, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, 3 m. S. Waltham.

PONDICHERRY, a maritime town, and the cap. of the French settlements in India, on the Coromandel coast, 83 m. S.S.W. Madras. Lat. 11° 55' N., lon. 79° 45' E. Pop. (1851) 96,712. It stands on a sandy plain, and is divided by a canal into a European and a native town, the former of which is regularly laid out and well built, the houses being flat-roofed and stuccoed. It is enclosed by planted Boulevards, and in its centre is a handsome square, in which are the government house, church of foreign missions, and bazaar. It has a European college, Indian school, botanic garden, and the high court for the French possessions in Asia. It has no port, but only an open roadstead, with a lighthouse erected in 1836. Its territory comprises an area of 107 sq. m. Pop. 90,000. It is watered by the small river Gingy, and contains 22 villages.

PONDIX ISLAND, N. of Java, Pacific Ocean, 807 m. S.E. Singapore. It is 9 m. in circumference, productive and populous.

PONEDZEL, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 53 m. N.N.E. Wilkomirz. P. 1,620.

PONEVISCH or PONEVITS, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Kovno, 84 m. N.N.W. Vilna, cap. circ., on an aff. of the Niemen. Pop. 3,580.

PONFERRADA, a town of Spain, prov. and 47 m. W. Leon. Pop. 2,520.

PONG or BONG, the most N. prov. of the Burmese dom., between lat. 26° and 27° N., lon. 96° and 99° E., having E. China, N. Tibet, and W. Upper Assam. Chief town, Moonkhook.

PONGA, a maritime town of Lower Siam, on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, N. the island Junkceylon. Lat. 8° 8' N., lon. 98° 17' E. Though recently founded, it has many thousand inhabitants, mostly Malays and Chinese.

PONGAS or PONGO, a river of W. Africa, Senegambia, enters the Atlantic near lat. 10° N., lon. 14° W. Between its mouths are the Pongas isls.

PONG-HOU or PONGADORA [**PHONG HOU.**]

PONOVKA, a market town of Russia, gov. Poltava, 10 m. N. Mirgorod. Pop. 1,510.

PONS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente-Inferieure, on the Seugne, 12 m. S.S.E. Saintes. Pop. 4,765. It consists of an old and a new town, and has an old castle, 2 churches, and an active trade in wines and brandy.

PONS, a town of Spain, prov. and 49 m. N.E. Lerida, on the Segre. Pop. 740. It has brandy distilleries, and 8 annual fairs.

PONS (St.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Hérault, cap. arrond., 56 m. W. Montpellier. Pop. 7,056. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and hosiery, and extensive stone quarries in its vicinity.

PONSONBY, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 4 m. S.E. Egremont. Area 2,440 ac. Pop. 190.

PONT ("Bridge"), a prefix to the names of numerous communes, towns, and villa. of France.—I. (2 *Mossons*), a comm. and vill., dep. Meurthe, arr. and 15 m. N.N.W. Nancy, on the Moselle. Pop. 7,843. It has a comm. college and manufs. of earthenware.—II. (*Audemer*), a comm. and town, dep. Eure, cap. arrond., 87 m. N.W. Evreux, on the Rille, which here becomes navigable. It has celebrated manufs. of leather. Pop. 6,310.

—III. (*Ann*), a comm. and market town, dep. Finistère, with a port on the river Aven, 9 m. W. Quimper. Pop. 864.—IV. (*Château*), a comm.,

and market town, dep. Loire-Inférieure, cap. cant., 8 m. N.W. Savenay. Pop. 3,515.—V. (Cros), a comm. and market town, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 18 m. W.N.W. Quimper, on the Goyen. Pop. 1,416.—VI. (d'Als), a comm. and town, dep. Ain, cap. cant., 11 m. S.E. Bourg, on the Ain. P. 1,384.—VII. (de Beaunois), a comm. and town, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 11 m. E.S.E. La Tour-du-Pin, on the Guiera, which divides the town into 2 portions, the largest of which is in Sardania. P. of French portion, 2,394. The Sardinian portion is cap. mand. Pop. 1,388.—VIII. (de Camarès), (CAMARÈS).—IX. (du Gard), [GARD].—X. (de l'Arche), a comm. and town, dep. Eure, cap. cant., 7 m. N. Louviers, on l. b. of the Seine, on railway to Rouen. Pop. 1,687.—XI. (de Faus), a comm. and town, dep. Ain, 20 m. N.W. Bourg, on the Keyrouse. Pop. 8,123. It is the birthplace of General Joubert, and has manufs. of earthenware.—XII. (de Veyle), a comm. and town, dep. Ain, cap. cant., 17 m. W. Bourg, on the Veyle. Pop. 1,821.—XIII. (du Château), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 9 m. E.N.E. Clermont, on the Allier. Pop. 3,621.—XIV. (des Roys), a comm. and market town, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 6 m. S. St Marcellin. Pop. 1,266.—XV. (Fagerger), a comm. and market town, dep. Marne, 12 m. E.N.E. Reims. Pop. 1,519.—XVI. (Gibaud), a comm. and town, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 13 m. S.W. Riom. Pop. 937. Near it are lead mines.—XVII. (l'Abbe), a comm. and market town, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 10 m. S.S.W. Quimper. Pop. 3,810.—XVIII. (de Roi sur Seine), a comm. and town, dep. Aube, 4 m. E.N.E. Nogent-sur-Seine, on railway to Troyes. Pop. 860.—XIX. (l'Esque), a comm. and town, dep. Calvados, 26 m. E.N.E. Caen, on the Toques. Pop. 2,005.—XX. (St Esprit), a comm. and town, dep. Gard, 20 m. N.N.E. Uzès, on rt. b. of the Rhone. Pop. 5,338.—It has an active commerce.—XXI. (St Vincent), a comm. and mkt. town, dep. Meurthe, 7 m. S.W. Nancy, on the Meuse. Pop. 863.—XXII. (Scroff), a comm. and market town, dep. Morbihan, 6 m. N.N.W. Lorient, on rt. b. of the Scroff. Pop. 1,590.—XXIII. (Ponts-de-Ce), a comm. and small town, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 3 m. S.E.E. Angers. Pop. 3,850. There are several suspension bridges; 8 m. S.S.W. 300 soldiers were drowned in April 1850.—XXIV. (sur Yonne), a comm. and town, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 6 m. N.N.W. Sens, on l. b. of the Yonne, and on Paris and Lyon Railway. Pop. 1,810.—XXV. (Valain), a comm. and market town, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., 12 m. E.N.E. La Flèche. Pop. 2,000. Under its walls the English were defeated by Duguesclin in 1369.

PONTAOC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, 15 m. S.E. Pau. Pop. 3,212, partly employed in woollen weaving.

PONT-A-CHELLE, a vill. of Belgium, with a station on the Brussels and Namur Railway, N.W. Charleroi.

PONTA DELGADA, the largest town, though not the cap., of the Azores Islands. Lat. of S.E. cliff, 43° 46' N., lon. 33° 37' E. Pop. (1854) 29,329.

PONTA DE PEDRA, Brazil, prov. Para, is a projecting point on the Rio Negro, where the rocks form curious corridors and chambers. Near it is the village Abrao, with 500 inhabitants.

PONTAILLON, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. cant., on an island of the Saône, 17 m. E. Dijon. Pop. 1,200.

PONTAILLER, a comm. and town of France, dep. Doubs, 37 m. S.E. Besançon, at the entrance of a mountain pass into Switzerland. Pop. 4,963.

It has a communal college and manufactures of leather and paper.

PONTCHARRA, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, arrond. Grenoble. Pop. 1,760.

PONTCHARRAIN LAKE, U. S., North America, Louisiana, 6 m. N. New Orleans, is about 45 m. in length by 23 m. in breadth, and communicates with Lake Maurepas on the W., with Lake Borgne through the Rigoles on the E., and with New Orleans through St John's bayou, and a canal. Several rivers enter it on its N. side.

PONTA, two market towns of N. Italy.—I. Sardinia, div. and 25 m. N. Turin, prov. Ivrea, cap. mand., at the confl. of the Orca and Saona. Pop. (with comm.) 3,600.—II. Lombardy, prov. Valtellina, deleg. and 6 m. E. Sondrio.—Ponte-a-Rignano is a village of Tuscany, prov. and 11 m. E.S.E. Florence.

PONTA, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 31 m. N. Udine. Pop. 1,700.

PONTICORVO, *Fregelle*, a town of S. Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 20 m. S.E. Frosinone, in a detached territory surrounded by Naples, on l. b. of the Garigliano. Pop. (1857) 7,600. It has a castle and a cathedral.

PONTA-CURONA, a vill. of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 5 m. N.E. Tortona, on the Curone. Pop. of comm. 2,180.

PONTE-DE-LIMA, a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, on the Lima, here crossed by a bridge of 24 arches, 13 m. N.W. Braga. Pop. 2,000.

PONTEDERA, a town of Tuscany, prov. and 13 m. E.S.E. Pisa, on the Era, at its confl. with the Arno. Pop. 3,400, who manuf. cotton fabrics.

PONTE DE SOMA, a mkt. town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the Sora, 16 m. S.E. Abrantes. Pop. 1,600.

PONTE LASOCCURO, a market town of Italy, Pontifical States, leg. and 8 m. N. Ferrara, on the Po-di-Maestro. Pop. 2,146.

PONTEFRACAT (vulg. *Pomfret*), a parl. & munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, waspnt. Osgoldcross, on the Aire, and with a station on the Yorkshire and Lancashire Railway, 21 m. S.S.W. York. Area of pa. 4,780 ac. Pop. 10,675. Area of bor. 1,860 sq. m.; pop. 11,515. Principal edifices, the town hall, with a gaol and court house, the market cross, pa. church, a Roman Catholic and other dissenting chapels, a grammar school, and several other schools and almshouses. The famous castle of Pomfret, in which Richard II. died, and where Rivers, Grey, and Vaughan were put to death by order of Richard III., is now in ruins. The town has public libraries and news-rooms. Trade chiefly in corn, malt, filtering stones, and garden produce. Pontefract sends two members to House of Commons.

PONTELAND, a pa., Engl., co. Northumberland, 7½ m. N.N.W. Newcastle. Ar. 15,460. P. 1,137.

PONTE LAGOSCURO, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, 4 m. N. Ferrara, with a free port, and extensive transport trade on the Po. Pop. 6,000.

PONTELANDOLFO, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, 19 m. S. Campobasso. Pop. 4,000.

PONTELUNGO, a mkt. town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 6 m. N.N.E. Pavia.—The canal of *Pontelungo* connects Buvenlots with the Brenza.

PONTEMBURY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 7 m. S.W. Shrewsbury. Area 9,310 ac. Pop. 3,363.

PONTE-STURA, a vill. of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 5 m. W.N.W. Casale, on the Po, at the influx of the Stura. Pop. 1,841.

PONTEVEDRA, *Pons-Vetus*, a town of Spain, cap. prov. Pontevedra, on the Lerey, near its mouth, in the Bay of Pontevedra, & 13 m. N.N.E. Vilc.

Pop. 4,842. It is surrounded by walls, and has much of wooden cloth, cotton velvet, muslins, hats, and leather. The port is commodious for small vessels, and it has an extensive pilchard fishery.

PONTEVICO, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, 19 m. S.S.W. Brescia, on the Oglio. Pop. 4,850.

POTTERIE, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 m. E.S.E. Fishguard Pop. 41.

PONTIAC, a vill and township, U. S. North America, Michigan, on the Chnton, 25 m. N.W. Detroit, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. of township 2,819

PONTIANAN, the principal of the Dutch settlements on the W. coast of Borneo, in a marshy tract on the l. b. of the river Capuas, near its mouth, lat. 1° 3' S., lon 106° 20' E. Pop of town and dist 19,115, of whom 10,000 were Malays, and 2,000 Chinese. It has a fort, and exports diamonds, pepper, gold dust, and edible birds' nests. It was settled by the Dutch in 1828.

PONTICALLA, a vill of Naples, prov. and 4 m. E. of Naples, with 4,710 inhab., chiefly employed in cultivating vegetables for the supply of the cap.

PONTIFICAL STATES, OR STATES OF THE CHURCH (Ital. *Stati Pontifici*), a country of Italy, comprising the central part of the peninsula, between lat 41° 12' and 44° 59' N., lon 10° 50' and 13° 55' E.; bounded E. by the Adriatic, S. and S.E. by Naples, W. by the Mediterranean, Tuscany, & Modena, and N. by Lombardy and Venice, cap. Rome. In 1859 the state was divided into 30 provs. The cap. and its district is called the *Comarca*; the 6 legations were governed each by a cardinal, and the 13 delegations by a prelate. Pop (1853) 3,124,668, including 268 Protestants, and 9,237 Jews. Area and pop. as follows:—

Legation and Delegations.	sq. miles.	Pop (1859)
Rome and its comarca,	536	204,266
LEGATIONS.		
Bologna,	1,420	337,340
Ferrara,	1,009	226,523
Florence,	1,190	308,987
Genoa,	928	173,238
Urban and Fano,	1,089	261,212
Valter,	224	59,268
DELEGATIONS.		
Ancona,	640	173,238
Macarata and Comarino,	1,029	277,907
Perugia and Assisi,	1,028	199,379
Perugia,	1,710	323,925
Spoleto and Rieti,	1,399	309,177
Viterbo and Civita Vecchia,	1,548	145,233
Cortona,	640	76,480
Firenze,	1,213	145,978
Montefiore,	50	23,440
Total,	37,494	3,068,571*

* Including about 10,000 Jews.

The territory S. of the principal chain of the Apennines is watered by the Tiber and its affluents the Chana, Tevere, Nera, and Teverone, which flow S.W. to the Mediterranean. N. of the Apennines, it is watered by the Lamone, Savio, Marecchia, Metauro, Esino, Musone, Fozzena, Chienti, and Tronto, small torrents from the Apennines; and the N. frontier is traversed by the chief branch of the Po—all tributaries to the Adriatic. The principal lakes are those of Perugia, Bolsena, Albano, and Bracciano; and the marshes of Comacchio, and Pontine marshes. The territory is traversed longitudinally by the chain of the Apennines, of which the highest

point, within its limits, is Monte Velino, 8,210 feet. In the N., it comprises part of the great plain of the Po, and in the S.W. the undulating plain called the Campagna di Roma, terminating in the Pontine marshes, noted for insalubrity. The climate varies greatly in different quarters. In the legations, situated on the N. of the Apennines opposite the snow-clad Alps, the winter is severe, while in the S. the climate is very mild, except in the mountain districts; and the region of the Campagna di Rome would be a blooming garden, but for the fatal effects of the miasma, which forces the cultivators of the soil to seek refuge at night in the few scattered towns near its borders. The mean temperature of the year at Rome is 60° 4, Fahr., warmest month 76°; coldest month 45°, Fahr. The soil is generally fertile, but neglected; it is calculated that only one-third of the superficies is under cultivation; much of the surface affords excellent pasturage, which is occupied by great herds of buffaloes. Considerable flocks of sheep and many horses are reared; great numbers of swine roam in the forests of the Apennines. Agriculture is backward. The chief crops are wheat, maize, pulse, hemp, wine, oil, and tobacco; oats, barley, and rye are grown in the N. legations; in the extreme S. sugar, indigo, and cotton are cultivated to a small extent, and cork trees are numerous. The wines are of inferior quality. Chestnuts form a considerable article of food. There are in the states mines of iron, lead, sulphur, alum, vitriol, and other volcanic products, but they are all nearly unproductive, except the sulphur mines near Rimini. Salt is made in the lagoons of Ostia, Comacchio, and Cervia, to the amount of more than 84,000,000 lbs. annually. The fisheries are mostly conducted by the inhabitants of the kingdom of Naples. Manufacturing industry is confined to the large cities and for home consumption; it comprises silks, leather, gloves, paper, musical strings, iron and glass wares, a few cotton goods at Rome, crapes and saunges at Bologna, cordage, soap, cream of tartar, and glass. Commerce limited, and conducted chiefly with the Mediterranean states. In the Pontifical States there were, in 1844, 9 archbishops, 62 bishops, 13 abbeys, 1,324 monasteries, and 612 convents. Secular clergy were estimated at 35,000, monks 10,000, and nuns 8,000. Education is conducted in universities, colleges, seminaries, and elementary schools. The seats of the seven universities are Bologna, the most ancient and celebrated in Italy, Rome, Perugia, Ferrara, Cambrino, Urbino, and Macerata, the last four founded in 1824; in 1841 these were attended in all by 2,400 students. The proportion of students in the state schools was only 1 in 50. No general provision is made for the education of the lower orders, and the instruction imparted is very inferior in quality. The government is an absolute elective monarchy; the Pope chosen by the college of cardinals from their own body, is at the same time the head of the universal Romish church, and a temporal sovereign. Previous to the 7th century, the popes were only bishops of Rome; the basis of their temporal power was laid by the successive donations of Pepin, Charlemagne, and the emperor Henry III., but was consolidated only in the 16th century. At the French revolution of 1790, the popes lost their possession of Arignon and Venetian, and in 1797 their domain was further diminished by the legations ceded to the Cisalpine republic. In 1808 Napoleon I. divided the other states between the kingdom of Italy and the French empire, but

In 1814 all these territories were restored to the Pope, except Avignon. In 1847, Pope Pius ix. established a constitutional parliament, consisting of 98 deputies popularly elected, but the revolution of 1848, which commenced by the assassination of Count Rossi, overturned these arrangements. The pope fled from Rome, but has since returned. The papal forces are governed by a board, whose head is a prelate. In 1859 12 m. of railway were opened, and others in progress. Revenue (1858) 14,062,068 scudi. Expenditure, 14,320,022 scudi. Army (1858) 15,225 men; 1,350 horses. The French corps of occupation at Rome is reduced to one division. The Austrians occupy Bologna and Ancona. The interest of the public debt absorbed 98 per cent. of the income.

PONTINE MARSHES, *Paludi Pontine*, a vast marshy tract of Italy, in the S. portion of the Campagna di Roma, extending along the coasts of the Mediterranean, from Cisterna on the N., to Terracina on the S., a distance of 25 m. It is traversed by the road from Rome to Naples. From the time of the Roman republic, great efforts have been made to drain this tract, but its drainage is not yet completed. The region is highly fertile, but extremely pestilential.

PONTREBANT, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6½ m. W.N.W. Colchester. Area 1,130 ac. P. 452.

PONTREY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant. on l. b. of the Blavet, 30 m. N.N.W. Vannes. Pop. 7,792, chiefly employed in manufacturing Brittany cloths, leather, and iron tools, and in agricultural produce. It was cap. of the ancient duchy of Rohan, and for some time bore the name of Napoleonsville.

POISSAIS, a comm. and town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Seine-et-Oise, and 19 m. N.W. Paris, on r. b. of the Oise, near the N. Railway. Pop. 5,537. It has manufs. of chemical products. It was taken by the English in 1419 and in 1437.

PONTOM, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—1. (*Great*), 4 m. N. Culterworth. Area 2,930 ac. Pop. 680.—II (*Little*), a pa., same co., 2½ m. S.S.E. Grantham. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 181.

PONTOROC, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Mississipp. Area 902 sq. m. Pop. 17,112.

PONTREMOLE, a town of Tuscany, prov. Florence, at the S. declivity of the Apennines, 23 m. N.W. Carrara. Pop. 5,000. It is divided into an upper and lower town; the former enclosed by fortifications and defended by an old castle; the latter modern. It has a cathedral, and considerable industry in weaving silks and linens.

PONTROOPE, a market town of England, co. Monmouth, pa. Trevechin, 8 m. N.N.W. Newport, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 3,708. employed in large coal and iron works.

PONZA, the chief of a group of small islands in the Mediterranean Sea, Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 20 m. S.W. Terracina. Lat. 40° 53' N., lon. 12° 57' 6" E. Length, N. to S., 4 m. by about ½ m. in breadth. It has a harbour, governor's house, and several store houses. Pop. 1,500, engaged in fisheries and salt works. The other islands are uninhabited.

POZZO, a vill. of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 10 m. S. Acqui. Pop. of comm. 3,177.

POODGOOSTAN OF RAJAH TORNNAN'S COUNTRY, lies between lat. 10° 6' and 10° 46' N., lon. 78° 33' and 79° 16' E. Area 1,165 sq. m. Pop. 61,745.

POOL (South), a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. S.E. Kingsbridge. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 454.

POOLAJER, a town of Beloochistan, prov. Cutch-Gundava, on the route between the Indus and the Bohan Pass. Lat. 26° 3' N., lon. 68° 30' E.

POOLE, a pari. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of England, and a co. of itself, in the co. Dorset, on a peninsula at the N. side of Poole harbour, 6½ m. S. Wimborne, and with a station on the London and South-Western Railway, 18 m. E. Dorchester. Area of town, co., and pa. 170 ac. Pop. 6,718. Area of pari. bor. 6,140 ac. Pop. 9,255. Principal buildings the church, a chapel of ease and dissenting chapels, the guildhall with the gaol, the exchange, custom-house, public library, and union workhouse. The town-peninsula is mostly bordered by spacious quays, close to which vessels drawing 14 feet water can anchor; and the town has an extensive and increasing commerce with the British American colonies, a coasting trade, and exports of oorn to London, and Fulbeck clay to the Staffordshire potteries. Poole returns two mems. to H. of C.—*Poole harbour* is an inlet in the English Channel, 6 m. in length, 4 m. in greatest breadth, and having S. the Isle of Purbeck. At its entrance, ½ m. across, is a shifting sand bar with only 15 feet water at high tide; near this are extensive beds of oysters. The tide here ebbs and flows twice in the 12 hours, owing to geographical peculiarities in the position of the harbour.

POOLE-EWE, a *quoad sacra* pa. of Scotland, on the W. coast of Ross-shire, disjoined from Garleoch pa. in 1833; length 20 m., breadth 12 m. Pop. 2,529.

POOLE-KEYNES, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 7 m. N.E. Malmesbury. Area 1,110 ac. Pop. 192.

POOLKE, a ruined town of Afghanistan, prov. Semtan, on the Helmand, lat. 30° 45' N., lon. 62° 20' E., its remains covering an area of 16 sq. m.

POOLROOON and **POOLLOWAY**, two of the Banda Islands, Asiatic Archipelago, W. Banda.

POONA or **POONAR**, a dist. of British India, presid. Bombay, enclosed by the dists. Ahmednuggur and S. Concan, with S. and E. the Sattarah and Nizam's doms. Area 5,298 sq. m. Pop. 666,006. Surface mountainous, but interspersed with well watered valleys, and the climate is more suitable to Europeans than in most parts of India. Land rev. (1837-8) 161,632½. Besides

Poonah the cap., it comprises the towns Pandgaon, Seroor, etc.—*Poonah*, cap. above dist. on the Moota, 7½ m. S.E. Bombay. Pop. estimated at 75,170. It stands about 2,000 feet above the sea, is an agreeable place and rising in importance; streets clean and uniform, and roads in vicinity much improved. The Peishwa's palace, enviroined by a large unfinished fort, was mostly destroyed by fire in 1827, but a part remains and now serves for a prison: here are also other native palaces, a Hindoo college, female school, government English school, the church, a good library, military bazaar, civil hospital, barracks, arsenal, and the various gov. offices.—*Poonah* is the principal military cantonment of the Deccan. An abundant supply of water has been obtained by placing a dam across the river.

POONA, a town of W. Beloochistan, in the desert, 110 m. E.N.E. Buzpoor. Pop. 2,000.

POORALLI, a river of Beloochistan, prov. Lus, enters Bonmeanee Bay, Indian Ocean, 50 m. N.E. Kurachee, after a S. ward course of about 100 m. The towns Belah and Lyaree are on its banks.

POORBUWDER, a town of India, dist. Barda, peninsula of Kattywar, prov. Guzerat. Lat. 21° 39' N., lon. 69° 48' E. It is large and populous, and is the commercialemporium of the Guzerat peninsula.

POORAM, a mart. town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 49 m. S. Cuttack, resorted to for sea-bathing by inhabitants of Calcutta, but mostly noted for its great temple of Juggernaut.

POORSTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5 m. N.E. Bridport. Area 3,680 ac. Pop. 1,044.

POORTON (NORTH), a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3 m. N.E. Beaminster. Area 1,450 ac. P. 109.

POORNAH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs. dist. and 4 m. W. Ajmere. It is a celebrated place of Hindoo pilgrimage.

POORE (L.), a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. and 24 m. E.N.E. Mayenne. Pop. 3,150.

POORO or POO-ROO-CHAU, a small rocky isl. off the E. extremity of Chusan, China Sea. It has numerous temples and monasteries of Buddhist priests, many very richly ornamented, and good causeways are carried over all parts of its surface.

POPA, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 100 m. S.E. Gilolo, 50 m. in circumference.

POPATAN, a city of South America, New Granada, cap. dep. Cauca, in a fertile plain, near the Cauca River, and 6,000 feet above the ocean; lat. 2° 33' 38" N., lon. 76° 36' W. Pop. 20,000. It has a cathedral and a mint. Its inhabitants are mostly mulattoes and negroes. It had formerly a trade in the precious metals, but its commerce is now principally in rural produce. *Popayan*, founded in 1537, was the first city built by Europeans in this region of America.

POPEDOM, Italy. [POSTFIVE STATES.]

POPERINGHE, a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant. on a canal near the French frontier, 6 m. W.S.W. Ypres. Pop. 11,100. Principal edifice a town-hall. It has manufs. of lace, linens, and woollen cloths.

POPHAM, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 7½ m. S.W. Basingstoke. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 164.

POPLAR, a suburban pa. of London, England, co. Middlesex, with a station on the London & Blackwall Railway, 4 m. E.S.E. St. Paul's. Pop. 33,384. It comprises the East and West India Docks, has numerous places of worship, schools, and charities, almshouses for the widows of servants of the East India Company, and yards for ship-building. [BLACKWALL—DOCK—ISLE OR.]

POPO, a dist. of Guinea nominally included in the territory of Dahomey, with two coast towns or vill. Great and Little Popo.—*Great Popo* is situated between the sea and a backwater or inlet, 15 m. W. Whydah. Lat. 6° 16' N., lon. 1° 54' E. Pop. 5,000, including many Spaniards and Portuguese. It has manufs. of cotton goods and earthenware, but is chiefly noted for its traffic in slaves.—The *Popo Isles*, Asiatic Archipelago, are between Gilolo and Papua, lat. 1° 15' S., lon. 129° 45' E. The largest island, Popo, is 60 m. in circumference, and produces sago, cocoa nuts, and salt.

POPOCATEPETL (*Mex.* the Smoking Mountain), an active volcano of the Mexican Confederation, state and 35 m. S.W. La Puebla. It is a truncated cone, rising to 17,720 feet above the sea. Principal geological formation, porphyritic obsidian. Forests cover its base, but at 12,603 feet in height, vegetation ceases, and beyond this its slope is a desert of volcanic sand and pumice, mostly covered with snow.

POPOLI, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ult. II., dist. and 8 m. N.N.W. Sulmona, on the Pescara, with two handsome churches. Pop. 3,900.

POPFELAU, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 14 m. N.W. Oppeln, on the Pritzlar. Pop. 2,365.

POPFELSDORF, a vill., Rhenish Prussia, 1 m. S.W. Bonn, with a botanic garden, museum, and laboratory of its university; porcelain and carpet factories. Pop. 1,180.

POPFENHAUSEN and POPFENLAUER, two vill. of Bavaria.—I. circ. Lower Franconia, 6 m. N.W. Schweinfurt, with 1,179 inhab.—II. on an all. of the Saale, 4 m. E.S.E. Mittenstadt. Pop. 1,249.

POPPI, a town of Tuscany, prov. and 26 m. E. Florence, on the Arno. Pop. of comm. 5,651. It has a palace, formerly of the Guidi family, an abbey, a convent, three churches, an hospital, public library, and theatre.

POPPISTON (NORTH), a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. N.N.W. York, with a station on the E. and W. York Railway. Area 1,150 ac. P. 344.

POPRAJ, a river of N. Hungary, co. Zips, an affl. of the Dunajec, length 35 m.; on it is the town of Poprad. [DEUTSCHENBURG.]

PORA, two islands of the Asiatic Archipelago, off the W. coast of Sumatra, between lat. 1° and 2° 30' S., lon. 98° 30' and 100° E.; the most S. or Se-Pora is 40 m. in length by 15 m. in greatest breadth; and the northern, Pora or Se Beroo, 60 m. in length by 30 m. across.

PORAMUSHI, one of the Kurile Islands in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to Russia, 35 m. S. Kamtschatka. Length N. to S. 60 m.; breadth 20 m. Surface hilly and bare of timber. It exports fox, otter, and wolf, skins.

PORCA, a mart. town of S. India. dom. Travancore, on the Malabar coast, 70 m. N.W. Trivanderum. Lat. 8° 16' N., lon. 76° 24' E. It is populous, and inhabited by many Mohammedan, Hindoo, and Christian, merchants. Here the Dutch had formerly a factory.

PORCHESTER, a vill. of Engl. [PORTCHESTER.]

PORCHOV, a town of Russia. [PORKHOV.]

PORCO, a mtn. knot of the Bolivian Andes, in lat. 19° 45' S., lon. 65° 30' W. Height 16,000 feet. From this mtn. the Incas derived a large amount of silver, and here was the first mine wrought by the Spaniards after the conquest of Peru. Near it is the town of Porco, 20 m. S.W. Potosi.

PORCUNA (Obulco), a town of Spain, prov. and 21 m. W.N.W. Jaen. Pop. 5,272. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, serges, and soap.

PORDEVOYE, a town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 28 m. W.S.W. Udine. Pop. 3,000. It has an active trade in wine and corn.

PORDIC, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 5 m. N.W. St. Briec. Pop. 4,980.

PORE, a town of South America, New Granada, dep. Boyaca, on an affluent of the Meta, 114 m. N.E. Bogota.

PORRETRUT (Germ. *Pruntrut*), a town, Switzerland, cant. and 38 m. N.W. Bern, near the French frontier. Pop. 2,880. It has tanneries, breweries, and a manuf. of woollen cloth. In 1793-4 it was cap. of the French dep. Mont Terrible, and was afterwards comprised in the dep. H.-Rhin.

PORZICHIE or PORZICHNE, a town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. N.N.W. Smolensk. Pop. 5,000.

PORETTA, a vill. of N. Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 30 m. S.W. Bologna. Pop. 2,500. It has well frequented sulphur baths.

PORETSK, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 15 m. S.E. Vladimir. Pop. 1,550.

PORINGLAND, two pa. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*Great*), 5½ m. S.S.E. Norwich. Pop. 541.—II. (*Little*), 6 m. S.S.E. Norwich. Pop. 64. United area 1,740 acres.

PORNA, an island of Russia, in Lake Poipna, well wooded, and having several villages.

POROKHOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 43 m. E.S.E. Pskov, cap. circ. on the Shelon, a tributary of Lake Ilmen. Pop. 3,040.

POXLOCK, a pa. and market town of England, co. Somerset, on the Bristol Channel, 5½ m. W.

Minthead. Area of pa. 7,830 ac. Pop. 854, partly employed in fisheries. The town has a harbour, and some imports of coal and lime.

Portezza, a market town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 16 m. N. Como, at the N. extremity of Lake Lugano. Pop. 1,030.

Porto, a small maritime town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., cap. cant., on the Bay of Bourgneuf, 26 m. W.S.W. Nantes. Pop. 1,824. It is frequented for its chalybeate springs, and for sea-bathing.

Porto or Pulo Sefora (island of good fortune), an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the S.W. coast of Sumatra, N.W. the Foggy Islands. It is about 40 m. in length N.W. to S.E., by 15 m. in average breadth, and densely wooded.

Поромовичи, the most N. of the Kurile Is., Pacific Ocean, belonging to Russia, and off the S. extremity of Kamtschatka. Lat. 50° 50' 0" N., lon. 156° 26' E. Surface mountainous.

Poros, Spharia, a small island of Greece, at the W. entrance of the gulf, and 7 m. S. the island of Egina. In its chief town, Poros, conferences were held which settled the new Greek monarchy in 1829.

Porquerolles, one of the Hyères Islands, France, dep. Var, in the Mediterr. Length 5 m.

Porquien (St.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 8 m. W.S.W. Montauban. Pop. 1,437.

Porreña, a market town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. W.N.W. Tarragona. Pop. 1,321.—*Porreras* is a town, Majorca, 21 m. E.S.E. Palmas.

Porshusund, a town of Norway, situate and 91 m. N.E. Christiansand, on an inlet of the Skagerrack. Pop. 1,760.

Port, a prefix of the names of numerous towns and maritime stations in all parts of the globe. For those not under-mentioned, see their additional titles.

Portadown, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 10 m. E.N.E. Armagh, on the Bann, and on the Ulster Railway. Pop. 3,031. It has manufs. of linen and cotton goods, a distillery, and a trade in corn.

Portaferry, a seaport and market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, near the entrance of Lough Strangford, 7½ m. E.N.E. Downpatrick. Pop. 2,074.

Portage, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Ohio. Area 648 sq. m. Pop. 21,419.

—II. a township, New York, on the Genesee Valley Canal, 16 m. N. Angelica. Pop. 2,478.

—III. a town, Summit co., Ohio. Pop. 4,386.

Portalegre, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 49 m. N.N.E. Evora. Pop. 5,900. It has an episcopal palace, 2 hospitals, a seminary, college, and manufactures of druggets. [Porto.]

Portarlington, a parl. munic. bor., and town of Ireland, Leinster, King's and Queen's cos., on the Barrow, 40 m. W.S.W. Dublin, and with a station on the Great S. and W. Railway. Area of parl. bor. 315 ac. Pop. 2,728. It has 3 churches, 2 Roman Catholic chapels, excellent schools, and a market-house, and manufs. of leather, tobacco, soap, and candles. It sends 1 mem. to H. of C.

Port au Prince, Hayti. [Port Republic.]

Port Bail, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Manche, with a small port on the English Channel, 15 m. S.W. Valognes. Pop. 2,057.

Port Bannatyne, a maritime vill. of Scotland, co. and on the island Bute, at the head of Kames Bay, 1½ m. N.N.W. Rothesay. Pop. 300. It is much frequented in summer for sea-bathing.

Port Beaufort, a harbour of S. Africa, Cape Colony, dist. and 50 m. S.E. Swellendam, at the mouth of the Breede river in St Sebastian Bay.

Port Bowen, British N. America, is on Prince Regent Inlet, in lat. 73° 13' N., lon. 88° 54' W. Here the "Hecia" and "Fury" remained from September to July 1824-5, during which period the mean temperature was 4° 38 Fahr., the lowest temperature on 26th January being minus 38°, and the highest, 13th July, 45° 42.

Portbury, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5½ m. W.N.W. Bristol. Area 3,310 ac. Pop. 648.

Port Byron, a vill. of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, on the Erie canal, co. Cayuga. P. 1,200.

Port Carbon, a flourishing vill. of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, at the confl. of Mill Creek and the Schuylkill river, at the head of the canal, navigable 49 m. N.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,142.

Port Castries, St Lucia. [CASTRIES.]

Port CHARLOTTE, a maritime vill. of Scotland, co. Argyll, pa. Kilchoman, in the island Islay, on the W. coast of Lochindaal, opposite Laggan-Point. Pop. about 400.

PORTCHESTER, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Hants, on the N. side of Portsmouth harbour, with a station on a branch of the London and S.W. Railway, 3½ m. N.N.W. Portsmouth. Area of pa. 1,110 ac. Pop. 729. It was the ancient *Caer Peris*, one of the principal cities of Britain before the Roman conquest, and has a castle, with a square keep.

Port CLARENCE, a marit. vill. of England, co. Durham, near Stockton, and with a station on the Stockton and Hartlepool Railway.

Portcross, one of the Hyeres Islands, France, dep. Var, 5 m. E. Porquerolles. Length 2½ m., breadth 1 m. It is defended by several forts.

Port-de-PAIX (Le), a marit. town of the island Havd, on its N. coast, 35 m. W. Cape Haytien.

Port DUNOON, a vill. and suburb of Glasgow, Scotland, about 1 m. W. that city, at the end of the Forth & Clyde Canal. It has large warehouses.

Port D'URBAN, a marit. vill. of Natal, South Africa, on the N. side of the inlet Port Natal, 50 m. E. Pietermaritzburg.

Port KASY, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. Banff, pa. Rathven, E. Port Gordon. Pop. 420.—*Port Edyar* is a small harb. on the Firth of Forth, co. Linlithgow, pa. Dalmeny, ½ m. W. Queensferry.

Portel, a market town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 20 m. E.S.E. Evora. Pop. 2,000.

Port ELIZABETH, a seaport town of South Africa, Cape Colony, with a harbour, dist. and 18 m. S.E. Uitenhage, of which it is the port, on the W. side of Algoa Bay. Pop. 3,000, nearly all of English descent. It has a pier projecting 350 feet into the sea, and an arsenal. It is a free port, and the most frequented along the S. coast of the colony.

Port ELLEN or Port ELLINOR, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. Argyll, on the S.E. coast of the island Islay, pa. and 8 m. S.S.E. Bowmore, with 200 houses, a distillery, a quay, and a lighthouse.

PORTFUTIC, a French trading station, on the W. coast of Africa, 160 m. N. Port Louis.

Porter, two towns of the U. S., N. America. —I. New York, on the Niagara river, 18 m. N.W. Lockport. Pop. 2,455.—II. Maine, 86 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,208.

Porter, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. of Indiana. Area 396 sq. m. Pop. 5,324.

Port ESSINGTON, a bay of North Australia, on the E. side of Colburn Peninsula. Shores of the bay low and destitute of vegetation. Climate unhealthy. On W. side, 17 m. from its entrance, in lat. 11° 22' 3" S., lon. 132° 10' 7" E., the British settlement of Victoria, was founded in 1859. It was abandoned for its unsalubrity in 1855.

PORT FARMER, South America, Patagonia, in the Straits of Magellan, lat. 53° 38' S., lon. 70° 52' W., formerly a penal settlement of the gov. of Chile, now removed to Sandy Point. Captain Gardner of the Patagonian mission, and part of his boat's crew, perished here from hunger.

PORT GLASGOW, a pari. and municipality, river-port town and pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, on the l. b. of the Clyde, and on a branch of the Glasgow and Paisley Railway, 16 m. W.N.W. Glasgow. Area of pa. 844 ac. Pop. 7,017; do. of pari. bor. 6,966; do. of town 5,966. It has endowed and other schools, public libraries, branch banks, two harbours, with quays, and large graving docks. Ship-building is extensively carried on, and here are manufactures of sail-cloth, coarse linens, and ropes, with some sugar refineries and flax mills. The town was founded (before the deepening of the Clyde), by the Glasgow magistrates in 1663, to be the seaport of Glasgow, and its trade was long in the hands of Glasgow merchants, but the inhabitants have of late carried on commerce on their own account, and they now own a large portion of the shipping. It is the chief port on the Clyde for imports of N. American timber. Customs revenue (1848) 135,948*l*. Registered shipping 12,973 tons. Market, Friday. Corp. revenue 3,061*l*. The bor. unites with Renfrew, Rutherglen, Dumbarton, and Kilmarnock, in sending 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1848) 168.

PORTLENOVA, a mkt. town of Ireland, Ulster, chiefly in co. Antrim, on the Bann, here crossed by an elegant bridge, 7 m. S.E. Kilsrea. P. 542.

PORT GOWAN, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. Banff, pa. Rathven, 4 m. E.S.E. of the mouth of the Spey, with 457 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the coasting trade.—**Port Gower** is a fishing vill. on the E. coast of co. Sutherland, 3 m. W.S.W. Helmsdale. Pop. 236.

PORT (or HARBOUR) GRACE, a small maritime town of Newfoundland, on the W. side of Conception Bay, 25 m. N.W. St John.

PORT HOWE, a landing place on the E. coast of San Salvador, Bahama Islands, supposed to be that where Columbus first set foot in the new world, 12th October 1492.

PORT HUNTER, an inlet of New South Wales, between co. Gloucester and Northumberland, 75 m. N.N.E. Sydney. Lat. 32° 55' S., lon. 151° 48' E. It extends 5 m. inland, receives the Hunter river at its W. extremity, and has the town Newcastle on the S. side of its entrance.

PORTA (CART), a pa. and seaport of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 10 m. S.W. Cardiff. Pop. 146.—**II. (Lisbon)**, a pa., same co., 3 m. S.S.W. Penrhy. Pop. 351. Here is an oyster fishery.

PORTICI, a town of Naples, 4 m. S.E. of Naples, of which it is a suburb, on the Bay of Naples, at the N. base of Vesuvius. Pop. 6,200. It has a royal palace, adorned with pictures and frescoes from the walls of Pompeii, a museum of antique statues, bronzes, arms, and furniture, taken from the buried cities, and a park and garden. It has also a large church, a monastery, and ribbon manuf. The harbour is defended by a mole, and has a fishery and brisk coasting trade.

PORTILLO, a town of Spain, prov. and 13 m. S.E. Valladolid, with a ruined castle. Pop. 1,467.

PORTIMAO, a town of Portugal. [VILLA-NOVA DE PORTIMAO.]

PORTLAND, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6*½* m. W.S.W. Dorchester. Area 4,540 ac. Pop. 787.

PORTNEAR, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Bristol Channel, 7*½* m. W.N.W. Bristol. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 1,084. The vill. is frequented

as a watering place. It has a floating pier or breakwater, for the shelter of ocean steamers.

PORT JACKSON, an inlet of New South Wales, co. Cumberland, its entrance being between two lofty cliffs, the N. and S. heads, on the latter of which is a lighthouse, 345 feet above the sea, in lat. 35° 51' 32" S., lon. 151° 18' E. It extends 15 m. inland, has numerous creeks and bays, and forms one of the finest harbours known, with dry dock and naval station. The city Sydney is on its S. side.

PORT KNOCKIN, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. Banff, pa. Rathven, 2 m. W.N.W. Cullen. Pop. 725.—**Port Latham** and **Port Logan** are maritime villa.; the former in co. Kincardine, pa. Banchory-Devenick, 6*½* m. N.N.E. Stonehaven, with 263 inhabitants; the latter in co. Wigtown, at the head of Portnessock Bay, pa. Kirkmaiden, and 11 m. S.S.E. Stranraer. Pop. 223.

PORTLAND (ISLE OF), a peninsula and pa. of England, co. Dorset, insular only at certain times of the tide, and extending into the English Channel, 4*½* m. in length N. to S., by 2 m. in breadth, connected with the mainland by the Chesel bank, a narrow ridge of shingle, 10*½* m. in length, and terminating on the S. by **Portland-bill**, a rocky promontory, with two lighthouses 198 feet above the sea, in lat. 50° 31' N., lon. 2° 26' W. Area of pa. 2,970 ac. Pop. 5,195. It forms the W. side of Weymouth harbour, and has stone quarries, and several canals remains. Off its S. extremity is **Portland-race**, a dangerous part of the channel, in which the tides set E. with great velocity.

PORTLAND, a city and seaport of the U. S., North America, Maine, on a peninsula in Casco Bay, 50 m. S.S.W. Augusta, lat. 43° 39' N., lon. 70° 16' W. Pop. (1854) about 22,500. It has a picturesque appearance, rising like an amphitheatre from the sea; has numerous churches, an academy, and grammar schools, a court-house, and almshouses, custom and market-houses, a theatre, an atheneum, with a library of about 4,000 volumes, and several banks. The harbour is safe, spacious, and defended by two forts. At its entrance, on **Portland head**, are a lighthouse and an observatory. It has manufactures of machinery, leather, earthenware, and ropes; is the seat of an extensive foreign and coasting trade, and has a considerable share in the fisheries and exports of timber, fish, beef, and butter. Reg. shipping (1850) 60,304 tons, besides about 20,000 tons employed in the coasting trade. It communicates with Boston by a railway.—**II.** a township, New York, on Lake Erie, on which it has a good harbour, 76 m. N.N.W. Mayville. Pop. 1,406.—**III.** a township, Ohio, co. Erie, on Sandusky Bay. Pop. 5,088.

PORTLAND, a neat township of Australia, Victoria, on Portland Bay, about 170 m. W.S.W. Melbourne, and a place of active and increasing trade.—**Portland Bay** is a wide inlet, its centre in lat. 38° 25' S., lon. 142° E., bounded W. by Cape Nelson, and containing Lady Julia Percy Island.

PORTLAND (CHANNEL), off W. coast of North America, stretches inland, in lat. 55° N., lon. 130° W., and separates Russian and British America.—(**Islands**), a small group, Pacific Ocean, W. New Hanover, and so named by Carteret in 1767.—(**Point**), the S. extremity of Jamaica, and termination of Portland Ridge and peninsula. Off it, on the E., are **Portland Keys**.

PORTLAW, a manufacturing town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 9 m. W.N.W. Waterford, on an affluent of the Suir. Pop. 4,321. It has cotton factories.

PORTSMOUTH (HART), a pa. of England, co.

Devon, 44 m. S.S.E. Kingsbridge. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 461.

PORT LARGHAKUATU, an inlet of W. Australia, dist. Wellington, forming a backwater of the Indian Ocean, 15 m. in length, 1 m. across. The settlement Australind is on its E. side.

PORT LINCOLN, a settlement of S. Australia, on the W. side of Spencer Gulf, lat. 34° 48' S., lon. 135° 50' E. It has a good roadstead and harbour, but the country around it being barren, it was in 1845, inhabited by only about 30 families.

PORT LOUIS, a comm. and fortified seaport town of France, dep. Morbihan, 24 m. S. Lorient, on a peninsula at the entrance of its bay. Pop. 2,571. It is defended by a citadel on a neighbouring rock, and has an arsenal. The port, of size and depth sufficient for ships of 1,000 tons. The fishery and trade in pilchards form the chief occupation of the poorer classes. It was founded in 1635.

PORT-LOUIS, the cap. town of the island Mauritius, at the head of a bay, on its N.W. side, lat. 20° 8' 6" S., lon. 57° 28' 41" E. Pop. 35,000. It has a citadel, barracks, bazaar, theatre, public library, and botanic garden. The town and harbour are strongly fortified, but the entrance to the latter is difficult, and during the hurricane months it is unsafe.—II. a maritime town of the island Guadeloupe, dist. Grand Terre, on the Great Cul-de-Sac, 12 m. N. Point-a-Pitre. Pop., with vicinity, 4,638. It is well built, and has a small harbour defended by forts.

PORT MACQUARIE, an inlet of E. Australia, at the mouth of Hastings river, N. of New South Wales, lat. of entrance, 31° 28' S., lon. 152° 57' E.

PORTMAHOLMACK, a vill. and seaport of Scotland, cos. Ross and Cromarty, pa. Tarbet, on a peninsula S. side of the Dornoch Firth, 14 m. N.N.E. Cromarty. Pop. 479, mostly employed in fishing.—*Port Mary Mary* is a creek, stewardry Kirkcudbright, pa. Berwick, 8 m. E.S.E. of the entrance of Kirkcudbright Bay, where Mary, Queen of Scots, embarked in her last flight to England.

PORT MAHON, *Portus Magonis*, a fortified town of Spain, cap. of the isl. Minorca, Balearic Is., on its S. side, in lat. 39° 52' 32" N., lon. 4° 20' 59" E. Pop. 13,102. It is the residence of the military governor and of the bishop of Minorca. *Mahon* was taken by the English in 1708, and by the Spaniards and French in 1768. Restored to England in 1763, it was again taken by the French and Spaniards in 1782; it was captured once more by the English in 1798, but ceded to Spain at the peace of 1802.

PORT MARIA, a seaport vill. of Jamaica, co. Middlesex, on its N. coast, 25 m. E. St Ann's.

PORTMARNOCK, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, with a station on the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, 83 m. N.N.E. Dublin. Area 2,084 ac. Pop. 602.

PORTNOCK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kinross, between Loch Leven and Fifeshire. Area 6,404 ac. Scots, mostly mountainous. Pop. 1,350.

PORTNEHAVEN, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. Argyll, at the S.W. extremity of the island Inlay, pa. Kishomian, 20 m. S.W. Port Askaig. Pop. 1,271. Opposite the vill. is a small island, with a lighthouse 160 feet above high water, in lat. 55° 41' N., lon. 6° 29' W.

PORT NATAL, an inlet of Natal, E. Africa, lat. of cape at entrance, 29° 58' S., lon. 31° 2' E. On the coast between it and the Cape Colony are the 1st, 2d, and 3d Points of Natal, about 80 m. apart.—*Port D'Orion*, on N. shore of this inlet, is the port of the British colony of Natal, 50 m. S.E. Pietermaritzburg. In 1844, its exports,

chiefly in butter, hides, ivory, tallow, wool, and natural curiosities, amounted in value to 11,094l., and 20 British vessels, aggregate burden 1,613 tons, cleared from the port. Value of imports from Cape Town, 40,864l.; of total imports, 41,141l. Total custom and port duties, 4,318l. 15s.

PORT NICKOLSON, a harbour of New Zealand, in Cook Strait, S. extremity of North Island, with the town of Wellington on its W. side.

PORTO, a city of Portugal. [Oporto.]

PORTO, a prefix to the names of several places in Brazil.—I. (*Alegre*), a city, cap. prov. San Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, 160 m. N.N.E. Rio Grande, at the N. end of the Lake of Patos. Pop. with suburbs 12,000. It was founded in 1743, by a colony from the Azores. It has an hospital and several schools. Its trade was flourishing till 1835, when it was interrupted by the disturbed state of the country.—II. a small maritime town, prov. Bahia, 120 m. S.S.W. Porto Seguro. Pop. 1,000.—III. a town in the prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, 190 m. W. Natal. Pop. 4,000.—IV. (*Bello*), a town, prov. Santa Catharina, lat. 27° 8' S., lon. 68° 24' E. Pop. 2,000.—V. (*Cabo*, formerly *Bom-Successo*), a town in the prov. and 50 m. N.E. Alagoas. Pop. of district 3,000, engaged in agriculture and the manuf. of sugar.—VI. (*das-Caixas*), a town in the prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, with a port on the Rio Aldeia, 37 m. S. Macagn. It is an entrepôt for the sugar and coffee of the district.—VII. (*das-Pedras*), a town in the prov. and 47 m. N.E. Alagoas, on l. b. of the Mangape. Pop. 3,000.—VIII. (*de-Mos*), a maritime town, prov. Para, on rt. b. of the Zungu, at its confl. with the Amazon, 40 m. S.W. Gurupa. Pop. of dist. 4,000.—IX. (*Feltz*), a town in prov. and 50 m. W.N.W. San Paulo, on l. b. of the Tiete. Pop. of dist. 10,000.—X. (*Seguro*), a maritime town, prov. Espirito-Santo, cap. comarca, lat. 16° 28' 9" S., lon. 58° 55' W., on l. b. of the Buranhen, at its mouth in the Atlantic. It has several hospitals and schools. Its town-house was formerly a Jesuits' college. Its port, comprising the villa. Pontinha, Marcos, and Pacata, is defended by a fort. Its trade is chiefly with Bahia and Rio.

PORTO, *Portus Trajanus*, a ruined city and port of Italy, Pontifical States, comarca and 14 m. S.W. Rome, on the Tiber. Here are the basins formed by Claudius and Trajan, with remains of moles, magazines, and building docks, and traces of the ancient city. It was finally abandoned in the 9th century.

PORTO ATACAMA, a harbour of South America, Ecuador, on the Pacific, 100 m. N.W. Quito.

PORTOBELLO, a *quoad sacra* pa., parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and summer resort, Scotland, co. and 3 m. E. Edinburgh, pa. Duddingston, in a plain on the S. bank of the Firth of Forth, with a station on the North British Railway. Pop. of parl. bor. and town, 3,497. It has a suite of hot and cold salt-water baths, assembly rooms, branch bank, and brickworks, potteries, glass, soap, lead, and mustard factories. The bor. unites with Leith and Musselburgh in sending 1 member to House of Commons. The bor. was founded in 1762, and is governed by a provost and 2 bailies.

PORTOBELLO, a maritime town of South America. [Puerto-Bello.]

PORTO BUFOLIA, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 30 m. N.E. Treviso, on the W. bank of the Livenza.

PORTO D'ANZO, *Antium*, a seaport vill. of the Pontifical States, deleg. Velletri, on the Mediterranean, 33 m. S.S.E. Rome. Its ancient port is enclosed by two moles, constructed by Nero, E.

of which is a modern port, but both are now choked with sand. It has various remains of antiquity, the principal being a palace of Nero, in the ruins of which the famous Apollo Belvidere and Borghese Gladiator were discovered.

PORTO-ERCOLE, *Herculis Portus*, a town of Tuscany, prov. and 26 m. S. Grosseto, on the E. side of the peninsula of Monte Argentaro.

PORTO-FERRARO, the cap. town of Elba, Tuscany, prov. Pisa, on the N. side of the isl. Elba. Pop. 4,436. It stands at the extremity of a tongue of land, enclosing a harbour, 210 feet above the sea, surrounded by fortifications, and defended by batteries. It has a government house, two churches, a seminary, town hall, barracks, and military hospital, with a few unimportant manufactures, and an export trade in iron from mines in its vicinity. It was the residence of Napoleon I. from May 1814 till February 1815.

PORTO FINO, a seaport town of Sardinia, div. and 15 m. E.S.E. Genoa, on a promontory in the Mediterranean. Pop. of comm. 1,838.

PORTOGRUARO, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 27 m. S.W. Udine, cap. dist., at the confluence of the Lemene and Bighena. Pop. 3,000.

PORTO LAGO, a small town of W. Africa, in a detached portion of British territory, on the Sierra Leone river, 50 m. E.N.E. Free-town.

PORTOLE, an inland town of Austria, Istria, gov. and 20 m. S.S.E. Trieste. Pop. 2,800.

PORTO LONGONE, a port and small town of the Ionian island Paxos, on its N.W. side.—II. a town of the island Elba, Mediterranean, on its E. side, 5 m. S.E. Porto-Ferrafo. Pop. 1,700.

PORTO MAGGIORE, a maritime vill. of N. Italy, Pontifical States, leg. Ferrara, on the Adriatic Sea, 4 m. E. Comacchio. Pop. 2,800.

PORTO-MAURISTO, a town of Sardinia, div. Nice, cap. mand., on the Mediterranean, prov. and 2 m. W.S.W. Oneglia. Pop. 10,000. It has an extensive trade in olive oil.

PORTO NOVO, a maritime town of India, on the Carnatic coast, 63 m. N.E. Tanjore. It was formerly important, but ruined in 1782 by Hyder Ali, whose army was in the same year defeated near it by the troops under Sir Eyre Coote. The town is again in a prosperous state, extensive iron works having been established, and iron ore of superior quality being abundant in the neighbourhood.

PORTO PRATA, the cap. town of the Cape Verd Islands, on the S.E. coast of the island Santiago. Trade chiefly in salt, orchill, and slaves, the traffic in which last is carried on to a great extent, and here the fraudulent Portuguese ship papers are prepared for the American & Spanish slavers.

PORTO RE, a vill. of Austria, Croatia, on the Gulf of Quarnero, 8 m. S.E. Fiume. Pop. 1,200.

PORTO RICCARDI, a small fishing town of Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. Macerata, at the mouth of the Potenza, 4 m. S.W. Loreto. Pop. 3,052. Near it are the ruins of the ancient *Potentia*.

PORTO RICO (Span. *Puerto Rico*), one of the Spanish West India Islands, between Hayti and the Virgin Islands, lat. 17° 55' to 18° 34' N., lon. 66° 40' to 67° 20' W., having S. the Caribbean Sea, and N. the Atlantic Ocean. Length E. to W., 110 m.; breadth 40 m. Area 8,750 sq. m. Pop. (1857) 360,000. Surface generally undulating, and very fertile. A mountain range extends E. to W. through the island, and from their sides descend many small rivers, some of which are navigable for several leagues from the sea. Coasts indented by numerous good harbours. In 1840 about 1-16th of the surface was under culture; 14,803 acres were appropriated to the

sugar cane, 80,670 do. to plantations, 40,000 do. to maize and rice, and 16,992 to coffee; and in the same year 114,800 cwts. of muscovado sugar, 1,507,769 gallons of molasses, 12,165 puncheons of rum, and 250,000 cwts. of coffee, were produced. Indigo, cotton of short fibre, good tobacco, hides, cattle, dye-wood, and timber, are the other chief products. The work on the farms is conducted by both free and slave labour. Gold, copper, iron, lead, and coal, are met with, but no mines have (until very recently) been wrought; and only a small quantity of salt has been procured. Manufactures are insignificant. Total value of exports in 1843, 5,004,005 dollars; of imports 4,342,640 do. Trade chiefly with Spain and the Spanish American colonies, the United States, Great Britain, and N. Germany. In 1843, 85 British ships cleared from the ports of the island, and the exports to Great Britain and the British colonies amounted in value to 169,860l. *Porto Rico* is governed by a captain-general, who is president of the royal audiencia, and is assisted by a junta of military officers. It is divided into 7 depts. Principal towns, San Juan de Porto Rico, Mayaguez, Ponce, and Guayama. Public revenue (1833) 798,400 dollars. *Porto Rico* was discovered by Columbus in 1493.

PORTO RICO (*SAN JUAN DE*), the principal city and seaport of the above island, on a peninsula off its N. coast. Lat. 18° 29' 0" N., lon. 66° 7' 2" W. Pop. 30,000. It is strongly fortified. Principal edifices, the bishop's palace and seminary, royal military hospital, cathedral, custom-house, town-house, theatre, arsenal, and gaol. The town is the seat of the government and superior courts of the island, and of a society of arts, and numerous schools. The harbour, on its W. side, is defended by the Morro castle and other forts.

PORTO SAL REY, a town of the island Boa Vista, Cape Verd Islands, on its W. coast.

PORTO SANTO, one of the Madeira Islands, Atlantic Ocean, 26 m. N.E. Madeira. Length 8 m., breadth 3 m. Pop. 6,000. Surface mountainous; soil of volcanic origin, parched, and destitute of timber; principal products, wine of inferior quality, maize, barley, and fruits. Chief town of same name, on E. coast, with an excellent harbour.

PORTO SEGURO, a town of Brazil, prov. Espirito Santo, at the mouth of the Rio Baranken, in the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 16° 28' 30" S., lon. 61° 32' W. Pop. 2,660.

PORT OF SPAIN, the chief town of the island of Trinidad, on its W. coast, near the mouth of the Carony river, Fort St David being in lat. 10° 38' 7" N., lon. 61° 32' W. Pop. 11,683. It is built wholly of stone or brick, having wide thoroughfares, Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, Presbyterian and Methodist chapels, a harbour, and an active trade. Near it are St James's barracks, built in one of the most pestilential spots in the island.

PORTO-VECCHIO, a fortified town of France, in the island Corsica, cap. cant., on an inlet of its E. coast, 15 m. N.N.E. Bonifacio. Pop. 2,020. It has the best port in the island, but it is so unhealthy, owing to adjacent salt-marshes, that its inhabitants mostly leave it during the summer months.

PORTO-VENERE, a vill. and port of Sardinia, div. and 44 m. S.E. Genoa, at the W. boundary of the Gulf of Spezia, separated by a narrow channel from the island Palmara. Pop. of comm. 2,294. It has a small port, and an active anchovy fishery.

PORT-PATRICK, a seaport town, burgh of bur., and pa. of Scotland, co. Wigtown, on the Irish Channel, 64 m. S.S.W. Stranraer. Area of pa. about 16 sq. m. Pop. 1,933; do. of town 1,038. Town enclosed by hills, in a semicircular form. It is the nearest port to the coast of Ireland. Its harbour is protected by two piers, and has a lighthouse. Port-Patrick was long famous as the "Gretna Green" for Ireland. It has no manufs., but many of its inhabitants are engaged in the cod-fishery. The "Orion" Liverpool and Glasgow steamer, was lost off this by striking on a sunken rock.

PORT PHILLIP, a bay of the S. coast of Australia. Lat. of Point Nepean at its entrance 38° 18' S., lon. 144° 42' 7" E. Length and breadth about 35 m. each; entrance nearly 2 m. across, and it is capable of receiving all the navies of civilized nations. A lighthouse has been erected 2 m. within its entrance. At its W. side is an inlet, near the head of which is the town Geelong; and on its N. side it receives the Yarra-yarra river, on the banks of which is the town of Melbourne, cap. the colony of Victoria, to which Port Philip, until lately, gave name. [VICTORIA.]

PORT PLATE, a seaport town of the island Hayti, cap. around, on the N. coast, 12 m. N.W. Santiago

PORT RAFFLES, Australia. [RAFFLES BAY.]

PORTRIFE, a pa. and maritime vil. of Scotland, co. Inverness, the pa. comprising the E. part of the island of Skye, and the isls. Raaay, Bona, and Fadda. Area about 41,900 ac. Pop. 3,557, of whom 510 are in the village, which stands at the head of Loch Portree, and is cap. of the Skye group of the Hebridean islands. It has a church, gaol, branch bank, harbour, and exports of cattle, sheep, wool, kelp, salted herrings, pickled salmon, and dried cod and ling.

PORT-ROBERT (PORT-ROBERT), the cap. city, and principal seaport of the island Hayti, on its W. coast, at the head of the Bay of Gonaves. Lat. 18° 33' N., lon. 72° 18' W. Pop. 28,000. (?) It is partially fortified, and built chiefly of wood. Principal edifice, the palace of the state, the church, arsenal, mint, lyceum, military hospital, and courts of law. The vicinity is marshy, and climate unhealthy. Harbour safe, except during the hurricane months, from August to November. It is the seat of all the superior courts in Hayti, and of most part of its foreign trade. In 1841, 145 ships, aggregate burden 22,380 tons, entered its ports with cargoes to the registered value of 275,444.

PORT ROYAL, a fortified town of Jamaica, co. Surrey, at the extremity of a long sandy tongue of land, which bounds Kingston harbour on the S. 3 m. S.W. Kingston. Lat. of Port Charles 17° 56' 0" N., lon. 76° 51' W. Pop. 15,000. It has a royal naval dock-yard, naval hospital, and barracks.

PORTSADL, a seaport vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, at the extremity of a narrow peninsula, near the Skerry Islands, and 6 m. N. Coleraine. Pop. 630. It is resorted to for sea-bathing, and is frequented by the steamers plying between the N. coast of Ireland, and the Clyde in Scotland, and the Mersey in England.

PORT-SAINT-MARIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant. on the Garonne, 11 m. W.N.W. Agen. Pop. 3,022. It has a small port, and manufs. of leather.

PORTSMOUTH HILL, England, co. of Hants, extends along the coast for 7 m. E. to W. opposite the islands Portsea and Hayling, and the harbours of Langston and Portsmouth; height 800 feet.

PORTSEA, a pa. and town of England, co. Hants,

the pa. comprising most part of the island Portsea, with an area of 4,980 ac.; pop. 81,737. The town, facing Portsmouth harbour, on the W. side of the island immediately N. Portsmouth, is regularly fortified on the E., entered by two gates, and is the engineering depot for the S.W. of England, and Portsmouth dock yard, which occupies more than 1-3d of the space within the walls. Portsea pa. church is at Kingston, 1½ m. distant. —Portsea Island lies between Portsmouth and Langston harbours, separated at its N. extremity from the mainland by a narrow channel crossed by a bridge and by the S. coast and S.W. railways. Length and breadth 4 m. each. Pop. 72,126. Surface level, and generally fertile; shores marshy from N.W. round to E. All its S.W. half is occupied by the towns Portsmouth and Portsea with their suburbs, besides which, it contains the hamlets Fratton, Milton, Copnor, Kingeton, and Hulsea, —the last in the parish of Wymering, the rest in that of Portsea.

PORT-SHAW, a vill. of Scotland, co. Haddington, pa. Tranent, on the Firth of Forth, 2 m. E. Prestonpans. Pop. 270, employed in oil-cake factories, salt-works, and a fishery.

PORT SIX FRANCIS DRAKE, U S, North America, Upper California, is a little W. of Port San Francisco, lat. 38° N., lon. 122° 50' W.

PORT-SWIFT, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 4½ m. S.S.W. Chepstow. Ac. 950. Pop. 187.

PORTSWAMP, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. W.N.W. Brighton. Area 2,780 ac. Pop. 733.

PORTSMOUTH, a parl. and munic. bor., fortified seaport town, pa. and the principal naval station of England, co. Hants, hund. Portdown, at the S.W. extremity of Portsea Island, and at the entrance to its harbour, 95 m. S.W. London, on the Brighton and South Coast Railway, besides which, it is on a branch of the London and South-Western Railway. Lat. of observatory 50° 48' 0" N., lon. 1° 6' W. Area of bor., including also the town and pa. of Portsea, 5,090 ac. Pop. 72,096. Area of pa. 110 ac. Pop. 10,329. The town, which is the most perfect fortress in Great Britain, is enclosed by bastioned ramparts, faced with masonry, planted with elms, surrounded by trenches and out-works, and entered by 4 carriage ways. On its W. side is an insular quarter termed the "Point," bounding its commercial port in this quarter, facing the mouth of the harbour; some extensive additions have been recently made to the fortifications between the "Platform" and the "Round Tower." Principal buildings within the walls are the pa. church, with a cupola and vane 120 feet in height, garrison, Wesleyan, Independent, and Unitarian chapels, government house, town-hall, and gaol, market-house, marine and other barracks, the buildings of the philosophical society, almshouses, Green-row hall-rooms, theatre, workhouse, and breweries. The town of Portsea forms its N. suburb, separated from it by the mill-dam creek, but enclosed within an additional line of fortifications connected with those of Portsmouth. [PORTSEA.] Within this town is the naval dock yard, containing basins, wet and dry docks, large warehouses, anchor forges, iron and copper mills, rope-houses, and every department necessary in the construction and outfit of ships of war. In the dock-yard are also the royal naval college, a chapel, and the residence of the port admiral; the area, added to it on the N.E., is intended partly for the formation of building docks for war steamers; upwards of 2,000 workmen are employed in this yard. Between the dock-yard and the town of Port-

mouth is the gun-wharf or arsenal, containing an armory with 30,000 stand of small arms, extensive artillery and ammunition depôts, and good quays bordering on the harbour. E. of the town ramparts and out-works are Southsea common and the suburb of Southsea, now frequented in summer as a watering place; on the shore facing Spithead and the Isle of Wight are Southsea castle, and farther E. ward Cumberland and some other forts, which, with Blockhouse and Monckton forts on the mainland S.W., protect Spithead and the approach to the harbour. Besides Portsea and Southsea, the large suburb of Landport, which extends almost to the centre of Portsea Island, is included in the bor., on the extreme limits of which are the barracks of Tipner and Hilesea. Haslar hospital and the victualling department at Gosport are dependencies of this port. Public institutions comprise a free grammar school, St Paul's academy, a mechanics' institute, savings' bank, general hospital, female penitentiary. Portsmouth communicates with Chichester and London by a canal, with Gosport by a floating bridge across the mouth of the harbour, by steam-packets with Ryde, Cowes, Southampton, Plymouth, Havre, and Dublin. Principal imports, coal, cattle, and sheep from W. England, corn and provisions from Ireland, and timber and wines from the continent. It sends 2 members to House of Commons, and is the polling-place for S. division of co.—*Portsmouth Harbour* is an inlet of the English Channel, W. of Portsea Island, about 4 m. in length by 5 or 6 m. in greatest breadth. At its entrance it is only 220 yards across, but within it the whole British navy might ride in perfect security. A new basin for steam-boats was completed in 1848. It contains several small islands; and on its shores, besides the town and establishments of Portsmouth and Portsea, are Gosport, Fareham, and Portchester.

PORTSMOUTH, two seaport towns and several minor places, U. S., North America.—I. New Hampshire, of which it is the largest town, though not the cap., on a peninsula in rt. b. of the Piscataqua, here crossed by two bridges, one 1,750 feet in length, 8 m from the Atlantic, 38 m. E.S.E. Concord, and 62 m. N.N.E. Boston. Lat. of lighthouse 43° 3' N., lon. 7° 43' W. Pop. 9,739. It has numerous churches, an Athenæum, with a library of 5,000 vols., museums, a state lunatic asylum, court-house, gaol, two market-houses, various banks, and almshouses. The harbour, with 40 feet water at low tide, is quite landlocked, and defended by several forts; and on Navy Island is a large U. S. navy yard. Portsmouth has woollen manufs., tanneries, distilleries, ship-building, and a considerable trade. Many of its inhabitants are engaged in the cod fishery. Registered shipping (1850) 14,979 tons.—II. Virginia, cap. co. Norfolk, at the mouth of the Elizabeth river in Chesapeake Bay, opposite Norfolk, and 65 m. S.E. Richmond. Pop. 6,371. It has a court-house, masonic hall, theatre, military academy, and in its suburb Gosport, a U. S. navy yard, dry dock, and naval hospital. Vessels of the largest size come up to its wharfs. It is connected by railway with Roanoke and Charleston.—III. a vill., Ohio, cap. co., on the Scioto and Ohio, 86 m S. Columbus. Pop. 4,011. It has iron and nail factories.—IV. Rhode Island, on the N. part of the island, 7 m. N.W. Newport. It has valuable fisheries, a coasting trade, and mines of plumbago and coal. Pop. 1,828.

PORTTOL, a borough of barony and seaport town of Scotland, co. Banff, pa. Fordyce, on the W.

side of the estuary of the Durn, 5 m. E. Cullen. Pop. 2,062. It has a harbour, and a brisk trade in corn, salted herrings, flax, and woollen stuffs.

PORT STANNIS, an island of New S. Wales, co. Gloucester, 18 m. N.E. Port Hunter. Lat. of Barcoinea point 33° 40' 7" S., lon. 152° 4' 2" E. It extends 15 m. inland; breadth 5 m.; and receives the Karuah river. On its N. bank is Carlingford, cap. of the county.

PORT-STEWART, a maritime town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, 4 m. N.N.W. Coleraine. Pop. 684. It is frequented as a watering place.

PORT ST PIERRE, a comm and market town of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 17 m. S.E. Paimboeuf. Pop. 1,826.

PORT-SAÛNE-SAÛNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Saône, cap. cant., on the Saône, 7 m. N.W. Vesoul. Pop. 1,881.

PORTSUDAL, a maritime vill. of W. Africa, Senegambia, on the Atlantic, 35 m. S.E. Cape Verd. It exports hides, ivory, and gold dust.

PORTUGAL, *Lusitania*, a country and kingdom of S.W. Europe, forming the W. portion of the Iberian peninsula, and situated between lat. 36° 57' and 49° 8' N., lon. 6° 15' and 9° 32' W., bounded E. and N. by Spain, S. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean, cap. Lisbon. Length N. to S. 368 m., breadth 80 to 140 m. Area and pop. as follow:—

Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. (1854)
Beira,	5,889	1,178,131
Estremadura,	7,229	747,616
Algarve,	2,044	820,514
Alentejo,	4,083	1,778,682
Islands adjacent,		314,284
Total,		3,117,231

The surface has a general inclination from N.E. to S.W. It is traversed by several mountain ranges, chiefly prolongations of the Spanish mountains.—I. the Serra Estrella, a continuation of the Serra de Gata, highest point 7,624 feet in elevation.—II. the Serra de Monchique, a continuation of the Serra Morena. N. and S. of these extend fine plains, watered by the Minho, the Duro, Tagus, and Guadiana, which enter the country from Spain, and with the Mondego and the Sado, rising in Portugal, all flow W. to the Atlantic Ocean. The largest plain is that of Alentejo, S. of the Tagus. There are no lakes in Portugal, but several salt marshes. The coast line, 500 m. in extent, presents along its shores many fine harbours. The climate, in general healthy, is especially so in the elevated coast regions, and on the plateaux of the interior; the exceptions are the vicinity of the salt marshes, and parts of the banks of the Tagus and Mondego. Mean temp. of year at Coimbra 63°; Lisbon 61° 3. Fahr. Rain is very abundant on the W. coast, especially in autumn. Snow is rare in the S. provs., but falls heavily on the mountains of the N. provs.; it lies permanently on Mount Gaviara (prov. Minho), 7,865 feet above the sea. Earthquakes occur frequently in the S., and in the vicinity of Lisbon. The soil is rich, husbandry is backward, and there are few passable roads. Wheat, barley, oats, flax, and hemp, are cultivated in the elevated tracts, rice in the lowlands, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, and almonds, in the central and S. provs., and at the S. extremity, the American aloes, the date,

and other tropical plants. The cultivation of the vine is the most important branch of industry, and the produce of the vineyards, on the upper Douro, termed *port*, is the staple export. There are extensive forests of oak in the N., chestnut in the centre, and the sea pine, kermes, and cork in the S. The olive oil is of inferior quality. Mules and asses are the chief beasts of burden, oxen are used for draught in the provs. Cattle and sheep are reared in considerable numbers, but the wool is not of fine quality. Goats and swine are numerous, and fish abound in the rivers and on the coasts. Iron, marble, and salt, are the chief mineral products; the mines of tin, lead, and antimony, are not worked. There are numerous salt marshes on the coast, and upwards of 200 mineral springs. The manufactures are very limited, chiefly arms and porcelain, at Lisbon, woollens at Portalegre and Fundão, cotton spinning at Thomar, jewellery and trinkets at Lisbon and Oporto, glass at Marinha-Grande, paper at Alemquer, silks at Braganza and at Campo-Grande, near Lisbon. The government is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy, the religion of the state is Roman Catholic, but Protestants and Jews are tolerated. The church is governed by a patriarch, 5 archbishops, and 14 bishops. The inquisition was abolished in 1821, and its enormous revenues have been applied to state purposes. Educational establishments are very defective, with the exception of the cap., which contains extensive libraries, an observatory, and several literary & scientific institutions. Portugal, which forms the greater part of the ancient *Lusitania*, was successively conquered by the Romans in the 3d century B.C., by the Visigoths in the 6th century, by the Arabs in 712 and 715, and afterwards by the Christians of Spain. In 1189, Alphonse Henriquez, son of Henry of Burgundy, having gained a victory over the Moors at Ourique, was proclaimed the first king of Portugal. In 1348, one-half of the population died of the plague. The dynasty of Burgundy governed the country till 1380. About this period the country rose to the highest point of political and commercial splendour. The Portuguese discovered the greater part of the W. and S. coasts of Africa, and the maritime route to India, and founded numerous colonies; they also took possession of Brazil, & retained it till 1825, when it finally separated itself. On the invasion of the French in 1807, the royal family went to Brazil. From 1827 to 1833, the throne was usurped by Don Miguel; in 1836 several changes were introduced, and the present constitution was established. In 1854 railways were projected from Santarém to Oporto, W. and N. and S. by Aldea Galega, Évora, and Beja; and a line is in operation from Lisbon, by Santarém near l. b. of the Tagus, to Tancos, 75 m. The colonial possessions of Portugal are the Azores and Madeira islands, in the Atlantic Ocean; the governments of Cape Verde and Guinea, St Thomas, and Príncipe Island; the governments of Angola and Mozambique, in Africa. The general government of Asia comprises the possessions of Goa, the districts of Damão and Diu, in India; the province of Macao, in China, and a settlement in the island of Timor. The entire pop. of Portugal and its colonies in 1854, was 8,255,500. Army (1858) total men, 18,933; horses, 1,226. In the colonies 8,268 men. Navy, 23 sailing vessels, with 356 guns, and 1,861 men; and 5 steamers, with 6 guns, and 960 men.

PORTUGUESA, a town and river port of Spain,

prov. Biscay, 7 m. N.N.W. Bilbao, on the Nervion, near its entrance into the Mediterranean. P. 1,200. It has several batteries for the defence of the port, which belongs to Bilbao, sea-borne vessels not being able to go higher up the river.

PORTUGUEZA, a river of S. America, Venezuela, after a S.S.E. course of at least 200 m., joins the Apure at San Fernando. Principal affls. are the Codjeda, Guanarito, and Guanaparo.

PORTUNNA, a mkt. town of Ireland, Connanght, co. Galway, 17 m. E.S.E. Loughrea. Pop. 1,523. It has a parish church, and a retail trade.

PORT VALLEIS, *Portus Vallesis*, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Valais, on a flat, formed by deposits of the Rhone, 12 m. from the Lake of Geneva, though in the time of the Romans it stood on the margin of the lake. Near it the Helvetians under Divico defeated the Roman forces under Lucius Cassius, A.D. 107.

PORT VENDRES, *Portus Veneris*, a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. E. Pyrénées, on the Mediterranean, with a harbour, formed by a projecting tongue of land, 17 m. S.E. Perpignan. Pop. 1,305. Its port is protected by several forts.

PORT WALLINGTON, a town of New Zealand, in lat. 41° S., lon. 174° 30' E. Pop. 5,000.

PORT WILLIAM, a vill. and seaport of Scotland, co. and 9 m. S.W. Wigtown, on the E. coast of Luce Bay. Pop. 634, who trade in agricultural produce. It has a convenient harbour.

POSADAS, a town of Spain, prov. and 19 m. W.S.W. Cordova, on the Guadquivir. P. 3,736.

POSCEGA, a town of Austrian Slavonia, cap. co., on rt. b. of the Orlyava, 16 m. E.N.E. Neu-Grasdiska. Pop. 6,850, who cultivate wine and silk. It was taken from the Turks in 1787.

POSCHROON or **POSCHIRCHRONZ**, a town of Russia, gov. and 69 m. N.W. Jaroslavl, cap. dist. Pop. 3,030. It has extensive salt magazines.

POSCHIAVO (Germ. *Puschlavo*), a town of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, on the Italian side of the Alps, 16 m. S.W. Bormio (Valtellina). It has Roman Catholic and Protestant churches, and a transit trade across Mount Bernina.—The *Lake of Poschiavo*, on S.E., is 3 m. long, and 1½ m. broad.

POSEN (GRAND DUCHY OF) OF PRUSSIAN POLAND, a prov. of Prussia, mostly between lat. 51° 30' and 53° 30' N., lon. 15° 30' and 19° E., having E. Russian Poland, S. Silesia, W. Brandenburg, and N. Prussia. Area 11,401 sq. m. Pop. (1852) 1,381,745, mostly Poles, of whom two-thirds are Roman Catholics, and the rest Protestants and Jews. Surface mostly level, and in some parts marshy. Principal rivers, the Vistula, Netze, Warta, and Proena, which last forms the E. frontier. It contains numerous small lakes. Climate healthy, but cold. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing. Flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, wool, bog-iron, and nitre, are among the principal products. Principal manufactured goods are woollen cloth, leather, and brandy. It comprises the two regencies of Posen and Bromberg.

POSEN, a fortified city of Prussia, cap. Grand Duchy Posen, on the Warta and Lousa, and at the termination of the railway from Stettin, 100 m. E. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Pop. 44,663, exclusive of 4,400 military. It is walled and entered by 4 gates, and has a citadel on an adjacent height. It has a cathedral, 23 Roman Catholic, and 2 Protestant churches, & manuf. of tobacco and leather. Posen was cap. of ancient Poland. In 1807 it was cap. dep. in the Grand Duchy of Warsaw.

POSER, a township of the U. S., North Amer.

rice, Indiana, co. Clay. Pop. 1,218.—II. a co., in S.W. of Indiana. Area 468 sq. m. P. 12,549.

POZZUOLO (vulg. *Pausilippo*), a hill of S. Italy, immediately adjoining the city of Naples, on the W., and through which a tunnel, the "Grotto of Posilippo," 2,318 feet in length, 22 do. in breadth, 69 do. in height, and of very remote antiquity, forms a part of the road from Naples to Pozzuoli.

PÖSZING, a town of N.W. Hungary, co. and 12 m. N.E. Presburg, on an aff. of the Danube. Pop. 4,950. It has celebrated mineral baths.

POSSINGWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. N. Clare. Area 2,438 ac. Pop. 371.

POSSANOVO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 22 m. N.W. Treviso. Pop. 2,600. It is the birthplace of Canova.

PÖSSNICK, a walled town of Central Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, principality and 11 m. E.N.E. Saalfeld, on the Kerschau. Pop. 3,821. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, leather, and porcelain.

POSTALBERG, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 8 m. N.N.E. Saatz, on l. b. of the Eger. P. 988.

POSTRIGIONE, a town of Naples, prov. Princip.-Cit. 27 m. S.E. Salerno. Pop. 3,700. It has an old castle, and manufs. of coarse woollen cloths.

POSTLING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. N.N.W. Hythe. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 175.

POSTWICK, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 275.

POTENZA, a fortified town of Naples, cap. prov. Basilicata, on the E. declivity of the Appennines, 57 m. E.S.E. Salerno. Pop. 8,900. It has a cathedral, 6 convents, a royal college, episcopal seminary, 2 hospitals, manufactures of serge, woollen cloth, coarse cotton goods, leather, and earthenware.

POTENZA, a river of N. Italy, Pontifical States, rises in Ponte Pennino, deleg. Perugia, flows E.N.E. about 50 m., and enters the Adriatic at Porto Recanati, 2½ m. E.S.E. Loreto.

POTENZA, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 5 m. N. Conde. Pop. 1,754.

POTI, a fort of Asiatic Russia, gov. Transcaucasia, dist. Imeretia, on the S. bank of the Rion (ancient *Phasis*), near its mouth in the Black Sea. It is a military post of importance, and has an export trade in wine, honey, wax, wool, silk, and skins. It was finally ceded to Russia in 1829.

POTI or **POTTI**, a mercantile town of Brazil, prov. Piauhy, 120 m. N. Oeiras, on l. b. of the Parnahiba, at the confluence of the river Poti.

POTOMAC, a river of the U. S., North America, rises by two heads in the Alleghany mountains, flows tortuously S.E. along the boundary between Maryland and Virginia, and enters Chesapeake Bay by a mouth 10 m. in width, after a very turbulent course of 400 m., for 340 m. of which, to Washington, it is navigable for ships of the line. Principal affls., the Savage and Shenandoah. Leonard town, Harper Ferry, and Alexandria, are on its banks. Above Washington it is obstructed by numerous falls and rapids, around all which canals have been constructed.

POTORI, a dep. of Bolivia, S. America, having W. South Peru, and on other sides the depts. Oruro, Chuquisaca, and Tarija. Estimated area 31,800 sq. m., and pop. 200,000. Surface mountainous, and frequently rising above the limit of vegetation. It contains the richest silver mines in S. America. It is divided into the provs. Chayanta, Chicas, and Potosi. Chief city—*Potosi*, situated on the N. declivity of the Cerro de Potosi, 70 m. S.W. Chuquisaca, 15,250 ft. above the sea. P. (1852) 16,760. Early in the 17th century, it is believed to have had from 100,000 to 150,000 inhabitants. It stands on uneven ground, and has in its centre

a spacious square, in which are the gov. house, town-house, gaol, treasury, mint, and religious edifices. The vicinity is barren and cheerless, and all articles of merchandise are expensive.—The *Cerro de Potosi* is 18 m. in circumference, with an elevation of 16,152 feet above the sea, and is rich in metallic ore.

POTOMAC, a vill. of the U. S., N. America, Missouri, 111 m. E.S.E. Jefferson. Pop. 1,000, mostly employed in lead, iron, and copper mines.

POTCHAEV (NOVOSI), a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 9 m. S.W. Kremenetz. P. 1,800.

POTSCHINKI, a town of Russia, gov. and 120 m. S.S.E. Nijni-Novgorod, on the Rudnia. Pop. 5,000. It has a large dépôt for military horses.

POTS DAM, a city and the second royal residence of Prussia, cap. reg., at the conflu. of the Havel with the Havel, and on the Berlin and Magdeburg Railway, 17 m. S.W. Berlin. P. (1855) 32,369. It consists of an old and a new town (separated by the Havel Canal), and 5 suburbs; partly walled, and entered by 5 land and 4 water gates. In 1854 water for domestic use was introduced into the city. It has many elegant squares, in one of which is a marble obelisk 76 feet high. Chief buildings, the royal castle and council-house, the garrison church, and theatre. It has a gymnasium, a seminary, a school for military cadets, a geographical school, and an institution for the education of orphans of the military; manufs. of firearms, cotton and silk, and sugar refinery. It is the birthplace of Alexander von Humboldt. In its immediate vicinity is the palace of *Sans-souci*, the favourite residence of Frederick the Great, the new palace, the marble palace, and the *Pfauen-Insel*, an island in the Havel, with a summer house, a menagerie, palm house, and flower gardens.

POTS DAM, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on Rackett River, near the St. Lawrence. Pop. 5,349.

POTSDAM, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 2 m. S.S.E. Woburn. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 262.

POTSDORF, a market town of Lower Austria, 29 m. S. Vienna, with manufs. of cotton. P. 2,466.

POTSDORF or **BODENSTEIN**, a town of Lower Austria, 22 m. S.W. Vienna. Pop. 900.

POTTER, two townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. New York, near Moscow. Pop. 2,194.

—II. Pennsylvania, 10 m. S.E. Bellefonte. Pop. 2,216.—III. a co. in N. of Pennsylvania. Area 1,064 sq. m. Pop. 6,948.

POTTER-HAWORTH, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. E.S.E. Lincoln. Area 4,150 ac. Pop. 451.

POTTLAIS (THE), several towns and villages of England, co. Stafford, have this name, where china and stoneware manufs. are carried on; comprising Stoke-upon-Trent, Hanley, Shelton, Etruria, and Fenton Cudbridge, included in borough of Stoke.

POTTERNE, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2 m. W.S.W. Devizes. Area 4,260 ac. Pop. 1,778.

POTTERNEWTON, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 2 m. N.N.E. Leeds. Pop. 1,386.

POTTERSFURY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4½ m. S.E. Towcester. Ac. 2,820. P. 1,734.

POTTON, a pa. and small mkt. town of England, co. and 11 m. E. Bedford. Ac. 2,206. P. 1,922.

POTTSVILLE, a bor. of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 99 m. N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 7,946, chiefly employed in the coal trade.

POVANG, a comm. and town of France, dep. Main-et-Loire, cap. cant., 88 m. N.W. Angers. Pop. 1,375. It has blast-furnaces and iron mines.

POVANG, a two p. of —I. co. Devon,

11 m. N.N.W. Exeter. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 350.
—II. co. Cornwall, 1½ m. N.N.W. Stratton. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 404.

POUSSANKEFARE, a township and vill. of the U.S., North America, New York, cap. Dutchess co., on l. b. of the Hudson, 68 m. S. Albany. P. 13,944; do. of city (1853) 14,000. The vill. is large, and has a collegiate school, with a fine edifice, Dutchess academy, etc. Here, in 1788, the Convention met, which adopted the constitution of the United States.

POUGUIS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., between hills, 7 m. N.N.W. Nevers. Pop. 1,178. It has mineral baths.

POUILLON, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., 30 m. S.W. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 3,460. Near it is a thermal spring.

POUILLY, several comms. and towns of France, —I. (*sur Loire*), dep. Nièvre, on the Loire, 22 m. N.N.W. Nevers. Pop. 3,169. —II. (*sur Charlieu*), dep. Loire, 7 m. N. Roanne, on the Loire. Pop. 1,684. —III. (*en Montagne*), dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. cant., 21 m. N.W. Beaune. Pop. 1,200.

POUMIETTE, an island of the Pacific Ocean, Caroline, and the largest of the Senjavin group. Lat. 6° 52' N, lon. 158° 24' E. It is about 50 m. in circumference, partly basaltic, surrounded by a coral reef, and rises in its centre to 2,800 feet in height. Surface fertile. Pop. about 2,000, of the Papuan race.

POULAINES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre, 21 m. N.W. Issoudun. Pop. 2,024.

POULDERGAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 10 m. W.N.W. Quimper. Pop. 2,267.

POULIGNY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre, on the Suis, an affluent of the Creuse, 4 m. N. Le Blanc. Pop. 2,135.

POULLAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 10 m. W.N.W. Quimper. Pop. 3,194.

POULLAUL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, 6 m. N.W. Carhaix. Pop. 3,723. It has lead mines and refineries. Two mines, in the transition strata, are rich in galena, and yield annually 450 tons of metallic lead, and 1,540 lbs. of silver.

POULSHOT, a pa. of England co. Wilts, 3½ m. S.W. Devizes. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 336.

POULTRY, two townships of the U.S., North America. —I. Vermont, 62 m. S.S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 2,320. —II. New York, co. Steuben. P. 1,784.

POTLON, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 17 m. S.S.W. Lancaster, on the Wyre and Preston Railway. Area of pa. 15,400 ac. Pop. 7,090. —II. a pa. co. Gloucester, 4½ m. N. Cricklade. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 408. —III. a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Walsley. Pop. 3,044.

—IV. (*de Sand*), a chapelry, co. and pa. Lancaster, with a station on the Morecambe branch of the North Western Railway. Pop. 995. —V. a township, same co., pa. Warrington. Pop. 708.

POUNSTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5 m. S.S.W. Stratton. Area 4,420 ac. P. 651.

POURGAIR (8r), a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, 18 m. S. Moulins, cap. cant. P. 4,938.

POURISIKUS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, 7 m. W.N.W. St Maximin. P. 1,820.

POUSSAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Hérault, 13 m. S.W. Montpellier. Pop. 1,931.

POU-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Shan-si, cap. dep. Lat. 34° 64' N, lon. 110° 5' E.

POUTIVIL, a town of Russia, gov. and 100 m. W.S.W. Koursk. Pop. 9,000.

POUTROUX (La), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, cap. cant., 13 m. W.N.W. C. P.

POURAUZE, a town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., 30 m. N. Fontenay. Pop. 1,131.

POUZIN (Le), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, on the Rhone, 7 m. E. Privas. P. 1,163.

POVNETZ or **POVONETZ**, a town of Russia, gov. Olonez, cap. circ., on the N. bank of Lake Onega, 70 m. N. Petrozavodsk. Pop. 1,660.

Pow, numerous sluggish streams in Scotland, the principal being the Pow of Cummerrees, co. Dumfries, traversing the W. side of the Howe of Annandale, through pas. Dalton, Ruthwell, and Cummerrees, to the Solway Firth, 3 m. W. of the Annan estuary.

POWDERHAM, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. S.E. Exeter. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 294.

POWERSCOURT or **STAGONEL**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 3 m. W.S.W. Bray. Area 18,938 ac. Pop. 2,463. Near it is a waterfall.

POWHAHAN, a co. of the U.S., North America, in S.E. of Virginia. Area 220 sq. m. P. 2,178.

Powick, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. S.W. Worcester. Area 5,430 ac. Pop. 1,834.

Powis, the ancient British name of an eastern portion of Wales.

POWVAL, two townships of the U.S., North America. —I. Vermont, 107 m. S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,742. —II. Maine, 18 m. N.E. Portland. Pop. 1,074.

POWVAL-FEE, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Wilmslow. Pop. 1,907.

POWRY, a fortified town of India, Berar dom., 30 m. S.E. Nagpur, and taken by the British in 1818.

POXIM, a town of Brazil, prov. and 23 m. S.S.W. Alagoas, on rt. b. of the Poxim. Pop. 3,000.

POXWILL, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 2 m. N. Weymouth Bay. Area 660 ac. Pop. 69.

POYAS, a river and dist. of Central America, Mosquito territory, with a settlement on the river. Lat. 15° 10' N, lon. 83° 10' W.

PO-YANG, a large lake of China, prov. Kiang-si, in its N. part. Lat. 28° 50' to 30° N, lon. 116° to 116° 40' E. Length 80 m.; greatest breadth 40 m. It discharges its surplus waters N.ward into the Yang-tze Kiang.

POIK or **PRUKA**, a river of Austria, Illyria, gov. Laibach, enc. Adelsberg, rises in the borders of the gov. Triest, N. Klann, flows N.N.W., passing Adelsberg, in a deep subterranean ravine, to Plazana, where it again sinks underground, and rises with the name of the Laibach.

PORVINES, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5½ m. N.W. Brighton. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 361.

PORVOR, a chapelry of England, co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, with a station on the Manchester and Lacclehead Railway, 6 m. N. Manchester. Pop. 1,347.

POY-DORF, a market town of Lower Austria, 26 m. N.N.E. Korneuburg. Pop. 2,300.

POZA DE LA SAL, two towns of Spain. —I. prov. and 20 m. N.N.E. Burgos. Pop. 2,670. —II. prov. Valladolid, 5 m. N.E. Medina-del-Campo.

POZO-BLANCO, a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. N.E. Cordova, in the Sierra Morena. Pop. 6,718. It has manufactures of woollen-cloths and dye-works.

POZOBONTO, a market town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. S. Albacete. Pop. 2,820.

POZO DI GORO, a town of the island Sicily, intend. Messina, 7 m. S. Milazzo. Pop. 3,500.

POZZOLO FORMIGARO, a town of Sardinia, div. and 28 m. N.W. Genoa. Pop. of comm. 3,731.

POZZO MASCIORRE, a vill. of the island Sardinia, 21 m. S.E. Alghero. Pop. of comm. 2,865.

POZZUOLI, Naples. [POZZUOLI.] P.

ship, *Prague*, an affluent of the Danube, 23 m. W. of *Prague*. Pop. 2,479. It has a castle.

PRAGUE, a comm. and town of France, dep. *Meuse*, cap. cant., 18 m. S. Le Fay. P. 1,500.

PRAGUE, a comm. and town of France, dep. *E. Pyrenees*, cap. arrond. and cant., on the Tet, 34 m. W. S. W. Perpignan. Pop. 2,597. It has manuf. of coarse cloth, woollen hosiery, and paper.

PRAGO, a mkt. town of Portugal, prov. *Minho*, 2 m. N. W. Braga. Pop. 2,500.

PRAGO, a town of Brazil, prov. *Esprito-Santo*, dist. and 70 m. S. Port Seguro, at the mouth of the River Jacurau.

PRADO (El), a market town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. N. W. Toledo. Pop. 2,000.—II. (*del Rey*), prov. *Castile*. Pop. 2,000.

PRÆTOR, a maritime town of Denmark, island *Seeland*, on *Frøslev* Bay, Baltic, 15 m. E. S. E. Nysted. Chief exports corn and lime.

PRAGA, a town of Poland, gov. and opposite *Warsaw*, from which it is separated by the *Vistula*. Pop. 4,000. In 1656 the Poles were defeated here by Gustavus of Sweden, and on the 28th Nov. 1830 the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia was forced to retreat hence with his forces at the commencement of the unsuccessful resistance of the Poles to the Russians.

PRAGUE (Germ. *Prag*, anc. *Praga*), a city of Austria, cap. of Bohemia, near its centre, on both sides of the Moldau, 160 m. N. N. W. Vienna, and 75 m. S. E. E. Dresden. Lat. of observatory 50° 5' 19" N., lon. 14° 25' 22" E. Pop. (1854) 118,405. Elevation above the sea 531 feet. Mean temperature of year 50°, winter 31° S., summer 65°, Fahr. It stands in a basin-shaped valley surrounded by five hills, on the slopes of which the houses rise in successive tiers from the water's edge; it is about 19 m. in circumference, and is enclosed by fortifications. The Moldau, which flows N. through the city, is crossed near the middle by the celebrated stone bridge 1,355 feet long, ornamented with groups of statuary, and having a lofty tower at each end, built in the 15th century; and at the S. end of the Kleinseite it is crossed by a modern chain bridge, which rests on the small island called "Little Venice." The fortified city comprises, on rt. bank of the river, the Altstadt (old town), with the Judenstadt (Jews' quarter), and the Neustadt (new town); and on left bank the Hradchin and the Kleinseite; the vill. of *Winehrad* on the right, and that of *Smichow* on the left bank, are included in its bounds. *Prague*, from its peculiar architecture, and numerous domes, spires, and towers, has quite an oriental aspect. The finest quarters are the Neustadt, the Kleinseite, and the Hradchin; the Altstadt is gloomy, and the Judenstadt stinky. Principal buildings.—I. In the Altstadt, the Theatinerkirche, with the tomb of Tycho Brahe, the town-house, with a remarkable clock, the royal library, observatory, and many scientific establishments, the buildings of the old university, the church of St Gallus, in which Huss preached.—II. In the Judenstadt, the Jewish synagogue.—III. In the Neustadt, the new town-house, military hospital, and several churches with fine paintings.—IV. In the Kleinseite, the church of St Nicholas, church of St Thomas, and the artillery barracks.—V. In the Hradchin, the former palace of the Bohemian kings, a massive and imposing structure. The cathedral church of St Vitus, a richly decorated Gothic building, containing the tomb of St John of Nepesek, with a silver shrine weighing 37 cwt., and those of many Bohemian kings.—VI. St *Wenceslas*.

East, and the royal treasury. In the vill. *Smichow*, is a noble botanic garden. *Prague* has many learned and scientific societies; the university founded by Charles iv. in 1348, is remarkable as the first school of learning established in Germany; in 1843 it had 71 professors and 2,741 students. *Prague* has an observatory, 3 gymnasia, a normal school, a school for the blind, cabinets of natural history, several large public libraries, and many public hospitals. *Mannich* comprise printed cottons, linens, silks, and woollens. It is the centre of the commerce of Bohemia, its transit trade being facilitated by the navigation of the Moldau and by railways, which connect it with Olmitz and Vienna on the E. and S., and with Pilsen on the S. W. *Prague* was taken by the French in 1741, and by the Prussians in 1744; it was bombarded, and was the scene of atrocious cruelties, on 16th June 1848. It is the birthplace of Jerome of Prague.

PRANAN, a town of Australia, near Melbourne. Pop. 2,000. Near it is the mansion of Toorach, new residence of the governor.

PRAIRIE, several townships of U. S., North America.—I. Arkansas, co. Washington. Pop. 1,830.—II. Illinois. Pop. 1,833.—III. Indiana, co. Henry. Pop. 1,340.—IV. (*du Chat*), a vill., Wisconsin territory, 125 m. W. Madison. Pop. 2,498. Near it are rich copper mines.

PRASKA or *PRASKA*, a town of Poland, prov. and 50 m. S. S. E. Kalisz. Pop. 2,000.

PRATO, a town of Tuscany, prov. and 10 m. N. W. Florence, on rt. b. of the *Bisenzio*. Pop. 12,000. It is enclosed by walls and ditches, has a cathedral, and 29 other churches, hospitals, and asylums, the Ciorgnini college, an anc. praetorian palace, now a prison, two workhouses, a theatre, manufactures of straw plait, woollen cloth, silk-thread, hats, and soap, with tanneries and copper-works for smelting and manufacturing the metal found in the district—*Prato Vecchio*, is a vill. 24 m. E. Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 2,500. It is connected with Florence by railway.

PRATO, a vill. of Naples, prov. *Abruzzo-Ultra* II., 24 m. N. W. Sulmona. Pop. 2,700.

PRATO-DE-MOLTO, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. *E. Pyrenees*, cap. cant., on the Tech, 14 m. S. W. Ceret. Pop. 1,555. It has manufactures of coarse woollen fabrics and hosiery. In its neighbourhood at La Preste, are hot sulphur baths and hotels.

PRATTSDURG, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 13 m. N. W. Bath. Pop. 2,758.—*Prattville*, is a township, 38 m. W. Catskill. Pop. 1,969.

PRATTLE-POINT, a headland of England, forming the extreme S. point of co. Devon, and projecting on the English Channel, 4 m. W. N. W. Start point, and E. Belt-head.

PRÄUSITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 19 m. W. N. W. Breslau. Pop. 2,450.

PRAYATI, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 28 m. S. E. Shumen, on the river *Pravdi*, which enters the Black Sea at Varna. The Russians here defeated the Turks in 1829.

PRAYIA, a market-town of Spain, prov. and 14 m. N. W. Oviado, on the Nalon, which is navigable to it from the sea. Pop. 1,153.

PRAYVAG, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Lot, 18 m. W. N. W. Cahors. Pop. 2,548.

PRAYVAS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 5 m. N. W. Agen. Pop. 1,600.

PRERANUS, a Dutch residency of Java, in the S. W. part of the island. Pop. 780,000. Chief products coffee and indigo.

FRANKA, a co. of the U. S., North America, is the S.W. part of Ohio. Area 422 sq. m. Pop. 21,794.—**IL**, a township, New York, co. Cortland. Pop. 1,312.

FRANCOEUR (La), a market town and pa. of the island Martinique, Windward group, on its W. coast, 4½ m. N.W. St Pierre. Pop. 3,403.

FRANCOIS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Sarthe, 12 m. W.N.W. La Flèche. Pop. 1,363.

FRANK (CHURCH), a pa. of England, co. Salop, 10 m. S.S.E. Shrewsbury. Ac. 1,430. Pop. 77.

FRANK, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 14 m. N.N.E. Shrewsbury. Ac. 14,160. Pop. 3,196.

FRANKALL, a township of England, co. and pa. Lancaster. Pop. 823.

FRANK, a market town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, cap. dist., on a small lake, 3 m. S.S.E. Kiel. Pop. 4,750. It has a seminary for noble ladies.

FRANKE, a river of E. Prussia, formed by the union of the Angerap, Inster, and Pless in the reg. Gumbinnen, flows W., and enters the Frische-Haff at its N.E. extremity, after a course of 120 m., for the last 45 m. of which it is navigable. Principal affluents, the Dista from the N., and Alle from the S.

FRANZET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., 15 m. N.E. Nevers. Pop. 1,113. It has iron foundries and manufactures of machinery.

FRANKET, a town of European Turkey, Epirus, sanj. and 55 m. E.S.E. Valona, on the Voyussa. It has a citadel. Pop. 3,000.

FRANKAY, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 24 m. W.N.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 631.

FRANDERCAST, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, adjoining Haverford, on the Cleddy. Pop. 1,531.

FRENT OF FRANK, a town of Russian Poland, prov. Angustow, on the Memel, 37 m. E.N.E. Mariampol. Pop. 2,500.

FRENZLOW, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 71 m. N.N.E. Potsdam, cap. circ. Ucker-Mark, on the Ucker. Pop. 12,985. It has a Calvinist and 6 Lutheran churches, schools, hospitals, a public library; manufs. of linens, woollens, and tobacco; breweries, tanneries, and trade in corn and cattle. In 1806, 20,000 Prussian troops, who escaped from the battle of Jena, surrendered here to the French.

PREPARIS ISLES, a group in the Bay of Bengal, about midway between the Andaman Island and Cape Negrais. Lat 14° 50' N., lon. 93° 35' E. Two are named the Cow and Calf.

PREBAU, a town of Austria, Moravia, on l. h. of the Betschwa, 15 m. S.E. Olmütz. Pop. 4,900.

PREBKA, a small town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. and 16 m. S.E. Ochrida, on the W. side of the Lake of Presla, which is 7 m. in length.

PRESCOT, a market town and pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 8 m. E.N.E. Liverpool. Area of pa. 34,220 ac. Pop. 45,537, employed in watch-making, cotton and flax mills, potteries, and collieries.

PRESERVATION HARBOUR, a fine bay of New Zealand, near the S.W. extremity of the Middle Island. Lat. 45° S., lon. 166° 30' E.

PRESRUET, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 1½ m. S.W. Marlborough. Area 4,210 ac. Pop. 1,227.

PRESEKOPOTSKAIA, a fort of Asiatic Russia, gov. Omsk, on the Upper Tobol, 145 m. W. Petropavlovsk, and forming a post of the military line of Iabik.—**PRESEKOPSKAIA**, is another fort of the same line, 80 m. W. Petropavlovsk.

PRESEKOPSKAIA, a co. of the U. S., North America,

Michigan, in the N.E. part of the peninsula, having N.E. Lake Huron. Area 720 sq. m.

PRESENATH, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Franconia, near Forest of Franzenh., 20 m. S.E. Baierseth. Pop. 1,756. It has manufs. of linen.

PRESENTH (Hung. *Pozony*, anc. *Pozonium*), a town of Hungary, cap. co., on l. h. of the Danube, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 34 m. S.S.E. Vienna, with which city, and with Tyrnau, it communicates by railway. Pop. (1851) 42,173. Principal structures, a ruined castle, on a height above the town, burnt by the French in 1817, but memorable as the scene of the appeal made, in 1741, by Maria Theresa to the Hungarian states; the hall of the diet, Gothic cathedral, in which the kings of Hungary are crowned, the co. hall, German theatre, barracks, and archbishop's palace. It has a Roman Catholic academy, and a Calvinist college, both with good libraries; a college for poor students, and several hospitals, one supported by the Jews, who are numerous here, and have many charitable institutions. Principal manufs., silk and woollen goods, nitre, rosoglio, tobacco, and leather. It has a large transit trade in corn, linen, and Hungarian wines. The treaty, giving Venice to the French, and Tyrol to Bavaria, was concluded here in 1805.

PRESTON, two pas. of England.—**I**, co. and 31 m. E.N.E. Chester, and with a station on the Manchester and Macclesfield Railway, 2 m. N. Macclesfield. Area 62,740 ac. Pop. 69,265, chiefly employed in cotton and silk mills.—**II**, co. Gloucester, 2 m. N.E. Cheltenham. Area 2,850 ac. Pop. 1,314.

PRESTREIGH, a parl. bor., market town, and pa. of England and Wales, cos. Hereford and Radnor, on the Lugg, 12 m. W.N.W. Leominster. Pop. 2,207. The town has an endowed school, a co. sessions house, gaol and house of correction. It unites with Radnor in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

PRESTON, a parl. and munic. bor., town and pa. of England, co. Lancaster, hund. Amounderness, on the N. bank of the Ribble, 21 m. S.S.E. Lancaster. Area of bor. 2,850 ac. Pop. 72,136. Public edifices, the court house, exchange, town hall, assembly rooms, theatre, and co. gaol, custom house, almshouses, co. infirmary, and numerous places of worship. In the pa. are 8 perpetual curacies, united value 52,817l., mostly in the gift of the vicar. Preston has a grammar school; blue coat, national, and many other schools; a provident society, workhouse, savings' bank, and 3 public libraries; and it is the seat of an institution for diffusing useful knowledge, which has an extensive library, and a good museum; also of an agricultural society. The inhabs. are chiefly engaged in linen and cotton weaving and cotton spinning; tanneries, & sbevery in the Ribble, etc. It communicates by the Lancaster Canal, and by railways, with Wyre, on Morecambe Bay, and with Bolton and Manchester. Every 20th year a jubilee, called "Preston guild," is held for a month, from the last week in August. Preston sends 2 mems. to H. of C. In 1854, a strike of the cotton-spinners occurred here, which involved the workpeople in great destitution. The town is supposed to have risen on the decay of Ribchester, the ancient *Ripponium*, on the Ribble, about 11 m. distant; and it derived its original name of "Priest's-town," from its religious houses, some traces of which remain.

PRESTON, numerous pas., etc., of England.—**I**, co. Dorset, 3 m. N.N.E. Malcombe-Kegla. Area 2,210 ac. Pop. 711.—**II**, co. Gloucester, near Cheltenham. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 218.—**III**, same

co., Newent dist. Area 870 ac. Pop. 80.—IV. *ca. Kent*, near Faversham. Area 930 ac. Pop. 1,185.—V. same co. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Canterbury. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 542.—VI. co. Sussex, near Brighton. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 946.—VII. co. Rutland, hund. Martinsey. Area 980 ac. Pop. 328.—VIII. co. Somerset, adjacent to Yeovil. Area 790 ac. Pop. 529.—IX. co. Suffolk, 15 m. W.N.W. Ipswich. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 386.—X. co. York, East Riding, 6 m. E.N.E. Kingston-on-Hull. Area 5,110 ac. Pop. 1,038.—XI. (*Bagott*), co. Warwick, near Henley. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 219.—XII. (*Bliss*), co. and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Bucks. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 654.—XIII. (*Capes*), co. Northampton, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Daventry. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 363.—XIV. (*Deacery*), co. and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. Northampton. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 65.—XV. (*East*), co. Sussex, 15 m. W. Brighton. Area 561 ac. Pop. 310.—XVI. (*Gubbale*), co. Salop, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Shrewsbury. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 393.—XVII. (*Long*), co. York, West Riding, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Settle. Area 10,090 ac. Pop. 1,341.—XVIII. (*on-Stour*), co. Gloucester, hund. Deerhurst. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 421.—XIX. (*on-the-Wild-Moore*), co. Salop, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Wellington. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 233.—XX. (*on-Wye*), co. and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Hereford. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 249.—XXI. (*Quarter*), a township, co. Cumberland, pa. St Bees. Pop. 5,102.—XXII. co. Northumberland, pa. Tynemouth. Pop. 983.—XXIII. (*on-the-Hill*), co. Chester, pa. Runcorn. Pop. 504.—*PRISTON*, a decayed vill of Scotland, co. Haddington, pa. Prestonpan, 8 m. E. Edinburgh. Pop. 57.—II. a vill, co. Edinburgh, pa. Crausdon. 5 m. E.S.E. Dalkeith.

PRESTON, a co. U. S., North America, in N. part of Virginia. Area 545 sq. m. Pop. 11,718.—II. a township, Connecticut, 45 m. S.E. Hartford. Pop. 1,804.—III. a township, New York, 118 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 1,032.—*Preston Cape* is a headland of N.W. Australia, Ivitt's Land.—*Preston river*, W. Australia, dist. Wellington, after a N.W. course enters Leichenault Bay, S.W. Australind.

PRESTONKIRK, a pa. of Scotland, co. and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Haddington. Area 5,270 ac. Pop. 1,794.

PRESTONPAN, a burgh of barony, seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington, on the Firth of Forth, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Edinburgh. Area 760 ac. Pop. 2,128; do. of town, 1,640. It is straggling and ill built, but formerly was of some commercial importance. Its port, Morrison's Haven, is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. the town. Near it was fought the battle between the royalist army and Charles Edward Stuart, the Pretender, in 1745.

PRESTWICK, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, comprising the town of Oldham. Area 21,190 ac. Pop. 84,470.

PRESTWICK, a burgh of barony of Scotland, co. Ayr, 1 m. S.S.W. Monkton. Pop. 1,200.

PRESTWOLD, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. E.N.E. Loughborough. Ac. 4,720. P. 965.

PRIESEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 43 m. N.E. Merseburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 1,880.

PRIETZ, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 45 m. E.N.E. Merseburg, on the Elbe. P. 1,708.

PRIETZLIT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 19 m. S.W. Loches. Pop. 2,000.

PRIEWAN, a kingdom of Europe. [*PRIEWAN*.]

PRIEWAN, a fortified town of European Turkey, Eyrus, on the N. side of the entrance to the Gulf of Arta, 18 m. S.W. Arta. Pop. about 8,000. It is defended by a few forts, meanly built, partly out of the ruins of Nicopolis, 3 m. N.ward.—*The Bay of Prevesa*, between the sea and the Gulf of Arta, is about 4 m. in length.

PRIEZE-PALL, a comm. and market town of France, dep. and 21 m. N.E. Mayenne, cap. cant. Pop. 3,738. It has a large market for cattle.

PRIANAR, a marit. town of the island Sumatra, Indian Ocean, on its W. coast, 20 m. N. Padang.

PRIBYLOV ISLANDS, a group in Behring Sea, lat. 57° N., lon. 170° W., and consisting of the islands St Paul and St George, with several islets. They were discovered by the Russian navigator Pribylov in 1786. Climate severe, with constant fog and snow. Formerly a great number of skins were procured, but now they are scarce.

PRIEBOY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. N.N.W. Wells. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 254.—*Pridy's Hard* is an inlet in Portsmouth harbour, on which is a gunpowder magazine.

PRIENOWSK, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vitebsk, 19 m. W.N.W. Driasa. Pop. 1,500.

PRIEBOY, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 57 m. W.N.W. Liegnitz, on the Niese. P. 1,237.

It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloths.

PRIEBOO, a town of Spain, prov. and 36 m. S.E. Cordova, in the Sierra di Algarrinejo. Pop. 13,464. It has manufactures of woollens and silks.—II. a town, prov. and 34 m. N.N.W. Cuenga. Pop. 1,290.

PRIEPOZ, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, sanj and 50 m. W.N.W. Novi-Bazar. Pop. 2,000.

PRIESEN, a town of Austria, Bohemia, reg. Eger, circ. Selaw. Pop. 800. It has coal mines and mineral springs.

PRIESTHOLM, an inlet of N. Wales, co. and off the N.E. coast of Anglesey, pa. Peumon, about 1 m. from the shore. It is frequented by sea-birds, and has some rabbit warrens.

PRIETKA, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Kiev, 20 m. S. Mashynova. Pop. 1,530.

PRIETKI, a town of Russia, gov. and 123 m. N.W. Poltava, cap. circ. Pop. 3,250.

PRINCE CHARLES ISLAND, off the W. coast of Spitzbergen, is in lat. 78° 30' N., lon. 11° E.

PRINCE EDWARD, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. of Virginia. Area 255 sq. m. Pop. 11,857.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, one of the British colonies of North America, in the Gulf of St Lawrence, mostly between lat. 46° and 47° N., lon. 62° and 64° 30' W., separated S. and W. from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by Northumberland Strait. Area 2,134 sq. m. Pop. 18,488, 62,678. Surface generally level, or undulating, and well watered. Shores indented by numerous inlets. The island is entirely composed of carboniferous sandstone, and coal is abundant. Climate milder than in the surrounding British colonies. Soil fertile, about 215,389 ac., under cultivation. Most of the grains and vegetables raised in England come to perfection in this colony; timber is plentiful, and the pastures are of a superior quality. The fisheries and ship-building are important. Trade principally with Great Britain, Ireland, and the adjacent colonies, with which its agricultural produce, timber, deals, shipping, and fish, are exchanged for colonial and manufactured products. Value of exports (1851) 607,383 dollars; do. of imports, 478,871 dollars. In the same year 593 vessels, aggregate burden 24,993 tons, entered, and 621 do. burden 41,823 tons, cleared out of its ports. Shipping owned in the colony, 323 vessels, aggregate burden 31,410 tons. Public rev. 22,584; expenditure 24,173; deficit 1,694; public debt 17,432. Government vested in a lieutenant-governor, a council of 9 mems., and a house of assembly of 16 mems., elected by the inhabitants. *Charles* own is P. alpal vils. are

George Town, St David's and Dartmouth. Free schools were established over all the island in 1856.—II. an island of Upper Canada, on W. side of Lake Ontario, separated from the mainland by the Bay of Quinté. Length 86 miles.

PRINCE FREDERICK HARBOUR, an inlet on the N.W. coast of Australia, lat. 15° S., lon. 125° E. Coasts steep, and it is full of islets.—*Prince Frederick Sound*, Russian America, is in lat. 57° 6' N., lon. 133° 48' W.

PRINCE FREDERICKTOWN, a vill. of U. S., North America, Maryland, on Parker's Creek, 31 m. S.S.W. Annapolis. Pop. 450.

PRINCE GEORGE, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in S.E. of Virginia. Area 275 sq. m. Pop. 7,598.—II. in W. of Maryland. Area 493 sq. m. Pop. 21,550.

PRINCE HENRY (or LOSTANGE) ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago, is in lat. 18° 43' S., lon. 141° 49' W.

PRINCE LEOPOLD ISLAND, British North America, is at the W. end of Barrow Strait. Lat. 74° 5' N., lon. 90° W.

PRINCE OF WALES ARCHIPELAGO, Russian America, between lat. 54° 25' and 56° 30' N., lon. 132° and 134° W., 40 m. N. Queen Charlotte Island.—(*Cape*), the W. extremity of N. America, on Behring Sea, lat. 60° N., lon. 161° 59' W. On its S. side the coast is bold, on the N. low and swampy.—(*Island*), Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago, is in lat. 15° 16' 30' S., lon. 147° 22' W., and called also Dean or Oanna Island.—II. an island, Malay Archipelago, in the Strait of Sunda, between Java and Sumatra, lat. 6° 30' S., lon. 105° 12' E. On it is a town named Samadang.—(*Islands*), a group, Torres Strait, off Cape York, at the N.E. extremity of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND. [PENANG.]

PRINCE REGENT BAY, W. coast of Greenland, is in lat. 76° N., lon. 66° W.—(*Inlet*), British North America, between lat. 72° and 74° N., lon. 88 and 95° W., leads from Barrow Strait into Boothia Gulf, and was discovered in 1819.—(*River*), N.W. Australia, enters the Indian Ocean, in lat. 13° 17' S., lon. 124° 50' E.

PRINCE RUPERT BAY, British West Indies, is on the N.W. coast of the island Dominica, and has the town Portsmouth on its E. coast.

PRINCE WILLIAM, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Virginia. Area 306 sq. m. Pop. 8,129.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, an island belonging to Portugal, in the Bight of Biafra, Gulf of Guinea, 140 m. S.S.W. Fernando Po. Length, N. to S., 10 m., breadth 3 m. Surface mountainous, and in the centre it rises to 3,000 feet above the sea. Chief fort and harb. St Antonio, on its E. coast.

PRINCE'S ISLANDS (THE), (Greek *Daimonissai*), Sea of Marmora, 13 m. S. Constantinople, near the coast of Asia Minor, consist of 9 islands, the largest being Prinkipos and Chalki. Surface mountainous, with fertile valleys, in which corn, fruits, and wine, are raised, and cattle are reared. Numerous visitors resort to them, attracted by the beauty of their scenery & agreeable climate.

PRINCESS ANN, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Virginia. Area 351 sq. m. Pop. 7,669; also a vill., Maryland, on the Manokin, 70 m. S.S.E. Annapolis. Pop. 700. It has a courthouse, gaol, and bank, and near it is Washington college.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE BAY, N.E. coast of Australia, is in lat. 14° 29' S., lon. 144° E., and has a breadth of 80 m. Over its head is a level-topped hill, named by Capt. Cook, Jones' Table-Land.

PRINCESS ROYAL HARBOUR, W. Australia, dist. Plantagenet, is a bay of King George Sound, capable of receiving the largest ships. On its N. side is the town Albany.

PRINCESS ROYAL ISLANDS, British North America, are in the Pacific Ocean, N. Vancouver Island.

PRINCETON, a bor. of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, 11 m. N.E. Trenton. Pop. 3,021. It is neatly built. The New Jersey college is located here.—II. a township, Massachusetts, 13 m. N.N.W. Worcester. Pop. 1,318. In it is Wachusett Mountain, 3,000 feet in height.—III. New York, co. and 8 m. W. Schenectady. Pop. 1,031.

PRINCETOWN, a marit. town of Prince Edward Island, cap. Prince co., on the N. coast, 35 m. N.W. Charlotte Town.

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, Russian America, is on its S. coast, between lat. 60° and 61° 20' N., lon. 146° and 148° W. It contains numerous islands, but is without a good harbour.

PRINCE WILLIAM, an island, in the Feejee group, Pacific Ocean, and *Prince William Henry* or *Muthias*, an island in the Pacific, N.W. of New Hanover, in lat. 1° 28' S., lon. 149° E., 60 m. in circumference, mountainous and wooded.

PRINCIPATO (CITRA and ULTRA), two contiguous provinces of the kingdom of Naples, the former extending along the Mediterranean, the latter inland, and together enclosed landward by the provs. Naples, Terra di Lavoro, Molise, Capitanata and Basilicata. United area, 3,651 sq. m., and pop. (1851) 942,223. Surface mountainous, especially in Principato Ultra; the Volturno and Sele Rivers, and their affls., water numerous fertile valleys, and the vegetation of both provs. is most luxuriant. Rearing live stock is an important branch of industry. Chief cities, Salerno, Nocera, Sarno, Amalfi, and Diano, in Principato Citra; and Avellino, Atrabaldo, Ariano, Frigento, St Angelo, and Lacedogna, in Principato Ultra.

PRINKIPOS, one of the Princes' Islands, Sea of Marmora, on its E. coast is a town of same name. Pop. 3,000.

PRIOCCA, a town of Sardinia, div. Cuneo, prov. Alba, 28 m. S.E. Turin. Pop. 1,933.—*Priola* is a comm. and vill., prov. and 14 m. S.S.E. Mondovì, on the Tanaro. Pop. 1,220.

PRION, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 74 m. S.W. Cahirciveen. Area 11,794 ac. P. 2,928.

PRION'S LEE, a chapelry of England, co. Salop, pa. and 3 m. W.N.W. Shifnal. Pop. 2,374.

PRIPET, a river of Russian Poland, chiefly in the gov. Minsk, after a N. and E. course of 350 m., joins the Dnieper, on the W., 43 m. N. Kiev. It is navigable from its mouth to Pinsk.

PRIPRI, a town of Siam, Asia, on a small river, 80 m. S.W. Bangkok.

PRISREND or PRISERIN, a town of European Turkey, Albania, cap. sanj., on the Rieka, 4 m. from its conf. with the Drin, and 80 m. E. Scutari. Pop. 25,000. It is the see of Greek and Roman Catholic bishops, and has a citadel, the residence of a Turkish governor, 40 mosques, manufs. of firearms, and an active trade.

PRISTEN, a marker town of Russia, gov. Kharkov, 9 m. S. Kupiansk, on the Oskol. Pop. 1,500.

PRISTINA, a town of European Turkey, Serbia, 42 m. N.N.W. Uskup. Pop. 12,000. It is enclosed by earth ramparts, and has mosques, bazars, and baths. Near it is the tomb of Sultan Amurath I.

PRIVTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. S.W. Bath. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 308.

PRITTELLWELL, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 17 m. S.E. Chelmsford. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 2,462.

PRUSSIA, a town of Prussia, prov and 8 m N.W. Brandenburg, on the Havel Pop 1,006
PRUSSIA, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg and 65 m N.W. Potsdam, on the Demnitz Pop 3,900

PRUSSIA, a comm and town of France, cap dep Ardèche, 26 m S.W. Valence Pop 5,278 It has manu of blankets and coarse woollen goods

PRUSSIA, several comm and vills of France
 —I dep Corrèze, 17 m ESE Tuila Pop 1,150
 —II (d'Allyer) dep Haute-Loire, near the Allier, 10 m W S.W. Le Puy Pop 1,450

PRUSSIA, a par of England, co Hants, 5 m E.N. Portsmouth Area 1,170 ac Pop 81

PRUSSIA, a village, a town of N Hungary, co and 4 m N.E. Neutra, with a Piarist college, at a trade in corn Pop 4,730

PRUSSIA, a comm and market town of France, dep Moril in 20 m W. Pontivy Pop 2,235

PRUSSIA, a fortified Dutch town of the island of Java, on the north coast

PRUSSIA, a village and vill of England, co Cornwall, 4 m N.E. Truro Area of 2,740 ac Pop 1,747 The vill was formerly a market town, and has a church with a tower 100 feet high

PRUSSIA, a village, Pacific O, Friendly Islands

PRUSSIA, a village in a island at the N.W. extremity of the Bay of Naples, S Italy, N.E. Ischia and separated from the mainland by a channel 11 m across Lat 40° 45' N, lon 14° 17' E Length 3 m, breadth 1 m Pop 14,330 On a bay, S.E. side, is the town of same name, with a royal palace, an active fishery and a brisk coasting trade Pop 3,400

PRUSSIA, a town of the coast of the Moria, Greece, 12 m N.W. Navarin Length 2 m, breadth 1 m

PRUSSIA, or **PRU**, a town of Burmah, India, on the R. Irawadi, here 1 m across, 240 m N.W. Bhamong Lat 18° 50' N, lon 95° E Pop 5,000 It is 1 m in circumference, and enclosed in a brick wall, with ditch, outside of which are extensive suburbs, and several steep hills crowned with pagodas It was taken by the British in 1825, and again in 1852

PRUSSIA, a town of Russia, gov and 31 m S. Ekaterin, dist on the Prout Pop (including suburbs) 6,700 chiefly agricultural The town proper founded in the 13th century, and mostly built of wood has 8 churches

PRUSSIA, a market town of Brazil, prov and 85 m N.E. Sergipe, on the river San Francisco

PRUSSIA, a market town of Russia, gov and 42 m S.E. Mordvia Pop 1,800

PRUSSIA (S.E. of) [MARMORA]

PRUSSIA, a town of Russian Poland, gov Poliss, on the Bug 53 m N. Kamennits

PRUSSIA, a river of Europe which, after a N course of 100 m between Silesia and Poland, joins the Warta, 35 m S.E. Posen

PRUSSIA, a township of the U.S., North America, Maine, 44 m E.N.E. Augusta P 2,467

PRUSSIA, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ 113 m S.W. Olmutz, on the Ruma Pop 10,000, of whom 1,600 are Jews. It has manu of woollen cloth, cashmeres, linen, and cotton stuffs, distilleries, and breweries

PRUSSIA, a town of Russia, gov Khar-kov, 17 m W.N.W. Irum Pop 1,700

PRUSSIA, lat. Mediterranean, is off the S. coast of Asia Minor, Lat 36° 10' N, lon 36° 47' E.

PRUSSIA, an old prov of France, in the S.E., the cap of which was Aix, now forming the depa. B.-du-Rhône Var, Basses-Alpes, and the E. part of Vaucluse. It is visited by the baneful W. wind called the *maistrail*. The country which the

Romans called *Provincia* composed the whole of the Narbonnaise. In the 9th century it gave name to the kingdom of Burgundy or Provence, afterwards called Arles. [BURGUNDY]

PROVIDENCE, an island in the Indian Ocean, 240 m N.E. Madagascar

PROVIDENCE (OLD), an island of the Caribbean Sea, 100 m E. the Mosquito coast Lat 18° 21' N, lon 81° 22' W Length 10 m, breadth 4 m. Pop 360 Providence is the name of a cape, Patagonia, of islands N.W. Mysory, E. Archipelago, and of a lake and fort, British North America, and *Providence Channel* separate several of the Bahama Islands [NEW PROVIDENCE]

PROVIDENCE (NEW) [NEW PROVIDENCE]

PROVIDENCE (NORTH) [NORTH PROVIDENCE]

PROVIDENCE, a city and seaport of the U.S., North America, and the second in size in the New England states, cap state Rhode Island, on both sides of Providence River, at its influx into the head of Narraganset Bay, 30 m from the Atlantic Ocean, 40 m S.S.W. Boston, with which, and with Stonington and Connecticut, it communicates by railwa, and with Worcester (Massachusetts) by the Blackstone Canal Lat 41° 49' 6" N, lon 71° 24' 7" W Pop (1853) 47,000 Principal edifices the *arsenal*, the Brown university, with 9 professors, and 1,496 students, the state house, theatre, and *atheneum*. It has manufactures, cotton factories and bleaching grounds, with dye houses, iron works, manu of domestic articles, hatteries, distilleries, corn and fulling mills, fisheries, and a trade with China Vessels of 900 tons reach its wharfs. It was founded in 1636 by Roger Williams, and presented the first instance of a community established on principles of perfect religious toleration

PROVIDENCE, a co. of the U.S., North America, in N part of Rhode Island Area 80 sq m Pop 57,255—II a township New York, 41 m N.W. Albany Pop 1,458—III Pennsylvania, with the vill of Centreville Pop 2,000—IV (last and West), Pennsylvania, co Bedford Pop 2,401

PROVIDENCE, a township of the U.S., North America Massachusetts, on the extreme N.W. point of Cape Cod, 51 m E.S.E. Boston Pop 3,133, employed in fisheries. It has a good harbour Salt is extensively manufactured here

PROVIDENCE, a British settlement on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, immediately opposite Penang (Prince of Wales' Island). It consists of a strip of country 30 m in length by 4 m in breadth Area 141 sq m Pop (1850) 31,998, mostly Malays Surface undulating Climate healthy Principal products, rice, pepper, sugar, and coco nuts, with poultry and cattle, which it supplies to Penang. It is under the Bengal presidency, and governed by an assistant to the British resident in Penang

PROVINS, a comm and town of France, cap. arrond, dep Seine-et-Marne, 29 m L. Melun Pop 7,266 It is enclosed by high walls, and has a comm. college, a tribunal of commerce, and trade in grain and wool. In its vicinity roses are extensively cultivated for medicine and perfume. In the middle ages, Provins was rich from its commerce and manufactures

PROVINS, a town of Bavaria, landr. Franconia, leg Klingenberg, on the Main. Pop 980. It has a trade on the river

PROVINS, a township of England, co Northumberland, pa. Ovingham, with a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 7 m E.S.E. Corbridge. Pop 336.

PRUM, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 33 m. N.N.W. Treves. Pop. 2,260.

PRUM, a city of Asia Minor. [BRUSA.]

PRUSSIA (Kingdom of) or PRUSSIAN STATES (Germ. *Königreich von Preussen*), a kingdom of Central Europe, situated between lat. 49° 7' and 55° 53' N., lon. 6° and 29° 50' E., comprising a great part of Germany, besides the provs. of Prussia and Posen, and the Swiss possessions, which are beyond its limits, cap. Berlin. Prussia is composed of two distinct, and very unequal portions, separated by Brunswick, Hesse, Waldeck, Lippe, and Nassau, for 30 m. at nearest point. The E. most and largest portion, or Prussia E. of the Weser, is bounded E. by Russia, S. by Austria, Saxony, and Electoral Hesse, W. by Brunswick, Hanover, and Mecklenburg, and N. by the Baltic Sea. The W. portion, or Rhenish Prussia (*Rhein Prussen*), is bounded E. by Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau, Electoral Hesse, Waldeck, Brunswick, Lippe, and part of Hanover; S. by France, Rhenish Bavaria, and parts of Oldenburg and Hamburg; W. by the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg; and N. by Hanover. Besides these great portions, Prussia possesses the canton of Neuchâtel in Switzerland, and since 1850 the principality of Hohenzollern. The distance between the E. and W. extremities of Prussia, is 715 m.; the E. portion is 550 m. long, E. to W., and 185 to 435 m. broad, N. to S.; and the W. portion 250 m. in length, N. to S.; & 45 to 120 m. in breadth, E. to W. P. (1855) 17,202,513. Divisions, area, and pop. as follows:—

Provinces	Square m.	Pop. (1846)	Chief cities
East Prussia, . . .	15,610	1,460,318	Königsberg
West Prussia, . . .	10,023	1,019,103	Königsberg
Posen (Pruss. Poland), . . .	11,401	1,264,269	Posen.
Pomerania, . . .	12,854	1,185,078	Stettin.
Silesia, . . .	11,742	2,066,009	Breslau
Brandenburg, . . .	16,600	2,062,668	Potsdam
Saxony, . . .	9,708	1,742,458	Magdeburg.
Westphalia, . . .	7,919	1,455,719	Münster.
Rhenish Prussia, . . .	10,362	2,041,500	Cologne.
Total, . . .	107,868	16,112,548	
Population (1855) 16,958,430.			

The surface of Prussia is in general flat, except in the prov. Saxony, where it is traversed by parts of the Harz mountains and the Thuringerwald, and in the S. between Silesia and Bohemia, by the Riesen Gebirge, or Giant mountains. The E. provs. belong to the basin of the Baltic, in which the chief rivers are, the Memel or Niemen, the Pregel, Vistula, and Oder, with its affluent the Warta. The W. provs. belong to the basin of the North Sea, and are watered by the Elbe, and its affluents the Saale, Havel, and Spree, the Weser, Rhine, and Rhine, with its affluents the Moselle and Lippe. The canal of Bromberg connects the Vistula with the Warta, the canal of Embs unites the Oder with the Havel, an affluent of the Elbe; and the canal of Frederick William connects the Oder with the Spree. The Rhine, which is here navigable for large vessels, and is celebrated for its picturesque beauty, separates Rhenish Prussia into two nearly equal parts, each of which has an elevated table-land and a low plain; the chief part of the table-land lies N. of the Moselle, on l. b. of the Rhine, and is called the Eifel and the Hohe Veer, 1,600 feet in elevation. This region is of basaltic formation, intermixed with tracts of

lava; it presents evident traces of volcanic action. On the rt. b. of the Rhine, the table-land forms the elevated ridge of the Taunus, mean elevation about 2,000 feet, culminating point the Feldberg 2,850 feet; this table-land extends N. between the rivers Lahn and Sieg, where it is called the Westerwald, mean elevation 1,600 feet. The coasts of the Baltic are covered with extensive lagoons, the principal of which are the Curische-Haff at the mouth of the Niemen, the Frische-Haff at the mouths of the Vistula and Pregel, and the Stettiner-Haff at the mouth of the Oder. The E. provs. are remarkable for the great number of lakes they contain; of these, Lake Spirding has an area of 20 sq. m., and Lake Mauer is nearly as large. The islands of Prussia are Rugen, Usedom, and Wollin, in the Baltic. The climate of Prussia, generally temperate and salubrious, is humid and cold in the N., but in Rhenish Prussia it is warm enough for the production of excellent wine. Mean temperature of year in E. Prussia (Prussia proper), lat. 50° 30', at an elevation of 40 feet, 45°; Central Prussia, lat. 52° 30', elevation 210 feet, 48°; Rhenish Prussia, lat. 51°, elevation 250 feet, 49° 5, Fahr. Mean annual fall of rain, in the W. provs. 20 inches, decreasing toward the E. Prevailing winds W., and cold often severe. The soil is fertile in many places, and grain is produced in sufficient quantity for the dense population, and is even exported to a considerable extent. The most fertile dists. occur along the course of the Niemen and Vistula, on l. b. of the Oder, and on the Elbe, where the vicinity of Magdeburg is so fertile that it is called the granary of Berlin. The most barren region is the Tscheler Heide, in the prov. W. Prussia, 50 m. long and 25 m. broad, which is covered with sand, interspersed with stunted shrubs. The cap. is situated in an extensive sandy plain, which is interspersed with fertile tracts, and covered in some places with fine forests. Agriculture, which forms the chief source of national wealth, is carefully conducted; the principal crops are wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax, hemp, hops, and tobacco; fruit is not widely grown. The vine is cultivated in Rhenish Prussia, on the banks of the Moselle and Rhine, and to a small extent in detached districts of Central and E. Prussia. The pasturage is excellent; sheep, cattle, and horses, of improved breeds, are extensively reared; and wool is an important product. Goats are numerous in the mountain dists. of Silesia and Saxony; swine in Pomerania, Saxony, and Westphalia, which last is celebrated for its hams: wild boars, stags, fallow deer, hares, and rabbits, are plentiful, as are wolves and foxes; bears are seldom met with. The lynx, beaver, badger, otter, weasel, and marten, are common, but the ermine is rare. Wild geese are extremely numerous. Bees are extensively reared, and the breeding of the silk worm has recently assumed importance. Mines of iron, copper, and lead, are worked in the provs. of Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia, and in the Harz mountains; the mountains are well wooded, and contain marble and some of the precious stones. Alkali (a government monopoly) is found on the shores of the Baltic. The manufactures of Prussia are very extensive, and have recently become important; the chief branches are linens, in all the provs.; woollen cloths, and cottons, in Rhenish Prussia, at Barmen, Crefeld, and Elberfeld, silk stuffs, iron founding, carriage building, saddlery, chemical products, sugar refining, and brewing. The porcelain of Saxony, called Dresden china, is highly

valued Commerce is very active in Prussia, and has been greatly developed by the establishment of the commercial customs union (Zollverein), by the many navigable rivers, excellent roads, and canals, and by railways, of which, 2,514 miles were opened in 1858 (Bismarck), connected with which are lines of telegraph extending to the chief points on the frontier. The chief exports are the productions of the soil and the manufactures of the country. Imports: colonial produce, cotton, silk, tobacco, printed calicoes, silks, etc. The population of Prussia comprises two principal races, — I the Germans who form the majority, — and II the Slavonians in the grand duchy of Posen, in Prussia Proper, and in a part of Upper Silesia. The government is a hereditary monarchy; the authority of the king is absolute, but modified by provincial estates, and further by a constitution, granted in 1847. The king is a member of the *Zakuska* for the German nation. The states are: except Prussia and Posen (slavonians) the religion of the royal family, and of the majority of the people, but all sects are tolerated. The following are the numbers of the different classes: — Protestants, 10,500,000; Roman Catholics, 6,232,293; Greek Church, 1,480; Monasteries, 14,700; and Jews, 226,000. Public instruction is more developed in Prussia than in any other country in Europe except Saxony; it possesses the celebrated universities of Berlin, Halle, and Bonn, besides those of Breslau, Göttingen, and Königsberg, and numerous literary and learned societies. The system of education established by the government is of a thoroughly practical nature and is considered the most complete and efficient in Europe. The different classes of schools are: I the elementary school at which the great majority of the people receive their education; — II the city school, which is always attached to a gymnasium; — III the gymnasium, in which Latin and Greek are taught. In most of the small towns are normal schools for the training of teachers. The universities are all under the control of the government. In 1841 there were in all 27,000 schools in Prussia, of which 21,646 were elementary schools and in 1849 2,454,062 pupils were attending the primary schools. Attendance at school is compulsory from the ages of 5 until 14 years. In the middle of the 13th century, the Teutonic knights subjugated Prussia, and converted the people to Christianity. Albert of Brandenburg, grand master of the order, appropriated the country in 1525, his family augmented these possessions, and Frederick, one of his descendants, obtained the title of king in 1701; he acquired the principality of Neuchâtel in Switzerland. By the treaty of Utrecht William I obtained a portion of the duchy of Gelder, he acquired the duchy of Lüneburg and took from Sweden the greater part of Pomerania. Frederick in the Great conquered Silesia, which was abandoned by Austria in 1742; this king and his successor took part in the dismemberment of Poland, and thus acquired the grand duchy of Posen. By the treaty of Tilsit in 1807, Prussia was deprived of all her possessions between the Rhine and the Elbe, and the greater part of Prussian Poland, but in 1815, after the fall of Napoleon I., the Congress of Vienna restored all these states, except a part of Poland, and at the same time granted to Prussia a part of Saxony, and the duchy of the Lower Rhine. Military service for 3 years is imperative on all the male pop., who subsequently form the *Landwehr*, the 1st battalion of which is composed of

men from 25 to 32, and the 2d, men from 32 to 38 years of age. The *Landsturm* comprises all others capable of bearing arms between the ages of 17 and 50. In 1854, the standing army was 125,000 men. The royal navy was composed of 1 frigate of 48 guns, 1 corvette of 12 guns, 2 schooners, 42 gun-boats, 3 steamers, 1 steamer under repair, and 4 other vessels in course of construction, being a total of 54 ships, carrying in all 288 guns. Public rev. (1841) 102,090,484 dollars; expenses 101,410,477 dollars. Public debt, with interest, 1st January 1849, 162,861,444 dollars.

PRUSSIA (EAST), or DECAT PRUSSIA, a prov. of Prussia, comprising the reg. of Königsberg and Gumbinnen. It long belonged to the knights of the Teutonic order. Albert of Brandenburg, grand master of the order was created duke, under the sovereignty of Poland, in 1305, afterwards it gave its name to the kingdom of Prussia. **PRUSSIAN HOLLAND**, a circ. of Prussia, reg. Königsberg. Area 340 sq. m. Pop. 7,117. It is level and fertile. — II a town in the above circ., on the *Dravensche*. Pop. 3,824.

PRUSSIA (WEST or ROYAL), a prov. of Prussia, in which it forms the two reg. of Danzig and Marienwerder. It formerly belonged to Poland, when Danzig was its capital.

PRUSSIA PROPER, a prov. of Prussia formed by the union of East and West Prussia, cap. Königsberg. It is divided into the reg. Königsberg, Gumbinnen, Danzig, and Marienwerder.

PRUSSIA (RHEINISH), a prov. of Prussia, in the W. cap. Cologne. It was formed by the union of the two prov. of Cleve-Burg & Lower Rhine. **PRUSSIAN or PRUSSIAN**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 79 m. S. W. Grodno. P. 2,120.

PRUT, a river of Europe, rises in the Carpathian mountains, flows at first E. through Galicia and the Bukovina, and afterwards S. E. forming the boundary between the Turkish prov. Moldavia and the Russian prov. Bessarabia. At Rym, 75 m. from the Black Sea, it joins the D. name of which it is the last great affluence on the left. Total course 360 m. Afflu. numerous, but none considerable.

PRZYBYL, a town of Poland, prov. and 79 m. N. E. Plock, cap. gov. on the *Węzłanka*. P. 1,500.

PRZYBYL, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 11 m. N. W. Chodm., on the *Libe*. Pop. 1,700.

PRZYBYL, a royal town of Austrian Galicia, cap. circ. on rt. b. of the San, 51 m. W. Lublitz. Pop. 4,650. It has Roman Catholic and Greek Catholic churches, a Benedictine monastery, an hospital, a gymnasium, and manufactures of linen and leather.

PRZYBYL, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 12 m. N. E. at the mouth of the *Węzłanka*. Pop. 1,623.

PRZYBYL, a town of Austria, Poland, Galicia, circ. and 22 m. E. Rzeszów. Pop. 2,350.

PRZYBYL, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 21 m. S. W. Beroun. Pop. 5,306. It has a castle, manufactures of woollen cloth and paper, silver and lead mines. — *Przybyl* is a vill., circ. and 28 m. N. E. Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 2,200.

PRZYBYL, a town of Poland, prov. Sandomir, on the *Radomka*, 13 m. W. S. W. Radom. P. 3,000.

PRZYBYL (MOUNTAIN), *Ida*, the most lofty mountain of Crète, near its centre, and 7,674 feet high.

PRUT, a river of Russia, gov. Koursk, Kharkov, and Poltava, after a S. S. W. course of 300 m., joins the Dnieper, 10 m. S. E. Kremenchuk. **PRUT**, a gov. of Russia, between lat. 56° and 58° N., lon. 27° 15' and 33° E., enclosed by the gov. St. Petersburg, Novgorod, Tver, Smolensk, Vologda. Area 17,150 sq. m. Pop. 411,000.

773,800. Surface mostly flat. Rivers numerous, but none large. At its N.W. extremity is the Lake of Pskov, connected with that of Peipus. Marshes numerous. Soil infertile, but more corn is grown than is required for the consumption of the pop. Forests extensive. Cattle are not extensively reared, and manufs. are unimportant. The gov. is subdivided into 8 districts. Principal towns Pskov, the cap., Toropetz, and Veliki-Luki.—*Pskov or Plaskov*, the cap., on the Velikaja, near its mouth in Lake Pskov, is 162 m. S.W. St Petersburg. P. (1855) 17,140. Is partly built of stone, and comprises the kremlin or citadel, the middle town and the great town, all enclosed by earthen ramparts. Principal buildings, the archbishop's residence and the consistory, cathedral, a Lutheran and 60 Greek churches, several convents, and schools. It has manufs. of leather, an export trade and an annual fair, at which large quantities of woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics, leather, hooks, jewellery, etc., are sold. This town is mentioned in Russian history as early as 903.

PSKOV (LAKE OF), Russia, between the govs. Pskov and St Petersburg, is a S. limb of Lake Peipus, 22 m. in length; greatest breadth 12 m. It receives the Velikaja river on the S.E.

PRZAN, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 8 m. S.S.W. Dubno. Pop. about 1,500.

PULBLOW, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8 m. W. Bath. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 801.

PURNA, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 23° 34' and 24° 30' N., lon. 88° 53' and 89° 48' E. Area 2,006 sq. m. Pop. 600,000. The district is covered with numerous shallow lakes.—*Purna*, chief town of dist. of same name, 130 m. N.E. Calcutta. Here is a civil establishment.

PURCHURDRA, a town of India, state of Judpour, in lat. 23° 57' N., lon. 72° 21' E. Pop. 5,000. It has a manufactory of coarse cloths.

PUSCHO, a market town of Northern Hungary, co. and 19 m. N.E. Treutschin, on the Waag. Pop. 3,000.

PURKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. N.N.E. Ilminster. Area 320 ac. Pop. 231.

PURLEY-CHURCH, a pa. of England, co. Gloster, 4 m. S.S.W. Clipping-Sodbury. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 931.

PURDINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 11 m. N.N.W. Bedford. Area 2,770 ac. Pop. 612.—II. co. Devon, 6½ m. N. Crediton, with a station on the Great Western Railway. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 215.

PURDLESTON-WITH-WHITE, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, ½ m. E. Leominster. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 316.

PURLEIS, a market town of Northern Hungary, co. Zips, on the Poprad, 9 m. N.N.E. Krasnár. Pop. 2,300. It has an ancient castle, Rouman Catholic and Piarist colleges, and near it is a chapel often resorted to in pilgrimage.

PURLOSH or PURDGA, a town of Russia, gov. Olonetz, 65 m. E. Petrozavodsk. Pop. 1,500.

PURNEY, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 3 m. S.S.E. Calverley. Pop. 11,005, chiefly employed in the manufs. of woollens. It has a mechanics' institute, and branch bank.

PURNITZ (Pol. Porciechów), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 16 m. E.N.E. Posen. P. 1,850.

PUEBLA (LA), a dep. of the Mexican Confederation, between lat. 17° 40' and 20° 30' N., lon. 97° and 99° 15' W., having E. Vera Cruz, and on the other sides Mexico, Guerrero, and Oaxaca. Area 13,012 square miles. Population

(1850) 580,000. Its central part belongs to the Anahuac table land, and within it lies Popocatepetl mountain. The Nacsa river traverses it nearly throughout. It contains the towns La Puebla, the cap., Cholula, and Tehuacan.—*La Puebla de los Angeles*, the cap., is situated on a table land 7,500 feet above the sea in a healthy situation, 76 m. E.S.E. Mexico. Pop. 71,681. It is regularly built and well paved, with handsome squares, houses of stone, and many with iron balconies and painted fronts, a richly decorated cathedral, 60 churches, 9 monasteries, 13 nunneries, and 21 collegiate houses. Manufs. of glass, earthenwares, and soap, and an extensive trade. In its vicinity are mineral springs, & extensive gardens.

PUEBLA (LA) or POBLAT, a small town of Majorca, on a height, 27 m. N.E. Palmas. P. 3,012.

PUEBLA (LA), numerous small towns of Spain.—I. (*d'Alcoer*), at the foot of the Sierra d'Alcoer, prov. and 87 m. E. Badajoz. Pop. 2,612.

—II. (*de Almarazuel*), prov. and 50 m. S.E. Toledo. Pop. 1,955.—III. (*de Arenoso*), prov. and 31 m. N.W. Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 2,158.—IV. (*de Arganzon*), prov. Alava, 9 m. N.E. Miranda. Near this the battle of Vitoria commenced in 1813.—V. (*de Cazaba*), prov. and 55 m. S.E. Sevilla. Pop. 2,882.—VI. (*de Don Fadrique*), prov. and 77 m. N.E. Granada, at the foot of Mount Cular. Pop. 6,555. It has 4 pa. churches, manufs. of woven fabrics, and an active trade in timber.—VII. (*de Guzman*), prov. and 30 m. N.W. Huelva. Pop. 3,855.—VIII. (*de la Calzada*), prov. and 16 m. E. Badajoz. Pop. 2,160.—IX. (*de la Reyna*), prov. and 40 m. S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 2,200.—X. (*del Dean*), prov. Coruña, 29 m. S.W. Santiago. Pop. 1,840.—XI. (*de los Infantes*), prov. Sevilla, 19 m. N.W. Ecija. It has some Roman antiquities.—XII. (*de Montalban*), prov. and 17 m. W. Toledo, on the Tagus. Pop. 4,333. It has a picturesque castle, and a palace of the dukes of Uceda.—XIII. (*de Sanabria*), prov. and 53 m. N.W. Zamora. Pop. 849.

—XIV. (*de Sancho Perez*), prov. and 36 m. S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 1,892.—XV. (*Nueva*), prov. Toledo, 7 m. S. Talavera. Pop. 2,400.—XVI. (*de Hija*), [Hija.]

PUEBLO VIEJO ("Old Town"), a maritime town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. Vera Cruz, 6 m. S.E. Tampico, on Lake Tampico. Pop. 2,000. The harbour is shallow.

PUNTA GOMA, a settlement of Caribs, British Honduras, 150 m. S. Balize.

PUNTE ("a Bridge"), numerous towns of Spain. I. (*del Arzobispo*), prov. Toledo, near the Tagus, 18 m. S.W. Talavera. Pop. 979.—II. (*del Congosto*), prov. and 43 m. W. Avila, on the Tornea. Pop. 2,000.—III. (*de Eume*), prov. and 13 m. K. Coruña, on the Eume, here crossed by a long ancient bridge. Pop. 2,170.—IV. (*Genil*), prov. and 27 m. S. Cordova, on the Genil. Pop. 6,408, engaged in woollen weaving, and in oil and earthenware factories.—V. (*de la Reyna*), Navarra, prov. and 13 m. S.S.W. Pamplona, on the Arga, here crossed by 4 bridges. Pop. 3,700.—*Puentes de Garcia Rodriguez* is a town, prov. and 24 m. E.N.E. Coruña. Pop. 1,496.

PURACO, a river of Texas, and the principal affluent of the Rio Grande, which it joins near lat. 29° 15' N., lon. 103° W., after a S. course of 600 miles.

PURAS, a market town of Belgium, prov. and 12 m. S.S.W. Antwerp. Pop. 4,000.

PRZATO, "a Port," a prefix to the names of many places in Spain.—I. (*de Santa Maria*), a city in the prov. and 7 m. N.E. Cadix, on rt. b. of the Guadalete, near its mouth in the Bay of

CADIZ.—Pop. 17,585. The town is uninteresting. It is the principal place for the export of the mines of Xerez, 7 m. N.E. Many extensive English and French wine merchants are established here. It supplies Cadiz with water.—II. (Real), a seaport town of the same prov. on the bay, and 6 m. E. Cadiz. Pop. 3,571. It has manuf. of leather.—III. (Llano), a town in the prov., and 21 m. S.S.W. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 2,812, who manuf. lace.—IV. (Moris), a town in the prov., and 12 m. S.W. Lugo, on the Minho. Pop. 553.

PUERTO BELLO, a seaport town of South America, New Granada, dep. and 40 m. N.N.W. Panama, on the N. side of its isthmus. It is surrounded by mountains, and unhealthy, but the excellence of its harbour (whence its name) rendered it formerly of high commercial importance. It was taken by Admiral Vernon in 1739, at which time it was strongly fortified. Pop. 1,300. It has now greatly declined.

PUERTO CABELLO, a seaport town of South America, Venezuela, prov. Caracas, in the Gulf of Triste, 20 m. N.W. Valencia, of which it is the port. Pop. 7,600. The town stands on an island connected with the mainland by a bridge. It is unhealthy, but has a good harbour, and was formerly the seat of a considerable trade.

PUERTO D'ESPAÑA, a town of the British West Indies, on the coast of the island of Trinidad, with a fortress. Pop. 4,000.

PUERTO-DE-LA-MAR or **PORT-LA-MAR**. [COBRIA.]

PUERTO LLANO, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. S.S.W. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 5,000.

PUERTO PRINCIPLE (SANTA MARIA DE), an inland city of Cuba, cap. jurisdiction, 36 m. W.S.W. its port, Las Escaleras, on the N. coast, between the rivers Tuinea and Jatibonico. Climate hot and humid. Pop. of its jurisdiction 19,168 whites; 4,178 free blacks; and 3,042 slaves, half of whom were on sugar and coffee estates.

PUERTO VIEJO, a town of South America, Ecuador, dep. and 55 m. N.N.W. Guayaquil, on a small river flowing into the Pacific Ocean. Pop. 2,000.

PUFFIN ISLAND, a rocky islet of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, in St. Finian's Bay, 3 m. S.E. Breehead, Valentia Is-land.

PUOLA, a region of S. Italy. [APULIA].—II. a river, which joins the Tiber at Orvieto.

PUOMAN or **PUMQUAN**, a town and fort of Afghanistan, 15 m. W. Cabool, on sll. of Cabool Riv.

PURPOON, a town of India, British dist. of Elava, in lat. 26° 36' N., lon. 79° 23' E. Pop. 6,063. It is the chief place of a pergunnah of same name.

PURQUELEY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, 11 m. N.W. Gaillac. Pop. 2,145.

PURUBERA, a fortified frontier town of Spain, prov. and 82 m. N.W. Girona, at the foot of the Pyrenees. Pop. 1,831. It is the residence of a military governor, and has manuf. of woollens.

PVIA, a town of Spain, prov. and 12 m. N.E. Valencia, on a hill close to the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,060.

PUNSAUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., arrond. and 12 m. E. Pitiviers. Pop. 1,876.

PUNSWICH, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 9 m. W.N.W. Béziers. Pop. 1,745.

PURULLA, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 13 m. N.N.E. Agen. P. 1,670.

PURANTS (Hung. *Bakatsch*), a mining town of S. Hungary, co. Slonitz, 9 m. N.W. Schenauitz. Pop. 2,330.

PULLA, a comm. and mkt. town of Sardina, div. and 16 m. S.W. Cagliari, cap. mand. Pop. 1,335.

PULASKI, four cos. of the U. S., North America, in centre of Arkansas. Area 1,151 sq. m. Pop. 5,668.—II. in S. of Georgia. Area 788 sq. m. Pop. 6,627.—III. in S.E. of Kentucky. Area 1,120 sq. m. Pop. 14,195.—IV. in S.W. of Virginia. Area 863 sq. m. Pop. 5,118.

PULAWI, a town of Poland, gov. and 30 m. N.W. Lublin, on rt. b. of the Vistula. Pop. 3,000.

PULBONOVUM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 8 m. N.N.W. Arundel. Ac. 6,110. Pop. 1,825.

PULFORD, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. S.S.W. Chester, with a station on the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway. Area 2,570 ac. Pop. 838.

PULHAM, a town of England, co. Norfolk, 84 m. N.W. Harleston, in the two pas. St. Mary and St. Magdalen, the united area of which is 3,370 ac. Pop. 2,332.—II. a pa., co. Dorset, 7 m. S.S.E. Sherborne. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 268.

PULICAT (Hind. *Falacata*), a maritime town of India, formerly belonging to the Dutch, 30 m. N. Madras, at the S. entrance of the Pulicat Lake, an inlet of the sea, 35 m. in length, 12 m. in breadth, bounded seaward by a long narrow isl.

PULLOXKILL, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 14 m. S.W. Silsoe. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 668.

PULVY, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, cap. circ., 1 m. E. Lausanne. Pop. 1,113.

PULO, "an Island," the prefixed name of many islands of the Asiatic Archipelago, some of the principal being—*I. (Bandach)*, off the S.W. coast of Sumatra, lat. 3° 20' N., lon. 96° 50' E.—II. (*Brass*), off the N.W. extremity of Sumatra, 22 m. W.N.W. Acheen. Circumference 10 m.—III. (*Canton*), China Sea, off the coast of Adam, lat. 15° 20' N., lon. 108° E.—IV. (*Ciecer de Mer*), China Sea, 60 m. S. Cape Padaran, Cochin-China, and yielding many edible birds' nests.—V. (*Condor*), a cluster of islands, China Sea, 120 m. E. Point Cambaja, the principal island, 12 m. in length, having a vill. and good anchorage.—VI. (*Dattio*), off the W. coast of Borneo, lat. 0° 7' N., lon. 108° 37' E.—VII. (*Dammar*), off the S. extremity of Gilolo. Circumference about 30 m.—VIII. (*Labaan*), off the N.W. coast of Borneo, 50 m. N. Borneo, and lately taken possession of by the British.—IX. (*Lancawit*), W. coast of the Malay peninsula, at the mouth of the river Quedah. Pop. 3,000.—X. (*Laut*), off the S.E. extremity of the island Borneo. Length 60 m., greatest breadth 35 m.—*Little Pulo Laut* is a group 55 m. S.W. ward.—XI. (*Nancy*), off the W. coast of Sumatra, W. Acheen.—XII. (*Obay or Ulu*), China Sea, 20 m. S. Point Cambaja. [PANANG.] For others not here mentioned, refer to additional names.

PULO ANAPAI, an islet, Grecian Archipelago, 15 m. S.E. Santorin.

PULO KAMBING or **PASSAGE ISLAND**, in the Eastern Archipelago, a noted landmark at a point where two frequented tracts cross. The island is 25 m. in circumference, with a peak 250 feet high. It is very populous. Chief products maize and yams. The natives hold no intercourse with Europeans.

PULO LONTAR, an island of the Indian Ocean, off the S.W. coast of Lower Siam, lat. 7° 45' N., lon. 99° E.

PULO PERANG, Prince of Wales Isl. [PERANG.]

PULANTIA, a town of Saxony, circ. and 16 m. N.E. Dresden. Pop. 2,364. The Emperor Alexander of Russia and the King of Prussia held a conference here in 1816.

PULASKY, two townships of the U. S., North

America.—I. New York, 12 m. N.E. Bath. Pop. 1,815.—II. Ohio, co. Belmont. Pop. 1,818.

POLZOWA, a town and gov., Poland. [POLZAWA.] POLZOWA, or POLZOWSK, a town of Russian Poland, prov. and 60 m. E.N.E. Plock, cap. co., on an island formed by the Narw. Pop. 4,750. It has a bishop's palace, a collegiate church, a nunnery, and a Jews' synagogue, with a trade in cere. Here, on the 9th December 1806, the French gained a victory over the Russians.

PULVERBATCH-CHURCH, a pa. of England, co. Salop, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Shrewsbury. Area 4,260 ac. Pop. 574.

PULWUT, a town of British India, dist. Gurgaon, N.W. prov., 41 m. S. Delhi. Pop. 10,062.

PUNA, an island off the W. coast of South America, Ecuador, dep. and 40 m. S.W. Guayaquil, in the Gulf of Guayaquil. Length N. to S. 30 m., breadth 10 m. Surface well wooded. On its N. side is the village Puna, with a harbour.

PURCH, a town of the Panjab, in lat. $33^{\circ} 51' N.$, lon. $73^{\circ} 53' E.$, near the frontier of Cashmere, where crossed by the Punch Pass, 8,500 feet in elevation above the sea.

PURCKNOLL, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. Bridport. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 467.

PUNDERPOOR (Hind. *Puny-ad-hara-pura*), a town of India, dom. and 89 m. E. Sattarah, on the Beemah. It is regularly and well built, and has several palaces. Pop. 30,000. (?)

PURNETZ, a market town and military post of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the Tagus, at the head of its navigation, 9 m. W.N.W. Abrantes. Pop. 1,750. It exports raisins and other fruits.

PUNJAB, a town of India, territory of Gwalior, in lat. $26^{\circ} 6' N.$, lon. $76^{\circ} 6' E.$ In the vicinity the British defeated the Maharratta 29th Dec. 1843.

PUNTS (Pol. *Powcie*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 41 m. S. Posen. Pop. 1,790. A battle between the Swedes and Saxons here in 1706.

PUNJAB, an extensive territory of N.W. India, embracing the country traversed by the "five great waters," of which the Indus is the most westerly and the Sutlej the most easterly. The outline of the district is angular, the apex being at the point where the Indus and the Punjab meet, in lat. $28^{\circ} 55' N.$, lon. $70^{\circ} 28' E.$ The N. is an elevated region, formed by the Bolor, Tibet, and W. Himalaya mountains, whence issue six rivers which flow S. through a low level lying region. The rivers are the Indus, Jhytum, Chenab, Ravee, Beas, and Sutlej. Length N.E. to S.W., from Nobra in Ladakh to the confluence of the Indus and Punjab, about 600 m. Breadth, from Rampur to Derbend, 350 m. Area of the Punjab Proper 78,000 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 4,740,000, consisting of Sikhs, Cashmerians, and Afghans. The N. part of the state is a range of mountains, 30,000 to 27,000 feet above the sea. The W. range, enclosing the valley of the Indus, is of granite and primary rocks. The Rupshu Spiti and adjacent part of Ladakh, are of secondary strata, with organic remains; the E. Cashmerians are volcanic and basaltic, with limestones. S. of lat. 34° , the country rapidly slopes to the alluvial plain of the Punjab, which extends for several hundred miles without any considerable eminence except the salt ranges at the base of the Himalaya, which contain immense beds of rock-salt, as also alum, sulphur, nitre, coal, and gypsum. The great plain is divided by the intercourses of its rivers into five doabs. The soil in general is sandy and barren, but with many fertile spots fertilized, and there are abundant means of irrigation. Summer temperature of the plains extensively hot and dry; winter cool, with

frost at intervals. Temperature at Lahore in June, in the shade, 112° Fahr. The vegetation of the Punjab resembles that of Eastern India. The sugar-cane, palm, orange, and other fruit-trees flourish, and all kinds of grain crops are raised, as well as opium, indigo, and tobacco. Camels, buffaloes, and horses, are reared in the extensive pasture lands, but rural industry is by no means generally practised. Silk and cotton fabrics, carpets, shawls, and warlike arms, are manufactured in the towns. A considerable transit trade is carried on in goods imported from eastern India and carried westward; bullion, silk, drugs, and dyes being received in return. The population is of a mixed kind. In the N. are Tibetan Mongolians, and the remains of former Afghan conquerors are scattered over the whole country; the great majority of the people are Panjab Jats, descendants of Hindoo Rajpoot Jats; the Khalsa Sikh population may amount to 500,000. Their religion, originally supposed to have been a pure deism, is now a modification of Hindooism; they have no castes, and the military profession is open to all. Their morals are depraved and sensual. In person the Sikhs resemble the Hindoos, but are of more robust and active habits than the natives of Middle India, and they excel in warlike enterprise. The Sikh government, a military despotism, extends over the whole of the Punjab, Kashmir, Ladakh, and Bulh, Peshawar W. of the Indus, and the Derajat as far S. as the frontier of Scinde. The revenue was formerly estimated at about 2,500,000*l.* annually. Runjeet Singh had an army of 75,000 men. Principal towns, Lahore, the cap., Amritsar, Serinagar, Mooltan, Peshawar, Jullinder, Jalaipoor. The Punjab was the scene of Alexander the Great's oriental conquests. At the beginning of the 10th century, it was overrun by Mahommed of Ghuznee "the destroyer;" subsequently it was conquered by the Afghans, and in 1538 by Baber the Mogul conqueror. Under the late Runjeet Singh, the power and boundaries of the kingdom were greatly extended; on his death in 1839, and the subsequent massacres of his nearest heirs, the country became the scene of anarchy. An unprovoked invasion of the British territories E. of the Sutlej by a powerful army of the Sikhs in 1845, led to a series of British victories at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Sabraon, and their submission by treaty in 1846. This treaty was again broken by Shere Singh in 1848, and the Sikh force was finally defeated and dispersed at Goojerat, 21st February 1849. The Punjab was then formally annexed to the British possessions in India.

PURJOON, a town of Beloochistan, prov. Mekran, on the Duster, 74 m. N.N.E. Kedge. It is the cap. of an independent and very fertile dist.

PURNED, a name applied to the conjoined stream of the Ghara and Chenab rivers, which unites with the Indus near Mittan-Kote, after a S.W. course of about 60 m. At Ooch it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in width at its lowest period, with a depth of from 15 to 30 feet.

PURNAH, a rajshahp of India, between lat. $23^{\circ} 52'$ and $26^{\circ} 5' N.$, lon. $79^{\circ} 50'$ and $80^{\circ} 45' E.$ Area 688 sq. m. Pop. 67,000. The raj comprises 1,062 villages. Revenue estimated from 40,000*l.* to 80,000*l.* Tribute to the British 1,000*l.* Armed force 8,230 men.

PURNAH, a town of India, Bundelkand, principal place of territory of same name, 43 m. S. Banda. The town, which is now in ruins, was built of stone, having a palace, and numerous Hindoo temples. Marriage is not whole stream,

viewing travellers without alarm. Here is an extraordinary and high, formed at the extremity of a deep valley, around which are numerous mountains, and the tank swarms with alligators, considered sacred by Hindoos. In the vicinity are diamond mines, supposed to be inexhaustible.

PUNO, a dep. of S. Peru, mostly between lat. 14° and 15° S., lon. 69° and 72° W., having E. Bolivia, and on other sides the depts. Cuzco and Arequipa. Estimated area 21,540 sq. m., and pop. (1832) 235,061. It is nearly enclosed by cordilleras of the Andes, comprises the greater part of Lake Titicaca, and was formerly famous for the number and wealth of its silver mines. Cattle, potatoes, and barley, are the principal products. Chief towns, Puno, Chucuito, Asangaro, and Lampu.—II. a city of S. Peru, cap. dep. and prov., on the Bay of Pano, W. shore of Lake Titicaca, 190 m. E.N.E. Arequipa, and 12,870 feet above the sea. Pop. 9,000. It is built mostly of stone, and has a cathedral and a high school.

PUNTA DE PIEDRA, a maritime town of South America, Venezuela, dep. and 70 m. E. Cumana, at the head of the Gulf of Paria. It has risen into importance within the present century.

PUNTA ARENAS, the principal port of Costa Rica, Central America, on the Gulf of Nicoya, in lat. 9° 55' N., lon. 84° 53' W. Pop. (1850) 1,240. It has a good harbour, and increasing trade, as it communicates by an excellent road with a great part of the interior. In 1845 it exported 50,000 quintals of coffee.

PURACÉ, a vill. of South America, New Granada, 12 m. E.S.E. Popayan, on the volcano of Puracé, by an eruption of which, in 1827, it was temporarily destroyed.

PURATIN, a town of Russia, gov. and 108 m. N.W. Poltava, cap. dist. Pop. 1,600.

PURBECK (Isle of), a peninsular district of England, co. Dorset, between the river Frome, entering Poole harbour N., and the English Channel on the S.; terminating in St Alban's Head. Length 10 m., breadth about 7 m. It has excellent quarries of stone, slate, and marble.

PURCHENA, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. N.N.E. Almería. Pop. 1,500.

PURDY ISLAND, off the S. coast of Australia, belongs to the Nuyts Archipelago. *Purdy Islands*, Pacific Ocean, form a part of the Admiralty group.

PURFLEEV, a township of England, co. Essex, pa. W. Thurrock, Thames, 15 m. E. London. Pop. 704. It has a small pier for steamers, and a government bomb-proof powder magazine.

PURGATORO, a small island in the Gulf of Naples. Pop. 14,000. It has a quarantine station.

PURIFICACION, a town of South America, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, on the Magdalena, 72 m. S.W. Bogotá.

PURIFICACION, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dist. and 35 m. W.N.W. Colima.

PURITON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. N.E. Bridgewater. Area 1,790 ac. Pop. 451.

PURKASA, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Candesh, on the Taptee, 84 m. E.N.E. Surat. It is now in decay, but numerous ruined temples attest its former importance.

PURKUSH, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. S. Malden. Area 2,540 ac. Pop. 1,184.

PURLEY, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 8½ m. N.W. Reading. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 250.

PURMERBURGH, a town of the Netherlands, prov. North Holland, cap. cant., on the North Holland Canal, 10 m. N. Amsterdam. Pop. 2,900. It has large markets for cattle and cheese.

PURMANA, a dist. of British India, presid. Ben-

gal, between lat. 25° 9' and 26° 37' N., lon. 86° 45' and 86° 53' E. Area 5,878 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 1,800,000. Surface level, and traversed by several streams, which flow from the Himalaya mountains lying to the N. Nearly one-half of the country is inundated annually. The floods cover three parts of its surface three or four times a year, continuing two or three days at a time, and on the remainder the water remains two or three months. One year a field is covered with sand, and the next with a rich and fertile mud. Chief products comprise rice, wheat, barley, pulse, oil-seeds, Indian corn, indigo, opium, and vegetables. Domestic animals are the buffalo, sheep, and goats. Manufactures comprise metals, cottons, woollens, silk, and sugar-refining.

PURNABAR, a town of India, principal place of dist. of same name, presid. Bengal, in lat. 23° 45' N., lon. 87° 30' E. Pop. estimated at 50,000. Here is a civil establishment.

PURNABHUM, a raj of India, between lat. 23° 14' and 24° 14' N., lon. 74° 27' and 75° E. Area 1,457 sq. m. Pop. 145,700. The country is hilly and badly cultivated. Annual rev. (1848) 17,500. Armed force 550 men; police force 200 men.—*Purnabghur*, a town, and cap. of the above dist., on the route from Nemuch to Baroda.

PURNABHUM or BELHAGHAT, a town of India, territory of Oude, 32 m. N. Allahabad. P. 10,000.

PURTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 4½ m. W.N.W. Swindon. Area 7,870 ac. Pop. 2,087.

PURUS or CUORIVARA, a river of South America, one of the principal tributaries of the Amazon, which it joins in lat. 4° S., lon. 61° W. Its sources are unknown, but its course is N.E.

PURRY, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 4½ m. E. Great Farringdon. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 152.

PUSIANO, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 10 m. E. Como, on the Lake of Pusiano, which is about 3 m. long by 1 m. in breadth, 150 feet deep, and 840 feet above the Adriatic Sea.

PUSPOK (Germ. *Buchdorf*), a market town of W. Hungary, co. and 6 m. S.E. Presburg, with Roman Catholic and Reformed churches. Pop. 1,218.

PUT-OKSEK (Samoyede *Yongorie*), the most N. town of the Samoyede country, in European Russia, gov. Archangel, on the Petchora, near its mouth in the Northern Ocean. Pop. 600, who live chiefly by hunting and fishing.

PUTERNAL, the E. part, and formerly a circle, of the Tyrol, watered by head streams of the Drave and Adige. Area 2,100 sq. m. Pop. 99,311. Chief town Brunecken.

PUTBUS, a vill. of Prussia, in the island Rügen, 5 m. S.E. Bergen. Pop. 1,240. It has sea baths, and the castle of the Prince of Putbus, whose lordship has an area of 128 sq. m. Pop. 13,000.

PUTEAUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, 11 m. W. Paris, on l. b. of the Seine, and on the Paris and Versailles Railway. P. 4,346.

PUTEOLI, a town of Naples. [*PUTUOLI*].

PUTTEND, two pas. of England, co. Devon.—I. (East), 8½ m. S.W. Great Torrington. Area 3,230 ac. Pop. 194.—II. (West), 9 m. W. Great Torrington. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 424.

PUTIGNANO, a town of Naples, prov. and 23 m. S.E. Bari. Pop. 8,300.

PUTILAK, a maritime vill. of the island Ceylon, on the W. coast, 74 m. N. Colombo. An extensive manufacture of bay salt is here carried on.

PUTYV or PUTYV, a town of Russia, gov. and 130 m. W.S.W. Kozarsk, cap. dist., on the Sen. Pop. 2,000. It is well built, and though mostly of wood, it has some good public edifices, nearly

30 churches, 2 charitable institutions, vitriol factories, brick kilns, and a trade in the rural produce of the vicinity.

PUTNEY, a pa. of England, co. Hertford, 4 m. W. Ledbury. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 182.

PUTNAM, four cos. of the U. S., North America, in N. of Georgia. Area 273 sq. m. Pop. 10,794.

—II. in W. of Indiana. Pop. 18,615. —III. in S.E. of New York. Pop. 14,136. —IV. in N.W. of Ohio. Area 468 sq. m. Pop. 7,321. —V. in W. of Virginia. Area 5,886.

PUTNAM-VALLEY, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 9 m. W. Carmel. Pop. 1,626.

PUTNEY, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Surrey, on the Thames, opposite Fulham, with which it is connected by a wooden bridge, and with a station on the London and Richmond Railway, 6½ m. W.S.W. St Paul's Cathedral, London. Area of pa. 2,280 ac. Pop. 6,280. The village has a church; rowing and sailing matches are here often held. Steamers ply constantly between it and London. Oliver Cromwell, the protector, and Gibbon, the historian, were natives of Putney.

PUTRAD SAA, Russia. [SIVASS GULF.]

PUTRER, a town of the Punjab, 12 m. W. of the Beas, and 38 m. S.E. of Lahore. Pop. about 5,000. It is well built, and has a government stud.

PUTRERALA, a native state of Sirhind, India, within the jurisdiction of the Civ-Sutlej states, Area 4,448 sq. m. Pop. 66,720. Soil fertile, and exports immense quantities of gram. This territory has been increased by grants from the British government, in reward for the rajah's fidelity during the Lahore war, it being stipulated that the rajah renounce the right of levying transit duties, and abolish suttee, infanticide, and slave dealing, within his dominions.

PUTRELLAS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Moselle, 9 m. S.W. Sarreguemines. P. 2,642.

PUTTER, an island of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, formed by the Maas, 8 m. S.W. Rotterdam. —II. a vill., prov. Gelderland, 6 m. S. Hardevyk. Pop. 3,333. —**Puttershoek** is a vill., prov. S. Holland, 4 m. W. Dort. Pop. 1,478.

PUTTENHAM, two pas. of England. —I. co. Herts, 31 m. N.N.W. Tring. Area 680 ac. Pop. 142. —II. co. Surrey, 4½ m. W.S.W. Guildford. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 385.

PUTTLITZ, a town, Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, 9 m. N.W. Pritzwalk. Pop. 1,570.

PUTTUM or **ANHULWAR PATTAN**, a town of India, territory of the Gulcoar, in lat. 23° 46' N., lon. 72° 3' E. Pop. estimated at 80,000. It has manufactures of swords, spears, pottery, and silk and cotton weaving.

PUTTUM SOMNAUT, India. [SOMNATH.]

PUTUMAYO or **Ica**, a river of South America, Ecuador, rises by many heads near Panto, flows generally E., and joins the Amazon at Ica, 70 m. E.N.E. Ollivensa. Total course 700 miles.

PUTSALO, a small island of Russian Finland, in the N. part of Lake Ladoga. Near a harbour on its E. side are some curious caverns.

PUTSIE, a town of W. Prussia, reg. and 26 m. N.N.W. Danzig, on the Gulf of Danzig. Pop. 2,200. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, and several iron forges. —The *Bay of Putsie* is the W. arm of the Gulf of Danzig, and separated from the Baltic by a long and narrow tongue of land. Length of bay, S.E. to N.W., 20 miles.

PUTTUS, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8 m. N. Axbridge. Area 760 ac. Pop. 161.

PUT (Le), a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Haute-Loire, 68 m. S.W. Lyon, near l. b. of the Loire. Pop. 16,738. It is built on the S.

slope of Mount Anis, crowned by the basaltic rock of Cornelle, and has on its highest point a cathedral. It has a national college, a normal school, a library of 8,000 vols., and some manufs. of lace. It was cap. of the old dioc. of Velay.

—II. (*Guillame*), a comm. and market town, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 8 m. N.N.W. Thiers. Pop. 1,673.

—III. (*la Roque*), a comm. and market town, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 19 m. N.E. Montauban. Pop. 2,354. —V. (*l'Écluse*), a comm. and town, dep. Lot, 15 m. N.W. Cahors, on rt. b. of the Lot. Pop. 1,125.

PUYERDA, a town of Spain. [PUIGERDA.]

PUYLACKENS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, 12 m. S.E. Lavaur. Pop. 6,178. It was once fortified, but dismantled by Louis xiii.

PUYMIOT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 8 m. E. Agen. Pop. 1,635.

PUY-DE-DOMZ, a mountain of France, near the centre of the dep., to which it gives name. Height above the sea 4,506 feet. It is the chief peak of a volcanic group of mountains, covering about 80 sq. m. and attached S.ward by a series of basaltic peaks or *puyes* to the great mass of Mont-Dor. It is almost bare of trees, but has good pasture on its sides, and corn land at its base.

PUY-DE-DOMZ, a dep. of France, in the S.E., formed of part of the old prov. Auvergne, and surrounded by the depts. Loire, Haute-Loire, Cantal, Corrèze, Creuze, and Allier. Area 2,253 sq. m. Pop. 508,897. Cap. Clermont-Ferrand. Surface mountainous, and contains a great number of *puyes* or peaks, the chief of which are the Mont-Dor and the Puy-de-Dôme. These mountains are of volcanic origin, and contain numerous extinct craters, the lava, formerly emitted from which, is used for building and paving. Between the mountains extend rich valleys, and that of Lemagne is celebrated for its fine vegetation. The principal rivers are the Allier and its aff. the Dore. Chief mineral products, coal, antimony, silver, alum, lead, iron, and marble. There are numerous mineral springs in the dep., the most celebrated of which is that of Mont-Dor. Soil rich in the valleys, and produces grain, flax, hemp, wine, and fruits; chestnuts are in some cantons the principal food of the inhabitants. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared, and the cheese of the dep. is in repute. The principal manufs. are linens, woollens, and paper. Many of the population of the sterile districts emigrate every year. The dep. is divided into the arrondis. Ambert, Clermont, L.-loire, Riom, and Thiers.

PUZUOLI or **POZZUOLI**, *Puteoli*, an episcopal town of Naples, on the Gulf of, and 7 m. S.W. Naples. Pop. 12,000. It has a cathedral and several Roman remains. In ancient times it was an important city, but destroyed by an earthquake. Near it are Lake Averno, the Solfatara, from which sulphur is obtained, and the grotto del Cane.

PWLLHRI, a parl., music. bor., and seaport town of North Wales, on Cardigan Bay, co. and 19 m. S.S.W. Carnarvon, pa. Denb. Pop. 2,331. It has a union workhouse, a branch bank, a harbour for vessels of 60 tons, and is frequented by sea-bathers. The bor. was incorporated by Edward the Black Prince. It unites with Carnarvon, Bangor, Conway, Cricketh, and Nevin, in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

PWLL-Y-CROCHAN, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 5 m. W. Pembrokeshire. Pop. 214.

PRECOMEX, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. N. Brighton. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 300.

FRANKS-BRANKS or **HALL'S GLACIER**, a mountain of Greenland, co. Peberde, pa. Kirkard, elevation 8,100 feet above the sea.

FRANKS and **KENRIS**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 6 m. W.N.W. Bridgend. Pop. 221.

FRANKS-BURMAN, a town of Persia, prov. Ghilan, is a part of the Elburz mtns., 35 m. S.W. Reshd.

FRYLLS, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 34 m. S. Shepton-Mallet. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 184.

FRYLANDT or **SOL.**, an island of the Pacific Ocean, S.E.W. the Friendly Islands. Lat. 22° 0' S. lon. 176° 4' W.

FRYMATUNG, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Mercer. Pop. 2,161.

FRYNAKER, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 3 m. E. Delft. Pop. 1,293.

FRYNAKE, a river of Asia Minor. [JERON.]

FRYNESES, *Pyrenæi Montes*, an extensive mountain chain of Europe, forming the limit between France and Spain, and extending in a direction S.E. to N.N.W. from Cape Creux on the Mediterranean in the E. to near Fuenterabia on the W., a distance of 270 m.; with a breadth of from 50 to 100 m.; it is joined on the W. by the Cantabrian mountains, which may be considered a prolongation of the chain. Next to the Alps, the Pyrenæes are in general the highest mountains of Europe; the summit of the chain forms a curved line with a mean altitude of 7,900 feet. The slope is much more gentle on the N. than on the S. side. On the N. side the mountains send off numerous offsets which cover part of the French depts., and the descent is more gradual on the W. than at the E. extremity. The primary formation is less extensive than in the Alps; it consists of granite, micaceous schist, and primitive limestone, which form a continuous band stretching three-fourths across the isthmus. The bulk of the system is composed of secondary rocks, which are arranged in vertical bands flanking the older rocks, and consist of clay-slate, granwacke, and blue limestone. The colite and chalk formations occur on the lower part of the chain. Snow lies deep in the mountains during a great part of the year, and is perpetual on the higher points. The elevation of the snow line is 8,600 feet. From the Marbore to Maladetta the summits are covered with broad bands of ice, yet no true glaciers have been discovered. Corn grows in some of the upper valleys, maize is cultivated at the vill. of Lescar (Lower Pyrenæes), at an elevation of 2,200 feet, and the pine tree grows at 10,870 feet above the sea. The bear is found in the high desert regions near the snow line, and the lynx ascends to 8,300 feet. The principal summits are *Pic Nethou* (Maladetta), 11,168 feet; *Mont Perdú*, 10,904 feet; the *Vignemale*, 10,820 feet; *Pic du Midi*, 9,540 feet; and *Le Canigou*, 9,137 feet. The principal passes of the Pyrenæes are, from E. to W., *Port d'Os*, 9,943 feet; the *Brèche de Roland*, 8,500 feet; *d'Estanès*, 8,402 ft.; *Tourmalet*, 7,143 ft.; *Gavarnie*, 7,054 feet, above the level of the sea; there are about 60 in all, of which the following are fit for carriages.—I. the Col de Pertus, between Perpignan and Jonquera, passable at all seasons.—II. the pass of Paymorrens between the valley of Segre and that of the Arize.—III. The Port de Confrance between Zaragoza and Pan.—IV. the Port of Roncervaux, between Pamplona and San Juan.—V. the pass of the Bidasoa, between Vitoria and Bayonne. The chief rivers rising in the Pyrenæes, are the Adour, Garonne, and Aude, flowing N., and the Loiret and numerous affluents of the Rhod flowing E. The Pyrenæes contain great stores of copper and argentiferous lead-ore

were formerly worked, but are now abandoned. Several of the streams are auriferous, but no gold or silver mines are worked. The valley of Cardous contains a remarkable deposit of rock-salt, one of the beds measuring 200 by 750 feet. The Pyrenæes give their name to three depts. of France.

FRYNESES (**BASSES** or **LOWES**), a frontier prov. of France, formed of part of the old prov. Bearn, bounded E. by the dep. H. Pyrenæes, S. by the Pyrenæes, W. by the Bay of Biscay, on which are the ports of Bayonne and St. Jean-de-Luz, and N. by the depts. Landes and Gers. Area 2,928 sq. m. Pop. 446,997.—Cap. Pau.—Nearly half the surface is covered with pastures and marshes, one-sixth part is occupied by fine forests, and the rest is fertile. Numerous torrents descend from the mountains, the chief of which are the Gave-de-Pau, Gave d'Oleron, and the Nive. Minerals comprise iron, copper, and marble. The mineral springs of Eaux-Bonnes and Eaux-Chaudes are well frequented, and the salt from the springs of Salies is in repute. Among vegetable products are the oak, gall-nut, hnt, and wine; and among animals, the bear, and isard, a species of chamois. Manufactures unimportant; the chief are iron forging, and manufactures of linen and paper. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Bayonne, Mauleon, Oloron, Orthes, and Pau.

FRYNESES (**HANTES** or **UPPER**), a frontier dep. of France, S.E. of the former, composed of part of the old prov. Gasconne, having E. the dep. H. Garonne, and N. Gers. Area 1,800 sq. m. Pop. 250,934. Surface covered by the ramifications of the Pyrenæes enclosing the fine valleys of Adour, Campan, Barèges, Cauterets, and Azun. The Adour, and its affluents the Arros and Gave-de-Pau, rise in the dep., the soil contains numerous minerals, but only marble is quarried. The mineral springs of Bagueres, Barèges, and Cauterets, are much frequented. Soil fertile in the valleys, but grain is insufficient for the wants of the population. Wine is abundant and of good quality. Cattle are extensively reared, horses are excellent, and the sheep are protected from the wolves by the powerful dogs of the Pyrenæes. The chief manufs. are those of woollen stuffs called Barèges. The dep. is divided into the arronds Argeles, Bagueres, and Taibes.

FRYNESES-ORIENTALES, a dep. of France, separated from the former by the dep. Arize, and bounded E. by the Mediterranean, N. by the dep. Aude, and comprised in the old prov. Roussillon and part of Languedoc. Area 1,583 sq. m. Pop. 151,565. The Pyrenæes on the S. separate the dep. from Spain and connect it with their counterparts; the highest point in the dep. is Canigou 9,137 ft. Chief rivers the Tet, Gly, and Aude, flowing E. to the Mediterranean, the Arize affluent of the Garonne, and the Segre affluent of the Ebro. On the coast are the marishes of Leucate and St. Nazaire, and the ports Collioure, Port Vendres, Bagnols, and Nouvelle. The soil contains iron, antimony, fine marble, and mineral springs. Climate cold in the mountains, but sufficiently mild in the valleys for the culture of the pomegranate and the mulberry. The orange grows here on espaliers. The wines of Roussillon are esteemed. Manufs. are unimportant. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Carat, Perpignan, and Prades.

FRYNESES (**AUSTRALIAN**) is a name given to a range of mountains in the colony of Victoria, between the Australian Alps and Grampians,

their principal summits being Mount Cole, Byng, and Campbell.

FRISCO, a vill. of Greece, Morea, gov. Ellis, 17 m. S.S.E. Gastuni, near the coast. It has a good harbor, some export trade in rural produce, and imports of European manufactured goods.

FRYBA, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 24 m. S.E. Stettin, cap. circ. Pop. 5,354. It has manufs. of woollen cloth and leather. Near it is the Otobrun spring, so called from Otto, bishop of Bamberg, who here christened the first Pomeranian converts in 1124.

FRYMONTE, a town of Central Germany, Waldeck-Frymont, cap. the detached principality of Frymont, in a valley, 34 m. S.W. Hanover. Pop. 1,260. It has mineral baths.

FYTHON (Str), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. and 12 m. E. Cambrai. Pop. 1,617. It has paper mills.

FYRWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 21 m. W.S.W. Holworthy. Area 3,850 ac. Pop. 603.

FRZYBY or **FRZYBY**, a town of Russian Poland, prov. and 33 m. N.N.W. Kalisz, on the Warta. Pop. 3,100.

Q

For names not found under Q, see C or K.

QUA, a mountain of W. Africa, Guinea, E. of the Cameroons estuary, 84 m. N.W. the peak of Cameroons. Lat. 5° 12' N., lon. 8° 50' E. Height, 5,000 feet above the sea. On its S.W. side, the Qua river descends to join the Cameroons.

QUACO, a maritime vill. and headland of British North America, on the S. coast of New Brunswick, 25 m. E.N.E. St John.

QUADRA and **VANCOUVER ISL.** [VANCOUVER.]

QUADRING, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7½ m. N.N.W. Spalding. Area 4,210 ac. Pop. 993.

QUADRELLA, a vill. of Naples, prov. T. di Lavoro, dist. and 6 m. E.N.E. Nola. Pop. 1,690.

QUAENANGER FJORD, Norway, Finmark, is 30 m. S.W. Altsengard.

QUAINTON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 61 m. N.W. Aylesbury. Area 3,770 ac. Pop. 946.

QUAKENBUSH, a town of Hanover, landr., principality and 29 m. N. Osnabrück. P. 2,650.

QUALQUI, a small town of Chile, S. America, dep. and 30 m. E S.E. Concepcion, on the Biobio.

QUAMO, a prefixed name of numerous provs. of E. Asia.—*Q.-Biak*, *Q.-Ai*, & *Q.-Nax*, are provs. of the empire Anam, Cochiu-Chiu.

QUANG-FING, a city of China, prov. Chi-li, cap. dep., 240 m. S.S.W. Peking. It has numerous temples.—II. a city of third rank, prov. Kwi-choo, 80 m. E.N.E. Kwi-yang.

QUANG-SI, one of the S. provs. of China, between lat. 22° and 26° N., lon. 105° and 112° 30' E., having S.W. Tonquin, and on other sides the provs. Quang-tong, How-nan, Kwi-tchou, and Yun-nan. Pop. 7,313,905. (?) Surface mostly mountainous, densely wooded, and uncultivated. Nearly all its rivers join the Choo-kiang, which has an E. course, and ultimately becomes the Canton river. Principal products, cassia, grain, metals, and gems. Chief city, Kiating-yuen.—II. a city of China, prov. Yun-nan, cap. dep., 75 m. S.E. Yun-nan.

QUANG-TONG, a town of Burmah, India, on the E. arm of the Irrawady river, N.N.W. Umerapoora. It has an extensive trade with China.

QUANG-TRUNG, the most S. prov. of China, between lat. 20° and 25° 30' N., lon. 108° and 117° E., having landward the provs. Quang-si, Hou-nan, Kiang-si, and Fo-ken, and E. and S. the China Sea, and Gulf of Tonquin, which are separated by its peninsula of Hon-tchou, stretching towards Hainan. Pop. 19,174,080. Surface very varied. Soil generally fertile; and it has excellent water communication. Principal products are rice, sugar, inferior green tea, cassia, betel-nut, iron, inferior silk, cotton, and grass cloth, glass, stone, and lacquered wares, with a great variety of other goods made in Canton, the cap., and chief seat of the trade.

QUANO, a maritime town of Japan, on the E. coast of the island Niphon, 86 m. E. Miako. It has two forts.—*Quante* is one of the 8 divisions of Niphon.

QUANTOCK HILLS, a range in England, co. Somerset, extending from the Bristol Channel, near Watchet, S.E. to between Bridgewater and Tanton. Greatest height 1,428 feet above the sea.

QUANTOCKHEAD, two par. of England, co. Somerset.—I. (*East*), 11 m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 281.—II. (*West*), 12 m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 250.

QUARANTE, a mkt. town and comm. of France, dep. Herault, 13 m. W. Beziers. Pop. 1,266.

QUAREGNON, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, 4 m. W.S.W. Mons. Pop. 2,490. Has coal mines.

QUARFF, a quoad sacra pa. of Scotl., Shetland, comprising part of Mainland, with Burra, Papa, House, & Halvery lals., off its W. coast. Pop. 904.

QUARITE, a mkt. town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 31 m. N.N.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 1,790.

QUARKEN, the narrowest part of the Gulf of Bothnia, Baltic Sea, between the island Holme in the N.W., and Boerko in the S.W.

QUARLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 6 m. W.S.W. Andover. Area 3,070 ac. Pop. 179.

QUARNDON, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. N.N.W. Derby. Area 900 ac. Pop. 523.

QUARNEO (GULF OF), Adriatic Sea, between Istria and the Hungarian Littorale, is 15 m. in length and breadth. It is nearly enclosed seaward by the islands Cherso and Veglia, and communicates with the Adriatic by three channels. It is exposed to violent winds.

QUARNFORD, a chapelry of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Alstonfield, 61 m. N.N.E. Leek. Pop. 665.

QUARRÉ-LA-TOMBE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Yonne, 9 m. S.S.E. Avallon. Pop. 2,340.

QUARRILLTON, a vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 1 m. S. Johnstone. Pop. 871.

QUARRINDON, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 1½ m. N.N.W. Aylesbury. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 64.

QUARAI, a town of Central Africa, Houssa, 26 m. E. Saccaton. Pop. 6,990. (?) It is enclosed by an earthen rampart.

QUARRINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 1½ m. W.S.W. Glesford. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 364.

QUARRINGTON, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. Kelloe. Pop. 1,063.

QUARTO, a riv. of the Plata Confed., S. Amer., dep. Cordova, flows S.E. ward, and loses itself in a marsh, after a course of at least 200 miles.

QUARTO, a town of Sardinia, div., prov., and 4 m. E.N.E. Cagliari, in an unhealthy salt-march of its own name. Pop. of comm. 5,400.—*Quar-tocce* is a village 1 m. N. Quarto. Pop. 1,501.

Quakana, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 34 m. S.W. of Bridgenorth. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 692.

Quarena Bass, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 3 m. S.E. of Genappe, and 10 m. from the vill. of Waterloo, at the intersection of routes from Brussels to Charleroi, and Namur to Nivelles (whence its name). On 18th June 1815, it was the theatre of an indecisive action between the French and the British, with their allies, in which the Duke of Brunswick fell.

Quatre-Vents, a market town of Spain, prov. Valencia, 8 m. E. N. E. of San Felipe.

Quatt, a pa. of England co. Salop, 4½ m. S. S. E. of Bridgenorth. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 356.

Quay (Str.), a comm. and marit. vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, on the English Channel, 11 m. N. N. W. of Brieuc. Pop. 2,383.

Quebec, a city of British North America, Lower Canada, on left bank of the St. Lawrence, at the influx of the St. Charles river, here crossed by a bridge, about 400 m. from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lat. 45° 49' 1" N., lon. 71° 15' W. Pop. of city (1851) 61,546; do. of co. (1851) 209,771. Mean temperature of year 45° S., winter - 17° S., summer 65° Fahr. It covers a promontory between the two rivers, terminating in Cape Diamond, is divided into the fortified town having a circuit of 2½ m., and the old town and some new quarters, together occupying a much larger extent than the fortified quarter, and on its N. W. side. The fortifications are strong, and at their S. extremity is a citadel comprising 40 ac., having on the W. the heights of Abraham, on which, in 1759, was fought the action memorable by the death of Wolfe the British commander, and Montcalm the French commander. Both towns are built chiefly of stone and roofed with tin plates or with shingles. Public edifices principally in the fortified town, and comprise Roman Catholic and Protestant cathedrals, and other churches; the Canadian house of legislature, barracks formerly the Jesuits' college, several conventual establishments, the exchange, reading-room, government warehouses, and hotel-Dieu. The French college, royal grammar school, royal institution, literary and historical society, medical school, mechanics' institute, city library, and many benevolent associations, are amongst its chief public institutions. It has distilleries, breweries, soap, candle, and tobacco factories, and ship-building yards. Its harbour, between the city and the island Orleans, is accessible for ships of the line, and merchantmen lie close to its wharfs. It is the great entrepôt for the trade of Canada with Britain, the West Indies, etc.; and in 1851, 1,185 ships, aggregate burden 505,534 tons, carrying 41,899 passengers, arrived. A railway 375 m. in length, has been projected to connect it with Halifax (Nova-Scotia). Quebec was founded by the French in 1608, taken by the English in 1629 and 1759, and finally ceded to Great Britain in 1763. A large part of the town outside of the fortifications was destroyed by fire in 1845.

Quebec, a state of the Malay peninsula, tributary to Sumatra, on the strait of Malacca, between lat. 6° and 7° N. It is covered with vast forests, and produces tin and gold. Pop. 21,000. The town of Quedah, lat. 6° N., is the residence of a rajah. Pop. 8,000. It carries on an active trade with the British at Pulo-Penang.

Quebec, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. S. S. W. of Gloucester. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 401.

Quedlinburg, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 31 m. S. W. of Magdeburg, reg. circ. Anhalt-Bernburg, on the Elbe, a tributary of the Saale.

Pop. 14,016. It has manufs. of woollen stuffs, distilleries, and sugar-refineries, and a brisk trade in cattle and hogs, reared in the vicinity. Klopstock the poet, and Karl Ritter the geographer, were born here.

Queen Anna, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in E. of Maryland. Area 403 sq. m. Pop. 14,484.

Queensborough, a decayed bor. and pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Medway, near its mouth, 2 m. S. of Sheerness. Area of pa. 380 ac. Pop. 773, mostly employed in oyster, shrimp, and lobster fisheries.

Queen Charlotte Islands, an island and numerous islets of British North America, in the Pacific Ocean, mostly between lat. 52° and 54° N., lon. 131° and 133° W., 60 m. from the mainland. Length of principal island 165 m., breadth varies to 60 m. Coasts low; surface inland mountainous and wooded.—*Queen Charlotte Islands*, South Pacific, are a group between the Mallicollo and Solomon Islands; and an island, lat. 19° 17' S., lon. 138° 42' W.—*Queen Charlotte Sound* is the N. portion of the strait which separates Vancouver Island from the mainland. Lat. of entrance 51° 55' N., lon. 131° 2' W.

Queensberry, a mountain of Scotland, co. and 14 miles N. Dumfries, pa. Closeburn, 2,140 feet above the sea.

Queensbury, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 46 m. N. Albany. Pop. 5,813.

Queen's County, an inland co. of Ireland, Leinster, having N. King's co., E. Kildare, S. Kilkenny, and W. Tipperary. Area 604 sq. m., or 424,864 ac., of which 342,422 are arable, 69,289 uncultivated, and 11,630 in plantations. Pop. 111,623. Surface mostly flat, rising in the N. W. into the Slievebloom mountains. Principal rivers, the Barrow and Nore. The co. is intersected by the Great Southern and Western Railway. Soil fertile, interspersed with large tracts of bog. Agriculture has improved, dairy and other stock plentiful. Estates mostly large. In 1852, the 82 national schools were attended by 8,343 pupils. Coal, iron, copper, and manganese, marl and Fuller's earth, are met with. Here are some manufs. of woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs, but the principal exports are farm produce, and cattle to Dublin and England. The Grand Canal, and Great South and Western Railway, pass through the co. It is subdivided into 11 baronies and 53 par. Principal towns, Maryborough, Mountmellick, and Mountrath. It sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1849) 456.

Queen's County, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Long Island, New York. Area 306 sq. m. Pop. 34,843.

Queensberry (South), a par. & munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth, 9 m. W. N. W. of Edinburgh. Pop. of pa. and town 720; do. of par. bor. 1,126. It has little trade, and is dependent on the ferry established here across the Forth; yet this belongs not to the burgh, but to the little village Newhall, immediately E. of the town, and within the par. boundary. Principal edifices, the pa. church and town hall. Excepting a soap factory and brewery, there are no manufs. The harbour is formed by two piers enclosing a pentagonal basin. The bor. unites with Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, Cairnes, and Stirling, in sending 1 member to House of Commons.—*IL (North)*, on the opposite side of the firth, here 2 m. across, co. Fife, pa. Dunfermline. Pop. 461. The principal ferry business across the Forth is now carried on between Granton, Burntisland, and Kirkcaldy.

QUEEN'S FORSLAND, an island of British North America. Lat. $62^{\circ} 30' N.$, lon. $65^{\circ} W.$

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland. [COVEY OF CORR.]

QUEENSTOWN, a vill. of Upper Canada, British North America, on the W. bank of the Niagara river, about 5 m. N. its falls.

QUEQUAY, a river of Uruguay, South America, after a W. ward course of 100 m., joins the Uruguay river, 28 m. N. Concepcion de la China. Principal affluent the Quebracho.

QUEICH, a river of W. Germany, Rhenish Bavaria, after an E. course of 30 m. joins the Rhine near Geismersheim.

QUEIMADA ISLANDS, two islets of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, off the coast, 40 m. S.W. Santos.

QUINTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 5½ m. N.N.E. Chipping-Camden. A. 4,800. P. 687.

QUISSA, a river of Prussian Silesia, reg. Lengnitz, after a N. course of 65 m. joins the Bober, 6 m. W. Sprottau. It passes Greifenberg and Lauban.

QUEL, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. S.E. Logroño. Pop. 1,792, partly employed in distilling brandy, in which it has an active trade.

QUELAINE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Mayenne, 8 m. N.W. Château-Gontier. P. 2,048.

QUELPART, an island at the entrance of the Yellow Sea, 60 m. S. Corea. Lat. of Beaufort Island $35^{\circ} 9' N.$, lon. $126^{\circ} 56' E.$ Length 45 m., breadth varies to 13 m. Elevation of highest peak 6,544 feet—well-wooded, but soil light, of volcanic formation, and necessaries of life scantily raised. Cattle are extensively reared. The island is subordinate to the Corean government, and is used as a penal settlement.

QUELIZ, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 20 m. S.S.W. Ouro Preto. Pop. of dist. 6,000.

QUEMADA, a ruined city of the Mexican Confederation, state Zacatecas, where are some massive remains, covering about 6 acres.

QUEMUTTE, an islet off the N.W. coast of France, dep. Finistère, 17 m. W. Brest. —*Quemenneven* is a comm. and vill., 8 m. N. Quimper. Pop. 1,360.

QUESA, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, 17 m. N.N.W. Abbeville. Pop. 1,750.

QUESEBORO, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6½ m. N.N.E. Bishop-Stortford, and 2 m. from Elsenham station, on the Eastern Counties Railway. Area 800 ac. Pop. 199.

QUENTINBOURGH, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. N.E. Leicester. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 536.

QUENNIVOTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2 m. N. Fairford. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 369.

QUENSTANT, a vill. of Prussia, reg. Magdeburg, 8 m. N.N.E. Halberstadt. Pop. 1,195.

QUENTIN (St.), *Augusta Veromanduorum*, a comm. and manufacturing town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. arrond., on the Somme, on the Canal of St Quentin, and at the terminus of the railway from Creil, 24 m. N.W. Laon. Pop. 24,953. It has a cathedral, town-hall, court-house, hospitals, public library, chamber of manufactures, theatre, and concert hall, with manufactures of striped and spotted muslins, lace and cotton yarn, table linen, leather, soap, and sulphuric acid. The Canal of St Quentin is 38 m. in length, and forms a communication between the Oise, the Somme, and the Scheldt. Here the French were defeated by the Spaniards 10th August 1557.—II. a market town of France, dep. Gard, cant. and near Uzès. Pop. 1,394.

QUERABO, a town of Piedmont. [CHERABO.]

QUEROT, an old dist. of France, comprised in Guérou, the cap. of which was Cahors. It now forms most part of the dep. Lot, and a portion of Tarn-et-Garonne.

QUERETARO, a dep. of the Mexican Confederation, enclosed by the depts. Mexico, Mechacuan, Guanajuato, & San Luis Potosi, between lat. 20° to $21^{\circ} 30' N.$, lon. $98^{\circ} 15'$ to $100^{\circ} 15' E.$ Area 2,444 sq. m. Pop. (1860) 184,181. It is wholly on the Anahuac table-land, and the mountain Calpulalpin rises to upwards of 8,000 ft. above the sea. Products comprise maize and cotton, grains and fruits; and it has mines of silver, copper, lead and iron, with manufs. of woollen cloths and iron wares. Chief towns, Queretaro and San Juan del Rio.—II. *Queretaro*, the cap., above dep., is in a fine valley, 130 m. N.W. Mexico. Lat. $30^{\circ} 28' 30' N.$, lon. $100^{\circ} 10' 15' W.$ Pop. 29,702. It is well supplied with water by an aqueduct 10 m. in length. Principal buildings are mostly of a religious character. It has factories of coarse woollens, for army clothing, etc., in some of which from 10 to 30 looms are employed. The wool used in the factories is brought chiefly from the depts. San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas.

QUERFURT or **QUERNFURT**, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 18 m. W. Merseburg, cap. circ., on the Quern, an affl. of the Saale. Pop. 3,840.

QUERIMBA ISLANDS, a chain of islands extending along the E. coast of Africa, between lat. $10^{\circ} 30'$ and $11^{\circ} 30' S.$, lon. $40^{\circ} 30' E.$, comprised in the Portuguese territory of Mozambique. They are all low, and formed of coral, with long flat reefs extending E. ward. The principal are Aswatada, Ibo, on which are a town and fort, Matemo, Favno, and Querimba, the most S. of the group, with some scattered houses and a church.

QUEBO, a market town of Spain, prov. and 47 m. E.S.E. Toledo. Pop. 1,800.

QUEMO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. Bolzano, on the Piave, 7 m. S. Peltre. Pop. 800.

QUEBECVILLE, a comm., vill., and fort of France, dep. Manche, on its N. coast, 4 m. N.W. Cherbourg. Pop. of comm. 913.

QUEBRIFF, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 6 m. N.N.E. Quimper. Pop. 3,163.

QUEZOLA, a vill. of North Italy, duchy and 15 m. W.S.W. Modena. Pop. 2,400.

QUESADA, a town of Spain, on the Sierra de Caloria, prov. and 40 m. E. Jaen. Pop. 4,608.

QUEBALTENANGO, Amer. [QUEBALTENANGO.]

QUESNOY (Le), a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., between the Escaillon and the Ronelle, 9 m. S.E. Valenciennes. Pop. 3,106. It has an arsenal, large barracks, military and civil hospitals, and manufs. of iron wares, cotton thread, and leather.

QUESNOY-SUR-DEULE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 6 m. N.W. Lille, on the Deule. Pop. 1,837. It has manufs. of bolts, screws, and chain work.

QUESNOY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 8 m. S.E. St. Briac. Pop. 3,017.

QUESTENBERG, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, 13 m. E.S.E. Vannes. P. 1,020.

QUETHROCK, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. E. Liskeard. Area 4,220 ac. Pop. 777.

QUETTA, a town of Beloochistan. [SHAW.]

QUETTEROT, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., near the English Channel, 9 m. N.E. Valognes. Pop. 1,810.

QUETVEN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 4 m. N.W. Lorient. Pop. 1,700.

QUEVILLY (Grand), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, arrond. Rouen, Pop. 1,385.—II. (*le Petit*), a comm. and vill., same cant. Pop. 3,105.

QUETZAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 4 m. N. Laperouse. Pop. 1,900.

QUEZALTENANGO, a city of Central America,

about 125 sq. W. W. W. Guatemala, dep. dep. of about 125 sq. Pop. 11,000, who manufacture sugar and wooden articles, and carry on an active trade. It has a cathedral, several other churches, and a city hall. In its vicinity are numerous volcanoes, and volcanic appearances.

marine ships.—*Calcuttan del Rey* is a salt town, prov. and 60 m. S.E.E. Cuzco. Pop. 2,512.

QUIMRAN, a port on the coast of Chile, South America, N.W. Valparaiso. By the effects of an earthquake, November 19, 1833, the sea coast here was raised about 5 feet.

QUINTIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. cant., on the Gros, 9 m. S.W. St. Etienne. Pop. 3,947. It has mineral springs, and manufactures of linens and cambrics.

QUINTO, a river of the Plata Confed., South America, depts. San Luis and Cordoba, after a S.E. course of 260 m., loses itself in a marsh near lat. 34° S., lon. 68° W.

QUINTO, a vill. of Austrian Italy, prov. and 4 m. N.E. Verona, with 1,800 inhabitants, and the sanctuary of Santa Maria della Stella.

QUINTO, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. S.E. Zaragoza, on the Ebro. Pop. 1,373. It is frequented for its mineral baths.

QUINTON, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. S.E.E. Northampton. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 183.

QUINZANO, a town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 19 m. S.S.W. Brescia. Pop. 3,900.

QUI-FHU or QUI-FOO, Anim. [FNU-YAN.]

QUINER (Sr.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire, arrond. La Tour-du-Pin, on the Rhone. Pop. 900.

QUIRIGUA, a ruined city of Central America, state Guatemala, on the Motagua River, with sculptured idols and monumental remains. Near it is a small hamlet of same name.

QUININ (Sr.), a vill. of France, dep. Meurthe, arrond. Sarrebourg. Pop. 1,977. It has extensive manufs. of mirror-glass.

QUINQUINA, a small island of Chile, Pacific Ocean, dep. and 10 m. N. Concepcion, at the entrance of its bay.

QUIROS ISLANDS, group of, Pacific Ocean. [HERIENS (NEW).]

QUIRON, an island off the N. extremity of Newfoundland, British North America, at the entrance of Belleisle Strait, lat. 51° 40' N., lon. 55° 18' W.

QUIMAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, 19 m. W.N.W. Nîmes. Pop. 1,560.

QUIRILLO, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, 14 m. S.E. Mantua. The Austrians defeated the French here in 1784.

QUERO, the cap. city of the republic Ecuador, S. America, in a ravine N. of the volcano Pichincha, 1,600 m. N.N.E. Guayaquil, 2,543 feet above the sea. Lat. 0° 18' 27" S., lon. 78° 50' W. Pop. estim. at 70,000. It has a cathedral, town-hall, and palace of the archbishop and president of the republic. The ex-Jesuits' college contains a large public library and halls, now appropriated to the university. Other principal structures are the churches and convents, a workhouse, orphan asylum, and large hospital. It has manufactures of coarse cotton and woollen goods, lace, hosiery, jewellery, and confectionary, corn, and other agricultural produce. Exports indigo, iron, and steel. Imports brandy, wine, oil, and the precious metals. The markets are well supplied with provisions, and cheese is extensively made in the vicinity. During the eruption of Pichincha, in Feb. 1797, the city was surrounded by lava. Eleven snow-capped mountains are in view from Quito, and about 10 m. N.E. is a plain chosen in 1736 and 1749 by the French and Spanish astronomers for measuring a degree of the meridian. An earthquake occurred here in 1860.

QUITTA, a town of W. Africa, on the Guinea coast, 87 m. K.N.E. Accra. Pop. 5,000. (?) Near it is the Danish fort Prinsenzustan.

QUIVOX (Sr.), a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, dist. Kyle, on the river, and 3 m. N.E. the town of Ayr. Area about 4,000 ac. Pop. 7,147. It stands on a coal field in which three mines are wrought; and it contains the villa. Whiteleat, Contat, and Wallace-town, suburbs of Ayr.

QUINAMA, a dist. of Lower Guinea, S.W. Africa, between the rivers Coanza and Longa. Surface mountainous. Products, wax, honey, and salt.

QUOIN (GREAT and LITTLE), two rocky islets in the entrance of the Persian Gulf, 12 m. N.E. Cape Muscat. Quoia is also the name of islands of the N.E. coast of Australia, and the E. coast of Tasmania (Van Diemen Land).

QUOXENDON, a township of England, co. Leicester, pa. Barrow-on-Soar, 2½ m. W.N.W. Sileby station, on the Leeds branch of the Midland Counties Railway. Pop. 1,878.

QUORRA, a river of Africa. [NIGRA.]

QUOY, one of the Molucca Islands, Asiatic Archipelago, in lat. 0° 7' 56" N.

QUAKEN STRAIT, Gulf of Bothnia. [QUAKEN.]

R

RAAB, Arabia, a navigable river of Hungary, rises in Styria, circ. Gräz, flows N.E., traverses the W. part of Hungary, and enters the Danube near Raab. Length 180 miles.

RAAB or RAST-GRÖN, *Aradom*, a town of Hungary, cap. co., 67 m. W.N.W. Buda, on the Raab, at its conch. with an arm of the Danube. Pop. (1851) 16,212. It has a cathedral and several other churches, a royal academy, gymnasium, manufs. of tobacco, and an extensive trade. It is a steam-packet station. In June 1809, the French defeated the Austrians under its walls.

RAALVE, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, cap. cant., 11 m. S.E.E. Ennals. Pop. 5,000.—*Raamveld* is a vill., prov. N. Brabant, 9 m. N.E. Breda.

RAARAY ISLAND, one of the Hebrides, Scotland. [RAARAY.]

RAAT or RABAT, a town of British India, dist. Bhamoora, in lat. 25° 56' N., lon. 79° 29' E. Pop. 2,612. It is the principal town of a pergunnah of the same name.

RABACH (EL), a town of Arabia Hedjaz, 110 m. N.N.W. Mecca, on the road to Medina, near the Red Sea, and where pilgrims to Mecca perform ablutions.

RABASTENS, two comm. and towns of S.W. France.—I. dep. H.-Pyrenees, arrond. and 12 m. N.E. Tarbes. Pop. 1,582. It suffered greatly during the religious wars.—II. dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 23 m. S.W. Albi, on the Tarn. Pop. 5,551.

RABATT, a fortified maritime town of Morocco, kingdom Fez, on the S. side of the Bu-Regregh, at its mouth opposite Salée, 20 m. S.S.W. Mehdish. Pop. 40,000, of whom 7,000 are Jews. It has strong walls and batteries, a citadel, mosques and minarets, mausoleums, and well supplied markets. The water near it is deep enough for a frigate to come almost close to its walls. It has manufs. of carpets, an export trade in wool and corn, and considerable traffic. It was formerly the centre of the European trade with Morocco. Outside of the city are numerous villages

sediments and gardens, beyond which, on the N.W., are the conspicuous tower Sma-Hawan, with the remains of Sals or shells, a frontier Roman station.

RABBA, a large and populous town of Central Africa Nigritia, on the Niger, lat. $9^{\circ} 15' N.$, lon. $8^{\circ} 26' E.$ It has a large trade in slaves and ivory.

RABBA, a collection of ruins in Syria, near Damascus, E. the Dead Sea, and 9 m. N. Kerak. Here are the remains of a temple, etc., supposed to mark the site of Rabbath Moab, the *Arceopolis* of the Greeks, and the Ar of Moab mentioned in Scripture.—*Rabbath Ammon* (anc. Philadelphia) is represented by the vill. Amman, 35 m. E.N.E. the Dead Sea.

RABBIT ISLANDS, a small group in the Aegean Sea, at the mouth of the Dardanelles.

RABENAU, a town of Saxony, circ. and 7 m. S.W. Dresden. Pop. 784.—*Rabenstein* is a town of Bohemia, circ. Pilsen. Pop. 600.

RABIL, a town of the island Boavieta, Cape Verd Islands, on its W. side, 4 m. E. Porto Sal Rey. Pop. 1,100. On a height above it are the hamlets Moradinha and Estacia de Baixo.

RABY, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. Staindrop, 5 m. N.N.E. Barnard-Castle. P. 313.

RACAVAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, including the town of Broughshane. Area 17,568 ac. Pop. 4,924.

RACCA, a town on the Euphrates. [RACCA.] **RACCANO**, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 7½ m. S.W. Rovigo. Pop. 1,580.

RACONIER, a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, dir. Coni, prov. Saluzzo, cap. mand., on the Maira, 21 m. S. Turin. Pop. 11,000. It has a royal park and chateau, and manufs. of silk fabrics and twist, and woollen cloths.

RACE, a name applied to a heavy running sea.—The *Race of Alderney* is chiefly in the strait between the island Alderney and Cape la Hague, France, but the tide often sets up the Channel furiously on both the N. and S. sides of Alderney.—The *Race of Portland*, on the English coast nearly opposite, lies off the peninsula of Portland bill.—*Race Point*, headlands of the U. S., Massachusetts, and S.E. extremity of Newfoundland.

RACIOWO or **RAKOPOL**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Lublin, on the Vistula. Pop. 763.

RACIOVA, a town of Turkey. [RABOVA.] **RACIOVA**, a vill. of Greece, gov. Boeotia, 10 m. S.E.E. Salona, on the slope of Parnassus. Near it is the Corycæan cave.

RACINE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Wisconsin. Area 539 sq. m. Pop. 14,973.

RACINE, a city of the U. S., North America, Wisconsin, 70 m. N. Chicago, cap. co. of same name. Pop. 6,880. It has an episcopal college, 12 Protestant, and 2 Roman Catholic churches, a high school, bank, and several newspapers. It has a harbour, three ship-building yards, and iron works. Imports and exports in 1851 were valued at 2,507,715 dollars.

RACILA, a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, S. Naxos.

RACKENFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 7½ m. W.N.W. Tiverton. Area 5,940 ac. Pop. 473.

RACKET RIVER, U. S., North America, New York, after a N.ward course of 75 m. enters the St. Lawrence, opposite Cornwall Island, Canada.

RACKHATH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.N.E. Norwich. Area 2,309 ac. Pop. 261.

RACKWITZ, a town of Prussia, reg. Posen, circ. Gnesen. Pop. 1,542. Near it is a village of same name.

RACON, a river of the U. S., North America,

an aff. of the Ohio, on the right.—It. a township of same state. Pop. 1,680.

RACON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. W.N.W. Chichester. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 96.

RACS or **RACIS**, a town of Hungary, co. and 48 m. E.N.E. Bacs. Pop. 11,132. It has Roman Catholic and Greek churches.

RACS-FRANKO or **NEW WHISENERS**, a vill. of Hungary, circ. Szabolcs. Pop. 6,000.

RACS-KEVZ, a market town of Hungary, co. and 22 m. S.S.W. Pesth, on an island of same name in the Danube. Pop. 4,300.—*Racs-Kere* island is 28 m. long and 1 to 2 m. broad, its N. point is immediately S. of Pesth.

RACEKI, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 12 m. N.N.W. Augustow. Pop. 1,634.

RADACK, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 7° to $13^{\circ} N.$, lon. 170° to $175^{\circ} E.$

RADAUTA, a market town of Austrian Galicia, Bukovina, 10 m. S.W. Sereth. Pop. 2,000.

RADBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. W. Derby. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 230.

RADCLIFFE, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 3 m. S.S.W. Bury. Area 2,880 ac. Pop. 6,263, partly employed in cotton manufs. & in coalmines.

RADDINGTOWN, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. W.S.W. Wivelcombe. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 130.

RADZ, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 25 m. E. Düsseldorf. Pop. 1,032, who manuf. iron and steel wares, and woollen and cotton cloths.

RADZEBURG, a town of Saxony, circ. and 9 m. N.E. Dresden, on rt. b. of the Roeder, and on the Silesian Railway. Pop. 2,711. It has important manufactures of ribbons and gloves.

RADZIBUL, a town of Saxony, circ. and 11 m. N. Dresden, on the Roeder. Pop. 2,281.

RADFORD, two pas. of England—1. co. and 1½ m. W.N.W. Nottingham. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 12,637. It has a union workhouse, and a station on the Peterborough and Leicester Railway, 3½ m. W. Nottingham.—11. (*Samele*), co. and 4 m. E. Warwick. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 494.

RADHUNPOO, a petty state of India, in the N.W. of Guzerat, between lat. $23^{\circ} 26'$ and $23^{\circ} 58'$ N, lon. $71^{\circ} 28'$ and $73^{\circ} 3' E.$ Area 800 sq. m. Pop. 45,000, mostly Hindoos. Chief crops, wheat and cotton. Principal river, the Sunnas and its tributaries.

RADHUNPOO, a town of India, Guzerat, in lat. $23^{\circ} 50' N.$, lon. $71^{\circ} 30' E.$ Pop. 15,000. It has manufactures of coarse cotton. Exports butter, hides, and grain.

RADICENA, a market town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra 1, 11 m. E. Palmi. Pop. 1,920.

RADICOFANI, a market town of Tuscany, prov. and 30 m. S.S.E. Siena, on the slope of a volcanic mountain of same name. Pop. 2,300.

RADICONDOLI, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. Siena, 13 m. S.E. Volterra. Pop. 2,000.

RADIPOLE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3 m. N.N.W. Melcombe Regis. Area 810 ac. P. 500.

RADKESBURG, a town of Austria, Styria, circ. and 37 m. S.E. Grätz, on an island in the Mähr. Pop. 2,431.

RADLEY, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 2½ m. N.E. Abingdon. Area 3,550 ac. Pop. 562.

RADMANNSBURG or **RADOUBA**, a town of Austria, Carinthia, circ. and 26 m. N.W. Laybach, on the Save. Pop. 1,060. It has manufactures of woollens and muslins.

RADNAER, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 6 m. W.N.W. High Wycombe. Ac. 1,150. Pop. 483.

RADNITZ, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 14 m. N.E. Thebn. Pop. 2,312.

RADSON (*NEW*), a post box, market town, and

pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, 18 m. N.N.E. Brecknock. Pop. of pa. 481; ds. of parl. bor., which has an area of about 30 m. in circumference, 2,844. The bor. with Presteign, Knighton, Cefn-Llys, Knuokias, and Rhyadur, sends one member to House of Commons.

RADNOR (Old), a pa. of South Wales, co. and 3 m. S.E.E. New Radnor. Pop. 1,263.

RADNOR, two townships, U. S., N. America.—I. Ohio, 32 m. N. Columbus. P. 1,204.—II. Pennsylvania, 13 m. N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,572.

RADNORSKIRE, a co. of South Wales, having N. eos Montgomery and Salop, E. Hereford, S. Brecknock, and W. Cardigan. Area 426 sq. m., or 272,640 ac., of which more than one-half is said to be moorland and bog. Pop. 24,716. Surface, except in the S.E., bleak and mountainous. Principal rivers, the Wye, Arrow, Lugg, and Ython. Tillage mostly confined to the fertile and comparatively level S.E. districts. Sheep, of a small hardy breed, and cattle are the staple product of the co.; woods numerous. Encroachments, i. e., illegal enclosures of the wastes of the co., have been extensively effected. Radnor comprises 6 hundreds, & 62 par. in diocese of St David's, and S.E. circuit. Chief towns, Presteign, New Radnor, and Knighton. The co. sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. co. electors (1848) 1,943.

RADOCZ-KOVIETSKI, a market town of Russia, gov. and 24 m. N.W. Minsk. Pop. 1,660.

RADOLZSELL, a walled town of Baden, circ. Lake, on the Unter-see, 17 m. N.W. Constance. Pop. 1,435.

RADOLIN, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. Bromberg, 3 m. S.E. Schonlanke. Pop. 990.

RADOM, a town of Russian Poland, cap. Waiwode, on the Radomka, 57 m. S. Warsaw. Pop. 8,700.—*Radomsko* is a town, prov. and 78 m. S.E. Kalisz, on railway to Warsaw. Pop. 2,000.

RADOMIR, a town of European Turkey, Rumih, 20 m. N.N.E. Ghiustendil.

RADOMYSL, several towns of E. Europe.—I. Russia, gov. and 25 m. W.N.W. Kiev, cap. circ., on the Teterew. Pop. 4,000.—II. Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 20 m. N.W. Dubno. Pop. 2,000.—III. Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 18 m. N.E. Tarnow. Pop. 1,600.

RADONITZ, a town of Austria, Bohemia, reg. Eger, circ. Kaaden. Pop. 780.

RADOVITZ, a town of European Turkey, sanj. and 50 m. S.W. Ghiustendil, on the Radovitz river, an aff. of the Kara-su (ancient *Strymon*), and on the great route from Rumili into Albania. Pop. 2,000. It has trade in corn and wine.

RADSTADT, a town of Upper Austria, circ. and 35 m. S.E. Salzburg, on the Enns. Pop. 800.

RADSTOKS, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 7 m. N.W. Frome. Area 970 ac. Pop. 1,792. A railway connects it with Miford.

RADSTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2½ m. N. Brackley. Area 810 ac. Pop. 168.

RADVA, a town of Hungary, dist. Arad, on rt. b. of the Maros. Pop. 1,390. Excellent wine is grown in its vicinity.

RADWAN (Hung. *Radway*), a market town of Hungary, co. Solh, on the Gran, 2 m. S.W. Neusohl. Pop. 1,510. It has manufactures of woollens.

RADWAY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. E.E. Kineton. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 344.

RADWELL, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2 m. N.N.W. Baldock. Area 740 ac. Pop. 88.

RADWINTER, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4½ m. N.N.W. Thaxted. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 916.

RADWISLAV, a frontier town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 115 m. W.N.W. Kamennets.

RADZIN, a town of Russian Poland, prov. and 30 m. S.E. E. Siedlec, cap. co. Pop. 2,800.

RAGANES (*Prince's Market*), a town of British India, dist. Dinapore, presid. Bengal, in lat. 25° 40' N., lon. 88° 8' E. Pop. estimated at 5,000. It is a place of considerable trade.

RAGAPAL (Sav), the upper part of the river Colorado, Upper California, North America.

RAGFLAS BAY, an inlet on the N. coast of Coburg peninsula, N. Australia, 13 m. E. Port Essington. A British settlement named Port Raffles, established here in 1827, was abandoned in 1829.

RAFFORD, a pa. of Scotland, co. Elgin, 2 m. S.E. Fortrose. Area 32 sq. m. Pop. 1,020.

RAFZ, a pa. of Switzerland, cant. Zürich, 2½ m. N. Eglisau. Pop. 1,583.

RAGDALE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 6 m. W. Melton Mowbray. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 114.

RAGENHORP, a market town of Western Hungary, co. and 11 m. N.N.W. Wieselburg, on the Danube. Pop. 3,300.

RAGHLEY or **AGHLEY**, a peninsula and fishing vill of Ireland, Connought, on its N.W. coast, co. and 9 m. N.W. Sligo. Pop. of vill. 170. Surface of peninsula desolate, and often encroached on by the sea.

RAGIAN or **REUGIAN**, a township of Persia, prov. Fars, 3 m. W. Bebehan.

RAGLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. and 7 m. W.S.W. Monmouth. Area 3,670 ac. Pop. 980.

RAGNIT, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 30 m. N. Gumbinnen, on the Niemen. Pop. 2,815.

RAGOV, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 25 m. N.N.W. Vilkomir. Pop. 1,620.

RAGUNN, a town of Germany, Anhalt-Dessau, on the Mulde, 8 m. S. Dessau. Pop. 1,835.

RAGUSA, a town of the island Sicily, intend. Syracuse, co. and 3 m. W. Modica, on the W. bank of the river Ragusa. Pop. 16,800. It has manufs. of woollens and silks, with a trade in corn, oil, wine, and cheese. Near it stood the ancient *Hybla Hersea*.—The river *Ragusa*, after a S. ward course of 25 m., enters the Mediterranean, 12 m. S.S.W. Modica.

RAGUSA (Slav. *Dubrovnik*, Turk. *Paprovnik*), a fortified seaport city of Austria, Dalmatia, cap. circ., on a peninsula in the Adriatic, 38 m. W.N.W. Cattaro. Lat. of mole fort, 42° 38' 9" N., lon. 18° 7' 0" E. Pop. 8,800. It is partly enclosed by old walls, flanked by massive round towers, has a cathedral, a Gothic custom-house, a palace of the former rectors of the republic, guard-house, barracks, a lyceum, and various other public schools, a lazaretto, and a theatre. The port, immediately S. the city, is fitted only for small vessels, but the harbour of Gravosa, N. the peninsula, will receive ships of the line; both are defended by forts. Its trade, once important, has greatly declined. It is visited frequently by earthquakes, and suffered severely from that of 1827, by which a fifth part of the pop. lost their lives. Manufs. of silks, leather, and rosoglio, which with oil, anchovies, and the products of Herzegovina, constitute the chief exports. *Ragusa*, founded about the middle of the 7th century, continued to be a republic under the successive protection of the Greeks, Venetians, and Turks, until 1806, when it was erected by Napoleon I. into a duchy for Marshal Marmont.—*Ragusa Vecchia*, a vill. on the Adriatic; 7 m. S.E. was the anc. Epidaurus, destroyed by the Croats in 666. It has many vestiges of antiquity.

RARAD, a river of Abyssinia and Nubia, joins the Bahr-el-Azrek or Blue Nile, 67 m. N. Semhar, after a N.W. course of 280 miles.

RAVAN or **RAGNAV**, two pts. of Ireland.—I.

MANCHESTER, Calif., with the vill. **Ballymagochy**, **Area 1,300 ac.** Pop. 1,300.—**II.** **Lancaster, King's co.**, on the Grand Canal, 5 m. W. Tullamore. **Area 1,300 ac.** Pop. 1,300.

MANLY, a vill. town of **Franklin Westphalia**, reg. and 10 m. N.W. **Minden**, cap. circ., on the **Am.** Pop. 1,300.

MANLY or **MANLY**, a pa. and vill. of **Ireland**, **Lancaster**, co. and 4 m. N.E. **Dublin**, on the N. side of its bay, and with a station on the **Dublin and Drogheda Railway**. Pop. of its vill. 200; do. of pa. 648.

MANLYN, a town of **Lower Egypt**, prov. **Bahari**, cap. dist., 25 m. S.E. **Rosetta**, on the **Rosetta branch of the Nile**. It was taken by the **English** from the **French** in 1801.

MANLY, a town of **Prussia**, reg. **Erftst.**, on the **Kolcham**. Pop. 1,000.

MANO, a vill. of **Hungary**, circ. and 18 m. N.E. **Baioth**. Pop. 1,400.

MANOON, a pa. and vill. of **Ireland**, **Connacht**, co. and containing a part of the town of **Galway**. **Area of pa.** 15,168 ac. Pop. 12,578.

MANOON or **MAN**, a town of the **Punjab**, **British India**, between the **Satlej** and **Beas**, 13 m. N.E. **Loodianah**. It has muzzis of cotton goods.

MANOVA, a town of **European Turkey**, **Bulgaria**, manj. and 55 m. S.E. **Widin**, on the **Danube**, here crossed by a ferry. Pop. 2,000.

MANWAY, a ship, U. S., **North America**, **New Jersey**, 10 m. S.W. **Newark**. Pop. 3,302.

MAN. For names of **Indian** towns thus commencing, and not here inserted, see **IV**.

MANATRA (the *Uthas* of **Cook**), one of the **Society Islands**, **Pacific**, 130 m. N.W. **Tahiti**. Circumference about 40 m., surface mountainous, abundantly watered, and covered with vegetation. It has many good anchorages, sheltered by a coral reef, that encloses this and the neighbouring island **Fala**. Principal products, arrow root and cocoa nuts. Here is a missionary station.

MANBA, a seaport town of **Arabia**, cap. a territory on its S.E. coast, lat. 15° N., lon. 50° 38' E.

MAN-KOKE or **MAN-KOKE**, one of the **Kurile Islands**, **Pacific Ocean**, belonging to **Russia**, and near the centre of the group. Length and breadth about 15 m. each. Surface rocky and mountainous, and it contains an active volcano.

MAN or MANA, a town of **Upper Bavaria**, on the **Lech**, 28 m. N. **Angsbury**. Pop. 1,000. Before it the **Austrian General Tilly** was mortally wounded in 1631.

MANA, a pa. of **England**, co. **Essex**, 14 m. W. **Bramtree**. **Area** 1,400 ac. Pop. 368.

MANFORD, a chapelry of **England**, co. **Lancaster**, pa. and 34 m. N.E. **Prescot**, with a station on the **Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway**. Pop. 1,365.

MANFORD, four pas. of **England**.—I. co. **Kent**, 4 m. S.E. **Chatham**. **Area** 2,300 ac. Pop. 1,156.

—II. (**Kent**), co. **North**, 34 m. S.E. **W. Fakenham**, **Area** 2,610 ac. Pop. 128.—III. (**South**), same co., 11 m. N.W. **Swanton**. **Area** 1,040 ac. Pop. 125.—IV. (**West**), same co., 4 m. S.W. **Fakenham**. **Area** 1,450 ac. Pop. 361.

MANHATTAN, a township of **England**, co. **Lancaster**, pa. and 34 m. S.E. **Prescot**, with a station on the **Manchester Railway**, 9 m. N.E. **Liverpool**. Pop. 1,323.

MANWELL, a tithing of **England**, co. **Cheshire**, vt. **Freebury**, 9 m. S.E. **Mossbladh**. Pop. 1,365.

MANWELL, a township of **England**, co. **Stafford**, pa. **Woburnton**, 4 m. N.E. **Normanville-under-Lyne**. Pop. 1,374.

MANWELL, two townships of **England**, co. **Shropshire**.—I. (**West**), pa. **Houghton** & **Spring**, 5 m.

N.E. Durham. Pop. 1,400.—II. (**West**), same co. and pa., 44 m. N.E. **Durham**. Pop. 1,368.

MANWELL, a town of **North America**, 160 m. W. **Lake Superior**, forms part of the boundary between the **British and United States' territories**, and has on its S. side a fort of the **American Fur Company**. It discharges its surplus waters westward into the **Lake of the Woods**, by **Reiny river** 100 m. in length, and having banks covered with pine forests.

MANWELL (**MARKET**), a pa. and market town of **England**, co. and 14 m. N.N.E. **Lincoln**. **Area** 1,320 ac. Pop. 2,110.—II. (**Mid**), a pa., same co., 14 m. W. **Market-Ralsen**. **Area** 3,470 ac. Pop. 648.—III. (**West**), a pa., same co., 22 m. W. **Market-Ralsen**. **Area** 2,720 ac. Pop. 275.

MANWELL, a town of **France**, dep. **Nord**, with a station on the **Northern Railway**, 3 m. N.W. **Valenciennes**. Pop. 3,878. It has coal mines and iron works.

MANWELL, a decayed town & hill fort of **India**, **Gwalior dom.**, cap. dist., 22 m. N.E. **Bhopal**.

MANWELL, two pas. of **England**, co. **Lincoln**, 12 m. W.N.W. **Spilsby**. **Area** 680 ac. Pop. 264.—II. 2 m. S.W. **Loath**. **Area** 1,930 ac. Pop. 163.

MANWELL, a town of **Russian Poland**, gov. and 46 m. S.W. **Warsaw**. Pop. 1,800. It was formerly a strong fortress, and has an ancient castle.

MANWELL, a dist. of **British India**, presid. **Madras**, between lat. 16° 15' and 17° 38' N., lon. 81° 7' and 82° 40' E. **Area** 6,050 sq. m. Pop. 1,012,034. Near the coast the soil is fertile, level, low, and, during the rains, inundated. The N. and N.W. part is hilly; and further E. from this are other hills of slight elevation, containing iron ore. The sea-coast is generally shallow. There is a lighthouse on a sand bank called **Hope Island**, situated about 5 m. E. of the mouth of the **Coringa** river. Principal river the **Godavary**, down which large quantities of teak timber are floated to the sea. About 4 m. below the town of **Rajahmundry** the river divides into two branches, the right branch flowing generally S.W. to the **Bay of Bengal**; the left branch taking a S.E. course for 50 m., then E. for 52 m., enters the same bay 4 m. S.E. of **Coringa**. At the delta a dam has been formed for the purpose of retaining its surplus waters, to be used in irrigation. Numerous small islands are formed in its course by sand deposits, which are assisted in their formation by the natives planting long grass, thereby retaining the silt until large islands are formed, on which tobacco is raised. Principal crops, wheat, barley, rice, maize, millet, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, and indigo.

MANWELL, a town of **British India**, presid. **Madras**, on l. b. of the **Godavary**, m. lat. 17° N., lon. 81° 50' E. Pop. estimated from 15,000 to 20,000. It has a fort, barracks, hospital, gaol, and a bazaar. Cap. of a dist. of same name.

MANWELL, a town of the **Punjab**, **British India**, cap. rajahship, on the **Chenab**, 120 m. N. **Lahore**, mostly built of earth, and unhealthy from adjacent rice grounds.

MANWELL, a market town of **Hungary**, co. **Trencsén**, on an all. of the **Waag**, 34 m. N.W. **Neusohl**. Pop. 2,450. It has muzzis of leather.

MANWELL, a dist. of **British India**, presid. **Bengal**, between lat. 24° 4' and 24° 58' N., lon. 85° 15' and 85° 30' E. **Area** 2,024 sq. m. Pop. 671,000. Surface hilly and jungly to the W., elsewhere flat, rich, and well cultivated. Principal rivers the **Podda** (**Ganges**), **Mahamunda**, **Attra**, **Jahna**, **Wagon**, **Burra**, and the **Narada**, besides many smaller lakes. The year is divided into three seasons. From March until May the then-

monsoon ranges from 90° to 100° Fahr. The rains commence in June, and continue until the end of September; and from October to February cool winds prevail. Principal crops rice, wheat, oats, barley, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, hemp, and ginger. Exports silks and opium.

RAJAHMUNDRAM, a town of British India, dist. Behar, presid. Bengal, in lat. 25° 2' N., lon. 85° 28' E. Pop. 4,000. It has an ancient palace and a fort. In the vicinity are numerous hot springs, with a temperature of 108° Fahr.

RAJKOT, a town of India, peninsula of Kattywar, prov. Guzerat, in lat. 23° 18' N., lon. 70° 50' E. A church has been erected here for the Christian pop. The town is the chief place of a territory containing 65 villages, and a pop. of 20,000. Annual revenue of the chief 34,500 rupees; annual tribute to the British 17,000 rupees.

RAJMAHAL, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, on r. b. of the Ganges, in lat. 25° 1' N., lon. 87° 50' E. Pop. 30,000. The railway from Calcutta to Delhi runs through the town.

RAJGURH, a vill. of British India, dist. and 10 m. S. Ajmer; N.W. provs. It is chief place of a pargannah of same name, with a pop. of 12,340.

RAJGURH, a petty Rajpoot state of India, in the Rewa Casmia division of Guzerat, between lat. 21° 25' and 21° 59' N., lon. 73° 6' and 74° E. Area 1,650 sq. m. Pop. 122,100.

RAJPOOTANA, a tract of Western India, between lat. 23° 35' and 28° 57' N., lon. 70° 5' and 77° 40' E. Area 114,391 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 11,000,000. This tract is composed of several states, and takes its name from the prevailing population, the Rajpoots. They are a military race, cruel in their attacks, being generally under the influence of opium. Sotterism, in its worst aspect, and female infanticide, prevail, but since the different states which compose this tract have become connected with the British, a great and beneficial change has taken place in the habits of the people.

RAKITVA, two market towns of Russia.—I. gov. Kursk, on an aff. of the Psol, 16 m. N. Kotmyak, Pop. 1,500.—II. gov. Pakov, 19 m. N.E. Ostrov.

RAKKA, *Nicophorium*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pers. same name, on the Euphrates, 22 m. S.E. Burr. It has remains of antiquity. P. 3,000.

RAKONITZ, a town of Bohemia, cap. circ., on two small rivers, 30 m. W. Prague. Pop. 2,888.

RAKOV, a town of Poland, prov. and 34 m. W. Sandomir, on the Casarna. Pop. 1,520. It has a fine church, and a large paper mill.

RAKWITZ, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 34 m. S.W. Posen. Pop. 1,829.

RALBONH, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 8 m. S.E. Verona. Pop. 2,000.

RALEIGH, a city of the U. S., North America, cap. North Carolina, on an elevated site near the Neuse, 37 m. N.W. Smithfield. Pop. 4,518.

RALEIGH ISL. [*MULGRAVE ARCHIPELAGO.*]

RALEIGH, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Missouri. Area 475 sq. m. Pop. 3,151.

RAMAH, or **RAHAM**, a vill. of Palestine, 5 m. N. Jerusalem.

RAMAPO, a township, U. S., North America, New York, on the New York and Erie Railway, 133 m. S. Albany. Pop. 3,137.

RAMBERT (St.), two comm. and towns of France.—I. dep. Loire, cap. cant. 10 m. S.E. Montbrison, on the Loire, and near a station on railway to St Etienne. Pop. 1,455.—II. dep. Ain, cap. cant. 20 m. S.E. Bourg. Pop. 1,239.

RAMBERVILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant. on the Mortagne, 16 m. N.E. Epinal. Pop. 4,941. It has manuf. of linen

and cotton thread, woollen & flax, carding, weaving, iron works, and paper mills, in its vicinity.

RAMBLA (La), a market town of Spain, prov. and 14 m. S. Cordova. Pop. 3,040. It has several convents, and some woollen manufactures.

RAMBLA, a town of the island Tenerife, in the Atlantic, on the W. coast. Pop. 1,413.

RAMBOUDY, a sanitarium in the central prov. of the island Ceylon, 24 m. from Kandy, at an elevation of 3,320 feet above the sea. It is situated in a healthy position, amidst beautiful scenery. It has a regimental hospital, and cottages have been built for the accommodation of visitors.

RAMBOUILLET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. dep. 17 m. S.W. Versailles, on the railway from Paris to Chartres. Pop. 4,130. It has an annual fair for the sale of merino wool from the royal sheep-fold, and a royal chateau in which Charles x. took refuge previous to his exile in 1830.

RAME, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. S.S.W. Devonport. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 741.—The *Rame Head* is a promontory bounding the entrance to Plymouth Sound on W., lat. 50° 19' N., lon. 4° 13' W.

RAMELTOW, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, pa. Anghinish, on the W. side of Lough Swilly, 6 m. S.W. Rathmullen. P. 1,428.

RAMERUPT, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Aube, 7 m. E. Arcis-sur-Aube. Pop. 573.

RAMESWARAM, an island in the Gulf of Manaar, off the S. extremity of Hindostan, lat. 9° 18' N., lon. 79° 22' E. Estimated length 11 m., average breadth 6 m. Pop. 4,288. Surface low, sandy, and jungly. It has a remarkable temple much resorted to in pilgrimage, and is the scene of many Hindoo fables, and a noted point in Hindoo astronomy. Chief port, Paumbam, on its W. side. Until 1840, it was connected with the mainland by a neck of land, the vestiges of which render the channel innavigable except for small vessels.

RAMETTA, a town of the island Sicily, intend. and 8 m. W. Messina. Pop. 2,000. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1783.

RAMGURH, a large dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, comprising all the S. part of the prov. Bahar, between lat. 23° and 26° N., lon. 85° and 87° E. Area estimated at 22,500 sq. m. Also several other towns of British India, presid. Bengal.

RAMGHUR, cap. above dist. on the Dumdudah, 300 m. N.W. Calcutta, and S. of the route to Benares.—II. a town, upper provs., S. Almorah.

RAMGURGA, a river of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., after a W. and S. course of 250 m., joins the Ganges in dom. Oude, 5 m. N.E. Kanoo. Moradabad is on its banks.

RAMGURH, or **HARAREHAGH**, a dist. of India, between lat. 23° 20' and 24° 50' N., lon. 83° 50' and 86° 38' E. Area 8,524 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 373,216. Surface diversified. It is well watered. Iron, lead, antimony, and coal are abundant.

RAMGURH, a town of India, in the Rajpoot territory of Alwar, 35 m. S. Delhi. Pop. 10,000.

RAM-HORRUM, a town of Persia, prov. Khuzestan, 82 m. S.E. Shuster, on the route thence to Shiraz, and on an affluent of the Jerahi.

RAMILLIES, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 19 m. S.S.E. Louvain. Here the Duke of Marlborough defeated the French, 23d May 1704.

RAMIRRE, a wooded isl. in the Lake of Tzamalapa, Mexico, dep. Vera Cruz, S.W. Tampico.

RAMLIS, a town of Palestine, pers. Gasa, 39 m. W.N.W. Jerusalem, on the route to Jaffa. Pop. about 2,000. It stands on a slope facing

the W., and has well-built stone houses, mosques, a large Lohia souk, and a Saracenic tower. The vicinity is covered with gardens and olive plantations.

RAMNAD, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Madras, on the Vayal river, 125 m. N.E. Cape Comorin. Pop. 6,000. It has a fort, a palace, and a Protestant church.

RAMNAGUR or **RAMNAGUR**, a walled town of the Punjab, on the Chenab, 89 m. N.W. Lahore, where the Sikh army was defeated by the British, in October 1848.

RAMNUGUR, a town of British India, dist. and 4 m. S. Benares, N.W. provs. Pop. 9,490.

RAMOAN or **RATHMOAN**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, at its N.E. extremity, co. Antrim, and comprising the town Ballycastle, with Kenbane headland, and the mountain Knocklyd. Area 12,066 ac. Pop. 4,102.

RAMFISHAM, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 51 m. E.N.E. Bournemouth. Area 2,690 ac. Pop. 412.

RAMPOON, an extensive jaghere of India, between lat. 28° 39' and 29° 11' N., lon. 78° 55' and 79° 30' E. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 320,000. Surface level, and soil fertile. Principal rivers, the Kosila, Nahul, and their tributaries. In the N. it is very unhealthy, arising from the luxuriant vegetation. Annual revenue 100,000*l.* Armed forces 1,100 men.

RAMPTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Notts, 41 m. E.S.E. East Retford. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 465.—II. co. and 61 m. N.N.W. Cambridge. Area 1,168 ac. Pop. 231.

RAMREE, an island of British India, Aracan, N.E. Cheduba. Length 50 m., greatest breadth 16 m. It gives name to a prov., chief town Yembia, the cap., and Ramree. [ARACAN.]

RAMSEY or **RAMSEY**, a seaport and market town of the Isle of Man, on its N.E. coast, at the mouth of the Ramsey river, in a bay of same name, 18 m. N.N.E. Douglas. Pop. 2,701. It has a chapel, court-house, in which deer-stew and high bailiff courts are held, and a pier, with a herring fishery, and exports of provisions.

RAMSESBURY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 30 m. N.N.E. Salisbury. Area 9,900 ac. Pop. 2,696.

RAMSDON, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (Belhouse), 3 m. E.S.E. Billericay. Area 3,210 ac. Pop. 465.—II. (Crayke), a pa., same co., 21 m. E.S.E. Billericay. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 212.

RAMSEY, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 10 m. N.N.E. Huntingdon. Area of pa., which extends into co. Cambridge, 17,660 ac. Pop. 4,846. The town stands at the base of a hill on the margin of the fens, and has an ancient church, and two endowed schools. The Lake Ramsey-mere, in the vicinity.—II. a pa., co. Essex, 3 m. W.S.W. Harwich. Area 3,700 ac. P. 637.—*Ramsey Isle* is an islet off the coast of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, at the N. point of St. Bride's Bay, 8 m. W. St. David's, length 2 miles.

RAMSEY, a seaport town, watering place, and pa. of England, co. Kent, on the E. coast of the Isle of Thanet, 16 m. E.N.E. Canterbury, with which it is connected by railway. Area of pa. 960 ac. Pop. 11,896. The town, built on the declivity and summits of two hills, and on the interval or gale, between them, has a Gothic church, market and custom houses, a bank, barracks, assembly rooms, baths and barracks. Its harbour, the largest artificial haven in England, is formed by two stone piers projecting from 1,500 to 2,000 feet into the sea, and enclosing an inner basin. It is bordered by wet and dry docks; vessels of 300 tons burden enter it at ordinary tides; a lighthouse stands at its entrance, and is

guarded by batteries. *Ramsgate* is a member of the cinque port of Sandwich, and has some coasting trade, fisheries, and imports of eggs, fruit, and other provisions from France and the Netherlands.

RAMSBOULT, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 51 m. S.S.E. Woodbridge. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 203.

RAMSTADT (UPPER and LOWER), two contiguous vills. of the grand duchy Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Modan, 6 m. S.E. Darmstadt. United pop. 8,600.

RAMSTON, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Furness, 8 m. S.S.W. Ulverston, with a station on the Whitehaven and Furness Railway. Pop. 561.

RAMTHAN, a town of India, territory Nagpore, in lat. 21° 24' N., lon. 79° 22' E. Here are several temples, and it is a place of pilgrimage.

RANAI, one of the Sandwich Is., Pacific Ocean, W. Mowee. Length 20 m., breadth 10 m. It is mountainous, fertile, and pretty thickly inhabited.

RANBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. E. Wragby. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 115.

RANCAGUA, an old prov. of Chile, South America, now subdivided between the provs. Aconcagua and Colchagua, and having for its cap. Rancagua or Triana. [TRIANA.]

RANCE, two rivers of France.—I. depts. Ille-et-Vilaine and Côtes-du-Nord, after a N. course of 60 m., enters the English Channel at St. Malo. It is navigable for small vessels from the sea to Dinan, near which begins the canal of Ille and Rance, connecting it with the river Vilaine.—II. dep. Aveyron, tributary to the Tarn; length 25 m.

RANCOX, a comm. and town of France, dep. H.-Vienne, on the Gartempe, 6 m. E. Bellac. P. 2,001.

RAND, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 14 m. W. West Wragby. Area 990 ac. Pop. 148.

RANDALSTOWN, a market town and formerly parl. bor. of Ireland, Ulster, 24 m. N. Lough Neagh, co. and 6 m. W.N.W. Antrim, on the Main, near its mouth in Lough Neagh. Pop. 718. Has a market-house with assembly room, a church, barracks, and calico weaving. It is connected by a branch railway with Belfast and Ballinena. Linen market first Wednesday in each month.

RANDANS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., on a wooded height, 21 m. N.N.E. Clermont. Pop. 1,427.

RANDAZZO, a town of the island Sicily, intend. Catania, cap. cant., at the N.W. foot of Mount Etna. Pop. 4,500.

RANDERATH, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 18 m. N.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 710.

RANDELS, a town of Denmark, Jütland, 23 m. N.N.W. Aarhus, with a port at the mouth of the Guden-Aa, in the Cattergat. Pop. 7,100. It has ship-building docks and manufactures of gloves.

RANDERSACKEN, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 3 m. S.E. Würzburg. Pop. 1,620.

RANDOLPH, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. Vermont, 21 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 2,666.—II. Massachusetts, 18 m. S.S.E. Boston. Pop. 4,741.—III. New Jersey, in a mineral district, 7 m. N.W. Morristown. P. 2,632.—IV. Ohio, Portage co. Pop. 1,780.

RANDOLPH, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in E. of Alabama. Area 917 sq. m. Pop. 11,681.—II. in S.W. of Georgia. Area 718 sq. m. Pop. 12,808.—III. in S.W. of Illinois. Area 516 sq. m. Pop. 10,980.—IV. in E. of Indiana. Area 428 sq. m. Pop. 14,735.—V. in N. of Missouri. Area 497 sq. m. Pop. 8,480.—VI. in centre of North Carolina. Area 724 sq. m.

Pop. 14,837.—VII. in N.W. of Virginia. Area 1,424 sq. m. Pop. 5,248.

RANDWICK, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2 m. W.N.W. Stroud. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 959.

RANDEPOOR, a manuf. town of Scinde, 45 m. S.W. Hyderabad. Pop. 5,000, mostly engaged in cotton weaving.

RANDESGURH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, in lat. 25° 35' N., lon. 87° 10' E. A branch from the Calcutta line of railway is in course of construction to unite this town with Calcutta. Iron and coal are abundant and rich.

RANES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Orne, arrond. and 11 m. S.W. Argentan. Pop. 2,529.

RANENBURG, a vill. of Prussia, Hohen-Zollern-Hechingen, on the Starzel, 4 m. N.W. Hechingen. Pop. 1,360.

RANGOON, a town of British India, in the prov. of Pegu, on the E. branch of the Irrawaddy river (Rangoon). Lat. 16° 47' N., lon. 96° 10' E. The town was almost destroyed by fire in 1850. In 1852 it was taken by the British, when it was bombarded by the shipping in the river. In 1863 it was again destroyed by fire. It is now fortified in the European style, and has a newspaper, the "Rangoon Chronicle," published twice weekly.

RANKEN, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Mississippi. Area 795 sq. m. Pop. 7,227.

RANKWEIL, a market town of Austria, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, 3 m. N.E. Feldkirch. Pop. 2,125.

RANN or **WRONN**, a town of Austria, Styria, Marburg, on the Save. Pop. 860.

RANNOCH (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, co. Perth; E. Rannoch Moor, and 16 m. W.S.W. Blair-Athol. Length 9 m., breadth 2 m. It is enclosed by high mountains, and contains two islands its superfluous waters are carried E. into an aff. of the Tay. The villa. George Town and Kinloch-Rannoch are at either extremity.

RANSTAL and **RANSEBEEK**, two vills. of Belgium.—I. prov. Hainaut, 3 m. N.N.E. Charleroi.—II. prov. South Brabant, near Vilvorde.—*Ranst* is a market town, prov. and 7 m. E.S.E. Antwerp.

RANSTADT or **MARKRANSTADT**, a town of Saxony, circ. and 8 m. S.W. Leipzig. Pop. 1,030.

RANTON, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. W. Stafford. Area 2,670 ac. Pop. 312.

RANTWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Acle. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 542.

RAON L'ETAPPE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant. on the Meurthe, 10 m. N.N.W. St. Die. Pop. 3,693.

RAPALLO, a seaport town of Sardinia, div. and 15 m. E.S.E. Genoa, cap. mand., finely situated on a bay of the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,520. In its collegiate church are some good paintings and curious inscriptions. It has a trade in olive oil, and a manufacture of lace.

RAPHAEL (ST.), a comm. and maritime vill. of France, dep. Var, 1½ m. E.S.E. Fréjus. Pop. 868.

RAPHON, an episcopal market town, pa. and barony of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 5½ m. W.N.W. Lifford. Pop. of town 1,492; do. of pa. 5,109. Town well built. It has a cathedral, Episcopal palace, deanery, free school endowed with 11,000 acres of land, and a public library. The diocese comprises 36 parishes in co. Donegal; and Raphoe is also the head of a Roman Catholic diocese.

RAPHON, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 12 m. N.W. Lancaster. Pop. 3,160.

RAPHI, a harbour of Greece, on the E. coast of Attica, 16 m. E.S.E. Athens. Length and breadth about 2 m. It is believed to have been

the ancient *Panormus*, and on its N.W. shore are the supposed ruins of *Prusias*.

RAPIDES, a pa. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Louisiana. Area 1,993 sq. m. P. 16,581.

RAPLOON, a vill. of Scotland, co. and pa. Stirling, ½ m. from Stirling Bridge, and immediately S.W. Stirling Castle. Pop. 317.

RAPOLLA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 1½ m. S.E. Melfi. Pop. 3,100. An earthquake occurred here in 1851.—*Repos* is a market town, 10 m. S.W. Melfi. Pop. 2,350.

RAPPANNOCK, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Virginia. Area 268 sq. m. Pop. 9,782.

RAPPANNOCK, a river of the U. S., North America, Virginia, rises in the Blue mountains, flows S.E. and joins Chesapeake Bay by a large estuary, after a course of 130 m., for the last 110 m. of which, to Fredericksburg, it is navigable.

RAPPERSCHWYL, a town of Switzerland, cant. St. Gall, 8 m. W. Uznach, on the Lake of Zurich, here crossed by a wooden bridge ½ m. in length. Pop. 1,954. It is picturesque, and has a castle.

RAPRI, a large town of Siam, Asia, on the Meklong, 40 m. W. Bang-kok.

RAPTEE, a river of British India, presid. Bengal, joins the Ganges in the dist. Goruckpoor, after a S.E. course of 270 miles.

RABARA, an island of the Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago, lat. 16° 6' 25" S., lon. 144° 57' 40" W.

RARITONGA ISLAND. {COOK ISLANDS}

RARITAN, a township of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, on branches of Raritan river, 20 m. N. Trenton. Pop. 3,066.—II. a river, New Jersey, after a S.E. course enters Raritan Bay, at Amboy, and for its last 17 m. is navigable for sloops of 80 tons burden, to Brunswick, whence a canal joins it to the Delaware at Trenton.

Raritan Bay, between Staten Island and Sandyhook, is an inlet, 15 m. in length, from the ocean to Amboy, 1½ m. in greatest breadth, and 10 m. S. New York.

Ras ("a Headland"), a prefix of the names of numerous capes in Africa and W. Asia.—*Ras-al-Had* is the E. extremity of Arabia, lat. 22° 35' N., lon. 36° 56' E.—*Ras Baghash*, a rocky cape, S.E. Arabia, 300 feet in height, lat. 14° 49' 10" N., lon. 50° 9' 30" E.—*Ras Bernas* or *Cape Nose*, a headland on the W. side of the Red Sea, 20 m. N.E. the ruins of *Berenice*.

RASNA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 54 m. N.N.E. Mogilev, on the Dnieper. P. 1,600.

RASAT or **RAASAT ISLAND**, an island of the inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. Portree, between Skye and the mainland, 1 m. N.E. Skye. Length 12 m., breadth 2 m. Area 28 sq. m. Pop. 647. Surface mountainous and picturesque in the S. level in the N., and well wooded.—II. (or, *Black Water*), a river of Scotland, co. Ross, rises on the E. side of Dirry-more, flows S.E. and joins the Conan.

RASCHAU, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 18 m. S.E. Granbau. Pop. 2,467.

RASCHISCHTOW, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, on the Styr, 13 m. N.N.W. Luck. Pop. 1,230.

RAS-EL-KAYMA, a fortified maritime town of Arabia, on the Persian Gulf, S.E. El-Khadif. It was formerly notorious as a resort for pirates.—*El-Ras* is a town of Arabia, Nedjed, 280 m. W.N.W. El-Derayah, and E.N.E. Medina.

RASGRAD, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 33 m. S.E. Rustchuk, on the Ak-Lou and on the route from Chumla. Pop. 6,400. Here the Russians gained a victory over the Turks, 13th June 1810.

RASHARRIN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 6 m. N. Portlough. Ac. 19,337. Pop. 6,830.
RASKER, a chapelry of England, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Easingwold, with a station on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, 4 m. N.N.W. York. Pop. 477.

RAS MOHAMMED, the S. point of the peninsula of Sinai, Red Sea, at the divergence of the Gulfs of Suez and Akabah. Lat. 27° 43' N., lon. 34° 15' E.

RAS MUSSENOM, Cape. [MUSSENOM.]

RASOU, one of the Kurile Islands, Pacific Ocean, belonging to Russia, near the centre of the group. Length and breadth about 30 m. each. Surface mountainous. Shores rocky, with sandy bays. Products, timber, beaver, seal, and other skins.

RASEIN, a lake of European Turkey, N. Bulgaria, between the Danube and the Black Sea, with which latter it is connected by two mouths. Length, W. to E., 37 m., breadth 5 to 30 miles.

RASOVA, a fortified town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on rt. b. of the Danube, at its great N. bend, 40 m. W. Kustendj, on the Black Sea. Between it and Kustendj are the remains of Trajan's Wall.

RASTADT, a fortified town of Baden, 14 m. S.S.W. Carlsruhe, near rt. b. of the Rhine, and on railway from Mannheim to Basle. Pop. 6,350. In 1714, a treaty of peace was concluded here between France and Austria; and in 1793-93, a conference was held here between the same two powers, at the conclusion of which two plenipotentiaries of France were assassinated. Its fortifications were commenced in 1841.

RATERS, a vill. of N.W. Germany, grand duchy, and 8 m. N. Oldenburg. Pop. 1,017.

RATERSBURG, a town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, circ. and 14 m. N.N.E. Weimar. P. 1,012.

RATERSBURG, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 54 m. S.E. Königsberg, on the Guber. Pop. 4,391.

RATFORD, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Halifax, 3 m. N.N.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 3,917, chiefly employed in woolen manufactures.

RATSOV, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 60 m. S.E. Posen. Pop. 1,540.

RATAS or **RATHASS**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, comprising a part of the town of Tralee. Area 2,365 ac. Pop. 5,220.

RATV, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. W.N.W. Leicester. Area 5,410 ac. Pop. 1,241.

RATCLIFFE, a chapelry of England, co. Middlesex, pa. Stepney, 2½ m. E.S.E. St Paul's Cathedral, London. Pop. 15,212.—II. (on Soc.) a pa., co. and 3½ m. S.S.W. Nottingham. Area 370 ac. Pop. 145.—III. (on Trent), a pa., same co., 5 m. E.S.E. Nottingham. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 1,273.

—IV. (on the Wreath), a pa., co. and 7 m. N.N.E. Leicester. Area 890 ac. Pop. 123.

RATH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 2 m. S.S.W. Corrofin. Ac. 8,489. Pop. 1,658.—II. a vill., Leinster, King's co., 5 m. S.W. Frankford.

RATHANAG, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 5 m. N.N.W. Kildare, on the Blackwood river, and a branch of the Grand Canal. Area of pa. 11,530 ac. Pop. 2,344; do. of town 1,004. Principal buildings, a church, Roman Catholic chapel, Quakers' meeting house, barracks, and some flour mills on the Barrow.

RATHBARN, three pas. of Ireland, Leinster.—I. (or Rathbarn), chiefly in Queen's co., 5 m. S.S.W. Athy. Area 8,218 ac. Pop. 2,404.—II. co. Westmeath, comprising the town of Rathdown. Area 7,064 ac. Pop. 1,444.—III. co. and 3 m. S.S.W. Westford. Area 2,504 ac. Pop. 769.

RATHDOWN and **RATHMAN**, two pas. of Ireland; the former in Munster, co. Clare, 2½ m. S.S.W. Rathfriland, with 6,633 ac., and 699 inhabitants; the latter, co. Wicklow, containing the town Stratford-on-Bunay. Pop. 1,215.

RATHGAVAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, containing the town Broughshane. Area 17,468 ac. Pop. 4,324.

RATHGARIN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 4½ m. S.E. Bandon. Ac. 6,001. P. 1,893.

RATHGLEN, a pa. and barony of Ireland, Leinster, co. Longford, the pa. containing the town Lanesboro'. Area of pa. 12,883 ac. Pop. 2,249.

RATHCONNEL, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, 3½ m. E.N.E. Mullingar. Ac. 15,090. Pop. 2,782.

RATHCONRATH, a vill., pa., and barony of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, the vill. 3½ m. W. Mullingar. Area of pa. 8,743 ac. Pop. 2,202.

RATHCOOLE, three pas. of Ireland.—I. Leinster, co. and 3½ m. N.E. Kilkenny. Area 3,672 ac. Pop. 815.—II. co. and 11 m. W.S.W. Dublin. Ac. 4,706. Pop. 1,366.—III. Munster, co. Tipperary, 2 m. N.W. Fethard. Ac. 5,904. Pop. 1,300.

RATHCOURT, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 4 m. E.N.E. Cork. Area 5,152 ac. Pop. 3,017.

RATHCONE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, on the Royal Canal, and comprising the town Enfield. Area 12,804 ac. Pop. 2,609.

RATHCORRACK, a mkt. town and pa. of Ireland, and formerly a parl. bor., Munster, co. and 15 m. N.N.E. Cork, on the N. bank of the River Bride. Area of pa. 13,560 ac. Pop. 3,301; do. of town, 371.—II. (or Rathgormuck), a pa. of Munster, co. Waterford, 4 m. S.W. Carrick-on-Suir. Area 17,905 ac. Pop. 2,038.

RATHDOWNET, a mkt. town and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., 6½ m. S.S.E. Borris-in-Ossory. Area of pa. 17,116 ac., including much bog. Pop. 4,731; do. of town, 1,192.

RATHDUM, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 8 m. W.S.W. Wicklow, on the Avonmore. Area of pa. 5,798 ac. Pop. 3,391; do. of town, 947.

RATHES, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the North Sea, S.S.E. Fraserburgh. Area about 6,310 ac. Pop. 2,368.

RATHENOW or **RATHENAU**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 34 m. W.N.W. Potsdam, on the Havel. Pop. 5,750. It comprises a new and an old town, the latter enclosed by walls; it has manuf. of linen and woollen fabrics, gloves, leather, and optical instruments, and a statue erected to commemorate the victory of Frederick William, over the Swedes in 1676.

RATHFRILAND, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 3 m. S. Dublin. Area of pa. 2,762 ac. Pop. 5,666.

RATHFRILAND, a mkt. town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 9 m. E.N.E. Newry. Pop. 2,065, chiefly employed in linen weaving.—Rathgar is a vill. of Leinster, co. and 3 m. S. Dublin, and having numerous villas, muslin, calico, and print works, and limestone quarries.

RATHGARY or **RATHGARVE**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, comprising the town of Castle-Pollard. Area 6,094 ac. Pop. 2,663.

RATHKEALE, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 17 m. W.S.W. Limerick, on the E. bank of the Deel, a tributary of the Shannon. Area of pa. 12,086 ac. Pop. 7,728, including many descendants of German Protestants termed "palatines," established here by the Southwell family, whose seat, Castle Malring, is immediately S. Rathkeale. Pop. of town 4,301.

RATHKERNAN and **RATHKERRY**, 2 pas. of Ireland,

—**I. Munster, co. Tipperary, 4 m. W.S.W. Holy-cross.** Area 787 ac. Pop. 149.—**II. Leinster, co. Meath, 5 m. N.W. Slane.** Ac. 5,498. Pop. 1,517.

BATHIN, BACHIN or RAENHAY, an island off the N. coast of Ireland, Ulster, forming a pa. of co. Antrim, in the N. Channel, 3 m. N.W. Fairhead. Lat. of church $55^{\circ} 17' 6''$ N., lon. $6^{\circ} 11'$ W. Area 3,898 ac. Pop. 753. Like the Giant's Causeway, on the opposite coast, it is of basaltic formation. *Rathlin O'Birne* is a group of islets off Tealen-head, Ulster, at the N. side of the entrance to Donegal Bay.

BATHMELTON, a town of Ireland. [BATHMELTON.] BATHMELTON (Ireland), a suburb of Dublin, on its S. side, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Dublin castle. Pop. 3,310.

BATHMOLYON, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, $\frac{2}{3}$ m. W.N.W. Summerhill. Area 3,783 ac. Pop. 2,455, of whom 200 are in the village.

BATHMOR, several pas. of Ireland, prov. Leinster.—I. co. Carlow, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. Tullow. Area 815 ac. Pop. 228.—**II. co. Kildare, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E.N.E. Nuss.** Area 7,756 ac. Pop. 1,193.—**III. co. Meath, 4 m. N.N.E. Athboy.** Area 3,315 ac. Pop. 950.—**A bog, Munster, co. Kerry, with an area of 1,371 ac., has the same name.**

BATHMILLEN, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Down, bordering Dundrum Bay, and containing the town Kilbough. Area 3,365 ac. Pop. 1,983.

BATHNLW, a maritime pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, comprising a part of the town of Wicklow. Area 3,641 ac. Pop. 3,183, of whom 157 are in the village Rathnew.

BATHO, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 8 m. S.W. Edinburgh, on the Union Canal, and with a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. Area about 4,800 ac. Pop. 1,813, of whom 689 are in the neat and well-built village.

BATHOVEX, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, on the route from Dublin to Sligo, 12 m. N.N.W. Mullingar, with 337 inhabitants, a church, school, court house, and two annual fairs.

BATHREAGH, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Leinster, co. Longford, 4 m. S. Edgeworthstown. Area 4,023 ac. Pop. 738.—**II. Connaught, co. Mayo, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. Killala.** Area 4,164 ac. Pop. 790.

BATHRONAN, two pas. of Ireland, Munster.—I. co. Limerick, with the vill. Athea. Area 18,117 ac. Pop. 3,292.—**II. co. Tipperary, 3 m. N. Clonmel.** Area 2,641 ac. Pop. 907.

BATHSALLAN and BATHBARAN, two pas. of Ireland, Leinster.—I. co. Wicklow. Area 1,776 ac. Pop. 154.—**II. Queen's co., 2 m. W. Rathdowney.** Area 2,291 ac. Pop. 678.

BATHVEN, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Banff, on Moray Firth, 10 m. N. Keith. Area estimated at 27,000 ac. Scots. Pop. 7,618.

BATHVILLE, a vill., pa., and barony of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 10 m. E.N.E. Carlow. Area of pa. 3,212 ac. Pop. 2,401; do. of vill. 400.

BATHYON, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 41 m. S.S.E. Oppeln, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Oder, and on railway from Breslau to Vienna. Pop. 3,169. It has manufs. of woollen and linen stuffs, porcelain, tobacco, hosiery, and leather. It is the cap. of principality of same name.

BATHYGLN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 6 m. N.E. Düsseldorf. Pop. 4,333.

BATHYON (Germ. *Regensburg*, anc. *Regina*), a town of Bavaria, 67 m. N.N.E. Munich, on rt. b. of the Danube, opposite the conff. of the Regen, and at the head of a railway to Nürnberg, cap. circ. Regon. Pop. 24,904. Mean temperature of year 47° F., winter 81° F., summer 64° F., Fahr. It is walled, and entered by six gates. Chief edifices, a cathedral, a tower-house, in which the diet of the empire was held from 1669 to 1806; the old

episcopal palace, and a bridge over the Danube. It has a lyceum, gymnasium, an observatory, and a public library, a steam-packet station, a commerce on the Danube, and manufactures of porcelain, tobacco, leather, and steel goods. *Regensburg* was long the cap. of Bavaria, and afterwards a free imperial city till 1806. The Roman Catholics here formed a league against the Protestants in 1624. Near it, in 1809, Napoleon I. was wounded in a battle in which he forced the Austrians to retreat. A Roman wall extended from *Regium* to *Colonia Agrippina* (Cologne).

BATLEY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. S.E. Kington. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 471.

BATLINGHOPE, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 7 m. N.N.E. Bishop's Castle. Area 1,380 ac. P. 372.

BATMANOFF ISLAND, one of the Dromed Islands, Behring Sea, lat. $65^{\circ} 51'$ N., lon. $160^{\circ} 63'$ W.

BATNAPOORA, "the City of Gems," a town of the island Ceylon, on a river navigable for boats, 45 m. S.E. Colombo. It has barracks, and has been found more healthy for British troops than any other station in Ceylon, except Point de Galle.

BATNO, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 30 m. N.N.W. Kovel. Pop. 1,300.

BATOATH, a vill., pa., and formerly parl. bor. of Irel., Leinster, co. Meath, 14 m. N.N.W. Dublin. Area of pa. 9,331 ac. Pop. 1,322; do. of vill. 306.

BATONBLAU, a fortified island off the S. coast of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, N. the isl. Pomègue, and 3 m. W.S.W. Marseille, the roadstead of which city it defends. Length 2 m., breadth $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

BATTENBERG, a town of Austria, Tyrol, circ. Lower Innthal, on rt. b. of the Inn, 28 m. E.N.E. Innsbruck. Pop. 1,050. It has a ruined castle, and copper mines in its vicinity.

BATTERY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. W.N.W. Totness. Area 2,780 ac. Pop. 413.

BATTLESDEN, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Market-Stow. Area 3,270 ac. Pop. 1,301.

BATTUO, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W.S.W. Listowel. Ac. 8,230. Pop. 2,062.

BATTRAY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.N.W. Coupar-Angus. Pop. 2,336, of whom 447 are in Old Battray, and 618 in New Battray, mostly employed in flax mills, and in weaving coarse-linen fabrics for the Dundee manufacturers. —*Rattray Head* is a dangerous promontory of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 7 m. E. Kinaird Head.

BATE-BÖSEBÜRNEN, a town of S.E. Hungary, co. Bihar, cap. dist. of the Haiducka, 11 m. W.N.W. Grosswardein. Pop. 17,000.—*Rute-Almas* is a vill., co. Stahlweissenburg, near Adony. Pop. 2,190.

BATEBURN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 61 m. S.S.E. Köslin. Pop. 1,590.

BATZBURG, a town of Denmark, duchy Lauenburg, 12 m. S.E. Lubeck, on a small island of the Lake of Rubeck. Pop. 3,250. It is the seat of administration of the Danish duchy of Lauenburg, but the northern quarter belongs to the principality of Ratzeburg, a dependency of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, which possesses the cathedral. The *Lake of Ratzeburg* is 6 m. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad; its surplus waters are carried by the Wakenitz, a navigable river, to the Trave; the principality of Ratzeburg has an area of 130 sq. m., and a pop. of 16,332.

BAUCKAR, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (North), $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W.N.W. Sleaford. Area 3,480 ac. Pop. 277.—**II. (South), $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. Sleaford.** Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 367.

BAUCOUVE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardennes, 15 m. S.E. Mezieres. Pop. 1,505.

BAUKAN, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 128 m. N.W. Vilna. Pop. 1,500.

RAUBENRA, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Rakonitz, cap. principally, on the Elbe, 9 m. S.E. Leitmeritz. Pop. 1,800.

RAUDEN, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 43 m. N.W. Breslau, on the Schwarzwasser. Pop. 1,810.

RAUDENBURG, two vills. of Central Germany.—I. duchy Saxe-Meningen, 3 m. N.E. Schalkau, with an ancient castle and a porcelain factory.—II. Saxony, circ. Leipzig, in the Erzgebirge.

RAUMO, a seaport town of Finland, on a bay of the Gulf of Bothnia, 120 and 55 m. N.W. Abo. Pop. 1,700. It has an export trade in timber.

RAUNDES, a pa. of Engl. co. Northampton, 4 m. N.N.E. Higham-Ferrers. Ac. 3,680. Pop. 1,870.

RAUBIS, a mkt. town of Upper Austria, circ. and 40 m. S. Salzburg, on an aff. of the Salza. Pop. 1,610, partly employed in gold and silver mines.

RAUSCHA, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, with a station on the Berlin and Glogau Railway, 16 m. N.W. Bauriau. Pop. 1,054.

RAUSCHENBERG, a town of Hessen-Cassel, prov. Upper-Hessen, cap. circ. on the Wohra, 9 m. E.N.E. Marburg. Pop. 1,638.

RAVANUS, a market town of the island Sicily, intend. and 21 m. E.S.E. Girgenti. Pop. 6,000. It has a trade in oil, almonds, and pistachio nuts.

RAVES (Hind. *Fraotee*, anc. *Hydoots*), one of the "five rivers" of the Punjab, rises near Chumbha, lat. 32° 30' N., lon. 76° E., flows S.W. and joins the Chenab, 35 m. N. Mooltan. Estimated length 350 m.; course tortuous, and banks steep. The city Lahore, and towns Chumbha, Measee, and Chowheck, are on its banks.

RAVELY, two pas. of England, co. Huntingdon.—I. *Great*, 3½ m. S.W. Ramsey. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 326.—II. *Little*, 4 m. S.W. Ramsey. Area 760 ac. Pop. 61.

RAVELLO, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 11 m. E.N.E. Salerno. Pop. 1,796.

RAVEDALE (F. 181), a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8½ m. S.S.W. Great Grimsby. Ac. 1,430. Pop. 135.—II. (West), a chapelry in above pa., 6½ m. S.S.W. Great Grimsby. Area 560 ac. Pop. 59. There is no church.

RAVENGLASS, a market town and seaport of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Lancaster, 42 m. S.S.W. Carlisle, with a station on the Whitehaven and Furness Railway. It has a harbour and oyster fisheries.

RAVENINGHAM, a pa. of Engl. co. Norfolk, 10½ m. W.S.W. Great Yarmouth. Ac. 1,730. P. 244.

RAVENNA, a city of Central Italy, Pontifical States, cap. of one of the N. legations and of the Romagna, in a marshy plain, on the Montone, 5 m. from its port on the Adriatic, and 16 m. N.E. Forli. Pop. 17,000. It is about 3 m. in circuit, entered by 5 gates, and is rich in antiquities of the early middle ages, having been the residence of the Emperors of the West from the time of Honorius, and the cap. of Italy under Odoacer, Theodoric, and the succeeding Gothic kings, the Byzantine monarchs, and the Lombards. Its ancient monuments are nearly all Christian. The cathedral, founded in the 4th century, has fine pictures by Guido, and remarkable antiquities. The other churches, the baptistery, the mausoleum of Placidia, containing the tombs of that empress, of Honorius, and Valentinian III., are all richly ornamented with mosaics. The other objects of interest are the archbishop's palace, communal hall, a rich public library, the museum, academy of fine arts, hospital, theatre, the leaning tower, fortress, remains of the palace of Theodoric, and the tomb of Dante. About 1 m. N. the city is the tomb of Theodoric, now the

church of Santa Maria Rotondo; a pillar, also outside of the city, commemorates the death of Gaston de Foix, and the victory of Louis XII. of France, and the Duke of Ferrara, over Pope Julius II. and the Spaniards in 1512. *Ravenna* has manufs. of silks, and a trade in wine and agricultural produce, facilitated by a large canal connecting it with the Adriatic. Along the coast of that sea extends for 25 m., a fine forest which supplied a great deal of timber for ship-building in the time of the ancient Romans, under whom Ravenna was the chief port of the empire on the Adriatic. The legation of Ravenna comprises 700 sq. m. Pop. (1843) 168,413.

RAVENNA, a township, U. S., North America, Ohio, near the branch of the Cuyahoga, and on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, 128 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 2,230. It has churches and schools, a female seminary, court-house, and gaol.

RAVENSBURG, a town of Württemberg, circ. Danube, cap. dist., on the Schussen, 22 m. E.N.E. Constance. Pop. 4,510. It has manufs. of cotton and woollen stuffs, paper, and sealing-wax, and a considerable transit trade.

RAVENSBURY, a pa. of England, co. and 14 m. N.N.E. Bedford. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 371.

RAVENSFIELD, a pa. of Engl. co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. E.N.E. Rotherham, and 13 m. E. of the North Midland Railway. Ac. 1,170. Pop. 180.

RAVENSTEIN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, on the Maas, 5 m. N.W. Grave. Pop. 812. It has an old fort, and a Latin school.

RAVENSTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. and 9 m. N.N.W. Northampton. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 611.

RAVENSTOSE, two pas. of England.—I. com. Derby and Leicester, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area 1,131 ac. Pop. 396.—II. co. Bucks, 3 m. W.S.W. Olney. Area 2,230 ac. Pop. 446.

RAVENSTONEDALE, a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, 4 m. S.W. Kirkby-Stephen. Area 18,450 ac. Pop. 939.

RAVENSWORTH, a township of England, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Kirkby-Ravensthorpe, 4½ m. N.N.W. Richmond. Pop. 347.

RAVIERES, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Yonne, 13 m. S.E. Tonnerre. Pop. 1,226.

RAWA, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 45 m. S.W. Warsaw, cap. dist. on the Rawka. Pop. 3,200.—II. a market town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. Zolkiew, 32 m. N.N.W. Lemberg.

RAWAR, an island of the E. Archipelago, off the N. side of the island Waygion. Lat. 0° 1' 14" S., lon. 131° E.

RAWAN HRAID, a lake of Tibet in the Himalaya mountains, 15,000 feet above the sea. The Sutlej is seen from it.

RAWCLIFFE, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 3¼ m. E.N.E. Snaith, and with a station on the Lancaster and Yorkshire Railway, W. Goole. Pop. 1,532.—II. (*Neiter*), a township, co. Lancaster, pa. St Michael, 4 m. E.N.E. Poulton. Pop. 791.—III. (*Upper*), a township, same co. and pa., 6½ m. E.N.E. Poulton. Pop. 837.

RAWDEN, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Guiseley, 6 m. N.N.E. Bradford. Pop. 2,567, employed in woollen manufactures.

RAWL-PINDA, a fortified town of the Punjab, 47 m. E.S.E. Attock. It consists of flat-roofed earthen houses, with a palace built by Shah Soojah, a bazaar, and a brick transit trade.

RAWITSCHE or RAWICA, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 55 m. S. Posen. Pop. 10,018. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, leather, tobacco, and salt.

RAWMARSH, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 2 m. N.N.E. Rotherham. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 2,633.

RAWRETH, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2½ m. N.W. Hayleigh. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 416.

RAWTONHALL-BOOTLE, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, near Haslingden, with a station on the Rosecliffe branch of the East Lancashire Railway. Pop. 1,031.

RAY, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. of Missouri. Area 563 sq. m. Pop. 10,373.

RAYDON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Hadleigh, on Eastern Union Railway. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 555.

RAYGERN, a vill. of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 6 m. S. Brünn, on the Schwarza. Pop. 786.

RAYGON, a town of Poland, gov. and 14 m. S.W. Augustow, on Lake Raygod. Pop. 1,880. An engagement between the Poles and Russians took place here on the 28th May 1831.

RAYLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 12 m. S.N.E. Chelmsford. Area 3,180 ac. Pop. 1,463.

RAYMOUTH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, bordering Lough Swilly, and containing the vill. Manor-Conyngham. Ac. 15,286. P. 4,316.

RAYMOND, a township of the U. S., N. America, Maine, 45 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,142.

RAYMOND TERRACE, a town of New South Wales, co. Gloucester, on the E. bank of the Hunter River, near the confl. of the William, 20 m. from Newcastle. Pop. 263.

RAYMUNTSBOXY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, ¼ m. S.W. Dunfanaghy. Area 12,163 ac. Pop. 2,203.

RAYNE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the Ury, 8 m. N.W. Laverary. Area about 11 sq. m. Pop. 1,550.

RAYNHAM, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3 m. N.W. Purfleet. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 263.

RAZ (Lé), a headland of France, Brittany, dep. Finistère, on the Atlantic, opposite the island Sein, 25 m. S.S.W. Brest. Lat. of lighthouse, 23° feet above the sea, 48° 2' N., lon. 4° 44' W.

RAZO, one of the Cape Verde Islands, Atlantic, S.E. Branco. It is barren and uninhabited.

RAZZE, a town of Syria, iash. Danasus, and S.S.W. Jaffa, near the Mediterranean Sea. It is the see of a Greek and Armenian bishop, with numerous mosques, and an extensive caravan trade with Egypt. Pop. 6,000.

RÉ, a fortified island off the W. coast of France, dep. Charente-Inf., in the Gulf of Gascony, separated on N. from the dep. Vendée by the strait called *Pertuis Breton*, and on S. from the Ile d'Oleron by that of *Pertuis d'Antioche*. Length 18 m., breadth 4 m. Pop. 19,000. It has valuable salines, and its vines are excellent. The Ile de Ré forms two cantons of the arrond. Rochelle, of which towns the chief are Ars and St Martin. The best ports are St Martin, Ars, and La Flotte. It was ineffectually attacked by the English in 1627.

READFIELD, a township of the U. S., N. America, Maine, 12 m. W. Augusta. Pop. 1,380.

READING, a parll., music. bor., and market town of England, cap. co. Berks, on the Kennet, near its junction with the Thames, and on the Great Western Railway, 36 m. W.S.W. London. Area of bor., including 8 pas., 2,080 ac. Pop. 21,466. It has pa. churches, a grammar school, a blue coat school for 47 boys, rev. 965*l.* per annum; a national school, almshouses, and other charities; a co. hospital, co. gaol, house of correction, a town hall, bor. gaol, library and news room, a museum, mechanics' institute, several learned societies, a theatre, and baths. Reading has

manufactures of silk and velvets, flour mills and breweries, iron foundries, and exports of corn, malt, timber, wool, cheese, etc., by the Thames, and by the Kennet and Avon Canal, which connects it with Bristol. It is also connected with Guildford, Dorking, and Reigate, by a branch of the South Eastern Railway. It is head of a poor-law union, a polling place for the co., and sends 2 members to House of Commons. Parliaments were held here in the 13th and 15th centuries. Archbishop Laud was born here in 1573.

READING, a bor. and several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill, here crossed by two covered bridges, at the union of the Schuylkill and Union Canals, and on the Reading and Philadelphia Railway, 49 m. N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 15,748. Principal edifices, numerous churches, an academy, a female seminary, the court house, and other public offices, gaol, etc. Of 7 weekly newspapers, two were lately published in German. About 55,000 dozen of hats are made here annually; and there are several tanneries, and an iron rolling mill, manufacturing annually 3,500 tons of iron. In the vicinity are iron mines and limestone quarries.—II. Massachusetts, on the Ipswich, 12 m. N. Boston. Pop. 3,106.—III. Connecticut, 60 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 1,174.—IV. Vermont, 61 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 1,171.—V. New York, on Seneca Lake, 21 m. N.E. Bath. Pop. 1,434.—VI. Pennsylvania, 13 m. N. Gettysburg. Pop. 1,201.—*Readington* is a township, New Jersey, 5 m. N.E. Flemington. Pop. 2,536.

REALJO, a seaport town of Central America, state Nicaragua, on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, 20 m. N.W. Leon. Pop. 5,000. (?) The harbour is capacious and safe, and vessels can come to within 1 mile from the town. Exports mahogany, cedar, and other timber, raw sugar, cotton, Brazil-wood, and indigo. During the dry season, from November to April, it is healthy, but during the rains, which commence in May, it is subject to fever and ague.

REALMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 10 m. S. Albi. Pop. 2,238.

REVELLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 8 m. N.N.E. Montauban, on the Aveyron. Pop. 2,678.—*Reauville* is a vill., dep. Drôme, arrond. Montémar, with 1,114 inhabitants, a ruined castle, and chalk pits.

REARSEY, a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. N.N.E. Leicester, with a station on the Peterborough & Leicester Railway. Ac. 1,800. P. 500.

REAY, a maritime pa. of Scotland, cos. Caithness and Sutherland, 9 m. W.S.W. Thurso. Pop. 2,500.—“*Lord Reay's Country*” comprising the pas. Durness, Tongue, Eddrachillis, in the N.W. of Sutherland, is a wild tract of 800 sq. miles.

REBAIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant., 6 m. E.N.E. Coulommiers. Pop. 1,733.

RECANATI, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. Macerata, on the Musone, 4 m. S.W. Loreto. Pop. (1843) 16,000. It has a cathedral, a town-hall rich in works of art, and an aqueduct, by which water is supplied to Loreto. In the middle ages it was an important military post.

RECRO, a vill. of Sardinia, div., prov. and 11 m. E.S.E. Genoa, on the Mediterranean. P. 2,000.

RECRUT-OU, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. cant., on the Ource, 14 m. E.S.E. Châtillon-sur-Seine. Pop. 1,067.

RECHERCHÉ ARCHIPÉLAGO, off the S.W. coast of Australia, is mostly between lat. 34° and 35° S., lon. 123° E.—*Recherche Bay* is near the S. ex-

Islands of Tannia (Van Diemen Land); and
Richards Island in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 11°
40' S, lon. 166° 45' E.

REANCOUR (de Chideau), a comm and vill of
France, cap. cant., dep Meurthe, arrond and 11
m S W Sarrebourg, on railway from Paris to
Strasbourg Pop. 1,000.

RECENTRA, a market town of W Hungary, co
Ebenburg, 8 m S W Güns Pop. 3,000.

RECEFE (erroneously called Pernambuco), a
city of Brazil cap prov Pernambuco, on the
Atlantic, lat. 8° 36' N, lon 34° 51' 7" W. It
consists of 3 distinct quarters—I the town of
S Pedro-Gonzales, on a sandy peninsula—II
the vill of S Sacramento on the ml Santo An-
tonio, between the rivers Biberibe & Capibaribe,
and connected with the continent by 2 bridges
—III the vill of Sacramento or Boa vista. Pop
12,000 free and 6,000 slaves. In 1810 it was only
5801. The port is defended by 4 forts, and the
harbour is protected by an extensive reef of rocks.
It is only fit for vessels drawing less than 12 ft of
water. The chief buildings are the Governor's
palace, the Episcopal palace, and the hospital,
it has two Latin and several other schools. Prin-
cipal trade with European ports. Chief exports,
cotton, sugar, and dye wood. Pop of dist of
Recife 38,000 Olinda, 4 m N of Recife, was
formerly cap of the prov Pernambuco.

RECIGLIANO, a vill of Naples, prov Principato
Citra, on a height, 20 m E Campagna Pop 1,000

RECKEN or RECKWIM a town of Belgian
Limbourg, 5 m N N E Maestricht, near the
Maele Pop 2,140—II a frontier vill, prov
W Flanders on the Lys, 3 m S W Courtrai

RECKENDORF, a vill of Bavaria, circ Lower
Franconia, 8 m N W Bamberg Pop 1,180.

RECKINGHAUSEN, a town of Prussian West-
phalia, reg and 31 : S W Munster Pop 3,600
RECOABO, a vil of Austria, Lon bardy, dioc and
19 m N W Vicenza Pop 4,200 It has
chalybeate springs, the waters of which are bottled
and exported in large quantities.

RECUER the loftiest point of the Jura moun-
tains in France, dep Ain, 19 m W N W Geneva

RECUVERA, a marit pa. of England co Kent
9 m N N E Canterbury Area 1,400 ac Pop
273. The Reculver Cliff is a noted sea mark

REDAVA, an island in the Gulf of Sam F the
Malay peninsula. Lat 5° 50' N, lon 103° E

RED BANK, a township of the U S, North Ame-
rica, Pennsylvania, 190 m. W N W Harrisburg
Pop 3,278.

REDBERT, a pa. of South Wales, co Pembroke,
4 m W N W Tenby Pop 137

REDBOURN, two pas of England—I co and
15 m W Hertford Area 4,260 ac Pop 2,045
—II co Lincoln, 4 m S S W Glandford
Bridge Area 4,180 ac Pop 364—Redbridge
is a vill, co and 5 m N W Southampton, on the
Anton and with a station on the Dorchester line
of the South Western Railway

REDCAR, a watering place of England, co
York, North Riding, pa. Maska, 6 m N Gws
borough, with a station on the Stockton and
Darlington Railway Pop 600 The coast here
is rocky, but bordered by fine sands.

REDCLIFF, a vill of Scotland, co Stirling, pa
Falmouth, 24 m E S E Falkirk Pop 694, mostly
colliers.

REDENHAM, a township of England, co Lancas-
ter, pa and 4 m S E Manchester Pop 1,218.

REDENHAM, a vill of England, co Worcester,
pa. Tardburg, 12 m S E W Birmingham Pop
4,802, mostly employed in the manu. of needles,
of which upwards of 70,000,000 were said to be made

weekly, and the trade is generally prosperous.
It has Episcopal and Roman Catholic chapels,
and two branch banks.

REDHURF, a comm, and vill of France, dep Fi-
nistere, 34 m E S E Quimperle. Pop 1,289

REDHURF, a pa of England, co Norfolk,
14 m E N E Harleston. Area 1,610 ac. Pop
1,704.

REDHURF, a pa. of Scotland, co and 84 m
N N W Perth Area 12 sq m Pop 1,999

REDHURF, a pa of England, co Suffolk, 7 m
W N W Eye Area 2,310 ac Pop 1,382

RED HOOK, a township of the U S, N Ame-
rica, New York, 22 m N Poughkeepsie P 3,263.

REDINHA, a vill of Portugal prov Extrema-
dura, in a plain, 8 m N N E Pombal P 2,000

REDINHAM, a pa of England, co Suffolk, 5 m.
N N L Haleworth Area 1,600 ac. Pop 183

REDLICH, a chapelry of England co Somers-
et 14 and 14 m S S E Bruton Pop 77

REDLINGFIELD, a pa of England, co Suffolk,
3 m S E Blyc Area 1,700 ac Pop 271

RED LION, a vill of the U S, North America,
Delaware, 35 m N Dover Pop 1,600

RED MARSHALL a pa of England co Durham,
4 m W N W Stockton on Tees Ac 4,260 P 3,312

REDMILL, a pa of England co Leicester, 12 m
N N E Melton Mowbray Ac 1,170 Pop 5,7

REDNITZ, a river of Bavaria circ Middle Fran-
conia after a N course of 50 m past Weissen-
burg and Roth joins the Pegnitz at Furth, to
form the Regnitz. Affluents the Rezat from the
W, and Roth from the E. It communicates
with the Altmühl by the canal of the Main and
Danube (ALTMÜHL)

REDON, a comm and town of France, dep Ille-
et Vilaine, cap arrond, on the rt b of the Vi-
laine on which it has a port for vessels of 200
tons. 38 m N W Nantes. Pop 5,982 It has
manufactures of serge, docks for buildg small
vessels and an active trade in timber and iron,
by the canal between Nantes and Brest

REDONDA, two islets of the British West In-
dies—I between Nevis and Montserrat—II off
the N extremity of Grenada

REDONDELLA a town of Spain, prov Pontede-
ria, at the mouth of the R. deondea, in Bay of
Vigo, on which it has a port, 7 m N E Vigo
Pop 4,490

REDONDO, a town of Portugal prov Alentejo,
22 m E Evora Pop 4,000—Nova-Redonda is
a Portuguese frt, lower Gamae, on the Atlan-
tic 6 m N N E Bonjuela

REDOUT HAIE, a fort of the Russian dom,
Transcaucasia, in a marshy position, at the mouth
of the Kalé or Kalka, in the Black S., lat.
42° 14' N. It was bombarded and captured by
the British 15th May 1854

RED RIVER or NATCHITOCHKA, a river of the
United States territory, North America, in its
upper part called the *Aracataca*, rises at the
base of the Rocky Mountains, near Santa Fé,
Mexico, flows at first E, forming the limit be-
tween Texas and the Ozark and Arkansas ter-
ritories, and then S E through Louisiana, and
joins the Mississippi 128 m N W New Orleans.
Total course estimated at 1,500 m. About 100 m
above the latter commences the raft, where, by
vast collections of fallen timber, the river is ex-
panded to a breadth of 30 or 40 m, for 10 or 16
m. of its course, and divided into numerous chan-
nels. The United States government have, at a
great expense, removed the timbers in various
places, and rendered the river navigable for
steam-boats for 400 miles from its mouth. Af-
luents, the Washita and False-Washita.

Ran River Settlement, British North America, Hudson Bay territory, on the confines of the U. S., between Lakes Superior and Winnipeg, was founded by the Earl of Selkirk, in 1812. P. (1837) 6,622. Soil well cultivated, and produces fine wheat. Live stock extensively reared.

Redoute, a market town and pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 9 m. W.N.W. Falmouth. Area 3,770 ac. Pop. 10,671. It has rich copper and tin mines in the vicinity, the ore of which is transported by railways connecting with the Fal, and with St Ives Bay. It has two churches, a grammar school, union workhouse, reading room, branch bank, and a theatre. It is connected with Hayle by the West Cornwall Railway. Near to the town is the hill called Carn Brae, with druidical remains.

Red Sea or Arabian Gulf, an inland sea between Africa and Asia (Arabia), lat. 12° 40' to 30° N., lon. 32° 30' to 43° 30' E. Length, N.W. to S.E., upwards of 1,400 m.; breadth varies to nearly 200 m. At its S. extremity it communicates with the Indian Ocean by the Strait Babel-Mandeb. In its N. part it bifurcates into the Gulfs of Suex and Akabah, which enclose the peninsula of Sinai. Depth varies, average about 100 fathoms. It abounds with islands and coral reefs, and is supposed to have derived its name from the red coral and pink-coloured fuci which it yields; or from the anc. *Idumea*, "Sea of Edom" or "Red Sea;" or from the blood-red colour frequently imparted to it from animalcules. The country almost everywhere around it is mountainous. The S.E. monsoon blows constantly for eight months of the year, and during the remainder, the N.W. monsoon. From October to May, when S. winds prevail, the water rises in the N. part of the sea, which then attains an elevation much higher than the Mediterranean, but from careful levelings it has been ascertained that the low water levels of the Red Sea and Mediterranean are identical. The navigation is difficult owing to sudden changes of wind and heavy gales. Principal ports are Moeha, Hodeida, Lohia, Jiddah, and Yembo on the Arabian side, and Suex, Kussair, Suakin, and Massawah on the Egyptian, Nubian, and Danakil coasts. The Jews and Phœnicians appear to have carried on an extensive trade upon this sea, and after the destruction of the Persian empire, it resumed importance as the principal route of traffic between Europe and the East, which distinction it retained until the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope. It has again recovered some of its ancient consequence, as part of the direct route between Europe and India. [Aden—Babel-Mandeb.]

Redwitz, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 33 m. E. Baireuth. Pop. 1,580.

Ree (Lough), a lake of Ireland, near its centre, between Leitiner and Connought, and formed by an expansion of the Shannon at Lanesborough, 15 m. in length, N. to S., by 8 m. in greatest breadth, having W. the co. Roscommon, and E. co. Longford and Westmeath. Outline very irregular. Estimated area 49 sq. m.; height above the sea in summer, 122 feet; in winter, 129 feet; greatest depth, 75 feet. It contains many islets, and receives the river Inny from the E. There are no towns on its shores, and the chief traffic on it is between Lanesborough, and Athlone on the Shannon, near its S. extremity.

Rehan, a town of India, state Jodhpore, in lat. 26° 32' N., lon. 74° 20' E. Pop. estimated at 5,600.

Reas, a pa. of England, co. Here, 3½ m. S. Reymouth. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 37.

Reas, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 2½ m. S.W. Bury St Edmunds. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 267.

Reedham, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.E. Acle, and with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, 11½ m. S.E. Norwich. Area 4,090 ac. Pop. 771.

Reedness, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Whitgift, 5 m. S.E. E. Howden. Pop. 663.

Reefham, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. E.N.E. Lincoln, with a station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln Railway. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 363.—II. a pa. and market town, co. Norfolk, 13 m. N.N.W. Norwich. Area 576 ac. Pop. 409.

Rees, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 41 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf, esp. circ., on the Rhine, Pop. 2,986. It has a trade on the river and manufactures of cotton stuffs. *Rees* was taken by the Dutch in 1614, and by the French in 1678.

Reeth, a market town of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. Grinton, 9 m. W.S.W. Richmond. Pop. of township 1,344, employed in lead mines and manufacture of stockings.

Reetz, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfurt, circ. Arnswalde, on the Ihna, 43 m. E. S. E. Stettin. Pop. 2,210.

Reeves Island, South Australia, Spencer Gulf, is 20 m. N.E. Port Lincoln. Length N. to S., 4 miles.

Regaluto, a town of the island Sicily, intend. and 25 m. W.N.W. Catania. Pop. 6,300. — *Regalmato* is a town, intend. and 10 m. N. E. Girgenti.

Regan, a town of Persia, prov. Kerwan, near the Belooch frontier, lat. 28° 50' N., lon. 59° 8' E.

Regen, a river of Bavaria, rises in the Böhmerwald, flows generally W. and S., and enters the Danube on right at Stadt-am-Hof, opposite Regensburg, length 68 m.—II. a market town of Bavaria, cap. dist. on the Regen, 32 m. N.N.W. Passau. Pop. 1,220.

Regenstauf, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, cap. dist., on the Regen, 8 m. N.N.E. Ratisbon. Pop. 1,763.

Regensburg, a town of Bavaria. [Ratisbon] **Regensberg** and **Rekenstorf**, two contiguous villa. of Switzerland, cant. and 10 m. N.W. Zurich. **Regent's Swamp**, a remarkable promontory of China, prov. Lea-tong, which divides the Gulf of Pe-che-le from the Yellow Sea. Lat. 37° N.

Regent's Town, a settlement of liberated Africans, in Sierra Leone, on the West coast of Africa, founded 1813.

Regenwald, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 42 m. N.E. Stettin, cap. circ., on the Rega. Pop. 2,933.

Reggio (Rhegium Julia), the most S. city and seaport of Italy, Naples, cap. prov. Calabria Ultra II., 8 m. S.E. Messina, on the E. side of its strait. Pop. 16,000. It is fortified and well supplied with water, is the see of an archbishop, and has a cathedral, several convents, a royal college, hospital, founding asylum, theatre, manufactures of silks, gloves, and an export trade in wine, oil, citron, and olives, the produce of its vicinity. In ancient times this was one of the most renowned cities of Magna Græcia, and was celebrated for its wines. It is the birthplace of Agathocles, the philosophers Hippias and Hipparchus, and of several poets, and sculptors. It was ruined by the earthquake of 1783.

Reggio (Rhegium Lepidi), a fortified city of North Italy, duchy and 14 m. W.N.W. Modena, cap. dist., on the Æmilian Way, and connected with the Po by the river Crostolo and the navigable canal of Sassone. Pop. 18,600. It has a ca-

theatrical, numerous convents, a citadel, city hall, theatre, college, public library, a museum of antiquities, manufs. of silks, shawls, fabrics, horn, wooden, and ivory articles, and a trade in cuttle and agricultural produce. It is the birthplace of Ariosto and of Correggio.

REGUS (Rr), a tsnip. of British N. Amer., Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St Lawrence, and the state of New York frontier, at the S. extremity of Lake St Francis, 63 m. S.W. Montreal.

REGZA, a small town of Saxony, circ. and 18 m. S.S.E. Leipzig, on the Pleisse. Pop. 623.

REGZA, a fortified town of the island Cuba, suburb of Havana, on the opposite side of its bay. It has large gov. warehouses, and a spacious hospital, and it is the seat of a slave trade. Pop. 7,700.

REGNITZ, a river of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, formed by the union of the Rednitz and Pegnitz at Fürth, flows N. past Korchheim, Erlangen, and Bamberg, and joins the Main, 3 m. N.W. Bamberg, after a navigable course of 35 m. Chief affluent the Aisch from the west.

REGNY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, 6 m. E.S.E. Roanne. Pop. 1,382, partly engaged in cotton weaving, and in quarrying marble.

REGOIA, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Beira, on the Douro, 3 m. N. Lamego. It has large wine stores, and an annual fair for the purchase of port wines.

REGNY and **REGNISHIM**, two comms and villa. of France.—I. in dep. Morbihan, 15 m. W.N.W. Ploemel. Pop. 1,135.—II. dep. Haut-Rhin, on the Ill, arrond. Colmar. Pop. 2,201.

REHA, a town of Asiatic Turkey. [Orfan.]

REHAT, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, cap. dist., on the Gräubach, 17 m. N.W. Eger. Pop. 1,601.

REHBERG, a town of Hanover, landr. and 22 m. W.N.W. Hannover. Pop. 1,381.—**Rehden** is a town of W. Prussia, 24 m. S. Marienwerder. P. 1,300.

REHME, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 6 m. S.W. Minden, on the Weser, with a station on the Berlin and Cologne Railway. Pop. 1,900.

REHNA, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, dist. Wismar, 17 m. E.S.E. Lübeck. Pop. 2,779.

REHOBOTH, a township, E. S., North America, Massachusetts, 33 m. S.W. Boston. Pop. 2,143.

REICHENBACH, two market towns of Germany.—I. grand duchy H.-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 14 m. S.E. Darmstadt, at the foot of a height, surmounted by the castle of Reichenberg. Pop. 1,270.—II. duchy Nassau, cap. a detached dist., on the Hiorf, 19 m. N.N.E. Frankfurt. P. 816.

REICHENAU, several towns, etc., of Germany.—I. Bohem. *Sandelschitz*, Bohemia, circ. and 19 m. E.S.E. Königgrätz, on an affluent of the Wltke-Adler. Pop. 4,500. It has manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics.—II. Saxony, circ. Bautzen, 7 m. E. Zittau. Pop. 3,661, mostly employed in manufactures of linen and ribbons.

REICHENAU, a hamlet of Switzerland, Grisons, at the junction of the two heads of the Rhine (Vorder and Hinter Rhein), 6 m. W.S.W. Chur.

REICHENAU, an island of the grand duchy of Baden, circ. Lake, in the Untersee, 34 m. N.W. Constanz. Length 3 m., breadth 1 m. Pop. 1,400. Surface fertile.

REICHENBACH, a river of Switzerland, cant. Bern, joins the Aar opposite Meyringen. It descends nearly 2,000 feet in a succession of falls, near the last of which are baths and a large hotel.

REICHENBACH, several towns and villa. of Germany.—I. Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 11 m. N.N.E. Plauen. Pop. 8,075. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, cashmeres, cotton and linen stuffs.—II.

Prussian Silesia, reg. and 31 m. S.W. Breslau, cap. circ., on the Polka. Pop. 6,499. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, a Jew's synagogue, and manufactures of woollen cloth, muslin, cotton stuffs, canvas, and gloves.—III. Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, on the Regen, 7 m. W. Roding. Pop. 1,303.

REICHENBERG or **LIESENK**, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, on the Neisse, 66 m. N.E. Prague. Pop. (1831) 13,164. It has several churches, a royal and a normal school, a theatre, and a brewery, with manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen stuffs, and yarn, and dying houses, in its vicinity.

REICHENHALL, a town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Saal, 8 m. S.W. Salzburg. Pop. 2,800. In its vicinity are salt works, which furnish annually 240,000 cwt. of salt. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1834.

REICHENBACHEN, a vill. of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, on the Santer, 4 m. S.W. Kassel. Pop. 1,689.

REICHENSTEIN, two towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Silesia, reg. and 49 m. S.S.W. Breslau. Pop. 2,000.—II. (Unter), Bohemia, circ. Prachin, on the Wotawa, 21 m. S.S.E. Klatau.

REICHENSTEIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, arrond., and 14 m. S.W. Wissembourg. Pop. 2,737.

REICHSTADT, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 45 m. N.N.E. Prague. Pop. 2,130. In 1818 it was erected into a duchy for the son of Napoleon I.

REICHTHAL, a town of Prussia, reg. Breslau, circ. Ramlau, on the Stadtna. Pop. 1,249.

REIDEN or **REIDUS**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Lucerne, 7 m. N.W. Sursee. Pop. 1,635.

REIDATE, a pari. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Surrey, on a branch of the Mole, 6 m. E. Dorking, about 1½ m. from the Redhill station, on the London and Brighton, and S.E. Railways. Area of pa. 5,900 ac. Pop. of pa. and bor. 4,977. It is situated on a rock of white sand, in the beautiful district of Holmedale, having a church, containing a library, a grammar school, a national do., a town hall, market house, and a cave in which the barons are said to have met and arranged the articles of Magna Charta. Fuller's earth, and sand used in the manuf. of glass, are articles of commerce. The town is the head of a poor law union, and is governed by a mayor and aldermen. It sends 1 member to House of Commons.

RIGHTON, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 54 m. N.N.W. Bridlington. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 247.

REIGNAC, several villa. and comms. of France.—I. dep. Charente, arrond. and 3 m. S.S.W. Barbezieux. Pop. 1,372.—II. dep. Gironde, arrond. Blaye. Pop. 2,216.—III. dep. Indre-et-Loire, near the Indre, 15 m. S.E. Tours.

REIGNIER, a vill. of Sardinian dominion, Savoy, cap. mand., near the Arve, 7 m. S.E. Geneva. Pop. with-comm. 1,709.

REILLAN, a comm. and small town of France, dep. Basse-Alpes, cap. cant., 8 m. S.W. Forcalquier. Pop. 1,373.

REILLO, a market town of Spain, prov. and 19 m. S.E. Cuenca.

REIMS or **RHEIMS**, *Durocororum*, a city of France, cap. arrond., dep. Marne, 25 m. N.W. Châlons, on the Vesle, and in the canal of the Aisne and Marne. Pop. 45,754. The town is ornamented with fountains, and has a cathedral, the church of St Remi, the hotel de ville, and the old gate of Mary, closed since 1545. Manufs.

of cloth, cassimeres, fannels, marines, and trade in the wine of its vicinity. It is the birthplace of Colbert, Gobelin, and Linguet. Colvis was baptised at Reims in 496, after the battle of Tolbiac. Philip Augustus was consecrated here in 1179, and all his successors have been also consecrated at Reims till the revolution of 1830, with the exception of Henri IV., Napoleon I., and Louis XVIII. It is renowned in the history of the middle ages for the maintenance of its liberties against the bishops. Before the revolution of 1793, it had a celebrated university, and many councils have been held here.

REINACH, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, cap. circ., 12 m. S.S.E. Aargau. Pop. 2,846. It has cotton printing works.

REINERZ (Boh. *Duráž*), a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 68 m. S.S.W. Breslau, on the Weistritz. Pop. 2,450. It has manufs. of woollens and linens. In its vicinity are several springs, which attract many visitors.

REISEN (Pol. *Rydyma*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 44 m. S.S.W. Posen. Pop. 1,496. It has a castle, and manufs. of linens.

RELLER, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. N.E. Alicante. Pop. 2,435.

REINAGERS, Rhenish Prussia. [REINMAAGEN.]

REINARAD, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Orde, cap. cant., on the Huine, 13 m. S.E. Mortagne. Pop. 1,841.

REMBANG, a Dutch residency of the island Java. Pop. 160,000. Cap. Rembang, a maritime town on the N. coast, 38 m. E.N.E. Samarang.

REMPA, a town of Germany, duchy and 16 m. S.S.W. Weimar, on the Rinne. Pop. 933.

REMEDIOS, a town of South America, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. and 83 m. N.E. Antioquia.

RENNHAM, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 8 m. W.N.W. Maidenhead. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 486.

RENNIN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. and 11 m. S.E. Luxembourg, on the Moselle. P. 2,201.

RENTOLY, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 75 m. N.W. Vilna. Pop. 1,340.

RENNET, an island group of French Guiana, 4 m. E. from Cayenne. A village of same name is on the opposite mainland.

RENNIMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. arrond., on l. b. of the Moselle, 13 m. S.E. Epinal. Pop. 5,349. It has a comm. college, public library, and manufactures of cotton goods, velvet, and iron wares.

RENNINGER, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 11 m. W. Wurtzburg, with two noble residences. Pop. 1,089.

REMO (Sarv), a maritime vill. of Sardinia, div. Nier, cap. prov., on the Mediterranean, 14 m. S.W. Onofia. Pop. 7,450. It has a harbour, where coasting vessels load with oil, dried fruits, oranges, and fish.

REMOULINS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on the Gard, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 12 m. N.E. Nîmes. Pop. 1,970. Here commences the Roman aqueduct, anciently carried across the river by the famous Pont-de-Gard, 1 m. W.N.W. the town.

REMPFON, a pa. of England, co. and 10 m. S. Nottingham. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 889.

REMSCHIED, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 18 m. E.S.E. Düsseldorf. Pop. 12,467. It has extensive manufs. of all kinds of iron wares, which are sent to Russia and America.

RENNY, a township, U.S. North America, New York, on Black river, 18 m. N. Utica. Pop. 2,407.

RENNAT, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 11 m. E.N.E. Nîmes. P. 681.

RENT (Sarv), a comm. and town of France, dep. Beuchon-de-Rhône, cap. cant., 13 m. N.E. Arles. Pop. 4,684. Chief industry, woollen weaving and silk throwing. About 1 m. distant are remains of the ancient *Glanum*, comprising a fine Christian monument, and an arch.—II. a comm. and town, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 26 m. E.N.E. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 4,636.

RENAZ and **RENAZ**, two comm. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, arrond. and 7 m. N.E. Redon. Pop. 1,358.—II. dep. Isère, arrond. and 14 m. N.N.E. St Marcellin. Pop. 1,494.—*Renaion* is a comm. and market town, dep. Loire, 7 m. W. Roanne. Pop. 1,973.

RENAIX, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., 21 m. S.S.W. Ghent. Pop. 14,102. Manufs. of linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics, yarn, tobacco, and chicory, with breweries & dye works.

RENAW (Sarv), a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 6 m. N.W. Brest. P. 1,027.

RENCHEM, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Rench, 9 m. N.N.E. Odenburg, with a station on the Basle and Mannheim Railway. Pop. 2,600. On 28th June 1796, the French here defeated the Austrians, and entered Swabia.

RENDCESTER, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 5 m. N. Cirencester. Area 2,650 ac. Pop. 264.

RENDE, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ciro, cap. cant., 6 m. N.W. Cosenza. Pop. 4,180.

Rendinara is a vill., prov. Abruzzo Ultra II, 14 m. S. Avezano.

RENDZEVOS ISLAND is off the S.W. coast of Borneo, N.W. Point Sambar. Lat. 2° 40' S.

RENDHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Saxmundham. Area 1,790 ac. P. 453.

RENDLESHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 8 m. S.S.W. Saxmundham. Area 2,380 ac. P. 369.

RENDSEBURG, a fortified town of Denmark, prov. Holsten, cap. amt., on an island in the Eyder, at the commencement of the Kiel Canal, and with a station on the Kiel and Altona Railway, 18 m. W. Kiel. Pop. 11,500. It has extensive fortifications, and is divided into an old and a new town. Principal public edifices, the church of St Mary, arsenal, military provision depot, and barracks; it has garrison and numerous other schools, several houses of charity, a house of correction, workhouse, manufs. of stockings, earthenware, and tobacco, and a brisk trade in timber. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1627, by the Swedes in 1643, and by the Prussian and Confederate troops in 1848.

RENFREW, a royal, parl. and munic. bor., and pa. of Scotland, cap. co., on l. b. of the Clyde, 3 m. N.E. Paisley, and 5 m. W.N.W. Glasgow. Area of pa. 3,776 ac. Pop. 3,868; do. of parl. bor. 2,977; do. of town 2,722. Principal edifices, the pa. church, town-hall, and gaol. It was connected with the Clyde by a canal in 1786; and, in 1833, a commodious quay was built on the river, opposite the town. It has weaving in silks and muslins, a bleachfield, starch manuf., and distillery. The bor. unites with Port Glasgow, Dumbarton, Rutherglen, and Kilmarnock, in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

RENFREWSBURGH (formerly *Strathgry*), a marit. co. of Scotland, having N. and W. the river and Firth of Clyde, S. Ayrshire, and E. Lanarkshire. Area 227 sq. m., or 144,000 ac., of which about 100,000 are arable, and 20,000 in grass. Pop. 161,091. Surface mostly flat, except in the W., where there is a large extent of hill and moor. Principal rivers, the White-Cart, Black-Cart, and Gryfe. Coal, limestone, and freestone, abound. Manufs. important, chiefly of cotton stuffs and shawls at Paisley, Pollockshaw, Neil-

Ston, Wis. The co. is subdivided into 30 par. Principal towns, Kenosha, the cap., Palesy, Greenock, and Port Glasgow. The co. sends 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1895) 2,897. In the 12th century, this co. was the seat of the Stewart or Stuart family, so called from their office of Stewards of Scotland, and afterwards possessors of the Crown.

Stonhold, a pa. of England, co. and 34 m. N.N.E. Bedford. Area 2,960 ac. Pop. 484.

Ston, a market town of Russia, prov. Bessarabia, at the conf. of the Pruth and Danube, 106 m. S.S.W. Kishinev. Pop. (1949) 7,314.

Stonewall and Stenkon, two market towns of Belgium, W. Flanders.—1. 5 m. S.W.—11. 8 m. N.W., Ypres.

Stonkel Island, Pacific Ocean, S. the Solomon Island, 15 in lat. 11° 30' S., lon. 160° 30' E.

Stonnes, Condote, a city of France, cap. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 186 m. W.S.W. Paris, and 61 m. N.W. Nantes, on the Vilaine and on the Ille, which joins it in the vicinity. Pop. 39,505. It has a cathedral, university academy for the depts. Ille-et-Vilaine, Côte-du-Nord, Finistère, Morbihan, and Loire-Inférieure, a school of artillery, an arsenal, a seminary, schools of law and medicine, a national college, and a provincial normal school, with a library of 40,000 volumes. It has a tribunal of commerce, and extensive trade in butter, honey, wax, and linen goods. The Duke of Lancaster besieged it unsuccessfully in 1357. Henri II. held a parliament here in 1555.

Ston, a river of Italy, in the N. part of the Pontifical States, legations of Bologna and Ferrara, rises in the Apennines of Tuscany, and after a N. course of about 75 m. past Poretta, Vergato and Cento, joins the Po-di-Primaro, 14 m. S. Ferrara. It is navigable only for about 25 miles in winter. A canal from it traverses the city of Bologna.

Stonessville, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 23 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 3,696.

Stonessville, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. of New York. Area 620 sq. m. Pop. 73,393.

Ston, two vill. of Scotland.—1. co. and 2 m. S. Dunbarton, pa. Cardross, on the Lven. Pop. 2,398, actively engaged in calico and bleaching establishments. It was founded in 1782, has various schools, and a large subscription library.—11. co. Berwick, pa. Coldingham, on the Eye.

Ston and Ston, two comm. and market towns of France.—1. dep. Pas-de-Calais, 12 m. S.E.W. St. Omer, where Henri II. defeated the Spaniards in 1551.—11. dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., 7 m. N.W. Metzereen. Pop. 1,650.

Ston, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 94 m. N.N.E. Penrith. Area 4,500 ac. Pop. 316.

Ston (La), a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. arrond., on l. h. of the Garonne, and on railway to Cette, 30 m. S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 3,054. It has a communal college, and manufs. of hats, leather, and cutlery.

Ston, a market town of Russia, gov. and 26 m. N.N.W. Tchernigov. Pop. about 2,000.

Ston, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 12 m. E. Frankfurt. Pop. 3,211.

Ston, two pas of England, co. Norfolk.—1. 14 m. N.N.E. Ake. Area 2,731 ac. Pop. 623.—11. (South), 44 m. N.N.W. North Walsham. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 869.

Ston, a market town of Transylvania, Saxony, cap. Stuh, on the Roodbach, 19 m. S.S.W. Udvahely. Pop. 2,210. It has saline springs.

Ston, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. S.E.W.

Derby. Area 6,440 ac. Pop. 2,282. It has a church and a grammar school.

Ston, a township of the U. S., North America, Indiana. Pop. 1,405.—*Ston, Missouri* is a river of the U. S., North America, Missouri territory, joins other streams, to form the Kansas, after an E. course of 400 miles.

Ston Bay, British North America, is on the S. side of Melville peninsula, lat. 66° N., lon. 86° to 87° W.—11. E. Australia, lat. 20° 36' S., lon. 143° 40' E. At its mouth are Reppine Islands.

Ston, a town of Spain, on the Ollana, prov. and 64 m. S.E. Cuenca. Pop. 11,020. It has two Gothic churches, a college, convent, manufactures of silks, and ruins of the ancient town *Ston*.

Ston, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 21 m. S. Rhodéz. Pop. 4,380.

Ston, a marit. pa. of Scotland, stowarty, and 5 m. E.S.E. Kirkcudbright, on Solway Firth. Area about 82 sq. m. Pop. 1,725. In it are the villages Auchencairn, Dandienan, and Port Mary.

Ston, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., 6 m. W.N.W. Mountmellick. Area 13,843 ac. Pop. 1,695. Its S. part comprises a part of the Slievebloom mountains. Highest point 1,576 feet above the sea.

Ston, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 3 m. E N E. Forfar. Area 12 sq. m. Pop. 711. Rescovie Loch is an expansion of Lunan Water.

Ston, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 43 m. N.W. Vitebsk. Pop. 1,770.

Ston, a town of Persia, cap. prov. Ghilan, 16 m. S.E. its port Enzeli, on the Caspian Sea, in an unhealthy situation. Pop. 50,000. It imports Russian manufactured goods for consumption in Ghilan, and exports silks, fruits, and gail nuts.

Ston, a market town of Naples, at the W. foot of Mount Vesuvius, and built over the ruins of Herculaneum, prov. and 6 m. S.E. Naples. Pop. 10,000. Has many country seats; and *La Favorita*, the villa of the late Prince of Salerno.

Ston, a village of Prussia, Städtendorf, a vill. of Transylvania, Saxony, on the Stelbes, co. and 8 m. S.W. Hermannstadt. Pop. 6,160. It is the see of a Greek-W. albanian bishop.

Ston, a pa. of Scotland. [KIRKMICHAEL.] **Ston, a town of the U. S., North America, at the entrance of Hudson Strait, lat. 61° 30' N., lon. 63° W. Length and breadth, nearly 40 m. each. On its l. side is Cape Resolution.—11 an isl., Pacific Ocean, Dangerous Archipelago, lat. 17° 22' S., lon. 141° 3' W.—*Ston Bay* is on the W. side of Santa Christina, Marquesas Islands; and *Port Resolution*, in Tauna Island, New Hebrides.**

Ston, a vill. of Morocco, Africa, E. Mount Atlas, and in the vicinity of the town Taflet.

Ston, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Oise, cap. cant., 6 m. N.N.W. Compiègne. Pop. 1,014.—*Ston* is a vill. dep. Indre-et-Loire, 7 m. N. Chinon. Pop. 1,979.

Ston, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 14 m. E N E. Edinburgh, pa. South Leith, where anciently stood the pa. church, part of which is now converted into a place of worship. Pop. 92.

Ston, two pas of England, co. Lincoln.—1. (North), 4 m. S.E. Louth. Area 970 ac. Pop. 47.—11. (South), 54 m. N.N.W. Alford. Area 710 ac. Pop. 186.

Ston, a township of the U. S., North America, off the E. coast of Australia, lat. 12° 37' 39' S., lon. 143° 27' E. is a granite rock, first visited by Captain Bligh, in the "Bounty," in 1769.

Ston, a castle, England, [Lothian.]

REULTANA, a market town of the island Sicily, intend and 14 m N Calanisseta Pop 2,400

RETFORD (East), a parli and munic bor, mkt town, and pa, of England, co Notts, on the Idle, here crossed by a bridge of 5 arches, connecting it with the suburb of W Retford, 18 m N N W Newark and with a station on the Hull, Sheffield, and Manchester Railway Area of pa 130 ac Pop 2,943, do of parli bor 40,054 It has a Gothic church, a free grammar school, a poor's hospital, union workhouse, town hall, news rooms, two branch banks and a theatre The bor, which sends 2 members to House of Commons was convicted of gross livery in 1828, when the franchise was extended to the whole hundred of Bassetlaw—II (West), a pa, same co 1/2 m W East Retford Area 1,080 ac Pop 653

REUSEL, a comm and town of France, dep Ardennes, cap arrond, on rt b of the Aisne, 23 m S W Merieux Pop 8,360 It has a comm college, and extensive manuf of merinoes and cashmeres Its trade is facilitated by the canal of Ardennes

REUSEN, a town of Hanover cap amt, on the Aller, S W Luneburg Pop 1,368

REUTH, a vill of Belgium, prov Antwerp, 7 m S I Lurnhout Pop of pr 2,300

RHYTHMO (*Rhythmus*) a seaport town of the isl Crete on its N coast 38 m W Candia Pop 8,000, mostly Turks Its harbour is very shallow, but it has a trade in oil and soap

RIEULEVAC, a market town of France, dep Haute Loire, arrond Yssengeaux, on l b of the Loire Pop 1,433

RIEUCHITZA (Pol *Rzezyca*) a town of Russia, gov and 158 m S E Minsk, cap cnt, on the Dniester Pop 2,500

RIEUNDOV, a pa of Eng, on l on Essex 4 m N N W Rayleigh Area 4,180 ac Pop 817

RIEU, an old dist of France in Brittany now comprised in the dep Loire Inferieure

RIEU, a walled town of Lower Austria, 43 m N E Vienna near the borders of Moravia Pop 2,777 Excellent wine is produced in its vicinity

RIEUVAL, a comm and vill of France, dep Indre et Loire, 10 m N E Tours Pop 1,217

RIEUVAL, a comm and town of France, dep Indre, arrond and 10 m N E Issoudun, on railway to Bourges Pop 2,566

RIEUWART (*Vaggy Aranyvár*), a vill of Austria, Transylvania to Lovci Weissenburg on a small river, 12 m N N W Abuduhava Pop about 8,000

RIEUWART (ILE DE LA) a name given to the isl and Bouchon in 1793 and resumed since the French revolution of 1848 [Bouillon]

RIEU, a manuf town of Spain prov and 9 m W Turgoua Pop 2,064 It consists of an older portion founded in the 12th century, and a new and regularly built quarter which rose up about the end of the last century It has manuf of silk, cotton, and linen fabrics, twist, soap, leather, glass, spirits, etc A canal connects it with its port Salon, 5 m distant

RIEUWART (Aix and Nap), two contiguous mkt towns of Austria, Moravia, circ and 15 and 18 m S Iglaun United pop 1,510

RIEUWART, a principality of Central Germany, between lat. 50° 28' and 51° 3' N, lon 11° 24' and 12° 40' E, enclosed by Bavaria, Saxony, Prussia and the Saxon duchies Coburg, Gotha, and Weimar, which last separates the territory into two unequal portions Surface mostly hilly, principal rivers the Elster in N, and Saale in S Cattle and sheep rearing, and the weaving of woollens, linnen, and cotton fabrics, form the prin-

cipal occupations The principality is divided into the older branch or *Reuss-Graus*, in the E part of the territory, area 144 sq m, pop (1857) 32,307, cap Greiz, on the Elster, and the *Günther* or *Reuss-Schleiz*, consisting of the districts Schleiz and Lobenstein-Eberdorf in the S and of Gera N of Weimar Area of Reuss-Schleiz, 448 sq m Pop (1857) 80,203, do of Gera with Saalburg, 162 sq m Pop 33,206, and of Lobenstein with Eberdorf 168 sq m, pop 22,828 Principal towns, Schleiz, Lobenstein, Saalburg, and Gera Reuss Lobenstein, Eberdorf, and Reuss Schleiz, with Gera, were formed into the state of Reuss in 1848

REUSS, a river of Switzerland cant Uri, nearly the whole of which it drains, rises on the S side of Mount St Gothard, and enters the S extremity of the Lake of Lucerne, after a N course of 30 m, during which it descends 4,500 feet

REUTINGEN, a vill of Switzerland, cant Bern, 4 m S Thun Pop 1,261

REUTLINGEN, a fortified town of Wurtemberg, cap circ Black Forest on the Kechalz, 20 m S Stuttgart Pop (1850) 12,367 It is enclosed by wall walls, has several churches, a town hall, an hospital, an orphan asylum, manuf of leather lace net, paper clocks and watches It was the first town in Swabia which embraced the Reformation

REVEL or **REVAL** (Feth *Talline*, Russ *Kolyvan*) a strongly fortified seaport town of Russia, gov Esthonia, on a small bay on the S side of the Gulf of Finland, 200 m W S W St Petersburg Lat of cathedral, 59° 26' 6" N, lon 24° 42' 2" E Pop (1850) 77,900 Principal edifices a small imperial palace, the admiralty, a town hall, Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and Greek churches a theatre, club houses, colleges, principal seminary, etc It is much resorted to as a watering place, having good warm baths The harbour has been materially improved, and its roadstead is well sheltered by islands, but destroyed in 1804, by sinking large blocks of stone at its mouth, to prevent the entrance of the Anglo-French fleet, which blockaded the Russian ports in the Baltic in the same year Imports in 1852 514,610 silver rubles Exports, 432,454 The town and castle were founded by Valdemar II, king of Denmark, in 1210, and it afterwards sold to the Teutonic knights The Russians took it from the Swedes in 1710 It was formerly the great emporium of the Hanseatic League for the trade with Novgorod

REVEL, a comm and town of France dep H Gironde, cap cant, 29 m S E L Boulouze Pop 5,960 It has manuf of lucerne, leather, cotton thread and hosiery and dye works

REVELLO, a town of Piedmont, dir and 20 m N N W Cort cap mand, on a hill near the head of the Po Pop of comm 5,210

REVERECOCK, a pa of England, co Devon 6 m S S I Exile Plympton Ac 1,460 Pop 810

REVERI, a mkt town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg and 17 m S E L Mantua on the Po P 7,000

REVERI, a pa of England, co Lincoln, 6 m S S E Horncastle Area 4,660 ac Pop 668

REVENY, a comm and market town of France, dep Meuse, cap cant, 9 m W N W Bu-le-Due, between the Ornnu and the Canal of Reuigny, which unites that river with the Chee P 1,160

REVILLA-GIGEDO, an island of Russian America, between lat 53° and 56° N, lon 131° W Length 50 m, breadth 25 m—II a rocky island-group, Pacific Ocean, 260 m S California, lat 19° N, lon 110° W, and consisting of the island Socorro, with some islets.

REVILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, 18 m. N.E. Valognes. Pop. 1,900.

REVIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardennes, on the Meuse, 6 m. E. Rocroy. P. 2,947.

REWA CAUTRA, a division of Guzerat, India, under the superintendence of the Bombay presid., between lat. 21° 23' and 23° 33' N., lon. 73° 8' and 74° 18' E. In 1839 a court of justice was established here, which has been quite successful, and sutteeism interdicted.

REWAH, a state of Hindostan, comprising a part of Boglound, mostly between lat. 24° and 42° 30' N., lon. 81° and 82° E., enclosed by the territory of the Bengal presid., to which it is subsidiary. Area 9,827 sq. m. Surface a table land, much of which is cultivated. Principal rivers, the Sone and Tonsie, tributaries of the Ganges. Annual revenue 200,000*l*. Principal towns, Rewah and Bandoogoor.—*Rewah*, the cap., is 70 m. S.W. Allahabad, with a large stone fort, and extensive suburbs. Pop. 7,000.

REWE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. N.N.E. Exeter. Area 1,369 ac. Pop. 289.

REYDOR, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 20 m. N.W. Lucerne, on the Wigzer. Pop. 1,500.

REYDON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. N.N.W. Southwold. Area 2,440 ac. Pop. 337.

REYES (Los), two towns of South America.—I. New Granada, dep. Magdalena, prov. and 100 m. S.E. Santa Martha. Near it are silver, lead, and copper mines.—II. (*San Sebastian de Los*), Venezuela, prov. and 50 m. S.S.W. Caracas.

REYKJAVIK, the cap. town of Iceland, near its S.W. coast, in lat. 64° 8' 40" N., lon. 21° 50' W. Pop. 1,200. It is an archbishop's see, the seat of the Icelandic society, and has an observatory and library.

REYMERSON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. S.S.E. East Dereham. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 340.

REYNAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., comprising the town of Banagher. Area 8,827 ac. Pop. 3,961.

REYNOLDSTON, two pas. of South Wales.—I. co. Glamorgan, 12 m. W.S.W. Swansea. Pop. 315. Here is a large cavern, and the Druidical remain called Arthur's stone.—II. co. Pembroke, 6 m. N.W. Tenby. Pop. 100.

REYNOSA, a mountain range of Spain, extends from the Cantabrian Mountains to near Burgos.—II. a town, prov. and 36 m. S.S.W. Santander. Pop. 1,641.

REZAY, two small streams of Bavaria, affs. of the Rednitz, which give name to the circle of Rezat or Middle Franconia.

REZÉ, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, near l. b. of the Loire, 1 m. S.W. Nantes. Pop. 6,644.

REZEVILLE, a town of Brazil, dep. comarca, prov. and 92 m. W.N.W. Rio de Janeiro, with an electoral college. Pop. of dist. 5,000.

RHAZZA, a ruined city of Persia, the remains of which are a little S. Teheran.

RHAFADAR, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. W.N.W. Cardiff. Pop. 417.

RHAFADAR or RADYR, a parl. bor. and market town of South Wales, co. Radnor, pa. Kantmel, on the Wye, here crossed by a bridge, 14 m. W.N.W. New Radnor. Pop. 820. It has a town-hall, chapel, and grammar school, with some manufs. of hannel and coarse grey cloth. It joins with Radnor, Cefn-Llys, Knighton, Kneekias, and Presteigne, in sending 1 member to H. of C.

RHEZDA, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 40 m. S.W. Minden, on the Ems. Pop. 1,796.

RHEZMAN, a town of the Netherlands, prov.

Utrecht, on the Rhine, 15 m. W. Arnhem. Pop. 2,500.

RHEIDT or RHEYDT, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, 10 m. S.S.E. Cologne. Pop. 2,950, employed in manufs. of silks and velvets.

RHEIMA, a city of France. [REIMS.]

RHEIN, a river of Europe. [RHINE.]

RHEIN, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 51 m. S.S.W. Gumbinnen, on Lake Rhein. Pop. 1,478.

RHEINAU, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Zürich, on a peninsula formed by the Rhine, 4 m. S. Schaffhausen, on an island on which there is a Benedictine abbey, with a library, and a church.

RHEINBACH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 21 m. S. Cologne. Pop. 1,500.

RHEINBERG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 24 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf, circ. Gledern, on the Rhine. Pop. 2,366. It was strongly fortified until 1703, and has sustained numerous sieges.

RHEINE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 23 m. N.N.W. Münster, cap. principally Rheine-Wolbeck, on the Ems. Pop. 2,316. It has manufs. of woollens, linens, and leather. The principality has an area of 318 sq. m. P. 24,500.

RHEINSAU or RHINEG, a small town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, on the Rhine, near its entrance into the Lake of Constance. Pop. 1,177.

RHEINFELDEN, a town of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, cap. circ. 10 m. E. Basle, on the Rhine, here forming several rapids. Pop. 1,910.

RHEINGAU, a valley in the S. of Nassau, between the Rhine and Mount Taunus, chief town Elfeld. The district is celebrated for its rich vineyards.

RHEINMAGEN or REMAGEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 23 m. N.W. Coblenz, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,779.

RHEINPRELSEN, a prov. of Prussia. [RHEINISH PRUSSIA.]

RHEINSBURG, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 45 m. N. Potsdam, on Lake Rhin. Pop. 2,349. It has a royal castle, with a vast park. Here Frederick the Great spent his youth.

RHEINZAREN, a market town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Elbach, 9 m. S.E. Landau. P. 2,020.

RHEYER or RHEYEREN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Utrecht, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Rhine, 9 m. E. Wyk-by-Duurstede. Pop. 2,500.

RHEINISH BAVARIA or PALATINATE. [BAVARIA.]

RHEINISH HESSEN, H.-Darmstadt. [HESSEN.]

RHEINISH PRUSSIA, Germany. [PRUSSIA.]

RHIN, a river of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, joins the Havel, 26 m. N.N.W. Brandenburg, after a S.W. course of 60 m., through numerous small lakes. [RHINE.]

RHIN HAUT (UPPER RHINE), a frontier dep. of France in the N.E., formed of the old prov. of Upper Alsace, cap. Colmar, bounded E. by the Rhine, which separates it from Baden, S. by Switzerland and the dep. Doubs, W. by the Vosges mountains, and the deps. H. Saône and Vosges, and N. by Bas Rhin. Area 1,602 sq. m. Pop. 494,147. One-third of the surface is covered with forests, it has rich mines of iron, lead, silver, asphalt, granite, and coal, and numerous mineral springs; it is fertile in grain, and produces excellent wine, beet-root, tobacco, madder, linseed, and hemp. It has manufactures, among which printed cottons and silks of Mulhausen are celebrated. The dep. is traversed S. to N. by the ill, a tributary of the Rhine, by the canal of the Rhine and Rhone, and by the railway from Strasburg to Basle.

RHIN BAS (LOWER RHINE), a dep. of France, contiguous to the former on the N. Area 1,636 sq. m. Pop. 587,494. It is situated between the Vosges mountains on the W. and the Rhine on

the E, which separates it from Baden, and which here recovers the Ill, Moder, and Lanter, the last separates it on the N. from Rhenish Bavaria. The soil is rich in mines of iron and coal, is well cultivated, and fertile in corn, wine, tobacco, beet-root, linseed, and hemp. One-third of its surface is covered with forests. It has numerous manufactures, and its commerce is facilitated by the canal of the Rhine and Rhone, and several other canals, and by the Strasbourg and Basle Railway. The dep. is divided into the arrondissements Strasbourg, Saverne, Schelestadt, and Weissenbourg.

RHINAU, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 13 m N E Schelestadt. Pop. 1,438.

RHINE (German *Rhein*, anc. *Rhenus*), an important and celebrated river of Europe, is formed in Switzerland by the union of two small streams, the *Emser* and *Vorder Rhein*; the first springs from the glacier of Rheinwald, and the second rises on the N. side of Mount St. Gothard at a height of 7,650 feet, these meet at Reichenau in the canton Grisons. The united stream flows generally N. past Meyenfeld, and enters the Lake of Constance on the S E near Rheineck, at Stein it quits the lake at its W. extremity, flows W. past Schaffhausen and Laufenburg, separating Switzerland from Bavaria. At Basle, where the Upper Rhine terminates with an elevation of 755 feet, and a breadth of 500 feet, it turns to the N. and flows past Breisach and Strasbourg, Speyer and Mannheim, where its bed is 300 feet above the sea, between the territories of Baden on the E, and France and Rhenish Bavaria on the W. From Worms to Mayence, it traverses the Hessian territories. At Mayence it receives the Main, and flows W. to Bingen, where it turns to the N. W., passing Coblenz, Bonn, Cologne, and Düsseldorf (near which it attains its greatest breadth 2,300 feet), Wesel and Emmerich, where its course is again westerly, till entering the Netherlands it reaches the North Sea by several branches, having a delta larger than that of any other European river. [See RHENELANDS.] The principal affluents of the Rhine are on right, the Kinzig, Neckar, Main, Lahn, Ruhr, Lippe, and on left, the Thur, Aa, Ille, and Moselle. From Chur to Basle, the Rhine is only partially navigable, on account of the rapidity of its current, the numerous rocks which impede it, and its waterfalls, the greatest of which is at Laufen near Schaffhausen, where it falls 80 feet. From Basle to the sea, the navigation for steamers and large barges is continuous. In September 1853, it rose 13 feet above its highest water mark, and overflowed the country near Strasbourg. In the Netherlands it is connected by canals with its several branches and with the sea. The Great North Canal unites it to the Meuse and the Nijne, affluents of the Scheldt, and the canal of the Rhône and Rhine in France connects it with the Rhone by the Saône. In Bavaria it communicates with the Danube by means of the Main, and the Altmühl and Ludwig Canals. The direct distance of the Rhine from its source to its mouth is 360 m., following its windings it is about 900 m., and its basin comprises an area of 63,290 sq. m. The Rhine gives name to 3 circles of Baden, to a prov. of Hessen Darmstadt, a prov. of Bavaria, 2 depts. of France, and a prov. of Prussia. *Rhine Configuration*. [GERMANY.]

RHINE (Lower and Upper), two old circles of Germany.—I. on l. b. of the Rhine, now comprised mostly in H. Darmstadt, Rhenish Bavaria and Rhenish Prussia.—II. on r. b. of the Rhine, enclosed by the circles Lower Rhine, Westphalia, Lower and Upper Saxony, and Franconia, now

mostly included in the dominions of H. Darmstadt and Electoral Hessen. The grand duchy of the Lower Rhine is a name sometimes applied to the provs. of Prussia W. of the Weser, forming the provs. of Westphalia and Rhenish Prussia.

RHINEWICK, a town, U. S. N. America, New York, on the Hudson, 32 m S Albany. P. 2,816.

RHINNE RHYNS or **RHINNS** of GALLOWAY, *Chersonesus Novantana*, a peninsula of the S. W. coast of Scotland, co. Wigton, mostly separated from the rest of the co. by Loch Ryan and Luce Bay, but connected in its centre by a low isthmus 7 m across. Length N. N. W. to S. S. E. 28 m., breadth varies from 2 to 5 m. Area 116 sq. m. It terminates on the S. in the Mull of Galloway, and comprises 5 parishes, a part of Inch, and the towns or villages Portpatrick, Kirkmaiden, Stonekir, Kirkcolm and Stranraer.

RHINOW, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg., and 39 m N. W. Potsdam, on the Rhm., near its junction with the Havel. Pop. 610.

RINTO, a town and Dutch settlement in the Malay Archipelago, on S. W. coast of the island Bintang, Strait of Malacca, 45 m S. E. Singapore. Pop. 24,000, (?), Chinese and Malays.

RIRW, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 10 m W. S. W. Pwllheli. Pop. 376.

RIRWAKOV or **RLABOV**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Denbigh, 3 m S. S. W. Wrexham. P. 11,507.

RHO or **RO**, a market town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 8 m W. N. W. Milan. P. 2,900.

RHONA, an island of Egypt, in the Nile, immediately opposite Cairo, 3 m in length. It contains the Pacha's gardens, and the famous ancient Nilometer.

RHODE ISLAND, the smallest of the U. S. of North America, in the N. part of the Union, between lat. 41° 18' and 42° 1' N., lon. 71° 6' and 71° 55' W., having S. the Atlantic, W. Connecticut, and on other sides Massachusetts. Area 1,363 sq. m. Pop. 147,544, of these 4,490 were natives of England, 15,944 do. of Ireland, 1,000 do. of Scotland and Wales, 230 do. of Germany, and 80 do. of France. Number of deaths, 15 in every 1,000. It derives its name from Rhode Island in Narraganset Bay, 17 m in length by 3 m in width, besides which it comprises some other islands in the Atlantic. Surface hilly in N., elsewhere level or undulating. Principal river the Pawtucket. Soil better adapted for grazing than tillage. Scarcely sufficient corn is raised for home consumption. Principal exports are flax, seed, cattle, beef, pork, and cotton goods. Manufact. of cottons, woollens, iron goods, leather, & paper, are important. There are 221 churches of all denominations, and a university. Number of pupils attending schools, 19,718. Total length of railways 56 m. Value of imports (1853) 201,630 dollars, do. of exports 173,175 dollars. Public revenue (1853) 161,640 dollars. It has no public debt. A constitutional government was formed in 1842. It sends 2 representatives to Congress. Principal towns, Providence and Newport, alternately the caps. Bristol, Warwick, & Coventry.

RHODEN, a town of Central Germany, princip. Waldeck, 24 m W. N. W. Cassel. Pop. 1,646.

RHODOS, an island of Asiatic Turkey, in the Mediterranean, off the S. W. coast of Asia Minor, between lat. 35° 51' and 36° 28' N., lon. 27° 40' and 28° 12' E. Length 46 m., greatest breadth 18 m. Area 420 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 36,000, of whom about 8,000 are Turks, 3,000 Jews, and the remainder Greeks, with a few Franks. It is traversed by a mountain chain, covered with forests, which have long supplied good timber for ship-building. Its valleys are well watered,

and of high fertility. Principal exports, wax, honey, figs, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, wine, and manufactured silk, in addition to which, sponge, timber, shoes, and red leather, are among its products. Principal imports, colonial produce, American cotton, German woollens, iron, nails, shot, tin, paper, soap, salt fish, cordage, glass and earthenware, hardware and cutlery, and French fancy articles, come from England, for the supply of the Mediterranean steam packets, and horses, mules, cattle, sheep, poultry, hides, skins, wool, carpets and corn, from the opposite coast of Asia Minor. *Rhodes* is governed by a pasha, immediately subordinate to the capitan pasha, and whose jurisdiction extends over the Turkish Sporades, and the naval station Marmarone.

RHODES, a strongly fortified city and seaport of Asiatic Turkey, cap of the island Rhodes, at its N E extremity 13 m S E the nearest prominent pt of Asia Minor. Lat of mole N 26 26' N, lon 29 13' E. Pop about 13,000, of whom 8,000 are Turks, and 1,000 Jews. It is enclosed by walls, built by the knights of St John. On the N E side two piers enclose a harbour, having in its centre from 16 to 18 fathoms water, and on its N side is another pier of nearly equal depth. The city has 31 mosques, a Jews' quarter and several synagogues, the mercant hospital of the knights, now used as a barracks, and an armoury. Many of its houses are unoccupied. Outside of the walls, on the N, are the pasha's palace, the divan and a Roman Catholic quarter, with a church and school. Of the city are the Greek suburbs with about 3,000 inhabitants, and 10 churches. *Rhodes* has 3 Mohammedan colleges, a Turkish library, Turkish and Greek schools, and manufactures of red leather, and shoes for export. It is the residence of a Greek consul, first vice consul and several vice consular agents. In ancient times it was a celebrated Greek city, and boasted of the famous Colossus—one of the seven wonders of the world—which stood at the entrance of its harbour. After the destruction of its republic it belonged successively to the Romans, the Greek emperors, the Genoese, and the knights of St John of Jerusalem, who held it from 1306 to 1522, when, after a heroic resistance, it capitulated to the Turkish sultan. It was under the command of the Magister.

RHODES, *LYNN* and *OTRANT*, two divisions of the Neapolitan Archipelago.

RHODIZ, a town of France [*Rodiz*].

RHODOP, *RODIA* [*DEPHOT DASH*].

RHOD or *ROOD*, *MURRAY*, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, near the head of St Magnus Bay. Length about 4 m by 2 m broad. Pop 50. *Little Rhod* is an islet in its vicinity, with 11 inhabitants.

RHODS, a dep of France in the S E, formed of the old prov. Lyonnaise, cap Lyons, bounded N by the Rhone and Saone, and the dep. Aisne and Yonne, S and W by the dep. Loire and N by the dep. Loire. Area 1,047 sq m. Pop 117,474. It is partly covered by the mountains which unite the Vosges and the Cevennes, and contains the summits Mont d'Or and Pilat. Soil rich in mines of copper, iron, and coal. It produces excellent wine, the most valued of which is that of Côte Rotie, Condrieux, and Beaugoulain. The goat milk cheese of Mont d'Or is in high repute. The silks of Lyons are sent to all parts of the world, and muslins are extensively manufactured at Tarare. The other branches of industry comprise cotton and linen spinning and weaving, hat making, glass and paper making.

The railway from Lyons to St Etienne was one of the first constructed in France. The dep. is divided into the arronds Lyons and Villefranche.

RHODS (*Rhodos* or *Rh*) [*Rhodos* or *Rhodos*].

RHODS, *Rhodos*, an important river of Europe, rises in Switzerland, in the Rhone Glacier, on the W of Mount St Gothard, between Mounts Fiska and Grimsel, at an elevation of 6,600 feet, flows S W past Birm and Son to Martigny, where it turns sharply to the N W, and enters the Lake of Geneva near its S E extremity. At Geneva it leaves the lake and takes a S W direction, forming the boundary between Savoy and the French dep. Ain. At Seyssel it becomes navigable. Its course is now W to Lyon, where it receives the Saone, and it then flows nearly due S, past St Gaud, where its bed is 640 feet above the sea. Vicines, Tournon Valence, Avignon, Beaune, to Arles, where it separates into several branches, forming a delta called the *Ile de Camargue*, and enters the Gulf of Lyons, Mediterranean. The E arm is called le Petit Rhone and the W the Rhone Mort. Principal affluents, on right, the Ain, Saone, Audeche, and Gard, on left, the Isere, Drome, and Durance. Its fall is much greater than that of the Rhine, and consequently its navigation is difficult and dangerous. It is connected with the Loire by means of the basin and the Canal du Centre. The Canal of Burgundy unites it to the Yonne and Seine and that of the Rhone and Rhine connects it with the Rhine. Distance from source to mouth 250 m following windings 643 m, extent of basin 30,000 sq m. The Rhone formerly disappeared at a place called the *Perte du Rhone*, on the frontier of France, but the rock which covered it has been removed.

RHODS, *GLACIER*, one of the finest glaciers in Switzerland, in the N E corner of the canton Valais.

RHOD, *CENTRE*, a mountain chain of Central Germany, N W Bavaria and Hessia, separates the basins of the rivers Fulda and Werra from those of the Elbe and Maine. In it are the traces of many extinct volcanoes.

RHOS, several pas of Wales—1 (*Culgen*) N Wales co. Anglesey 5 m S E Holyhead Pop 469—11 (*Tre*) S Wales, co. Cardigan, 64 m S E Aberystwyth Pop 123. 111 (*South*), S Wales co. m 16 m W N W Pembroke, 261—14 (*Market*), S Wales, co. Pembroke, 13 m N E Milford Pop 160. 1 (*Parrot*) S Wales co. Anglesey 34 m S W Amisbach Pop 23—VI (*St*), S Wales co. Glamorgan, 16 m W S W Swansea Pop 367.

RHODAS or *RHODAN*, a town and fort of British India, presid Bengal dist Shrialbad, 110 m S E Patna, with some Hindoo temples, and many Mohammedan remains.

RHODAN W. W. [*RHODAN*].

RHOD, *D*, a pa of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 7 m N N E Cardiff Pop 342.

RHOD, *A* or *RHOD*, a county parish and pa of N Wales, co. Flint, in the beautiful vale of Clwyd, 3 m N N W St Asaph Pop 3,660. It unites with Flint, St Asaph, Holywell, Mold etc., in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

RHOD, a pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, 64 m S E E South Pop 114.

RHOD, a parish, N Wales (*Rhudd*). *RHOD*, a town of the Netherlands, 6 m from the Bloemendaal station, on road from Bruges to Ghent. Here is a government school of arts for 500 boys.

RHOD (*Rhudd*), a pa. of South Wales, co. and

8 m W Brecon Pop 366 — II (*Y-Boulton*), a hamlet, co Glamorgan, pa Eglwys-Llan, W Caerphilly. Pop 1,412

RHYE, a chapel of North Wales, co Flint, pa Rhuddlan, 5 m N N W St Asaph, at the mouth of the Clwyd. Pop 1,563. It has a station on the Chester and Holyhead Railway, 18 m E N E Conway, and steamers from Liverpool to Holyhead usually touch here.

RHYD, a pa of Scotland co and 5½ m S W Perth immediately S the Tay. Area 1,900 ac. Pop 358.

RHYNDAGUS (mod *Tidene*), a river of Asia Minor, Antiochia, rises about 40 m S W Kutnah, flows mostly N W, and after having traversed the Lake Abulhion, on its W side, enters the Sea of Marmora, 20 m W Moudania. Total course about 150 m. On it are the towns Mohimul and Ulubad, near which last it receives the *Maeetus* (mod *Sungurhis* srt) and probably the waters of the Lake of Maniyan or Miktopoli.

RHYNF and **ESST**, a united pt of Sotland co Aberdeen, E Cuthach Area 5½ m P 1017.

RIACHT, a comm and vill of France, dep Loire Inferieure, cap cant, 24 m N E Nantes. Pop 1,422.

RIAZAN, a town of Russia, gov and 32 m S S E Riazan, cap dist, on the Rusa. P p 3100.

RIAZA, a comm and mkt town of France, dep Var, cap cant, 20 m N W Brignole P 2738.

RIAZO a market town of Naples prov Terra di Lavoro, on a hill, 11 m N N W Cipua. Pop 1,800.

RIAT, a fort and town of India dom of Gholab Singh, in lat 33° 5' N, lon 74° 5' E. P 1000.

RIATOW, a market town of Russian Poland, gov Vilna, 50 m N W W Rossienia. P 1,301.

RIAUO a market town of Spain prov Cordova on the Bay of Aroca, 27 m S W Santiago. Pop 1,790.

RIAZA, a town of Spain, prov and 38 m T N F S. Rivaia, on the small river Riza. P p 3,306.

RIAZAN, a gov of Russia, between lat 33 and 36° N, lon 38° and 41° 20' E. enclosed by the gov's Moscow, Vladimir, Tambov, and Tula. Area 16,227 sq m (Pop 1840) 1,365,900. Surface generally level. Principal river, the Oka which divides it into two unequal and widely differing portions, the S wat is mud larger fertile and healthy, the N ward low marshy and mostly uncultivated. Chief products, hops, tobacco, garden produce, rye, and fruits. Pasture lands extensive, and the graziers of the Ukraine bring hither large herds to feed the gov has a superior breed of horses. Manufactures of flax and hard ware, woolen, cotton and linen stuffs and flour. It has numerous distilleries. Principal exports, corn, cattle, honey, lead iron, and timber. The gov is subdivided into 12 dists. Principal towns, Riazan Zarnik and Krasnoy — *Riazan*, the cap, is situated on the Trube-h, a tributary of the Oka, 110 m S L Moscow. Pop (1855) 21,469. Has greatly increased in size and importance within the last 50 years, and consists of 2 distinct portions, first a fortress, enclosed by an artificial rampart, and having the cathedra, a principal palace, formerly the residence of the princes of Riazan, and the consistory, and the town-proper, with numerous churches, government offices, convents, a seminary, with a public library, hospital, college, society of arts, and school of drawing and architecture. — *Old Riazan*, destroyed by the Tartars in 1568, is a village about 30 m S E ward.

RIADAVIA, a town of Spain, prov and 16 m S. W. Ormaiz, on rt. b. of the Aza. Pop 2,211.

— *Ribadeo* is a town in the prov and 19 m N N E. Lago, at the mouth of the So. Pop 2,760.

RIAUD (GERRAT and LITTLE), two islands of the Mediterranean, on the coast of France, dep. Ain, S W Toulon.

RIBBSARON, a pa of England, co Worcester, ½ m S Bewdley. Area 4,330 ac. Pop 3,435.

RIBBI, a river of England, rises in the dist. Croydon, in the W part of the co York, flows S and W through the central part of the co Lancaster, and joins the Irish Sea 16 m W Preston, by an estuary 7 m across. Principal affl, the Calder, in Lancashire, from the S E.

RIBCHUTER, a pa of England, co Lancaster, 7½ m E N E Preston. Area 7,560 ac. Pop 3,888. Has Roman Catholic and independent chapels.

RIBB or **RIBER**, a town of Denmark, N Jutland cap stift and amt near the North Sea, 29 m W N W Hadersleben. Pop 2,500. It is the residence of a bishop, and has a cathedral.

RIBBAY VILLÉ (Geim *Rappoltin*), a comm and town of France dep Haut Rhin cap cant, on the Suabourg Railway, 5½ m S W Schlettstadt. Pop 7,334. It has mints of calicoes.

— *Ribecourt* is a village, dep Oise cap cant 8 m N L Compeigne on railway to Creil P 558.

RIBBIA (RABBI), a town on the N coast of the island of Sicily, 13 m N E Ponte-Del-lada. Pop 5,300 — II *Cape Ircula* islands. [SANTIAGO]

RIBEMONT, a comm and town of France, dep Aisne, cap cant near the Oise 17 m N W W Laon. Pop 3,098. It has mints of linen and cotton fabrics. Condorcet was born here in 1744.

RIBERA, a town of the island Sicily, mtend and 33 m W W W Gurgenti, on the Calatagliola. Pop 480.

RIBERRE, a comm and town of France, dep Dordogne cap arrond near 1 b of the Dronne, 16 m W N W Périgieux. Pop 1,416.

RIBRIBES, a comm and market town of France, dep Hautes Alpes, cap cant, on the Buch, 36 m S S W Gap. Pop 1,507.

RIBRIB (*Ribik* of Scripture), a vill of Syria, near Damascus, on the Orontes, S S W Hama.

RIBWITZ, a town of Northern Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwern duchy and 34 m N N E Gnarzow, at the mouth of the Recknitz, in a bay of the Baltic. Pop 2,900. It is a manufacture of coarse woollens.

RIBSTONE, a township of England, co York, West Riding, a 1000 ft. on the Nidd, 4 m N N W Wetherby. Pop 242. At Ribstone hall the famous Ribstone pippin was first cultivated.

RIBY, a pa of England co Lincoln, 5½ m W S W Great Grimsby. Area 2,890 ac. P 247.

RICA, a town of Brazil. [VILLA RICA]

RICA DEL ORO, a rocky islet of the South Pacific Ocean, N E the Marianas.

RICCALL, a pa of England, co York, E Riding, 3½ m N S Eby. Area 2,470 ac. Pop 690.

RICCARTE, a pa of Scotland, co Ayr, dist. Kyle, on the Irvine, which separates it from Kilmuckie, of which the village is a suburb. Pop 4,383, engaged in woollen and cotton weaving, and in coal mines, brick works, &c.

RICCIA, a town of Naples, prov Molise, cap. cant, 18 m S E Campobasso. Pop 4,004. It has a collegiate and many other churches, and near it are some sulphur springs.

RICE LAKE, British North America, Upper Canada, dist Newcastle, is 20 m, in length, by 3 m in average breadth, receives from the N the surplus waters of several lakes, and pours its own by the Trente into Quaint Bay, Lake Ontario.

Riches (Isle), three contiguous counties, and
vill. of France, forming together a town, in the
bay of Aube, cap. cant. on the Laignon, surrounded
by vine-clad hills, 71 m. S. Bar-sur-Seine. Pop.
3,200, engaged in distilling, tanning, and a trade
in wine of superior quality.

Richmond-Castle, a pa. of England, co. Here-
ford and Salop, 7 m. N. Leominster. Area 4,250
ac. Pop. 637.

Richmond River, British North America,
enters Back Inlet, Arctic Ocean, in lat. 67° 54'
N., lon. 115° 58' W.

Richborough, a decayed vill. of England, co.
Kent, on the Stour, 3 m. N.N.W. Sandwich, with
remains of a castle on site of the Roman station
Ripidura. It was ruined by the Danes in 1010.

Riches, an island, Pacific Ocean, off the E. end
of Papua, lat. 8° 2' S., lon. 147° 57' E.

Richelieu, a comm. and town of France, dep.
Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., 11 m. S.S.E. Chinon.
Pop. 2,843. It was formerly important, and is the
birthplace of Cardinal de Richelieu.

Richfield, several townships of the U. S.,
North America.—I. New York, on Canadawaga
Lake, 72 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 1,502.—II.
Ohio, 134 m. N.N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,108.—
III. Ohio, co. Huron. Pop. 1,600.

Rich-Rath, a mkt. town of Ireland, Ulster, co.
and 4 m. E.N.E. Armagh, on the route to Belfast.
Pop. 637. It has some linen trade, and a station
on the Belfast and Armagh Railway.

Richland, a co. of the U. S., North America,
in N. of Ohio. Area 468 sq. m. Pop. 30,879.—
II. a dist. in centre of S. Carolina. Area 463 sq.
m. Pop. 20,243. Also several townships.—I.
New York, co. and semi-cap. of Oswego. Pop.
4,079.—II. Pennsylvania, co. Venango. P. 1,008.

—III. Pennsylvania, 31 m. N.W. Philadelphia.
Pop. 1,734.—IV. Ohio, co. Belmont. Pop. 4,363.

Richlieu, Sorel, St. John or Chamblé, a
river of Lower Canada, dist. Montreal, leaves
Lake Champlain at its N. extremity, and after a
N. course, estimated at 75 m., enters the River
St. Lawrence at Lake St. Pierre. Near its centre
it expands into the basin of Chamblé, besides
which vill. St. John, Sorel, etc., are on its banks.
—*Richlieu Islands* are in Lake St. Pierre.

Richmond, a parl. and municipal bor., town,
and pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, on the
Grave, 43 m. N.W. York, with which it is con-
nected by the Great North of England Railway,
and a short branch. Area of pa. 2,510 ac. Pop. of
parl. bor. 1,900. Chief buildings, the old church,
a Roman Catholic chapel, and a free grammar
school. Richmond has a scientific society, me-
chanics' institute, and banking company. An
ecclesiastical and a civil court, for the extensive
dist. of Richmondshire, are held here. The bor.
sends 3 members to House of Commons. It is a
polling place for the North Riding, and the
head of a poor-law union.

Richmond, a town and pa. of England, co.
Surrey, on the rt. b. of the Thames, 10 m. W.S.W.
St. Paul's, London, with which it is connected by
a branch of the South-Western Railway. Area
of pa. 1,230 ac. Pop. 9,335. Richmond com-
mands one of the finest prospects in the vicinity
of London. In its church are the tombs of the
poet Thomson and the tragedian Kem. It has
a national school, several amply endowed sets of
charity schools, and a Wesleyan college. Richmond
Park, adjoining the town on the S., is 6 m. in
extent, well wooded, stocked with deer, and open
to the public.

Richmond, a dist. of Tasmania (Van Diemen
Island), separated W. from the dist. New Nor-

folk and Hobart Town by the Derwent river and
estuary, and having N. those of Oatlands and
Oyster Bay, and on other sides Storm Bay and the
Pacific Ocean. Area 1,000 sq. m. P. (1851) 2,819.
Shores very irregular. It comprises Forester
and Tasman peninsulas, and Marion Island, with
Ralph, Frederick-Henry, Norfolk, and Marion
bays, and Pittwater. Surface mostly mountain-
ous.—*Richmond*, its principal settlement, is on
Coal river, 11 m. N.E. Hobart. It has a court-
house and gaol. Other settlements are Sorel,
Brighton, and Bagdad.

Richmond, a town of New South Wales, co.
Cumberland, 39 m. N.W. Sydney. Pop. 746. It
is rapidly increasing; has a church, many orna-
mental cottages, and good land in its vicinity.—
Richmond River, East Australia, enters the Pa-
cific Ocean, about 60 m. S. Moreton Bay, and is
navigable for small vessels for 70 m. from its
mouth. Its valley is said to be well suited for
the culture of wheat.

Richmond, several cos., U. S., North America.
—I. in S. part of New York, containing the whole
of Staten Island. Area 63 sq. m. Pop. 15,061.
—II. in E. of Virginia. Area 200 sq. m. Pop.
6,448.—III. in S. part of North Carolina. Area
648 sq. m. Pop. 9,818.—IV. in E. of Georgia.
Area 513 sq. m. Pop. 16,346.

Richmond, a city and river port of the U. S.,
N. America, cap. state Virginia, on James river,
at its lower falls, 150 m. above its mouth, opposite
Manchester, with which it is connected by two
bridges, and on the Richmond and Aquia Creek,
and the Petersburg Railway. Lat. 37° 34' N.,
lon. 77° 23' W. Pop. 27,483. Principal edifices,
numerous churches, a college, the capitol, in a
spacious square, with a statue of Washington,
the government house, co. court house, state
penitentiary, city gaol, Virginian armoury, an
orphan asylum, theatre, museum, masonic hall,
various schools, public libraries, etc. Vessels
drawing 10 feet water come up to Rockets, 1 m.
below the city; and the river above, by the aid of
a canal, is navigable for boats for 220 m. It has
manuf. of machinery, cotton stuffs, tobacco, and
paper; various forges, a cannon foundry, and
corn and saw mills. Its commerce is consider-
able, it being the natural depot of a large extent
of country. Principal exports, wheat, flour,
hemp, tobacco, and other agricultural products.
Reg. shipping (1852) 3,077 tons.—II. a township,
Pennsylvania, Berks, co. on Moleen Creek. Pop.
2,056.—III. New York, 14 m. W. Canadawaga.
Pop. 1,652.—IV. Maine, on the Kennebec, 13 m.
S. Augusta. Pop. 2,556.—V. Missouri, co. How-
ard. Pop. 2,612.—VI. New Hampshire, 61 m.
S.W. Concord. Pop. 7,128.—VII. Vermont, 2 m.
W.N.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,453.—VIII.
Rhode Island, 32 m. S.S.W. Providence. Pop.
1,784.

Richthausen, a town of Prussia, reg. and 13
m. S.W. Stralsund, on a small lake. Pop. 1,863.

Richthausen or Richtenau, a vill. of
Switzerland, cant. and 13 m. S.E. Zürich, circ.
Horren, on the S. shore of its lake. Pop. 2,308.

Richthausen, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.
—I. (*Lybriar*), 13 m. N.E. Bury St. Edmunds.
Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 463.—II. (*Superior*), same
co., 7 m. W.N.W. Eye. Ac. 1,460. Pop. 234.

Richthausen, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 7 m. N.
Safford. Area 2,189 ac. Pop. 603.

Richmanewitz, a mkt. town and pa. of Eng-
land, co. Herts, on the Ouse and the Grand
Junction Canal, 10 m. S.W. St. Albans. Area of
pa. 2,769 ac. Pop. 4,631, employed in manuf.
of silk and straw plait, paper and shoe making.

RIOJA (*Nortebriga*), a town of Spain, prov. Zaragoza, 15 m. N.E. Calatayud. Pop. 1,808.

RIOQUAN (*Ri*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, arrond. and 16 m. E.N.E. Abbeville, on the Scarillon. Pop. 1,800. Its church has remarkable frescoes of the "Dance of Death."

RISDAMMUS, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, in the island Texelmond, cap. cant., 6 m. S.E. Rotterdam. Pop. 3,010.

RISDAMWAST, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. S.W. Harling. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 141.

RISDAU RIVER and **CANAL**, Upper Canada, connects Kingston on Lake Ontario with the Ottawa River, immediately below Chaudiere Falls. The canal is partly formed by the Catarqui river, which flows to Kingston from Lake Rideau, in lat. 44° 40' N., lon. 76° 18' W.

RISER, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 3½ m. N.N.W. Chipping-Barnet. Area 2,620 ac. Pop. 366.

RISERFIELD, a tushp., U. S., North America, Connecticut, 61 m. W. Newhaven. Pop. 2,237.

RISFORD, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 2½ m. N.E. Woburn, with a station on a branch of the London and North-Western Railway. Area 2,248 ac. Pop. 989.

RISFORD, several tushps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, 11 m. W.N.W. Albion. Pop. 4,501.

—II. Pennsylvania, co. Bradford. Pop. 1,214.

—III. a hamlet of Engl., co. Devon, pa. Plympton.

RISWELL, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6½ m. E.S.E. Havering. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 808.

RISLEY, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 8 m. W.S.W. Rochester. Area 660 ac. Pop. 91.

RISLINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 4½ m. E.N.E. North Walsham. Area 560 ac. Pop. 266.—II. co. Rutland, 2½ m. N.N.W. Uppingham. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 316.

RIDMARLEY-DE-ASTOR, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 9 m. S.W. Upton-on-Severn. Area 3,660 ac. Pop. 1,192.

RIDWAKE, two pas. of England, co. Stafford.—I. (*Maccusa*), 2½ m. E.S.E. Rudgeley. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 533.—II. (*Pipe*), 3½ m. E. Rudgeley. Area 710 ac. Pop. 90.

RIED, a mkt. town of Upper Austria, cap. circ. Jun, 25 m. S. Passau. Pop. 2,900. It has manufs. of linens and woollens, and a brisk transit trade.

RIEDLINGEN, a town of Württemberg, circ. and on the Danube, cap. dist., 28 m. S.W. Ulm. Pop. 1,779.

RIEDEL, a market town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on the Elz, and on the Mannheim and Biele Railway, 11 m. N.N.W. Freiburg. P. 1,862.

RIEHEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 3 m. N.E. Basle. Pop. 1,368.

RIESEN or **RIESENACK**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Sinn, 25 m. N.N.W. Würzburg. Pop. 1,542.

RIESE, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Dresden, on the Jahn, at its junction with the Elbe, and on Dresden Railway, 12 m. N.W. Meissen. Pop. 2,960.

RIESENHUSEN (*Pol. Presbuck*), a town of W. Prussia, reg. and 11 m. E. Marienwerder. Pop. 4,877. It has manufs. of woollen cloth.

RIESENKUNIG (*"Giant Mountains"*), a mountain range of E. Germany, separating Bohemia from Prussian Silesia, continuous E.ward with the Sudeten-gebirge, and W. with the Erzgebirge. Length N.W. to S.E. 50 m. Principal height, the Schneekoppe, is 5,735 feet above the sea. The Liberec on its S. side.

RIES, a vill. of the island Sicily, 14 m. S. Caltanissetta. Pop. 4,500. Near it are sulphur mines.

RIESEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 40 m. S.E.W. Minden, on the Wes. P. 2,111. It has linen weaving and bleach fields.

RICHMOND, a market town of Canada, Prov. Mich., 10 m. N.N.E. Vileika. Pop. 1,800.

RIVERA, an episcopal city of Italy, on the frontiers of Naples. Pop. 11,000. It has mineral springs. Cap. delegation. Area 400-sq. m. Pop. 73,630.

RIVURNA, a comm. and market town of France, dep. H. Garonne, 10 m. W.S.W. Muret. P. 1,801.

RIVURNAUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, 15 m. W.S.W. Rodez. Pop. 2,068.

RIVUX, several comm. and towns of France.—I. dep. H. Garonne, cap. cant., 26 m. S.S.W. Toulouse. Pop. 2,305.—II. a market town, dep. Morbihan, 30 m. E. Vannes. Pop. 2,794.—III.

a vill., dep. Nord, arrond. Cambrai. Pop. 1,838.

RIXINGEN, a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 2 m. from Vaihingen. Pop. 1,163.

RIZI (*Abtasse*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Basses-Alpes, 20 m. S.S.W. Digne. Pop. 2,461. Under the Romans it had the rank of a colony; it was the seat of councils in A.D. 439 and 1285.

RIZA, a city and port of European Russia, cap. of the gov. Livonia, on the Düna, here crossed in summer by a temporary bridge of boats, 2,400 feet in length, about 7 m. from its mouth, and 25 m. N.E. Mitau. Lat. 56° 57' N., lon. 24° 9' E. Pop. (1855) 60,463. It is enclosed by fortifications and protected by the fortress of Dünamünde, and has narrow though clean streets; the suburbs more regularly laid out, but built chiefly of wood. Principal structures, the cathedral church of St Peter, the castle, with a chancery and residence of the general and civil governors; hall of the provincial states, town-house, exchange, arsenal, and a column with a colossal bronze statue of Victory. It has several colleges, a school of navigation, a public library, and numerous rare MSS., a cabinet of natural history, an observatory, and a society of Lithuanian literature. The inner harbour admits vessels drawing 12 to 15 feet water, and ships of larger burden load and unload at Bolder-aa, a small port outside of the bar, at the mouth of the Düna, where is the custom-house. In 1850, 2,104 ships entered, and 2,084 left its harbours. Principal exports, flax, hemp, linseed, wool, hides, tallow, timber, tobacco, spars, and feathers. It was founded in 1203, and was one of the chief Hanseatic towns.

—The *Bay of Riga*, in the Baltic, on the coast of Esthonia, Carlia, and Livonia, is free from rocks, the water contains little salt, and is easily frozen.

RIGA, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on Black Creek, in the W. of the state. Pop. 2,169.

RIGHI CULM (*Mons. Rapius*), an isolated mountain of Switzerland, cant. and 8 m. W. Schwytz, between the Lakes of Zug and Lucerne, 5,965 feet above the sea. It commands magnificent views; on its summit is an inn, and on its E. side a chapel, resorted to by pilgrims.

RIGNAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, 14 m. W.N.W. Rodez. Pop. 1,366.

RIGNANO, several villa. of Italy.—I. Naples, prov. Capitanata, 8 m. S. San Marco in Lamis. Pop. 2,900.—II. Pontif. States, deleg. Civita-Vecchia, 22 m. N. Rome.—III. Tuscany, prov. and 11 m. E.S.E. Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 2,600.

RIGNY LE FAVON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Arde, 21 m. W.S.W. Troyes. Pop. 1,366.

RIGOLATO, a vill. of Austria, Leoben district, and 28 m. N.N.W. Udine, at the foot of the Carnic Alps.

RIGBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 14 m. W.S.W. Alford. Area 1,016 ac. Pop. 230.

REIDING, a township of England, co. York. W. Riding, pa. Killy. Overflow, 6 m. E.N.E. Otley. Pop. 422. **Rippon Crags** is a lofty rocky eminence, commanding a fine view of Wharfedale.

Rissman, a town of the Punjab, on the Chenab, 90 m. N.N.E. Lahore.

Riassovka, a market town of Russia, gov. and 21 m. S. Kiev. Pop. 1,600.

Risle, a river of France, depts. Orne and Eure, joins the estuary of the Seine on left after a N. course of 75 m. It is navigable for barges, in the last 8 miles, from Pont Audemer.

Rillington, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 4½ m. E.N.E. New Malton, on the Whitby and Scarborough branch of North Midland Railway. Area 5,300 ac. Pop. 1,228.

Rilsk, a town of Russia. [RILSK]

Riku, a small town of the East Punjab, 108 m. N.E. Lahore, with a fort and a neat bazaar.

Rima, a river of North Peru, enters the Pacific Ocean at Callao, 4 m. W. Lima, past which city it flows. Total course about 75 miles.

Rima Szombat, a vill. of Hungary, co. Gömör, 20 m. W.N.W. Putnok. Pop. 8,000. Wine is extensively made in its vicinity.

Rimchant, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 73 m. N.N.E. Vilna. Pop. 1,600.

Rimington, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Gresham, 13½ m. W.S.W. Skipton. Pop. 607.

Rimini (*Ariminum*), a city of Central Italy, Pontifical States, leg. and 28 m. E.S.E. Forlì, on the Marecchia, 3 m. from its mouth in the Adriatic. Pop. 16,000. Principal edifices, a cathedral and other churches, town-hall, gov. palace, theatre, Gambalunga palace, with a public library, a lighthouse, and several remains of antiquity. Its port, though shallow, is frequented by fishing vessels, and it has trade in fish, manufs. of silk, glass, and earthenware. It was the seat of a great ecclesiastical council in 320.

Rimutaka, an island in the Pacific, S the Society Islands. Lat. 23° 37' S., lon. 115° 00' W.

Rimmon, Rimmon, a vill. of Palestine, pass Gaza, on a steep conical height, 13 m. N.N.E. Jerusalem.—The Rimmon of Zebulun (modern Rimmon) is a vill., pass. Acra, 6 m. N. Nazareth.

Rimnik, two towns of Wallachia.—I. on the Rimnik, 75 m. N.E. Bucharest, and where the Austrians and Russians under Suwarow defeated the Turks in 1789.—II. on the Aluta, 100 m. N.W. Bucharest, and 48 m. N. Slatina. P. 3,000.

Rimort, a comm. and town of France, dep. Artois, on a height, 16 m. W. Foix. Pop. 1,848.

Rimort, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5½ m. N.N.E. Tivoli. Area 670 ac. Pop. 298.

Rincunillas or **Rincunillas**, a maritime pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, comprising a part of the town of Kinsale. Area 5,417 ac. Pop. 8,626.

Ringsborough, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford, 4 m. S.E. Dungarvan. Area 3,246 ac. Pop. 1,921.

Ringsbo, a pa. of Norway, stift and 115 m. N.N.W. Christiania, on the Løgen. Pop. 3,100.

Ringsby, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.W. Bury. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 287.

Ringsby, a seaport town of Denmark, on the W. coast of Zealand, stift and 68 m. N.W. Ribe, cap. amt., on the E. side of Ringkøbing-Sund. Pop. 1,200. It has manufs. of tobacco, leather, and lacquered wares.—*Ringkøbing-fjord* is a lagoon, 26 m. in length N. to S., greatest breadth 9 m., and separated from the North Sea by a strip of land 3 m. across.

Ringsby, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8 m. W.N.W. Norwich. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 281.

Ringsby, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. E.N.E. Lewes. Area 4,100 ac. Pop. 1,574.

Ringsby, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. S. Modbury. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 357.

Ringsby, a maritime pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 3 m. S. Kinsale. Area 9,240. P. 3,201.

Ringsby, a suburb of Dublin, Ireland, 1½ m. E. Dublin castle. It adjoins Irishtown. It has wet and other docks.

Ringsby, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. W.S.W. Needham. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 571.

Ringsby, several pas. of England.—I. co. Northampton, on the London and North Western Railway, 4½ m. N.N.E. Higham Ferrers. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 737.—II. (*Grout*), co. Norfolk, 8 m. W. Burnham Westgate. Area 3,080 ac. Pop. 512.—III. (*Little*), same co., 10 m. N.N.E. Castle Rising.

Ringsby, a town of Denmark, stift and 141. Seeland, amt. Sorø, 36 m. W.S.W. Copenhagen. Pop. (1855) 1,477. It is very ancient.

Ringsby, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. S.S.W. Deal. Area 1,610 ac. Pop. 780.

Ringsby, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 18 m. W.S.W. Southampton, on the Dorchester branch of the South Western Railway, on the Avon, and on the W. border of the New Forest. Area of pa. 10,550 ac. Pop. 3,028, partly employed in manufactures of woollens and hosiery, and in brewing ale for export. The town is ancient.

Ringsby, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, on the N. side of Flensborg-fjord, 9 m. N.E. Flensborg. Pop. of pa. 1,300.

Rirteln, a fortified town of H.-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, cap. circ. Schaumburg, on the Weser, here joined by the Exster and crossed by a bridge of boats, 10 m. S.E. Minden. Pop. 3,461.

Riobamba (*Nuevo*), a town of South America, Ecuador, 44 m. N.E. Guayaquil, and 9 m. from the ruins of Old Riobamba, which is at the foot of Chimborazo, and was destroyed by an earthquake 1707.

Rio (*River*), for names with this prefix not found below, see the following word.

Rio is a prefix to the names of numerous towns of Brazil.—I. (*Bomto*), prov. and 23 m. N.N.E. Rio-de-Janeiro. Pop. of dist. 8,000.—II. (*de Contas*), a small town, prov. and 230 m. S.S.W. Bahia, near the head of the river Contas or Jussape, which flows E. 230 m. to the Atlantic Ocean: near its mouth is the vil. of Contas.—III. (*Pardo*), a town of the prov. San Pedro-de-Rio-Grande, on river Pardo, near its junction with the Jacubi, 80 m. W. Porto Alegre. Pop. of dist. 10,445.—IV. (*Vermelho*), a market town, prov. Minas-Geraes, 80 m. E.N.E. Serro, on the Barrero, an aff. of the Vermelho. Pop. 4,000.

Riochico, a town of New Granada, South America. [SANTIAGO DE ALABAMA.]

Rio Arriba, a co. of the U. S., North America, in New Mexico. Area 56,000 sq. m. Pop. 7,751.

Rio Branco or **PARANA**, a river of Brazil, prov. Pará, rises near the source of the Orinoco, lat. 5° N., lon. 64° W.; runs E. to its junction with the Takutu, and thence mostly S.S.W. to the Rio Negro, which it joins as the principal affluent by several mouths, 70 m. S.E. Macaila. Total course 760 m. Principal tributaries, the Itaita or Takutu, Macaila, and Oatmanai.

In lat. 1° 45' N. the navigation is impeded by a series of falls and rapids, formed by ridges of granite rock. The aggregate perpendicular descent of these throughout 7 m. is estimated at 60 feet, and at the largest—the Caracaras—cannot be exceeded. No steamers can ascend and

which (whence its name). On it are Fort St. Joaquim, and the towns Casmo and Santa Maria Nova—the upper part of the river San Miguel, Brazil, has the same name.

RIO BRAVO DEL NORTE. [RIO GRANDE.]

RIO DAS MORRAS, a river of Brazil, prov. Mato Grosso, joins the Aragua: course N. and E. 500 miles.

RIO DE JANEIRO, the metropolitan prov. of Brazil, between lat. 21° 28' and 23° 20' S., lon. 40° 53' and 44° 40' W., having E. and S. the Atlantic, and landward the provs. San Paulo, Minas Geraes, and Espirito-Santo. Estimated area 16,940 sq. m. Pop. 556,080, of whom 298,564 were slaves. Surface low along the coast, but the interior is mostly mountainous, consisting of the Serra do Mar, Organ mountains, and their ramifications. Principal river, the Paraíba, which forms a part of the N. frontier. Soil extremely fertile; products comprise sugar, coffee, cacao, cotton, maize, rice, indigo, and fine woods. After the cap. Rio, the principal towns are Villado-Cabo, Cantagallo, St. João-de-Praia, and Lorena.

RIO DE JANEIRO, the cap. of Brazil, forms with its environs a neutral municipality independent of the prov. Rio. It is the most important commercial city of South America, is situated on an elevated tongue of land, on the W. side of a vast bay. Lat. of Fort Vilagran 22° 54' 7" S., lon. 43° 9' W. Pop. (1881), 205,006, of whom 77,989 were native whites; 36,320 white strangers; 10,722 free coloured, and 78,835 slaves. Mean temperature of year 78°·7, winter 68°·5, summer 79° Fahr. Its port, which is large and deep, is defended by a castle. Rio consists of an old and a new town, the latter of which dates from 1808, and is separated from the former by an open space called the Campo do Honra: it extends on uneven ground, along the side of the bay. Streets generally straight, but narrow and ill-paved. It is so placed as to be deprived of the benefit of the land breeze, by a range of mountains, and is exposed to suffocating heat, relieved only by the sea breeze in the middle of the day. The city is supplied with water by means of an aqueduct, which traverses a deep valley 7 m. in length, and has numerous public fountains. The churches, of which there are upwards of 50, have no external elegance, but are mostly richly decorated in the interior. The chief public edifices are the Imperial palace, a plain brick building, the old palace on the shore, used for public offices, the naval and military arsenal, and a public hospital. Its educational establishments are the Imperial college of Don Pedro II., the college of St. José, schools of medicine and surgery, military and naval academy, and many public schools. The national library has 120,000 printed volumes, and valuable MSS. Rio is the see of a bishop, the residence of a governor, and the seat of an electoral college, which had, in 1844, 260 electors; it has many scientific establishments, a museum of natural history rich in ethnology and mineralogy, an alcazar or theatre, and a public botanic garden. From its position, Rio is naturally the great mart of Brazil, and especially of the provs. Minas Geraes, St. Paul and Goyas, and its advantages are such as to fit it for concentrating the commerce of the globe. Its imports comprise the products of every country; its chief exports are cotton, sugar, coffee, rum, building timber, leather, tallow, gold, diamonds, topazes, amethysts, and aquamarines. The Bay, or inlet of Rio, 17 m. in length, and 11 m. in extreme width, forms one of the noblest harbours in the world. Its entrance,

3 m. S. of the city, is 1½ m. wide between Fort Santa Cruz on the E., and a fort on the sugar loaf rock on the W. The bay contains many small islands, the largest of which is Ilha do Governador, 6 m. in length. Upwards of 80,000 slaves are calculated to have been imported into Rio in 1847.

RIO DE LA PASION, a river of Central America, rises in the Lake Lacandon, British Honduras, flows W., and in 72 m. N.W. Coban (Guatemala), having been joined by the rivers Santa, Isabel, Mataquece, and Sacapulas, it acquires the name of Usmaasinta (which see). During the rains it is often half a league across.

RIO DE LA PLATA, South America. [PLATA RIVER and CONFEDERATION.]

RIO DE LA CAJAS GRANDES, a river of the Mexican Confederation, dep. Chihuahua, after a N. course of 100 m. enters the Lake Guzman. On it, towards its source, is the ruined Aztec town called Las Casas Grandes.

RIO DEL HACHA, a maritime town of South America, New Granada, dep. Magdalena, cap. prov., at the mouth of the Hacha, in the Caribbean Sea, 90 m. E.N.E. Santa Martha.

RIO DEL RUY, a large shallow bay in the Bight of Biafra, Guinea, E. the Old Calabar river, and opposite the island Fernando Po. It receives several creeks, and is skirted by populous villages.

RIO DOOZ, a river of Brazil, rises in the prov. Minas Geraes, and enters the Atlantic in the prov. Espirito-Santo. Opposite its mouth are a great bar and many sand-banks.

RIO DULCE, the outlet of the Golfo Dulce, Central America, state Honduras, enters the Caribbean Sea in lat. 15° 50' N., lon. 83° 48' 20" W., after a winding course of 23 miles, during which it expands into El Golfo or the Little Gulf, 9 m. in length by 2 m. across. At its mouth is a bar with less than 6 feet water. Banks skirted by abrupt wooded heights, rising to 300 feet in elevation. The Upper Rio Dulce enters the Gulf from the West.

RIO GRANDE, a river of W. Africa, Senegambia, rises in Futa Jallon, near Laby, lat. 11° 30' N., lon. 11° W., flows W. and enters the Atlantic by an estuary 10 m. across, between the Nuñez and Casamansa rivers. On it are the towns Kade, Jeba, and Bissao, and opposite its mouth are the Bissagos islands. The whole country between it and the Nuñez is supposed to be a collection of islands, divided by its branches, many of which remain unexplored. Its banks are densely wooded, and studded with immense ant hills, the country watered by it is populous, and produces gold, ivory, wax, hides, and horses.

RIO GRANDE, a river of South America, Bolivia, rises by several heads near Cochabamba, flows E. & N., separating the depts. Cochabamba and Santa Cruz from those of Oruro and Sucre, etc., and near lat. 15° 10' S. receives the Chapare, after which it is called the Mamora. Afflu. the Chacabani, Piray, and Yacapani.

RIO GRANDE, a river, New Granada, South America, dep. Isthmus, rises N.W. Panama, about 2 m. from which city it enters the Pacific Ocean. It receives several streams, is navigable for the last 5 m. of its course, and admits the entrance of large vessels at high water. Its head is near the Obispo, an affluent of the Orrego.

RIO GRANDE, a river, Mexican Confederation, depts. Queretaro, Guanajuato, Michoacan, and Jalisco, enters the Pacific at San Blas, after a N.W. course of 449 m. across the American tableland. It is greatly interrupted by cascades, and

is very rapid. Affluents, the Lerma, etc. It traverses a part of the Lake of Chapala.

RIO GRANDE, a river of the Mosquito territory, Central America, enters the Caribbean Sea, 80 m. N. Pearl Key lagoon, and is said to be navigable for boats for 200 m.—It is a name of the river MOTOAGUA.

RIO GRANDE (or RIO BRAVO) DEL NORTE, a river of North America, rises in the mountainous region, lat. 41° N., lon. 110° W. flows mostly S.E., forming the boundary between the U. S. Mexican territory and Texas, and enters the Gulf of Mexico at El Refugio, in lat. 28° 56' N., lon. 97° 12' W. Total course 1,600 to 1,800 m. Principal affs, the Puerco and Conches. Its navigation is impeded by rapids and by shoals for more than 100 m. below Santa Fe; at its mouth is a bar, which has often not more than 3 feet water.

RIO GRANDE DO NORTE, a maritime prov. of Brazil, between lat 4° 32' and 7° 18' S., lon. 33° and 38° 40' W., having N. and E. the Atlantic, W. the provs. Ceara, and S. Paraiba. Area 31,230 sq. m. Pop. 100,000. Its name is derived from a river which, after an E. course, enters the Atlantic at Natal. Other rivers are the Serido and Appody. Surface level near the coast, uneven inland. Products the best Brazil wood, cotton, sugar, rice, drugs, salt, and large numbers of cattle. Besides Natal, the cap., it contains the towns Vilda Flor, Arax, Anacu, Portalegre, Villa Nova de Princeza, and Villa Nova do Principe. Slaves are fast increasing in this province.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL, a town of Brazil, prov. S. Pedro do Rio Grande, on a low peninsula at the S. extremity of Lake Patos, with a lighthouse in lat. 32° 7' 60" S., lon. 52° 8' 00" W. Pop. 8,500, or including dist. 12,000. From its low situation it is subjected to inundation. It has a considerable trade on the lake.

RIO HACHA, a town of S. Amer., New Granada, 200 m. E.N.E. Carthagena, with a small port at the mouth of the Hacha in the Caribbean Sea.

RIO HONDA and RIO HONDO, two small rivers of America.—I. in Texas, dist. Bexar.—II. forming the N. limit of British Honduras.

RIO MAYON, a market town of Portugal, Entre-douro, at the E. foot of Mount Junco, 43 m. E.N.E. Lisbon.

RIO NEGRO or PARANA, a river of Colombia and Brazil, is the principal tributary of the Amazon, on the N. side, and under the name of the Guania, rises in New Granada, near lat. 2° N., lon. 72° W. It flows generally E.S.E., enters the prov. Para, and joins the Amazon in lat. 3° 10' S., lon. 50° W. Total course has been estimated at 1,000 m. Principal affs, the Ubaupes, Cababuri, Padavari, and Rio Branco. At its mouth it is scarcely 1½ m. in breadth, but a little higher up it is nearly 8 m., and opposite Barcellos, 15 m. across. It contains numerous islands, and has a remarkable communication with the Orinoco by the navigable Casiquiare. {CASQUIARE}

RIO NEGRO or SALTIC, a river of S. America, forming the whole boundary between the territory of the Plata Confederation and Patagonia. It appears to rise in a lake at the foot of the Chilean Andes, and after an E. course of 600 or 700 m., enters the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 41° 4' S., lon. 62° 50' W., 20 m. S.W. the mouth of the river Colorado. At its mouth it is 2 m. across, but at Carmen, 16 m. inland, its breadth is less than 200 yards, and 4 m. higher it becomes wholly unfit to be navigated. Its bed abounds with shoals and islands, course rapid, and 4½ m. from its mouth is a dangerous bar. Soil of its banks,

in the lower part of its course, is fertile, and around Carmen wheat and barley are raised; and many sheep and excellent horses are reared; near its head also there is reported to be a country abounding in fine timber, but the intermediate region is frequently sterile. The predatory Indians of the Rio Negro receive yerba, tobacco, wool, and spirits at Carmen, in exchange for woollen pouches, horse rugs, bolas, lassos, and skins, which with horses, sheep, salt, and ostrich feathers, form exports from that settlement.—II. a river of Uruguay, the central part of which it drains, enters the Uruguay river, 80 m. N. Buenos Ayres, after a W. course of 250 m. Principal aff., the Yic.—III. a river of the Plata Confederation, dep. Salta, tributary to the Yernjo.

RIO NERON, a town of South America, New Granada, dep. Magdalena, prov. Antioquia, 20 m. E.S.E. Medellin.

RIO TINTO, a river of Spain, prov. Huelva, rises near Aracena, and flows S. to the Mediterranean, which it enters in the Bay of Huelva. Length 60 m. Near its mouth is the port of Palos, whence Columbus sailed on his voyage of discovery.

RIO TINTO, a river of Central America, Mosquito territory, after a N. course of 120 m., enters the Sea E. Cape Cameron. Lat. 15° 54' N., lon. 84° 55' W.

RIOJA (LA), a dep. of the Plata Confederation, South America, between lat. 27° 50' and 31° S., and extending from lon. 68° 20' westward to the Andes, and on other sides having the deps. Catamarca, Cordova, and San Juan. Estimated pop. 37,000. (?) Its central part consists of two valleys, enclosed by mountain chains extending N. and S. Products copper and silver. Wheat is raised, and wine and brandy exported, but its remote inland situation places many obstacles in the way of its trade. Principal towns, Rioja, Chilcetto, and Guadacal.—*Rioja*, the cap. town, is situated in a wide plain, 118 m. S.S.W. Catamarca. Lat. 29° S., lon. 67° 50' W. Pop. 8,800.

RIOJA (LA), Spain, is a region comprising most part of the prov. Logroño and part of Soria. It is not a political division, and is named from the Oja, an affluent of the Ebro.

RIOLA, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Herault, around. St. Pons. Pop. 2,560.

RIOM, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. around, on a hill, 8 m. N.N.E. Clermont. Pop. 12,386. It is well built, and paved mostly with basalt and lava, from the quarries of Volvic. It has a communal college, a public library, and manufs. of linen and cotton fabrics, brandy, and leather. It is the birthplace of Gregory of Tours, and of Ague Dubourg.

RIOM-DE-MONTAIGNE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Cantal, cap. cant., 16 m. E.N.E. Murias. Pop. 2,717.

RIOR or RIOSI, river. {PHASIS}

RIORNO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 6 m. S. Melfi. Pop. 2,600, who manuf. wooden tobacco boxes, and trade in oil and wine. It has a collegiate and several other churches. An earthquake occurred here in 1651.

RIORNO, a market town of Naples, prov. Molise, cap. cant., 9 m. N.W. Isernia. Pop. 1,400.

RIOVA, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, on rt. b. of the Garonne, 15 m. S.S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,160. It has remains of ancient fortifications.—*Riova* is a comm. and vill. dep. Landes, 18 m. N.W. St. Sever. Pop. 1,587.

RIOPAS, a town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. S.W. Albacete, at the foot of the Sierra Cazor. Pop. 904, mostly employed in mining.

Réov, an islet off the S. coast of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 7 m. S. Marseille.—*St Rieu* is an islet of Brittany, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, S.E. the island Brehat.

Riez, a comm. and market town of France, dep. H.-Saône, cap. cant., 14 m. S.S.W. Vesoul. Pop. 1,037.

Ripa, a prefixed name of several market towns of Italy.—I. (Bottom), Naples, prov. Molise, 12 m. N.N.E. Campobasso. Pop. 3,200. An earthquake occurred here in 1851.—II. (Candida), prov. Basilicata, 6 m. S.S.E. Melfi. Pop. 3,000.—III. (di Chieti), prov. Abruzzo Citra, 3 m. E. Chieti.—IV. (Fratta), a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 6 m. N. Pisa, with a fine feudal fortress.

RIPAGLIA or RIPAILLE, a vill. of Sardinia, prov. Chabiale, 20 m. E.N.E. Geneva, on the S. shore of its lake, with a farm house, formerly a convent, to which Amadeus VIII., Duke of Savoy, subsequently Pope Felix v., retired after his renunciation of both the dignities he had held.

RIPALIMOSANI, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, 2 m. N.W. Campobasso. Pop. 3,400.

RIPATRANSONE, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, on a hill, deleg. and 12 m. S.S.E. Fermo. Pop. (1887) 5,000.

Rice, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5 m. W.N.W. Hailsham. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 383.

Ridley, a market town and pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Nidd, here crossed by a bridge, 5 m. W.N.W. Knaresborough, and with a station on the Leeds and Thirsk Railway, 3 m. from Harrogate. Area 7,080 ac. Pop. 1,280. It has a church and an endowed school.—II. a chapelry, co. Surrey, pa. Send, 6 m. N.E. Guildford. Pop. 860.—III. a chapelry, co. Derby, pa. Pentrich, 3½ m. S.S.W. Alfreton. Pop. 3,071, chiefly engaged in coal and iron works.

RIPLEY, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Indiana. Area 439 sq. m. Pop. 14,820.—II. a co. in S.E. of Missouri. Area 1,480 sq. m. Pop. 2,830.—III. a township, New York, 10 m. W. Mayville. Pop. 1,732.

Ripoll, a town, Spain, prov. and 32 m. W.N.W. Girona, on the Ter. Pop. 3,000. Its Benedictine convent contains many curious tombs.

Ripon, a city, parl. and munic. bor. and pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Ure, 23 m. W.N.W. York, and with a station on the Leeds and Thirsk branch of the North British Railway, 10 m. S.W. Thirsk. Area of pa. 48,980 ac. Pop. 15,109; do. of parl. bor. 6,080. The cathedral, built in the 14th and 16th centuries, is considered one of the best proportioned churches in England. Length 266 feet; length of transepts 132 feet. Here are an episcopal palace, elegant modern Gothic pa. church, a free grammar school, national endowed blue-coat schools, several ancient poor's hospitals and money charities, town-hall, with assembly rooms; a council house, gaol, and house of correction, public rooms, with a library; a mechanics' institute, and several branch banks, with manufs. of flax, madder-woods, and markets for wool, corn, and butter. Ripon sends 2 members to House of Commons. The new diocese of Ripon was founded in 1896, and comprises most of the West Riding of co. York, formerly in dioceses of York and Chester, and a part of the North Riding. In 1405, Henry IV. held his court at Ripon. Bishop Fortescue was born here in 1731.

Riposto, a modern town of the island Sicily, on its E. coast, 10 m. S.W. Taormina. Pop. 3,800.

RIPREGLIA, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. N. Bourne. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 601.

Ripra, two pas. of England.—I. co. Worcester,

ter, 2½ m. S.S.E. Upton-on-Severn. Area 4,140 ac. Pop. 1,087.—II. co. Kent, 2½ m. S.W. Deal. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 223.

RIRRODRE, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 5 m. S.W. Halifax. Population employed in manufs. of coarse woollens.

RIRTON, two pas. of England, co. Huntingdon.—I. (Abbots), 4 m. N. Huntingdon. Area 4,400 ac. Pop. 377.—II. (Kings), 3½ m. N.E. Huntingdon. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 259.

RIQUEWIRE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. H.-Rhin, 6 m. N.N.W. Colmar. Pop. 1,836.

Riquies (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, 5 m. N.E. Abbeville. Pop. 1,512.

Ris, a comm. and small town of France, dep. Pay-de-Dôme, 10 m. N. Thiers. Pop. 1,512.

Risano, a town of Austria, Dalmatia, circ. and 7 m. N.N.W. Cattaro, on the Gulf of Cattaro. Pop. 3,200.

RISHBOROUGH (MOWKS), a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 6 m. S.S.W. Aylesbury. Area 3,220 ac. Pop. 1,064.—II. (Princes), a mkt. town and pa., same co., 7 m. S.S.W. Aylesbury. Pop. 2,317.

RISBY, a pa. of Engl. co. Suffolk, 4 m. W.N.W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 431.

Risca, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 5 m. W.N.W. Newport. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 2,044.

Here are large iron works.

RISCLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 26 m. W.N.W. Mirande. Pop. 716.

Rise, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 8 m. E.N.E. Beverley. Area 1,920 ac. Pop. 197.

RISEHOLME, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. N.N.E. Lincoln. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 102.

RISLEY, a pa. of England, co. and 9 m. N. Bedford. Area 2,980 ac. Pop. 949.

RISHANGLES, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. S.S.E. Rye. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 279.

RISHTON, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3½ m. E.N.E. Blackburn. Pop. 800.

RISHWORTH, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Halifax, 7½ m. W.N.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 1,540.

RISSENGTON, three pas. of England, co. Gloucester.—I. (Great), 16 m. E.S.E. Cheltenham. Area 2,420 ac. Pop. 493.—II. (Little), 4 m. S. St. w-on-the-Wold. Ac. 1,650. P. 378.—III. (Wich), 2½ m. S. Stow-on-the-Wold. Ac. 1,140. P. 219.

RISROD, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 1½ m. S.S.E. Market-Downham. Area 330 ac. Pop. 40.—II. (Long), co. York, E. Riding, 6½ m. E.N.E. Beverley. Area 3,490 ac. Pop. 404.

RITZSDREITZ, a free town of N.W. Germany, territory of Hamburg, at the mouth of the Elbe, in the North Sea, 3 m. S. Cuxhaven. Pop. 1,850.

It has a lighthouse, and quarantine station.

RUDOMA, a town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. W.N.W. Tarragona. Pop. 3,247.

RIVA or REIF, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, circ. and 10 m. W.S.W. Rovereto, at the N. extremity of Lake Garda. Pop. 4,960. It has a castle, and monasteries. Its port is well frequented. Its fisheries are productive, and its vicinity furnishes olives, oranges, and lemons.

RIVA, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Ticino, 8 m. S. Lugano, and at the S. extremity of its lake. Pop. 1,000.

RIVA, several villas, etc. of Sardinia.—I. Piedmont, dir. Novara, on the Sesia, 16 m. W.N.W. Varallo. Pop. 1,260.—II. (di Chieri), dir. prov., and 10 m. E.S.E. Turin.—III. (di Mazzano), dir. and 20 m. E. Alessandria, on an affluent of the Po. Pop. 2,062.—IV. a vill. at the N. extremity of the Lake of Como.

RIVA-DE-SILVA, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. E.N.E. Oviedo, on the Sella.

RIVARECHIA, a town of Spain, prov. and 7 m. S.E. Logroño, on the Leza. Pop. 1,485.

RIVARLA, several villa. of N. Italy.—I. Lombardy, 4000, and 5 m. W.N.W. Mantua, near the Mincio.—II. (di Acqui), Sardinia, div. Alessandria, prov. and 4 m. N.E. Acqui, cap. mand., on the Bormida. Pop. 1,616.—III. (di Tortona), div. prov. and 8 m. W.S.W. Turin. P. 1,774.—Rivara is a village, cap. mand., 30 m. N.N.W. Turin.

RIVAROLO, a vill. of Sardinia, Piedmont, div., prov. and 19 m. N. Turin, cap. mand., on an affl. of the Po. Pop. with comm. 6,082.

RIV-DE-GIER, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., on the Gier, an affluent of the Rhône, at the head of the canal of Givors, and on the Lyon Railway, 12½ m. N.E. St Etienne. Pop. 12,186. It has manuf. of glass wares, steel hardware, and steam-engine factories. Near it are silk mills, distilleries, and coal fields.

RIVELLO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 4 m. S. Lagonegro. Pop. 5,100.

RIVENHALL, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2½ m. N.N.E. Witham. Area 3,240 ac. Pop. 728.

RIVEN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. N.W. Dover. Area 1,110 ac. Pop. 467.

RIVERHEAD, a liberty of England, co. Kent, pa. and 2 m. N.W. Sevenoaks. Area 1,910 ac. P. 1,728.

RIVERHEAD, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, cap. co. Suffolk and Long Island Sound. Pop. 2,640, who export wood to New York.

RIVES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 16 m. N.W. Grenoble. Pop. 2,339, who manufacture linens, paper, steel, and hardware.

RIVERVAULTS (Ripa-Alta), a comm. and town of France, dep. East Pyrenees, cap. cant., 5 m. N. Perpignan. Pop. 3,530.

RIVIERA DE GENOVA, a name given to two portions of the coast of the Mediterranean, between which Genoa is situated. The E. part is called Riviera del Levante, and the W. part Riviera del Ponente.—Riviera is a dist. of Switzerland, cant. Ticino, chief town Oragna.

RIVIERE PILATE, a town on the S. coast of the island Martinique. Pop. 3,841.—Rivière Salée is a town on the S.W. coast of Martinique. Pop. 2,371.—II. the strait which separates Guadeloupe into two islands.

RIVINGTON, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, 4 m. S.E. Chorley. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 412.

RIVOLI, a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, cap. mand. S. the Dora-Bispaia, div. prov. and 8 m. W. Turin, with which it communicates by a continuous avenue. Pop. 6,150. It has a palace, numerous villa., and a botanic garden, with manufactures of silks and woollen fabrics.

RIVOLI, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 12 m. N.W. Verona, on the Adige. Here the French defeated the Austrians, Jan. 16, 1797.

RIVOLTA, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. Lodi, near the Adda, 16 m. E. Milan. Pop. 2,718.

RIZENUS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. N. Rhin, with a station on the Strasbourg and Basle Railway, 3½ m. E. Mülhausen. Pop. 2,970.

RIZWUN, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 6½ m. E.N.E. Warrington. Pop. 706.

RIZAN or RIZEN, a maritime town of Asiatic Turkey, past. and 25 m. E. Trebizond, on the Black Sea, with bazaar, and a manufacture of fine hempen fabrics. Pop. 90,000.

RIZY or RIZEV, a town of Russia, gov. and 74 m. S.W. Tver, cap. dist., on the Volga, which divides it into two parts. Pop. 2,100. It has numerous churches, salt and corn magazines, large exports of corn, and two great annual fairs. It was formerly governed by its own princes.

ROA, a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. S.S.W. Burgos, on the Douro. Pop. 2,600.

ROADES, two pa. of England.—I. co. and 6½ m. S.S.E. Northampton, with a station on the Great Western Railway. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 695.—II. co. Somerset, 4 m. N.E. Frome. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 760.

ROAS (LOCUI), a large and intricate inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Lewis Island, Hebrides, Scotland, about 12 m. in length, and 8 m. in breadth. It contains the island Bernera, and several smaller islands.

ROANE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. of Tennessee. Area 408 sq. m. Pop. 12,185.

ROANNE, *Roannais*, a comm. and town of France, cap. around, dep. Loire, 40 m. N.W. Lyon, on l. b. of the Loire, which here becomes navigable. Pop. 13,397. It has a chamber of arts and manuf., and a comm. college. Situated at the terminus of the railway from St Etienne and Lyon, and at the head of the canal of the Loire, Roanne is the entrepôt of an extensive commerce, and has manuf. of cottons, muslins, paper, and jewellery. A great part of it was destroyed by an inundation in 1840.

ROANOK, a river of the U. S., North America, Virginia, and North Carolina, formed by the confluence of the Staunton and Dan, flows mostly S.E., and enters Albemarle Sound, after a course of at least 300 m.; for the last 75 m. of which, to the great fall at Halifax, it is navigable for vessels of 45 tons. A canal around the falls opens a boat navigation to its head streams, both of which are navigable for some distance for boats of 5 tons; and another canal connects it with Washington, on a branch of Pamlico Sound.

ROANOK, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.W. of Virginia. Area 922 sq. m. Pop. 8,477.

ROAROA, one of the Marquesas or Mendana Islands, Pacific, 68 m. W. Santa Christina. Length 10 m. Surface rises to upwards of 2,500 feet, and in it are many fertile valleys. On its W. side is the excellent anchorage Port Jarvis.

ROARING WATER BAY, Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, extends inland for 9 m. behind Cape Clear.

ROARIS, a vill. of Sardinia, div. Novara, prov. and 18 m. N.N.W. Verelli. Pop. 2,547.

ROATAN, a Brit. W. India island. [RUATAN]

ROATH, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 1½ m. N.E. Cardiff. Pop. 312.

ROBBES ISLAND, an islet off the Cape of Good Hope, at the entrance of False Bay, lat. 33° 48' S., lon. 18° 27' E. It is used as a penal station.

ROBRO, a vill. of Sardinia, cap. mand., div. and 11 m. S.W. Novara. Pop. 3,700.

ROBZ, a river of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, rises near Clare, and after a W. ward course of 26 m. enters Lough Mask, 2 m. W. Ballinrobe.

ROBZOCCO, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, cap. cant., on the Oglio, 7 m. N. Ciemona. Pop. 1,986.

ROBZOCCO, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas de Calais, 5 m. N.W. Bethune. Pop. 1,434.

ROBZUN, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 2 m. N.W. Hollymount. Ac. 10,007. P. 2,622.

ROBZEL, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy and 84 m. S.E. Güstrow, on the Lake Müritz. Pop. 3,310. It has manuf. of woollen cloth, distilleries, and breweries.

ROBETZ ISLANDS, Pacific O. [MARQUESSAS]

ROBETZ (LE), a town on the E. coast of the island Martinique. Pop. 4,444.

ROBENSON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Selkirk and Roxburgh, 6 m. W. Hawick. Pop. 670.

ROBERTSON, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. of Tennessee. Area 408 sq. m. Pop.

16,745.—II. a co. in S. part of North Carolina. Area 890 sq. m. Pop. 12,826.

ROSKETOWN, two pas. of Ireland.—I. (or *Castle Robert*), Munster, co. Limerick, 4½ m. W. Abington. Area 5,906 ac. Pop. 1,742.—II. Leitmer, co. Meath, 4 m. W. Drumconrath.

ROSSON, a town of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Berks, on the Schuylkill. Pop. 2,404.

ROSILANTA, a vill. of Sardinia, div. prov. and 7 m. S.S.W. Coni. Pop. 1,410.

ROBIN HOOD BAY, a inlet of the North Sea, E. coast of England, co. York, North Riding, 6 m. S.S.E. Whitby, with a fishing village.

ROBINSON, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, on the Ohio, 6 m. N.W. Petersburg. Pop. 1,917.

ROBROUGER, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5½ m. E.S.E. Great Torrington. Ac. 4,830. P. 518.

ROCALBENGA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 18 m. E.N.E. Grosseto, on the Albenga. P. 3,600.

ROCAMADOUR, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Lot, 13 m. E.N.E. Gourdon. P. 1,492.

ROCAH, an island of the Atlantic, 12½ m. N.E. Cape St Roque, Brazil. Lat. 8° 35' S., lon. 33° 43' W.

ROCCA, numerous small towns and vills. of Italy and Sicily.—I. Sicily, intend. and 10 m. W. Messina.—II. (*Bianca*), duchy Parma, and 16 m. N.N.W. Parma. Pop. 1,893.—III. (*Bighiera*), Sardinian dom. div. prov. and 23 m. N. Nice. Pop. 1,125.—IV. (*Brana*), Piedmont, div. prov. and 13 m. W.N.W. Coni. Pop. 1,725.—V. (*Casale*), Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. II., 5 m. N.N.W. Sulmona.—VI. (*Contrado*), Pontifical States, deleg. and 28 m. W.S.W. Ancona. Pop. 2,600.—VII. (*d'Amfisa*), Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., cap. cant., 4 m. N.W. Monteleone. Pop. 4,000.—VIII. (*d'Arazzo*), Sardinia, div. and 20 m. W. Alessandria, cap. mand., near the Tanaro. Pop. 1,703.—IX. (*de Baldi*), Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. and 4 m. N.W. Mondovì. Pop. 2,290.—X. (*d'Aspide*), Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, cap. cant., 16 m. S. Campagna. Pop. 4,000.—XI. (*di Corio*), Sardinia, div. prov. and 18 m. N.N.W. Turin. Pop. 2,892.—XII. (*di Nelo*), Naples, prov. Calab. Ult. I., 13 m. N.W. Cotrone. —XIII. (*di Papa*), a vill., Pontifical States, comarca, and 15 m. S.E. Rome, on the site of the anc. Fabia. Pop. 2,100. It belongs to the Colonna family.

—XIV. (*Porte*), a vill. of Sardinia, div. Com, 7 m. S.W. Mondovì. Pop. 2,984.—XV. (*Grimaldi*), div. and 18 m. S. Alessandria. Pop. 2,140.—XVI. (*Guglielmo*), Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, cap. cant., 18 m. E.N.E. Fondi. It has a collegiate and a fine Carmelite church.—XVII. (*Imperiale*), prov. Calab. Citra, beside the Gulf of Taranto, 7 m. N. Roseto. Pop. 2,000.—XVIII. (*Mandolfi*), prov. Molise, 6 m. W. Benevento. Pop. 3,400.—XIX. (*Mondovì*), prov. Terra di Lavoro, cap. cant., 23 m. N.W. Caserta, with numerous churches, and 3,000 inhabitants.—XX. (*Piemonte*), prov. Princip. Citra, 7 m. N.N.W. Salerno.—XXI. (*Palomba*), Sicily, intend. and 27 m. S.E. Palermo. P. 1,400.—XXII. (*San Felice*), kingdom of Naples, prov. Princip. Uls, 2 m. N. St. Angelo-del-Lombardi. Near it is the lake Amantotto of Virgil.

—XXIII. (*Sacca*), prov. T. di Lavoro, 12 m. S. Sora. Pop. 2,806. It has numerous ecclesiastical edifices, and is the residence of the bishop of Aquino.—XXIV. (*Vesuvio*), Sardinia, div. and 39 m. S.S.W. Alessandria, cap. mand. Pop. with comm., 1,790.—XXV. (*Vienne*), div. prov. and 6 m. S.W. Coni, cap. mand. Pop. 2,674.—*Rocca*

Parvula in the most W. of the Revilla-gigedo Islands, North Pacific Ocean.

ROCCILLA, two market towns of Sicily.—I. intend. and 37 m. S.W. Messina, at the foot of Mount Etna.—II. intend. Palermo, 8 m. W.S.W. Cefalu, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,000.

ROCCILLA (LA), a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra I., on the Mediterranean Sea, 9 m. N.E. Gerace. Pop. 4,000.

ROCONETTI, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Ultra, 18 m. N.E. St. Angelo del Lombardi. Pop. 4,500.

ROCHESTER, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 4 m. N.N.E. Uttoxeter, on the banks of the Dove, crossed by a bridge, and has a station on the Churnet-Valley branch of the N. Stafford Railway, 4 m. N. Uttoxeter. Ac. 2,630. Pop. 1,185.

ROCHDALE, a parl. bor. and manuf. town and pa. of England, co. Lancaster, on the Roche, tributary of the Irwell, and on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, 11 m. N.N.E. Manchester. Area of pa. 68,020 ac. Pop. 98,013; do. of parl. bor. 29,155. It has an ancient pa. church, numerous chapels and schools, a town-hall, assembly rooms, a theatre, literary society, and important manufs. of flannels, baizes, kerseys, coarse calicoes and fustians, hats, and machinery. Coal is plentiful, and commerce is facilitated by the Rochdale Canal, connected W.ward with the Bridgewater Canal, and E.ward with the Calder navigation. The bor. is under the jurisdiction of the co. magistrates. It is head of a poor-law union, and a polling place for the S. division of co. Sends 1 member to House of Commons.

ROCHE, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5½ m. E.S.E. Columb-Major. Ac. 4,830. Pop. 1,863.

ROCHE, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. W.N.W. Haverford-West. Pop. 763.

ROCHE (LA), a prefix to names of numerous comm., towns, and vills. of France.—I. (*Beaucourt*), dep. Dordogne, 18 m. W.S.W. Nontron. Pop. 1,083.—II. (*Chalais*), dep. Dordogne, 17 m. W.S.W. Riberae, on railway from Tours to Bordeaux. Pop. 1,030.—III. (*de Glan*), dep. Drôme, arrond. Valence. Pop. 2,002.—IV. (*en Breuil*), dep. Côte-d'Or, arrond. Semur. Pop. 2,449.—V. (*Guyon*), dep. Seine-et-Oise, on rt. b. of the Seine, 8 m. N.N.W. Mantes. Pop. 867.—VI. (*l'Abrille*), dep. Haute-Vienne, 6 m. N.N.E. St. Yrieix. Pop. 1,867.

ROCHECHOUART, a comm. and town of France, dep. H.-Vienne, cap. arrond., on an affluent of the Vienne, 20 m. W. Limoges. Pop. 1,693. It has iron works and manufactures of glass.—*Rochecorbon* is a vill., dep. Indre-et-Loire, 3 m. E. Tours. Pop. 1,722.

ROCHEROUX, a comm. and maritime town of France, near St. W. coast, dep. Charente-Inferieure, 18 m. S.S.E. La Rochelle, on the Charente, 7 m. from its mouth. Lat. of the hospital, 45° 58' N., lon. 0° 57' 7" W. Pop. 24,836.

Rochefort is fortified, and forms the third military port of France. It is situated in a marshy district, surrounded by ramparts planted with trees, and has a tribunal of commerce, a school of hydrography, a national college, and a public library, a botanic garden, and a maritime museum. In the military port the largest vessels float at all times. Attached to it are a prison for 1,600 convicts, and a naval hospital. The commercial port admits vessels of 800 tons close to the quays. The arsenal has immense magazines, cannon foundries, and ship-building docks. Rochefort was only a small town when Louis XIV. commenced it; extension in 1668.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Jura, on the railway from Mülhausen to Dijon, 4 m. N.E. Dôle.—III. (*Stommes*), a comm. and market town, dep. Drôme, arrond. Valence.

Pop. 1,672.—IV. (*sur Loire*), a comm. and town, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 8 m. S.W. Angers. P. 1,639.

ROCHFORT, a town of Belgium, prov. and 27 m. S.E. Namur. Pop. 1,800. It has an old castle and marble quarries in its vicinity.

ROCHFOURGAUD (La), a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, on the Tardouère, 13 m. N.E. Angoulême. Pop. 2,845.

ROCHELLE (La), a comm. and fortified seaport town of France, esp. dep. Charente-Inférieure, on the Atlantic, nearly midway between Nantes and Bordeaux. Lat. of tower 46° 9' 24" N., lon. 1° 9' 16" W. Pop. 16,807. It is entered by 7 gates; streets mostly bordered by arcades. Principal edifices, the cathedral, town-hall, exchange, courts of justice, hospital, arsenal, docks, and a good bathing establishment. An inner harbour opens from an outer port, capable of receiving vessels of from 400 to 500 tons; the roadstead is protected by the islands Ré and Oleron. *La Rochelle* is a bishop's see, and the cap. of a military division. It has a diocesan seminary, schools of navigation and drawing, a public library, a botanic garden, cabinet of natural history, manuf. of glass and earthenware, and cotton twist, sugar refineries, building docks, and a trade in wine, brandy, and colonial produce. In the religious wars it was long a stronghold of the Protestants, but it was finally taken by Louis XIII. in 1628.

ROCHEMAURE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ardèche, near rt. b. of the Rhone, 12 m. S.E. Privas. Pop. 1,473.

ROCHER-POINTE (La), a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, at the confluence of the Gartempe with the Creuse, 13 m. E.S.E. Châtelleraut, with 1,416 inhabitants, and mineral baths.

ROCHSTER, a city, parl. and music, tw., and river port of England, co. Kent 7 m. S.E. Gravesend, with which it is connected by railway. Area, with Chatham, 6,130 ac. Pop. of parl. bor. 14,938. It is situated on a bend of the Medway, here crossed by a bridge of 11 arches; and with Chatham on the E. and Stroud on the W. The cathedral, mostly constructed by Gundulph, the first bishop after the Conquest, presents, in its recently repaired interior, one of the finest specimens of Norman and early English architecture, length 363 feet. The pa. church of St Nicholas is also very ancient. The grammar school was founded in 1542. It has a custom house, theatre, assembly room, baths, two fairs, several remains of ancient walls, gateways, and monastic structures, and on a rock rising from the river, majestic ruins of a Norman castle, built by Bishop Gundulph. The trade of the city is comprised with that of Chatham. Coal is extensively imported for the supply of the interior of the co., and hops are exported. Vessels of heavy burden come up to the bridge. Customs rev. (1847-8) 16,922. Reg. shipping 17,325 tons. It sends 2 members to House of Commons. The bishopric is, next to Canterbury, the most ancient in England, having been founded by St Augustine in 604, but it is also the smallest.

ROCHSTER, a city of the U. S., North America, New York, on both sides of the Genesee, here crossed by three bridges on the Erie Canal, at the terminus of the Genesee Valley Canal, and on the Great Western Railway, 7 m. S. Lake Ontario, and 203 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 38,561. It has risen into consequence since 1812, when it consisted of only two wooden frame buildings. It has a collegiate institute, two female seminaries, several academies and other schools, two asylian asylums, museum, arcade, atheneum, and

mechanics' institute. It principally owes its rise to the water power caused here by the falls in the river, and it has manuf. of machinery, cotton and woollen stuffs, leather, ropes, and earthenware, besides distilleries, breweries, and numerous saw, oil, falling, and flour mills. Several townships.—I. Massachusetts, on Buzzard Bay, 48 m. S.S.E. Boston. Pop. 3,808.—II. New York, on Roundout Creek, 16 m. S.W. Kingston. Pop. 3,174.—III. New Hampshire, on the Cochecho, 30 m. E. Concord. Pop. 8,006.—IV. Vermont, 33 m. S.S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,463.—Numerous villages are so named.

ROCHTOWN, two pas. of Ireland, Munster.—I. co. Tipperary, 3 m. E.S.E. Cahir. Area 1,063 ac. Pop. 367.—II. (or *Bally William*), co. Limerick, 2 m. N.N.W. Six-mile-bridge. Area 1,163 ac. Pop. 171.—III. a hamlet, Leinster, co. Dublin, 44 m. E.S.E. Dundrum.

ROCHETTA DEL TANABO, a market town of Sardinia, div. Alessandria, prov. and 9 m. E.S.E. Asti. Pop. 2,500.

ROCHTOWN, a market town and pa. of England, co. Essex, 151 m. S.E. Chelmsford. Area of pa. 1,240 ac. Pop. 1,704.—II. a pa. co. Worcester, 24 m. E. Tenbury. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 251.

ROCHLITZ, a town of Saxony, circ. Leipzig, cap. dist., on the Mulde, 16 m. N.N.W. Chemnitz. Pop. 4,545. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs.

ROCHLITZ, a vill. of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 34 m. N. Bidschow. Pop. 2,500.

ROCK, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 44 m. W.S.W. Bewdley. Area 8,340 ac. Pop. 1,435.—II. a chapelry and township, co. Northumberland, pa. Embleton. Pop. 250.

ROCK, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. of W. consm. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 20,768.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, a peninsula of the U. S., North America, New York, between Jamaica Bay and the Atlantic, has on its banks one of the most fashionable watering places in the vicinity of New York.

ROCKBANE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. W. Ottery-St. Mary. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 477.

ROCKBURN, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 33 m. N.W. Fordingbridge. Area 3,900 ac. P. 615.

ROCKBRIDGE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in centre of Virginia. Area 652 sq. m. Pop. 16,045.

ROCKCLIFFE, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, with a station on the Caledonian Railway, 44 m. N.W. Carlisle. Area 3,680 ac. Pop. 941.

ROCKENHAGEN, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, cap. co., on the Alsenz, 13 m. N. Kassel-Lautern. Pop. 1,783. It has mineral springs.

ROCKFIELD, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. N.W. Monmouth. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 291.

ROCKHAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 24 m. N.N.E. Thornbury. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 235.

ROCKINGHAM, a mkt town and pa. of England, co. and 22 m. N.N.E. Northampton, in Rockingham Forest. Area of pa. 880 ac. Pop. 361.

ROCKINGHAM, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of New Hampshire. Area 819 sq. m. Pop. 50,986.—II. a co. in centre of Virginia. Area 769 sq. m. Pop. 20,294.—III. a co. in N. of North Carolina. Area 419 sq. m. Pop. 14,365.

—IV. a township, Vermont, on the Connecticut River, here crossed by a bridge, 80 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 2,887.

ROCK-ISLAND-CITY, U. S., North America, Illinois, is cap. of co., at the conf. of Rock River with the Mississippi, 180 m. N.N.W. Springfield. P. 4,000; do. of co. 6,967.—*Rock Island*, elevation

20 feet above the highest flood, and *Rock Rapids* are opposite the village.

ROCKLAND, several pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. 6 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 484.—II. (*St. Saviour*), 3½ m. W.N.W. Attleburgh. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 375.—III. (*St. Andrew*), 3½ m. W.N.W. Attleburgh. Pop. 115.—IV. (*St. Peter*), 3½ m. W.N.W. Attleburgh. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 447.

ROCKLAND, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. of New York. Area 173 sq. m. Pop. 16,962.—II. a township, Pennsylvania, co. Berks. Pop. 1,369.—**Rockport** is a township of Massachusetts, 32 m. N.E. Boston. Pop. 3,255.

ROCKVILLE, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Indiana, 62 m. W.S.W. Indianapolis. Pop. 1,200.—**Rocky Fork** is a township of Missouri, co. Boone. Pop. 1,697.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS, an extensive mountain range of North America, commencing on the S., with the plateaus and cordilleras of Mexico and California, and terminating on the N., in the broken ridges of Russian America. It covers the whole western side of the continent; is 4,600 m. in length from Mexico to the Arctic coast. There are three separate parallel belts.—1st, the lofty double chain of the Rocky Mountains Proper on the E.; 2d, the range of high and wide broken table-lands lying W. of that chain; and lastly, a lofty mountainous chain, partially volcanic, rugged and convulsed, the Pacific Alps of the N.W. coast, the cascade range of Oregon, and the Sierra Nevada of California.—I. *Chain of the Rocky Mountains Proper* is an elevated and complex system of mountain summits, and included table-lands, embracing two, and in some places three principal mountain ranges, which, with their component ridges, are approximately parallel for great distances, but their lesser sections variously diverge and mosaiculate. In Northern Mexico the E. range is called the Cordillera of Cohahuila and Potosi, the Guadalupe Mountains being an eastern outlying branch. The western range is named the Sierra de los Mimbres, and Sierra Madre. Further N., at the sources of the Arkansas, the E. belt is the Moro and Chowatche or Wet Mountain; and the W. the Sierra Verde or San Juan. Between these two ranges is included the valley of Santa Fé, or of Rio del Norte, an extensive and fertile plain. From the Arkansas to the N. fork of the Platte, the chain is triple and very complex, and its central range, called the Medicine Bow Mountains, contains the Spanish, Pike, Long, and Paramie Peaks, which have an elevation of from 10,000 to 12,000 feet above the sea. Fremont Peak, in the Wind River Mountains, has an elevation of 13,669 feet; from its base flow the head streams of the Missouri, the Columbia, and the Rio Colorado. Near lat. 44° is the N. end of the Wahsatch, a long and lofty mountain range, which passes W. of the Green River or Upper Colorado, and forms the E. boundary of the Utah basin. Strictly, this is not a ridge of the chain of the Rocky Mountains Proper, although originating near that chain—its trend and structure are different. To the N. of the Wind River range, the E. axis is much elevated, where it separates the middle and north sources of the Columbia River from the streams of the Missouri and Saskatchewan. Near the head of the latter stream is the peak of Mount Hooker, 15,700 feet above the sea, and further N. Mount Brown, 15,990 feet in elevation. Hence, the chain gradually declines in level to the Arctic Ocean. Comparatively little is known of the geological

formation of the Rocky Mountain chain. Granitic and gneissic rocks, various palaeozoic strata, including carboniferous limestones, have been seen. Between the highest ridges vast plateaus, seemingly of cretaceous and tertiary deposits. It has recently been ascertained that the chief rivers and streams flow round the ends of the long ridges, rather than through gorges cutting them. This important fact reveals great facilities for the formation of railways uniting the coasts of the Atlantic and Pacific, through this mountain chain.—II. *The Great Interior Plateau* is a wide and elevated middle belt, between the Rocky Mountains Proper on the E., the Pacific Alps and Sierra Nevada on the W., and stretches from the Gulf of California to the Arctic Ocean, having a mean elevation of nearly 5,000 feet above the sea. It is naturally divided into three regions, a central, S., and N.—III. *The Pacific Alps* is the W. belt of the elevated zone of North America. It runs generally parallel to the chain of the Rocky Mountains proper, N. from the peninsula of California, where it is rather low, increasing in height and breadth in the N. part of California, and thence to Russian America, a broad and elevated chain of mountains. In the vicinity of Columbia River are the peaks of Mount Jefferson, Mount Hood, and Mount St. Helens, which are upwards of 15,000 feet, above the sea. Mounts St. Helens and Regnier are active volcanoes. Mount Fairweather, 14,782 feet, and Mount St. Elias, 17,850 feet in elevation above the sea, are volcanoes, and supposed to be occasionally in a state of eruption. It is presumed that these are the loftiest peaks in North America.

ROCROR, a comm. and frontier fortified town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. arrond., in the Forest of Ardennes, 15 m. N.W. Metziers. Pop. 1,164. It has a military hospital and a custom house. The Duke of Fougien, afterwards "the Grande Condé," here defeated the Spaniards in 1643.

RODA, two towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 38 m. N.E. Barcelona, on the Ter.—II. prov. and 56 m. S. Cuenca. Pop. 2,400.

RODA, a town of Germany, duchy Saxe-Altenburg, circ. Eisenberg, cap. dist., on an affluent of the Saale, 8 m. E.S.E. Jena. Pop. 2,800.

RODACH, a town of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, princip. & 10 m. W N.W. Coburg, cap. dist. P. 1,600.

RODAN or **RODDA**, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 8 m. N.N.W. Sana. It has fine gardens and vineyards, and is governed by an Ameer, who occupies its citadel. [RODDA.]

RODAUX, a town of Central Asia, Little Tibet, about 120 m. S.E. Leh, and having an active trade in shawl wool, and salt from adjacent lakes.

ROSBORNE-CHESTER, a pa. of England, co. Wilt, 2½ m. N.N.W. Swindon. Ac. 2,710. P. 690.

ROSDOROUGH, a chapelry and tithing of England, co. Gloucester, 1 m. S.W. Stroud. Pop. 2,298, employed in woollen manufactures.

ROSDY or **RODZY**, a maritime town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island Læsland, 7 m. S.S.W. Mariboeh. Pop. 1,200.

ROSDEN, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1½ m. E.S.E. Frome. Area 590 ac. Pop. 268.

RODS (NORTH), a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Presbury, 3 m. N.N.E. Congleton, with a station on the North Stafford Railway, 4½ m. S.W. Macclesfield. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 377.

RODEMAUX, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Moselle, 8 m. N.N.E. Thionville. Pop. 1,067.

RODEWALL, a vill. of Hanover, Kalkberg, 11 m. N. Neustadt-am-Rubensberg. Pop. 1,200.

ARAGON or ARAGONA, a town of France, cap. dep. Aragon, 25 m. N.W. Montpellier, on rt. b. of the Aragon. Pop. 10,280. It has a national college, with a public library, a Gothic cathedral, and trade in wool and cheese. It is the ancient *Saguntum*.

ROSENTHAL, a market town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hesse, on the Nidda, 4 m. W.N.W. Frankfurt. Pop. 1,660.

ROST, a maritime town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, on the N. coast of the Gargianian Promontory, Adriatic Sea. Pop. 3,688.

ROSTO, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 7 m. N.W. Mantua. Pop. 1,445.

ROTHO, a river of England, co. Essex, rises near Dunmow, flows mostly S.E.W. past Chipping Ongar, and between Epping and Hainault forests, and near Barking joins the Thames, whence it is navigable to Ilford.

ROTHENBURG, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinat, on the Regen, 23 m. N.E. Regensburg. Pop. 1,190, partly engaged in a pearl fishery.—*Rödingen* is a vill., Rhinish Prussia, reg. & 18 m. N.E. Aachen.

ROTHWOTON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4½ m. W.N.W. Wellington. Area 2,560 ac. Pop. 494.

ROTHMAN, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 11 m. S. Watertown. Pop. 1,784.

ROTHMARSTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloster, 6 m. W.S.W. Cirencester. Area 4,010 ac. Pop. 418.

ROTHMELL, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. S. Lewes. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 323.

ROTHMERHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. S.S.E. Sittingbourne. Area 1,190 ac. P. 328.

RODINA or RODWEN, a vill. of Transylvania, Saxon-land, circ. and 26 m. N.E. Bistritz. Pop. 2,000. It has gold, silver, and iron mines, and mineral springs.

RODORO or RHOPORO (Turk. *Tahir-Dagh*, ancient *Eleutheria* and *Rhodesium*), a fortified maritime town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. and 60 m. N.E. Gallipoli, on the Sea of Marmora. Pop. 46,000. (?) It has caravanseras, khans, and public baths, Greek and Armenian churches.

RODRIGUES, an island of the Indian Ocean, belonging to Britain, 380 m. E.N.E. the Mauritius, of which it is a dependency. Lat. 19° 4' S., lon. 63° 29' E. Length 12 m., breadth 9 to 6 m. Surface mostly mountains, but it has about 2,000 ac. of cultivable land, producing rice and maize, which, with turtles and some other products, are exported to the Mauritius. Pop. 250.

RODØX, an isl. off the coast of Norway, in lat. 66° 40' N., lon. 13° 10' E.—*Rodskieser* is a small island in the Gulf of Finland.

ROER or RUAR, a river of W. Germany and the Netherlands, after a N. course through Rhemish Prussia, past Duren and Jülich, turns N.W. enters Dutch Limburg, and joins the Meuse on the right at Roermond. Total course 90 miles. It is subject to extensive inundations, feeds many mill-canals, and has valuable fisheries. Under the French, it gave name to a dep., cap. Aix-la-Chapelle.

ROERMOND or RÖRMOND, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Meuse, at the influx of the Roer, 27 m. N.E. Maastricht. Pop. 2,346. Its fortifications were dismantled under Joseph II., but it is still the residence of a military commandant. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, soap, leather, beer, and vinegar, and a considerable general and transit trade.

ROESKILDE, a town of Denmark, island and city Zealand, with a lake port, 19 miles W.S.W. Copenhagen, with which it is connected by railway, at the head of an inlet of the Limfjord.

Pop. (1855) 4,328. It was the residence of the Danish kings in the middle ages, has a royal castle, and a cathedral.

ROULIX, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., 8 m. E.N.E. Mons. Pop. 2,701.

ROSPANO, a market town of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 18 m. S.E.W. Diano. P. 2,100.

ROSEARY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, 9 m. N.N.W. Dornoch. Area about 93 sq. m., mostly mountain and heath. Pop. 1,535.

ROSEBERG or ROESBERG, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 24 m. N. Posen, on a large lake, and on the Wetna. Pop. 4,750. It has manufactures of linens, woollens, and leather.

ROGATCHEV, a market town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. S.S.W. Moghiler, cap. circ., at th. conf. of the Dnutch and the Dnieper. P. 2,300.

ROGATE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. W.N.W. Midhurst. Area 4,700 ac. Pop. 1,117.

ROGHENSTON, a hamlet of England, co. Monmouth, pa. Bassaleg, 2½ m. W.S.W. Newport. Pop. 1,248.

ROGIET, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 6½ m. W.S.W. Chepstow. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 60.

ROGLIANO, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, cap. cant., 9 m. S. Cosenza. Pop. 4,400.

ROGLIANO, a town of France, at the N. extremity of the island Corsica, Mediterranean Sea, cap. cant., 17 m. N. Bastia. Pop. 1,517.

ROMAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 28 m. N. Vannes. Pop. 501.

ROMAN, an old division of France, in Bretagne with the title of duchy, now comprised in the dep. Morbihan.—*Rohan-Rohan* or *Fronstony*, is a comm. and vill. dep. Deux-Sèvres, 6 m. S.W. Niort. Pop. 2,198.

ROMATIN, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia circ. and 15 m. W.S.W. Brzezany. Pop. 2,715. It has a castle, and Roman Catholic and Greek united churches.

ROMILCAND, a region of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., between lat. 27° 15' and 25° 51' N., lon. 78° 3' and 80° 30' E.; watered by the Ganges, Hangua, etc., and now subdivided among the districts Bareilly and Moradabad.

ROMSDORF, three vill. of Germany.—I. Prussian Silesia, reg. and 27 m. S.W. Liegnitz on the Bober. Pop. 1,500.—II. Saxony, circ. and 13 m. N.E. Dresden. Pop. 2,908, who manufacture linen and tape.—III. circ. Zwickau, dist. Chemnitz. Pop. 1,178.

ROHTAK, a dist. of British India, div. Delhi, between lat. 28° 38' and 29° 16' N., lon. 76° 10' and 77° 4' E. Area 1,840 sq. m. Pop. 284,119. The district is traversed from N. to S. by branch of Feroze's Canal, and the old Delhi Canal also passed through it. The land revenue has been fixed for a term of 30 years, which expires in July 1870.

ROHTAK, a town of India, 42 m. N.W. Delhi, cap. of dist. of same name. Pop. 10,300.

ROIERS and ROIMY, two comm. and vill. of France.—I. in dep. Somme, cap. cant., 7 m. E. Peronne. Pop. 1,591.—II. dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. V. Fontaine. Pop. 968.

ROITZSCH, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 19 m. N.E. Merseburg. Pop. 1,640.

ROJALES, a market town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. S.W. Alicante, on the Saguro.

ROJANKA, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 37 m. E.S.E. Grodno. Pop. 1,800.

ROVANO, a market town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra II., 6 m. N.W. Salerno. Pop. 1,600.

ROZSEVSKA, a market town of Russia, gov. Kowrk, 15 m. W. Staroi-Oskol. Pop. about 1,800.

BOMSTANKON, a market town of Russia, gov. Simbirsk, 33 m. E.S.E. Stavropol. Pop. about 1,500.—**BOSTON**, a market town, gov. and 49 m. S.S.W. St. Petersburg. Pop. 1,500.

BOMBY, a market town of Russia, gov. and 38 m. W. Kiev. Pop. 1,500.

BOMBY, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, on the Tees, 2 m. S.S.E. Barnard-Castle. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 189.

BOMBELE, a river of W. Africa, Senegambia, after a W. course, estimated at 250 m., joins the Atlantic by a wide estuary at Sierra Leone.

BOKITZAN (Boh. *Bobitzany*), a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 10 m. E. Pilsen, on the Kladau. Pop. 3,520. Manufs. of woollen cloths and iron-works.

BOLLE, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, cap. circ., on the Lake of Geneva, 16 m. S.W. Lausanne. Pop. 1,398.

BOLLEGEREN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arrond. and 5 m. S. Courtrai. Pop. 1,553.

BOLLESBY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.E. Acle. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 554.

BOLLEHOISE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. Mantes, on l. b. of the Seine, with a tunnel under the Rouen Railway.

BOLLESTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Nottingham, 4 m. W.S.W. Newark. Area 570 ac. Pop. 585.—II. co. Stafford, 3 m. N.N.W. Burton-on-Trent. Area 3,940 ac. Pop. 918.

BOLLESTONE, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5½ m. W.N.W. Amesbury. Area 910 ac. Pop. 46.

BOLLOVE, a pa. and vill. of Norway, stift Aggershusen, on the Louven, 54 m. W. Christiania. Pop. of pa. 4,000.

BOLLRIGHT, two pas. of England, co. Oxford.—I. (*Great*), 2½ m. N.N.E. Chipping-Norton. Area 2,360 ac. Pop. 445.—II. (*Little*), 3½ m. N.N.W. Chipping-Norton. Area 780. Pop. 80.

BOLLYNDER, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. W.S.W. Tenterden. Area 5,570. Pop. 1,433.

BOM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Deux Seines, on the Dive, 13 m. E.N.E. Melle. P. 1,738.

BOMA, a city of Italy. [BOME.]

BOMA, an island of the Malay Archip., in the Banda Sea, 50 m. N.E. Timor, 40 m. in circuit.

ROMAGNA, a former prov. of Central Italy, and one of the earliest possessions of the Roman bishops, on the Adriatic, between the N. Legations and the March of Ancona, and now forming the Pontifical deleg. of Ravenna and Forlì.

ROMAGNANO, a market town of Sardinia, div. prov. and 18 m. N.W. Novara, cap. mand., on the Sesia. Pop. 2,519.

ROMAGNANO, a vill. of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 20 m. E. Campagna. Pop. 820.

ROMAGNAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. Clermont. Pop. 1,990.—**Romagnieu** is a comm. and vill., dep. Isère, arrond. La Tour du Pin. Pop. 1,381.

ROMAGNESA, a vill. of Sardinia, div. Genoa, prov. and 6 m. N.N.W. Bobbio. Pop. 1,822.

ROMAIN (St), numerous comms. and villa. of France.—I. dep. H.-Loire, arrond. Ysaingeanx. Pop. 1,478.—II. dep. Charente, arrond. Barbezieux. P. 1,129.—III. dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., 11 m. E.N.E. Havre. Pop. 1,600.—IV. (*de Bénéat*), dep. Charente-Inf., 10 m. W.S.W. Saintes. Pop. 1,392.—V. (*de Poppey*), dep. Rhône, 6 miles S.E. Tarare. Pop. 1,552.—VI. (*d'Uppé*), dep. Loire, 15 m. S.W. Roanne. Pop. 1,609.—VII. (*en Jarré*), dep. Loire, 12 m. N.E. St Etienne. Pop. 1,169.—**Romainville** is a vill., dep. Seine, near the N.E. extremity of Paris, 4 m. S.E. St Denis, with a fine chateau and park, and a wood greatly resorted to by inhabitants of Paris. Pop. 2,172.

ROMAN-KIRK, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 19 m. N.N.W. Richmond. Area 54,700 ac. Pop. 2,599.

ROMAN, a town of the Danubian Principality of Moldavia, at the confluence of the Moldava and Sereth, 36 m. S.W. Jassy. Is a Greek bishop's see, and has Roman antiquities.

ROMANO, a fortified town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 13 m. S.S.E. Bergamo. Pop. 8,060. It has a college and several churches.

ROMANO, a vill. of Sardinia, div. Turin, prov. and 5 m. S. Ivrea. Pop. 2,000.

ROMANO KEY or **CAYO ROMANO**, an island off the N. coast of Cuba, lat. about 22° N., lon. 78° W., 60 m. in length by 8 m. across, and divided into two parts by a narrow channel.

ROMANOV, a walled town of Russia, gov. and 24 m. N.W. Jaroslavl, cap. circ., on the Volga. Pop. 2,250. It manufactures silk and linen fabrics.

ROMANOVKA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 90 m. S. Kiev. Pop. 1,570.

ROMANS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Isère, across which it communicates with Bourg-du-Poage, 10 m. N.E. Valence. Pop. 10,568. It has a comm. college, silk and woollen manufactories, tanneries, and an active trade.

ROMANSLIEGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. S.S.E. South Molton. Ac. 1,930. Pop. 248.

ROMANZOV, several islands of the Pacific Ocean, Low and Mulgrave Archipelago.—II. a bay of Yesso, Japan.—III. a headland, Russian America.

ROMBLON, one of the smaller Philippine isls., Pacific Ocean, E. Tablas.

ROME (Ital. *Roma*), a city of Italy, cap. of the Pontifical States, and formerly the metropolis of the greater part of the world known to the ancients, is situated on the Tiber, 17 m. N.E. its mouth in the Mediterranean. Lat. of the Roman College 41° 53' 52" N., lon. 12° 28' 40" E.; elevation above the sea, on the Tiber, under the Ælian Bridge, 20 feet. Pop. (1900) 153,000; (1838) 170,701; (1846) 180,200, including 18,650 visitors; (1856) 178,798, exclusive of visitors. The city is built on marshy ground, at the foot of a range of low hills, and is separated by the Tiber into two unequal portions, which are divided into 14 *Rioni* or quarters; of these 12 are in Rome proper, or the space on the E. or l. b. of the river, and only 2 on the W. or rt. b., called the Leonine city or Trastevere; in the former are the Vatican and the Castle of St. Angelo. Its walls are 12 m. in circumference, and are pierced for 16 gates, 4 of which are built up,—the finest are the Porta del Popolo on the N., and the Porta San Giovanni on the S. of the city. Little more than one-third of the space within its walls is inhabited, most of the space S. of the capital being used as gardens and vineyards. The most populous part of the modern city occupies the site of the ancient *Campus Martius*, a plain extending between the Capitoline, Quirinal, Pincian hills, and the river. The Tiber, within the walls, has a winding course of 3 miles. It is navigable for large boats and river steamers; after heavy rains it frequently rises 20 or 30 feet, and inundates a great part of the city. Near the middle of its course the Tiber forms an island, called S. Bartolomeo, 900 feet long and 300 feet broad, connected with the mainland by 2 bridges; besides which, the only others are the Ponte Sisto, the Ponte Rotto, now converted into a suspension bridge, & the Ponte S. Angelo, the latter connecting the city with the Castle of St. Angelo, the chapel of Rome, which serves for a

state palaces. The three principal thoroughfares of Rome diverge from the Piazza del Popolo, an irregular open space at its N. extremity; the central of these, the Corso, extends in a direct line 3.3.3. for about a mile. There are in all 506 streets, 275 lanes, and 149 squares, of all dimensions; most of these are ornamented with richly sculptured fountains, of which there are in Rome 150. These are supplied with excellent water by 3 aqueducts; the finest is called Acqua Vergine, — the others are Acqua Felice and Acqua Paola. Notwithstanding its architectural and artistical riches, modern Rome has a sad and desolate aspect. Most of the streets are narrow, dirty, and unpaved; in these the finest palaces and the most wretched hovels are often seen side by side. Near the Capitoline Mount is the *Ghetto* or Jews' quarter, a filthy space, enclosed by walls with gates, under charge of the police, within which 4,000 or 7,000 Jews reside. The situation of Rome is unhealthy, especially in summer, from the effects of malarial; but, from the mildness of its winter climate, it is a favourite resort for invalids. The mean temp. of the year is 58°·3, winter 44°·5, summer 75° Fahr. Frost seldom lasts over the night, and snow falls only on an average 14 days in the year; but, in the severe season of 1812, the ponds were frozen over for several days. Rome has 354 churches, many of which are remarkable for their architecture and their decorations; of these the cathedral of St Peter's is the largest and most sumptuous in the world. It was founded in 1450, and its building occupied 176 years; it was planned and commenced by Bramante, but altered and carried on by Raphael, and Michael Angelo Buonarroti. It was dedicated 18th November 1626. Length of the cathedral 613 feet, width 296 feet, height to top of cross 434 feet. The church of St John Lateran, in which the Popes were crowned, is the mother church of Rome, and contains the gorgeous Corsini chapel. The Palace of the Vatican, adjoining St Peter's, is said to contain 4,433 halls, chapels, and other apartments; it became the permanent residence of the Popes after their return from Avignon in 1377. Its galleries and halls, and the Sixtine chapel, decorated by Raphael and Michael Angelo, contain the most choice paintings and statues, including the portion of those carried off by the French, which were restored in 1815. A series of its galleries, splendidly decorated with statues and marbles, contain the famous library of the Vatican, which is estimated to comprise 30,000 printed books, though generally supposed to amount to 100,000 volumes, and 22,500 MSS in all languages. Its museum of sculpture, the richest in the world, contains among other specimens the Apollo Belvidere, the Torso, and the Laocoon. The superb palace of the Quirinal, or palace of Monte Cavallo, is surrounded by extensive gardens; attached to this is the palace called the *Dataria Apostolica*, whence the pontifical bulls are issued. In the square of the Quirinal is the palace of the Consistory, seat of the supreme tribunal. The palace of Belvidere contains the archives of Rome. In the Campidoglio, or modern capitol, forming three sides of a square, are the palace of the senator of Rome, that of the conservatori, the Capitoline museum, rich in objects of art and antiquities; between these is placed the famous bronze statue of Marcus Aurelius. There are upwards of 60 splendid private palaces; the finest of these are the Barberini palace, the Doria palace, remarkable for its extent and its gallery of paintings, the Colonna palace for its gardens, the Borghese

and Farnese palaces, the latter celebrated for its architecture. The villas or residences of the Roman nobles in the suburbs of the city, are situated amidst orange and citron groves; they are ornamented with fountains and statues; the most magnificent of these is the villa Borgese, on the Pincian hill, outside of the Porta del Popolo, with gardens 3 miles in circuit, which were much injured during the revolution of 1849. The Villa Medici, formerly celebrated for its Venus, now belongs to the French government, and an annual exhibition of pictures by French artists is held here. Of the many scientific and literary establishments, the university of Rome has the first rank. It was founded in 1244, as a school for the canon and civil law. Succeeding Popes have enlarged and added new chairs. There are now 42 professors, and it is well attended. The chief of the others are the Roman college founded by the Jesuits, with a rich library and museums of natural history and antiquities, and a celebrated observatory; the college of the Propaganda, in which natives from all parts of the world are trained as missionaries for the spread of the Roman Catholic faith, and to which a celebrated printing establishment is attached. In the institution of the *Ripa Grande* 800 children are instructed in arts and trades; and there are numerous schools of painting, sculpture, and architecture. The principal academies are, that called degli Arcadi, one of the oldest and most celebrated in Europe, Acad. Aroheologica, Acad. de Lincei, etc. and the academies of theology, archaeology, the Tiberina, and others. Next to the library of the Vatican, the chief public libraries are the Casanatense in the convent of Minerva, with 120,000 vols.; the Angelica library, with 24,820 printed vols., and 2,945 MSS. Besides the museums of the Vatican and the Capitol, the public collections comprise museums of anatomy, natural history, mineralogy, antiquities, and mosaics, and there are numerous and valuable private collections. Rome has at present 8 theatres, the finest of which is that of Apollo, on the Tiber, near the bridge of St Angelo, a deaf-mute institution, and numerous hospitals and benevolent institutions, orphan hospitals, and houses of industry, the chief of which are the hospitals of San Spirito, the Holy Trinity, St Louis, and St Michael. The Protestant cemetery is situated near the Pyramid of Caus Cestius. The chief industry of the inhabitants of Rome is connected with the production of articles of art, and the supply of the numerous artists, invalids, and other visitors; its few manufactures are confined to woollen and silk fabrics, hats, gloves, strings for musical instruments, artificial feathers, false pearls, mosaics, jewellery, trinkets, coarse glass, and pottery. Many of the population are occupied in attendance on the ecclesiastical courts. In 1848 there were in Rome 23 cardinals, 29 bishops, 124 prelates, 1,738 secular clergy, 2,488 regular clergy, and 1,748 nuns. The noble remains of ancient Rome comprise the *Foro Etrusco*, now the bridge of St Angelo, the *Colonna Maxima*, a great subterranean tunnel still in good repair, the *aqueducts* already mentioned, the circus of Romulus, and the circus Maximus, the coliseum, remains of the theatre of Marcellus, the pantheon, a part of the *Thermae of Agrippa*, those of *Caracalla*, *Diocletian*, *Nerva*, *Titus*, etc.; the triumphal arches of *Titus*, *Constantine*, and *Septimius Severus*; the columns of *Antonine* and *Trajan*, several Egyptian

shelids, the Roman forum, now called Camps Vaeolus. Rome was founded by Romulus 754 a.c. In the two centuries preceding the Christian era, its dominion extended over all the countries of the Mediterranean; its territories were further extended by the first emperors; but in the 5th century, the barbarians of the N. and E. deprived it of several provs. The city was taken by Alaric in 410, and by Genseric in 455. It passed successively under the domination of the Ostrogoths and the Emperors of the East; it was given to the Popes by Pepin and Charlemagne in the 8th century, and then became cap. of the States of the Church. From 1809 till 1814, it was cap. of the dep. Rome in the French empire under Napoleon I. In 1848, an insurrection broke out after the assassination of Count Rossi, the Pope's prime minister, 16th November; the Pope fled in disguise on the 24th. A republican form of government was attempted in 1849, when on the 8th February, the national assembly declared the Pope divested of all temporal power, but this was overturned by the intervention of a French force, which now has possession of Rome, the Pope having returned.

ROME, a township, U. S., North America, New York, semi-cap. co. Oneida, on the Mohawk river and Erie canal, 96 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 7,318. The Syracuse and Erie Railway passes through the village, which has a United States' arsenal, and various factories.

ROME DE TARN (Str), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Tarn, 25 m. S.E. Rodez. Pop. 1,171.

ROMLY or ROMNY, a town of Russia, gov. and 90 m. N.N.W. Poltava, cap. circ., on the Sula, here joined by the Romen. Pop. 2,300. A fair is held here yearly in May, at which goods to the amount of nearly 2,000,000 rubles are sometimes sold, and 8,000 persons attend.

ROMMAY, a comm. & small town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 10 m. E.S.E. Tournus. P. 3,516.

RÖMERSTADT (Morav. Reimarow), a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 24 m. N. Olmütz. Pop. 2,800.

ROMFORD, a pa. and mkt. town of England, co. Essex, on the Eastern Counties Railway, 14 m. E.N.E. St Paul's Cathedral, London. Area of pa. 8,940 ac. Pop. 5,868. The town has an anc. church, a national school, almshouses, a union workhouse, town-hall, gaol, market-house, and barracks.

RÖMMLA, a walled town of Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, cap. dist., 18 m. S.S.E. Meiningen. Pop. 1,727. It has manufs. of woollen cloth.

ROMULY, several communes, towns, and vills. of France.—I. (*sur Aundelle*), dep. Eure, 9 m. N.W. Les Andelys. Pop. 3,738. It has important copper and brass works.—II. (*sur Seine*), dep. Aube, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Seine, and on railway from Montreuil, 10 m. E. Nogent-sur-Seine. Pop. 2,831. It has manufs. of cotton homiery & cordage.

ROMULY, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. and 3 m. E.N.E. Stockport. Pop. 1,364.

ROMMELDAL, a pa. and vill. of Norway, stift Agderhus, amt. Hædemark. Pop. of pa. 2,800.

ROMNEY (New), a cinque port, decayed bor., market town and pa. of England, co. Kent, on the English Channel, 23 m. S.S.W. Canterbury. Area of pa. 2,220 ac. Pop. 1,038, mostly employed in grazing cattle on Romney Marsh. It has a town-hall, market-house, church, and is the head of a poor-law union. Its harbour was destroyed by an eruption of the sea. Romney is a prescriptive munic. bor., and a polling place for the E. division of the co.—Romney Marsh is a loyal tract of about 24,600 ac. of rich sheep

pasture, secured against the sea by an immense embankment, under the management of a corporation.—II. (*Old*), a pa., co. Kent, 3 m. W. New Romney. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 130.

ROMØS, an island of Denmark, off the W. coast of the duchy Schleswig, 4 m. N.E. the island Sylt. Length 8 m., breadth 2 m. Pop. 2,000, occupied in fishing and navigation. It has two harbours and several villages.

ROMONT, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 13 m. S.W. Fribourg, on the Glan. Pop. 1,366.

ROMORANTIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. arrond., on the Soudre, at the confluence of the Morantin, 26 m. S.E. Blois. Pop. 7,962. It has a tribunal of commerce, a comm. college, and manufs. of woollen stuffs, cards, tape, and leather. It was formerly the cap. of Sologne. It was taken by the English in 1356; and here, in 1650, the Chancellor l'Hôpital issued the famous edict of Romorantin, preventing the inquisition in France.

ROMROON, several towns of India.—I. the chief place of district of same name, in lat. 28° 48' N., lon. 79° 5' E. It is very populous.—II. dist. and 23 m. N. Muttra, N.W. provs. Pop. 11,711.—III. dist. Salon territory of Oude, in lat. 26° 58' N., lon. 81° 47' E. Pop. 4,000.—IV. the cap. of Bussahir, on l. b. of the Butlej, in lat. 31° 27' N., lon. 77° 40' E. It is surrounded with walls, and was formerly very populous.

ROMSDEN, a town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, 27 m. E.N.E. Giessen. Pop. 1,068.

ROMSDAL, an amt. or district of Norway, stift Trondhjem, extending from the Sneeshaten W. and N.W. to the Atlantic, and having landward the amts. Trondhjem, Christiania, and Bergen. Area 5,648 sq. m. Pop. 77,542. Surface mountainous, and it comprises the Romsdals-horn, the course of the Romsdals-elv, and the Romsdals-fjord, an inlet of the sea, 60 m. in length, and on an arm of which is the village Romsdal. Chief town, Molde.

ROMSEY or RUMSEY, a munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. and 8 m. N.N.W. Southampton, with which it is connected by the Andover canal, and by a branch of the South Western Railway. Area of pa. 9,310 ac. Pop. 5,654. The town has a church, a charity school, almshouses, and a branch bank. It is the head of a poor-law union, and a polling place for the county.

ROMSØ, an inlet of Denmark, in the Great Belt, 3 m. N.E. Fühnen.

ROVULUS, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, on the Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, 166 m. N.N.W. Richmond. Pop. 2,040.

ROXA, several isls. of the Hebrides, Scotland.—I. co. Inverness, 1 m. N. Raasay. Pop. 165. Length 5 m., breadth 1 m. Soil poor, and it is chiefly appropriated to rearing a few cattle.—II. Outer Hebrides, 1 m. S. North Uist. Pop. 6. Length 2 m. Surface rocky, but by culture much improved for grazing.

ROMA (North), an island in the Atlantic, off the coast of Scotland, a dependency of the Lewis, in lat. 59° 7' N., lon. 5° 48' W. It is 1 m. long and 1 m. broad. Soil good. It is proposed to make the island a penal settlement.

RONALDSBAY (North), an island and pa. of the Orkneys, Scotland, and the most N. of that group, 2½ m. N.N.W. Tainess, in Sanday. Area about 4 sq. m. Pop. 220. A beacon on its southern promontory is in lat. 59° 20' N., lon. 3° 26' W.—II. (*South*), is, except Pentland Skerries, the most S. island of the group, 6 m. N.N.E. Duncauby Head. Length 8 m. Area about 15 sq.

St. Papp (including Burray Island) 2,000. Surface mostly low, level, and well cultivated. St. Margaret Hope, on the N. coast, has a safe and convenient harbour.

Roncesvalles, a valley of Spain, Navarre, watered by the Arca, and having a vill. 37 m. E. Pamplona.

Roncesvalles (French *Roncesvalles*), a frontier vill. of Spain, Navarre, prov. and 23 m. N.E. Pamplona, in a gorge of the Pyrenees. Here it is believed the rear-guard of Charlemagne's army, under Roland, was defeated and destroyed in 778.

Roncisglione, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 11 m. S.S.E. Viterbo, on the Lake of Vico. Pop. 4,000. It has paper mills and iron works, where iron from Elba is wrought.

Ronco, a river of Central Italy, Tuscany and Pontifical States, after a N.N.E. course of 80 m. enters the Adriatic Sea, 5 m. E. Ravenna.

Ronco, several vills. of North Italy, the principal being—*I.* gov. Venetia, deleg. and 14 m. S.E. Verona, on the Adige. Pop. 3,000.—*II.* (Biellese), Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 7 m. E. Biella. Pop. of comm. 1,345.—*III.* (in *Canavese*), div. Turin, prov. and 17 m. W. Ivrea. Pop. 1,954.

Ronco d'Ascona, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Ticino, near the source of the Ticino river.

Ronco, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 7 m. N. Lille. Pop. 1,140. The French here defeated the Austrians in 1794.

Ronda, a city of Spain, prov. Malaga, at the foot of the Sierra Ronda, a prolongation of the Sierra Nevada, 42 m. N. Gibraltar. Pop. 15,043. It occupies precipitous heights, on the Guadaro, across the bed of which, from 200 to 300 feet above the river, are three bridges, one having a single arch 110 feet in span. The old city, encircled by Moorish fortifications, has a ruined Moorish palace. The new town, also in a contracted space, enclosed by cliffs, is regularly laid out, and has a bull-ring, a celebrated breeding stud, and a theatre. Churches numerous and highly decorated. It has manufs. of woollen cloths,annel, leather, and silk-stuffs. Its fair in May is frequented by a large concourse of people, often including English merchants from Gibraltar. It is renowned for its salubrity and the longevity of its inhabitants. In the 14th century it was the cap. of the Moorish chief Abu-Melik.

Ronissone or **Ronissone**, a market town of Sardinia, div. prov. and 18 m. N.E. Turin, near the Dora-Balca. Pop. of comm. 2,000.

Ronovon, a vill. of the U. S., North America, New York, on Rondout Creek, near its entrance into Hudson river, 89 m. S. Albany. Pop. 1,700. It is a depot for coal.

Rorua, a seaport town of Denmark, sit. Seeland, on the W. coast of the island Bornholm, in the Baltic, of which it is the cap. Pop. 4,000. Its port is defended by batteries, and it has a town-hall, grammar school, and hospital, ship-building dock, manufs. of woollen cloth and tobacco.

Ronnswende, a town of Germany, Saxe-Altenburg, cap. dist. 4 m. E.S.E. Gera. Pop. 5,900. It has manufs. of woollens, porcelain, earthenware, and leather. In the vicinity are mineral baths.

Rorvax, a market town of Sweden, lan. and 12 m. N.W. Karlskrona, on the Rorvax-Åa, near its mouth in the Baltic. Pop. 1,500. It has a custom-house, sugar-refining, tanning, soap, and drying establishments. Near it is a well frequented spa.

Rorvax and **Rorvax**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Orkney, comprising the islands Rorvax, Egilvax, Vax, and Ekvax, and two houses in small pasture islands. Pop. 10,316.

Rorvax, a town of Russian Prussia, reg.

Düsseldorf, 3 m. S.E. Elberfeld. Pop. 4,764. It has manufs. of silk, linen, and cotton goods.

Rorvax, a market town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 23 m. W.N.W. Klattau. Pop. 2,000.

It has manufs. of linen, woollen, and paper.

Rorvax, a town of British India, dist. and 26 m. S.E. Goruckpore, N.W. prov. Pop. 5,535. Here are two temples.

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Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 1,731. It has manufs. of earthenwares.—II. a comm. and market town, dep. Aude, cap. cant., 22 m. S. Limoux. Pop. 786.

ROQUEMAURE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., near the Rhône, 26 m. N.E. Nîmes. Pop. 3,795.

ROQUES (Los), a group of islands in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela. Lat. 11° 57' 40" N., lon. 67° 40' W.

ROQUE (San), a town of Spain, prov. Cadiz, circ. Algeciras, 8 m. N.N.W. Gibraltar. Pop. 6,700.

ROQUFAS, a maritime vill. of Spain, prov. and 11 m. S.W. Almería, on the Bay of Almería. Pop. 2,072. It has salt works.

ROQUEVAIR, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, cap. cant., on the Havasane, 11 m. E.N.E. Marseille. Pop. 1,584. It has manufs. of soap, olive oil, and silk.

RØRAAS a mining town of Norway, stift and 67 m. S.E. Trondheim, on an affl. of the Glommen, near its source. Pop. 3,800. It yields a great amount of copper ore. From its position, on a table land, from 6,000 to 7,000 feet in height, its climate is all but perpetual winter. The town has benevolent institutions and public schools.

RORAIMA, a mountain of British Guiana, lat. 5° 30' N., lon. 61° 10' W., and estimated to be 5,290 feet above the sea. It gives origin to rivers tributary to the basins of the Orinoco, Amazon, and Essequibo, and which form on its sides magnificent falls, from 1,400 to 1,500 feet in height.

ROSBACH, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Moselle, cap. cant., 9 m. S.E. Sarreguemines. Pop. 1,268.

ROREK or LOHURKE, a town of Scinde, on I. h. of the Indus, 20 m. S.S.E. Shikarpoor. Lat. 27° 38' N., lon. 68° 55' E. Pop. about 8,000. Its houses are lofty and flat-roofed, and it has mosques and bazarars. The inhabitants manuf. coarse paper, leather, silks, and cotton fabrics; and work in gold, silver, and jewellery.

ROMORONTA, an island of the Pacific Ocean, Cook Islands, lat. of N. extremity 21° 16' 5" S., lon. 159° 18' W. Surface elevated, and cultivated with care. Many of the population have been converted to Christianity.

ROSENTHAL, a town, and the principal corn mart of Switzerland, cant. and 7 m. N.E. St Gall, with a harbour on the Lake of Constance.

ROSA (MONT), Alps. [MONT-ROSA.]

ROSA (SANTA), a town of South America, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. and 40 m. E. Antioquia, across the Andes. It has rich gold mines.—II. Mexico, dep. and 32 m. N. Coahuila. Pop. 10,000. (?) There are silver mines in its vicinity.—III. Chile, 40 m. N.N.E. Santiago.—IV. an island off the coast of Upper California, 35 m. S.W. Santa Barbara.

ROSA MORADA, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. Sinaloa, S.E. Culiacan. Pop. 4,000. Around it coffee, citron, and indigo, grow wild.

ROSARIO, a small isl. of the Archbishop group, Pacific Ocean, lat. 14° 5' S., lon. 141° W.

ROSARIO, a town of the Plata Confederation, South America, dep. and 190 m. N.W. Buenos Ayres, on the W. bank of the Paraná.

ROSARIO, a river of the Mexican Confederation, dep. Sinaloa, and a village of Texas, have the same name.

ROSARIO DE CUQUA, a town of South America, New Granada, dep. Boyaca, on the river Zulia. Pop. 5,000. It is the depot for the produce of the surrounding countries.

ROSARIO, a market town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra I., 6 m. N.E. Gioja. Pop. 2,600.

ROSA (Rhos), a seaport town of Spain, prov.

and 27 m. N.E. Gerona, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Rosas. Pop. 3,580.

ROSATA, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 13 m. N.W. Pavia. Pop. 1,728.

ROSENDOV or ROSENBOOV, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, Leitster, co. Kilkenny, on the W. side of the Barrow, opposite New Ross, of which it is a suburb. Area 1,705 ac. Pop. 1,176. It has extensive stores and quays.

ROSCARBEY, a town of Ireland. [ROSS.]

RÖSITA, a market town of Lower Austria, on the Bulka, 30 m. N.W. Kornenburg. P. 1,425.

ROSCONIZ, a pa. of Scotland. [ROSCONIE.]

ROSCOFF, a comm. and maritime vill. of France, dep. Finistère, on a tongue of land extending into the English Channel, opposite Bas Island, 13 m. N.W. Morlaix. Pop. 1,908. In 1668, Mary, Queen of Scots, disembarked here, to espouse the French Dauphin.

ROSCOMMON, an inland co. of Ireland, Connaught, separated by the river Shannon on the E, from the cos. Longford and Westmeath (Leinster), and by its affluent the Buck on the W, from Galway and Mayo, and having N. the cos. Sligo and Leitrim. Area 969 sq. m., or 607,691 ac., of which 440,522 do. are arable, and 130,300 uncultivated. Pop. 174,492. Surface mostly undulating; mountainous in the N., flat in the E. Soil generally fertile, and the pastures are fine. Bogs comprise 100,000 acres. Tillage has of late been extended. Oats and potatoes are the chief crops; wheat is now raised to some extent. Cattle and sheep are of good breeds; estimated value of live stock in 1861, 794,167l. Coal and iron have been wrought, but never to advantage. The linen manufacture has declined. In 1852, the 102 national schools were attended by 12,112 pupils. The co. is divided into nine baronies. Principal towns, Roscommon, Boyle, Castlereagh, Strokestown, and a part of Athlone. It sends 2 members to House of Commons. Registered electors (1849) 553.

ROSCOMMON, a market town, pa., and formerly parl. bor. of Ireland, Connaught, cap. above co., 17 m. N.N.W. Athlone. Area of pa. 8,819 ac. Pop. 7,225; do. of town 3,067. Principal edifices, the parish church, Roman Catholic chapel, courthouse, gaol, and co. infirmary. Mannia, of coarse woollens, flannel, shoes, and earthenwares; and the town has an increasing corn trade.

ROSCRA, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, near its N.W. extremity, 7 m. W. Borris-in-Osney. Area of pa. 4,829 ac. Pop. of pa. 6,583; do. of town 3,399. Principal edifices, the church, several chapels, barracks, court and market house, bridewell, fever hospital, and workhouse. It has a curious ancient pillar and other antiquities. Trade in corn extensive; brewing, distilling, tanning, and a manufactory of coarse woollens.

ROSE, several tmshps. of the U.S., N. America.

—I. New York, 7 m. N. Lyons. Pop. 2,264.

—II. Pennsylvania, co. Jefferson. Pop. 1,421.

—III. Ohio, 128 m. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,537.

ROSE-ASH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. E.S.E. South Molton. Area 4,286 ac. Pop. 567.

ROSE (SAINTS), a maritime town of the island Guadeloupe, French West Indies, in the Atlantic, on its N. coast, 10 m. S.W. Port Louis. Pop. 4,158.—II. a town of the island Bourbon, Indian Ocean, on E. coast, 31 m. S.E. St Denis. P. 1,178.

ROSAU, the principal town of the island Dominica, British West Indies, on its W. coast, lat. 15° 15' 4" N., lon. 61° 24' 7" W. Pop. 2,000. It has an arsenal and an excellent harbour.

ROSDALE (Warr), a chapelry and township of

England, co. York, North Riding. Area 7,000 sq. Pop. 201.

ROSEBARTY, a fishing vill. and burgh of barony of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. Pitligo, on the Mersey Firth, 4 m. W. Fraserburgh. P. 844.

ROSE ISLAND, an island of the Bahamas, E. New Providence. —II. an island, Pacific Ocean, Navigator Islands, lat. 15° 33' 47" S., lon. 106° W.

ROSELL, a market town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. N.N.E. Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 2,445.

ROSOLLO, a market town of Naples, prov. Abbruzzo Citra, 24 m. S. Lanciano. Pop. 840.

ROSEMARKIR, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, comprising the town of Fortrose. Area about 15 sq. m. Pop. 1,778.

ROSEMARY ISLANDS, Dempster Archipelago, W. Australia, lat. 20° 28' 15" S., lon. 116° 30' E.

ROSENALLIN, a pa. of Ireland, Leitrim, Queen's co., comprising a part of the town of Mountmellick. Area 44,115 ac., partly mountainous. Pop. 5,806, of whom 193 are in the village *Rosenallin*.

ROSENAT (Hung. *Roznyobanya*), a town of North Hungary, co. and 15 m. N.E. Gömör, on the Sajó. Pop. 9,000. It is the see of a bishop, and has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, an Episcopal seminary, a Franciscan convent, Roman Catholic and Lutheran colleges, high school, and manufactures of woollen cloth and linen, stone-ware, leather, and paper. —II. (Hung. *Roznya*), a town of Transylvania, Saxon land, on an all. of the Aluta, 7 m. S.W. Kronstadt. Pop. 4,020.

It has a strong castle, and Roman Catholic and Greek churches. —III. a vill., Lower Austria, 5 m. W. Zwetzel, with a noble residence and fine grounds. —IV. a vill. in the duchy Saxe-Coburg, 5 m. N.E. Coburg.

ROSENBERG, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 25 m. E.N.E. Oppeln, cap. circ., at the source of the Stober. Pop. 2,500. It has manu. of leather, linen, and woollen cloth, etc. —II. (Pol. *Bursz*), a town of W. Prussia, reg. and 17 m. E. Marienwerder, cap. circ. Pop. 2,153.

ROSENBERG (Hung. *Rozsberk*), a market town of North Hungary, co. Liptau, at the confluence of the Waag and Kevczsa, 23 m. N.N.E. Neusohl. Pop. 2,558. It has a Piarist and Roman Catholic colleges.

ROSENBERG, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 22 m. S.E.W. Budweis. Pop. 1,221.

ROSENBYTH, a peninsular pa. of Scotland, in the extreme W. of co. Dumbarton, between Lochs Gare and Long, N.W. Greenock, 24 m. W. Helensburgh. Area 6,140 ac. Pop. 1,044.

ROSENFELD, a town of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, 10 m. N.E. Rottweil. Pop. 1,202.

ROSENHEIM, a town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., at the confluence of the Inn and Mangfall, 32 m. S.E. Munich. Pop. 2,350. It has extensive salt works and mineral baths.

ROSENTHAL, several market towns of Germany. —I. Bohemia, on the Lomnitz, 24 m. N.N.W. Pisek. —II. H.-Cassel, prov. Upper Hessen, cap. dist., 12 m. N.N.E. Marburg. Pop. 1,297. —III. Bohemia, circ. and 18 m. S. Budweis. Pop. 1,600.

ROSARIO, two market towns of Naples. —I. prov. Capitanata, 11 m. W. Troja. Pop. 3,328. —II. prov. Calabria Citra, on the Gulf of Taranto, 21 m. N.E. Cassano. Pop. 800.

ROSETTA (Arab. *Rashid*), a seaport town of Lower Egypt, cap. prov., on the W. arm of the Nile, at its delta, 40 m. N.E. Alexandria. Previously to the opening of the Mahmoudieh Canal, which connects Alexandria with the Nile, it had 25,000 inhabitants; pop. now only about 4,000. It has still a thriving general trade, and manu. of sail-cloth, leather, and iron goods for the dock-

yards of Alexandria. The town is in repute for salubrity, and attracts many summer visitors. It was founded in 570, near the site of the ancient *Bolbitium*; and here was discovered the famous "Rosetta Stone," now in the British museum. Rosetta was taken by the French in 1798, and besieged by the English in 1807.

ROSENAU, a comm. and walled town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. cant., at the foot of the Vosges mountains, 14 m. S.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 3,971. It has manu. of cotton fabrics.

ROSIERES, several comm. and villa. of France. —I. dep. Haute Loire, 8 m. N.N.E. Le Puy. Pop. 2,859. —II. (*anc. Salines*), a town in the dep. Meurthe, 9 m. S.E. Nancy, on l. b. of the Meurthe, and on the railway to Strasbourg. Pop. 2,350. —III. a town in the dep. Somme, cap. cant., 18 m. E.S.E. Amiens. Pop. 2,502. —*Les Rosiers* is a comm. and market town, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on r. b. of the Loire, and on the Nantes and Tours Railway, 18 m. S.E. Angers. Pop. 1,080.

ROSIGNANO, a vill. of Sardinia, div. and 16 m. N.W. Alessandria, cap. mand. Pop. 2,000.

ROSLAR, a town of Germany, duchy Anhalt-Desau, Köthen, on the Elbe, at the influx of the Roslau, 4 m. N. Dessau. Pop. 1,593.

ROSLAU or **ROZLOV**, a town of Russia, gov. and 69 m. S.S.E. Smolensk, cap. circ. Pop. 3,965.

ROSLEA or **ROVLEA**, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, 4 m. N.N.E. Clones. Pop. 326.

ROSLÉVOT, a pa. of England, co. and 15 m. S.S.W. Derby. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 373.

ROSLIN, a *quoad sacra* pa. and small vill. of Scotland, co. and 7 m. S.E. Edinburgh, on the North Esk, and having ruins of a castle destroyed by the English in 1544, with the celebrated Roslin chapel, built in 1443, and containing the tombs of many of the Earls of Orkney and Roslin.

ROSMANHAL, a small fortified town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 65 m. S.S.E. Guarda, near the Tagus and the Spanish frontier. Pop. 760.

ROSKAU or **ROZNOW**, a market town of Austria, Moravia, circ. Prerau, on the Betschwa, 20 m. E.S.E. Weiskirchen. Pop. 2,273.

ROST-ET-SERVÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 4 m. W. Mantes, on l. b. of the Seine, and on railway from Paris to Rouen. Pop. 674. —*Rozays* is a comm. and vill., dep. Seine, cant. Montreuil, with one of the detached forts near Paris.

ROSE, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 12 m. S.S.E. Hereford. Area of pa. 3,540 ac. Pop. 4,017. The town, situated on a rocky eminence above the Wye, has several hospitals and money charities, a union workhouse, market house, branch bank, mechanics' institute, etc. It is a pulling place for the county. The cider of the vicinity is in high repute.

ROSE, numerous localities in Ireland. —I. the largest island in the lower Lake of Killarney, Munster, 2 m. S. Killarney. Area 100 ac. —II. a pa., Connanght, co. Galway, 12½ m. N.W. Oughterard. Area 89,651 ac. Pop. 3,859. Surface mountainous, and the "devil's mountain" rises to 2,131 feet in height. The parish comprises parts of Loughs Mask and Corrib.

ROSE or **ROSCARNEY**, a pa., market town, and Episcopal see of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, the town on an eminence, near its shallow harbour, 7 m. W.S.W. Clonakilty. Area 38,350 ac. Pop. of pa. 4,997; do. of town 1,041. It has a cathedral, Roman Catholic chapel, bridewell, market and court houses, and corn stores. The sea, comprising 83 pas. in the same co., is united to the diocese of Cork and Cloyne.

ROSE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in 8

part of Ohio. Area 650 sq. m. Pop. 32,074.—II. a township, Pennsylvania, on Pine Creek, 4 m. N. Pittsburgh. Pop. 1,442.—III. a township, Ohio, co. Greene. Pop. 1,367.

Ross (New), a pari. and muni. bor., river port, town, and pa. of Ireland, Leitrim, co. Wexford, on the l. b. of the Barrow, across which it communicates with its suburb Rosbereon, by a wooden bridge 510 feet in length, 13 m. N.N.E. Waterford. Area of pa. 4,922 ac. Pop. 11,121. Area of pari. bor. 544 ac. Pop. 8,068. It is enclosed by old walls; has a quay 650 yards in length, which vessels of 800 tons can reach at high tides. Principal edifices, the churches and chapels, monastic establishments, an infirmary, and various hospitals; market houses, sessions house, barracks, gaol, and custom house. Trade extensive. Exports corn, flour, wool, butter, cattle, and bacon. Chief imports, fish and timber. Customs rev. augmented from 14,291 l. in 1846, to 31,382 l. in 1848. It sends 1 member to H. of C.

Ross and Cromarty, a co., extending across the N. part of Scotland, from sea to sea, between the Muth on the W., and Moray Firth on the E., and including in detached portions, Cromarty, and the islands Skye, Lewis, etc., in the Hebrides, its mainland portion having N. Sutherland, and S. Inverness-shire. Area estimated at 2,933 sq. m., of which 560 sq. m. are in the Hebrides, 344 belong to Cromarty, and 9½ to Nairn. Pop. of mainland portion, including Cromarty, 62,996; of Lewis, etc., 19,711; total 82,707. According to another estimate, the mainland comprises 2,774 sq. m., or 1,775,830 ac., of which 301,000 are arable, 545,000 in pasture, and 929,830 waste. Cromarty, Beaulieu, and Dornoch Firths indent it on the E., and Lochs Broom, Tremord, Ewe, Gairloch, Torridon, and Aish on the W. Granite and primary schists form the N. and middle parts of the co. The sea coasts, and a considerable way inland, are composed of old red sandstone. Mean annual temperature 46° Fahr. Climate on the W. coast is moist, and subject to heavy rains, but drier and colder in the E. It is in the centre a wild region of mountains, moors, and lakes, traversed by the Conon, Orin, Beaulieu, and other small rivers, along which are extensive tracts of fertile soil. Agriculture has greatly improved of late years; in some parts much good wheat is raised, and many plantations of trees have been made; but the greater part of the co. is appropriated to sheep and cattle farming. No manu- of importance are carried on; few mines, or quarries, are wrought; and the pop. is in general very poor. The co. is subdivided into 38 pas. Principal towns, Dingwall, Tain & Cromarty. It sends 1 mem. to H. of Commons. [CROMARTY.] (Birth-place of Hugh Miller, the geologist).

Ross, a market town of Russia, gov. and 35 m. S.E. Grodno. Pop. about 1,500.

Rossana, a vill. of Sardinia, prov. and 8 m. S.S.W. Saluzzo. Pop. 1,420.

Rossano, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, on a hill near the Gulf of Taranto, 17 m. W.N.W. Cariati. Pop. 7,850. It has a cathedral, and is the see of an archbishop. It is the birth-place of Pope John VII. and XVII.

Rosshaus, several vill. of Germany.—I. Bothenhausen, circ. and 27 m. W.N.W. Elmhagen. Pop. 2,954.—II. Hassen-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hesse, on the Rombach, at the foot of the Taunus mountain, 13 m. N. Frankfurt. Pop. 1,225.—III. Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, 17 m. S. Halle. Here, on 6th November 1757, Frederick the Great defeated the French and Imperialists.

Rossmas, a mtn. of Switzerland. [GOLDAU.]

Rossanoff and Rossnuff, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Leabur, co. Wexford, 4 m. W.S.W. Ennis-corthy. Area 3,166 ac. Pop. 1,818.—II. Munster, co. Waterford, 2½ m. N.W. Dunmore. Area 197 ac. Pop. 66.

Rossau, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 52 m. S.S.E. Königsberg, cap. circ. Pop. 2,900. It has a college, and manufactures of linens and woollens.

Rossie, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on Indian river, 25 m. S.W. Canton. Pop. 1,471, mostly employed in lead mines, iron foundries, and manufactures of machinery.

Rossiska (Pol. *Roszenie*), a town of Russia, gov. Kovno, 100 m. W.N.W. Vilna, cap. circ., on the Dubissa. P. 5,770. Is the see of the Roman Catholic bishop of Samogitia, and has several churches and a Plarist college.

Rossignol Lake, Nova Scotia, British North America, Queen's co., 30 m. S.S.E. Annapolis, is about 11 m. in length. From it flows the Mersey river, at the mouth of which is the village Rossignol or Liverpool.

Rossington, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. N.W. Bawtry. Ac. 2,930. Pop. 409.

Rossinva, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, cos. Sligo and Leitrim, and comprising the village Kilmough. Area 48,843 ac. Pop. 11,938.

Rosskeen, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, on Cromarty Firth, 12 m. N.E. Dingwall. P. 3,699.

Rossia, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, cap. co., 10 m. W. Sangershausen. P. 1,425.

Rosslawen, a market town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 25 m. W. Merseburg. Pop. 1,810.

Rossneen or Roskian, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford, comprising a part of the town of Kilmacthomas. Ac. 8,161. Pop. 2,190.

Rossnuff, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, comprising a part of the town of Enniskillen. Area 7,854 ac. Pop. 2,719.

Rosswitz, a town of Saxony, circ. Leipzig, on the Mulde, 5 m. W.N.W. Nossen. Pop. 5,964. It has manufactures of woollen and other stuffs.

Rostam, an inland town of South Arabia, dom. and 68 m. W. Muscat, and stated to be large.

Rostawowo, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 35 m. S.W. Posen. Pop. 674.

Rothham, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 3½ m. N.N.W. Nether Knottford. Area 20,430 ac. Pop. 4,190.

Rostock, a commercial city and seaport of W. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Warnow, 9 m. from its mouth in the Baltic, and at the termination of a branch of the Hamburg and Berlin Railway, 44 m. N.E. Schwerin. Pop. 23,000. It consists of an old, a middle, and a new town, with several suburbs. Principal edifices, a palace, churches, hospitals, town-hall, & theatre. In one of the principal squares is a statue of Marshal Blücher, a native of Rostock. It has a university, founded in 1419, with a valuable library, theological and other schools, an anatomical theatre, laboratory, and botanic garden. Here are also a society of natural history, and other associations, and a commercial institute. It has manu- of woollen cloth, soap, chicory, with breweries, distilleries, vinegar, colour, and chemical factories, and sugar refineries. Trade extensive; exports principally consist of red wheat, barley, pease, rape seed, oats, wool, rape, oil-cake, rape oil, bones, flax, horses, cattle, and provisions. Imports colonial produce, wines, and manu- goods. The depth of the water in the river is from 8 to 9 feet, and vessels above that draught load and unload at Warnemünde, its outport. Rostock is mentioned in history as early as 1161, and was annexed to Mecklenburg in

1336. It was long one of the Hanse towns, and retained, until lately, some exclusive privileges.
ROSTOV (formerly *Zastrie-Beshefshaga*), a town of Russia, gov. and 233 m. S.E. E. Kharoskovo, on rt. b. of the Don, 23 m. above its mouth in the Sea of Azov. Pop. (1855) 12,436. It is defended by a fortress, and has numerous depôts of provisions for the army, the fortresses of the Caucasus, and the E. coast of the Black Sea, and is a principal entrepôt for the trade of the countries traversed by the river Don.

ROSTOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 37 m. S.S.W. Jaroslavl, cap. circ., on Lake Nero. Pop. 8,100. It is the see of a Greek archbishop. Principal edifices, an ancient cathedral, several convents, episcopal palaces, and a seminary. It has manufactures of linens, vitrol, and colours, and an active commerce. Its annual fair is often frequented by about 45,000 persons.

ROST-RATE, a township, Pennsylvania, U. S., North America, on the Monongahela. P. 1,869.

ROSTRÉNEU, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., 26 m. S.S.W. Guingamp. Pop. 1,163.

ROSTRUVON, a maritime town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on the N. side of Carlingford Bay, 8 m. E.S.E. Newry, with which it is connected by railway. Stationary pop. 764. It is resorted to by many visitors in summer, and has some trade in coals and fish.

ROTA, a maritime town of Spain, prov. and 6 m. N.N.W. Cadix. Pop. 7,937. It has a castle, and a small harbour for coasting vessels. Chief industry, agriculture and fishing.

ROTHACRA, a town and fort of British India, presid. Bengal, on the Son, 110 m. S.W. Patna.

ROTHEN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 10 m. S.S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Veldre. Pop. 1,620. It has manufactures of casimires.

ROTH, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Rednitz, 18 m. S. Nürnberg. Pop. 2,300. It has a castle, a high school, and manufactures of cutlery, gold and silver lace, and glass.

ROTHBURY, a pa. and market town of England, co. Northumberland, on the Coquet, 11 m. W.S.W. Alnwick. Area of pa. 33,170 ac. Pop. of pa. 2,545; do. of township 895.

ROTHENBURG or **ROTHENBURG**, several towns of Germany.—I. Hesse-Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, cap. circ. and dist. on the Fulda, 24 m. S.S.E. Cassel. Pop. 3,060. It consists of an old and a new town, connected by a bridge, and has several educational establishments.—II. Hanover, landr. Stade, princip. and 15 m. N.E. Verden, cap. dist., on the Wümm. Pop. 1,500. It has a transit trade between Hamburg and Bremen.—III. Prussian Saxony, reg. and 23 m. N.N.W. Merseburg. P. 1,435. Has copper and other mines & nitre works.—IV. a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 3 m. N.W. Lucerne.—V. cap. circ. Elisia.

ROTHENBURG-AN-DEB-TAUBER, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, cap. dist., on the Tauber, 31 m. S.S.E. Würzburg. Pop. 5,594. It has a high school, and manufactures of woolen cloth. It was formerly a free city of the empire. [ROTHENBURG.]

ROTHENFELZ, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Murg, 6 m. E.S.E. Kantadt. Pop. 1,423.—II. a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 17 m. W.N.W. Würzburg. Pop. 1,499.

ROTHENFELS or **ROTHENFELSEN**, a vill. of N.W. Germany, Oldenburg, circ. and 6 m. N.E. Ovelgönne, cap. dist., on the Weser. Pop. 2,250.

ROTHENTHUM, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 6 m. N. Schwyz. Near it is Morgarten, the scene of a total defeat of the Austrians by the

Swiss, 15th November 1315.—II. a peak of the Carpathian mountains, between Transylvania and Wallachia, 17 m. S.S.E. Hermannstadt, and deriving its name from a conspicuous red tower, amongst "whitewashed modern fortifications."

ROTHEN, a small river of England, co. Essex, enters the English Channel at Rye, the harbour of which town it forms.—II. a rivulet, co. Surrey, enters the Thames at Rotherhithe.

ROTHAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5 m. W.S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1,280. Pop. 130.

ROTHSCHILD, several pa. of England.—I. co. Sussex, 5½ m. W.S.W. Wadhurst. Area 14,710 ac. Pop. 3,531.—II. (Grey), co. Oxford, 2½ m. W.S.W. Henley-on-Thames. Area 3,400 ac. Pop. 1,518.—III. (Peppard), same co., 3 m. W.S.W. Henley-on-Thames. Ac. 2,300. P. 406.

ROTHERHAM, a pa. and township of England, co. York, West Riding, on the rt. b. of the Don, across which it communicates by a bridge with its suburb Maeborough, and on the North Midland Railway, 6 m. N.E. Sheffield. Area of pa. 12,810 ac. Pop. of pa. 16,730; do. of township 6,326. It has various churches, many chapels of dissenters, a court house, market house, and public library, a college of the Independents, grammar school, with exhibitions to the universities, other endowed schools, almshouses, a workhouse, and on its old bridge is an ancient chapel now used for a prison. It has manufactures of all kinds of iron goods, including cannons, machinery, and bridge-work. It has also manufactures of starch, rope, twine, glass, and soap, breweries and flax-mills.—Its industry and trade being facilitated by supplies of coal in the vicinity, and the navigation of the Don. It is governed by a body of the inhabitants, and has weekly and midsummer assemblies.

ROTHERHITHE or **REDHITHE**, a pa. of England, forming a S.E. suburb of London, co. Surrey, on the Thames, 2½ m. S.E. St Paul's Cathedral. Area 690 ac. Pop. 17,805. It lies between Bermondsey and Deptford; consists mostly of inferior streets, and of dockyards for the shipbuilding, etc., in which, and in shipchandlery, its population is chiefly employed. Here is the south entrance to the Thames Tunnel.

ROTHERHAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. S.W. Northampton. Area 1,207 ac. Pop. 241.

ROTHERSWICK, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 5 m. E.N.E. Basingstoke. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 454.

ROTREA, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 9 m. S.S.E. Elgin, near the Spey. Pop. 2,022, of whom 916 inhabitants are in the village.

ROTUNDA, a royal bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Bute, at the head of a bay on the E. side of the island, 30 m. W. Glasgow. Area 45 sq. m. Pop. 7,354; do. of town, 7,104. It is modernly built, and being protected by hills on the land side, and having a mild soft atmosphere, is much resorted to by sea-bathers and invalids. Principal public edifices, two churches and numerous chapels, schools, county and town halls, and custom and excise offices. It has public libraries, reading-rooms, banks, and insurance companies, large cotton-mills, shipbuilding docks, and herring, salmon, haddock, whiting, and sole, fisheries. It is the seat of county sheriff and county courts. Matthew Stewart, the mathematician, was born here.

ROTUNDA, a pa. of Scotland, co. Banff, 6 m. N.N.E. Banchory. Pop. 1,415.

ROUVER, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 1½ m. S. Mount Sorrell. Area 2,170 ac. P. 3,047.

ROZDOLSKA, a vill. of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 35 m. N.W. Olmutz. Pop. 2,050.—II. a vill.

of Bohemia, circ. Chrástín, 19 m. N.N.E. Landskron. Pop. 1,300.

BORTHWILL, three par. of England.—I. co. Northampton, 4 m. W.N.W. Kettering. Area 4,430 ac. Pop. 2,351, partly employed in a manuf. of silk plush for hats.—II. co. Lincoln, 2½ m. E.S.E. Cawston. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 260.—III. co. York, West Riding, 5 m. N.N.E. Wakefield. Area 8,210 ac. Pop. 7,541, employed in woollen manufactures and coal mines.

BORONDA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 19 m. S.E. Lagonegro. Pop. 3,400.—*Rotondella* is a village adjacent. Pop. 2,250.

BORONDO MOUNT, is the most lofty mountain of the island Corica, in its centre 9,003 feet above the sea.

BORCHENVALM, a town and port of Russian Finland, at the mouth of the Kymmene, in the Gulf of Finland. The harbour, formed by islands, is closed by fortifications; it has an arsenal, hospital, and barracks for 14,000 men.

BORTHE, an island, Malay Archip. [*Bortli*.]

BOTTENBURG, a town of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Neckar, 12 m. W. Reutlingen. Pop. 6,238. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, and has manufs. of leather and paper.

BOTTENMACH, a town of Austria, Styria, on an aff. of the Enns, 6 m. S.W. Liebsch. Pop. 757. It has mines yielding a large amount of iron and steel.

ROTTERDAM, an important commercial city of the Netherlands, cap. arrond. same name, prov. South Holland, at the confl. of the Rotte, with the rt. b. of the Meuse or Maas, 40 m. S.S.W. Amsterdam. Lat. 51° 55' 8" N., lon. 4° 29' 5" E. Pop. (1855) 96,000. Mean temp. of year 51°, winter 36° F., summer 65° Fahr. The city is built in the form of a triangle, one side of which is parallel with the Maas. The *Boompjes* is a long quay along the river; the houses are substantial and well built. The Hoop Straat (High Street) is built on the dam which embanks the Maas, and separates the old from the outer or new town; the principal streets are intersected by canals, which are lined with trees and crossed by drawbridges. The public edifices are the cathedral church of St Lawrence, the exchange, with a library and a collection of philo-sophical instruments, customhouse, stadthouse or town hall, the palace of justice, and the admiralty and dockyard, and a botanic garden. It has numerous charitable institutions, the central prison of the Netherlands, and many superior schools. Erasmus was born here in 1457. It has manufactures of tobacco, soap, leather, and paper, distilleries of gin, termed "Geneva," (properly *jenever*;) sugar and salt refineries. There are more English residents at Rotterdam than in any other town in the Netherlands, and for their accommodation there are three places of worship; one belonging to the Church of England, another to the Scottish Establishment, and a third under the patronship of an Independent. *Rotterdam* is more favourably situated for trade than Amsterdam; its canals admit vessels upwards of 1,000 tons burden; a ship canal has been cut across the Isle of Voorn; and it communicates by canals with Delft and the Hague, by railway with Utrecht, the Hague, Amsterdam, and Arnheim, and with Germany by steamers on the Rhine. The commerce is increasing rapidly. Its exports and imports resemble those of Amsterdam. In 1847, 3,142 German emigrants left its port for America.

BORRE, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the S.W. extremity of Timor. Lat. 10° 40' S., lon. 125° E. Length 60 m., breadth 30 m. Sur-

face mountainous. *Prodioscaenopsis* rice, maize, millet, sweet potatoes, cotton, and ebony. The Dutch have an establishment on the island, at the N.E. extremity of which is the village Sanggang, with a secure harbour.

BOTTINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. E.S.E. Brighton. Area 4,040 ac. Pop. 1,684.

BOTTRETT (BAY-NETT) ISLAND, W. Australia, co. Perth, is opposite the mouth of Swan River. Lat. 31° 57' S., lon. 115° 25' E. Length W. to E. 10 m., breadth varies to 4 miles.

BOTTUM, an island of the Netherlands, prov. Groningen, in the North Sea, 4 m. S.W. Borkum. Pop. 1,726, mostly engaged in fishing.

BOTTWILL, a town of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, on l. b. of the Neckar, 12 m. E. Sals. Pop. 3,910. It has a gymnasium, hospital, exchange, and trade in linen, flax, corn, cattle, and horses.

BOTTMA, an island of the Pacific Ocean, N.W. the Friendly Islands. Lat. 12° 30' S., lon. 177° 30' E. Circumference 18 m. Surface mountainous; soil volcanic, and carefully cultivated.

BÖTZ or BETHA, two towns of Germany.—I. Lower Austria, on the Thaya, 43 m. N.N.W. Vienna. Pop. 1,900.—II. Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, on the Schwarzach, 30 m. N.E. Ratisbon. Pop. 1,253.

BOUAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire Inferieure, 10 m. S.E. Paimboeuf. Pop. 2,227.

BOUBAIX, a comm. and manufacturing town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., on the Canal of Roubaix, and on the Northern Railway, 6 m. N.E. Lille. Pop. 34,693. It has a chamber of manufactures, and is abundantly supplied with water by Artesian wells. Its manufactures comprise woollen and cotton fabrics, furniture-cloth, carpets, and twist, with dye-works and tanneries.

BOUSSON, a river of France, dep. Drôme, joins the Rhone at Montelimart, after a W. course of 30 miles.

BOUVÉ, Rotomagus, a city of France, cap. dep. Seine-Inferieure, on rt. b. of the Seine, here crossed by a stone bridge, connecting it with its suburb St Sever, and by an iron bridge, 68 m. N.W. Paris, & 44 m. E.S.E. Havre, with both of which it is connected by railway. Pop. (1855) 103,223. Chief edifices, the cathedral church of the ancient abbey of St Ouen, palace of justice, & town hall. The other chief buildings are an exchange, archbishop's palace, mint, custom house, and two theatres. It is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of a national court; it has a university academy for the depts. Seine-Inferieure and Eure, a seminary, faculty of theology, secondary school of medicine, national college, and a primary normal school, with a library of 110,000 volumes. It has a chamber of commerce, and is celebrated for the spinning and dying of woollen and cotton stuffs, and the manufacture of printed cottons, broad cloths and velvets. It was taken by Henry v. of England in 1418. Joan of Arc was burned at Rouen by the English in 1431, and a statue of the heroine has been erected on the spot.

BOUVÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, 17 m. N.W. Le Mans. Pop. 2,332.

BOURBACH, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, cap. cant., on the Strasbourg and Basle Railway, 9 m. S. Colmar. Pop. 2,636. It has manufactures of cotton goods.

BOUGÉ, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Loire-Inferieure, cap. cant., 6 m. N.W. Chateaubriant. Pop. 2,719.

BOUVEMONT, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Doubs, cap. cant., 26 m. N.E. Besançon. Pop. 1,373.

ROUVENAT, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the Saane, 36 m. E. Lausanne. Pop. 1,103.

ROUSEHAM, two pns. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 8 m. N.N.E. Swaffham. Area 2,680 ac. Pop. 374.—II. co. Suffolk, 3½ m. E.S.E. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area 3,540 ac. Pop. 1,073.—*Rough-Lee* is a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 3½ m. W. Colna. Pop. 719.

ROUSETON, two pns. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 3½ m. S.W. Horncastle. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 166.—II. co. Norfolk, 3½ m. S.S.W. Cromer. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 413.

ROUSEYAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Creuse, 7 m. E.N.E. Aubusson. Pop. 2,253.

ROUILLAC, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., 13 m. N.N.W. Angoulême. Pop. 1,664.—*Rouillé* is a comm. and vill., dep. Vienne, 17 m. S.W. Poitiers. Pop. 2,604.

ROUSAY, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Hérault, cap. cant., 13 m. N.N.E. Beziers. Pop. 1,637. It has coal mines.

ROULERS (Roulers), a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., on an affluent of the Lys, 11 m. N.W. Courtrai. Pop. 9,500. It has a gymnasium, and manufactures of linens.

ROUSTON, a pa. of England, co. and 11½ m. S.W. Hereford. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 125.

ROUMELIA, Turkey in Europe. [Roumili.]

ROUSTON (West), a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 5½ m. S.S.W. Yarm. Ac. 1,940. P. 216.

ROUSEYAT, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Berwick-in-Elmet, 3 m. N.E. Leeds. Pop. 510. It has a church and almshouse.

ROURNI, *Alpheus*, a river of Greece, Morea, is formed by the junction of the Carbonaro, Ladon, and Dogana rivers, drains the whole table-land of Arcadia, and enters the Mediterranean on the W. coast of the Morea, near Cape Katacolo. Total course from the head of the Carbonaro, upwards of 100 miles.

ROUSAT, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, 5½ m. E. the headland of Skei, in Westray. Length from E. to W. 4 m., breadth 3 m. Shores on the W. rocky and precipitous, elsewhere low and sloping. With Egilshay, Weir, and Euhallow Islands, it forms a parish. Pop. 1,215.

ROUSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. N.N.E. Woodstock. Area 920 ac. Pop. 134.

ROUSSES (Luz), a comm. and frontier vill. of France, dep. and the most lofty in the Jura, 20 m. N. Geneva. Pop. 1,545. It has a custom-house and manufactures of watches.

ROUSSELON, an old prov. of S. France, separated from Spain by the Pyrenees. Perpignan was its cap., as it is of the modern dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, with which Roussillon is nearly identical.—II. a comm. and market town, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 11 m. S. Vienna. Pop. 1,694.

ROUSEY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. E.N.E. Beverley. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 172.

ROUSEY, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Eure, 10 m. E. Pont-Audemer. Pop. 1,101.

ROUSEYAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 13 m. W.S.W. Semur. Pop. 1,165.

ROUY, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Nièvre, 17 m. E. Nevers. Pop. 1,447.

ROVATO, a market town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 11 m. W.N.W. Brescia. Pop. 2,400.

ROVENELLA & ROVENARIANA, two mkt. towns of Austria, Lombardy—I. deleg. and 5 m. N. Mantua. Pop. 2,000.—II. deleg. and 16 m. S.E. Verona, on the Adige.

ROVANA, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra II., 15 m. S.E. Aquila.

ROVENBERG & ROVENBERG, a town of Austria,

in the Tyrol, on the frontiers of Austrian Italy, cap. circ., on the Leys, near its junction with the Adige, 19 m. S.W. Trent. Pop. 8,000. It has a gymnasium, an English conventual establishment, and a seminary, with a public library, silk mills, and manufa. of leather and tobacco.—II. a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, S. the Alps, on the Moesa, 5 m. E.N.E. Bellinzona.

ROVIANO or **TRIVIANO**, a seaport town of Austria, on the W. coast of Istria, 39 m. S.S.W. Trieste. Pop. (1851) 10,780. It is situated on a rocky promontory, on the Adriatic, and has two harbours, shipbuilding yards for vessels of 800 tons, manufa. of sail-cloth, an extensive tunny fishery, and trade in wine and olives. It has a cathedral, a normal school, and two hospitals. In 1845, 168 ships and 60 fishing boats belonged to the port.

ROVIO, a town of Austria, Lombardy, prov. Venice, cap. deleg., on the Adigetto, 38 m. S.W. Venice. Pop. 9,600. It has a castle, numerous churches, convents, and charitable institutions, 3 theatres, an academy of arts, and a commission of works for the Polaine district, of which it is the cap. It is the residence of the bishop of Adria. Its trade is unimportant, but it has a large fair in October.

ROW, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, on Gare Loch, a branch of the Clyde, and comprising Helenburgh. Area about 64 sq. m. Pop. 4,372, of whom 226 are in the hamlet of *Row*. [HELENBURGH]

ROWAN, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of North Carolina. Area 332 sq. m. Pop. 13,870.

ROWANDIR, a fortified town of Turkish Kurdistan, pash., and 75 m. N.E. Mosul, cap. beylik, on an aff. of the Greater Zab. It comprises from 1,000 to 1,500 houses, with a crowded pop., and is encircled everywhere, except on the river side, with a wall flanked by round towers, besides which it has a castle, the residence of its bey. The *Rowandis* river flows through a deep limestone ravine to the Zab, 10 m. distant. The peak of *Rowandis*, Kendian chain, is 30 m. E.N.E. ward.

ROWSEARROW, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. N.E. Axbridge. Area 660 ac. Pop. 318.

ROWSEY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2½ m. W.N.W. Devizes. Area 2,760 ac. Pop. 1,128.

ROWSEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. W. East Harling. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 140.

ROWENSKO, a mkt. town of Bohemia, circ. and 18 m. N.E. Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 1,564.

ROWEN, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, Leitster, co. Kilkenny, on the Barrow, 4 m. N. New Ross. Area of pa. 10,758 ac. Pop. 2,807.

ROWSTON, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. W.N.W. Warwick. Area 3,660 ac. Pop. 934.

ROWLEY, two pns. of England.—I. co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. E. South Cave. Area 7,440 ac. Pop. 498.—II. (*Regis*), co. Stafford, 3 m. S.E. Dudley. Area 3,670 ac. Pop. 14,249.

ROWNA, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. S. Fareham. Area 650 ac. Pop. 186.

ROWNU, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volyhyn, cap. circ., near several lakes, 115 m. W.N.W. Jitomir. Pop. 9,240.

ROWLEY (Gray), a chapelry and township of England, co. Derby, pa. and 3½ m. S.E. Bakewell. Pop. 265. It has a station on the Midland Junction Railway.

ROWSEY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5½ m. N.E. Skefthorp. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 398.

ROZANNO, a township, U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 7½ m. N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,600.

ROZANOWSKIE (*Trzebiatze*, etc.), an island

and frontier co. of Scotland, having E. and S. the English co. Northumberland and Cumberland, N. co. Berwick, and W. the co. Dumfries and Galloway; on the N.W. it touches the co. Edinburgh. Area 715 sq. m., or 437,500 ac., of which 200,000 are arable, 100,000 in grass, and 137,500 waste. Pop. 51,642. Surface hilly in the S. and W., elsewhere mostly a tolerably fertile plain. Principal rivers the Tyvet, which intersects it throughout, and the Tweed in the N. Agriculture has greatly improved within the present century, and large quantities of wheat and green crops are raised. On the hills great numbers of Cheviot sheep are fed. Coal, lime, marl, and freestone are chief mineral products. Principal manufs. are woollens. Its N. part is intersected by the North British Railway and branches. The co. is subdivided into 31 pps. Principal towns, Jedburgh, the cap., Kelso, Hawick, and Melrose. The co. sends 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1848) 2,087. Under the Romans it formed a part of Valentia, and afterwards it was a part of the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria.

ROXBURGH, a co. of New South Wales, enclosed by the co. Wellington, Philip, Hunter, Cook, Westmoreland, and Bathurst. Area 1,520 sq. m. Pop. (1851) 2,538. Surface mountainous, but interspersed with fertile tracts. Rivers are affs. of the Macquarrie. Chief towns Kelso and Rydal. With the co. Wellington it sends 1 member to the legislative assembly.

ROXBURY, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, 2 m. S. Boston. Pop. 18,373. An aqueduct from this township supplies Boston with water.—II. New Jersey, 14 m. N.W. Morristown. Pop. 2,269.

ROXBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 8 m. W.S.W. Barton-on-Humber. Area 5,100 ac. Pop. 390.

ROXHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.S.E. Downham Market. Area 570 ac. Pop. 45.

ROXTON, a pa. of England, co. and 1½ m. E.N.E. Bedford. Area 2,890 ac. Pop. 622.

ROXWELL, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4½ m. W.N.W. Chelmsford. Area 5,240 ac. Pop. 915.

ROY, a small river of Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. Kilmanivag, rises 5 m. E. of the south end of Loch Olch, flows S.W. ward, and joins the Spean after a course of 16 m. It traverses the vale of Glenroy, famous for its "parallel roads."

ROYALSTON, a tsnshp., U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, 50 m. W.N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,546.

ROYALTON, several townships, U. S., N. America.—I. New York, 8 m. E. Lockport. Pop. 4,024.—II. Vermont, 3 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 1,850.—III. Ohio, co. Cuyahoga. Pop. 1,253.

ROYAN, a comm. and maritime town of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, cap. cant., at the mouth of the Gironde, 20 m. S.W. Saintes. Pop. 3,329. It has a harbour defended by a fort, pierhead and other fisheries, and bathing establishments.—Rogemont is a vill., dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. Fontaine, with a cotton factory.

ROZON, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 22 m. W. Grenoble. Pop. 2,364, partly engaged in steel works.

ROZON, several pps. of England.—I. co. Essex, 4½ m. W.S.W. Harlow, and with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, 3 m. E. Broxbourne. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 902.—II. co. Norfolk, 1½ m. W. Diss. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 583.—III. same co., 2½ m. E.S.E. Castle-Rising. Area 820 ac. Pop. 190.—IV. co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.S.E. Hadleigh. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 582.

ROZ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., on the Arre, 23 m. S.S.E.

Amiens. Pop. 4,375. It has manufs. of beeh-root sugar and woollen hosiery. It was formerly fortified, and has sustained 11 sieges.—Rozers is a comm. and vill., dep. Creuse, 25 m. S. Guéret. Pop. 2,503.

ROZSAVA, a fertile island of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, in the Maas, 8 m. S.W. Rotterdam. Length 6 m., breadth 1½ mile.

ROZOR or ROSAR, several comm. and small towns of France.—I. (an Arre), dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant., 17 m. N.E. Melun. Pop. 1,513. It is enclosed by walls.—II. (sur Serre), dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 25 m. N.E. Laon. Pop. 1,695.

ROZTON, a market town and pa. of England, co. Cambridge and Herts, 13 m. S.S.W. Cambridge. Area 820 ac. Pop. 2,061. The town has a church, originally part of a priory; a union workhouse, and market house, under which a curious ancient cave has been discovered. Market (for corn and malt) Wednesday.—II. a pa., co. York, West Riding, 4 m. N.N.E. Barnsley, and with a station on a branch of the North Midland Railway, 18½ m. N.N.W. Rotherham. Area 12,710 ac. Pop. 4,045.

ROZTON, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Oldham, 4½ m. S.E. Rochdale. Pop. 6,914, employed in cotton manufactures. Coal is raised in the vicinity.

ROZOR-WOLODIMIROV, a town of Russia, gov. and 74 m. W.S.W. Tver, cap. circ., on the Volga. Pop. (1855) 16,189. It is very ancient, and has churches, almshouses, salt, and corn magazines.

RUABON, a town of N. Wales. [RHUWABON.] RUAD, *Aradus*, a fortified island off the coast of Syria, S.W. Tortosa, in lat. 34° 29' N., lon. 35° 51' E. In its centre is a town with 400 or 500 houses.

RUAN, several pps. of England, co. Cornwall.—I. (Lanikorne), 2½ m. S.W. Tregoney. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 410.—II. (Major), 3 m. S.S.E. Helstone. Area 2,520 ac. Pop. 173.—III. (Minor), 9 m. S.S.E. Helstone. Area 800 ac. Pop. 268.

RUARDINE, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 6½ m. N.W. Newnham. Area 1,670 ac. P. 1,033.

RUATAN or ROATAN, an island in the Bay of Honduras, the largest of the group of Bay Islands, off the N. coast of Central America. Lat. of S. point 16° 16' N., lon. 86° 40' W. Length 30 m., breadth 8 m. Pop. 4,000. (?) Surface elevated, well wooded, but the W. consists of grassy plains. Its shores abound with turtles and fish. Near its S. extremity is a good harbour, with batteries erected by the English during their former occupation.

RUBIANA, a market town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 18 m. E. Susa. Pop. 2,900.

RUBICON (Ital. *R. Rubicon*), a river of Central Italy, rises on the borders of Tuscan, between Mounts Tifi and Sarnina, and flows E. to the Adriatic, which it enters 9 m. N.W. Rimini. Length 20 m. On crossing this celebrated stream with his army, Caesar commenced the civil war which overthrew the Roman republic.

RUBIELLO, a market town of Spain, prov. and 19 m. S.E. Teruel. P. 2,478. Manufs. woollens. RUBINOW or RUBINSOW, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 63 m. S.E. Lublin, cap. co., on an island formed by the Hulsza. Pop. 1,700.

RUBINIK or RUBINAK, a town of Russia, gov. and 53 m. N.W. Jaroslavl, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Volga, opposite the confluence of the Shakhma. Pop. 4,000. It is a great centre of the internal commerce of the empire. Principal edifices are an exchange, two cathedrals, a covered exercising ground, an arsenal, the court of justice, a theatre, orphan, and other asylums, hospitals, almshouses, house of correction, and schools.

It has breweries, distilleries, salt works, oil and other mills, soap and candle factories, potteries, etc. The chief article of commerce is corn, sent to St. Petersburg, Riga, Dantzig, Königsberg, etc. Two large annual fairs are held here. 20,000 barges arrive annually with goods to the value of 250,000,000 roubles. It was destroyed by fire in 1806.

RUMBLEVA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 26 m. W.S.W. Kharkhov, on the Merio. P. 1,500.

RURBSKA, a market town of Russia, gov. Kharkhov, on the Oskol, 10 m. E. Isium. P. 1,500.

RUCKINGE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. S.E.E. Ashford. Area 3,440 ac. Pop. 403.

ROCKLAND, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. S.E.E. Louth. Area 610 ac. Pop. 30.

RUDBAR or **ROODBAR**, a town of Persia, prov. Gilan, near the strong defile of same name, 35 m. S. Reht, on the Soud-Rood, by which it exports a good deal of oil, olives, and soap, to Asiatic Russia.

RUDBAXTON, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. N. Haverford-West. Pop. 669.

RUDBY or **CLEVEDON**, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 3 m. N.W. Stokesley. Area 6,930 ac. Pop. 1,119.

RUDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. S. Nottingham. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 2,181.

RUDOLA, a township, U. S., North America, Arkansas, Independence co. Pop. 1,174.

RUEDELSTADT, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 24 m. S. Leignitz, on the Bober. P. 1,174. There are copper and arsenic mines in the vicinity.

RUDERSWIL, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 13 m. E.N.E. Bern. Pop. 3,258.

RÜRSBURG, a town of Germany, Nassau, cap. dist. on rt. b. of the Rhine, in the Rheingau, opposite Bingen, 15 m. S.W. Wiesbaden. Pop. 2,505. The *Rudesheim Berg* wine is celebrated.

RURDON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4½ m. S.E. Newent. Area 540 ac. Pop. 232.

RURDLEY, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 8 m. E.S.E. Stafford, on the S.W. bank of the Trent, here crossed by an aqueduct of the Trunk Canal, and on the Trent valley branch of the London and North-Western Railway. Area of pa. 7,120 ac. Pop. 4,168. The town has a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a grammar school, and manufactures of felt and hats, chemical works, iron forges, and near it some extensive collieries.

RURWICK, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. W.N.W. Horsham. Area 5,960 ac. Pop. 1,031.

RURHAM, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk. — I. (*East*), 6½ m. W.S.W. Fakenham. Area 3,180 ac. Pop. 998. — II. (*West*), 6 m. W.S.W. Fakenham. Area 4,200 ac. Pop. 467.

RURKUMIN, a seaport town of Denmark, on the W. coast of the island Langeland, 9 m. E. Svendborg. Pop. 2,200. It is enclosed by walls, and has some ship building docks.

RURULA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 76 m. N.N.E. Moghiler, on the Berzina. P. 1,500.

RURUSKA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 15 m. S. Vilna, on the Mervuhanka. Pop. 1,550.

RURUSLANT, a town of Germany, cap. principality Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Saale, 19 m. S. Weimar. Pop. 5,938. It is enclosed by walls, and has a library of 48,000 vols., a gymnasium, a cathedral, and picture gallery. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and porcelain.

RUDOMIN, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 7 m. S.E. Vilna. Pop. 1,550.

RURDON, a pa. of England, co. York E. Riding, 5 m. W. Bridlington. Area 5,080 ac. Pop. 569.

RUR, a town and town of France, S. of Somme,

cap. cant., with a station on the Paris and Boulogne Railway, 14 m. N.W. Abbeville. Pop. 1,124. — II. a river, dep. Cantal, joins the Dordogne, near Bort, after a N.W. course of 25 miles.

RURICA, a river of Spain, Estremadura, joins the Guadiana, near Medellin, after a S.W. course of 40 miles.

RURDA, two small towns of Spain. — I. (*del Almirante*), prov. and 18 m. S.E.E. Leon, on the Esla. Pop. 2,580. — II. (*de Medina*), prov. and 26 m. S.W. Valladolid. Pop. 3,150. It has a large trade in wine, raised in its vicinity.

RURIL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, at the foot of the vine-clad Mont Valerien, near the Seine, 5 m. W. Paris, on the railway to St. Germain. Pop. 4,581. — *Ruril* is a vill. dep. Charente, 5 m. N.E. Angoulême. Pop. 1,508. It has a large cannon foundry.

RURIC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, on railway from Tours to Bordeaux, cap. arrond., 26 m. N. Angoulême. Pop. 3,664. It has an active trade in cheese, truffles, corn, and chevrons. Several councils have been held here. — *Ruffy* is a village, in dep. Jura, arrond. Long-le-Saulnier. Pop. 1,452.

RURVIC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 7 m. S.E.E. Ploemel. Pop. 1,721.

RURVIGNE, a vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, arrond. and 5 m. N.W. Châteaubriant.

RURWOLD, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 5½ m. N.N.E. Ormskirk, with a station on the East Lancashire Railway. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 811.

RURWORTH, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. W. York, Ainsty. Area 2,420 ac. Pop. 229.

RURISQUE, a maritime town of W. Africa, a little E. Cape Verd, and stated to have an active trade with the adjacent Port Goree.

RURST, a pa. and market town in centre of England, co. Warwick, on the London and North-Western Railway, at the divergence of the Trent valley branch, and S. terminus of the Midland Railway, and terminus of a branch of the Great Western Railway, 80 m. N.N.W. London. Area of pa. 2,190 ac. Pop. 9,406. It has a celebrated public school, consisting of a fine quadrangle with cloister, and an elegant detached chapel; it has about 300 scholars, 60 of whom are on the foundation, an endowment now producing about 5,000*l.* per annum, 14 exhibitions to the university, and a dependent almshouse. The town has little trade beyond that caused by railway traffic and supply of the school.

RURSA, an island in the Baltic, belonging to Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. Stralsund, of which it forms a circ., separated from the mainland only by a strait from 1 mile to 2 miles broad. Lat. of lighthouse at its N. extremity 53° 41' 12" N., lon. 18° 31' 27" E. Area 361 sq. m. Pop. 41,446. Coasts abrupt, and deeply indented with arms of the sea. Soil fertile, and large quantities of corn and cattle are exported to Stralsund. The island is well wooded. Fisheries are important. Rugen has no good harbour, but it is a favourite resort for sea-bathing. Cap. Bergen. The island, formerly belonging to Sweden, was transferred to Prussia in 1815.

RURSWALDE, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. and 19 m. N.N.E. Köslin, on the Wipper, near its mouth in the Baltic. Pop. 4,864. It has sea-bathing establishments, manufactures of linen, woollen, and sail cloths, distilleries, and docks.

RURUS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, cap. cant., on the Rille, 24 m. S.W. Evreux. Pop. 1,831. It has manufs. of pins and needles.

RURULA, a vill. of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, 7

sa. S.S.E. Eisenach. Pop. 3,533, on the Rube, which separates it into two parts, the E. of which belongs to Saxe-Coburg, and has 2,288 of the above pop. It has manufs. of iron and steel wares.

RUHLAND, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Leignitz, on the Black Elster, 13 m. W.N.W. Hoyerswerda. Pop. 1,370.

RUHR, a river of Prussian Westphalia, after a very tortuous W. course of nearly 180 m. past Arnberg, Neheim, and Hattingen, joins the Rhine at Ruhrort, 15 m. S. Wesel. [Rohr.]

RUHRORT, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 16 m. N. Düsseldorf, on railway to Minden, and at the confluence of the Ruhr with the Rhine. Pop. 3,736. It has manufactures of cotton fabrics, steam-ship building docks, and a transit trade.

RUILLÉ, numerous comms. and vills. of France, the principal *Ruillé-sur-Loir*, dep. Sarthe, 13 m. S.S.W. St. Calais. Pop. 1,455.

RUINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. E.N.E. Taunton. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 438.

RUINLEE, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 3½ m. N.E. Cudbridge. Area 6,260 ac. Pop. 1,392.

RUKONI, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 8 m. E.S.E. Vilna. Pop. 1,800.

RUSSK or RYLSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 63 m. W.S.W. Koursk, cap. circ., on the Seim, here joined by the Ryls. Pop. 6,000. It has 12 churches, a district school, and two annual fairs.

RUW, a mountainous isl. of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyre, pa. Small Islands, 16 m. N.N.W. Ardnamurchan Point. Length 8 m., breadth 7 m. Area 22,000 ac. Pop. 162. Elevation of Ben-More, 2,300 feet above the sea. Soil, moorland and unprofitable.

RUW, a vill. of W. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on l. b. of the Raab, 10 m. S.S.W. Sarvar. P. 460.

RUMA, a town of Austria, Slavonia, co. Syrmia, 30 m. N.W. Belgrade. Pop. 6,200. Has Roman Catholic and Greek churches.

RUMSOLDWYKE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1 m. E.S.E. Chichester. Area 710 ac. Pop. 316.

RUMOWE, an inland state of the Malay peninsula, lat. 2° 49' N., lon. 102° 30' E., enclosed by Nanning, Johole, and Malangore. Area nearly 400 sq. m. Estimated pop. 2,000.

RUMBURG, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 42 m. N.N.W. Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 4,900. Manufs. of woollen, linen, damask, and cottons.

RUMENEN, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Halesworth. Area 980 ac. Pop. 432.

RUMILI or ROUNMELIA, Thracia, an eyalat or prov. of the Turkish empire, at the S.E. extremity of Europe, between lat. 40° and 43° N., lon. 20° 40' and 29° E., divided from Asia Minor on the S.E. by the Sea of Marmora, and the Strait of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, having W. Macedonia, N. the Balkan mountains, separating it from Bulgaria, S. the Aegean, and E. the Black Sea. Estimated area 30,000 sq. m., and pop. 2,200,000. Two mountain chains, offshoots from the Balkan, traverse its surface from N.W. to S.E., bounding the basin of the Maritza, which river drains its centre; these chains terminate in the peninsulas of Gallipoli and Constantinople. It is subdivided into the sanjaks of Viza, Kirk-kissia, Tchirmen, Gallipoli, and besides the towns of those names, it comprises Constantinople, Adrianople, Philippopol, Tartar-Bazardjik, Kasanlik, Solmania, Eski-saghra, Demotica, and Enos.

RUMILI-HUNAR or the Castle of Europa, a fortress of European Turkey, on the Bosphorus, 6 m. N.E. Constantinople, immediately opposite Anatoli-Hissar or the *Castle of Asia*, and founded by Mohammed II. in 1451. The Rumili-Kawak is a fort 5 miles further northward.

RUSSA, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 5 m. S.W. Tournay, on the French frontier. P. 2,000.

RUSSOIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Valenciennes. Pop. 1,730.

RUMHART, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., on the Aube, 14 m. S.W. Roeroy. Pop. 760. The astronomer La Caille was born here in 1713.

RUMILLY, a town of Savoy, prov. Genevieve, cap. mand., on an affluent of the Rhone, 9 m. W.S.W. Annecy. Pop. of comm. 4,118.

RUMILLY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 3 m. S. Cambrai. Pop. 1,818.

RUMMELAURO, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 25 m. E.S.E. Köslin. Pop. 3,413.

RUMNEY, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 3 m. N.E. Cardiff. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 308.

RUMNEY, a town of England. [Romey.]

RUMSISSEKI, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 14 m. E.S.E. Kovno. Pop. 1,600.

RUMWORTH, a tushp. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Dean, 3½ m. W.S.W. Bolton. P. 1,386.

RUNCORN, a pa. and town of England, co. and 13 m. N.E. Chester, near the head of the Mersey estuary, and with a station on a branch of the London and North-Western Railway. Area of pa. 21,390 ac. Pop. 15,047. The town has docks, valuable stone quarries in the vicinity, and considerable trade arising from its position at the terminus of the Bridgewater, Trent and Mersey, and Mersey and Irwell Canals.

RUNCORN, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (North), 3½ m. S.S.E. Lynn-Regis. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 282.—II. (South), 4 m. N.N.E. Market Downham. Area 790 ac. Pop. 162.

RUSHEEN, a vill. of Russia, gov. Livonia, on Lake Wirzero, 29 m. S.W. Dorpat. Birthplace of Catherine I., wife of Peter the Great.

RUNOOROO, a dist. of British India, presid and prov. Bengal, in N.E. part, having N. Sikkim and Bootan, E. Assam, and elsewhere the dists. Mymensingh, Rajshahy, Dinagepoor, and Porwarah. Area 4,130 sq. m. Pop. 2,568,000. Principal rivers, the Brahmapootra, Teesta, and their affs. Staple products comprise indigo, tobacco, wheat, bamboo, cocos nuts, silk, and cotton goods, and here are many carpet factories, and upwards of 450 indigo factories. Also, a town of British India, cap. of above district, 125 m. N.E. Moorshedabad. Here is a civil establishment, and the head of a police station.

RUNHALL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.W. Wymondham. Area 740 ac. Pop. 239.

RUNHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. W.S.W. Caistor. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 339.

RUNN, a remarkable tract of India. [Curru.]

RUNNINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. W.N.W. Wellington. Area 310 ac. Pop. 33.

RUNSWICK, a hamlet of England, co. York, N. Riding, 6½ m. N.W. Whitby, on the margin of the North Sea, which here forms an inlet called Runswick Bay, capable of admitting some hundred sail of the line. Pop. chiefly fishermen.

RUNTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. W.N.W. Cromer. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 465.

RUNWELL, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. N.W. Rayleigh. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 324.

RUORI, a market town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 11 m. N.N.W. Potenza. Pop. 2,500.

RUPEL, a river of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, formed by the union of the Nethe and Dyis at Rumpst, has a N.E. course of 6 m., and joins the Scheidt, 8 m. S.W. Antwerp.

RUPELMONDE, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheidt, opposite the mouth of the Rupel, 9 m. S.W. Antwerp. Pop. 2,300, town.

played in bleaching, and tanning. Birthplace of Mercator, the celebrated navigator & geographer. **BRUNNEN RIVER**, British North America, enters James' Bay, Hudson Sea, near its S. extremity, after a westward course of 250 miles. *Report's* Land comprises the region extending from the Rocky Mountains on the W. to Hudson Bay on the E., north to the Methy Portage, and S. to the United States boundary.

BRUPPIN (New and Old), two contiguous towns of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam.—I. cap. circ., on the W. side of Lake Ruppin, 30 m. N.W. Berlin. Pop. 2,900. Here the Ruppin Canal connects the Havel and the Elbe.—II. circ. and 2 m. N.E. New Ruppin. Pop. 1,820.

BRUPUNT or RUPUNT, a river of British Guiana, South America, and the principal tributary of the Essequibo, which it joins about 200 m. from the coast in lat. 3° N., lon. 55° 12' W., after a N. course of 250 m. It forms several falls over granite ledges.

BRUSMUND, a town of the Netherlands. [BRUSMUND.]

BRUCE ISLES, a group in the Pacific Ocean, Palmer Islands between lat. 15° 10' and 15° 30' S., lon. 151° E. They are wooded, and surrounded by coral reefs. They were discovered by Kotzebue in 1816.

BRU, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. N.E. Jaca. Pop. 1,917. Manufactures soap.

BRUA, a town of Russia, gov. and 66 m. W. Moscow, cap. circ., on an affluent of the Moskwa Pop. 3,000. It is defended by a strong citadel.

BRUHAN or BRUA, a town of British India, dist. Gloucestershire, N.W. prov., lat. 25° 50' N., lon. 83° 56' E. Pop. 10,800.

BRUCEMERE, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 6½ m. E.N.E. Reading. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 239.

BRUEN, a seaport and market town of Ireland, Limerick, co. Dublin, pa. Lusk, on a headland projecting into the Irish Sea, and with a station on the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, 14 m. N.E. Dublin. Pop. 1,496. It has a small harbour, with a pier and coast-guard station.

BRUN, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. Indiana. Area 442 sq. m. Pop. 16,445. Also several townships—I. New York, on the Genesee, 12 m. S. Rochester. Pop. 2,015.—II. Pennsylvania, Seneca County. Pop. 1,200.—III. Pennsylvania, Northumberland co. Pop. 1,178.

BRUSMALL, several pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 3 m. W. Hareston. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 267.—II. co. Stafford, with a station on the N. Stafford Railway, 1½ m. N.E. Walsall. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 1,946.—III. co. Wilts, 3½ m. S.W. Pusey. Area 4,260 ac. Pop. 262.

BRUNSBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. St. Edmund's Bury. Area 1,200 ac. P. 184.

BRUNSWAY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 8 m. W.S.W. Mach Wenlock. Area 6,620 ac. P. 463.

BRUNSWAY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Herts, 5 m. W.N.W. Buntingford. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 321.—II. co. Northampton, 1½ m. S. Higham Ferrers. Area 2,770 ac. Pop. 1,460.

BRUNSWAY, a vill. of British India, dist. Cawnpore, in lat. 26° 22' N., lon. 77° 44' E. P. 5,000.

BRUNSWAY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. E.S.E. Thetford. Area 4,260 ac. Pop. 187.

BRUNSWAY, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, co. Alleghany. Pop. 1,806.

BRUNSWAY, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. 2½ m. E.N.E. Ipswich. Area 2,720 ac. P. 678.—II. 5 m. S.W. Lowestoft. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 118.

BRUNSWAY, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 5 m. W.N.W. Bromsgrove. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 214.

BRUNSWAY, two pas. of England.—I. co. North-

ampton, 6½ m. N.N.W. Kettering. Area 2,360 ac. Pop. 429.—II. (Turrant), co. Dorset, 3½ m. E.S.E. Blandford Forum. Area 2,110 ac. P. 196.

BRUNSWAY, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 2½ m. S.E. Manchester. P. 2,670.

BRUNSVILLE, a township of the U. S., North America, Indiana, 46 m. E.S.E. Indianapolis. Pop. 2,108.

BRUN, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Texas. Area 1,134 sq. m. Pop. 8,148.

BRUNSWICK, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. E.N.E. Sleaford. Area 4,760 ac. Pop. 1,037.

BRUSOI or KESKAK, a fortified town of European Turkey, Rumeli, sanj. and 25 m. N. Gallipoli. Pop. 7,000.

BRUSSE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5½ m. N.N.E. Horsham. Area 6,730 ac. Pop. 535.

RUSSA (STANOI), a town of Russia, gov. and 88 m. S. Novgorod, cap. circ., on the Polista. Pop. 6,000. It has 17 churches, a convent, tanneries, distilleries, and salt works.

RUSSIA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.W. of Virginia. Area 1,312 sq. m. Pop. 11,919.—II. a co. in S. of Alabama. Area 868 sq. m. Pop. 19,548.—III. a co. in S.E. of Kentucky. Area 318 sq. m. Pop. 6,349.

RUSSIAKOVDAH, a town and military cantonment of British India, dist. and 60 m. N.E. Gajam, presid. Madras. Here are barracks and a large hospital. During the months of March, April, and May, climate is hot and oppressive; the remainder of the year salubrious.

RUSSIA (EMPIRE or), the largest state in the world, extending in Europe, Asia, and America, between lat. 36° 20' and 71° 24' N., lon. 160° E. to 167° 59' W. Surface estimated to comprise 1/26th of the superficies of the globe, 1/7th of its land, and more than double the extent of Europe, the total area being 7,612,874 sq. m. It is but thinly peopled, the population being in 1851 (Russian estimate) 65,337,417, or including the Caucasus and Kyrgyz, 68,700,000. Capital, St. Petersburg. The Russian empire contains a greater number of distinct races than any other country, comprising Slavonians, Lettons, Germans, Caucasians, Jews, Walachians, Greeks, Persians, Indians, Samoyeds, Tartars, Tunguses, and Turks. The established religion of the empire is that of the Greek Church, which is estimated to comprise 49,000,000 of the population, Roman Catholics 7,500,000; Lutherans, Reformed Churchmen, and Moravians, 3,600,000; Mohammedans, 2,400,000; Jews, 1,500,000; Buddhists, etc., 600,000; and Armenian Catholics and Armenian Georgians, 1,000,000. It is usual to treat of the empire as divided into European, Asiatic, and American Russia, although these divisions are not officially recognised, and several of the govts., as Perm and Orenburg, are partly in Europe and partly in Asia. The relative area and population of the empire, according to the latest estimate, is given in the table page 1042. *European Russia* extends from the N. slope of the Caucasus Mountains, lat. 40° 30', to Lapland, lat. 70° 18' N.; and, including the kingdom of Poland, from lon. 15° to the W. slope of the Ural Mountains, gov. Perm, lon. 60° 45' E. It is bounded E. by Siberia and the Caspian Sea, S. by Asiatic Russia, the Black Sea, and the Ottoman and Austrian empires, W. by Moldavia, Austria, Prussia, the Baltic, and Sweden, and N. by Norway and the Arctic Ocean. The surface of Russia may be considered as one vast plain, enclosed by the Ural Mountains on the E., the Caucasus on the S., and partly by the Carpathians on the W. It opens to the Cas-

plan Sea on the S.E., and the level countries of N. Germany on the W.; throughout its vast extent it does not contain a single mountain; the highest point between the Baltic and the Black Sea, near Kremenets, is 1,328 feet above the sea. The Baltic provs. have a mean elevation of 1,000 feet above the Baltic. The centre of the country is occupied by a dome-shaped elevation traversed by the Valdai hills, the average height of which is 800 to 900 feet, and the summit 1,400 feet above the sea; these sink rapidly to the S.E., where they are lost in marshes. *Russia* is traversed by the largest rivers in Europe; these form the great N. and S. basins, the water-parting between which is marked, not by mountains, but by slightly undulating ground; the *Baltic* receives the Tornea, Kemí, Uies, Kuma, Neva, Narva, Duna, Niemen, and Vistula; the *Arctic Ocean* receives the Pasvig, Kola, Petchora; and, by the White Sea, the Vigo, Onega, Dwina, and Mezen; the *Black Sea* receives the Danube, Dniester, Dnieper, Don, and Kuban; the *Caspian Sea* the Oural, Volga, Kuma, and Terek. In the N. of Russia there are numerous and extensive lakes; the chief are Lake *Ladoga*, the largest in Europe; Lake *Onega*, in the gov. Olonetz; Lakes *Saima*, *Pajama*, and *Kolys* in Finland; *Pelpos* between the gov. Revel, Riga, Pakov, and Petersburg; *Imen* in the gov. Novgorod, and *Enara* in Lapland. The smaller lakes, *Biele* in Novgorod, *Koubinskoe* or *Koubensk* in Volodia, are important for the internal navigation of the empire. The most valuable of the salt lakes is *Elton* in Saratov. Among the numerous islands belonging to the empire, the chief are the group of Novaya Zemlia (new land), in the Arctic Ocean, the archipelago of Spitzbergen, which is claimed by Russia, Kalguef, and Waigatz Islands. Geological phenomena, confirmed by history and tradition, warrant the conclusion that a great portion of Central Russia was under the sea at a comparatively recent period. The soil comprises every variety, much of which is unfit for cultivation. The vast region of the *tundras*, extending from lat. 64° N. to the N. coast, is a swamp in summer, and is covered with ice for nine months in the year; it produces only moss. S.W. of this the country, for a space of 150,000 sq. m., is covered with forests of pine, larch, and birch. The isthmus of Finland, between the White Sea and the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, a space occupying 800 m. in length, and 400 in breadth, is covered with lakes interspersed with rocks and sand hills; while in the S.E. an immense desert, called a *steppe*, extends between the Ural and the Volga, estimated to contain 330,000 sq. m.; a portion of it affords tolerable pastures. W. of lon. 46°, a series of salt lakes occupy a hollow space, which probably once formed a portion of the Caspian Sea. This steppe is exposed to the greatest extremes of climate; in winter the thermometer is generally 15°, and sometimes 35°, below zero, while in summer the heat is upwards of 100° Fahr. From its vast extent, Russia has a great diversity of climate; the plains of the N., exposed to the winds of the Arctic Ocean, are much colder than the other countries of Europe in corresponding latitudes. The whole of the N. coast, from lat. 60° on the White Sea, S.E. to lat. 63° N., lon. 38° E., has a temperature below the freezing point, and the surface is constantly frozen. Between this frozen space and lat. 68° N., the mean temperature varies from 33° to 40°; at St Petersburg, which is within this space, the thermometer in December and January sinks to 32° below zero, while in summer it rises to 85°

or 90°. S. of lat. 58° the mean temperature is between 40° and 55°; the winters are short and severe, summers long and hot. In the interior S.E. and S. winds prevail, while W. and N.W. winds are most common on the coasts. Rain is most abundant in the Baltic provs. where the average annual fall is 15 to 20 inches. The amount and frequency decrease in proceeding from W. to E., and during the long summer of the S. provs., rain very seldom falls. Snow falls early in winter,—the average number of days in the year on which snow falls at St Petersburg, is 70.

Russia produces all the plants common to the other countries of Europe. Corn is raised more than necessary for consumption, and is exported, although agriculture is in its rudest state. Rye is the chief crop, and is very widely raised; the cultivation of barley extends to lat. 67°, and oats to lat. 68° N.; wheat is grown chiefly in the Ukraine. The countries of Central Russia, in the upper basin of the Volga, are the most fertile in the empire, and its middle portion, comprising the gov. of Nijni-Novgorod, Penza, Kasan, and Simbirsk, is called the granary of Russia. Hemp and flax are raised chiefly on the Upper Volga; tobacco is cultivated principally in the Ukraine; grapes are grown in the Crimea, and on the lower courses of the Don and Volga. The forests yield valuable produce, and building timber, tar, pitch, and potash, are widely exported. Black cattle and sheep are extensively reared; tallow and hides are exported in great quantities; sheep-skins form the dress of many of the peasantry, but the wool is of inferior quality. The horses of the S. and central provs. are large, in the N. they are small, those of the Cossack tribes are capable of enduring great fatigue. Camels are kept in large herds by the nomadic tribes in the steppes, and dromedaries in the Crimea. The bison is found near the sources of the Narew; the reindeer is confined to the region N. of lat. 66° N.; the elk, wild swine, deer, and hare, are found in the forests of the N.; and the fur-bearing animals are actively hunted. In addition to the birds common to other countries of Europe, the capercaillie is found in the N., and the pelican in the S., on the shores of the Black and Caspian Seas; geese and ducks abound in the lakes. Fish is plenty in the rivers, especially in the Volga and the Ural, and in the White Sea and the Sea of Azov. In the Arctic Ocean, on the shores of Novaya Zemlia, the whale and seal are fished. The E. part of Russia is rich in minerals; the two gov. of Orenburg and Perm, and especially the latter, have numerous mines of gold, platinum, and copper; silver does not occur in European Russia; iron abounds in the S. provs. In the mining districts of the Ural, the pop. is flourishing and industrious; the utmost activity is manifested, forests have been cleared, marshes drained, and the gorges of mountains have been filled with artificial lakes, water being the chief motive power. Salt is extensively made in the gov. Perm and Viatka, and in the W., south of Lake Imen. Lignite and brown coal occur in the Crimea, and on the W. of the Ural mountains; the coal field on the Donets is estimated at 100 m. long, and several feet deep. Coal beds of immense extent were discovered in the gov. Moscow in 1844. Since the time of Peter the Great, the progress of manufactures has been most rapid. In 1812, there were only 2,333 factories, and 119,093 workmen; in 1826, the number of factories were 5,244, and of workmen 245,414; and in 1839, there were 6,855 factories with 412,931 workmen; they are still rapidly increasing.

the commerce, and the improvements of their products have been commensurate with their progress. The staple manufactures are woolens, silks, linens, cottons, metal wares, soap and candles, besides which are manufactures of glass, paper, porcelain, arms, jewelry, and Morocco leather. Most of the articles used by the peasantry are made in the villages, one of which is usually devoted to a single branch of industry. In the kingdom of Poland, the chief manufactures are of woollens, linens, leather, and fur goods. The commerce of Russia is greatly facilitated by its numerous navigable rivers, and its vast and excellent system of canals, by means of which, not only do the Baltic and the White Sea communicate with the Caspian and the Black Sea, but the great lakes and the principal rivers are united into a complete system of inland navigation. The American Commercial Company, formed in 1707, has establishments in Russian America and at Moscow, Kazan, Tomsk, Irkutsk, and Kamtschatka. The railways completed in 1858 are 715 m. in length, the chief are from Warsaw, by Cracow, to Odesa, joining the Austrian & German lines at Kosel, and that from St Petersburg to Moscow. Moscow is the centre of internal commerce; and the chief seaports are St Petersburg, with Kronstadt & Riga on the Baltic, Archangel on the White Sea, Astrakhan on the Caspian Sea, and Odesa on the Black Sea. The principal exports are tallow, hides, hemp, lint, iron, copper, hulled, building timber, wax, potash, train oil, skins, furs, and Morocco leather. Imports, wine, cotton, silk, fine woollens, dyes, materials, tea, sugar, coffee, and other colonial produce, and machinery. In Russia, all power emanates from the emperor or czar, who is head of the church, and whose authority is absolute, all rank is based on the tenure of civil or military office. The nobility are a privileged class, they have great political power, and possess nearly all the land of the country. European Russia is divided into 49 govts. and 12 provs., besides the country of the Don Cossacks a kind of military republic, the grand duchy of Finland, the kingdom of Poland, and several countries in the Caucasus, Siberia, etc., some of which are actually, and others only nominally, dependent on Russia. In 1861, the educational establishments comprised 6 universities, and 3 lycées, with a total of 3,521 students, besides 2,149 secondary establishments, with 116,936 pupils, they are dependent on the government, and are placed under a minister of public instruction. In Poland there were, in the same year, 1,661 institutions, with 82,942 pupils. The military schools are under the superintendence of the emperor, and number 27 schools, with 9,504 pupils. The army of Russia is maintained at comparatively little expense; the number of effective troops was estimated, in 1862, at 1,473,242 men. In 1854 the navy comprised 4 ships of 120 guns, 6 of 100 to 110 guns, 26 of from 80 to 90 guns; 18 de from 70 to 80 guns; and 4 frigates of 60 guns; besides a large number of steamers and gun-boats, estimated by the Russians at from 400 to 500 vessels. The crews are estimated at 50,000 men, 20,000 of whom belong to the Baltic, and 19,000 to the Black Sea fleet. Several of the ships of the Black Sea fleet were sunk by the Russians in 1854, at the entrance of Sevastopol, for the purpose of keeping out the Anglo-French fleet. In 1862, the revenues of the country, exclusive of Poland and Finland, was estimated at 254,200,000 paper rubles (25 rubles equal to 1*l.*), and in 1860, the debt was

estimated at 226,676,838 rubles, but these calculations are very uncertain. Public debt in 1863, 401,800,000 silver rubles.—*Great Russia* is the N. and middle portion of the empire in Europe, formerly called *Moscovy*—*White Russia*, a portion of Lithuania.—*Black Russia*, the W. part of do.—*New Russia*, a region in the S, comprising the territories of the Cossacks.—*Little Russia*, in the E W.—*Red Russia*, which till 1386, was an independent dukedom, now forms a part of Austrian & Russian Poland (Galicia & Poland). Pop. of European Russia (1861) 60,152,000. The govts. of the empire are as follows:—

	Govtments.	Gov. in	Pop. 1858.
Great Russia.	Moscow	9,400	1,400,000
	Smolensk	16,200	1,100,000
	Polotsk	16,200	700,000
	Novgorod	20,100	1,000,000
	Olonez	44,075	200,000
	Vologda	111,000	200,000
	Jaroslavl	10,000	1,000,000
	Kostroma	20,710	1,000,000
	Vladimir	18,000	1,000,000
	Nijni Novgorod	14,075	1,000,000
	Tambov	18,000	1,000,000
	Yaroslavl	16,000	1,000,000
	Novosibirsk	18,120	1,714,000
	Orel	23,784	1,000,000
Little Russia.	Kiev	9,000	1,000,000
	Chernigov	14,000	1,000,000
	Poltava	14,000	1,000,000
	Khanin	15,000	1,000,000
South Russia.	Taurida	10,000	900,000
	Kavkaz	10,000	900,000
	Cherkesovsk	10,000	900,000
	Donetsk	13,700	900,000
	Caucasus of the Black Sea	11,100	1,000,000
	Caucasus of the Don	10,000	1,000,000
West Russia.	Pskov	10,000	1,000,000
	Tver	10,000	1,000,000
	Novosibirsk	10,000	1,000,000
	Novosibirsk	10,000	1,000,000
	Novosibirsk	10,000	1,000,000
	Novosibirsk	10,000	1,000,000
	Novosibirsk	10,000	1,000,000
	Novosibirsk	10,000	1,000,000
	Novosibirsk	10,000	1,000,000
	Novosibirsk	10,000	1,000,000
	Novosibirsk	10,000	1,000,000
	Novosibirsk	10,000	1,000,000
	Novosibirsk	10,000	1,000,000
	Novosibirsk	10,000	1,000,000
Baltic Russia.	Courland	7,000	200,000
	Poland	10,000	200,000
	Poland	10,000	200,000
	Poland	10,000	200,000
	Poland	10,000	200,000
	Poland	10,000	200,000
	Poland	10,000	200,000
	Poland	10,000	200,000
	Poland	10,000	200,000
	Poland	10,000	200,000
	Poland	10,000	200,000
	Poland	10,000	200,000
	Poland	10,000	200,000
	Poland	10,000	200,000
Finland.	Helsinki	10,000	1,000,000
	Helsinki	10,000	1,000,000
	Helsinki	10,000	1,000,000
	Helsinki	10,000	1,000,000
	Helsinki	10,000	1,000,000
	Helsinki	10,000	1,000,000
	Helsinki	10,000	1,000,000
	Helsinki	10,000	1,000,000
	Helsinki	10,000	1,000,000
	Helsinki	10,000	1,000,000
	Helsinki	10,000	1,000,000
	Helsinki	10,000	1,000,000
	Helsinki	10,000	1,000,000
	Helsinki	10,000	1,000,000

By a clause of December 18, 1860, out of part of the above, marked thus * was formed the new gov't *Baltica*. Area 20,000 geographical square miles.

	Govtments.	Gov. in	Pop. 1858.
TRANSCAUCASIA and GEORGIA.	The capital, Tiflis, Imeretia, Mingrelia, &c.	50,000	1,000,000
	Siberia	5,000,000	2,000,000
RUSSIAN AMERICA.	Yakutsk, Verkhne, Yakutsk, Verkhne, Olenok, Khatanga, country of the Yakutsk, Khatanga, Verkhne, and Khatanga.	50,000	50,000
	Verkhne, Khatanga, Verkhne, and Khatanga.	50,000	50,000

Russia is Asia, embraces Siberia, or the whole of N. Asia, E. of the principal crest of the Ural Mountains [*Sibiria*]; and part of the region of the Caucasus, forming the gov. of Stavropol. It is subdivided into 13 provs. and includes several regions which are only nominally subject to Russia, besides many countries which do not recognise the authority of, and are constantly at war with, that power. The entire pop. of Asiatic Russia is estimated at 4,600,768. In consequence of the invasion of the Danubian provinces by the Russians, war was declared by the Turks against Russia, and afterwards by England and France, which resulted in the invasion of the Crimea by the combined forces in 1854. [*CASPIAN, CAUCASUS, DAGESTAN, GEORGIA.*]

Russian America, comprises the continent of N.W. Amer., W. of lon. 141° W., and a strip on the coast extending 8° to lat. 55° N. bounded on the E. by British Amer., S. & W. by the Pacific, and N. by the Arctic Ocean. Pop. estimated at 64,000; and the following island groups:—Prince of Wales Island, Duke of York Archipelago, George III. Archipelago, the Kodiak Islands, and the Aleutian Islands. The principal settlement is *New Archangel*, a small town with 1,000 inhabitants, on the island Sitka, the largest of the group of George III., which is called Baranov by the Russians, and was named George III. by Vancouver. It is the seat of the governor of all the establishments of Russian America, and has fortifications, magazines, and a governor's residence, all built of wood. The ordinary squadron stationed on its coast is 2 frigates and 2 corvettes. The Russian American Company, incorporated 1799, for fishing and hunting furbearing animals, whose chief establishments are here, have 60 ships of all sizes engaged in the collection and conveyance of peltry. Besides these possessions, Russia has a small colony called *Bolegra*, in California, N. of San Francisco; its port is small, but important for the Russian fur trade.

Russian Poland comprises, besides the kingdom of Poland as established in 1815, the govs. Vlna, Courland, Vitebsk, Moghilev, Minsk, Grodno, Volhynia, Kiev, Podolia, and the prov. Bialystok, formerly composing Lithuania, Samogitia, and the Ukraine.

Russian Tartary comprises the E. part of European, and the W. of Asiatic Russia, and forms the govs. Perm, Viatka, Kazan, Simbirsk, Penza, Saratov, Orenburg, and Astrakhan.

RIVER or RUZHIN, a town of West Hungary, co. and 10 m. N.N.E. Oedenburg, on Lake Neuedl. Pop. 1,199. It has a brisk trade in wine.

RUSSORUK or ROUSSOROUK, a fortified city of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on a steep bank of the Danube, 36 m. E. Nicopolis. Pop. 30,000. (?) It is the residence of a bey; has a citadel, numerous mosques, and a considerable trade.

RUSTONOROK, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1½ m. E. Little Hampton. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 342.

RUXTON, three pas. of England.—I. (*East*), co. Norfolk, 6½ m. E.S.E. North Walsham. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 845.—II. (*Parva*), co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. N.E. Great Driffeld. Area 910 ac. Pop. 183.—III. (*Seco*), co. Norfolk, 8½ m. N.N.E. Norwich. Area 410 ac. Pop. 118.

RUXWARY, a township of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. and 1½ m. S.W. Whitby, with a station on the Whitby branch of the York and North Midland Railway. Pop. 2,163.

RUXZ, a mkt. town of E. Prussia, reg. Gam-

biacen, near the mouth of the Niemen, in the Curische-Haff, 29 m. N.W. Thuk. Pop. 2,336.

RUTA, *Aricadennu*, a town of Spain, prov. Cordova, in a fine valley, 7 m. S.S.E. Lucena. Pop. 7,340, mostly engaged in agriculture.

RUTAZEPORO, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in S.W. of North Carolina. Area 870 sq. m. Pop. 13,850.—II. in centre of Tennessee. Area 431 sq. m. Pop. 29,122.

RUTHER or **RUTER**, a town, Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 18 m. E.N.E. Arnsberg. P. 2,450.

RUTHERGLEN (pron. *Ruglen*), a parl. and munis. bor. and pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, on the Clyde, 3 m. S.E. Glasgow, and on railway. Pop. of pa. 7,954; do. of parl. bor. and town 6,514. It is very ancient, and was formerly of importance, Glasgow having been included within its municipal boundaries in the 12th century; at present it consists chiefly of one well paved street; but except the parish church and town-hall, it has no public edifices. Its former considerable trade on the river has been absorbed by Glasgow, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving muslins, and in print and dyworks. The bor. unites with Kilmarnock, Dumbarton, Port-Glasgow, and Renfrew, in sending 1 member to H. of Commons.

RUTHIN or RUTHRYN (*the red fortress*), a parl. and munis. bor., market town, and pa. of North Wales, co. and 7 m. S.E. Denbigh, on the Clwyd. Pop. of parl. bor. 3,778. It has a church, formerly collegiate, and a grammar school, with six exhibitions to the university; co. hall and gaol, and town-hall. It is the head of a poor-law union, and a polling-place for the co. It unites with Denbigh, Holt, and Wrexham in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

RUTAYEV, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. W. Forfar, on the Isla. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 568.

RUTHWIL, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, with a vill and station on the Glasgow and Carlisle Railway, 9½ m. E.S.E. Dumfries. Area of pa. 14 sq. m. Pop. 1,119, of whom 103 are in the vill. It contains the vill. Clarencefield.

RUTIGLIANO, a market town of Naples, prov. Bari, cap. cant., 7 m. W.N.W. Conversano. It has a collegiate church. Pop. 4,300.

RUTURU, a town of India, Gwahor dom., 48 m. W.N.W. Cojien.

RUTLAND, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. part of Vermont. Area 948 sq. m. Pop. 33,039.—Also several townships.—I. Vermont, 56 m. S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 3,715.—II. New York, on Sandy Creek, 138 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,263.—III. Massachusetts, 55 m. N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,223.—IV. Ohio, 92 m. S.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,745.

RUTLAND ISLAND, Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, is immediately E. North Arran.

RUTLAND, an island in the Bay of Bengal, S. Great Andaman Island.

RUTLANDSHIRE, a co. of England, enclosed by cos. Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton, and bounded S.E. by the river Welland. Area 162 sq. m., or 97,500 ac., of which 90,000 are in grass, or arable. Pop. 22,983. Surface undulating and diversified with parks. Its west part is chiefly under grass, the rest in tillage. It comprises 5 hundreds, and 41 pas., in the diocese of Peterborough and Midland circuit. Chief towns, Oakham and Uppingham. It sends 2 members to H. of C.

RUTNAGHER, a collectorate of India, presid. Bombay, between lat. 15° 44' and 18° 6' N., lon. 73° 6' and 73° 58' E. Area 8,964 sq. m. Pop. 665,238. Chief products rice and grain.

RUTTUNROO, two towns of Hindostan.—I. *Barar* dominions, cap. the fertile district Chotees-

ghat, 220 m. S.W.E. Nagpoor, and with many villages of former importance.—II. dom. and cap. of S. Baroda.

NUMULO, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 11 m. S.E. Zutphen, near the marsh of Numria. Pop. 1,215.

NUYUNDO, a town of South America, New Granada, department Cundinamarca, 5,901 feet above the sea. Pop. 2,560.

NUVO, a walled town of Naples, prov. and 21 m. W. Bari, cap. cant. Pop. 9,000. It has a cathedral, some convents, and a diocesan seminary.

NUYENPOCK, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, with a station on the Paris and Brussels Railway, 2½ m. S.S.W. Brussels. Pop. 1,730.

NUYKELSEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. W. Flanders, 14 m. S.E.E. Bruges. It has cotton manufact. and large breweries. Pop. 5,880.

NUYTON-OF-THE-ELVERN-TOWNS, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 9 m. N.W. Shrewsbury. Area 3,390 ac. Pop. 1,165.

NYAN (Loon), a bay of Scotland, in its S.W. part, commences at the entrance of the Firth of Clyde, nearly opposite the Mull of Kintyre, and projects 10 m. S.S.E., partly between cos. Ayr and Wigton, but chiefly into the interior of the latter. Average breadth about 3 miles. It forms a safe and commodious harbour for the largest fleet.

NYAREN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. W.N.W. Maidstone. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 449.

NYENIK, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 80 m. S.S.E. Oppeln, cap. circ., on the Rudka. Pop. 2,711. It has manufact. of tobacco and leather.

NYRUMEN, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (Great), 3½ m. S.E. Fakenham. Area 1,179 ac. Pop. 596.—II. (Little), 3½ m. E.S.E. Fakenham. Area 740 ac. Pop. 199. Rytburgh has a station on the Dereham and Fakenham branch of the Eastern Counties Railway.

NYDAL, a chapelry of England, co. Westmoreland, pa. Grassmere, on the Leven, 2 m. N.W. Ambleside. Pop. 368. It is celebrated for its small but beautiful lake.

NYE, a maritime town and watering place of England, on the N. coast of the Isle of Wight, pa. Newchurch, 5 m. S.W. Portsmouth. Pop. 7,147. It is built on an acclivity rising from the sea, and has a modern Gothic church, a theatre, assembly rooms, and a wooden pier at which the steamers between Southampton and Portsmouth land passengers at all states of the tide.

NYE, a port and munic. bor., cinque port, town, and pa. of England, co. Sussex, on the Rother, about 7 m. from its mouth in the English Channel, and on the line of the Hastings and Dover Railway, 10 m. W.N.W. Hastings, and 62½ m. E.S.E. London. Area of pa. 2,480 ac. Pop. 4,592; do. of port bor. 2,441. It is built on a rock on the edge of an extensive marsh. Chief structures are the remains of its ancient walls and gates, a large cruciform church of Norman and early

English architecture, grammar school, town-hall, and market-house, a castle now used as a gaol, a public library, and a theatre. The town stood anciently on the sea. The present harbour is formed by a canal admitting vessels of 200 tons. Exports wool, corn, timber, bark, and hops. Imports coal and manuf. goods. It is head of a poor-law union. The bor., now including Winchester, sends 1 member to House of Commons.

NYE, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, on the Byram, 24 m. N.E. New York. Pop. 2,594.—II. New Hampshire, 6½ m. S. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,296.

NYEGATE, a town of England. [RIGGATE.]

NYEGATE, a township of the U. S., North America, Vermont, 25 m. E.S. Montpelier. P. 1,006.

NYHALL, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 10½ m. E.N.E. Oakham. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 1,075.

NYLSE, a town of Rumania, gov. and 62 m. W.S.W. Kourak, on the Sem. Pop. 6,000. It has numerous churches, and two large annual fairs.

NYMACOV, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 15 m. W. Sanok.

NYME-IVYNSICA, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5½ m. S.S.W. Sherborne. Ac. 1,300. Pop. 216.

NYENHAM, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, on the Dyle, 5 m. E.S.E. Mechlin. Pop. 1,710.

NYR and **RYR**, two vills. of the Netherlands; the former in N. Holland, 13 m. N. Amsterdam, prov. N. Brabant, 6 m. S.W. Broda.

NYPIN, a town of Poland, prov. and 39 m. N.N.W. Plock, on an aff. of the Drewens. Pop. 2,080. It has leather and woollen cloth factories.

NYSEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Overysel, 23 m. S.E. Zwolle. Pop. 2,028.

NYSWICK or **RYSWYK**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, 2 m. S.E. the Hague. Pop. 2,324. S.W. of this a pyramidal monument commemorates the peace concluded in 1697 between France on the one part, and Germany and England, Spain and Holland, on the other.

NYTHER WITH-ORNDIKK, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 6 m. N.N.W. Selby. Area 3,320 ac. Pop. 368.

NYTUN, several pas. of England.—I. co. Durham, S. of the Tyne, on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 6 m. E. Newcastle. Area 12,420 ac. Pop. 2,737. Here are a Wesleyan chapel, 13 daily schools, and national schools. Coal and iron are found here, and the pa. has large iron works.—II. co. Salop, 3½ m. S.E. Shifnal. Area 960 ac. Pop. 204.—III. (on *Dunmoor*), co. and 9½ m. N.N.E. Warwick. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 522, partly employed in ribbon manufactures.—IV. (Woodside), a township, co. Durham, pa. Ryton, 5 m. W. Gateshead. Pop. 1,133, employed in collieries.

NYZSOW, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., on the Wislok, 43 m. E. Ternov. Pop. 7,346, one-half of whom are Jews. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and linens.

NYZOW, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Warsaw, N.N.W. Petrikau. Pop. 1,000.

S

For names not inserted under S, see the letters C and Z.

SAAREN, a town of Arabia. [SADA.]

SAAL, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Saale, 6 m. E.S.E. Neustadt. Pop. 1,082.

There it are mineral springs.

SAALBURG, a town of Germany, princip. Reuss-schick, lordship and 90 m. S.W. Gera. P. 1,860.

SAALE, three rivers of Germany.—I. (Frankische Saale), Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, joins the Main at Gmündin, after a S.W. course of 70 m.

—II. (Sachsische or Thüringische Saale), rises in Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, in the Fichtelgebirge, 14 m. S.W. Hof, flows N. through the

Saxon duchies, Prussian Saxony, Anhalt, etc., and joins the Elbe, 18 m. S.E. Magdeburg. Total course 213 m., navigable for large vessels from the Elbe to Halle.—III. (*Saalsberger Saale* or *Saale*), Upper Austria and Bavaria, flows S.W. past Lefer and Reichenhall, and joins the Saale 4 m. N.W. Salzburg. Total course 70 miles.

SAALFELD, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, cap. principality, on l. b. of the Saale, 41 m. E. Meiningen. Pop. 4,496. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, tobacco, chicory, potash, vinegar, gunpowder, and leather, and a cattle trade. Near it are some iron mines. Here Prince Louis Frederick of Prussia was defeated and killed by the French in 1806.—*Alt-Saalfeld* is a village immediately on the opposite side of the Saale.

SAALFELDEN, a market town of Upper Austria, on the Saale, 28 m. S.S.W. Salzburg. Pop. 925.

SAALFELD, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 71 m. S.W. Königsberg, on the Marienarg. P. 2,264.

SAANE (Fr. *Sarine*), a river of Switzerland, cants. Bern and Freiburg, after a N. course of 66 m., joins the Aar, 10 m. W.N.W. Bern. It is navigable from the Aar to Freiburg for boats.

SAANEN (Fr. *Gessenay*), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 32 m. S.W. Bern, on the Upper Saane. It is celebrated for Gruyere cheese.

SAAR (Bohem. *Zidlar*), a town of Austria, Moravia, on the Bohemian frontier, circ. and 18 m. N.E. Igla. Pop. 3,000.

SAAR, a river of France and Prussia. [SARRE.]

SAARDAM, a town of Holland. [ZAANDAM.]

SAARSDÖN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 40 m. S.S.E. Treves, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Saar. Pop. 9,251. It has a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen cloth. It is connected by railway with Metz.

SAARBURG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 11 m. S.S.W. Treves, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Saar, at the influx of the Leuk. Pop. 2,060.

SAARDAM, Netherlands. [ZAARDAM.]

SAARNHED, a town of Prussia, reg. and 5 miles S.S.E. Potsdam, on the Nuthe. Pop. 443.

SAAR-LOUIS, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the frontier of France, reg. and 30 m. S.S.E. Treves, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Sarre. Pop. 6,949. It belonged to France till 1815, and forms an important border fortress. It has manufs. of firearms, with lead and iron mines in its vicinity. Birthplace of Marshal Ney.

SAAR-UNION BONQUEMOM or **SAARE-WERDEN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 18 m. N.W. Saverne, on the Saare. Pop. 4,257.

SAARN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 14 m. N.N.E. Düsseldorf, on the Ruhr. Pop. 2,320.

SAARWAL, a town of India, territory of Gwalior, in lat. 24° 26' N., lon. 75° 10' E. Pop. 1,800.

SAARWILLINGEN, a market town of Rhenish Prussia, circ. Saarbrücken, reg. and 29 m. S.S.E. Treves. Pop. 1,916.

SAATZ (Boh. *Zateck*), a town of Austria, Bohemia, cap. circ., on the Eger, 43 m. W.N.W. Prague. Pop. 5,850. It has a gymnasium, and a trade in wine and hops.

SABA, one of the Dutch West India islands, 18 m. N.W. St Eustatius, of which it is a dependency. Area 15 sq. m. Pop. 1,317.

SABADELL, a town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. N. Barcelona, on the Llobregat. Pop. 4,720. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, muslin, and paper.

SABANJAN, a town and small lake of Asia Minor, Anatolia. The town (anc. *Sophen*), 20 m. E. Iznik, is "a mere travelling station, full of coffee-houses and stables, with about 500 houses and two mosques." On its E. side is the lake,

an oval basin, about 6 miles in length, and 3 or 4 m. in breadth.

SABARA, a city of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, cap. comarca, on rt. b. of the Rio-Velho, 2,800 feet above the sea, 40 m. N.N.W. Ouro Preto. Pop. 8,000. The town of *Sabara* received the title of "most faithful" in 1822, and was elevated to the rank of a city in 1843.

SABBIOTETTA, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 18 m. S.W. Mantua. Pop. 6,688. It was the cap. of a principality given by Napoleon I. to his sister Pauline, in 1806.

SABBOE, a town of Norway, stift and 37 m. S.E. Trondhjem, on the E. shore of *Sabbos-see*, a lake 20 m. in length by 3 m. in breadth, and which discharges its waters by the Nid, N.W. into Trondhjem fiord, at Trondhjem.

SABERMUTTL, a river of India, rises in Gujarat, flows S.W. into the Bombay presid., past Ahmednuggur and Ahmedabad, and enters the head of the Gulf of Cambay by a wide mouth, 15 m. W. Cambay. Total course 200 miles.

SABINA, an old prov. of the Pontifical States, Central Italy, now comprised in the comarca di Roma, and delega. Rieti and Spoleto.

SABINAR, a river of the Mexican Confederation, depts. Coahuila and Nuevo Leon, joins the Rio Grande del Norte. On it is the village of *Sabinas*.

SABINE RIVER, U. S., North America, forms for nearly 180 m. N. the boundary line between Louisiana and Texas, and enters the head of Sabine Bay, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, 30 m. in length by 13 m. across, having a bar at its mouth, with 8 or 9 feet water. The river is navigable by steam-boats for a great part of its course.

SABIONCELLO, a mountainous peninsula of Dalmatia, circ. and 25 m. N.W. Ragusa, extending into the Adriatic between the islands Curzola and Leana. Length 43 m., average breadth 4 miles. Pop. 3,000. Chief town, Stagno.

SABOTE, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. N.E. Jaen. Pop. 2,652.

SABLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, on the Sarthe, at its confl. with the Erve, and here crossed by a bridge of black marble, 27 m. W.S.W. Le Mans. Pop. 5,282. Manufs. gloves, and trade in marble, quarried in the vicinity.

SABLE ISLAND, a small island of the Atlantic Ocean, is 30 m. S.E. Nova Scotia. Lat. 43° 59' N., lon. 56° 45' W.—*Cape Sable Island* is off the S.W. extremity of Nova Scotia.

SABLE RIVER, U. S., North America, New York, enters Lake Champlain on its W. side, after a course of 45 miles.

SABLES-D'OLONNE (Les), a comm., town, and seaport of France, dep. Vendée, cap. arrond., on the Bay of Biscay, 31 m. S.W. Napoleon-Vendee. Pop. 5,983. It stands partly on a sandy peninsula, and partly on an elevated rock, with a port for vessels under 150 tons, and an active pilchard fishery.—*Sablonsville* is a vill. of France, a N.W. suburb of Paris, adjoining the new fortifications.

SABRAO or **ADENARA**, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, on lat. 8° 17' S., lon. 128° E., N. of Solor and W. of Lombok, and separated W. from Flores by the Strait of Flores. Length 40 m., greatest breadth 18 miles.

SABRZA, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., 19 m. N.N.W. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 2,640.

SABRIDGOWORTH, a pa. of England, co. and 10½ m. E.N.E. Hertford, with a station on the Northern and Eastern Counties Railway, 26½ m. N.E. London. Area 6,470 ac. Pop. 2,371.

SABRINA, a volcanic island of the Azores, near St Michael, which, in 1816, was thrown up to the

height of 400 feet above the sea, but which has since been wholly submerged.—*Sabrine-Land*, *Antarctic Ocean*, is an undefined tract seen by *Shelley* in 1830, in lat. 78° S, lon 117° E.

SABRANA, a mkt. town of *Romania*, gov *Konarak*, 28 mi. N E *Belgorod*. Pop 1,000.

SABRAWAR, a fortified town of *Perma*, prov *Khorezan*, 65 m S E *Nishapur*. It is 2½ m in circumference, populous, and has a citadel and a good bazaar. Its vicinity consists of open downs.

SACAPULAC, a market town of Central America, state and 110 m N W *Guatemala*.

SACATECOLUCA, a town of Central America, state and 38 m S E *San Salvador*, on the Pac fic, at the foot of a volcano of same name, remarkable for its grottoes and hot springs. Pop 5,000.

SACATEPEC, a town of Central America, state *Guatemala*, cap a dep stretching along the Pacific Ocean, W *Guatemala*. Pop 8,500.

SACCATOO or **SARATI**, a large and populous town of Central Africa, *Houssa* on the *Zairu*, affl of the *Quorra*, about lat. 13° N, lon 6° E. Pop 80,000. It is enclosed by lofty walls, and entered by 12 gates. Has a royal residence, and several mosques, manufs of blue cloth, and trade with the countries from *Ashantee* to *Tripoli*, from which latter it receives raw silk glass wares, and perfumes. Here the traveller *Clapperton* died 13th April 1827.

SACC KAHN, a buried city of Egypt near the first cataract of the Nile, discovered in 1833.

SACCÒ, a town of *Naples*, prov *Principato Citra*, 6 m W *Diano*. Pop 2,900.—II a river, *Pontifical States*, after a S W course of 40 m., joins the *Garigliano* 4 m S *Frosinone*.

SACRÓN, *Thermida*, a town of Spain, prov and 27 m S E *Guadalajara*, near the *Jaguo*. Pop 2,570. It has a royal palace, barracks, and saline baths, frequented from June to September.

SACRÉE, a town of *Prussia*, *Saxony*, reg and 48 m S W *Pforta*, at the base of the *Harz* mountains. Pop 1,898. It has iron forges.

SACRÉE, a vill of *Switzerland*, cant *Unterwalden*, on the E bank of the Lake of *Barnes*, 4 m S E *Barnes*. Pop 1,000.

SACRÉE, *Germans* [SAXE—SAXONY]

SACREBARGO, a town of *Germany*, principality *Waldeck*, 11 m S E *Corbach*. Pop 1,600.

SACREBARGO, a market town of the *Austrian* empire *Illiria*, circ. and 27 m N W *Vienna*, on the *Drave*, defended by 3 castles.

SACREBARGO, a town of *Germany*, *Hessen-Cassel*, prov *Lower Hessen*, 15 m N E *Kateln*. Pop 98.

SACREBARGO, a town of *Germany*, principality and 3 m N W *Waldeck*. Pop 955.—II a suburb of *Frankfurt-on-the-Maine*. P 8,600.

SACILE, a town of *Austria*, *Lombardy*, gov, dreg and 38 m N E *Venezia*, cap dist. on the *Livenza*, enclosed by walls. Pop 4,600.

SACKEYS HARBOR, a vill and port of the U S, America, *New York*, on *Black River Bay*, an inlet at the E end of *Lake Ontario*. Pop 2,000. It has an excellent harbour, a ship yard, and U S barracks. Reg shipping (1851) 7,761 tons.

SACCO, a river of the U S, North America, *New Hampshire* and *Maine*, enters the *Atlantic* 24 m S W *Portland*, after a S E course of 100 m. Its navigation is impeded by falls, which afford water power for numerous mills.—II a township and port, *Maine*, on the *basco river*, 6 m from its mouth. Pop 5,724. Has coasting and timber trade, and various mills and factories.

SACSON, a ps of *England*, co *Herts*, 34 m. N E *N. W. Ware*. Area 1,350 ac. Pop 512.

SACRAMENTO, a river of the U. S., North Ame-

California, rises near lat. 44° 40' N, lon, 118° 30' W, flows S E between the *Rocky Mountains* and another range parallel to the coast, and in lat. 38° 10' N meets with the *San Joaquin* from the S to pour a united stream into the Bay of *San Francisco*. Total length 480 m, for 150 m. of which from the sea it is navigable for boats, and for vessels to *New Helousa* 50 m from its mouth, and where it is 800 feet across.—*Coloada del Sacramento* is a seaport town of *Uruguay*, on the estuary of the *Plata*, South America, nearly opposite *Buenos Ayres*.

SACRAMENTO, a co of the U S, North America in centre of *California*. Area 1,000 sq m. Pop 12,589.

SACRAMENTO CITY, a town of the U S, North America *California*, founded 1819. Pop (1850) 13,000. Streets built at right angles. It has numerous shops and gambling houses, stores, & churches. Often nearly destroyed by fire, but always restored and improved. Its rise has been exceedingly rapid.

SACRIFICIOS, a small island of the Gulf of Mexico 3 m F *Vera Cruz* near the coast. It shelters a good anchorage for shipping.

SAD, a walled town of *Arabia*, *Yemen*, 145 m N *Sana*. It has a castle and a mosque.

SADAO, a river of *Portugal* [*Saldao*].

SADDINGTON, a pa of *England*, co *Leicester* 6 m N W *Market Harborough*. At 1,000 P 262.

SADDY, a ps of *Scotland* co *Argyle*, on the E coast of the peninsula of *Kintyre*. Pop 791.

SADLERACK, a mountain in *Wumberland*, *England*, 4½ m N E *Kewick*. Elevation 4,787 feet. A mountain of the U S, *Massachusetts*, and an island in *Hudson Strait*, *British North America*, have the same name.

SADDY ISLAND see islets of the *China Sea*.
SADDLEHEAD, the N extremity of *Achil Island*, *W Ireland* at a *Saddle Peak*, a mountain, *Great Andaman Island*, *Bay of Bengal*.

SADDLEFORTH, a chapelry of *England*, co *York West Riding*, pa *Rothdale*, 11 m N W *Huddersfield*, between which place and *Staley Bridge* it has a station on the *Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway*. Pop 17,799. It has manufs. of woollens. It is a wild tract extending over an area of 7 m in length, and 5 m in breadth, and intersected by the *Huddersfield Canal*.

SADHUKER, an island of the *Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb* *Indian Ocean*, N of *Zeyla*.

SADO, an island in the sea of *Japan*, *W Nippon*. Estimated area 720 sq m. It is fertile, populous, and produces gold.

SADRAS, a maritime town of *India*, dist. *Chingleput*, near the mouth of the *Palour*, 40 m S S W. *Madras*. It formerly belonged to the Dutch, and was of commercial importance, but has decayed.

SADSBURY, three townships of the U S, North America, *Pennsylvania*—I 37 m N W *Philadelphia*. Pop 2,767.—II 16 m S W *Lancaster*. Pop 1,620.—III co *Crawford*. Pop 992.

SAGYE or SARTI, a small walled town of *Denmark*, prov *Jutland*, on the *Kattegat*, off the island *Leeoe*. Pop 690.

SAGA, a river of *India*, territory of *Oude*, rises in lat. 27° 10' N, lon 80° 30' E. It holds a S.E. serpentine course of 220 m., and falls into the *Goomtee* on the right, near the town of *Jounpore*. It is navigable 120 m from its mouth.

SARVANA, a river of *Sweden*, *län Umea*, after a S E course of 100 m., enters the Gulf of *Bothnia*, 10 m E *Umea*.

SARSON, a town of *Spain*, prov. and 81 m. W S W. *Cuenca*, on the *Jigüela*. Pop 5,530.

SARUS (SR), a comm. and market town of *France*,

dep. Seine-Inferieure, cap. cant., on the Arques, 18 m. N.N.E. Rouen. Pop. 2,716.

SÄTTER or **SÄTTERA**, a town of Sweden, lan. and 18 m. S.S.E. Fahlun. Pop. 890. Near it are important iron mines.

SÄTTO, a town of Palestine, peash. Acre, 12 m. N.N.W. Tabaria. It was lately a thriving town of 8,000 or 9,000 inhabitants, on the declivity of a steep hill, crowned by a Gothic castle, but it was wholly ruined by an earthquake, January 1, 1837, which destroyed 5,000 of its population.

SAFFAGI, an isl., Red Sea. [**SAFFATINE ISLS.**] **SAFFELAENE**, a pa. & vill. of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 8 m. N.E. Ghent. Pop. of pa. 2,650.

SAFFI, **ASAFFI** or **ASFI**, **Soffa**, a fortified seaport town of N. Africa, prov. and 107 m. N.W. of Morocco. Pop. 12,000, including about 3,000 Jews. It is situated in a sterile ravine, enclosed by walls, and has a palace, and a small fort. Its roadstead is safe only in summer. It belonged to the Portuguese from 1508 till 1641, and was formerly an emporium for the trade with Europe, but it declined with the rise of Mogadore.

SAFFRON-WALKER, a munic. bor., mkt town, and pa. of England, co. Essex, 24 m. N.N.W. Chelmsford, and 2 m. from the Newport station of the Northern and Eastern Counties Railway. Area of bor. and pa. 7,400 ac. Pop. 3,911. It is built around the foot of a tongue of land, on which is the church, and has a market-place, town-hall, a grammar school, commerce in malt, barley, and cattle, and a retail trade. Saffron was formerly raised in large quantities near it, whence its name. It is a polling-place for the co., and the head of a poor-law union, extending over 185 square miles.

SAG, a town of W. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, 17 m. N.E. Stein-am-anger. Pop. 1,410.

SAGALASSUS, Asia Minor. [**BOODROOM.**]

SAGALIN GOLA and **SAGLIEN**. [**SAGHALIN.**]

SAGAN, a town of Prussian Silesia, cap. princip., reg. and 48 m. N.W. Leignitz, on rt. b. of the Bober, and on railway from Berlin to Glogau. Pop. 8,147. It is enclosed by double walls, and has a castle, a gymnasium, Roman Catholic and Lutheran schools, three hospitals, and manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics, printed cottons, sealing-wax, and glass wares; trade in corn and cattle. The Prussians were defeated here by the Russians in 1759.

SAGARD, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on the peninsula Jasmund, island of Rugen, reg. and 23 m. N.E. Stralsund. Pop. 798. It has a medicinal spa.

SAGO-HARBOR, a port and tsnhp. of the U. S., N. America, New York, on a bay of same name, at the E. extremity of Long Island. Pop. 3,650, employed in the whaling and coasting trade, and in the manuf. of salt. Shipping (1850) 15,168 tons.

SAGH-IRUTY, a market town of Hungary, co. Honth, on the Ipoly, 32 m. S.S.W. Altshol. Pop. 1,350.—II. a vill. in the co., and 8 m. S.S.W. Temesvar. Pop. 3,383.

SAGHALIN, **SAGALIN** or **TARBAKAI**, a long narrow stripe of land off the E. coast of Asia, between lat. 46° and 54° 30' N., lon. 141° 50' and 144° E., separated from the mainland by the Gulfs of Tartary and Saghalin, and S. from Yesso by the Strait of La Perouse; its N. part belonging to the Chinese, and the S. to the Japanese. On the W. it is connected with the mainland by a low and narrow isthmus. Estimated area 47,500 sq. m. Surface in the S. mountainous, in the N. level and sandy, but its interior is little known. Coal has been recently discovered.

SAGHALIN RIVER, Asia. [**AMODU.**]

SAGHALIN-GOLA, a town of Manchouria, generally considered its cap., on the Amour, lat. 39° N., lon. 127° E. It is stated to be rich and populous, and to have a large trade in furs, but it has not been visited by Europeans.

SAGINAW, a bay, river, co., and township of the U. S., North America, State Michigan. The river flows N. to Saginaw Bay, an inlet of Lake Huron, 60 m. in length, by 30 m. across, containing many islands, and navigable for ships of any burden. The co. has an area of 1,081 sq. m. Pop. 892. The township, cap. co., is on the river, 20 m. from its mouth. Pop. 837.

SAGOREWA, a maritime vill. of Brasil, prov. and 45 m. E. Rio de Janeiro, at the E. extremity of the lagoon of Sagorema.

SAGRAS, a small fortified seaport town of Portugal, prov. Algarves, on a peninsula of the S. coast, 4 m. S.E. Cape St Vincent. It was founded in 1416 by the celebrated Prince Henriques of Portugal, who here established a school of navigation, and fitted out discovery expeditions.

SAGUENAY or **SAGUENY**, a large river of British North America, Lower Canada, and one of the principal tributaries of the St Lawrence, the estuary of which it enters, 120 m. N.E. Quebec, in lat. 48° 6' N., lon. 69° 38' W., and into which it brings the surplus waters of Lake St John. Total course 100 m. It flows between precipitous heights, and in its upper part forms numerous cataracts, and is frequently from 2 to 3 m. across. In its lower part it is less wide, but very deep; and large ships ascend it, more than 60 miles, to load with deals and timber from the few settlements along its banks.

SAGUNY, a market town of Ru-sia, gov. Voronezh, 20 m. W.N.W. Pavlovsk. Pop. 1,009.

SAGY, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-et-Loire, arrond. Louhans. P. 2,649.

SAGAUN, a town of Spain, prov. and 31 m. E.S.E. Leon. Pop. 2,312. It has many mills, and manufactures of woollens and linens.

SAGHAM-TOWN, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 14 m. N.W. Watton. Area 4,570 ac. Pop. 1,295.

SARARA or the **GRAND DESERT** (Arab. *Zahrâ*), a vast region of Northern Africa, extending between lat. 16° and 33° N., lon. 17° W. and 23° 10' E. Bounded E. by Egypt and Nubia, S. by Senegambia and Nigritia, W. by the Atlantic, and N. by Barbary. It consists of an elevated table-land, covered with large blocks of stone, hard baked earth, gravel, and loose sand; and in many places it is encrusted with salt. It is the greatest desert on the globe, but numerous oases and habitable spots are scattered over its surface, the largest of which are Gadames and Tuat. Its inhabitants are Arabians, Berbers, Tassika, and Tibboos. It is traversed in many directions by caravan routes; travellers on which often undergo the most intense sufferings from thirst, and from exposure to the *sirocco*, or hot dry wind from the S. and E., which usually lasts 10 or 12 hours; during its continuance the air is impregnated with fine sand, and the sun is barely perceptible. Rain appears to fall in torrents at intervals of 5, 10, or 20 years, and many places of the desert bear evidence of its action having been at one time more continuous. The heat is excessive during summer, but in winter the evenings are cool, and during night frequently cold. Palm trees grow on the borders of the *Sahara*, and the chief products of its oases are dates, gurma, and salt. Its fauna comprises the ostrich, camel, and gazelle.

SARJAPUR, a town of India, territory of Oudh, on the river Tons, 100 m. E. Lucknow. P. 2,000.

Sai, a large town of Senegambia, Western Africa, on the Johba, between Sago and Yamina.

Saizawa, a fortified post of Siberia, gov. Yenimot, on the Yemul, 70 m S Abakano. About 90 m farther S are the Saizawa mountains, forming a part of the frontier between the Russian and Chinese empires.

Said is the name of Upper Egypt, and was formerly applied to all Egypt S. of Old Cairo, but the N. half of this region is now called **Vostani**.

Saïda or **Sayda**, a town of Saxony, circ. Leipzig, 17 m S S E Freiberg. Pop 1,414.

Saïda, *Sidon*, a maritime town of Syria, pash. Acre, on the N side of a steep promontory, extending into the Mediterranean, lat. 33° 34' N., lon 35° 21' E., 18 m S Beyrut. Pop 6,000, principally Mohammedans and Greeks. It has well supplied bazaars, and its vicinity abounds with orchards and plantations. It is defended by a castle, and its peninsular site is shut off from the mainland by walls. The harbour was, in the 16th century, rendered unfit for any but small vessels, and its commerce has declined commensurately with the rise of Beyrut, yet it has still some trade in silk, fruit, oil, and gall nuts. The original city of Sidon, some traces of which are supposed to remain about 2 m inland, was a city of the highest antiquity. It is called the "Great Zidon" in Scripture, is mentioned by Homer, and was subsequently eclipsed in importance by Tyre, but it remained a place of consequence long after the Christian era.

Saïnton or **Saïnton-on-the-Hill**, a township of England, co. and 4 m. S E Chester, pa. St Oswald. Area 1,810 ac. Pop 329.

Sai-ko, a city and river port of Amam, Further India, cap. and chief commercial emporium of its E. prov. Tsampa, on the river of Sai gon, 35 m from the China Sea, lat. 10° 47' N., lon 106° 45' E. Pop has been estimated at 180,000, including many Chinese. It consists of two towns, connected by a straggling suburb, Pin gah, with the citadel, is on the W side of the Sai-gon, the commercial town on a tributary stream, navigable for large boats. It is regularly built, and intersected by canals, some of which are lined with quays of stone and brick-work. Houses mostly of earth, of one storey, and thatched with palm leaves. The citadel, fortified in a European fashion, contains barracks, officers' quarters, and the governor's residence. Sai-gon has a naval yard and arsenal, where some good junks have been built, a royal palace, and large rice magazines. It communicates with the Me-nam-long (Cambaja) by a canal 23 m in length, and has a foreign trade, chiefly with Siam and China. Markets are well supplied with provisions, especially fish, and the environs are fertile and carefully cultivated.

Saïru, a town and strong fortress of Hindustan, dom. and about 65 m. from Jeypoor.

Saïzin or **Saïzein**, a town of Chinese Turkistan, prov. Khotan. Pop. 3,000.

Saïzanne, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 21 m. S E Valence, on the Drôme. Pop. 1,943, employed in silk throwing and cotton spinning.

Saïlgon, a town of India, Decan, Nizam's dom., 35 m. N. N. E. Aurangabad.

Saïna (Laka), the largest lake of Russian Finland, lon and 30 m. N W Wiborg, its centre being about lat. 61° 30' N., lon. 28° E. Shape very irregular, length, N. to S., 145 m, greatest breadth 50 m. It contains many islands, is connected N. ward with numerous other lakes, and

discharges its surplus waters on the S E. by the Wozen, into Lake Ladoga.

Saïk, a mountain range of India, in Sirmour, stretching 25 m N. E. to S W., between lat. 26° 37' and 30° 51' N., lon 77° 15' and 77° 35' E. Estimated elevation from 6,000 to 8,000 feet above the sea.

Saïmarin, two comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, around Lille.—1 (on *Mélandre*). Pop. 1,646.—11 (on *Weppe*). Pop 2,019.

Saïm-kaleh (improperly *Shakhtak*), a vill. of N Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, cap. dist., near the junction of two branches of the Jaghatu, 92 m S S E Tabriz, at the foot of an artificial mound of high antiquity, crowned by a strong modern fort.

Saïna, a comm and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 19 m N Laon. Pop 1,793.—11 a comm dep. Somme, 5 m S E Amiens. Pop 845.

Saïna, a fortified town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, 50 m S W Menzelinsk, on the Sal. P 1,500.

Saïnt, for places with this prefix not found below, see other name.

Saïnt Alnaw's, a town of the U S, North America, 11 p Franklin co, Vermont. P 8,507.

Saïnt James, a pa of the U S, North America, in E of Louisiana. Area 329 sq m. Pop. 11,068.

Saïnt Landry, a pa of the U S, North America, in S W of Louisiana. Area 2,296 ac. Pop 22,303.

Saïnt Tammany, a pa of the U S, North America, in E of Louisiana. Area 1,043 sq m. Pop 6,361.

Saïnt Thomas Mount, a military station of British India, dist. Chingleput presid. and 10 m S W Madras. The cantonment is situated at the S and E base of the hill from which it takes its name, and covers a space of 750 acres. Pop (exclusive of military) 3,500.

Saïtisbury, a pa of England, co. Gloucester, 2½ m W N W Chipping-Camden. Ac 1,860. P 138.

Saïntre, *Mediolanum*, a town of France, cap. arrond. dep. Charente Inférieure, 38 m S E La Rochelle, on the l b of the Charente. Pop 11,666. It has a cathedral, and a comm college, with a library of 35,000 vols., a tribunal of commerce, and a trade in brandy, made in its vicinity, and called Cognac. It has Roman remains, comprising a triumphal arch, and the ruins of an amphitheatre and a circus. It was cap of the old prov. Saintonge. St Louis defeated the English here in 1342.

Saïntes (Lau), some small isls. of the French West Indies, off the S extremity of Guadeloupe, of which they are dependencies. Aggregate area 5 sq m. Pop 1,100. Products comprise manioc, sweet potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and poultry. Amongst them is one of the best roadsteads in the West Indies. They were discovered by Columbus, 4th November 1495.

Saïntfield or **Tellaghansbove**, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 9 m S E Belfast. Area of pa. 13,534 ac. Pop 5,994, do of town 923. It has a trade in linen, calicoes, corduroys, and other fabrics.

Saïntonge, an old prov. in the W. of France, of which the cap was Saïntes. It now forms the greater portion of the dep. Charente-Inférieure, and parts of those of Charente and Deux-Sèvres.

Saït, a ruined city of Egypt, the remains of which are in the Delta, on E. bank of the Rosetta branch of the Nile, 20 m. W. Mehala-el-Kabir.

Saïmaz, a comm and town of France, dep. Aude, 14 m N W Carcassonne. Pop. 1,761.

Saïtta (mod. *Sidra-haleh*), a ruined city of Asia Minor, Anatólia, the remains of which, S. W.

Ala-Shahr (Philadelphia), consist of tombs and temples.

SAIYADAWALA, a walled town of the Panjab, near rt. b. of the Ravee, N.E. Choudhuck. It has a strong earthen fort.

SALO, a river of N. Hungary, rises in the Carpathians, 7 m. N.W. Dobosina, flows mostly S.E. and joins the Hernad at Onod. Length 80 miles.

SAJONY, a vill. of E. Hungary, on the Maros, 22 m. W.S.W. Arad. Pop. 4,680.

SAK, a large and populous Tartar vill. of S. Russia, gov. Taurida, near the W. coast of the Crimea, 12 m. S.E. Eupatoria. Near it is the salt lake of Sak, separated by a narrow isthmus from the Black Sea, which during summer is much frequented for its mud baths. Its salt yields a large revenue to the government.

SAKAI, one of the five principal cities of Japan, island Nippon, on the Gulf of Osaka, 40 m. S.W. Miako. It has extensive copper and iron works.

SAKAINO, a town of Hindostan, Burmah, and lately its cap., on the N. side of the Irrawadi, opposite Ava.

SAKARIA or **SAKARIYAN**, *Sangarius*, a river of Asia Minor, Anatolia, rises S. of Angora, and after a N.E. and N. course of 280 m., enters the Black Sea, 80 m. E.N.E. Constantinople.

SAKATY or **SEKREY**, a mining vill. of Egypt, in the S.E., having the remains of a temple with Greek inscription. A few miles N.E. ward are the ancient, and now abandoned, emerald mines of Job-el-Zabara.

SAKKA, the principal commercial emporium of Enarea, Africa, a country S. of Abyssinia, and stated to be on the river Gibbi, near lat. 8° N., lon. 37° E.

SAKKARA, a vill. of Egypt, on l. b. of the Nile, 12 m. S. Ghizeh, remarkable for its pyramids.

SAKMARIA, a river of Russia, gov. Orenburg, rises in the Ural Mountains, flows S., and joins the Ural, 18 m. W. Orenburg. Length 350 miles.

SAL or **SEL**, one of the Cape Verd Is., N.N.W. Boavista. Length 15 m., breadth 9 m. Pop. 600. —**SAL RAY** is another island of the same group. Length 22 m., breadth 18 m. Pop. 3,300.

SAL, a river of Russia, Don-Cossack country, joins the Don, near Novo-Tcherkaak, after a W. course of 250 miles.

SALA, a town of Central Sweden, len and 21 m. N. Westeras. Pop. 3,000. Has iron mines.

SALA, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, cap. dist. in the Val di Diano, 8 m. N.E. Diano. Pop. 5,600. —**Sala di Gioi** is a market town, same prov., 4 m. W.N.W. Il Vallo. Pop. 1,400.

SALADO, several rivers of South America. —I. Plata Confederation, dep. Buenos Ayres, flows through the Pampas, a plain interspersed with numerous small lakes, and enters the estuary of the Plata, 85 m. S.S.E. Buenos Ayres, after a generally E. course of 400 m. —II. depts. Salta, Tucuman, Santiago, and Santa Fé, rises in the Andes, flows mostly S.E., and joins the Plata, of which it is a principal tributary, 210 m. N.W. Buenos Ayres. Total course 1,000 m. In its upper part it is called the Passage and Valbuena. —III. Bolivia, enters the Pacific, after a W. course of 70 m. —**Salado Bay**, Chile, dep. Coquimbo, is an inlet of the Pacific, S. Copiapo.

SALAMINE, a town of Lower Egypt, prov. Sharkeh, near the Pelusiac arm of the Nile, 37 m. N.E. Belbeis. P. 6,000, mostly Arabs. It is surrounded by palm trees, and has a large mosque. It was taken by the French in 1798, and again in 1806.

SALAMINAR, a ruined town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 15 m. S.E. Bababek. Near

it the "Harris" steamer of the Euphrates expedition in 1885, was destroyed by a hurricane.

SALAMA, a town of Central America, state and 65 m. N. Guatemala. Pop. 5,000.

SALAMANCA (*Salmantica*), a city of Spain, cap. prov., extending up rocky heights, on rt. b. of the Tormes, here crossed by a bridge of 37 arches on Roman foundations, 45 m. N.E. Ciudad Rodrigo. Pop. (1849) 15,000. Great part of the city within the walls is in ruins. It has the largest public square in Spain, surrounded with arcades, and serving for a bull-ring, accommodating 16,000 to 20,000 spectators, and several open spaces adorned with fountains. It has a florid Gothic cathedral of the 16th century, with a richly decorated interior, 35 other churches, and a founding asylum. *Salamanca* is the principal seat of learning in Spain, and previously to its occupation by the French in 1812, it had 25 colleges, of which 20 are said to have been ruined by the invaders. Since then the suppression of the convents has struck at the root of the prosperity of its university (which in the 16th century had 8,000 students). But it has still 4 major colleges, occupying fine buildings, besides other colleges; and the university in 1850 had 500 students, and a library of 30,000 vols. Here are also an immense Jesuit college, now used as a clerical seminary and Irish mission school, and manufactures of hats, woollen cloths, shoes, leather, earthenware, starch, and glue. The battle of Salamanca, in which the British under Wellington defeated the French under Marmont and Clusel, 22d July 1812, was fought on the heights of Arapiles, 4 m. S.E. the city.

SALAMANCA, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 20 m. S. Guanajuato, in a plain 5,300 feet above the sea. —II. a long and narrow island, of New Granada, South America, dep. and off the mouth of the Magdalena, 20 m. S.W. Santa Martha. —III. (*de Bacalar*), a seaport town of Yucatan. [BACALAR.]

SALAMIS (obsolete *Koluri*), an island of Greece, gov. Attica, in the Gulf of Ægina, 10 m. W. Athens. Area 30 sq. m. Pop. 5,000. Shape irregular; surface mountainous, wooded in some parts, and on the coast cotton, wine, and olives are raised. It has several villages and convents. In the channel between it and the mainland, the Greeks, under Themistocles, gained a naval victory over the Persians, B.C. 480. Solon and Euripides were natives of Salamis.

SALANDRA, a market town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 12 m. S.E. Tricarico. Pop. 1,450. The *Salandrella*, a contiguous river, flows S.E. and enters the Gulf of Taranto, 6 m. S.W. the Baisento. Course 50 miles.

SALANGA, a point and island off the W. coast of S. America, Ecuador, dep. and 80 m. N.W. Guayaquil. —II. a name of the isl. JERSEY-TOW.

SALANGORE, a state of the Malay peninsula, stretching for about 120 m. along its W. side, lat. 2° 30' to 4° N., lon. between 101° and 102° E., having N. Perak and S. Rumbow. Pop. estimated at 12,000. Products comprise dammer wood, oil, and rattans. —The cap. town *Salangore* is on a river near the sea; it has a fort and a shallow harbour.

SALANKMENT, a vill. of Austria, Slavonia, on l. b. of the Danube, opposite the influx of the Theiss, 21 m. E.S.E. Peterwardeln. Here in 1691, the first decisive check was given to the progress of the Turks in Europe, by the defeat of their army under Kluperli.

SALANTY, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 26 m. W.N.W. Telsh. Pop. about 1,300.

SALON or **SALON**, a town of India, principal

place of dist. of same name, on rt. b. of the Saco, in lat. 37° 2' N., lon. 81° 26' E. Pop. estimated 40,000.

SALAMANCA, a town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. N.W.E. Malaga. Pop. 1,530.—**Salas** is a town in the prov. and 45 m. N.N.E. Llerda. Pop. 992.

SALAS-Y-GONZALEZ, a small island of the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 26° 28' S., lon. 105° 27' W. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1793.

SALAT, a river of South France, dep. Ardre, rises in the Pyrenées, and after a N.W. course of 62 m., for the last 20 m. of which it is navigable, joins the Garonne a little below St. Martory.

SALATY, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, on the Nieba, 37 m. S.E. Mitau. P. 1,000.

SALAWATTY, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, off the W. extremity of the island Papua, in lat. 1° S., lon. 131° E. Length 35 m., breadth 25 m. It produces sago of excellent quality.

SALAWER, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, off the S. extremity of Celebes, in lat. 6° S., lon. 120° 30' E. Length 40 m. by 8 m. in average breadth. P. 60,000. Products cotton and millet.

SALAZAR DE LAS PALMAS, a small town of South America, New Granada, dep. Boyaca, prov. and 40 m. N. Pamplona, on the Venezuelan frontier.

SALAZAR, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Loire-et-Cher, cap. cant., on the Saure and on railway to Bourges, 14 m. N. Vierzon. P. 1,676.

SALICETO, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, on the Trigno, 14 m. N. N. W. Campobasso. Pop. 2,710.

SALCOMBE-REUITS, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. E.N.E. Seemouth Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 476.

SALCOTT, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 8½ m. S.W. Colchester. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 189.

SALDAÑA, a town of Spain, prov. and 37 m. N.N.W. Palencia, on the Carrion. Pop. 1,615. It has manufs. of woollen stuffs and earthenware.

SALDANHA BAY, South Africa, Cape Colony and dist. 60 m. N.N.W. Cape Town. Length 5 to 8. 15 m.; entrance 3 m. in breadth. At all seasons it affords good anchorage; and on its W. side is a station of the Dutch E. I. Company.

SALDAO or SADAQ, a river of Portugal, prov. Alentejo and Estremadura, rises in the Sierra Montiquio, 19 m. S. Ourique, flows N. and N.W. past Albalade and Alencor do bal, and enters the Bay of Setubal, 9 m. E.S.E. Setubal. Length 110 m., for the last 40 m. of which it is navigable.

SALDANA (NUNN and VARNUM), two contiguous market towns of European Russia, gov. Perm, on an affluent of the Tura, 15 m. S.E. Verkhoturia. United pop. 3,700. Near it are important mining and iron works.

SALF, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. and 2 m. S.E. W. Ashton-on-Mersey. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 1,720.

SALERS, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 1½ m. N. Alford. Area 1,770 ac. Pop. 248.

SALA DE TUDROWA, a market town of Sardinia, Piedmont, di. Alessandria, cap. mand., 6 m. N.N.W. Tortona. Pop. 4,250.

SALISBURY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 51 m. N.N.W. Bath. Area 3,940 ac. Pop. 2,191.

SALAN, a dist. of British India, presid. Madras, having S.W. and W. the Convery river, separating it from Coimbatore, N. the Mysore dom., and on other sides the dists. Arcot and Trichinopoly. Area 4,300 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 1,100,000.

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SALAM, a seaport city of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, on a low tongue of land between two inlets of the Atlantic, termed North and South Rivers, the former crossed by a bridge 1,600 feet in length, 15 m. N.E. Boston and S. Newbury-Port, and connected with both towns by railways. Lat. 42° 31' N., lon. 70° 54' W. Pop. (1853) 22,600. It has numerous churches, an academy, and various other schools, a court-house, gaol, atheneum with a library of 10,000 vols., East Indian Society with a valuable museum, mechanics' library, several newspapers, numerous bank and insurance companies; two harbours, the S. having two lighthouses, and defended by two forts; tanneries, corn and saw mills. Its East India trade is considerable, and it has an active coasting trade, and whale fisheries. Reg. shipping (1856) 20,317 tons. Its inhabitants took an active part in the revolution, and during that period it was distinguished for the number and success of its privateers.

SALFEM, a co. U. S., North America, in S.W. of New Jersey. Area 320 sq. m. Pop. 19,467.—Also numerous townships and villages.—1. New York, 40 m. N.N.E. Albany. Pop. 2,904.—II. New Jersey, on Salem Creek, 68 m. S.W. Trenton. Pop. 3,032. It has a good court-house, gaol, academy, and several churches; steam-boats ply to Philadelphia, etc.—III. a vill., North Carolina, 109 m. N.W. Raleigh. Pop. 1,000.—IV. a township, Ohio, co. Highland. Pop. 813.—V. Ohio, co. Jefferson. Pop. 2,191.—VI. Ohio, co. Warren. Pop. 2,765.—VII. a vill., Indiana, 82 m. S. Indianapolis. Pop. 1,500. It has a court-house, gaol, market-house, co. academy, and various factories.—VIII. Iowa, co. Henry. Pop. about 1,000.

SALFEMENIA, a river of Thessaly. [**SALFEMENIA**.]

SALFEM, *Halysia*, a town of the island Sicily, intend. Trapani, cap. cant., 15 m. N.E. Mazzara. Pop. 8,000. It is finely situated, enclosed by walls, and has several churches, but no trade.

SALFEM, a town of Burma, Further India, on the W. side of the Irrawadi, 35 m. N.W. Patanago.

SALLENZA, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., at the confluence of the Braque and Breoque, 11 m. W. Draguignan. Pop. 2,337.

SALERN, *Salernum*, a seaport city of Naples, cap. prov. Principato Citra, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Salerno, 30 m. S.E. Naples. Pop. (1848) 16,000. The ancient city stood on a height, and amongst its remains is a ruined citadel; the modern city, close to the sea, has several Gothic edifices, including the intendancy, theatre, and cathedral, bishop's palace, hospitals, a lyceum, and a university, which in the middle ages had a famous school of medicine.—*The Gulf of Salerno* (see *Parthenice Sinus*) is an inlet of the Mediterranean, separated from the Bay of Naples by Cape Campanella. Breadth 26 m. It receives the river Sile, and on its shores are Salerno, the town Amalfi, and the remains of Psestum.

SALERS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cantal, cap. cant., on a volcanic height, 15 m. N.N.E. Aurillac. Pop. 1,248.

SALETTO, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 21 m. S.W. Padua. Pop. 2,156.

SALFORD, a pari. and munic. bor., town and pa. of England, co. Lancaster, hundred Salford, immediately W. Manchester, with which city it communicates by six bridges across the Irwell. Area of town 1,220 ac. Pop. 68,423; do. of bor. 86,108.

The chief characteristics have been noticed in conjunction with those of Manchester, with which it unites to form the most populous place in England after London, and the chief

that of the British cotton manufacture. The borough has but recently received municipal rank; it is the seat of co. quarter-sessions, and other courts, and sends 1 member to H. of C.

SALFORD, several pps. of England.—I. co. Oxford, 2 m. W.N.W. Chipping-Norton. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 373.—II. co. Bedford, 4 m. N.N.W. Woburn. Area 900 ac. Pop. 349.—III. (Priors), co. Warwick, 4 m. S.E.W. Alcester. Area 4,730 ac. Pop. 892. It has a Roman Catholic nunnery.

SALGADO, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, on the San Francisco, lat. 15° 20' S. Pop. 4,000.

SALGUBA, a river of Russia, Crimea, rises near the vill. of Aisan, in a deep ravine on the N. side of the Tchatir Dagh mountain, flows S.W. past Simferopol, then N. and N.E. across the peninsula, and joins the Kara-su 16 m. from its mouth in the Putrid Sea. Length 90 miles.

SALHOUSE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. E.N.E. Norwich. Area 1,970 ac. Pop. 691.

SALIAN, a small town of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, prov. Talish, on an island in the Kur, 15 m. above its mouth in the Caspian Sea.

SALIANAB, a town of North Hindostan, cap. a rajahship between Oude and Nepal, 120 m. N. Lucknow.

SALISABO or TULOUR ISLANDS, a cluster in the Asiatic Archipelago, about lat. 4° N. and between lon. 126° and 127° E., midway between Gilolo and Mindanao. They are well cultivated and populous.

SALICATTO, a market town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Coni, on the Bormida, 18 m. E.N.E. Mondovì. Pop. 3,000.

SALIER, two châteaux and towns of France.—I. dep. B.-Pyrenées, on an affluent of the Gave d'Oléron. Pop. 6,714. It is noted for its springs of brine.—II. dep. H.-Garonne, cap. cant., near the Salat, 12 m. E. St. Gaudens. Pop. 863.

SALIGNAC, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 34 m. E. S. E. Périgueux. Pop. 1,286.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Gironde, 15 m. N.N.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 946.

SALINI SERAI, a considerable town of the Punjab, near the E. bank of the Indus, 40 m. N.E. Attock, on the route into Cashmire.

SALINA or SALINI, Dydias, one of the Lipari Is., in the Mediterranean, N.W. Lipari. Length 5 m., breadth 5 m. Pop. 4,000. It is volcanic.

SALINA, a township, U. S., North America, New York, on the E. side of Lake Onondaga. Pop. 2,142. It has celebrated salt springs, whence its name, and from which in 1850, upwards of 2,175,771 bushels of salt were procured.

SALINAS DE ANANA, a market town of Spain, prov. Alava, 10 m. N. E. Vitoria. Pop. 1,078.

SALINE, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in S. of Illinois. Area 373 sq. m. Pop. 6,586.—II. in N.W. of Missouri. Area 727 sq. m. P. 8,843.

SALINE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 5 m. N.W. Dufermline. Pop. 1,792, of whom 358 are in the village.

SALINES, a maritime vill. of Cyprus, on the Gulf of Salines, E. coast of island, 3 m. S. Larnaca, with a citadel, bazaar, and salt works.

SALINE (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5½ m. W.N.W. Braintree. Ac. 1,740. Pop. 336.

SALINO, a river of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra I., dist. Cività di Penne, rises near Bacucco, and after an E. course of 39 m. enters the Adriatic Sea, 6 m. N.W. Pescara.

SALINE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Jura, on the Faurienne, cap. cant., 21 m. S.E.W. Besançon. Pop. 7,112. It is enclosed by walls, defended by two forts, and has a communal college, a library of 6,400 vols, salt magazines, iron-

works, soda-factories, and tanneries. The brine springs of its vicinity yield a large amount of salt.

SALIS and SALISBURG, two villa. of Russia, gov. Livonia, on the river Salis, which flows into the Gulf of Riga, after a course of 60 miles.

SALISBURY or NEW SARUM, a city, pari., and munic. bor. of England, cap. co. Wilt., on the Avon, here crossed by three bridges, 96 m. W.S.W. London, on the S.W. Railway. Area of city 480 ac. Pop. of bor., comprising, with the city, parts of the pas. Fisherton-Anger, and Milford, 11,657. It stands in a fertile plain, partially enclosed by walls, and drained by running brooks, which flow down most of its streets. In its centre is a market-place, in which are the council-house, the public library, and news-room. The cathedral is a splendid structure, wholly in the early English style, and in the form of a double cross; length 474 feet, width of larger transepts 210 feet, height of spire 404 feet. Attached to it are spacious cloisters, a chapter-house, library, etc.; and in the close are the bishop's palace, deanery house, and residences of the canons and other dignitaries. The see comprises the cos. Wilt. and Dorset. Beside 3 parish churches, here are chapels of Roman Catholics, Independents, Baptists, Swedenborgians, Wesleyans, and Unitarians, a grammar school, co. gaol in Fisherton-Anger, theatre, assembly and concert rooms, and a co. infirmary. Its woollen and cutlery manufactures have long declined; trade in agricultural produce. It communicates by a branch of the South-Western Railway with Southampton, 20 m. distant, and is the seat of county assizes, and spring quarter and petty sessions, and a court-leet for the manor. The city sends 2 members to House of Commons, and is the place of election for the S. division of the co. It rose on the removal of the see from Old Sarum 2 miles northward, in 1217; and parliaments were occasionally held in it in the 13th and 14th centuries.

SALISBURY, several townships, U. S. North America.—I. New Hampshire, 16 m. N.N.W. Concord. Pop. 1,228. Birthplace of the Hon. Daniel Webster.—II. Massachusetts, on the Atlantic, 36 m. N.N.E. Boston. Pop. 3,100.—III. Connecticut, 53 m. W. Hartford. Pop. 3,103.—IV. New York, 66 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,086.—V. Pennsylvania, 16 m. E. Lancaster. P. 3,646.

SALISBURY ISLAND, Hudson Strait, British N. America, is in lat. 63° 27' N., lon. 76° 40' W.

SALISBURY PLAIN, an elevated undulating tract of open downs in England, co. Wilt., extending both N. and S. of that city; but the term is now generally held to apply mainly to that portion between Salisbury and Devizes, from which, as a common centre, most of the hill chains of E. and Central England proceed. Large portions of it are occupied solely as sheep walks. On it, about 6 m. N. Salisbury, is Stonehenge; and many traces of British and Roman camps are scattered over its surface.

SALKELD (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, on the river Eden, 3 m. S.E.W. Kirk-Oswald. Area 3,410 ac. Pop. 497.

SALL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 13 m. N.N.W. Norwich. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 252.

SALLANCHES or SALLANCHES, a town of Savoy, Savoy, prov. Faucigny, cap. mand., on the Arve, 42 m. N.E. Chambéry. Pop. 2,150. It has been repeatedly destroyed by fire, and totally so on Good Friday 1840. The fall of the Sallanche is a fine cascade, in the Valais, 10 m. S. Martigny.

SALLER (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, arrond. and 13 m. from Vian. Pop. 2,467.

SALLER or SALL, a fortified seaport town of

SARACEN, kingdom and 106 m. W. Fez, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Ba-Ragreh, opposite Rabat. Lat. 34° 2' N., lon. 6° 46' W. Pop. estimated from 10,000 to 14,000. It stands on a low sandy point, enclosed by walls, and having a long battery guarding the entrance to the river. It has a manufacture of fine carpets, and an export trade in wool. It was formerly noted both for piracy and commercial activity; at present it is in decay.

SALLER, numerous communes and villa of France, chiefly in the S. and W. depa.—I. (Cruve), dep Aveyron, cap cant., 16 m. W.N.W. Milhau. Pop 2,704.—II. (de Source), dep Aveyron, 7 m. N.N.W. Rodez. Pop. 2,704. Has a castle, and a stalo-cave cavern.—III. (sur l'Her), dep. Aude, cap. cant., 8 m. W. Castelnaudary. Pop. 1,189.

SALLIVA, a vill. of Ireland, Leitimer, co. Kildare, the Grand Canal, with a station on the Great and W. Railway, 7½ m. N.E. Newbridge. P. 308.

SALIN (ALT), a town of Belgium, prov. and 31 m. S.E. Liege, formerly cap. of the Comté de Salinen-Ardenne, now comprised in the prov. Liege on the Salm, an affl. of the Amblève. Pop. 3,000.

SALIMONT, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. E.N.E. Horncastle. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 110.

SALVON RIVER, U.S. North America, New York, enters Lake Ontario near its E. end, after a W. course of 35 m. At its mouth is a good harbor, and it is navigable thence for 14 miles to Orwell, where it is 250 feet in width, and has a perpendicular fall of 107 feet.

SALZMÜNSTER or SALZMÜNSTER, a walled town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Hana, cap. circ., at the confluence of the Salza and Kuzig, 24 m. S.W. Fulda. Pop. 1,630.

SALO, a town of Austria, Lombardy, cap. dist., on the W. side of the Lago di Garda, deleg. and 14 m. E.N.E. Brescia. Pop. 4,710. It stands at the foot of Monte San Bartolomeo, is chiefly built on piles, and has a cathedral and eight other churches.—II. a pass in the Pyrenees, between Comins in France, and Isabere in Spain.

SALONESA, a small town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. S.E.E. Granada, near the mouth of the Motril, in the Mediterranean. Pop. 1,450.

SALONNO, NUSA LOMBO or NAKA LOMBO, an island, Eastern Archipelago, between Borneo and Java, 90 m. in circumference. It has no permanent inhabitants, and is a resort of pirates.

SALOMON ISLANDS, Pacific O. [SOLOMON ISLS.]

SALON, also or Salomon, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, cap. cant., near the canal of Craponne, 28 m. N.N.W. Marseilles. Pop. 4,564. It has a town-hall, and manufs. of silk twist, hats, and soap, and a general trade.

SALONA, a ruined city of Dalmatia, circ. and 3 m. N.N.E. Spalatro, on the E. side of the Bay of Salona, an inlet of the Adriatic. It was greatly enlarged and fortified by Diocletian, a native of Salona, but destroyed by the Avars in 639.—II. (Amphacusa), a town of Greece, Helles, cap. gov. Phocis, 94 m. W.N.W. Athens, on an inlet of the Corinthian Gulf, and at the south base of Mount Parnassus. Pop. 6,000. On its acropolis are picturesque ruins of its ancient citadel.

SALONICA or SALONISI, Thessalonica, a large seaport city, and, next to the cap., the principal seat of commerce in European Turkey, Rumili, cap. sanj., at the N.E. extremity of the Gulf of Macedonia. Lat. 40° 38' 8" N., lon. 22° 57' 25" E. Pop. estimated at from 60,000 to 75,000, of whom from 20,000 to 30,000 are Jews, 5,000 Turks, and the remainder Greeks and Franks. It stands on a hill slope, enclosed by whitewashed or painted walls, 6 m. in circuit, its numerous minarets and

domes interspersed with gardens of cypress, and commanded by a large citadel, termed the "Seven Towers." It has numerous antiquities in good preservation. The lower portions of its walls are Cyclopean, and one of its gates was built in honour of Augustus, after the battle of Philippi. Within the citadel is another triumphal arch, erected under Marcus Aurelius. Several of the mosques have been originally pagan temples: one has been constructed on the model of the Pantheon at Rome; another, with portions wholly uninjured, was formerly a temple of Venus. In the centre of the city is the hippodrome, a noble area, entered by a magnificent colonnade of 6 Corinthian pillars. The mosque of St. Sophia is a handsome model of that at Constantinople. Bazzars extensive, and well supplied, and here are some flourishing silk-drawing factories. It has a large trade in British produce. Exports consist of wheat, barley, maize, timber, wool, sponges, raw silk, wine, sesamum seed, tobacco, and staves. This city was the residence of the orator Cicero, during a part of his exile; it was raised to the rank of a Roman colony by Valerian.

SALONICA (GULF OF), Thermopylae Straits, an arm of the Egean Sea, between the coast of Thessaly and the peninsulas of Chalcidice and Cassandria. Length 70 m., breadth at entrance 30 m. It receives the Salympria (anc. Peneus), Indje-Karasa, and Vardar rivers.

SALOP, a co. of England [SHROPSHIRE.]

SALORINO, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 51 m. W. Cadix, near the Salor. Pop. 1,918.

SALPET, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, 23 m. N.N.E. Sattarah.

SALPHINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4 m. N.N.W. Northleach. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 145.

SALSETTE, an island of British India, presid. Bombay, immediately N. Bombay Island, with which it is connected by a narrow causeway; and both islands are now connected to the mainland by the Bombay and Calcutta Railway. Length 18 m., average breadth 13 m. Pop. upwards of 50,000, including many of Portuguese descent.

SALSO, Hinnara Meridionale, the largest river of the island Sicily, rising in the Madonian mountains, intend. Palermo, flowing S., and entering the Mediterranean at Alcatra, after a course of 70 miles.

SALT and EYON, a township of England, co. and 34 m. N.E. Stafford. Pop. 534.

SALTA, the most N. dep. of the Plata Confederation, South America, extending N. of lat. 26° S. and between lon. 63° and 65° W., having S. the depa. Catamarca and Tucuman, E. the Gran-Chaco, W. and N. Bolivia. Area about 70,000 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 65,000. Surface very much diversified, consisting alternately of ramifications of the Andes, fertile valleys, and wooded or pasture lands. Principal rivers, the Salado and Upper Uruguay, on the banks of which rice, maize, tropical fruits, sugar, cotton, tobacco, and indigo are raised. Along the Uruguay cochineal is collected, and cocoa is produced. The yerba mate or Paraguay tea grows wild. In this dep. are the silver mines of San Antonio and Ancy.—Salta, the cap. town, is situated on an affluent of the Salado, 180 m. N. Tucuman. Lat. 24° 18' S., lon. 64° 50' W. Pop. from 7,000 to 9,000. It is regularly built, and has numerous religious edifices, and a college, formerly belonging to the Jesuits. It occasionally suffers injury from inundations.

SALTANE, a decayed bor. mkt. town, and county of England, co. Cornwall, on a steep eminence on the W. bank of the Tamar, 34 m. S.W.

Devonport. Area 228 ac. Pop. 1,421. The Royal Albert bridge, a magnificent structure of 19 arches, conveys the Falmouth and Plymouth railway over the valley of the Tamar.

SALZET, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, $\frac{8}{10}$ m. N.E. Melton Mowbray. Ac. 2,680. Pop. 266.

SALTCOATS, a seaport town of Scotland, co. Ayr, paa. Ardrossan and Stevenston, on the Bay of Ayr, 24 m. S.W. Glasgow. Pop. 4,338. It has a Gothic pa. church, town-house, free and other schools, a subscription library, reading-rooms, large ship-building docks, and rope walks. Inhabitants chiefly employed in weaving and sewing muslins, shawls, and silks. It has also salt works, and exports coal to Ireland.

SALT-CREEK, several townships of the U. S., North America, Ohio.—I. co. Pickaway. Pop. 1,382.—II. co. Muskingum. Pop. 1,012.—III. co. Holmes. Pop. 1,899.—IV. co. Wayne. Pop. 1,009.—*Salt-Lick* is the name of townships, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

SALTES ISLANDS, two small islands and a group of rocks off the coast of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford; the larger of the two islands lies about 16 m. E. Hook-head, and extends 1 m. S.S.W. A vessel, showing a fixed double light, is stationed $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W.S.W. this island.

SALTENS-ELF, a river of Norway, dist. Nordland, after a N.W. course of 70 m. enters the Arctic Ocean by a wide fiord, in lat. $67^{\circ} 13' N.$

SALTERFORTH, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Barnuldwick, 8 m. W.S.W. Skipton. Pop. 573.

SALTERSFORD OF JENKIN CHAPEL, a township of England, co. Chester, with a station on the Midland Railway, 2 m. W. Cronford.

SALTLESTERY, several paa. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (*East*), $\frac{5}{10}$ m. E.N.E. Louth. Area 1,110 ac. Pop. 126.—II. (*Middle*), 7 m. E.N.E. Louth. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 200.—III. (*West*), 7 m. E.N.E. Louth. Area 1,660 ac. Pop. 251.

SALTLESTERY-HAVEN, England. [**SKIDBROOKE.**] **SALTFOORD**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 5 m. W.N.W. Bath. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 417.

SALT HILL, a hamlet of England, co. Bucks, paa. Farnham Royal and Upton, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. Windsor, and until lately noted as the place to which the Eton boys made the triennial "montem" procession, abolished in 1847.

SALTÖLM, an island of Denmark, in the Sound, 6 m. E.S.E. Copenhagen, and W.N.W. Malmö (Sweden). Length 5 m. It is often covered by the sea, and is not permanently inhabited.

SALTHOUSE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 25 m. N.N.W. Norwich. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 332.

SALTIKOVA-DWITIA, a town of Russia, gov. & 23 m. E.S.E. Tchernigov, on the Dvina. P. 1,000.

SALTILLO, a town of the Mexican Confederation, cap. state Coahuila, on l. b. of the Tigra, & 50 m. W.S.W. Monterrey. Pop. 20,000.

SALT ISLAND, one of the British West India Islands, Virgin group, S.E. Tortola.—*Salt-Keys*, some islets, Bahamas, & off the N. coast of Cuba.

SALT LAKE (CITY OF THE GREAT), a city of the United States, North America, is situated in the territory of Utah, lat. $40^{\circ} 48' N.$, lon. $113^{\circ} 8' W.$ Pop. 8,000. The city is 4 m. in length by 3 m. in breadth, the streets are at right angles with each other, upwards of 150 feet wide, and through the city flows a stream of clear water. Here is a mint, court-house, and a temporary place of worship, used until the grand temple, which is designed, be erected. This settlement was formed in 1847 by the "Mormons" or "Latter Day Saints," after their expulsion

from the city of Nauvoo, in Illinois. Their prophet, Joseph Smith, and his brother, were murdered in the jail of Carthage by an armed mob. In the beginning of 1846, the van of the Mormons crossed the Mississippi on their journey for the western wilderness, under the guidance of Brigham Young, the successor of Joseph Smith, and after enduring great privations on their journey, in 1847 the pioneers reached the spot where they established the city, and in autumn were joined by the main body. During the winter and spring they suffered from famine, but on the arrival of harvest provisions became abundant. Large flocks of sheep and herds of cattle are reared, and, with the view of being a self-sustaining colony, beet-root is raised for the manufacture of sugar, a woollen factory has been built, besides grist-mills, cutlery and pottery manufactories. Owing to the scarcity of rain, great attention is paid to artificial irrigation, by means of reservoirs of snow, which accumulates in the gorges of the mountains, and yields never failing streams during summer. The soil is remarkably rich. The "Mormons" are zealously engaged in the task of spreading their dogmas, by a numerous staff of missionaries in all quarters of the globe, having this city as their head-quarters, and a large emigration fund has been established. As circumstances require, new cities are founded in the wilderness, to meet the wants of immigrating converts. Cedar City, 250 m. S. of the Great Salt Lake City, has been laid out in a spot having the advantage of water, good soil, wood, iron-ore, alum, and the appearance of a plentiful supply of coal. It is the design of the "Mormons" to found stations where the country will support a numerous population, to establish a line of communication with the Pacific, so as to assist their brethren on their pilgrimage to the head-quarters of the church. The "Mormons" have heavily taxed themselves for the purposes of their sect. Already have schools been built in most of the districts both in the city and country, which are well attended by old and young, with a normal school for the instruction of teachers, besides liberal assignments in money and land for the support of a university, the site of which has been laid out and enclosed, on a terrace of the mountain overlooking the city. Captain Howard Stansbury, chief of the U. S. survey corps, who resided amongst them upwards of twelve months, describes them as being "industrious, hospitable, and patriotic," in proof of which they gave, on demand, 500 men to the United States army on the occasion of the Mexican war, although they were just setting out on their pilgrimage for the wilderness. "All civil and ecclesiastical power is vested in the priests, and justice is promptly and wisely decreed; a plurality of wives is allowed." A convention of the citizens of that part of Upper California lying east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, was held at the Great Salt Lake City on 5th March 1849, and next day they adopted a constitution, to remain in force until the United States Government should otherwise provide for the government of the territory, and sent a delegate to Congress. The government has since ratified the constitution, and appointed President Young governor of the new territory.

SALT LAKE (GREAT), an inland lake of North America, Utah territory, near the E. side of the "Great Basin," on the W. slope of the Wahatch Mountains. Length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., 75 m.; breadth 15 to 30 m. It contains Antelope, Stansbury, Fremont, and some smaller islands. Re-

which the Bear River from the N., the Jordan from the S., but has no visible outlet. The lake is bounded by large saline incrustations, and its waters are charged with 22 per cent. of salt.

HAVERLEY, a township of North Wales, co. Flint, on the Dee, pa. Hawarden, on the Chester and Shrewsbury Railway, 2½ m. S.W. Chester. P. 854.

HAZROO, a pa. of England, co. York. North Riding, 54 m. W.S.W. Pickering. Area 2,810 ac. Pop. 379.—**II.** (or *Sakouo*) a pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington, 14 m. E.S.E. Edinburgh. Area 8 sq. m. Pop. 697.—**III.** (West), a vill. on the Tyne. Pop. 190.

SALT RANGE, a group of mountains in India, in lat. 33° 30' N., lon. 83° 20' E., stretching from W. to E., from the E. base of the Sulaiman Mountains to the river Jhelum in the Punjab. Highest peak 2,800 feet above the sea. The range is named from the abundance of salt found in the mountains. Coal, iron, gold, sulphur, gypsum, limestone, and saltpetre, are abundant.

SALT RIVER, U. S., North America.—**I.** Kentucky, after a N. and W. course joins the Ohio at W. Point, 30 m. below Louisville. It is 200 yards in width at its mouth, and for 150 m. available for boats.—**II.** Iowa and Missouri, joins the Mississippi from the W., 63 m. N.N.W. the confluence with the Missouri.—*Salt Sulphur Springs* is a village and spa of Virginia, co. Monroe.

SALTWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 1 m. N. Hythe. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 609.

SALZGITA, a market town of Sardinia, div. Novara, prov. and 30 m. W.S.W. Verceil. P. 2,478.

SALZUR or SALORNO, a market town of Austria, Tyrol, circ. and 19 m. S.S.W. Bozen, on the Upper Adige. Pop. 1,160.

SALURIO (French *Saluzza*), a city of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Coni, cap. prov., between the Po and the Verua, 17 m. N.W. Coni. Pop. 14,640. It has manuf. of silk, leather, hats, and hardware. During the French empire under Napoleon I. it was cap. of the dep. Stura.

SALZGOLA, a vill. of Sardinia, div. and 32 m. N.E. Turin, cap. mand. on the Elvo. P. 1,611.

SALVADOR (Sant. Amer. [*SAN SALVADOR*])

SALVAGEA, a group of rocky islands in the Atlantic Ocean, between the Canary and Madeira islands, about lat. 30° N., lon. 16° W. The Great Picaz yields a large quantity of orchill.—*Salt age Islands*, Falkland group, South America, is in lat. 51° 1' S., lon. 51° 6' W.

SALZGANG, two comm. and towns of France.—**I.** a market town, dep. Tern, cap. cant., 23 m. W. Alby. Pop. 1,828.—**II.** (Capex), dep. Aveyron, 12 m. N.W. Villefranche. Pop. 1,440.

SALVALLOS, *Infemera*, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Badajoz, on the Erja. P. 3,540.

SALVATERRA DE MAJÓZ, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, near 1. b. of the Tagus, 31 m. N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 2,000.—**II.** (*de Estrema*), a town, prov. Beira, on the Spanish frontier, 28 m. E. Castello-Branco.

SALVATERRA, two small towns of Spain.—**I.** prov. Pontevedra, 30 m. S.E. Vigo, on rt. b. of the Minho, which separates it from Portugal.—**II.** prov. Vascongadas (Biscay), 15 m. E. Vitoria. It is fortified. Pop. 1,096.—**III.** (*de las Barros*), prov. and 30 m. S.E.E., Badajoz. Pop. 2,025.

SALVETEX (La), two comm. and towns of France.—**I.** dep. Herault, cap. cant., on the Agout, N. of Carcassonne, and 8 m. E. St. Foy. Pop. 2,467.—**II.** dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 18 m. S.W. Rodez. Pop. 2,304.—*Salvetex* is a comm. and vill., dep. Lot, cap. cant., 9 m. S.W. Gourdon. Pop. 1,180.

SALVIAN, a pa. of En. 4.

N.N.W. Worcester, intersected by a canal which runs parallel with the river Salwarp from Droitwich to the Severn. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 446.

SALWYEN or SALUYEN, a large river of Further India, rises in Tibet, flows S. through the Chinese prov. Yun-nan, and between the Burmese dom. on the W., and the Laos, Siamese, and British territory (Tenasserim prov.) on the E., and enters the Gulf of Martaban by a broad mouth, on opposite sides of which are the towns Martaban and Mawlaik. Its course has been little explored, but it is known to be a noble stream, flowing through a richly wooded country, and generally navigable to a considerable distance from the sea.

SALYMERIA or SALEMBRIA, *Peneus*, the principal river of Thessaly, European Turkey, rises at the N.W. extremity of that prov., nearly the whole of which it drains, flows S. and E., and enters the Gulf of Salonica, 13 m. N.W. Cape Kivovo. Total course 110 m., for about half of which it is navigable. Principal affluents, the Phannari, Sal Agé, and Saranta-Poros.

SALZA or SALZACH, a river of Austria, rises in the Alps, 18 m. W. the Gross-Glockner, flows E. through the centre of the circ. Salzburg to St. Johann, where it turns N. and joins the Inn, 6 m. N.E. Burghausen. Total course, 150 m., for the last 90 m. of which to Hallein, it is navigable.

SILBERBERG (Nau, Lower, and Upper), three contiguous vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 35 m. S.W. Breslau. Pop. 2,767. The united vill. has two *cours d'eau* and mineral baths.

SALZBURG, *Juvavia*, a city of Upper Austria, (cap. circ.), situated on both sides of the Salzach, 72 m. E.S.E. Munich. Pop. (1841) 17,700. It is surrounded by walls, entered by 3 gates, and consists of the town proper and 3 suburbs. The most conspicuous object is the castle of Hohenzalzburg, perched on a steep rock, formerly the residence of the prince bishops, now used as a prison and barracks. On opposite side of the river is the Monchberg, surmounted by a Capuchin convent, and under which is the Sigmund gate entering by a broad tunnel. It has a cathedral; the church of St. Peter contains the tomb of Haydn, who, as well as Mozart, was a native of Salzburg. The house in which the latter was born is still preserved. Salzburg has a lyceum, with a library of 36,000 vols., a botanic garden and zoological museum, a gymnasium, and an Ursuline female school. St. Peter's convent has a library of 40,000 vols., and a collection of coins. Here are a military and three civil hospitals, and a theatre. Chief manufactures, leather, iron wire, tobacco, and starch.

SALZBURG SOVAT, a town of Hungary, co. Sáros, S.W. Eperjes. Pop. 4,000. It has mines yielding 100,000 cwt. of salt annually.

SALZBÜHLER, a market town of Hanover, landrost Hildesheim, princip. Grubenhagen, on the Leine, 2 m. S.E. Limbeck. Pop. 1,220.

SALZDETTEN, a vill. of Hanover, 7 m. S.S.E. Hildesheim, on the Lamma. Pop. 1,119.

SALZ (Gross), a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 10 m. S.S.E. Magdeburg. Pop. 2,593.

SALZGITTER, a vill. of Hanover, landrost and 30 m. E.S.E. Hildesheim. Pop. 1,868.

SALZAMMUNGST, a dist. of Upper Austria, comprising the S.W. part of the circ. Traun, on the borders of Styria. Area 300 sq. m. Pop. 17,000. Surface almost wholly mountainous, and soil unprofitable, but valuable salt mines are wrought here on account of the government.

SALZGOTTEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 45 m. S.S.W. Minden. Pop. 1,593.

SALTFLAT, a town of Germany, Lippe-Detmold, at the confluence of the Salze and Werra, 11 m. N.W. Detmold. P. 1,280. It has salt works.

SALZUNGER, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, circ. Unterland, cap. balliwick, on the Werra, 19 m. N.N.W. Meiningen. Pop. 3,010. It has important salt-works. Near it is the Salzungen-see.

SALTWERDEL or **SALTWEDEL**, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 64 m. N.N.W. Magdeburg, cap. circ., on the Jette. Pop. 1,740. It has a gymnasium, and manufs. of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, with sugar refineries and breweries.

SAMABANG, a town of the island Java, Pacific Ocean, on the route from Buitenzorg to Sheridon, 125 m. S.E. Batavia.

SAMARIL, a town of Arabia, Oman, dom. and 45 m. W. Muscat.

SAMAKOV, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, sanj. and 30 m. S.S.E. Sophia. Pop. 5,000. It has extensive works for the production of heavy iron goods.

SAMALOOD or **SAMKLOOD**, a town of Egypt, prov. Benisouef, on the Nile, 15 m. N. Minch.

SAMANA, a town on an island of same name, in the Atlantic, separated by a narrow channel from the N. coast of Hayti, cap. arrond., 15 m. N. Savannah la Mar. Cape Samana, the E point of the island, is in lat. 18° 18' N., lon. 69° 8' W.—II. a name of Atwood's Key, Bahamas.—*Samana Bay or Channel*, between Samana island and the N. coast of Hayti, is 40 m. in length, E. to W., and 12 m. in breadth at its mouth.

SAMAR, one of the Philippine Islands, Asiatic Archipelago, S.E. Luzon, from which it is separated by a strait, 20 m. across. Length 150 m.; greatest breadth 80 m. Area 5,470 sq. m. Pop. 93,635. Soil highly fertile; principal products are rice, wheat, pepper, honey, wax, fine fruits, especially figs, and timber of various kinds.

SAMARA, two rivers of Russia.—I. joins the Dnieper, in gov. and 4 m. S.E. Ekaterinoslav, after a W. course of 150 m.—II. joins Orenburg and Simbirsk, after a W. course of 250 m., joins the Volga at Samara. Affluents, the Tok & Kniil.

SAMARA, a town of Russia, cap. gov. Samara, 110 m. S.E. Simbirsk, cap. circ., on a height at the conf. of the Samara with the Volga. Pop. (1855) 21,607. It was founded in 1891. Has a cathedral, iron works, and trade in cattle and sheep, salt-fish, caviar, skins, leather, and tallow.

SAMARA, a gov. of Russia, on the Volga. Area 39,008 geographical sq. m. Pop. (1850) 1,115,963. It was formed by an imperial ukase in 1850, from portions of the govts. buratov, Orenbourg, and Simbirsk.

SAMARANG, a fortified seaport town of the island Java, Pacific Ocean, cap. prov., on its N. coast, near the mouth of the Samarang River, 210 m. E.S.E. Batavia. Lat. of flag-staff 6° 57' S., lon. 110° 27' E. Pop. 22,000, including many Chinese. It has a church, town-hall, military school, hospital, theatre, and observatory. Its harbour is not good, and the town is unhealthy from contiguous morasses, and owes importance solely to the careful cultivation of the adjacent country, which yields coffee, pepper, and rice. It is the residence of a Dutch governor, and the seat of one of the three principal law-courts in Java. Pop. of residency 550,000.

SAMARANG, a fortified city of independent Turkistan, dom. and 130 m. E. Bokhara, on the Zer-afshan. Lat. 38° 50' N., lon. 68° 50' E. Pop. about 16,000. The area within its walls is mostly occupied with gardens, and of 40 colleges it formerly had, only three are said to remain perfect.

It has 940 mosques. The city is regarded with great veneration in Central Asia; and it possesses the tomb of Timour, under whom it was the cap. of one of the largest empires ever known, and the centre of Asiatic learning and extensive commerce. It has also several bazars and khans, many elegant though decayed public edifices, and is an entrepôt for caravan trade. Its climate is temperate and healthy.

SAMARIA, an ancient prov. of Palestine, between the river Jordan and the Mediterranean, having N. Galilee and S. Judea. It comprised the towns Sebaste, Neapolis, Gineza, Scythopolis, with Mounts Gilboa and Little Hermon. The ancient city of Samaria, built by Omri, king of Israel, about 925 B.C., was the cap. of the ten tribes. After its destruction by John Hyrcanus, it was rebuilt by Herod, and called *Sebaste*, which see.

SAMAROVA, a town of Siberia, gov. and 170 m. N.N.E. Tobolsk, between the Ob and Irtysh.

SAMARRAH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 65 m. N.N.W. Bagdad, on a height near I. b. of the Tigris, and nearly enclosed by a strong wall. It has two Mohammedan tombs with cupolas, one particularly venerated by the Shiah or Persian sect, and visited annually by at least 10,000 Mohammedan pilgrims. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. are a curious spual tower 168 feet in height, the remains of a college built of fine brick, and traces of a palace. The whole neighbourhood is covered with ruins.

SARASSI, a comm. and vill. of Sardinia, div. and 23 m. N.N.W. Cagliari. Pop. 1,650.

SANATAV, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, on the Save, 1 m. N.E. Lembes. Pop. 2,262.

SAMARA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 38 m. S.E. Lermum.

SAMBAH, a state, river, and town of the island Borneo; the town, cap. state, on I. b. of the river, about 40 m. from its mouth, on the W. coast, 83 m. N. Pontiana. Lat. 1° 50' N., lon. 108° 20' E. Pop. 9,400, of whom 8,600 are Malays. At the mouth of the river is the Chinese vill. Pimanglat.

SAMBATIKILA, a walled town of W. Africa, Mandingo country, near lat. 10° N., lon. 6° 50' W. **SAMBUH LAKE**, a lake of India, partly in the E. border of Jondpore and partly in the W. border of Jyepoor, between lat. 26° 32' and 27° N., lon. 74° 40' and 75° 15' E. It is about 50 m. in circuit during the autumnal rains. In the hot and dry season the lake becomes dry by evaporation. In the bottom of the lake great quantities of salt are found.

SAMBILAN or **SAMBILANG**, a group of islands in the Strait of Malacca, lat. 4° 5' N., lon. 100° 38' E. **SAMBOANGA**, a Spanish settlement in the Asiatic Archipelago, on the S.W. extremity of the island Mindanao, lat. 6° 53' N., lon. 122° 10' E. It is cap. of the Spanish possessions in the island, and fortified, but otherwise unimportant. Pop. 1,000.

SAMBOR, two towns of Austrian Poland, Galicia.—I. (*Near*), cap. circ., on I. b. of the Dniester, 40 m. S.W. Lemberg. Pop. 11,000. It has a tribunal, mining intendency, and gymnasium, with manufactures of linens, bleachfields, and extensive salt works.—II. (*Slav Sambor*), is a town on the Dniester, 10 m. S.W. the foregoing. Pop. 2,625.

SAMBORNE, a hamlet of England, co. Warwick, pa. Coughton, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. Alcester. Pop. 654.

SAMBER, *Sabze*, a river of France and Belgium, rises in the French dep. Aisne, S.W. Avenue d'Amiens between the basins of the Scheldt and Oise, and through the Belgian provs. Hainaut and Namur, and joins the Meuse at Namur.

Saint course 100 m. Affa, the Helpe, Heure, and Orcaque. It is navigable for the greater part of the course for barges. In Belgium, the Samois communicates by canals with the Seine and Scheldt, and the Canal of the Sambre, France, connects it with the Canal of St Quentin. Under Napoleon I., Sambre-et-Meuse was a dep. watered by those rivers, and now forming the prov. Namur, with a part of Belgian Luxembourg.

SAMBUCCA, a vill. of Central Italy, Tuscany, 27 m. N.N.W. Florence. Pop. 2,500.

SAMBUCCA, a vill. of the island Sicily, N.W. Girgenti. Pop. 8,000. Trade in wine and olives.

SAMER, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Boulogne. Pop. 1,087.

SAMFORD, several pns. of England.—I. (*Great*), co. Essex, 32 m. N.N.E. Thaxted. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 906.—II. (*Little*), same co., 34 m. E.N.E. Thaxted. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 471.—III. (*Arundel*), co. Somerset, 24 m. S.W. Wellington. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 415.—IV. (*Bratt*), same co., 7 m. N.W. Bridgewater. Area 810 ac. Pop. 246.—V. (*Courtway*), co. Devon, 5 m. N.E. Okehampton. Area 7,820 ac. Pop. 1,081.—VI. (*Pease*), same co., 5 m. E.N.E. Thorton. Area 3,110 ac. Pop. 855.—VII. (*Spiney*), same co., 4 m. E.S.E. Tavistock. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 522.

SAMSAUM, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 20 m. N.W. Nellore.

SAMSONODOK, a market town of Russia, prov. and 95 m. S.W. Kiev. Pop. 1,000.

SAMHOUT, a town of Upper Egypt, prov. and 15 m. S.E. Girgeh.

SAMI, a town of W. Africa, Senegambia, Bambarras, on the Joliba, 22 m. W.S.W. Segro.

SAMLEBERT, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, par. Blackburn, 3 m. E. Preston. Area 4,270 ac. Pop. 1,455.

SAMMILATO or **SAM MIELATO**, a town of Tuscany, prov. and 21 m. W.S.W. Florence. P. 3,000.

SAMOA or **NAVIGATOR ISLANDS**, a group in the Pacific, between lat. 13° 30' and 14° 30' S., lon. 168° and 173° W., comprising 8 small islands, estimated to have an area of 2,650 sq. m., with a pop. of upwards of 60,000. Soil rich, and surface densely wooded. Products comprise cocoa nut oil, arrow root, caustic soda, castor-oil, ginger, coffee, tortoise-shell, and plentiful supplies of vegetables, etc., for shipping. There are British missionary stations at Upolu, etc.

SAMOCYVALOVITZ, a market town of Russia, gov. and 10 m. S. Minsk. Pop. 1,000.

SAMORZIN, Prussian Poland. [**SAMOTRZIN**.]

SAMORZIN, a vill. of Sardinia, Savoy, prov. Fagny, 7 m. E.S.E. Fagny, cap. mand. Pop. 3,911. It has 6 important annual fairs for cattle.

SAMOTRIZIA, an old prov. of Poland, now forming most part of the Russian gov. Vlna.

SAMOS, an island off the W. coast of Asia-Minor, on the S. side of the Gulf of Scala Nuova, 43 m. S.W. Smyrna. Length, E. to W., 27 m., greatest breadth 10 m. Estim. area 165 sq. m. P. 50,000, mostly Greeks. Two ranges of rocky limestone mountains traverse the island, their slopes partly covered with pine-woods, vineyards, and olive-groves. The valleys are fertile, and this is one of the most productive islands of the Archipelago, exporting corn and muscadine wines. Mineral products comprise marble, iron, lead, silver, and emery. Megali-Khoro on the S. coast, is the cap., but the most important place is Vathi, on the N. side, with a good harbour. The island had, in antiquity, a famous temple of Juno. It was the native country of Pythagoras, and the sculptor Theodorus. In the Little Begians, a narrow

strait between Samos and the mainland, the fleet and army of Xerxes were defeated the same day that his troops in Greece, under Mardonius, were dispersed and destroyed at Plataea, B.C. 479.

SAMOS, an anc. city of Cephalonia, on the Bay of Samos, an inlet of its E. coast, now a vill., around which are various remains of antiquity.

SAMOTHRACE or **SAMOTHRACE** (Turk. *Saman-drek*), an island belonging to European Turkey, in the Egean Sea, 14 m. N.N.W. Imbros. Area 30 sq. m. Pop. 1,500. Surface mountainous, and rises to 5,248 feet above the sea. Principal products, corn, oil, honey, wax, goat-skins, and leather. On its N. side are the ruins of the anc. town of Samothrace.—*Samothrace* is one of the smaller Ionian islands, 5 m. W. Corfu.

SAMOTCHIN (Pol. *Samoczin* or *Somoczin*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 88 m. W.S.W. Bromberg. Pop. 1,960, who manuf. woollens.

SAMOXEDS Country comprises all the N. parts of Russia and Siberia, between the White Sea, and lon. 110° E., with the great estuaries of the Petchora, Obe, and Yenisei. The inhabitants are mostly wandering tribes.

SAMOXERO (Lark), a lake of Russia, gov. Olenetz, 40 m. W.N.W. Petrosavodsk, about 90 m. in length, from W. to E., and 8 m. in breadth.

SAMPER DE CALANCA, a town of Spain, prov. Teruel, 44 m. S.S.E. Zaragoza. Pop. 2,720.

SAMPFERS, a vill. of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. and 15 m. W.S.W. Saluzzo. Pop. 3,050, cap. mand. on the Varaita. Pop. of comm. 4,968.

SAMPSON, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of North Carolina. Area 11,600 sq. m. Pop. 5,129.

SAMPSON (Sr.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 34 m. S.E. Looe, with a pop. 1,180 ac. P. 336.

SAMSOR, an island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, between Seeland and Jutland. Length 15 m., greatest breadth 5 m. Area 40 sq. m. Pop. 5,260. Surface undulating and fertile.

SAMSON, the largest vill. of Hungary, next to Csaba, co. Bihar, 8 m. N.E. Debreczin. P. 22,247.

SAMSOV or **SAMSA**, *Amisus*, a seaport town of Asia Minor, past Sinus, lat. 41° 15' N., lon. 36° 22' E. P. 2,000 Turks. In the neighbourhood is a vill. with 160 families of Christians.

The town is an entrepôt for the copper, timber, tobacco, and agricultural produce of the interior, exported hence to Constantinople; and it is a station for the Austrian Danube Steam Navigation Company's packets plying between this city and Trebizond.

SAMTER, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 20 m. N.W. Posen, cap. circ., on railway to Stettin. Pop. 2,817. It has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics.

SAN, a large river of Austrian Poland, Galicia, rises in the Carpathians, flows N.N.W., and joins the Vistula, 4 m. N.E. Sandomir. Total course 260 m. Afflu. the Wislok, Lubaczow, and Taner.

—II. a river of Styria, after an E. and S. course of 60 m., joins the Save, 11 m. S. Cilly.

SAN (*Tunis*), a ruined town, Lower Egypt, on an arm of the Nile, 15 m. S.S.W. Mansakh.

SANAA, a town of Arabia, cap. of Yemen, and residence of an Imam, N.N.W. Mecca. It has palaces, mosques, baths, caravanseries, and trade with India, Persia, and Turkey. Pop. 4,000 (?)

SANABRIA, a lake of Spain, prov. Leon, near Astorga, 44 m. long, 2 m. broad.

SAN, **SANTA**, **SANTO** (*Santa*), a prefix to the names of numerous islands of the ATLANTIC, and places in SPAIN, ITALY, PORTUGAL, SOUTH AMERICA, etc. For those not found following, see second word.

SAN ANTONIO, a town of South America, Venezuela, dep. Apure, prov. and 110 m. E. Varinas.

SAN ANTONIO, one of the Caroline Islands, Pacific Ocean, in lat. 15° 10' N., lon. 168° 32' E.

SAN ANTONIO, the most N.W. of the Cape Verde Islands, in lat. 16° 26' N. Soil well watered, and fertile in cotton, sugar, and grain.

SAN ANTONIO, a maritime town or vill. of California, U. S., North America, on the channel of Santa Barbara.

SAN ANTONIO, a seaport town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. Xalisco, on the Pacific Ocean, 35 m. W.S.W. Tepic. Pop. 3,000.

SAN ANTONIO, the most N.W. of the Cape Verde Islands, in lat. (Tarfal Bay) 16° 26' 2" N., lon. 25° 21' 7" W. Surface elevated and well watered, and produces a good deal of corn, cotton, and orchil.

SAN ANTONIO-DE-LAGUNA, a town of South America, Ecuador, dep. Assuay, on the Huallaga, near Maranhao.

SAN ANTONIO-DE-LOS-BAÑOS, a town of the island Cuba, cap. jurisdiction, S.W. Havana, with a station on railway to Guines. Pop. 3,186.

SAN ANTONIO DE LOS CUEROS, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. Oaxaca.

SAN BELBO, a town of Sardinia, div. Coni, prov. and 13 m. E.S.E. Alba, cap. mand., on the Belbo. Pop. 2,656.

SAN BENTO, a market town of Brazil, prov. Alagoas, dist. Porto Calvo. Pop. 3,000.

SAN BERNARDO, a city of Brazil, prov. Ceara, on the Russas, 70 m. S.S.E. Ceara. Pop. 6,000.

SAN BLAS, a seaport town of the Mexican Confederation, state Xalisco, on the Pacific Ocean. Pop. 3,000.

SAN BORJA, a town of South America, Ecuador, dep. Assuay, on rt. b. of the Marañon, R. of the Pongo-de-Manseriche. It has long been the residence of Bonpland, the companion of Humboldt, and the depot of his immense botanical collection.

SAN CHRISTOVAO OR SERGIPE, a city of Brazil, cap. of prov. Sergipe, on the Paromayama, 20 m. from its mouth in the Atlantic; it is the residence of the civil and military authorities, and has a governor's palace, an hospital, and two schools. Pop. 3,000.

SAN CLEMENTE, a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. W.N.W. Cuenca. Pop. 3,120.

SAN DI NIZZA, a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. and prov. Nice, 11 m. N.N.E. Gaillanes, cap. mand. Pop. 2,338.

SAN FELIPE, a town of South America, Venezuela, dep. Caracaa, 60 m. W.N.W. Va encia Pop. 7,000.

SAN FELIPE-DE-ACONCAGUA, a town of South America, Chile, cap. dep. Aconcagua, 40 m. N. Santiago. Pop. estimated from 12,000 to 13,000. Near it are copper mines.

SAN FELIPE DE JAYITA (Setable), a city of Spain, near the confluence of the Albayda and the Guadamar, prov. and 43 m. S.S.W. Valencia. Pop. 12,335. It has manuf. of woollens and linens, and is the birthplace of the painter, Jose Ribera, known as Espafioleto. It has Roman ruins.

SAN FELIX DE GULKOLS, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. N.N.E. Gerona. Pop. 6,676.

SAN FERNANDO, Spain. [ISLA DE LEON.]

SAN FERNANDO, a town of South America, Chile, cap. dep. Colchagua, 60 m. S. Santiago.

SAN FERNANDO DE APURE, a town of South America, Venezuela, dep. and on rt. b. of the Apure, 74 m. S. Calabozo. Pop. 6,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, a co. of the U. S., North America,

in W. part of California, bounded on the W. by the Pacific, N.E. by San Francisco Bay, and on the S.E. by San Francisco Creek. Area 370 sq. m. Pop. (1880) 30,161. Soil fertile, but until lately little attention has been bestowed on agricultural pursuits. Chief products, wheat, barley, horses, and cattle. A little gold is found here. It has saw and grist mills. Cap. of San Francisco, a city of the United States, North America, on W. shore of bay of same name. Pop. 60,000. The city is well laid out, and the streets cross each other at right angles. It has a custom-house, a branch mint, music hall, several theatres, from 16 to 20 churches of all denominations, 5 or 10 banks, 10 or 12 newspapers, 8 of which are published daily. A railway has been projected between this city and San José. Water has been brought into the city from Mount Lake, 3½ m. W. the city. In 1863, 719 vessels, aggregate burden 108,379 tons, arrived. During the same period 803 vessels, aggregate burden 26,098 tons, cleared. Shipping of the port, 97,668 tons. Number of emigrants arrived by sea from 1st January to 27th August 1858, was 26,722, and during the same period 13,094 left. In the first eight months of 1858, the value of gold shipped here amounted to 37,837,739 dollars. The city has several times been nearly destroyed by fire.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY, a bay of the Pacific, on the W. coast of North America, California, in lat. 37° 48' 5" N., lon. 122° 24' W. It is completely land locked, protected on all sides from the weather, separated from the sea by low mountain ranges, having a narrow entrance about one mile in width, inside of which the bay expands on every side for 35 m., total length 70 m., and a coast line of 275 m. It is divided into three separate compartments by projecting points and straits.

SAN FRANCISCO, formerly called Yerbe Buena, one of the finest harbours in the world, built on a slope on the W. side of the bay. Pop. in 1845, about 150; in 1868, estimated at 40,000 of whom only about one seventh are females. Chief edifices, hotels, gambling saloons, & gold exchanges. The shipping trade is now of immense extent. Gold shipped since its discovery estimated at 58,000,000, or 60,000,000.

SAN FRANCISCO DE LA MONTANA, a town of South America, New Granada, prov. Veraguas, N.E. Santiago. Pop. 5,344.

SAN JOAO, a town of Portugal, prov. and 1 m. W. Oporto. It has a fort and baths.—II. (*de Pasquiera*), a fortified town, prov. Beira, 22 m. E. Lamego, on the river Douro, navigable from the sea to this point.

SAN JOSE, one of the Pearl Islands, in the Gulf of Panama, New Granada, dep. Isthmus, 8 m. S.W. the island del Rey.

SAN JOSE, an island of the U. S., North America, Texas, dist. and 18 m. S.E. Refugio, and separating the Bay of Aransas from the Gulf of Mexico.

SAN JOSE, a town of the U. S., North America, 20 m. N.N.W. Monterey.

SAN JOSE DE BUENAVISTA, a town of the Philippines, in the Pacific Ocean, on the W. coast of the island of Panay, of which it is the cap. P. 7,000.

SAN JOSE DEL INTERIOR, a town of Central America, cap. state Costa Rica, 15 m. W.N.W. Cartago. Pop. 31,000.

SAN JOSE DEL PARRAL, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 200 m. E.W. Durango. Pop. 5,000.

SAN JOAN, a river of Central America, state Nicaragua, forming the outlet for the surplus

mouth of the Lake of Nicaragua, into the Chiriqui Sea, which it enters at the port of San Juan, W. of the mouth of the River of San Juan. Length variously estimated from 100 to 200 m. Its course is gentle, and although the lower part is impeded by short rapids, it is stated to be always navigable throughout by boats of from 5 to 10 tons, and vessels of a much larger burden for a considerable distance from the sea. In its lower part it sends off several branches, the chief being the Colorado, of importance in connection with the scheme for uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a ship canal.

SAN JUAN, a river of South America, New Granada, dep. Cauca, enters the Pacific Ocean by several mouths, 55 m. N.W. Buenaventura, after a S.W. course estimated at 150 miles.

SAN JUAN, a river of South America, Bolivia, joins the Pilcomayo S.W. Zint, after a N.E.ward course estimated at 300 miles.

SAN JUAN, a town of the island Hayti, near its centre, 60 m. N.W. San Domingo.

SAN JUAN, a town of Central America, state and 30 m. W. Nicaragua, on the Pacific Ocean, and near where the projected canal from the Lake of Nicaragua would terminate.

SAN JUAN, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 105 m. W. Chihuahua.

SAN JUAN, a town of the U. S., North America, Texas, 30 m. N.N.W. Santa Fé.

SAN JUAN, a town of South America, Venezuela, dep. Zulia, on a lake from which it is procured.

SAN JUAN BAPTISTA (formerly *Villa Hermosa*), a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. state Tabasco, on the river Tabasco, 70 m. from its mouth in the Caribbean Sea. It is well supplied with provisions.

SAN JUAN (CAPE), is the N.E. extremity of the island Porto Rico, and the S. point of Vancouver Island, British North America, bounding N.ward the straits of San Juan de Fuca.

SAN JUAN CAYSTRANO, a town of the U. S., North America, California, on the Pacific Ocean, 55 m. N.W. San Diego.

SAN JUAN DE LA FRONTERA, a frontier and W. dep. of the Plata Confederation, South America, mostly between lat. 30° and 32° S., lon. 65° and 70° W., having W. the Andes, N. the dep. Riopaz, and S. the dep. Mendoza. Estimated pop. 32,000. Surface declines towards the E., and in the S.E. is the large Lake Guzmanche. Climate dry, temperate, and healthy. Fruits and wine constitute principal articles of export.—*San Juan*, the principal town, is situated on the river of same name. Pop. estimated at 12,000.

SAN JUAN DE LOS LEONOS, a town of South America, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, cap. prov. on the Guaviare, 65 m. S.E.E. Bogotá.

SAN JUAN DE LOS RIOS, a maritime town of the island of Cuba, on its N. coast, 180 m. E. Havana. Pop. 2,000.

SAN JUAN DEL RIO, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 30 m. S.E. Queretaro, on the route to Mexico. Pop. 12,000 (?), partly employed in silver mines.

SAN JUAN DE LOS RIOS, a seaport town of Central America, republic Nicaragua, at the mouth of the San Juan, in the Caribbean Sea, lat. 10° 35' 0" N., lon. 85° 45' 0" W. It is stated to have the best port on this coast between Cape Gracias a Dios and the Boca del Toro, and to be much more healthy than Chinola. It has an export trade in hides, indigo, and coffee, brought down the San Juan in boats from Chinola.

SAN LEONARDO, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, dep. Florence, 6 m. S.E. Anghiagnolo.

SAN LEONARDO DE LA FRONTERA, a town of South America, Bolivia, dep. and near Santa Cruz de la Sierra, on the Orinoco river. Pop. 4,500.

SAN LUCAS, several towns of Spain.—I. (*de Barrameda*), prov. and 17 m. N.W. Cadix, on the Guadalquivir river, at its mouth. Pop. 12,312. It has a very extensive trade in wine, silk, and oil. Its harbour is defended by two forts. It was at one time the residence of the captain-general of Andalusia; the birth-place of Velasquez, the founder of Barahona, and is the place whence the celebrated navigator, Magellan, sailed for the circumnavigation of the world.—II. (*de Guadalupe*), prov. and 22 m. N.W. Huelva, on the Guadalupe, opposite Alcañices (Portugal). Pop. 2,500.—III. (*La Mayor*), prov. and 10 m. W. Sevilla. Pop. 2,450.

SAN LUCIA, one of the Cape Verde Islands, Atlantic Ocean, between St. Nicholas and San Vincente, in lat. 16° 49' N., lon. 24° 47' W. Length 10 m., breadth 3 m. It is thinly peopled. On its S.E. side is a well sheltered harbour. It yields wild cotton, and numbers of turtle are caught here.

SAN LUIS DE LA PUNTA, a prov. of the Plata Confederation, South America, between lat. 30° and 34° S., lon. 64° and 67° W., mostly surrounded by the deps. Cordova, San Juan, and Mendoza. Pop. 32,000. Its surface is in a great part barren, or covered with a stony vegetation. The northern districts are nearly uninhabited. The southern portion is crossed by rocky ridges. In 1558, gold was discovered and worked. Climate hot and dry. It has some silver mines.—*San Luis*, the chief town, is in lat. 33° 21' S., lon. 64° 45' W. Pop. 1,500. It has a trade in horses, skins, and furs.

SAN LUIS DE LA PAZ, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 45 m. E.N.E. Guanajuato.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, a dep. of the Mexican Confederation, between lat. 21° 40' and 24° 48' N., lon. 98° and 101° 25' W., surrounded by the deps. Zacatecas, Guanajuato, Queretaro, Vera Cruz, Tamaulipas, and Nuevo Leon. Estimated area 12,000 sq. m. Pop. 321,800. Surface in the W. comprises a part of the Anahuac table land; in the E. it is level and marshy. Principal rivers, the Panuco, Tampico, and Santander. Maize, and some other grains, are cultivated on the banks of the Panuco. Mines of considerable wealth exist in the mountains, and silver, some gold, skins, and sugar, form the principal products. The cap., *San Luis Potosi*, is situated near the source of the River Tampico, 70 m. N.N.E. Guanajuato. Pop. 15,000, or including suburbs, from 30,000 to 35,000. It is regularly built. Chief edifices, a government house and many churches. Its markets are well supplied, and it has an active trade with the neighbouring deps. In its home-manufactured goods and foreign imports, which comprise French brandy, wines, silks, and woollens, English printed cottons and hardware, and North American cottons, &c. Its foreign trade is almost wholly conducted by merchants of Spain or the United States. The other towns of the dep. are Calles and Villa.

SAN LUCAS, a market town of the island Sardinia, div. Sassari, cap. dist., 25 m. N.N.E. Oristano. Pop. 4,460.

SAN MARCO, several towns of Naples.—I. prov. Calabria Citra, cap. cant., 30 m. N.W. Cosenza. Pop. 1,200. It is a bishop's see.—II. (*de Grotto*), prov. Principato Ultra, 25 m. N.E. Benevento.—III. (*de Cisterna*), prov. Capitanata, N.E. Avella.

Pop. 8,004.—I. (de *Luzán*), prov. Capitanía, on the peninsula of Garza, cap. cant. 18 m. W. Monte San Angelo. Pop. 2,000.

SAN MARCO, a vill. of the island Sicily, intend. Messina, 15 m. W. Patti. Pop. 2,800.

SAN MARCO or **SAN MARINO**, a town and republic of Italy, forming one of the smallest and most ancient states in Europe, enclosed on all sides by the Pontifical States, in lat. 43° 55' N., lon. 12° 21' 24" E. Area 21 sq. m. Pop. (1856) 7,800. Consists of a craggy mountain about 2,900 ft. in height, on which is the town; and some circumjacent territories, with 4 or 5 villages. The town, built around a hermitage founded in 1441 by Marinus a native of Dalmatia, is accessible by only one road, surrounded by walls, and has 3 forts; principal edifices the town-hall, 6 churches, a theatre, 2 convents, 2 cisterns for the use of the public, the governor's palace, with schools and museums. Climate severe in winter, but healthy. Pop. chiefly occupied in rural industry and silk manufacture. The legislature of the republic is a senate of 60 members elected for life equally from the ranks of nobles, citizens, and peasants. Since 1847, the executive council of 12 members has been popularly elected. Two *capitani regenti* or presidents are chosen every six months; and justice is administered by a foreigner appointed for 3 years, and incapable of re-election more than once. Two legal functionaries and two secretaries of state are the other public officers. Public revenues 6,000 crowns annually. The military consists of 80 men, forming the guard of the regency.

SAN MARTIN, a river of Spain, Aragon, after a N.E. ward course of 70 m., joins the Ebro, 10 m. N.E. E. Ixar.

SAN MARTIN, several market towns of Spain. I. (de *Ocaso*), prov. and 58 m. W. Oviedo. Pop. 1,472.—II. (de *Trezeño*), prov. and 37 m. S.W. Salamanca. It has oil mills and woollen manufs.—III. (de *Uña*), Navarra, prov. and 14 m. S.E. Pampeluna.—IV. (de *Valdeiglesia*), prov. Madrid, near Prado. Pop. 2,375.

SAN MARTINHO, two communes of Portugal.—I. prov. Estremadura, with a market town and harbour on the Atlantic, 8 m. S.W. Alcobaca.—II. (de *Mouro*), prov. Beira, on the Douro, 6 m. N.W. Lamego.

SAN MARTINO, a town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 14 m. W.S.W. Mantua.

SAN MARTINO, a town of Sardinia, div. and 6 m. S.W. Ivrea. Pop. 2,416.

SAN MARTINO D'ALBAIO, a town of Sardinia, prov. and 2 m. E. Genoa, cap. mand. Pop. 3,003.

SAN MARTINO DI LANTOSA, a town of Sardinia, div. prov. and 26 m. N. Nice, cap. mand., on the Verule. Pop. 1,391.

SAN MARTIN, a vill. of South America, Plata Confederation, dep. and 80 m. E.S.E. Cordova. Pop. 2,000.

SAN MATEO, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, W. of Peníscola. Pop. 2,000.

SAN MATHEOS, a town of Brazil, prov. Espírito Santo, on river of same name, near its mouth in the Atlantic, lat. 18° 40' S.

SAN MIGUEL, a co. of the U. S., in centre of New Mexico. Area 8,000 sq. m. Pop. 7,074.

SAN MIGUEL, a town of Central America, state and 48 m. E.S.E. San Salvador, on a navigable river 20 m. from its mouth in the Gulf of Fonseca (Pacific Ocean). Pop. 6,000.

SAN MIGUEL, a town of the U. S., North America, Texas, on the Pecos, S.E. Santa Fé. Pop. 2,004.

SAN MIGUEL, a town of Brazil, prov. Rio

Grande do Sul, 136 m. W.N.W. Porto Alegre. Pop. 1,000.

SAN MIENTE or **GUARÁN**, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 40 m. E. Guaymas. Pop. 8,000. (?)

SAN MIGUEL PRADO, a town of South America, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Antioquia.

SAN PAULO, a maritime prov. in S. of Brazil, between lat. 23° and 26° S., lon. 45° and 54° 40' W., having E. the Atlantic, W. and N.E. the river Paraná, separating it from Paraguay and the prov. Mato-Grosso, N. and N.E. the provs. Goyas, Minas-Geraes, and Rio de Janeiro, S. the Missões (Plata Confederation), and the provs. Rio-Grande-do-Sul, and Santa Catharina. Area 131,012 sq. m. Pop. 800,000. A mountain chain, composed of the serras do Mar and Cabanos, divides the narrow coast line from the wide inland region traversed by the Rio-Grande, Tieté, Paranapanema, Ibahy, Iguaçu, etc., tributaries of the Paraná, and the first and last named of which form respectively N. and S. boundaries. The Iguaçu is the only river of consequence flowing into the Atlantic. This is one of the richest provs. of Brazil. The products, common to S. Europe, are intermixed with those of tropical climates; as rice, manioc, maize, coffee, sugar, cotton, tobacco, and sweet potatoes, with wheat, rye, cherries, and peaches. On the banks of the Tieté, a Chinese colony was located for the culture of tea; but the plant did not flourish, and Paraguay tea is that mostly in use. Live stock of many kinds are numerous; gold, silver, iron, sulphur, and many gems are among the mineral products.—**San Paulo**, the cap., is situated between two streams, tributaries to the Tieté, 220 m. W.S.W. Rio de Janeiro. Pop. 23,082. The cathedral, 12 other churches, several hospitals, the provincial senate house, formerly a Jesuit college, and the palace of the governor, are its chief public edifices. It is an archbishop's see, and the seat of several superior schools, and has a botanic garden.

SAN PEDRO, two towns of Spain.—I. (de *Romera*), prov. and 26 m. S. Santander, in the Cantabrian mountains. Pop. 2,594.—II. (de *Mazique*), prov. and 16 m. N.E. Coria. Pop. 621. It has 4 parish churches, and manufs. of woollen stuffs.

SAN PIER D'ARENA, a market town of Sardinia, div. and 2 m. W. Genoa. Pop. 7,716. It has iron foundries, sugar refineries, and an extensive trade.

SAN PIERO-A-SIEVE, a market town of Tuscany, prov. and 14 m. N.E. Florence. Pop. 2,500.

SAN PIERO, an island in the Mediterranean, off the S.W. coast of Sardinia, 5 m. N.W. San Antioco. Length 7 m., breadth 5 m. Pop. 2,300. Surface mostly mountainous and stony; products wine, a little corn, and salt.

SAN PIERO, a town of Austria, Lombardy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 12 m. E.N.E. Udine. Pop. 2,600.

SAN PIERO, a town of Tuscany, prov. Pisa, on the coast opposite the island of Elba. Pop. 2,604, who trade in wine and oil.

SAN PIERO, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 5 m. S. La Polla. Pop. 3,000.

SAN PIERO AD SEPIRIN, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 3 m. N.W. Salerno. Pop. 2,000.

SAN PIERO-IN-GALATINA, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, cap. cant., 15 m. S. Lecce. Pop. 2,300. It has a college.

SAN PIERO (PORTA), a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 3 m. W. Bergamo. P. 1,800.

SAN ROSSO, a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, 7 m. N.W. Algha. Pop. 2,000.

SAN ROQUE, a fortified town of Spain, prov. Cadiz, 6 m. N.N.W. Gibraltar. Pop. 7,591. It was founded by the Spaniards in 1704.

SAN or **SÃO PEDRO DO RIO GRANDE**, a maritime prov. of Brazil, between lat. 22° 30' and 33° 30' S., lon. 50° and 67° 20' W., having E. the Atlantic and the prov. Santa Catharina, and on other sides the prov. San Paulo, the Plata Missiones, Uruguay, and a neutral territory. Area 60,120 sq. m. Pop. 160,000. Surface mostly level. The coast is bordered by numerous lagoons, and it contains the large Lake of Patos. Chief rivers, the Uruguay, and the Iguaçu or Curytiba, forming its N. boundary. Products comprise wheat, manioc, sugar cane, coffee, olives, Faraway tea, and timber. Most of the land is in pasturage.

SAN SALVADOR, the smallest of the republics of Central America, extends from lat. 13° 5' to 14° 30' N., lon. 87° 35' to 90° 10' W., having N. and N.E. Honduras, W. Guatemala, S. the Pacific Ocean, and S.E. the Bay of Fonseca. Area 9,594 sq. m. Pop. (1855) 394,000. The magnificent Bay of Fonseca separates it from Nicaragua, and the River Paza from Guatemala. Coast line, including the Bay, about 200 miles. The coast region chiefly consists of a belt of rich alluvial land, varying in width from 10 to 20 miles; behind this is a broad plateau with an average elevation of 2,000 feet, and relieved by numerous volcanic peaks; between this and the Cordilleras, which form its N. boundary, and which attain an elevation of from 6,000 to 8,000 feet, lies a broad fertile valley watered by the river Lempa. About midway between the valley of the Lempa and the Bay of Fonseca, is the basin of the Rio San Miguel, its other principal stream. The Bay of Jiquilisco, the port of which is now called Puerto del Triunfo, and the port of La Concordia, have all the necessary capacity for commercial purposes. Other principal ports are La Unión in the Bay of Fonseca, the proposed terminus of the Honduras Railway. [*LIBERTAD* and *ACAYUTLA*]. This state has relatively the largest population, most industry, and greatest commerce of all the Central American republics. Chief products indigo, sugar, maize, cotton, tobacco, and coffee. In the Cordilleras, along its N. frontier, are the celebrated silver mines of Tobasco and Sociedad, and the gold mines of Capatillas. There are rich iron mines, and vast beds of brown coal exist along the valley of the Rio Lempa. Total revenue in 1853-4, 600,000 dollars, expenditure 579,406 dollars. The public debt on 1st Jan. 1855 was 657,000 dollars, of which only one-half was foreign. The exports in 1851 were valued at 1,200,000 dollars, consisting chiefly of indigo, ore, balsam, skins, rice, and sugar. Imports same year, 1,500,000 dollars. Since the destruction of San Salvador, the former cap., the chief towns are Benamutep, the provisional cap., San Vicente, Sonsonate, San Miguel, Santa Ana, and Coatepeque.

SAN SALVADOR, a city of Central America, and cap. of the Federal dist. of that Confederation before its dissolution, 105 m. S.E. Guatemala. It was totally destroyed by an earthquake in 1854.

SAN SALVADOR DE BARSA, a town of Africa, S. Guinea, cap. of Congo, 160 m. S.E. Loango. Pop. 20,000.

SAN SALVADOR GRANABANI OF CAT ISLAND, one of the Bahama Islands, Atlantic, 28 m. E. Eleuthera. Lat. 24° N., lon. 75° 30' W., length 46 m.,

breadth 5 m. On its E. side it is bordered by reefs. This was the first land discovered in the New World by Columbus, 12th October 1492.

SAN SALVATORE, a market town of Sardinia, 6 m. N.W. Alessandria. Pop. of comm. 3,222.

SAN SEBASTIAN, a strongly fortified city & seaport of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, on a peninsula in the Bay of Biscay, insulated at high water by the Cremera, here crossed by a long wooden bridge, 10 m. W. Fuenterrabia, on the frontier of France. Lat. 43° 19' 2" N., lon. 2° 0' 5" W. Pop. 18,000. It is enclosed by walls, and commanded by the citadel of Mota. Since its destruction by fire & siege in 1813, it has been mostly rebuilt on a uniform plan. Its harbour is protected by a mole. Imports English and French goods; exports corn, etc. It was taken by the French in 1719, 1794, and 1808, from which year they held it till 31st August 1813, when it was stormed and taken by the British.

SAN SEBASTIAN, the cap. town of the Island Gomera, Canaries, on its E. coast. Pop. 1,584. It has a harbour, defended by several forts.

SAN SECONDO, a comm. and market town of Sardinia, div. Turin, prov. and 2 m. S.S.W. Pinerolo, cap. mand. Pop. 2,050.

SAN SEVERINO, a town of the Pontifical States, deleg. and 15 m. W.S.W. Macerata, on the Potenza. Pop. 3,000. It is a bishop's see.

SAN SEVINO, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, 17 m. N.W. Foggia. Pop. 18,000.

SAN SOSTO, a market town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, 4 m. N.N.W. Treviso. P. 2,000.

SAN VICENTE, a town of Spain, prov. and 53 m. N. Badajoz. Pop. 6,888.

SANTA ANA, a town of Central America, state and 11 m. W. San Salvador. Estim. pop. 10,000.

SANTA ANNA, a market town of Brazil, prov. San Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, on the Suco, N. Porto Alegre. Pop. 1,400.

SANTA ANNA CRUZ, a town of Brazil, 120 m. S.E. Goyaz, cap. comarca, on the Pari. P. 3,000.

SANTA ANNA DE CHAVEZ, the cap. town of the Portuguese island St. Thomas, in the Gulf of Guinea, on a bay at the N.E. side of the island.

SANTA ANNA LUZIA, a town of Brazil, prov. & 120 m. E.S.E. Goyaz. Pop. (of dist.) 3,000.

SANTA ANNA RITA, a market town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, S.E. San Joao d'El Rey.

SANTA ANNA OF VILLA NOVA, a market town of Brazil, prov. Santa Catharina, 20 m. N.E. Laguna. Pop. 2,100.

SANTA ANNA S.E., a town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, on rt. b. of the San Francisco, lat. 16° 30' S.

SANTA A VICO, a vill. of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, dist. Nola. Pop. 3,400.

SANTA CROCE, a market town of Central Italy, Tuscany, prov. Florence, on the Arno, 4 m. N.W. San Miniato. Pop. 5,100.

SANTA CLARA, a town of the island Cuba, cap. jurisdiction, S.E. Havana. Pop. 5,837.

SANTA CRUZ, the largest and most S. of the Virgin Islands, West Indies, belonging to Denmark, in the Caribbean Sea, lat. 17° 30' N., lon. 64° 34' W., and 40 m. S. the island St. John. Length 20 m., breadth 5 m. Area 110 sq. m. Pop. 42,000. Surface level; climate unhealthy.

SANTA CRUZ, the cap. town of the Canary Island Palma, on its E. coast. Pop. 5,841.

SANTA CRUZ, a town of the island Luzon, Philippines, 110 m. N.N.W. Manila. P. 5,400.

SANTA CRUZ, an island group, Pacific Ocean. [*QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS*].

SANTA CRUZ, the cap. town of the island Teneriffe, and of the Canary Islands on the N.E. coast of Tenerife. P. 9,570. It has broad streets, flat-

roofed and whitewashed houses, several churches, and a good harbour. It has an export trade in wine, which was formerly much more extensive.

SANTA CRUZ, a river of South America, Patagonia, enters the Atlantic in lat 50° S, lon 68° 30' W. It has been explored inland for 200 m, to near lon 72°, and found to flow throughout very rapidly between lava ranges, bounding barren and shingly plains.

SANTA CRUZ DE LA SIERRA, the most E dep. of Bolivia, South America, between lat 15° and 21° S, lon 58° and 65° W, having E Brazil, and on other sides the depts Beni, Cochabamba, and Tarija. Pop 25,000. Surface mostly level or undulating, watered by the Ubahy, Rio Grande or Guapey, and covered with unexplored forests. Products comprise sugar, coffee, cacao, rice, cotton, honey, and indigo, and it is supposed to be rich in minerals, but civilized settlements are scantily sprinkled over its surface. Principal towns, San Lorenzo de Frontera, Santa Cruz, Santiago, San Juan Bautista, and Concepcion.

SANTA D'ANUONA, a town of Naples, prov. Baucoliata, on the Agri, 5 m E Turin.

SANTA DI CAPOA, a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, cap. cant., 3 m S E Capua. Pop 9,300. It has civil and criminal tribunals.

SANTA DI LEUCA, a town of Naples, prov. Otanto, at its S extremity, 20 m S W. Gallipoli. Pop 3,400. It is a bishop's see.

SANTA DI MAGLIANO, a market town of Naples, prov. Molise, cap. cant., 5 m S E Larino. Pop 3,410. It is enclosed by walls, and has a church.

SANTA DI MORCONO, a market town of Naples, same prov., cap. cant., 12 m S S E Campobasso. Pop 3,040.

SANTA DI NISCFINI, a vill. of the island Sicily, cap. cant., intend. and 28 m S E. Caltanissetta. Pop 1,100.

SANTA LUCALIA, a town in the island Ibiza, Balearic Islands. Pop 3,230.

SANTA LE, the cap. town of the U S territories, New Mexico, on an affl. of the Rio Grande del Norte. Pop (1850) with adjacent vils, 7,300. It has long been the stop-house of the commercial caravans which traverse the vid desert through the Indian territory. These caravans consist sometimes of 300 or 300 persons mounted on horses and mules.

SANTA LE, a dep. of the Plata Confederation, South America, between lat 30° and 33° S, lon 61° and 62° W, W the river Parana, which separates it from the dep. Entre-Rios, and having S the dep. Buenos Ayres, N and W salt deserts, intervening between it and the depts Santiago and Cordova. Population estimated at (1867) 40,000. Surface mostly a level terrace, covered with grass or mimosa, rain very rare, chief produce, cattle and horses. Principal rivers, the Salado, and the Tercero or Caracurán.—**Santa Le** the cap. town, pop 4,000, is on the E b of the Salado, 8 m N W Paraná or Bayuda de Santa Fé, the cap. of Entre Rios. Other principal places are Rosario and Fort San Espiritu.

SANTA LE, an island of South America, Plata Confederation, between the Paraná and the Salado, 50 miles in length, by 6 miles in average breadth, and having the town Santa Fé at its N, and Fort St Espiritu at its S extremity.

SANTA LE, a town of Spain, prov. and 5 m W. Granada. Pop. 4,335.

SANTA LE DE BOGOTA, S. America [BOGOTA].

SANTA-IN-MELAZZO, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 4 m N W Salerno. Pop 3,000.

SANTA JUANA, an isl. of S America, Chile, dep. and 89 m. E. S. E. Concepcion, in the riv. BioBio.

SANTA LUCIA, a market town of the island Sicily, intend. Messina, cap. cant., 7 m. S S E. Milazzo. Pop 4,500.

SANTA MAGGIORE, a market town of Sardinia, div. Novara, 7 m. E Domodossola. Pop 1,212.

SANTA MARIA, a small island off the coast of Chile, dep. and 30 m S W Concepcion, in the Bay of Aranco. Its surface was raised from 8 to 10 feet by the earthquake of February 1835.

SANTA MARIA, the most S extremity of Portugal prov. Algarves, 7 m. S E Faro. Lat. (of lighthouse) 36° 56' N, lon 7° 47' W.

SANTA MARIA DE FÉ, a town of South America, Paraguay, 45 m E Neembucu. Here the naturalist Bonpland was long detained a prisoner by the dictator Francia.

SANTA MARIA DE MARIN, a market town of Spain, prov. and 9 m N Vigo. It has a good harbour on the Bay of Vigo, and a pilchard fishery.

SANTA MARIA DE NIPTA, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m N W Segovia. Pop 1,700.

SANTA MARIA DE ROSAL, a town of Spain, prov. Pontevedra, 18 m S W Buegos. Pop 5,183.

SANTA MARIA OR MARTHA, a seaport town of South America, New Granada, dep. Magdalena, cap. prov. on the E shore of a bay of the Caribbean Sea, 40 m N E the mouth of the river Magdalena. Pop 3,000. It has a cathedral, and a harbour, defended by several batteries.

SANTA MARTA OR MARTHA DE JESUS, a market town of South America, Venezuela, dep. Apure, on the Meta, 46 m. W its junction with the Orinoco.

SANTA MARTA, several market towns of Spain.—I prov. and 19 m S S E Badajoz.—II prov. Lugo, at the head of the Bay of Santa Marta, 6 m S Cape Ortegal.—III (*de Tera*), Leon, 11 m W N W Benavente [SANTA MARTHA].

SANTA MARTHA, a town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, 7 m S S W Villa Real. Pop 2,000.—II a vill., prov. Minho, 11 m N. Viana. Pop 1,000. It has a church, resorted to in pilgrimage.

SANTA MARTA OR LENCADIA (Lemee), one of the Ionian islands, under the protection of Great Britain, separated by a channel 1 m across, from the W coast of Acarnania, with which it is said to have been connected. Length 23 m., extreme breadth 9 m. Estim. area 180 sq m. P (1858) 20,147. A chain of limestone mountains intersects it from N to S, covering the surface with its spur, and terminating S W in the promontory of Cape Dncato (anc. *Leucadia*), famous as "Sappho's leap," and from the white cliffs of which the island derived its name. Mount St Elira, in the centre, is 3,000 feet in height. Climate very variable, the temperature often rising or falling 20° Fahr in a day; the low grounds, especially at the N extremity, are unhealthy. In the N is a rich plain, and elsewhere are many fertile valleys, but scarcely one-eighth of the soil is under cultivation, and not enough of corn is raised for home consumption. Principal crops, wheat, maize, oil, and wine. Many of the people live by fishing, the manufacture of salt, and annual emigrations to the mainland as labourers in the harvest time. Principal towns, Amaxochi the cap. and Viko, both on the E coast. The castle of Santa Marta, whence the modern name of the island, is at its N extremity, and usual the head quarters of a British regiment. Between it and Amaxochi is a lagoon, whence salt is obtained.

SANTA-SIERRA, a dep. of S. America, Bolivia between lat. 15° and 21° S., lon. 59° and 65° W., having E. Brazil, and on other sides the depts

Bani, Cochabamba, and Tarija. Pop. 25,000. Surface mostly level or undulating, watered by the Uruy, Rio Grande, or Guapey, and covered with unexplored forests. Products comprise sugar, coffee, cacao, rice, cotton, honey, and indigo, and it is supposed to be rich in minerals; but civilized settlements are scantily sprinkled over its surface. Principal towns, San Lorenzo de Frontera, Santa Cruz, Santiago, San Juan Bautista, and Concepcion.

SANTO AMARA, a city of Brazil, prov. and 40 m. N.N.W. Bahia, on the Sergip.

SANTO AMARA, a town of Brazil, prov. San Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, on l. b. of the Jacuhy. Pop. 2,600.

SANTO ANTONIO D'AMARANTHO, a market town of Brazil, prov. Mato-Grosso, near the river, and below the town of Cuiaba. Pop. 1,400.

SANTO ANTONIO DA PATRULHA, a town of Brazil, prov. San Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, E.N.E. Porto Alegre. Pop. 8,103.

SANTO ANTONIO DE SI DE MACATI, a town of Brazil, prov. and 30 m. N.E. Rio de Janeiro, on l. b. of the Macaca. Pop. (with dist.) 7,000.

SANTO ANTONIO DOS GUARULHOS, a market town of Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro, on l. b. of the Parahiba, opposite Campos. Pop. 6,000.

SANTO STEFANO, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Ult., 14 m. W. Saint Angelo dei Lombardi.

SANTO STEFANO, a town of the island Sicily, intend. Messina, cap. cant., on the Mediterranean, 3½ m. N.W. Mistretta. Pop. 2,600.

SASA, the cap. city of Yemen, Arabia, in a fine valley, 4,000 feet above the sea, 110 m. E.N.E. Hodeida. Pop. estimated at 40,000. It is enclosed by walls, 5½ miles in circumference, and mounting some cannons; it is built mostly of brick, and has two stone palaces of the imam, about 20 richly decorated mosques, public baths, and a stone bridge across its main street, which is inundated during rains. About 8,000 of the pop. are Jews, who, with Hindus, monopolize most part of the foreign trade. Principal commerce is in coffee, and its husk, which latter article here fetches the higher price, and is exclusively used for consumption in the city. Imports comprise piece-goods, Persian tobacco, dates, twist, and glass wares. Some remarkable ancient inscriptions have been found.

SANSONSTON, a township, U. S., North America, New Hampshire, 21 m. N. Concord. Pop. 2,686.

SANSEME, an inhabited island, Indian Ocean, off Narceda Bay, N.W. Madagascar.

SANSEME, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cher, cap. arrond., on a vine-clad hill, on l. b. of the Loire, 16 m. N.E. Bourges. Pop. 3,703. It has a comm. college and an active trade in wine, and in marble, quarried in its vicinity.

SANSEME, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cher, cap. cant., 20 m. S.E. Bourges. P. 3,046.

SANSEME, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. W.A.W. Penzance. Area 4,240 ac. Pop. 1,394.

SANSTON, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 2½ m. E.S.E. Market-Weighton. Area 4,080 ac. Pop. 619.

SANCTI (PIU DE), a mountain of France. [Don Mont.]

SANDS OF SANDAY, several islands of Scotland.—I. Orkney, 2½ m. S. of N. Ronaldshay. Length 19 m. Pop. 2,004. Surface mostly flat and fertile. Principal harbours, Kettletoft on the S.E., and Oterwick on the N.E. coast, both safe and commodious. A lighthouse has been erected on Start point, the N.E. extremity.—II. Inner Hebrides, co. Argyll, pa. Small Isles, on the E. side of Canna.—III. a small island at the W. side of

entrance of the Firth of Clyde, 5 m. E. of the Mill of Kintyre, about 3 m. in circumference, and noted in middle-age history as a station of the Scandinavian fleets during the contests for the possession of Kintyre and the Hebrides. A lighthouse has been erected here, lat. 55° 18' 30" N., lon. 5° 34' 55" W.; elevation 165 ft., fixed red light.

SANDALL, two pas. of England, co. York, West Riding.—I. (Green), 2 m. S.E. Wakefield. Area 7,630 ac. Pop. 1,036.—II. (Kirk), on the river Don, 4 m. N.E. Doncaster. Ac. 990. Pop. 230.

SANDALWOOD ISLAND, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, S. the island Flores and the Straits of Sapp and Mangerye, lat. 10° S., lon. 119° E. Length about 120 m., and greatest breadth 60 m. It is fertile, very populous, and stated, in most respects, to resemble Java. On its N. side is the port Padawary, where the Dutch have settlements.

SANDAU or SANDOW, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 49 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, on rt. b. of the Elbe. Pop. 1,403, mostly agricultural.

SANDHACH, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 24 m. S.E.E. Chester, on the Manchester branch of the London and North Western Railway. Area 16,130 ac. Pop. 8,552, employed in the manufacture of silk.

SANDCHOO, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 150 m. S.E. Yarkund, and reported to be inhabited by 1,000 families.

SANDEK (NEU and ALTI), two towns of Austrian Poland, Galicia.—I. cap. circ., 49 m. S.E. Cracow. Pop. 3,224.—II. 6 m. S.W. the latter, between the Poprad and Dunajec. Pop. 3,243.

SANDERB ISLAND, one of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. and 3½ m. S.W. Barra. Pop. 10.

SANDERLINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. N.E. Castle-Rising. Ac. 1,410. Pop. 60.

SANDERLEBEN, a town of Germany, Anhalt-Dechau, cap. dist. Beunburg. Pop. 1,806.

SANDERLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3 m. S.S.E. Croydon. Area 2,220 ac. Pop. 235.

SANDERVELL, a town of India, Baroda dominions, 36 m. S.E. Surat.

SANDFORD, several pas. and coa. of England.—I. co. Devon, 1½ m. N.W. Crediton. Area 7,730 ac. Pop. 1,470.—II. co. and 8½ m. S.E.E. Oxford, on the river Isis. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 273.—III. same co., 4½ m. S.W. Deddington. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 521.—IV. (Orcutt), co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.N.W. Sherborne. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 340.—V. a township, co. Berks, pa. Sonning, 4 m. East Riding. Pop. 896.

SANDFORD, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Maine, co. York. Pop. 2,233.—II. New York, on an affluent of the Delaware, 120 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,508.

SANDGATE, a hamlet and chapelry of England, co. Kent, pas. Folkestone and Cheriton, on the coast of the English Channel, 3 m. W.S.W. Folkestone. Pop. 979. It is resorted to as a watering place, and has a ship-building trade. The Royal Military Canal commences here, and terminates at Cliffend, in Sussex. Sandgate is included in the parliamentary borough of Hythe.

SANDNOZ, a township of England, co. Northumberland, 3 m. E.N.E. Hexham, on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. Pop. 280.

SANDHURST, three pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 5 m. S.S.E. Wokingham. Area 4,080 ac. Pop. 815. Sandhurst royal military college is a plain edifice, to which are attached a chapel, riding-school, and observatory.—II. co. and 5 m. N. Gloucester. Area 2,010 ac. Pop. 424.—III. co. Kent, on the river Rother, 7 m. W.S.W. Tenterden. Area 4,980 ac. Pop. 1,235.

SANDIACHS, a pa. of England, co. and 8 m. E. Derby. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 1,035.

SANDPINE (PULO), two islands off the S.W. coast of the island Sumatra, near the S.E. extremity of the Nassau or Poggy Islands, in which group they are sometimes included.

SANDSWEILS, a township, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, co. Berkshire. Pop. 907.

SAND LAKE, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 17 m. E. Albany. Pop. 2,558.

SANDOK, one of the Faros Isls. [*FAROLA*]

SANDOMIR (Pol. *Sandomiers*), a walled town of Poland, cap. prov., at the conf. of the San and Vistula, 51 m. S.W. Lublin. Pop. 4,150. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Poland.

SANDON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, on the river of same name, an aff. of the Chelmer, 2½ m. S.E. Chelmsford. Area 980 ac. Pop. 555.—II. co. Hert., 4½ m. N.N.W. Buntingford. Area 3,790 ac. Pop. 770.—III. co. and 4½ m. N.N.E. Stafford, with a station on the North Staffordshire Railway. Area 3,300 ac. Pop. 556.—IV. (*Isee*), a tything, co. Berks, and 1½ m. S.W. Hungerford. Pop. 763.

SANDOVINA, a town of Northern Italy, Parma. Pop. 4,000. It is a bishop's see, and has manufactures of silks and linens.

SANDOWAT, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. Aracan, cap. its most S. district, 40 m. S.E. the island Cheduba.

SANDOWY, a hamlet and fort of England, Isle of Wight, on its S.E. coast, pa. and 2 m. S. Basing. The fine sands and beauty of the bay attract summer visitors.

SANDRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 3 m. N.N.E. St Albans. Area 5,850 ac. Pop. 864.

SANDSTING and **ARTISTING**, a united pa. of Scotland, co. and comprising a part of the mainland of Shetland, and the islands Little Papa and Vemetry. Pop. 2,603.

SANDVAIL, a small town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 67 m. S. Kutayah, and 8 m. S. of which are extensive ruins of an ancient city.

SANDUSKY, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. of Ohio, drained by Sandusky river, which flows into bay of same name. Area of co. 459 sq. m. Pop. 14,303.—II. a port, and cap. of Erie, co. Ohio, on Sandusky Bay, Lake Erie, 95 m. N. Columbus. Pop. 5,008, partly employed in ship-building. The town has a busy lake trade, which is mostly carried on by means of steamers.

SANDWICH, a par. and munic. bor., cinque port, and town of England, co. Kent, on the S. bank of the Stour, 2 m. from its mouth, in Pegwell Bay, with a station on the South-Eastern Railway, 4 m. N. Deal. Area of town 1,900 ac. Pop. 2,966. Area of par. bor., including Deal and Walmer, 3,810 ac. Pop. 14,710. It is mostly enclosed by the remains of fortifications; streets irregular, houses antique. It has three parish churches, a guildhall, gaol, two hospitals, and several dissenting chapels, are the other principal edifices. The town was formerly of importance as the seaport of London. at present it has little trade, the chief exports being agricultural produce, wool, malt, bark, leather, and ashes, and principal import, coal. The Stour is at spring tides about 11 feet in depth, and 150 feet across. It returns 9 members to House of Commons. Near it is Richborough, the ancient *Rutupern*, on the decline of which Sandwich arose in the 6th century.

SANDWICH, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New Hampshire, 42 m. N. Concord. Pop. 2,577.—II. Massachusetts, on Cape Cod Bay, 51 m. S.E.E. Boston. Pop. 4,368.

SANDWICH BAY, the name of inlets of E. La-

brador, and island Mallicolo, Pacific Ocean.—*Sandwich Cape*, E. Australia, is on Hinchinbrook Island, lat 18° 13' 0" S., lon. 148° 19' E.; and *Sandwich Island* is the name of two small islands, Pacific Ocean, respectively in the Hebrides group, and S.W. New Ireland.—*Sandwich Land* is an island group in South Atlantic Ocean, S.W. of New Georgia.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, on the Hawaii Archipelago, a group, N. Pacific Ocean, mostly between lat. 18° 50' and 22° 20' N., lon. 155° and 160° W. Principal islands, Hawaii or Owyhee, Mowee, Woahoo, Kauai, Molokoi, and some of less size. Aggregate area estimated at 6,090 sq. m., and pop. of group variously estimated from 100,000 to 185,000. Surface rises to a great elevation, and in Hawaii are several active volcanoes. Climate salubrious; mean temperature 75°, range of thermometer 60° to 88° Fahr., with sea breezes and moderate rains. Soil in the uplands better adapted for grazing than agriculture; fine wheat is, however, raised there, and the valleys produce coffee, sugar, cotton, tobacco, cocoa, arrow root, the mulberry, yams, sweet potatoes, and taro. Sandal wood was formerly an important product, but the forests have been too rapidly thinned, and little is now produced. Poultry and swine are very numerous. Honolulu, the cap., on the island Woahoo, is an important entrepôt for trade between all commercial nations. On Cook's discovery of the group, each island had a separate ruler; but afterward the whole of the islands were consolidated under one government by Tamehama. His son, who succeeded him in 1812, at once abolished idolatry. Missionary stations were established in 1820, and the natives are now converted to Christianity. In 1846 there were 24 American missionaries, 357 schools, and 18,000 pupils, with several printing presses and newspapers. The islands are frequented by whaling vessels, and are in the great line of commerce between California, China, and Australasia.

[HAWAII.] A treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, between her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and the King of the Sandwich Islands, was signed at Honolulu, 10th July 1861.

SANDWICH, a pa. of Scotland, co. and comprising a part of Orkney mainland. Area 15 sq. m. P. 1,107.

SANDY, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, on the Ivel, 3 m. N.W. Biggleswade. Ac. 4,010. P. 1,946.

SANDY, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, co. Tuscarawas. Pop. 1,227.—III. another township, co. Starke. Pop. 1,270.

SANDY BAY, New Zealand, is near the N. extremity of the N. island.

SANDY CREEK, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, co. Oswego, on Lake Ontario. Pop. 2,456.—II. a township, Pennsylvania, co. Mercer. Pop. 2,895.—*Sandy Hill* is a vill., New York, on the Hudson, 46 m. N. Albany.

SANDY MOUNT, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 2½ m. S.E. Dublin, on Dublin Bay. It is frequented for sea-bathing.

SANDY RIVER, U. S., North America, rises in Virginia, flows mostly N. along the boundary between that state and Kentucky, and joins the Ohio at Catlettsburg, Kentucky, after a course of 130 m., for 50 m. of which it is navigated by boats.

SANFORD, a township, U. S., North America, Maine, 79 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,580.

SANFÉ, a town of Sardinia, div. Cors., prov. and 10 m. W. Alba. Pop. 1,826.

SANFORS, a vill. of Sardinia, div. Cors., prov. and 8 m. W. Saluzza. Pop. of comm. 4,600.

SANOA, a fortified town of Japan, island Kinsai, cap. dist., on Simbara Bay, 55 m. N.E. Nangasaki.

It is intersected by canals. Has a palace, and a manufacture of porcelain.

SANGAMON, a co. of the U. S., North America, in centre of Illinois. Area 930 sq. m. P. 19,228.

SANGERFIELD, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 20 m. S.E.W. Utica. Pop. 2,371.

—**Sangerville** is a township, Maine, 77 m. N.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,267.

SANGERHAGEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 31 m. W.N.W. Merseburg, cap. circ., at the foot of the Harz mountains. Pop. 6,386. It has 2 castles, and manufactures of woollens and linens.

SANGIR, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, midway between Celebes and Mindanao, lat. 3° 28' N., lon. 125° 44' E. Length 30 m., average breadth 10 m. Surface mountainous, and in its centre is a volcano. Provisions abundant.

SANG-KOI, **SONG-KA** or **TONQUIN RIVER**, Further India, rises in the Chinese prov. Yan-nan, flows S.W., and enters the Gulf of Tonquin by many mouths, between lat. 20° and 21° N., lon. 106° and 107° E. Total course estim. at 600 m. In its upper part it is called the Ilo-ti-kiang.

SANGLEE, a maharatta of India, territory of Bombay. It consists of several detached portions; the centre of the principal tract is in lat. 17° 28' N., lon. 73° 30' E. Annual rev. 48,800*l*.

SANGORA, a maritime town of Lower Siam, on a bay of the W. side of the Gulf of Siam, 90 m. S.E. Ligor, lat. 7° 15' N., lon. 101° E. It is divided into Siamese, Chinese, and Malay quarters, is partly built of brick, and on the heights around it are numerous pagodas. Exports iron, dried prawns, and pepper.

SANOSO, **Sognus**, a river of Naples, provs. Abruzzo-Citraz and Ultra II., rises S.E. Lake Fucino, and after an E. and N.E. course of 63 m., enters the Adriatic Sea, 12 m. S.E. Ortona.

SANQUESA, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. S.E. Pamplona, on the Aragon. Pop. 3,449.

SANGRENETTO, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 14 m. S.S.E. Verona, between Legnago and Mantua. Pop. 2,646.

SANGUINETTO, a rivulet of Central Italy, Pontifical States, flows into the Lake of Perugia on its N. side. Its banks are supposed to have been the chief scene of slaughter in the battle of Thrasymene, whence its name.

SANGWIK, a river of Africa, Guinea, Grain coast, enters the Atlantic about 120 m. N.W. Cape Palmas. At its mouth is a village of the same name, formerly cap. a petty state, and where the Dutch and English had factories.

SANKET (**GREAT**), a chieftaincy of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Prescott, 4 m. W.N.W. Warrington. Pop. 627. The Manchester and Liverpool Railway here crosses the Sankey Canal and valley by a viaduct of 9 arches. The Sankey Canal is the first for which an act of parliament was obtained, 1755.

SANITO, **Santium**, a prov. of Naples. [MOLINE.]

SANJOU, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 12 m. N.N.E. Versailles. P. 1,603.

SASOR, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., on the San, 38 m. S.W. Jaroslavl. Pop. 2,200. It has a citadel, and a high school.

SAN-PO, a large river of Tibet, rises near lat. 30° 40' N., lon. 82° E., contiguous to the sources of the Satlej and Goggra, flows Eward, past Shigatse and Shigatseongkar, receiving numerous affluents, and has been traced as far as lon. 93° E., beyond which point it is believed to be continuous with the Dihong, a chief arm of the Brahmaputra. [BRAHMAPUTRA.]

SANQUEAN, a pari. and municipal bor., inland

town, and pa. of Scotland, co. and 24 m. N.N.W. Dumfries, with which it is connected by railway. Area of pa. 61½ sq. m. Pop. 4,071; do. of pari. bor. 2,381; do. of town 1,884. It chiefly consists of one long street, and has a pa. church, dissenting churches, town-hall, several schools, and a subscription library; manufs. of woollen and cotton fabrics, hosiery, and carpets, with muslin rewing and embroidery. The bor. unites with Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Kirkcudbright in sending 1 mem. to House of Commons. Coal mines are wrought in the vicinity.

SANSAN, a town of Central Africa, Houssa, on the Bedee frontier, lat. 12° 20' N., lon. 12° E.

SANSANDING, two towns of Central Africa.—I. state Bambarra, on the Joliba, 20 m. N.E. Sego. It is stated to be a place of extensive trade, and to have from 10,000 to 11,000 inhabitants. Here Mungo Park embarked in his schooner to descend the river in 1805.—II. state Wull. on an aff. of the Senegal, lat. 13° 40' N., lon. 13° 15' E.

SANSARIA, a market town of Central America, state and E. Guatemala, dist. Sansaria, of which Guastaloysa is the chief town. Pop. 2,100.

SANSEGO, an island of the Adriatic Sea, Illyria, 5 m. S.W. the island Lossini.

SANSELLAS, a town of the island Majorca, Balearic isles, 15 m. E.N.E. Palma. Pop. 3,213.

SAN-TA, a fortified city of China. [TSANTAI.]

SANTANDER, a prov. of Spain, having N. the Bay of Biscay, and on other sides the provs. Biscay, Burgos, Palencia, and Oviedo. Pop. 180,000. Its S. part is traversed by the Cantabrian mountains, whence the Belaya, Paz, etc., descend into the sea. On the coast are the harbours of Santander and Santona, which, with Santillana and Reynosa, are its chief towns.—**Santander** (*Portus Blendium*), the cap., is situated on a headland extending into the Bay of Biscay, 63 m. W. N.W. Bilbao. Pop. 19,000. (?) It stands facing the N., on a hill-side, and has a cathedral, two other churches, three hospitals, a prison, college, theatre, and baths; it is a thriving commercial place. Harbour spacious and well sheltered; has a quay. It exports Castilian wheat and flour. In the neighbouring mountains are productive iron mines. It was sacked by the French in 1808.

SANTANDER, a river of the Mexican Confederation, dep. Tamaulipas, enters the Gulf of Mexico, 110 m. N. Tampico. On it are the towns Nuevo-Santander, and Soto la Marina, near the former it receives a large affluent from the N. It is of considerable size, but its navigation is much impeded at its mouth. [NUEVO-SANTANDER.]

SANTINILLA or **SWAN ISLAND**, two islands of the Caribbean Sea, at the entrance of the Bay of Honduras, 150 m. N. the Mosquito coast.

SANTARUM, *Prædium Julium*, a river-port and town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, cap. comarca, on the Tagus, 60 m. N.N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 8,000. It stands on a hill, and is divided into three parts or *barrias*; the Maravilla at the summit, the Ribera on the E. slope, and the Alfange close to the river. It has two Latin schools. The court was held here in the 16th century. Its environs are productive, & its enjoys a trade with Lisbon, with which it is connected by railway.

SANTAREM, a town of Brazil, prov. Para, on rt. b. of the Tapajoz, at its confluence with the Amazon, 60 m. S.W. Montalegre. Pop. (1849) 4,977 free, and 91 slaves. It has a church, and 2 or 3 primary schools. Its chief trade is in cocoa, and medicinal plants.

SANTAREM CHANNEL, West Indies, between the Great Bahama and Salt-key banks, lat. 24° N., lon. 79° W., is 40 miles across.

SANTA RITA, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, S W of San Joao-del-Re Pop 5,800

SANTA ROSA, a town of S America, Chile, prov. Aconcagua, 18 m ESE San Felipe. Pop 3,500

SANTER, a river of the U. S., North America [CAROLINA (S)]

SATTERNO, a river of Central Italy, Tuscany and Pontifical States, joins the Po-de-Primaro, 12 m. N W Ravenna. Total course 55 miles.

SATTERRE, an old subdivision of France, now forming the east part of the dep Somme.

SANTIA, a town of Sardinia, div. Novarra, prov. and 12 m N W Vercelli, cap. mand., on the canal extending thence to Ivrea. Pop 2,528. Here Charlemagne received presents from Haroun-al-Raschid, and Annunati, an African Moorish chief. During the French empire under Napoleon I, it was cap. of the department Sesia.

SANTIAGO, two rivers of South America, Ecuador—I dep Asuay, after an E course of 180 m, joins the Amazon at Santiago a little W San-Borja—II dep Ecuador, prov. Imbabura, enters Suluana Bay, 50 m N E Esmeraldas, after a N W course of 75 m—A small river of same name, Central America, state San Salvador, enters the Pacific Ocean, 20 m W Sonsonate—**Cape Santiago** is a headland, W coast of Luzon, Philippines

SANTIAGO, the most S of the Cape Verd Island, Atlantic Ocean, off the W extremity of Africa, lat 15° N, lon. 25° 40' W. Length 35 m, breadth 12 m. Pop (1854) 17,000. Surface elevated, & Mount St Antonio, in its centre, rises to 7,400 ft. in elevation. Corn is exported, other chief products are coffee, sugar, indigo, cotton, tropical fruits, and poultry. Cotton-tuff, manufactured in the island, mules, salt, and orchill, are among the chief exports. Chief town Porto Praya, on the S coast—**Santiago or Ribera Grande** is a town, with a small harbour, 7 m W Porto Praya

SANTIAGO, a dep of Chile, between lat 35° and 34° S, lon 70° and 72° W having N the prov. Aconcagua and S Chiloiquia. Area 8,450 sq m. Pop 251,000. Principal river, the Mapu. It contains the cities Santiago and Valparaiso. In the Andes, on its E frontier, is the volcano of Santiago, 50 m N E the city of same name.

SANTIAGO, numerous small towns or villos of America.—I Ecuador, dep Asuay, on the Amazon, at the influx of the River Santiago, W San-Borja.—II Bolivia, dep Santa Cruz, near the Brazil frontier, 190 m S E Chiquitos.—III Paraguay, near the Paraná, 60 m W N Itapua.—IV Mexican Confederation, dep Xalisco, near the Rio Grande de Santiago, 68 m S E Acapulco.—V (de Alayes), New Granada, dep Isthmus, prov. and 90 m W Velezua, now called Riochico. Pop about 5,000, mostly whites.—VI de los Atalayas, New Granada, dep Boyaca, 70 m N E E. Boyota.—VII (Atitlan), Central America, state and 90 m W Guatemala, between two volcanoes from 8,000 to 10,000 feet in elevation.

SANTIAGO DE CACERES, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, at the base of a castle-crowned height, near the coast, 34 m S S.E. Setubal. Pop 2,000.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, the cap. city of Chile, and cap. dep. Santiago, on the Mapocho, an affluent of the Mapu, 60 m E S E, Valparaiso, 2,600 feet above the sea. Estimated pop in 1850, 80,000. It is surrounded by a dyke to protect it from the inundations of the river, and is laid out with great regularity. Houses mostly of one storey but substantially built, in wide streets, on account of the frequency of earthquakes, from which nearly all

the public buildings bear marks of injury. In the central square (*Plaza Mayor*) are the cathedral, the palace of government, mayor's residence, prison, court-house, and a large fountain, whence the city is mostly supplied with water. It has a mint, the consulado, in which the senate, national congress, and commercial tribunal are held, custom-house, and a theatre. Convents are numerous and splendid, but one Jesuit college has been converted into a national college, and another is used for the public printing office and library, the latter comprising many thousand vols, and curious MSS. Its immediate vicinity is fertile, well cultivated, and sprinkled with villas, vineyards, and orchards, beyond which are extensive pasture grounds. A railway is in progress (1857) to Valparaiso, and another to Talca. It was founded by Valdivia in 1541.

SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA, *Campus Stellæ*, a city of Spain, formerly cap. of Galicia, prov. and 83 m S S W Coruña, on the Sar. Pop 28,970. It is built around its celebrated cathedral has numerous arcades, fountains, and scallop-shells. The cathedral has a striking interior, and each of its sides faces a public square, in one of which squares is the diocesan seminary, and a large hospital, founded in 1504, for the numerous pilgrims who used to resort to the city. The area of the square serving for a bull-ring. It has numerous other hospitals and convents, 2 collegiate and 15 pa. churches, a university, into which all its colleges have been incorporated, manuf. of hosiery, cotton, hats, and leather, but its chief resources are in its ecclesiastical establishments, and the resort to it of numerous devotees, the roads around it being so bad as scarcely to admit of commercial traffic. It is the sec. of an archbishop, and the metropolis of the knightly order of St James of Compostella.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, a maritime city, and formerly the cap. of Cuba, now the second in rank and pop in the island, and cap. its E department, on the River Santiago, 6 m from its mouth on the S coast, lat 19° 55' N, lon 73° 50' W. Pop 155,000, 24,003, of whom 9,611 were white, 9,396 free coloured and 13,989 slaves. It is well built, but being hemmed in by mountains, it is unhealthy. Yellow fever is most severe, it is the most unhealthy place in Cuba, but the mountains in its vicinity are salubrious. Principal edifices, the cathedral, several other churches, a college, hospital, and numerous convents and schools. It is an archbishop's see, and the residence of a governor, who, in civil and political authority, is independent of the captain-general of Cuba. Its port, 4 m in length, is well sheltered, defended by several forts, and deep enough for ships of the line. In commercial importance Santiago ranks immediately after Havana and Matanzas.

SANTIAGO DE LA ENPADA, a town of Spain, prov. and 7 m N E Jaen, in the most elevated portion of the Sierra de Segura. Pop. 4,353.

SANTIAGO DE YFRAGLA, a town [YFRAGLA] **SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO**, the central dep. of the Plata Confederation, between lat 27° and 30° S, lon 61° 00' and 65° 40' W, surrounded by the depts Tucuman, Catamarca, Cordoba, and Santa Fe. Pop estimated at 60,000. It comprises two cultivated tracts along the Rivers Salado and Dulce, which produce wheat and maize, with cochineal, honey, wax, sugar, and indigo. Live stock are plentiful. Ponchos, blankets, and coarse saddle cloths, are made for export to the neighbouring depts. Principal towns, Santiago and Matara.—II, the cap. town of the above

Sag, on the Rio Dulce. Pop. about 4,000. It was founded in 1823.

SANTIAGO DE LAS VEGAS, an inland town of the island Cuba, 15 m. S. Havana. Pop. 2,000.—II. **Santiago de las Vegas,** Jamaica. [See JAMAICA TOWNS.]

SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, a town of the island Hayti, in its N. part, on the Great Yaque River, 160 m. E. Cape Haythen. Pop. 12,000.

SANTILLANA, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. W.S.W. Santander. Pop. 1,112.

SANTOMI, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 18 m. S.S.E. Posen. Pop. 1,425.

SANTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Brandon, 34 m. N.W. Thetford. Ac. 1,500. P. 34.

SANTONA, a fortified town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. E. Santander, on a peninsular headland in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 934. It has an arsenal, barracks, and military magazines, anchor forges, and a port admitting large ships. It was occupied by the French in 1808, and again in 1823.

SANTORIN or THIRA, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. Thera, 13 m. S. the island Nio. It is half-moon shaped; length 10 m., greatest breadth 8 m. Area 41 sq. m. Pop. 13,063. Surface arid, but by great industry it is rendered productive in barley, cotton, wine, and figs; wine is the staple produce. Its principal mountain is a limestone mass 1,387 feet in elevation; the soil is mostly of volcanic origin, and volcanic phenomena are very interesting in this island.

SANTOS, a maritime town of Brazil, prov. and 84 m. S.S.E. San Paulo, of which it is the port, on the N. side of the island Engua Guay. Lat. 23° 55' S., lon. 46° 19' W. Pop. 3,000. Its harbor admits large vessels, and it has an active export trade, chiefly in sugar.

SANTOS (Los), a town of South America, New Granada, dep. Isthmu, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Paria, S.S.E. Paria.

SANTO, a town and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arrond. Havre. Pop. 3,944.

SANTASPOOTTA, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. and 80 m. N.W. Rungpoor, near the frontier of Sikkim.

SANZA, a town of Naples, prov. Princip. Citra, cap. cant. 19 m. N. Policastro. Pop. 2,816.

Sao Bento, a market town of Brazil, prov. Alagoas, dist. Porto Calvo. Pop. 8,000.

Sao M'El Rxi, a city of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 80 m. S.W. Ouro Preto. Pop. 5,000.

Sao do PRINCIPAL, a town of Brazil, prov. Ceara, 180 m. S.S.W. Fortaleza. Pop. of dist. 2,604.

Sao do PRINCIPAL or MARCONA, a town of Brazil, prov. and 60 m. W.N.W. Rio de Janeiro. P. 6,000.

Sao FRANCISCO, a large and an important river of Brazil, which rises in the prov. Minas Geraes, lat. 20° S., lon. 45° W., flows N., N.E., and E., separating the provs. of Bahia and Pernambuco, and enters the Atlantic by two mouths, in lat. 10° 24' S., lon. 36° 30' W. Length 1,260 m. Its navigation is impeded by the falls of Paulo Afonso, a series of magnificent cataracts, 100 m. from its mouth, but above this it is navigable to the influx of the Rio das Velhas, 900 miles.

Sao FRANCISCO, an island in the Atlantic, separated from the prov. Santa Catharina, Brazil, by a narrow channel. Length 39 m., breadth 10 m. Its cap. of same name is in lat. 26° 15' S., lon. 48° 45' W.

Sao Gonzalo, a market town of Brazil, prov. and 75 m. S.E. Rio de Janeiro, cap. of a dist. with numerous villa, and 12,000 inhabitants.

Sao JOAO DA BARRA, a town of Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro, 18 m. S.E.E. Campos, on rt. b. of the Paraíba, near its mouth in the Atlantic. Pop. 2,000.

Sao JOAO, four towns of Brazil.—I. prov. Minas Geraes, on rt. b. of the Morote, 9 m. S.N.E. Sao Joao del Rei. Pop. of dist. 12,000.—II. prov. and 65 m. N.E. Sao Paulo. Pop. 4,000.—III. prov. Santa Catharina, 5 m. S. Deserto. Pop. of dist. 4,000.—IV. (de Norte), prov. and 5 m. N. San Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, between the Atlantic and Lake Patos. Pop. of dist. 3,000.

Sao LACERDAS, a town of Brazil, prov. San Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, 38 m. N. Porto Alegre. Pop. of dist. 4,000.

Sao LUIZ, cap. prov. Maranhão. [MARANHÃO.]

Sao MISQUI, a town of Brazil, prov. Santa Catharina, 10 m. N.W. Deserto, on the Atlantic. Pop. 3,000.

Sao ROMEO, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, on l. b. of the San Francisco, lat. 16° 23' S. Pop. 3,000.

Sao ROQUE, a town of Brazil, prov. and 33 m. W.S.W. San Paulo. Pop. 4,000.

Sao ROQUE, a cape of Brazil, on the E. coast of the prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, in lat. 37° 5' 28" S., lon. 53° 16' 0" W.

Sao SAOASTILO, a maritime town of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, opposite island of same name, in lat. 23° 48' 20" S., lon. 45° 29' 6" W. Pop. of dist. 6,000. The island is separated from a peninsula on the coast by a narrow channel; it is 19 m. long and 6 m. broad. Pop. 3,000. On its W. coast is the village Princessa.

Sao VICENTE, a town of Brazil, prov. and 40 m. S.S.E. San Paulo. This was the first city founded by the Portuguese in South America, and was long the cap. of S. Brazil; it is now in decay. Pop. 600.

SAOWA, an island off the S.E. extremity of Hayti, and separated from it by a shallow channel, 10 m. across. Length 15 m., breadth 5 miles.

Saône, Arar, a river of France, rises in the S. of dep. Vosges, passes Port-sur-Saône and Gray (where it becomes navigable), Auxonne, St. Jean-de-Loire, Chalon, and Mâcon, Trevoux and Lyon, and enters the Rhone on right, at Lyon. Length 225 m. It communicates by canals with the Rhine, Yonne, and Loire.

SAÔNE (Hauts or Urbain), a dep. of France, in the N.E. formed of part of the old prov. Franche-Comté, cap. Vesoul. Area 1,792 sq. m. P. 347,456. It is surrounded by the depts. Haut-Rhin, Doubs, Jura, Côte-d'Or, Haute-Marne, and Vosges. Surface mountainous in the N.E. where it is covered by ramifications of the Vosges mountains; it is watered by the Saône and numerous affluents, one of which, the Ognon, separates Haute-Saône from Doubs and Jura. Soil fertile, more corn is grown than requisite for home use, wines of good quality, and one-third of the dep. is covered with forests, which supply timber for the marine. Minerals comprise iron and coal, and it has many mineral springs, those of Luxeuil are well frequented. Chief industry, mining and manufactures of glass, china, cloth, straw hats, and kitchenware. The dep. is divided into the arrondis. Gray, Lure, and Vesoul.

SAOUE-ST-LOIRE, a dep. of France, in the E., formed of part of the old prov. Burgundy, cap. Mâcon. Area 3,321 sq. m. Pop. 574,730. It is surrounded by the depts. Jura, Ain, Rhone, Loire, Allier, Nièvre, and Côte-d'Or. Surface mountainous, traversed S. to N. by the mountains of the Côte-d'Or, which separates the basins of the Saône and Rhone. It is watered by the Saône, Loire, and Arroux, which are all navigable, and are connected by the canal du Centre, which is completed in this dep. One-fifth of its population is covered with forests, corn is raised sufficient for

home consumption, and the wines of *Macomaia* & of *Chalonais* are much valued. It has rich mines of coal and iron, the most important are those of *Crenet*, and the mineral springs of *Bourbon-Lancy* are celebrated. The chief industry of the pop. is in mining and cattle rearing. The dep. is divided into the arronds. *Autun*, *Chalon*, *Charolles*, *Lonbana*, and *Macon*.

SABONIO, a town of *Sardinia*, div. prov. and 25 m. N.E. *Nice*. Pop. 3,133.

SABAN TAŞI, a mountain of *Asiatic Turkey*, prob. and 40 m. N.W. *Van*, on the N. side of its lake. Estimated elevation 9,500 to 10,000 feet above the sea.

SAPAROVA, one of the small *Amboyna* islands, *Eastern Archipelago*, about 20 miles in circuit.

SAPATA, a small island of the *China Sea*, 90 m. S. *Cape Padaran* (*Cochin China*), lat. 16° 4' N., lon. 106° 10' E.—II. an island off the W. coast of *Borneo*.

SAPOTE, a pa. of *England*, co. *Leicester*, on the *Soar*, 4 m. S.E.E. *Hinckley*. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 724. It has a mineral spring and baths.

SAPPOKIN (Str.), a vill. of *Switzerland*, cant. *Vaud*, cap. circ., on the N. coast of the *Lake of Geneva*, 9 m. S.E.E. *Lausanne*. Pop. 569.

SAPIENZA, one of the small *Greek islands*, off the S.W. coast of the *Morea*, 2 m. S. *Modon*. Length 5 m., breadth 3 m. Surface nutritious, and mostly in pasture. It has a tolerable harbour.

SAPSTON, a pa. of *England*, co. *Suffolk*, 7 m. S.E.E. *Thetford*. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 255.

SAPOTARA, a town of *Naples*, prov. *Basilicata*, cap. cant., 11 m. S.E. *Marano Nuovo*. P. 4,000.

SAPOSHOK or **SAPOSOK**, a town of *Russia*, gov. and 69 m. S.E. *Ryazan*, cap. circ. Pop. 4,000.

SAPPEKOTY, several pas. of *England*.—I. co. *Lincoln*, 4 m. W.N.W. *Folkingham*. Area 670 ac. Pop. 61.—II. co. *Gloucester*, 54 m. W.N.W. *Cirencester*. Area 3,713 ac. Pop. 646. In this parish the *Thames* and *Severn* Canal passes through a tunnel 2½ miles in length.

SAPRI, *Sipont*, a market town of *Naples*, prov. *Principato Citra*, 6 m. E. *Policastro*, and with a harbour and fishery on its gulf. Pop. 1,500.

SAPUCANI, a river of *Brazil*, in the S. part of the prov. *Minas-Geraes*, flows N.W. and joins the *Rio Grande* or *Parana*, after a course of 200 m. The town *Sapucani*, on its banks, is 180 m. S.W. *Curo Preto*. Pop. 3,000.

SAFT, two pas. of *England*.—I. (*Upper*), co. *Hampshire*, 6 m. N.E. *Bromyard*. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 351.—II. (*Pritchard*), co. *Worcester*, 4½ m. N.E. *Bromyard*. Ac. 1,980. Pop. 248.

SAGUAREMA, a town of *Brazil*, prov. and 29 m. E. *Rio-de-Janeiro*, near the *Atlantic Ocean*, and on *Lake Saquarema*. Pop. 7,000.

SARABAT, *Harmus*, a river of *Asia Minor*, *Anatolia*, after a W. course of 180 m. enters the *Gulf of Smyrna*, 8 m. W. *Smyrna*.

SARACENA, *Sestina*, a town of *Naples*, prov. *Calab. Citra*, 8 m. W.S.W. *Casertano*. Pop. 2,968.

SARAGOSSA, a city of *Spain*. [ZARAGOZA]

SARAIK, a town of *Russia*, gov. and 35 m. W.N.W. *Biazan*, cap. circ., on the *Ostr.* Pop. 5,970. It has a citadel, and well attended fairs.

SARAKINO, an inlet of the *Grecian Archipelago*, *Sporades*, immediately E. *Kihdromi*, 6 m. long.

SARAMACA, a river of *Dutch Guiana*, *South America*, after a N. course of 200 m. enters the *Atlantic*, 80 m. W. the mouth of the *Surinam*.

SARAMON, a comm. and town of *France*, dep. *Gers*, cap. cant., 13 m. S.E. *Auch*. Pop. 1,376.

SARASIN, a township, U. S., *North America*, *New York*, 16 m. W. *Plattsburg*. Pop. 2,562.—*Sarasin Lake*, 4 m. in length, gives efflux to

Sarasin river, which enters *Lake Champlain* at *Plattsburg*, after a N.E. ward course of 55 miles.

SARANGPOON, a town of *India*, dist. *Aidamra*, 110 m. S.E. *Lucknow*. Pop. 9,000.

SARANKE, a town of *Russia*, gov. and 70 m. N. *Penza*, cap. circ., at the conf. of the *Saranga* and *Isara*. Pop. 10,921. It is built mostly of wood, and has two cathedrals, salt magazines, manufs. of soap and leather, and several annual fairs.

SARAPIQUI, a river of *Central America*, tributary to the *San Juan* de *Nicaragua*, and a principal channel of communication between the interior of *Costa-Rica* and the *Caribbean Sea*.

SARAPUL, a town of *Russia*, gov. and 195 m. S.E. *Viatka*, on the *Kama*. Pop. 6,000. The town, commanded by a fort on an adjacent height, has a cathedral, a salt magazine, and manufactures of soap and leather. It is the centre of a large trade in timber and masts.

SARATOGA, a co. of the U. S., *North America*, *New York*, in E. part of the state, between *Hudson* and *Mohawk* rivers, cap. *Ballston Spa*. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. 45,646.—II. a township, same state and co., 30 m. N. *Albany*. Pop. 3,492.—*Saratoga Lake*, 5 m. E. *Ballston Spa*, is 7 m. in length.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, a township of the U. S., *North America*, *New York*, 33 m. N. *Albany*. Pop. 4,650. Here are 7 principal springs, strongly impregnated with saline matters and iron; and the vill. has many hotels and boarding houses, churches and academies. Near it the *British troops* under *General Burgoyne* surrendered to the *American General Gates*, 1777.

SARATOV, a gov. of *Russia*, between lat. 48° 10' and 63° 18' N., lon. 42° 30' and 61° 20' E. Area 74,730 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,718,500. Surface in the W. hilly, and in many parts fertile; but the E. is a wide desert steppe. Principal rivers, the *Volga*, which intersects its centre, and its tributaries the *Tereshka*, *Saratovka*, and *Jeruslan*; besides the *Choper*, and *Medveditsa*, tributaries of the *Don*. Principal lakes, the *Elton* and *York-Jeozero*, from the former of which about 17,850 tons of salt are said to be annually obtained. Rye, wheat, oats, millet, and pease, are cultivated partly for export. Potatoes, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, melons, and grapes, are also produced. Sheep and cattle breeding are conducted on a large scale, and the rearing of bees and silkworms is increasing. The fisheries in the *Volga* are valuable, and salt fish and caviar are exported. Principal minerals, salt, mill-stones, and iron. Manufactures of linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics, buselry, iron-ware, leather, and earthenware, are carried on, and here are numerous flour mills and distilleries. The inhabitants comprise *Tartars*, *Kalmucks*, *Kirghis*, and *Germanians*; the latter being colonized in great numbers on the *Volga*, having had grants of land and privileges conferred on them by the *Empress Catherine II.*, in 1763. The gov. is subdivided into 10 circs. Principal towns, *Saratov*, the cap., *Petrovsk*, *Kamuschin*, and *Tsaritsin*.—*Saratov*, the fortified cap., is situated on rt. b. of the *Volga*, 290 m. E. *Voronej*. Pop. (1836) 74,193. Consists of an upper and lower town, built chiefly of wood, and has *Lutheran*, *Roman Catholic*, and *Greek* united churches; a mosque, monasteries, an archbishop's palace; government buildings; a bazaar, several hospitals, a college and other schools; an ecclesiastical seminary, manufactures of cotton cloths, cotton and silk hosiery, cloaks, watches, leather, tobacco, rope, and earthenware; a bell foundry, breweries, distilleries, and vinegar factories. From its position on the *Volga*, and between *Astrakhan*, *Novoross*,

and Nepal-Norwood, it imports colonial goods, and exports cane.

SARAWAK, a country of Borneo, on the N. coast of the island, near its W. side, extending between lat. 1° and 3° N., lon. 109° 40' and 111° 40' E., bounded W. & S. by the mountain Krimbang, & watered by the river Sarawak & its tributaries; cap. *Sarawak*, formerly *Kuching*. P 15,000, including 150 Chinese; before Sir J. Brooke's appointment as rajah, in 1841, it had only 1,500 inhabitants. An English church-mission has been organized, and native schools built. Geological formation, granite. It yields the most abundant supply of sulphuret of antimony in the world.

SARAWAK, a prov. of Beloochistan, mostly between lat. 26° and 30° 30' N., lon. 64° and 67° 40' E., having N. Afghanistan, E. the prov. Cutch-Gondava, and S. Jhalawan, and Mukran. Estimated area 22,000 sq. m. Surface mostly mountainous, and rugged, Mount Takotoo in the N. rises to upwards of 11,000 feet in height, and the prov. comprises the high table-land of Kelat; but has some fertile valleys, as those of Shawi and Mustang, which produce corn, pulse, madder, tobacco, and excellent fruits. Principal towns, Sarawak, Quetta, and Mustang.—*Sarawak*, the cap., enclosed by a mud wall, 98 m. W. Kelat, consists of about 500 houses in a barren district.

SARA, two market towns of Austria.—I *Transylvania*, 5 m. N.N.W. Kariburg.—II *W. Hungary*, co. Schumeg, 10 m. W.N.W. Kaposvar.

SARDAM, a town, Netherlands. [*ΣΑΥΔΑΜ*]

SARDANA, a vill. of the island Sardinia, div. Cagliari, 23 m. S.E. Oristano. Pop. 1,710.

SARDINIA, an island of the Mediterranean, S. of Corsica, from which it is separated by the Strait of Bonifacio, 115 m. S.W. the nearest point of the Italian peninsula, between lat. 38° 51' 50" and 41° 15' 42" N., lon. 8° 3' 26" and 9° 50' 30" E., length 42 m., breadth 21 m. Area, including the island of Caprasa 9,187 sq. m. Pop. 547,112. Cap. Cagliari. Surface generally mountainous. Mount Genargentu, near its centre, is 7,000 feet above the sea. On the W. are extensive plains, that of Biddone, is 3,000 feet above the sea. The Turo, the largest river in the island, rises in this plain and flows W. to the Mediterranean, the other rivers, the Coginas, Flumendosa, and Mannu, are small; the finest and most fertile valley is that of Campidano, between the Gulfs of Cagliari and Oristano, there are no lakes in Sardinia, but numerous ponds and marshes. Coast much indented and forms excellent harbours; that of Cagliari is one of the best in the Mediterranean. The principal gulfs are Cagliari in the S., Oristano in the E., and Oristano in the W. There are numerous small islands near its shores, the chief are Asinara off the N.W., S. Pietro and S. Antuoco off S.W., Maddalena, Caprera, and Tavolara off the N.E. points. Climate very variable; snow lies on the highest mountains for 6 or 7 months in the year; long droughts frequently occur in summer, when many districts are rendered extremely unhealthy on account of malaria. Prevailing winds the *mineo* (N.W.) stormy, and the *Levante* (E.) hot and dry. Rain falls mostly from October to December during S.W. and N.W. winds. One-third of the superficies is occupied by barren and stony deserts; forests are extensive, and afford excellent timber; wheat, barley, and pease, are exported, although agricultural operations are conducted in the rudest manner. There are no good roads. The cultivation of the vine is increasing in importance; olive oil is of inferior quality; tobacco and silk

are a royal monopoly; silk is produced in small quantity. Domestic animals are small and of inferior breeds. Cheese from the milk of sheep and goats is extensively made, and forms a valuable export. Deer, wild boar, and foxes abound, and the skins of hares, rabbits, martens, and foxes, are exported. Tunny and coral fisheries are important, but conducted chiefly by foreigners. The island affords gold, silver, lead, and other minerals, but they are rendered useless for want of means of conveyance. Manufacture, are unimportant. Since 1858, the island has been divided into 3 administrative portions, Cagliari and Nuoro in the S., and Sassari in the N. These are subdivided into 11 provs., named from their chief towns—Cagliari, Bussachi, Iglesias, Isili, Lannus, Nuoro, Sassari, Alghero, Cagliari, Oristano, and Gallura (chief town Tempio). The island which forms a political and administrative division of the kingdom of Sardinia, and has itself the title of kingdom, is governed by a viceroy, resident at Cagliari, who is lieutenant and captain-general. Religion exclusively Roman Catholic. There are two universities, one at Cagliari, and another at Sassari. There is a primary school in each village, yet in a population of upwards of half a million, not more than 9,000 children are at school. Sardinia was colonised by the Carthaginians, from whom it was taken by the Romans in the third Punic war. On the fall of the Western Empire, it came successively under the power of the Vandals, Goths, and Moors. At the end of the 12th century, it was held by the Genoese, and afterwards by the kings of Aragon till 1718. In 1720 it was acquired by Savoy in exchange for Sicily. It was the only portion of the Sardinian dominions which was left in the power of the sovereign during the usurpation of the French from 1798 to 1814.

SARDINIA (Kingdom of), or **THE SARDINIAN DOMINIONS**, a state of South Europe, in the N.W. of Italy, consisting of two parts.—I the Continental States. Pop. (1857) 4,890,260, and II. the Island of Sardinia. Pop. (1857) 877,283, from which it derives its name. The continental portion between lat. 45° 39' and 46° 24' N., lon. 5° 38' and 10° 7' E., is bounded N. and E. by Switzerland, Austrian-Italy, Parma, and Modena, S. by the Mediterranean, and W. by France, comprising the principality of Piedmont, the dukedom of Savoy, the county of Nice, and the free town of Genoa. The kingdom has 4 universities, 61 gymnasia, 64 middle schools, 80 seminaries, communal, marine, and military academies, but education is very little diffused. Manufactures, silk and glass, cotton and sugar refining in Turin, and coral ornaments in Genoa, cap. Turin. Area and pop. as follows.—

Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. (1857).	Chief Cities.
Savoy, Piedmont, Nice and Genoa, Sardinia (Island),	4,890 11,200 7,700 6,500	877,283 4,890,260 700,000 147,115	Courmayeur Turin, Genoa, Cagliari.
Total,	20,290	4,890,260	..

Surface mountainous, covered W. and N. by the Alps; the culminating points of which are Mont Blanc, Monte Rosa, and Mont Corvin. It is watered by the Rhone, Var, and Maira, which flow to the Mediterranean, and by the Po and its affluents the Tanaro, Stura, Dora, Sesia, and Tessoro. Climate cold in the mountainous districts,

but warm in the valleys, many of which are rendered unhealthy from rice fields. Principal crops, rice, maize, wheat, chestnuts, vines, olives, figs, oranges, and citrons. Mules are extensively reared. The silk of Piedmont is considered the best in Italy. Chief exports cattle, iron, silk fabrics, olive oil, and wax. The Kingdom of Sardinia, the origin of which was the duchy of Savoy, was successively enlarged by the annexation of Piedmont, the eo. of Nice and the island Sardinia; its present limits date from the commencement of the 18th century. From 1798 to 1814, its continental portion formed part of the French empire. In 1815, it was augmented by the addition of Genoa and the island of Capraja. It has been divided into 14 administrative divisions. In 1858, 390 m. of railway were opened. Army 47,915 men. Navy, 29 ships, 436 guns. In 1858, Sardinia, in alliance with the British and French, took the field against Russia. In April 1859 the Austrians invaded the Sardinian territories by crossing the Ticino; and in May, a large French force under Napoleon III. took the field to assist in their expulsion. [ITALY, PIEDMONT, SARDINIA (ISLAND), SAVOY.]

SARDIS OF SARDEN, a ruined city of Asia Minor, Antolia, cap. of anc. Lydia, at the N. base of Mount Tmolus, 50 m. N.E. Smyrna. Its acropolis has, by the effects of running streams or earthquakes, been wrought into the most fantastic shapes.

SARDOLI, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, S.W. Abrantes. Pop. 3,400.

SARENDI, a town of India, territory of Oude, in lat. 26° 16' N., lon. 81° 5' E. Pop. 4,000.

SARATTA, a fortified town of Russia, gov. Saratov, in its S. part, on the Sarpa, near its influx into the Volga, 15 m. S. Tsaritzin. Pop. 4,000, mostly Moravian Christians. It was founded in 1786 by a colony of German Herrnhuters, is the centre of numerous colonies of Moravians, and has several schools, a custom-house, and manufs. of cottons, silks, and woollens, hosiery, tobacco, and snuff.

SARRETTA, an anc. city of Syria. [SURAFEND]

SAREK-KEND, a vill. of N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, cap. dist. Husherood, S.W. Miana. Near it are two ruined fortresses, termed Kalah-Zohak.

SARGANA, a town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, cap. circ. 7½ m. S.E. Wallenstadt. Pop. 907.

SARI or **SAREK**, the cap. town of the Persian prov. Mazanderan, 30 m. E. Balfursh. P. 15,000. It was nearly depopulated by the cholera in 1836. The town is enclosed by a ditch, a mud wall, and brick towers.

SARIN, a river of Switzerland. [SAANE.]

SARINHA, a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. S.E. Huesca, in a fertile plain. Pop. 2,560.

SARK, one of the islands in the English Channel. [SEACQ.]

SARK, a small river of Scotland, co. Dumfries, with a S.W. course of 10 or 11 m. past Springfield, forms, for several miles, the boundary between Scotland and England, and enters the Solway Firth near its eastern extremity.

SARKAB, a mkt. town of E. Hungary, co. Bihar, 55 m. S.W. Gross-Wardecin. Pop. 3,334.

SARKOZM, a small island in the Gulf of Riga. **SARLAT**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. arrond. on the Sarlat, 39 m. S.E. Périgueux. Pop. 5,360. It has a comm. college, paper mills, and a trade in walnut oil and cattle. Fecula was born here in 1651.

SARLO (NAGY), a market town of W. Hungary, co. and 10 m. S. Szeged, on an affluent of the Gran.

SARNAKI, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Lublin, N.N.W. Biala. Pop. 860.

SARNATTA, one of the Serwatty islands, Asiatic Archipelago, between Timor and Timor-Laut, in lat. 8° 10' S., lon. 128° 45' E., 30 m. in circuit.

SARNANO, a walled town of Central Italy, Pontif. States, 20 m. S.S.W. Macerata. Pop. 4,000.

SARNE or **SARNOWA**, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 53 m. S. Posen, near the Dombrona. Pop. 1,563. It has manufactures of linens.

SARNEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cap. cant. Unterwalden, on the Aa, at its emergence from the Lake of Sarren, and at the foot of Landenberg, 11 m. S. Lucerne. Pop. 3,402. In its council house are some paintings, and an alto-relievo model of Switzerland.—The Lake of Sarren, S. the vill., is 3 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth, and traversed by the Aa from the Lake of Lugern.

SARNESFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 2 m. W.S.W. Weobly. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 135.

SARNICO, a market town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 15 m. E.S.E. Bergamo, cap. dist., at the S.W. extremity of Lake Iso. Pop. 1,740.

SARNO, a town of Naples, prov. Principi-Citra, cap. cant., near the source of the Sarno (ancient *Sarvus*), 13 m. N.W. Salerno. Pop. 14,700. It has a cathedral, an old castle, sulphur baths, and manufactures of paper and copper wares. Here was fought a battle betw. the troops of Justinian and the Goths, which ended in the defeat of the latter and the fall of the Gothic sway in Italy.

SARONIC GULF, Greece. [ÆGINA (GULF OF).]

SARONSO, a town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 14 m. N.W. Milan. Pop. 3,000.

SAROS (NAGY-PATAK), a market town of N. Hungary, co. and 15 m. S.W. Zemplin, on rt. b. of the Bodrog. Pop. 5,100. It has a Protestant college and a library.

SAROS PATAK, a vill. of Hungary, co. and 15 miles S.W. Zemplin. Pop. 5,400. It has a Protestant college and library.

SAROS (GULF OF), an inlet of the Ægean Sea, European Turkey, separated from the Hellespont by the peninsula of Gallipoli. Length 49 m., breadth 20 m. Near its head are the islets of Saros.

SARPA, a river of Russia, rises in gov. of Astrakhan, flows N. and joins the Volga, 15 m. S. Tsaritzin, after a course of 200 miles.

SARPA, a river of S. Russia, rises in the gov. and circle Astrakhan, and joins the Volga on the left.

SARRALERE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Moselle, cap. cant., at the conf. of the Sarre and Albe, 9 m. S.S.W. Sarreguimines. Pop. 3,460.

SARRANORE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. E.-Pyrenées, 10 m. S. Oleron. Pop. 1,271.

SARRANCOLIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Hautes-Pyrenées, on the Neste, 13 m. E.S.E. Bagnères. Pop. 1,114.

SARREAT, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 3 m. N.N.W. Rickmansworth. Area 1,660 ac. Pop. 613.

SARRE (Germ. *Saar*, anc. *Saravus*), a river of France and N.W. Germany, rises in the Vosges mountains, flows through the French depts. Meurthe and Moselle, and a part of Rhenish Prussia, and joins the Moselle 5 m. S.W. Treves, after a N. course of 120 m., for 50 m. of which it is navigable.

SARRELL, a town of Spain, prov. Lerida, 3 m. N.E. Montblanch, near the Francoll. Pop. 2,124.

SARREROUSS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Sarre, and on railway from Paris to Strasbourg, 40 m. E. Nancy. Pop. 2,631. It has manufs. of cot-

see *Spang*, *and* *var.*, *paper*, *porcelain*, and *wool*.

SARAGAT, *River*, *France*. [**SARAGAT**.] **SARAGAT**, *a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, cap. arrond.*, on l. b. of the Sarre, near the mouth of the Elbe, 9 m. S. Sartrick. Pop. 2,500. It has manufactures of fine earthenware, leather, velvet, silk, and games, and an active trade in paper-maché stuff boxes made at Sartrick.

SARAS-LOUIS, *River*, *France*. [**SARAS-LOUIS**.] **SARAS-LOUIS**, *a town of France*. [**SARAS-LOUIS**.] **SARAS**, *a town of Spain, Galicia, prov. and 18 m. S.E. Lugo. Pop. 650.—II a vill., Catalonia, N.N.W. Barcelona. Pop. 3,673.*

SARAS, *a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 4 m. W.N.W. Carpentras. Pop. 2,110.*

SARAS, *a mkt. town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. S.E. Teruel, on rt. b. of the Martín. P. 2,070.*

SARAS, *a town of Hindostan, dominion of Oude, 51 m. N.W. Goruckpoor.*

SARAS, *a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 24 m. S.W. Clipping-Norton. Area 1,770 ac. Pop. 168.*

SARAS, *a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, leg. Forl. on the Tuscan frontier, 4 m. S.W. Montalto-Saraceno. Pop. 3,000. It has a cathedral, and was formerly the see of a bishop.*

SARAS-SALO, *Russia*. [**SARAS-SALO**.] **SARAS**, *a town of Northern Germany, Hanover, landr. and 6 m. N.W. Hildesheim, on the Leine. Pop. 1,618.*

SAR, *the modern name of SARIN.*

SARIN, *a town of Tuscany, prov. Siena, 5 m. W.S.W. Chiusi. Pop. 2,000. It has a castle and mineral baths. A vast number of Etruscan tombs have been opened here since 1825.*

SARIN (*Fren. Sarthe*), *a comm. and town of France, in the island Corse, cap. arrond., 23 m. S.E. Ajaccio. Pop. 2,335.*

SARIN, *a river of France, rises in dep. Orne, passes Alençon and Mans, where it becomes navigable, and joins the Mayenne on the left, 14 m. above Angers. Length 145 miles.*

SARIN, *a dep. of France, in the N.W., formed of part of the old prov. Maine et Perche, between the depts. Loire-et-Cher, Indre-et-Loire, Maine-et-Loire, Mayenne, and Orne. Cap. Le Mans. Area 2,275 sq. m. Pop. 473,071. Surface flat, and a considerable portion is covered with forests. It is watered by the Sarthe, Loire, and several smaller streams; climate temperate and healthy; soil is fertile in the valleys, and yields corn, wine, cider, and perry. Manufactures comprise woollens, calicoes, and paper. The dep. is divided into the comm. St. Calais, La Flèche, Mamers, and Le Mans.*

SARIN, *a comm. and market town of France, dep. Manche, 7 m. N.W. Avranches. Pop. 1,444.*

SARIN, *a market town of Sardinia, div. Novara, 11 m. S.W. Mortara. Pop. 2,500.*

SARIN, *an island off the W. coast of Norway, 11 ft. and 5 m. W. Bergen. Shape very irregular. Length, N. to S., 20 m., breadth 7 miles.*

SARIN, *a vill. of the island Sardinia, div. Cagliari, 2 m. S.W. Orist. Pop. 1,610.*

SARIN (*Old*), *an extinct city and bor. of England, the site of which was on a hill 2 m. N. Salisbury. Under the Saxons it remained of importance; in the time of William the Conqueror the bishop's see was transferred to it from Sherborne in Dorset, but removed to Salisbury in the reign of Henry III. A few traces of walls, ramparts, and of its castle and cathedral remain; but Old Sarum has been almost wholly deserted since the time of Henry VII.; although it sent two members to*

House of Commons, until disfranchised by the Reform Act in 1832.

SARIN with *Chowrasa*, *a dist. of British India, prov. Bengal, its centre about lat. 25° N., lon. 85° E., having N. Nopani, W. the dist. Goruckpoor, E. Tihoot, and S. the rivers Gogra and Ganges, which separate it from Ghazipur, Shahabad, and Patna. Area 5,504 sq. m. Pop. 1,300,000. The Goudack river traverses its centre. Soil fertile. In the N. are many marshy jungles, and not more than one-third of the Chumpanan is cultivated; but Saran, S. the Goudack, is one of the most prosperous dists. in India. Products comprise rice, wheat, maize, millet, and other grains, poppy, cotton, hemp, indigo, oil seed, sugar cane, tobacco, and numerous fruits and other vegetables, with catechu and nitra. Manufactures coarse cloth, crockery, silk, and salt. At Hajepore and Navelgung, large annual fairs are held. Chief towns, Chuprah, Bettiah, and Mahay.*

SARINPOOR, *a town of Cent. India, Gwalior dom., on the Kail-Sinde, 54 m. N.E. Oojem.*

SARIN, *a mkt. town, W. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Sarar, 20 m. E.S.E. Güns. Pop. 1,280. It has a castle and potash factories.*

SARIN, *a river of Hungary, rises in the Bakony Forest, flows S. and joins an arm of the Danube at Baja. Length 60 m. In its upper part it forms a part of the Saris Canal, 87 miles in length.*

SARIN, *a town of Sardinia, near its S.E. extremity, div. Genoa, prov. Levante, cap. mand. between the river Magra and the Modenese frontier, 8 m. E. Spezia. Pop. 3,500. Its old fortifications now form public walks, and it has a castle, a cathedral of Carrara marble, built in the 14th and 16th centuries, a college, and a theatre. It had formerly its own parliament.*

SARIN, *a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, S. coast, cap. cant., on a peninsula between the sea and Lake Morbihan, 9 m. S. Vannes. Pop. 7,425.*

SARIN, *a market town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 11 m. W. Castello Branco. Pop. 2,500.*

SARIN, *a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 17 m. E.N.E. Strasbourg. Pop. 1,870. Marshal Turenne was killed in its vicinity by a random shot, 27th July 1675.*

SARIN, *a lake of Bessarabia, 35 m. S.W. Akermann, 16 m. in length, and 6 m. in breadth. It communicates with the Black Sea through the N. arm of the Danube.—II. a marshy salt lake of the Crimea, E. of Eupatoria, 10 m. long, 6 m. broad, & separated from the Black Sea by a narrow isthmus.*

SARIN (*Swift Current*), *a river of British North America, N.W. territory, rises in the Rocky Mountains, near lon. 115° W., by two principal heads, one in lat. 49°, the other in lat. 51° 30' N. These branches flow generally E., to their junction about lat. 53° 30' N., lon. 108° W., whence the river has a tortuous course to its mouth in Lake Winnipeg. It is navigable thence and along its N. branch for about 1,000 m., to Acton or Rocky mountain house. It gives name to a wide district.*

SARIN, *two market towns of Naples.—I. prov. Principato-Citra, 5 m. S.E. Dianio. Pop. 3,700.—II. prov. Molise, 5 m. E.N.E. Isernia. P. 1,440.*

SARIN, *a city of the island Sardinia, cap. its N. div., on its N.W. side, and on the Turris, 10 m. from its mouth, in the Gulf of Sassari, 50 m. N.N.W. Cagliari. Lat. 45° 45' N., lon. 6° 55' E. Pop. 24,000. It is enclosed by walls and towers, entered by 5 gates, and has a cathedral, 23 other churches, and several convents; a government house, and other public edifices; an*

majority, museum, and public library; clerical academy, public hospital, and a trade in tobacco, oil, fruit, &c. Its port, *Porto Torres*, can accommodate only small vessels, those of larger size being obliged to anchor in the roads, 1 m. distant. Adjacent to the city is the fountain of Escallo, an abundant source, and highly ornamented with carvings, &c. The division consists of the provs. Sassari, Alghero, Ozieri, and Cagliari.—The *Gulf of Sassari*, 20 m. in length, by 35 m. in breadth, receives the rivers Turritano and Selema.

SASSENAU, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 8 m. W. Grenoble. Pop. 1,460.—*Sassenay* is a comm. and vill., dep. Saône-et-Loire, arrond. Chalon. Pop. 1,000.

SASSENBURG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 18 m. N.E. Münster. Pop. 1,700.

SASSENPORT, a vill. of Prussia, reg. and 14 m. N.N.E. Arnberg. Pop. 768. Has salt works.

SASSINO, an island of the Adriatic Sea, off the entrance to the Bay of Avlona, Albania.

SASSERAM, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Shahabad, 38 m. S. Buxar. Pop. estimated from 10,000 to 18,000. It is a large place, partly built of stone, and contains the mausoleum of Shere Shah, who expelled the emperor Humayoon from Hindostan. In its neighbourhood is the sacred waterfall of Deccoud.

SASSIN, a market town of N.W. Hungary, co. Neutra, circ. Skalocz. Pop. 2,700. It has extensive cotton factories and bleach-works.

SASSLAV, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, cap. circ., on the Gorla, 85 m. W.S.W. Jitomir. Pop. 8,300.

SASSO, a market town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 12 m. S.S.W. Potenza. Pop. 2,600.

SASSOFERRATO, a market town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. Macerata, in the Apennines, 7 m. N.W. Fabbriano. Pop. 6,000.

SASSOLO, a town of Northern Italy, duchy and 10 m. S.W. Modena, on rt. h. of the Secchio. Pop. 1,800.

SASTAGO, a town of Spain, prov. and 39 m. S.E. Zaragoza, on the Ebro. Pop. 1,920.

SATUNKE, a town of British India, N.W. provs., dist. and 14 m. S. Allypore. Pop. 5,684.

SAR-VAN-GHEUT (French *Sar-de-Gend*), a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, on the Belgian frontier, 15 m. N.N.E. Ghent. Pop. 1,000. It was founded by the Spaniards in 1570.

SATA or **SATTA**, the main stream of the Indus River at its delta in Sindia, enters the Indian Ocean by the Kooksewar mouth, 15 m. S. Bander-Vikkar. Width about 1,000 yards.

SATADU, a state of W. Africa, Senegambia, about lat. 15° N., lon. 12° W., enclosed by Bambouk, Bondou, Koukodu, and Dentilla. The cap. town, Satadu, is near its S. extremity.

SATARDU, a town of Nepal, N. Hindostan, cap. rajahship, 100 m. W.N.W. Khatmandoo.

SATALAK, *Pharalia*, a town of European Turkey, Thessaly, 20 m. S. Larissa. The famous battle of Pharalia, in which the forces of Caesar finally defeated those of Pompey, was fought on the plain immediately adjoining the town.—The *River Satalak* is an affluent of the Salmyria.

SATAKAN or ADALIA, a maritime town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, cap. sang., on the Gulf of Satalak (Mediterranean), 50 m. N.E. Cape Khelidonia. Lat. 36° 52' 2" N., lon. 30° 45' 0" E. Pop. 8,900. It stands on an abrupt cliff at the base of a height crowned by a castle, and has mosques, churches, baths, and caravanserais, and a port protected by two moles. Its vicinity is fertile, yet unhealthy. It is supposed to have been the

ancient *SATA*.—*SATA* or *ADALIA*, the ancient *Sata*, is about 35 m. N.W. of the Gulf of Satalak, on the S. coast of Asia Minor, extending from Cape Khelidonia to the W. to the promontory of Adia, or rather to Cape Anamur, *pass. Isbul*.

SATANOF, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, on l. h. of the Podhorze, 25 m. N.N.W. Kamarnetz. Pop. 3,500.

SATUNHARA, a town of the Punjab, on l. h. of the Ravee, having several small forts. Lat. 31° N.

SATTLIER, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, 12 m. N.W. Tournon. Pop. 2,040.

SATIYA, a town of S. America, New Granada, prov. and 66 m. N.E. Tunja, near the Galinazo.

SATOBALETA-UNHELY, a mkt. town of N. Hungary, cap. co. and 8 m. W.S.W. Zemplin. Pop. 7,000.

SATPOORA or SAUTPOORA MOUNTAINS, an extensive range in Central India, between the Nerbudda and Taptee Rivers, lat. 21° 30' N., lon. from 74° to 78° E., forming the boundary between the Bombay dist. Candesh and the Indore dom., and almost wholly peopled by Bheels.

SATRUH, a pass across the Himalaya, leading into Little Tibet, 12 m. S.W. Iskardo. Lat. 30° N., lon. 75° 24' E. 12,000 feet above the sea.

SATHIAFO, two market towns of Naples.—I. prov. Calabria Ultra I., dist. and 16 m. S. Catanzaro. Pop. 2,230.—II. prov. Basilicata, 5 m. W.S.W. Potenza, and formerly a bishop's see.

SATSUMA, a considerable town of Japan, cap. the most S. prov. of the island Kinsu, on the S.W. coast of which is the Bay of Satsuma.

SATTARA, a state of India, formerly subsidiary to the British, between lat. 16° 22' and 18° 32' N., lon. 73° 30' and 76° E., nearly enclosed by the territories of the Bombay presid., in which it is now comprised, but having S.W. Portuguese India, and a short coast-line on the Indian Ocean. Area 10,222 sq. m. Pop. probably 1,603,775. The W. Ghats form the W. boundary; the Kistnah river intersects the territory in its centre, and with the Beemah, forms a part of its frontier. Chief towns, Sattarah, Kolapoor, Meritch, Punderpoor, Bejapoor, and Savuntwarree.—*Sattarah*, the cap., 53 m. S.E. Poona, is at the base of a scarped hill, crowned by a fort. Town in part substantially built. The fort, though naturally strong, was taken by Sevages in 1673, by Aurungzebe in 1690, and by the British in 1818.

SATTERLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the river Mole, 4 m. S.W. South Molton. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 67.

SATUR (Sr.), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Cher, 1 m. N.E. Sancerre. P. 1,979.

SATURNIN (Sr.), numerous comm., mkt. towns, and villa. of France.—I. dep. Cantal, arrond. Murat. Pop. 1,257.—II. dep. Cher, 21 m. S.W. St. Amand. Pop. 1,268.—III. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 7 m. S. Clermont. Pop. 1,379.—IV. dep. Aveyron, 20 m. N. Milhau. Pop. 1,275.—V. (*de Staudan*), dep. Charente-Inf., arrond. Saintes. Pop. 1,460.—VI. (*du Bois*), same dep., arrond. Rochefort. Pop. 1,118.—VII. (*des Aignes*), dep. Vaucluse, arrond. Avignon. Pop. 1,846.

SAUCMO (El), a market town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. S.E. Sevilla. Pop. 2,444.

SAUD (Sr.), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, arrond. Nontron. Pop. 2,708.—*Saud* is a comm. and vill., dep. Somme, arrond. Amiens. Pop. 1,080.

SAUDNA, a river of France, dep. Cher, after a N.W. and W. course of 80 miles *pass. Isbulis* and *Romestranis*, joins the Cher near *Sallat*.

Barnesano, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 9 m. N.E. Vicenza. P. 3,000.
Barnstaple, a township of U. S., North America, New York, 10 m. N. Kingston. Pop. 3,048.

BANGLA and **BAHABADA** **THEATRUM**, a wide extent of country composing the S.W. part of the British presid. Bengal, and comprising the highest part of the table-land of Central India, in which the Nerbuddah, Wyngunga, and the Cane, Sonae, and other tributaries of the Jumna and Gange have their sources; between lat. 21° and 24° 30' N., lon. 77° 15' and 82° 40' E., having S. the Hyderabad and Berar doms, W. and N. the territories of Bhopaul, Gwalior, Bundelcund, Mogileund, and Rewah. Estimated area 33,114 sq. m. Pop. 1,971,000, chiefly Hindoos, or wild Gond tribes. Surface greatly diversified; in the S.E. the peak of Amarkantak (Omorcuntak), rises to 5,000 feet in height; elsewhere are numerous fertile valleys, partly having a basaltic or laterite soil, and yielding all kinds of grain, fruits, silk, wax, honey, gums, and catechu; with teak, simsoo, ebony, and other species of timber. Cattle breeding is important; iron, coal near Jubbulpoor, slate, and lithographic stones, are principal minerals. Paper, gold chains, and iron goods, are amongst the chief manufs. in the towns. The transit trade between the Deccan and the region of the Ganges is important. The country is subdivided into the dists. Bangur, Damoh, Jubbulpoor, Seeml, Hosheengabad, and Baital; chief towns of same name, with Gurrarh-Warrarh, Chawparrah, Mandlah, Bellary, and Chandiah.

BAVOON, a town of British India, chief place of dist. of same name, in lat. 23° 50' N., lon. 78° 49' E. Pop. 50,000. It is the seat of a civil establishment, and has a collegiate school. The fall of rain varies from 34 to 46 inches.

BAVOON ISLAND, India, presid. and prov. Bengal, in lat. 21° 43' N., lon. 88° 8' E. Pop. estimated at 10,000. It bounds the great entrance of the river Hoogly on the E. Length 7 m., breadth 34 m. An iron lighthouse has been sent out from England to be erected on the island.

BAVOON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Loire, cap. cant., 17 m. W.S.W. Le Puy. Pop. 3,508.—**Bavois** is a comm. and market town, dep. Charente-inférieure, cap. cant., on the Soudre, 14 m. W.S.W. Saintes. Pop. 2,361.

BAUL, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, on the Severn, 8 m. W.N.W. Stroud. Area 660 ac. Pop. 550.

BAUL, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 1½ m. N.E. Downpatrick. Area 3,272 ac. Pop. 1,820.

BAULAU, a town of Württemberg, cap. circ. Daube, 13 m. S.W. Biberach. Pop. 2,451.

BAULAU (St.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., arrond. and 18 m. E.N.E. Nevers. Pop. 2,241.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Vienne, 3 m. S. Montmorillon. Pop. 1,100.

BAULAU (BIBER or LOWEN), a market town of Germany, grand duchy H.-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hesse, 10 m. S.E.W. Mayence. P. 1,760.

BAULAU, Baulau, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. cant., on a declivity, 15 m. S.E.W. Semur. Pop. 2,731. It has manufs. of woollens, hardware, lace, and leather, and an active trade in agricultural produce. The town was burned by the English in 1560. Near it the military architect Vauban was born in 1633.

BAULX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., 18 m. E.N.E. Carpentras. Pop. 1,476.—II. (de Navailles), a comm. and vill., dep. E.-Pyrenées, 6 m. N.E. Orthez. Pop. 1,461.

BAULX DE LA MARIE, a rapid of N. America, in the river between Lakes Superior and Huron, the

fall of water being about 20 feet in from 400 to 500 yards.—II. a vill. of the U. S., Michigan, on S. side of this rapid. Pop. about 800. It occupies the site of an old French fort, and has several churches, a court-house, jail, garrisoned fort, missionary and other schools. Vessels coming up the river unload here, and the cargoes are re-shipped at the head of the rapids.

SAULX, a river of France, dep. Haute-Marne and Meuse, after a W.N.W. course of 46 m. joins the Ornain, 10 m. E.N.E. Vitry.

SAULX, several communes, and villa. of France, the principal in dep. Haute-Saône, 8 m. N.E. Vesoul. Pop. 198.

SAULXURAS, numerous communes of the E. dep. of France, the principal in dep. Vosges, cap. cant., arrond. Remiremont. Pop. 4,027.

SARLON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, on the Selle, 10 m. N.E. Cambrai. P. 2,318.

SAUMUR, **Salmurium**, a comm. and town of France, cap. arrond., dep. Maine-et-Loire, 27 m. S.E. Angers, on t. b. of the Loire, and on railway from Tours to Nantes. Pop. 14,119. It has a tribunal of commerce, a communal college with a library, a riding school for the army, and manufactures of linens and cambrics.

SAMURUS, an old subdivision of France, now distributed amongst the depts. Maine-et-Loire, Indre-et-Loire, and Vienne. Chief town Samur.

SAUNDERT, a pa. of England, co. North, on the Trent, 24 m. W.S.W. Gainsborough. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 68.

SAUNDERS' ISLAND, S. Atlantic Ocean, is near Sandwich land, in lat. 57° 53' S., lon. 26° 24' W., was discovered and named by Cook in 1775.

—**Cape Saunders** is the N.E. extremity of the island Georgia, lat. 43° 58' S., lon. 170° 56' E.; and is the name of a headland, New Zealand, E. coast of the Middle Island, S. Port Ottago.

SAUNDERTON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 6½ m. S.W. Wendover. Area 1,590 ac. Pop. 380.

SAURGI, a town of India, dist. Sultanpoor, territory of Oude, 30 m. S.E. Lucknow. Pop. 4,000.

SAUBAT, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ariège, 7 m. S.S.W. Foix. Pop. 4,486.

SAUBEMENIL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, 8 m. S.E. Cherbourg. Pop. 2,050.

SAITHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. N.N.W. Spilby. Area 756 ac. Pop. 198.

SAITIERRE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 8 m. N.W. Bazas. Pop. 1,060. It is renowned for its claret wine.

SAUTOUV, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Namur, 3 m. S.E.E. Philippeville. It was formerly fortified.

SAUVAGNES (La), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Orne, arrond. Domfront. Pop. 2,170.

SAUVA, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on the Vidouris, 30 m. W.N.W. Nîmes. Pop. 2,823. It has manufs. of cottons.

SAUVET (St.), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vienne, 18 m. S.W. Poitiers. Pop. 2,592.

SAUVETAT (La), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Gers, 8 m. S.W. Lectoure. Pop. 1,229.

SAUVETERRE, several communes and small towns of France.—I. dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 7 m. N. La Reole. Pop. 737.—II. dep. Basses-Pyrenées, 9 m. S.W. Orthez. Pop. 1,629.—III. dep. Basses-Garonne, arrond. St. Gaudens. Pop. 2,355.

SAUYEUR (St.), numerous communes, etc. of France.—I. dep. H.-Pyrenées, on a cliff near the Gave de Gavarnie, N. Luz, and having mineral springs 4 m. N.E.—II. a market town, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 21 m. S.W. Auxerre. Pop. 1,861.—III. (Londin), dep. Manche, cap. cant., 6 m. N. Coutances. Pop. 1,800.—IV. (St. Ger-

Dome, same dep., 8 m. S.S.W. Valognes. Pop. 2,774.

SAUVRE (Str.), a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 19 m. N.E. Tournay.

SAUXILLANGES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 6 m. N.E. Issoire. Pop. 2,049.

SAUSÉ, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, cap. cant., 13 m. S.E. Melle. Pop. 1,862.—*Sauson* is a comm., dep. Morbihan, with a vill. and harbour on the N.W. coast of Belle-Ile. Pop. 1,454.

SAVA, a town of Naples, prov. Otranto, cap. cant., 6 m. W. Manduria. Pop. 2,500.

SAVA, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, in a fertile plain, 70 m. S.W. Teheran.—II. a town of Japan, island Niphon, 60 m. N.E. Miako.

SAVAGE ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 19° S., lon. 169° W. The principal, 80 miles in circuit, is densely wooded, and was discovered by Cook in 1774.—II. several groups of islets, British North America, on the N. side of Hudson Strait.

SAVAI, the largest of the Samoan Islands, Pacific Ocean, and the most W. and richest of the group. Length 50 m., breadth varies to 30 m. Pop. 20,000 (?). [SAMOAN ISLANDS.]

SAVANA-LA-MAR, a seaport town of the island Haiti, on the Bay of Samana, N. coast, 15 m. S.W. Samana.

SAVANNAH, a river of the U. S., N. America, between Georgia and S. Carolina, is formed by the confluence of the Tugalo and Kiowee, 100 m. above Augusta, flows S.E. and enters the Atlantic at Tybee Sound, in lat. 32° N., after a course of about 490 m. It is navigable to Savannah for vessels of 400 tons; and to Augusta, for steamers.

SAVANNAH, a city and seaport, U. S., North America, Georgia, on the Savannah, about 12 miles from its mouth, 85 m. S.W. Charleston. Pop. (1853) 23,458. Its situation, on a bluff sandy point, 40 m. above high tide, has been greatly improved in salubrity by the removal of adjoining rice swamps. It is well and regularly built of brick. It has numerous churches, a Jews' synagogue, several academies, and schools, a city-hall, court-house, hospitals, theatre, exchange, and two banks. Its harbour, defended by two forts, is excellent; it is the entrepôt of much of the produce of the state, and exports cotton and rice. Registered shipping (1852) 13,062 tons.—II. a township, New York, 11 m. E. Lyons. Pop. 1,700.

SAVA (Germ. *Sau*, and. *Savus*), a river of the Austrian empire, and one of the principal tributaries of the Danube, rises in the N. part of Carniola, flows E. through Austrian Croatia, and between Slavonia and European Turkey, and joins the Danube at Belgrade. Course estimated at 560 m. Chief affluents, all from the S., are the Kulpa, Unna, Verbas, Bosna, and Drin; it is navigable from its mouth to the influx of the former for vessels of from 150 to 200 tons. On the N. a branch of the Alpa separates its basin from that of the Drave.

SAVE, a river, S.W. France, depts. H.-Garonne and Gers, joins the Garonne, 15 m. N.N.W. Toulouse, after a N.E. course of 65 miles.

SAVENAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, cap. arrond., on a declivity 30 m. N.W. Nantes. Pop. 2,427.—*Savennieres* is a comm. and market town, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on rt. b. of the Loire, 8 m. S.W. Angers. Pop. 2,750.

SAVANNON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariège, cap. cant., 18 m. N. Foix. Pop. 4,393.

SAVANA, Taberna, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. arrond., on the navigable

Zorn, an affluent of the Rhine, 20 m. N.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 6,467. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, hosiery, hardwares, etc., and some trade in timber from the Vosges mountains.

SAVIANO, a market town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 3 m. S.W. Nola. Pop. 3,900.

SAVIENNA (French *Savilian*), a fortified town of Sardinia, div. Coni, prov. and 9 m. E. Saluzzo, cap. mand., between the rivers Maira and Grana. Pop. 18,700. It has a Benedictine abbey and several convents, with manufactures of woollens, silks, and linens, and an active trade in cattle. The French defeated the Austrians here on 18th September 1799.

SAVIGNAC, several communes, etc., of France; the principal *S. les Eglises*, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., on the Isle, 11 m. N.E. Périgueux. Pop. 1,087.

SAVIGNANO, two market towns of Italy.—I. Pontifical States, deleg. Forlì, on the *Emilian Way*, 8 m. S.E. Cesena. Pop. 4,035. It has a public library.—II. Naples, prov. Capitanata, 9 m. W.S.W. Bovino. Pop. 2,400.

SAVIGNÉ, numerous communes of France; the principal *Savigne l'Évêque*, dep. Sarthe, 7 m. N.E. Le Mans. Pop. 2,638.

SAVIGNY, numerous communes, etc., of France.—I. dep. Loire-et-Cher, cap. cant., 13 m. W.N.W. Vendôme. Pop. 2,838.—II. (*en Revenmont*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, arrond. Louhans. Pop. 2,387.—III. (*en Saucerrre*), dep. Cher, 6 m. N. Sancerre. Pop. 1,865.—IV. (*sous Beaune*), dep. Côte-d'Or, 3 m. N. Beaune. Pop. 1,703, who raise wines of superior quality.—V. (*sur Orge*), Seine-et-Oise, arrond. Corbeil, with a station on the Paris and Orleans Railway. Pop. 935.

SATIN (Str.), several communes, etc., of France.—I. a market town, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 10 m. E. Blaye. Pop. 2,034.—II. a town, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 24 m. E.S.E. Poitiers. Pop. 1,447.—III. dep. Isère, with a vill., 8 m. N.W. La Tour-du-Pin. Pop. 2,497.

SAVINDROOG, a strong hill fortress of S. India, Mysore dom. 20 m. W.S.W. Bangalore. The rock upon which it is formed rises half a mile in perpendicular height, from a base of 8 or 10 m. in circumference, and is surrounded by impenetrable jungle. Though previously deemed impregnable, Savindroog was captured by the British troops in 1791, without the loss of a man. The garrison has been withdrawn on account of insalubrity.

SAVINIEN (Str.), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Charente, 9 m. N. Saintes. Pop. 3,438.

SAVIO, a river of Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. Forlì, after a N. ward course of 60 m. enters the Adriatic, 10 m. S.E. Ravenna. On it, about 6 m. from its mouth, is the village *Serie*.

SAVORA, a vill. of the island Sicily, intend. Messina, 8 m. N.N.E. Taormina. Pop. 3,000.

SAVOXA, a town and seaport of Sardinia, div. Genoa, cap. prov., on the Mediterranean, 35 m. S.W. Genoa. Pop. 12,000. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, and a harbour formed by a mole projecting into the sea, and not easy of access, from accumulation of mud and sand at its mouth. Manufacts. comprise silk goods, hardware, earthenware, and soap; and it has a brisk trade in oranges and lemons grown in its vicinity.

SAVOZ (Ital. *Savoglia*), a duchy forming one of the continental divisions of the kingdom of Sardinia, in the valley of the Rhone, separated by the Alps from Italy on the E., and Piedmont on the S., by the Rhone from France on the W., and partly by the Lake of Geneva from Switzerland on the N. Area 4,270 sq. m. Chief town Clam-

Savoie. Pop. (1886) 610,000. It is situated in the south of the Rhone, besides which river it is watered by the Dranse, Arve, Isère, and its aff. the Arc. Mont Blanc is on its S.E. frontier, and it contains Little St Bernard, Mont Iseran, Mont Cenis, and many of the other principal mountains of the Alps. The valleys are narrow, and great destruction is often caused by avalanches. The chief lakes are those of Annecy and Bourget. Climate similar to that of Switzerland. Soil infertile, and little corn is raised. Cattle rearing is the principal branch of industry; the vine is cultivated in the more sheltered spots. Minerals comprise iron, copper, silver, lead, and coal; the mineral springs of Aix, near Chambéry, are celebrated, and salt is there made extensively. Many Savoyards quit their mountains in early youth, in order to exercise in France and other countries the professions of petty traders and domestic servants. Savoy is divided into 8 provs.—Savoie Proper, Upper Savoy, Tarentaise, Maurienne, Carouge, Chablais, Faucigny, and Genevese. The duchy of Savoy was the nucleus of the kingdom of Sardinia. During the French empire, under Napoleon I, it formed the dep. Mont Blanc, and part of that of Lemann.

SAVAN, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, 36 m. N.E. Batta. Pop. 1,000.

Savu, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, Sunda Island, 90 m. W. the south extremity of Timor, and subordinate to the Dutch. Lat. of W. point 10° 32' S., lon. 121° 35' E. Length N. to S. 25 m., breadth 8 m. Pop. 35,000. Surface rugged, but some maize, cotton, etc., are raised. Principal exports, wax, sandal wood, and edible birds' nests.

SAWBRIDGEWORTH, Engl. [SABRIDGEWORTH]

SAWLEY, a pa. of England, co. and 8½ m. S.E. Derby, on the Trent, and on the North Midland Railway. Area 8,500 ac. Pop. 1,934.—II. a chapelry, co. York, West Riding, pa., and 5 m. W.S.W. Ripon. Pop. 450.

SAWSON, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 5 m. W.N.W. Linton. Area 1,856 ac. Pop. 1,124.

SAWTRY, two pas. of England, co. Huntingdon.—I. (*Alt Saints*), 2½ m. S. Stilton. Pop. 663.—II. (*St Andrews*), 3½ m. S.S.E. Stilton. Pop. 420. United area of these parishes, and extra parochial dist. Sawtry St Judith, 5,730 square miles.

SAWTRY WARREN, a state of India, presid. Bombay, between lat. 15° 38' and 16° 15' N., lon. 73° 40' and 74° 22' E. Area 690 sq. m. Pop. 143,734. The country is rugged and broken, interspersed with mountains and jungles, which are intersected with rivers and rivulets. The east part consists of a narrow strip of land extending along the W. side of the Ghats and over their ridges into the Deccan. The monsoon rains on the declivities and ridges of the Ghats are excessive, 207 inches having fallen in one year. Soil light and stoney. Chief crop rice. Principal rivers, the Gundlupode, Karlee, Banda, Tulbura, Tillaree or Koodasse, and the Kalna, besides numerous small streams, which become considerable rivers during the rains. Annual revenue 2,250,000 rupees, expenditure 200,000 rupees. In 1838 an agreement was concluded with the chieftain, under which the customs of Sawtry Warren became the property of the British government, and the levy of transit duties was abolished. Owing to rebellions, in which the heir to the throne joined, the territory has been under British protection since 1844. Peace has been restored, customs abolished, and all classes are protected from oppression.

Sax, Salaris, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m.

N.W. Alicante. Pop. 2,138. It has numerous distilleries and flour mills.

Saxony, several pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester, 44 m. E.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,430 sq. m. Pop. 140.—II. co. Lincoln, 7 m. W.S.W. Market-Raisen. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 120.—III. same co., 44 m. S.S.W. Barton-on-Humber. Area 2,660 ac. Pop. 278.

Saxe (Germ. *Sachsen*), a prefix to the names of the following German states.

Saxe-ALTEMBURG, a duchy of Central Germany, in the old dist. of Saxony, separated into two nearly equal portions by the lordship of Gera, and enclosed by the territories of Prussian Saxony, Weimar, South Meiningen, and Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Area 510 sq. m. Pop. (1857) 133,563, mostly Lutherans. Surface covered by ramifications of the Erzgebirge mountains in the W., and watered by the Saale, Rode, and Orla. Public revenue (1857) 742,740 thalers. Expenditure 739,804 thalers.

Saxe-COBURG-GOTHA, a duchy of Central Germany, in the old dist. of Saxony, cap. Gotha. It is composed of two principal portions.—I. the principalities of Gotha and Coburg.—II. several detached districts enclosed by the territories of Bavaria, Prussia, Saxony, Saxe-Meiningen, and Weimar. Area 799 sq. m. Pop. (1855) 180,878, mostly Lutherans. Surface mountainous, with fertile valleys. Chief rivers, the Nessa, Gera, Saale, and Itz. Chief industry agriculture and cattle rearing. The manufs. of Gotha are very varied. Education is in an advanced state. Public revenue 416,700 florins; debt 412,100 dollars.

Saxe-MEININGEN-HILDENBURGHAUSEN, a duchy of Central Germany, cap. Meiningen, consisting of two chief portions, the principality of Meiningen and that of Hildburghausen, to which is united the principality of Saalfeld, having S. Bavaria; elsewhere surrounded by the doms. of Weimar, Coburg, Cassel, Prussia, and Rhenus, except some detached dists. amongst the other Saxon duchies. Area 971 sq. m. Pop. (1857) 165,662, mostly Protestants. Surface covered with the Thuringian forest mountains. The river Werra traverses the duchy, which is fertile; but the corn raised is insufficient for home consumption. Mining is actively pursued; iron, copper, coal, alum, vitriol, marble, and salt are obtained. Manufs. comprise hardwares, linen, and woollen fabrics. It is a member of the Germanic Confederation and Zollverein. Public schools are numerous. Public revenue (1856) 1,644,202 florins; expenditure 1,619,924 florins; debt 4,199,441 florins. The late Queen Adelaide, wife of King William IV. of England was a princess of Saxe-Meiningen.

Saxe-WEIMAR-EISENACH, a grand duchy of Central Germany, and the largest of the Saxon principalities, consisting of three principal detached portions of territory.—I. the principality of Weimar; II. that of Eisenach; III. the circle of Neustadt, and several small territories included in other states, enclosed by the doms. of Prussia, Hesse-Cassel, Bavaria, the other Saxon duchies, Rhenus, and Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Area 1,418 sq. m. Pop. (1855) 263,765, of whom 251,726 were Lutherans and Calvinists; Roman Catholics, 10,600; and Jews, 1,454. Surface mountainous in the W., watered by the Werra and its affluents; more level in the centre and E., and traversed by the Ilm, Saale, and affluents of the Elster. Corn, flax, hemp, hops, wine, timber, iron, salt, coal, and fuller's earth, are principal products, with fine wool exported to England. Cattle and swine are numerous, and in the W. especially

form the principal sources of wealth. Manufactures comprise linen and woollen fabrics, glass and earthenware, and the transit trade is important. Jena is the seat of a university, and public schools are numerous; Weimar is celebrated for its literary and scientific institutions. Principal towns Weimar, Eisenach, Jena, Naumburg, Weida, Krensburg, and Gotha. Estimated public revenue for the three years (1851-53) 1,396,527 thalers. Expenses 1,544,289 thalers. Public debt (1853) 8,879,736 thalers.

SARUMPT, two par. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. co. and 6 m. N.W. Lincoln. Area 4,270 ac. Pop. 1,137.—II. co. Leicester, 4 m. W.N.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 118.

SAXHAM, two par. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (Great), 5 m. W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 293.—II. (Little), 3½ m. W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 191.

SAXKJØBING, a seaport town of Denmark, situate on the island Lolland, at the head of a bay, which forms a good harbour. Pop. 910.

SAXLINGHAM, several par. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. 4 m. W.N.W. Holt. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 182.—II. (Nethergate), 7½ m. S. Norwich. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 636.—III. (Thorpe), 8½ m. W.S.W. Norwich. Area 570 ac. Pop. 148.

SAXMUNDHAM, a pa. and market town of England, co. Suffolk, 20 m. N.E. Ipswich. Area 1,468 ac. Pop. 1,180.

SAXONY (Germ. *Sachsen*), an old division of North Germany, which extended between the Baltic and the North Sea in the N., and Bohemia and Bavaria in the S. In the former partition of Germany, the circle of Upper Saxony composed the greater part of the present kingdoms of Prussia and Saxony, and that of Lower Saxony, Hanover, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, and Holstein.

SAXONY (Germ. *Sachsen*), a kingdom of Central Europe, in the middle of Germany, between lat. 50° 10' and 51° 28' N., lon. 11° 55' and 15° 3' E., bounded E. and S. by Austria, W. and N. by Bavaria, Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Altenburg and Prussia; cap. Dresden. Length 183 m., breadth 56 m. P. (1855) 2,039,075, divided as follows in 1852:—

Cities.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. (1852)
Dresden,	1,674	207,708
Leipzig,	1,328	448,856
Zwickau,	1,700	235,527
Bautzen,	1,711	297,744
Total,	6,777	1,087,535

Surface partly mountainous; traversed on S and S.E. frontier by the Erzgebirge and Riesengebirge mountains, which rise to 4,000 feet in height; the mean elevation of the country is about 1,100 feet. The climate of Saxony, in the plains, is mild and salubrious, but a portion of the mountain district of the Erzgebirge is termed "Saxon Siberia," from the severity of the winter climate. Mean temperature of year at Dresden 49°·1, winter 33°·7, summer 66°; at Altenburg the mean temperature is only 47°·6, Fahr. Soil fertile in grain, and cultivated with great care; the chief crop is rye; wheat and barley are grown in the valleys, oats and potatoes in the higher districts. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and good wine is produced from the vineyards of the Elbe. The forests, which cover 1-4th of the surface, furnish excellent timber. The breed of merino sheep is celebrated, and yields valuable wool, much of which is exported to England. Cattle are of a superior

description; horses are not extensively reared. The country is watered by the Elbe and its affluents, the Black Elster, the Mulde, and the Saale. Saxony is rich in mines of iron, lead, copper, silver, cobalt, blende, antimony and coal. Mining employs a great proportion of the pop. Upwards of 500 mines are in active operation; the centre of the mining district is at Freiberg. Porcelain clay, marble, and building stones are abundant. The chief manufacture is that of cotton, in the spinning of which great improvements have been made, and there are many cotton printing works. The other chief branches of industry are linen and woollen weaving, stocking-making, and the fine porcelain of Meissen, called Dresden China.

Commerce, which is very extensive, especially in books and manufactured goods at Leipzig, is facilitated by the river Elbe, and by railways from Dresden to Leipzig, Halle, Berlin, &c. The religion of 97 per cent. of the pop. is Lutheranism. Public instruction is well developed, the proportion being 1 pupil for every 6 of the pop. (95 of every 100 children capable of instruction being in attendance at school), and the university of Leipzig is one of the principal in Germany. There are 9 normal colleges. The electorate of Saxony, created in 1422, was erected into a kingdom by Napoleon I. in 1806, who united to it the grand duchy of Warsaw, which, along with some portions of the Saxon territories, was detached from it in 1815. Previous to 1836, Saxony was divided into the 5 circles of Meissen, Leipzig, Erzgebirge, Voigtland, and Lusatia. The government is a hereditary limited monarchy; a representative system was organised in 1830. Public revenue (1851) 8,281,728 thalers; expenditure 8,281,728 thalers. Debt (1853) 42,781,323 thalers. Armed forces 25,390 men.

SAXON LAND, the south part of Transylvania watered by the Aluta river and its affluents. Area about 4,248 sq. m., and pop. (1850), 465,000. It is subdivided into 7 jurisdictions or *stăbils*, named from their caps. Hermannstadt, Klausenburg, Mediasch, Mühlenbach, Schenarstadt, Reusmarkt, and Brous or Szászvaros (whence Transylvania derives its German name of *Siebenbürgen* or the "Seven Towns") to which Kronstadt and Bistritz were afterwards added. The present inhabitants preserve almost unaltered their German language and hereditary usages, and are the most industrious race in Transylvania. Agriculture is carefully conducted. Manufactures of woollen, cotton, and other goods, are carried on in the towns, the principal of which are Hermannstadt and Kronstadt.

SAXON SWITZERLAND is a name applied to the mountainous part of the kingdom of Saxony, S.E. Dresden. It is highly picturesque, but none of its mtns. rise to above 2,000 feet in elevation.

SAXONY (Prussian), a prov. of Prussia, nearly in its centre, between lat. 50° 27' and 53° 5' N., lon. 9° 50' and 15° 15' E., having N.E. and E. the provs. Brandenburg, W. Hanover, Brunswick, and Hesse-Cassel, and S. the duchies and kingdom of Saxony, enclosing Anhalt Dessau, Schwartzburg Rudolstadt, and having many outlying detached districts. Area 5,789 sq. m. Pop. (1842) 1,828,782, all Lutherans, except about 116,000 Roman Catholics, Jews, &c. The Harz at the W. extremity, is a mountainous district; elsewhere the surface is level and watered by the Elbe, with its tributaries the Saale, Mulde, and Unstrut. Climate mild and healthy, and the soil is amongst the most fertile in the Prussian dominions. Corn, flax, hemp, hops, tobacco, madder, and chicory, are principal products; wine

are grown on the banks of the Saale and Elbe. Marine sheep breeding is extensively carried on, and wool is a principal article of export. The province has coal, iron, salt, and copper mines. Principal manufactures fine woollens, linen fabrics, earthenwares, paper, beer, and spirits. It is divided into the three regencies of Magdeburg, the cap., Erfurt, and Merseburg.

SALTBRAD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. N.W. Framlington. Area 2,050 ac. Pop. 441.

SALTWOPPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the river Bure, 6½ m. N.W. Aylsham. Area 2,030 ac. Pop. 320.

SAXTON, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 4½ m. S.S.W. Tadcaster. Area 3,710 ac. P. 493.

SATSBROOK, a tship. of the U. S., North America, Connecticut, at the mouth of the Connecticut river, 42 m. S.S.E. Hartford. Pop. 3,843.

SAVNY, a town of Poland, gov. Augustowo, on the Memel, here joined by the Sępniewska, 18 m. E. Suwalki. Pop. 3,100. It has a cathedral, and manufactures of woollen cloth and leather.

SAYPAN or **SEYFAN**, one of the Marianne Is., Pacific Ocean, lat. 16° 19' 48" N., lon. 146° E., 12 m. in length, and having a good harbour on its west side.

SARAWA, a river of Austria, Bohemia, after a W.N.W. course of 95 m., joins the Moldau, 12 m. S. Prague.

SARKA or **SADSKA**, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Budechov, 27 m. E. Prague. Pop. 2,210.

SCAER, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Finistère, 13 m. N.N.W. Quimperle. Pop. 4,304.

SCAFATI, a mkt. town of Naples, prov. Principato, on the Sarno, 6 m. W. Nocera. Pop. 3,500.

SCAFELL, a mountain of England, co. Cumberland, near the borders of Westmoreland, 10 m. N.E. Ravenglass, and having two summits respectively 3,166 and 3,063 feet in height. The river Esk rises on its east side.

SCALA, two market towns of Naples.—I. prov. Principato-Citra, cap. cant., on the promontory, and 8 m. W. Salerno. Pop. 1,700.—II. prov. Calabria-Citra, on a height, 5 m. S.W. Cariati. Pop. 1,200.

SCALA, a town of Tuscany, prov. and 20 m. W.S.W. Florence. Pop. 1,400.

SCALA NOVA, *Nespeles*, a seaport town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, at the head of the Gulf of Scala Nova, 40 m. S. Smyrna. Pop. 20,000. It stands on a slope rising from the sea. Principal edifices, mosques, khans, and public baths. It had formerly an active trade with Egypt and Salonica.

SCALA NOVA (THE GULF OF), is 45 m. in length E. to W., average breadth 20 m. The island Sardinia forms most part of its south coast.

SCALBY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. N.W. Scarborough. Ac. 11,040. Pop. 1,523.

SCALDWELL, a pa. of England, co. and 8 m. N.N.E. Northampton. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 308.

SCALZA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Calabria-Citra, cap. cant., 28 m. W. Cassano. Pop. 3,000.

SCALKBY, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 6 m. N.N.E. Carlisle. Area 3,590 ac. Pop. 506.

SCALESWATE, a town and comm. of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 7 m. E. Finero. Pop. 3,261.

SCALEZZA is a vill. of the island Sicily, on its E. coast, inland, and 12 m. S. Messina. Pop. 1,000.

SCALFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 8½ m. N.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 2,520. Pop. 555.

SCALLOWAY, a vill. of Scotland, co. and on the mainland of Shetland, pa. Tingwall, at the head of Scalloway Bay, 5 m. W.S.W. Lerwick. Pop. 406. It was formerly a burgh and cap. of Shetland. It has a good harbour.

SCALPA, two islands of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness.—I. off the E. side of the island Skye, separated from it by a Sound ½ m. across. Length 4 m., breadth 3 m. Surface a grassy mountain. Pop. 79.—II. pa. Harris, at the entrance of E. Loch Tarbet. Length 3 m., breadth 1½ m. Pop. 282.—*Scalpa Flow* is a sea basin amongst the Orkneys, nearly enclosed by Pomona, Burray, S. Ronaldshay, Walls, and Hoy, and containing many smaller islands. Length 15 m., breadth 8 miles.

SCAMANDER or **XANTHUS** (mod. *Bunarbasiri*—*rs*), a river of the plain of Troy, Asia Minor, rises at the village Bunarbasiri, immediately beneath the site of old Troy, flows N.W., expanding into numerous marshes, and enters the Ægean Sea, and the Simois or Menderes river by several channels, excavated in very remote antiquity. Its source is in some springs, having a temperature of 63° or 64° Fahr.

SCAMBLESBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.N.E. Horncastle. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 532.

SCAMMONDEN, a chapelry of England, co. York, E. Riding, pa. Billington, 5 m. E.N.E. New Malton. Pop. 1,067.

SCAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. N.N.W. Lincoln. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 228.

SCANDERBOOR, *ISKENDERUN* or *ALEXANDRETTA*, a seaport town of N. Syria, on the E. coast of the Bay of Iskenderun, 23 m. N. Antioch. Lat. 36° 35' 3" N., lon. 36° E. It was unhealthy and depopulated, but has been improved in salubrity by the drainage of an adjacent marsh. It is the port of Aleppo, and has the best harbour on the Syrian coast, with an import trade in corn, rice, salt, and European goods, and exports of galls, silk, cotton, and syrup. In 1848 the arrivals were 35 vessels, burden 4,976 tons; and in 1849, 63 vessels, 11,552 tons burden.—The *Bay* or *Gulf* of *Scanderoun* (anc. *Sinus Isauricus*) extends inland for 45 m. at the angle between Syria and Asia Minor, and on its shores are the Amanian gates of the ancients, the ruins of Beroe and Ægæ, and the plain of Issus, where Darius was defeated by Alexander the Great.

SCANDIANA, a market town of N. Italy, duchy and 12 m. S.W. Modena, on the Secchia. P. 2,400.

SCANDINAVIA, the classic name of the great peninsula of N. Europe, consisting of Sweden and Norway. [NORWAY—SWEDEN]—*Scania* was an old prov. of Sweden, at its S. extremity, now subdivided into the lrens Malmö and Christianstad.

SCANPS, a populous vill. of the Upper Engadine, Switzerland, cant. Grisons, 29 m. S. E. Chur.

SCANNO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ult. Pop. 3,000.—II. a vill., 12 m. S.E. Lake Fusine.

SCANZANO, a market town of Tuscany, prov. and 12 m. S.E. Grosseto. Pop. 3,000.—*Scanzano* is a vill. of Naples, near Castell'-a-Mare.

SCAR, a mountain of Ireland, Limerick, co. Wicklow, 3 m. N. Laragh. Height 2,105 feet.

SCARRA, an island of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyll, off the north end of the island Jura. Length and breadth 9 m. each. Elevation above the sea 1,040 feet.

SCARBOROUGH, a pari. and munic. bor., seaport town and pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, on the S. slope of a headland extending into the North Sea, lat. of lighthouse 54° 17' N., lon. 0° 23' 8" W., on North Midland Railway, 87 m. N.E. York. Area of bor. and pa. 2,160 ac. Pop. 12,916. It has a striking appearance, its streets rising steeply from the sea toward an abrupt cliff. The town-hall, Trinity-house, an hospital for seamen in the merchant service, a theatre, the cliff bridge leading over a ravine to

the Spa, and the Roman Doric museum of a philosophical society, are amongst the public structures. The large pa. church formerly belonged to a Cistercian monastery. Here are chapels for Roman Catholics, Methodists, Independents, a Friends' meeting-house, almshouses, and various other endowed charities, and a grammar school. The harbour is protected by a stone pier, and the town has a considerable coasting trade, imports of timber, a fishery, and some ship building, and in summer is greatly resorted to by visitors. It sends 2 members to House of Commons.

SCARBOROUGH, the principal town of the British West India Island Tobago, on its E. coast, 7 m. N.E. Milford. Lat. 11° 6' N., lon. 60° 30' W.

SCARBOROUGH, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, on the Atlantic, 10 m. S.W. Portland. Pop. 1,837.

SCARBOROUGH or GILBERT ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean, between lat. 1° and 3° N., lon. 172° and 174° E., comprise Marshall, Matthews, Gilbert, and Charlotte, islands.

SCARLETT, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 6 m. N.N.W. Mansfield. Area 3,910 ac. Pop. 672.

SCARDA and SCARDISZA, two small islands of Austria, Dalmatia, circ. Zara.—I. between the islands Premuda and Ito.—II. 3 m. W. Pago.

SCARDONA, a town of Austria, Dalmatia, circ. Zara, 6 m. N.N.E. Sebenico, on rt. b. of the Kerka. Pop. 1,280. It is a bishop's see, and was formerly an important place. Under the Romans it was the cap. prov. Liburnia.

SCARIFF, a market town of Ireland, co. Clare, on the Scariff, 8 m. N.N.W. Kilaloe. Pop. 954.

SCARISBRICK, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. N.W. Ormskirk. Pop. 2,100.

SCARLE, two pas. of England.—I. (*North*), co. and 9 m. W.S.W. Lincoln. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 595.—II. (*South*), co. Notts, 7 m. N.N.E. Newark. Area 2,030 ac. Pop. 510.

SCARNAFIO, a market town of Sardinia, prov. and 6 m. N.E. Saluzzo. Pop. of comm. 2,534.

SCARNO, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, with a station on the East Anglian Railway, 2 m. W.S.W. East Dereham. Ac. 3,510. Pop. 637.

SCARP of SCARPA, an island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. and 3 m. N.W. Harris. Pop. 145. It is a rocky mountain of gneiss 1,000 feet high, and 3 m. long.

SCARPANTO, *Carpathos*, an island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Turkey, 28 m. S.W. Rhodes. Length 30 m.; breadth 8 m. Surface mountainous; iron and marble are principal products. It has several harbours, the largest, Porto-Grande, being on its west side. At its north extremity is the village *Scarpanto*.

SCARPE, a navigable river of France, rises in the dep. Pas-de-Calais, flows E. past Arras, Douai, Marchiennes, and St. Amand, and joins the Scheldt at Montagne on the frontier of Belgium. Length 28 miles.

SCARPERIA, a small town of Tuscany, prov. and 16 m. N.E. Florence.

SCARBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. and 11 m. E. Nottingham. Area 910 ac. Pop. 330.

SCARTHO, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2 m. S.W. Great Grimsby. Area 1,590 ac. P. 311.

SCARTANT, an inlet of British North America, off the E. coast of the island Cape Breton, lat. 43° N., lon. 59° 41' W. Length, E. to W., 6 m.; breadth 2 miles.

SCAWBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, with a station on the Lincolnshire Railway, 24 m. W.S.W. Glandford Bridge. Ac. 3,930. P. 1,806.

SCAWTON, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 4 m. W. Helmsley. Ac. 3,610. P. 153.

SELAUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine, cap. arrond., 4 m. S. Paris, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 1,844.

SEY-SUN-SAOVA, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Haute-Saône, 9 m. W.N.W. Vesoul. Pop. 2,029.

SCHAAPHEIM, a vill. of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 8 m. E.N.E. Dieburg. Pop. 1,416.

SCHAAPSTADT, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 10 m. W.N.W. Merseburg. Pop. 1,900.

SCHAFU or SCHAFERU, a market town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 14 m. W.N.W. Znaim. Pop. 1,218.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, the most N. canton of Switzerland, wholly N. the Rhine, which separates it from the cant. of Zurich and Thurgau, and enclosed by the grand duchy of Baden. Area 116 sq. m. Pop. 35,300, nearly all Protestants. Surface undulating. Soil fertile, and frequently more corn is raised than is required for home consumption. Transit trade important, and the cap. town is a principal entrepôt for goods passing between S. Germany and Switzerland. Principal towns, Schaffhausen and Neukirchen. This cant. joined the Swiss Confederation in 1501.—*Schaffhausen*, the cap., is situated on rt. b. of the Rhine, 23 m. N.E. Zurich. Pop. 7,700. It is enclosed by old walls, and defended by a citadel on an adjacent height. Principal edifice, the minster, a large cathedral. It has a college and a town library containing the collection of books which belonged to the historian Müller, a native of Schaffhausen; manufs. of cotton stuffs, flax, and cutlery; it communicates daily by diligences with Zurich, Bern, Freiburg, Stuttgart, and Ulm, and by steamers with Constance.—*The Fall of Schaffhausen*, a cataract of the Rhine, 3 m. S.S.W. the town, has a total descent of about 100 feet, and is one of the most imposing phenomena of its kind in Europe.

SCHAGEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, cap. cant., 11 m. N. Alkmaar. Pop. 1,885, who trade in butter, flax, cattle, and leather.

SCHACHTICKE, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 20 m. N.N.E. Albany. Pop. 3,290.

SCHALE, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 33 m. N. Münster, on the Ane. Pop. 804.

SCHALKAU, a town of Central Germany, Saxony-Muningen, cap. dist. on the Itz, 7 m. N.W. Neustadt (Coburg). Pop. 1,085.—*Alt Schalkowitz* is a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 11 m. N.W. Oppeln. Pop. 1,740.

SCHALL, a lake of N. Germany, partly in the Danish duchy Lauenburg, and partly in the grand duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, about 9 m. in length from N. to S., by 2 m. in breadth.

SCHANCK (MOUNT), a conspicuous table shaped hill of S. Australia, near the coast, in lat. 37° 55' S., lon. 139° 49' E. It rises from a comparatively level country at an abrupt angle to 800 or 900 feet in elevation, and has on its summit three distinct craters. Basalt, lava, and other volcanic products are scattered on and around it.

SCHANDAU, a town of Saxony, circ. and 21 m. S.E. Dresden, on rt. b. of the Elbe. Pop. 1,916. It has well frequented baths.

SCHANCK'S ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 6° 28' S., lon. 163° E.

SCHANDING, a town of Upper Austria, circ. Inn, 8 m. S.S.W. Passau, on the Inn. Pop. 3,511. It is defended by a strong castle, and was bombarded by the French in 1809.

SCHANNITZ, *Portus Claudia*, a vill. and pass in

the Tyrol, 16 m. N.W. Innsbrück, and the scene of combats between the French and Tyrolese in 1809.

SOEHLINGEN, a town of Austria, Transylvania, Saxon Land, cap. co., on the Great Kukul, 24 m. E.S.E. Neumarkt. Pop. 6,500, mostly Saxons. It consists of an upper and a lower town, the former fortified. It has a gymnasium, manufs. of woollens and linens, and an extensive trade.

SCHATTAU, a market town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 5 m. S.S.W. Znaim. Pop. 1,785.

SCHATZAU, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 31 m. N. Königgrätz. Pop. 1,073.

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE or **LIPPE BÜCKEBURG**, a principality of N.W. Germany, enclosed by the territories of Hesse-Schaumburg, Hanover, and Prussian Westphalia, exclusive of some detached lordships within the territory of Lippe-Deimold. Area 207 sq. m. Pop. (1855) with Lippstadt 29,648 [**LIPPE**]. Surface hilly and well wooded in the S., flat in the N. where the Lake Steinhuder-meer occupies about 21,000 acres. Principal river the Weeser. Inhabitants mostly Lutherans, and employed in agricultural industry, coal mines, and the manufactures of linens. Principal towns, Bückeburg, the cap., and Stadthagen. Public revenue 228,000 Prussian dollars Army, 350 men.

SCHIEDAM, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. and 16 m. E.S.E. Groningen. Pop. of pa. 3,439.

SCHNEA, a town of Württemberg, circ. Danube, 4 m. E.S.E. Sigmaringen. Pop. 962.

SCHNEIDBERG, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, dist. and 5 m. E. Schwarzenberg. Pop. 1,643. It has manufactures of lace; and valuable silver, cobalt, tin, and iron mines in its vicinity.

SCHNEDIG, a mountain of Switzerland, cant. Bern, in the Oberland. 8 m. S. Brienz. Elevation above the sea 6,473 feet.—The *Lesser Schindig*, or *Wengern Alp*, is a mountain S.W. the foreground, between Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald.

SCHNELLER or **SCHNELLER** (French *Escant*, ancient *Scaldus*), a river of France and the Netherlands, rises in the French dep. Aisne, flows mostly N.E. through the dep. Nord, and the Belgian provs. Namant and E. Flanders, to Antwerp, where it turns N.W. and enters the North Sea, in the Dutch prov. Zealand, by two mouths—the E. and W. Scheldt—which enclose the two islands Beveland and Walcheren. Total course 280 m., at its mouth it is from 2½ to 3½ leagues across. In its lower part it traverses a flat country, and its banks are fenced by dykes. Affluents, the Scarpe, Lys, and Darme, from the W., Dender and Meuse from the E. It is navigable nearly throughout, and connected by canals with the Somme, Seine, Loire, and the principal cities and towns of Belgium, and it is of high commercial importance.

SCHNEEBERG, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. arrond., on l. b. of the Ill, and on the Strasbourg and Basle Railway, 26 m. S.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 10,366. It was fortified by Vauban, and is naturally strong from being surrounded by marshes. It has manufactures of woollen hosiery, calicoes, brass and iron wire, paper, and earthenwares.

SCHNEELINGEN, a walled town of Württemberg, circ. Danube, 12 m. W. Ulm. Pop. 1,508.

SCHNEELINGEN, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, on the declivity of a height, crowned by the castle of Augustenberg, 8 m. E. Chemnitz. Pop. 1,684, who manufacture linens.

SCHNEELINGEN, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. Leipzig, and the scene of an engagement between the French and Prussian cavalry in 1813.

SCHNELLERBERG, a vill. of Upper Bavaria, 6 m. S.W. Seisburg. Here Marlborough defeated the Duke of Bavaria.

SCHNELLING, an island of the Netherlands. [**TERNSCHNELLING**.]

SCHNEEMACH, Asiatic Russia. [**SHAMAKA**.]

SCHNEEMITZ, a royal, free mining town of N. Hungary, cap. dist., co. Lonth, on the Schemnitz, 2,300 feet above the sea, 45 m. N.N.E. Gran. Pop. including 6 suburbs, 19,288. It has a mining school. The mines of Schemnitz, partly belonging to the crown, extend under the town, and furnish a considerable amount of gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, sulphur, and arsenic. All the imperial mines are connected with each other, offering in their whole extent a subterranean passage of nearly 3½ miles in length. Below the mines is the seat of Joseph II., a magnificent work, 12 feet in height by 10 feet in breadth, extending from Schemnitz to the valley of Gran, 10 m., and so constructed that it may be used either as a canal or railway.

SCHNEECTADY, a co. of the U. S., N. America, New York, in its E. part. Area 186 sq. m. Pop. 20,054.—It is a city, New York, cap. above co., on the Mohawk, a tributary of the Hudson, and on the Erie Canal, 16 m. N.W. Albany, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 8,921. It was originally settled by the Dutch in 1620, and has numerous churches. Union college, founded in 1783, superior public schools, a city hall, co. offices, gaol, and several banks, with manufactures of cotton stuffs, tobacco, carpets, machinery, leather, and paper, iron and brass foundries, and steam flour mills.

SCHNEEBACK and **SCHNEEMITZ**, two market towns of Prussia.—I. Rheinf. Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, 10 m. N.N.E. Dinslaken. Pop. 933.—II. prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, 12 m. N.N.E. Sternberg. Pop. 763.

SCHNEEBURG, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 8 m. N.W. Schlestadt. Pop. 2,336.

SCHNEEBURG or **SCHNEEBURG**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, cap. dist., on river of same name, 9 m. S.E. Bamberg. Pop. 1,094.

SCHNEEBURG, a fashionable watering place of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, on the North Sea, 2 m. N.W. the Hague. Pop. 5,000.

SCHNIAVI, two small towns of Naples.—I. prov. Abruzzo Citra, on a mountain near the Trigano, 24 m. S.S.W. II. Vasto.—II. prov. Terra di Lavoro, 4 m. S.S.E. F. Sora.

SCHNIALLEN, a mountain of Scotland, co. Perth, 4 m. S.E. Kinloch-Rannoch. Elevation 3,561 feet above the sea.

SCHIEDAM, a town and river port of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, cap. cant., on the Schie, an affluent of the Maas, 4 m. W. Rotterdam, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 12,000. It has numerous churches, a Latin school, a chamber of commerce, and manufs. of white lead, rope walks, building-docks on the Schie, and numerous distilleries, it being the chief seat of the manufacture of Dutch gin, or "hollands." Large numbers of swine are fattened in the town on the refuse of the distilleries.

SCHIEDAM ISLANDS are a group, Asiatic Archipelago, in the Sea of Flores, 90 m. N. Flores.

SCHIEDAM, a market town of Lower Bavaria, on an island formed by the Groos-Laber, 5 m. N.W. Pfaffenberg. Pop. 1,108. Near it, on 20th April 1809, the Austrians were defeated by the French.

SCHIEDAMSKA, an island in the North Sea, belonging to the Netherlands, prov. Friesland.

land, 10 m. E. Ameland. Length 8 m., breadth 3 miles. Pop. 1,080, engaged in fishing and cattle rearing.

SCHIEBSTEIN, a vill. of North Germany, duchy Nassau, on the Rhine, 3 m. S.S.W. Wiesbaden. Pop. 1,015.

SCHIEFELBEIN or SCHIEFELBEIN, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. and 36 m. S.W. Knehn, cap. circ., on the Rega. Pop. 3,521.

SCHIFFERSTADT, a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, 6 m. N.N.W. Spiren. Pop. 2,394. The Austrians were defeated here by the French in 1794.

SCHILDA or SCHILDAU, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 40 m. E.N.E. Merseburg. Pop. 1,645.

SCHILDBERG (Polish *Ostrzeszów*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 83 m. S.E. Posen, cap. circ. Pop. 2,304. [SCHIMBERG.]

SCHILDSCHNE, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 23 m. S.W. Minden. Pop. 3,100.

SCHILLERSDORF and SCHILLERLAGE, two vill. of Northern Germany.—I. Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 9 m. W. Neu-Strelitz.—II. Hanover, landrost Lüneburg, S. Celle.

SCHILLING LAKE, E. Prussia, reg. Königsberg, 4 m. E. Osterode, is 8 m. in length by 1 mile in width.

SCHILTACH, a town of Baden, Upper Rhine, in the Black Forest, on the Kinzig, here joined by the Schiltach, 13 m. S.S.W. Freudenstadt. Pop. 1,530.

SCHILTERT, a market town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 11 m. N.W. Znaim. Pop. 1,000.

SCHILTERTHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 1 m. N. Strasbourg. Pop. 3,349.

SCHIMBERG or SCHILDBERG, a market town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 34 m. N.W. Olmütz. Pop. 1,780.

SCHINZACH, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, on the Aar, 4 m. S.W. Brugg. Pop. 1,430. The Schinznach or Hapsburg baths are the most frequented in Switzerland, and the great bath house contains 100 baths, 360 beds and saloons, in which 500 persons frequently dine together. The visitors are mostly French. The waters are saline, and have a temperature of 60° Fahr.

SCHIRO, a town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 15 m. N.W. Vicenza, cap. dist., on the Timaujo. Pop. 6,320. It has manufactures of woollens, and near it are lead and iron mines.

SCHIFFENHEIL, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 36 m. S.S.E. Königsberg. Pop. 2,604.

SCHINGISWALDE, a town of N.E. Saxony, circ. and 8 m. S.W. Bautzen, on l. b. of the Spree. Pop. 1,661. It has two paper mills. Since 1845 it belongs partly to Bohemia.

SCHINNECK, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vovier, cap. cant., 18 m. N.E. St. Did. P. 1,490.

SCHNIEWIND, a frontier town of E. Prussia, reg. and 19 m. E.N.E. Gumbinnen. Pop. 1,428.

SCHITZNO, a town of Prussia, reg. Bromberg, on the Teteron. Pop. 17,434.

SCHNEEBURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, on the Elster, 19 m. S.E. Halle, on Magdeburg Railway. Pop. 2,700.

SCHNÖLEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 23 m. S.S.W. Merseburg. Pop. 1,500.—*Schöpsen* is a vill., reg. and N. Merseburg, on the Saale.

SCHNACKENWALD, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 5 m. S.E. Klagenfurt. Pop. 4,000.

SCHNACKENWERTH, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 11 m. S.E. Klagenfurt. Pop. 1,500.

SCHNABEN, a vill. of Hanover, landrost and 27 m. E.A.E. Hildesheim, on the Oker, and on the Brunswick Railway. Pop. 968.

SCHNADLING, a mining vill. of Austria, Styria, 34 m. W.S.W. Rottenmann. Pop. 800.

SCHNAN or SLANT, a walled town of Austria, Bohemia, cap. circ. Rakonitz, 20 m. N.W. Prague. Pop. 4,180.

SCHNANGENBAU, a spa of Germany, duchy Nassau, 6 m. W.N.W. Wiesbaden. It has warm saline and mud baths.

SCHNANGENBERG, a mining town of Siberia, gov. Tomsk, enclosed by ramifications of the Altai, 170 m. S.S.W. Bernaul. Pop. 4,800.

SCHNASTADT, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 23 m. W.S.W. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,139.

SCHNAPANITZ or LOPEWITZ, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 6 m. E.S.E. Brunn. Pop. 1,373.

SCHNÄWE, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 23 m. E.N.E. Köslin, cap. circ., on the Wipper. Pop. 4,162, who manufacture woollens.

SCHNEGL, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 47 m. S.S.W. Breslau. Pop. 1,859.

SCHNEIDEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 24 m. S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 600.

SCHNEIFAL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, at road. Wissembourg. Pop. 5,913.

SCHLEITZ or SCHLEIZ, a town of Central Germany, princip. Reuss-Schleitz, on the Wiesen- thal, 24 m. S.W. Gera. Pop. 5,000. It has a college, a normal school, and manuf. of woollen and cotton fabrics, leather and beer. It was cap. of the principality till 1848.

SCHLEMA (NIEDE and OBER), two vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, the first with iron works, the second has paper mills and dye works.

SCHLESWIG (Danish *Slesvig*), a duchy of the kingdom of Denmark, comprising the S. part of the peninsula Jütland, separated on the N. by the Konge River from Jütland-proper, and on the S. by the Eyder and the Holstein Canal from the duchy Holstein, having E. the Baltic and the Little Belt, in which it comprises the island Als, and W. the North Sea, in which are the islands Romoe, Sylt, Föhr, Fehmarn, Nordstrand, etc. Area 3,480 sq. m. Pop. (1855) 395,860. Surface low and flat; the whole of the west coast is protected by dykes against irruptions of the sea. Climate very humid. Soil not generally fertile, except in the E. Rye, barley, and other grains, are cultivated. Timber is scarce, but turf abundant. The breeding of cattle and horses is important; live stock, butter, and cheese, are the principal exports. The fisheries are active, chiefly in the North Sea. Manuf. are nearly confined to the towns, the principal of which are Schleswig, Flensburg, Husum, Apenrade, Hadersleben and Christiansfeld. The duchy was invaded by the Prussians and Germans in 1848-9. Since 1851 the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein have been placed in closer connection with the government of Denmark.

SCHLESWIG or SLESWIG, a seaport town of Denmark, cap. duchy, at the W. end of the Schlei, a narrow inlet of the Baltic, 21 m. from the sea, and 70 m. N.N.W. Hamburg. Lat. 54° 31' 11" N., lon. 9° 34' 45" E. Pop. 11,000. It comprises a town proper and several suburbs; has a cathedral and two other churches, one on the site of a heathen temple; lunatic, deaf-mute, and other asylums and institutions; a patriotic union and other associations; manuf. of lace, woollen stuffs, earthenwares, leather, and sugar. Its harbour, though improved, is accessible only to small vessels. The town is the oldest in the duchy, and was a member of the Hanseatic League. Adjacent to it is the castle of Gottorp, formerly the residence of the dukes of Holstein-Gottorp.

SCHLEITEN, a mining town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 8 m. E.S.E. Grunhain. Pop. 2,081.

SCHLEUSWEG, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 35 m. W.S.W. Erfurt, cap. circ., at the junction of the Eria and Nahe. Pop. 3,260. It has a castle, and manufs. of woollens, hosiery, white-lead, and paper.

SCHLEUSEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, 20 m. N.E. Torgau. Pop. 1,903.

SCHLESSEN, a market town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 4 m. S.S.W. Mühlheim. Pop. 1,148. In 1796, the French were defeated here by Archduke Charles of Austria.

SCHLITZ, a town of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, cap. dist. on the Altfall, here called the Schlitz, 40 m. E.N.E. Giessen. Pop. 3,290. It has paper mills, breweries, distilleries, and mineral springs.

SCHLOCHAU or **SCHLOCHOW**, a town of W. Prussia, reg. and 65 m. W. Marienwerder. Pop. 2,291.

SCHLOPPE or **SCHLOPPA**, a town of Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, 18 m. S.W. Deutsch-Krone. Pop. 1,084. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, and paper mills.

SOLOTHURN, a market town of Germany, principally Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Rott, 13 m. S.W. Sondershausen. Pop. 1,353.

SCHÖTTER, a town of Germany, H.-Cassel, prov. and 31 m. E.N.E. Hanau. Pop. 2,320. It has a normal school, breweries, and distilleries.

SCHLACKENAU or **SCHLOTTEBAU**, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 17 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz. Pop. 3,103, who manuf. laces and hosiery.

SCHLÜSSELBURG, a town of Russia, gov. and 21 m. E. St Petersburg, cap. circ., on a small fortified island in the Neva, at its efflux from Lake Ladoga. Pop. 4,000.

SCHLÜSSELBURG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 15 m. N.N.E. Minden, on the Weser. Pop. 1,240.

SCHLÜSSELFELD, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 15 m. S.W. Bamberg. Pop. 602.

SCHMALKALDEN, a town of Germany, H.-Cassel, prov. Fulda, cap. a detached dist. between Saxe-Gotha and Meiningen, at the confluence of the Schmalkalde and Saale, 11 m. N. Meiningen. Pop. 5,478. It has three suburbs, two castles, reformed and Lutheran churches, a gymnasium and numerous other schools, and manufs. of hosiery, white lead, and paper, and in the vicinity are iron and steel forges, and salt works. A famous league of the Protestant sovereigns of Germany was formed here in 1531.

SCHMALLERBES, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 20 m. S.S.E. Arnberg. Pop. 950.

SCHMIDBERG, two towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Silesia, reg. and 31 m. S.S.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 3,096. It has a Lutheran high school, and manufs. of silk, cotton, woollen, and linen fabrics, ribbons, cutlery, and tobacco.—II. Prussian Saxony, reg. and 40 m. N.E. Merseburg. Pop. 3,045. It has manufs. of woollen cloth and linens.—III. a market town of Saxony, circ. Dresden, 14 m. S.W. Pirna. Pop. 405.—IV. a vill. of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 23 m. W.N.W. Saatz. Pop. 2,800.

SCHNIEDERFELD, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 27 m. S.S.W. Erfurt, in the Thuringian Forest. Pop. 1,496. It has manufs. of iron wares, porcelain, and musical instruments.

SCHNIEDER or **SANTER**, a town of Russian Poland, reg. and 24 m. S.S.W. Posen. Pop. 2,676.

SCHNÖLLN, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Altenburg, on the Spitta, 7 m. S.W. Altenburg. Pop. 4,038. It has manufs. of woollen cloth.

SCHNÖLLN (Hung. *Szemolnok*), a mining town

of N. Hungary, co. Zips, 21 m. S.S.E. Lentschan. Pop. 5,500, mostly Germans. It has mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, and sulphur, in its vicinity.

SCHNOTTARFEN, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 23 m. S.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 2,880. It has manufs. of woollen stockings and gloves.

SCHNEEBERG ("Snow Mountain"), several mountains of Germany.—I. Riesengebirge, between Prussian Silesia and Bohemia, 19 m. S.S.E. Glatz.—II. Lower Austria, 40 m. S.W. Vienna.—III. Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, in the Fichtelgebirge, 14 m. N.E. Baireuth.—The *Schneekappe*, the loftiest peak of the Riesengebirge, 13 m. W. Landshut, is 5,265 feet in elevation.

SCHNEEBERG, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 20 m. S.S.W. Chemnitz. Pop. 7,522. Next to Freiburg it is the most important mining town in Saxony. It has manufactures of gold and silver lace, cotton fabrics, and chemical apparatus, and in its vicinity, valuable mines of silver, cobalt, and iron.

SCHNEIDEMÜHL or **PULA**, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 54 m. W. Bromberg, on the Küddow. Pop. 5,722. It has a castle, and manufs. of woollen cloth, lace, hosiery, and leather.

SCHNELLEWALDE, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 29 m. S.W. Oppeln. Pop. 2,236.

SCHNER, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, near the Main. Pop. 1,000.

SCHODAC, a township of the U. S., North America, New York. Pop. 3,510. In it is the village *Schodac Landing*, 12 m. S.E. Albany. Pop. 400. It has regular sloop communication with New York.

SCHROFTLAND, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, on the Suren, 6 m. S. Aarau. Its inhabitants manuf. ribbands and other silk goods.

SCHROHARIE, a co., U. S., North America, New York, in its E. part. Area 521 sq. m. Pop. 33,442. In it is *Schoharie township*; pop. 5,534; with a vill., cap. co., on Schoharie Creek, an affl. of the Mohawk, 30 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,500.

SCHROKKEN (Pol. *Szoki*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. Bromberg, 21 m. N.N.E. Posen. Pop. 1,251.

SCHROKLAND, an island of the Netherlands, prov. Overysel, in the Zuyder-Zee, opposite the mouth of the Yssel. Length 4 m. Pop. 683.

SCHNÖBERG, three towns of Germany.—I. (or *Schönbeyr*), Austria, Moravia, circ. and 27 m. N.N.W. Olmütz. Pop. 4,548, who manuf. cotton and linen fabrics.—II. Prussian Silesia, reg. and 34 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 2,008, mostly employed in linen weaving.—III. Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, 6 m. N.E. Rottweil. Pop. 1,612.

SCHÖNACH and **SCHÖNACH**, two villa. of S.W. Germany.—I. Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, in the Black Forest, 2 m. N.W. Tryberg. Pop. 914.—II. Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 4 m. S.E. Böblingen.

SCHÖXAU, several towns, etc., of Germany.—I. Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on the Steinhau, 5 m. E.N.E. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,500.—II. circ. Upper Rhine, cap. dist. in the Black Forest, on the Wieslen, 16 m. S. Freiburg. Pop. 947.—III. Prussian Silesia, reg. and 17 m. S.W. Liegnitz, cap. circ. on the Katsbach. Pop. 2,050.—IV. a vill. of Saxony, circ. Bautzen, 6 m. W.N.W. Zittau.

SCHÖNBACH, a town of Austria, circ. and 27 m. W. Eibogen. Pop. 800. Manufs. woollens.

SCHÖNBERG, a town of Germany, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, cap. dist. on the Maurin, 11 m. S.E. Lübeck. Pop. 1,324.

SCHÖNBERG, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 46 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz, on the Roth-Wasser. Pop. 1,226, who manufacture woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics.

SCHÖNBURG, a market town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, 10 m. E.N.E. Kiel.

SCHÖNBURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 10 m. S.E.E. Magdeburg, with which it is connected by railway, on the Elbe. Pop. 8,269. It has important salt works, yielding annually 672,000 cwt. of salt, manufs. of chemical products, tobacco, and leather.

SCHÖNBERG, two towns of Germany.—I. (or *Starzewo*), Prussia, reg. and 20 m. S.S.W. Danzig. Pop. 1,948.—II. Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 11 m. S.E. Plauen. Pop. 2,111.—*Schönbach* is a market town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 29 m. N.N.W. Treves, on the Eifel. Pop. 1,140.

SCHÖNBERG, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, 9 m. E.N.E. Schweidnitz. P. 918.

SCHÖNBERG, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 5 m. S.S.E. Eibogen. Pop. 3,000. It has woollen manufactures.

SCHÖNBERG, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfurt, on Lake Horka, 11 m. W.N.W. Soldin. Pop. 2,682.

SCHÖNBERG, a town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist. on the Lech, 40 m. S.W. Munich. Pop. 1,440. It is enclosed by walls, and has a royal castle.

SCHÖNBERG, two vill. of Prussia.—I. prov. Saxony, reg. and 36 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, near the Elbe. Pop. 1,420.—II. prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, 4 m. N. Berlin, with which it is connected by a road lined with lime trees. Here is a summer residence of the King of Prussia.

SCHÖNBERG, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 12 m. W. Schwarzenberg. Pop. 4,686.

SCHÖNBERG, two vill. of the Austrian empire.—I. Austrian Alps, circ. and 14 m. W.N.W. Teschen.—II. Bohemia, circ. and 9 m. S.W. Saatz.

SCHÖNBERG, a town of Germany, duchy and 20 m. S.E. Brunswick, cap. dist. Pop. 3,180. It has vitriol works and salt mines.

SCHÖNBERG, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 60 m. S.W. Bromberg. Pop. 3,787.

SCHÖNBERG, a market town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 33 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz. Pop. 4,400. It has manufactures of linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics and yarn.

SCHÖNBERG, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, on the Bohemian frontier, 14 m. N.E. Neuburg-vor-dem-Walde. Pop. 1,251, who manufacture linens.

SCHÖNBERG, a market town of Austria, Styria, circ. and 10 m. N.W. Cilly. Pop. 3,277.

SCHÖNBERG, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, cap. cant. on the Leek, at the influx of the Vliet, 16 m. E. Rotterdam. Pop. 2,900, who manufacture paper and jewellery. It had formerly a flourishing salmon fishery.

SCHÖNBERG, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, cap. dist. 25 m. S. Freiburg. Pop. 1,250. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of paper, chains, wire, leather, and tobacco.

SCHÖNBERG or **SCHÖNBERG**, a town of Germany, Brunswick, cap. circ., on railway to Magdeburg, 10 m. E. Wolfenbüttel. Pop. 2,630. It has manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics.

SCHÖNBERG, a town of Württemberg, circ. Jart, cap. dist. on the Rems, 16 m. E. Stuttgart. Pop. 3,915. It is enclosed by walls, and has a royal castle, and manufs. of tobacco and carpets.

SCHÖNBERG, a town of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hesse, cap. dist. on the Nidda, 23 m. S.E.E. Giessen. Pop. 2,160.

SCHÖNBERG (Island), Tasmania, off the E. coast of Van Diemen Land, immediately S. Freycinet peninsula, is comprised in the district of Oyster Bay, which is partly bounds on the E. Length and breadth 4 m. each.—(*Islands*), Pacific Ocean,

off the N.E. coast of Papua, lat. 4° S., lon. 144° 56' E. Surface mountainous. They were discovered by the Dutch navigator Schouten in 1616. **SCHOUTEN**, the most N. island of the prov. Zealand, Netherlands, between the E. Scheidt and the S. arm of the Maas. Length 15 m., average breadth 5 m. Surface low, and protected by dykes.

SCHÖNBERG, a market town of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, 12 m. W.N.W. Rottweil. Pop. 1,848. It has iron forges and paper mills.

SCHRAPLAU, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 15 m. N.W. Merseburg. Pop. 1,094.

SCHRATTENHAL, a town of Lower Austria, 11 m. S.S.W. Znaim. Pop. 675.

SCHRECKHORN (the "Peak of Terror"), one of the loftiest of the Swiss Alps, Bernese Oberland, between the Finsteraarhorn and Wetterhorn, lat. 46° 35' 26" N., lon. 7° 21' E. Elevation 13,492 feet above the sea. It was first ascended in 1842, by Agassiz and Desor.

SCHREIBERSAU, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 36 m. S.W. Leignitz, on the Zaacken. Pop. 2,740. It has manufs. of glass and vitriol.

SCHRIESEM, a market town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 6 m. N.N.W. Heidelberg. Pop. 2,920. It has manufs. of paper and tobacco.

SCHRIEM (Pol. *Szrem*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 23 m. S.S.E. Posen, cap. circ., on an island formed by the Warta. Pop. 4,362.

SCHROBENLAUF, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Paar, 16 m. S.S.W. Ingolstadt. P. 1,795.

SCHRODA or **SERODA**, a town of Prussia, reg. and 20 m. S.E. Posen, cap. circ. Pop. 2,398. It has a convent, and four yearly fairs.

SCHROPPEN and **SCHROOX**, two townships, U. S., North America, New York.—I. 16 m. S.E. Oswego. Pop. 3,258.—II. 98 m. N. Albany, on Schroom Lake, 10 m. in length. Pop. 2,031.

SCHUBIN or **SZUBIN**, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 14 m. S.W. Bromberg. P. 3,157.

SCHUTTAU, a vill. of Finland, len Wiborg, 18 m. N.N.E. Serdopol. Pop. 2,482.

SCHUIA or **CAOUA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. N.N.E. Vladimir. Pop. 10,000. It has manufactures of woollen, linen, and soap.

SCHUCHER, two market towns of the Austrian dom.—I. Bohemia, circ. and 7 m. S.S.E. Chrudin.—II. Istria, 22 m. S.W. Fiume.

SCHUOLS or **SCHOLS**, a vill. of the Lower Engadine, Switzerland, cant. Grisons, on the Inn, 10 m. S.W. Martinsbruck. Pop. 1,143.

SCHUPPE, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 15 m. S.W. Lucerne, on the Emmen. Pop. 2,950.

SCHÜTZ (Hung. *Csalokas*), two islands formed by arms of the Danube in Hungary.—The Great Schütz, N.E. the main stream, extending from Presburg to Comorn, is 53 m. in length, breadth 16 m.—The Little Schütz, W. the main stream, extends from below Presburg to Raab. Length 28 m., breadth 7 m. Surface marshy, but abounding with villages and cultivated tracts.

SCHÜTTER, a town of N. Germany, Hanover, landr. Osnabrück, on the Vechte, 2½ m. N.E. Benthelm. Pop. 1,406.

SCHÜTTERHOF (Boh. *Sassitz*), a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Frachin, on the Wotawa, 15 m. S.E. Klattau. Pop. 4,200. It has manufs. of woollens.

SCHÜTTERHAL, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Schutter, 2 m. S.W. Offenburg. Pop. 607.

SCHÜTTERWALD, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 4 m. S.S.W. Hohenberg. Pop. 1,440.

SCHUYLER, a co. of the U. S.—North America, in W. of Illinois. Area 534 sq. m. Pop. 10,573.

SCHUTTEN, a township of the U S. North America, New York, 7 m W Herkimer Pop 1,000.—**SCHUTTLERSVILLE** is a village on the Hudson River, 84 m N Albany Pop 600

SCHUYLKILL, a river of the U S, North America, Pennsylvania, breaks through the Blue mountains, flows S & E, and joins Delaware river 7 m below Philadelphia Total course 110 m, for 108 m of which or to Port L. Irden, it is made navigable by canals, vessels of 300 or 400 tons ascend it to Philadelphia and a large coal trade is carried on upon its waters It is connected by a canal with the Susquehanna.—II a co Pennsylvania, containing Port Carbon cap Owingsburg Area 684 sq m Pop 60,713.—III a township co Chester, 7 m S & E Harrisburg Pop 1,403.—IV a township, co Schuylkill Pop 1,742.—**Schuylkill Haven** is a mill on the Schuylkill, 8 m N E Harrisburg Pop 2,600

SCHWABEN, a walled town of N Germany, Mecklenburg Schwern duchy Guntow cap dist, on the Warnow 11 m S Rostock Pop 2,100

SCHWABACH, a town of Bavaria, circ Middle Franconia, cap dist, 9 m S S W Nurnberg Pop 10,360 It has manufs of pins, cotton and woollen fabrics, hosiery, gold and silver lace, soap, paper, printing types, and tobacco

SCHWABEN (English *Swabia*), one of the 10 circles into which Germany as a kingdom was divided II Schwaben and Neuburg, a circle of Bavaria

SCHWABENITZ, a vill of Austria, Moravia circ and 25 m F N E Brunn Pop 1,340

SCHWABENBURG, a vill of Bavaria, circ Swabia, on railway, 5 S W Augsburg Pop 4,100

SCHWABENBURG, a market town of Lower Austria, 7 m S E Vienna Pop 2,000 It has a monument to John Sobieski, king of Poland and iron and cotton spinning works

SCHWABEN, two market towns of Germany.—I Wurtemberg, circ Neckar, on the Schwaben 4 m N N E Brackenheim P 1,901.—II Baden, circ Lower Rhine 4 m W Mergheim

SCHWABACH, Germ. [*LAVELLSCHWABACH*], **SCHWABACH**, a vill of Switzerland cant and 3 m S Glarus, on the Linth Pop 1,000

SCHWABENBURG, a town of Bavaria, circ Upper Palatinate, on the Naab, 14 m S E Amberg Pop 1,147 Has several churches and hospitals

SCHWABENBURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg and 25 m S W Magdeburg, on the Elbe Pop 2,100

SCHWABENSTADT, a town of Upper Austria, on the Agger, 30 m S W Linz Pop 1,400

SCHWABTAL, a market town of N Germany, Oldenburg, principality and 4 m N Lubbeck, on the Trave Pop 1,400

SCHWABTAL, a market town of Prussian Saxony, reg and 34 m S W Erfurt Pop 1,400

SCHWABTAL, several rivers of Germany.—I Lower Austria, joins the Pitten to form the Leytha, 6 m S Wiener Neustadt, after an E course of 40 m.—II Moravia, after a S course of 80 m joins the Thaya, 10 m S Slavowitz Affluents, the Ljawa from the W, Zrntawa and Litawa N and E

SCHWABTAL, a market town of Lower Austria, 26 m W Wiener-Neustadt Pop 300

SCHWABTAL, a river of Bavaria, circ Upper Palatinate, after a W course of 46 m, joins the Naab, 6 m S Naburg

SCHWABTAL (so *RUDOLSTADT*), a principality of Germany, near its centre, enclosed by the territories of Saxe-Weimar, Coburg, Meiningen, and Muhlhausen, with a detached part surrounded by Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt and Prussia

Saxony Area 331 sq m Pop (1835) 68,974, mostly Lutherans The N declivity of the Thuringian Forest mountains covers the surface, which is watered by the Schwarzta, Elm, & Saale. Corn is insufficient for home consumption. Timber and salt are the principal products, iron & other metals are found, and woollen cloths, earthenware, glass, and other goods, are manufactured Principal towns, Rudolstadt & Frankenhausem Public revenue 806,790 florins

SCHWABENBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN, a principality of Germany, near its centre, enclosed everywhere by the Prussian territories, except on the W, where it joins a detached district of Saxe-Gotha, & on the E a detached district of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt Area 27 sq m P (1855) 81,452, mostly Lutherans Surface undulating, and watered by rills of the Unstrut. Inhabitants mostly employed in agricultural industry, in manufs of linen and woollen cloths, and hardware, iron forges, and potash works Principal towns, Sonderhausen and Arnstadt. Public revenue (1855) 534,447 thalers Expenditure 27,516 do Public debt 827,041 do

SCHWABENBURG, two market towns of Bavaria, circ Upper Franconia.—I on the Saale, 5 m S S E Hof, with which it is connected by railway Pop 1,930 It has manufs of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, iron forges, and breweries.—II (am Walde, 5 m S W Naila Pop 1,100

SCHWABENBURG, a town of Saxony, circ and 16 m S E Zwickau, cap dist Pop 2,305 It has iron foundries, mill and wire factories, and iron mines in its vicinity

SCHWABENBURG, a vill of Switzerland, cant Bern 5 m N E Lunz Pop of pa 2,600

SCHWABENBURG, a vill of Bavaria, circ Upper Palatinate, on the Naab 14 m S E Amberg Pop 1,150 It has a manufactory of mirrors

SCHWABENBURG, a town of Austria, Bohemia circ and 6 m W Kearzin Pop 2,326

SCHWABENBURG, Germany [*BLACK FOREST*], **SCHWABENBURG**, a town of Austrian Silesia, 13 m N N E Teschen, on the Vistula Pop 1,340

SCHWAT, a walled town of Central Asia, dom and 16 m N E Khiva, and inhab by Uzbeks

SCHWAT is a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, circ Lower Inntal on the rt b of the Inn, 16 m I N E Innsbruck Pop 4,600

SCHWATZBURG (Ort and Bielefeld), two contiguous vills of Prussian Silesia reg Breslau, 3 m W S W Glatz United pop 1,600

SCHWATZ, a town of Prussia, prov Brandenburg, reg Potsdam, cap circ, on the Oder, 36 m S S W Stettin Pop 6,726 It has a royal palace, Lutheran and Reformed churches, and manufactures of leather, tobacco, and starch

SCHWATZ, a vill of Rhenish Prussia, reg and 7 m N N E Treves, on the Moselle Pop 1,516

SCHWATZBURG, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, reg and 31 m S W Breslau, on railway to Freiberg, cap circ, at the foot of the Riesengebirge Pop 14,980 It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, a castle, formerly a ducal residence, but now a workhouse, a Protestant college, house of correction, large barracks, hospital, and manufactures of woven fabrics

SCHWATZBURG, a town of Wurtemberg, circ Neckar, 8 m W Heilbronn Pop 1,600

SCHWATZBURG, a town and vill of France, dep R.-Rhine, cant Haguenau Pop 1,400

SCHWATZBURG, a town of Bavaria, circ Lower Franconia, cap dist, on the Main, 38 m N N E Würzburg Pop 2,300 It has several Lutheran

churches, a gymnasium, a high school, founded by Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden; and manufs. of leather, linen, and woollen cloth.

SCHWENINGEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 64 m. N.E. Merseburg, cap. circ., on the Elster. Pop. 1,319.

SCHWENITZ, a market town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 12 m. S.E. Budweis. Pop. 1,220.

SCHWYZ, the German name of Switzerland.

SCHWYZ, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 35 m. W.S.W. Arnsberg, on the Elberfeld and Dortmund Railway. Pop. 4,298. It has a gymnasium, and manufs. of steel wares and woven fabrics, breweries, and bleaching grounds.

SCHWYZINGEN, a market town of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Neckar, near its source, 13 m. W.N.W. Tuttlingen. Pop. 3,726.

SCHWYERIN, a town of North Germany, cap. the grand duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the W. side of the Lake of Schwerin, and on railway from Hamburg to Wismar, 35 m. S.E. Lübeck. Pop. 20,000. It is divided into an old town, new town, and suburb; is the residence of the grand duke, and has a ducal castle, on a peninsula in the lake; a cathedral, Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, a Jews' synagogue, a mint, and government offices, a gymnasium, veterinary school, and manufactures of woollen cloths, tobacco, and vinegar, stone works, foundries, etc. *Old Schwerin* was mentioned in records of 1018, as a town and strong fortress.—The *Lake of Schwerin*, 14 m. in length, by 3 m. in breadth, receives the Elbe on the S., and at its N. extremity gives efflux to the Elbe, which enters the Baltic at Wismar.

SCHWIEROW or **SCHWIFZINA**, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 60 m. W.N.W. Posen, on l. b. of the Warta, at the influx of the Obra. Pop. 5,407. It has Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, manufactures of woollen cloths, lineries, and breweries.

SCHWIERZKE or **SCHWERTKE**, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 6 m. E. Posen. Pop. 2,975.

SCHWITZ, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 22 m. W. Arnsberg, on the Ruhr. Pop. 2,262. Manufactures woollens.

SCHWITZ, a town of West Prussia, reg. and 41 m. S.W. Marienwerder, cap. circ., on the Vistula. Pop. 2,820. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, damasks, hosiery, and earthenware.

SCHWETZINGEN, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, cap. dist., on the Leimbach, 6 m. W.S.W. Heidelberg. Pop. 2,336. It has a ducal palace.

SCHWETZKE, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 43 m. S.S.W. Posen. Pop. 1,798.

SCHWILDRINGEN, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 8 m. N.N.W. Stuttgart. P. 1,244.

SCHWISSUS, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 41 m. E.S.E. Frankfurt, on the Schwenne. Pop. 11,870. It has manufs. of woollen cloths.

SCHWIELOCK, a lake of Prussia, prov. Brauburg, reg. Frankfurt, 15 m. N.E. Lubben, and 7 m. in length. Its north part is traversed by the Spree.

SCHWYZ, one of the four forest cantons of Switzerland, nearly in the centre of the Confederation, to which it gave name, enclosed by Lucerne, Zug, Zürich, St. Gall, Glarus, Uri, and the Lake of Lucerne, which last separates it from Unterwalden. Area 339 sq. m. Pop. (1880) 44,168, nearly all Roman Catholics. Surface mostly mountainous; the Roostock rises to 8,061, and the Righi to 8,905, feet above the sea. Principal rivers the Sihl and Muotta. The Lake of Zürich forms a part of its N., and that of Zug a portion

of its W. boundaries. Wine and fruit are cultivated, but cattle rearing is the chief branch of industry, and cattle, cheese, and timber are the principal exports. Manufs. nearly confined to cotton twist and domestic fabrics. Government a pure democracy; and all the male inhabitants above 16 years of age assemble biennially at Schwyz to exercise legislative power. The executive duties are performed by a council of 90 members. Public education is very backward, and the canton has no public library. Principal towns, Schwyz, Art, Küssnacht, and Einsiedeln. Schwyz, with Uri and Unterwalden, formed, in 1307, the nucleus of the Swiss Confederation, in which Schwyz now holds the 4th place; it contributes to Confederate army 602 men.—*Schwyz*, a vill., cap. cant., is situated in the Muotta valley, at the base of the Mythen mountain, 17 m. E. Lucerne. Pop. of pa., which includes many other vills., 5,432. Principal edifices, a church, the council house, with a collection of historical paintings; the arsenal, containing national trophies; the record office, a Jesuits' college, Capuchin convent, and Dominican nunnery.

SCIACCA, *Therma Selinuntina*, a seaport town of the island Sicily, on its S. coast, intend. and 30 m. W.N.W. Girgenti. Pop. 12,570. It is defended by the castle of Luna on its E. side, has large churches, convents, and magazines, and is one of the principal depôts in the island for oorn, which is laid up in subterranean *cunicatores*. It has a manufacture of vases of antique shape, and an export trade in fruit, anchovies, sulphur, and barilla. Immediately adjacent on the E. are sulphur and saline baths, temp. 126° and 60° Fahr., with sudorific grottoes cut in the rock, the excavation of which is attributed to Dardalus; near these are the hermitage and hospital of St. Calogero. Agathocles, a tyrant of Syracuse, born B.C. 369, was the son of a potter of Sciacca, which was also the birthplace of the historian Fazello.

SCIACI, a vill. of the island Sicily, intend. Syracuse, cap. cant., on the Scieli, 6 m. S.W. Modica. Pop. 9,650. It has manufactures of woollens.

SCIGLIANO, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, cap. cant., 17 m. S. Cosenza. Pop. 5,650.

SCIALLA or **SCIAGLIO**, a maritime town of Naples, prov. Calab. Cit. II., cap. cant., nearly opposite the rock of Scylla, at the N. entrance of the Strait of Messina. Pop. 6,700, mostly seafaring people. It has a strong fort. It suffered greatly in the earthquake of 1783. [SCYLLA.]

SCYLLY ISLANDS, a group off the S.W. coast of England, included in the co. Cornwall, 30 m. W.S.W. the Land's-end. Lat. of lighthouse on St. Agnes 49° 53' N., lon. 6° 20' W. They consist of about 140 islets and rocks, the principal of the former being St. Mary, Tresoo, St. Martin, Brechar, St. Agnes, and Sampson. Aggregate area 5,779 ac. Pop. 2,627, employed in fishing, agriculture, and manufacturing kelp. Climate mild, and soil in many parts fertile, producing good barley, rye, oats, and potatoes. Trees are few. Horses and cattle small; sheep plentiful, as are wild fowl. Hugh-Town, the cap., on the island St. Mary, is the seat of a judicial court of 12 persons, who undertake the civil government of the islands, and it has a pier, fort, and custom-house. These islands communicate by packets with Penzance, between them and which part is a dangerous rocky ledge termed the Wolf. They have several secure roadsteads; but numerous shipwrecks have occurred on them, in one of which 3 line-of-battle ships, under Sir Cloudesley Shovel, were totally lost October 23, 1707. They have been considered the *Coastlands* or *lin-*

islands of the ancients, and there is a tradition that a tract of land connected them with Cornwall, but they have no mines of tin or any other metal.

SOILLY ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 16° 38' S., lon. 156° 10' W.

SOILZY, a fishing vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, forming a marit. suburb of Kinsale. P. 776.

SOMRA or SINDA, a country of India, now annexed to the British presid. Bombay, watered by the lower Indus, and comprising its delta, extending from the Indian Ocean in lat. 23° 33' N., northward to the junction of the Chenab with the Indus, in lat. 28° 37' and 26° 32' N., lon. 66° 43' and 71° 5' E. Area 52,120 sq. m. Pop. 1,087,762.

It presents, in some respects, a remarkable similarity to Egypt, being a plain divided by a large river, and bounded on one side by mountains, and on the other by a desert; but though fertile on the river banks, it is far inferior in productiveness, population, and civilization, to the valley of the Nile. The delta is encumbered with jungle and tall grass; and the lands bordering it are poor, destitute of fresh water, and, after the inundation, incrustated with salt. *Upper Soinde* is the most fertile part of the country, being irrigated by canals, and yielding rice, wheat, barley, oil-seeds, millet, opium, indigo, maize, sugarcane, cotton, pulse, and esculent vegetables, with dates, mangoes, plantains, and the fruits common to Southern Europe. Much of the country has, however, been depopulated by the Amers, and laid waste for hunting grounds. *Mimosa*, banyans, palms, and mangroves, are amongst the principal trees. Camels, buffaloes, sheep, goats, horses, and asses, are the domestic animals; wool is an important product, and is manufactured into bags, ropes, and strong cloths. Climate extremely sultry and dry; at Hyderabad the thermometer has been found to stand in the shade at 98° 5 Fahr., during a part of the day, for six months of the year, and epidemic diseases are frequent and destructive. Tigers, hyenas, wolves, and other formidable animals are numerous, and affigators swarm in the pools of the delta. Coarse cloths, felt, mats, arms, leather, and horse furniture, earthenware, cotton, silk, and embroidered fabrics, are made in the towns, but few manufactured goods are fitted for exportation; the exports consisting chiefly of the natural produce, rice, and other grains, ghee, hides, fish, wool, salt, and nitre from the soil, oil and oil seeds, bark, alkalies, firewood, opium, tobacco, camels and horses. Imports are chiefly manufactured goods, madder and other dyes, groceries, metals, gems, timber, cordage, bamboo, and dried fruits. *Kurrachee*, at the mouth of the Indus, is the chief port and seat of foreign trade. The inhabitants are partly Hindoos, partly Beloochees, and Mohammedans, the lower classes of the latter being of the *seonee*, and the upper or amers of the *shik* sect. Until lately the country was governed by the amers, who exercised an aristocratic military despotism; but after open hostilities had been evinced by them against the British, their power was completely broken by the forces under Sir C. Napier in 1844, and Soinde became a British dependency. Chief towns, Hyderabad, the cap., Shikarpoor, Khyrpoor, Kurrachee, Tattah, Meerpoor, Hella, Larkhana, and Boore.

SOIO, CHIO or KURO, CHIO, an island belonging to Turkey, off the W. coast of Asia Minor, 4 m. W. Cape Bianco, from which it is separated by the Strait of Soio. Lat. of chief town on its E. coast 38° 33' N., lon. 28° 1' E. Length N. to S. 82 m., greatest breadth 15 m. Area 508

sq. m. Surface very much diversified; it is naturally one of the richest and most beautiful islands of the Levant. Principal products, wine of superior quality, mastic, silk, wool, cheese, figs, lemons, oranges, and other fruits; less corn has usually been raised than is required for home consumption. Previously to 1832, this island was the best governed and most prosperous in the Grecian archipelago, and had thriving silk manufs., and a considerable trade with Constantinople, Syria, and Egypt; but, in the above year, some of its inhabitants having joined the Samians in their revolt, nearly all the population, comprising from 120,000 to 150,000 persons, were massacred or sold into slavery by the Turks, and the buildings and plantations were for the most part destroyed. Principal town Kasro, on its E. coast. The tragic poet Ion, the historian Theopompus, the sophist Theocritus, and the philosopher Metrodorus, were natives of this island, which also claims, in opposition to Smyrna, to have been the birthplace of the Greek poet Homer.

SCIOLZE, a comm. & vill. of Sardinia, div. prov. and 11 m. E.N.E. Turin, cap. mand. Pop. 1,124.

SCIOMERIA, a comm. and vill. of Sardinia, Savoy, prov. Faucigny. Pop. 2,436.

SCIOTO, a river of the U. S., North America, Ohio, flows S ward past Columbus, Washington, and Chillicothe, and joins the Ohio at Portsmouth after a course of about 175 m., for 130 m. of which, or to the mouth of the Little Scioto, it is navigable. Principal affl. the Whetstone from the N. It gives name to a co. with 504 sq. m., and 18,428 inhabitants, and to several villages in Ohio.

SCIOTO, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 11 m. S Auburn. Pop. 2,135.

SCITUATE, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, on the Atlantic, 21 m. S.E. Boston. Pop. 2,149.—II. Rhode Island, 13 m. W.S.W. Providence, on Pawtuxet river. Pop. 4,082.

SLAVONIA, a prov. of Austria. [SLAVONIA.] **SCOGGIO-GRANDE**, the largest of the Brioni Islands, Adriatic, off the W. coast of Istria, 4 m. N.W. Pola. On its E. side is the vill. Brioni.—II. one of the Ponze Islands, in the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Naples.

SCOLE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 30 m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 692.

SCONE or SCOUN, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 2½ m. N. Perth. Area about 6,000 ac. Pop. 2,381, of whom 1,439 are in the vill. of New Scone. At ancient Scone, of which almost the only remnant is a market cross, the kings of Scotland were formerly crowned, on a famous stone now preserved in Westminster Abbey. Here was an abbey and royal palace of the Scottish kings, on the site of which now stands a modern palace.

SCOSMIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, comprising the town of Leven. Pop. 2,836.

SCOFILO, island, Archipelago. [SKOFILO.] **SCOFIA**, a town of Europ. Turkey. [USKUF.]

SCORWICK, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. N. Skeaford. Area 3,180 ac. Pop. 418.

SCOSMOMEN, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 4 m. N.N.W. Beverley. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 90.

SCOSTON, a township of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. Catterick, on the Swale, with a station on the Freeton and Carlisle Railway, 8½ m. S.E. Lancaster. Area 2,610 ac. Pop. 488.

SCOTBY, a township of England, co. Cumberland, on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 8½ m. E. Carlisle. Pop. 478.—**SCOTFORTH** is a township, co., pa. and 1½ m. S. Lancaster. Pop. 698.

SCOTLAND, a pa. of England, co. and 54 m. N.E. Lincoln. Area 2,500 ac. Pop. 372.

SCOTLAND, the northern portion of Great Britain, extends in its mainland from lat. 54° 38' to 56° 41' N., lon. 1° 45' to 8° 14' W., and including its islands, to lat. 56° 50' N., lon. 8° 35' W. It is of an oblong irregular form, the mainland measuring from N. to S. about 276 m., and the breadth varies from 30, 50, 100, and 175 miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the E. by the North Sea, and on the N. by the Pentland Firth, which unites the Atlantic and North Sea, and divides the Orkney and Shetland Islands from the mainland. On the S.E. it is separated from England by the river Tweed, direct S. by a waving line of the Cheviot hills, and S.W. by the Solway Frith. Estimated area, including islands, 28,896 sq. m., or 18,944,000 ac., of which 5,043,450 ac. are cultivated, 13,000,550 uncultivated, and 638 sq. m. occupied by lakes and rivers. Pop. (1801) 1,399,068, (1841) 2,620,184, (1851) 2,988,742. On the N. coast are the two large groups of the Orkney and Shetland Islands. On the W. the Hebrides or Western Isles, running N. to S. from $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to 50 miles from the coast. This group comprises the Lewis and Harris, North and South Uist, Skye, Mull, Jura, Islay, etc. The coast line has an aggregate length of 2,506 m.; and on the W. arms of the sea penetrate inland, forming Loch Long, between Argyll and Dumbarton shires, Loch Fine and Loch Linnhe in Argyllshire, and Loch Eil in Inverness-shire. In Ross-shire Lochs Carron, Torridon, Gair, Ewe, Greinord, Broom, and Enard. In Sutherlandshire Lochs Assynt and Laxford. In addition to these there are innumerable inland fresh water lochs. On the E. the indentations are called friths, comprising the Forth, Tay, Moray, and Dornoch; and on the W. coast is the Frith of Clyde, which is of great commercial importance. The Atlantic and North Sea are connected by the Caledonian Canal: Loch Fine and the Atlantic by the Crinan Canal, and the rivers Forth and Clyde by the Forth and Clyde Canal. There are numerous headlands and promontories on the coast, the chief of which are St Abb's Head, Berwickshire; Fifeness, a low sandy headland, is the termination of the peninsula of Fife; Buddoness, in Forfarshire, with a lighthouse; Girdleness, with a lighthouse, at the mouth of the Dee, in Kincardineshire; Buchanness, with a lighthouse, in Aberdeenshire, and the most easterly land in Scotland, and Kinnaird Head, also with a lighthouse, at the entrance of Moray Frith; Tarbetness, with a lighthouse, on a peninsula between the Dornoch and Beaulie Friths, in Ross-shire; Clyth Ness, Noss Head, Holborn Head, Duncansby Head, & Dunnet Head, the latter with a lighthouse, in Caithness; Strathely Point, Whiten Head, Far-out Head, Assynt Point, & Cape Wrath, with a lighthouse, in Sutherlandshire; the Mull of Kintyre, with a lighthouse, at the entrance to the Clyde, besides Toward and Clough Points, with lighthouses, on the Clyde; Corsewall Point, with a lighthouse, at the N.W. extremity of the Rhins of Galloway; Mull Head and the Mull of Galloway, the last with a lighthouse, are in Wigtonshire, besides numerous other headlands. The chief rivers are the Tweed, Forth, Tay, North and South Eaks, Dee, Don, Spey, Deveron, Lossie, Findhorn, Ness, Conon, Eron, Wick, and Helmsdale, on the eastern side; the Nith, Annan, Dee, Cree, Ayr, Doone, and Clyde, on the S. and W. The principal harbours and piers on the E. coast are Berwick, Leith, Granton, Burntisland, Grangemouth, and the roadsteads of Incheith

and St Margaret's Hope; on the N.E. Dundee and Aberdeen; and on the W. Greenock and Glasgow. Mountains are numerous: the Grampian range commences with Ben Nevis, in the S.W. corner of Inverness-shire, and extends in a N.E. direction, intersecting the country to near the E. shores of Aberdeenshire, with branches stretching S. to the Tay, and N. and N.W. to the shores of the Moray Frith. The Grampians, with their offshoots, form an extensive mountain chain, with elevations varying from 4,968 to 8,000 and 2,000 feet in elevation above the sea. The valley of the Caledonian Canal separates this region from the mountainous district of Sutherlandshire, which terminates at Cape Wrath. On the S., bordering on England, are the Cheviot hills, rising to 2,684 feet, in the S.E. the Lammermoors; in Dumfriesshire Queensberry hill, 2,140 feet, the Lowthers, 3,100 feet, Hartfell, 2,636 feet, and in Peeblesshire Dollar Law, 2,790 feet, above the sea. The geological formation of the country comprises granite, porphyry, primary schists, marble, and quartz rock, with occasionally metallic veins, while the old red sandstone formation fills up the valleys and the coast line on each side N. and S. of the Grampian mountains, extending, with the exception of the E. part of Aberdeenshire, along the whole coasts of Scotland, both E. and W. sides, from the Tay and Clyde N.wards. The middle portion of Scotland from St Andrews to St Abb's Head, and in corresponding lines westward to Dumbarton, comprehends the great coalfield of the country, intersected by the greenstone ranges of the Ochil hills on the N., and the Lanarkshire hills, Pentlands, and Fife Lomonds, in the centre. Another coal district extends also into Berwickshire and part of Roxburgh, while the whole region from the Lammermoor range S. and W. into Peebles, Dumfriesshire, and Wigtonshire, is composed of the lower Silurian or greywacke formation. Limestone and ironstone are found in the coal districts, lead ore in the Greywacke districts of Leadhills, silver in the Ochil hills, with lead, antimony, and manganese in the primary range of the Grampians. Traces of oolitic strata are found in the North and in the Western Islands. Temperature in the W. and S. parts mild, but humid: the central elevated regions chill and humid; the eastern plains and Lowlands more genial, though exposed in spring to chill easterly winds. In the Lowlands the summer is not so hot, but the winter is, on the whole, milder than that of England, and the climate is reckoned salubrious, and favourable to longevity. The following table exhibits the temperature of several localities:—

	Mean of winter	Mean of summer	Mean of year.	Range in inches.
Edinburgh,	Dec. 39.3	Dec. 57.3	Dec. 47.1	24.
St. Andrews,	39.3	55.9	46.5	27.5
Aberdeen,	39.0	57.1	46.8	27.0
Glasgow,	39.4	56.4	47.7	26.0
Inverness,	39.0	57.0	46.0	27.0
Glasgow,	39.6	56.1	46.8	26.5
Firth (London),	37.5	57.5	46.5	26.5

Mean annual temperature of mainland 47.9 Fahr. Prevailing winds W. and S.W.: in spring N. and N.E. Most rain falls on the W. coasts. The central, W., and N.W. districts are chiefly grazing and pastoral, the valleys and plains of the E. and S. districts agricultural. The alluvial, or carse lands of Stirling, Falkirk, and Gowrie, the plains of the Lothians and Clydes-

and Bonff. In the island of Barra fully one-half of the population is Roman Catholic. Episcopalianism are now most numerous in the districts where Episcopacy at one time predominated—Inverness-shire, and the neighbouring district of Strathairn, the south-east of Ross-shire, in Fort-William and Appin, and in the vicinity of Dunkeld. There has been no bishop of Caithness and Orkney since 1782. Irish immigration has greatly increased the number of Roman Catholics in the large towns. In 1851 the number of public day-schools was 3,342, with 281,045 scholars; private day-schools, 1,898, with 88,472 scholars. Of these there were supported by the Established Church 914 schools and 62,859 scholars; by the Reformed Presbyterian Church, 2 schools and 355 scholars; by the United Presbyterian Church, 61 schools and 5,807 scholars; by the Free Church, 719 schools and 68,041 scholars; by the Episcopal Church, 38 schools & 2,864 scholars; by Independents, 4 schools & 424 scholars; by Baptists, 1 school and 167 scholars; and by Roman Catholics, 32 schools and 5,673 scholars. As the educational census is confessedly made up of loose estimates and imperfect returns, its statements cannot be relied on; and it is evidently a great exaggeration to suppose that 1 in 7 of the population is in attendance at school. The Gaelic language still prevails in the Hebrides and in the west and inland parts of Argyll, Inverness, Ross, and Sutherland shires; but it is rapidly receding from the lowland borders. The old Scottish language is a cognate Teutonic dialect; it is now generally superseded by the modern English; though it will live in the works of Ramsay, Burns, and Scott. *Scotland*, previously an independent kingdom, was joined to England in 1603, on the accession of James VI., and a legislative union of the two kingdoms took place in 1707. By this treaty 16 peers, elected from the whole body of Scottish peers, represented the country in the House of Lords; and the counties returned 30 and the boroughs 15 members to the House of Commons. In 1832 the borough members were increased to 23. The elective franchise nearly corresponds to that of England. [BRITAIN.]

SCOTT, five co. of the U. S. North America. —I. in K. of Iowa. Area 447 sq. m. —II. in W. of Illinois. Area 261 sq. m. P. 7,914. —III. in S.E. of Indiana. Area 175 sq. m. Pop. 5,885. —IV. in S. of Kentucky. Area 213 sq. m. Pop. 14,946. —V. in S.W. of Virginia. Area 718 sq. m. P. 9,829.

SCOTTER, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8½ m. N.E. Gainsborough. Area 4,830 ac. Pop. 1,158.

SCOTTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.E. Gainsborough. Area 4,920 ac. Pop. 488.

SCOTROW, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 10 m. N.N.E. Norwich. Ac. 2,000. Pop. 561.

SCOUTTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. E. Watton. Area 2,230 ac. Pop. 365.

SCOURIE or SCOURY, a seaport vill. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, on its W. coast, pa. Eddrachillis, 21 m. S.S.W. Cape Wrath. Pop. 108. The vill. has a pa. school, reading-club, and savings' bank.

SCORABY or BALLEMACALLET, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Cavan, between two loughs, 3½ m. S.E. E. Arragh. Area of pa. 6,661 ac. Pop. 1,865; of whom 180 are in the village.

SCRAFF, a mountain of Scotland, co. Peebles, on the boundary between pas. Drummolezier and Menoc. Elevation above the sea 2,900 feet.

SCRAPPORT, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. E.N.E. Leicester. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 120.

SCRAZY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.N.W. Yarmouth. Pop. 177.

SCRAYFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. E. Horncastle. Area 620 ac. Pop. 85.

SCRAYINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, on the Derwent, 9 m. N.N.W. Pocklington. Area 4,780 ac. Pop. 466.

SCREDDINGSTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.E. Sleaford. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 364.

SCREMMY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. E.N.E. Spilsby. Area 970 ac. Pop. 205.

SCREVERTON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 8 m. S.W. Newark. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 307.

SCRINA, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on the Oswego river, and containing a part of the vill. Oswego. Pop. 3,708.

SCRIVELBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. S. Horncastle. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 188.

SCRIVIN, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. of Georgia. Area 719 sq. m. Pop. 6,847.

SCRIVEN, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 1 m. N. Knaresborough. Pop. 1,413.

SCROOBY, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 1½ m. S.S.E. Bawtry. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 371.

SCROPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. and 11 m. W.S.W. Derby, on the Dove. Ac. 2,750. Pop. 516.

SCROUB ISLAND, one of the Virgin Islands, British West Indies, 3½ m. N.E. Tortola.

SCRUON, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 5 m. N.N.E. Bedale. Ac. 1,940. P. 485.

SCULCOATS, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, immediately N. Hull, and included within the municipal boundary. Ac. 1,010. Pop. 22,325.

SCULTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.W. Fakenham. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 677.

SCURACULA or SCURACULA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra II., 23 m. S.W. Aquila. Pop. 1,203. Near this, in 1268, Charles of Anjou gained the battle of Tagliacozzo.

SCURIE or EIG, a basaltic mountain of the island of Eigg, Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, on the W. side of the island, and rising to 1,340 feet above the sea. In its perpendicular side, facing the sea, is a cavern termed the "bone cave," from 400 of the inhabitants of Eigg having been smothered here by the clansmen of Skye.

SCUTARI or ISKENDAR, *Chrysopolis*, a town of Asia Minor, on the Bosphorus, immediately opposite Constantinople, of which it is usually considered a suburb. Population estimated at 60,000. It is built on several hills, and has, both externally and internally, a great resemblance to the Turkish capital, and has numerous mosques and imarets or kitchens for the poor, a palace and gardens belonging to the Sultan, a college of howling dervishes, barracks, an extensive cemetery, public baths and bazaars, corn warehouses, and manufactures of silks and cotton fabrics. Its hospital was occupied by the Anglo-French army in 1854-5. It is the great rendezvous for caravans from Asia trading to Constantinople, and between it and Chalcedon; 14 m. Sward is the plain where the Turkish forces usually assemble for Asiatic campaigns. Here, in 325, the troops of Constantine the Great finally defeated those of Licinius.

SCUTARI or SKUTARI, *Scodra*, a town of European Turkey, Albania, cap. sarj., at the conf. of the Boyana and Drinass, at the S. extremity of the Lake of Scutari, 45 m. S.E. Cattaro (Austrian Albania). Pop. 40,000, about one-half of whom are Roman Catholics. Immediately adjacent is a lofty height crowned by a citadel, and containing the residence of the governor, with an arsenal and barracks. It has a bazaar, mosque, Greek and Roman Catholic churches, several

bridges, yards for building coasting vessels, and manufacturers of cotton goods and fire-arms. Its merchants are the principal traders in W. Turkey; they export wool, wax, hides, skins, tobacco, and dried fish, to Trieste, Venice, and Avion; and import in return colonial produce, with silk fabrics and other manufactured goods for sale at the large fairs of Turkey. Sea-going vessels only ascend the Boyana to Hobottl some miles from Scutari, and where are extensive warehouses, and a custom-house.

SCUTARI (LAKE OF), *Palus Lebantis*. European Turkey, Albania, sang. and kadilik Scutari, is 20 m. in length from N. to S.; average breadth 5 m. Besides several other rivers, it receives the Morasha at its N. extremity. Scutari is on S. b.

SCULLA, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra I., 11 m. N.N.E. Reggio, at the entrance of the Strait of Messina, in lat. 38° 14' 5" N., lon. 15° 5' E. Near it are the rock of *Scylla*, and the whirlpool of *Charybdis*. [GALOPARO.]

SCYROS ISL., Grecian Archipelago. [SKYROS.] SCYTHOPOLIS, an ancient name of BETH-SHAAN. SMIL, two islands of the Grecian Archipelago; the larger, anc. *Rhæna*, 4 m. S.W. Mycon, between which is the smaller, anc. *Delos*. [DELOS.]

SM, a prefixed name of many cities in China.—I. (*Se-Ling*), prov. Quang-si, on the Tonquin frontier, 12 m. S.W. *Se-Ming*.—II. (*Afing*), cap. dep., on a river 115 m. from its mouth in the Gulf of Tonquin.—III. (*Agan*), prov. Quang si, cap. dep., 45 m. N.N.W. Nan-ning.—IV. (*Am*), prov. Kwi-chow, cap. dep., on the Ou-kiang, a tributary of the Yang-tze-kiang, lat. 28° N., lon. 106° 25' E.—V. (*Tching*), prov. Quang-si, cap. dep., in its W. part, lat. 21° 20' N., lon. 108° 15' E.

VI. (*Tchow*), same prov., cap. dep., on the border of Hou-nan. Near it are mines of quicksilver.

SEABOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. W.S.W. Crewkerne. Ac. 610 P. 114.

SEAFORD, a pa., cinque port, and disfranchised bor. of England, co. Sussex, rape Pevensey, 12 m. E.S.E. Brighton, and about midway between it and Beachy Head. Area of pa. 1,870 ac. P. 997.

SEAFORTH (LUCK), an arm of the sea in the Hebrides, Scotland, partly dividing Lewis from Harris.

SEAFORTH (LUCK), an arm of the sea in the Hebrides, Scotland, partly dividing Lewis from Harris.

SEAGOR or SEOGH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Armagh, comprising a part of the town of Portadown. Area 10,932 ac. Pop. 10,503.

SEAGRAVE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. N.E. Mount Sorrel. Area 2,470 ac. P. 42.

SEAGRY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, on the Avon, 4 m. S.E.E. Malmesbury. Ac. 1,980. P. 261.

SEAHAM, a pa. of England, co. Durham, 5 m. S. Sunderland. Area 2,850 ac. Pop. 329.

SEA HOUSE ISLAND, a chain of islets, Arctic Ocean, off the coast of Russian America, in lat. 51° N., lon. 169° W.

SEA HOUSE POINT, British North America, in the E. extremity of Southampton Island, lat. 63° 46' N., lon. 80° 10' W.

SEAL, several pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, 2½ m. N.N.E. Seven Oaks. Area 4,530 ac. Pop. 1,568.—II. co. Surrey, 4 m. E. Farnham. Area 2,900 ac. Pop. 508.—III. (*Wether and Over*), co. Leicester, 5½ m. W.S.W. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area 4,550 ac. Pop. 1,336.

SEAL ISLAND, British North America, is in the Atlantic, 18 m. W. Cape Sable, the S. extremity of Nova Scotia.

SEAL ISLAND, S.W. Africa, off the Hottentot coast, between the Orange and Kousi rivers.

SEAL RIVER, British North America, enters Hudson Bay on its W. side, 60 m. N.W. the Churchill river, after a N.E. course of 200 miles.

SEALKEN'S COVE, an inlet of the S. coast of Australia, 13 m. E. Wilson Promontory.

SEALKOTE or SHALKOTE, a town of the Panjab, 65 m. E.N.E. Lahore. It has a manuf. of paper.

SEAMES, two pas. of England, co. York, North Riding.—I. 2 m. N.W. Stokesley. Ac. 2,660. Pop. 251.—II. on the Scarborough and Bridlington Railway, 4 m. S.W. Scarborough. Ac. 7,760. P. 1,346.

SEAPATRICK, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, comprising the town of Banbridge. Area 7,583 ac. Pop. 9,362.

SEARA, a province of Brazil. [CEARA.] SEARBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. W.N.W. Caistor. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 285.

SEARLTER, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. N.N.W. Canterbury. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 1,240.

SEARON-COTE, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 14 m. E.N.E. Cheltenham. Area 1,530 ac. P. 111.

SEATON or SETON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington, annexed to Tranent.

SEATON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, on the English Channel, 2½ m. S. Colyton. Area 4,120 ac. Pop. 2,017. In summer it is much resorted to for sea-bathing.—II. co. Rutland, 2½ m. E.S.E. Uppingham. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 511.—III. (*Ross*), co. York, E. Riding, 6 m. W. Market-Weighton. Area 3,380 ac. Pop. 668.—IV. a township, on Cumberland, pa. Camerton, 2 m. N.E. Workington. Pop. 835.

SEATON-CAREW, a maritime township and chapel of England, co. Durham, pa. Stranton, on the Clarence and Hartlepool Railway, 2½ m. S.S.W. Hartlepool. Pop. 718. It has baths and public libraries, and is resorted to for sea-bathing.

N. the vill. are two lighthouses.—SEATON DELARAY, a township, co. Northumberland, pa. Earsdon, 5 m. N.N.W. North Shields. P. 2,726.

SEATONTON, 2 pas. of England, co. Somerset.—I. (*St Mary*), 3 m. E. Ilminster. Area 860 ac. Pop. 300.—II. (*St Michael*), 3½ m. E. Ilminster. Area 940 ac. Pop. 265.

SEASTE, a vill. of Palestine. [SEBUSTIEN.] SEASTIANBERG or BARBERG, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 16 m. N.W. Saitz. Pop. 1,628.

SEASTOPOL, a town of Russia. [SEVASTOPOL.] SEBEC, a town, U. S., North America, Maine, 74 m. N.N.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,223.

SEBEE or SEWER, a town at the S. frontier of Afghanistan, 15 m. E. Dadur.

SE-BEHO or NORTH POBA ISLAND, Indian Ocean, off the W. coast of Sumatra, lat. of N. point 0° 56' S., lon. 96° 38' E., is 60 m. in length.

SEBEX (Hung. *Seebeny*), a walled town of Hungary, co. Barcs, 9 m. N.W. Eperies. P. 2,000. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and a trade in wine, spirits, and paper.

SEBENICO, a town of Austria, Dalmatia, circ. and 42 m. S.E. Zara, on an inlet of the Adriatic, which receives the river Nerka. Pop. 7,000. It has an excellent harbour defended by several forts. Principal edifice, a cathedral; the town has many buildings of Venetian architecture, its republic having voluntarily annexed itself to Venice in 191.

It has a manuf. of rosoglio, exports of wine, and an active trade with Turkey. Birthplace of the painter Andrea Schiavoni, and the philosopher Tommasini.

SEBESHAM (HIGH and LOW), a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 8 m. S.E. Wigton. Area 5,890 ac. Pop. 855.

SEBES (Pol. *Sebes*), a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 95 m. N.W. Vitebsk, cap. circ., between Lakes Sebesk and Woron. Pop. 2,100.

SEBHA, a town of Central Africa, Fessan, on the caravan route, 80 m. N. Mourzouk.

SEBITZ, a town of Saxony, circ. and 24 m.

S.S.H. Dresden, on the *Sabina*. Pop. 3,648. It has mounds of linen and paper, and was nearly ruined by fire, September 1854.

Sussex, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arrond. St. Quentin. Pop. 2,007.

Susona, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. and cant. Valenciennes. P. 1,438.

Susou, a river of Africa, Morocco, prov. Fes.

Susou, a river of Africa, Morocco, kingdom Fes, after a tortuous W. course of 210 m., enters the Atlantic at Mehadia. It is rapid, and in the rainy season inundates and fertilizes a wide tract near its mouth. [SINUA.]

Samaritan, *Samarita* (afterwards *Sebaste*), a vill. of Palestine, pash. Acre, on a hill rising out of a plain, 6 m. N.W. Nabulus. Its hill is covered with gardens and plantations, interspersed with vestiges of ancient edifices. Principal remains of antiquity are, a church, erected over a sepulchre, traditionally reputed as the burial-place of John the Baptist; columns of a temple, and portions of a long colonnade, probably erected by Herod the Great. *Samarita* was founded by Omri, a.c. 923, and from that time until the captivity, a.c. 720, it continued to be the cap. of the ten tribes of Israel. It afterwards gave name to the province *Samarita*, and under Herod it resumed considerable magnificence and importance, but it appears to have decayed as early as the 4th century of our era.

Seca (La), a town of Spain, prov. and 19 m. S.W. Valladolid. Pop. 4,100.

Secchia, a river of N. Italy, rises in the Apennines, flows N.N.E. through the centre of the duchy Modena, and joins the Po 12 m. S.E. Mantua. Total course 70 miles.

Secchiava, a vill. of Lower Austria, near Vienna. Pop. 618. Manufs. chemical products.

Se-chuen, a large prov. of China, mostly between lat. 26° and 33° N., lon. 101° and 110° E., having W. Tibet, and on other sides the provs. Kan-su, Shen-si, Hou-pe, Kwi-choo, and Yun-nan. Area 166,800 sq. m. Pop. 21,455,678. Its W. part is a maze of mountains; it is traversed by the Yang-tze-kiang, to which all its other rivers are tributary. Products comprise sugar, silk, oranges, rhubarb, other drugs, musk, and metals. It is divided into 11 depts. Chief city, Ching-too.

Secura, a town of South America, North Peru, dep. Truxillo, prov. and 25 m. S.S.W. Piura, on the river Piura, near its mouth in the Pacific Ocean.

SECHESSEN STÖRKE, the 16 crown villages in Hungary, scattered through the co. Zips. United pop. 50,000, mostly Germans. Each village has its own peculiar laws.

SECKENHOF, a vill. of Baden, on the Neckar, 4 m. E.S.E. Mannheim. Pop. 1,763.

SECKINGEN, a town of Baden, 16 m. E. Basle, on rt. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 1,628.

SECKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. E.N.E. Tamworth. Area 170 ac. Pop. 128.

SECLIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., on the Navette, with a station on the N. Railway, 6 m. S.S.W. Lille. Pop. 3,341.

SECONDIANO, a town of Naples, prov. and 3 m. N. Naples. Pop. 5,000.

SECONDIANT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, 6 m. W.S.W. Parthenay. P. 1,567.

SECOOLA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 4 m. N.W. Benares, and having the principal civil station of that district, and large military cantonments.

SECOUX, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, at the N. extremity of the Lake of Hallwil, 9 m. S.E. Aarau. Pop. 1,200.

SECOUKHNA, a vill. of British India, dist. Agra, N.W. prov., in lat. 27° 18' N., lon. 76° 1' E. Here is an asylum for native children.

SECOUKHNA, a town of India, state Jeypore, 93 m. W. Agra. The town is enclosed by a mud rampart.

SEKUNDERABAD, a British military cantonment of India, on the N.E. side of the Hoosain Sagur, an artificial pond, 8 m. in length by 2 m. in breadth, situated amongst many other small ponds, with which the surrounding country abounds, 398 m. N.W. Madras. Pop. 34,267. About 3 m. W.ward is a range of granite hills, and 2 m. N.E. are two large granite hills of a hemispherical shape, each completely isolated, having on their summits the tombs of Mussulman saints, and are places of pilgrimage. The military quarter extends from E. to W. for 3 m., forming an irregular curved street, with the officers' houses on each side, within enclosures. This street has numerous intersections stretching N. and S., affording communication with the sepoy's lines, parade-ground, and the bazars. At E. extremity is the European barracks. Water is good and abundant. Average annual fall of rain 33 inches. Mean annual temperature 81°.30, mean lowest temperature 74°.30, mean highest temperature 83°. Fahr. Fever, dysentery, and rheumatism prevail.

SEDAN, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. arrond., on the Meuse, 11 m. E.S.E. Mezieres. Pop. 16,769. It has a communal college and a school of design. The citadel at the S.E. extremity of the town, contains a large arsenal. *Sedan* is the centre of a manuf. of woollen goods, hosiery, leather, arms, hardware, barrels, beet-root sugar, and linen yarn; it has also an active trade in agricultural produce. In order to facilitate navigation, a canal has been formed along l. b. of the Meuse. *Sedan* was long an independent principality, and was united to France, under Louis XIII. It had a celebrated Protestant university, which subsisted till the revocation of the edict of Nantes. A monument is erected to Turenne, who was born here in 1611.

SEDASHEVAGHUR, a town of British India, dist. North Canara, presid. Madras, on N. b. of the Cauly Nuddy, 290 m. S.E. Bombay. The harbour here is formed by an inlet of the sea, into which the Cauly Nuddy empties its waters, and is about 1 m. wide, and 26 feet deep at high water. The entrance is dangerous, and ships anchor outside in Carwar Bay, which is sheltered by several islets.

SEDEBERGH, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 65 m. W.N.W. York, West Riding. Area of pa. 50,290 ac. Pop. 4,674. It has a grammar school and manufactures of cottons.

SEDEBERROW, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 83 m. S.S.W. Evesham. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 348.

SEDEBROOK, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. W.N.W. Grantham. Area 1,540 ac. P. 372.

SEDEFIELD, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 10 m. S.S.E. Durham. Area 17,680 ac. Pop. 2,492.

SEDESFORD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8 m. N.N.E. Castle-Rising. Area 3,900 ac. P. 745.

SEDESWOOD, a wild tract of England, co. Somerset, between King's Weston and Bridgewater; and in 1685, the scene of the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth's forces by the troops of James II.

SEDESHILL, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. S.W. Hindon. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 171.

SEDOLEY, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 8 m. S. Wolverhampton. Area 5,170 ac. Pop. 32,447. It has iron, coal, and lime-stone works.

SCHUCH, a castle, and vill. of Saxonia, div. Magd., 29 m. N.E. Coblenz. Pop. 2,942.

SCHUCH, a castle, and vill. of Saxonia, div. and 26 m. N.E. Chemnitz. Pop. 1,547.

SCHUCHEN, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. N.E.E. Battle. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 714.

SCHUCHEN or **SCHUCH**, a town of Austria, Bohemia, reg. Prague, circ. Beraun. Pop. 775.

SCHUCH, a vill. of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 14 m. N.E. Sautz. It is famous for mineral springs, containing sulphates of soda and magnesium.

SCHUCH, a market town of Russia, gov. and 16 m. N.E. Tchernigov. Pop. 1,000.

SCHUCH, a town of British India, N.W. prov., in lat. 28° 37' N., lon. 75° 9' E. Pop. 5,744.

SCHUCH, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 17 m. N.N.E. Solothurn.

SCHUCH, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 17 m. N.N.E. Bern; its parish having 3,000 inhabitants, partly engaged in watch-making.

SCHUCH, a town of East Prussia, reg. Königsberg, 11 m. S.W. Bischofsburg. Pop. 2,231.

SCHUCH, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 9 m. N.W. Bern. Pop. 2,063.

SCHUCH, a mountain of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 5½ m. E.N.E. Blessington. Elevation 2,564 feet above the sea.

SCHUCH, two towns of Prussian Saxony, reg. Magdeburg.—I. on the Elbe, 13 m. S.W. Parlieburg. Pop. 2,300. It is enclosed by walls, and has a trade in corn and horses.—II. 15 m. W. Magdeburg. Pop. 2,824.

SCHUCH, a township, U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, 46 m. S.E.W. Boston. Pop. 2,444.

SCHUCH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, N.W. prov., dist. and 26 m. S. Delhi.

SCHUCH, **SCHLAND** or **ZEALAND**, the largest and most important of the Danish islands, in the Baltic, between lat. 54° 57' 36" and 56° 7' 40" N., lon. 10° 55' and 12° 37' E.; separated from Sweden by the Sound, and from the islands Fühnen & Langeland by the Great Belt. Area, with several small islands adjacent, 2,675 sq. m. Pop. (1856) 842,757, of whom 143,001 were in Copenhagen. Surface level or undulating, and intersected by several canals; on its N. side, the line of the Sound dips deeply into the island. Soil fertile. Agriculture and cattle rearing are the chief occupations of the inhabitants; but this island is also the seat of the principal manufactures in Denmark. It forms a stiff or prov. of the kingdom, and is divided into 5 ams, or dists. Copenhagen, the Danish cap., is on its E. side; and it also contains the towns Roskilde, Skjolde, and Skjolde.

SCHUCH, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 15 m. N.W. Frankfurt. P. 2,300.

SCHUCH, a town of Prussia, reg. Frankfurt, circ. Lohse. Pop. 2,614.

SCHUCH, a river of India, Decan, after a S.E. course of 120 m., joins the Beemah, 20 m. S. Sulpoor.

SCHUCH, a chapelry of England, co. Wilts, pa. and 3½ m. S.E. Melkham. Pop. 1,022.

SCHUCH, a vill. of Switzerland. [SCHUCHEN.]

SCHUCH, a river of India, Malva, which has its rise on the N. side of the Vindhya mountain range, in lat. 28° 37' N., lon. 75° 12' E. It has a shallow N.W. course of 120 m., receiving on its left side the small river Kanad, 40 m. from its source, passes the towns of Gajin and Madhupur, and falls into the Chambal on the right, in lat. 28° 34' N., lon. 75° 25' E. It runs through a fertile country, and empties its banks during the rains. It is revered by devotees that the river often flows with milk.

SCHUCH, a mouth of the Indus River, Scinde,

contiguous with the Googroo or Pinyaroo branch, and N.W. the Koroa mouth.

SCHUCH, a town of British India, dist. and 15 m. E. Patna, presid. Bengal, on rt. b. of the Ganges. Pop. 2,600. The dist. **SCHUCH** has an area of 44 sq. m., and a pop. of 80,200.

SCHUCH, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, 18 m. N.N.E. Alençon, on the Orne. Pop. 5,305. It has a cathedral, an episcopal palace, and cotton manufactures.

SCHUCH, a town of Germany, duchy Brunswick, circ. Gandersheim, on the Schidau, 12 m. W. Goslar. Pop. 2,800.

SCHUCH, a vill. of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 13 m. N. Saatz. Pop. 800.

SCHUCH and **SCHUCH**, a town of Central India, Gwalior dom., in lat. 24° 8' N., lon. 75° 27' E. Pop. 10,000.

SCHUCH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6½ m. N.N.W. Bungay. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 461.

SCHUCH, a town and hull fort of India, dom. Jondpoor, cap. dist. the fort being a principal stronghold of the Jondpoor rajah.

SCHUCH, a market town of Saxonia, Savoy, prov. Tarantaise, on rt. b. of the Isere, 16 m. N.E. Montiers. Pop. 1,815.

SCHUCH, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 65 m. W. S.W. Sana, and enclosed by substantial walls.

SCHUCH, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Diarbekir, in Mesopotamia, N. Rakka. During the 7th century, in the period of 110 days, 80 conflicts, between the adherents of Ah and of Moawiyah, took place in its vicinity, in which it is believed that 70,000 Mohammedans perished.

SCHUCH or **SCHUCH** (White River), a river of N. Persia, formed by the junction of the Zeyhan and some other rivers with the Kim-Ozan, near Maiana, flows S.E. between the provs. Irak-Ajemi and Azerbajan, then N.E. through Gilan, and enters the Caspian Sea by several mouths, 30 m. E. Reshd. At 15 m. from the sea it divides into two principal branches, forming a delta, in which is the town Lahyan. Its lower part is broad and deep, but its navigation is impeded by shifting sands, shallows, and a bar at its principal mouth, opposite which is a sturgeon fishery. Chief adjacent, the Shah-rood.

SCHUCH, Sephoris and Decapolis, a vill. of Palestine, pash. and 10 m. S.E. Acre.

SCHUCH, a small island off the W. coast of France, dep. Finistère.—*St. Raphael* is a comm. and vill., same dep., 3 m. N. N.E. Chateaulin. Pop. 1,815.

SCHUCH or **MIAN**, a state of the Malay peninsula, lat. 2° N., lon. 105° E., having S. Johore, and on other sides Jelya, Johola, and Nanding. Pop. 2,400. It is almost one mass of jungle and swamp, with only a few straggling villages. Rice, sugar, ivory, ebony, gold-dust, tin, gums, and rattans, are chief products.

SCHUCH, a town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, cap. dist., on the Trave, 26 m. N.N.E. Hamburg. Pop. 3,200. It has manufactures of woollens.

SCHUCH, a town of Hungary. [SCHUCHEN.]

SCHUCH, a considerable town of Africa, Morocco, E. Mount Atlas, cap. prov., near the river Ziz, in lat. 31° 10' N., lon. 3° 30' W.

SCHUCH or **SCHUCH**, a town of Transylvania, Saxony Land, 26 m. S.E.E. Maros Vasarhely, on l. b. of the Kisküllö. Pop. 800.

SCHUCH, a vill. of Asia Minor, Asiaolia, 25 m. S.E. Ushak, with various remains, supposed to be those of the ancient Sebaste.

SCHUCH, Croatia, the Italian name of Zenna.

SCHUCH Pass, E. Switzerland, between Glarus and the Uriens, in 7½ m. N. Nanz, and 7,000 feet

above the sea. It was crossed by Sowerby in his retreat before the French, October 1799.

Smarr, a town of S. Italy, Pontifical States, dep. and 18 m. E. Velletri. Pop. 3,530.

Smeo, a town of Central Africa, Nigritia, cap. state Senharr, on the Joliba (Niger). Lat. 13° 5' N., lon. 5° W. Estimated pop. 50,000. (?) a mixture of Negroes and Moors. It consists of an aggregation of fortified quarters, in one of which is a royal residence. Houses of clay, square and flat-roofed. It has numerous mosques, and is the seat of considerable traffic. Here Mungo Park, the traveller, first saw the river Joliba.

Smoirac, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Cognac. Pop. 2,630, who distil brandy of the first quality.

Smoos, *Soyabriza*, a city of Spain, prov. and 25 m. W.S.W. Castellon-de-la-Plana, cap. dist., near rt. b. of the Palencia, 18 m. N.W. Murviedro. Pop. 6,015. It has a cathedral, and manufactures of earthenware, paper, starch, and brandy.

Smoovia, a city of Spain, cap. prov., 47 m. N.W. Madrid. Pop. 13,100. It is nearly encircled by the Eresma, an aff. of the Duero, is enclosed by walls, and has a plaza. The public buildings comprise a cathedral, the alcazar, now partly converted into an artillery cadets' college, a mint for copper coinage, five hospitals, and military barracks. Its aqueduct, supposed to have been built in the time of Trajan, consists of 161 arches in double tiers, the whole built of square stones without mortar, and having a channel at the top, about 8 feet wide, 750 yards long, and rising 100 feet above the valley. Manufactures comprise woollen cloths, paper, earthenware, and glass; and near it are mines of lead and copper, and quarries of black marble. It was held by the French from 1808 to 1814. [NORVA SMOOVIA.]

Smoosno, a lake of Russia, gov. Olonetz, 30 m. N.W. Lake Onega. Length and breadth about 20 m. each. It discharges its surplus waters N.E. into Lake Viga.

Smoze, a river of Spain, Catalonia, rises in the Pyrenees, flows S.W., and after a course of 150 m., joins the Ebro at Mequinensa.

Smoze, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. arrond., on the Oudon, 20 m. N.W. Angers. Pop. 2,633.

Smoze, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, 17 m. S.W. Mamers. Pop. 1,725.

Smoze, several communes of France; the chief in dep. Aveyron, 18 m. N.W. Milhan. P. 1,309.

Smoze, a river of Spain, in Murcia and Valencia, after an E. course of 180 m., enters the Mediterranean at Guardamar. Principal affs., the Guadalentin and Quipar from the south, and Mando from the north. It feeds numerous canals.—The *Smoze* de Segura separates its basin from that of the Guadalquivir.

Smoze, several towns of Spain, etc.—I. prov. and 38 m. N.N.E. Teruel. Pop. 613.—II. *de la Sierra*, prov. and 80 m. N.E. Jaen. Pop. 2,471. Near it are copper, silver, and lead mines.—III. *(de Leon)*, prov. and 44 m. S.S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 2,960.

Serdine, a town of Hindostan, Barroah, 30 m. S.S.W. Shambegow, on the road to Aung in Aracan.

Serwan, a town of Seinde, on an eminence beside the Arul, close to the W. bank of the Indus, 75 m. E.N.W. Hyderabad. Pop. 3,000. It manufactures only a few caps, shoes, and silk.

Serwan, a town of Seinde, in lat. 26° 24' N., lon. 67° 55' E. Pop. estimated from 2,000 to 25,000. It stands on an eminence at the verge

of a swamp, on the rt. b. of the Arul. The Indus, which flowed close to the town a few years ago, is now 2 miles distant. Houses built of mud. It has manufactures of shoes, caps, and silk fabrics. Here is the tomb of Lal Shah Baz, with gates of wrought silver, and treasure is supposed to be contained in the tomb.

Serius (improperly *Salus*, anc. *Abriantes*), one of the principal rivers of Algeria, prov. Constantine, enters the Gulf of Bone E. that city, after a N.E. course estimated at 100 m. On its banks are the traces of *Hippe Regius*, to which it was navigable during the Roman period.

SERIDABAD, several villa. of Persia, prov. Azerbajan, Kirman, and Kurdistan.—*Seld-i-Ghang* is a vill, Asia Minor, Anstolia, 20 m. S.S.E. Eski-Shehr, and around which are remains of antiquity.

SERIDABAD, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 48 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz, on the Katzbach. Pop. 1,488, who manufacture woollen cloths.

SERID-SHEHR, a town of Asia Minor, pach. Karamania, 45 m. S.W. Konieh. It comprises from 400 to 500 houses.—The *Lake of Seldi-Shehr* is another name for that of *Bog-Shehr* (ancient *Caraltis*), 30 m. N.N.E. ward.

SERIDABAD, a summit of the Riesengebirge, Prussian Silesia, reg. Liegnitz, 8 m. S.S.W. Hirschberg. Elevation 4,478 feet above the sea.

SERITZER, a market town of Saxony, circ. Dresden, 20 m. S.S.E. Freiberg. Pop. 1,097.

SERITZERBERG, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Bautzen, 9 m. N.W. Zittau. Pop. 5,781. It has manufactures of linens.

SERIFORD, a pa. of England, co. and 8 m. W.N.W. Stafford. Area 3,530 ac. Pop. 851.

SERIFRAY, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 7 m. N. Auxerre. P. 1,523.

SERIK STAZER. [SIRIDET.]

SERIL, an island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyll, immediately off the mainland, 23 m. S.W. Kilmiver. Length 4½ m. It rises to 800 feet above the sea, but has some low valleys and fertile soil.

SERILAND, an island off the N.W. coast of Norway, Finmark, immediately S.W. Hammerfest. Length and breadth about 20 m. each. Surface mountainous, and one of its peaks is 4,060 feet above the level of the sea.

SERILAC and SERILLANS, two comm. and mkt. towns of France, caps. cantons.—I. dep. Correze, 6 m. N.N.W. Tulle. P. 1,620.—II. (*Scillans*), dep. Var, 10 m. N.E. Draguignan. Pop. 1,049.

SERILLE, three rivers of France.—I. dep. Jura and Saône-et-Loire, joins the Saône, 15 m. N. Mâcon, after a E.W. course of 60 m., for the latter 24 of which it is navigable.—II. dep. Moselle and Moselle, joins the Moselle at Metz, after a N. course of 60 m.—III. an affluent of the latter, which it joins at Chateau Salins.

SERILON, a vill. of Palestine, pach. Acre, 10 m. S.S.E. Nablosa. It has various remains of antiquity, and is probably the *Sithon* of Scripture.

SERIM or SEM, a river of Russia, formed in the gov. Kourak, 30 m. S. Tim, flows mostly W., and joins the Dnepr, gov. Tchernigov, 5 m. S.E. Sosnitsa, after a course of 300 miles.

SERIN (*Sema*), an inlet in the Atlantic, off the N.W. coast of France, dep. Finistere, 26 m. S.W. Brest. Length 2 m. Pop. 650, fishermen.

SERRE (*Sepenna*), a river of France, rises in Mont Tassel, near the village Champs, dep. Côte-d'Or, flows N.N.W. past Châtillon, Seron-Serre, and Morey, where it becomes navigable; thence W. and N.W. by Nogent, Bray, Monthureux, Mâcon, Corbail, and Paris, where it is 300 to 400 feet broad, Mâcon, Yveron, Font-de-France, Sirent,

ROUEN, Oriskany, Blandier, and Havre, and enters the English Channel by an estuary 7 m. wide. Length 614 m. for 880 m. of which it is navigable. Its banks are highly picturesque in the lower part of its course. It waters the depts. Côte-d'Or, Aube, Marne, Seine-et-Marne, Seine-et-Oise, Seine, and Seine-Inf. Chief afflu., on the left the Yonne, Loing, Ecouenne, Eure, and Rille; on the right the Aube, Marne, and Oise. It communicates with the Loire by the canal of Loing, Orleans, and Briare. The Yonne unites it with the Saône and Rhine by the canal of Burgundy, and those of the Rhone and Rhine. The Oise connects it with the Somme, Scheldt, and Sambr., by the canal of Crozat, St. Quentin, and the Sambr., and it communicates with the Meuse by the canal from the Marne to the Rhine, it communicates with the Meuse, Moselle, and Rhine.

SEINE, the most important dep. of France in the N., formed of part of the old prov. Ile-de-France, cap. Paris. Area 181 sq. m. Pop. 1,422,065. The surface of this dep., forming the environs of the cap., is covered with towns, villages, villas, and manufactories. It contains Mont Valerien, Montmartre, and some other hills; is watered by the Seine and Marne, and traversed by the canal of St. Denis and St. Martin, and by several railways. The dep. contains valuable quarries of building stones and g. psam. It furnishes Paris with vegetables, melons, peaches, and strawberries. Its industry is concentrated in the cap. It is divided into the arronds. Paris, St. Denis, and Sceaux.

SEINE-ET-MARNE, a dep. of France in the N.E., forming part of the old prov. Ile-de-France, and surrounded by the depts. Marne, Aube, Yonne, Loiret, Seine-et-Oise, and Aube: cap. Melun. Area 2,385 sq. m. Pop. 345,075. Surface slightly undulating, traversed by the rivers Seine and Marne, Morin and Yonne, and by the canals of l'Ouette and Loing. One-sixth of the dep. is covered with forests, among which is that of Fontainebleau. Corn is raised much beyond the home consumption, and it has excellent pastures in which cattle are reared: it furnishes a great quantity of the cheese of Brie. The wine is of inferior quality, except the Chasselas of the environs of Fontainebleau, which is the best in France. The roses of Provins are employed in medicine and perfumery. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Commeny, Fontainebleau, Meaux, Melun, and Provins.

SEINE-INFÉRIEURE, a maritime dep. of France, in the N.W., formed of part of the old prov. Normandy, bounded N. by the English Channel, and on the other sides by the depts. Somme, Oise, Seine-et-Oise, and Eure: cap. Rouen. Area 2,240 sq. m. Pop. 762,039. The coast has numerous small harbours; the chief ports are Havre and Dieppe on the English Channel, and Rouen on the Seine. The dep. is watered by several small streams, but the Seine is the only river of importance. Surface composed of fertile and well cultivated plains; an eighth part of it is covered with forests. Corn, hops, hemp, flax, and fruits, are the chief products. The climate is too cold for the cultivation of the vine, but cider is extensively made; the pastures support many horses, cattle, and large flocks of sheep. Manufacturing industry highly important. Rouen is celebrated for its cotton, and Elbeuf for its woolen fabrics. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Dieppe, Havre, Nemours, Rouen, and Yvetot.

SEINE-ET-OISE, a dep. of France, in the N., entirely surrounding the metropolitan dep. Seine.

Area 2,233 sq. m. Pop. 471,564. Surface undulating. It is watered by the Seine, Ecouenne, Oise, Eure, and Epte. Climate very healthy; soil fertile. Near Paris, however, it is liberally manured. Industry chiefly agricultural; oats are extensively imported, but other grains are raised in sufficient quantity for home demand. The wine is mostly of inferior quality; cider and beer supply its place. The rearing of cattle and sheep, and cultivation of fruits and vegetables for the Paris markets, are important. The famous Sevres porcelain, and printed fabrics, cotton yarn and cloths, hardware, leather, and chemical products, are among the chief goods manufactured, as plaster of Paris and sand are among the mineral products. The dep. is subdivided into the six arronds of Versailles, Corbeil, Etampes, Mantes, Pontoise, and Rambouillet.

SEINE L'ABBAYE (St.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 15 m. N.W. Dijon.

SEIKIN, a frontier town of Hindostan, Burmah, near the river Salween, 165 m. N.E. Ava.

SEIPURSK or Zywec, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 21 m. S.W. Wadowice, on the Sola. Pop. 3,370.

SEIR-BEN-YASS, an island in the Persian Gulf, off the Arabian coast, lat. 24° 21' N., lon. 52° 46' E.

SEISTAN, a prov. of S.W. Afghanistan, bordering on the Persian prov. Yazd, between lat. 30° 30' and 32° N., lon. 61° and 63° 30' E., intersected by the Helmand river, and containing the Hamoon morass. Pop. probably 50,000, mostly Tadjiks. It is a mountain barn, surrounded by deserts, unhealthy, and only fertile on the immediate banks of its rivers, but it presents many traces of former wealth and civilization. It was devastated, and its chief town destroyed by Timour in 1383.

SEITENSTÄTTEN, a market town of Lower Austria, 11 m. E. Steyer. Pop. 1,348. It has a monastery, containing a valuable library, a cabinet of natural history, and Roman antiquities.

SEITROVA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 15 m. N. Orenburg, on the Sakmara. Pop. 800.

SEIX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Arège, on the Salat, 9 m. S.E. St. Girons. Pop. 1,698.

SEL, one of the Cape Verde islands. [Sel.]

SELANG, a small island of the Molucca group, Asiatic Archipelago, off the S.E. coast of Banchan, lat. 6° 54' S., lon. 127° 47' E.

SELANGAY, a town of the island, and contiguous to the town of Mindanao, Philippines. P. 10,000. (?)

SELLASGIR, a comm. and vill. of Sardinia, div. and 4½ m. N.E. Cagliari, cap. mand. Pop. 1,815.

SELATTIN, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 8 m. N.W. Oswestry. Area 6,150 ac. Pop. 1,071.

SELE, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, cap. dist., on an affluent of the Eger, 12 m. N.W. Eger. Pop. 2,000.

SELISITZ, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 7 m. W. Hof. Pop. 1,160.

SELNØS, an islet off the W. coast of Norway, stiff and 23 m. S. Bergen, in Selboe-fjord.—II. a pa., stiff and 25 m. S. Trondhjem, around the Lake of Selboe, which is 20 m. in length, by 3 m. in breadth. It receives the river Nea, and communicates with Trondhjem-fjord.

SELBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. S.E. Alton. Area 4,410 ac. Pop. 1,114.

SELBY, a market town, river-port, and pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, on the rt. b. of the Ouse, and connected by canal with the Aire and Calder navigation, 1½ m. S. York, with which city and with Hull and Leeds, it communicates by railways. Area of pa. 6,180 ac. Pop. 5,340. It has a town-hall, a church which

formed part of an abbey in which Henry I. was born, grammar and blue coat schools, manufs. of sail cloth, leather, and iron goods, and ships for building river-craft. The Ouse is here crossed by a moveable bridge, and vessels of considerable burden can come up to the town from Hull, with which port, London, etc., it has steam and other communication.

SELE (*Silarus*), a river of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, rises 12 m. N.E. Policastro, flows first N.W. through the fine Val di Diano, and then S.W., and enters the Gulf of Salerno (Mediterranean) 16 m. S.S.E. Salerno. Total course 60 miles.

SELEKEH (*Selucia Trachea*), a town of Asia Minor, pash. Adana, on the Ghienk-su (ancient *Calycadnus*), 8 m. from its mouth in the Mediterranean, and 65 m. S.W. Tarsous. It has numerous remains of antiquity.

SELENDI or **SELENTI**, a small town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on an affluent of the Kodus (ancient *Hermus*), 30 m. N.E. Asia-Shehr.

SELENGA, a river of Central Asia, rises in the Tang-nou mountains, Mongolia, flows mostly N.E., and after a course of 500 m., enters Lake Baikal on its E. side, 30 m. W. Ihnsk.

SELENGINSK, a town of Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, cap. dist., on the Selenga, 60 m. N. Klakhta. Pop. 2,600. It is a depot for goods passing to China. Near it are saline baths.

SELEUCIA, several cities of antiquity in W. Asia, the sites of which are indicated by ruins.—I. Asiatic Turkey, on rt. b. of the Tigris, 20 m. S.E. Bagdad, and opposite the remains of Ctesiphon.—II. Persia, Khuzistan, on an aff. of the Jerali, 65 m. S.E. Shuster.—III. (*S. Pieria*), N. Syria, pash. Aleppo, on N. side of Bay of Antioch, 12 m. N.N.W. the mouth of the Orontes. Its remains are 2 moles enclosing a port. [**SELEKEH**]

SELHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. W.S.W. Petworth. Area 810 ac. Pop. 120.

SELMICHOVIZ, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. and 69 m. W. Vitebsk. Pop. 1,000.

SELMIGSTADT, a town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. dist., on the Main, 16 m. E.S.E. Frankfurt. Pop. 3,400. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, linens, hosiery, printers' black, and leather; copper and coal mines in the vicinity.

SELIGHER, a lake of Russia, govts. Tver and Novgorod, N. Ostashkov. Length 30 m., breadth 10 m. It is the source of an aff. of the Volga.

SELMAR or **SELMER**, an oasis in the desert of Nubia, 95 m. S.W. Semneh, and W. the third cataract of the Nile. It produces an abundance of salt.

SELMNO, **SELMANIA** or **ISLAMJE**, a walled town of European Turkey, Rumili, at the S. base of the Balkan mts., 65 m. N.N.W. Adrianople. Pop. 20,000, (?) who manuf. coarse woollens, gun-locks, and attar of roses. It has a large fair in June.

SELINO, a maritime vill. of Crete, on its S. coast, 35 m. W. Sphakia. It has a fort, and some coasting trade in agricultural produce.—**Selini** is a town of Asia Minor. [**SELENDI**]

SELENTI (Cape), Asia Minor, pash. Ithali, 32 m. N.W. Cape Anazarov. Near it are the village of Selink, and ruins of Trajanopolis.

SELTANNOI-GORODOK, a market town of Russia, gov. and 68 m. N.N.W. Astrakhan, on the Volga, occupying the site of the old cap. of the Tartar khans of the Great or Golden tribe; imposing remains of which anc. town still remain.

SELITRA, a vill. of European Turkey, Macedonia, sanj. and 48 m. S.E. Monastir.—II. a vill. of Greece, Morea, dist. and 5 m. S.E. Maina.

SELKIRK, a royal bur., town, & pa. of Scotland, cap. co., on a declivity on rt. b. of the Etrick, 38 m. S.S.E. Edinburgh. Pop. of pa. (partly in co. Roxburgh) 4,347; do. of burgh 8,314. It has a town-hall, with a spire 110 feet in height, and monuments to Sir Walter Scott, and to the traveller Mungo Park, a native of the vicinity. Other principal structures are churches, chapels, and the gaol. It has various public associations, and schools, and manufactures of tweeds, blankets, and hosiery; the manufacture of shoes has declined. Adjacent to the town, the Marquis of Montrose was defeated by General Leslie, in 1645. On the Tweed, about 4 m. N.E. Selkirk, is Abbotsford, the seat of the late Sir Walter Scott.

SELKIRKSHIRE (formerly called "*The Etrick Forest*"), a small inland co. of Scotland, in the Lowlands, having W. the co. Peebles, E. Roxburgh, S. Dumfries, and N. Edinburghshire. Area 265 sq. m., or 168,320 ac., of which about 85,000 are arable, 30,000 uncultivated, and 53,000 waste. Pop. 9,800. Surface mostly mountainous. Principal rivers, the Tweed, with its tributaries the Etrick and Yarrow. Industry is chiefly pastoral, but its agriculture has been considerably improved within the last half century. Principal crops, barley, oats, turnips, and clover, with some wheat. Breeds of cattle and sheep are excellent. The co. is subdivided into two whole parishes, and parts of seven others. Principal towns, Selkirk and Galashiels. The co. sends 1 member to House of Commons. Registered electors (1848) 445.

SELLACK, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, on the Wye, 34 m. N.W. Ross. Ac. 1,480. Pop. 326.

SELLE, two rivers of France.—I. dep. Cantal and Lot, joins the Lot 10 m. E. Cahors, after a S.W. course of 54 m. past Figeac and Cabrerac.—II. dep. Aisne and Nord, joins the Selheld near Bouchain; total course 28 m.—*La Selle* is the name of several comms. and villa. of France; the chief, dep. Mayenne, 4 m. W. Craon. P. 1,511.

SELLES, several comms., etc., of France.—I. (*sur-Cher*), a town, dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. cant., on the Cher, 10 m. S.W. Romorantin. P. 4,544.—*Selles St Denis* is a vill., arr. Romorantin. P. 1,223.

SELLING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 34 m. S.S.E. Faversham. Area 2,360 ac. Pop. 590.

SELLINGE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. N.W. Hythe. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 560.

SELLYS, two market towns of W. Hungary.—I. co. and 14 m. S.W. Neutra, near the Waag. Pop. 1,630.—II. co. Schumeg, 36 m. S. Kaposvar. Pop. 1,050.

SILMA, two villa. of the U. S., North America.—I. Alabama, on the Alabama, 63 m. S.S.E. Tuscaloosa. Pop. about 1,200.—II. Missouri, on the Mississippi, 35 m. S. St. Louis.

SILMESTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, on the Cuckmere, 64 m. E.S.E. Lewis. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 260.

SILONGEY, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. cant., on the Venelle, 19 m. N.N.E. Dijon. Pop. 1,645.

SELOWITZ, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 11 m. S. Brünn, on the Zwittawa. P. 1,100.

SILMATE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 12 m. N.N.E. Ghent. Pop. of comm. 3,100.

SILMKA or **SELSEY**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, occupying the S.W. extremity of the co. & S. Chichester. Area 2,890 ac. Pop. 284. Here, in the 7th century, was established the first Roman Catholic monastery in England, and Selsey was a bishopric until the see was transferred to Chichester in 1075. The peninsula of Selsea

S. a large level tract between Chichester harbour and the English Channel, its E. point being called Selsey-bill.

S. a pa. of England, co. North, 7 m. S.W. Macclesfield. Area 2,360 ac. Pop. 2,101.

S. a town, two vills. of the duchy Nassau, Germany.—I. (Nieder or Lower), 23 m. N. Mayence, and famous for its mineral springs, yielding Seltzer water, of which 1,750,000 bottles are annually exported. Pop. 1,196.—II. (Upper), 1½ m. N. the former. Pop. 845.

S. a town of Austria, Bohemia, 30 m. S.E. Braunau. Pop. 2,248.

S. a town, a comm. and town of France, dep. B.-Rhine, on the Rhine, at the mouth of the Seinsbach, 27 m. N.N.E. Strasbourg. Pop. 2,167.

S. a river of France, dep. Manche, enters Cancele Bay (English Channel), 23 m. S.W. Avranches, after a W. course of 36 m., for the last 8 m. of which, from Ducey, it is navigable.

S. a town, several towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 9 m. N.W. Tarragona. Pop. 4,578.—II. Island Majorca, on a height, N.E. Palma. Pop. 1,380.—III. (de Mer), prov. Gerona, with a small harbor on the Mediterranean, near the frontier of France, 5 m. N.E. Rosas.

S. a town of Chile. [COPILAP.]

S. an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, between Ulbo and Premuda. Length 4 miles.

S. a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on an est. of the Danube, east, and 47 m. S.E.E. Nicopolis. Pop. 2,500.

S. a town of England, co. Somerset, on the Bristol Channel, 3 m. W. Minehead. Area 2,270 ac. Pop. 488.

S. a town of France. [Seltz.]

S. a river of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, after a W. course of 30 m. joins the Rhine, 7 m. W. Mayence.

S. a river of Russia, govs. Kowak and Tcherungov, joins the Dnepr on the left, 6 m. S.E.E. Kositsa, after a W. course of 300 miles.

S. a town of Hindostan, dom. Oude, 41 miles N. Hydrabad.

S. a small island of the Asiatic Archipelago, off the S.W. extremity of Timor, from which it is separated by a narrow strait. Estimated length 20 m. Exports wax, sandal-wood, and edible birds' nests.

S. a fortified town of Servia, and formerly the residence of its kings, on the Danube, at the influx of the Jeana, 24 m. S.E. Belgrade. Estimated pop. 12,000. It has a citadel, and some Roman antiquities.

S. a town of Lower Egypt, on the Deltaic branch of the Nile, 4 m. E. Mahiet-el-Kehir. It has remains of antiquity, and a considerable manufacture of earthenware.

S. a town of Russia, gov. and 36 miles N.N.E. Nijni-Novgorod, cap. circ., on an aff. of the Koryama. Pop. 1,500.—S. a town and S. a considerable area two mkt. towns.—I. in gov. and 90 m. S.E. Voronej.—II. in gov. Moscow.

S. a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the Bret, 11 m. W.N.W. Ipswich. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 528.

S. a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Buzan, on the Isar, 20 m. N.E. Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 1,720.

S. a town of Mexico, prov. Oahu, 12 m. S.E. Palen. Pop. 3,000.

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S. derived its name from buildings found there by the Russians, on their conquest of Siberia.

S. a group of the Aleutian Islands, North Pacific Ocean, N.E. the island Attou.

S. a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4½ m. S.E.W. Hindon. Area 2,648 ac. Pop. 697.

S. a town of Russia, gov. and 25 m. N.W. Veronej, on the Semlianka. Pop. 1,408.

S. a town of the Austrian empire, military Slavonia, co. and 40 m. S.E. Peterwardein, on rt. b. of the Danube, 3 m. N.W. Belgrade. Pop. 12,978, comprising Slavonians, Germans, Greeks, Serbians, Croats, gypsies, and Jews. It is the see of a Greek protopapas, and has schools, hospitals, a German theatre, a quarantine establishment, and is the chief entrepôt of the trade between Austria and Turkey; imports raw cotton and cotton twist, honey, saffron, hare and rabbit skins, pipe-bowls, etc.; exports wooden stuffs, earthen and glass wares, and other manufactured goods.

S. a town and fort of Arabia, Oman, in an extensive oasis, 55 m. S.W. Muscat.

S. a mountain of Austria, on the limits of Styria, 4,416 feet above the sea. It is crossed by the railway from Vienna to Grätz.

S. a river of Belgian Luxembourg and France, dep. Ardennes, after a W. course of 100 m. joins the Meuse 9 m. N. Metz.

S. a decayed town of Switzerland, cant. and 8 m. N.W. Lucerne, at the E. extremity of the Lake of Sempach. Pop. 1,088. In its vicinity 1,400 Swiss routed 4,000 Austrians, 9th July 1386; and the action, which was rendered memorable by the heroic death of Arnold von Winkelried, is celebrated by an annual festival.—The Lake of Sempach, 4 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth, gives origin to the river Sarre, an affluent of the Aar.

S. a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. E.S.E. Folkingham. Area 3,480 ac. Pop. 595.

S. a township, U. S., North America, New York, 16 m. S.E. Auburn. Pop. 1,208.

S. a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, on the Senna, and on the Brussels and Antwerp Railway, 10 m. N.N.E. Brussels. Pop. 2,200.

S. a town, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Armançon, 35 m. W.N.W. Dijon. Pop. 3,971. It has a comm. college, and manuf. of woollens, yarns, tanneries, and a trade in cattle, hemp, and wool. Henri IV. removed the parliament of Dijon to Semur during the troubles of the League.—II. (on Dracena), a comm. and town, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., 14 m. S.W. Charolles. Pop. 1,616.

S. one of the Kurile Is. [Simushir.]

S. a town, and the former cap. of the Portuguese dom. in E. Africa, now cap. prov. on rt. b. of the Zambezi, 110 m. W. Quilimane. It appears to be a mere collection of huts and some European houses, interspersed with stagnant pools. Its captaincy is bounded by Sofala, Mozambique, the Zambezi river, and the Channel of Mozambique.

S. a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 12 m. S.E. Münster. Pop. 1,630.

S. a pa. of England, co. Surrey, the vill. Sand on the Wey, 3 m. W.N.W. Ripley. Area 3,860 ac. Pop. 1,555.

S. a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arrond. Vannes. Pop. 1,214.

S. two co. of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, caps. Ovid and Waterloo. Area 269 sq. m. Pop. 22,411.—II. in N. part of Ohio, on the

Sandusky, cap. Tiffin. Area 540 sq. m. Pop. 27,105.—III. a township of New York, 15 m. E. Canandaigua, and containing the vill. Geneva. Pop. 8,205.—**Seneca Falls, a town,** co. Seneca, on the Seneca and Cayuga Canal, and with a vill. at the outlet of Seneca Lake. Pop. 4,296.

SENECA (LAKE), U. S., North America, in the W. part of the state New York, between Cayuga and Crooked Lakes, is 35 m. in length N. to S., breadth from 2 to 4 m. It is connected by canals with Crooked Lake on the W., the Erie Canal on the N., and the Tioga on the S. Steamers ply daily between Jefferson and Geneva, which is at its N. extremity.—**Seneca River** connects this and several other lakes with Lake Ontario.

SENEZEA, an island of the Red Sea, 8 m. E. the isl. Tiran, at the entrance of the Gulf of Akabah. **SENEZEE,** a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., 16 m. N.E. Mons. Pop. 2,960. Here a sanguinary but indecisive battle took place in 1674, between the French under the Prince of Condé, and the allies under the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. of England.

SENEGAL, a large river of Western Africa, rises under the name of Ba-fing, lat. 10° 30' N., lon. 10° 40' W., near Timbo, where its sources are separated from those of the Niger (Joliba) by the high lands of the Mandingo country. It thence flows N.W. and W. through Senegambia, its basin lying N. that of the Gambia, and is entered the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 16° N., lon. 16° 35' W. Total course estimated at 1,000 m. Principal affs., the Kokoro and Falemé, both of which join it in the upper half of its course. At Fellore, from 400 to 450 m. from the ocean, it forms a cataract, up to which it is always navigable for flat-bottomed boats. In its lower part it flows through a level and densely-wooded plain, and the tide is perceptible in it for 60 leagues inland. At 35 m. from its mouth it divides into two principal arms, the E. most and largest of which is deep enough for the largest ships, but the mouth of the river is encumbered by a bar, which has seldom more than 10 or 12 feet water. In the rainy season vessels of from 180 to 150 tons can ascend it to Galam, and at the commencement of the inundation in July, some French trading vessels sail up to that point.

SENEGAL, a French colony of Western Africa, comprising the island St. Louis, at the mouth of the Senegal River, Guel-N'dar, the posts of Bakel, Senoudebou, Dugana, Richard Toll, Merisaghen, Lampar, and the island Gorée. Pop. (1854) 14,354. Exports consist chiefly of gum, palm oil, wax, ivory, and gutta serena, amount (1853) 4,487,270 francs. Imports manufactured goods, wines, spirits, and provisions, amount (1853) 7,461,707 francs. The governor resides at St. Louis, which is the seat of the chief judicial court. Gorée is the residence of a lieutenant-governor. European force, 1,021 men, negroes, 411. The French first settled in Senegal in 1687. It was held by the English from 1756 until 1773, and again from the commencement of the French revolutionary war till 1814.

SENEGAMBIA, an extensive region of W. Africa, comprising the countries between lat. 8° and 17° N., lon. 4° and 17° 30' W., having E. Nigritia-Propria, S. Guinea, W. the Atlantic, and N. the Sahara. It is watered by the Senegal and Gambia rivers (whence its name), with the Casamansa, Joliba or Rio Grande, Nuffer, and Bokelle. Its interior is mountainous; coast lands low and level. In natural products, this region is very rich; but its heat is intense, and climate very unhealthy for Europeans. Inhabitants mostly

negroes, intermixed with Arabs and other Mohammedan tribes. The English possess here the settlement of Sierra Leone and Gambia; the French have numerous forts along the course of the Senegal River; and the Portuguese own some small establishments at Cacheo and on the Joliba. [SENEGAL—GAMBIA.]

SENEK, a comm. and town of France, dep. E. Alpes, cap. cant., 15 m. S.E. Digne. Pop. 866.

SENFTENBERG, two towns of Germany.—I. (ex Zumbert), Bohemia, circ., and 36 m. E.S.E. Kdo. Iggráz, on the Adler. Pop. 3,500.—II. Prussia, reg. Frankfurt, on the Black Elster, 15 m. S. Ka. lan. Pop. 1,450, who manufacture hosiery.

SENIATIN ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific, Caroline Archipelago, lat. 6° 35' N., lon. between 160° and 160° E. Principal island, Ponipet.

SENIGA, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 20 m. S.S.W. Brescia, on the Oglio. Pop. 1,830.

SENEGALLIA, a town of Italy. [SIRIGALLIA.] **SENIO,** a river of Central Italy, Tuscan and Pontifical States, joins the Po di Primaro, 10 m. N.W. Ravenna, after a N.E. course of 50 miles.

SENIRE, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 29 m. E. Lagonegro. Pop. 2,300.

SENIATY (NOVOT), a town of Russia, gov. and 20 m. S.W. Poltava, on the Vorskla. Pop. 3,750.

SENJE, one of the largest of the Lofoden Islands, off the N.W. coast of Norway, its centre near lat. 69° 20' N., lon. 17° 10' E. Length 46 m.; breadth 30 m. Pop. 3,000. Shores greatly indented. Some of its mountains rise to 3,000 feet in height.

SENKOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 43 m. N.N.W. Poltava, cap. circ., on the Gruna.—II. a market town, gov. and 68 m. E.S.E. Kharkov.

SENTE (Augustomagus and Sphenacetar), a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, cap. ar. rond. on the Nonette, 25 m. N.E. Paris. Pop. 5,802. It has a cathedral, a comm. college, a public library of 10,792 vols., a theatre, and manufactures of chicory and starch.

SENN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, peak. and 28 m. S.S.E. Mossul, on the Tigris, opposite the influx of the Great Zab.

SENNA, a town of E. Africa. [SENN.]—II. a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. Lodi, 5 m. W. Codogno.—III. a town of Persia. [SINNA.]

SENNAR, the E. portion of Nubia, mostly between the Bahr-el-Abiad and Bahr-el-Azrek, which unite to form the Nile, and extending S. from lat. 16° N., between Kordofan and Abymania. [NUBIA.]—**Sennar,** the cap. town, is near the Bahr-el-Azrek, 165 m. S.S.E. Khartoum. It stands on an accumulation of the remains of a former city of importance; houses mostly of straw. Its inhabitants manufacture arms, mats, leather, sandals, iron ware, and jewellery.

SENNE, a river of Belgium, provs. Hainaut and S. Brabant, after a N. course of 55 m., joins the Dyle, prov. Antwerp, 8 m. N.W. Mechlin. It is united by a canal with the Ruppel and Sambra.

SENNECY-LE-GRAND, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Loire, cap. cant., on the Paris and Lyon Railway, 23 m. N. Macon. Pop. 2,638.

SENNEW, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 8 m. W.S.W. Penzance. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 622.

SENNEBUT, an island of the W. coast of Greenland, N. Cape Desolation. Lat. 61° 20' N.

SENNEBY, a township of U. S., North America, New York, co. Cayuga. Pop. 2,847.

SENNO or SENNIO, a town of Russia, gov. and 72 m. N.N.W. Moshler, cap. circ. Pop. 1,665.

SENNOJA, an old dist. of France, of which Sen-

was the cap., and now forming the greater part of the daps. Young and Ashe.

SAINT-ETIENNE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, 18 m. S.W. Dreux. Pop. 1,973. It has manufactures of hydraulic and steam machinery.

SAINT-ETIENNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., on an affluent of the Meurthe, 7 m. N.E. St. Dié. Pop. 2,800.

SAINT-ETIENNE, a vill. of the island Sardinia, div. and 28 m. N.N.E. Cagliari, cap. mand. Pop. 1,155.

SAINT-ETIENNE (Ageducum, afterwards Senones), a city of France, dep. Yonne, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Yonne, and on railway to Paris and Lyon, 61 m. S.S.E. Paris. Pop. 10,704. Its walls and various other buildings are of Roman construction. The comm. college comprises a museum of antiquities and a public library. It has an episcopal seminary, theatre, a suburb on an island in the Yonne, here crossed by two bridges, a tribunal of commerce, chamber of manufactures, distilleries, and tanneries; manufactures of serge, druggery, glue, dials, and sails. Under the Romans, it was the cap. 4th Lyonnaise, and an episcopal see, founded in the 3d century.

SAINT-ETIENNE, a town of East Prussia, reg. and 61 m. S.W. Gumbinnen, cap. circ. Pop. 2,028.

SAINT-ETIENNE, two islets in the Bay of Bengal, W. the Great and Little Andaman islands.

SAINT-ETIENNE, a town of Mexico, dep. Jalisco, near the Pacific, 25 m. S. Acapulco.

SAINT-ETIENNE or HOCH-SAINT-ETIENNE, a mountain of Switzerland, cant. and 6 m. S. Appenzell. Elevation above the sea, 7,119 feet.

SEAHARA, a town of British India, dist. Bynour, N.W. provs., in lat. 29° 13' N., lon. 78° 39' E. Pop. 6,414.

SEAFORTH, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 8 m. N.N.E. Liverpool. Area 11,040 ac. Pop. 7,718. Great Crosby in this parish is a fashionable bathing place.

SEAFORTH, a vil. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, 5 m. N.E. Aigle, with which it communicates by a road, begun in 1836, to connect the great route over the Simplon, with one into the S. part of the canton Bern.

SEAFORTH, a town of Naples, prov. Molise, 9 m. S.S.W. Campobasso. Pop. 3,540. It has manufs. of woollens and paper. Near it are remains of the anc. *Sapuntia*, a chief town of the Samnites.

SEAFORTH, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, Szekler-land, on the Aluta, 16 m. N.N.E. Kronstadt. Pop. 2,400.

SEAFORTH or SEVEN BROTHERS, a group of islets, West Indies, off the N. coast of Hayti, opposite Monte Christi.

SEAFORTH or SEVEN BROTHERS, a group belonging to France, off the N. coast of Brittany, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 10 m. N. Lanvollon, 2 m. from the mainland. The *Île aux Moines* is the largest and only inhabited island.

SEAFORTH, one of the Swiss Alps, cant. Grisons, 25 m. S.E. Chur. The pass across it, 7,611 feet high, was the ordinary route from East Switzerland into Italy until the formation of the route across the Splügen, 17 m. W. In the Septimer river branches of the Rhine and Inn rivers.

SEAFORTH, a frontier comm. and vill. of France, dep. Jura, in the mountains, 16 m. N.W. Geneva. Pop. 1,205, who manuf. toys and artificial game, for which it has long been famous.

SEAFORTH, a market town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. N.N.E. Segovia. Pop. 1,770.

SEAFORTH (Sera), a town and dist. of South India, Mysore dom., 33 m. N.N.E. Seringapatam. The temple of its trade is the dried harnal of the

coconut, which is extensively cultivated in its vicinity.

SEMA, a town of India, territory of Mysore, 32 m. N. Seringapatam. This place has changed masters several times.

SERAI, a town of India, Bundelcund, 28 m. S. Teary.—II. European Turkey, Rumli, 13 m. S.E. Viza.

SERAIKOVO, a town of Turkey. [BOVA-SERAI.]

SERAIN, a river of France, dep. Côte-d'Or and Yonne, after a N.W. course of 75 m. past Noyers and Chablis, joins the Yonne 8 m. N. Auxerre.

SERAIN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 8 m. S.W. Liège, on rt. b. of the Meuse. Pop. 4,800. It is celebrated for its extensive iron and coal works, and for the manufs. of steam machinery, locomotives, and spindles instituted by Cockerell.

SERAMPONG, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. and on the W. side of the Hooghly river, opposite Barrackpore, 14 m. N. Calcutta. Pop. of town (exclusive of suburbs) 13,000. It extends for about 1 m. along the river, and has manufactures of paper. It belonged to the Danes, until it was ceded by purchase to the English in 1845.

SERAN, a vill. of North Hindostan, in the protected Sikh territory, on the S.E. of the Sutlej, 12 m. N.E. Rampoor, 7,280 feet above the level of the sea.

SERAN, a river of France, dep. Ain, joins the Rhone near Rochfort, after a S. course of 25 m.

SERANGANI ISLAND, a cluster in the Asiatic Archipelago, between lat. 5° and 6° N., off the S. extremity of the island Mindanao.

SERAVEZZA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. Florence, 7 m. S.E. Carrara (duchy Modena), and famous for its quarries of the finest marble. Pop. 3,000.

SERAWATTY or SERAWATTY ISLANDS, a group in the Eastern Archipelago, E. the island Timor, and consisting of the islands Serawatta, Loewang, Letice, Moa, Kisser, etc.

SERCHIO, the principal river of the duchy of Lucca, Italy, enters the Mediterranean, 8 m. N.W. Pisa, after a S.W. course of 55 miles.

SERCO or SARK, one of the islands in the English Channel, belonging to England, 7 m. E. Guernsey. Lat. 49° 5' N., lon. 4° 22' W. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 580. It consists of two high peninsulas united by a narrow isthmus. Many sea fowl and fish are taken around the coasts, and of late some productive copper and silver mines have been opened. The inhabitants manufacture cheese, stockings, gloves, and Guernsey jackets.

SERDOBOL (Fin. *Sardavala*), a town of Russia, Finland, lon. and 60 m. N.E. Wiborg, cap. circ., on the N. shore of Lake Ladoga. Pop. 1,000.

SERDOX or SERDOX, a town of Russia, gov. and 107 m. N.W. Saratov, cap. circ., on the Serdoba. Pop. 3,500, mostly agricultural.

SERDA, a river of Austrian Poland, Galicia, in its E. part, rises 10 m. S. Brody, flows through a succession of small lakes, and S. past Ternopol, Mikulsk, and Czortkow, and joins the Dniester, 5 m. S.E. Zaleszczyki. Total course 128 miles.

SERDELLY, a vill. of West Hungary, co. and 10 m. E.E. Stuhlweiszenburg. Pop. 2,500.

SERIK or SERIK, a town of Poland, gov. Augustowo, 37 m. N. Grodno. Pop. 2,500. It has Roman Catholic and Reformed churches.

SERILMAR, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H.-Vienne, 9 m. S.W. Limoges. Pop. 2,300.

SERINA (La), a town of Chile. [COQUIMBO.]

SERINIA, an old name of Ceylon.

SERINIA or VILLA FERREIRA, a small town of Brazil, prov. and 50 m. S.S.W. Pernambuco, on

I. b. of the river Bereuhum, 15 m. from its mouth, in the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. 1,200.

SARAS, a town of European Turkey, Rumili. cap. beylik, 47 m. N.E. Salonica. Pop. 30,000. (?) It is enclosed by walls, and defended by a citadel. Houses interspersed with gardens, and it has mosques, khans, churches, fountains, public baths, and manufs. of woollen and cotton fabrics, dye-works, and an active trade in raw cotton.

SERETH (*Ararus*), a river of Europe, Bukowina and Moldavia, rises 43 m. S.W. Czernowitz, flows S.E., and joins the Danube 5 m. W. Galatz. Total course nearly 270 m. Principal affs. the Bistritze, Sutchava, Moldava, and Tatros, from the W., and the Birlat from the E.

SERETH, a town of Austria, Galicia, circ. and 24 m. S.S.E. Czernowitz, on the Sereth. Pop. 3,700.

SERGAISON, a town of Russia, gov. and 85 m. S.E. Nijni-Novgorod, cap. circ. Pop. 3,000.

SERGIVSK, a town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, on the Sok, 54 m. W.N.W. Bogoroslav. Pop. 1,000. It is enclosed by walls, and defended by forts. Near it are several sulphur springs.

SERKONGA, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 10 m. N. Sens. Pop. 1,571.

SERGIENKOF (*Nijni and Verkhni*), two contiguous market towns of E. Russia, gov. Perm, on the Serga, 53 m. E. Kraeno-Uinsk. United pop. 3,000.

SERGIPE DEL REY, a maritime prov. of Brazil, between lat. 9° 15' and 11° 27' S., lon. 30° 20' and 39° 15' W., having E. the Atlantic, S. and W. the prov. Bahia, and N. and W. the River San Francisco, separating it from Alagoas and Pernambuco. Area estimated at 18,150 sq. m. Pop. 175,000. Surface mountainous in the centre; principal river the Vazabarris. Soil fertile in the E., producing manioc, millet, cotton, tobacco, sugar, etc.; but in the W. are ill-watered, open plains, mostly uncultivated, and devoted to cattle rearing. Brazil wood and other firesteas clothe the mountains, and timber is an important product.—*Sergipe or Sao Christorao*, is the cap.

SERIGNAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, arrond. Castel Sarraan. Pop. 1,233.

SERIGNAN, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Herault, 5 m. S.E. Beziers. Pop. 2,254.

SERIK or **SEREEK**, a small maritime town of Persia, prov. Kirman, 45 m. N.W. Jask, on the E. coast of the strait uniting the Persian Gulf with the Indian Ocean.

SERINAOUR, Cashmere, India. [**SIRINAOUR**.] **SERINGAPATAM** (*Sri-Ranga-patna*, "City of Vishnu"), a celebrated fortress and town of S. India, and under Hyder Ali and Tippoo Saib, the cap. of Mysore, at the W. angle of an island in the Caaveri, here crossed by a granite bridge, 9 m. N.E. Mysore. Lat. 12° 25' N., lon. 76° 45' E. Its fortifications, erected by Tippoo, were of great extent and solidity; town ill built, but toward the centre of the island, which is 3 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth, is a large and good suburb, with the mauoleum of Hyder Ali and Tippoo. Seringapatam was besieged by the English in 1791, and again in 1792, when Tippoo purchased a peace by ceding half of his dominions, and paying 3,000,000*l.* to the British and their allies. It was again besieged in 1799, and taken by assault on the 4th May, on which occasion Tippoo was killed, and the dynasty of Hyder terminated, the ancient Rajpoot line being restored to the sovereignty of the Mysore.

SERINERAM, an island of British India, presid.

Madras, dist. and 2 m. N. Trichinopoly, and formed by the river Caaveri. On it are two pagodas of high repute.

SERINO, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, on the Sabato, 6 m. S.S.E. Avellino. Pop. 3,000. Near it are remains of ancient *Sebastia*.

SERIO, a river of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. Bergamo and Lodi, after a S. course of 65 m. joins the Adde, 7 m. S. Crema.

SERLE ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is a low coral island, Lower Archipelago, W.N.W. Clermont-Tonnerre. Lat. 18° 21' S., lon. 137° 2' W. Length 7 m., average breadth 1½ m. Pop. 100.

SERMAJ, a vill. of Persian Kurdistan, on an aff. of the Kerkhah, S. Bitan, and having some remains of Sassanian edifices.

SERMINZ, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. Mantua, on the Po, 36 m. S.E. Mantua. P. 5,000.

SERMIN, a town of N. Syria, pash. and 20 m. S.W. Aleppo. Its few inhabitants are Kurds and Arabs.

SERMOZZE, *Sirmio*, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. Brescia, on a peninsula in the south of Lake Garda.

SERTIN (Str.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 15 m. W.S.W. St. Affrique. Pop. 2,359, who manufacture coarse woollens.

SEROCK, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Plock, on rt. b. of the Bug, at its junction with the Narew. Pop. 1,028.

SERONER, a state of Rajpootana, India. It is bounded on the N.W. by the territory of Joudpore, N.E. by Godwar, E. by the territory of Mewar or Odeypore, and on the S. by the Guicwar's dominions. It lies between lat. 24° 23' and 25° 16' N., lon. 72° 10' and 73° 12' E. Area 3,024 sq. m. Hilly in the E. and N.E., mountainous and rugged in the S. and S.E., and contains the mountain Abou (elevation 5,000 feet above the sea), and the various ridges branching from it. Annual revenue 70,000 rupees.

SERONER, a town of India, Rajpootana, in lat. 24° 59' N., lon. 72° 58' E. It is celebrated for its manufacture of sword-blades.

SEROKOLMA, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Lublin, W.S.W. Radzyn. Pop. 700.

SEROS, a town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. N. Almeria. Pop. 5,619. Iron mines in its vicinity.

SEROWITZ, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 23 m. E.S.E. Tabor. Pop. 1,955.

SERPA, a town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on a height near l. b. of the Guadiana, 17 m. S.S.E. Beja. Pop. 5,600. It is enclosed by walls.

SERPEISK, a town of Russia, gov. and 63 m. W.S.W. Kaluga. Pop. 1,000.

SERPENT ISLAND, British West India, Virgin Islands, is off the S. extremity of Porto Rico.

SERPENTARIA, an islet in the Mediterranean, off the S.E. coast of Sardinia; and the *Isles of Serpents* (ancient *Lence*) in the Black Sea, are opposite the mouth of the Danube.

SERPHO or **SERPHEANTO**, *Serphos*, an island of the Grecian archipelago, gov. and 24 m. W. Syra. Lat. 37° 10' N., lon. 24° 30' E. Area 20 sq. m. Pop. 600, whose chief employment is cattle-rearing and fishing. The village of *Serpho*, is on its S.E. side.—*Serpho Palo* is an islet, 6 m. N.W. Serpho.

SERPECHOW, a town of Russia, gov. and 85 m. S.S.W. Moscow, cap. circ., near the confluence of the Nara and Serpelka, with the Oka. Pop. 13,600. It consists of the town proper, the brass or citadel, and a large suburb; has a cathedral, numerous other churches, extensive public magazines, and manufs. of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics.

SAINTA, two towns of Naples.—I. (Chiusella), prov. Cuneo, 18 m. N. W. San Severo. Pop. 4,000. It has 3 collegiate and 8 other churches, and 4 annual fairs.—II. (di Santa Stefano), prov. Cuneo, 11 m. S. S. W. Squillace. Pop. 3,400.

SANTA DI FALCO, a town of the island Sicily, island, and 19 m. N. E. Girgenti. Pop. 4,000.

SANTAMARINA, a vill. of Sardinia, div. and 18 m. N. N. W. Cagliari, on the b. of the Manna. P. 2,337.

SANTARA and **SANTARELLA**, are islets in the Caribbean Sea, lat. 14° and 18° N., lon. 80° W.

SANTARETTA, a market town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra I., cap. cant., 5 m. N. N. E. Nicotro. Pop. 3,600.

SANTAYAL, a vill. of Sardinia, Savoy, prov. Genevese, 5 m. S. Thonax. Pop. 1,410.

SANTAVALLE, several towns of Italy.—I. Austria, Lombardy, prov. Veneto, deleg. and 23 m. N. Treviso, cap. dist. Pop. 3,400. It has a cathedral, manuf. of wool and silk, and re-exports of corn, wine, and honey into the Tyrol.—II. Sardinia, div. and 23 m. N. W. Genoa, cap. mand., on an affluent of the Po. Pop. of comm. 2,400.—III. Tuscany, prov. Florence, 4 m. S. W. Pistoia. Pop. 1,700.—IV. (di Santa), Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Turin, on the sea, 24 m. S. S. E. Borgo San. Pop. 1,660.

SARRE, a river of France, dep. Ardennes and Aisne, after a W. course of 50 m. joins the Oise near La Fère.—**Serre** and **Serres** are numerous comm. of France, the principal in dep. Hautes Alpes, around and 21 m. S. W. Gap, cap. cant., on the Saatch. Pop. 1,068.

SARREKAGUR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Nerbudda territory, 25 m. S. W. Jubbalpoor.

SARREKANE, numerous comm. of France, the principal, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., on the Rhone, here crossed by an iron suspension bridge, 36 m. S. Lyon. Pop. 2,628.

SARREKANE, a vill. of Sardinia, Savoy, near the Rhone, 3 m. S. Seyssel. Pop. of comm. 1,118.

SARRE FRA, a former comarca and mountainous dist. of Brazil, in the N. E. part of the prov. Minas Geraes. [VILLA DO PRINCÍPE.]

SARU or **SARU**, *Tigranocerta* (?), a town of Turkish Armenia, push and 90 m. E. Diarbekur, cap. cant., near the Euphrates.

SARVAN (Sv.), a comm. and seaport of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., on the b. of the Rance, close to its mouth in the English Channel, immediately opposite St. Malo, to which transit on foot is easy at low water. Pop. 10,257. It has two harbours, one adapted for frigates, the other appropriated to commerce, separated from each other by the rock and castle of Solidor, founded by William the Conqueror, besides which another strong fort defends St. Servan. It has a communal college, a church, and an English chapel, reading rooms, and bathing accommodation. It has ship-building docks, and an active trade with the East and West Indies.

SARVAGE, a comm. and town of France, dep. H.-Saône, on the Ognon near the base of the Ballon d'Alsace, 13 m. N. N. E. Lure. Pop. 2,473.

SARVASTRA, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Lozère, 13 m. N. N. W. Mende. P. 928.

SARU, one of the Ionian Islands, off the S. coast of the Morea, 6 m. N. Corfu, 4 m. long.

SARVIA (*Mesita Superior*), with a part of *Isipetium*, a state of South Europe, cap. Belgrade, specially included in the Turkish dominions, between lat. 47° 31' and 48° N., lon. 19° 16' and 22° 48' E., having N. the Danube separating it from Hungary, E. Wallachia and Bulgaria, S. Macedonia, and W. Bosnia and Albania. Area esti-

mated at 12,800 sq. m., and pop. (1864) 885,000, of Slavonic descent, and mostly Christians of the Greek church. Surface mountainous, having in the W. branches of the Dinario Alps, and in S. and E. of the Balkan, in many parts densely wooded and interspersed with numerous fertile valleys. Principal rivers the Morava and its affluents in the centre, and the Timok and Drina, forming respectively its E. and W. frontiers. Maize is the chief grain, but every other species common in Europe is raised. The vine is widely cultivated, though but indifferent wine is made, hemp, flax, tobacco, and cotton are crops of importance. Timber of superior quality would be a chief source of wealth if facilities were afforded for its export. Swine fed on acorns in the splendid oak forests, are extensively exported, and many cattle, sheep, and horses are reared in the mountains. Goat skins are extensively exported. Leeches and valonia bark are important articles of trade. Iron, copper, lead, mercury, and coal are met with, but few, if any, mines are wrought. Manuf. few, the principal is of cotton fabrics. Servia is divided into 6 provs and 13 dists; chief towns Belgrade the cap., Semendria, Nissa, Jagodina, Kragujevac, and Pocheva. The Turks garrison the citadel of Belgrade. The prince pays a tribute of 50,000 ducats to the Sultan, and furnishes a contingent of 1,200 men, but in other respects the country is independent of Turkey, and the gov. is vested in the prince, and a senate of 31 members named by him. Criminal code founded on that of Austria. Standing army 2,000 infantry and 400 cavalry, excluding a militia of about 40,000. Servia was conquered by the Turks in 1385. From 1806 until 1814, it was independent under Cserny George, when it reverted to Turkey, but another revolt, headed by Miloach, occurred in 1815, and its independence was recognised under certain conditions, in December 1834.

SARVIA, a town of European Turkey, Ramli, 17 m. N. W. Mount Olympus, on the N. boundary of Thessaly. It has a large annual fair.

SARVIA, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Herault, 8 m. N. E. Beziers. P. 2,254.

SARVIERRE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Corrèze, 15 m. S. E. Tulle. Pop. 1,394.

SARVOX, a vill. of Sardinia, 6 m. W. Chamouni. It has lead mines yielding silver.

SARVA, a river of Northern Italy, Piedmont, rises near Monte Rosa, and after a S. course of 66 m., joins the Po 5 m. E. Casale. During the French empire under Napoleon I., it gave name to a dep. of which Verceil was capital.

SARVAN, an island of Russia, in the Gulf of Finland, with a lighthouse in lat. 60° 2' 1" N., lon. 28° 23' 5" E., and where ships from the Mediterranean perform quarantine.

SARVAN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford, 6 m. N. E. Cappoquin. Al. 16,977. P. 2,556.

SARVA (*Sarva Aranea*), an Episcopal city of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, cap. cant., 17 m. N. W. Capua. Pop. 4,200. It has numerous ecclesiastical edifices and benevolent institutions.

SARVA, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, with a station on the Great North of England Railway, 43 m. S. S. E. Thirsk. Ac. 8,840. P. 473.

SARVO, several vill. of Italy.—I. Tuscany, prov. and 5 m. N. W. Florence. Pop. 2,000.—II. Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 6 m. N. W. Cremona. Pop. 1,435.—III. Sardinia, div. and 6 m. N. Cagliari. Pop. 1,381.—IV. (Calaudio), Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 23 m. N. W. Milan, on the Ticino, near its exit from the Lago Maggiore. Pop. 1,512.—V. (San Giovanni), deleg. and 5 m.

N. N. E. Milan.—*Sestria* is a vil. of Turin, prov. Florence, E. the Apennines, 18 m. W. Urbino. Pop. 2,000.

Sestriabuk, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 17 m. N.W. St. Petersburg, at the mouth of the Sestra, in the Gulf of Finland. Pop. 1,400. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1718. It has manufactures of arms.

Sestran, a river of Africa, Guinea, Grain coast, enters the Atlantic 138 m. N.W. Cape Palmas. Its mouth is encumbered with reefs, but vessels of 60 tons can ascend it for 80 m.—*Great and Little Sestre* or *Steters* are contiguous villages on the coast, 40 m. N.W. Cape Palmas.

Sestris, two maritime towns of Sardinia, div. Genoa.—I. (*di Levante*), div. and 25 m. E.S.E. Genoa, cap. mand. on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 3,688.—II. (*di Ponente*), 4 m. W. Genoa. P. 2,400.

Sa-Tam, a river of Hindostan, Burmah, which, after a S. course *estm.* at 280 m., joins the Gulf of Martaban by an estuary 50 m. in width. It is so encumbered by shoals and islands, as to be innavigable for vessels drawing more than 6 feet water.

Serchey, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the river Nar, 4 m. S. King's-Lynn. Ac. 780. Pop. 96.

Serani de las Rodeas, a town of Spain, prov. and 72 m. N.E. Cadiz. Pop. 2,690.

Seray (*Stifescologia*), a town of Algeria, prov. and 79 m. W.S.W. Constantine. Pop. 265. In 1853 the French government granted to a Genoese Company 20,000 hectares of land in the environs of Setif, on which 10 villages are to be erected. Some of these were built in 1855.

Serorda, an islet of the Asiatic Archipelago, off the N. coast of Sumbawa.

Serte-Comuni, a mountainous dist. of Austria, Lombardy, between the Brenta and the Astico. Area 100 sq. m. Pop. 29,000. Chief town Asiago.

Serth Fratt, a market town, comprising two villages, of Naples, prov. Terra-di-Lavoro, E.S.E. Sorà. Pop. 3,150.

Sertimo, several vills. of N. Italy, etc.—I. islet Sardinia, div. and 7 m. N.E. Cagliari. Pop. of comm. 1,260.—II. (*Torinese*), Sardinia, Piedmont, div. prov. and 6 m. N.N.E. Turin. Pop. 3,115.—III. (*Pisone*), div. Turin, prov. and 6 m. N.N.W. Ivrea, cap. mand. on the Dora-Baltea. P. 1,500.

Sertingiano, a market town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra, 4 m. W. Catanzaro.

Settle, a market town and chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Ribbles, here crossed by a bridge, 37 m. W.N.W. Leeds. Area 4,370 ac. Pop. 1,976. It stands at the foot of a height, termed Castleberg Cliff.

Settlington, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 3 m. E.S.E. New Malton. Area 5,640 ac. Pop. 625.

Setúbal or **St. Ubes,** a seaport city of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, cap. comarca on the N. side of the Bay of Setúbal, 19 m. S.E. Lisbon. Pop. 15,000. It is defended by a castle, and has several churches and hospitals, quays, a harbour, and trade in mescal and white wines of the vicinity, cork bark, oranges, lemons, and salt. It has an active pilchard fishery, and a large fair in July. Setúbal suffered severely from an earthquake in 1755.

Sézanne and **Sézanne,** two rivers of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure.—I. enters the sea opposite the island Oléron, after a N.W. course of 46 m.—II. joins the Charente near Saintes, after a N. course of 40 m. past Jonzac and Pons.

Sézanne, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. cant. on L. b. of the Saône, 18 m. E.S.E. Beaune. Pop. 3,065.

SEVAN, an isl. and lake, Georgia. [*ՏԵՎԵՆԻ*] **SEVASTOPOL,** a town and naval arsenal of S. Russia, gov. Taurida, near the S.W. point of the Crimea, 38 m. S.W. Simferopol. Pop. (1842) 41,155. The great harbour or inlet, on the S. side of which the town is situated, extends 4½ miles from W. to E. into the interior of the land, with an average breadth of half a mile, and is so enclosed by calcareous hills as to conceal the masts of the largest vessels. In ordinary times this is the station of the Russian Black Sea fleet, and the great school of marine exercise. At a right angle to the great harbour, the South Bay runs 1½ m. from N. to S., and to the W. of it, Artillery Bay runs about ½ mile in the same direction; between these bays the town rises in the form of an amphitheatre. The principal buildings, commencing at the shore, are, the house built for the reception of the Empress Catherine II. in 1787, and behind it the admiralty, arsenal, and offices of the marine. In the upper part are the houses of the inhabitants, markets, and a Greek church. The hospitals, barracks, and stores, are mostly on the E. side of South Bay, while the quarters of the artillery and the quarantine station are in Artillery Bay. By a special ukase, Russians alone are permitted to reside within its walls. Jews and Tartars are expressly excluded. The South Bay is used for arming and discharging vessels, and for mooring the hulks for prisoners employed in the arsenal. Beyond this on the E. is the Bay of Careenage, with accommodation for 3 ships of the line, and 2 frigates. The chief defences are, Fort Constantine, the Quarantine Fort, Fort Nicholas, and Fort Alexander. The 4 forts are built of limestone, faced with granite and porphyry, composed of 3 tiers of batteries, and having each 250 or 300 pieces of artillery. The harbour is infested with myriads of the worm *teredo navalis*, which attaching itself to the vessels, pierces their timbers, and renders them unfit for service in two or three years. In order to escape this destruction, the government resolved to fill the docks with fresh water, for which purpose vast canals, to convey the water of the Tchernai from the S. of Inkerman, were carried on and nearly completed, when it was discovered that the water of this muddy stream was the source of the scourge. The site of Sevastopol, previously occupied by the old vill. of *Asthor*, was chosen by the Empress Catherine II. in 1787. The harbour was long in a very inefficient state, till improved, since 1830, by an English engineer. The unfinished works have already cost upwards of 12,000,000 rubles. The Anglo-French army took up its position on the plateau between Sevastopol and Balaklava, and commenced the bombardment of the former on 17th October 1854.

SEVELLAN or **SAVALAN** (Mount), the principal summit in the E. part of Azerbaijan, N. Persia, 30 m. W. Ardabil. Estimated height 13,000 feet. It is apparently an extinct volcano, its sides and vicinity abounding with volcanic products.

SEVENBECK, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 9 m. N.E. Ghent. Pop. of comm. 2,500.

SEVENHAMPTON, a pa. of Engl. co. Gloucester, 3 m. E.S.E. Winchcombe. Area 2,000 ac. P. 648.

SEVEN ISLANDS, a cluster in the Asiatic Archipelago, near the E. coast of Banca, from which they are separated by a navigable canal.

SEVEN ISLANDS, a group in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Lower Canada, opposite the entrance of Seven Islands Bay.

SEVENOAKS, a pa. and market town of England, co. Kent, in the Sutton-at-Hone, on a ridge of hills, 8 m. N.W. the Tunbridge station of the

London and Dover Railway. Area of pa. 6,790 ac. Pop. 4,978

SEVENS (Sr.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Landes, cap. arrond., on l. b. of the Adour, 11 m. S. S. W. Mont-de-Marsan Pop. 4,781. It has a comm. college, and trade in corn, wine, & brandy.

SEVENS (Sr.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Calvados, cap. cant. 7 m. W. Vire Pop. 1,668.

SEVERAC (Sr.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 14 m. E. Rodez Pop. 1,093.—If a comm., dep. Loire-Inférieure, 14 m. N. N. W. Savenay Pop. 1,123

SEVEREK, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pach. and 45 m. N. E. Diarbekir, on an affluent of the Euphrates, at the base of a castellated height.

SEVERIN (Sr.), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente, cant. Aubeterre. Pop. 2,580

SEVERINA (SANTA), a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra I., 15 m. W. N. W. Cotrone Pop. 1,000

SEVERN, one of the principal rivers of England and Wales, rises in Montgomeryshire, in a small lake on the E. side of Penllynion, 1,500 feet above the sea, flows at first generally N. E. until it enters England, and then successively S. E. and S. through Shropshire, Worcestershire, & Gloucestershire, and between Somersetshire and S. Wales, to its expansion into the Bristol Channel, 12 m. S. W. Bristol. Total length estimated at 210 m. Principal affs., the Teme, Uppar and Lower Avon, Leyden, Chik, and Frome from the E., and the Teme, Wye, Lsk., and Taff, from the W., many of which pour themselves into its estuary. From Newtown it has a total descent of 465 feet to the sea. It traverses a fertile country, and is navigable from the sea to Welshpool, a distance of nearly 180 m. Barges ascend it as high as Berdley, but its navigation is both tedious and difficult, to obviate which a canal 15½ m. in length, has been cut from Gloucester to the sea, and is navigable for vessels of 700 tons. From Welshpool to Newtown, its navigation is continued by the Montgomery Canal, and other canals connect it with the Thames, Trent, Mersey, and most other rivers of Central England. Four weirs or locks, between Stourport and Digby, near Worcester, have been constructed. The tide, here termed the *ogre* or *hore*, rushes into the Severn with such violence, that the stream sometimes rises suddenly 9 feet in height at Gloucester, and extensive embankments have accordingly been formed below that city, to obviate the effects of its irruption. The tide is perceptible in the Severn as far as Digby, below Worcester, 120 m. from its mouth. At its junction with the British Channel, the Severn is 10 miles across, and drains about 6,000 sq. miles. The vessels engaged in the Shropshire trade are from 30 to 40 tons burden, in the lower parts of the river they range from 100 to 140 tons, and by far the greater part of the commerce is carried on between Gloucester and the sea. Tolls received in 1847 by the Severn commission on account of improvements, 12,377.

SEVERN, two rivers of British America.—I. Upper Canada, dist. Home, discharges the surplus waters of Lake Simcoe N. W. ward into Georgian Bay and Lake Huron. Course about 20 m. It has several rapids and falls.—II. N. W. territory flows through Severn Lake, and enters Hudson Bay on its E. W. side, after a N. E. course of about 260 miles.

SEVERN, a river of the U. S., North America, Maryland, enters Chesapeake Bay near Annapolis, which city is on its S. bank.—The Severn is a name of the Danubius river, E. Austria.

SE, which joins the Darling in lat. 28° 40' S., lon. 150° E.

SEVENMOORE, a strong hill fort of S. India [SAVINDMOORE]—II. a small island fortress, British India, off the Malabar coast, 86 m. S. Bombay.

SEVENO VOZORONKOT, the most N. point of Asia, Siberia. Lat. 78° 30' N., lon. 108° E.

SEVIGNAC, two comm. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arrond. Dinan Pop. 2,716.

—II. dep. S. Pyrénées, arrond. Pau Pop. 924.

SEVINA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. of Tennessee. Area 520 sq. m. Pop. 6,990

SEVILLA or SEVILLA, *Hispalis*, a city of Spain, and its cap. during a part of the Gothic dynasty, its cap. prov., on l. b. of the Guadalquivir, here crossed by a bridge of boats communicating with its suburb Triana, 60 m. N. N. E. Cadix. Lat. (La Giralda) 37° 23' 44" N., lon. 6° 0' 59" W. Pop. (1857) 163,000. Is surrounded by Moorish

walls about 6 m. in circuit, having gates and towers, and the ramparts forming public walks, its interior has almost wholly an oriental appearance. The cathedral, a structure of the 14th and 15th centuries, occupies the site of a mosque, and is 400 feet in length by 285 feet in breadth, and has a square tower 247 feet in height and surmounted by a colossal bronze statue of Faith. The interior is richly adorned, though many of its treasures were removed by the French and its numerous chapels, pictures by Murillo, and other great artists, organs, and the tomb in which the remains of Columbus (now in the cathedral of Havana, island of Cuba) were first deposited. Around this edifice are the archbishop's palace, the chapter house the *alcázar*, and the exchange, in which are the archives of Spanish America. The *Alcázar* a royal palace and gardens constructed in imitation of the *Alhambra* at Granada, contains the "court of Lions," hall of ambassadors, royal apartments, with many fine paintings and dwellings which are let out to private individuals or for lodging houses. Before the French revolutionary invasion, *Sevilla* is reported to have contained 140 parish churches, besides numerous convents, most of which are now converted to other purposes, and in 1845 it had only 31 churches. The royal tobacco and sugar factory employs 3,000 hands, chiefly females. Other principal buildings, are 29 monasteries, 86 convents, 11 hospitals, the city hall, barracks, prisons, theatres, the cannon foundry, arsenal, and in the centre of the city the bullring, capable of containing 14,000 spectators. The Torre d'Oro is an octagon tower, probably of Roman construction, a Roman aqueduct still conveys water to the city from Aqualuz, and here are other remains of classic antiquity. On one side is the *Quemadero*, or "burning place of the Inquisition," near which are a large cemetery, and an English burying-ground. The suburb Triana, beyond the river, is inhabited chiefly by gipsies and smugglers, and near it is a Moorish dam erected to prevent the effects of inundations, to which the lower parts of the city are liable. *Sevilla* is the residence of a captain-general, and the seat of a royal audencia, and of a university establishment in what was formerly a Jesuit college, and to which and the city museum are many paintings. It has a lyceum, and other public schools, and scientific associations. Manufactures of silks, wools, and linen cloths, hats, combs, soap, and earthenware, leather factories, government iron foundries, and silk factories, an active fishery in the river, a coating trade, and exports of oranges, olives,

and off, extensively raised in the vicinity. The Guadalquivir is navigable up to the city for vessels of 100 tons burden; ships drawing more than 10 feet water load and unload 8 m. below the city. Chief imports are manufactured goods from England, hides, hemp, and flax from the Baltic, iron from Bilbao, and colonial produce from Cuba, etc. The Goths removed their capital from Sevilla to Toledo in the 6th century. The city was taken by the Moors in 711, and by Frederick II. in 1247, after which, until the time of Philip V., it was the chief residence of the Spanish monarchs. The French took it in 1810 and again in 1823. A few miles distant, on the W., in the village Santa Ponce, the ancient *Italica*, the birth-place of the emperors Trajan, Hadrian, and Theodosius the Great, and where are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre, and other vestiges of antiquity. Santa Ponce and Triana are the seats of large annual fairs.

SAVINGTOWN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2 m. E.S.E. Ashford. Area 810 ac. Pop. 104.

SAVRE-NANTIAIS, a river of France, rises in the dep. Deux-Sèvres, flows N.W. past Moncaenis, where it becomes navigable for boats, and enters the Loire on left opposite Nantes. Length 70 m. The *Savre Nantaise* rises in S.E. of same dep., passes Niort, where it becomes navigable; it partly separates the dep. Vendée from Charente-Inférieure, passes Marais, and enters the Atlantic at Aiguillon. Length 65 miles.

SAVRES, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., Seine-et-Oise, arrond. and 4 m. E.N.E. Versailles, on railway to Paris. Pop. 4,750. It is celebrated for the great national manufacture of porcelain. It has also manufs. of glass, etc.

SAVRES (DEUX), a dep. of France, in the W., formed of part of the old prov. Poitou, surrounded by the depts. Vienne, Charente, Charente-Inférieure, Vendée, and Maine-et-Loire; cap. Niort. Area 2,267 sq. m. Pop. 323,615. The surface is divided by a plateau in two parts: 1, a mountainous rocky region, partly wooded in the N.E., called the Gâtine; and 2, the plain in the S.W. Principal rivers, the Sèvre-Nantaise and Sèvre-Nantaise, from which it derives its name. Soil generally fertile, and more corn is raised than necessary for home consumption. Pasturage excellent, and cattle, horses, mules, and asses, the latter of an excellent breed, are reared. Game and fish abound. Chief industry, the manufacture of leather, gloves, woollens, linens, cottons, and beet-root sugar. The dep. has mines of iron, marble, and granite, and is divided into the arrond. Niort, Bressuire, Melle, and Parthenay.

SEVET-HISAR, two towns of Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, one 66 m. E.N.E. Kutahia; the other, near the Gulf of Scania-nova, 22 m. S.W. Smyrna.

SEVER or SEWAR, a town of Russia [SEVER.]

SEWALIK MOUNTAINS, a low but extensive range of mountains in India, on the N.E. plain of Sindhu and that of the Doab, between the Jumna and the Ganges. They extend from Hurdwar to Roopur, from S.E. to N.W., 160 miles in length.

SEWARD, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 47 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,203.

SEWARDROSE, a hamlet of England, co. Essex, pa. and 1½ m. S. Waltham Abbey. Pop. 301.

SEWARD, a town of British India, dist. Candahar, 30 m. N.E. Nussurabad.

SEWSTAN, a prov. of S.E. Afghanistan, mostly between lat. 30° 30' and 30° 30' N., lon. 67° to 70° E., having S. the Belooch prov. Catch-Gundava, E. the Gilekhan mountains, separating it from

Damash, and W. the Wholan and Pishcen valleys, from which it is also separated by high mountains. It is a flat dry plain of hardened clay, fertile only near its few rivers, and crossed by the route from Dera Ghasee Khan to Candahar.

SEWICKLY, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Westmoreland. Pop. 1,470.

SEWRY-NARMAH, a town of India, Berar dom., 8 m. S.E. Rattampoor.

SEYBO, a town of the island Hayti, on a small river, 55 m. N.E. San Domingo. Pop. 5,000. (?)

SEYBUSCH, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, on the Sola, 12 m. S.S.W. Biala. Pop. 2,662.

SEYCHELLES, a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, a dependency of the British gov. of the Mauritius, between lat. 8° 30' and 5° 45' S., lon. 55° 20' and 56° 20' E. They consist of 30 small isls., in 4 groups: 1, Mahé, with St Anne, Cerf, and several smaller islands; 2, Silhouette; 3, Praslin, Curieuse, etc.; 4, Denis, Frégate, etc. They are all of granitic formation, and elevated on a coral bank. Pop. 7,000. Among the vegetable productions is the *Coco de Mer*. Domestic animals comprise the cow, sheep, dog, and cat. Crocodiles, formerly numerous, have nearly disappeared—Mahé, the largest island, is 16 m. long, and 4 m. broad; it is mountainous, but fertile. Chief town, Port-Victoria, on the E. coast, with a garrison of 100 men. A newspaper was established in 1840. [AMIRANTE ISLES.]

SEYDA, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 54 m. N.E. Merseburg. Pop. 1,450.

SEYER ISLES, a cluster lying off the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, lat. 8° 41' N., lon. 97° 36' E. The largest is 5 m. long, by 1 m. broad.

SEYSSOR, an island of Denmark, 7 m. N.W. Seeland. Length 7 m., breadth 1 mile.

SEYSS, two comm. and towns of S.E. France.—1. dep. B.-Alpes, cap. cant., on the Blanche, 20 m. N.N.E. Digne. Pop. 2,693. It is fortified, and has a comm. college.—II. dep. Var, 3 m. S.W. Toulon. Pop. 4,382, chiefly engaged in fishing and navigation. It has a harbour on the S.W. coast of the Gulf of Toulon, Mediterranean.

SEYSEL, a comm. and frontier town of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., on the Rhone, which here becomes navigable 21 m. S.W. Geneva. Pop. 1,236.

SEYSSIEL, a comm. and vil. of France, dep. Isère, cant. Vienne. Pop. 1,473.

SEYTIK-EL-GHAZI, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 25 m. S.-E. Eski-Shehr. Pop. 3,000. It comprises about 600 houses of Mohammedans.

SEYVRE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine, cap. cant., 25 m. S.W. Eprenay. Pop. 4,431. It has manufs. of woollen and hosiery.

SEYVRECK, a market town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 10 m. N. Chrudim. Pop. 1,532.

SEZAN (see. Seta), a town of S. Italy, Pontif. States, deleg. & 20 m. S.E. Velletri, on a height overlooking the Pontine marshes. P. 8,650. It is a bishop's see, and has the remains of a temple of Saturn.

SEZLE, a comm. and market town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. prov., and 10 m. S. Alessandria, on r. b. of the Bormida. Pop. 2,465.

SEZ or SEARIS, a seaport town of Africa, Tunis dom., on the Gulf of Gabes, 70 m. N.N.E. Gabes. Pop. 6,000. It is enclosed by a high wall, and has ship-building yards, and an active trade with Malta and Sicily.

SEZARAT, a town of Servia, on the Sava, 44 m. W. Belgrade. It has several banias.

SEZARSTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 8½ m. W.N.W. Thame. Area 1,262 ac. Pop. 507.

SEZARSTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon.

ter, 24 m. N. Newark-on-the-Wake. Area 2,340 ac. Pop. 462.

SHARFROST, a township of England, co. and 4 m. E.S.E. Durham, pa. Pittington. Area 2,340 ac. Pop. 1,358.

SHARFSTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.S.E. Beccles. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 314.

SHARFSTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4 m. S.W. Ashford. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 183.

SHARSHIN, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, cap. dist., on the N. bank of the Isset, 26 m. E.S.E. Dolmatov. Pop. 3,400. It is enclosed by palisades, and has an active trade.

SHARUAK, an island in the Red Sea, opposite the ancient Egyptian Port Myos Hormos, lat. 27° 30' N., lon. 34° E. Length 7 m.; breadth 4 m.

SHARWELL, a pa. of England, and suburb of London, on its E. side, co. Middlesex, 2½ m. E.S.E. St Paul's, with a station on the London and Blackwall Railway. Area 70 ac. Pop. 11,702.

SHAFERBURY, a pari., manic. bor., and town of England, co. Dorset, on the border of Wiltshire, 25 m. N.N.E. Dorchester. Area of manic. bor. 2,406 ac. Pop. 2,503. Area of pari. bor., comprising 15 par., 30,910 ac. Pop. 2,404. The town stands on the summit of a narrow hill, to which water has to be conveyed from adjacent lower grounds. Principal edifices, St Peter's, and two other churches; the town hall, and various almshouses. Manufacture of woven fabrics, and shirt buttons, have ceased, and the trade is almost wholly retail, or in agricultural produce. The borough sends one member to House of Commons.

SHAFERBURY, a township, U. S., N. America, Vermont, 96 m. S.S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,606.

SHAHABAD, a town of India, Surhind, in lat. 30° 10' N., lon. 75° 56' E. Pop. estimated from 2,000 to 3,000.

SHAHABAD, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 24° 30' and 25° 45' N. lon. 85° 20' and 86° 05' E. It is enclosed by the British dists Patna, Behar, Mirzapore, Benares, and Ghazee-poor. Area 4,403 sq. m. Pop. 1,600,000. Surface diversified. Soil fertile. Chief crops, rice, maize, millet, sugar, indigo, cotton, tobacco, opium, wheat, and barley. Minerals comprising coal, sulphur, and sulphate of iron. Principal manufactures are cottons, threads, and sugar. Exports silk, paper, cotton, sugar, and sulphate of iron. Imports tobacco, iron, copper, tin, zinc, and salt. The zoology includes the tiger, bear, jackal, serpents, crocodiles; and birds are numerous.

SHAHABAD, a town of Hindostan, Cashmere, near the E. extremity of the valley, 14 m. S.E. Islamabad, and 6,000 feet above the sea. Its vicinity is famous for fruit, and it was formerly a residence of the Mogul emperors.

SHAH-BANDER, a small town of Persia, prov. Kirman, on the river of Minab, 10 m. from its mouth in the Persian Gulf, opposite Ormuz. The river is navigable to it from the sea for vessels of 20 tons burden, and it has a custom-house and some maritime trade.

SHANAV, a rocky peninsula of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 85 m. S.W. Tabriz and extending into the Lake Urmia, to which it sometimes gives name. It is about 40 m. in circumference.

SHANSHANPOON, a dist. of British India, N.W. prov., between lat. 37° 15' and 38° 45' N., lon. 79° 35' and 80° 30' E. Area 2,483 sq. m. Pop. (1848) 612,800. Surface mostly in the N., and very unhealthy. In the S. fertile and salubrious, yielding rice, wheat, cotton, sugar, tobacco, pulse, and fruits. The land revenue has been fixed for a term of years, and opium in

1868. The district was ceded to the British in 1861.

SHANSHANPOON, a town of British India, principal place of dist. of same name, on rt. h. of the Gwurah, in lat. 27° 52' N., lon. 79° 53' E. Pop. 62,785.

SHANSLIMAN, a fine summer palace and gardens, in the Punjab, 3 m. E. Lahore.—The *Shanlimer Gardens*, celebrated by Moore in "Lalla Rookh," are in Cashmere, bordering a lake immediately E. the city of Serinagar.

SHANPOON or **SHAKPUN**, a river of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, rises about 10 m. N. the ruins of Sus; flows S.E. in a deep and narrow bed, and after a course of about 60 m., joins the Kurran (Karun), 50 m. below Shuster. In its upper part it runs parallel to the Kerthak (anc. *Chaspea*), and leaves the mud building termed Daniel's tomb, near the remains of Sus. It is conjectured to have been the *Euphrates* of the historians of Alexander the Great.

SHANPOON or **PADSHANPUR**, a town of India, presid. Bombay, in lat. 16° 8' N., lon. 74° 45' E. Pop. estimated from 6,000 to 7,000.

SHAN-ROD or **SHAN-ROOD**, a river of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, joins the Kizil Ouzen or Sed-rood, 40 m. S.S.W. Rasht, in the latter part of its course forming the boundary between the provs. Irak-Ajemi and Ghilan.—11 a walled town, prov. Khorasan, 45 m. S.E. Astrabad. It is about 3 m. in circuit, populous, and surrounded by well cultivated grounds.

SHANTA or **CHAIYA**, a maritime town of Asia, Siam, on the W. side of the Gulf of Siam, 100 m. N.W. Ligor and S. Choomphoon. It exports large quantities of rice.

SHAKAFORN, a town of Selade on the route from Cuth to Hyderabad, 30 m. E.S.E. Tattah.

SHALBOWN, a pa. of England, co. Berks and Wilts, 4 m. S.S.W. Hungerford. Area 5,240 ac. Pop. 1,023.

SHALDAN, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. N.W. Alton. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 301.

SHALFERT, a pa. of England, Isle of Wight, 2½ m. E. Yarmouth. Area 3,480 ac. Pop. 1,345.

SHALFORD, two pas. of England.—1. co. Surrey, on the Wey, 1 m. S.S.E. Guildford. Area 2,790 ac. Pop. 1,175.—11. a pa., co. Essex, on the Pant, 4½ m. N.W. Braintree. Ac. 2,388. P. 816.

SHALSTON, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. W.N.W. Buckingham. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 247.

SHAMARA or **SHENAKHA**, a town of Asiatic Russia, cap. gov. Shemakha, Transcaucasia, 65 m. W.N.W. Baku. It was ruined in 1784 by Nadir Shah, but having in 1841 been made cap. of Shirvan, it is now thriving and is celebrated for its silks, which are reckoned equal to French manufacture. Pop. (1856) 19,738. *Old Shamara* or *Koonshar*, a vill., 15 m. N.E. (Shirvan).

SHANIRAM, the Turkish name of Van. [Van.]

SHANKER, a town of British India, N.W. prov., in lat. 30° 30' N., lon. 77° 23' E. Pop. 6,441.

SHAND, a desert region of Mongolia. [Gobi.]

SHANDOKIN, a tship, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 70 m. N. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,003.

SHANSHADIL, a prov. of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, S. the Kur, and between the provs. Ganjeh and Kars; lat. 42° N., lon. 45° to 46° E.

SHANAGOLDEN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, 5 m. S.W. Ankerston. Area 4,203 ac. Pop. 1,912, of whom 776 are in the village.

SHANDHUR, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 3 m. W.W. Charleville. Ac. 12,461. Pop. 3,633.

SHANG-SAN, a seaport city of China, and one of the 500 now open for European commerce, prov. Kiang-su, on the Weening along 289 m.

SHANGHAI, lat. 31° 12' N., lon. 121° 28' E. Pop. estimated from 115,000 to 125,000. It stands on a level and highly cultivated plain, and is enclosed by a wall five miles in circuit, immediately outside of which are several populous suburbs. Streets narrow and filthy; public buildings inferior to those of Ning-po; tea-gardens and vast tea-houses are the objects in it chiefly worthy of notice. It has a mint, and flourishing manufactures of flowered silks of a peculiar kind, and of iron wares, glass, paper, and wares in ivory, bone, gold, and silver. It is an important entrepôt of the commerce between the N. and S. parts of China, exporting manufactured goods to Tien-tsin, in the metropolitan prov. of Chi-li, and importing large quantities of pulse, flour, meats, rhubarb, and skins from the shores of the Yellow Sea. An extensive internal communication by water facilitates its trade with all the N. half of China, and it is stated to have a direct trade with the countries of Central Asia. Its coasting trade is also very extensive, and 3,000 junks are often crowded together in its river, many being from Hainan, Canton, and the Asiatic Archipelago. Principal exports to foreign countries are silk, tea, camphor, drugs, cassia, and the best porcelain. In 1847, 76 British ships, aggregate burden 19,361 tons, entered; value of imports, 898,238*l.*; of exports, 1,004,059*l.* Shanghai was taken, 19th June 1842, by the British troops, who captured in the city 171 pieces of cannon and a large amount of military stores, and again taken by the rebels 7th September 1853.—*Shang* is the prefix of the names of numerous Chinese cities of less importance.

SHARNBORO, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 6 m. N.N.W. Market-Harborough. Area 1,590 ac. Pop. 55.

SHANKILL, several pas of Ireland.—I Ulster, chiefly in co. Armagh, comprising the town of Lurgan. Area 6,614 ac. Pop. 9,342.—II Connaught, co. Roscommon, 12 m. W. Elphin. Area 6,611 ac. Pop. 1,721.—III. (or *St Kill*), Limerick, co. Kilkenny, 2 m. N. Gowran. Area 6,480 ac. Pop. 1,763. Also a hamlet in county Dublin.

SHANKILL, a maritime pa. of the Isle of Wight, England, on its S.E. coast, 2 m. N. Bonchurch. Area 910 ac. Pop. 355. *Shankill-chine* is a most romantic chasm in the cliff, opening to the sea and covered with vegetation. It has several inns and villas, and at its upper end a small cascade.

SHANNON, the principal river of Ireland, through the centre and W. of which it flows, dividing Connaught from Leinster, and traversing the N. part of Munster, where it separates the co. Clare from co. Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry. It rises in the Quilboe Mountain, co. Leitrim, 268 feet above the sea; flows at first S.W., and then generally S., through Lough Allen, Bafin, Roe, and Derg, to near Limerick, where it turns W. and joins the Atlantic by an estuary, 10 m. in width at its entrance immediately N. of Galway Bay. Total course estimated at 254 m., for 156 m. of which it is navigable by river and canal from the N. entrance of Lough Allen to Limerick. From Kiltake to Leitrim, 129 m., it is navigable for large steamers. In the main river of 115 m., the full amount is only 85 feet. Affluents from the W., the Boyle, Suoh, and Fergus; from the E. and S., the Inny, Brosna, Malinbeg, and; and its basin is estimated to comprise 3,618 sq. m. It is tidal for the last third of its course, and may be accompanied by vessels of 400 tons to Limerick. It is connected all across Leinster with Dublin by the Grand Canal from Shannon harbour near Wexford, and by the Royal Canal, which joins it at

Termonbarney, near Longford.—*Shannon Bridge* is a viii. and fortified post on this river, crossed there by a 16-arched bridge, Leinster, King's co., 24 m. N.N.E. Banagher, and in a ferry at Pop. 398.—*Shannon Harbour* and *Shannon Grove* are villages lower down the stream.

SHANRAHAN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, comprising the town of Clogheen. Area 24,923 ac. Pop. 6,319.

SHAN-SI, a prov. of China, mostly between lat. 35° and 41° N., lon. 110° and 115° 30' E., having N. Mongolia, and on other sides the provs. Shensi, Ho-nan, and Chi-li. Estimated area 56,208 sq. m. Pop. 14,004,210. Surface mountainous. The *Hoang-ho* forms its W. and a part of its S. frontier. Wheat, millet, cotton, tobacco, wine, dyeing materials, silk, honey, large numbers of live-stock, iron, salt, crystal, coal, and building stone, are among its chief products. Principal manufactures are silk goods, carpets, and metallic goods. It is divided into 9 depts. Chief city, Tai-yuen.

SHAN-TUNG, a maritime prov. of China, mostly between lat. 35° and 38° N., lon. 115° and 122° 40' E., having landward the provs. Chi-li, Honan, and Kiang-su, and E. the Yellow Sea and Gulf of Chi-li, which it separates by a large peninsula. Estimated area 66,104 sq. m. Pop. 28,953,764. Surface mountainous in the E.; its W. part is intersected by the Grand Canal. Harbours numerous, and it comprises many islands off the coast. Wheat, millet, indigo, drugs, and silks, are principal products; manufactures of felt, caps, carpets, and hempen cloths, are extensive. It is subdivided into 10 depts. Chief city, Tai-nan.

SHAP, a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, with a station on the Preston and Carlisle Railway, 12 m. N.N.E. Kendal. Area 27,770 ac. Pop. 1,009. The village is long and straggling. Near it are the remains of a Druidic temple, and of an abbey, and 8 m. S.E. the village, is the bathing establishment, Shap spa.

SHAPIN-HAY, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, 44 m. W. Stromsay. Length 5 m., breadth 44 m. Pop. 899, mostly employed in the cod and herring fishery. Shores low, level, and fertile: the interior is hilly and almost barren. On the S. coast stands a neat village, on the Bay of Edilwick; in the island are many Pictish and Scandinavian antiquities.

SHAPLEIGH, a township, U. S. North America, Maine, 79 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,348.

SHAPOORIE, an island of Hindostan, off the coast of Arracan, fronting the entrance of the Naaf river. Lat. (centre of island) 20° 46' N., lon. 82° 24' E. In 1823 the isl. was in possession of the British, when the Burmese (then occupying Arracan) demanded its surrender, and with an armed force captured the island, an occurrence which led to the first British war with that nation in 1824.

SHAPWICK, two pas. of England.—I. co. Dorset, on the river Stour, 5 m. S.E. Blandford Forum. Area 3,670 ac. Pop. 444.—II. co. Somerset, 54 m. W.S.W. Glastonbury. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 416.

SHARABAD, a considerable town of Hindostan, dom. Oude, 70 m. N.W. Lucknow.—*Sharabad* is a town of Cashmere, 45 m. S.E. Srinagar.

SHARAFAN, a town of Russian Transcaspia, prov. Imeretia, on the Phasis, 30 m. E. Kizik.

SHARNWELL, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 44 m. N.N.E. Wolverhampton. Area 4,880 ac. Pop. 540.

SHARNWORTH, a pa. of England, co. York, 8 m. W.S.W. Eilat. Area 1,036 ac. Pop. 222.

SHANNON, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 2½ m. N.E. Harrold. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 888.
SHARNFORTH, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 4 m. S.E. E. Hinchey. Area 440 ac. Pop. 611.

SHARON, numerous townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. Connecticut, 48 m. W. Hartford. Pop. 2,517. It communicates with Cornwall by bridges across the Housatonic river.—II. New York, 47 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,632. It has a sulphur spring.—III. Massachusetts, 17 m. S.E. W. Boston. Pop. 1,128.—IV. Ohio, co. Madison. Pop. 1,518.

SHARPLES, a township of England, co. Lancashire, pa. and 2½ m. N. Bolton. Pop. 3,904.

SHARY, a river of Central Africa, after a N. course of uncertain length, enters Lake Tchad on its S. side, by several mouths. In some places it is nearly 1 m. across, and filled with low islands.—II. (or Chadda), a river of Guinea, Africa, tributary to the Quorra. [CHADDA.]

SHAT-UL-ARAB, a river of W. Asia, formed by the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris, enters the Persian Gulf, at its head, in lat. 30° N., lon. 45° 30' E., after a S.E. course of 150 m. It receives the Kerah river, is connected by the Haffar Canal with the Kerah in Kuzistan, and forms a part of the boundary between the Turkish and Persian dominions.

SHATEL, a town of Russia, gov. Tambov, cap. dist. 86 m. N. Morshansk. Pop. 6,000. It has five churches, and manufactures of hardwares.

SHAUGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Plym. 5 m. N. Earls-Plympton. Area 7,170 ac. Pop. 354.

SHAYLI, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Kovno, 50 m. S.E. W. Mitas, on the route to Kovno.

SHAWANGUNK, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 24 m. W. Kingston. Pop. 4,066. Some mammoth skeletons have been dug up among the Shawangunk mountains, and one is in Peale's museum, Philadelphia.

SHAWBURY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, on the river Reden, 7 m. N.N.E. Shrewsbury. Area 6,530 ac. Pop. 973.

SHAW-CUM-DONNINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Berks, on the Kennet, 1 m. N.E. Kenbury. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 631.

SHAWELL, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. S. Lutterworth. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 207.

SHAWNAR, a town of India, Nizam's dom., on the Godavery, 43 m. S.E. Arungabad.

SHAWI, or **QUTTA**, a town of Beloochistan, near the Afghan frontier, in an elevated but fertile valley, 30 m. N.W. the Bholai Pass, 5, 63 feet above the sea, lat. 30° 5' N., lon. 65° 55' E. Pop. 2,109. It is enclosed by an earthen wall, well supplied with water, has a fort, and, in 1842, was the head quarters of General England, but evinced by the British in October of the same year. The pop. of its valley is estimated at 5,000 Afghans and Belooches.

SHAWNEETOWN, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Illinois, on the Ohio, 10 m. below the mouth of the Wabash. Pop. 1,764.

SHAWOOK, a considerable river of Central Asia, Little Tibet, after a S.ward course, joins the Indus, N. the Himalaya, 115 m. N.W. Leh.

SHAWBURN, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Torridge, 7 m. W.N.W. Hatherleigh. Area 4,320 ac. Pop. 1,151.

SHAWNEGAN, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. of Wisconsin. Area 570 sq. m. P. 3,378.

SHAWHAN, one of the S. Malabatta Jaghires of India, the centre of which is in lat. 18° 30' N., lon. 74° 45' E. Annual revenue 12,300*l*. Armed force 200 men. It is tributary to the British.

SHAKEL (Lough), a lake of Ireland, partly in Leitrim, con. Meath and Westmeath, but chiefly in Ulster, co. Cavan, 5 m. E. Granard. Length, E. to W., about 8 m.; breadth 2½ miles.

SHAKMOGA, or **SIMOGA**, a town of India, territory of Mysore, on l. b. of the river Tonga, 130 m. N.W. Seringapatam. In 1792 it was besieged by the Marhattas, aided by an auxiliary force of the Bombay army. A strongly posted Mysorean force of 10,000 foot, 1,000 cavalry, 10 guns, and 13 elephants, who were waiting the attack upon the town, were defeated by 750 sepoys, losing their guns, baggage, and ammunition. A few days after the town and fort surrendered.

SHEEN, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, on the Dove, 9 m. E.N.E. Leek. Area 3,030 ac. Pop. 395.—II. (*East and West*), two hamlets, co. Surrey, pa. Richmond.—I. adjoining Richmond (formerly termed *Shers*).—II. immediately S. Mortlake.

SHEPPHALL, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2½ m. S.S.E. Stevenage. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 242.

SHEPHERD HEAD, Ireland, Maunster, co. Cork, terminates the peninsula between Dunmanus Bay and Bantry Bay, 18 m. S.W. Bantry.

SHEPER ISLANDS, are a cluster of islands in Lake Urmiah, N. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan.

SHEPHERD, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 4 m. W. Loughborough. Area 5,290 ac. Pop. 3,768, chiefly employed in stocking manufactures.

SHEPHERD-TON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 7 m. S.E. Tavistock. Area 3,830 ac. Pop. 126.

SHEPHERD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Torridge, 4 m. W.N.W. Hatherleigh. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 625.

SHEPPEY, two pas. of England, co. Leicester.—I. (*Magna*), 2½ m. N.N.E. Atherstone. Area 2,820 ac. Pop. 634.—II. (*Parva*), 5 m. N.N.E. Atherstone. Area 600 ac. Pop. 112.

SHEPPEY, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 14 m. W.N.W. Chelmsford. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 514.

SHEPPEY, a seaport town and naval arsenal of England, co. Kent, pa. Minster, on the N.W. extremity of the Island of Sheppey, at the confluence of the Medway with the Thames, 11 m. E.N.E. Chatham. Pop. 8,549. Of its three quarters, Banks-town, Blue-town, and Mile-town, the two first are enclosed within fortifications. The dock-yard, occupying nearly 60 acres, contains a wet dock of 3½ acres, in which ships are fitted, several dry docks, extensive storehouses, official residences, etc. Outside of the yard is Garrison Point, with the residence of the port-admiral, telegraph, coast-guard station, and large barracks. Opposite the river and sea is a long wharf, and several hulks ranged off the shore form a breakwater for the harbour. The town, latterly much improved, has a pier, bathing establishment, Gothic chapel of ease, various dissenting chapels, a Jews' synagogue, and numerous schools. Exports corn, seeds, and oysters to London; but the trade lies chiefly in the supply of the government establishments. It communicates by steamers with London and Chatham. Sheerness was taken by the Dutch under De Ruyter in 1667. The mutiny of the *Nore* broke out here in 1793.

SHEFFIELD, a parl. bor., manufacturing town, pa., and township of England, on York, West Riding, cap. dist. Hallamshire, at the confluence of the Don and Sheaf rivers, both here crossed by several bridges, 6 m. S.W. Rotherham, with which town, and with Manchester, it is connected by the Manchester and Lincolnshire Railway. Area of bor. and pa. 22,890 ac. Pop. 125,516; do. of township 68,447. It occupies the bottom

and sides of several low hills, and its newer parts are well built, though from the smoke of its numerous furnaces, it presents a dingy appearance in the midst of beautiful surrounding scenery. Principal buildings, the town-hall, corn exchange, cutlers' hall, with a stone Corinthian front, music and philosophical society's halls, theatre and assembly rooms, barracks, assay office, several churches, numerous Wesleyan, Independent, and other chapels, and an elegant stone cross, erected to commemorate a dire visitation of the cholera in 1832. Public schools numerous, and comprise a grammar school, girls' charity school, and a school of medicine connected with a large infirmary. The mechanics' institute has a library of 8,000 volumes, and a large subscription library. The cutlery of all kinds made here has long been famous as amongst the best in the world; other important manufs. are heavy iron and steel goods, plated wares, fine metallic instruments, printing types, forks, files, and steel. Coal is abundant, and some iron is raised in the vicinity; the Don is navigable up to the town, and the canal basin is available for vessels of 50 tons. Cheese, corn, and fruit are staple articles of trade. Sheffield sends 2 members to House of Commons, the master of the cutlery's corporation being the returning officer. It is a polling place for the West Riding.

SHELFIELD, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 28 m. E. S. E. Hudson. Pop. 2,709. Iron ore and marble are found here.

SHEFFORD, two pas. of England, co. Berks, on the Kennet.—I. (*East*), 5½ m. N. E. Hungerford. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 58.—II. (*West*), 5½ m. N. N. E. Hungerford. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 523.—Also a chapelry, co. Bedford, on the Ivel, pi. Campton, 5 m. S. W. Biggleswade. Pop. 1,052.

SHEFKATLI-SU, a river of Asiatic Turkey, rises near the Perengah Daghs hills, about lat. 41° 48' N., lon. 42° 1' E., and enters the Black Sea on its E. side, forming the boundary between the Russian and Turkish empires at that point. At its mouth is the Russian fort St. Nikolai.

SHENK, a maritime town of Arabia, on its S. E. coast, 32 m. E. N. E. Makallah. Estimated pop. 6,000. It extends for 1 mile along the shore. It has manufactures of coarse cotton cloths, gunpowder, arms, etc., and a general trade; the duties on its exports and imports being stated to amount to 5,000l. annually. Ships anchor in from 7 to 8 fathoms water, in its roadstead, about 1 m. from the shore.

SHEKH-SUNZ, a town of Central Asia, khanat Bokhara, on a river, 40 m. S. S. W. Samarand, and occupying the site of Kesh, birthplace of Timour.

SHEKHISER or **SHARRISKOOL**, a town of Asia, Turkish Kurdistan, cap. sanj., near the Persian frontier, 160 m. N. N. E. Bagdad.

SHEKH'S ISLANDS, N. E. Africa, Somali country, are in the Bay of Zeyla, Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, between Zeyla and Tajurait.

SHEKHAN, a vill. of Persian Kurdistan, 16 m. N. W. Zohab, having many Mohammedan tombs and ancient sculptures.

SHEKPOO, a marit. town of China, prov. Chekiang, 40 m. S. Ning-po. It has a considerable trade, and in the late war was defended by many forts. The town was taken by the British 16th September 1841.

SHEKAWUTTA, a few small states in India, dependent upon Jeypore, between lat. 27° 29' and 28° 38' N., lon. 76° 52' and 76° 10' E. Area 3,895 sq. m. Pop. not ascertained. Surface undulat-

ing; soil barren. In the district is a rich copper mine. The chiefs are subject to the British.

SHEKIN, a prov. of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, lat. 40° N., lon. between 47° and 48° E., having N. the Caucasus, S. the river Kur, W. Georgia, and E. the prov. Shirvan. Chief town Nukha.—**Shakinet** is a town of Asia-Minor, pash. Sivas, on the Yeshli-Irmak, 72 m. N. N. E. Amasia.

SHEK-PUI-WAN, a marit. vill. on the E. coast of Hong-Kong, with an excellent anchorage.

SHELBURNE, a maritime town of Nova Scotia, British North America, cap. co., with a good harbour, 102 m. S. W. Halifax.

SHELBURNE, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Vermont, on Lake Champlain, 7 m. S. Burlington. Pop. 1,267.—II. Massachusetts, 5 m. W. Greenfield. Pop. 1,239.

SHELBURNE BAY, N. E. Australia, is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, lat. 11° 50' S., lon. 145° E.

SHELLEY, several cos., etc., U. S., N. America.—I. near the centre of Alabama, cap. Columbiana. Area 993 sq. m. Pop. 9,536.—II. Tennessee, in its S. W. part, on the Mississippi, cap. Raleigh. Area 916 sq. m. Pop. 31,157, nearly half slaves.

—III. Kentucky, in its N. part, cap. Shelbyville. Area 426 sq. m. Pop. 17,024.—IV. Ohio, in its W. part, on the Miami river and canal, cap. Sidney. Area 468 sq. m. Pop. 13,963.—V. Indiana, cap. Shelbyville. Area 428 sq. m. Pop. 15,502.—VI. Illinois, on the Kaskaskia river, cap. Shelbyville. Area 762 sq. m. Pop. 7,807.—VII. Missouri, in its N. E. part, cap. Shelbyville. Area 495 sq. m. Pop. 4,263.—Also several townships

—I. New York, 10 m. S. Albion. Pop. 3,082.—II. Indiana, co. Jefferson. Pop. 1,637.—III. Michigan, co. Macomb. Pop. 1,482.—**Shelbyville**, cap. co. Shelby, in Kentucky, is 29 m. N. W. W. Frankfort. Pop. 2,000.

SHELBOY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, 16 m. N. E. Exeter. Ac. 1,700. P. 177.—II. Lapa, co. Warwick, 4 m. S. W. Colehill. Ac. 2,420. P. 455.

SHELBOY, two townships, U. S., North America.—I. New York, co. W. oming. Pop. 2,637.—II. Vermont, 62 m. N. Montpelier. Pop. 1,814.

SHELWDICK, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. S. Faversham. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 367.

SHELW, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 3 m. N. E. Halifax. Pop. 3,414.

SHELFANGER, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N. N. W. Diss. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 424.

SHELFORD, several pas. of England.—I. co. Notts, 3½ m. N. W. Bingham. Area 3,560 ac. Pop. 775.—II. (*Great*), co. and 3 m. S. S. E. Cambridge. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 1,638.—III. (*Little*), same co., 4½ m. S. Cambridge. Ac. 1,200. P. 390.

SHELLAND, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. W. N. W. Stow-Market. Area 760 ac. Pop. 91.

SHELLER, two pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, on the river Bret, 10 m. W. S. W. Ipswich. Area 580 ac. Pop. 138.—II. co. Essex, 1½ m. N. Chipping-Oggar. Area 630 ac. Pop. 215.—III. a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. Kirk-Burton, 5 m. S. E. Huddersfield. Pop. 1,380.

SHELLIFF or **CHINALAPH**, one of the principal rivers of Africa, Algeria, rises in Mount Atlas, flows through Lake Tiberi, and after a N. and N. W. course of 250 miles, enters the Mediterranean Sea, N. E. Mostaganem.

SHELLOW-BOWELS, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6½ m. W. N. W. Chelmsford. Ac. 1,030. P. 151.

SHELLEY, two pas. of England, co. Worcester.—I. (*Bowchamps*), 6 m. S. W. Stourport. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 550.—II. (*Wals*), on the Teme, 5½ m. S. W. Stourport. Area 430 ac. Pop. 53.

SHELWELL, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5½ m. N. N. E. Bloster. Area 430 ac. Pop. 43.

Sunderland, several pns. of England.—I. co. Bedford, 4½ m. W.N.W. Kimbolton. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 144.—II. co. Northall, 11 m. S. Norwich. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 303.—III. co. North, 6 m. S.E.W. Newark. Area 740 ac. Pop. 119.

Sunderston, a township and chapelry of England, co. Stafford, pa. Stoke-upon-Trent, 2 m. E.N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. 14,796. It comprises the village Ritrina and part of Cridge, and is on the line of the Crewe and Derby Railway, and the Grand Trunk Canal. It has an inn, and numerous potteries.

Surliva, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 18 m. S.W. Shrewsbury. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 63.

SHUMAKHA (Shamaka). [SHAMAKA.]

SHUMADOGAR, a river of the U. S., North America, Virginia, joins the Potomac at its passage through the Blue Mountains, after a N.E. course of 260 m., for 100 m. of which it is navigable.—It gives name to a co. of Virginia. Area 386 sq. m. Pop. 13,769. Cap. Woodstock.

SHUMAKO, two townsh., U. S., North America, Pennsylvania.—I. co. Lawrence. Pop. 2,476.—II. co. and 11 m. S.W. Mercer. Pop. 1,674.

Shumay, a town of Africa, Nubia, on the E. bank of the Nile, 90 m. N.N.E. the junction of its two great arms at Khartoum. Pop. estimated at 10,000. It is a caravan station, and has markets twice weekly, at which live stock of all kinds, fine wheat, sugar, jars, salt, baskets, and cotton cloths, are sold. Near it the finest senna is abundant.

SHUMBERG, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 1 m. N.E. Brentwood, with a station on the Colchester and Bury Railway. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 938.

SHUMMERON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 5½ m. W.N.W. Banbury. Ac. 1,330. Pop. 457.

SHUNLEY, two pns. of England.—I. co. Here, 4½ m. N.W. Chipping Barnet. Area 4,380 ac. Pop. 1,307.—II. co. Bucks, 4 m. W.N.W. Feeney-Stratford. Area 3,170 ac. Pop. 443.

SHUN-ai, a prov. of China, between lat. 32° and 40° N., lon. 106° and 111° E., having N. Mongolia, and on other sides the provs. Kan-su, Szechuan, Hon-pu, Ho-nan, and Shan-ai. Pop. 10,307,368. Surface mountainous, and less fertile than the more E. provinces. The Hoang-ho forms most of its E. boundary; and it is intersected by the great all. of that river, the Moss-ho. Principal products comprise millet, iron, porphyry, Jasper, copper, gold, musk, ginseng, rhubarb, and timber. Principal manufs. are agricultural and military implements, and suits for military clothing. It is divided into 7 depa. Chief city Si-nagan.

SHUNBORN, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3 m. S.E.W. Lichfield. Area 7,910 ac. Pop. 2,043.

SHUNPOON DUAH, a town of British India, dist. Chaceepore, N.W. provs., in lat. 25° 40' N., lon. 76° 48' E. Pop. 6,393.

SHUNLEY, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Kirc-Burton, 5½ m. S.S.E. Huddersfield. Pop. 1,300.

SHUNROO, a town of British India, dist. Ben-saul, N.W. provs., in lat. 25° 21' N., lon. 83° 1' E. Pop. 6,666.

SHUNSWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, 6 m. S.E. Staines. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 307.

SHURRY, an island of England, co. Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, between the estuaries of the Medway and Swale. Length 9 m., breadth 4½ m. Pop. 13,558. It was formerly much larger, but has been progressively encroached upon by the sea. On its W. side, bordering the Medway, are Queenborough and Sheerness, and off its S. side the islets Romney and Herby.

SHURWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Cambridgeshire, 5 m. N.N.E. Royston. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 531.

SHURWORTH, a chapelry of England, co. Gloucester, pa. and 2 m. E.N.E. Fainswick. Pop. 633.

SHURROW, two pns. of England, co. Somerset.—I. (Boscombe), 5½ m. E.N.E. Ilminster. Area 570 ac. Pop. 647.—II. (Montague), 3½ m. S. Bruton. Area 2,550 ac. Pop. 412.

SHURTON-MALLER, a market town and pa. of England, co. Somerset, on a branch of the Brue, 19 m. S. Bristol. Area of pa. 8,770 ac. Pop. 5,116. It has a church, a convent, co. bridewell, an almshouse, and manufs. of crapes and velvets.

SHURWAY, a laiths of the co. Kent, England, comprising its S. part, with Romney marsh, and the towns Lydd, Romney, Hythe, and Folkestone. Area 127,350 ac. Pop. 26,519.

SHURWORTH, a market town of England, co. Dorset, on both sides of the Ivel, 18 m. N.N.W. Dorchester. Area of pa. 4,900 ac. Pop. 5,242. It is situated, partly on a height, and has a church, formerly a part of an abbey, which was the see of a bishopric, comprising all the S.W. cos., from the 8th till the 11th century, when the see was transferred to Salisbury. It has a town hall and market house; a grammar school, a blue coat school, and several important charities; and some manufs. of silk twist and buttons.

SHURWORTH, several pns. of England.—I. co. Gloucester, 6 m. W.N.W. Burford. Area 4,550 ac. Pop. 874.—II. co. and 2½ m. S.S.W. Warwick. Area 1,110 ac. Pop. 163.—III. (St John), co. Hants, 2½ m. N.W. Basingstoke. Area 3,700 ac. Pop. 790.—IV. (Mons), same co., 3½ m. N.W. Basingstoke. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 651.

SHURWORTH, an island off the Guinea coast, Africa, opposite the mouth of Sherbro river, 40 m. S.S.E. Sierra Leone. Lat. 7° 50' N., lon. 15° 40' W. Length 30 m., breadth 10 m. It is low and unhealthy, but produces rice and fruits, which the inhabitants export to Sierra Leone, in return for manufactured goods.—The Sherbro river is navigable for large vessels for 50 miles from its mouth, and those of 70 or 80 tons may ascend it for 230 miles. It joins the Atlantic Ocean by an estuary 90 miles wide.

SHURWORTH, a town of Lower Canada, British North America, esp. dist., and on the river St Francis, 64 m. E.S.E. Montreal. Pop. 1,500. It has saw and grist mills, woollen and cotton factories, a paper mill, and several machine shops.—II. a small town of Upper Canada, dist. Niagara, at the mouth of the Ouse, in Lake Erie, and at the commencement of the Welland Canal, 34 m. W. Buffalo.

SHURWORTH, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 13 m. S.S.W. York, on the N. Midland Railway. Area of pa. 11,650 ac. Pop. 3,754. It has an hospital, and school with four scholarships in St John's college, Cambridge, and had anciently a palace of king Athelstan. In the vicinity pines, flax, and tansel are extensively raised.—II. a township, co. and 2½ m. E. Durham, pa. Fittington, with a station on the Great North of England Railway. Pop. 2,563.—III. a pa., co. York, East Riding, 11 m. E.N.E. New Malton. Area 4,630 ac. Pop. 666.

SHURWORTH, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 90 m. W. Albany, on Chango river and canal. Pop. 2,628.

SHURWORTH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Cavan, 9½ m. S.E. Coolshill. Area 6,291 ac. Pop. 2,451, of whom 269 are in the village.

SHURWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, with a vill., 6 m. S.E. Guildford, on the Reading and Bagin Railway. Area 2,990 ac. Pop. 1,468.

SUNDERBURY, a town of British India, div. Rangoon, N.W. prov., in lat. $29^{\circ} 20' N.$, lon. $78^{\circ} 38' E.$ Pop. 11,244.

SUNDERBURY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. W. Fakenham. Area 640 ac. Pop. 70.

SUNDERLAND, two pas. of England, co. Hants.—I. (on Lodon), 4 m. N.E. Basingstoke. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 615.—II. (English), 2 m. W.N.W. Romsey. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 312.

SUNDERFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. E. Kingsbridge. Area 2,340 ac. Pop. 523.

SUNDERGUTTY, a town of British India, dist. Behar, in lat. $24^{\circ} 33' N.$, lon. $84^{\circ} 51' E.$ P. 5,100.

SUNDBOW, a town of the island Java, on a bay of its N. coast, cap. dist., 180 m. E.S.E. Batavia.

SHERIFF-HALLES, a pa. of England, co. Stafford and Salop, 3 m. N.N.E. Shiffnal. Area 7,040 ac. Pop. 1,010.

SHERINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W. Cromer. Area 2,340 ac. Pop. 1,374.

SHERINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5 m. N.E. Hindon. Area 540 ac. Pop. 189.

SHEMU, (Arab. "a Harbor"), numerous inlets on the E. coast of the Red Sea, the principal being—I. (*Barsihah*), 40 m. S.E. Yembo, and having the ruins of a large town on its border.—II. (*Rebegah*), 110 m. S.E. Yembo, and the place of a large annual fair, from July to September inclusive.—III. (*Wj-A*), 130 m. N.W. Yembo.

SHERMANBURT, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. N.N.E. Steyning. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 453.

SHERNSBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 0 m. N.N.E. Castle-Rising. Ac. 1,300. Pop. 139.

SHERSTON, two pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*Magna*), 5½ m. W.S.W. Malmesbury. Area 4,140 ac. Pop. 1,589.—II. (*Parva*), 4½ m. W.S.W. Malmesbury. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 175.

SHERWELL, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. N.E. Barnstaple. Area 6,110 ac. Pop. 725.

SHETLAND or ZETLAND ISLANDS, an archipelago of about 30 islands, in the North Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Scotland, of which country, with the Orkneys, 50 m. S.S.W., it forms a co.; mostly between lat. $56^{\circ} 31' N.$ and $60^{\circ} 50' N.$, lon. $0^{\circ} 44' W.$ and $1^{\circ} 44' W.$, 180 m. S.E. the Faroe group, and 210 m. W. Bergen in Norway. Area 5,568 sq. m. Pop. 31,073. Mainland, in the S.W. comprises about half the area, and more than half the entire pop., together with Lerwick and Scalloway, the only towns in the group. Other islands are Yell, Unst, Fetlar, Whalsay, Bressay, East and West Barra, Papa-Strour, Foula, the most N. (and conjectured to be the *Ultima Thule* of the ancients), and Fair Isle, intermediate between Shetland and Orkney. Shores rocky, and greatly indented with inlets, especially in Mainland. Climate very damp and variable, but snow or frost seldom lasts long in winter, at which season the aurora borealis is highly brilliant; night is scarcely known during May, June, and July. Gneiss, mica-schist, hornblende, and other slate, serpentine, and primitive limestone, are the principal rocks. Surface generally mountainous, covered with heath, destitute of trees; and the valleys in Mainland, which all extend N. and S., are interspersed with many small lakes. Soil mostly light gravelly, and less productive than that of Orkney. Unst is the most fertile island. Agriculture is in a backward condition; the surface is chiefly appropriated to rearing live stock, though some potatoes, turnips, and oats are raised. The cattle and horses are of small breeds, almost peculiar to Shetland; and many of the latter especially, being hardy and well-shaped little animals, have been of late years imported into England, to the northern counties. The sheep and swine are also good. The

cod, ling, and tusk, fishries are highly important, employing a great proportion of the inhabitants. Some copper, iron, and clay are met with; but few mines or quarries are wrought. Chromate of iron or chrome yellow is, however, an important article of export, from Unst. Mammals are almost wholly domestic, chiefly Shetland hosiery and shawls, woven by hand from fine wool; other exports are cattle, fish, etc., sent S. in return for colonial and manufactured goods. Bearmeat, oatmeal, fish, and potatoes, constitute most part of the food of the people, who appear to be, as to their condition and education, in superior circumstances to the population of the N. portion of the mainland of Scotland. They are chiefly of Norwegian descent, and their ancestors are said not to have embraced Christianity until the 13th century. The islands form a synod of the Scotch church, and, together with Orkney, they send 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1848) 174. Scandinavian antiquities are numerous in the islands, and on Fetlar are the vestiges of a Roman camp. [NEW SOUTH SHETLAND.]

SHELTLETON or WESTMERE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, barony pa., and 2½ m. E.N.E. Glasgow. Pop. 6,364.

SHEVINGTON, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Standish, 4 m. W.N.W. Wigan. Pop. 1,147.

SHEYLOCK, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, at the mouth of the Lynher, 2 m. S.S.E. St Germans. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 673.

SHFYA, a vill. of India, in Bussahir, on the S.E. face of the Waru Mountain, lat. $31^{\circ} 14' N.$, lon. $77^{\circ} 37' E.$ In the vicinity is a mine of iron ore, which is easily worked, and melted by charcoal from the surrounding forests.

SHIANT ISLES, Hebrides, Scotland, a small group of basaltic islets in the Minch, co. Ross, pa. Lochs.

SHIAWASSEE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in centre of Michigan. Area 576 sq. m. P. 5,230.

SHIEL (Loch), a lake of the W. of Scotland, between co. Inverness and Argyre, separating the dists. Moidart and Airdgowan, 16 m. W. Fort-William. Length 16 m., breadth 1 m. It discharges its surplus waters on the W. by the river Shiel into the sea at Loch Moidart.

SHIELDS (NORTH), England. [TYNE WORTH.]

SHIELDS (SOUTH), a parl., munic. bor., seaport town, and township of England, co. Durham, E. division of Chester ward, pa. Jarrow, on the E. bank of the Tyne, near its mouth, on railway, 7 m. N.N.W. Sunderland. Area of bor. 1,760 ac. Pop. 28,974. Principal buildings, town-hall and exchange, theatre, and church of St Hilda. Ship-building and manufactures of ropes, glass, soap, soda, and beer, are the principal branches of industry. Shields has a thriving trade. It is the seat of courts baron and leet, under the dean and chapter of Durham. It sends 1 member to House of Commons.

SHIFFNAL, a pa. and market town of England, co. Salop, with a station on the Birmingham and Shrewsbury Railway, 12 m. N.W. Wolverhampton. Area of pa. 11,890 ac. Pop. 5,617, employed in coal and iron mines, and in a paper manufactory.

SHIKARPOOR, the most considerable town of Scinde, in a level tract 15 m. W. the Indus, and N.W. Sakkur, on the high route from India into Afghanistan, by the Bolan Pass. Lat. $37^{\circ} 57' N.$, lon. $68^{\circ} 45' E.$ Estimated pop. 80,000, of whom 20,000 are Hindoos, comprising many wealthy bankers. It is enclosed by a mud wall 2½ m. in circumference, outside of which are large groves and gardens. Chief edifices, a bazaar, is its centre, nearly ½ m. in length, and the mansions of opu-

lent *Shikho* merchants. The other dwellings are two main huts, each, however, having a shop. The transit trade is large. Chief merchants have agents in all the principal cities of S. and W. Asia.

SHIKHARPOO, the principal place of one of the three territorial divisions of Sikkim, with an area of 3,120 sq. m., and a pop. of 350,401.

SHIKHARPOO, a town of British India, dist. and 16 m. S.E. Boulendahur, N.W. prov. P. 9,553.

SHILBOTTLE, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 3 m. S.E.E. Alnwick. Ac. 7,310. P. 1,293.

SHILDON, a chapelry of England, co. Durham, pa. St Andrew-Auckland, with a station on the Wear Valley Railway, 3 m. S.E.E. Bishop-Auckland. Pop. 2,144.

SHILTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Oxford, 2½ m. S.E.E. Burford. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 319.

—II. co. Warwick, 6 m. N.E. Coventry. Area 550 ac. Pop. 483.

SHILLAGHAN, a vill. of Ireland, Leitmer, co. Wicklow, on the Shillelagh, an aff. of the Staney, 9 m. E.S.E. Tallow. Pop. 156. It has a church, a school, union workhouse, and flour mills. The surrounding country was formerly famous for its oak woods.

SHILLINGFORD, two pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 2½ m. E.S.E. Great Faringdon. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 293.—II. (St George), co. Devon, 3½ m. S.S.W. Exeter. Area 890 ac. Pop. 69.

SHILLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5½ m. N.W. Blandford-forum. Ac. 1,420. P. 503.

SHIMPLING, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.E. Diss. Area 720 ac. Pop. 215.

—II. co. Suffolk, on a branch of the Stour, 5½ m. S. St Edmunds-Bury. Area 2,730 ac. Pop. 470.

SHIN (Loch), a lake of Scotland, co. Sutherland, pa. Lairg, from which vill. it extends for about 18 m. N.W. by 1 m. in breadth. It is fed by the Tyrie and other rivers, and discharges its surplus waters S.ward into the Oikel by the small river Shin, 7 m. in length.

SHINCLIFF, a chapelry of England, co. and 2 m. S.E. Durham, pa. St Oswald, on the river Wear, and with a station on the Great North of England Railway. Pop. 1,175.

SHINWATON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, on the Severn, 2½ m. S.N.W. Much-Wenlock. Area 990 ac. Pop. 133.

SHIRFORD, a pa. of England, co. Berks and Wilt, 3½ m. S.S.E. Reading. Ac. 3,510. P. 1,157.

SHIRSAT, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 5 m. N.W. Royston. Area 754 ac. Pop. 142.

SHIRMAN, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. W.S.W. Swanton. Area 870 ac. Pop. 87.

SHIRMO-KUNG (formerly *Leao-tung* or *Moukden*), a maritime prov. of the Chinese empire, immediately N.E. China-proper, mostly between lat. 39° and 42° 30' N., lon. 119° and 123° E., having E. the Yellow Sea, and Gulf of Leao-tung, S.W. the great wall of China, and on other sides shut off from Mongolia, Manchuria, and chiefly from Corea, by another wall of great thickness. Principal river, the Leao-ho. On the S. this prov. stretches into the Yellow Sea by a long peninsula named the Begon's Sword. Estimated area 25,000 sq. m. Pop. 942,043. Principal city Moukden or Shih-yang.

SHIRMOON, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Leitmer, King's co., 6 m. W.N.W. Roscrea. Area of pa. 4,800 ac. Pop. 1,200; do. of town 573.

SHIRPOUR, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. N. Tunbridge. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 442.

SHIRSAT, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. S.S.W. Diss. Area 4,440 ac. P. 1,129.

SHIRSAT, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m.

SHIR ISLAND, U. S., North America, Mississippi, Gulf of Mexico, is 30 m. N. Chandeleur Islands.

SHIRPA, a large vill. of Asia, Little Tibet, on the Sutlej, lat. 31° 48' N., lon. 78° 48' E.

SHIRPLEAS, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3 m. S. Henley-on-Thames. Ac. 3,120. Pop. 559.

SHIRPLEY, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. S.S.W. Horsham. Area 8,170 ac. Pop. 1,377.

—II. a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 3 m. N.N.W. Bradford, on the Midland Counties Railway. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 8,272, employed in the manuf. of woollens and paper.—III. a township, co. and 7½ m. N.E. Derby, pa. Heanor. Pop. 665.

SHIRMEADOW, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. W. Beccles. Area 800 ac. Pop. 515.

SHIRPESBURG, a bor., U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 34 m. S.W. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,578.

—**Shippingport** is a vill. of Kentucky, on the Ohio, at the foot of its rapids, 2 m. S. Louisville.

SHIRPSTON-ON-STROUN, a market town and pa. of England, in a detached part of the co. Worcester, enclosed by Warwickshire, 30 m. E.S.E. Worcester. Area of pa. 1,300 ac. Pop. 1,835.

SHIRTON, several pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Salop, 6½ m. S.W. Much-Wenlock. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 191.—II. (on Cherevell), co. Oxford, 2 m. E. Woodstock. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 135.—

III. (under Wickwood), same co., 4 m. N.E. Burford. Area 11,620 ac. Pop. 2,358.—IV. (Mogor), co. Gloucester, 2½ m. S. Tetbury. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 403.—V. (Olfes), same co., 5½ m. W.N.W. Northleach. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 241.

—VI. (Sollars), same co., 6 m. W.N.W. Northleach. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 96.—VII. a township, 3 m. N.N.W. York, on York and Newcastle Railway. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 416.—VIII. a chapelry, 2 m. N.E. Market-Weighton, on the Scarborough and Bridlington Canal. Pop. 428.

SHIRAZ, a city, and formerly the cap. of Persia, cap. prov. Fars, in a valley famous for its gardens and fertility, 4,500 feet above the sea, and 115 m. E.N.E. Bushire. Lat. 29° 36' N., lon. 52° 44' E. Pop. estimated from 20,000 to 40,000. It is enclosed by bastioned walls nearly 4 m. in circumference, and entered by 6 gates, flanked with towers. Many of its best edifices were ruined by an earthquake in 1824, since which time it has been much less healthy than formerly. Principal buildings, the great bazaar constructed by Kerimkhan, the citadel, containing a royal palace, the great mosque, numerous colleges, baths, and Mohammedan tombs. About ¼ m. outside of the walls is the tomb of the renowned Persian poet Hafez, a native of Shiraz, and near it are the stream of Rocknabad, the bower of Mosella, and the famed garden of Jehan Nama, to which, and to other gardens in the vicinity, the inhabitants repair for recreation. Shiraz has manuf. of silk and woollen stuffs, sword-blades, soap, and earthenware, and a wine having a high reputation in Persia. Its commerce is extensive. Wine, rose-water, attar of roses, aniseed, dried fruits, silk, goats'-hair, wool, saffron, drugs, horses, opium, madder, and tobacco, are sent to Bushire, in return for Chinese, Indian, and European manuf., with spices, metals, and other goods. Salt from adjacent lakes, and other merchandises, are forwarded on mules to most of the inland cities of Persia.

SHIRAZ, a pa. of England, co. and 16 m. E.S.E. Oxford. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 250.

SHIRSWORTH, a chapelry of England, co. Gloucester, pa. Westbury, on Trym, 5 m. N.W.

SHIRE-NEWTON, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. Chepstow. Ac. 4,000. P. 932.

SHIRAZ, one of the Kurile Is., S.W. Porosushur. It is a conspicuous rock, 25 m. in circuit.

SHIRLAND, a pa. of England, co. Derby, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.N.W. Alfreton. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 1,368.

SHIRLEY, a pa. of England, co. Derby, $\frac{4}{5}$ m. S.E. Ashbourne. Area 2,560 ac. Pop. 659.

SHIRVAN, a former prov. of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, now the government of Shemakha, between lat. 40° and 41° N., lon. 48° and 49° 30' E., having E. the Caspian Sea, and the prov. Baku, S. the river Kur, W. Shekin, and N. the Caucasus. A range of high mountains traverses the prov. from N.W. to S.E. separating the basins of the Kur and the Terek. The N. portion forms a plain, well wooded and watered by the Kur, and is highly fertile. Principal town, Shemakha. A line of military forts skirts the shores of the Caspian from Baku to Derbent, and another extends from Baku to the Black Sea. In 1500 Shirvan was annexed to the Persian empire by Shah Ismael, and it remained subject to that power till the fall of the dynasty of Seif.

SHISRA or **JISRA**, a town of Russia, gov. & 80 m. S.W. Kaluga, cap. circ., on the Shisra, an aff. of the Oka. P. (1855) 10,986. Has manuf. of woollen cloth, and glass and iron works.

SHIRANWAZ, a vil. of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, on the E. shore of Lake Urmiah.

SHIRLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 11 m. S.S.E. Bedford. Area 2,770 ac. Pop. 1,598.—II. a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Thornhill, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W.S.W. Wakefield. Pop. 1,939.

SHOA or **SUWA**, the most S. of the three principal states, Abyssinia, E. Africa, its territory chiefly comprised between the Bahr-el-Azrek or Blue Nile, and the river Hawash, lat. 8° 30' to 10° or 11° N., lon. 38° to 40° 30' E. Surface mostly mountainous. Some parts from 8,000 to 9,000 feet above the sea, but it comprises many rich valleys and undulating plains, and the tributary Galla territories, on the frontiers, are fertile. Cattle, corn, coffee, cotton, dye woods, drugs, wild indigo, sulphur, nitre, alum, coal, and several metals, are among the chief products. Some of these and gold dust, ivory, hides, civet, and other merchandise from Central Africa; cotton cloths, blankets, water-tight baskets and mats of superior quality, peltry, leather, and parchment, manufactured in Shoa; and slaves, from the countries of the interior, are sent to Zeyla, Berbera, and other ports on the Red Sea and Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, in return for European and other manufactured goods and foreign produce. Principal towns, Ankober, the cap., Angolalia, and Tegulet. In 1841, a British embassy was sent from India into Shoa, under Major Harris.

SHOAL, a creek of the U. S., North America, Illinois, joins the Kaskaskia, 40 m. S.S.W. Vandalia, after a rapid S. course of 60 miles.

SHOAL (BAT), E. Australia, lat. 29° 20' S., lon. 158° 20' E., is about midway between Moreton Bay and Port-Macquarie, and receives Clarence river at its W. extremity.—II. N. Australia, at the S. extremity of Apley Strait, between Melville and Bathurst Islands, lat. 11° 48' S., lon. 130° 49' E.—*Shoal-havin* is a circular bay, a little farther up Apley Strait.

SHOAL HAVEN, a headland of Russian America, about lat. 60° N., lon. 162° W.

SHOALHAVEN, a river of New South Wales, rises about lat. 36° S., lon. 149° 50' E., flows N. and E., separating the co. St Vincent from the coo. Murray, Argyll, and Camden, and enters the Pacific by a large mouth, 75 m. S.W. Sydney.

Affluents, the Modbury, Moongarlow, and Wer-rimung.

SHOSBON, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, $\frac{7}{8}$ m. W.N.W. Leominster. Area 2,510 ac. Pop. 583.

SHOSBROOK, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. E.N.E. Crediton. Area 4,140 ac. Pop. 812.

SHOCKLACH (CHURCH), a pa. of England, co. Chester, on the Dee, $\frac{4}{5}$ m. W.N.W. Malpas. Area 3,180 ac. Pop. 405.

SHOEBUAY, two pa. of England, co. Essex.—I. (North), $\frac{4}{5}$ m. S.E. Rochford. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 192.—II. (South), at the mouth of the Thames, 5 m. S.E. Rochford. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 153.

SHOGH or SHOGHER, a town of N. Syria, pash. Aleppo, on the Orontes, 25 m. S.S.E. Antioch.

SHOLAPUR, a collectorate of British India, presid. Bombay, is composed of three separate divisions, the two largest lying N. and S. of each other, and the smaller division situate to the N.E. of the other two. Greatest length, from N.W. to S.E., 170 m. Extreme breadth, from E. to W., 50 m. Pop. 675,115. Surface undulating. Cotton forms the chief product. Chief rivers, the Kistna, forming the S. limit of the district, which is traversed by the Beema, and its tributary the Seena. Climate dry and healthy; average annual fall of monsoon rains 23 inches. The district was acquired by the British in 1818.

SHOLAPUR, a town of British India, collectorate of same name, presid. Bombay, 165 m. S.E. Poona. Here is a Christian church.

SHOLDEN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. Ucal. Area 1,880 ac. Pop. 430.

SHOOSHA, a town of Asiatic Russia, [SHUSHA.] **SHOOTER'S HILL**, England, co. Kent, pa. of Eltham, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.E. Woolwich, rises to 445 feet in elevation, and is one of the most conspicuous heights near London. On its summit is Severndroog (Savindroog) castle, a tower erected by Sir W. James to commemorate his capture of the Indian fortress so named, in 1756.

SHOPLAND, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. S.E. Rochford. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 61.

SHOREHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the *Devent*, *J.m. N. Seven Oaks* Ac. 4,150 P. 1,132

SHOREHAM, a tsnip. of the U. S., N. America, Vermont, 44 m. S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,601.

SHOREHAM (NEW), a parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of England, co. Sussex, on the South Coast Railway, 1 m. from the sea, and 6 m. W. Brighton. Area of pa. 170 ac. Pop. 2,590. Pop. of parl. bor., which now includes a large portion of the rape Bamber, 30,553. Principal buildings, the market house, a church, and a suspension bridge over the Adur, the mouth of which river forms an indifferent harbour. Ship-building, the export of timber, the import of corn, coal, and Irish provisions, and the influx of visitors, are the chief resources of the inhabitants. It sends 2 members to House of Commons.—II. (Old), a pa., co. Sussex, 1 m. N.W. New Shoreham. Area 1,870 ac. Pop. 278. It has an old church.

SHORKOTE, a town of the Punjab, between the Chenab and Ravee rivers, 24 m. S. Jhang.

SHORFORTH, a pa. of England, co. Wilt, $\frac{5}{8}$ m. W.N.W. Cricklade. Area 560 ac. Pop. 29.

SHORNS, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. S.E. Gravesend. Area 3,010 ac. Pop. 924.

SHORT CREEK, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, 190 m. E. Columbus. P. 1,950.

SHORWELL, a pa. of England, Isle of Wight, $\frac{4}{5}$ m. S.S.W. Newport. Area 4,690 ac. Pop. 878.

SHOTLEY, two pa. of England.—I. co. Northumberland, 9 m. S.E. Hexham. Area 12,460

28. **POP. 1,287**, partly employed in lead and coal mines.—**II. St. Andrew**, 7 m. S.E. Ipswich. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 682.

PORTSMOUTH, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 4 m. W.S.W. Maidenhead. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 123.

SPOTTISWAM, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—**I. (St. Andrew)**, 6 m. S. Norwich. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 837.—**II. (St. Mary)**, 6½ m. S. Norwich. Area 2,040 ac. Pop. 682.

SPOTTISWAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.E. Woodbridge. Area 2,220 ac. Pop. 372.

SPOTTISWAM, a township of England, co. Derby, pa. Duffield, 3 m. W.N.W. Balper. Pop. 467.

SPOTTISWAM, a township of England, co. and 9 m. E.S.W. Durham, pa. Kington. Pop. 1,607.

SPOTTISWAM, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 13 m. N.N.W. Lanark. Area about 32,000 ac. Pop. 4,982, of whom 751 are in the village. It has extensive coal and iron works.

SPOTTISWAM, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 7 m. E.S.E. Kington. Area 1,660 ac. Pop. 523.

SPOTTISWAM, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. N.W. Chester. Area 3,600 ac. Pop. 874.

SPOTTISWAM, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—**I. 5 m. S.E. Downham-Market**. Area 4,300 ac. Pop. 706. It has mineral springs.—**II. (Thorp)**, 4½ m. N.E. Downham-Market. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 293.

SNOW, a town of Central Africa, on l. b. of the Shary, 23 m. S.E. its mouth in Lake Tchad.

SNOWMAN, a pa. of England, co. Salop, on the Severn, 6 m. W.N.W. Shrewsbury. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 185.

SNOWLEY, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 4 m. S.S.W. Stourport. Area 1,880 ac. P. 547.

SNOWMAN, *Ericthomus*, a parl. munic. bor., and town of England, cap. co. Salop, nearly enclosed by the Severn, on railway, 38 m. S. Chester. Area of bor. 14,680 ac. Pop. 19,661. It has several churches, a town hall, county hall, market house, county gaol, military depot, infirmary, theatre in a portion of the ancient palace of the princes of Powysland; and at one entrance of the town is a Doric column, erected in honour of the late General Lord Hill. The grammar school, founded by Edward VI., has an annual revenue of £200. and 22 exhibitions to the universities; Milington's hospital has a revenue of £271, and other charities are numerous and well endowed. A music hall, literary and philosophical society, mechanic's institute, public library, assembly rooms, and public promenades. It has 12 corporate trading companies; manufactures of linen thread, canvas, iron wares; a salmon fishery in the river, and a trade in coal and corn, facilitated by a branch of the Grand Junction Canal, and by the Severn, here navigable for barges of 30 or 40 tons. The corporation consists of a mayor, 24 aldermen, and 48 assistants. It is the seat of the co. justices, and of sessions for the co. and town. It sends two members to House of Commons. The battle between the troops of Henry IV. and the Percies, etc., and in which Hotspur was killed, was fought near it in 1400.

SNOWMAN, several townships, U. S., North America.—**I. New Jersey**, 35 m. E. Trenton. Pop. 3,180.—**II. Vermont**, 72 m. S.E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,248.—**III. Massachusetts**, 57 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,420.—**IV. Pennsylvania**, 26 m. S. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,650.

SNOWMAN, a pa. of England, co. Wilt, 5½ m. W.N.W. Amesbury. Area 2,220 ac. Pop. 682.

SNOWMAN, a pa. of England, co. Berks, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 5 m. S.W. Reading. Area 6,480 ac. Pop. 2,184.

SNOWMAN, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N. East Hasting. Area 2,220 ac. Pop. 612.

SHREWSBURY, or **SALOP**, an inland co. of England, having E. Staffordshire, S. the co. Hereford and Worcester, W. and N. Wales and a part of Cheshire. Area 1,343 sq. m., or 603,620 ac., most of which are under culture. P. 229,242. The Severn flows through its centre, from N.W. to S.E.; its S. half is mountainous, and here breeding cattle and dairying are carried on extensively; the N. half is comparatively level, and the land is chiefly under tillage. Near the Severn are fine meadow lands; orchards are numerous in the S., and hops are raised on the Herefordshire border. A race of horned sheep is peculiar to the co. Coal is raised in the E., besides iron, etc., and consumed in the iron furnaces there; lead is produced in the W., and salt both in the N. and S. Flannels are made at Oswestry, Shrewsbury, Church-Stretton, china-ware at Coalport; carpets, linens, gloves, paper, buttons, and hardware are the other chief manufactures. The Shrewsbury, Newport, Birmingham, and Liverpool, and Ellesmere, and Chester canals, intersect the co. N. the Severn. A railway connects Shrewsbury with Chester, and the co. is also traversed by the London and North-Western Railway. Co. rev (1849) 17,518L. Shropshire returns 13 members to H. of Com., of whom 4 are sent by the co. Reg. electors (1848) of the N. division 4,785, of S. division 3,092. After Shrewsbury the cap., the principal towns are the boro. of Ludlow, Bridgenorth, Much Wenlock; mkt. towns, Bishop's Castle, Church-Stretton, Wem, and Shifnal.

SHRUTZ, or **SHRUTZ**, several pas. of Ireland.—**I. Connaught**, co. Mayo, on the Black River, 9 m. S.S.E. Ballinrobe. Area 11,601 ac. Pop. 3,004, of whom 380 are in the vill.—**II. Leinster**, co. Longford, comprising a part of the town of Ballymahon. Area 6,922 ac. Pop. 2,780.—**III. Queen's co.**, 2½ m. N. Carlow. Ac. 982. P. 137.

SHREWBURGH, a river of British North America, Nova Scotia, which peninsula it nearly divides into two portions; after a N. course it enters Minas-basin 45 m. N. Halifax, with which city and its harbour it is connected by a canal 30 miles in length.

SHREWBURY, two pas. of England, co. Warwick.—**I. (Upper)**, 6 m. E. Southam. Area 910 ac. Pop. 30.—**II. (Lower)**, 4½ m. E. Southam. Area 870 ac. Pop. 160.

SHRUTZ-CAMP, a pa. of England, co. Cambridgeshire, 4 m. E.S.E. Linton. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 366.

SHRUTZ, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Sakaria, 36 m. S.E. Izik. Pop. 8,000. On an adjacent hill is the tomb of Osman, founder of the Ottoman dynasty.

SHRUTZ-BABAZO, a town of Persia, prov. and 95 miles W. Kirman.

SHRUTZPOOR, a town of the Punjab, 8 m. E. Amritsar, having a splendid sarai built by one of the Mogul emperors.—**Shajekshapoor** is a town of India, Dom, and 54 miles W. Indore.

SHUMLA (*Marcianopolis*), a fortified city of European Turkey, Bulgaria, pass, and 56 miles S.E.W. Silistria. Pop. 25,000 (13,000 Turks and 12,000 Bulgarians). It stands in a gorge, on the N. declivity of the Balkan range; and being on the great route from Wallachia to Constantinople, it is one of the keys of the Turkish capital. On three sides it is enclosed by mountains, and it is encircled by ramparts and a double fosse, strengthened by a citadel, and strong redoubts on an adjacent height. It is intersected by a rivulet, and divided into an upper and a lower

town, the former chiefly inhabited by Turks, and containing numerous mosques and some barracks. It is the residence of a pasha and a Greek archbishop, and has flourishing manufactures of tin and copper wares, ready-made clothes, which are sent to Constantinople, silk goods, and leather. The Russians attempted, unsuccessfully, to take it in 1774, 1810, and 1838.

SUMMERABAD, a town of British India, dist. Furruckabad, 38 m. N.E. Agra, and chief place of pergunnah of same name. Pop. 4,990.

SWUA, one of the inner Hebrides Islands, Scotland, co. Argyre, pa. Kilbrandon, 4 m. N.W. Craignish, and separated on the W. from Luma by the narrow Sound of Shuna. Length 8 miles. Pop. 30. Surface well-wooded, and generally fertile.

SHUPKAYON, a town of Cashmere, on the Huripoor or Dandum River, and on the route from the Pir Pandaj Pass to Serinagar, 6,550 feet above the sea, and 29 m. S. Serinagar. Close to this town was fought, in 1819, the decisive battle by which the Sikhs won Cashmere from the Afghans.

SHUSHWATON (Gharat), a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3 m. S.W. Cheltenham. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 178.

SHURUKHA, a fort and Turkman settlement of Central Asia, on the frontier between Persia and Khiva, 90 m. S.W. Merv, and E.N.E. Meshed. Its vicinity is well-watered, and produces fine crops of wheat, jowaree, melons, and other fruits.

SHURA, a ruined city of Persia. [Sus.]

SHURUA or SOORUA, a town and fortress of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, gov. and 120 m. S.W. Shemakha. Pop. (1856) 15,194. It was founded under the name of Penab-shad by Nadir Shah, in a strong position, on a mountain accessible on only one side.

SHURHAN or SHURAN, a ruined city of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, extensive remains of which are found on the Karun, 50 m. E.N.E. Shuster, but the site has been little explored.

SHURHAN, an island of the Red Sea, in the Gulf of Aden, Arabia, 30 m. N.W. Moilah, 350 feet in elevation.

SHURTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. E.N.E. Coleshill. Area 3,160 ac. Pop. 544.

SHUSTRA, a city of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, on the Karun, here crossed by a stone bridge, 30 m. E.S.E. Diyal, lat. 32° N., lon. 5° E. Estimated pop. 8,000. It stands on a hill crowned by a citadel, and on the land side it is enclosed by a brick wall, outside of which the Ab-i-Gargar canal, constructed by Shahpoor I., separates it from its suburbs, and establishes a navigable communication with the Karun, about 30 miles distant. Houses mostly of stone, and the city possesses many elegant buildings. It remained cap. of the prov. until nearly depopulated by the plague in 1833, and was subsequently much damaged by an inundation in 1840.

SHUTAL or SHATOL Pass, across the Hindoo Kooch, between Cabool and Koondooz, is in lat. 35° 35' N., lon. 68° 8' E. Elevation 15,800 feet.

SHUTE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2½ m. N. Colyton. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 537.

SHUTTSBURG, a town of the U.S., N. America, Massachusetts, Franklin co. It has a mineral spring, formed by an earthquake in 1816.

SHUTTINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3½ m. E.N.E. Tipton. Area 960 ac. P. 163.

SHUXA, a town of Russia, gov. Vladimir, cap. circ. on the Tana, 50 m. N.W. Viazniki. Pop. 3,006. It has thriving linen and cotton weaving and print-works, soap and various other factories.

SHAN-KON (the "Black Mountain"), Afghani-

stan, bounds the plain of Jellalabad on the N., lat. 34° 25' N., lon. 70° E.

SIAM, a state of the island Sumatra, Indian Ocean, extending along its N.E. coast opposite Malacca and Singapore, and with a town of same name on the River Siak, 45 m. from its mouth, in lat. 0° 25' N., lon. 101° 55' E. Surface flat. Exports gold, camphor, gambier, rattans, tobacco, wax, sago, ivory, and silk stuffs; imports opium, salt, woollens, and Madras piece-goods.—The Siak River flows N.E., and enters the Strait of Malacca behind some islands nearly opposite the British settlement of Malacca.

SIAM, an independent country of S.E. Asia, of which it occupies the centre and S. parts, extending between lat. 4° and 21° N., lon. 96° 20' & 102° 20' E., nearly enclosing the Gulf of Siam on the S., and having W. the Bay of Bengal and British Tenasserim provinces, E. Laos, Cambodia, and the Gulf of Siam, and N. Laos. Length, N. to S. about 1,200 m.; breadth 350 m., cap. Bangkok. Pop. estimated (in 1854) at 6,000,000, comprising 1,900,000 Siamese, 1,500,000 Chinese, 1,000,000 Malays, and 1,000,000 Laos. The Menam River traverses its centre from N. to S., and by annual inundations, renders the great plain extremely fertile, the other principal river is the Mekong, and numerous tributaries. On the W. and E. Siam proper is separated respectively from the Tenasserim coast, by lofty mountain chains. The kingdom comprises the W. half of Cambodia, the Isthmus connecting the Malay peninsula with the Asiatic continent, and the N. and middle portion of the peninsula, the states of which are tributary to Siam. Climate salubrious in the plains, but subject to fatal fevers in the mountainous districts. Mean temperature of the year at Bangkok 83° Fahr. The S.W. monsoon brings abundant rain, the N.E. is dry and healthy. Chief products, comprise rice, sugar, pepper, tobacco, coconuts, sago, tropical fruits, teak, sandal sapan, rose and other woods, coffee, cotton, rattans, and gums, copper raised by Chinese miners is the chief mineral produced, lead, antimony, and zinc, iron and gems, are also found. The elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, buffalo, leopard, antelope, and bear, abound, serpents and crocodiles are numerous. The Siamese or Thai are of the Mongolian family, are of a mild and humane disposition, and remarkable for cleanliness and order. Buddhism is the state religion. The French Jesuits founded missions in 1858, and have a seminary and other schools in the capital, where American Protestant missionaries print and circulate the Bible in the Siamese and Chinese languages. They have made little progress in useful or ornamental arts, and most of the manufactures and handicrafts in the towns are carried on by Chinese or Annamese settlers. There are few roads in the country; but a navigable canal connects the Menam and Menam-kong rivers. Trade with China, Java, and Singapore, is considerable. Government an absolute monarchy, but the late king who died, 1851, was an enlightened monarch, who trained his troops in the European manner, made canals and roads, built ships, introduced steamers, encouraged arts and commerce, and established printing from types, which was unknown till 1835. The kingdom is divided into 41 provinces, bearing the names of their chief towns. There is no standing army but every male subject is liable to serve five portions of the year. A numerous force of war-junks and galleys is kept up, and manned by Chinese and other foreigners. The first connection between this state and the British Govern-

along took place in 1835, when the Siamese envoys to Louis XIV. of France, visited London and concluded a treaty with Charles II. but little intercourse took place till 1831, when a new treaty was attempted. This was interrupted by the Burmese war in 1824, but concluded in 1826, since which time amicable relations have been maintained.—The Gulf of Siam between lat. 7° and 14° N., lon. 98° and 106° E., is wholly surrounded by Siam, except on the S., where it opens into the China Sea. Length 500 m.; breadth at entrance 300 m. It receives the Menam and several other rivers, and being exempt from hurricanes, shipwrecks are very rare.

SIAMO or SIAO, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, between N.E. extremity of Celebes and Saurhir. Circumference about 35 m. Surface elevated, and it contains a volcano.

SIAMPA, a country of S.E. Asia. [TRIAMPA]

SI-AN or SI-NGAN, a city of China, prov. Shen-si, cap. dep., on an affluent of the Hoai-ho, lat. 34° 12' N., lon. 108° 40' E. It is large, enclosed by strong walls, and is the principal military depot for the northern provinces of China.

SIANG-YANG, a city of China, prov. Hou-pe, cap. dep., on the Hang-kiang, lat. about 32° N., lon. 115° E.—Siang is the name of several Chinese towns of inferior rank.

SIANO, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, 10 m. N.N.W. Salerno. Pop. 2,500.

SIAS, a river of Russia, gov. St. Peter-burg, enters Lake Ladoga on its S. side, after a N.N.W. course of 100 m.—The *Siakhui canal*, 23 m. in length, connects the rivers Sir and V'okhov.

SIACRES-ST-ROMAIN, a comm. & vill., France, dep. H.-Loire, 17 m. S.E. Brioude. Pop. 1,463.

SIA, a maritime town of E. Arabia, dom. and 22 m. W. Muscat, on the Arabian Sea. It has the reputation of being peculiarly healthy.—Sibb is a town of W. Belukhistan, 75 m. N.E. Bampur.

SIBBSVORT, a pa. of Eng., co. Northampton, 5 m. S.W. Mkt.-Harborough. Ac. 2,620. P. 376.

SIBBESWOLD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. N.W. Dover. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 423.

SIBDON-CARWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6½ m. E.S.E. Bishop's-Castle. Ac. 1,100. P. 61.

SIBERIA, SIARJA or ASIATIK RUS-SIA, comprises all the N. part of Asia, extending from the Ural mountains to the Pacific Ocean and Behring Straits, and having S. the Chinese empire and independent Turkistan, and N. the Arctic Ocean, in which it comprises the islands of New Siberia. Area estimated at 6,303,250 sq. m., and pop at 2,937,000. The cold of winter is extreme, while the summer heat is excessive, mean temperature of Jan. at Yakutsk, 45° F.; do. of July 68° F. Fahr. Surface in the S. elevated by the Altai chain, covered with forests, and interspersed with many fertile valleys; but by far the greater portion of Siberia is flat and sterile. In the W. are extensive steppes, inhabited by Cossack tribes, or roving Kirghiz, and all the N. half is a vast desert peopled by Ostiaks, Yakuts, Tchukchis, and other tribes in the lowest state of barbarism. The Obi, Yenisei, and Lena rivers, with their large and numerous tributaries, and the Oleneck, Indighirka, and Kolyma traverse the country in a N. direction, and enter the Arctic Ocean. Principal lakes are those of Baikal, Tchany, and Ozeny, with the Balkash-Nur or Lake Tenghis, which forms a part of its S. boundary. In the more depopulated districts, corn sufficient for the pop. is raised; it is chiefly barley, oats, and buck-wheat. Cattle are numerous in some parts, and in the N. rein-deer, foxes, martens, beavers, and bears, the skins of which compose important articles of

trade. Siberia is, however, chiefly valuable to Russia, on account of its minerals. Total produce of gold from the Altai mountains; in 1837, 40,308 pounds = 17,689 lbs. troy, value 900,000*l*. In 1846, 1,586.55 pounds = 69,955 lbs. troy, value 3,416,437*l*. Total amount in ten years previous to 1844, 18,761,910*l*. The government has recently resumed the monopoly of the gold-washings. Antimony, cobalt, mercury, and zinc, are also met with; iron and copper are plentiful on the S. frontier in the gov. Tobolsk. Minerals are insignificant, except in some of the provincial caps. Irkutsk has an imperial factory of woollens for the clothing of the troops, and some manufactures of linens, glass, hats, soap, etc., and it is the great entrepôt of the commerce of N.E. Asia, receiving from Kuchta on the Chinese frontier, tea, rhubarb, fruit, paper, silks, and porcelain. Tobolsk has tanneries, and manufactures of soap and felt. W. Siberia consists of the govts. Tobolsk and Tomsk; E. Siberia of Yenisei and Irkutsk, the prov. Yakutsk; districts of Okhotsk and Kamtschatka, and the Tchukchei country. The govts. are organized and governed like those in European Russia; the army of Siberia consists of 40,000 men. The country is colonised not only by criminals, but also by vagabonds and serfs considered dangerous to their masters. These are collected at Moscow, from all parts of the empire, and sent off in weekly convoys, to the number of about 10,000 per annum; one-fifth of whom die in ten years, from fatigue of the journey and change of climate. Arrived in Siberia, they are divided into three classes.—1st, For forced labour in the mines; 2d, Public labour (to be afterwards established, provisionally, as colonists); 3d, Those destined for immediate colonization. These observe the rites of the Greek Church. Among the aboriginal population in the west of Siberia, from the northern Ural to the rivers Irtysh and Tobol, Shamanism, more or less mixed with impure Christianity, prevails. Between the Obi and the Yenisei, in the Government of Tobolsk, Shamanism prevails in the north, among the Samoeds, and the imperfect Christianity of the Greek Church in the south, among the Ostiaks. In the eastern portion of Siberia, from the Yenisei to Kamtschatka, and from the Arctic Ocean to the Chinese empire, Badkham, Paganism, and an imperfect Christianity prevail. The S.W. of Siberia, including the governments of Omsk, Tomsk, and part of Irkutsk, falls within the limits of the great Turkish branch of the human family, and the prevalent form of religion is Mohammedanism. Siberia has a few educational establishments, still in their infancy. In the four governments, Tobolsk, Tomsk, Yenisei, and Irkutsk, there are three gymnasia. In 1850, a ukase decided that in those of Tobolsk and Tomsk, the study of Greek should be replaced by that of the Tartar language, at the option of the student. The Old and New Testaments have been translated into the Mongolian language by the London Missionary Society. Chief cities, Tobolsk and Irkutsk respectively, the W. and E. caps., with Omsk, Tomsk, Krasnoyarsk, Yakutsk, Kishnia, Semipalatinsk, and Petropavlovsk. A line of fortified posts protects the country on the side of independent Turkistan. [NEW SIEMENIA—RUSSIA.]

SIBSON-GOWEN, a hamlet of England, co. Oxford, pa. Brighthelm, 7 m. W.S.W. Banbury. Pop. 548.

SIBIPULO, a town of W. Africa, Senegambia, Mandingo country, 45 m. N.N.W. Bannamko.

SIBILLA (MOUNT SIBILLA), one of the chief moun-

mits of the Apennines, in Cent. Italy, Pontif. Sta.,
deleg. and 96 in N.E. *Spoleto*. Height 7,409 feet.

SISKIM, a state of N. Hindostan. [SISKIM.]

SOMMAS, Nicosiassa, a town of British India,
presid. Bengal, dist. Nuddes, 80 m. N.N.E. Cal-
cutta, with ruins of a palace and several pagodas.

SOMBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m.
N.N.E. Boston, and with a station on the Lin-
colnshire Railway. Area 5,460 ac. Pop. 1,372.

SOMER, two pas. of England.—I. co. Hunting-
don, 6 m. W. Peterborough. Area 1,630 ac.
Pop. 790.—II. co. Leicester, 4 m. W. S. W. Mar-
ket-Bosworth. Area 3,890 ac. Pop. 484.

SOMTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Noths, 6 m.
S. W. Newark. Area 880 ac. Pop. 146.

SOMTOS, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m.
N. N. W. Saxmundham. Area 2,680 ac. P. 501.

SOMVAN, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago,
Philippines, 40 m. N. Penang, lat. 12° 14' N., lon.
122° 45' E. Length 15 m., breadth 10 miles.

SOMASICA, a town of South America, Bolivia,
dep. and 57 m. S. La Paz.

SOMER, a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant,
on the Demer, 3 m. W. Diest. Pop. 1,700.—II.
a vill., Belgian Limbourg, 5 m. S. W. Maastricht.

SOMONANO, a market town of Naples, prov.
Princip. Citra, 12 m. S. E. Campagna. P. 2,400.

SICILIES (KINGDOM OF THE TWO), a country
of S. Italy. Area 43,175 sq. m. Pop. (1851)
8,704,472. [NAPLES—SICILY.]

SICILE (KINGDOM OF), Trinacria Sicilia, the
largest island in the Mediterranean, between lat.
36° 38' and 38° 18' N., lon. 12° 25' and 15° 49' E.,
separated on the N. E. from Naples by the Strait
of Messina, 2 m. broad, and forming the *Dominii
al-di-la di Faro*, or the territory "beyond the
Strait" of the kingdom of the "Two Sicilies."
Shape triangular, length E. to W. 185 m., greatest
breadth 120 m. Pop. (1856) 2,231,020. Its old
divisions into Val Demone, Val di Noto, and Val
di Mazzara, are now obsolete, and it is sub-
divided into the following provs. or intendencies.

Provinces	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1851	Cs. of Comm.
Palermo, . . .	1,948	614,717	Palermo
Giampetoli, . .	1,277	245,574	Giampetoli
Trapani, . . .	1,340	183,509	Trapani
Calabria, . . .	1,128	167,791	Calabria
Messina, . . .	1,730	425,474	Messina
Noto (Syracusa), .	1,434	327,844	Syracusa
Catania, . . .	1,708	379,931	Catania
Total, . . .	10,526	2,001,560	" "

The Neptunian or Madonian mtns., stretching
from E. to W. through the N. part of the island,
consist of granite, quartz, and mica, flanked, as
in the Apennines, by limestone and other cal-
careous formations; they rise to several thousand
feet above the sea, and cover a great part of the
surface with their ramifications. In some parts are
mtns. isolated from the rest, the chief of which is
Mount *Ætna*, near the E. coast, 10,874 feet above
the sea. The principal plains border the sea, and
are those of Catania and Syracuse in the E., that
adjoining Trapani in the W., and those of Mi-
lazzo, and Terranova. Rivers all small and un-
navigable; the chief are the *Giarretta*, watering
the plain of Catania, the *Sakso*, Platani, Belici,
flowing to the S. coast. The chief lakes are
Biviere or *Levini*, near the E. coast, and the
pool of *Bana* in the centre of the isl. Soil every-
where of high fertility, in some places it consists
of a rich loam from 30 to 30 feet deep. Climate
generally salubrious, except in some of the low

lands. Mean temperature at Catania, year 67°.4,
winter 53°.3, summer 84°.5; at Palermo, year
61°.1, winter 51°.5, summer 74°.4 Fahr. Sum-
mer heats are oppressive during the preva-
lence of the sirocco, snow is never seen, except
on *Ætna*, and the highest points of the *Madonias*
mountains; and the cold of winter is never so
severe as to affect the verdure of the country;

hail-storms are frequent but rain is deficient.
The papyrus, sugar-cane, date palms, and other
tropical products ripen at a height of 600 feet;
evergreens flourish at 2,000 feet, oak and chestnut
woods cover the mountain sides to the height of
4,000 feet, wheat thrives at 4,500 feet, and beech
woods prevail to 6,000 feet in elevation. Under
the Romans, the island of Sicily was considered
the granary of Italy, but owing to oppressive
exactions and restrictions, there are few coun-
tries in which agriculture is so unscientifically
conducted. The *Indian fig*, a species of cactus,
grows wild in profusion. Lands chiefly belong
to the nobility, the clergy, or the crown. Wheat
and barley are exported in small quantities.

Other chief crops are beans, pulse, maize, rice,
olive oil, oranges, lemons, almonds, and other
fruits, potatoes, tobacco, flax, hemp, sumach,
liquorice, and manna. Silk is produced chiefly
in the N. E. part of the island, and woven at
Catania; in the W. 30,000 pipes of wine are
annually made, of which from 18,000 to 20,000
are exported by English and other merchants at
Marsala. Pastoral industry receives little atten-
tion, and except a few merino sheep, and good
mules, all kinds of live stock are very inferior.
The sulphur beds of Sicily are of great value;
they extend over the centre and the S., in an
area of 2,700 sq. m., in which about 150 mines
are wrought, some at Riesi by an English com-
pany, with workmen from Great Britain. The
sulphur is found in tertiary formations, and the
increase in its production within a few years had
been so rapid, that in seven months of 1838, nearly
77,800 tons were yielded, and this branch of in-
dustry employed 12,200 men and boys. In 1838,
a monopoly in the export of sulphur was
granted by the Neapolitan government to a
French mercantile firm, which resulted in such
a diminution in the general trade of Sicily,
that after a vigorous remonstrance from the
British Government, it was quashed in 1842, and
trade is again on the increase. Alum, nitre,
salt, bitumen, gypsum, and marble, are valuable
mineral products; ores of copper, lead, iron and
mercury are found in the mtns., but few mines
are wrought there, and nearly all metallic goods
are imported. The tunny, sword-fish, and an-
chovy fisheries are important, and those of Pa-
lermo lately employed from 900 to 1,000 boats,
and 3,500 fishermen. The coral fishery on the
African coast is frequented by many fishermen
from Trapani, where the coral procured is pol-
ished. Silk manufs. at Catania, Palermo, and
Messina, employ several hundred looms; and in
the same cities hides and skins are dressed. At
Trapani are some cotton factories wrought by
steam; other manufs. are unimportant. Chief
exports, sulphur, olive oil, oranges, and lemons,
wine and spirits, sumach, silks, and corn, hard-
wares, salted fish, linseed, manna, rags, and
skins. Imports sugar and other colonial pro-
duce, cotton and other manufactured goods, hides,
iron, deals, and wax. Messina, Palermo, Trapani,
and Catania, are the chief seats of commerce.

Each intendency is governed by a prefect, with a
council and secretary. Each town has its judi-
cial court; superior courts are held in Palermo.

Messina, *old Catania*; and a supreme court sits in Palermo, the cap. Except about 33,000 inhabitants of Greek descent, mostly near Palermo, and several thousand Jews, the inhabitants are all Roman Catholics. In 1839 there were 688 monasteries in the island. Education is chiefly in the hands of the clergy, and is said to be better conducted than in Naples. Palermo and Catania have universities; there are colleges and academies in 21 towns, and a primary and secondary school in each commune. In Catania there are schools of mutual instruction. This island was, in ancient times, the seat of many flourishing Greek colonies, of which Syracuse and Agrigento were the most famous. It fell successively under the Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, Greek emperors, Saracens, Normans, French, Spaniards, etc. It was annexed to Naples in 1736. In 1847, 1848, and 1849, unsuccessful attempts were made by the Sicilians to shake off the Neapolitan government. Messina was bombarded and taken by the Neapolitan troops 7th September 1848, and Catania 6th April 1849. [NAPLES.]

SICULINA, a town of the island Sicily, inland, and 8 m. W.N.W. Gargenti, cap. cant. Pop. 5,000. Its situation is unhealthy. Near it are some of the most extensive sulphur mines in Sicily.

SIRONI, a city of ancient Greece, and the cap. of one of the earliest founded kingdoms in Europe, gov. and 9 m. W.N.W. Corinth; the remains of which comprise a stadium in good preservation.

SIDMOUTH, two par. of England.—I. co. Devon, 3 m. N.E. Sidmouth. Area 7,990 ac. Pop. 1,872.—II. co. Salop, 5½ m. S.S.W. Bridgenorth. Area 820 ac. Pop. 61.

SIDMOUTH, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 1½ m. S.S.E. Cirencester. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 561.—II. a chapel, co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, 5 m. N.W. W. Congleton. Pop. 400.

SIDRA, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 5½ m. E.N.E. Fairwick. Area 650 ac. Pop. 42.

SIDRA (or *Bari*), *ADALIA*, a ruined city of Asia Minor, pass. Italy, on the Mediterranean, 40 m. E. Sataliah. It has remains of Roman walls.

SIDRA (French *Sierre*), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Valais, on the Rhone, 10 m. N.E. Sion.

SIDRANO, a market town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra II., 3 m. N.E. Gerace. Pop. 3,800.

SIDSWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, on the North Sea, 3 m. S.E. Cromer. Ac. 510. P. 140.

SIDHAR or SIDHAR, a town of India, Sirhind, in lat. 30° 55' N., lon. 75° 26' E. Pop. 1,500.

SIDHPOUR, a town of India, Gujarat, on the river Sarawati, which is here deemed sacred, in lat. 25° 30' N., lon. 72° 20' E. It has a sacred college; wearing is carried on, and many trading merchants reside here.

SIDI, a prefixed name of several small towns, etc., of N. Africa.—I. (*Abdelah*), Morocco, on the Atlantic coast, 26 m. N.N.E. Mogadore.—II. (*Abdelmoumen*), Algeria, prov. Oran, on the Mediterranean.—III. (*Abraham*), Algeria, prov. and 120 m. S.E.E. Algiers.—IV. (*Ben-Saïd*), Morocco, on the coast, 18 m. N.N.E. Mogadore.—V. (*Fouk*), a cape and bay, N.E. Algeria, and where the French army disembarked, 14th June 1830.—*Sidi Akbar* is a town of Asia Minor, pass. Karamana, 47 m. S.W. Koniah.

SIDLAU, SEIDLAW or SUDLOW HILLS, a mountain range in Scotland, extending from Kinross Hill, near Perth, N.E. to near Forfar, where they fork into two lines, proceeding to the sea, E.ward to Redhead, and N.E.ward to Stonehaven. Many of these hills are isolated, and rise to about 1,000 feet above the sea. The most remarkable summit is the Dunsinane or Dupeine of Skink-

spere. The old red sandstone is the prevailing strata, alternating with beds of shale and conglomerate, overlaid by greenstone and porphyry. **SILCHEHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5½ m. S. Chichester. Area 8,350 ac. Pop. 941.

SILCHESTER, a seaport town and pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Sid, at its mouth in the English Channel, 13 m. S.S.E. Exeter. Area of pa. 1,970 ac. Pop. 3,441. It is picturesque, abated by hills, and greatly resorted to by visitors.

SIMAR, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. Maine, 9 m. N. Augusta. Pop. 1,955.

—II. New York, 83 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 1,807.

—III. Ohio, 68 m. N.W. Columbus. Pop. 1,822.

[SYDNEY.]

SIMON, a town of Palestine [SAIDA.]

SINDORA, a town of N.W. Hindostan, protected Sikh territory, 25 m. E. Umballah.

SINDOUR, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 12 m. E. Cuddapah, on the N. bank of the Pennar.—*Syndoor* is a town of the Gulco-war's dom., 68 m. W. Ahmednuggur.

SINDURIA, a fortified town of India, Sirhind, in lat. 30° 25' N., lon. 77° 16' E. It is situated near the base of the Sub-Himalaya. Water and supplies abundant.

SIDRA (GULF OF), (*Syrus Major*), the principal inlet of the Mediterranean Sea on its African side, between lat. 30° and 35° N., lon. 15° and 21° E.; having S and E. the doms Tripoli and Barca. Shores extremely fertile; on them are Tripoli, etc.

SIEBENBORN ("the Seven Boroughs"), the German name of Transylvania, so named from seven towns colonised in the 12th century by a Saxon race. [TRANSYLVANIA.]

SIEBENBORN ("the Seven Mountains"), a collection of heights in Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 22 m. S.E. Cologne, and N.W. Coblenz, on rt. b. of the Rhine, and of which the Drachenfels is one. The Löwenberg, the most lofty, rises to 1,560 feet above the sea. They are basaltic.

SIEBENLEHN, a town of Saxony, circ. Leipzig, 2 m. S.E. Nossen. Pop. 1,680.

SIEBLEK, a town of Russian Poland, cap. prov., 65 m. S.E.E. Warsaw. Pop. 5,500. It has schools, and a town-hall. In 1831, it was repeatedly taken and retaken during the war between the Russians and Poles.

SIEG, a river of Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia, rises 10 m. N.E. Siegen, flows W., and joins the Rhine, 2 m. N. Bonn, after a course of 80 miles.

SIEGEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 18 m. S.E. Cologne, on the Sieg. Pop. 3,450.

SIEGEN, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 38 m. S.S.W. Arensberg, cap. etc., on the Sieg. Pop. 6,787. It has manufs. of leather, iron, and steel wares, woollens and cottons.

SIEGHARD, a market town of Lower Austria, 26 m. N.N.W. Krems. Pop. 1,600.

SIESSA (*Sans Julia*), a city of Central Italy, Tuscany, cap. prov., on two hills 1,280 feet above the sea, between two affluents of the Ombrone, 81 m. S.E. Florence. Pop. (1856) 23,000. It is entered by a fine avenue, and enclosed by walls with gates. Siezza has an ancient cathedral, which contains several fine works of the early Siennese school of the 15th and 16th centuries, and a celebrated academy of the fine arts—all these edifices are richly adorned with paintings of the Siennese school; several convents, a stadel, 2 theatres; a university, having, in 1844, 186 students; a library of 80,000 volumes, and upwards of 5,000 MSS.; a school of medicine, of which Manegoni was a professor, and an hos-

pital with 300 beds; public libraries and literary associations; manufactures of woollens, silks, and leather, and trade in wine, oil, and paper. It is an archbishop's see, the residence of a military governor, and the seat of the civil and criminal courts. It is the birthplace of five popes. The mountains in its vicinity have rich marble quarries. In the middle ages Siena was the cap. of a powerful republic, and is said to have had 100,000 inhabitants. During the French empire under Napoleon I., it was the cap., dep. Ombrone. It is connected by railway with Florence and Leghorn. Its prov., the N. part of the Tuscan mar-emma, comprises 466 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 287,283.

SIENNA, a small river of France, dep. Manche, enters the English Channel 7 m. W.S.W. Coten-tances, after a N.W. course of 40 miles.

SIEBADA, a town of Poland, gov. Warsaw, prov. and 32 m. E.S.E. Kalisz, on the Warta. Pop. 3,600. It has manufs. of woollens and linens.

SIEBOK, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Moselle, arrond. and 11 m. N.E. Thionville, on rt. b. of the Moselle. Pop. 2,189. It has an important custom establishment (*bureau de douane*), on the frontiers of Belgium and Prussia.

SIEBOK, a town of Russian Poland, prov. and 21 m. N. Plock. Pop. 2,600.

SICERRA (*a Peaked Mountain Ridge*), a prefixed name of mountain ranges in Spain, South America, etc.—*S. Acacia*, South America, between the equator and lat. 2° N., lon. 57° and 59° W., is densely wooded. Estimated height 3,000 or 4,000 feet.—*S. de Grados*, a mountain range of Spain, separating Old Castile from Extremadura, 36 m. S.W. Avila, and rising to 10,553 feet.—The *Sierra de Guadalupe*, New Castile, S. Toledo, attains the height of 5,110 feet.—*S. de la Vinula*, the W. cordillera of the Andes, Peru, between Lima and the table-land of Pisco. It is crossed by two passes, upwards of 15,000 feet above the Pacific Ocean.—*S. Teguia*, prov. and 28 m. N.E. Malaga. Height above the sea 7,677 feet.

SIERRA LEONE, a colonial settlement of Western Africa, belonging to Great Britain, and consisting of a peninsula 13 m. in length by 12 m. in breadth, on the coast of Senegambia. Lat. of Cape Sierra Leone 8° 30' N., lon. 13° 18' W. It consists of a tract of territory along the Sierra Leone river, having an area of about 300 sq. m. Pop. (1850) estimated from 45,000 to 55,500, most of whom were blacks, and many liberated negroes from slave ships. The centre of the peninsula consists of a mass of conical and rugged mountains, and the soil is generally barren; but around the coast is a belt of rich land; and in other parts of the territory are some fertile tracts, of which only a small portion is under cultivation. Climate very pestilential; and in August 1838, upwards of 54 inches of rain fell in two days. Principal exports, teak timber, cam-wood, palm oil, ginger, and small quantities of hides, ivory, rice, pepper, and copal, valued from 50,000 to 70,000, a year. Imports nearly all from Great Britain, amounted in 1851, to 294,066. Government vested in a governor appointed by the crown, a council of five official members, and in acts of the British parliament. The expense of exporting this colony has been enormous, having cost Great Britain nearly 8,000,000. Free-town, the cap., is on the N. coast of the peninsula, besides which it has only some petty villages. It was founded in 1787, and has been since maintained with a view to the suppression of the slave trade in Western Africa.—*Sierra Leone River*, an estuary of W. Africa, Senegambia, about 20 m. in length, and from 3 to

10 m. in breadth, joins the Atlantic immediately W. the peninsula Sierra Leone. Its principal branch, the Rokel, rises about 200 miles inland, and is navigable for its last 60 miles.

SIERRA MORENA, a mountain range of Spain, separating the basin of the Guadiana from that of the Guadalquivir, in lat. 38° 30' N., lon. 5° and 4° W. Culminating point, Aracena, is 5,408 feet above the sea. It is crossed by two principal passes, from Granada and Jaen to Madrid, and from Guadix to Villa-hermosa and Caceres. Surface bare and rugged. It is the scene of many incidents in "Don Quixote."

SIERRA NEVADA ("Snowy Mountains"), the most elevated mountain range in the Spanish peninsula in the S., extending through the old kingdom of Granada, and forming part of the great water-shed, which separates the waters flowing to the Mediterranean from those of the Atlantic Ocean. Culminating points, Mulhacen 11,675 ft. and Veleta 11,387 feet above the sea, separated by an enormous oblong, the Corral-de-Veleta. The S. base of this range is clothed with olive and orange groves, and chestnut woods. Perpetual snow commences at the height of 9,500 feet.

SIEVER or **SEVER**, a town of Russia, gov. and 73 m. S.W. Orel, cap. circ., at the mouth of the Beva in Lake Moritza. Pop. 7,000. It has an ecclesiastical seminary, 12 churches, and manufactures of porcelain.

SIEWIEZ, a town of Poland, prov. and 67 m. W.S.W. Kielce. Pop. 1,390. Has iron works.

SIGLESTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 9 m. E.N.E. Beverley. Area 5,380 ac. Pop. 703.

SIGHAJIK, a small maritime town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, on its W. coast, 22 m. S.W. Smyrna, on the Bay of Sighajik, an inlet of the Gulf of Scala Nova.

SIGMILL, a tn-hp. of Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. Earsdon, 6 m. N.W. North Shields. P. 1,869.

SIGMARINGEN, a town of Prussia till 1849, cap. principality Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, on rt. b. of the Danube, 30 m. N.E. Constance. Pop. 1,900. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle.

SIGN, a market town of Austria, Dalmatia, circ. and 20 m. N.E. Spalato. Pop. 3,900.

SIGNA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 8 m. W. Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 5,500. It is the centre of an extensive manuf. of straw bonnets.

SIGNAU, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 14 m. E.S.E. Bern. Pop. of pa. 2,750.

SIGNY, several commas, etc., of France, dep. Ardennes.—I. (*Abbaye*), a market town, cap. cant., 14 m. W.S.W. Metziers. Pop. 3,173. It has extensive iron works.—II. (*la Petit*), a vill., cap. cant., 22 m. W.N.W. Metziers. Pop. 2,340.—*St Sigolene* is a comm. and vill., dep. Haute-Loire, arrond. Yssengeaux. Pop. 3,163.

SIGSTON-KIRKBY, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 3 m. E.N.E. Northallerton. Area 3,510 ac. Pop. 232.

SIGUNA, a town of Sweden, len and 27 m. N.N.W. Stockholm, on a branch of Lake Malar. Pop. 588. In the ninth century it was cap. of a small kingdom of Sweden.

SIGÜENZA, a town of Spain, prov. and 48 m. N.E. Guadalajara, on the Henares. Pop. 4,817. It has a cathedral, and manufs. of woollen cloths.

SILS, a river of Switzerland, cant. Schwyz, Zug, and Zürich, joins the Limmat at Zürich, after a N.W. course of 35 miles.

SINOK or **SINAK**, *Sarawak*, a river of Asia-Minor, rises in the msh. Karamania, E. of Egypt, and after an E. and S. course of 150 m., enters the Mediterranean, 36 m. S.W. Adana.

SABRA, a town on the S.E. coast of Arabia, 100 m. E.N.E. Makallah. Pop. varies from 200 to 2,200, according to the trade and season. Its traders own about 80 large and small vessels, employed in coasting trade and shark-fishing.

SABRAN, a commune and town of France, dep. Aude, cap. cant., near the lagoon of Sijean, on the Mediterranean, 10 m. S. Narbonne. P. 3,397.

SABRUA, a town of British India, dist. Benares, principal place of pargannah of same name, on l. b. of the Ganges, 17 m. S.W. Benares. It was stormed and taken by the British in 1781.

SABRUA, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. Syra, 20 m. N.W. Santorin. Area 17 sq. m. Pop. 300. It produces wine, figs, cotton, and the best wheat in the Cyclades. On its W.S.W. side is a village of same name.

SIKKIM, a state of N.E. Hindostan, between lat. 26° 40' and 28° N., lon. 88° E., having N. the Himalaya, W. Nepal, E. Bootan, and S. the Bengal dets. Rangpoor and Purneah. Area 4,400 sq. m. Estimated pop. 166,000, chiefly or wholly Buddhists, and employed in rural industry. Cattle and iron are amongst the chief exports. The culture of the tea plant has been introduced here by the British, with success. Principal town Sikkim, 12½ m. N.W. Dinagepoor.

SIKLOS, a market town of W. Hungary, co. Baranya, 16 m. S.E. E. Fünfkirchen. Pop. 3,247. It has mineral baths and marble quarries.

SIKOKU or **SIKOKU**, the smallest of the four principal islands of Japan, S. of Nippon, and E. Kjusiu. Estimated area 17,300 sq. m. Surface mountainous. Chief towns, Tosa and Awa.

SIKRABAHAR, a town of British India, dist. Bootundahur, 36 m. S.E. Delhi. Pop. 14,643. It is the chief place of a pargannah of same name.

SILAO, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 10 m. N.W. Guanajuato. Pop. 4,000.

SILBERBERG, a town, and strong fortress of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 43 m. S.S.W. Breslau. Pop. 1,170. — *Silberberg*, Bohemia. [MISS.]

SILCHESTER, a pa. of England, co. Hants, on the border of Berkshire, 6½ m. N. Winchester. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 466. Here are the remains of the anc. *Neptodacum*, consisting of a flint and brick wall, enclosing an area of 1½ m. in circumference, occupied by a church and ploughed fields; across which the lines of the principal streets are traceable. In A.D. 407, the emperor Constantine was here invested with the purple; the city was destroyed by Aëlia and the South Saxons in 433.

SILA, a river of Austria, Lombardy, delects Treviso and Venice, enters the lagoon 6½ m. N. Venice, after a S. course of 36 m. past Treviso.

SILNEY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, on the river Soar, and on the Midland Counties Railway, 3 m. N.W. Syston. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 1,060.

SILNIA (Germ. *Schlesien*), a prov., forming the S.E. portion of Prussia, having E. Poland, S. Austrian Silesia, Moravia, and Bohemia, W. Saxony and Brandenburg, and N. Prussian Poland. Area 15,762 sq. m. P. (1854) 479,321, chiefly Lutheran and Roman Catholics, with 50,000 Jews; cap. Breslau. Surface in the E. and S.W. rugged & mountainous; in other parts flat, or but slightly undulating. The Oder traverses its centre throughout, from S.E. to N.W.; other principal rivers are its affluents, the two Neises, the Rober, Malspans, and Barisch. Forests extensive. Corn, flax, and hemp are produced in large quantities, and about 2,000,000 sheep are kept in the prov., and produce excellent wool, which forms, next to flax, the principal article of export. Root-rot sugar, timber, sandal, tobacco, silk in small quantities, &c., are also exported, and valu-

able mines of coal, iron, lead, zinc, and copper are wrought. Principal manufactures comprise cotton fabrics, linens, and coarse woollen cloth. The condition of the people has been greatly improved since they became the subjects of Prussia. It is subdivided into the three reg. of Breslau, Oppeln, and Leignitz. It was conquered from Austria by Frederick the Great in 1742. — *Austrian Silesia* comprises the S. part of the old prov. of Silesia, still belonging to Austria, and composing the circa. Troppan and Teschen. [MORAVIA.]

SILNET, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 24° 33' and 25° 12' N., lon. 91° and 93° 38' E. Area 3,032 sq. m. Pop. 860,000. The country is rugged in the N.E. and S., and marshy towards the W. Soil fertile on the river courses. Principal rivers, the Soomrah and Kusia. Rearing cattle is the chief employment of the inhabitants. The rainy season sets in about the beginning of June, and continues until the middle of September, when a large tract of country is inundated, so that the river boats leave the river courses and hold their way across the country. During this season fever, ague, cholera, and dysentery prevail, and are fatal to foreigners. Manufactures insignificant, being only coarse cottons, mats, and baskets.

SILNET, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, principal place of dist. of same name, stands on the S. base of the Cossya Hills, and on the river Soomrah, a tributary of the Brahmapootra, 260 m. N.E. Calcutta. The head-quarters of the civil establishment for the district is located here, and it is the head-quarters for the eastern division of the Bengal army.

SILNIA, a pa. of South Wales, co. Cardigan, 2½ N.W. Lampeter. Pop. 333.

SILINT or **SELINT**, a maritime vill. and headland of Asia-Minor, pass. Issik, on the Mediterranean, 32 m. W.N.W. Cape Anamur, around which are remains of the ancient *Selime* or *Trajanopolis*.

SILIPA, a vill. of Sardinia, div. and 17 m. W.N.W. Cagliari. Pop. of comm. 2,049.

SILISTRIA (Turk. *Driftia*), a city of European Turkey, Bulgaria, cap. pass., on rt. b. of the Danube, 67 m. N.N.E. Shumla. Pop. 24,000. It is a small, and has a small island. On the 15th May 1854, the Russians laid siege to this place, but were compelled to abandon their works on the 15th June, having sustained an immense loss of men, being driven across the Danube by the Turks.

SILIVRI or **SELIVRI**, a marit. town of European Turkey, Rumili, on the N. shore of the Sea of Marmora, 40 m. W. Constantinople. Pop. 3,000.

SILVAN, a lake of Sweden, len and 26 m. N.W. Falun. Length 62 m.; breadth 7 m. Elevation above the sea 520 feet; depth 1,300 feet.

SILKSTONE, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 2½ m. W. Barnsley. Area 14,230 ac. Pop. 212.

SILK-WILLOUGHBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. S.W. Stamford. Ac. 2,280. P. 256.

SILLA, a town of Central Africa, Senegambia, state Bambarra, on the Joiba, 80 m. E.N.E. Sego. Here Mungo Park terminated his first expedition in August 1796.

SILLA DE CARACAS, a mountain of South America, Venezuela, near Caracas, height 8,700 feet.

SILLAN-NEW, a decayed town of Burmah, Further India, on the E. bank of the Irrawadi, 24 m. S. Fugan.

SILVERHORN, a vill. of Norway, stift and 77 m. S.W. Christiania. Pop. of pa. 2,466.

SILLER, a town of S.W. Hungary. [MOHAC.]

SILS LE GUILLAUME, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., 19 m. N.W. Le Mans. Pop. 3,183. It has manufs. of fine *henns*.

SILVAST, a vill. of France, dep. Marne, 6 m. S.E. Reims, famous for its fine champagne wine.

SILS, the most elevated vill. in the Engadine, Switzerland, cant. Grisons. The Lake of Sils, whence the river Inn rises, is immediately S.W., and 4 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth. The village is situated 5,364 feet above the sea.

SILSDEN, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Kildwick, 4 m. N.N.W. Keighley. Pop. 2,508. It has manufs. of cotton and worsted.

SILSON, a hamlet of England, co. and 9½ m. S.S.E. Bedford, pa. Flitton. Pop. 788.

SILTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Dorset, 7 m. N.W. Shaftesbury. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 398.—II. (Over), co. York, North Riding, 7½ m. N.N.E. Thirsk. Area 3,480 ac. Pop. 285.

SILVER CREEK, a township of the U. S., North America, Greene co., Ohio. Pop. 2,565.

SILVERMINES, a vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 4½ m. S.S.W. Nenagh. Pop. 488, mostly employed in lead mines.

SILVERSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. S.S.W. Towcester. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 1,134.

SILVERTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5½ m. S.W. Collumpton. Area 3,630 ac. Pop. 1,376.

SILVES, a town of Portugal, prov. Algarves, 19 m. E.N.E. Lagos. Pop. 3,000.

SILVI, a vill. of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Ultras-I., E.S.E. Atrion, the Adriatic. Pop. 2,500. It has manufactures of china.

SILVINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 8 m. E.N.E. Ludlow. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 27.

SIMANOGAS, Septimance, a town of Spain, prov. and 8 m. S.W. Valladolid, on the Pisuerga, here crossed by an anc. bridge. P. 675. It has a fortress, in which the archives of Castile are kept.

SIMAND, a market town of Hungary, co. and 21 m. N.N.E. Arad. Pop. 4,900.

SIMAU or **SIMAWUL**, *Symau*, a town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, 75 m. S. Brusa.—*Lake Simau* is 6 m. N.W., and gives origin to the Simawulu, an aff. of the Sinuighuri-su (anc. *Maccatus*).

SIMBIRSK, a gov. of Russia, between lat. 52° 40' and 55° 50' N., lon. 45° 10' and 51° 20' E., having N. the gov. Kasan and Orenburg, S. Saratov and W. Penza and Nijni-Novgorod. Area 27,944 sq. m. P. (1849) 1,312,900. Surface undulating and fertile. Principal rivers, the Volga, Sura, and their affs. Climate healthy. Rye, wheat, oats, buck-wheat, pease, hemp, flax, tobacco, and poppies, are raised. Cattle and horse breeding is chiefly practised by the Kalmuks.

Manufs. of woollen cloth, coarse linen, canvas, and coverlets, calts, spirits, glass, soap, and leather, are carried on; and large quantities of corn, hemp, horses, cattle, hides, fish, fruit, and nullstones, are exported. The gov. is subdivided into ten circles. Principal towns, Simbirsk, Samara, Stavropol, and Kasan.—*Simbirsk* the cap., is situated on the Volga and Svingo, 105 m. S.S.W. Kasan. Pop. 21,714. Houses partly of wood. Principal edifices, two cathedrals, a monastery, nunnery, college, numerous charitable institutions, governor's palace, town-hall, barracks, and an exchange. Its trade is flourishing; it exports corn and fish.

SIMCOON, a lake of British North America, Upper Canada, dist. Home, between Lakes Huron and Ontario, 40 m. N. Toronto. Length and breadth about 21 m. each. It receives many small rivers, and discharges its surplus waters

Nward by the Severn into Georgian Bay, Lake Huron.

SIMSO, *Simathos*, a river, Sicily. [*GIAMATHA*.]

SIMPSONPO, a city of S. Russia, cap. gov. Taurida, on the Balghir, 38 m. N.E. Sevastopol. P. (1856) 29,812. Here is the residence of all the Russian authorities in the Crimea. It comprises the old Tartar town of Ak-Metchet (the white mosque), on a height, having lofty walls, crooked streets, and numerous minarets, domes, and bazars; and the new Russian town, dull and monotonous, with wide streets at right angles, and a large square, in which are a vast hospital and the courts of judicature. The government offices are on the Balghir, here crossed by a stone bridge.

SIMLA, a mountainous district of N.W. Hindostan, between the Sutlej and Giree rivers, with a station 30 m. S.E. Belaspore, 7,900 feet above the sea, and resorted to by invalids of the British army. The station has a magnetic observatory and a church. Every article of European manufacture is here procurable. Pop. of dist. 870,600. Exports iron, wax, honey, borax, musk, wool, ginger, opium, cotton, and woollen fabrics.

SIMMEN, a river of Switzerland, cant. Bern, after a N. and E. course of 35 m., joins the Kander, 4 m. S. Thun. Its valley, the Simmenthal, contains several villages, and the baths of Lenk.

SIMMERING or **SIMOSING**, a village of Lower Austria, between the Simmering Canal and the Danube, 2 m. S.E. Vienna. Pop. 3,000. It has manufactures of bronze and chemical products.

SIMMEREN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 26 m. S.W. Coblenz, cap. circ. Pop. 2,823.

SIMMAN, **SEMKAN** or **SEMANOON**, a town of Persia, prov. Khorassan, 115 m. E. Teheran. It is stated to be 2½ m. in circ., and enclosed by a wall.

SIMNTZA, a market town of Wallachia, on L. b. of the Danube, immediately opposite Sistova.

SIMNO, a small town of Poland, gov. Angustowo, 19 m. E. Kalvary. Pop. 1,300.

SIMONBURY, a former pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 8 m. N.N.W. Hexham, and now subdivided into the pas. Bellingham, Falstone, Greystead, Thornesburn, and Wark.

SIMONDSLEY, a township of England, co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 8½ m. N.N.W. Chapel-en-le-Frith. Pop. 674.

SIMONSTURVA, a market town of Hungary, co. Tolna, 56 m. S.S.W. Buda. Pop. 3,000.

SIMON'S TOWN, a marit. town of South Africa, colony and dist. Cape of Good Hope, on Simon Bay, an inlet on the W. side of False Bay, 28 m. S. Cape Town, with which it communicates by a good road. It is neatly built at the base of the Cape mountain, and has a naval arsenal. It is the residence of the naval commander-in-chief of the colony, and the port to which homeward bound ships from India usually resort for repairs, etc.

SIMULON, a mountain of Switzerland, between the Valais and Piedmont, and across which was carried the famous *Route of the Simplon*, under the orders of Napoleon I. This road, extending from Glys (Valais) to Domodossola, a distance of nearly 38 m., is 6,692 feet above the sea, and from 25 to 30 feet in width. It is carried through several extensive tunnels, passes over 611 bridges, is furnished with 20 station-houses for travellers, and was completed between 1800 and 1804. It was greatly injured by storms in 1856, 1859, and 1849, and is now nearly impassable on the Sardinian side. During the French empire under Napoleon I., the Simplon gave name to a dep. now forming the Swiss canton Valais.

SIMRAX, an old pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, now united to that of Swinton.

SHROTON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 1½ m. N. Wemy-Stratford. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 540.

SHROTON, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. of Kentucky. Area 294 sq. m. Pop. 7,723.

SHROTON ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, Mulgrave Archipelago, is in lat. 6° 30' N., lon. 172° 64' E.

SHRINAGH, a town of India, territory of Oude, lat. 26° 17' N., lon. 81° 30' E. Pop. 8,000.

SHRINAGH, one of the Kurile Islands, North Pacific Ocean, belonging to Russia, 80 m. N.W. Urap. Lat. of S. point 46° 49' N., lon. 161° 37' E. Length, N. to S., 90 m.; breadth 6 miles.

SIN, a city of China, prov. Shen-si, cap. dep. on the Han-kiang, 120 m. S. E. Si-an.

SINAI (MOUNT), a mountain of Arabia Petrea, famous in Scripture, and generally identified with the Jeb-el-Mousa, or "Mount of Moses," one of a cluster of mountains, of which Mount Horeb forms a part of the N. end, lat. 28° 30' N., lon. 34° E. Height above the sea 7,497 feet. On its N.E. side is the fortified convent of Sinai, now tenanted by about 30 Greek monks. Robinson conjectures that Mount Horeb, N.W. ward, was the original Sinai, celebrated in Holy Writ. Mount St Catherine is, however, the culminating point of this cluster of mtns. The *Peninsula of Sinai*, between the Gulfs of Suez and Akabah, the scene of the Israelite wanderings in the desert, is about 140 m. in length, N. to S., and as much in breadth at its N. extremity, whence it gradually tapers southward to its S. extremity. Ras Mohammed, in the Red Sea, lat. 27° 43' N., lon. 34° 18' E. Surface generally mountainous and rocky; in different localities it is hieroglyphic and other ancient inscriptions.

SINALOA, a dep. of Mexico. [CINALOA.]

SINARCO, a river of S. America, Venezuela, joins the Orinoco, after an E. course of 100 miles.

SINAT, a vill. of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 16 m. N.E. Ghent. Pop. 3,300.

SINCLAIRTOWN or **ST CLAIRTOWN**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Dyarst, adjoining Pathhead. Pop. 1,511, mostly employed in weaving.

SINCORA or **CINCORA**, a town of Brazil, prov. and W.S.W. Bahia, on the Paragana, near its source. In 1846 rich diamond mines were discovered here.

SINO or **SOROS**, a river of Hindostan, between the Chambal and Betwah rivers, rises near Seronge, flows N.E. through the Gwalior dom., and between it and Bundelkund, and joins the Jumna, 36 m. S.E. Etawah. Total course 200 m. Afflu. the Kohary and Malur. [SINDRA-INDRA.]

SINDE, a country of W. Hindostan. [SINDH.]

SINDLERSHAGEN, a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 9 m. W.S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,861.

SINDOMARU, a lake of Honma, gov. Yologda, circ. and 65 m. N.N.E. Ust-Sysala. Length 12 m., by 5 m. in breadth.

SINOWAN, a fortress and pass of British India, prov. Bombay, 75 m. N.W. Boorhanpore.

SINUA, a walled town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 40 m. S.W. Alentejo-do-Sul. Pop. 1,950. It is the birthplace of the navigator Vasco da Gama.

SINZA, a town of the island Majorca, Spain, 20 m. S.W. Palma. Pop. 3,500.

SI-AN, a city of China. [SI-AN.]

SINGAPORE (*Singapura*, "City of the Lion"), a settlement belonging to Great Britain, in S.E. Asia, consisting of an island off the S. extremity of the Malay peninsula, separated from the mainland by a strait in one part only; 1 m. across, and having on its S. side a town of same name, in lat. 1° 17' 0" N., lon. 104° 50' 0" E. Length of isl. 25 m., breadth 11 m. Area 255 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 57,431, amongst whom were 30,500 Chinese

and a few Europeans. Surface generally low, undulating, and densely wooded. Soil mostly clay, resting on sandstone and granite. Climate healthy. Mean temperature of year 80° F., winter 70° F., summer 81° F., Fahr. Showers are frequent; and the annual fall of rain is about 100 inches. Catechu, bet fruits, nutmegs, coffee, and pepper, are principal products, and with trepang, birds' nests, seaweed, and other articles for the China market, tortoise shell, sugar, etc., form the native exports; but the island is chiefly valuable as a depot for the British and Indian trade with the islands of the eastern seas. Rice is imported from Java, Bengal, and Sumatra, and live stock from Malacca. Some manufactures of pearl-sago, agricultural implements, and arms, are carried on by the Chinese, who, with British residents, are the principal merchants. In 1853, 1,068 ships (British and American), aggregate tonnage 273,935 tons, arrived and departed. In the same period 2,107 native vessels arrived and departed, burden 70,194 tons. Value of exports 3,029,986; do. of imports 3,487,895. The island is governed by an officer under the British prais. of Bengal, assisted by a council. *Singapore* was purchased from the Sultan of Johore (Malay peninsula), and settled by the English in 1810. Since then it has rapidly risen into importance. The cap. town, on the S. E. coast, on a small river, is regularly laid out, and well built, and divided into Malay, Chinese, and European quarters. Pop. 36,000. Chief edifices, court-house, gaol, custom house, several churches, and Anglo-Indian college. Has convenient quays, & goods are shipped and unshipped by lighters, vessels of large burden lying in the roads from 1 to 2 miles distant.

SINVER, a mkt town of the grand duchy Baden, circ. Lake, 6 m. W.N.W. Radolfzell. Pop. 1,147.

SIXONANA, a town of India, territory of Shikawtee, 93 m. S.W. Delhi. In the vicinity is a copper mine.

SINGHPOON, a dist. of British India, between lat. 22° and 22° 55' N., lon. 87° 7' and 86° 12' E. Within its limits it includes Colehan, Surakella, Khurawa, and a petty state bearing the name of the dist. Area of British part 2,944 sq. m. Pop. of do. 200,000. There is a civil establishment in this district.

SINGILE or **SINGILIT**, a town of Russia, gov. and 23 m. S.E. Simbirsk, cap. circ., on the Volga. Pop. 3,000. It is mostly built of stone.

SINGLETON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3½ m. S.S.W. Midhurst. Area 5,010 ac. Pop. 608.—11. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Kirkham, 2½ m. E.S.E. Poulton. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 293.

SINNO, an island of Sweden, near Stockholm, in the Baltic, 20 m. W. the Aland Islands. Length 4 miles.

SINO-SINO, a vill. of the U. S., North America, state and 30 m. N. New York, on the E. bank of the river Hudson. Pop. 2,500. Here are the principal prison of the state, academies, and stone quarries.

SINIGALIA (*Sens Gallia*), a fortified seaport town of Central Italy, Pouilical States, leg. Urbino, on the Misa, at its mouth in the Adriatic, 16 m. W.N.W. Ancona. Pop. (1848) 9,000. It has a cathedral, convents, mint, theatre, and a harbour; and an annual fair in July and August, which is attended by traders from all parts of Central and South Europe, North Africa, and the Levant.

SINIGOLA, a vill. of Sardinia, Cagliari, cap. unad., 25 m. N.E. Nuoro. Pop. 1,250.

SINIKKA, a river of Russia, gov. Kiev, and

between Kherson and Podolia; after a S.E. and S. course of nearly 150 m., joins the Bug at Otivopol.

SIRIAH or **SIRIALI**, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 70 m. W. Mosul. It consists of about 80 houses, with many Mohammedan tombs, and some remains of a much more remote date.—The *Siglar Hills*, a range about 50 m. in length, by from 7 to 9 m. in breadth, between the Khabur and Tigris rivers, are covered with oak forests, and fig and vine plantations, interspersed with numerous villages.

SIZAYKA, three market towns of Russia.—I. *Don-Cossack* country, 45 m. W.S.W. Novo-Tcherkaak, at the mouth of the Martvov-Donets, in the Sea of Azov.—II. gov. and 34 m. E.N.E. Tchernigov.—III. gov. and 75 m. S.E. Vilna.

SIZZ, a river of Bavaria, circ. Franconia and Hoesen-Cassel, after a S. course of 40 m., joins the Saale near its influx into the Main.

SIRMA or **SIRMENTI**, a town, Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, cap. dist. Ardekan, on a declivity below its original site, 80 m. W.N.W. Hamadan. Pop. 4,000 or 5,000 families. In its vicinity is a very extensive public garden.

SIRNAL, a mkt. town of the island Sardinia, div. and 8 m. N.E. Cagliari. Pop. of comm. 2,596.

SIRNAMARY, a river of French Guiana, enters the Atlantic 78 m. N.W. Cayenne, course N. 200 m. At its mouth is the village of *Sirnamary*.

SIRNIE or **ANCOSMA**, a river of Guinea, enters the Gulf of Guinea near the Dutch settlement Azim, after a S. course of upwards of 120 miles.

SIRNINGTON, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. W.N.W. Pickering. Ac. 3,390. Pop. 579.

SIRNO, a river of Naples, prov. Basilicata, enters the Gulf of Taranto, 19 m. S.W. the mouth of the Bradano, after an E. course of 60 miles.

SINOP, a seaport town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, on the Gulf of Sinope, Black Sea, 75 m. W.N.W. Samsonn. Pop. 5,000 to 10,000 (?). It is situated on an isthmus, connecting a high rocky peninsula with the mainland, and has on its S.W. side the best port on the N. coast of Asiatic Turkey, though only an open roadstead. Its exports consist of timber, salt, cordage, fish, and oil. The town is built of the ruins of the old Greek city, a colony of the Milesians. It has a naval arsenal and building-yard, and is defended by a battery and ruinous fortifications. On the 30th November 1853, a Turkish squadron, consisting of 13 ships, lying in the roadstead, was destroyed by the Russian fleet, when 4,000 Turks perished. The Russians also bombarded and nearly ruined the town. It is the birthplace of Diogenes.

SINOROLI, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra II., 17 m. N.E. Reggio. Pop. 1,800.

SINNAMM, a town, Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Elsenz, 14 m. S.E. Heidelberg. Pop. 2,800.—*Sinsheim* is a vill. 3 m. W. Baden. Pop. 1,425.—*Sinsy* is a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 30 m. N.W. Coblenz, near the l. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 1,863.

SIOU (*Garon, Sittou, and Sidoum*), a town of Switzerland, cap. cant. Valais, near the Rhone, 50 m. S. Bern. Pop. 2,800. It is enclosed by walls, and has three castles.

SIOU, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 6 m. N.E. Derval. Pop. 2,717.

SIOU, a town and fort of British India, presid. and at the N. end of the island Bombay, with a causeway communication with the island Salsette.

SIOUX, *Cassow* or *Es-Sioux* (anc. *Lycopolis*), the principal town of Upper Egypt, cap. prov., near the Nile, in lat. 27° 11' 14" N., lon. 31° 14'

E. Pop. 25,000. (?) It is the largest and best built town S. of Cairo, and has well supplied bazaars, mosques, a palace, public baths, a gov. school, and cotton factory. It was, until lately, the principal seat of the slave trade in Egypt, and is still the chief resort of the caravans coming into that country from Darfur. It is also an important military station, and has a manuf. of pipe bowls. Around it are traces of the ancient city, and in the adjacent mountains W. of the Nile, are several remarkable tombs, grottoes, and catacombs.

SIOUX RIVER, U. S., North America, N.W. territory, joins the Missouri, lat. 45° 45' N., lon. 97° W., after a S. course estimated at 200 miles.

SIOUX TERRITORY, United States. [IOWA.]

SIPAN DAGI, a mountain of Turkish Armenia, pash. and 40 m. N.W. Van, on the N. side of Lake Van; supposed elevation 11,000 feet.

SIPHANTO, *Siphnos*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. and 25 m. S.W. Syra. Area 34 sq. m. Pop. 7,000. Soil fertile; chief products, corn, silk, figs, wax, and honey. In ancient times the island had mines of gold and silver.

SIR, a mouth of the Indus river, 15 m. N.W. that of Kores, lat. 23° 38' N., lon. 68° 12' E.

SIRCI, a town of British India, dist. North Canar, presid. Madras, in lat. 14° 36' N., lon. 74° 54' E. Here is a custom-house.

SIR-DARIA, a name of the river Jaxartes.

SIRDHANA, a town of India, dist. and 11 m. N.W. Meerut, N.W. prov. Pop. 12,451. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.

SIRENTOGUA, a town of British India, Garwhal, N.W. prov., lat. 30° 13' N., lon. 75° 49' E. Pop. 3,000. It has several Hindoo temples. The town was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1803.

SIRGOOJAN, a raj of British India, between lat. 23° 34' and 25° 54' N., lon. 83° 40' and 84° 6' E. Area 5,441 sq. m. Pop. 316,252. Surface mountainous and rugged. It is drained by the Kanlier and Rhera.

SIRGOOJAN, a ruined town of India, in dist. of same name, 340 m. W. Calcutta.

SIRIND, a territorial division of India, between lat. 29° 8' and 31° 24' N., lon. 73° 50' and 77° 30' E. Area 17,000 sq. m. The country is a generally low tract between the Jumna and Sutlej rivers. The Jumna, as it issues from the mountains, forms its S.E. boundary for 70 miles, and the Sutlej forms the N. and N.W. boundary. A survey has been made for the purpose of connecting the Jumna and Sutlej rivers by means of a canal. In the E. part of the country is an extensive system of artificial watercourses for the purposes of irrigation. The British possessions in the Cis-Sutlej territory have been divided into the four districts of Ferozapore, Lodiana, Umballah, and Kythak. Aggregate revenue between 180,000 and 190,000 yearly.

SIR-I-Kot, a lake in Central Asia, Bokhara, forming the source of the river Oxus; elevation 15,000 feet above the sea.

SIRIAKOT (the town of "*Sarya or the Sun*"), the cap. city of Cashmere, in lat. 34° 8' N., lon. 74° 57' E. Pop. estimated from 10,000 to 60,000. At the commencement of the present century the pop. was estimated from 150,000 to 200,000, the reduction being caused by oppression, pestilence, and famine. The town stretches for 4 m. along both banks of the Jhelum or Behut, which is here deep and sluggish, holding a tortuous course through the town. The governor's residence is on the rt. b. of the river. On the N. of the city

is a hill called the Kahi Maran, Hari Farbat or Hasey Farbat, 260 feet in elevation above the river, and is crowned with a fort, which could easily be made impregnable. Its manufactures, which formerly flourished, have almost disappeared. Here are canals, a celebrated lake, on the banks of which are the remains of palaces and pleasure grounds.

STAI POOL, a town of Central Asia, on the N. slope of the Huzard Mountains, 45 m. S.W. Balkh, lat. 36° 21' N., lon. 66° 38' E. It is the cap. of an independent Uzbek chief. Pop. 18,000.

STAYGOWA, a hill state of India, under British protection, between lat. 80° 26' and 31° 2' N., lon. 77° 6' and 77° 55' E. Area 1,075 sq. m. Pop. 62,000. Surface hilly; soil various. Chief crops rice, wheat, barley, cotton, tobacco, opium, oil-seeds, and esculent vegetables. In some parts, two crops are produced annually. The fields are well manured. Minerals comprise iron and lead. The country is almost destitute of roads. Beasts of burden are seldom used, the natives carrying over the rugged footpaths loads of 60 or 70 lbs. weight, 12 or 15 m. per day. Public morals are low, the practice of selling females, and sutteeism, formerly prevalent, have been suppressed by the British.

STROUZI, a town of India, Malwa, in lat. 24° 6' N., lon. 77° 42' E. It is in a state of decay, and its manufactures have declined. Here is a bazaar, caravanserais, and a mosque. The territory, of which this town is the cap., has an area of 344 sq. m. Pop. not returned. Annual revenue 20,000L.

STRELLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 92 m. E.S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 3,312.

STRAWAK, a ruined city of Persian Kurdistan, 65 m. S.W. Kirman-shah, which presents the most perfect remains of a Sassanian city in Persia. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Celone*.

See, two towns of Asia-Minor.—I. pash and 46 m. N.E. Adana, on the Jyhoon, E. Mount Taurus, and the see of an Armenian patriarch.—II. pash and 21 m. S.W. Sivas.

SUAL, a seaport town of South America, Yucatan, on its N.W. coast, 30 m. N.W. Merida. Pop. mostly Indians.

SISANTE, a town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. S.W. Cuenca. Pop. 3,512.

SISABDA, a group of islets off the N.W. coast of Spain, Galicia, prov. and 23 m. W. Coruña.

SISAMOLI or **SISENOLI** (ancient *Apollonia*, afterwards *Suzopolis*), a maritime town of European Turkey, Rumili, on the Black Sea, at the entrance of the Gulf of Burghaz, 80 m. N.E. Adrianople. It has one of the best harbours on the Black Sea; and is mostly inhabited by Greeks, who carry on an active trade. It was taken by the Russians in 1829.

SISTANS, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 54 m. N. Bungay. Area 410 ac. Pop. 77.

SUMACH, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 13 m. S.E. Basle. Pop. 1,374.

SUMOURN, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 12 m. E. Laon. P. 1,403.

SUSZARON, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Basses-Alpes, cap. around, on the Durance and Buech, 16 m. W.N.W. Digne. Pop. 4,576. It is enclosed by walls, and commanded by a citadel, which was the prison of Casimir, king of Poland.

SUTTESA, two islands of the Pacific, North Chatham Island, near New Zealand.—II. Bass Strait, off the N. extremity of Furneaux Island.—III. two islands, Indian Ocean, between the

Great and Little Andaman Islands.—The *Three Sisters* are in the group of the Seychelles Islands, Indian Ocean, in lat. 6° 9' 30" S.

SUSOR, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 6 m. E.N.E. Bristol. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 994.

SUSTOVA, a fortified town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on the rt. b. of the Danube, 24 m. E.S.E. Nicopolis. Pop. 20,000. It is garrisoned by 3,000 men.

SITCHEVKA or **SITCHEVSK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 110 m. N.E. Smolensk, cap. circ., on the Vazusa, an affluent of the Volga. P. 1,400.

SITHNEY, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3 m. W.N.W. Helston. Area 5,670 ac. Pop. 2,773.

SITIA, *Cythæum*, a maritime town of Crete, on its N. coast, 65 m. E. Candia. Near it is Cape Sitia, and Mount Sitia is direct S. from it inland.

SITKA, an island of the Pacific Ocean, the largest of George III. Archipelago, off the W. coast of North America, in lat. 57° 8' N., lon. 137° 18' W. The Russian settlement *Sitka* or *New Archangel*, on its W. coast, has a magnetic observatory. Mean temperature of the year 45° 4, winter 34° 7, summer 56° 2, Far. [RUSSIAN AMERICA.]

SITTARD, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, cap. cant., 13 m. N.E. Maastricht. Pop. 3,700.

SITTEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 15 m. W.N.W. Düsseldorf. Pop. 1,240.

SITTEK, a town of Switzerland. [SIOW.]

SITTIWOBOROW, a market town and pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Searay, on Milton Creek, 10 m. E.S.E. Rochester. Area of pa. 1,260 ac. Pop. 2,697.

SITZENDORF, a mkt. town of Lower Austria, on the Great Schmelia, 6 m. N.E. Melan. P. 1,350.

SIO-AN-HOA, a fortified city of China, prov. Chi-li, cap. dep. on the Yang-ho, near the Great Wall, 90 m. N.W. Peking. It has manufactures of woollens.

SIVACHS or **PUTRID SEA**. [SIVASH.]

SIVAS or **ROMA**, a yashalic of Asiatic Turkey, comprising portions of Asia Minor and Turkish Armenia, between lat. 38° 30' and 41° 40' N., lon. 33° 30' and 39° 40' E., having N. the Black Sea, and on the other sides, Anatolia, and the pashas Karamania, Marash, Diarbekir, Erzeroum, and Trebizond. It is traversed from N. to E. by the chain of Anti-Taurus; principal rivers, the Yesili-Irmak in its centre, the Euphrates, on its E., and the Kizil-Irmak (anc. *Halye*), on its W. frontier. Products consist of wheat, maize, barley, oats, flax, hemp, silk, tobacco, cotton, wine, timber, wool, fruit, honey, copper, lead, iron, and marble. Large herds of cattle and sheep are fed on the plains; camels and buffaloes are the chief beasts of burden. Principal manufactures, cotton and silk fabrics, carpets, and leather.—*Sivas* (*Cubria* and *Sebasti*), the cap., is situated in an extensive plain, near the Kizil-Irmak, 60 m. S. Tokat. Pop. about 6,000 families. It is well built; houses interspersed with gardens. It has many old mosques and khans, a castle, bazaars well supplied with goods, manufactures of coarse woollens and other fabrics, and a transit and import trade.

SIVASH or **PUTRID SEA**, a lagoon of S. Russia, on the N.E. side of the Crimea, extending from the isthmus of Perekop on the N.W. to the town of Arabat on the S.E., upwards of 100 m., with a breadth of 1 m. opposite the mouth of the river Saighir, and opening out into numerous, irregular, and shallow inlets to more than 20 m. It is separated from the Sea of Azov by the long narrow strip of land called the "Tongue of Arabat."

a bank of sand drifted by the strong S.W. gale, and communicates with it only by the strait of Gamløche, at its north end, 1 to 2 furlongs wide. It is named "Futrid Sea" from the pestilential exhalations which it emits.

SYRUSSE, a town of Turkish Armenia, past, and 40 m. W.S.W. Diarbekir, and stated to comprise 2,000 houses, seated amongst orchards.

SYVRY-SUN-MOON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Meuse, arrond. Montfaucon. Pop. 1,086.

SIWAS, an oasis of Africa, in the Libyan desert, 5 m. long, and 8 m. broad; its cap., Siwah-el-Kebir, 310 m. W.S.W. Cairo, is built of fossil salt, the houses clustering round a rock. The oasis contains several salt lakes, and many date palms, and the gardens produce the vine, fig, and pomegranate, in rich abundance. Near it is the village of Gharny, with ruins of the temple of Jupiter Ammon.

SIX-FOURS, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Var, 3 m. W.S.W. Toulon. Pop. 3,324.

SIKHILL, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. E.S.E. Market-Raizen. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 175.

SIX-MILE-BARREN, a market town of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, on the Ougarnee, 9 m. N.W. Limerick. Pop. 763. It has a court house, bridewell, and market house. Fatal election riots occurred here 17th July 1852.—II. co. and 10 m. S.S.E. Limerick. Pop. 158.

SIX-MILE-CROSS, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, on the Cloghin, 8 m. W.S.W. Pomeroy.

SISKEOLI, a town, Europ. Turkey. [SISKEOLI.]

SIKUX, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Finistère, 17 m. S.W. Morlaix. Pop. 3,900.

SKAGERS, a town of Denmark, sitd on the island Seeland, 9 m. W.S.W. Sorø. Pop. 3,200.

SKAGEN (CAPE) or the **SKAW**, the N. extremity of Jutland, Denmark. Lat. of lighthouse 61° 45' 8" N., lon. 10° 36' 5" E. Near it is a small town of same name. Pop. 1,400.

SKAGERRACK, an arm of the North Sea, between Norway and Jutland. [NORTH SEA.]

SKALHOLT, a town, Iceland, 35 m. E. Reikiavik.

SKALICE, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Kaurzim, reg. Gitschin, on l. b. of the Aupa. Pop. 3,000.

SKALITZ, a frontier town of N.W. Hungary, co. and 44 m. N.W. Neutra, on l. b. of the March. Pop. 3,790. It has manufs. of linen and woollen cloth. Good wine is raised in its vicinity.

SKALMINEZ, a town of Russian Poland, prov. Kielce, 27 m. N.E. Cracow. Pop. 3,000.

SKANEATELES, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on Skaneateles Lake, 13 m. W.S.W. Onondago. Pop. 4,080. The lake is 15 miles long.

SKANDERBORG, a town of Denmark, prov. Jütland, 13 m. S.W. Aarhus, on a peninsula between Lakes Skanderborg and Hønnung. Pop. 900.

SKARA, a town of Sweden, len and 37 m. S.W. Mariestad. Pop. 1,538. It has a cathedral, and a college with botanic gardens.

SKARAWICE, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Warsaw, on the Rawa. Pop. 2,900. It has barracks and woollen factories.

SKEN or SKIEN, a town of Norway, stift Agderhus, cap. amt. Bradsberg, on the Skeenself, 7 m. N. Forgrund. Pop. 1,900.

SKETTINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 10 m. E.S.E. Leicester. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 205. Surfaces celebrated for fertility.

SKETTING, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 44 m. S.E. Patrington. Ac. 1,590. P. 212.

SKIMPT, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 3 m. W. Mansfield. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 365.

the E. coast, 10 m. E.S.E. Skilling. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 365. The village is much resorted to as a summer residence.

SKILLERPA (STIVERA) or **SERIAL**, a river of Sweden, len Umea, rises in the Stor-Alva Lake, flows S.E., and after a course of 120 m., enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 20 m. N. Lofanger.

SKELLIES, three rocky islets off the S.W. coast of Ireland, co. Kerry, in the Atlantic Ocean, 9 m. S.W. Brea Head, Valentia Island. The Great Skellig rises abruptly to 710 feet in height, and has two lighthouses, 372 feet in elevation, lat. 51° 46' N., lon. 10° 33' W.

SKELLINGTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. and 8½ m. W. Lincoln. Area 6,230 ac. Pop. 584.

SKELMANTHORPE, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pas. Emley and High Hoyland, 8½ m. S.E. Huddersfield. Pop. 782.

SKELMERDALE, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, parish and 5 m. E.S.E. Ormskirk. Pop. 760.

SKELTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Cumberland, 6 m. N.W. Penrith. Area 6,860 ac. Pop. 778.—II. co. York, N. Riding, 3½ m. N.E. Guisborough. Area 10,440 ac. Pop. 1,269.

SKELZEST, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.E. Spilsby. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 336.

SKENE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. W. Aberdeen. Area 9,893 ac. Pop. 1,863.

SKENFRETHER, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. N.W. W. Monmouth. Area 4,940 ac. Pop. 619.

SKENNING, a town of Sweden, len and 20 m. W. Linköping. Pop. 900.

SKERF, a town of Russian Poland, prov. Plock, 18 m. N.E. Dobrzyń. Pop. 950.

SKERRE, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 2 m. S.E. Great Driffield. Area 2,620 ac. P. 194.

SKERRIES, a fishing town of Ireland, Leitster, co. and 17 m. N.N.E. Dublin, on a headland ½ m. E. the Dublin and Drogheda Railway. Pop. 2,327. It has a good pier. Opposite the town are four islets, called the **SKERRIES**.—II. an islet in the Irish Sea, off the N.W. coast of Anglesey, with a lighthouse; in lat. 53° 25' 3" N., lon. 4° 38' 5" W.; elevation 117 feet.

SKERRIES (OUT), are three islets in the extreme E. of Shetland, 10 m. S.E. Fester, each about 1 m. in length. Pop. 122, mostly employed in line fishing. A general name in Scotland for isolated sea-girt rocks. [PANTLAND FIRES.]

SKERROW (LOCK), a lake of Scotland, Kirkcudbright, pa. Girthon, 8 m. N. Gathouse, 2 m. in circuit, and studded with wooded islands.

SKERRY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 3 m. E.N.E. Broughshane. Area 36,176 ac. Pop. 5,382.

SKERRYVORE LIGHTHOUSE, Hebrides, Scotland, in the Atlantic Ocean, 12 m. S.W. Tiree Island, lat. 56° 19' 22" N., lon. 7° 6' 32" W.; elevation 160 feet; light revolving.

SKERTON, a township of England, co. pa. and ½ m. N. Lancaster, and separated from it by the river Lune. Pop. 1,588.

SKETTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. E.S.E. Aylesham. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 384.

SKIATHO, one of the N. Sporades, Grecian Archipelago, gov. and 10 m. N. Embosa, in the Egean Sea, near the entrance of the channel of Trikeri. Length and breadth 4 m. each. The village of **SKIATHO** is on its N. side.

SKIBBERY, a market town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 40 m. S.W. Cork, on the Lee. Pop. 6,440. The town is brisk and thriving. Has a church, several schools, a bridewell, linen work-house, barracks, and flour-mills. Its port is at Alda.

count, 4 m. *upper down the river, where vessels of 300 tons load and unload. Principal exports, corn, flour, meal, and provisions.*

SKIMMIDOUK, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, on the North Sea, 2½ m. E.N.E. Louth. Area 3,500 ac. Pop. 404. *Subject of Hennes, a hamlet in this pa. was formerly a considerable market town. Off the coast is an excellent oyster bed.*

SKIMBY, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Easing, 4 m. S.W. Beverley. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 381.

SKIMDRAW, a mountain of England, co. Cumberland, 4 m. N. Keswick. Elevation 3,025 feet above the sea.

SKIRLAKÖA, a town of Denmark, stiff and on the S.W. coast of the island Seeland, 10 m. S. Skagboe. Pop. (1866) 1,579.

SKIRSNITWICH, a town of Poland, gov. and 42 m. W.S.W. Warsaw, on the Buzura. Pop. 2,300. *It has manuf. of woollen cloth and linens. The Russians here defeated the French in 1809.*

SKILGATE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. W.S.W. Wivelacomba. Area 1,690 ac. P. 265.

SKILLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6½ m. S.S.W. Grantham. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 490.

SKILNTHORPE, a hamlet of England, co. Cumberland, on Solway Firth, 9½ m. W.N.W. Wigton. It is frequented as a watering place.

SKIRLAND, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 11 m. N.W. Stamford. Area 600 ac. Pop. 30.

SKISSEA, a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. and 5 m. S. Naxos.

SKIRPRA, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll, on Skippers Bay, E. side of the peninsula of Kintyre. Pop. 713.

SKIFFACH, a township, U.S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 86 m. E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,632.

SKILPRA, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Easing, 10 m. E.S.E. Great Driffield. Ac. 5,840. P. 844.

SKILTON, a market town and pa. of England, co. York, W. Easing, in the unproductive dist. of Craven, near the Aire, with a station on the Leeds and East Lancashire Railway, 16 m. N.W. Bradford. Area of pa. 26,760 ac. Pop. 7,146. *It has a church, a grammar-school, manuf. of cotton goods, and an active trade in corn and cattle, facilitated by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.*

SKIRWITH, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Easing, 5 m. N.N.E. Selby. Ac. 6,500 ac. P. 705.

SKIRWICK, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 1 m. S.E. Boston. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 2,429.

SKIRCOAT, a township of England, co. York, W. Easing, pa. and 1½ m. S. Halifax. Pop. 6,940, employed in manuf. of cotton and woollens.

SKIRKING, a pa. of Scotland, co. Peebles, 25 m. S.S.W. Edinburgh. Ac. 3,640 Scots. Pop. 316.

SKIRKPRECK, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Easing, 4 m. N.W. Pocklington. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 180.

SKIRTS or DZAD, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, comprising the town of Castle-Derg. Area 14,368 ac. Pop. 5,799.

SKIVA, a town of Denmark, prov. Jütland, amt. and 17 m. N.W. Wiborg. Pop. 1,300.

SKIVIA or SKVINA, a town of Russia, gov. and 66 m. S.W. Kiev, cap. circ. Pop. (1856) 10,870.

SKORNA, an ancient town of S. Sweden, amt. and 21 m. S.W. Mariestad. Pop. 680.

SKORONA, one of the N. Sporades islands, Greece, gov. and 15 m. N. Euboea, in the *Ægean Sea*. Area 28 sq. m. Pop. 2,400. Surface mountainous. Principal product wine.

SKORNA, a town of Russia, gov. and 33 m. S. Riazan, cap. circ., on the Volga. Pop. (1858) 13,317. *It has manufatures of Russian leather.*

SKORONIA, a town of Austrian Silesia, 7 m. S.E. E. Tscheng, on the Vistula. Pop. 1,636.

SKOWHEGAN, a township, U.S., North America, Maine, on the Kennebec, 96 m. N. Augusta. Pop. 1,786.

SKRABER or SKRUBA, a barony, pa., and vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath—the vill. 6 m. S.E. Navan. Pop. 323. Area of pa. 4,231 ac. Pop. 673.—II. a pa., Ulster, co. and 104 m. W.S.W. Sligo. Area 13,337 ac. Pop. 2,908.—III. a pa., Leinster, co. and 6 m. N.E. Wexford. Pop. 459.

SKRABO, Okechomama, a vill. of Greece, Boeotia, gov. and 7 m. N.E. Lebadea, at the mouth of the Gavriolos (Cephissus) river in the Lake Oropos. It has several remains of antiquity. About 5 m. N. are considerable remains of the ancient *Abas*.

SKRUPHA (CAPS), a headland of Greece, W. Hellas, Acarnania, at the entrance of the Gulf of Patras, 16 m. W.S.W. Mesolonghi.

SKULANY, a market town of South Russia, prov. Bessarabia, on the Furth, 14 m. N.E. Jassy.

SKULL, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 11 m. W. Skibbereen. Area 37,923 ac. Pop. 11,000, of whom 535 are in the village.

SKUTRON, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 12 m. S.E. Chrudim. Pop. 3,900.

SKYE, the largest island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, from the mainland of which co., it is separated by the narrow strait Loch Ash, whence it extends for 46 miles in a N.W. direction. Breadth very irregular, varying from 4½ m. to 33 m., it being indented N.W. and W. by Lochs Salort, Pollart, Bracondale, etc., and all round the other coast by smaller inlets. Estimated area (excluding the islands Scalpa, Rannay, etc., off its E. coast) about 547 sq. m., or 350,000 ac. Pop. 21,621. Surface mountainous; many heights in the centre rise to between 2,000 and 3,000 feet above the sea, amongst which the Cuchullin hills are conspicuous; its N. part and shores are bold and strikingly picturesque. It is composed chiefly of trap rocks, quartz, limestone, old red sandstone, and bas. There are some large basaltic pillars, and a curious spar cave. Rivulets and small lakes are numerous. Climate very moist and variable; rain falls three out of four days throughout the year, which renders the soil, otherwise good, moist and sterile, except in a few spots: most part of the island is useless for agriculture, and even the pastures are chiefly in heath and coarse grass; the majority of the inhabitants are consequently in a very impoverished state, and many have emigrated to the colonies. Arable lands are nearly confined to the sea coast; cattle, fish, and kelp, are the chief exports; and potatoes and fish the chief food of the pop. The inhabitants are mostly of Celtic descent. The island contains many Danish antiquities; it belongs chiefly to Lord Macdonald and the Macleod family; is divided into seven parishes; and forms, with adjacent Small Isles, a presbytery under the Scottish church establishment. Principal villages, Fortree, Stein, Kyle-Haken, Broadford, Oransey, Armadale, and Uig.

SKYROS, Seyros, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, in the *Ægean Sea*, 24 m. N.E. Cape Kili, Euboea. Length 17 m.; breadth 2 to 7 m. Estimated area 60 sq. m. Pop. (1848) 2,686. It is separated into two parts by an isthmus. Its N. peninsula rises to 2,566 feet above the sea; its S. part is more level and productive of corn, wine, and madder; wheat and barley are exported, with madder roots, wax, honey, and orange-tie and oak woods are plentiful. Goats are of a superior breed. The Bay of Kalamita, on the W. side, receives large vessels. The only town, St George, stands on the N. side of the island;

It is poor, but has remains of antiquity, and contains all the pop. of the island. *Skyros* was the place of retirement and death of Theodos. Seven miles W. is *Skyro-Poulo*, a rocky islet, 617 feet in elevation.

SLA, a marit. town of Morocco. [Sallee.] **SLAGHLEIM**, a town of Denmark, stiff and inland Seeland, 10 m. N.E. Corsoer. Pop. (1856) 4,747. **SLAIDBURN**, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 7 m. N.N.W. Clitheroe. Area 35,580 ac. Pop. 1,692.

SLAINS and **FORVIE**, a united maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 4 m. N.E. Newburgh. Area about 52 sq. m. Pop. 1,232.

SLAITHWAITE, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 4½ m. W.S.W. Huddersfield, with a station on the Leeds and Manchester Railway. Pop. 2,352, employed in woollen and cotton manu. It has a mineral spring, with the same properties as that of Harrogate.

SLALEY, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 5 m. S.S.E. Hexham. Area 7,430 ac. Pop. 661.

SLAMANNAR, a pa. of Scotland, co. Strirling, 5 m. S.S.W. Falkirk. Area about 11 sq. miles. Pop. 1,655.

SLANE, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, on the Boyne, 8 m. W. Drogheda. Area 5,947 ac. Pop. 2,050; do. of town 328. The celebrated battle of the Boyne was fought near Slane, on the east.

SLANES, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 3 m. N.E. Portaferry. Area 946 ac. Pop. 461.

SLANET, a river of Ireland, Leinster, rises in co. Wicklow, flows mostly S. through the coos. Carlow and Wexford, and expands into Wexford harbour. Total course 60 m., of which it is tidal for 10 m. It is navigable from the sea to Euniscorthy for laden boats.

SLAWO, a market town of Austria, Dalmatia, circ. and 16 miles N.W. Ragusa. Pop. 1,400.

SLAYTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bucks, 3 m. N.N.W. Ivinghoe. Area 840 ac. Pop. 298.—II. co. Devon, 5½ m. S.W. Dartmouth. Area 3,260 ac. Pop. 706.—III. co. Northampton, 4 m. W.S.W. Towcester. Area 990 ac. Pop. 217.

SLATFORD, a vill. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, pa. Colinton, with a station on the Caledonian Railway, 3 m. S.W. Edinburgh. Pop. 221.

SLATINA, a town of Walachia, cap. Upper Walachia, on the Aluta, 90 m. W. Bucharest.

SLATYNT, Russia, Ural Mountains. [SLATYST.]

SLAUGHTER, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3½ m. N.W. Cuckfield. Area 2,570 ac. Pop. 1,418.

SLAUGHTER, two pas. of England, co. Gloucester.—I. (Lower), 6 m. N.N.E. North Leach. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 290.—II. (Upper), 14 m. W. Cheltenham. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 218.

SLAUGHTERFORD, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5½ m. W.N.W. Chippenham. Area 540 ac. P. 126.

SLAVE-COAST, is that portion of the Guinea Coast, W. Africa, between the Volta and Lagos rivers, which separate it respectively from Benin on the east, and the Gold Coast on the west.

SLAVE LAKE (GURAT), a lake of British North America, N.W. territory, between lat. 60° 40' and 63° N., lon. 106° 30' and 117° 30' W. Shape very irregular. Length E. to W. 300 m.; greatest breadth 50 m. Shores, on its N. side especially, precipitous and rugged, and it contains many rocky and wooded isls. It receives from the N.E. the surplus waters of Aymer and Artillery lakes, and from the S. those of Lake Athabasca by the Slave River; and it discharges its own, N.W., by the Mackenzie River into the Arctic Ocean. It is wholly frozen over for six months of the year.—*Slave River* is the lower part of the

Peace River, after it is joined by Stony River from Lake Athabasca, and enters the Great Slave Lake on its S. side, by two mouths, near Fort Resolution. Total course 300 m. Shores in many parts well wooded; in its upper part it is interrupted by rapids and falls; its lower course is through an alluvial region.

SLAVIANOSKANSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 180 m. N.E. Ekaterinoslav, cap. circ., on the Donets. Pop. 2,000, who carry on an active trade by the river.

SLAVIANSK, a town of Russia, gov. Kharkov, 29 m. S.E. Izium. Pop. 2,000.

SLAVONIA or **SLAVONIA** (Kingdom of), called by the natives *Slavenska*, a frontier prov. of the Austrian Empire, officially included in the kingdom of Hungary, from which it is separated on the N. by the Drave and Danube; it has W. Croatia, and S. the Save, separating it from Turkey (Bosnia and Servia). Area of Civil Slavonia 3,643 sq. m. Pop. (1851) 463,700. The other portion is called Military Slavonia. [MILITARY FRONTIER.] A branch of the Carnic Alps traverses it from W. to E., but most part of the surface is flat, and bordering the great rivers are extensive marshes. Climate temperate, cold on the mountains, and healthy except in the marshy districts. Forests occupy much of the prov., and in them many swine are fed. Rearing cattle, and the culture of wheat, rye, flax, hemp, fruits, tobacco, and wine in the E., are the principal branches of industry. Fine marble is quarried, and copper, iron, and lead, are among the mineral products. Manufactures, except a few of glass, earthenware, and potash, are mostly domestic. Civil Slavonia is divided into the 3 coos. of Syrmia, Veroce, and Posega.

SLAVUTA and **SLAWATOW**, two market towns of Russian Poland.—I. gov. Volhynia, on the Gorin, 13 m. N. Zaslav.—II. prov. and 54 m. S.E. Siedlec, on the Bug.

SLAWIEZYŃ, a walled town of Poland, prov. and 10 m. N. Kalisz. Pop. 1,000.

SLAWKOW, a town of Poland, prov. Kielce, 31 m. N.W. Cracow. Pop. 1,520. [AUSTRIANS.]

SLAWTON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5½ m. N.E. Market-Harborough. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 291.

SLAUFORD (New), a pa. and market town of England, co. Lincoln, parts Kesteven, on the Slea, 18 m. S.S.E. Lincoln. Area of pa. 3,160 ac. Pop. 3,538. It has a church, town-hall, and grammar school.—II. (Old), a pa., co. Lincoln, 1 m. S.E. New Slaford. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 337.

SLWAGILL, a township of England, pa. Morland, co. Westmoreland, 3 m. N.E. Shap. Pop. 123, it has coal pits, and a lime quarry.

SLEAT, an insular pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, comprising the S.E. part of the Isle of Skye. Area (excluding lakes and sea-lochs) 33,335 ac. Pop. 2,631.

SLEBROCK, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 m. W.S.W. Narberth. Pop. 363.

SLEDNEHE, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 7½ m. N.W. Great Driffield. Area 5,559 ac. Pop. 437.

SLESTWIK, the Danish name of SCHLESWIG.

SLIDER, a vill. of Norway, amt. and 95 m. N.W. Christiania, on the Betna. Pop. of pa. 3,360.

SLIEDERHOUT, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. of Holland, on the Maas, 4 m. E. Dort. Pop. 2,559.

SLIEN, numerous mountains of Ireland, among which are—I. (Boy), co. Down, 2½ m. W.S.W. Newcastle. Height 2,264 feet.—II. (Carr), Co. Mayo, between Lough Ouse and Blacksod Bay. Height 2,568 feet.—III. (Donard),

Water, co. Down, on the S.W. side of Dundrum Bay, 3 m. S.W. Newcastle. Height 3,796 feet.

Sligo, a maritime co. of Ireland, Connaught, having E. the co. Leitrim, S. Roscommon and Mayo, N.W. and N. the Bays of Killybegs, Sligo, and Donegal. Area 731 sq. m., or 461,753 ac., of which 3-4ths are arable or in plantations. Pop. 138,510. Surface greatly diversified; mountains and bogs are interspersed with some level tracts and fertile land. Trunkmore, in the N.E., is a mountain 2,073 feet in height; and Knockalongy (Ox mountains) rises to 1,778 feet. The co. comprises longhs Arrow, Gull, and a part of Gara; principal rivers, the Arrow and Moy, which latter forms the W. boundary. Agriculture lately improved, but not so the condition of the labourers. Principal crops, oats and potatoes, with some wheat. Coarse linens and woollens are manufactured, and the fisheries employed in 1853, 216 vessels, and 1,369 men and boys. The 28 national schools had an attendance of 11,311 pupils. The co. is subdivided into six baronies and 41 par., in dioceses of Achoury and Elphin. Principal towns, Sligo, Ballisadare, Dromore, and Tubbercurry. The co. sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1849) 461.—*Sligo*, the cap., is a part, munic. bor., and seaport, at the head of Sligo Bay, and at the mouth of the Garvoe or Sligo, 69 m. S.W. Londonderry, and on the projected railway to Dundalk via Keshikillen. Area of par. bor. 3,001 ac. Pop. 11,208. Principal edifices, 2 churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, a monastery, a co. court-house, prison, various charitable institutions, barracks, union workhouse, custom-house, a small theatre, news-rooms, and market-houses. The port and harbour have been much improved; an extensive new quay and warehouses have been erected outside the bar, and vessels of 300 tons can come up to the town. It has several flour-mills and breweries; exports of corn, meal, flour provisions, linen, flax, and tow; imports of colonial produce and English manufs. *Sligo* is the entrepôt of an extensive country, and has, in consequence, a considerable and increasing trade. Customs rev. (1852) 20,576l. Registered shipping 31 vessels, aggregate burden 4,288 tons. The bor. sends 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1849) 715.—*Sligo Bay*, an inlet of the Atlantic, immediately S. Donegal Bay, extends inland for 12 m. Breadth at entrance 6 m. On its shores are Sligo and Ballisadare. In 1568, three ships of the Spanish armada were stranded here.

Sluisboom, a pa. of England, co. and 11 m. S.W. Gloucester. Area 3,660 ac. Pop. 859.

Sluxton, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. W.N.W. Arundel. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 669.

Slunford, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. W.N.W. Hoveham. Area 4,230 ac. Pop. 702.

Slussey, a pa. of England, co. and 16 m. N.N.E. York, North Riding. Area 2,090 ac. Pop. 632.

Slutsky Rock, several townships of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania.—I. co. and 15 m. N.W. Butler. Pop. 1,700.—II. co. Beaver. Pop. 1,224.—III. co. Mercer. Pop. 2,066.

Slutton, a pa. of England, co. and 18 m. N.E. Northampton. Area 790 ac. Pop. 155.

Slutskoye, a town of Russia, gov. and 16 m. N.E. Viatka, cap. circ., on rt. h. of the Viatka. Pop. 4,100. It has numerous churches and a monastery, iron foundries, and a considerable trade in corn and linseed.

Slutskoye, a town of Walachia, 60 m. E. Bucharest, on the Jaluinitza river.

Stolex, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 11 m. N.N.E. Norwich. Area 890 ac. Pop. 264.

Stolom, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 79 m. S.E. Grodno, cap. circ., on the Schtatchan. Pop. 7,600. It has several churches, a Jews' synagogue, a school for nobles, and various factories.

Stooren, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, near the Zuyder-Zee and Lake of Slooten, 19 m. E. Stavoren. Pop. 1,338.—II. a pa. of North Holland, 4 m. S.W. Amsterdam. Pop. 2,300.—*Stoortdyk* is a vill., on the Y, 3 m. N.W. Amsterdam.

Stoueh, a vill. of Engl., co. Bucks, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 2½ m. N.N.E. Windsor, 21 m. W. London, and 8½ m. from Ascot-heath. Pop. 1,198. It has an astronomical observatory, where was erected the great telescope of the elder Herschel.

Sluczevo, a town of Poland, gov. Warsaw, on the Prussian frontier, 11 m. S. Thorn. P. 1,000.

Stun (French *L'Escluse*), a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, cap. cant., on the Belgian frontier, 10 m. N.E. Bruges, with which city it communicates by a canal. Pop. 2,000.

Slutch, two rivers of Russian Poland.—I. gov. Volhynia, rises near Staro-Konstantinor, flows N., and joins the Gorn in a marshy flat, after a course of 200 m.—II. gov. Minsk, flows S. past Slutsk, and joins the Pripiet, 60 m. E. Pinsk. Course 60 miles.

Slutsk, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 63 m. S.W. Minsk, cap. dist., on the Lesser Slutch, near its source. Pop. 8,000.

Sluicuff or **Sluicuff**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Carlow, 3½ m. N.E. Borris-O'Kane. Area 6,736 ac. Pop. 1,575.

Smalholm, **Smalholm** or **Smalholm**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 6 m. W.N.W. Kelso. Ac. 3,970. Pop. 617, of whom 304 are in the village.

Smalburgh, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 12 m. N.E. Norwich. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 601.

Smalley, a chapelry of England, co. and 7 m. N.E. Derby, pa. Morley. Pop. 804.

Small Isles, an insular pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll and Inverness, and comprising the isls of Eigg, Rum, Canna, and Mack. United pop. 916.

Smallwood, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Astbury, 3 m. E.S.E. Sandbach. Pop. 619.

Smardes, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the river Bault, 8 m. E.N.E. Cranbrooke. Area 5,480 ac. Pop. 1,206.

Smeaton (Grear), a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 7 m. N.N.W. Northallerton. Area 3,750 ac. Pop. 974.

Smeath, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4 m. E.S.E. Ashford. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 460.

Smeeton, a township of England, co. Leicester, 5 m. N.W. Market-Harborough. Pop. 553.

Smethcott, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 9 m. S.W. Shrewsbury. Area 5,290 ac. Pop. 358.

Smethwick, a chapelry of England, co. Stafford, pa. Barbourne, 3½ m. W. Birmingham. Pop. 8,374, employed in metal foundries, etc.

Smidax, a market town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Bidaschow, 2 m. N. Neu-Bidaschow. P. 1,166.

Smirnosk, a town of W. Siberia, in the mining dist. of the gov. Tomsk. Pop. (1850) 14,904, employed in silver mines and smelting works.

Smirv or **Smirv**, a town of Russia, gov. and 22 m. S.E. Kharkov, cap. circ., on the Donetz. Pop. 3,000.

Smith, a co., U. S., North America, in N. part of Tennessee, cap. Carthage. Area 288 sq. m. Pop. 18,412.—II. a co. Mississippi, near its centre, cap. Raleigh. Area 615 sq. m. Pop. 4,071.—III. a township, Ohio, co. Belmont. Pop. 1,431.—IV. a

tsush, co. Columbiana. Pop. 1,467.—V. a trshp., co. Barry. Pop. 1,769.

SMITHSISLAND, numerous tsushs., U. S., North America.—I. Rhode Island, on Blackwater River, 16 m. N. Providence. Pop. 11,500. It has many fulling, grist, and saw mills, and contains the manuf. vill. Slater'sville.—II. New York, 106 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,669.—III. Pennsylvania, co. Bradford. Pop. 1,427.—IV. Ohio, 126 m. E. N.E. Columbus. Pop. 2,094.—Smithland is a village, Kentucky, cap. co. Livingston, on the Ohio, below the influx of Cumberland River. Pop. 900.

SMITHSBY, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 2 m. N.N.W. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Ac. 990. P. 233.

SMITHSTOWN, a tsushp., U. S., N. America, state and 43 m. E. New York, on Long Island Sound. Pop. 1,973.—Smithville is a township, New York, 16 m. W. Norwich. Pop. 1,771.

SMOKY BAY, an inlet, S. coast of Australia, immediately N.W. Streaky Bay, Eyre Land, lat. 32° 30' S., lon. 133° 45' E.—Smoky-point is a headland, E. Australia, 36 m. N.E. Port Macquarie.

SMÖLEN, an island of Norway, stiff Trondhjem, amt. Romsdal, in the Atlantic Ocean, S.W. Hitteren, and 13 m. N.N.E. Christiansand. Lat. 63° 26' N., lon. 8° E. Length 16 m., breadth 10 m.

SMOLENSK, a gov. of Russia, mostly between lat. 53° 20' and 55° 30' N., lon. 31° 30' and 35° 25' E., enclosed by the govs. Moghilev, Vitbek, Pskov, Tver, Moscow, Kaluga, Orel, and Tchernigov. Area 31,612 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,170,600. Surface undulating, and in some parts marshy. Principal rivers, the Dnieper, Dvina, Gshat, Oka, and Iput. Soil fertile, and corn more than sufficient for consumption is raised, besides hemp, flax, tobacco, and hops. Few cattle are reared, but swine and bees in great numbers. Forests very extensive and valuable. Iron, copper, and salt are found. Manufs. comprise leather, glass, and pitch. The raw produce of the gov. is exported in large quantities to Riga, Vilna, and Moscow. The gov. is subdivided into 12 circles.

—Smolensk, the cap., is a fortified town, on the Dnieper, 359 m. W.S.W. Moscow. Pop. (1855) 16,635. Is enclosed by massive walls, & is the see of a Russian archbishop. Principal public edifices, three cathedrals, numerous Greek, Roman Catholic, and Lutheran churches, episcopal palace, and monasteries. It has a diocesan seminary, a college, and military school for nobles, several hospitals, a house of correction, assembly rooms, manufs. of linens, soap, leather, and carpets, and a considerable export of corn and flax.

SMOLIAN, a market town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. N.N.W. Moghilev. Pop. 2,000.

SMORGONI or SZORGOM, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 45 m. E.S.E. Vilna. Here, in 1812, Napoleon I. left his army under the command of Murat, and returned to France.

SMYRNA, a famous city and seaport of Asia Minor, and the chief commercial emporium of W. Asia, Anatolia, on a plain at the head of the Gulf of Smyrna, and partly upon the declivity of the ancient *Mons Paganus*, which is crowned by a citadel. Lat. of Darughaz point 38° 26' 5" N., lon. 27° 9' 7" E. Estimated pop. 150,000, of whom 80,000 are Turks, 40,000 Greeks, 15,000 Jews, 10,000 Armenians, and 5,000 Franks. The houses are mostly of wood, and only one storey in height, streets narrow. The Frank and Greek quarters extend for about 2½ m. along the shore; above these is the Armenian quarter; and the Turks occupy the upper parts of the city, having between them & the Armenian two close quarters inhabited by the Jews. A railway (1856) is in progress to Aidin. Principal edifices, the

visier-khass, constructed from the marble ruins of the ancient *Iskara*, the palace of the governor, barracks for 3,000 men, several Jews' synagogues, 6 Greek, 2 Roman Catholic, 2 Armenian, and 2 Protestant churches, and about 20 mosques, which are always open for the inspection of Christians and others. Numerous coffee-houses and gardens are scattered along the banks of the river Meles, which enters the gulf R. the city; and extensive cemeteries occupy portions of the declivity of Mount Pagan, on which are various remains of the ancient city, the seat of one of the "seven churches" of the early Christian period mentioned in Scripture. Smyrna has a large Armenian academy, and it is the residence of consuls of most of the principal European states. It has six journals, printed in five different languages. Trade chiefly with Great Britain, Austria, France, and the United States. Exports consist of silk, raw cotton, carpets, copper, opium, hides, madder, and wool, besides goats'-hair and skins, valones, olive oil, drugs, gums, sponge, figs, raisins, and nut-galls. Imports comprise coffee to about 6,000,000 lbs. annually, woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics, metals raw and manufactured, sugar, indigo, spirits, cochineal, and spices. Smyrna has claimed to be the birthplace of Homer. In 1402, it was ruined by Timour, and it has since suffered repeated vicissitudes, especially from destructive earthquakes and visitations of the plague, but its admirable situation for commerce has caused it, after each new calamity, rapidly to regain its wonted importance. It suffered severely from fire in July 1845.—The Gulf of Smyrna, an inlet of the *Ægean Sea*, extends inland for 45 m., the breadth of its entrance is 22 miles. It has in most parts good anchorage, and ships of large burden can anchor close to the quays of Smyrna near its E. extremity. It contains several islands, the principal of which, Long or English Island, is 5 miles in length.

SMYRNA, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 103 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,940.

SMYTH, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.W. of Virginia. Area 616 sq. m. Pop. 8,163.

SNAILWELL, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 3 m. N. Newmarket. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 323.

SNAINTON, a chapelry of England, co. York, N. Riding, 9 m. W.S.W. Scarborough. Pop. 695.

SNATH, a market town, pa., and township of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Aire, S. bank, 6½ m. S. Selby. Area of pa., which comprises Goole and various other townships, 34,810 ac. Pop. 11,965; do. of township 840.

SNAKE RIVER, Oregon. [LEWIS RIVER.]

SNAPS, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S. Saxmundham. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 576.—II.

a township, co. York, North Riding, pa. Well, 2½ m. S. Bedall. Pop. 670.

SNAPPER ISLAND, off E. Australia, is in Trinity Bay, lat. 16° 17' 35" S., lon. 145° 37' E.

SNARES ISLANDS, S. Pacific Ocean, S. New Zealand. The most E. of the group is in lat. 48° 3' S., lon. 166° 45' E.

SNARESTON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 7 m. N.W. Market-Bosworth. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 387.

SNARFORD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. S.W. Market-Raisen. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 62.

SNARGATE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. W.N.W. New Romney. Area 1,360 ac. P. 74.

SNAYR, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. N.W. New Romney. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 62.

SNEATON, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 2 m. S.S.W. Whithy. Area 4,940 ac. Pop. 305.

SKAGERRAK, a strait, Scandinavia. [Norway.] Between or between, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, cap. dist., in a marshy tract, 13 m. S.E. W. Leeuwarden. Pop. 7,303.

SKERWYNHOUT, a range of mountains in S. Africa. [CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.]

SKELDON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. W.N.W. Wragby, on the Lincoln Railway, 54 m. S.E. W. Market-Raizen. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 127.

SKELTON, a pa. of England, co. Derby, on the Dove, 8 m. S.W. Ashbourne. Ac. 1,900. P. 399.

SKERTON, a pa. of England, co. North, forming an E. suburb of Nottingham, within its par. bounds. Area 720 ac. Pop. 8,440.

SKERTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. N. East Harling. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 239.

SKETTHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 6 m. N.N.E. Castle-Rising. Ac. 5,680. Pop. 1,172.

SKETD, a pa. of England and North Wales, co. Salop and Montgomery, 2 miles N.N.W. Bishop's-Castle. Pop. 62.

SKIATH or SYTIAT, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 34 m. E. Kolomea, on the Pruth. Pop. 7,228. It has a castle, united Greek and Armenian churches, and numerous tanneries.

SKITTERBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 9 m. W.N.W. Market-Raizen. Area 1,640 ac. P. 285.

SKITTERFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. N.N.E. Stratford-on-Avon. Area 3,740 ac. Pop. 897.

SKIRROT, an insular pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, comprising the N. part of the island of Skye. Area about 60 sq. m. Pop. 3,101.—*Loch Salsgar* is a deep inlet of the sea, extending inland for 12 m., between dunes Trotternish and Vaternish, breadth at entrance 6½ m. At its head is the parish church.

SKODLAND, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Medway, 8 m. N.W. Maidstone. Ac. 2,200 P. 625.

SKORHAM, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 12 m. E.S.E. Chelmsford. Pop. 155.

SKORRO, two pae. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*Green*), 6 m. S.S.E. Wells. Area 1,590 ac. Pop. 686.—II. (*Little*), 3½ m. N.E. Fakenham. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 283.

SKORROD, the most lofty mountain of Wales and S. Britain, co. and 10 m. S.E. Carnarvon, its principal peak, Y-Wyddra, rising to 3,571 feet above the sea. Its W. side is very precipitous and partly formed of basalt. Its summit commands magnificent views.

Snow Hill, a vill. and port of the U. S., North America, Maryland, cap. co. Worcester, on the river Pocomoke, and the peninsula between the Atlantic and Chesapeake Bay. Pop. 714.

Snow Island, New South Shetland, Atlantic Ocean, S.W. Livingston's Island, is 25 m. long.

SNOWHILL, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 8½ m. N.E. Winchcombe. Area 2,280 ac. Pop. 804.

SOA or SOAY, an island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. Bracadale, off the S. coast of Skye. Length, N to S, 3 m., breadth 2 m. Pop. 113.—II. an island adjacent to St. Kilda, and 1 m. to extent. [SOAY.]

SOANA, a decayed town of Tuscany, in the Maremma, 8 m. N.W. Fivizzano.

SOAR, a river of England, rises between Hinchley and Luttreverth, flows generally N. through the centre of Leicestershire, past Leicester, Mount Sorrel, and Leicestershire, and joins the Trent about 12 m. E.S.E. Derby, whence to Leicester it is navigable for barges.

SOAR or SARAR, a dist. of India, of the Rora Census, prov. Gujarat, presid. Bombay, between lat. 23° 25' and 25° 25' N., lon. 73° 45' and 75° 15' E. Annual revenue 70,000 rupees.

Tribute to Soindie (payment of which is guaranteed by the British) 7,000 rupees.

SOAVE, a fortified villa. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 12 m. E. Verona. Pop. 2,304.

SOAY (MÉIKIL and LITLIL), two islets of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. and off the W. coast of Harris, from which they are separated by a sound 1 m. in width.—A small island, co. Sutherland, near the entrance of Loch Inver, pa. Assynt, is named Soay. [SOA.]

SOBERNHEIM, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 39 m. S. Coblenz, on the Nahe. Pop. 2,641.

SOBERTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 34 m. E.S.E. Bishop's Waltham. Ac. 5,890 P. 1,147.

SOBIEKLAV, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 23 m. N.N.E. Budweis, on the Lauschna. Pop. 3,468.

SOBOTKA, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ., Bunzlau 13 m. E.N.E. Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 1,500.

SOBRAL, a town of South America, Brazil, prov. and 130 m. W.N.W. Ceara.

SOBRAL, a market town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 28 m. N. Lisbon.

SOBRACH, a vill. of N.W. India, on l. b. of the Sutlej, 25 m. E.N.E. Ferozepore, where the British gained a great victory over the Sikhs, 16th February 1846.

SOCHACZKA, a town of Poland, gov. and 38 m. W. Warsaw, on the Bzura. Pop. 1,680.

SOCIETY ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, between lat 16° and 18° S., lon 148° and 168° W. Principal islands, Tahiti, Eimeo, Huahine, Raiatea, Bora-bora, Tahaa, and Meura. Estimated pop. of the whole 16,000 (?), many of whom have been converted to Christianity by the missionaries, who have also introduced many of the arts of civilized life. *Papide*, the cap. of Tahiti, is resorted to by numerous whalers and other ships for commercial purposes. [POLYNESIA.]

SOCKBURN, a pa. of England, co. Durham and York, North Riding, 7 m. S.E. Darlington. Area 2,640 ac. Pop. 218.

SOCKNA, a walled town of Central Africa, Fezzan, midway between Tripoli and Mourouk, and 110 m. S. Benghazi, on the Tripoli frontier. Pop. 2,100.

SOOCO, a town in Mexico, cap. of district of same name, which forms the W. portion of the state Chiapas, extending along the Pacific from Guatemala to Tehuantepec. Previous to 1843, it formed part of Guatemala, but in that year it was taken possession of by Mexico.

SOCORRO, a town of South America, New Granada, dep. Boyaca, cap. prov., 60 m. S.S.W. Pamplona. Pop. 12,000 (?).—*The Lake of Socorro* is at the head of the Brook of Reventadon, which supplies water to the city of Cartago.

SOCOTRA or SOKOTRAH, *Discoeridia Insula*, an island in the Indian Ocean, 130 m. E. Cape Guardafui, the E. extremity of Africa, and belonging to Kishin, a petty state of Arabia, about 240 m. distant. Tamarind, its cap., on the N.E. coast of the island, is in lat. 12° 36' N., lon. 54° 1' 2" E. Length, E. to W., 70 m.; greatest breadth 20 m. Area estimated at 1,000 sq. m., and pop. at from 4,000 to 5,000, mostly Bedouins, with some settled Arabs, Negroes, and descendants of Portuguese. Its centre is a chain of granite and limestone mountains rising to 5,000 feet in elevation, around which a belt of low land, from 2 to 4 miles across, skirts the sea; in its fertility it presents in some parts a favourable contrast to the adjacent mainland. Climate more temperate than on the African continent. Products comprise dates of the finest quality, dragon's blood and

other gums, tanneries, tobacco, dates, a kind of millet, and ghee. Domestic animals are oxen, sheep, goats, camels, and civet cats. Trade mostly with Muscat, and whence most provisions are imported.

SONBURT, three pias, etc., of England, co. Gloucester.—I. (*Chipping*), with a market town, 25 m. S.E.W. Gloucester. Area of pa. 120 ac. Pop. 1,185. Trade chiefly in cheese and malt.—II. (*Little*), a pa., 3 m. N.E. Chipping-Sodbury. Area 1,110 ac. Pop. 128.—III. (*Old*), 2 m. E.S.E. Chipping-Sodbury. Area 3,990 ac. Pop. 820.

SÖDERÅRS, a vill. of Sweden, len and 37 m. N.W. Upsal, on an island in the Dal-elf, having a large anchor foundry, employing 500 workmen.

SÖDERMANN, a maritime town of Sweden, len and 43 m. N. Gefle, on an inlet of the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 1,560. It has a royal manuf. of arms, and an export trade in iron and timber.

SÖDERKÖPING, a maritime town of Sweden, len and 25 m. E. N.E. Linköping, on the Götha Canal, 16 m. from the Baltic Sea. Pop. 1,540, who have an export trade in Baltic produce.

SÖDERMANLAND or **SUDERMANIA**, an old prov. of Sweden, now subdivided among the lens Nyköping and Stockholm.

SÖDERO, an island of Sweden, len Stockholm, in the Åland Strait. Length 7 m., breadth 3 m.

SÖDERKLOK, a town of Sweden, len and 18 m. S.W. Stockholm, on a river between Lake Mälar and the Baltic Sea. Pop. 1,070.

Sodus, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on Sodus Bay, an inlet on the S. side of Lake Ontario, 13 m. N. Lyons. Pop. 4,598.—**Sodus Bay**, 4 m. in length, has at its entrance the port of Sodus Point.

SOEBURG, a decayed town of Denmark, island Seeland, amt. Frederiksborg, on a small lake, 10 m. N.W. Elsinore. [For notices of other Scandinavian towns spelled with *S* see ref. to *S*.]

SOERST, a pa. of Denmark, Jütland, amt. and 17 m. W.N.W. Aarhous.—II. a vill. and pa. island Aerøe, Schleswig, on its N. coast, 10 m. S. Faaborg.

SOELEN, a town of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Hanau, circ. Schlachtern, on the Salza. Pop. 125. It has mineral springs.

SOERABAYA, a Dutch residency of the island Java, on the N.E. coast. Pop. 970,000. The cap. town, *Soerabaya*, on the Strait of Madura, formerly residence of the governor of East Java, has ship-building yards and a fort. Pop. 60,000.

SOERKARTA, a Dutch residency of the island Java, near its centre. Pop. 400,000.—*Soerharto* or *Solo*, the cap., on the Solo river, has a garrison and fort. Pop. 10,000.

SOEKKA, one of the Lofoden Islands. [*SÖNOR*.]

SOEST or **SÖR**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 13 m. N.N.E. Arnberg, cap. circ., on the Sösterbach, an aff. of the Lippe. Pop. 9,348. It is enclosed by walls, flanked with towers, and has Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and Calvinist churches, an orphan asylum, a gymnasium, and normal school, manuf. of linen, woollen cloths, hosiery, leather, and paper, with oil mills, breweries, and a trade in corn. It was formerly one of the Hanseatic towns.

SOERAMUN, a small town of Cashmere, at the S.E. extremity of the valley, with iron mines, in lat. 37° 8' N., lon. 71° 31' E.

SORALA, a town and river of East Africa; the town, on the river, cap. a gov. of the Portuguese captaincy-general of Moçambique, lat. of fort 20° 16' 7" S., lon. 34° 45' E., consists chiefly of huts, with a fort, the residence of a governor, and garrison. It has an export trade in slaves, ivory,

and gold dust, and imports coarse place goods, articles, etc.—The river has an E.ward course, estimated at 200 m., but it is navigable only for small craft. The mountains of Sorala form the S. boundary of the captaincy of Sembe.

SORAU or **SORANO**, a walled town of Africa, Morocco, kingdom and 18 m. S.S.E. Fez. In its vicinity are productive salt mines.

SOGAMA, a populous town of Central Africa, Bornou, near Azagay, S. Lake Tchad.

SOGAMOSO, a small town of South America, New Granada, dep. Boyaca, prov. and 40 m. N.W. Tunja, on the Sogamoso river.

SOGRAHLI-SU, a small river of Asia Minor, Anatolia, joins the Chati-su (anc. *Parthenius*), near Zafaran-Boli, 90 m. N. Angora.

SOGRU, the valley of the Zer-afshan or river of Samarcand, Bokhara. It is one of the "four paradises" of the Persian poets, and in antiquity it gave name to the region known as Sogdiana, N. the Oxus.

SOGRUT, a town of Asia Minor. [*SOUGHUT*.] **SOGHAN** (*Lake*), Asia Minor, pash. and 63 m. W. Karaman, is 11 m. in length; breadth 7 m. The village of *Sogla* is on its S.E. side.

SOGRU-FJELD, mountain region. [*NORWAY*.]

SOGRAFOOR, a town of British India, dist. Secagar and Nerbudda, N.W. provs. Here is a civil establishment. The territory, of which this is the chief place, has an area of 2,896 sq. m., and a pop. of 78,225.

SOHAM, a pa. and market town of England, co. Cambridge, 6 m. S.E. Ely. Area of pa. 13,420 ac. Pop. 4,708. It has a church, and dissenting chapels.—II. (*Earfe*), a pa., co. Suffolk, 34 m. W. Framlingham. Area 2,546 ac. Pop. 739.—III. (*Monks*), a pa., co. Suffolk, 5 m. W.N.W. Framlingham. Area 590 ac. Pop. 448.

SOHAN, a town of Arabia, dom. and 120 m. W.N.W. Muscat, on the Sea of Bah-el-Mandeb.

SOHAUL, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, in Boglound, 37 m. S.S.E. Kallinger.

SOHAWUL, a town of India, territory of the N.W. provs. in lat. 24° 35' N., lon. 80° 50' E. It has a bazaar. Elevation above the sea 1,068 feet. The jaghire, of which this town is the chief place, has an area of 179 sq. m. Pop. 80,000.

SOHL, a co. of Austria, Hungary, N.E. the Danube. Pop. 91,489. Cap. Nea-Sohl.

SOHNA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. and 30 m. S.W. Delhi.

SOHO, a suburb of Birmingham, England, where are extensive iron works. [*BIRMINGHAM*.]

SORRAU or **ZYOST**, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 57 m. S.E. Oppeln. Pop. 3,950. It has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics.

SOSENTER, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainault, cap. cant., on the Senne, and on the railway from Mons to Brussels, 10 m. N.N.E. Mons. Pop. 6,460. It has breweries and distilleries, trade in stone and lime, and annual fairs.—The *Forest of Soignies*, prov. South Brabant, S.E. Brussels, is 15 m. in length and 6 m. in breadth. At its S. extremity are the hamlet of Mont St. Jean, and the field of Waterloo.

SOISSONS, *Noviodunum*, a fortified town of France, dep. Aube, 18 m. S.W. Laon, on l. b. of the Aisne. Pop. 9,477. It has a college, prison, theatre, public library, cathedral, manuf. of carpets, and a trade in grain. Clovis made Soissons his residence at the commencement of his reign; under his descendants it was the cap. of a separate kingdom. Louis le Débonnaire was imprisoned in the convent of St. Médard. The Canal of Soissons, 16 m. long, connects the Aisne with the Ouse and Marne.

USE OF SOLE: a navigable river of Russia, rises in gov. Smolensk, flows S.E.W., and joins the Volga on left, 40 m. N.N.W. Tobermogov, after a course of 240 miles.

SOE, a river of Russia, rises in gov. Orenburg, circ. and 20 m. S.W. Bugulma, flows S.W., and joins the Volga, 15 m. N. Samara. Course 180 m.

SOEAL, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 35 m. N.N.E. Zolkow, on the Bug. Pop. 2,100. It has manufactures of silk.

SOKO, a state and town of Africa, Ashantee, Upper Guinea, N. of Coomassie.

SOKOLKA, a market town of Russian Poland, prov. and 22 m. N.E. Bialystok, cap. circ. Pop. 2,400.—II a market town, gov. Poltava, on the Vorakia, 7 m. S. Kobylaki.

SOKOLSKA, a town of Poland, gov. and 33 m. S.E. Kalisz. Pop. 780.

SOKOLOVA and **SOKOLOVKA**, two market towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 20 m. S. Khar'kov.—II. gov. Kiev, 23 m. N.N.W. Uman.

SOKOLOV, a town of Russian Poland, prov. and 17 m. N. Siedlec. Pop. 3,033.

SOKOLOV, a market town of Austria, Galicia, circ. and 15 m. N.N.E. Rzeszow.

SOKOTA, a town of Africa, Abyssinia, state Tigre, 100 m. S.W. Antalio.

SOKOTO, a town of Central Africa [SAC-CATOO].

SOLANA, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. E. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 4,875. It has manufactures of linen and woollens.

SOLANDER ISLAND, an inlet off the S.W. extremity of New Zealand.—*Cape Solander*, E. Australia, bounds the S. entrance to Botany Bay.

SOLANKI, a river of India, which has its rise at the S.W. base of the Sewalik range, in lat. 30° 13' N., lon. 77° 55' E. It has a S.W. course of 55 m., and falls into the Ganges on right, in lat. 26° 3' N., lon. 78° 1' E. The Ganges Canal crosses this river by works of immense magnitude. Besides earthen and stone embankments, the river is bridged by a stone aqueduct of 15 arches, each arch having a span of 50 feet, leaving a clear waterway for the river of 750 feet. Cost of the aqueduct 300,000!

SOLDAN, a town of E. Prussia, reg. Königsberg, on the Soldan, and on the Polish frontier, 13 m. S.W. Neidenburg. Pop. 1,975.

SOLDIN, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfurt, cap. circ., 25 m. N.E. Küstrin. P. 5,367. It has manufs. of woollens, and a mussel pearl fishery in the Lake of Soldin.

SOLEN, a town of Poland, gov. Radom, near the Vistula, 28 m. N.E. Opatow. Pop. 1,800.

SOLECHETKI (BOLECHOWI and MALA), two market towns of Russian Poland, gov. and respectively 27 and 29 m. S. Vilna.

SOLIGNES, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., on the Selle, 12 m. E. Cambrai. Pop. 5,579. It has manufs. of calicoes.

SOLIKAT (TAR), is that part of the sea between the Isle of Wight and the mainland of England, which extends W. from Port Monckton to Hurst Castle, being continuous E. ward with Spithead, and N. with Southampton-water. Length 18 m., average breadth 3 miles.

SOLANO, a market town of Sardinia, prov. and 6 m. W. Alessandra. Pop. 2,900.

SOLERO, a vill. of Naples, prov. and 15 m. W. Otranto, near the ruins of ancient Solunto. Pop. 2,600.

SOLISBURG, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware, 119 m. from Harrisburgh. Pop. 3,772.

SOLISBURG (Germ. *Solothurn*), a canton of Swit-

zerland, in its N. part, enclosed by the cant. Bern, Basel, and Aargau. Area 255 sq. miles. Pop. (1851), 69,574, mostly Roman Catholics. In the N. and W. it is covered by ramifications of the Jura mountains. Principal rivers, the Aar, Emment, and Dunern. Soil fertile, and a surplus of corn over home consumption is raised, with fruit for exportation. Rearing live stock is the chief branch of industry, and the horned cattle are amongst the best in Switzerland. Iron and marble are important products; principal manufactures, iron goods, calico, hosiery, and paper. Government vested in a grand council of 109 members, and executive council of 17 members, who meet twice annually at the cap. town Soleure.—*Soleure*, the cap., is situated on the Aar, here crossed by two wooden bridges, at the foot of the Jura, 19 m. N.N.E. Bern. Pop. 5,376. It has a cathedral, a museum with a collection of fossils from the Jura, government house, arsenal, barracks, theatre, a college, a public library, and a botanic garden. Here Kosciusko died, 16th October 1817. Near it are the baths of Wassenstein.

SOLFACH, a small port of South Wales, co. Pembroke, on the N. shore of St. Bride's Bay, 3 m. S.E. St. David's.

SOLFATANA, Aqua Albula, a lake of Central Italy, Pontifical States, comarca di Roma, 4 m. W. Tivoli. It is now about 500 feet broad, but was anciently much larger; on it are several floating salets. Near it are the ruined baths of Agrippa. A canal, 2 m. in length, carries its sulphureous waters into the Tevereone.

SOL-GALITZER, a town of Russia, gov. and 100 m. N.N.E. Kostroma, cap. circ., on the Kostroma. Pop. 4,500. It has two annual fairs.

SOLIGNAC, two comm. and small towns of France.—I. dep. H.-Vienne, on the Brance, 5 m. S. Limoges. Pop. 3,034.—II. (*sur Loire*), dep. H.-Loire, cap. cant., 5 m. S. Le Puy. Pop. 1,033.—*Soligny* is a comm. and market town, dep. Orne, 8 m. N. Mortagne. Pop. 915. Near it was the convent of La Trappe, suppressed in 1790.

SOLIHILL, a pa. and town of England, co. and 13 m. N.W. Warwick. Area of pa. 10,000 ac. Pop. 3,277. It has a town-hall and schools.

SOLIKAMSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 115 m. N. Perm, cap. circ., at the confluence of the Ussolka with the Kama. Pop. 4,500.

SOLIMAN MOUNTAINS, Afghanistan. [SOLIMAN]

SOLIMONYNS, a name of the Amazon River, Brazil [AMAZON]. It also gives name to a large river in the province of PARA.

SOLINGEN, a town of Rhineish Prussia, reg.-and 14 m. E.S.E. Düsseldorf, cap. circ. Pop. 5,000, who manufacture swords, bayonets, and cutlery.

SOLITARY ISLAND, S. Pacific Ocean, lat. 14° 21' S., lon. 175° 35' W., was discovered by Mendana in 1568.—II. Indian Ocean, in lat. 49° 50' S., lon. 68° 5' E.—III. E. coast of Australia, lat. 30° 13' S., lon. 158° 18' E.

SOLLER, a town of Spain, in the Island Majorca, on its N.W. coast, with a port on the Mediterranean, 14 m. N. Palma. Pop. 6,900. It has considerable exports of oranges and wine.

SOLLERS LE FOY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, 8 m. N.E. Toulon. Pop. 2,980.

SOLLOCHMONA, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 8 m. N.W. Tipperary. Area 6,027 ac. Pop. 2,176.

SOLMONA, a town of Naples. [SOLIMONIA.]
SOLMAN, an old principality of Germany, situated on the Lahn, now subdivided into several small mediatised principalities belonging to the

... meant be. chief of the ... of St. ... the chief of which are—*I. Braunfels*, with possessions in Prussia, Württemberg, and Hessen, esp. Braunfels.—*II. Lich* and *Hohen Solms*, cap. Lich.—*III. Solms Laubach* in Hessen.—*IV. Solms Laubach-Barruth-Rödelheim* and *Arnsheim* in Hessen.—*V. Solms Barruth-Wildenfels* in Hessen.

SOLNITZ, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 18 m. E. Königgrätz. Pop. 1,700, who manufacture woollens.

SOLO, a town and river of Java. [**SOLRAGARTA**.] **SOLOPRA**, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, cap. cant., 7 m. S.E. Avellino. Pop. 6,350. It has manufs. of woollens, leather, and jewellery.

SOLOGNE, an old dist. of France, now comprised in the depts. Loir-et-Cher, and Loiret.

SOLOLA, a town of Central America, state and 85 m. N.W. Guatemala. Pop. 5,000 (?)

SOLOMBO (GABAT & LITTLE), two small islands in the Java Sea. Lat. of Great Solombo 5° 33' S., lon. 114° 24' E.

SOLOMETS, a market town of Russia, gov. and 9½ m. N.N.W. Vilna.

SOLOMON or SALOMON ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 5° and 13° S., lon. 164° and 168° E. Principal islands, Bouka, Bougainville, Choiseul, St. Isabel, Guadalcanar, the Aracides, Malaya, and St. Christoval. Surface elevated, fertile, and well wooded; shores precipitous, with fringing reefs; the islands are of volcanic origin, and have an active volcano. Pop. comprises both Malays and Papuan Negroes. These islands were discovered by Mendana in 1567.—*II.* a group of 11 islets in the Indian Ocean, N. the Chagos islands, a dependency of the Mauritius.

SOLON, several townships of the U. S., North America.—*I.* New York, 12 m. E. Cortland. Pop. 1,160.—*II.* Maine, 41 m. N. Augusta. Pop. 1,419.

SOLONORNA, a town of Russia, gov. and 112 m. W.N.W. Poltava, on an affluent of the Dnieper.

SOLOR, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the E. extremity of Flores, separated from it by the Strait of Flores, and by another strait from Adenara in the N. Lat. of S. point 8° 47' S., lon. 123° 8' E. Length E. to W. 30 m., breadth 13 m.

SOLOTHURN, Swiss cant. l. [**SOLZURS**.]

SOLOTVINA, a town of Austria, Galicia, circ. and 20 m. S.S.W. Stanislawow. Pop. 2,300.

SOLOVETSKOJ or SOLOVETI, an island of Russia, in the White Sea, gov. Archangel, 100 m. N.W. Onega. Lat. 65° N., lon. 37° 50' E. Length 15 m., breadth 10 m. Talc is a principal product.

SOLRE-LE-CHAPEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., arrond. and 9 m. N.E. Avesnes. Pop. 2,758.

SOLSONA, *Celsa*, a walled town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. N.E. Lerida. Pop. 2,166. It has a cathedral; and manufactures of iron wares.

SOLZ (Germ. *Soltz*), a town of Central Hungary, co. and 48 m. S. Pesth, near the Danube. Pop. 6,949.

SOLZA, *Olythia*, an island of Austria, Dalmatia, circ. Spalatro, in the Adriatic, W. Brassa. Length, N.W. to S.E., 10 m., breadth 2 m. Pop. 1,300. On its N. shore is a vill. of same name.

SÖLVINGAR or SÖLVINGUR, an ancient, and formerly important marit. town of S. Sweden, lon. and 87 m. W. Carlskrona, on an inlet of the Baltic. Pop. 1,050.

SOLVYKHODSK or SOLDOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 268 m. N.E. Volgoda, cap. circ., on the Vitebska. Pop. 2,800. It has manufs. of linens.

SOLWAY FIRTH, a large marine inlet, stretching from the Irish Sea N.E. ward between England and Scotland, having S. and E. the co. Cumberland,

and N. the co. Kirkcubright and Dumfries. Breadth at entrance, between St. Bees Head and Balourry Point, 24 m. It extends inland for about 36 m., progressively diminishing in breadth to 14 m. At its head it receives the Esk; and the Annan, With, Dee, and Urr join it from the Scotch, and Derwent and Ellen from the English side. Coasts sloping in Cumberland, bold in Galloway, and low in the co. Dumfries. During ebb tide much of the firth is a naked flat, and may occasionally be crossed in some places; but the tidal wave, especially during spring tides, returns very suddenly, and with great violence; so that accidents to shipping have repeatedly happened. Its fisheries, chiefly salmon, are extensive and valuable.—*Solway Moss* is a drained area about 7 m. in circ. in the co. Cumberland, pa. Kirk-Andrew-upon-Eske, adjoining the firth.

SOMA, a small town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 26 m. E. Bergama, and about 3 m. from which is the supposed ancient *Germæ*. (?)

SOMAIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, in the Northern Railway, 8½ m. S.E. Douai. Pop. 3,063.

SOMALI or SOMAULE, a country of N.E. Africa, extending along the coast from its E. extremity to lat. 45° E. [**ADAL**.]

SOMBOR, a town of Hungary. [**ZOMBOR**.]

SOMBOURN (KING's), a pa. of England. [**KING's SOMBOURN**.]—*II.* (Little), a pa., co. Hants, 2 m. S.E. Stockbridge. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 101.

SOMMERFYE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 13 m. W.N.W. Namur. Pop. 2,000. It has a castle, and a church built by the Knights-Templars.

SOMMERLETS, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 85 m. N.W. Zacatecas. Near it are rich silver mines.

SOMMERVO, an islet of the British West Indies, about midway between Anguilla and the Virgin Islands.

SOMEISAT, *Samosata*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Marash, on the Euphrates, 60 m. N.E. Bir. It is the birthplace of the Grecian poet Lucian.

SOMERSET, several pas. of England.—*I.* co. Leicester, 6 m. S.S.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 543.—*II.* co. Lincoln, 3½ m. S.E. Grantham. Area 2,090 ac. Pop. 237.—*III.* same co., 4 m. E.S.E. Glandford-Bridge. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 70.

SOMERCOATES, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—*I.* (North), 8½ m. N.E. Louth. Area 4,380 ac. Pop. 1,039.—*II.* (South), 7½ m. N.E. Louth. Area 2,510 ac. Pop. 400.

SOMERSEIN, a market town of Western Hungary, co. and 12 m. S.E. Presburg, on the island Great Schutt.

SOMERFORD, three pas. of England, co. Wilts.—*I.* (Broad), on the Avon, 3½ m. S.S.E. Malmesbury, and included in its bor. Area 1,770 ac. Pop. 566.—*II.* (Little), 3½ m. S.E. Malmesbury, and also included in its bor. Area 330 ac. Pop. 337.—*III.* (Kings), on the Thames, 5½ m. W.N.W. Cricklade. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 373.

SOMERLEYTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, 4½ m. N.W. Lowestoft. Area 770 ac. Pop. 637.

SOMERS, three townships of the U. S., North America.—*I.* Connecticut, 21 m. N.E. Hartford. Pop. 1,510.—*II.* New York, 20 m. N. White Plains. P. 1,722.—*III.* Ohio, co. Prob. P. 2,685.

SOMERBALL-HARBERT, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3½ m. E.N.E. Uttoxeter. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 111.

SOMERBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.W. Spilsby. Area 680 ac. Pop. 64.

SOMERSET, *s. w.* of the Cape Colony, South Africa, mostly between lat. 30° 30' and 30° 25' S., lon. 26° 15' and 26° 45' E., enclosed by the dunes, Albany, Uitenhage, Graaf Reinet, Cradock, and the Caffre country. Area 4,000 sq. m. Pop. (1848) 6,081. The Great Fish river intersects it, and waters a fertile tract, the heights on both sides of which are covered with bush. Wheat and barley are chief crops. Sheep are numerous, also other live stock.—II. the cap. vill. of this div., 80 m. N.W. Graham Town, at the base of the Boschberg. It has Presbyterian and Dutch Reformed churches, and Wesleyan schools.

SOMERSET, a co. of Tasmania (Van Diemen Land), in its E. part, surrounded by cos. Cornwall, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Mounmouth, and Glamorgan. The South Esk River forms its N., Macquarie and Lake rivers its W., boundary, and it is watered by many of their affluents. Principal towns, Campbell Town, Ross, Lincoln, and Auburn.

SOMERSET (North), a tract in the Arctic region of British North America, forming the N. part of Boothia-Felix, and mostly between lat. 72° and 74° N., and W. of lon. 90° W., having E. Prince Regent inlet, and N. Barrow Strait, separating it from Cornwallis Island and North Devon. Cape Clarence is its N.E. extremity, opposite which is Prince Leopold Island. It was discovered by Sir Edward Parry in 1819.

SOMERSET, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. Maine, in its N. part, on the Kennebec River, cap. Norridgewock. Area 3,440 sq. m. Pop. 35,681.—II. New Jersey, near its centre, cap. Somerville. Area 272 sq. m. Pop. 19,888.—III. Pennsylvania, cap. Somerset. Area 1,000 sq. m. Pop. 34,416.—IV. Maryland, in its S. E. part. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 23,456.—Also numerous townships.—I. Massachusetts, on Taunton River, at head of its navigation, 44 m. S. Boston. Pop. 1,186.—II. New York, 14 m. N.E. Lockport. Pop. 2,154.—III. Pennsylvania, co. Washington. Pop. 1,613.—IV. co. Somerset, with 3,420 inhabitants, and a bor., cap. co., on Cox's Creek, 115 m. W.S.W. Harrisburg. Pop. 265.—V. Ohio, cap. co. Perry, 40 m. E.S.E. Columbus. Pop. 1,340.—VI. Ohio, co. Belmont. Pop. 1,943.

SOMERSETSHIRE, a maritime co. of the W. of England, having N. the Bristol Channel, and from S.W. round to N.E. the cos. Devon, Dorset, Wilt, & Gloucester. Area 1,645 sq. m. or 1,032,400 ac., of which about 900,000 ac. are supposed to be under culture. Pop. 443,916. Coast line and surface much diversified. The Mendip hills, and the range of which the Quantock hills form a part, separate the co. into three divisions, the central of which contains the basins of the Parret, Brue, and Axe; in the N. are the Avon and Yeal rivers, and in the W. the Tone, all of which flow to the Bristol Channel. Along the rivers are many marshes, and tracts of high fertility, in which dairy husbandry is pursued with great success; in other parts are extensive wastes, as Exmoor at the W. extremity. Dunkerry Beacon, also in the W., rises to 1,065 feet in elevation. Wheat and barley come to high perfection around Bridgewater, Taunton, etc., and the industry of the co. is chiefly rural, but the agriculture is generally backward. Cheeddar and other cheeses, and cider, are principal products. Sheep are estimated at 500,000, and the annual produce of wool at 10,500 packs. Farms commonly small, and many farmed by the owners. Coal, stone, sulphur, and fullers' earth, are obtained. Manufactures comprise woollens, silks, gloves, linens,

stockings, paper, glass, iron wares, wool cards, shoes, leather, and malt. The Glastonbury, Kenilworth and Avon, Bridgewater, Taunton, and other canals, are in this co., the N. and W. parts of which are intersected by the Great Western Railway. The co. contains the cities Bath, Wells, and a part of Bristol, the parls. bors. Bridgewater, Taunton, and Frome, the municipal bors. Axbridge, Chard, Glastonbury, Langport, Yeovil, Somerset (whence its name), and numerous market towns. Assizes are held in spring at Taunton, and in summer alternately at Wells and Bridgewater. County gaols are at Wilton, near Taunton, Lichester, and Shepton-Mallet. The co. returns 4 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1846) for east division 9,655; for west division 8,433; total, 18,088. Antiquities of almost every period of British history are met with in this co., which was the seat of numerous important military events in Saxon times.

SOMERSETHAM, a pa. and town of England, co. Huntingdon, and 10 m. E.N.E. Huntingdon. Area of pa. 4,200 ac. Pop. 1,653.—II. a pa., co. Suffolk, 54 m. W.N.W. Ipswich. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 422.

SOMERSETHAM, a township of the U. S., North America, New Hampshire, 83 m. E. Concord. Pop. 4,945. It includes the village of Great Falls, with 2,000 inhabitants. It has many cotton and woollen factories.

SOMERTON, a pa. and market town of England co. Somerset, to which it gave name, on rising ground, on the Carey, 6 m. N.N.W. Lichester. Area of pa. 6,080 ac. Pop. 2,140. Town built of blue lias stone, was, during the Heptarchy, fortified, and a residence of the W. Saxon kings. Its ancient royal castle is now a county gaol.

SOMERTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 84 m. N.N.W. Sudbury. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 136.—II. co. Oxford, 8 m. S.E. Deddington. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 342.—III. (East), co. Norfolk, 9 m. N.N.W. Yarmouth. Area 830 ac. Pop. 57.—IV. (West), same co., 84 m. N.N.W. Yarmouth. Area 1,790 ac. Pop. 382.

SOMERVILLE, several townships of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, Tennessee, etc., and a suburb of Boston. Pop. 2,640.

SOMLYO, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, on the Krassna, 60 m. N.W. Klausenburg. Pop. 2,767.

SOMMA, two towns of Italy.—I. Austria, Lombardy, deleg. Milan, 4 m. S.E. Lago Maggiore, cap. dist. Pop. 3,300. It has Roman antiquities, and was the place where the Romans, under Scipio, were defeated by Hannibal, shortly after his passage of the Alps.—II. 9 m. E. Naples, at the foot of Monte-Somma, the N. flank of Mount Vesuvius. Pop. 7,400. It has a castle, a college, hospital, and a trade in wine and fruits.—*Somma Campagna* is a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. and 8 m. S.W.W. Verona. [Vasurria.]

SOMMARIVA, two comma., etc., of Bardina, div. Conf. prov. Alba.—I. (*del Bosco*), a town, command, 8 m. S.E. Carmagnola. Pop. 5,283.—II. (*Parro*), contiguous on the N.E. Pop. 1,900.

SOMME, *Somara*, a river of France, rises N.E. of St. Quentin, dep. Aisne, flows W. past Ham, Peronne, Amiens, Abbeville, and enters the English Channel between Crotoy and St. Valery. Chief aff. the Arre, on left. Length 118 m. It is navigable to Amiens, and is connected with the Oise and Scheldt by the canal of the Somme.

SOMME, a maritime dep. of France, in the N.W., formed of part of the old prov. Flandre, having W. the English Channel, and as the other sides the depts. Fin-de-Calais, Aisne, Oise, and Seine-Inferieure. Area 3,268 sq. m. Pop. 276,761.

Surface flat. The Somme is the only river of importance. Soil fertile in corn, hemp, lint, and hops; wine of inferior quality, is made, to a small extent, but cider is much used. Its marshes furnish abundance of turf. It has numerous manufactures, the chief being velvets, cottons, woollens, soap, beet-root sugar, and paper. The dep. is traversed by the Northern Railway, and by that from Amiens to Boulogne, and is divided into the arrondis. Abbeville, Amiens, Doullens, Montdidier, and Peronne.

SOMMER, a lake of Sweden, len and 30 m. S.S.W. Linköping, 15 m. E. Lake Wetter. Length 25 m., breadth 8 m. It discharges its surplus waters N.ward into Lake Rosten and the Baltic Sea.

SÖMMERDA, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 18 m. N.N.E. Erfurt, on the Unstrut. Pop. 4,113. It has manufactures of arms.

SOMMERFELD, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on the Lupa, reg. and 44 m. S.S.E. Frankfurt, on the Berlin and Glogau Railway. Pop. 4,500. It has manufs. of woollens and linens.

SOMMIÈRES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., 14 m. W.S.W. Nîmes. Pop. 3,923. It was formerly fortified, and sustained several sieges while held by the Protestants. It has a chamber of manufs., and steam factories for woollen, yarn, and fabrics.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Vienne, 9 m. N.N.E. Civray Pop. 1,000.

SOMNAUTH or PUTAN-SOMNAUTH, a maritime town of W. Hindostan, Baroda dominions, in the peninsula of Guzerat, 26 m. N.W. Dien Head. Pop. 3,000. It is famous for a temple which was long a principal place of Hindoo pilgrimage, and celebrated for its vast wealth. The original temple was sacked by Mahmood of Ghaznee in 1024, and its gates carried to Ghuznee, where they were afterwards attached to Mahmood's tomb. The temple now existing at Somnauth is reported to be a modern edifice, on the site of a mosque, that succeeded the ancient temple. The celebrated gates of Somnauth, 164 feet in height, and 18½ in width, were removed by the British from Ghuznee, after its capture in 1842, and brought back by them into India.

SOMOSOSTRO, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Bilbao, with a fortified harbour on the Bay of Biscay, and iron mines in its vicinity.

SOMOSIERRA, a vill. and pa. of Spain, prov. and 40 m. N.W. Guadalupe, in the mountains of Somosierra, where, on 30th Nov. 1808, the French routed an army of 12,000 Spaniards, and opened to Napoleon I. the route to Madrid.

SOMOSZAN, a market town of Russia, gov. and 63 m. N.W. Kharkov.

SOMTUN, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2 m. N.N.E. Worthing. Area 2,660 ac. Pop. 538.

SOMCINO, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. & 20 m. N.N.W. Cremona, on the Oglio. P. 4,288.

SÖNDERBORG or SÖNDERBURG, a seaport town of Denmark, on the S.W. side of the island Als, cap. amt., 17 m. N.E. Flensburg. P. 3,500.

SÖNDERHAUSEN, a town of Central Germany, cap. principality Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, at the conflu. of the Wipper and Bebra, 26 m. N.N.W. Erfurt. Pop. 4,486. It has a gymnasium and a castle, the residence of the prince.

SONDIO, a town of Austria, Lombardy, cap. prov. Sondrio or Valtellina, on the Maffero, near its mouth in the Adda, 54 m. N.E. Bergamo. Pop. 4,300. Its deleg. between the Grisons and the Tyrol has an area of 1,100 sq. m. P. 97,000.

SONDWANA, a dist. of India, in Mulwa, between lat. 20° 10' and 24° N., lon. 75° and 78° 15' E. It is fertile, well watered, and diversified in surface.

SORA, a river of India, tributary to the Ganges, which it joins 25 m. W. Patna, after a N.E. course of 405 m. It rises at Almorahur, Barar dom., flows through the Gurrah-Mundah table-land, and the dom. of Rawah, and separates the prov. Bahar and Allahabad, and the dists. Bahar and Patna on the E., from Shahabad on the W., its course lying mostly in the British presidency of Bengal. Affls. the Behran and Coyla, from the S. It is of little use for navigation.

SORENGA, a raj of India, subject to Bengal, having its centre in lat. 21° N., lon. 84° E. Area 1,467 sq. m. Pop. 66,000. Surface flat and well cultivated. Temperature very high. In the S. human sacrifices are common. Annual revenue six lacs of rupees, do. of tribute 6,400 rupees.

SORANGI, a river of Manchouria, Eastern Asia, rises near the frontier of Corea, flows N. and N.E., and joins the Amoor or Saghalia river, 135 m. S.W. the influx of the Onourai. Total course estimated at 900 m. It is deep, easily navigated, and has numerous affluents.

SOROKOW, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Oise, 13 m. N.W. Beauvais. Pop. 1,682.

SORE-KIANG, a city of China, prov. Kiang-su, cap. dep., 30 m. S.W. Su-chew. It has large manufactures of cotton goods.

SORHO, a town of S.W. Africa, Congo, on the S. bank of the Zaire, near its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean, 175 m. N.W. Bamba.

SOMMESENE (properly *Sommezene*), a seaport town of Beloochistan, prov. Lus, on the N.E. side of the Bay of Sommenese, near the frontier of Scinde. Lat. 25° 22' N., lon. 68° 35' E. Pop. 2,000. Near it are the celebrated mud volcanoes of Hinglaj.

SOMMENBERG, a town of Germany, Saxa-Meiningen, cap. dist., 12 m. N.E. Coburg. Pop. 3,950, who manufacture toys, musical instruments, and wooden wares.

SOMMENBURG, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 19 m. N.N.E. Frankfurt, on the Lomta. P. 3,530, who manuf. woollen cloths.

SOMMENWALDE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfurt, circ. and 11 m. S.S.W. Luckau. Pop. 1,124.

SOMNING, a pa. of England, co. Oxford and Berks, on the Thames, 3 m. E.N.E. Reading. Area 3,450 ac. Pop. 2,696.

SOMNINO, a vill. of Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 21 m. S.W. Frosinone, near the Pontine marshes. Pop. 2,900. It was formerly noted as the residence of banditti, and was nearly destroyed in dispersing them in 1819.

SONORA, the most N.W. dep. of the Mexican Confederation, extending N. of lat. 27° N., lon. 107° 30' and 113° W., having E. and S. the depts. Chihuahua and Sinaloa, and W. the Gulf of California. Surface greatly diversified; principal rivers, the Tagui and Guaymas, entering the Gulf of California, and the Sonora, Dolores, and St Ignacio, which discharge themselves into inland lakes. Climate warm and agreeable. Products comprise gold, silver, pearls, cotton, wine, European grains and live stock. Principal towns, Ariepe the cap., Sonora, Guaymas, Horcasitas, Pitic, and Opouera.—II. a town of this dep., on the river Sonora, 36 m. S. Ariepe. Pop. 8,600. Rich gold mines have been recently worked in its vicinity, and near it are some silver mines.—The river Sonora, giving name to the dep., has a S.W. and W. course, and enters an inland lake, lat. 28° 30' N., lon. 111° W. Total length about 300 miles.

SONNENACK, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. an 55 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. P. 1,210

Bosoma, a town of South America, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. and 75 m. S.E. Antioquia, on an affluent of the Cauca. Pop. 1,800.

Bosomatz, a town of Central America, state and 50 m. W.S.W. San Salvador. Pop. about 10,000. It is one of the richest parts of the state, and has some superb churches. Sugar and fancy goods of shell-work are exported from Acayula to Peru. Near it is the volcano Isalco.

Bossmorau, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 4 m S.E. Immenstadt, on the Iller. Pop. 1,863. It has iron foundries.

Bontra, a town of Germany, H.-Cassel, prov. L. w. Hessen, 25 m. S.E. Cassel. Pop. 1,746.

Bosru, a town of British India, dist. Goorgaon, N.W. provs., 39 m. S.W. Delhi. Pop. 6,103. It stands in a long valley, stretching from S.W. to N.E., the bottom of which is level, and enclosed by hills of quartzite or sandstone formation, from 300 to 400 feet in elevation. Here is a hot sulphureous spring, temperature 166° Fahr. A bath is fitted up, attended by 30 or 40 Brahmins, who levy contributions on those resorting to it. The water is efficacious in leprosy, scrofula, chronic rheumatism, and liver complaints.

Bosruhan, a large fortified town of the Punjab, 20 m. S. Multan. It has manufactures of cottons and wood-turning.

Bosro (or **Bosru**) **Islands**, a group of about 60 islands in the Eastern Archipelago, between Mindanao (Philippines) and the N.E. extremity of Borneo, lat. 5° to 7° N., lon. 120° to 122° 30' E. Principal island, Cagayan Bosro, in their centre, is 36 m. in length and 12 m. in breadth, and the town Soong, on its N. coast, is the residence of a sultan, whose authority extends over the rest of the group. Products comprise rice, sweet potatoes, yams, sugar, which is the chief article of food, and many of the finest fruits of the East. Pearls, mother of pearl, and corals, are plentiful. These islands have been long noted for piracy.—The *Socto* or *Sea of Mindanao* extends between lat. 5° and 10° N., lon. 117° and 123° E.

Bosrua, a town of British India, presid. Madras, North Canara, chief place of a sub-division of same name, in lat. 14° 45' N., lon. 74° 53' E.

Bosruv, a populous vill. of Asia, Tibet, on the Roshkolang, a tributary of the Saluy, N. the Himalaya; lat. 31° 48' N., lon. 78° 25' E.

Bosru, a town of India, dist. North Canara, presid. Madras, in lat. 15° 16' N., lon. 74° 35' E. The subdivision, of which it is the principal place, has an area of 2,032 sq. m. Pop. 36,254. Products comprise sugar, rice, pepper, and it has numerous large forests of teak, palms, and various other trees.

Bosruv, a town of British India, dist. Mysnamsingh, presid. Bengal, on rt. b. of the Konale, an affluent of the Brahmaputra. It is the chief place of trade in the district, from 1,000 to 2,000 river vessels usually lie here to receive and discharge cargoes. Principal exports, rice, butter, cattle, hides, and timber.

Bosruv, a dist. of India, in the N.W. of Guzerat, bounded on the N. by the Rann of Cutch, E. by Bembler, N. by Mow, and S. by Charchat. Area 84 sq. m. Pop. 4,606. Country flat and open. Soil sandy and saline, yielding inferior crops. Heat excessive in summer.

Bosruv, a town of India, in the protected Sikh territory, 15 m. S.E. Beaspora.

Bosruv, a town of Central India, Gwalior div., 41 m. W. Rajpoot.

Bosruv, a township of England, co. York,

West Riding, pa. Doncaster, 4 m. N.W. Wakefield. Pop. 5,000.

Bosru, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 80 m. N.W. Moorshedabad.

Bosru, a town of South America, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. and 10 m. S. Antioquia, on the Cauca.

Bosru (Bulg. *Trislad*), a city of European Turkey, Bulgaria, cap. east, on the grand route from Constantinople to Belgrade, 85 m. S.E. Kila. Pop. 60,000. (?) It has 30 mosques and 10 churches, with hot baths, and manufactures of woollen and silk fabrics, leather and tobacco, and it is the residence of a beglerbey, and the see of Greek and Roman Catholic archbishops. It was founded by Justinian on the ruins of the ancient Sardica.

Bosru, a town of Russia, gov. and 16 m. S. St. Petersburg, cap. circ. Pop. 1,000.

Bosru, a pa. of England, co. Hants, on the Avon, 3 m. N. Christchurch. Area 3,790 ac. Pop. 696.

Bosru, a town of N. India, Cashmere, 20 m. W. N.W. Serinagar.

Bosru, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 7 m. W. Malmesbury. Area 780 ac. Pop. 220.

Bosru, a city of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, cap. dist., on the Garigliano, 15 m. E.N.E. Prosidone (Pontifical States). Pop. 8,000. It has a cathedral, remains of a Gothic castle, and the walls of ancient Bosru.

Bosru, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. Grosseto, 4 m. N.E. Prighiano. Pop. 3,800.

Bosru or **ANCOHUMA**, one of the principal peaks of the Andes, Bolivia, South America, dep. and 65 m. N. La Paz. Height above the ocean, 21,266 feet. The town of *Bosru*, cap. of the prov. Laracuja, is situated in an agreeable climate, and reported very healthy. Pop. 1,200.

Bosru or **ZOBOW**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 66 m. S.E. Frankfurt, cap. circ., on railway from Berlin to Silles. Pop. 7,891. It has an orphan asylum, a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollens and luns.

Bosru, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. E.N.E. Almeria. Pop. 5,422.

Bosru or **Bosru**, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Wigton, 34 m. N. Whitehorn. Area about 8,900 ac. Pop. 1,866, of whom 285 are in the village, which is well built, and has a damask factory.

Bosru, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Meuse, arrond. and 4 m. S.E. Commercy, on rt. b. of the Meuse. Pop. 1,482.

Bosru, a comm. and town of France, dep. Landes, 12 m. S. Dax. Pop. 1,360.

Bosru, a comm. and vill. of Sardinia, div. Turin, prov. and 5 m. W. W. Biella. P. 2,127.

Bosru or **PETALIDIA**, an island off the W. coast of Crete, 8 m. W.S.W. Fort Gramusa.

Bosru, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Landes, 28 m. N. Mout-de-Maran. Pop. 1,740.

Bosru or **WILLIAM HENRY**, a town of Lower Canada, British North America, dist. Montreal, at the mouth of the Richelieu river, in Lake St. Peter, 36 m. S.W. Three Rivers. It has barracks, docks, an arsenal, a quay, and a small fort.

Bosru, a town of Tasmania (Van Diemen Land), co. Pembroke, on Pitt Water, an inlet of North Bay, 14 m. N.E. Hobartown.

Bosru or **ROCKA**, Mediterranean. [GALILEA.] **Bosru**, a town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 14 m. N.W. Cremona, cap. dist., between the Oglio and Adige. Pop. 5,000.

Bosru, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, arrond. and 14 m. S.W. Castres. P. 2,800.

Bosru, a small river of France, flows in S

celebrated fountain in the dep. Vaucluse, and joins the Rhône, 5 m. N. Avignon, after a W. course of 20 miles.

YANCHU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, on the Sorgues and on the railway from Lyon to Avignon, 5 m. N.E. Avignon. P. 3,300.

YASA, a city of Spain, cap. prov., on the Douro, 51 m. S.S.E. Logroño. Pop. 3,372. It has manufactures of silk fabrics, and trade in wool; 3 m. N. are the ruins conjectured to be those of the ancient *Nemanica*.

YORIANO, two market towns of Italy.—I. Pontifical States, deleg. and 7 m. E. Viterbo. Pop. 5,800.—II. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra II., cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Monteleone. Pop. 3,000.

YORIANO, a vill. of Sardinia, div. Alessandria, prov. and 15 m. E. Voghera, cap. mand., near the *Aversa*. Pop. 1,260.

YORLIS (St.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, 17 m. N.W. Belley. P. 1,331.

YORLINGS, French name of Scilly Isles.

YORR, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, 3 m. E. Mauchline. Area 23,000 ac. Pop. 4,174.

YORRAC, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. cant., 10 m. N.N.W. Ussel. Pop. 1,716.

YORRAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 5 m. W. Louhans. Pop. 1,500.

YOROCAMA, a town of Brazil, prov. and 50 m. W. S.W. São Paulo, on the river Sorocaba, an affluent of the Tietê. Pop. 12,000. It has a brick trade in cattle; its district is fertile; and coffee and tobacco are extensively cultivated.

YORØE, a town of Denmark, island Seeland, amt. Sorøe, on the Lake of Sorøe, 18 m. E.N.E. Copenh. Pop. 856. It has an academy.

YORØR, a large island of Norway, off the N. coast of Fiumark, lat. 70° 40' N., lon. 22° to 24° E., and separated by Sorøe Sound from the island Seeland.

YOROKA, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 170 m. W. Archangel, on a rocky island in the White Sea, at the mouth of the Vig, with a harbour, and about 300 inhabitants, mostly fishers.—II. a market town, prov. Bessarabia, cap. circ., on the Dniester, 78 m. N.N.W. Kishinev.

YOROTCHINKAI, a fort of Russia, gov. Orenburg, on the Samara, 45 m. S.E. Bouzoulouk. Pop. 1,600. It is the strongest fortress on the Samara.

YORRATA, a river of Portugal. [ZATAS.]

YORRELL HILL, a mountain of Ireland, co. Wicklow, 4 m. S.E. Blessington. Height 1,915 feet.

YORRETO, *Surrentum*, a maritime town of Naples, dist. and 7 m. S.W. Castell-a-Mare, on the promontory which bounds the Bay of Naples on the S. Pop. 5,700. It is celebrated for the beauty of its vicinity, and the mildness and salubrity of its climate. It has a cathedral, manuf. of silk, and various Greek and Roman antiquities. Tasso was born here in 1544.—The *Piano di Surrento*, bordering its bay, has numerous villa, with orange and lemon groves.—The *Promontory of Surrento*, between the Bays of Naples and Salerno, 15 m. in length, terminates in Cape Campanello, opposite Capri.

YORZO, a market town of the island Sardinia, div. and 6 m. N. Sassari. Pop. 3,300.

YORZIKHA, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 7 m. E. Belmonte. Pop. 900.

YORZUT, a dist. of India, peninsula of Kattywar, prov. Guzerat, between lat. 20° 41' and 31° 50' N., lon. 69° 56' and 71° 19' E. Estimated area 3,300 sq. m. Pop. not ascertained. Shores bold and deep. Soil fertile, and artificial irrigation is carried on. Chief crops, sugar, wheat, and fruits. Principal places, Joonagur, the

cap. Nornath Patten, Mangrol, Karmang, Oherwar, with Dia, the Portuguese island and seaport lying off the coast.

SOA, a walled town of Spain, prov. and 56 m. N.N.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 2,522.

SOSA, a market town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 5 m. W.S.W. Schwarzenburg. Pop. 1,792, engaged in iron mines, and in manufactures of vitreal and lace.

SOSSA, two rivers of European Russia, affluents of the Don.—I. (*Bystrada* or *The Rapid*), gov. Orel, after an E. course of 130 m. joins the Don, 18 m. E.N.E. Jeletz.—II. (*Tikháia*), gov. Voronej, after an E. course of 100 m. joins the Don, 16 m. N.E. Ostrogóhsk.

SOSSIVA, a town of Russia, gov. and 64 m. E. Tchernigov, cap. circ. Pop. 5,000. It has a cathedral and three large annual markets.

SOSSELLO, a town of Sardinia, div. and 16 m. N.E. Nice, cap. mand., on the *Bevera*. Pop. of comm. 3,200.

SOSSA, two rivers of Siberia.—I. gov. Perm, rises in the Ural Mountains, and after a S.E. course of 170 m. joins the Lovda to form the Tavda.—II. gov. Tobolsk, joins the Obe from the W. at Beregov, after a course of 360 miles.

SOTRY, a pa. of England, co. and 15 m. E.N.E. Lincoln. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 152.

SOTHTERTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. E.N.E. Halesworth. Area 730 ac. Pop. 232.

SOTO-LA-MARINA, a vill. of the Mexican Confederation, dep. Tamaulipas, on the Santander, 25 m. W. its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico. P. 3,000.

SOTO-MAYOR (San Salvador de), a town of N.W. Spain, prov. and 8 m. S.E. Pontevedra. P. 2,458.

SOTTEGHEM, a market town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 13 m. S.S.E. Ghent. Pop. 1,840.

SOTTERLY, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.S.E. Beccles. Area 2,330 ac. Pop. 227.

SOTTEVILLE, several comm. and villa. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., etc.—I. (*les Rouen*), with a station on the Paris and Havre Railway, 4 m. S. Rouen. Pop. 4,960.—II. (*sur Mer*), near the English Channel, arrond. Yvetot. Pop. 3,877.

SOTTO MARINA, the most S. of the islands in the Venetian lagoon, N. Italy, 15 m. S. Venice. The town *Chioggia* is at its N. extremity.

SOTUTA, a town of Central America, Yucatan, 60 m. S.E. Mérida.

SOTWELL, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 1½ m. W.N.W. Wallingford. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 133.

SOUSSE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, 18 m. S.S.E. Rochefort. Pop. 678. It has mineral springs in its vicinity.

SOUHAN, a region, Central Africa. [*NIGRITA*.]

SOUHAN, two comm. and villa. of France.—I. dep. Deux-Sèvres, arrond. and 12 m. N.E. Maille. Pop. 334.—II. dep. Loire-Inférieure, 3 m. E.N.E. Chateaubriant. Pop. 2,161.

SOUVAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, 18 m. N.W. Vendôme. Pop. 1,483.

SOUFFLENNIEUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cant. Bischwiller. Pop. 3,635.

SOUFIERE (La), a volcano of Guadeloupe.

SOUFÈ, several comm. and villa. of France.—I. dep. Sarthe, arrond. Mamers. Pop. 1,456.—II. dep. Loir-et-Cher, 15 m. W. Vendôme. P. 1,274.

SOU, various towns of the Chinese empire.—I. China, prov. Hou-pe, cap. dist., 95 m. N.N.W. Yau-chang.—II. (*Ching-tao* or *Kou-kang-tsun*), Chinese Turkistan, 140 m. W.N.W. Urumtsi.—III. (*Uing-ching*), 30 m. N.E. III.

SOULLAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Dordogne, at the head of its navigation by heavy barges, 36 m. N. Cahors. Pop. 3,343. It has a chamber of com-

iron, and wool in cattle, leather, wine, salt, and sugar.

BOSZAR, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Meuse, 18 m. N.N.E. Bar-le-Duc. Pop. 366.

BOSZAR, a town of N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, cap. a dist., 20 m. S. Lake Urumiyah, on a river which flows itself in a marshy lake, 13 m. Eward. It consists of about 1,200 houses, inhabited by Jews, Nestorian Christians, & Kurds. Its vicinity is carefully cultivated.

BOUKH-KALEH, a fort and vill. of Asiatic Russia, gov. Transcaucasia, on the E. coast of the Black Sea, 73 m. N.W. Poti.

BOULANNE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Aube, cap. cant., on the Soulangue, 25 m. N.E. Bar-sur-Aube. Pop. 842.

BOULBAY, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. W.N.W. Leighton-Buzzard. Ac. 4,460. P. 628.

BOULBY, a township of England, pa. Dacre, co. Cumberland, 5 m. S.W. Penrith. Pop. 61.

BOULDERN, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3½ m. E. Deddington. Area 2,500 ac. Pop. 619.

BOULDOUR, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 5 m. S.E. E. Hygham-Ferrers. Ac. 1,270. Pop. 267.

BOULZE, several comm. and towns of France, in the Rhine depa.—L. dep. Haut-Rhin, cap. cant., 15 m. S.S.W. Colmar. Pop. 3,660.—II (see BOLS), dep. Bas-Rhin, 11 m. W. Strasbourg. Pop. 968, with mineral baths.—III (see FORTS), dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. cant., 7 m. S.W. Wissembourg. Pop. 1,877.

BOULZHAUT, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, in the Vosges, 3 m. W. Rouffach. Pop. 2,474.

BOUR (THE), a narrow strait between Denmark (island Seeland) and Sweden, which connects the Baltic with the Kattegat and North Sea. Length N. to S. 30 m., breadth at its narrowest point between Helsingfors (Elsinore) and Helsingborg 3 m., depth 4 to 20 fathoms. The Danish sovereigns formerly possessed the territory on both sides of the strait, and they have ever since continued to maintain the privilege of exacting toll from all foreign vessels passing through it at Elsinore. Average amount of tolls annually from 1821 to 1857, £13,641. In 1831, 19,919 ships passed the Sound.

BOUNDA or **SECUNDA**, a town of India, prov. Bundelcund, in lat. 26° 9' N., lon. 78° 68' E. It is situated on the r. b. of the Ghudh river. In Nov. 1817, the Marquis of Hastings fixed his headquarters here, on his advance towards Gwahior.

BOUNGANI, a river of East Asia. [SONGARI.]

BOUFLEY (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Cambrai. Pop. 1,537.

BOUFRES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, on the Loing, 15 m. S. Fontainebleau. Pop. 1,623, who manufacture tiles and other steel wares.

BOUR or **TYRE**, a seaport town of Syria, peah, and 28 m. N.N.E. Acce, on the E. part of a peninsula about 1 m. in length, which in antiquity was the insular site of the famous maritime city of Tyre. In 1837, it suffered from a severe earthquake, by which its walls and buildings were greatly dilapidated, and its pop. reduced to about 4,000, of whom one-half are Christians, and the other Turks. It appears to have no remarkable edifice; but on the peninsula are the ruins of a large Greek cathedral, and various traces of ancient structures, with some edifices, apparently connected with extensive water-works, and an aqueduct at Ras-el-Ain, on the mainland, about 2 m. distant. Its port, on the N. side of the artificial isthmus formed by Alexander the Great during his memorable siege of Tyre, is now so

choaked, as to be unfit for any but small vessels; and the trade of this ancient emporium of the East has now dwindled to small exports of tobacco, cotton, charcoal, and steel.

BOURABAYA or **SEURABAYA**, a seaport town of the island Java, cap. one of the three provs. into which the island is divided by the Dutch, on its N. coast, opposite the island Madura, and at the mouth of the Kadiri, lat. of Salembas Fort 7° 13' 31" S., lon. 117° 44' 7" E. Pop. 130,000. It has a government house, a mint, and large storehouses. Its harbour is the best in Java, and defended by many forts and batteries; and here are ship-building docks, a naval arsenal, and a cannon foundry. It is the seat of a civil court, and court-martial, with appeal to the supreme court in Batavia. In its province are the ruins of Mojopahit, the former cap. of Java.

BOURACARTA, a town of Java. [SORAKARTA.]

BOURBOURG, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B.-Rhne, 9 m. S.S.W. Wissembourg. Pop. 3,081.

BOURBIVAL LA-BARRE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 5 m. N.E. Mortain. Pop. 4,328.

BOURNE, a market town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 13 m. N.N.W. Pombal. Pop. 1,520.

BOURTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m. S.W. Oakhampton. Area 6,680 ac. Pop. 615.

BOURTON, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Landes, 14 m. W.N.W. Bay. Pop. 2,783.

BOURTRAINE (La), a comm. and town of France, dep. Creuse, 19 m. W.N.W. Guetret. Pop. 1,966.

BOURTON-ARKE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. N.N.W. Swaffham. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 96.

SOUTHAL, a village of England, co. Middlesex, pa. Hayes, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 9 m. W.N.W. London.

SOUTHAM, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 9 m. E.S.E. Warwick. Area of pa. 2,370 ac. Pop. 1,711. It has a Gothic church, and is the head of a poor-law union.

SOUTH-AMBOY, a township of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, at the head of Baritan Bay, at the mouth of the Baritan, and on the Camden and Amboy Railway, 2 m. S. Perth-Amboy. Pop. 2,266. It has a manufactory of stoneware, and a good harbour, whence steamers ply regularly to New York.

SOUTHAMPTON (COUNTY OF) **SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE**, **HAMPSHIRE** or **HANTS**, a maritime co. of England, having S. the English Channel, with its inlet Spithead, the Solent, etc., E. Sussex and Surrey, N. Berkshire, and W. Wilts and Dorset. Area, including the Isle of Wight, 1,625 sq. m., or 1,040,000 ac. of which 900,000 are estimated to be under culture. Pop. 405,870. The ranges of the N. and S. downs traverse the co., being on the W. offsets from the table-land of Salisbury Plain, and on the E. continuous with the downs of Sussex and Surrey. In the S. are the extensive bays Southampton-water and the harbours of Portsmouth and Langston, with the islets of Portsea and Hayling. The S.W. division of the co. is mostly occupied by the New Forest. In other parts are the forests of Bêre, Ailes Holt, Woolmer, etc., and most parts of the co. are well wooded. A long and narrow strip is enclosed by the co. Sussex. In the N.N.E. and S.W. are extensive heathlands. Soil generally well cultivated. Principal rivers, the Anton, Itchen, Avon, and Stour. All the usual crops are raised; hops are cultivated on the E. border, near Fareham; large quantities of cider are made, and the bacon of the co. is in repute. Manuf., except those connected with the dockyard and shipping establishments at Portsmouth, are of little importance.

Some silks are made at Overton; paper, sack-
ing, shalloon, bookbinding, druggists, knavery, and
other woollen stuffs, chiefly in the N., and salt
from pans at *Lynton*. *Wimborne*, on the
border of *Sussex*, has some famous oyster beds.
The *Basingstoke Canal* is in the N.E., and the
co. is interested by the London and South-
Western Railway, with several branches, and the
South Coast Railway, terminating at Portsmouth.
Trade centres chiefly at Southampton and Port-
smouth. The co. is subdivided into 39 hundreds,
and is included in the circuit and diocese of
Winchester, the ep.; besides which it contains
the par. bor. Southampton, Portsmouth, Christ-
church, *Lynton*, *Petersfield*, and the market
towns Gosport, *Alresford*, *Alton*, *Basingstoke*,
Fordingbridge, *Lynton*, *Christchurch*, *Romsey*,
and *Ringwood*. The co. sends 4 members
to House of Commons. Reg. electors in 1846, for
N. division, 3,411; S. division 5,812; total, 9,223.
The ruined city of *Silchester* in the N., *Portchester*
with its ancient castle in the S., and *Caris-
brooke Castle*, in the Isle of *Wight*, are amongst
its principal antiquities, besides those in *Win-
chester*, the ancient cap. of the kingdom *Wessex*,
and of *England* during the *Saxon*, *Norman*, and
early *Plantagenet* dynasties.

SOUTHAMPTON, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport
town, and co. of *England*, in the S. part of the co.
Hants, occupying a peninsula between the mouths of
the *Test* and *Itchen* rivers, at the head of
Southampton-water, 12 m. S.S.W. *Winchester*,
on the South-Western Railway, 72 m. S.W. *London*.
Lat. of *St Michael's* spire, 50° 54' N., lon.
1° 24' 2" W. Area of bor. and co. 1,970 ac. Pop.
35,305. Its main street, upwards of 1 mile in
length, is separated into two parts by the *Bargate*,
a portion of the ancient walls, which still
partially encloses the old town. Over the *Bargate*
is the town-hall; other principal structures
are several parish churches, the audit and cus-
tom houses, theatre, public baths, two sets of as-
sembly rooms, dock company's office, railway
station, three piers, and the cavalry barracks.
The suburbs are extensive. The town is well
supplied with water from a large *Artesian* well
on Southampton common. Public institutions
comprise the free grammar school, an hospital,
numerous almshouses and other charities, a royal
humane society, mechanics' literary and poly-
technic institutions, an infirmary, botanic gar-
den, and the surveying and engraving depart-
ments of the ordnance board. The new docks,
on the E. of the town, opened in 1842, have an
area of 208 acres, and admit steamers of above
700 tons burden. The *West India*, *Mediterranean*,
East India, and *China* mails, have their
station here, and the town communicates by
steamers with all the ports of the south of *Eng-
land*, the *Channel* islands, *Ireland*, and by rail-
way with *London*, and all the centre of *England*.
The port extends from near *Portsmouth* to
Christchurch. Registered shipping of port (1847)
4,966 tons. Here are some manufs. of silks and
carpets, but ship-building and general commerce
are the chief sources of wealth. Southampton is
a place of fashionable resort in summer. The
bor. is divided into 5 wards, and governed by a
mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors. It has
annual races and regatta. The bor. sends 2
members to House of Commons. Reg. electors
(1846) 2,208. Southampton appears to have
risen on the decline of the ancient *Caesarea*, at
Bittern, on the estuary of the *Itchen*; and in
Saxon times it had a castle, of which, however,
little, if any portion, now remains.—*Southampton*

is a fine inlet, stretching from the *Solent*
and *Spithead*, N.W., into the interior of *Hamp-
shire* for about 11 m.; greatest breadth about 2
m. It bounds the *New Forest* hundreds on the
E., and receives the *Anton*, *Itchen*, and *Hamble*
rivers. Its shores are picturesque, and it is
usually covered with shipping.

SOUTHAMPTON, a co., U. S., North America, in
S.E. part of *Virginia*. Area 614 sq. m. P. 13,531,
of whom 5,765 were slaves.—Also several townships.
—I. *New Hampshire*, 39 m. S. *Concord*. Pop.
472.—II. *Massachusetts*, on *Northampton* and
Newhaven Canal, 7 m. S.W. *Northampton*. Pop.
1,060.—It has a lead mine.—III. *New York*, at
E. end of *Long Island*. Pop. 8,501.—IV. *Penn-
sylvania*, 12 m. S.E. *Doylstown*. Pop. 1,416.—
V. 18 m. S.W. *Carlisle*. Pop. 1,651.—VI. 13 m.
N.E. *Chambersburgh*. Pop. 1,795.—VII. co.
Bedford. Pop. 1,347.

SOUTHAMPTON ISLAND, British North Amer-
ica, on the N. side of *Hudson Bay*, is between
lat. 62° and 68° N., lon. 80° and 87° W. Coasts
rugged and mountainous. Cape Southampton
forms its S. extremity. It is conjectured to be a
collection of islands, but its interior is unexplored.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, a British colony, be-
tween lon. 132° and 141° E., and the Southern
Ocean and lat. 26° S., comprising an area
of 300,000 sq. m., or 192,000,000 ac. The
coast line, which is more indented than in any
other part of Australia, extends about 1,500
miles from N.W. to S.E., embracing *Spencer*
and *St Vincent* Gulfs, with *York Peninsula* and
Kangaroo Island. The surface of the colony is
mostly undulating or level. The mountain ranges
stretch generally from N. to S. The chief of
these are the *Gawler Range*, extending from
Streaky Bay to the head of *Spencer Gulf*, with
a maximum elevation of 2,000 feet; *Flinders*'s
Range, running in a northerly direction from
the head of *Spencer Gulf*; and the parallel
ranges of *Barnard* and *Gouger*. *Mount Bryant*,
the most elevated summit E. of *St Vincent Gulf*,
rises to the height of 3,012 feet. The table-land
in *Eyre Peninsula*, W. of *Spencer Gulf*, averages
1,300 feet in elevation. The *Murray*, which has
its rise in the Australian Alps, pursues the lower
part of its course in this colony, and is the only
navigable river. Small streams are however,
numerous, and the country is, on the whole, well
watered. Principal lakes—*Torrens*, *Alexandra*,
and *Albert*. Ponds and creeks are num-
erous, and a series of lagoons border the coast
along *Encounter Bay*, in the S.E. The settled
portions of the colony are situated on the E.
side of *St Vincent Gulf*, between that inlet and
the *Murray*, and in the S.E. between *Revolvi Bay*,
eastward, and the frontiers of *Victoria*. Climate
healthy. The colony was established in 1836. Its
progress has been remarkable. The population
in 1847 was 31,158; 1857, 108,917. The sexes are
nearly equal. Mortality, 1,304. The staple pro-
ducts of the colony are cereals, minerals, and
wool. The quantity of enclosed land is 787,603
acres. The returns of stock in 1857 are as fol-
low: Sheep, 1,637,005; lambs, 418,900; total,
2,075,905. Cattle, 310,400; horses, 26,226; goats,
1,647; pigs, 88,199. The quantity of land sold
by the Government, from the commencement of
the colony up to the end of 1857, was 1,567,740
acres. The lands are put up at auction, gene-
rally in 80 acre sections, at the upset price of 11
per acre. The local legislature is invested with
control over the land fund. It is rich in mine-
ral resources. In 1857, there were 56 mines
worked in the colony, or ready for working. The

quantity of ore mined during the year ending March 1862, was 10,961 tons. Coal is scarce. Iron abundant. The wool export for 1857 was 864,390. In 1857, imports 1,895,032; exports 1,744,190. In 1857, revenue 735,536; expenditure 684,868. The following are the principal lines of railway:—A line of about 7 m. connecting the city of Adelaide with Port Adelaide. 2. A line connecting Adelaide with Gawler-town, 26 m. long. The electric telegraph is in operation between Adelaide, the Port, the Goolwa, and Gawler-town; and the capital of South Australia. An important trade has sprung up on the river Murray, which is navigable from the Goolwa, near Encounter Bay, to Albury, a distance of nearly 2,000 m. The climate and soil of South Australia are admirably suited for the cultivation of the vine, of which 1,055 ac. were under cultivation in 1857. Excellent wines have been produced, and promise to become a source of great trade. The quantity of wine made in 1857 is computed at 99,378 galls.—value 25,000*l.*—of which 1,810 galls. were exported. Many fine fruits come to perfection; as also tobacco, hops, and indigo. Sarsaparilla, sassafras, and other drugs, are indigenous. Vegetables are plentiful. Gold has not been discovered in any great quantity in this colony. The Echunga diggings, on the Onkaparinga, have never employed more than 200 diggers, and lately they have been virtually abandoned. In 1857 manufactures and trade brisk. In the same year the income of the post-offices was 10,353*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, and the expenses 17,984*l.* 18*s.* The number of places of worship was 233, adapted to accommodate 44,898 persons. The colony, while increasing in population, wealth, and intelligence, is decreasing in crime. The government is vested in a governor; an executive council of the heads of departments, having ministerial responsibility; a legislative council, consisting of 18 members; and a house of assembly of 36 members. Both chambers are elective, but by different constituencies and with different terms. The constitution embraces triennial parliaments, universal suffrage, and vote by ballot. The chief settlements of the colony are Adelaide, Port Adelaide, Port Gawler, Albert-town, Gawler-town, Port Wakefield, Port Augusta, Goolwa, Port Elliott, Port Lincoln, Mount Barker, Strathalbyn, German-town, Macclisfield, Kapunda, and Kooringa.

SOUTH BEVERICK, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, on Salmon fall, which supplies much water power, 90 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,592. It contains a village, with woollen factories and mills.

SOUTH BRIMMER, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 61 m. W.E.W. Boston. Pop. 2,624.

SOUTH BRUNSWICK, a township of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, 12 m. S. New Brunswick. Pop. 3,308.

SOUTH BURY, a township of the U. S., North America, Connecticut, 18 m. N.W. New Haven. Pop. 1,464.

SOUTH-CRUCHAN, a pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Thames, 7 m. E.S.E. Dayleigh. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 455.

SOUTHCOAT, a township of England, co. York, East Riding, pa. Drypool, 1½ m. E.N.E. Kingston-on-Hull. Pop. 1,672.

SOUTHBURN or CHRISTIAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 6 m. S.E.W. Jedburgh. Area 44 sq. m. Pop. 445. In this parish are the remains of British camps and forts.

SOUTHRAN, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, of the Ouse, ½ m. S.S.E. Lewes. An. 1,999. P. 102.
SOUTH-EAST, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, co. Putnam. Pop. 2,079.—II. Indiana, co. Orange. Pop. 1,247.

SOUTHGATE, a hamlet and watering-place of England, co. Essex, on a declivity facing the mouth of the Thames, 3½ m. S.E. Rochford.

SOUTHGATE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll, comprising the S. extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre, and the island Sanda. Pop. 1,406.

SOUTHFIELD, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, on Staten Island, 3 m. E. Richmond. Pop. 2,709.—II. Michigan, 17 m. N. Detroit. Pop. 1,636.

SOUTHFLEET, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. S.W. Gravesend. Area 2,340 ac. Pop. 687.

SOUTH-HADLEY, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, on Connecticut, 74 m. W. Boston. Pop. 2,491.

SOUTH-HAMLEY, a hamlet of England, co. Gloucester, pa. Hampstead. Pop. 1,769.

SOUTH-HILL, two pas. of England.—I. co. Cornwall, 8 m. N.W. Callington. Area 3,260 ac. Pop. 730.—II. co. Bedford, 3½ m. S.W. Biggleswade. Pop. 1,400.

SOUTH HUNTINGDON, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Westmoreland. Pop. 862.—**Southington** is a township, Connecticut, 14 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 2,155.

SOUTH KINGSTON, a township of the U. S., North America, Rhode Island, cap. co. Washington, on the Atlantic, 28 m. S. Providence. Pop. 3,602. It has a court house and gaol, and contains the village of *North Kingston*, and a large salt lake. The Stonington and Providence Railway passes through this township.

SOUTH MIDDLETON, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Cumberland. Pop. 2,202.

SOUTH MOLTON, England. [MOLTON (South).]

SOUTH OF, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 3 m. N.N.W. St. Neot's. Ac. 1,890. Pop. 307.

SOUTHOLD, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on Long Island Sound, 15 m. E. Riverhead. Pop. 4,722.

SOUTHOLT, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.S.E. Eye. Area 740 ac. Pop. 209.

SOUTH (or FREMONT'S) PASS, a pass in the chain of the Rocky Mountains, U. S., North America, between lat. 43° and 42° 40' N., near lon. 110° W. It is an easy access to the western territories of the Union.

SOUTHPORT, a vill. and chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, at the mouth of the Ribbles, in the Irish Sea, 7 m. N.W. Ormskirk. Pop. 4,765.

SOUTHPORT, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 4 m. S. Elmsa. Pop. 3,184.

SOUTH READING, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 11 m. N. Boston. Pop. 2,407.

SOUTHRAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. S. Downham-Market. Area 3,950 ac. Pop. 1,155.

SOUTHROP, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3 m. N.N.W. Lechlade. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 428.

SOUTH SHENAGO, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Crawford. Pop. 1,664.

SOUTH-TOWS, a hamlet and suburb of Great Yarmouth, England, co. Norfolk, on the Yare. Pop. 1,412.

SOUTHWARK, a pari. bor. of England, co. Surrey, on the S. bank of the Thames, immediately opposite the City of London, with which it communicates by London, Southwark, and Black-

ARIAS BRIDGES. Area 1 sq. mi. Pop. 172,863. It is one of the principal commercial quarters of London. Principal edifices, St Saviour's Church, St George-in-the-Fields Roman Catholic Cathedral, Guy and St Thomas' Hospitals, the Magdalen Asylum, Queen's Bench Prison, Surrey Theatre, and Messrs Barclay and Co.'s brewery. Its government is exercised by the corporation of City of London. It sends two members to House of Commons.

SOUTHWARK, a dist. of the U. S., North America, forming a suburb of Philadelphia, with which it communicates by a bridge across the Delaware. Pop. 38,799. It is incorporated separately from Philadelphia, has numerous factories, a lofty shot-tower, and navy, ship, and boat yards, on the Delaware. [PHILADELPHIA.]

SOUTHWELL, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 12 m. N.E. Nottingham. Area of pa. 4,550 ac. Pop. 3,516. Has a co. bridewell, assembly-rooms, theatre, manufs. of silks, lace, & stockings.

SOUTH WHITEWALL, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 87 m. E.N.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,913.

SOUTHWICK, several pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Northampton, 24 m. N.N.W. Oundle. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 133.—II. co. Southampton, 34 m. N.E. Fareham. Area 4,950 ac. Pop. 696.—III. co. Sussex, 2 m. N.E. New Shoreham, having a station on the London and South Coast Railway. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 1,190. The church is an ancient and interesting edifice.—IV. a chapelry, co. Wilts, pa. North Bradley, 24 m. S.S.W. Trowbridge. Pop. 1,311.—V. a township, co. Durham, pa. Monk-Wearmouth, 14 m. N.W. Sunderland. Pop. 2,721, employed in manufs. of glass and earthenware, and in ship-building.

SOUTHWICK, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 10 m. S.W. Springfield. Pop. 1,120.

SOUTHWOLD, a mun. bor., seaport town, and pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the North Sea, between the river Blythe and the Buss Creek. Area of bor. and pa. 621 ac. Pop. 2,109. Principal buildings, the guildhall, gaol, a church, and some batteries. The harbour has been improved by the erection of two piers, and the town has an import trade in coal, a herring fishery, and accommodation for visitors as a place of summer resort. It rose on the decline of Dunwich, the ancient capital of E. Anglia, progressively submerged by the sea. In Southwold (or Sole) Bay, an obstinate engagement, between the English and combined French and Dutch fleets, took place, May 1673, in which the Earl of Sandwich was blown up with his ship.

SOUTHWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 10 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Area 350 ac. Pop. 48.

SOUTHWORTH AND CROFT, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Wiuwick, 3 m. E.S.E. Newton-in-Makerfield. Pop. 1,097.

SOUTVING, a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., 6 m. W.S.W. Moulins. Pop. 3,052.

SOUSA, a river of Portugal, prov. Minho, joins the Douro 8 m. E.S.E. Oporto, after a S.W. course of 20 m.—II. a market town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 6 m. S.S.W. Aveiro. Pop. 4,000.

SOVELL, a market town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 8 m. N.W. Hattremoz. Pop. 1,700.

SOVANA, a town of Italy. [SOANA.]

SOV, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. E.N.E. Coventry. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 1,583, employed in ribbon weaving.

SOVNAV, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 8 m. N.W. Penrith. Area 7,940 ac. Pop. 1,016.

—II. a township, co. York, North Riding, pa. and 1 m. S. Thirsk, with a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. Pop. 1,079. The vill. is neat, and has many good houses.

—III. a chapelry, same co., West Riding, pa. and 4 m. W.S.W. Halifax. Pop. 7,903.—IV. (Bridge), a chapelry, same co. and Riding, pa. and 24 m. W.S.W. Halifax. Pop. 4,365.

SOXTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. E. Exeter. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 361.

SOYLAND, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 44 m. S.W. Halifax. Pop. 3,422, employed in cotton and woollen manufactures.

SPA or **SPAA,** a town and watering place of Belgium, near the frontier of Rhenish Prussia, prov. and 17 m. S.E. Liege. Pop. 3,650. Over its principal spring, the *Pouhon*, Peter the Great of Russia, built the pump-room. The waters are chalybeate, and many other springs exist in the vicinity, which were formerly so much frequented, that *Spa* became a common name for mineral baths. The country around is highly agreeable, but the town is now little resorted to by visitors.

SPACCAFORNO, a town of the island Sicily, intend. and 11 m. S.W. Noto, cap. cant., on a hill near the S. coast. Pop. 8,000. It has many churches and convents; but is poor and has little trade.

SPACERDAM, a town of the Netherlands, prov. North Holland, arrond. Harlem, at the mouth of the Spaarza in the S. Pop. 600.

SPAFFORD, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 18 m. W. Syracuse. Pop. 1,903.

SPACHINGEN, a town of Wurtemberg, circ. Black Forest, 22 m. W. Sigmaringen, on the Prim. Pop. 1,682.

SPAIN (Span. *Espana*, *la Peninsula*, anc. *Iberia*, *Hispantia*), a kingdom of S.W. Europe, occupying the greater part of the Iberian peninsula, extending between lat. 36° 1' and 43° 45' N., lon. 3° 20' E., and 9° 21' W., bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay and by the Pyrenees, which separate it from France E., and S. by the Mediterranean and the Strait of Gibraltar, and W. by Portugal & the Atlantic Ocean. P. (1857) 307,753. Cap. Madrid. The principal islands are the Balearic or Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean; off the coasts are the island of Leon, some islets in the Bay of Vigo, and others at the mouth of the Ebro. The surface of the peninsula is more diversified than that of any other country of equal extent in Europe; its interior forms a vast elevated table-land, which in the plateau of Castile has a mean elevation of 2,300 feet. This plateau occupies almost one-half of the superficies, and is nearly surrounded by mountains. The country is traversed in a direction from E. to W. by five principal chains of mountains, called in Spanish *Sieras*. These are (from N. to S.)

—I. the Pyrenees extending from Cape Creus on the E. to the Bay of Biscay on the W., culminating point Pic Nethou, 11,171 feet; and their W. continuation, the Asturian and Cantabrian mountains, some of which rise to 10,000 feet.—II. the chain which separates the basins of the Douro and Tagus, the *Sieras Guadarrama*, *Gredos* and *Gata*. Highest point in the *Sierra Gredos* 10,500 feet.—III. the mountains of *Taledo*, *Sierra Guadalupe*, and *Sierra Mames*, between the Tagus and Guadiana.—IV. the *Sierra Morena*, separating the basins of the Guadiana and Guadalquivir, and connected W.ward with the *Serra Moniquis* in Portugal.—V. *Sierra Nevada*, extending from Cartagena to Cadiz, and containing the *Cerro Mulhacén*, next to Pic Nethou, the highest point of the peninsula, 11,151

It is the Pto de Valera, 11,887 ft. above the sea. The following table shows the area and pop. of the old provinces with their new divisions:—

Old Prov.	New Prov.	Sq. m.	Pop. 1,860.
Andalusia.	Cordova	4,138	245,888
	Jaen	4,448	267,410
	Seville	5,000	367,000
	Alcala	5,000	265,324
	Malaga	5,000	220,000
	Huelva	5,000	201,000
Aragon.	Baragon	14,738	265,000
	Huesca	14,738	265,000
	Teruel	14,738	265,000
Asturias.	Ortola	7,308	516,000
	Madrid	1,311	444,787
New Castile.	Madrid	5,778	320,000
	Guadal Real	7,643	320,000
	Guadalquivir	11,887	180,745
	Guadalquivir	1,365	224,000
Old Castile.	Bayona	7,654	165,710
	Leizor	7,654	165,710
	Alava	2,870	145,000
	Guipuzcoa	4,676	145,000
	Valencia	2,820	104,000
	Palencia	1,731	326,106
Extremadura.	Badajoz	14,380	264,000
	Guinea	14,380	264,000
Catalonia.	Barcelona	12,180	265,000
	Lerida	12,180	265,000
	Girona	12,180	265,000
Galicia.	Orense	10,807	250,000
	Lugo	10,807	250,000
	Pontevedra	10,807	250,000
Leon.	Leon	5,004	220,000
	Salamanca	5,004	220,000
Murcia.	Murcia	7,307	140,000
	Albacete	7,307	140,000
Valencia.	Valencia	7,304	140,000
	Castellon de la Plana	7,304	140,000
Balearic.	Majorca	2,000	100,000
	Minorca	2,000	100,000
	Ibiza	2,000	100,000
	Formentera	2,000	100,000
	San Sebastian	2,000	100,000
	San Sebastian	2,000	100,000
Total		282,700	14,216,320

Spain is rich in minerals, especially mercury, iron, copper, and lead. The celebrated gold and silver mines of the time of the Romans have long been abandoned, but mercury is extracted in great abundance from the mines of Almaden. Lead forms an important branch of mining industry. Coal is found chiefly in the Asturias, the richest coal-field occurring on the E. of the mountains overlying the Devonian strata, copper, tin, zinc, antimony, arsenic, and cobalt, are common, and rock salt is abundant in the hills of Cardena. The principal rivers of Spain are from E. to W., the Tago, Guadiana, Guadalquivir, Duero, Tago, Guadiana, and Guadalquivir, flowing mostly through Portugal W. and S. to the Atlantic. The N. slope has only the Salado, the Ebro, and some mountain streams. The chief tributaries are the Tago, the Guadiana, which joins the Duero; the Manzanarez, which passes Madrid, and joins the Tago; the Jarama, an affluent of the Tago. The Aragon, Gallaigo, and Segura, affluents of the Ebro, and the Guadalquivir. Few of these are navigable, and those only for small boats near

their mouths. The only lakes or lagoons of Spain are the Albufera in Valencia, and the Mar Mayor in Murcia. The coasts of Spain, which have an extent of 1,900 m., are in general little indented, except in the N.W. The chief coasts are Finisiera on the N.W., and Trafalgar on the S.W., in the Atlantic, Gibraltar, Gata, Palos, and Cruz, in the Mediterranean; Peñes and Ortiga, in the Bay of Biscay. The climate of Spain varies exceedingly with elevation and position; it is warm on the coasts; the table-lands are exposed to great heat in summer, and extreme cold in winter. Many of the mountains rise above the snow line, the limit of which, in the Pyrenees, is 8,953 feet; in the Sierra Nevada, 11,100 feet. Mean annual temperature at Madrid 68°·2, Fahr. The annual fall of rain on the Sierra Nevada, and on the N. and W. coasts, is 25 to 35 inches, while on the table-land of Castile it is only 10 inches, and the capital is often exposed to severe drought. Winter is the rainy season. The most noxious winds are the solano (the arcecco of Italy), a hot wind from the E., and the gallego, a cold wind from the mountains of Galicia. Frost is often severe during the night in winter. Earthquakes are sometimes felt in the south. The soil is generally fertile, except in the elevated and arid districts of the central provs.; the chief crops are wheat, maize, barley, rice, hemp, and flax. The amount of corn is often insufficient for home consumption. The wines of Spain are highly valued; the principal growths are those of Xeres (sherry), Ecta, Malaga, Albacete, Malvasia, and Val de Peñias; the other products are soda (from marine plants), honey, wax, and silk, the latter very abundant in the S.E. provs. In the S. provs. the sugar cane and cotton have been acclimatised, and there the orange and citron grow in great abundance. The best building timber grows in the N. coast; the cork tree, the kermes oak, and the samach tree, yield valuable products. The horses of Andalusia are celebrated; the mules and asses are remarkable for beauty and size. Cattle are of good breeds. The race of sheep, called the merino, yields a great quantity of excellent wool; their exportation has always been prohibited, their pasturage is regulated by ancient laws, and their number is reckoned at 5,000,000 or 6,000,000. Goats are very abundant in the table-lands; the chamois is found in the Pyrenees; and the bear, wolf, wild cat, marten, and lynx, in the different mountains. Fish is not plentiful in the rivers, but abundant on the Atlantic coasts. Its manufacturing industry, formerly flourishing, has greatly declined; the government has still manufactures of saltpetre, gunpowder, cannon, and firearms, tobacco, porcelain, and glass, but they are mostly in decay; and the celebrated manufacture of swords at Toledo is nearly extinguished. The other manufactures are of silks, cottons, woollens, and leather. Cutlery, iron, and copper goods, are made chiefly in Biscay. There are no good public roads in Spain, except those around Madrid; wheel carriages are little used, and much of the transport is effected by means of mules. There are several canals, many of them on a magnificent scale, but mostly unfinished and unfit for navigation; the chief of these are the Imperial Canal, commenced by Charles V., extending along the right bank of the Ebro; the canal of Castile, Manzanares, Murcia, Albacete, and Guadarrama. The only railways in operation are from Melara to Barcelona, from Madrid to Ariza, and from Valencia to Alcala. Others are

projected from Madrid to the frontiers of France and Portugal, and from Santander to Alar del Rey, at the commencement of the Canal of Castile. From the extent of its coast line, its numerous ports, its geographical position and natural products, Spain possesses greater commercial advantages than any other country in Europe, but smuggling is so extensively carried on as to render it impossible to estimate the amount of its foreign commerce; the principal exports are wool, wine, brandy, oil, fruits, iron, lead, mercury, and salt, with a small amount of silk and manufactured goods. Imports colonial goods, dried fish, and salted provisions, butter, cheese, rice, cotton and woollen goods, cutlery, glass, and building timber.

The present inhabitants of Spain are descendants of the ancient Iberians, or of other races who colonised it at different periods. Four primitive families are discernible—I. the Spaniards, descendants of the original races, and of Greeks, Romans, Vandals, Goths, and Alans, comprising 19-20ths of the population.—II. the Basques 1-24th.—III. the Moors, descendants of the conquerors who ruled for seven centuries in the S. of the peninsula, 1-200th.—IV. the Gitanos, or gypsies, 1-250th. The Jewish race has disappeared from Spain since the expulsion of the Jews in 1492.

The government, since 1833, is a constitutional representative monarchy; the religion exclusively Roman Catholic. In 1861 there were 10 universities, 10 normal schools of the first class, 23 elementary normal schools supported by government, besides other public schools, with a total of 839,182 pupils, or about 1 in 16 of the pop. Army (1868) 200,000 men. Navy, 2 ships of the line of 86 guns; 4 frigates, & several small vessels, in all 82, of which 37 are steamers, carrying in all 887 guns. Public revenue (1864) 1,471,147,804 reals; expenditure, 1,474,202,522 reals; national debt (1861) 13,904,358,565 reals. The peninsula, now forming the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, was first visited by the Phœnicians, and afterwards by the Carthaginians, who here formed several establishments. It was conquered by the Romans after a resistance of two centuries; they divided it into three great provinces, viz., *Taracensis* in the E. N., and centre, *Bætica* in the S., and *Lusitania* in the W. The Visigoths overran the country in the 6th century, and were driven from most of it by the Arabs in 711. The kingdom of Portugal was founded in 1095. During 8 centuries the Christian princes were engaged in continual warfare with the Mohammedans. From this state the country was delivered under Ferdinand and Isabella, by the conquest of Granada, in 1492. This was followed by the pillage and expulsion of the Jews, who had possessed themselves of most of the commercial riches of the country. In the same year Columbus discovered the new world, and Spain became mistress of the greater part of America as then known. Of these vast colonial possessions, Spain has now only the islands of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and part of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies; the Philippine, Marianne, and Caroline Islands, and the Island Palao, in the Pacific; the Canary Islands, in the Atlantic; and the island of Annabon, in the Gulf of Guinea; and Ceuta, Gomera, and part of Melilla, places used for the transportation of convicts, in Barbary: the pop. of which, added to that of Spain proper, raises the gross amount to 18,064,000. From the 16th century, Spain was divided into large provinces, having nearly the title of kingdom, but by a royal

decree of April 1833 it was partitioned into 49 smaller provinces, each bearing the name of its cap., except Navarra and the three Basque provinces, which remains unchanged, and possess peculiar privileges. Napoleon I. attempted to place his brother on the throne of Spain, but he was driven out of the peninsula chiefly by the British army under Wellington. Since then there have been repeated civil wars and insurrections.

SPAETTA, a ruined town of N. Africa, dom. and 142 m. S.W. Tunis, with remains of antiquity.

SPALATO or **SEALATRO**, a seaport city of Dalmatia, cap. circ. Spalato, on a small promontory opposite the islands Brazza, Bada, etc., lat. 45° 30' 4" N., lon. 16° 26' 7" E. Pop. 10,300. The east half of the city is crowded into the area of the palace built by Diocletian towards the end of the 3d century, in which the ancient temple of Jupiter, with a lofty octagonal tower, is still perfect. The streets of the city are all narrow lanes, but it has several open spaces, numerous churches and convents, a lazaretto, schools, government museum of antiquities, barracks, and an inner and outer harbour, the latter adapted for vessels of any burden. It is the most important seat of commerce in Dalmatia.

SPALDING, a pa. and market town of England, co. Lincoln, cap. div. Holland, in a fenney dila. on the Welland, and on railway, 15 m. S.S.W. Boston, of which port it is a member. Area of pa. 12,070 ac. Pop. 8,829. It consists chiefly of four streets and a market place, in which are the town-hall, and house of correction for the division; and it has a church, a grammar school, and many endowed charities, assembly rooms, a theatre, public library, and warehouses, to the doors of which vessels of 60 tons arrive by the Welland. Trade active in corn, coal, wool, flax, and hemp; weekly cattle market on Tuesday.

SPALDWICK, a pa. of England, co. Hunts, 4 m. N.N.E. Kimbolton. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 464.

SPALMADORE ISLANDS, *Emusses*, a group of islets belonging to Asiatic Turkey, between the isls. Scio, and the mainland of Asia Minor, lat. 38° 32' N., lon. 26° 12' E. Length of largest 5 m.

SPALT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Rezat, 18 m. S.E. Anspach. P. 1,765.

SPANBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.N.E. Folkingham. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 74.

SPANDAU or **SPANDOW**, a fortified town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, at the conf. of the Spree and Havel, 9 m. W. Berlin, on the Hamburg Railway. Pop. (1849) 9,307. It is enclosed by walls, and has a citadel on an island in the Havel, used as the principal state prison of Prussia, and in which Baron Trenck was confined. Principal edifices, the church of St Nicholas, a Roman Catholic church, and the former residence of the electors of Brandenburg, now a penitentiary. It has manufs. of woollen and linen stuffs, tobacco pipes, powder, and firearms. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631, and by the French in 1806.—**Spanden** is a vill. of E. Prussia, 46 m. S.W. Königsberg. Here the French defeated the Russians in 1807.

SPANGENBURG, a town of Germany, H.-Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, 16 m. S.S.E. Cassel. P. 2,202.

SPANISH TOWN, the cap. town of Jamaica, co. Middlesex, pa. St Catherine, on the W. b. of the river Cobre, 10 m. W. Kingston. Pop. 6,000. It is the official residence of the governor of Jamaica, and the seat of the superior courts of the islands; but it is otherwise of little importance, and is ill-built and unhealthy.

SPANISH TOWN, the cap. town of the island Trinidad. [POST OF SPAIN.]

SPARNHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.E.E. Foulham. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 373.

SPARKFORD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. S.E.W. Castle-Cary. Ac. 1,020. Pop. 280.

SPARONE, a vill. of Sardinia, div. Turin, prov. and 17 m. W.S.W. Ivrea. Pop. of comm. 2,478.

SPARSHOLT, two pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 3½ m. W. Wantage. Area 6,840 ac. Pop. 902.—II. co. Hants, 3 m. W.N.W. Winchester. Area 4,030 ac. Pop. 419.

SPARTA (NEW), or **MISTRA**, a town of Greece, Morea, cap. nom. of Laconia, 2 m. W. the ruins of anc. Sparta. Pop. 6,700. It is a bishop's see.

SPARTA, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, co. Livingston, in the W. part of the state. Pop. 1,372.—Many villages of the United States are so named.

SPARTANBURG, a dist. of the U. S., North America, in N. of South Carolina. Area 1,036 sq. m. Pop. 26,400.

SPARTEL (CAPS), the N.W. point of Africa, Morocco, kingdom Fez, at the entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar, 1,043 feet above the sea.

SPASS, three towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 30 m. S.E. Riazan, cap. circ. on the Oka. Pop. 5,000.—II. gov. and 104 m. N.N.E. Tambov, cap. circ. Pop. 6,000. It has factories.—III. gov. and 54 m. S. Kasan, cap. circ., on the Berdina, near its conflux with the Volga. Pop. 2,000.

SPAXTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. W. Bridgewater. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 1,030.

SPEAR, a river of Scotland, co. Inverness, rises in Loch Laggan, flows mostly W. through Lochaber, and joins the Lochy at Gareloch, after a course of 30 m. Principal affluent the Roy.

SPEKE (Spine), a pa. of England, co. Berks, 1½ m. W. Newbury. Area 3,780 ac. Pop. 3,298. The second battle of Newbury was fought here in 1645.—*Spekehamstead* is a tything in this pa., immediately W. the town of Newbury, of which it forms a suburb. Pop. 1,589.

SPEETON, a chapelry of England, co. York, East Riding, on the Scarborough and Bridlington Railway, 5 m. N.W. Bridlington. Pop. 150.

SPELMONTS-ROW, a small town on the W. coast of the island Barbados, 10 m. N. Bridgetown. It has a handsome church and several forts.

SPEKE, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Childwall, 6 m. S.S.W. Prescot. Pop. 534.

SPELTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. W. N. W. Tonbridge-Wells. Ac. 3,650. P. 2,839.

SPELLO (*Hispellum*), a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. Perugia, 3 m. N.W. Foligno. P. 4,220. Its cathedral has fine paintings.

SPELSBURG, a pa. of England, co. and 15 m. N.W. Oxford. Area 3,900 ac. Pop. 578.

SPELTON, a co., U. S., North America, near the centre of Kentucky. Area 129 sq. m. Pop. 6,842.—II. a co., in S. part of Indiana. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. 3,616.—III. a tnsbp., Massachusetts, 48 m. W.S.W. Boston. Pop. 2,243.—IV. a tnsbp., New York, 15 m. W.N.W. Oswego. Pop. 1,782.—V. a tnsbp., Ohio, Guernsey co. Pop. 1,847.

SPELTON GULF, a large bay of South Australia, between lat. 32° 30' and 35° S., lon. 136° and 138° E. It stretches inland for upwards of 200 m.; breadth 80 m. In it are Hardwicke Bay and Forts Lincoln and Bulimbroke; it receives no streams of consequence.

SPELTUNSHIRE, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 1 m. N.E. Middleham. Area 4,680 ac. Pop. 796.

SPELTUNIA, a river of Greece. [HELLAS.]

SPELTUNIA, a market town of the island Sicily, intend. Catania, near the Madonian mountains, 3 m. N.W. Nicosia. Pop. 1,400.

SERRELLONA, a market town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, on the coast, 9 m. W.N.W. Gaeta. Pop. 1,305.

SERRAVAL, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. N. Alcester. Area 1,110 ac. Pop. 108.

SERRAVAL, a mountain range, Germany [BAVARIA.]

SRETCHLEY, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. E.S.E. Worcester, and having a station on the Birmingham and Bristol Railway. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 166.

SRETBURY, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3 m. S.S.E. Blandford-Forum. Area 2,790 ac. Pop. 660. It has a Roman Catholic nunnery.

SRETHALL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. N.N.W. Halesworth. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 196.

SREY, a river of Scotland, co. Inverness, Banff, and Moray, rises in the hills between Badenoch and Lochaber, expands into the small Loch Spey, about 6 m. N. Loch Laggan, and 1,200 feet above the sea, flows N.E. and enters Moray Firth 2½ m. W. Port Gordon, after a course of 110 m. At Kingussie it is from 80 to 100 feet, and at Alvie 160 feet across; but it is invigilable. Affluents numerous, and being all rapid mountain torrents, frequently cause sudden and destructive inundations in Strathspey. Its banks are in many parts richly wooded; and in it are valuable salmon fisheries.

SREYK, the German name of Spire.

SREYERHACH, a river of Western Germany, Rheinish Bavaria, joins the Rhine, after an E. course of 30 miles, at Spire.

SREYMOUTH, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Elgin, at the mouth of the Spey, and containing the villages of Garmouth, Kingstown, and Boat-of-bog. Area 10 sq. m. Pop. 1,898.

SREZIA (La), a maritime town of N. Italy, Sardinian States, cap. prov. Levante, at the head of its bay, an inlet of the Gulf of Genoa, 8½ m. W. Sarzana. Pop. of comm. 9,796. Principal edifice a citadel.—*The Bay or Gulf of Spezia* (*Portus Lunae*), is 7 m. in length, breadth 2 to 6 m. It presents fine scenery, contains the quarantine station for Genoa, and on the west side of its entrance are the islands Palmaria and Tino.

SREZIA (*Tiparone*), an island of Greece, gov. Argolis, off its S. coast, at the entrance of the Gulf of Nauplia, 10 m. W.S.W. Hydra. Area 26 sq. m. Pop. 8,000. Its inhabitants devote themselves more to commerce and navigation than to rural industry. *Spezia* is remarkable for the salubrity of its climate and the beauty of its women. The town of *Spezia* is on its N.E. shore. Pop. 3,000.—The island *Spezia Pulo* is off the S.E. side of the island.

SREHAGIA, *Aphacteria*, an islet of Greece, gov. Messina, off the S.W. coast of the Morea, in front of the harbour of Navarin. Length 3 m.; breadth ½ m. It is now separated into three or four sections by narrow channels passable by boats.

SREHAKIA, a town of the island Crete, on its S. coast, 43 m. from its W. extremity. Pop. 1,000.

SREHUSE, an island of Norway, at the entrance of the Gulf of Christiania, in lat. 59° 4' N., lon. 10° 50' E.

SREHON, two small towns of Italy.—I. Sardinia, div. Alessandria, prov. and 11 m. S.W. Aegui, on the Bormido. Pop. 2,268.—II. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 10 m. N.E. Gaeta. Pop. 1,600.

SRIKE ISLAND, an island on the W. side of Cork harbour, Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 4 m. S. Queenstown. Area 180 ac. Pop. 2,008. Strong fortifications have been erected here since 1791, and a dépôt for 1,500 convicts was established in 1847.

SRIKEN-OG, an island of N.W. Germany,

in the North Sea, 4 m. W. Wanger-oge, at the mouth of the Weser.

SELMERBERG, a town of Austria, Lombardy, prov. Venice, 15 m. N.W.N. Udine, on the Tagliamento. Pop. 2,500.

SELMECHTO, a market town, duchy, and 7 m. S.E. Modena, on l. b. of the Panaro. Pop. 2,000.

SPITZLEY, a pa. and market town of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 28 m. E.S.E. Lincoln. Area of pa. 2,346 ac. Pop. 1,461. It has a church, a subscription library, and town-hall.

SPINAZZOLA, a town of Naples, prov. Bari, cap. cant., 7 m. S. Minervino. Pop. 6,300.—*Spinosa* is a market town, prov. Basilicata, 15 m. N.E. Lagonero. Pop. 260.

SPINDING, the largest lake of E. Prussia, reg. Gumbinnen, circ. Johannsburg, 11 m. long.

SPIRES (German *Speyer*, ancient *Noviomagus*), a city of W. Germany, cap. Rhenish Bavaria, on the Rhine, at the influx of the Speyerbach, 10½ m. N.E. Landau, on a branch railway to Mannheim. Pop. 10,250, of whom about one-third are Roman Catholics. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, the remains of an old palace, in which 40 diets were held; a city hall, gymnasium, orphan asylum, house of correction, forest school, botanic garden, museum of antiquities, manuf. of vinegar and tobacco, sugar refineries, and a commerce and transit trade on the river. At the diet of Spires, held in 1529, the protest was made to the emperor which originated the religious designation of *Protestants*.—*Noviomagus*, once an important Roman station, and the winter quarters of Julius Caesar, was in the middle ages the residence of many German emperors.

SPIRAT, a market town of Austria, Illyria, 21 m. N.W. Villach, on the Drave. Pop. 1,900.

SPIRHEAD, a celebrated roadstead, off the S. coast of England, co. Hants, between Portssea Island and the Isle of Wight. It communicates W. ward with the Solent and Southampton-water. It is so secure from all winds, except the S.E., as to have been termed by sailors "the king's bed-chamber," and it is a principal rendezvous of the British navy. Portsmouth and Ryde are on its opposite sides.

SPIRI, a dist. of Asia, Little Tibet, near where the Sutlej breaks through the Himalaya, between lat. 32° and 33° N., lon. 78° E.; surrounded by Ladakh, Bussolah, the Chinese territory, etc, and paying tribute to each. Its villages are from 12,000 to 12,500 feet above the sea. Inhabitants are of the Tartar race and Buddhists.—The *Spiti River* is the W. branch of the Sutlej above the Himalaya, and joins the main stream in lat. 31° 48' N., lon. 78° 38' E.

SPIITAL, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 4 m. N.N.E. Haverford West. Pop. 430.

SPIITFELDS, a quarter of the British metropolis, co. Middlesex, immediately on the N.E. side of the city of London, and comprising the par. Christchurch and Bethnal Green. Pop. 29,960. It is a principal seat of the silk manufacture in England, which manufacture was introduced by French refugees after the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685.

SPIITAL GATE, a township of England, co. and 1 m. S.E. Lincoln, pa. Grantham. Pop. 3,064.

SPIITZ, a market town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 8 m. S.W. Stein. Pop. 1,058. It has iron factories, and a trade in timber and vinegar.

SPIITZBERGEN, a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, midway between Greenland and Novaya Zemla, the most northern known land on the globe. Lat. of N. most island 80° 48' N., lon. 20° 29' E. The islands are covered with perpetual snow

and glaciers. During the ten winter months mercury freezes, and from 23d October to 23d February the sun never rises above the horizon. *Spitzbergen* was discovered by Hugh Willoughby in 1553. The only vegetation is a few cryptogamous plants. This archipelago, formerly considered as belonging to America, is now usually classed among European groups, and claimed by Russia as a dependency of its empire. The islands are visited by English, Danish, and Norwegian whalers for the numerous whales, white bears, and seals on the coasts. The archipelago is composed of three large and numerous small islands. Near its N. extremity is the group of seven islands, or seven sisters. Spitzbergen Proper (or New Friesland) is the largest connected land. On its W. side there is a Russian hunting post.—Egede and Charles are the other chief isls.

SPIITZWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.N.E. Norwich. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 41.

SPLIT (CAFE), British North America, Nova Scotia, King's co., is between Mines Basin and Mines Channel, in the Bay of Fandy. Lat. 45° 22' 40" N., lon. 64° 18' W.

SPLUGEN PASS, a route across the Rhetian Alps, between the Grisons (Switzerland) and Lombardy; its summit, 6,946 feet above the sea, is 23 m. N. the head of the Lake of Como. The new route was completed by the Austrians in 1823. It is carried through three coveted galleries, which are the longest in the Alps. A French army crossed the Splügen in 1800.—The vill. *Splügen*, Grisons, on the Rhine, 4 m. N. the summit of the pass, is a halting station on the road between Switzerland and Italy. The Splügen mountain is 9,350 feet in elevation above the sea.

SPOFFORTH, a pa. and township of England, co. York, West Riding, the township 3 m. N.W. Wetherby, which is included in the parish. Area of pa. 13,130 ac. Pop. 3,590.

SPOLETO, *Spoleum*, a city of Central Italy, Pontifical States, cap. deleg., and formerly of a Lombard duchy, on an isolated rocky hill, 24 m. N. Rieti. Pop. (1848) 7,000. It is connected across a deep ravine with an adjacent height by a bridge and aqueduct 615 feet in height. It has a citadel, a cathedral, with interesting works of art; a Roman arch, and other antiquities. It is an archbishop's see of very early date, and has manuf. of woollens and hats. During the French empire under Napoleon 1., it was the cap. dep. *Thrasymene*.

SPOLORE, a market town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra I., 10 m. E. Civita di Penne. Pop. 2,800.

SPOXDON, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. E. Derby, with a station on the Midland Counties Railway. Area 4,300 ac. Pop. 2,052.

SPOONBED, a tything of England, co. Glo'ter, pa. Painswick. Pop. 714.

SPOADES or the "SCATTERED ISLANDS," a subdivision of the Grecian Archipelago, consisting of the islands surrounding the central group, or Cyclades, and belonging partly to Turkey and partly to Greece. The Turkish *Sporades* comprise Crete, Scarpanto, Rhodes, Kos, Kalimno, Patmos, Nicaria, Samos, Scio, Mytilene, Lemnos, Imbros, Samothraki, Thasos, and other islands along the coasts of Asiatic and European Turkey, and are under the jurisdiction of the pasha of Rhodes. The Greek *Sporades* consist of Skiatho, Skopelo, Kiliidromi, Skyro, Agina, Salamis, Hydra, Spexia, etc., comprised in the Greek gova. Euboea, Attica, Hydra, and Argolis.

SPOULT, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on railway, 2½ m. N.E. Swaffham. Ac. 4,420. P. 547.

SPRANMAN, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Ruchdale, of which town it forms an extensive suburb. Pop. 33,476.

SPRAT, a pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington, 2½ m. S. Dunbar. Pop. 555. About ½ m. E. of the village, on Doon-hill, General Leslie had his camp previous to the battle of Dunbar.

SPOTTSVILLIA, a co., U. S., North America, in N.E. of Virginia. Area 408 sq. m. Pop. 14,911.

SPRATTON, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. N.N.W. Northampton. Area 2,810 ac. Pop. 561.

SPREE, a river of Germany, rises in the kingdom of Saxony, drc. Bantzen, flows N. and N.W. through the Prussian prov. Brandenburg, past Spremberg, Cottbus, Lübben, and Berlin, which city it divides into two portions, and joins the Havel on left, at Spandau. Total course 220 m. Fred. William's canal connects it with the Oder.

SPREMERD, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfurt, on an island in the Spree, 16 m. S. Cottbus. Pop. 5,091.

SPRATTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 7 m. E.N.E. Okehampton. Area 4,440 ac. Pop. 384.

SPRINGTOWN, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. W.S.W. Market-Raisen. Ac. 2,180. P. 313.

SPRINGER, a town of Hanover, prov. Calenberg, 14 m. S.W. Hanover. Pop. 1,936.

SPRINGFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Eastern Counties Railway, 1 m N.E. Chelmsford. Area 3,150 ac. Pop. 2,582. It has a county gaol, wharves, and an iron foundry.

SPRINGFIELD, two villa. of Scotland.—I. co. Dumfries, pa. Gretna, on the rt. b. of the Sark, where it forms the boundary between Scotland and England, 9 m. E. Annan. Pop. 453. It was known as the scene of the marriage trade of Gretna.—II. co. Edinburgh, pa. and 1½ m. S.W. Lasswade, on the North Rail.

SPRINGFIELD, numerous townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, on the Connecticut river, 24 m. N. Hartford. Pop. 11,766. It has a court house, gaol, an arsenal, an armory, and manufs. of arms, wrought by water-power; cannon foundries, cotton and hardware factories, tanneries, paper, grist, and saw-mills.—II. New York, 68 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,323.—III. New Jersey, 8 m. W.S.W. Newark. Pop. 1,945.

—IV. 6 m. N.E. Mount Holly. Pop. 1,637.—V. Pennsylvania, co. Bradford. Pop. 2,710.—VI. 40 m. N. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,250.—VII. co. Mercer, on Neeshamock Creek. Pop. 2,379.—VIII. co. Erie. Pop. 1,946.—IX. co. York. Pop. 1,345.—X. Ohio, co. Hamilton. Pop. 2,632.—XI. co. Richland. Pop. 2,100.—XII. Summit co. Pop. 1,977.—XIII. Missouri, co. Rails. Pop. 1,087.—XIV. a city, Ohio, cap. co. Clarke, 41 m. W. Columbus. Pop. 7,000.—XV. a town of Illinois, cap. and near centre of the state, on Sangamon Creek, and on the border of a large prairie. Pop. 4,533.

SPRING GARDEN, a town of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, forming a suburb of Philadelphia. Pop. 58,594. Here are Fairmount water-works, the E. penitentiary, house of refuge, city hospital of Philadelphia, and numerous factories.—II. a township, Pennsylvania, co. York. Pop. 2,296.

SPRING HILL, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Fayette. Pop. 1,665.—**Springport** is a township, New York, 9 m. S.W. Auburn. Pop. 2,041.

SPRINGTOWN, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. E. Calceborough. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 300.

SPRINGWATER, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, 14 m. E. Geneva. Pop. 3,670.

SPRINGTOWN, a pa. of England, co. York, East

Riding, 7 m. E.N.E. Kingston-on-Hall. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 453.

SPRORROGOW, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 2½ m. W.S.W. Doncaster. Area 3,380 ac. Pop. 628.

SPRORTAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 38 m. N.W. Leignitz, on the Bober, here joined by the Sprotta, aff. of the Pleisse, and on railway to Glogau. Pop. 4,811. It has manufactures of woollens and linsens.

SPROWTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 7 m. W.N.W. Ipswich. Area 9,500 ac. Pop. 590.

SPROUTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 2½ m. E.N.E. Kelso. Area 8,200 ac. Pop. 1,424, of whom 420 are in the village.

SPROWTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.N.E. Norwich. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 1,308. It is included in the outer boundary of the city of Norwich, and has many handsome residences.

SPROXTON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 8 m. E.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area 2,860 ac. P. 426.

SPURN-HEAD, a promontory on the E. coast of England, co. York, East Riding, at the N.E. entrance to the Humber, 20 m. S.E. Hull, with two lighthouses, one of which, in lat. 53° 34' 7" N., lon. 0° 7' 2" E., is 100 feet above the sea; 4 miles E. from it a vessel is moored, having a light 38 feet above the sea, and where a gong is sounded every ten minutes during fogs.

SPURZOW, a tashp. of England, co. Chester, pa. Bunbury, 4 m. S.S.E. Tarporley. Pop. 562.
SEVIE (New) Quarrewood, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 2 m. N.W. Elgin. Area about 8 sq. m. Pop. 1,344.

SQUILLACE, *Scylacium*, an episcopal town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra II., 10 m. S.S.W. Catanzaro. Pop. 3,000. The Gulf of Squillace, ancient *Scyllitacus Sinus*, is an inlet of the Ionian Sea, near the S. extremity of Italy, 35 m. wide.

SREKERNIK or **SREKERNICA**, a town of European Turkey, Bituna, cap. sanj, 30 m. N.W. Zvornik. P. 1,600.—II. a vill., 23 m. S. Zvornik. Both have silver mines in their vicinity.

SREDE-KOLTMAR, a town and fort of E. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, on the W. b. of the Kolyma, 150 m. from its mouth, in the Arctic Ocean.

SREMERATY, a state of the Malay peninsula, lat. 3° N., lon. 106° E., N. Johole and Rambow. Estimated pop. 3,000, who export tin, sapan wood, wax, rattans, and rice, to the British settlement of Malacca.

STADEN or **STADEN**, a town of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Ober Hessen, reg. Bidingen, on l. b. of the Nidda. Pop. 680. It has mineral springs.

STAALSHOFDEN, a pa. and vill. of Norway, stift and 12 m. N.W. Trondhjem, on the N. side of its fiord. Pop. 3,260.

STAS or **STAAS** (Boh. *Steda*), a market town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 11 m. S.W. Pilsen. Pop. 1,803.

STANBROEK, a market town of Belgium, prov. and 8 m. N.N.W. Antwerp. Pop. 2,306.

STANBROEK is the old Dutch name of George Town, British Guiana. [GEORGE TOWN.]

STANCKELBERG, a mountain of Switzerland, cant. Glarus, at the base of which, in the Linth valley, is a bathing establishment, which has recently risen into repute.

STADN, a fortified town of Hanover, cap. duchy of Bremen, on the Schwinge, near its mouth in the Elbe, 23 m. W.N.W. Hamburg. Pop. 4,400. It has a gymnasium and manufs. of sannel and hosiery. Adjacent to the town, on the Elbe, is the castle of Brunschwesen, near which a ship is stationed to receive toll from all vessels passing up the river.

STADTHAMPTON, a pa. of Engl. co. and 7 m. S.E. Oxford, on the Thames. Area 360 ac. Pop. 401.
STADT-AM-BOH, *Riparia*, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinat, cap. dist., on an island formed by the Danube, here joined by the Regen, and opposite Ratibon (Regensburg), with which it is united by a bridge, and of which it forms a suburb. Pop. 2,020.

STADTBURG, a town of Prussia. [MARBURG.]
STADTHAGEN, a town of Germany, principality Schaumburg-Lippe, cap. dist., 9 m. N.E. Bückeburg, on the Hanover and Minden Railway. Pop. 1,913. It has a castle, and ducal mausoleum.
STADTILM, a town of Germany, principality Schwarburg-Rudolstadt, on the Ilm, 13 m. W.N.W. Rudolstadt. Pop. 2,307.

STADTLÖHN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 30 m. N.W. Münster. Pop. 2,300.

STADT-OLDENDORF, a walled town of Germany, Brunswick, circ. and 8 m. N.E. Holzminden. Pop. 2,200. It has manufactures of linens.

STADTSTEINACH, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Steinach, 15 m. N. Bayreuth. Pop. 1,300.

STAEVA, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 13 m. S.E. Zurich, on the N. shore of its lake. P. 3,705.

STAVIA, a small island of the inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyre, pas. Kilminnan and Kilmore, 6½ m. N. the Ross of Mull, and celebrated for its basaltic columns and caverns. Shape oval, circumference about 1½ m., and except on the N.E. shore, it is almost everywhere surrounded by cliffs hollowed with caverns, the principal of which is called Fingal's Cave.

STAFFELSTEIN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Lauter, 15 m. N.N.E. Bamberg, on the Nuremberg and Hof Railway. Pop. 1,181.

STAFFORD, a parl. and munic. bor. and town of England, cap. co., on the Sow, and on the London and North-Western Railway, 23 m. N.N.W. Birmingham. Area of bor. 2,510 ac. Pop. 11,829. Chief edifices, co. hall, two pa. churches, the castle, co. gaol, lunatic asylum, and general infirmary. It sends two members to House of Commons. It is the birthplace of Isaac Walton.

—II. (West), a pa., co. Dorset, on the Came, 2½ m. E.S.E. Dorchester. Area 770 ac. Pop. 228.

STAFFORD, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Connecticut, 9 m. N.E. Tolland. Pop. 2,911.—II. New York, co. Gehesee, in the W. part of the state. Pop. 1,978.—III. New Jersey, 38 m. S. Freehold. Pop. 1,384.—*Stafford Springs*, Connecticut, 28 m. N.E. Hartford, are chalybeate, and greatly resorted to by summer visitors.

STAFFORD, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Virginia. Area 237 sq. m. Pop. 8,044.

STAFFORDSHIRE, an inland co. of England, having E. Derbyshire, N. Cheshire, W. Shropshire, and S. the co. of Warwick and Worcester. Area 1,184 sq. m., or 767,900 ac. Pop. 608,716. Its N.E. quarter is chiefly moorland, rising in some places to 1,300 and 1,500 feet above the sea, and continuous N.ward with the high lands, separating Yorkshire from Lancashire. The centre of the co. is level or undulating; in the E. it is again hilly. The Trent rises in the co., intersects its centre, and then with the Dove forms all the E. boundary; other rivers are its affluents, the Sow, Tame, Blythe, and Churnet, on the banks of all which is fertile soil. Climate chill, owing to the elevation and ragged character of a great part of the surface; much rain falls in the W. About 500,000 ac. are estimated to be in tillage, but mining and manuf. are more

important than agriculture, and this co. ranks as the third in England for manufacturing industry. Many parts of the co. are well wooded. Very productive coal fields are wrought both in the N. and in the S., where are the extensive iron manufactures of Wolverhampton, Wednesbury, Walsall, Tipton, Bilston, Dudley; and around Stoke, Handley, and Burslem, is the dist. of the potteries. The iron goods made, comprise all articles from nails to steam machinery; the vast establishment of Boulton and Watt at Soho, being within the co. Copper, lead, limestone, sandstone, marble, alabaster, and the best pottery clay, are important mineral products; and around Cheshire there are extensive copper and brass works. In addition to all kinds of earthenware, glass, carpets, hats, boots, shoes, and chemical products are made.—*Burton-on-Trent* is highly celebrated for its ale; and in 1847, 3,689 hands were employed in cotton and silk mills. Nearly all parts of the co. are intersected by canals, and the London and North-Western Railway traverses it in two branches. It is subdivided into 5 hunds., and contains the city of Lichfield, the parl. bors. of Stafford, Walsall, Tamworth, Wolverhampton, Newcastle-under-Lyne, and Stoke-upon-Trent, besides nearly 20 market towns, and upwards of 1,000 villages and hamlets. The county belongs to the diocese of Lichfield. County rates (1848) 42,786*l*. Exclusive of bors., it sends 4 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1848), for N. division 9,438; for S. division 8,545; total 17,983.

STAGNO GRANDE, a town of Austria, Dalmatia, circ. and 26 m. N.W. Ragusa, on the peninsula Sabioncello. Pop. 1,325. It has extensive salt works.—*Stagnopiceolo* is a vill. N.N.E.ward, with a good harbour on the channel of Narenta.

STAGNONE, an island group in the Mediterranean Sea, W. of Sicily. Chief islands Burrone, San-Paulaleo, Facilla, and Cerdensia.

STAGSDEN, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. W.S.W. Bedford. Area 3,330 ac. Pop. 727.

STAINBR, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8½ m. S.S.W. Grantham. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 180.

STAINBORO, a pa. and market town of England, co. Durham, ward and 11 m. W.N.W. Darlington. Area of pa. 14,900 ac. Pop. 2,447. Town well built. Near it are lead works.

STAINES, a pa. and market town of England, co. Middlesex, at its S.W. extremity, on the Thames, here crossed by a bridge, at the influx of the Colne, 19 m. W.S.W. St Paul's Cathedral, London. Area of pa. 1,710 ac. Pop. 2,577.

STAINFRED, a pa. of England, co. and 9 m. E.N.E. Lincoln. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 182.

STAINFORTH, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Hatfield, 3 m. W.S.W. Thorne. Pop. 881.

STAINLAND, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, 3½ m. S. Halifax. Pop. 4,173.

STAINLEY (SOUTH), a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 3 m. N.E. Ripley. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 247.

STAINMORE, a chapelry of England, co. Westmoreland, pa. and 4 m. E.S.E. Brough. Pop. 549.

STAINROD, several pas. of England.—I. (Great), co. Durham, 5 m. N.E. Darlington. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 155.—II. (by Langworth), co. and 7 m. E.N.E. Lincoln. Area 2,590 ac. Pop. 227.—III. co. York, North Riding, 4½ m. S.E. Stockton. Area 6,820 ac. Pop. 2,455.—IV. same co., West Riding, 7 m. S.S.W. Doncaster. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 394.—V. (le Vale), co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.E. Market-Raies. Area 2,480 ac. Pop. 144.—VI. (Market), co. and 17 m. E.N.E. Lincoln. Area

1,100 ac. Pop. 142.—VII. S.W. co. Pembroke, 4 m. S.E.W. Haverford-West. Pop. 3,616. It includes Milford-Haven.

STAIN, a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. Ayr, 4 m. S.W. Mauchline, on the Water of Ayr. Pop. 320.

STALBERTON, a pa. and market town of England, co. Dorset, on a branch of the Stour, 64 m. E.N.E. Sherborne. Area 4,900 ac. Pop. 1,901, partly engaged in the manufacture of stockings.

STALEY BRIDGE, a market town and chapelry of England, co. Lancaster and Chester, on the Manchester and Bury Railway, 7 m. N.E. Stockport. Pop. 20,760, mostly engaged in cotton manufacture. It belongs to the pa. and bor. of Ashton-under-Lyne.

STALHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 64 m. E.S.E. North Walsham. Area 1,810 ac. P. 668.

STALIMENE or LEMNOS, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, in the Aegean Sea, 40 m. E.S.E. Mount Athos. Area 160 sq. m. Pop. 8,000. It consists of 2 peninsulas, separated by the harbours Paradiso and St Antonio. Surface mountainous, with extinct craters; soil fertile in corn, oil, wine, and fruits, etc.—The cap. town, Lemnos, is on the W. coast, with 1,000 inhabitants, a citadel, harbour, and ship-building docks.

STALWICK, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 12 m. W.S.W. Canterbury. Area 2,340 ac. Pop. 362.

STALLA or BIVIO, a vill. of East Switzerland, cant. Grisons, 10 m. N.E. Chiavenna, at the base of the Julier Pass, 5,774 feet above the sea.

STALLINGBOURGH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, on the Lincolnshire Railway, 4½ m. W.N.W. Great Grimsby. Area 4,950 ac. Pop. 516.

STALLTÖNEN, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 16 m. E.N.E. Gumbinnen, cap. circ. Pop. 3,118.

STALWING, a chapelry of England, co. pa. and 13 m. S.W. Lancaster. Pop. 508.

STANBORTH, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 20 m. N.W. Colchester. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 104.

STANBOUT, the Turkish name of Constantinople.

STANBROOK, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (Great), 1½ m. N.E. Rochford. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 392.—II. (Little), 1½ m. E.N.E. Rochford. Area 750 ac. Pop. 158.

STAMFORD, a parl. munic bor. and town of England, co. Lincoln and Northampton, on the Welland, here crossed by a bridge, and on railway, 11 m. W.N.W. Peterborough. Area of bor. 1,950 ac. Pop. 8,983. Principal buildings, 5 pa. churches, the town-hall, theatre, and assembly rooms. The Welland is navigable for barges hence to the sea. Making and retail trade considerable. It sends 2 mems. to H. of Commons.

STAMFORD, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, on which it has a good harbour, 67 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 5,004.—II. New York, 61 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. 1,708.

STAMFORD, a township of Upper Canada, British North America, W. the Falls of Niagara.

STAMFORDHAM, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 12 m. W.N.W. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Area 17,430 ac. Pop. 1,781. Lime and coal are found here in great quantities.

STAMPALIA, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. Thera, 20 m. S.E. Anorgo. Area 30 sq. m. Pop. 1,660. Chief villages, St Andrea and Livorno.

STAMPFER, a market town of West Hungary, 20 and 10 m. N.N.W. Presburg. Pop. 2,780.

STANBRIDGE, a chapelry of England, co. Bedford, pa. and 8½ m. E.S.E. Leighton-Bussard. Pop. 567.

STANCHIO or STANCIO, an island. [Koa.] STANDERWICK, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8 m. N.E. Frome. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 78.

STANDFORD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. N.W. Hythe. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 297.

STANDFOUR, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 1 m. S.S.E. Peterborough. Area 7,650 ac. Pop. 1,762.

STANDISH, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 7 m. S.S.W. Gloucester. Area 2,610 ac. Pop. 534.—II. co. Lancaster, 3½ m. N.N.W. Wigan, on the Preston and Wyre Railway. Area 15,190 ac. Pop. 6,694, employed in manufactures of cotton and linen, and in coal mines.

STANDISH, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, 56 m. S.S.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,290.

STANDLAKE, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4½ m. S.S.E. Witney. Area 2,040 ac. Pop. 810.

STANDLING, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5 m. S.S.E. Salisbury. Area 770 ac. Pop. 65. Trafalgar-park, the seat conferred by Parliament on Admiral Nelson, is in this parish.

STANDON, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 8 m. N.E. Hertford. Area 7,290 ac. Pop. 2,462. It has a Roman Catholic college.—II. co. Stafford, 4 m. N.N.W. Eccleshall, on the North-Western Railway. Area 2,820 ac. Pop. 373.

STANE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.N.E. Alford. Pop. with Witherns 608.

STANFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. N.N.W. East Dereham. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 243.

STANDFORD, several pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 6 m. S.W. Watton. Area 3,220 ac. Pop. 180.—II. co. Northampton, 5 m. S.E. Lutworth. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 35.—III. co. Worcester, 8 m. N.N.E. Bromyard. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 175.—IV. (Bishops), co. Hereford, 3 m. S.E. Bromyard. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 234.—V. (Disley), co. Berks, 9 m. W. Reading. Area 600 ac. Pop. 178.—VI. (in-the-Valley), co. Berks, 4 m. E.S.E. Great Faringdon. Area 3,740 ac. Pop. 1,208.—VII. (Le-Hope), co. Essex, 12 m. E.S.E. Romford. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 439.—VIII. (Rivers), co. Essex, 8 m. E.S.E. Lipping. Area 2,880 ac. Pop. 1,082.—IX. (on-Soar), co. Notts, 2 m. N. Loughborough. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 147.

STANFORD, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 16 m. N.E. Poughkeepsie. Pop. 2,158.

STANHOE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.S.W. Burnham-Westgate. Ac. 1,710. P. 517.

STANHOPE, a pa. of England, co. Durham, 6 m. W.N.W. Wolsingham, and on the Wear valley railway. Area 55,630 ac. Pop. 8,682, partly employed in lead mines. Roman antiquities have been found here.

STANION, a pa. of England, co. and 20 m. N.N.E. Northampton. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 365.

STANISLAUOW, a strongly fortified town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ. between two arms of the Bistrizza, 75 m. S.S.E. Lemberg. Pop. (1851) 10,864. It has a gymnasium.

STANLEY, a vill. and quad acres pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, on rt. b. of the Tay, with a station on the Perth and Forfar Railway, 6½ m. N. Perth. Pop. 1,769, mostly employed in cotton factories.

STANLEY, several pas., etc. of England.—I. (Kings), co. Gloucester, 8 m. W.S.W. Stroud. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 2,095, extensively employed in woollen manuf.—II. (St Leonard's), same co., 8½ m. W.S.W. Stroud. Area 910 ac. Pop. 861.—III. (Pendle), same co., 3 m. N.W. Winchcombe. Area 980 ac. Pop. 66.—IV. (with-

Wrasborough, a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 2 m. N.E. Wakefield. Pop. 7,287.

STANTLEY, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. of North Carolina. Area 358 sq. m. P. 6,922.

STANTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. N.N.E. Brighton. Area 3,050 ac. Pop. 130.

STANNMORE, two pas. of Engl., co. Middlesex.—I. (*Great*), 12 m. N.W. St. Paul's, London. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 1,180.—II. (*Little*), 10½ m. N.W. St. Paul's, London. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 811.

STANNPARK (Boh. *Stannars*), a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 7 m. S.E. Igla. Pop. 1,060. A great fall of aerolites took place here in 1807.

STANNINGFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. S.S.E. St. Edmund's-Bury. Ac. 1,620. P. 620.

STANNINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4½ m. S.S.E. Morpeth. Area 3,650 ac. Pop. 1,000, employed in coal mines.

STANOVOR, **STANNOVOR** or **YARLOVOR MOUNTAINS**, a long mountain chain of E. Asia, extending between lat. 50° and 67° N., lon. 110° E., separating Siberia (Irkutsk, Yakutsk, etc.) from the Chinese doms, Mongolia and Manchuria, and afterwards prolonged through the prov. Okhotsk and the Tchukotka country to Behring Strait. Total length estimated at 3,000 m. This chain separates the basins of Lake Baikal and the Lena on the N., from that of the Amoor on the S.E. Principal ramifications are those which cover the gov. Irkutsk, and the mountains of Kamchatka. As far N. as lat. 56° their lower portions are clothed with dense forests, N. of lat. 55° they are covered with snow, and separate the basins of the Anadyr and Indighirka.

STANSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. N.N.E. Clare. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 500.—II. a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 4½ m. N.W. Halifax. Pop. 7,627.

STANSTEAD, several pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, 9 m. W.S.W. Rochester. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 440.—II. co. Suffolk, 6 m. E.N.E. Clare. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 412.—III. (*Abbots*), co. Herts, 2½ m. N.N.E. Hoddesden. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 914. In this parish are remains of Rye-house, which gave name to the pretended plot in the reign of Charles II.—IV. (*Mounstichet*), co. Essex, on the Eastern Counties Railway, 3½ m. N. Bishops-Stortford. Area 3,740 ac. P. 1,719.

STANTON, numerous pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Gloucester, 5 m. N.E. Winchcombe. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 307.—II. (*All-Saints*), co. Suffolk, 9½ m. N.E. Bury-St. Edmund's. Area 3,840 ac. Pop. 1,062.—III. (*on-Arrow*), co. Hereford, 5½ m. E.N.E. Kingston. Area 2,780 ac. Pop. 859.—IV. (*St Bernard*), co. Wilts, 5½ m. E. Devizes. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 349.—V. (*by-Bridge*), co. and 6 m. S.S.E. Derby. Area 1,770 ac. Pop. 216.—VI. (*by-Dale*), co. and 7½ m. E. Derby. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 689.—VII. (*Drew*), co. Somerset, 7 m. S. Bristol. Area 2,410 ac. Pop. 592.—VIII. (*Fitzwarren*), co. Wilts, 2½ m. S.W. Highworth. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 183.—IX. (*St Gabriel*), co. Dorset, 4 m. W.S.W. Bridport. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 90.—X. (*Bury*), co. Bucks, 8 m. W.S.W. Newport-Pagnell. Area 760 ac. Pop. 27.—XI. (*on-Hine-Heath*), co. Salop, 5 m. S.E. Wem. Area 4,450 ac. Pop. 646.—XII. (*Harcourt*), co. Oxford, 4½ m. S.E.E. Witney. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 698.—XIII. (*St John's*), co. and 5 m. E.N.E. Oxford. Area 3,290 ac. Pop. 555.—XIV. (*Leay*), co. Salop, 3 m. N.N.W. Ludlow. Area 6,080 ac. Pop. 1,566.—XV. (*Long*), same co., 7 m. S.S.W. Much-Wenlock. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 324.—XVI. (*All-Saints*), co. and 6½ m. N.N.W. Cambridge. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 463.—XVII. (*St Michael*), same co.,

5½ m. N.W. Cambridge. Area 890 ac. Pop. 171.—XVIII. (*Prier*), co. Somerset, 5 m. W.S.W. Bath. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 149.—XIX. (*St Quentin*), co. Wilts, 5 m. N.N.W. Chippenham. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 346.—XX. (*Stoney*), co. Leicester, 4 m. E.N.E. Hinckley. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 751.—XXI. a chapelry, co. Derby, pa. Youlgrove, 3½ m. S.S.E. Bakewell. Pop. 706.—XXII.

a chapelry, same co., pa. Stapenhill. Pop. 1,812.

STANWAY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 4 m. W.S.W. Colchester. Area 3,440 ac. Pop. 951.—II. co. Gloucester, 3½ m. N.E. Winchcombe. Area 3,390 ac. Pop. 359.

STANWELL, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 2½ m. N.N.E. Staines. Area 4,060 ac. Pop. 1,723.

STANWICK, two pas. of England.—I. co. Northampton, 2 m. N.N.E. Higham-Ferrers. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 619.—II. (*St John*), co. York, North Riding, 7 m. N.N.E. Richmond. Area 4,730 ac. Pop. 959.

STANWIX, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, connected with Carlisle by a bridge over the Eden. Area 6,340 ac. Pop. 2,276.

STANZ, a town of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, cap. its lower division, 7 m. S.S.E. Lucerne. Pop. 1,877. Its town-hall, of historic celebrity, contains a series of historic portraits; in its market place is the statue of Arnold Von Winkelried, a native of Stanz; and near the church is a monument to the inhabitants of the town massacred by the French in 1798.

STAPENHILL, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 1 m. S.E. Burton-on-Trent. Ac. 4,920. Pop. 2,804.

STAPHORST, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, 11 m. N.E. Zwolle. Pop. of pa. 4,054.

STAPLE, two pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, 8 m. E.S.E. Canterbury. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 660.—II. (*Fitzpaine*), co. Somerset, 5 m. S.S.E. Taunton. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 267.

STAPLEFORD, several pas. of England.—I. co. and 4 m. S.S.E. Cambridge. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 307.—II. co. and 8 m. N.N.W. Hertford. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 289.—III. co. Leicester, 4½ m. E. Melton-Mowbray. Area 3,900 ac. Pop. 98.—IV. co. Lincoln, 6 m. E.N.E. Newark. Area 2,930 ac. Pop. 182.—V. co. and 6 m. W.S.W. Nottingham. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 1,968, partly employed in lace manufacture.—VI. co. Wilts, 4 m. N.N.W. Wilton. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 369.—VII. (*Abbots*), co. Essex, 6 m. S.E. Epping. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 492.—VIII. (*Tawney*), same co., 3½ m. S.E. Epping. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 333.

STAPLEFORDS, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. N.W. Taunton. Area 690 ac. Pop. 513.

STAPLEBURT, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. N.N.E. Cranbrook, on the South-Eastern Railway. Area 5,590 ac. Pop. 1,660.

STAPLETON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Cumberland, 9 m. E.N.E. Longtown. Area 13,960 ac. Pop. 1,119.—II. co. Gloucester, 2½ m. N.N.E. Bristol. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 4,840.—III. co. Salop, 5½ m. S.S.W. Shrewsbury. Area 870 ac. Pop. 233.

STAPLETON ISLAND is an island of the middle cluster of the Archipelago Archipelago, North Pacific Ocean.

STARALA-RUSSA, a town of Russia, gov. and 98 m. S. Novgorod, on a river which flows into Lake Ilmen. Pop. 8,700. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and has an imperial palace, salt works, a large trade in flax, linseed, timber, and flour.

STARABOL or **STAROSOL**, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 10 m. W.S.W. Sambor. P. 1,068.

STARBUCK ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, lat. 5° 20' S., lon. 155° 56' W., was discovered in 1828.

STARCOMB, a chapelry of England, co. Devon,

US co. S. E. R. theater, with which city it is connected by railway. Pop. 1,376.

STANAN (New), a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on l. b. of the navigable Ihna, reg. and 31 m. E. S. E. Stettin, with which it communicates by railway. Pop. 12,307. It has a gymnasium, and manufs. of woollen cloth, linens, hosiery, tobacco, soap, and leather.—II. a town of West Prussia, reg. and 27 m. S. W. Danzig, cap. circ., on the Persa. Pop. 3,600. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches.—III. (*Stargard under Land*), a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, cap. circ., 14 m. N. E. Neu-Strelitz. Pop. 1,516.

STANIA, a town of European Turkey, Albania, 40 m. S. Ochrida.—*Stari-Maidan* is a vill., Turkish Croatia, on the Sava, 32 m. W. Banjaluka.

STARITZA, a town of Russia, gov. and 41 m. W. S. W. Tver, cap. circ., on the Volga, here crossed by a flying bridge. Pop. 4,000.

STARKE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. E. of Ohio. Area 587 sq. m. Pop. 39,578.

STARKEFBUCH, a town of Austria, Bohemia, 25 m. N. E. Neu-Budschow. Pop. 2,500.

STARKEFBURO, a prov. of Heusen-Darmstadt, Central Germany, E. the Rhine. Area 1,201 sq. m. Pop. (1863) 319,030.

STARKEV, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 10 m. N. E. Penn-Yann. Pop. 2,675.—*Starkeborough* is a township, Vermont, 41 m. S. W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,400.

STAR-KUM (Tart. *Kaki-Kum*), a town of S. Russia, gov. Taurida, 10 m. W. Kaffa.

STARKEFALT (Buh. *Starhew*), a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. & 25 m. N. E. Koniggrätz. P. 1,000.

STAROFELSK, a town of Russia, gov. Veronesy, 30 m. W. N. W. Bielovodsk, cap. circ., on the Aldar, with a cathedral. Pop. 1,100.

STARODUB, a town of Russia, gov. and 100 m. N. E. Tchernigov, cap. circ., on the Babutna. Pop. 9,000. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and has a cathedral and a monastery.

STAROI Oskol, a town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. E. S. E. Koursk, on the Oskol, here joined by the Oskol. Pop. 5,000. It is mostly built of wood.

STARO-KONSTANTINOV, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 75 m. W. N. W. Jitomir. Pop. 11,000.

STANTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. N. N. W. Harleston. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 485.

STANTFORTH, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 1 m. W. S. W. Barnard-Castle. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 628.

STANT POINT, a headland, near the S. extremity of the co. Devon, England, 9½ m. S. S. W. Dartmouth, with a lighthouse, and revolving light, 204 feet above the sea, lat. 50° 13' 4" N., lon. 3° 35' W.

STANTFORTH, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 20 m. S. S. W. Magdeburg, on the Bode. Pop. 2,356. On the opposite side of the river is *Alt-Stantforth*, a vill. Pop. 534.

STARZOW, a walled town of Poland, prov. and 30 m. W. S. W. Bandomir, on the Czarna. P. 3,066.

STATES OF THE CHURCH. [PONTIFICAL STATES.]

STATEN ISLAND, an island of the U. S., North America, state and 8 m. S. W. New York, and forming the co. Richmond. Length 14 m., breadth 4 to 8 m. Area 69 sq. m. Pop. 15,061. Surface hilly in the N., and Richmond hill, 307 feet above the sea, commands a fine view of New York. Surface productive, and it has several villages and country residences, with iron mines, and thriving fisheries. Steamers ply daily between it and New York.—II. one of the Kurile islands, Pacific Ocean. [FRUSS.]—III. an isl. of Tierra del Fuego, at the S. extremity of South

America, separated by *La Moke Strait* from King Charles North Land. Length 45 m. Surface steep, and shores very much indented. At its E. extremity is Cape St John, in lat. 54° 42' 8" S., lon. 68° 43' 5" W.

STATFOLD, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 8 m. N. E. Tamworth. Area 630 ac. Pop. 32.

STATUNAN, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 8 m. N. E. Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 620.

STAUBACH ("*Dust-Stream*"), a magnificent waterfall of Switzerland, cant. Bern, in the Oberland, 1 m. S. Lauterbrunnen. It streams over the top of a rock, and after falling for 900 or 900 feet, is dispersed by the wind before reaching the bottom of the valley, so as to resemble a horse-tail.

STAUFEN, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, cap. dist., on the Neumagen, 10 m. S. S. W. Freiburg, in the Breisgau. Pop. 1,388.

STACROTON, two contiguous pas. of England.—I. (*Great*), co. Huntingdon, 3 m. S. E. Kimbolton. Area 6,940 ac. Pop. 1,316.—II. (*Little*), co. Bedford, 3 m. S. S. E. Kimbolton. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 531.

STANTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Notts, 7 m. S. Newark. Area 2,830 ac. Pop. 173.—II. co. Worcester, 8 m. W. S. W. Tewkesbury. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 563.—III. (*on Wyre*), co. and 9½ m. W. N. W. Hereford. Area 2,570 ac. Pop. 565.—(*Harrold*), a township, co. Leicester, pa. Breckon, 3½ m. N. N. E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 326.

STANTON, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Virginia, 100 m. W. N. W. Richmond. Pop. 3,000. It has a handsome court-house, and a lunatic asylum.

STAVANGER, a seaport town of Norway, stift Christiansand, cap. amt. on the Hukke-Nord, an inlet of the North Sea, 100 m. S. Bergen. Pop. 11,717. It has an export trade in timber.

STAVELOR, a town of Belgium, prov. and 24 m. S. E. Liege, cap. cant. Pop. 3,798.

STAVESBERG, a town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 31 m. E. S. E. Glatzow. P. 2,028.

STAVELY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Derby, with a station on the Midland Counties Railway, 4 m. N. E. Chesterfield. Area 10,050 ac. Pop. 4,634, partly engaged in iron and coal mines.—II. co. York, West Riding, 3 m. S. W. Borough-bridge. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 348.—III. (*Over*), a chapelry, co. Westmoreland, pa. Kirkby-Kendal, on the Kendal and Windermere Railway, 5 m. N. N. W. Kendal. Pop. 732.

STAVENTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, 8 m. N. N. W. Totness. Area 4,710 ac. Pop. 1,152. It has extensive slate quarries.—II. co. and 6 m. N. E. Gloucester. Area 720 ac. Pop. 278.—III. co. Northampton, 2 m. W. S. W. Daventry. Area 2,240 ac. Pop. 478.

STAVOREN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, on the Zuyder-Zee, 19 m. N. Enkhuysen. Pop. 2,000. It has ship-building yards.

STAYROPOL or **STAWROPOL**, two towns of the Russian empire.—I. Caucasus, cap. gov. Stavropol or Cis-Caucasia, is a fertile country, on the Tachla, 59 m. W. N. W. Alexandrov. Pop. (1855) 16,035. It is fortified, and has manufs. of soap and leather.—II. gov. and 66 m. S. S. E. Simskra, cap. circ., on the Volga. Pop. 2,000.

STAVROE (*Stagira*), a vill. of European Turkey, Macedonia, on the Gulf of Contama, 38 m. S. Salonica. The birthplace of Aristotle.

STAWLEY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. S. S. W. Winclescombe. Area 630 ac. Pop. 157.

STRAW, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, ½ m. N. W. Brackley. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 30.

Stenbury, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. E.N.E. Dunmow. Area 2,810 ac. Pop. 1,266.
Stenckow, a town of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, on the Untersee, 8 m. W. Constance. Pop. 2,305.

Stede of Strid, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, 1 m. N. Ribchester.

Stedham, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2 m. W.N.W. Midhurst. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 533.

Steele or Starple, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on railway, reg. and 21 m. N.E. Düsseldorf. Pop. 2,582. Coal is raised in its vicinity.

Steenbroek, a fortified town, Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 20 m. W. Breda. Pop. 4,200.

Steenkerke, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 15 m. N.N.E. Mons. Pop. 700. The French here defeated the Allies 3d August 1693.

Steenwerck and Steenwoorde, two comm. and towns of France, dep. Nord.—I. 7 m. N. Hazebrouck. Pop. 1,764.—II. 6 m. N.N.E. Hazebrouck. Pop. 4,789.

Steenwyk, a town, Netherlands, prov. Overysel, cap. cant. 9 m. N.E. Blockzijl. Pop. 2,480.

Steffe, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 1½ m. N. Petersfield. Area 4,970 ac. Pop. 870.

Stee-Holmes Island, a rocky island in the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of the Severn, 10 m. S.S.W. Cardiff. Circumference about 1½ m. It was formerly the site of a priory.

Steeving, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (*Great*), 2½ m. S.E. Spilsby. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 348.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. S.E. Spilsby. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 336.

Steeple, two pas. of England.—I. co. Dorset, 4½ m. S.S.W. Wareham. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 270.—II. co. Essex, 6 m. E.S.E. Maldon. Area 3,740 ac. Pop. 547.

Steepton, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa and 1½ m. from Kildwick, on the Midland Counties Railway. Pop. 983.

Stegle, a town of Denmark, cap. island Møen, on its W. coast, 13 m. S.E. Præstø. Pop. 1,800.

Stegry, an island and vill. of Norway, prov. Nordland, lat. 68° N., lon. 14° 30' E. Pop. 1,700.

Stein, a town of Switzerland, 11 m. E.S.E. Schaffhausen, on rt. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 1,270.

Stein, a market town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, opposite Mantern, with which it is connected by a bridge 1,800 feet in length, 38 m. W.N.W. Vienna. Pop. 1,700. It has manufs. of mustard and vinegar, and an active trade.

Steinbach, two towns of Germany.—I. Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig river, 3 m. S.E. Biberach. Pop. 1,400.—II. (*Neckar*), Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Neckar, 15 m. E.S.E. Mannheim. Pop. 1,200.—III. a vill. of Saare-Münster, on the Steinnach, an aff. of the Rodach, 4 m. N.N.W. Stoneburg. Pop. 2,211.

Stein-am-Anger (Hung. *Sombathely*), a town of W. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Guos, 12 m. E.S.E. Güns. Pop. 4,100. It is the see of a bishop, and has an episcopal palace and a cathedral. It occupies a part of the site of the ancient *Saberia*, which, under Claudius, was named *Claudia-Augusta*.

Steinau, two towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Silesia, reg. and 34 m. N.W. Breslau, cap. circ. on the Oder. Pop. 2,760.—II. Hessen-Cassel, prov. and 27 m. E.N.E. Hannau. Pop. 2,734.

Steinbach, a market town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 24 m. S.W. Oppeln. Pop. 1,650.

Steinbach, several small towns, etc., of Germany.—I. Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 2 m. N.E. Buhl, on the Mannheim and Basle Railway. Pop. 1,884.—II. H.-Cassel, prov. Fulda, 5 m. E.S.E. Schmalkalden. Pop. 2,868, mostly employed in

iron-
Steinbach, R. Schwarzw. Pop. 1,464.

Steinbach, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 8 m. N.W. Schwytz. Pop. 1,411.

Steinfurt or Bunsenstunnen, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 18 m. N.W. Münster, cap. circ. on the Aa. Pop. 2,740.

Steinheim, several towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 30 m. S.S.E. Minden. Pop. 2,982.—II. Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Main, 20 m. N.E. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,060.—III. a market town of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, 4 m. N.W. Heidenheim. Pop. 1,585.—IV. a vill. circ. Neckar, on the Murr, 3 m. N.E. Marbach. Pop. 1,715.

Steinhuuder (Lake or), (Germ. *Steinhuuder-Meer*), a lake of N. Germany, between Hanover and the principality Lippe-Schaumburg, 17 m. N.W. Hanover. Length 5 m., breadth 3 m. It has valuable fisheries. In it is an island, with the fortress Wilhelmstein, and the village Steinhude. Pop. 1,370.

Steinitz, a market town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 20 m. E.S.E. Brünn. Pop. 1,840.

Steinmauern, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, at the confluence of the Murg and Rhine, 3 m. N. Rastatt. Pop. 1,427.

Steinmatten, a town of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, on the Untersee, 8 m. W. Constance. Pop. 1,900.

Stekene, a market town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 18 m. N.E. Ghent. Pop. 4,900.

Stella, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. Ryton, on the Tyne, which is here navigable 5 m. W.N.W. Gateshead. Pop. 665.

Stella, a river of N. Italy, enters the Adriatic Sea near its head, after a S. course of 35 m. It is navigable from Palazzolo to the sea.

Stellenbosch, a div. of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, having E. the divs. Worcester and Swellendam, S. the Southern Ocean, W. the Cape division. Area 2,280 sq. m. P. 4,950.—*Stellenbosch*, the cap. town, is 25 m. E. Cape-Town. Pop. 2,400.

Stelling, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. S.S.W. Canterbury. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 338.

Stelvio (Pass or), (Germ. *Stilfserjoch*), Tyrol, in the N. part of the Valtellina, leads from Bormio to Glurns. It was opened in 1824, and is the loftiest carriage route in Europe, its summit being 9,100 feet above the sea.

Stenay, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant. arrond. and 8 m. W.S.W. Montmedy, on the Meuse. Pop. 3,390.

Stendal, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 35 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, cap. circ. on the Uchte. Pop. 8,079. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs, gloves, tobacco, and leather, with a brisk trade in linen fabrics.

Stenigor, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. S.W. Louth. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 92.

Stenness, a pa. of Scotland, co. and comprising a part of the Mainland of Orkney. Pop. 635. The "Standing stones of Stenness" form a remarkable Druidic monument.—II. an isle and aholm on the coast of the pa. Northmaven, Shetland.

Stensenwo or Stenschevo, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 14 m. S.W. Posen. P. 3,009.

Stenton, a pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington, 4½ m. S.W. Dunbar. Pop. 719, of whom 256 are in the village.

Stephen's (St), several pas. of England, co. Cornwall.—I. including the town Saltash. Area 4,880 ac. Pop. 2,998.—II. 1 m. N.N.W. Looe, and within its par. bor. Area 2,910 ac. Pop. 834.—III. 4½ m. W.N.W. St Austell. Area

13,490 sq. Pop. 2,711. The pa. yields fine porcelain clay.—IV. a pa., co. Herts, 1 m. S.S.W. St. Albans. Area 14,010 ac. Pop. 1,202.

STARKESBORO, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of Illinois. Area 536 sq. m. Pop. 11,686.

STARKESBORO, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 28 m. E.S.E. Albany. Pop. 2,622.

STARLINGLEY, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 2½ m. S.W. Ampthill. Area 1,069 ac. Pop. 404.

STARPAIA, a fort of Russia, gov. Orenburg, circ. and 54 m. E.N.E. Verob-Uralak, on the Ul. Pop. 1,600. It is mostly built of wood, and has a church and official residences.

STEPNEY, a pa. and E. suburb of the British metropolis, co. Middlesex, included in the bor. Tower-hamlets, 2½ m. E. St. Paul's, London. Present area, with Poplar, 2,130 acres, pop. 80,218, but the parish formerly included Stratford-Jew, Limehouse, Shadwell, Bethnal-green, and Mile-end, still comprised in its extensive manor. It contains several churches, a grammar school, numerous charitable establishments, the London hospital, Jews' hospital, the Thames police station, and a station on the London and Blackwall Railway, besides which a branch communicating with the Eastern Counties Railway intersects the parish. It is the head of a poor-law union.

STERLING, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, on Sudus Bay, Lake Ontario. Pop. 2,806.—II. Massachusetts, 41 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,500.—III. Connecticut, 49 m. E.S.E. Hartford. Pop. 1,025.

STERLITAMAK, a town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, cap. dist., at the conf. of two affluents of the Biela, 72 m. S. Ufa. Pop. 3,500. A shower of meteoric stones fell here in 1824.

STRASBURG, several towns of Germany.—I. Austria, Moravia, circ. and 9 m. N.N.E. Olmütz. Pop. 11,000, who manuf. woollen and linen fabrics and hosiery.—II. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 29 m. S.W. Rostock. Pop. 1,945.—III. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 24 m. E. Frankfurt, cap. circ. Pop. 1,547.—IV. (Bismarck), a market town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 16 m. E. Kaschau. Pop. 525.

STERNFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1½ m. S.S.E. Saxmundham. Ac. 52½. Pop. 158.

STEW, a pa. of England, co. Wilt, 2½ m. S.E. Devizes. Area 780 ac. Pop. 196.

STERZING, a town of Austria, Tirol, circ. Pusterthal, on the Eisach, 16 m. N.W. Brixen. Pop. 1,815.

STETTERWORTH, a pa. of England, co. and 12 m. E. Cambridge. Area 2,824 ac. Pop. 660.

STETTIN, two market towns of Württemberg, circ. Neckar.—I. (as Remscheid), on an aff. of the Rhine, 7 m. E. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,265. It has a royal residence, and vineyards.—II. (as Herckelberg), 9 m. N.W. Brackenheim. Pop. 1,000.

STETTIN, a fortified town, and next to Danzig, the chief port of the Prussian dom., cap. prov. Pomerania; cap. reg. and circ. on l.b. of the Oder, at its mouth in the Stettiner-haff, 79 m. N.N.E. Berlin, with which it is connected by railway. Lat. 53° 26' N., lon. 14° 34' E. Pop. (1855) 66,068. It communicates with a suburb across the river by two wooden bridges, and has a fortress, government house, mint, exchange, arsenal, theatre, warehouses, Lutheran churches, Roman Catholic chapel, a gymnasium, observatory, school of navigation, numerous other schools, and literary associations. Anchors for the Prussian navy are forged, and here are also ship-building docks, sugar refineries, distilleries, beer

breweries, manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, hosiery, sail cloth, tobacco, soap, and paper. Vessels drawing less than 8 feet water come up to its quays; others load and unload at Swinemünde. Principal exports, wheat, rye, peas, spirits, spelter, pine and oak stumbers, staves, rape, and linseed, linens, wool, oil cake, etc. Imports chiefly iron, coal, salt, harrings, sugar, and other colonial products, dye stuffs, and cotton goods, etc. It has a large annual wool fair in June.—The Stettiner-haff is an enlargement of the Oder immediately N. Stettin, having an area of nearly 200 sq. m., depth from 12 to 18 feet. It receives the river Ucker at Uckerhunde, and it communicates with the Baltic Sea by three outlets, the Peene, Swine, and Delvenow.

STETTER, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in N.E. of Indiana. Area 324 sq. m. Pop. 6,104.—II in S.W. of New York. Area 1,400 sq. m. Pop. 63,771.

STRECHENVILLE, a town, U. S., North America, Ohio, cap. co. Jefferson, 32 m. W. Pittsburg, on the Ohio. Pop. 7,324. It has a town and market house, woollen, cotton, carpet, and engine factories, several steam mills, and iron foundries.

STRENNAGE, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 31 m. N.N.W. London. Area 4,840 ac. Pop. 2,118. The village was formerly a market town.

STRENTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, comprising a part of the town of Saltcoats. Area 6½ sq. m. Pop. 3,811; do. of town 2,577.

STREVENHART, a town of Dutch Limburg, on the Maas, 7 m. S.W. Ruremonde. Pop. 942.

STREYTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, on the Great Western Railway, 4 m. S.W. Abingdon. Area 3,820 ac. Pop. 978.—II. co. Hants, 6 m. E. Whitechurch. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 187.

STRYINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. W.N.W. Bedford. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 586.

STEWART, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in W. of Georgia. Area 683 sq. m. Pop. 16,027.—II in N. of Tennessee. Area 1,400 sq. m. Pop. 9,719.

STEWART ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, [SOLOMON ISLS.]—II. an isl. New Zealand, forming the co. New Leicester. [New Zealand.]

STEWARTON, a manufacturing town and pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, on the Annock, here crossed by 8 bridges, 6 m. N.W. Kilmarlock. Area of pa. 10,145 ac. Pop. 4,572; do. of town 3,164. It has manufactures of tartans, bonnets, regimental caps, carpets, worsted, spindles, and clocks for exportation.

STEWARTSTOWN, a mkt. town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 7 m. N.N.E. Dungannon. P. 1,022.

STEWKLEY, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 6½ m. E.S.E. Winklow. Area 4,330 ac. Pop. 1,432.

STEWTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. E. Louth. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 79.

STEFEN, a town of Upper Austria, cap. circ. Traun, at the conf. of the Enns and Steyer, 19 m. S.E. Linz. Pop. (1861) 10,414. The town is enclosed by walls. It has manufs. of muskets and other arms, cotton and cotton velvets, and steel and iron wares.

STEFENBERG, a town of Upper Austria, circ. Mühl, on the Danube, opposite the influx of the Traun. Pop. 408. It is enclosed by old walls.

STEVENHARR, the German name of STEVIA.

STEVENING, a pa. and market town of England, co. Essex, rape Bramber, 5 m. from the English Channel, and 12½ m. S. Horsham. Area of pa. 3,390 ac. Pop. 1,464.

STIA, a village of Tuscany, prov. and 26 m. E. Florence, on the Upper Arno. Pop. 5,000.

STEWART, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. E.S.E. Fakenham. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 478.

STICKFORD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. S.W. Spilsby. Area 670 ac. Pop. 427.

STICKLAND-WITTEBOSCH, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4 m. W.S.W. Blandford. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 407.

STICKNEY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 9 m. N.N.E. Boston. Area 4,230 ac. Pop. 917.

STIEFANOW, two market towns of the Austrian Empire.—I. Bohemia, circ. and 20 m. S. Kaarzin. Pop. 1,566.—II. Moravia, circ. and 24 m. N.N.W. Brünn, on the Schwarza. It has iron mines.

STIERNE-ØRNEN, an isl. group of Norway, stift Christiansand, at the mouth of the Bukke-fjord.

STIERSON, two lks. of Norway.—I. stift Christiansand, in the North Sea, at the entrance of the Skager-rack, 5 m. S.E. Mandal.—II. Finmark, between Altenburg and Hammerfest.

STIFFKEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. E. Wells. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 520.

STIFFORD, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 19 m. S.S.W. Chelmsford. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 820.

STIGLIANO, a market town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., on a height, 27 m. S.W. Matera. Pop. 4,400.

STIGLIANO, a vill. of the Pontifical States, comarca and 25 m. N.W. Rome, with warm springs, the ancient *Aque Apollinare*.

STILLINGFLEET, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. S.S.W. York, E. Riding. Ac. 5,520. Pop. 1,024.

STILLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 10 m. N.N.W. York, N. Riding. Ac. 1,490. Pop. 783.

STILLOGAN, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 5 m. S.E. Dublin. Pop. 562.

STILLWATER, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, 30 m. N.N.E. Albany. Pop. 2,968. Here General Burgoyne was captured by the Americans in 1777.—II. New Jersey, 77 m. N. Trenton. Pop. 1,742.

STILLO, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra I., cap. cant., 20 m. N.E. Gerace. Pop. 4,000.

STILTON, a pa. of England, co. and 13 m. N.W. Huntingdon. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 803. Stilton gives name to a well known cheese, now chiefly made in the co. Leicesters.

STITCHCOMAN, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2 m. N.W. Dursley. Ac. 1,290. Pop. 354.

STIVSPOD, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 1½ m. E. N.E. Dorchester. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 373.

STIVCHLEY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 3 m. W. S.W. Shifnal. Area 950 ac. Pop. 302.

STIRLING (formerly *Stryathne* or *Strathlin*), a royal parl., munic. bor., river-port, town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co., on the r. h. of the Forth, where it first becomes fordable, here crossed by two bridges 31 m. W.N.W. Edinburgh. Area of pa., partly in co. Clackmannan, 200 ac. Pop. 10,180; do. of parl. bor. 12,837; do. of town 9,361. It stands on the S.E. declivity of an abrupt basaltic hill, up which a spacious main street leads to the ancient castle, whence a view is obtained of the windings of the river Forth. Its streets generally present the appearance of modernised antiquity, being interspersed with many residences of the old Scottish nobles. The castle, of the origin of which nothing is known, was a favourite residence of James V., and contains the palace and the parliament house built by him, but now used as barracks. The old Gothic church in which James V. was crowned, the West Church, and numerous other places of worship; the remains of several ancient ecclesiastical edifices, and of an unfinished palace, begun in 1570 by the Regent Earl of Mar; Cowan's and other hos-

pitals, the town-hall, athensium, with a spire 120 feet in height, corn exchange, gaol, office of the Bank of Scotland; the old walls and bridges are amongst the most conspicuous structures. *Stirling* has a grammar and other endowed schools, public libraries and reading-rooms, a mechanics' institute, and several branch banks. Vessels of 70 tons only can reach its quays; but it has an extensive coasting and export trade in wool sent to England, and in the products of its manufs., which comprise tartans, shawls, some cotton stuffs, ropes, malt, leather, and soap. The dyeing of yarns, woollen cloths, silks, and other fabrics, is extensive. Imports consist chiefly of timber, coals, bricks, tiles, lime, and large quantities of corn. It communicates by railway with Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth. Steamers ply to and from Granton Pier, near Edinburgh, and canal passage boats to Glasgow. The borough unites with Dunfermline, Culross, Inverkeithing, and South Queensferry, in sending 1 member to House of Commons. Near to the town in 1314, was fought the famous battle of Bannockburn.

STIRLINGSHIRE, an inland co. of Scotland, extending almost across the isthmus between the Friths of Clyde and Forth, having N. the co. Perth, W. Loch Lomond, S. the cos. Dumbarton and Lanark, E. Clackmannan and Linlithgow shires and the Forth, which river also forms most part of the N. boundary. Area estim. at 509 sq. m.; or 312,960 ac., of which 200,000 are returned as arable, 50,000 uncultivated, and 62,960 waste. Pop. 86,237. Surface partly mountainous, especially towards the W. and N.W., including Benlomond; elsewhere are some rich alluvial vales, especially the carse lands, extending 48 m. along the river Forth. Moors and bogs prevail in some parts. Chief rivers, the Forth, Carron, Endrick, Bannockburn, and Avon. Hill sheep farms large; elsewhere they vary from 20 to 300 ac. Principal crops comprise wheat, beans, barley, potatoes, and clover, in the lowlands; oats and turnips in the highlands. Many highland cattle are purchased here and fed for the Falkirk cattle fairs. Coal, ironstone, and freestone, are raised; and in this co. are the Carron iron-works. Manufactures of carpets, tartans, and shalloons, at Stirling, Bannockburn, and St Ninians; blankets and serges at Alva, chemical products, and paper; and here are some large cotton mills, foundries, dyeworks, and distilleries. Railways to Perth, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, intersect the E. part of the co. Chief towns Stirling, Falkirk, and Kilsyth. The co. is divided into 23 par., and sends 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1848) 2,368.

SISTED, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3 m. E.N.E. Braintree. Area 2,270 ac. Pop. 869.

STITHOEL and **HUMS**, two united pas. of Scotland, the former in co. Roxburgh, 3½ m. N. Kelso; the latter in co. Berwick, 2½ m. N.N.W. the former. United area 5,480 ac. Pop. 832.

STITHLANS (Str.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. W.N.W. Penryn. Area 4,490 ac. Pop. 2,383.

STIVICHALL, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2 m. S.S.W. Coventry. Area 800 ac. Pop. 31.

STIXWOLD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, on the Lincolnshire Railway, 6 m. W.S.W. Horn-castle. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 255.

STONAS, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. S.S.E. Edinburgh, pa. Temple and Borthwick, on an affluent of the South Esk. Pop. 203, mostly employed in gunpowder mills, which were erected in 1794, and are the oldest and most extensive in Scotland.

STONOWICA, a town of Russian Poland, 32 m. S.S.E. Kielce. Pop. 1,577.

Strobo, wpa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. W. Feabing, on L. h. of the Tweed. Area 18 sq. m. Pop. 478.

Strogonova, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 22 m. N.E. Koval.

Strogonov, a river of Russian Poland, rises in the gov. Volhynia, flows mostly E. into the gov. Minsk, and joins the Pripiet, 37 m. S.W. Pinsk, after a course of 90 miles.

Strock, two pas. of England.—I co. Essex, 53 m. S.S.W. Chelmsford. Area 2,620 ac. Pop. 702.—II. (Gayland), co. Dorset, 7 m. E.S.E. Sherborne. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 63.

Strockach, a walled town of Baden, circ. Lake. on the Stockach, 15 m. N.W. Constance. Pop. 1,715. It has manufactures of woollens. In 1799, the Austrians here defeated the French.

Strockbridge, a pa. and market town of England, co. Hants, on the river Test, and the Andover Canal, 8 m. W.N.W. Winchester. Area of pa. 1,230 ac. Pop. 1,066. It has a town-hall.

Strockbridge, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. New York, 5 m. N.E. Morrisville. Pop. 2,081.—II. Massachusetts, on the Housatonic, 113 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,940.—III. Vermont, 43 m. S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,327.

Strockbury, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7 m. N.E. Maidstone. Area 3,040 ac. Pop. 569.

Strockerau, a vill. of Lower Austria, on an arm of the Danube, 6 m. N.W. Kornsburg, and connected with Vienna by railway. Pop. 1,700, who manuf. military uniforms, linens, and liqueurs.

Strockesson, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 4½ m. N.N.W. Rockingham. Area 730 ac. Pop. 39.

Strockheim, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. Lambour, 5 m. S.W. Maaseyck. Pop. 1,000.

Strockholm, the cap. city of Sweden, on its E. coast, at the junction of Lake Malar, with the Baltic, lat. of observatory, 59° 20' 0" N, lon. 18° 37' E. Pop. (1835) 95,950. Mean temperature of year, 42° F., winter 36°, summer 60°, Fahr. It covers an area of 4½ sq. m., partly on the mainland, but chiefly on a number of islands, united by many bridges. On the three principal islands most of the houses are of stone, and these are clustered the chief public edifices—the palace, cathedral, bank, and hall of the diet. In the suburbs the buildings are chiefly of brick, stuccoed or painted, or else of wood. Streets irregular, and crooked on the islands; on the mainland much more regular. It has numerous squares, parks, and public walks, which are ornamented with statues. The cathedral is an imposing edifice, with paintings and statuary; and in the Riddarholm church, are the tombs of the kings of Sweden, and many national military trophies. The palace is a vast edifice, and contains a museum of antiquities, a picture-gallery, and the royal library, in which a copy of every book printed in Sweden must be deposited. Other chief buildings are the opera house, town-hall, military hospitals, artillery depot, several prisons, a castle, and barracks. *Stockholm* has a famous academy of sciences, with a zoological museum; Swedish academy, academies of painting, sculpture, and literature, and college of medicine, schools of navigation, a botanic garden, societies of agriculture, commerce, and philosophy, and German, Finnish, and Presbyterian churches. It has also several clubs and reading rooms, and publishes several newspapers and monthly journals. Manufactures comprise woollen, silk, cotton, and linen goods, sail-cloth, glass, earthenware, refined sugar, tobacco, clocks, watches, and scientific instruments. It has a cannon

foundry, and steam engine factories. *Stockholm* is the chief commercial emporium of Sweden. The harbour, though somewhat difficult of entrance, is good; large ships can lie close to the quays, and it communicates by canals, etc., with a large part of the interior of Scandinavia. *Stockholm* was founded in the 13th century, but it was not until the 17th century that it superseded Uppsala as the Swedish capital.

Strockholm, a township, U. S., North America, New York, on the river St. Regis. Pop. 3,861.

Strockhorn, a mountain of Switzerland, cant. and 18 m. S. Bern. It has two conical peaks, one of which rises to 7,311 feet above the sea.

Strockland, two pas. of England.—I co. Dorset, 3½ m. N.W. Axminster. Area 7,510 ac. Pop. 1,701.—II. (Bristol), co. Somerset, 6 m. N.W. Bridgewater. Area 570 ac. Pop. 181.

Strockler, two pas. of England, co. Devon.—I. (English), 4 m. N.N.E. Crediton. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 126.—II. (Pomeroy), 8 m. N.N.W. Exeter. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 221.

Strocklitch, two pas. of England, co. Somerset.—I. (Mogdalen), 2½ m. N.N.E. Ilminster. Area 100 ac. Pop. 110.—II. (Ottersay), 4½ m. N.E. Ilminster. Area 240 ac. Pop. 129.

Strockport, a parl. munic. bor., manufacturing town pa. and township of England, co. Chester, on the border of Lancashire, on the Mersey, at the influx of the Tame, and on railway, 6½ m. S.E. Manchester. Area of pa. 24,810 ac.; pop. 91,423. Area of township 1,740 ac.; pop. 30,580. Pop. of parl. bor. 63,833. The town is irregularly and closely built, on precipitous banks on both sides of the Mersey. It has a town hall, grammar school, infirmary, theatre, news room, national school houses, and a railway viaduct. Coal is abundant in the vicinity. Cotton weaving and printing, silk and woollen weaving, and the manufactures of machinery, brass and iron goods, shuttles and brushes, are the chief branches of industry. Stockport sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

Strockport, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on the Hudson, 2½ m. S. Albany. Pop. 1,655.

Strocksheld-Hall, a township of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Bywell-St. Andrew, on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 4½ m. W. Prudhoe. Pop. 27.

Strockstadt, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 3 m. W. Aschaffenburg. Pop. 1,300.

Strockton, several pas. of England.—I co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.W. Beccles. Area 910 ac. Pop. 143.—II co. Salop, 4½ m. N.N.E. Bridgnorth. Area 3,560 ac. Pop. 479.—III. co. Warwick, 3 m. E.N.E. Southam. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 461.—IV. co. Wilt, 6 m. N.E. Hindon. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 300.—V. co. Worcester, 7 m. S.S.W. Bewdley. Area 610 ac. Pop. 131.—VI. (on-the-Forest), co. and 5 m. N.E. York, N. and E. Ridings, with a station on the York and Market-Weighton Railway. Area 3,270 ac. Pop. 475.

Strockton, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, 7 m. E. Mayville. Pop. 1,642.—II. cap. San Joaquin, co. California, the depot for the supply of all the southern mines. Pop. 3,000.

Strockton-on-Tees, a municipal bor., seaport town, and pa. of England, co. Durham, ward Stockton, on the N. bank of the Tees, 11 m. E.N.E. Darlington, with which town, and with Middlesbrough, it communicates by railway. Area of bor. 4,190 ac. Pop. 19,486. It has a town hall, custom house, theatre, mechanics' in-

leat, and a subscription library. On the opposite side of the Tees is a race course. It has manuf. of sail-cloth, rope, linen, and worsted; ship-building yards, iron and brass works, breweries and corn mills; but the chief trade is in the export of coal.

Strookwith (Warr), a township of England, co. Notts, pa. Mierston, 4 m. N.N.W. Gainsborough. Pop. 654.—*East Stockwith* is an adjacent township. Pop. 280.

Strookwood, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 7 m. S.S.W. Sherborne. Area 590 ac. Pop. 43.
Stroddard, a co., U. S., N. America, Missouri, in its S.E. part, cap. Bloomfield. Area 977 sq. m. Pop. 4,277.—It is a township, New Hampshire, 20 m. W.S.W. Concord. Pop. 1,100.

Stodmann, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. E.N.E. Canterbury. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 135.
Strop, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.W. Holt. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 189.

Stosmussen, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. N.N.W. Wiveliscombe. Ac. 5,890. P. 1,466.

Stoxes, numerous pas. etc., of England.—I. co.

and 5 m. N.N.E. Chester. Area 2,920 ac. Pop. 402.—II. co. Kent, 6½ m. N.E. Rochester. Area 3,030 ac. Pop. 522.—III. co. Norfolk, 5 m. S. Norwich. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 451.—IV. co.

Salop, 6 m. N.E. Ludlow. Area 6,110 ac. Pop. 553.—V. co. Suffolk, 12½ m. W.S.W. Ipswich. Area 4,530 ac. Pop. 1,406.—VI. same co., 2 m.

S.W. Clare. Area 2,328 ac. Pop. 911.—VII. co. Surrey, 1 m. N. Guildford. Area 2,410 ac. Pop.

2,507.—VIII. co. Warwick, 1½ m. E. Coventry. Area 930 ac. Pop. 1,631.—IX. (*Adas*), co. Dor-

set, 2 m. W.S.W. Beaminster. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 826.—X. (*Albany*), co. and 18 m. N.N.E. Northampton. Area 1,770 ac. Pop. 319.—XI.

(*Ask*), co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.W. Eye. Area 850 ac. Pop. 292.—XII. (*Bliss*), co. Hereford and Wor-

cester, 3½ m. N. Bromyard. Area 2,410 ac. Pop. 343.—XIII. (*Burmer*), co. Northampton, 3½ m.

E.N.E. Towcester. Area 3,810 ac. Pop. 461.—XIV. (*Canon*), co. Devon, 4 m. N.N.E. Exeter.

Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 480.—XV. (*Charity*), co. Hants, 6 m. S.S.E. Whitechurch. Area 1,040 ac.

Pop. 151.—XVI. (*Clymesland*), co. Cornwall, 3 m. N.N.W. Callington. Area 8,880 ac. Pop.

2,596.—XVII. (*Curry*), co. Somerset, 7 miles W.N.W. Bridgewater. Area 5,870 ac. Pop.

1,472.—XVIII. (*D'Abernay*), co. Surrey, 2½ m. S.E. Cobham. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 335.—XIX.

(*Damerell*), co. Devon, comprised in the bor. of Devonport. Area 3,419 ac. Pop. 32,180.—XX.

(*Doyle*), co. Northampton, 2 m. S.W. Oundle. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 146.—XXI. (*Dry*), co. Rut-

land, 3 m. S.W. Uppingham. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 63.—XXII. (*East*), co. Dorset, 4 m. W.S.W. Wareham. Area 5,840 ac. Pop. 630.—XXIII.

(*East*), co. Notts, 4 m. S.W. Newark. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 605. A battle was fought here in 1487

between the partisans of Lambert Simnel and of Henry VII.—XXIV. (*Edith*), co. Hereford, 7½ m.

W.N.W. Ledbury. Area 2,660 ac. Pop. 510.—XXV. (*Ferry*), co. Norfolk, with a market town

on the navigable Wissey, 34 m. W.S.W. Norwich. Area of pa. 1,520 ac. Pop. 831.—XXVI. (*Flem-*

ing), co. Devon, on the English Channel, 2 m. S.S.W. Dartmouth. Area 2,890 ac. Pop. 707.

—XXVII. (*Gabriel*), co. Devon, 3½ m. S.E. Totness. Area 2,880 ac. Pop. 718.—XXVIII.

(*Gifford*), co. Gloucester, 5½ m. N.N.E. Bristol. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 488.—XXIX. (*Goldington*),

co. and 15 m. N.E. Buckingham. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 602.—XXX. (*St Gregory*), co. Somerset, 5

m. W. Langport. Area 3,510 ac. Pop. 1,477.—XXXI. (*under Hamman*), co. Somerset, 4½ m.

W.N.W. Yeovil. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 1,404.—XXXII. (*Hammond*), co. Bucks, 3 m. S. Strat-

ford. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 438.—XXXIII. (*Lacy*), co. Hereford, 4 m. S.W. Bromyard.

Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 378.—XXXIV. (*Lane*), co. Somerset, 4 m. N.E. Shepton-Mallet. Area

2,280 ac. Pop. 921.—XXXV. (*Lyne*), co. Ox-

ford, 4 m. N.N.W. Bicester. Area 3,730 ac. Pop. 631.—XXXVI. (*Mandeville*), co. Bucks, 2½

m. W.N.W. Wendover. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 398.—XXXVII. (*St Mary*), co. Somerset, 3 m.

E.S.E. Taunton. Area 900 ac. Pop. 275.—XXXVIII. (*St Mary*), co. Suffolk, included in the

bor. of Ipswich. P. 2,055.—XXXIX. (*North*), co. Lincoln, 4½ m. S. Grantham. Area 1,910 ac.

Pop. 129.—XL. (*North*), co. Oxford, on the Thames, 2½ m. S. Wallingford. Area 1,090 ac.

Pop. 180.—XLI. (*North*), co. Somerset, 4 m. N.W. Bath. Area 810 ac. Pop. 104.—XLII.

(*North*), co. Sussex, 3 m. N. Arundel. Area 800 ac. Pop. 80.—XLI. (*Pero*), co. Somerset,

6 m. W.S.W. Minehead. Area 2,960 ac. Pop. 68.—XLIV. (*Poges*), co. Bucks, 4 m. N.N.E.

Windsor. Area 3,380 ac. Pop. 1,501. The poet Gray is buried in the churchyard, which is

the supposed scene of his immortal elegy.—XLV. (*Prior*), co. Hereford, 2½ m. S.E. Leominster.

Area 2,480 ac. Pop. 434.—XLVI. (*Prior*), co. Worcester, 4 m. N.E. Droitwich. Area 3,300 ac. Pop. 1,613.—XLVII. (*Rivers*),

co. Devon, 4½ m. E.N.E. Barnstaple. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 276.—XLVIII. (*Rodney*), co. Somerset,

5 m. N.W. Wells. Area 3,030 ac. Pop. 315.—XLIX. (*on Severn*), co. Worcester, 2½ m. N.N.E.

Upton-on-Severn. Area 2,940 ac. Pop. 726.—L. (*South*), co. Lincoln, 2 m. N.N.W. Colster-

worth. Area 5,270 ac. Pop. 401.—LI. (*South*), co. Oxford, 4 m. S.S.W. Wallingford. Area 3,440

ac. Pop. 636.—LII. (*South*), co. Somerset, 2½ m. S. Bath. Area 740 ac. Pop. 337.—LIII. (*South*),

co. Sussex, 2 m. N.N.E. Arundel. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 107.—LIV. (*Talmage*), co. and 12 m. E.S.E.

Oxford. Area 720 ac. Pop. 106.—LV. (*in Teign-*

head), co. Devon, 10 m. N.E. Totness. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 633.—LVI. (*on Tern*), co. Salop,

6 m. S.S.W. Market-Drayton. Area 5,770 ac. Pop. 937.—LVIII. (*Tristery*), co. Somerset, 2 m.

E. Wincanton. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 440.—LIX. (*Wake*), co. Dorset, 8 m. W. Blandford-Forum.

Area 2,050 ac. Pop. 124.—LX. (*West*), co. Sussex, 3 m. N.W. Chichester. Area 880 ac. Pop.

98.—LXI. (*Bishop's*), a tything, co. Gloucester, pa. Westbury-on-Trym, 3 m. N.N.W. Bristol. Pop.

4,213.—LXII. (*Golding*), a chapelry, co. Leicester, pa. and 3 m. N.W. Hinckley. Pop. 681.

Stokenham, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 5 m. N.E. Tuxford. Area 560 ac. Pop. 60.

Stokenchurch, a pa. of England, co. and 17 m. E.S.E. Oxford. Area 4,480 ac. Pop. 1,422.

Stokenham, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. E.S.E. Kingsbridge. Area 6,190 ac. Pop. 1,603.

Stokes, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of North Carolina. Area 728 sq. m. P. 9,266.

Stokesay, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6½ m. N.W. Ludlow. Area 3,750 ac. Pop. 532.

Stokesbury, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 13 m. E. Norwich. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 433.

Stokesley, a pa. and market town of England, co. York, North Riding, 8½ m. S.E. Stockton.

Area of pa. 6,690 ac. Pop. 2,448.

Stoke-upon-Trent, a pari. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Stafford, on the Trent and Mersey and Caledon canals, 2 m. E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Area of pa. 10,490 ac. Pop. 57,943; do.

of bor. 84,927. The bor. comprises the most populous portion of the parish, together with Burslem,

Tunstall, etc., and is identical with the "Potteries," having in its centre the town Stoke, with a town-hall, a church, and extensive china and earthenware factories. The borough sends two members to House of Commons.

STOLATA, a town of European Turkey, Herzegovina, 17 m. S.E. Mostar. Pop. 1,200.

STOLTZ or STOLLBERG, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwitzkau, 11 m. S.S.W. Chemnitz. Pop. 2,750, engaged in manufs. of woven fabrics, and in mining industry.—II. a town, Rhenish Prussia, on railway, circ. and 7 m. E. Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Inde and Vicht. Pop. 2,756. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, needles, and cutlery.—III. prov. Saxony, reg. and 49 m. W.N.W. Merseburg, in the Harz mountains. Pop. 2,710. It has a fine castle, and paper, oil, and gunpowder mills.

STOLTOVOI, an isl. of Asiatic Russia, in the Arctic Ocean, opposite the mouth of the Lena.

STOLTWIS, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 13 m. E.N.E. Rotterdam. Pop. 1,433.

STOLPE, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. K^olin, cap. circ., on the navigable Stolpe, 10 m. S.S.E. its mouth at the port Stolpeunde, on the Baltic. Pop. 10,825. It has a castle, manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, a salmon fishery, and a trade in amber.—II. a vill. in the prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, 5 m. E.S.E. Angermünde. Leopold von Buch, the celebrated geologist, was born here in 1770.

STOLPE, a town of Saxony, circ. Bautzen, 15 m. E. Dresden, on l. b. of the Lauterbach. Pop. 1,351. Has linen and stocking weaving.

STOLZENAU, a market town of Hanover, co. Hoya, on l. b. of the Weser, 37 m. N.N.E. Minden. Pop. 1,263.

STOMMERLE, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 16 m. N.W. Cologne. Pop. 1,508.

STONAR, a tw. of England, co. Kent, 1 m. N.E. Sandwich. Area 670 ac. Pop. 44. It has no church. This was the ancient *Lapis Titus*.

STONOR-MASSEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 2½ m. W.S.W. Chelmsford. Area 760 ac. Pop. 268.—II. (*Upper*), co. Bedford, 2½ m. S.S.E. Bedford. Area 575 ac. Pop. 46.

STONZ, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 7 m. N.N.W. Stafford, on the Trent, and the Grand Trunk Canal. Area of pa. 20,680 ac. Pop. 8,796. Town well built, has a union workhouse, manufacture of shoes, several corn-mills, and extensive breweries.

STONE, several pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 2½ m. W.S.W. Aylesbury. Area 2,590 ac. Pop. 785.—II. co. Kent, 6½ m. S.E. Teutenden. Area 2,940 ac. Pop. 424.—III. same co., 2½ m. E.N.E. Dartford. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 8,9.—IV. same co., 2½ m. W.N.W. Faversham. Area 660 ac. Pop. 91.—V. co. Worcester, 2 m. E.S.E. Kidderminster. Area 2,520 ac. Pop. 478.—VI. (*Easton*), co. Somerset, 8½ m. N. Shepton-Mallet. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 471.

STONEHAVEN, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 4½ m. S.S.E. Helmsley. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 777.

STONEHAM, two pas. of England, co. Hants.—I. (*North*), 4½ m. N.N.E. Southampton. Area 5,900 ac. Pop. 736.—II. (*South*), 5 m. N.N.E. Southampton. Area 8,260 ac. Pop. 4,961.

STONEHAVEN (vulg. *Stanhoe*), a bor. of barony and seaport town of Scotland, cap. co. Kincardine, pas. Dunnottar and Fetteresso, on the E. coast, where the Carron and Cowie enter a rocky bay, 14 m. S.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 2,340. It consists of an old and a new town, connected by a bridge across the Carron. The harbour has been improved by the erection of piers, but admits

only small vessels. The town has haddock and herring fisheries, manufs. of cottons and woens, a distillery, and brewery. It is the seat of shrievalty courts. Adjacent to the town are the two parish churches, and the fishing village of Cowie. About 2 m. S., on a rock projecting into the sea, are the remains of Dunnottar castle, formerly residence of the earl Marischal, feudal superior of Stonehaven.

STONEHENGE, the remains of a gigantic Druidic temple in England, co. Wilt, pa. and 2½ m. W.N.W. Amesbury, on Salisbury-Plain, 8½ m. N.N.W. Salisbury. It consists of 2 circles of vast stones, partially remaining upright, and partially lying prostrate, and which average 14 feet in elevation, 7 feet in breadth, and 3 feet in thickness. The outer circle, of which 17 out of 30 stones remain upright, is surrounded by a trench, and separated by an interval 8 feet across, from an inner circle of smaller upright stones, within which are two groups, having between them a large flat stone termed the altar. Near this monument are a raised terrace, and an artificial flat surface termed a *curvus*.

STONEHOUSE, two pas. of England.—I. co. Gloucester, with a station on the Great Western Union Railway, 3 m. W. Stroud. Area of pa. 2,260 ac. Pop. 2,369, chiefly employed in woollen weaving.—II. (*East*), a pa. and coast guard station on Mill Bay, co. Devon, on its W. side, between Devonport and Plymouth. Pop. 11,573. It has 5 churches, 4 chapels, naval hospital, marine barracks, Royal William victualling yard, school, and union workhouse.

STONEHOUSE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 7 m. S.S.E. Hamilton. Area nearly 6,000 ac. Scots. Pop. 2,781, of whom 2,066 are in the village, and partly employed in weaving.

STONEKILN, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4½ m. S. Coventry. Area 6,680 ac. Pop. 1,285.

STONELEY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 6 m. N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1,870. Pop. 268.

STONEWILD, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3½ m. W.N.W. Woodstock. Ac. 1,030. Pop. 632.

STONHAM, several pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*Aspet*), 4½ m. N.E. Needham-Market. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 814.—II. (*East*), 11 m. N.W. Ipswich. Area 1,970 ac. Pop. 860.—III. (*Parva*), 4 m. N.N.E. Needham-Market. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 402.

STONINGTON, a township, U. S., North America, Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, 12 m. E. New London. Pop. 5,434, chiefly employed in whaling and maritime trade. It has a good harbour.

STONTON (WYLLIE), a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5 m. N.N.E. Market-Harborough. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 106.

STONTINK or STENTINKINK, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Wigtown, ½ m. S.S.E. Stranraer. Area about 3½ sq. m. Pop. 3,331.

STOODLEY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 8½ m. S.W. Bampton. Area 6,650 ac. Pop. 480.

STOPHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. S.E. Petworth. Area 690 ac. Pop. 161.

STOPPAX, a hamlet of England, co. Bedford, pa. and 2 m. N.E. Luton. Pop. 717.

STOR, several rivers, etc., of Scandinavia.—I. duchy Holstein, after a S.S.W. course of 60 m., joins the Elbe, 2½ m. N. Glückstadt.—II. Jütland, amt. Rinklobing, enters Nissum fiord after a W. course past Holstebro.—III. (*dn*), Sweden, len Östersund, tributary to the Ämmar.—IV. (*Afson*), a lake, len Umea, receives from the N.W. the surplus waters of the Horn-Afson, and on the E. discharges its own by the river Skelleftea into the Gulf of Bothnia.—V. (*Umea*), re

extension of the river Umea. Lat. 65° N., lon. 17° E. Length, N.W. to S.E., 25 m., greatest breadth 5 miles.

Stora-Karlskrona, a name of the lake Fuhim, Sweden.—*Stora-Lake-Wagner* is a long expansion of the river Liles, between lat. 67° and 68° N., lon. 17° and 20° E. Length N.W. to S.E. 96 m., breadth varies to 5 miles.

Storkow, or **Storkow**, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 37 m. S.E. W. Posen. Pop. 1,300.

Storkow, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potosdam, on the Storkow Canal, 36 m. W.S.W. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Pop. 1,440.

Storkow-Bay, Tasmania, is on the S.E. side of Van Diemen Land, S. of lat. 42° S., lon. 147° 40' E.

Stornoway, a bor. of barony, seaport town, and pa. of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Ross, E. side the island of Lewis, on a fine bay 88 m. W.N.W. the nearest point of Cromarty, on the mainland. Lat. of lighthouse 58° 11' 28" N., lon. 6° 22' 10" W. Area of pa. about 160 sq. m. Pop. of pa. 8,037; do. of town 2,391. It is the largest town in the Western Islands. Has a church, an endowed female seminary and other schools, a town-house, news-room, public library, custom-house, and a branch bank. The harbour is formed by a pier; the bay, which is deep and safe, is sheltered by two headlands, on the S. of which a lighthouse was erected in 1832. *Stornoway* has some wool-carding, corn and malt mills, a distillery, and rope-walks, but its chief trade is in fish and kelp. About 1,500 fishing-boats belong to its district. Steamers ply weekly to Poll-Bwe, and in summer it has a weekly communication by steamers from Glasgow. In its vicinity is Stornoway or Lewis Castle, on the opposite or west side of the bay.

Stord, an island of Norway, situ. and 30 m. S. Bergen. Length N. to S. 15 m., breadth 7 m.

Storhammar, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6½ m. N.E. Arundel. Area 4,940 ac. Pop. 1,098.

Storö, two lakes of Sweden, lams Gefleborg and Osterund.—*Storöen* and *Storöen* are lakes of Norway.

Storö-Umea, a lake of Sweden, lams Umea, lat. 65° N., lon. from 16° 30' to 17° E., 25 m. in length by 6 m. in greatest breadth, and traversed from N.W. to S.E. by the river Umea.

Stross or **Strossen**, a town, Prussian Saxony, reg. and 17 m. S.S.W. Merseburg. Pop. 632.

Strotfold, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 2½ m. N.N.W. Baldock. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 1,335.

Strötter, a vill. of Saxony, circ. and 2 m. S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 2,505.

Strottesden, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 11 m. E.N.E. Ludlow. Area 10,540 ac. Pop. 1,545.

Strotton, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. N.W. Chichester. Area 2,550 ac. Pop. 844.

Strowton, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 20 m. S. Boston. Pop. 2,004, extensively employed in manufactures of boots and shoes.

Strowton, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 4 m. N.W. Pershore. Area 2,230 ac. Pop. 377.

Strow, several rivers of England.—I. co. Wilts, Dorset, and Hants, flows mostly S.E., joins the Avon at Christchurch, and then enters the English Channel.—II. between Essex and Suffolk, passes Harwich, after which it expands into an estuary, which joins that of the Orwell, to enter the North Sea at Harwich.—III. co. Kent, rises by two heads which unite at Ashford, whence it has mostly a N.E. course, and below Canterbury it divides into two arms, which enter the sea respectively at Reculver and Pegwell Bay, insinuating Thanet. It is navigable from the sea to

Canterbury.—IV. co. Kent, flows between Dover and Kidderminster, and joins the Severn at Stourport.

Strowton, a market town and township of England, co. and 20 m. N.N.E. Worcester, on the S. bank of the Stour. Area of township, 1,500 ac. Pop. 2,397. It has a church, grammar school, iron works, and a manuf. of glass and earthenware.

Strowton, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. E.N.E. Canterbury. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 374.

Strowton, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5 m. N.W. Blandford-Forum. Area 2,200 ac. P. 321.

Strowton, a market town and township of England, co. Worcester, pa. and 4 m. S.S.W. Kidderminster, on the Severn, have crossed by an iron bridge, at the inlet of the Stour and the Stafford and Worcestershire Canal. Pop. of township 2,993. It is the seat of a busy transit trade; has a carpet factory, and traffic in corn, coal, and timber.

Strowton, a pa. of England, co. Somerset and Wilts, 3½ m. W.N.W. Mers. Area 3,550 ac. Pop. 689. Here, in 658, the Anglo-Saxons defeated the Britons, and in 1010 and 1025, the Danes fought the Saxons.

Strowton, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7 m. E.S.E. Ashford. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 237.

Strove, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. E.N.E. Halesworth. Area 690 ac. Pop. 172.

Strow, many pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 6½ m. S.E. Gainsborough. Area 4,620 ac. Pop. 1,049. The village, now small and irregular, was of importance, and had a minster, in early Saxon times. The church is a fine specimen of Saxon and Norman architecture.—II. co. Salop, 2 m. N.E. Knighton. Area 2,710 ac. Pop. 194.—III. (Long), co. Hants, 2½ m. N.N.E. Kimbolton. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 209.

—IV. (with-Que), co. and 5 m. E.N.E. Cambridge. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 456.—V. (Langtoft), co. Suffolk, 7 m. E.N.E. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 186.—VI. (Bardolph), co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.N.E. Downham Market. Area 3,840 ac. Pop. 1,126.—VII. (Bodon), co. Norfolk, 10 m. N.E. Thetford. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 351.—VIII. (Upland), co. Suffolk, adjoining Stow Market. Area 2,890 ac. Pop. 965.—IX. (West), co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.N.W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area 3,060 ac. Pop. 308.—X. (Maries), co. Essex, 5 m. S.S.W. Maldon. Area 3,060 ac. Pop. 307.—XI. (Wood), co. and 4 m. N.E. Oxford. Area 640 ac. Pop. 31.

Strow, a pa. of Scotland, co. Selkirk and Edinburgh, 6 m. N. Galashiels. Area nearly 60 sq. m. Pop. 1,978, of whom 400 are in the vill., on the l. b. of Gala Water.

Strow, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Vermont, 22 m. N.N.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,771.—II. Massachusetts, 20 m. W.N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,455.—III. Ohio, Summit co. Pop. 1,762.—Stow Creek is a township, New Jersey, 7 m. N.W. Bridgeton. Pop. 244.

Strows, several pas. of England.—I. co. and 2½ m. N.N.W. Buckingham. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 343.—II. co. and 5½ m. E.N.E. Stafford. Area 7,080 ac. Pop. 1,589.—III. a pa., co. Lincoln, 2 m. W.N.W. Market-Deeping. Area 810 ac. Pop. 14.—IV. (Nise-Cherches), co. Northampton, 6 m. E.S.E. Daventry. Area 3,100 ac. Pop. 381.

Strowell, two pas. of England.—I. co. Somerset, 4½ m. S.S.W. Wincanton. Area 630 ac. Pop. 102.—II. co. Gloucester, 2 m. S.W. Northleach. Area 630 ac. Pop. 28.

Strowen, several contiguous pas. of England, co. Dorset.—I. (East), 4½ m. W. Shaftesbury. Area 2,130 ac. Pop. 688.—II. (West), 5½ m. W.

Sturtevant, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 9 m. S. School. Area 490 ac. Pop. 167.—II. (*Nether*), a market town and pa. same co., 7 m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 683.

Sturtevant, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 7 m. E.N.E. Launceston. Area 3,690 ac. Pop. 578.

Sturtevant, a tything of England, co. Gloucester, pa. Henbury, 5 m. N.N.W. Bristol. Pop. 528.

Sturtevant, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. E.N.E. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 186.

Stowmarket, a pa. and market town of England, co. Suffolk, at the confl. of three rivulets, forming the Gipping, and on the Eastern Union Railway, 18 m. E.S.E. Bury. Area of pa. 1,240 ac. Pop. 8,306. The town has manuf. of iron, leather, and twine, and an active trade in malt, coal, corn, and timber. The Gipping or Stowmarket Canal is navigable hence to Ipswich.

Stow-on-the-Wold, a pa. and market town of England, co. Gloucester, on a height on the Roman Fosse-Way, 6½ m. N.E. Northleach. Area of pa. 3,120 ac. Pop. 2,259. Manuf. of shoes.

Strá, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 16 m. W. Venice, on the Breno. Pop. 1,600.

Strá, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 6 m. N.E. Gettysburg. Pop. 1,876.—II. a township, co. Washington. Pop. 1,675.

Stranab, a manse, bor. and market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, on the Mourne river, and on Derry and Enniskillen Railway. Pop. 4,996. Its trade is facilitated by a canal, extending from it to where the Foyle becomes navigable for barges of 40 tons. Adjoining the town is a salmon fishery.

Strachan (formerly *Strathcan*), a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, 14 m. N.W. Stonehaven. Area 40,260 ac. Pop. 947.

Strachan and **Stralachlan**, two united pas of Scotland, co. Argyle, in Cowal, having W. Loch Fyne. Area about 38,000 ac. Pop. 515.

Stradballi, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., on the Strad, here crossed by a bridge, 7 m. E.S.E. Maryboro'. Area of pa. 2,447 ac. Pop. 2,073; do. of town 1,326.—II. a pa., Munster, co. Waterford, 6 m. E.N.E. Dungarvon. Area 10,917 ac. Pop. 3,273, of whom 685 are in the vill.—III. a pa., Connaught, co. Galway, 3½ m. S.S.E. Oranmore. Area 4,168 ac. Pop. 777.—IV. a pa., Munster, co. Kerry, 15 m. W. Tralee. Area 4,108 ac. Pop. 1,039, of whom 289 are in the village, on the shore of Brandon Bay.

Stradbroke, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6½ m. E. Eye. Area 3,130 ac. Pop. 1,822.

Stradbroke Island, E. Australia, is one of two principal islands sheltering Moreton Bay on the east.

Stradella, a vill. of Sardinia, div. Alessandria, prov. and 15 m. E.N.E. Voghera, cap. mand., near the Po. Pop. 6,000. It has silk and cotton manufactures.

Stradhall, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. N.N.W. Clara. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 490.

Stradone, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 5 m. E.S.E. Carran. Pop. 242.

Stradsey, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. E.N.E. Downham-Market. Area 1,360 ac. P. 167.

Stratban, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, with a station on the Great Southern and Western Railway, 17 m. W.S.W. Dublin. Area 2,266 ac. Pop. 762.

Stratford, a co., U. S., North America, New Hampshire, in its S.E. part, cap. Dover. Area

408 sq. m. Pop. 28,664.—II. a township, New Hampshire, in above co., 25 m. E.N.E. Concord. Pop. 1,980.—III. a township, Vermont, 24 m. S.E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,548. Here is a bed of sulphuret of iron, from which copperas is made.

Strathclyde, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7½ m. E.S.E. Newark. Area 1,163. Pop. 68.

Strath or Templemore, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 4 m. S. Foxford. Area 9,463 ac. Pop. 2,387.

Stratton, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, 6½ m. S.E. Maybole. Area 52 sq. m. Pop. 1,540, of whom about 350 are in the village, and mostly employed in weaving cottons and tartans.

Strakonitz or Strakonitz, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Prachin, on the Woltawa, here joined by the Wolinka, 37 m. E.S.E. Klattau. Pop. 3,333. It has manufactures of woollens.

Strallen, a vill. of Prussia, reg. and 27 m. N.W. Düsseldorf. Pop. 1,790, who manuf. cottons.

Stralsund, a strongly fortified town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, cap. reg. and circ., on the west shore of the narrow strait separating the island Rügen from the mainland, 86 m. N.W. Stettin. Pop. 19,198. It has an arsenal, a house of correction, lunatic and orphan asylums, gymnasium, a public library of 29,000 vols., manuf. of various kinds, a harbour for vessels drawing 15 feet water, but difficult of access; and an export trade in corn, beer, timber, and linens. In 1852, 108 ships belonged to its port. It was formerly a Hanse town, unsuccessfully besieged by Wallenstein in 1628, but taken in 1678, 1713, and 1807. Since 1815 its defensive works have been greatly enlarged, and it is now one of the strongest towns belonging to Prussia.

Stralsund, a vill. of Austria, Moravia, circ. Freyau, 5 m. S.W. Freyberg. Pop. 2,607.

Stralsund, a market town of Sardinia, div. Turin, cap. mand., prov. and 6 m. S. Ivrea. P. 2,500.

Strangford, a seaport and market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on the W. shore of the entrance to Lough Strangford, 6 m. E.N.E. Downpatrick. Pop. 620. It has many vessels engaged in the fisheries.—*Lough Strangford* is a large lake, or inlet of the sea, between Belfast Lough and Dundrum Bay, 16 m. in length. It is shallow, and encumbered with islands.

Stranviken, a town of Sweden. [Stranviken.]

Stranviken, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, on N. b. of the Finn, ½ m. N.E. Ballybofey. Area of pa. including Ballybofey, 16,608 ac. Pop. 6,874; do. of town 512.

Stranviken, a royal, parl., manse, bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Wigton, on level ground, at the S. extremity of Loch Ryan, and intersected by a small river, here crossed by several bridges, 6 m. N.E. Port-Patrick. Area of pa. and royal burgh 40 ac. Pop. 2,677; do. of parl. bor. 5,738. It is very irregularly laid out. Principal edifices, the town-hall, gaol, and several churches and chapels. It has a mechanics' institute, subscription libraries, a public reading room, handloom weaving, tanneries, and nail factories. Harbour, sheltered by a pier, allows vessels of 100 tons to come close to the town. Vessels of 300 tons lie in the roadstead half a mile distant. Exports cheese, corn, cattle, leather, and shoes. Steamers ply weekly to Glasgow, Belfast, and Whitehaven. The bur. united with Wigton, Whitehorn, and New Galloway, in sending one member to House of Commons.

Stranviken, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. N.N.E. York, North Riding. Area 3,714 ac. Pop. 424.

Stranton, a pa. of England, co. Durham, on

Marblehead harbour, 9 m. N.N.E. Boston-on-Ten. Area 6,430 ac. Pop. 4,769.

STRASBOURG, Ardennois, a strongly fortified city of France, on its E. frontier, cap. dep. Bas-Rhin, and formerly cap. prov. Alsace, on west bank of the Ill, near the l. b. of the Rhine, to which its glacia extend, and across which it communicates with Kehl (Baden), by a bridge of boats, 72 m. N. Basle. Lat. of observatory $48^{\circ} 34' 56''$ N., lon $7^{\circ} 44' 51''$ E. Pop. (1856) 77,666. Mean temp. of year $49^{\circ} 7'$, winter $34^{\circ} 2'$, summer $64^{\circ} 5'$, Fahr. The fortified city is of triangular form, enclosed by bastioned ramparts, strengthened by numerous outworks, and entered by 7 gates. At its E. extremity is a strong pentagonal citadel, and by means of sluices the adjacent country may be laid under water. It is intersected by branches of the Ill, which are crossed by numerous wooden bridges. Outside of the walls are several suburbs, a large artillery ground, a hippodrome or race-course, numerous gardens, and places of public resort. The vast cathedral, founded in 804, and the choir built by Charlemagne, begun in the 10th but not finished till the 15th century, with a spire 466 feet in height, or 33 feet higher than St Peter's, at Rome. The building is in every part richly decorated with sculpture, and it has a remarkable astronomical clock, and fine stained glass windows. The *Temple Neuf*, a Protestant church; the church of St Thomas, Jews' synagogue, theatre, former episcopal palace, court house, tribunal of commerce, prefecture, public library of 180,000 volumes, academy, comm. college, corn hall, public granaries, custom house for the Rhine depa., arsenal, barracks, and other military establishments. Here are several hospitals and asylums, an exchange, corn, fish, and other markets, and a botanic garden. *Strasbourg* is a bishop's see, the seat of a chamber of commerce, societies of agriculture and arts, faculties of law, medicine, pharmacy, arts, letters, etc., a mint, and cannon foundry. It has a very extensive transit trade, by its connections with Germany, Switzerland, N. Italy, and all W. continental Europe. Its manufactures are in great variety; amongst the principal are beer and leather, for which it is especially famed; cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics; canvas, jewellery, buttons, cutlery, clocks, musical, mathematical, and other instruments, and chemical products; it has copper and iron forges, distilleries, soap factories, and a large bookbinding trade. Its *pois de frites gras* have high celebrity. The Basle and Baden Railways, the railway to Paris, and the canals connecting it with all the great rivers of France, and with the Danube, are important aids to its commerce. Steamers ply between Strasbourg and Basle, Rotterdam, and London. It has belonged to France in modern times since 1681, and is the birthplace of Marshal Kellerman, General Kleber, and of Pierre Schœffer, who contests with Gutenberg the honour of the invention of printing.

STRASBURG, several towns of Germany.—I. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, 28 m. N.N.E. Tuppia. Pop. 4,112. It has manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics.—II. W. Prussia, reg. and 40 m. S.E. Marienwerder, cap. circ., on the Drowna, and on the Polish frontier. Pop. 3,902. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, leather, and beer.—III. Carinthia, circ., and 20 m. N. Klagenfurt, on the Gurk. Pop. 650. (*STRASBOURG*.)

STRASBURG, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 76 m. E.S.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 4,764.

STRASBURG, a market town of Upper Aus-

tria, circ. Saltsch, on the Mulbach, 13 m. N.E. Salzburg. Pop. 910.

STRASBURG, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ., and 13 m. S.E. W. Bratsch, on the March, here crossed by a suspension bridge. Pop. 4,360. It has a castle.

STRATA-FLORIDA, a chapelry of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, par. Caron, 5 m. N.E. Tref-Garon. P. 680.

STRATHFELD, two par. of England.—I. (*Mortimer*), co. Berks, 7 m. S.S.W. Reading. Area 4,500 ac. Pop. 1,848.—II. (*Torpis*), a par., co. Hants, 6 m. N.N.E. Basingstoke. Ac. 900. P. 244.

STRAFFIELD, a par. of England, co. Hants, and Berks, 6½ m. N.N.E. Basingstoke. Area 3,980 ac. Pop. 864. On the Locks, in this par., is the estate conferred by Parliament on the late Duke of Wellington and his family, for services in the Peninsular war, and which formerly belonged to the great Earl of Chatham and William Pitt. The mansion is a plain but elegant edifice. The park is about 1½ m. in length, by 1 m. in breadth. On the estate is the site of the ruined city of Silchester.

STRAITFORD, several market towns of England.

—I. (*Fenny*), co. Bucks, par. Blechley and Kington, on the Bedford branch of the London and North-Western Railway, 1 m. N.E. Blechley. Pop. of chapelry 1,142. It has a manuf. of lace.

—II. (*Langthorne*), co. Essex, on E. h. of the Lea, 4 m. E.N.E. London. Pop. 10,986. It has a church, many dissenting chapels and schools, flour mills, chemical and print works, and distilleries, and is intersected by the Eastern Counties Railway, and its branches.—III. (*de Bos*), co. Middlesex, separated from the foregoing by the Lea. Area of par. 680 ac. Pop. 4,266.—IV. (*Stony*), co. Bucks, 6 m. W.S.W. Newport Pagnell, on the Ouse, and on the Roman Watling Street, it being considered the anc. *Lactodorum*.

Area of its two par. 78 ac. Pop. 1,767, mostly agricultural. It is built of freestone, and has a town-hall, and a manuf. of lace. Also several par.—V. (*de Mary*), co. Suffolk, 10 m. S.W. Ipswich. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 678.—VI. (*de Andros*), co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.W. Saxmundham. Area 300 ac. Pop. 200.—VII. (*under the Castle*), co. Wilts, 3 m. N.N.W. Salisbury. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 339. In this par. is the disintegrated borough of Old Sarum. [*SARUM*].—VIII. (*Thry*), co. Wilts, 4 m. W.S.W. Salisbury. Area 1,440 ac. P. 166.—IX. (*Water*), co. and 8 m. W.N.W. Buckingham. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 172.

STRAITFORD-UPON-AVON, a munic. bor., town, and tnsip. of England, co. and 8 m. S.W. Warwick, par. Old Stratford, on the N. bank of the Avon, here crossed by a bridge. Area of bor. 6,890 ac. Pop. 3,373; do. of township 8,272. It is neatly built in a modern style; various fire in the 16th and 17th centuries destroyed most of its older buildings, and that in which Shakespeare died was wantonly rased by its proprietor; but the house in which the great poet was born has been preserved. The church contains a bust of Shakespeare, and the tombs of himself, his wife, and daughters; his statue also adorns the town-hall, in which are pictures of him and of Garrick. Other principal buildings are the ancient chapel of the holy cross, market-house, almshouse, and theatre. The grammar school endowment amounts to nearly 7000. a year; and here are national and Lancastrian schools. Trade chiefly in corn and malt; the town is connected by railway with Worcester, 15 m. S., and with Birmingham and Leicester by the Stratford canal.

STRAITFORD-UPON-AVON, a town of England, Leicesters, co. Wicksow, on the Great O., 13 m.

STONINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Bedford. Area 400 ac. Pop. 535.
STONINGHAM, a pa. of W. W. W. Massachusetts. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 535.

STONINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 9 m. E. Bristol. Area 400 ac. Pop. 167.—II. (Vether), a market town and pa., same co., 7 m. W. N. W. Bridgewater. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 535.

STONINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 7 m. E. N. E. Launceston. Area 3,000 ac. Pop. 576.

STONINGHAM, a township of England, co. Gloucester, pa. Hestbury, 5 m. N. W. W. Bristol. Pop. 535.

STONINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. E. N. E. Bury-St. Edmunds. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 165.

STONINGHAM, a pa. and market town of England, co. Suffolk, at the confluence of three rivulets, forming the Glipping, and on the Eastern Union Railway, 13 m. E. S. E. Bury. Area of pa. 1,340 ac. Pop. 3,305. The town has manuf. of iron, leather, and twine, and an active trade in malt, coal, corn, and timber. The Glipping or Stowmarket Canal is navigable hence to Ipswich.

STONINGHAM, a pa. and market town of England, co. Gloucester, on a height on the Roman Foss-Way, 8½ m. E. N. E. Northleach. Area of pa. 3,150 ac. Pop. 2,250. Manuf. of shoes.

STONINGHAM, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 15 m. W. Venice, on the Brenna. Pop. 1,500.

STONINGHAM, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 6 m. N. E. Gettysburg. Pop. 1,375.—II. a township, co. Washington. Pop. 1,675.

STONINGHAM, a munic. bor. and market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, on the Mourne river, and on Derry and Enniskillen Railway. Pop. 4,805. Its trade is facilitated by a canal, extending from it to where the Foyle becomes navigable for barges of 40 tons. Adjoining the town is a salmon fishery.

STONINGHAM (formerly *Strathgairn*), a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, 14 m. N. W. Stonehaven. Area 40,300 ac. Pop. 947.

STONINGHAM and **STRATHGAIL**, two united pas. of Scotland, co. Argyll, in Cowal, having W. Loch Fyne. Area about 39,000 ac. Pop. 515.

STONINGHAM, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., on the Strad, here crossed by a bridge, 7 m. E. S. E. Maryboro'. Area of pa. 2,457 ac. Pop. 2,073; do. of town 1,325.—II. a pa., Munster, co. Waterford, 8 m. E. N. E. Dungarvon. Area 10,917 ac. Pop. 3,373, of whom 665 are in the vill.—III. a pa., Connaught, co. Galway, 8½ m. S. S. E. Oranmore. Area 4,168 ac. Pop. 777.—IV. a pa., Munster, co. Kerry, 15 m. W. Tralee. Area 4,109 ac. Pop. 1,089, of whom 280 are in the village, on the shore of Brandon Bay.

STONINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. E. E. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 1,322.

STONINGHAM ISLAND, E. Australia, is one of two principal islands sheltering Moreton Bay on the east.

STONINGHAM, a vill. of Sardinia, div. Alessandria, prov. and 15 m. E. N. E. Voghera, cap. mand., near the Po. Pop. 3,000. It has silk and cotton manufactures.

STONINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. N. W. W. Clare. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 430.

STONINGHAM, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 5 m. E. S. E. Carron. Pop. 242.

STONINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. E. N. E. Downham-Market. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 167.

STONINGHAM, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, with a station on the Great Southern and Western Railway, 17 m. W. S. W. Dublin. Area 2,205 ac. Pop. 753.

STONINGHAM, a co., U. S., North America, New Hampshire, is its E. E. part, cap. Dover. Area

408 sq. m. Pop. 33,304.—II. a township, New Hampshire, is above co., 25 m. E. N. E. Concord. Pop. 1,920.—III. a township, Vermont, 25 m. S. S. E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,244. Here is a bed of sulphur of iron, from which sulphur is made.

STONINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7½ m. E. S. E. Newark. Area 1,180. Pop. 64.

STONINGHAM, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 4 m. S. F. F. Area 2,403 ac. Pop. 2,387.

STONINGHAM, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, 6½ m. S. E. Maybole. Area 83 sq. m. Pop. 1,545, of whom about 300 are in the village, and mostly employed in weaving cottons and tartans.

STONINGHAM or **STONINGHAM**, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Prachin, on the Westawa, here joined by the Wollucka, 27 m. E. S. E. Klattau. Pop. 3,225. It has manufactures of woollens.

STONINGHAM, a vill. of Prussia, reg. and 27 m. N. W. Düsseldorf. Pop. 1,790, who manuf. cottons.

STONINGHAM, a strongly fortified town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, cap. reg. and circ., on the west shore of the narrow strait separating the island Rügen from the mainland, 86 m. N. W. Stettin. Pop. 13,193. It has an arsenal, a house of correction, lunatic and orphan asylums, gymnasium, a public library of 50,000 vols., manuf. of various kinds, a harbour for vessels drawing 15 feet water, but difficult of access; and an export trade in corn, beer, timber, and linens. In 1852, 109 ships belonged to its port. It was formerly a Hanse town, unsuccessfully besieged by Wallenstein in 1628, but taken in 1678, 1713, and 1807. Since 1815 its defensive works have been greatly enlarged, and it is now one of the strongest towns belonging to Prussia.

STONINGHAM, a vill. of Austria, Moravia, circ. Freyau, 3 m. S. W. Freyberg. Pop. 2,607.

STONINGHAM, a market town of Sardinia, div. Turin, cap. mand., prov. and 6 m. S. W. Ivrea. Pop. 2,500.

STONINGHAM, a seaport and market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on the W. shore of the entrance to Lough Strangford, 6 m. E. N. E. Downpatrick. Pop. 620. It has many vessels engaged in the fisheries.—*Lough Strangford* is a large lake, or inlet of the sea, between Belfast Lough and Dundrum Bay, 15 m. in length. It is shallow, and encumbered with islets.

STONINGHAM, a town of Sweden. (*Stranöarna*.)

STONINGHAM, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, on N. b. of the Finn, 4 m. N. E. Ballybofey. Area of pa. including Ballybofey, 15,508 ac. Pop. 5,874; do. of town 512.

STONINGHAM, a royal, parl., munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Wigtown, on level ground, at the S. extremity of Loch Ryan, and intersected by a small river, here crossed by several bridges, 6 m. N. E. Port-Patrick. Area of pa. and royal burgh 40 ac. Pop. 5,877; do. of parl. bor. 5,738. It is very irregularly laid out. Principal edifices, the town-hall, gaol, and several churches and chapels. It has a mechanics' institute, subscription libraries, a public reading room, handloom weaving, tanneries, and nail factories. Harbour, sheltered by a pier, allows vessels of 100 tons to come close to the town. Vessels of 300 tons lie in the roadstead half a mile distant. Exports cheese, corn, cattle, leather, and shoes. Steamers ply weekly to Glasgow, Belfast, and Whitehaven. The bar. unites with Wigtown, Whitburn, and New Galloway, in sending one member to House of Commons.

STONINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. N. N. E. York, North Riding. Area 2,710 ac. Pop. 464.

STONINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Durham, on

Harbinger Harbour, 2 m. N.N.E. Nishnabotung. Area 6,400 ac. Pop. 4,700.

STRASBOURG, *Arsenerium*, a strongly fortified city of France, on its E. frontier, cap. dep. Bas-Rhin, and formerly cap. prov. Alsace, on west bank of the Ill, near the l. b. of the Rhine, to which its glacié extends, and across which it communicates with Kohl (Baden), by a bridge of boats, 72 m. N. Basle. Lat. of observatory 48° 34' 50" N., lon 7° 44' 51" E. Pop. (1856) 77,550. Mean temp. of year 49°·7, winter 34°·3, summer 64°·5, Fahr. The fortified city is of triangular form, enclosed by bastioned ramparts, strengthened by numerous outworks, and entered by 7 gates. At its E. extremity is a strong pentagonal citadel, and by means of sluices the adjacent country may be laid under water. It is intersected by branches of the Ill, which are crossed by numerous wooden bridges. Outside of the walls are several suburbs, a large artillery ground, a hippodrome or race-course, numerous gardens, and places of public resort. The vast cathedral, founded in 504, and the choir built by Charlemagne, begun in the 10th but not finished till the 15th century, with a spire 466 feet in height, or 33 feet higher than St Peter's, at Rome. The building is in every part richly decorated with sculpture, and it has a remarkable astronomical clock, and fine stained glass windows. The *Temple Neuf*, a Protestant church; the church of St Thomas, Jews' synagogue, theatre, former episcopal palace, court houses, tribunal of commerce, prefecture, public library of 180,000 volumes, academy, comm. college, corn hall, public granaries, custom house for the Rhine depts., arsenal, barracks, and other military establishments. Here are several hospitals and asylums, an exchange, corn, fish, and other markets, and a botanic garden. *Strasbourg* is a bishop's see, the seat of a chamber of commerce, societies of agriculture and arts, faculties of law, medicine, pharmacy, arts, letters, etc., a mint, and cannon foundry. It has a very extensive transit trade, by its connections with Germany, Switzerland, N. Italy, and all W. continental Europe. Its manufactures are in great variety; amongst the principal are beer and leather, for which it is especially famed; cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics; canvas, jewellery, buttons, cutlery, clocks, musical, mathematical, and other instruments, and chemical products; it has copper and iron forges, distilleries, soap factories, and a large bookselling trade. Its *pâtis de fêtes gras* have high celebrity. The Basle and Baden Railways, the railway to Paris, and the canal connecting it with all the great rivers of France, and with the Danube, are important aids to its commerce. Steamers ply between Strasbourg and Basle, Rotterdam, and London. It has belonged to France in modern times since 1681, and is the birthplace of Marshal Kellerman, General Kieber, and of Pierre Schœffer, who contends with Gutenberg the honour of the invention of printing.

STRASSBURG, several towns of Germany.—I. *Franka*, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, 28 m. N.N.E. Tempin. Pop. 4,413. It has manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics.—II. *W. Franka*, reg. and 40 m. S.E. Marienwerder, cap. circ., on the Dravens, and on the Polish frontier. Pop. 3,902. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, leather, and beer.—III. *Carlsruhe*, circ. and 20 m. N. Kienigstein, on the Gark. Pop. 650. [STRASSBURG.]

STRASSBURG a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 76 m. E.S.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 6,724.

STRASSWALDEN, a market town of Upper Aus-

tria, circ. Salzburg, on the Mühlbach, 15 m. N.E. Salzburg. Pop. 510.

STRATHMORE, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ., and 13 m. S.W. Straditz, on the March, here crossed by a suspension bridge. Pop. 4,500. It has a castle.

STRATA-FLORINA, a chapelry of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, pa. Caron, 5 m. N.E. Tref-Garon. P. 900.

STRATFIELD, two pls. of England.—I. (*Admirer*), co. Berks, 7 m. S.S.W. Heading. Area 4,500 ac. Pop. 1,564.—II. (*Twelve*), a pa., co. Hants, 6 m. N.N.E. Basingstoke. A. 300. P. 945.

STRATFIELDMARE, a pa. of England, co. Hants, and Berks, 6½ m. N.N.E. Basingstoke. Area 3,690 ac. Pop. 864. On the Lodder, in this pa., is the estate conferred by Parliament on the late Duke of Wellington and his family, for services in the Peninsular war, and which formerly belonged to the great Earl of Chatham and William Pitt. The mansion is a plain but elegant edifice. The park is about 1½ m. in length, by 1 m. in breadth. On the estate is the site of the famed city of Silchester.

STRATFORD, several market towns of England.—I. (*Fenny*), co. Bucks, pa. Blechley and Simpson, on the Bedford branch of the London and North-Western Railway, 1 m. N.E. Blechley. Pop. of chapelry 1,142. It has a manuf. of lace.

—II. (*Longthorne*), co. Essex, on E. b. of the Lea, 4 m. E.N.E. London. Pop. 10,585. It has a church, many dissenting chapels and schools, flour mills, chemical and print works, and distilleries, and is intersected by the Eastern Counties Railway, and its branches.—III. (*de Bow*), co. Middlesex, separated from the foregoing by the Lea. Area of pa. 630 ac. Pop. 4,526.—IV. (*Stony*), co. Bucks, 6 m. W.S.W. Newport Pagnell, on the Ouse, and on the Roman Watling Street, it being considered the anc. *Lactodurum*. Area of its two pls. 70 ac. Pop. 1,757, mostly agricultural. It is built of freestone, and has a town-hall, and a manuf. of lace. Also several pls.—V. (*St Mary*), co. Suffolk, 10 m. S.W. Ipswich. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 673.—VI. (*St Andrew*), co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.W. Saxmundham. Area 300 ac. Pop. 300.—VII. (*under the Castle*), co. Wilts, 2 m. N.N.W. Salisbury. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 339. In this pa. is the disfranchised borough of Old Sarum. [SARUM.]—VIII. (*Tow*), co. Wilts, 4 m. W.S.W. Salisbury. Area 1,450 ac. P. 165.—IX. (*Water*), co. and 3 m. W.N.W. Buckingham. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 179.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, a munic. bor., town, and tashp. of England, co. and 8 m. S.W. Warwick, pa. Old Stratford, on the N. bank of the Avon, here crossed by a bridge. Area of bor. 6,600 ac. Pop. 3,373; do. of township 3,272. It is neatly built in a modern style; various trees in the 16th and 17th centuries destroyed most of its older buildings, and that in which Shakespeare died was wantonly razed by its proprietor; but the house in which the great poet was born has been preserved. The church contains a bust of Shakespeare, and the tombs of himself, his wife, and daughters; his statue also adorns the town-hall, in which are pictures of him and of Garrick. Other principal buildings are the ancient chapel of the holy cross, market-house, almshouse, and theatre. The grammar school establishment amounts to nearly 7000 a year; and here are national and Lancasterian schools. Trade chiefly in corn and malt; the town is connected by a railway with Moreton, 15 m. E., and with Birmingham and Boley by the Stratford canal.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, a town of Ireland, Limerick, co. Wicklow, on the Slaney, 18 m.

S.S.W. Stratford. Pop. 331. Its building was commenced by the Earl of Aldborough on a large scale, but its calico factory not having the desired success, it never acquired a larger bulk than that of a respectable village.

STRATFORD, several towns, U. S., N. America, the principal in Connecticut, at the mouth of the Housatonic, 45 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 2,040.

STRATH or **STRATH-SWONNIE**, an insular pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, comprising a part of the island of Skye, with the isls. Scalpa, Pabbay, and Longa. Area 54,769 ac. Pop. 3,243. A cave in the N. of the pa., during several nights, in 1746, afforded shelter to the Pretender, Prince Charles Edward Stuart.

STRATHVAKE, a burgh of barony of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Avondale, 16 m. S.E. Glasgow. Pop. 4,274, mostly employed in weaving.—II. a narrow Highland valley in the S.W. of co. Banff.

STRATHLARK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling, on the Elne, 4 m. S.E. Kilslearn. Pop. 1,010.

STRATHROGIE, a dist. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, comprising 6 pas. bordering co. Banff, with an area of 120 sq. m. Pop. 10,307.

STRATHDON or **INVERNOCHTIE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, bordering co. Banff. P. 1,531.

STRATHERRA, the vale of the Earn in Scotland, co. Perth, extending W. to E. 35 m. from Loch Earn to the mouth of the Earn in the Tay, breadth from 6 to 8 miles.

STRATHFIELDMATE, a pa. of England. [STRATHFIELDMATE.]

STRATHMIGLO, a burgh of barony and pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 10 m. W.S.W. Cupar, on the Miglo. Pop. of pa. 2,509; do. of burgh 1,304, chiefly employed in weaving. It has a bleach-field, several corn mills, malt houses, & breweries, and freestone quarries in its vicinity.

STRATHMORE ("the Great Valley"), an extensive lowland tract in Scotland, in a wide acceptance extending from the co. Dumbarton to the sea in co. Kincardine, and embracing part of Strirlingshire, and of the coes. Perth and Forfar, bounded N. by the Grampians, and S. by the Lennox, Ochil, and Sidlaw hills. In a more limited sense it comprises the tract from Methven, on Perth, to Brechin, co. Forfar, 40 m. in length, watered by the Tay and its affluents.

STRATONICUSA, Asia Minor. [Eski-Hissar.]

STRATTON, several pas. of England.—I. a pa. and market town, co. Cornwall, on the Bude, 15 m. N.N.W. Launceston. Area 2,380 ac. Pop. 1,696.—II. co. Dorset, 3½ m. N.W. Dorchester. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 884.—III. co. Gloucester, 1½ m. N.N.W. Cirencester. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 822.—IV. co. Norfolk, 9½ m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area 960 ac. Pop. 318.—V. (Ambley), coes. Bucks and Oxford, 3 m. N.E. Bloister. Area 2,510 ac. Pop. 308.—VI. (East), co. Hants, 5 m. N.N.W. New Alresford. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 587.—VII. (on-the-Fair), co. Somerset, 5½ m. N.N.E. Shepton-Mallet. Area 2,980 ac. Pop. 413. At Downside Castle, in its vicinity, is an establishment for educating Roman Catholic priests. The village is situated on the ancient Roman Fosse-way.—VIII. (Long), co. Norfolk, 10 m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 751.—IX. (St. Margaret's), co. Wilts, 4 m. S.S.W. Highworth. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 1,776.—X. (Stratton), co. Norfolk, 8 m. N. Norwich. As. 1,510. Pop. 242.

STRATON, a ruined city of Greece, gov. Arcadania, its remains are on the east bank of the Achelous, 3 m. N. Vrachoti, in Etolia.

STRATONIA, *Castro Augustana*, a walled town of Lower Bavaria, on the h. of the Danube, which here forms a large island, and is crossed by a bridge,

35 m. S.E. Regensburg. Pop. 3,706. It has a castle, numerous churches, a gymnasium, the remains of several convents, and a brisk trade in corn and cattle.

STRAUBENHAU, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, on Lake Straube, 20 m. S.N.E. Berlin. Pop. 3,852. It has manufs. of cotton and woollen fabrics.

STRAUSFURT, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 13 m. N. Erfurt. Pop. 1,129.

STREATHAM, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, between Tooting and Norwood, 6 m. S.S.W. St. Paul's, London. Area 2,770 ac. Pop. 6,901.

STREATHLY, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bedford, 5 m. N.N.W. Luton. Ac. 2,180. P. 385.—II. co. Berks, 5½ m. S.S.W. Wallingford. Ac. 3,570. P. 584.

STREET, two pas. of England.—I. co. Somerset, 2 m. S.S.W. Glastonbury. Area 2,730 ac. Pop. 1,647.—II. co. Sussex, 5 m. N.W. Lewes. Area 1,817 ac. Pop. 170.

STREET, a pa. of Ireland, Leitster, chiefly in co. Westmeath, 13 m. N.N.W. Mullingar. Area 16,723 ac. Pop. 3,905.

STREETHALL, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. W.N.W. Saffron-Walden. Area 1,340 ac. P. 45.

STREHLA, a town of Saxony, circ. Leipzig, on the Elbe, 17 m. N.W. Meissen. Pop. 2,100.

STREHLIN, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 23 m. S. Breslau, cap. circ., on the Ohlau. Pop. 4,900. It is enclosed by double walls, and has manufs. of cotton, woollen cloth, and leather.

STREHLITZ, two towns of Prussian Silesia, reg. Oppeln.—I. (*Gross* or *Great*), 2 m. S.E. Oppeln, cap. circ. Pop. 2,400. It has manufs. of linen fabrics and hosiery.—II. (*Klein* or *Little*), 16 m. S.S.W. Oppeln. Pop. 750.

STREHLITZ (New), a town of Northern Germany. [New Strelitz].—*Alt* or *Old Strelitz* is a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 2 m. S.S.E. Neu-Strelitz. Pop. 3,069. It was formerly the ducal residence.

STRELLITZ, a vill. of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. Cargill, 4 m. S.W. Cupar-Angus, built in 1783 as a retreat for discharged soldiers at the conclusion of the German war.

STRELLLEY, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. W.N.W. Nottingham. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 279.

STRENGNÄS or **STRÄNGNÄS**, a town of Sweden, län and 40 m. N. Nyköping, on the S. shore of Lake Mälare. P. 1,180. It is the see of a bishop.

STRENSALL, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. N.E. York, North Riding, on the York and North Midland Railway. Area 2,710 ac. Pop. 484.

STRETSNAK, a town of Russia, Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, 50 m. E N.E. Nertchinsk.

STRETTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Hereford, 4 m. S.W. Leominster. Area 460 ac. Pop. 42.—II. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. and 4 m. W.S.W. Manchester. Pop. 4,928.

STRETHAM, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 4 m. S.S.W. Ely. Area 6,940 ac. Pop. 1,597.

STRETTON (Cuvnon), a pa. and market town of England, co. Salop, 13 m. S.S.W. Shrewsbury. Area of pa. 11,790 ac. Pop. 1,076. It has a woollen manuf., and a trade in malt. Near it is Caer Caradoc, where Caradoc is supposed to have been defeated by Owain.

STRETTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Rutland, 8 m. N.W. Stamford. Area 2,570 ac. Pop. 261.—II. (Baskerville), co. Warwick, 8½ m. S.E. Nuneaton. Area 760 ac. Pop. 62.—III. (on Dunsun), co. Warwick, 6 m. S.E. Coventry. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 1,078. It has a nursery, and a co. asylum for juvenile criminals.—IV. (on-the-Fair), co. Derby, 5 m. S.W. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 340.—V. (on-the-Fair), co. Warwick, 8 m. S.W. Ship-

STRA-PA-STOUR. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 489.—VI. (*Grandsøen*), co. Harford, 4½ m. N.W. Ledbury. Area 770 ac. Pop. 147.—VII. (*Stagøen*), co. and 8½ m. N.W. Harford. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 169.—VIII. a township, co. Derby, p. Whigfield-North, 4½ m. S. Chesterfield, on the South Midland Railway. Pop. 465.

STRACHAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the Ugie, 7 m. S.S.W. Fraserburgh. Area about 6,000 ac. Pop. 2,383, of whom 681 are in the village. It has manufactures of linen and six annual fairs.

STRACKATHROW, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 4 m. N. Brechin. Pop. 505

STRICKLAND, two townships of England, pa. Morland, co. Westmoreland.—I. (*Greas*), 4 m. N. Shap, near Carlisle Railway. Pop. 345.—II. (*Liddle*), 8½ m. N.N.W. Orton. Pop. 185.

STRIGAU, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 53 m. W.S.W. Breslau, cap. circ. Pop. 5,341. It has manufs. of woollen and linen. The Prussians defeated the Austrians here in 1745.

STRIMMERON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8½ m. W.N.W. Bridgwater. Ac. 1,310. Pop. 169.

STRIVALLI or STAMPHANE ISLANDS, Strophades, a group of four small Ionian islets, 26 m. S. Zante. Harpy and Convent Islands are the largest.

STRITTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4½ m. S.S.E. Wellingborough. Ac. 1,160. P. 58.

STROGONOV BAY, an inlet of the island of Japan, on the W. coast of Jesso, lat. 43° 30' N., lon. 141° E.

STROCKTOWN, a market town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 6½ m. S.S.E. Elphin. Pop. 1,353.

STRONA, an island off the N. extremity of Scotland, co. Caithness, in Pentland Firth, between the mainland and the Orkneys, pa. and 2 m. N. Canisbay. Length 2½ m.; breadth 1½ m. Pop. 211. Shores rocky and precipitous; it has some corn land, and on it are the remains of an old castle and an ancient chapel.

STROMAY, a small island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, off the N. extremity of North Uist.

STRONSKA, two towns of Prussia.—I. prov. Westphalia, reg. and 29 m. E.S.E. Münster. Pop. 1,500.—II. Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 30 m. S.S.E. Coblenz, on the Gattenbach. Pop. 1,120. It has manufactures of earthenware and leather.

STRONGOLI, Strongyle, the most N.E. of the Lipari Islands in the Mediterranean, off the N. coast of Sicily. Shape nearly round; circuit about 12 m. Pop. 1,300, who raise good wine, wheat, barley, cotton, raisins, currants, and figs. It is wholly of volcanic formation, consisting of a conical bifurcated rock, rising to 2,500 feet above the sea, and at its W. extremity is an active volcano, the crater being on the N.W. side of the mountain about 1-8d from its summit, and 170 yards across. On the E. side of the island is a small town and battery, and vestiges of ancient buildings are scattered over the surface.

STRONNESS (formerly *Cairston*), a burgh of barony, seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. and on the mainland of Orkney, beside a beautiful bay, 13 m. W.S.W. Kirkwall. Area of pa. about 14 sq. m. Pop. 2,770; do. of town 3,005. Mean temperature of year 46°·3, winter 39°·3, summer 54°·4, Fahr. The bay or harbour is excellent, and admits vessels of all burdens. Boat and ship building is carried on, and straw-plaiting.

STRONON, the chief of the Faroe Islands. [*FAROE.*]

STRONØN, one of the three small towns of Norway comprised under the name of Drammen.

STRÖMSTAD, a town of Sweden on the Skagerack, near the frontier of Norway. Pop. 1,100.

STRONOWA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra I., 13 m. N.N.W. Cotrone. Pop. 1,300.

STRONXELLO, an islet of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. and 8 m. S.W. Paros.

STRONAY, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, 6½ m. N.N.E. Moul-head, Pomona, and about 7½ m. in length, by 6½ m. in breadth. Area about 14 sq. m. Pop. 1,183. Shores deeply indented by bays, and surface mostly in pasturage. On its N.E. side is the village of Papa-Boad.

STRONTIAN, a *quoad sacra* pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, on the N. side of Loch Sunart. Area 40,089 ac. Pop. 982, partly employed in mines, where, in 1790, strontites or carbon of strontia, a newly-known earthy body, was discovered.

STROOD or STROUN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the west bank of the Medway, continuous across a bridge with Rochester, within the jurisdiction of which city its village is comprised. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 3,067. Here is the terminus of the Gravessend and Rochester Railway.

STROPIANA, a vill. of Sardinia, div. Novara, cap. mand. prov. and 8 m. S.S.E. Verceili. Pop. 1,968.

STROFFO, a comm. and vill. of Sardinia, prov. and 24 m. W.N.W. Coni. Pop. 1,024.

STROUP, a parl. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. and 9 m. S.S.E. Gloucester, on a branch of the Great Western Railway. Area of pa. 3,900 ac. Pop. 8,798; do. of parl. bor. 36,855. The town, on an eminence at the confluence of the Frome and Slade rivers, has woollen and fulling mills, and dyeing establishments, it being the centre of the Gloucestershire woollen manufactures. It sends 2 members to House of Commons.

STROUD, a vill. of New South Wales, co. Gloucester, on the Karuah, 7 m. from Bourral. It is the head-quarters of the Australian Agricultural Company.

STROXTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. S.S.W. Grantham. Area 970 ac. Pop. 112.

STREABY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. N. Alford. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 287.

STRUGA, a small town of European Turkey, Albania, sanj. and 6 m. W. Ochrida.

STRUMPAW, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7½ m. R.S.E. Norwich. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 441.

STRVA, a river of Austrian Poland, Galicia, rises in the Carpathians, flows N. and N.E., and after a course of 110 m., joins the Dniester 4 m. N.E. Zydzaszow.—II. a fortified town of Galicia, cap. circ., on the Stry, 42 m. S.S.W. Lemberg. Pop. 2,682.

STRYKOW, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 64 m. S.W. Warsaw. Pop. 1,540.

STRYMON, the ancient name of the river Struma or Kara-su, a river of Macedonia, European Turkey.—The *Strymonic Gulf*, which it enters, is a name of the Gulf of Contessa. [*ORPHEUS.*]

STRYNE, two islets of Denmark, between the islands Langeland, Taastrup, and Æroe. P. 680.

STRZELNO, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. Bromberg, 13 m. S.S.W. Inowracław. Pop. 2,390.

STRUSKESIOE, a maritime town of Denmark, stift Falster-Langeland, on the N.E. coast of this island Falster, 15 m. S. Præstø. Pop. 1,900.

STRUSTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. S.E. Newark. Area 880 ac. Pop. 198.

STRUDHAM, a pa. of England, co. Hertford and Bedford, 4 m. S. Dunstable. Area 3,160 ac. Pop. 890.

STRUBLAND, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, in the island of Purbeck, 5 m. N.N.E. Corfe-castle, bounded N. by Poole harbour. Area 3,860

see *Fig. 444*. *Stadland Bay*, on the E. side, is a bay anchorage; and near it is *Brownie Island*, with a castle, defending the entrance of *Foote Harbour*. On *Stadland Common* are some curious *Druidic* remains.

STURABY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. N.E.W. Alcester. Area 4,070 ac. Pop. 2,163, partly employed in manufactures of needles and *sh-hooks*.

STÜTZLINGEN, a town of Germany, Baden, circ. Lake, on the *Wutach*, 10 m. N.W. *Schaffhausen*. Pop. 1,350.

STURZENEGGERSTADT, a royal free town of W. Hungary, cap. co., in a marshy tract, 16 m. N.E. *Lake Balaton*. P. (1851) 14,971. It has a bishop's palace and offices, co. hall, the *Marienkirche*, in which 14 kings of Hungary were buried, a gymnasium, other Roman Catholic schools, a military academy, Magyar theatre, manuf. of *hannel* and leather, a trade in wine, and cattle markets.

STURM, a town of W. Prussia, reg. and 18 m. N.N.E. *Marlwarder*, cap. circ., between two lakes. Pop. 1,519. Here *Gustavus Adolphus* King of Sweden, defeated the Poles in 1630.

STUKA, a town of North Africa, Morocco, prov. *Sus*, 65 m. S.W. *Terdant*.

STUCKLEY, two pas. of England.—I (*Great*), co. and 5 m. N.W. *Huntingdon*. Area 2,990 ac. Pop. 452.—II (*Little*), co. and 3 m. N.W. *Huntingdon*. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 409.

STUKA, two rivers of N. Italy, Piedmont.—I, *div. Turin*, after a S.E. course of 35 m., joins the *Po*, 3 m. N. *Turin*.—II, flows for 70 m. N.E., and joins the *Tanaro* on the left, near *Cherasco*.

STURZENEGGER, a hamlet of England, co. and 14 m. N.N.E. *Cambridge*, where a large fair is held during a fortnight from September 28th annually.

STURZENEGGER, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 63 m. W.S.W. *Boston*. Pop. 3,112, partly employed in cotton factories.

STURZENEGGER (BAR), an inlet on the east side of *Green Bay*, lake and state Michigan, North America.—(*Lake*), British North America, discharges its waters S.ward into the river *Saskatchewan*.

STURZENEGGER, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5½ m. W.S.W. *Chere*. Area 860 ac. Pop. 351.

STURZENEGGER-MARSHALL, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4 m. W. *Wimborne-Minster*. Area 3,590 ac. Pop. 873. The vill. had formerly a market.

STURZENEGGER-NEWTON-CASTLE, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Dorset, on the *Stour*, 8 m. S.W. *Shaftesbury*. Area of pa. 4,590 ac. Pop. 1,916. It has some manufactures of *haiser*.

STURZENEGGER, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the *Stour*, and on a branch of the *South Eastern Railway*, 2½ m. N.E. *Canterbury*. Area 3,140 ac. Pop. 997.

STURZENEGGER, several pas. of England.—I, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. S.W. *Wotton*. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 63.—II, co. Suffolk, 8 m. N.W. *Eye*. Area 860 ac. Pop. 241.—III, a hamlet, co. Derby, pa. and 1 m. E. *Ashbourne*. Pop. 664.

STURZENEGGER, a co. of South Australia, bounded E. by the *Murray River*, having S. *Lake Alexandrina*, N. *Gos* co. *Byra*, and W. the *co. Adelaide* and *Blindmarch*.—(*Mount Sturt*), South Australia, is the most conspicuous summit of *Gawler range*, W. of *Spencer Gulf*; lat. 32° 45' S., lon. 138° 30' E.—II, a mountain of New South Wales, *Darling-Down*.—(*Mount Sturt*), South Australia, enters the *Gulf of St Vincent* at *Glenelg*, 5 m. S.W. *Adelaide*.

STURZENEGGER, two pas. of England.—I, co. North, 4 m. N.N.E. *East-Notford*. Area 4,610 ac. Pop. 387.—II, (*Great*), co. Lincoln, on the *Lincoln*

Railway, 4½ m. N.N.W. *Hornsea*. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 128.

STUTTGART, the cap. city of *Württemberg*, S. Germany, on the *Neckar*, a small affluent of the *Neckar*, 1½ m. from its mouth in that river, 66 m. E.S.E. *Carlsruhe*. Lat. of cathedral, 48° 44' 30" N., lon. 9° 10' 53" E. Pop. (1893) 43,597. Mean temp. of year 49° F., winter 35° F., summer 64° F., Fahr. It is surrounded by gardens and vineyards, and is entered by an avenue of poplars. It is mostly well built, has a royal palace, a freestone edifice, opening on one side into a fine park. This palace contains many good Flemish paintings and sculptures by *Danneker* and *Canova*. The old palace, and the theatre in the same square, a Gothic church, with tombs of the *Dukes of Württemberg*, the palace of the princes, parliament house, city hall, chancery court, barracks, post office, gymnasium, city schools, hospital, workhouse, royal stud house, stables, and riding school, are other principal edifices; and here are a public library containing 300,000 vols. and 1,800 MSS., museum of natural history, with a remarkable series of fossils, royal cabinets of coins and medals, with 17,000 coins, antiquities, and maps; the royal library of 60,000 vols., and many private libraries. It is connected by railways with *Heilbronn* on the N. and *Geltingen* on the S. Printing and bookbinding form chief branches of its industry. It has manuf. of woollen and cotton goods, jewellery, mathematical and musical instruments, *perfumery*, *gloves*, and carpets, with breweries and vinegar works. In its vicinity some good effervescing wine is made; and near it is *Cannstadt*, a favourite watering-place.

STUTTGART, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. N.N.W. *Brackley*. Ac. 280. Pop. 38.

STUTTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. S. *Ipswich*. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 455.

STUTTON-WITH HALLWOOD, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 1½ m. S.W. *Tadcaster*, on branch of the *York and North Midland Railway*. Pop. 547.

STUTTAITA OF CARATOVA, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, sanj. and 23 m. S.E.W. *Ghin-stendi*, on the *Egirdere*. Pop. 4,000. It has a mint for coining copper, mined in its vicinity.

STUTTGART (formerly *Kinderhook-Landing*), a town, U. S. N. America, New York, on the *Hudson*, E. bank, 17 m. S. *Albany*. Pop. 1,768. Steamers ply to *New York*.—(*Stuttgart-Falls*) is a vill. about 10 m. S.ward, on *Kinderhook Creek*.

STYR, a river of Austrian and Russian Poland, Galicia, Volhynia, and *Minak*, after a N. course of 200 m. joins the *Pripet* 22 m. E. *Pinsk*.

STYRIA (Germ. *Steiermark* or *Styrmari*, anc. a part of *Noricum*), a prov. of the Austrian empire, with the title of duchy, between lat. 45° 54' and 47° 50' N., lon. 15° 30' and 16° 28' E., having E. Hungary, S. *Illyria* and *Croatia*, and N. and W. *Upper Austria*. Area 8,666 sq. m. Pop. (1854) 1,055,073, mainly of German descent. It chiefly consists of the valley or basin of the *Mur*, with portions of those of the *Drave* and *Sava* in the S., and the *Enna* in the N.W., which valley is separated from that of the *Mur* by the *Norte Alps*. The highest point of these, the *Hochschwab*, is upwards of 7,800 feet in elevation. The *Styrian Alps*, S. the *Mur*, rise in the *Elephant* to 7,635 feet in height, and a branch of the *Carnic Alps* separates the *Drave* and *Sava*. Surface is almost wholly mountainous, except in the S.E., where are some plains on which corn, fruit, tobacco, etc., are raised; elsewhere pastoral or mining industry chiefly occupies the population.

The corn raised is insufficient for home consumption. Chief crops comprise wheat, maize, pulses, flax, hemp, and flax. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared. Mining is the chief branch of industry. Average annual produce of iron 515,135 cwt.; copper 1,047 cwt.; salt 193,000 cwt.; alum 4,146 cwt.; coal 404,999 cwt.; with lead, silver, gold, zinc, and virrid; marble and building stones are abundant; and the country contains many medicinal springs. Manufactures are insignificant, and trade limited. The conveyance of goods employs many of the population, the provinces lying in the high route between Austria and the Adriatic, and it is now traversed by the railway from Vienna to Trieste. It is divided into the circs. of Gräts, the cap., and Marburg, Cilly, Judenburg, and Brück, its other chief towns. Nearly all its inhabitants are Roman Catholic. Gräts has a university. Styria was erected into a margraviate by Charlemagne; it has belonged to Austria since 1192.

STREMPUR, a township of England, co. Nottingham, 3½ m. W.S.W. Bawtry. Pop. 603.

SUKIN, a seaport town of the Red Sea, on an island off its W. coast, lat. 19° 7' N., lon. 37° 20' E. Pop. 8,000. (?) It has a harbour, and is a station for pilgrims passing to and from Arabia.

SURACHI, a small maritime town of Circassia, on the Black Sea, 18 m. N.W. Mamai.

SURABAIKA, a river of India, which has its rise in dist. Chata Nagpore, about 28° 8' N., lon. 84° 50' E., and enters the sea in lat. 21° 55' N., lon. 87° 23' E., having a general S.E. course of 317 m.

SURATNOO, a cantonment and fort of India, the principal place of a pergunnah of same name, in lat. 20° 58' N., lon. 77° 3' E. It is a tableland, having mountains in its vicinity rising from 4,800 to 8,000 feet above the sea, but open towards the S. The fort is placed on an eminence on the rt. b. of the Gumbur, 1,100 feet above the river. The surrounding country is studded with villages. Agricultural pursuits are conducted with skill, the mountain sides being formed into successive terraces, and the river banks irrigated, and rice of superior quality raised. Other crops comprise maize, wheat, barley, millet, ginger, cotton, opium, tobacco, pepper, hemp, and vegetables, besides fruits. Mean annual temperature 60° to 65° 30' Fahr. Periodical rains are heavy from June till September. Average annual fall of snow 4 or 5 inches. This place is very salubrious, and is a sanatorium for troops. *Subathoo* is in the Cis-Butlej division of the territories subject to the commissioner of the Punjab.

SURIAO, *Sublaquana*, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, comarca and 81 m. E. Rome, on the Tevere. Pop. 5,940. It has a castle, a long a summer residence of the popes; and a monastery.

SURTAVA, a town of Central America, state Nicaragua, on a small lake near the Pacific Ocean, 46 m. S.E.E. Leon. Pop. 5,000.

SUSA, a town of Cent. Asia. [*SHUHRI-SUSA*.]

SUSAWAN, a decayed town and fort of West Afghanistan, on a river 110 m. S. Herat.—*Subawate* is in the N. frontier town of Solade, 60 m. N.E. Kooze-Bakur. Pop. 4,000.

SUSLOW or **ZOUNZLOW**, a town of Russia, gov. Tver, cap. dist., on the Volga. Pop. 3,000.

SUSUTWA, a fortified town of North Prussia. [*SARAWAN*.]

SUCADANA or **SORADANA**, a maritime town on the W. coast of the island Borneo, near the mouth of the Shapang river, lat. 1° 20' S. Exports various opium, camphor, salt, diamonds, gold dust and tin.

SUOD, a common, and vill. of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, on the Garonne, 8 m. N.E.E. Nantec. Pop. 2,567.—*Suoy-on-Bris* is a common and vill., dep. Seine-et-Oise, around Corbeil. Pop. 1,174.

SU-CHOW or **SU-SHONG**, a city of China, prov. Kiang-su, cap. dep., on the Great Imperial Canal near lake Tai-ho, 55 m. W.N.W. the port Shanghai. It is stated to be 10 m. in circumference, and enclosed by fortifications, outside of which are four vast suburbs. It has silk manufactures, printing establishments, and trade in books; and the high fertility of the level region around it has caused it to be called by the Chinese, a "terrestrial paradise."

SUCHKES, a town of India, with a small territory included within the limits of the British dist. of Surat, presid. Bombay. Area 900 sq. m. Pop. 22,260. Annual revenue 89,000 rupees.

SUCHENDEL, a town of British India, dist. and 14 m. W. Cawnpore, N.W. provs. Pop. 4,517.

SUCHILTEPEC, a town of Central America, state Guatemala, cap. dep., 75 m. W. New Guatemala, on the river Suchiltepec, which enters the Pacific, and near a volcano of same name. Indigo and cochineal are cultivated in its vicinity.

SUCHONA, a river of Russia. [*SUKONA*.]

SUCHTEL, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 19 m. W.N.W. Düsseldorf, on the North Canal. Pop. 1,840.

SUCK, a river of Ireland, Connought, flows mostly S. between the co. Roscommon and Galway, and joins the Shannon at Shannon Bridge.

SUCKLEY, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 5½ m. E.S.E. Bromyard. Area 5,540 ac. Pop. 1,198.

SUCRE (formerly *Chaguisaco*), a city of Bolivia, of which it is the cap., in lat. 19° 30' S., lon. 65° 30' W. Pop. (1855) 12,285. It has a cathedral, mining and other schools.

SUCRAWA, a town, Bukovina. [*SUTCHAWA*.]

SUDAK, a maritime town of South Russia, Crimea, 22 m. S.W. Kaffa.

SUDBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the North Sea, ½ m. N. Oxford. Area 4,520 ac. Pop. 601.

SUDBROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3½ m. N.W. Thrapston. Area 2,730 ac. Pop. 367.

SUDROOKE, a pa. of England, co. & 4 m. N.E. Lincoln. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 90.

SUDSBURY, a bor. town of England, co. Suffolk & Essex, on the Stour, 19 m. W. Ipswich. Area of bor. about 2,100 ac. Pop. 6,043. It lately returned 9 mems. to House of Commons, but has been disfranchised on account of gross bribery.

—II. a pa. co. Derby, 5 m. E.S.E. Uttoxeter. Area 3,600 ac. Pop. 570.

SUDELEY-MANOR, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 1 m. E.E. Winchcombe. Ac. 1,730. P. 77.

SUDERMANIA or **SUDERMANNLAND**, an old prov. of Sweden, now forming the län Nyköping, with a part of that of Stockholm.

SUDETES-GRANDES or **SUDETIC MOUNTAINS**, a mountain range of Germany, which encloses Bohemia, connected on the E. with the Carpathians, and on the W. with the mountains of Franconia.

SUDIYA, a town of India, prov. Assam, presid. Bengal, lat. 27° 50' N., lon. 95° 43' E. The town is chief place of a district which forms one of the divisions of Upper Assam, and has (including Mitruck) an area of 3,943 sq. m., and a pop. of 36,000.

SUDYA, a town of Russia, gov. and 42 m. S.W. Kouruk, cap. dist., on the Sude, and around a small lake, in a marshy but fertile tract. Pop. 3,000.—*Sudak Kale* is a Russian fort, on the N.E.

SUEN (probably the *Zaid* of Scripture), a large vill. of Syria, near Damascus, and E. of the route from that city to Hama.

SUBUR, a river of Beloochistan, rises near lat. 26° N., lon. 65° 22' E., and after a S. course of 60 m., enters the Indian Ocean, 60 m. N.W. Arabah.

SURCA, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. S.E. Valencia, on the Jucar, near its mouth in the Mediterranean Sea. Pop. 8,682.

SURVEX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, near the rt. h. of the Loir, and on the railway to Orleans and Tours, 8 m. N.E. Blois. Pop. 1,957.

SUZE, a frontier seaport town of Egypt, near the head of the Gulf of Suze (Red Sea), 76 m. E. Cairo, with which it is connected by railway, lat. 29° 28' 6" N., lon. 32° 34' 2" E. Pop. from 1,500 to 2,000. It is a station for caravans & travellers. Its houses are of sun-dried brick, streets unpaved, with a dozen mosques, a Greek church, a custom house, etc., the whole enclosed by a wall mounting a few cannon, and surrounded by entrenchments. The country around it is a desert, and all provisions and water are brought to it from great distances. Its port will not receive boats of more than 60 tons, and steamers moor 2 m. from the town. From its position on the high road between Egypt and the East, Suze has always been a place of extensive transit trade; and since the establishment of the overland route to India, it has become the residence of many merchants and agents. Immediately N. the town is Kohnin, the site of the anc. *Clysma*.—The Gulf of Suze is the W. arm of the Red Sea, after its inflection in lat. 28° N., whence it extends N.W. to lat. 30° N. Length 200 m., average breadth 30 m. Shores desert, and alternately present arid plains and rocky headlands. Two miles from its head, it is supposed by some that the Israelites crossed the bed of the sea during their exodus from Egypt.—The *Isthmus of Suze* is the neck of land connecting Asia and Africa, having S. the Gulf of Suze, and N. the Mediterranean: breadth 72 m. Surface consists mostly of moving sands, interspersed with some rocky elevations, salt marshes (the ancient crocodile lakes), and land fertilized by irrigations of the Nile. On it are traces of the ancient canal connecting the Red and Mediterranean seas, for the re-opening of which a joint stock company was established with permission of the viceroys in 1854. [RED SEA.]

SURVED KOT (the "White Mountain"), Afghanistan, 100 m. E. the Hindoo Kooch, bounds the valley of Cabool, on the S. extending W. to E. about lat. 35° 50' N., and between lon. 68° 36' and 71° 16' E. It has three parallel ranges, the two lower covered with pine woods, the loftiest steep and rocky, rising in one part to 14,100 feet in elevation above the sea, and covered with perpetual snow.

SURVEDKON, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Delhi, 18 m. W. Paniput. It stands on the rt. b. of the canal of Ferozshah, and its vicinity has been much improved by irrigation, consequent on the cleaning and repair of the canal, which conveys a great quantity of water from the Jumna to the S. of Shikoh.

SURREY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 34 m. W.N.W. North Walsham. Area 1,300 sq. Pop. 237.

SURREY, a maritime co. of England, having E. the North Sea, N. Norfolk, W. Cambridgeshire, and S. Essex. Area 1,515 sq. m., or 989,870 ac., of which about 830,000 ac. are under culture. Pop. 337,315. The Ouse and Waveney rivers form the N. boundary; the S. limit is formed by the Stour, which, with the Orwell, expands into an estuary near the sea. Surface mostly level, and very well tilled. In the N.W. is a tract of hilly and poor soil. Wheat, barley, beans, oats, turnips, and hemp, are principal crops; some hops are raised; dairy husbandry is important, and butter is a chief product. The stock of sheep is estimated at 500,000. Farms generally large, and let on leases. Stays are manufactured largely at Ipswich. Wool manufactures, formerly important, have declined, but silk stuffs are made at Haddleigh and Glensford. The rivers are mostly navigable, and the county is intersected by the Stowmarket Canal, Lowestoft and Norwich navigation, and branches of the Eastern Counties Railway. Co. rev. (1845) 37,547*l*. Suffolk is in the E. circuit, and chiefly in the diocese of Norwich. Assizes are held at Bury-St-Edmunds and Ipswich, besides which bora. It contains Ely and Sudbury, and the market towns Woodbridge, Framlingham, Mildenhall, Brandon, Lavenham, Stowmarket, Saxmundham, etc., with Orford, Aldborough, Southwold, and Lowestoft, on the coast. The co. also contains the remains of Dunwich, the ancient cap. of East Anglia, but which has been mostly engulfed in the sea. It sends 11 members to House of Commons, of which 4 are for the co. Reg. electors (1845) of east division 6,977; of west division 4,819; total 11,496.

SUFFOLK, two cos., U. S., North America.—I. in E. part of Massachusetts, and containing the city of Boston. Area 110 sq. m. Pop. 143,607.

—II. New York, comprising the E. part of Long Island, and other islands. Area 973 sq. m. Pop. 36,922.

—III. a village, Virginia, cap. co. Nanamond, 28 m. N.W. Norfolk. Pop. 1,700.

SUGAR CREEK, numerous townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Ohio, co. Greene. Pop. 3,082.—II. co. Stark. Pop. 1,748.—III. co. Wayne. Pop. 2,391.—IV. co. Tuscarawas. Pop. 1,400.—V. Pennsylvania, co. Armstrong. Pop. 1,088.—VI. 8 m. N.W. Franklin. Pop. 1,088.—**SUGAR GROVE** is a vill. of Pennsylvania, co. Warren, near New York frontier. Pop. 1,523.—**SUGAR ISLAND** is in the strait between Lakes Superior and Huron.

SUGRAHA, a small seaport town of S.E. Arabia, with a fort, in lat. 15° 21' 30" N., lon. 45° 48' E.

SUMASWORTH, a dist. of British India, N.W. provs., between lat. 20° 28' and 30° 26' N., lon. 77° 13' and 78° 15' E. Area 2,165 sq. m. Pop. 547,268. Surface generally level, sloping gently to the S. The rivers flowing from the Sewalik range flow in that direction, and ultimately fall into the Jumna or the Ganges. In this district is a large tract called the Ganges Khadir, about one-sixth in extent of the area of Sumasworth. Soil clayey, but slightly mixed with sand. Chief crops comprise wheat, barley, oats, beans, rice, tobacco, indigo, maize, and vegetables. Government claims on the lands of this district have been fixed for a term of years, which will expire in July 1857. The Domb Canal affords the means of irrigation. Chief rivers, the Ganges, Jumna,

Sloden, Bainsa, and Soland. The district was acquired by the British in 1890.

Solapur. a town of India, chief place of district of same name, N.W. prov., in lat. 29° 58' N., lon. 77° 36' E. Pop. 24,204. The town stands about 1 m. E. of the Domb Canal, and is one of the handsomest English stations in India. Here is an efficient and well laid out botanic garden, belonging to the East India Company, which was removed from Calcutta to this place in 1817, on account of its more favourable temperature. A fort, and military cantonment, and a government depot, have been established here.

Solmsrode, a town of British India, dist. Bijnour, N.W. prov., in lat. 29° 7' N., lon. 78° 41' E. Pop. 6,414.

Suhl, a town of Central Germany, in a detached dist. of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 80 m. S.W. Erfurt. Pop. 8,982. It has iron and steel works, and manufactures of union fabrics and chemical products.

Sura, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Argau, 2 m. S.E. Aarau. Pop. (with comm.) 1,423.

Surpua, a comm. and town of France, dep. Marne, cap. cant., on the Suippe, an affl. of the Aisne, 14 m. N.N.E. Chalons. Pop. 2,474.

Suir, a river of Ireland, Munster, rises in the Devil's Bit Mountains, flows S., through the co. Tipperary, and in conjunction with the Barrow, expands into the estuary of Waterford harbour, on the S. coast. Total course about 100 miles.

Suira, a name of Mogadore. [Mogadore.]

Suk-ki-Skurtuk, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the S. bank of the Euphrates, 68 m. W.N.W. Bassorah. Previously to the plague of 1832, it had upwards of 10,000 inhabitants; it is still the seat of an active inland commerce, and has an export trade in horses, allowed to be the best in this part of the Turkish dominions.

Suknat, a native state of India, on N. side of the Sutlej, which separates it from the Cis-Sutlej hill states. Area 174 sq. m. Pop. 25,926. Annual revenue 80,000 rupees.—*Sukhet*, the chief place, is in lat. 31° 38' N., lon. 76° 56' E.

Sukhona or Suchona, a river of Russia, gov. Vologda, rises in Lake Kubinsk, flows mostly E., past Totma and Veliki-Usting, and near the latter town joins the Jug to form the Dvina. Total course 250 m. Principal affls., the Vologda and Tolchma. It is navigable, and forms a main route between Vologda and Archangel.

Sukkur, a decayed town of Sindh, on the W. bank of the Indus, immediately opposite Roree. Lat. 27° 44' N., lon. 68° 52' E. In 1833, the British fixed a cantonment here, which has been attended with beneficial results. In 1861, government established a commercial fair, which meets on the 1st January yearly, and continues for 45 days.

Suktra, a raj of India, on the S.W. of Bengal, having its centre in lat. 21° 53' N., lon. 82° 52' E. Area 268 sq. m. Pop. 12,000. Annual revenue 4,000 rupees.

Suku-L-Banu, a town of Arabia, 15 m. N.W. Sbeih, on its S.E. coast. Estimated pop. 4,500.

Sula, a river of Russia, gov. Kharkov and Potava, joins the Dnieper 13 m. N.W. Kriov, after a S. course of 300 miles.

Suldaal, a pa., river, and lake of Norway, with Christiansand; and a vill., amt. and 48 m. N.E. Stavanger, at the W. extremity of the lake.

Suldimanikar, a town of Turkish Kurdistan, cap. a dist., 49 m. square, and 78 m. E.N.E. Kerkook. It comprises 1,000 houses, with several khans, and a well supplied bazaar. Its vicinity is famed for its breed of horses.

Suldaal Intero, a group of the W. coast of Norway, with amt. 25 m. N.W. Bergen.

Suldaal, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, on the Thur, 4 m. N.W. Nidwilt. Pop. 1,116.

Sulgrave, a pa. of England, co. and 25 m. S.W. Northampton. Area 4,190 ac. Pop. 604.

Sulham, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 4 m. W.N.W. Reading. Area 735 ac. Pop. 152.

Sulhamstead, two pas. of England, co. Berks.—I. (Abbots), 6 m. S.W. Reading. Area 2,640 ac. Pop. 362.—II. (Hamlets), 5½ m. W.S.W. Reading. Area 630 ac. Pop. 302.

Suliman Mountains, a range in E. Afghanistan, separating Damau from the prov. Sevestan, etc., and extending from lat. 26° to 33° 45' N., lon. 70° E. Culminating point the Takht-i-Suliman ("throne of Solomon"), elevation 11,000 feet. The sides of this range are clothed with dense forests, and it nowhere reaches the snow line.

Sulimana, a state of W. Africa, Senegambia, mostly between lat. 9° and 10° N., lon. 9° 30' and 11° W., enclosed by Fatta-Jallon, Sangara, and Limba; cap. Falahe. The river Bokello forms a part of the W. frontier. Several fertile pastures feed many herds, camels, etc. The Mandingoes bring cloths, gunpowder, and glass wares, into Sulimana, in return for other products.

Sulina, a fortified town of Russia, on the Sahan mouth of the Danube.

Sulitelma, mtn., Scandinavia. [Norway.]

Sullington, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 54 m. W.N.W. Steyning. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 243.

Sullivan, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in S.E. of New York. Area 784 sq. m. Pop. 25,088.—II. in N.E. of Tennessee. Area 524 sq. m. Pop. 11,742.—Also two townships.—I. New York, 115 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 4,764.—II. Pennsylvania, co. Tioga. Pop. 1,757.

Sulluan Cove is a bay of the Derwent River, Tasmania, on which Hobartown is situated.

Sully, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Bristol Channel, 6 m. S.W. Cardiff. Pop. 137.

Sully, two communes and small towns of France.—I. dep. Loiret, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Loire, 24 m. S.E. Orleans. Pop. 1,805.—II. (la Tour), dep. Nièvre, 8 m. S.E. Cosne. Pop. 1,593.

Sulmierstov, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. Posen, 11 m. W.S.W. Ostrowo. Pop. 2,139.

Sulmona, *Sulmo*, a fortified town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra II., in a fertile plain, between two head streams of the Aterno, 34 m. S.E. Aquila. Pop. (1843) 9,200. It has a cathedral, and manufs. of paper, shell goods, confectionery, and leather. Ovid was born here S. c. 43.

Sulphur Island, E. Sea, N. the Loo-Choo Islands, lat. 37° 56' N., lon. 128° 30' E., is 1 m. in length.—II. N. Pacific, Volcano group, S. the Azobispo Islands, lat. 24° 48' N., lon. 141° 20' E.

Sulphice (St), numerous communes and villa. of France.—I. dep. H.-Garonne, 9 m. S. Muret. Pop. 1,906.—II. dep. Tarn, arrond. Lavaur. Pop. 1,509.—III. (de Champagne), dep. Creuse, cap. cant., 8 m. W.N.W. Aubusson. Pop. 1,136.—IV. (de Feuilles), dep. Haute-Vienne, cap. cant., 19 m. N.E. Bellac. Pop. 1,802.

Sulranabad, a town of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, near the Jerahi, 65 m. E.N.E. Dorak.—*Sulran-Medien*, Khorassan, is 45 m. K.W. Nishapoor.

Sultar-Hisar, *Nysa*, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near the Mendere, 49 m. E. Almusak. It has remains of a temple and of a theatre.

Sultania, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on a bay of the Bosporus, 64 m. N.N.E. Constantinople, and 1 m. S.E. Uskudar-Ikissak.

Sultaniyeh, a ruined town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 115 m. N.N.E. Hamadan.—*The Sul-*

Smith-Minner or **Old Castle of Asia**, is on the S.E. bank of the Hellespont, in Asia Minor.

Suzamroon or **Suzamroon Oona**, a town of India, kingdom of Ouda, on l. b. of the Gomtee River, 92 m. S.E. Lucknow. Estimated pop. 1,500. Here is a military cantonment. Climate dry, cool, and salubrious.

Sulz, a town of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Neckar, 6 m. N.E. Oberndorf. Pop. 2,849. Near it are springs from which sulphate of magnesia, sal-ammoniac, and vitriol are extracted.

Sulsa, a town of Saxe-Weimar, on the Ilm, 15 m. N.E. Weimar. Pop. 1,300.

Sulzbach, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 7 m. N.W. Amberg, on the Vils. Pop. 3,050. It has a castle, and a Latin school.—II. a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Murr, 16 m. S.E. Heilbronn. Pop. 1,476.

Sulzburg, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 13 m. S.W. Freiburg. Pop. 1,180.

Sulzburgo, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 7 m. S.E.W. Neumarkt. Pop. 1,120.

Sulze, a walled town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 21 m. E. Rostock. Pop. 3,560.

Sulzfeld, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 3 m. S.W. Eppingen. Pop. 1,865.

SUMANAP, a town of the island Madura.

SUMATRA, the most W. of the Sunda Islands, Asiatic Archipelago, and next to Borneo, the largest in the E. Seas, between lat. 5° 40' N. and 6° S., lon. 95° 20' and 100° E., separated N.E. from the Malay peninsula by the Strait of Malacca, having E. the Java Sea and the Strait of Sunda, separating it from the island of Java, and on other sides the Indian Ocean. Length, N.W. to S.E., 1,100 m.; breadth 60 to 240 m. Area has been estimated at from 128,000 to 130,000 sq. m.; pop. very vaguely at from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000, mostly Malays, but partly of the Papuan Negro race, with Moors in the N.W., and Dutch and other foreigners. Several mountain chains run through its interior, nearer its S.W. than N.E. coast, and rising near the equator to 14,000 or 15,000 feet in elevation. The E. half of the island is mostly level or undulating, and along the coasts there are many sandy and marshy plains traversed by the Siak, Jadrageri, Jambi, Palembang, and other rivers of large size, but which have been little explored by Europeans. Climate in the plains is less oppressive than might have been expected; at mid-day the thermometer usually ranges between 82° and 85°, sometimes rising to 88°; but at sunrise not more than 70°, Fahr. Thick fogs, thunder storms, and water spouts off the coast are frequent. Much of the island is occupied by dense forests. Products consist of rice, sago, millet, cocoa nuts, betel, sugar cane, an abundance of tropical fruits, turmeric, ginger, coffee, rattans, scented wood, teak and other timber, and the European colonists successfully cultivate the vine; but the principal articles of export are pepper to about 1,000,000 lbs. yearly, gold-dust, copper ore, sulphur, camphor, in the N.; nutmegs, cloves, and mace, in the Dutch territory of Sembooken; and coral, benzoin, gutta serena, tin, in Palembang and Menangkabow; many of which articles are brought by natives from the interior, and bartered at the ports for Indian and European manufactured goods; tools, iron, coal of inferior quality, and naphtha, are amongst the mineral products. Buffalo are the most important live stock; the breed of horses is small but hardy, swine, and goats are both domestic and wild; the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, bear, deer, etc., roam in the forests, and the

hippopotamus and crocodile are met with in the rivers. The inhabitants build their houses on posts, and adopt other usages of ultra-Gangaic nations; they manufacture gold and silver filigree work with great skill, also silk and cotton fabrics, earthenware, arms, and domestic goods generally; from Palembang lacquered basins, cane boxes, and rattan mats of the best quality are exported to Singapore, and it is said that cannon were formerly cast at Achien in the N.W.; which territory is, however, peopled by a race of Moorish descent. Imports, besides manuf. goods already mentioned, are opium and salt from India, coarse porcelain, iron wares, gold thread from China, striped cottons, spices, krises and other weapons from Java, Celebes, and other islands of the archipelago. The island is divided amongst a number of native states, the chief being Achien, Menangkabow in the central mountain region, Batak, Siak, Jambi, Palembang, Lampong along the E. from N. to S., mostly under the supremacy of the Dutch, who possess the settlements Bencoolen and Padang, on the west coast.

SUMBAWA, one of the Sunda Islands, Asiatic Archipelago, between lat. 5° and 9° S., lon. 116° 50' to 119° 10' E., separated W. ward from Lombok by the Strait of Allassa, and E. from Comodo by Sapo Strait. Length 160 m., breadth 20 to 60 m. It is nearly divided into two portions by a deep bay off its N. coast, having at E. side of entrance the volcano of Tomboro, 9,000 feet in elevation, the eruptions of which have been most violent and destructive, especially in 1815. Soil of great fertility. Products comprise rice, which is exported in large quantities, tobacco, sapan teak, and other timber, wax, edible birds' nests, ulire, gold dust, pearls, sulphur, and excellent ponies. Imports opium, Indian piece goods, and European manufactures, chiefly brought to it by the Dutch, who have a small establishment at Bimah, on a noble bay of the N. coast.—**Sumbawa**, a town on the N. coast of the island, 100 m. W. Bimah, is in lat. 8° 20' S., lon. 117° 30' E. It has a good harbour, and is the residence of a chief, subject to the sultan of Bimah.

SUMBERI, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. and 50 m. N.W. Bareilly. Pop. 10,366.

SUMSULZONG, an extensive dist. of British India, prov. Gundwana, divided by the Mahanuddy into two unequal portions, between lat. 21° and 25° 5' N., lon. 85° 6' and 84° 51' E. Area 4,698 sq. m. Pop. 84,000. Soil fertile. Products comprise rice, wheat, and sugar-cane, and extensive forests of teak. The finest diamonds in the world are found in the bed of the Mahanuddy and its tributaries. Gold is also found in the same localities. It was annexed to the British dominions in 1849.—**Sumsulzong**, the cap., on the Mahanuddy, 143 m. W.N.W. Outack, is the largest town in a wide extent of country. It is enclosed by walls, and has several Hindu temples.

SUMSON, a market town of Hungary, co. Szabad, 17 m. N.N.E. Keszthely. Pop. 2,634.

SUNKER, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., 5 m. E. Le Vigan. Pop. 3,037.

SUNSWALD, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 15 m. E.N.E. Bern. Pop. 1,300.

SUMMER HILL, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, 24 m. S.E. Auburn. Pop. 1,251.—II. Pennsylvania, co. Crawford. Pop. 1,160.—III. co. Cambria. Pop. 1,497.

SUMMER-ISLANDS, a group of 30 islands, at the entrance of Loch Broom, Scotland, on the W.

coast of coa. Roms and Cromarty. Only the largest, Tanera-More, about 2 miles in length and 1 mile in breadth, is inhabited.

SUMMIT, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 16 m. S.W. Schoharie. Pop. 1,900.—II. a co. in N.E. of Ohio. Area 532 sq. m. Pop. 77,485.

SUMMITT, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. part of Tennessee. Area 496 sq. m. Pop. 22,717.—II. a township, Maine, 33 m. W. Augusta. Pop. 1,151.

SUMPTER, a raj of India, Bundelcund, N.W. prov., between lat. 25° 42' and 25° 57' N., lon. 78° 51' and 79° 11' E. Estimated area 175 sq. m., and pop. at 28,000. Annual revenue 45,000l.

SUMTAN, the most N. of the Kurile Islands.

SUMTER, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in W. of Alabama. Area 903 sq. m. Pop. 22,250.—II. in S.W. of Georgia. Area 599 sq. m. Pop. 10,322.—Also a district in S.E. of South Carolina. Area 1,391 sq. m. Pop. 33,220.

SUMVEX, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, on the Rhine, 5 m. N.E. Disentis. Pop. 1,500.

SUMY, a fortified town of Russia, gov. and 82 m. N.W. Kharkov, near the river Pajol. Pop. (1856) 12,073. It has earthen ramparts.

SUNART, a pa. of Scotland. [ARDNAMURCHAN.]

SUNART (LOCH), an inlet of the sea on the W. coast of Scotland, co. Argyll, between Ardnarmurchan on the N., and Morven and the island Mull on the S. Length 22 m., breadth varies to 2 m. at its communication S. with the Sound of Mull. It contains Oransay, Carnich, and other islets. On its banks are the villages of Strontian and Ardnarmurchan.

SUNBURY, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 16 m. W.S.W. St Paul's Cathedral, London Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 2,076.

SUNSBURY, a borough of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, across which a bridge 1,825 feet in length, resting on 8 stone piers, connects it with the borough of Northumberland. Pop. 1,218.

SUNDA ISLES, Asiatic Archipelago, comprise Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, Flores, and the other isls. of the same chain as far E. as Timor, and separate the seas of Java and Flores, with the rest of the Asiatic Archipelago, from the Indian Ocean.—The Strait of Sunda is a passage between the islands Sumatra and Java, from the Indian Ocean into the Sea of Java. Breadth 70 to 90 miles.

SUNDAY ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is a lofty and rugged island, lat. 29° 12' S., lon. 175° 15' W.

SUNDAY RIVER, South Africa, Cape Colony, dries. Graaf-Reynet and Uitenhage, rises in the Saeewberge, flows S.E., and enters Algoa Bay, 18 m. N.E. Port Elizabeth, after a course of 200 miles. It receives numerous small affluents, and the tide rises in it to 15 miles from the sea, but a bar at its mouth impedes navigation, and it has a rapid current.

SUNDHARUNA, a maritime tract of British India, forming a cluster of small marshy islands, separated by narrow channels, having in some places fresh, and in other places brackish water, pred. Bengal, extending from the mouth of the Hoogly, lat. 21° 40' N., lon. 86° 3' E., to Rabanabad Island, lat. 22° N., lon. 90° 30' E.; length 168 m., breadth 74 m. Area 6,500 sq. m. These islands have been formed by the deposition of earth washed down by the Ganges during its periodical inundations. The waters of the Ganges enter the Bay of Bengal by 14 principal channels, which are sufficiently deep to admit the largest coasting vessels, but so narrow that

their rigging frequently becomes entangled with the trees on their banks. In 1833 the island of Sengor was submerged during a violent gale. Vigorous efforts are being made for clearing these islands, which are a harbour for tigers and other ferocious animals, besides engendering a deadly malaria; and being contiguous to Calcutta, government holds out great inducements for settlers. A large portion being cleared, rice, indigo, sugar-cane, the mulberry tree for feeding silk-worms, and honey, are extensively produced. Calcutta is well supplied with fish from its numerous channels and water-courses, the taking of which is attended with danger to the fishermen, from the great number of large and fierce alligators which here abound.

SUNDERLAND, a parl., munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of England, at the mouth of the Wear, in the North Sea, co. and 18 m. N.E. Durham, with which city, and with Shields, Gateshead, Hartlepool, and other places in the co., it is connected by a network of railways. Lat. of light on N. of two piers which enclose its harbour, 54° 54' 5" N., lon. 1° 22' W. Area of pa. 120 ac. Pop. 19,056. Area of bor., which comprises also Bishop-Wearmouth on the S., and Monk-Wearmouth and Southwick on the N. bank of the river, 5,085 ac. Pop. 67,204. The town-proper of Sunderland occupies a peninsula between the expansion of the Wear and the sea. Bishop-Wearmouth, on its W. side, communicates with Monk-Wearmouth shore by a cast-iron bridge of one arch, 236 feet in span, and 100 feet above the Wear at low water. Principal edifices, two pa. churches, numerous chapels, the exchange, atheneum, theatre, assembly rooms, barracks, custom-house, excise office, infirmary, and various almshouses. It has a mechanics' institute, horticultural and polytechnic societies. The bor. is well paved, lighted, and supplied with water. The harbour is defended by batteries, and connected with it is a large wet dock. This is one of the principal ports of England for the shipment of coal; it has, besides, a large export of lime to Yorkshire and Scotland, and of glass, earthenware, rope, chemical products, made in the town and vicinity, in and around which are also flax and saw mills, and grindstone quarries. At the adjacent village of Deptford is a steam rope factory. Mercantile ship-building is extensively carried on. Principal imports, flour, wine, tobacco, spirits, timber, tallow, iron, and flax. The town is frequented as a bathing place. Sunderland sends two members to House of Commons.

SUNDERLAND, several townships of England.—I. co. Cumberland, pa. Isall, 4 m. N. Cocker-moath. Pop. 99.—II. (Bridge), co. and 8½ m. S. Durham, on a hill between Croxdale Water and the Wear, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 204.—III. (North), co. Northumberland, pa. Bambrough, on the North Sea, 7 m. E.S.E. Belford. Pop. 1,703. It has a small harbour, and exports corn, fish, and lime.—IV. (Wick), co. York, East Riding, pa. Hutton-Cranwick, 1½ m. S.S.W. Great Driffield. Pop. 52.

SUNDERHAUGH and **SUNDERHOVE**, two comm. and villa. of France, Rhine depa.—I. Bas-Rhin, arrond. Schœlestat. Pop. 1,367.—II. Haut-Rhin, arrond. Colmar. Pop. 1,334.

SUNDI, a town of Lower Guinea, S.W. Africa, Congo, on the Zaire, 220 m. N.E. its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean.

SUNDON, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 4½ m. N.N.W. Luton. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 464.

SUNDRAWANI, a state of the Asiatic Archipelago, lying within the bounds of Macassar, on

the island of Celebes, with a town on a small island in the river Sundaribou.

SUNBURN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. W.N.W. Sevenoaks. Area 3,830 ac. Pop. 1,642.

SUNDVALL, a seaport town of Sweden, 120, and 26 m. S.W. Hermand, on the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 1,350.

SUNDA, a town of India, dist. Salon, territory of Oude, 65 m. S.E. Lucknow. Estimated pop. 6,000.

SUNGARI, a river of E. Asia. [SOKSARI.]

SUNGAI-UDONG, a state of the Malay peninsula, between lat. 3° and 4° N., lon. 102° and 106° E., having W. Balangore and E. Jompote. P. 3,600. It contains some of the principal tin mines of the peninsula, and its chief export is tin.

SUNGORA, a maritime town of Lower Siam, on an inlet of the Gulf of Siam, 90 m. S.E. Ligor. Lat. 7° 40' N., lon. 101° 10' E.

SUNGUMER, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 73 m. N. Poona.

SUNION, Cape, Greece. [COLONNA.]

SUNJAK, a town of W. Hindostan, 65 m. S.W. Kotah.

SUNK ISLAND, an islet in the estuary of the Humber, England, on its E. side, S.W. Patrington. It belongs to the Crown, is increasing in extent, and has now about 6,000 ac., let for about 9,200 annually. It is connected by a road with Ottringham on the N.W.—The *Sunk Light* in the North Sea, is opposite the Naze, in Essex.

SUNN, a town of Scinde, on the W. of the Indus, lat. 26° N., lon. 66° 16' E. Near it is a vast fortress built by the Amerees of Scinde.

SUNNING-HILL, a pa. of England, co. Berks, in Windsor Forest, bordering Ascot Heath, 6 m. S.W. Windsor. Area 4,080 ac. Pop. 1,350. It has some mineral springs.

SUNNINGWELL, a pa. of England, co. Berks, on the Thames, 2½ m. N. Abingdon. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 357.

SUPERIOR (LAKE), the largest and most westerly of the five great lakes of North America, and the largest body of fresh water known, between lat. 45° 30' and 49° N., lon. 85° and 92° 20' W., having N. and E. territories belonging to Great Britain, and S. and W. the United States territories Michigan and Huron. Length, E. to W., 335 m.; greatest breadth 160 m. Estimated area 23,000 sq. m., mean depth 998 feet; height above the Atlantic 857 feet. It abounds with fish, especially white fish and trout, and sturgeon is also caught. Shores greatly indented, and almost uniformly abrupt and sterile. It contains numerous islands, the principal of which are Isle Royal and Michipicooton. It receives numerous rivers, and discharges its surplus waters S.W.ward by the river St. Mary into Lake Huron. On its E. side are some good harbours, and several natural curiosities; on the E. and N. are Michipicooton, Fort William, and other stations of the Hudson Bay Company, and on these sides also, iron, gold, silver, copper, and tin ores, have been discovered.

SUPINO, a small town of Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 7 m. S.W. Frosinone. Pop. 3,360.

SUPINO, a town of Naples. [SEPIHO.]

SUA, a seaport town on the E. coast of Arabia, 60 m. S.E. Muscat, on a deep lagoon, in lat. 22° 37' N., lon. 56° 36' E. It is a mere collection of huts; but its inhabitants have many vessels which trade to India and Africa.

SUMA, a river of Russia, chiefly in the govs. Penza and Simbirsk, after a N. course of 400 m., joins the Volga at Vasil (gov. Nizhni-Novgorod).

SUMABAYA, a town of Java. [SOKRABAYA.]

SUMAPOND (ancient *Saragata*, Scriptural *Sarephath*), a large vill. of Palestine, near Acre, on a hill-slope near the Mediterranean, 19 m. S.W. Sidon. Principal edifice a mosque erected over the reputed spot where Elijah dwelt, and raised the widow's son from the dead. *Sarephath* was anciently famous for its wine. Under the Crusaders it was erected into a bishop's see. In the adjacent hills are many excavated tombs.

STRAZ, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 25 m. N.E. Vitebsk.—II. gov. and 113 m. N.N.E. Tchernigov.

SURAJOUR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Bhawalpoor, 68 m. E.S.E. Patna. —*Surajpoor* is a town, prov. and dist. Allahabad, on the Ganges, 14 m. E. Kurrah.

SURAKARTA, a town of Java. [SOKRARTA.]

SURAT, a city of British India, presid. Bombay, cap. dist., on the south bank of the Taptee, 40 m. from its mouth in the Gulf of Cambay, and 150 m. N. Bombay. Pop. 132,544. The town proper, 6 m. in circumference, is enclosed, except facing the river, by a semicircular wall flanked by towers; it is poorly built, but outside the wall are some good European houses; and Surat has a fort garrisoned by European troops, an English church and school, European cemetery, numerous Hindoo schools, and a Hindoo hospital for sick animals of all kinds. It is the seat of a high court for the presidency, and the residence of a British military commandant and other authorities. Its manufactures of woven goods, formerly famous, have declined, but it still has an active export trade, and sends large quantities of cotton to Bombay. The town has often suffered severely from inundations of the Taptee. Amongst its inhabitants are many Parsees, the descendants of the ancient Persian fire-worshippers, who were expelled from Persia by the Mohammedans. The English factory, founded here in 1613, was the first mercantile establishment of the East India Company in the Mogul dominions. The district of Surat has an area of 1,629 sq. m., and a pop. of 492,684.

SIRNAR, a vill. of Persia, prov. Irak Ajemi, near Menjil, on the Seid-rood, at the frontier of Ghilan. Pop. partially employed in raising and refining alum from adjacent mines.

SURE, a river of Belgium and Dutch Luxemburg, after an E. course of 90 m., joins the Moselle, 7 m. S.W. Treves. Affluents, the Alzette and Erens.

SURENDAL, a vill. of Norway, stift and 73 m. S.W. Trondhjem. Pop. of pa. 3,700.

SURKAYA, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, W. Paris, at the foot of Mount Valerien, on l. b. of the Seine. Pop. 2,500.

SUSPLETE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. N. Spalding. Area 3,730 ac. Pop. 945.

SUSKAYAS (Sargerie), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente-Inferieure, cap. cant., 15 m. N.E. Rochefort. Pop. 2,070.

SUSUMUT, a town of Russia, Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, cap. circ., on the Ob, 130 m. N.E. Samarova.

SURIGAO, a town of the E. Archipelago, Philippines, at the N. extremity of Mindanao, lat. 9° 51' N., lon. 125° 25' E., with a fort belonging to the Spaniards.—The *Surigao Islands* are N.E., and the *Surigao Passage* on the N.W.

SURINAM, a river of Dutch Guiana, traverses the centre of that colony, which is sometimes called by its name, and after a N. course of 300 m., enters the Atlantic near Paramaribo. It receives several affluents, and is navigable in most part of its course to the base of the mountains, and for large ships to about 30 m. from

the sea. Banks in general densely wooded; below Paramaribo they are laid out in plantations. Its entrance is defended by the forts New Amsterdam and Zelandia.

SURREY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 467.

SUSSEX or **SUNAR** (Saxon *Suth-rica*, "the South Kingdom"), an inland co. of England, having N. the Thames, separating it from Middlesex and Bucks, S. Sussex, E. Kent, and W. Hants and Berks. Area 759 sq. m., or 485,760 ac., of which more than 4-5ths are under culture. Pop. 683,082. The N. Downs, of which the Hog's Back and Boxhill form portions, intersect the co. from W. to E., dividing it into two parts; the N. of these has a fertile and diversified slope to the Thames; the S. is again partially divided by a steep range of sandy hills (Hindhead, Hascomb, and Leith Hill), having the vales of Godalming, Albury, and Dorking, on the N., and on the S. the Weald, a rich tract continuous with the Weald of Sussex and Kent. An expanse of wild heath-land covers all the W. of the co., and the S.W. hill-chain, where Leith Hill rises to nearly 1,000 feet above the sea, and commands a view over parts of 14 cos. In the vales and the N. there is a good deal of fertile soil; the N.E. quarter is wholly occupied by suburbs of London. A large portion of the soil is under tillage, but agriculture is backward. Hops of the first quality are raised at Farnham, medicinal plants about Mitcham, and in the N. a great deal of land is in gardens for the supply of vegetables to the London markets. Woods are numerous and extensive; swine and poultry are plentifully reared. Except in Southwark, Lambeth, and elsewhere near London, manufactures are of little importance. The only river of consequence is the Wey, forming a part of the River and Arundel Canal to Guildford. The Basingstoke Canal is in the N.W., and the "E., S.W." Brighton, Croydon, and Richmond Railways from London; and the Reading and Reigate Railways traverse the co. Surrey is in the home circuit, and forms an arch-deaconry of the diocese of Winchester. Lent assizes are held at Kingston, and summer assizes at Croydon and Guildford alternately. It returns 11 members to the House of Commons, of whom 4 are for the co. Reg. electors (1848) for E. division 6,028, for W. division 3,778. Besides Guildford, the cap., it contains the par. bors Southwark, Lambeth, and Reigate, and the towns Kingston-on-Thames, Wandsworth, Croydon, Epsom, Ewell, Dorking, Godalming, and Chertsey. Under the Saxon heptarchy, it chiefly formed a part of the kingdom of Sussex.

SUSSEX, two cos. of the U. S., North America. —I. in N. of North Carolina. Area 670 sq. m. Pop. 18,443. —II. in S.E. of Virginia. Area 263 sq. m. Pop. 3,679.

SURROOL, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, 63 m. S.W. Moorshedabad.

SURSEE, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 12 m. N.N.W. Lucerne, on the Sur, an affluent of the Aar. Pop. 4,000. It is enclosed by old walls. Near it are the baths of Knutwil.

SURURIA and **SURURAY**, two rivers of Brazil; the former, prov. Pará, joins the Amazon opposite Santarem; the latter enters the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, and is navigable for some leagues.

SURUGA, a populous maritime town of Japan, island Nippon, cap. prov., on the Bay of Totomina, 90 m. S.W. Yeddo. It has an imperial palace, and manufactures of coloured paper and silk.

SURY, several communes, etc., of France; the

principal, S. is Comtal, with a small town, dep. Loire, 7 m. S.E. Montbrison. Pop. 2,593.

SUSAZU, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 7 m. S.E. Vannes. Pop. 2,908.

SUS, the most S. prov. of Morocco, in Africa, mostly between lat. 28° 30' and 30° 30' N., lon. 10° and 14° W., having N. the kingdom of Morocco, E. Mount Atlas, S. the Desert, and W. the Atlantic. Estimated area 28,686 sq. m., and pop. 700,000. It is divided by the river Tassett into *Sus of Adna*, which is wholly subordinate to Morocco, and *Sus-et-Acna*, consisting of only tributary dists. Principal towns, Tercilant, Agadir, Messa, and Nun.—The River *Sus*, which gives name to the prov., rises in Mount Atlas, and after a W. course of 130 m., enters the Atlantic, 5 m. S. Agadir.

SUS or **SUSAN**, *Susa*, a ruined city of Persia, prov. Khuzistan (anc. *Susiana*), the remains of which, on the west bank of the Choaspes, 50 m. W. Shuster, comprise numerous mounds.

SUSA, a fortified seaport town of N. Africa, Tunis, 40 m. S. Hammamet, on the S.W. shore of its gulf. Pop. 10,000. Its port is adapted for large vessels, has mosques, bazaars, and manufactures of woollen cloths, shoes, and linens.

SUSA, *Sigunum*, a town of Sardinia, div. and 31 m. W. Turin, with which it communicates by railway, cap. prov., on rt. b. of the Dora-Riparia, at the junction of the two routes across the Alps by Mounts Cenis and Genevre. Pop. of comm. 3,270. Numerous antiquities are here interspersed amongst modern edifices, and it has a remarkable arch and a Gothic cathedral. Above the town are extensive ruins of the fortress La Brunetta, and a steep height 11,000 feet above the sea, crowned by a chapel, to which an annual procession takes place 26th August. Near it are iron mines and marble quarries.

SUSAN, cities, Persia. [**SUS** and **SUSHAN**.]

SUSIANA, a prov. of ancient Persia, answering to the modern Khuzistan.

SUSQUEHANNA, a river of the U. S., North America, the largest in Pennsylvania, rises in Otsego Lake, New York, flows mostly S., and enters Chesapeake Bay, near the N.E. corner of Maryland, after a course of 360 m., 5 m. of which, to Port Deposit, are navigable for sloops. Principal affluents, the Chenango, Chemung, and Juniata. It is obstructed by falls and rapids during the greater part of its course, but affords communication with the interior, by the aid of various canals constructed along its banks.

SUSQUEHANNA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Pennsylvania. Area 712 sq. m. Pop. 26,088.

SUSSEX (*Suth-seare*, "the South Saxons"), a maritime co. of England, bordering the English Channel from Selsey to Rye, having W. Hampshire, and N. Surrey and Kent. Area 1,466 sq. m., or 938,240 ac. Pop. 338,844. The South Downs, a range of chalk-hills covered by fine turf, continuous with the Downs of Hants near Petersfield, traverse the co. Eward to Beachy Head, where they terminate on the English Channel in a lofty cliff. N. this chan., extending to the hills of Surrey, is a fertile and richly timbered tract, termed the *Weald*, and which was anciently the forest of Anderida, it having been famous for its woods from time immemorial. Between the Downs and the sea is a good deal of fertile soil, as also in the marsh lands E. of Beachy Head. Principal rivers, the Arun, Rother, Ouse, and Adur, all small, and flowing S. to the Channel. Climate mild, and harvests early; but agriculture is rather backward. Farms in the Weald are mostly small; on the Downs they often vary

from 1,200 to 2,000 acres; wheat, oats, barley, and turnips are principal crops. In the E. many hags are raised. The black-faced South-down sheep, and the Sussex cattle are breeds in high repute. Swine, fowls, and rabbits, are sent in large numbers to market. Limestone, charcoal, salt, gunpowder manufactured at Battle, potash, bricks, and earthenwares, are other principal products; and in the small towns, along the coast, some ship-building is carried on; but the trade is chiefly in rural produce. The Guildford, Arundel, and Chichester Canal intersects the W. and S. of the co., which is also traversed in length and breadth by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway. County revenue (1848) 19,868. Sussex is divided into 6 rapes, is in the home-circuit, and composes the diocese of Chichester; besides which city, its cap., it contains the parishes of Brighton, Lewes, New Shoreham, Hastings, Horsham, Arundel, and Rye, with the towns E. Grinstead, Winchelsea, Petworth, Cuckfield, Battle, Worthing, etc. Most of the towns on its coast are resorted to as favourite watering-places in summer. Assizes are held in Lent at Horsham, in summer and winter at Lewes. With its bors. it sends 17 members to H. of C., 4 of whom are returned for the co. Reg. electors (1848) for E. division 5,503; for W. division 3,453. It composed, with a great part of Surrey, the second kingdom erected by the Saxons in England; its antiquities are not, however, numerous, and are mostly of the Roman period.

SUSSEX, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in N. part of New Jersey, cap. Newton. Area 568 sq. m. Pop. 22,969.—II. in S. part of Delaware, cap. Georgetown. Area 994 sq. m. Pop. 26,935.—III. in S.E. part of Virginia. Area 455 sq. m. Pop. 9,830.

SUSSEX LAKE, British North America, N. Lake Aymer, is the source of Black or Great Fish River.

SUTCLIFF, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.W. Cromer. Area 560 ac. Pop. 133.

SUTCHUMILI-SU, *Macatus*, a river of Asia Minor, Anatolia, rises in the Lake of Simaul, flows W. and N., and joins the Rhyndarus about 12 m. S. its mouth in the Sea of Marmora.

SUTCHENKA, a town of Russia, gov. and 112 m. N.E. Smolensk, cap. circ. Pop. 3,700.

SUTCHON, a large city of China. [Su-schen.]

SUTCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. W. Holaworthy. Area 2,790 ac. Pop. 468.

SUTRINA, a town of the island Sicily, intend. and 21 m. N. Caltanissetta. Pop. 4,000.

SUTHERLAND, a highland maritime co. of Scotland, near its N. extremity, extending from the sea, between cos. Ross and Caithness, having N. and W. the Atlantic Ocean, E. Caithness and Moray Firth, and S. the Firth of Dornoch, and cos. Ross and Cromarty. Area 1,901 sq. m., or 132,560 ac. Pop. 26,793. Surface, excepting along the E. shore, rugged and mountainous, and interspersed with morasses and deer forests. Principal rivers, the Oikel, Fleet, Broa, and Helmsdale, valuable for their salmon fishings. Principal lakes, Lochs Shin, Hope, Laoghal, Assynt, More, and Naver. The arable soil along the E. coast has been well enclosed and drained, and extensive agricultural improvements have been effected. Chief employment, sheep and cattle breeding, especially the former. The breeds of sheep are excellent, and about 220,000 are annually exported to the south. Ptarmigan, grouse, blackcock, Alpine-hares, etc., are abundant. Farms large, especially sheep farms, in the mountainous districts; of medium size in the E. Average rent of land 7d. per acre. Lime and freestone

are obtained. Manufactures, except in a very restricted sense, are unknown. The trade of the county consists chiefly in the exchange of sheep, wool, cattle, and fish, for woven fabrics and other manufactured goods, and colonial produce. The herring fishery is successfully carried on, both on the E. and W. coasts, chiefly at Helmsdale. The co. is subdivided into 14 pas. Principal town Dornoch. It sends 1 member to House of Commons. Registered electors (1848) 191.

SUTRUS, **SUTRUS** or **SUTRUS** (Sutrodra, "the Hundred Channelled," anc. *Hemdrus*), the most E. and largest of the "five rivers" of the Punjab, of which it forms all the S.E. boundary, rises in Tibet, about lat. 36° 8' N., lon. 81° 53' E., near the sources of the San-po (Brahmaputra), Gogra, Ganges, and Indus, and at least 20,000 feet above the sea, flows at first N.W., and having joined the river of Spiti, 3,494 feet above the sea, breaks through the Himalaya, taking thenceforth mostly a S.W. course to its junction with the Chenab, 38 m. W. Bhawipoor. Total length nearly 1,000 m. Principal affluent the Beas, with which river it encloses the Jullunder Doab, and after the influx of which it is often termed the Ghara. At its upper part it is a raging torrent; at Rampoor it is about 100 yards across; at Ropoor, S. the Himalaya, 30 feet deep, and more than 500 yards across at its greatest fulness; as Fflor, near Loodianah, 700 yards wide, depth from 12 to 18 feet, and up to this point it is navigable at all seasons from the Indus for vessels of 10 or 12 tons burden.

SUTRI, *Sutrium*, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. States, deleg. and 14 m. S.S.E. Viterbo. P. 2,000. It has the remains of an ancient amphitheatre.

SUTCHAWA, a fortified town of Austria, Bukovina, near the Sutchawa, an affluent of the Sereth, on the frontier of Moldavia, 34 m. E.N.E. Kimpolung. Pop. 4,812. It has several Greek and Armenian churches, a Jews' synagogue, and a high school.

SUTTERBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. W.S.W. Alford. Area 510 ac. Pop. 53.

SUTTERTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. S.W. Boston, with a station on the Lincolnshire Railway. Area 6,550 ac. Pop. 1,445.

SUTTON, numerous pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Bedford, 3 m. N.E. Biggleswade. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 449.—II. co. Cambridge, 6 m. W.S.W. Ely. Area 7,850 ac. Pop. 1,814.—III. co. Essex, 1½ m. S.E. Rochford. Area 700 ac. Pop. 149.—IV. co. Kent, 3½ m. S. Deal. Area 920 ac. Pop. 169.—V. co. Norfolk, 14 m. N.E. Norwich. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 355.—VI. co. Salop, 14 m. S.E. Shrewsbury. Area 730 ac. Pop. 55.—VII. co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Woodbridge. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 732.—VIII. co. Surrey, with a station on the London and Epsom Railway, 4 m. W.S.W. Croydon. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 1,387.—IX. co. Sussex, 4 m. S. Petworth. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 369.—X. (*East*), co. Kent, 6 m. S.E. Maidstone. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 883.—XI. (*King's*), co. Northampton, 6 m. W.S.W. Brackley. Area 3,850 ac. Pop. 1,335.—XII. (*Long*), a pa. and market town, co. Lincoln, 18 m. N.E. Market-Deeping. Area 22,580 ac. Pop. 6,591.—XIII. (*in-Ashfold*), a pa. co. Notts, 8½ m. W.S.W. Mansfield. Area 6,040 ac. Pop. 7,692, chiefly engaged in cotton manuf.—XIV. (*Basen*), co. Northampton, 3 m. N.E. Market-Harborough. Area 720 ac. Pop. 166.—XV. (*Benger*), co. Wilt, 4 m. N.N.E. Chippenham. Area 1,290 ac. Pop. 496.—XVI. (*Stingham*), co. Somerset, 3 m. S.S.W. Yeovil. Area 580 ac. Pop. 75.—XVII. (*Bomington*), co. and 10 m. S.S.W. Nottingham.

Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 521.—XVIII. (under-Bretley), co. Gloucester, 4 m. S.E. Shipston-on-
Stour. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 210.—XIX. (Court-
ney), co. Berks, 2½ m. S.E. Abingdon. Area
4,200 ac. Pop. 1,600.—XX. (on-the-Forest), co.
and 8½ m. N. York, R. Biding. Area 10,070 ac.
Pop. 1,146.—XXI. (Gullden), co. and 3 m. E.N.E.
Chester. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 221.—XXII.
(on-the-Hill), co. and 8 m. W.S.W. Derby. Area
4,480 ac. Pop. 570.—XXIII. (at-Home), co. Kent,
2½ m. S.E. Dartford. Area 4,040 ac. Pop.
1,280. It gives name to the western of the four
lathes, or great divisions of the co.—XXIV.
(Cum-Lownd), co. Notts, 3 m. N.N.W. East Ret-
ford. Area 4,370 ac. Pop. 870.—XXV. (Mad-
dock), co. Salop, 5½ m. N. Bridgenorth. Area
3,240 ac. Pop. 383.—XXVI. (Mandaville), co.
Wilts, 6½ m. W. Wilton. Area 1,440 ac. Pop.
309.—XXVII. (in-the-Marsh), co. Lincoln, 5 m.
N.E. Alford. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 323.—XXVIII.
(St Michael), co. and 4 m. N.N.E. Hereford.
Area 790 ac. Pop. 83.—XXIX. (Montis), co.
Somerset, 5½ m. N.N.W. Sherborne. Ac. 1,070.
Pop. 179.—XXX. (St Nicholas), co. and 4 m.
N.N.E. Hereford. Area 720 ac. Pop. 245.—
XXXI. co. York, E. Biding, 3 m. N.N.E. Hull.
Area 4,450 ac. Pop. 7,783.—XXXII. (on-Trent),
co. Notts, 5½ m. S.E. Tuxford. Area 2,980 ac.
Pop. 1,262. It is a polling place for the S. divi-
sion of the co.—XXXIII. (Valeuse), co. Kent,
5½ m. S.E. Maidstone. Area 2,160 ac. Pop.
1,090.—XXXIV. (Venny), co. Wilts, 3½ m. S.E.
Warminster. Ac. 3,590. Pop. 800.—XXXV.
(Waldron), co. Dorset, 5 m. S. Shaftesbury. Area
1,190 ac. Pop. 257.—XXXVI. a township, co.
Chester, pa. Prestbury, 2 m. S.E. Macclesfield.
Pop. 7,523, chiefly employed in manufs. of silk.—
XXXVII. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Pres-
cot, 7 m. N.W. Warrington. Pop. 5,268, engaged
in manufs. of glass, earthenware, etc. Coal and
ironstone abound here.—XXXVIII. a township,
co. York, W. Biding, pa. Kildwick, 4½ m. N.W.
Keighley. Pop. 1,660.—XXXIX. (St Edmunds),
a chapelry, co. Lincoln, pa. Long Sutton, 8 m.
E.N.E. Crowland. Pop. 737.—XL. (St James),
a chapelry, same co. and pa., 10 m. E.S.E.
Spalding. P. 569.—XLI. (St Nicholas), a chapelry,
same co. and pa., 5 m. N.E. Holbeach. P. 848.

SURROW, several townships of the U. S., North
America.—I. Massachusetts, 46 m. S.W. Boston.
Pop. 2,595.—II. New Hampshire, 26 m. W.N.W.
Concord. Pop. 1,387.—III. Vermont, 63 m.
N.N.E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,001.

SURROW-COLORADO, a bor., town, and pa. of
England, co. Warwick, on a bleak acclivity
(whence its name), 7 m. N.E. Birmingham. Area
of pa. 13,030 ac. Pop. 4,574. It has a public
hall, workhouse, a gaol, a church, and a Latin and
Greek school. Here are also a Roman Catholic
college and chapel, almshouses, a wooded park of
2,100 ac., common to the inhabitants for pasture,
etc., and some manufactures of hardware, tools,
and gun-barrels. Government vested in a warden
and corporation.

SUWALKI, a town of Poland, gov. and 19 m. N.
Augustow. Pop. 5,000, half of whom are Jews.

SUWANNEE, a river of the U. S., N. America,
rises in Okefinoke swamp, Georgia, flows mostly
S., and enters the Gulf of Mexico, in Florida, by
numerous shallow channels, 100 m. S.E. Tallah-
assee, after a course of 200 m., for 55 m. of which
it is navigable for vessels drawing 15 feet water.

SUWANOW ISLANDS, a group, Pacific Ocean,
in lat. 12° 20' S., lon. 163° 30' W.

SUZANNE (St), a comm. and town of France,
dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., 30 m. E. Laval. P. 1,749.

SUZANNE (St), a town of the island Bourbon,
N.E. coast, 11 m. E. St Denis. Pop. 6,128.

SWADAL, a town of Russia, gov. and 22 m. N.
Vladimir, cap. dist., on the Kamenka. P. 2,400.

SWASTACKLAND, an island of Sweden, in Lake
Malar, lon. and 10 m. W. Stockholm.

SWENABO or SWENABORG, a strongly fortified
maritime town of Russian Finland, on 7 islands,
in the Gulf of Finland, immediately S.E. Hel-
singsfors. Pop. 4,000. The fortifications, which
mount 800 guns, completely command the Gus-
tav Sound, the only channel which admits large
vessels. There are casemates for about 7,000
small arms, and garrison room for 12,000 men.
Its quarters are connected by pontoons. The
Russians took it from Sweden in 1789.

SVENSBORO, a town of Denmark, on the S.
coast of the island Fühnen, opposite the island
Taasinge. Pop. 3,900. It has ship-building
docks, distilleries, a harbour, and an export trade.

SVENSGOROD, a town of Russia, gov. and 35 m.
W. Moscow, cap. circ., on the Moskwa. Pop.
1,500.—Swengorodka is a town, gov. Kiev, cap.
circ., 19 m. S. Boguslav. Pop. 7,000.

SVENSK, the native name of SWEDEN.

SVIALSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 20 m. W.
Krasn, on l. b. of the Volga. Pop. 3,100.

SVIATOS-NOB, a headland of Russia, gov. Arch-
angel, at the W. entrance of the White Sea.

SVIN, a river of Russia, gov. Olonets, leaves
Lake Onega, near its S.W. extremity, and after
a W. course of 130 m., enters Lake Ladoga on its
E. side, 28 m. W.S.W. Ladino-Pole. The canal
of Svir or Siaskoi, runs parallel to Lake Ladoga
on its south side.

SWABIA (Germ. *Schwaben*, Fren. *Souabe*), one of
the old circles of S. Germany, enclosed by France,
Switzerland, and the circles Upper Rhine, Fran-
conia and Bavaria. It is now subdivided amongst
the doms. of Württemberg, Baden, Bavaria, and
Hohenzollern. The Bavarian circ. Swabia (or
Upper Danube) is watered by the Mindel, Lech,
and Iller. Area 3,856 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 558,436.

SWANT, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m.
W.N.W. Alford. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 474.

SWADLINBAR, a small town of Ireland, Ulster,
co. Cavan, 8 m. N.W. Ballyconnel. Pop. 492.

SWADLINGCOTE, a hamlet of Engl., co. Derby,
pa. Church-Grealey, 4 m. S.E. Burton-on-Trent.

SWAFFHAM, a pa. and market town of England,
co. Norfolk, with a station on the East Anglian
Railway, 14 m. E.S.E. Lynn. Area of pa. 8,130
ac. Pop. 3,868. The town, on an eminence, has
streets diverging from a spacious market place,
an elegant church, a town-hall, assembly room,
theatre, free school, and co. gaol. Adjacent to
the town are race and cricket grounds.—II. (Zuf-
beck), a pa., co. and 7 m. E.N.E. Cambridge. Area
3,000 ac. Pop. 888.—III. (Prior), a pa., same co.,
5 m. W.N.W. Newmarket. Ac. 5,279. P. 1,384.

SWATFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m.
N.E. North-Walham. Area 840 ac. Pop. 181.

SWAINSTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset,
5 m. S.E. W. Norwich. Area 710 ac. Pop. 349.

SWAINSWICK, a pa. of England, co. Somerset,
3 m. N.E. Bath. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 634.

SWAKOP or SOMERSET RIVER, S.W. Africa,
enters Walvisch Bay, Atlantic, lat. 22° 45' S.

SWALCLIFFE, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5
m. W.S.W. Banbury. Area 3,760 ac. P. 2,012.

SWALE, a river of England, co. York, N. Rid-
ing, rises near the border of Westmoreland, flows
E. and S.E. past Richmond, and joins the Ure
near Boroughbridge. Total course 70 m.—The
East and West Swales are two branches of the
Medway River, Kent, bounding the island of

Shaggy; the latter enters the Thames at White-stable Bay, and is noted for its oyster beds.

SWALEHOLM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on railway, 5½ m. N. Canterbury. Ac. 890. P. 176.

SWALLOW, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. E.N.E. Calster. Area 2,790 ac. Pop. 215.

SWALLOWFLEET, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5 m. S.E. Hindon. Area 1,870 ac. Pop. 973.

SWALLOWFIELD, a pa. of Engl. cos. Berks and Wilts, 6 m. S.S.E. Reading. Ac. 3,070. P. 1,213.

SWALWELL, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. Wickham, 8½ m. W.S.W. Gateshead. Pop. 1,429, actively employed in iron-works.

SWANAGE or **SWANWICK**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Dorset, on the coast of the island Purbeck, 5 m. S.E. Corfe-castle. Area of pa. 3,770 ac. Pop. 2,139. It has a harbour for vessels of 300 tons, a herring fishery and stone quarries. It is resorted to for sea-bathing.

SWANBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2 m. E.S.E. Winslow. Area 2,510 ac. Pop. 645.

SWAN ISLANDS, a group in Banks Strait, 3½ m. N.E. Van Diemen Land.

SWANNINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 9 m. N.N.W. Norwich. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 395.—II. a chapelry, co. Leicester, pa. Whitwick, 4½ m. E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, on a branch of the Peterboro' and Leicester Railway. P. 822.

SWAN RIVER, the principal river of W. Australia, rises under the name of Avon, near lat. 32° 30' S., lon. 117° E., flows successively N. and W. through the cos. Grantham, York, and Perth, and enters the Indian Ocean at a bay called Melville Water, lat. 32° S., lon. 115° 42' E. Affluents numerous; the principal are Dale, Toodyoy, Howick, Ellenbrooke, Helena, and Canning. On its banks are many tracts of fertile land; and the settlements Fremantle, Perth, Guildford, Toodyoy, Northam, York, and Beverley. It is liable to sudden and violent floods, which inundate the surrounding country. It gave name to the first colonial settlement in W. Australia, founded in 1829. [WESTERN AUSTRALIA.]

SWANCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Thames, 4 m. E. Dartford. Area 3,460 ac. Pop. 1,763.

SWANSEA (Welsh *Aber-Tawy*), a parl., munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the W. side of the Tawy or Towy, at its mouth in Swansea Bay, Bristol Channel, 28 m. W.S.W. Merthyr-Tydfil. Lat. of lighthouse 51° 37' N., lon. 3° 36' W. Area of pa. 2,681 ac. Pop. (1801) 6,831; (1841) 19,113; (1851) 24,902. It has a market-house, court-house, infirmary, assembly-rooms, and a theatre; reading and news-rooms, royal and mechanics' institutes, various chapels, a Jews' synagogue, schools, and public endowments, banks, a co. house of correction, and the remains of an old castle, now used for barracks, a prison, and stores. The harbour, at the mouth of the river, is nearly enclosed by two piers, on the W. side of which is a lighthouse. Floating docks have been constructed here, and Swansea communicates by canals with Henoford in co. Brecon, and with Neath and the coal districts, also by tram-roads with Oystermouth and Mumbles-head. It has iron-foundries, potteries, tanneries, breweries, and rope-walks, but its chief trade is in the export of coal, and in smelting British, foreign, and colonial copper ore, for which it has extensive works on both banks of the river. Imports consist chiefly of ores, limestone, clay, rottenstone, tin-plates and timber, besides provisions. The bor. is divided into 3 wards. Swansea unites with Aberavon, Neath, Loughor, and Menaig, in send-

ing 1 member to H. of C. It is a polling-place for the co., and the head of a poor-law union.

SWANSEY, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, 48 m. S.W. Boston. Pop. 1,554.—II. New Hampshire, 43 m. S.W. Concord. Pop. 2,106.

SWARTON, several pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (Aldot), 12 m. N.E. Norwich. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 538.—II. (Mortley), 3½ m. N.N.E. Norwich. Area 2,610 ac. Pop. 806.—III. (Nover), 10 m. S.E. Wells. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 845.

SWANTON, a township of the U. S., North America, Vermont, on Lake Champlain, 71 m. N.W. Montpelier. Pop. 2,824.

SWARBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.N.W. Fellingham. Area 910 ac. Pop. 208.

SWARDESTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area 890 ac. Pop. 381.

SWARKESTON, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. S.E. Derby, on the Trent, wharf, with the adjacent meadows, is here crossed by a bridge nearly one mile in length. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 280. The Great trunk-canal crosses this parish.

SWARRATOR, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. N.N.W. New Alresford. Ac. 1,710. Pop. 83.

SWATARA, a township of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, on the Swatara, an affluent of the Susquehanna, 9 m. N. Lancaster. Pop. 1,843.

SWATON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. E.N.E. Fellingham. Area 3,070 ac. Pop. 801.

SWATTERGAL, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, 5 m. S.E. Garvaghy. Pop. 222.

SWAVEST, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 3½ m. S.E. St Ives, on the Eastern Counties Railway. Area 3,500 ac. Pop. 1,385.

SWATFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 9½ m. S.S.E. Grantham. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 383.

SWEDEN, *Sverige*, the most N. country of Europe, forming the E. and larger portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, and one of the kingdoms composing the monarchy of Sweden and Norway; betw. lat. 58° 20' & 70° 11' 40" N., lon. 11° 15' & 24° 10' E., bounded E. by the Baltic, the Gulf of Bothnia & Roesa, S. by the Baltic, W. by Norway, the Kattegat, & the Sound; cap. Stockholm. P. (1855) 3,641,600. Area and pop. as follows:—

	Lines or Districts	Sq. miles	Pop. (1850)
Gothland.	Stockholm, city	..	98,070
	Malmo	1,770	100,000
	Cherfonsand	5,440	140,000
	Malmo	1,800	100,000
	Cherfonsand	1,100	100,000
	Worm	3,700	120,000
	Uppsala	4,400	100,000
	Kalmar	4,400	100,000
	Lindby	4,400	100,000
	Marstrand	3,310	100,000
	Wageningen	5,000	100,000
	Gottenburg	1,200	100,000
Swed. Prop.	Stockholm	9,711	114,000
	Uppsala	5,000	100,000
	Cherfonsand	5,440	140,000
	Wageningen	5,000	100,000
	Uppsala	5,000	100,000
	Cherfonsand	5,440	140,000
Finland.	Gottenburg	7,000	100,000
	Cherfonsand	5,440	140,000
	Wageningen	5,000	100,000
	Uppsala	5,000	100,000
	Cherfonsand	5,440	140,000
	Wageningen	5,000	100,000
The Isles		5,000	..
Total		270,000	3,641,600

The Scandinavian Alps traverse the country in the W., and separate it from Norway; many of

their summits are constantly snow-clad. [Norway.] From this mountain region the country slopes E. to the Gulf of Bothnia, forming in its descent two elevated table-lands, the 1st or W. most is 2,000 feet, and the E. most 360 to 800 feet above the sea. The tract of country bordering the Baltic is under 300 feet in elevation. The greater part of the surface is flat, the S. portion constitutes the plain of Scania. A line is supposed to traverse the country in lat. 56° 8' N., north of which to Cape North the land is gradually rising at the estimated rate of 4 feet in a century, while S. of it there is a slow and gradual subsidence. The country is watered by numerous streams, none of which are large; the principal are, from N. to S., the Tornea, Lulea, Pitea, Umea, Angermann, and the Dal-elv, which flow N.E. to the Gulf of Bothnia, and the Motals, which traverses Lake Wetter to the Baltic. Nearly one-eighth of the superficies is covered by lakes, some of which are very extensive. The largest are Wener, Wetter, and Mäler, all in the S. provs.; they afford great advantages for navigation; these lakes are connected by canals, the chief of which are those of Södertelge, Trölkhatta, Hiellmar, Strömsholm, and Gotha. There are extensive marshy tracts along the shores. The coast, which has a development of 1,400 miles, is deeply indented, forming vast bays and fjords, and studded with a multitude of low sandy isles, the chief of which are Gothland and Oeland in the Baltic. The climate of Sweden is mild for its northern position, the mean temperature of the year at Stockholm being 42° 2 Fahr. The W. coasts are more mild and moist than the E. coasts. The summers are very hot, and the winters extremely cold. Spring is almost unknown. N. of lat. 61° mercury often freezes. In the N. the rivers are frozen, and snow covers the ground for five or six months in the year; in the central regions water lasts for three or four months. The amount of rain is much less than in Norway. The prevailing winds are S.W. and W. The soil is not generally fertile, and the corn produced was formerly only about two-thirds of that required; but from the great improvements in agriculture introduced by the government within the present century, and the general introduction of the potato, the produce is now adequate to the consumption. Barley is cultivated as far N. as lat. 65°, but the crops frequently fail. Rye, hemp, and potatoes are grown to lat. 60° N. Oats ripen to 63° 30', wheat and hops cease to be cultivated with advantage beyond lat. 62° N. Fruit trees, except the cherry, are limited to the S. of lat. 60°. One-fourth of the surface is covered with forests, but the produce of timber is small, much is used for fuel, and made into charcoal for use in the mines. There are few woods to the N. of lat. 64° N. The principal trees are the pine, fir, and birch, which extend to the extreme N. of the country, the lime, elm, ash, willow, and alder between lat. 61° and 63° N., the oak to lat. 61°, and the beech to lat. 61°. Tar and pitch are extracted from the roots of the pine. Rearing of live stock is an important branch of industry, but the pastures are poor, horses and cattle small, and the sheep yield an inferior wool. N. of lat. 64°, the reindeer is the only domestic animal. Among wild animals are the bear, which, however, is scarce, the wolf, lynx, fox, marten, lemming, hare, and squirrel. Fish are abundant on the coasts, and in the lakes and rivers; the herring fishery has greatly declined, but lobsters are exported, and salmon are caught in all the principal rivers. The mining districts of Sweden,

mostly in the central provs., extend over 18,000 sq. m., the chief products are iron, which is distributed over nearly all the country, but the best is found in the län Upsala; the annual produce of all the mines is about 70,000 tons of bar iron; in 1848, 31,411 tons were exported to Great Britain. The richest copper mines are at Fahlun; the annual produce in all is about 1,000 tons. Gold is not now sought for, and silver is procured only to a small extent. The other mineral products are cobalt, lime, coal of inferior quality, and porphyry. Manufactures are chiefly confined to articles of domestic use; the principal are woollens, sugar, tobacco, paper, linens, cotton (in small quantity); tanning is an important branch of industry. Ship-building is carried on to some extent in the ports of the Baltic. Distilling and brewing are extensively prosecuted. The internal commerce of Sweden is considerable, and Swedish vessels visit most of the Atlantic ports of South America, and the Mediterranean. Government is a constitutional monarchy. The established religion is Lutheran, but all sects are tolerated. Education is widely diffused, and well conducted in gymnasia, high and burgher schools. It has been stated that there is not one person in 1,000 who cannot read and write. There are universities at Upsala and Lund. Army (1853) 144,013 men. Navy, 10 ships of the line, 8 frigates, 8 brigs, 12 steamers, and 299 small vessels. In 1397, by the treaty of Calmar, the crown of Sweden was united to those of Denmark and Norway by Margaret of Denmark. The Swedes recovered their independence under Gustavus Vasa in 1521. The House of Vasa ascended the throne in 1523, and gave to Sweden the celebrated Gustavus Adolphus. It was succeeded by the House of Deux-Ponts, which furnished the famous Charles XII.; to this succeeded the Houses of Hessen-Cassel and Holstein-Gottorp. In 1810, Marshal Bernadotte of France was chosen crown prince, and ascended the throne as Charles-John XIV. in 1818. Norway was annexed to Sweden in 1814, retaining its own laws. 88 m. of railway were opened in 1858. [Norway.]

SWEDEN, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, co. Monroe. Pop. 3,623.

SWEETSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 4 m. S. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Ac. 2,260. P. 585.

SWEETING, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Saxilburgh. Area 880 ac. Pop. 333.

SWEINIAH, a large vill. of North Syria, pash. Aleppo, in a valley, 14 m. W. Antioch.

SWELL, several pas. of England.—I. co. Somerset, 3½ m. W.S.W. Langport. Area 910 ac. Pop. 137.—II. (Lower), co. Gloucester, 1½ m. W. Stow-on-the-Wold. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 431.—III. (Upper), same co., 1½ m. N.W. Stow-on-the-Wold. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 83.

SWERFORD, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. N.E. Chipping-Norton. Area 4,830 ac. P. 440.

SWETTERHAM, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 5 m. N.W. Congleton. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 381.

SWIECIANT, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 45 m. N.E. Vilna, cap dist. Pop. 4,800.

SWILLAND, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. N.E. Ipswich. Area 520 ac. Pop. 267.

SWILLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. E.S.E. Leeds. Ac. 2,760. P. 607.

SWILLY (LOUGH), an inlet of the Atlantic, in the N. part of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, extends inland 25 m. S., where it receives the river Swilly. On Tanet Point, at the W. side of its entrance, is a lighthouse, in lat. 55° 16' 53" N., lon. 7° 38' W., and it is there 3½ m. across.

SWIMBRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½

these are traversed by steam-boats. The table land contains Lakes Morat, Bormio, Baldegg, Halwy, Greifensee, and Pfäfers. In the Jura are the lakes of Neuchâtel and Bienné, the former traversed by steam-boats. The climate of Switzerland, owing to its elevation and other causes, is much more severe than might be expected from its position, nearly in mid-distance between the equator and the North Pole. It presents the greatest extremes and the most violent contrasts. In Geneva, at an elevation of 1,230 feet, the mean pressure of the barometer is 27 inches; the thermometer ranges from 34° to 66° Fahr., and the average annual amount of rain is 29 inches. On Mount St Bernard, barometer 21 inches, thermometer 18° to 43° Fahr., and amount of rain 61 inches. The elevation of the lower limit of snow in the mountains is 8,900 feet. On the table land, and in the lower mountains snow falls in greater abundance than in other countries of the same lat. in Europe. On St Gothard snow falls at least once a month in summer. The large lakes are seldom frozen. In the upper valleys of the Jura winter lasts six months; it is longer in those of the Alps. S.W. winds, which are frequent, usually bring rain; the N.E. wind, which blows on the table land in spring, is cold and dry. The warm S. wind greatly favours the climate of the canton Ticino; under the name of *Föhn*, the sirocco of the Alps, it blows with extreme violence, and causes great damage on the lakes. At an elevation of from 1,000 to 2,600 feet, the climate is pure and salubrious; but it is unhealthy in many of the deep and narrow valleys. Vegetation corresponds with the extremes of climate. In the Valais, the fig and grape ripen at the foot of ice-clad mountains, while near their summits the rhododendron and the lichen grow at the limit of the snow line. The corn raised in Switzerland is not nearly sufficient for the supply of its pop.; the most productive cantons are those of the N. and W. Here the vine ripens at an elevation of 1,900, and in some places at 2,100 feet above the sea. It is cultivated on the slopes of the Jura, and in the valleys of the Rhine, Rhone, Reuss, Lemane, and Thur. Buckwheat ripens at an elevation of 2,200 feet, and with a S. exposure at 3,000 feet; barley, rye, potatoes, and pot herbs at 4,000 feet. Flax and hemp are extensively grown; irrigation is judiciously managed; and in general, agriculture is making considerable progress. The slopes of the Jura, and of the Alps, and the high regions of the table-land, are covered with valuable timber trees, the oak, beech, larch, and birch. The pine grows to an elevation of 6,700 feet, shrubs to 7,400 feet. The principal wealth of Switzerland consists in its rich and excellent pastures, which in summer support vast numbers of cattle; the finest breeds are those of the Simmenthal, Gersau, Gruyère, Zug, and Schwytz. There were in 1844, 858,000 horned cattle, about one-fourth of which were milch cows; 106,000 horses, 469,000 sheep, 347,000 goats, and 818,000 swine. The silk worm is reared in the valleys S. of the Alps, and of late also in the N. The forests abound in game, the lammergeyer inhabits the highest mountains, and the chamois is hunted in the Valais and in the Oberland. Fish of excellent quality is abundant in the lakes and the rivers. Iron is found in the mountains generally, but chiefly in the Jura; there are mines of lead, and zinc, in the Grisons. Turf is abundant in the marshy districts, and coal is found in the table-land. The principal salt springs are at Bex, in the valley of the Rhone. Switzerland contains upwards of

300 mineral springs, 18 bath establishments of the first, and 166 of the second class. The cultivation of the vine is an important branch of industry in the S.W. cantons, and wine is exported. *Kirschwasser*, elder, and perry, are made. Cheese is a valuable product; it is made chiefly in Gersau, the Simmenthal, and the Emmenthal; that called Gruyère is highly valued, and extensively exported. *Switzerland* has made rapid progress in manufacturing industry. The E. and N.E. cantons manufacture cotton goods, the chief seats of which are Appenzell and St Gall. Silks are woven in Zurich and Basle, and linens at Bern. Neuchâtel has superior printing establishments. Watches, jewellery, and musical boxes, are the principal manufactures of the W. cantons; here 236,000 watches are made every year. The number of individuals employed in the different branches of industry in 1846, were—silks, 40,000; cottons, 90,000; watches and jewellery, 30,000; woollens, paper, and leather, ironware, etc., 40,000. In winter the pop. of the Alps inhabit villages scattered over the lower valleys. In May, the cattle are led to the lower pastures; in July, they ascend to regions 6,000 feet above the sea; and about the 10th August they pasture on the highest mountains, whence they descend to the valleys about the 10th October. 310 miles of railway were opened in 1858.

The principal races inhabiting the country are the Teutonic and the Celtic. The German language is spoken in a variety of *patois*, by 1,676,000 of the pop. in the N. and E. French is spoken in the Jura, and on the table-land W. of the Lakes of Bienné and Morat, and of the river Sarine, in part of the Valais, and the Alps in its vicinity, by about 474,000 Swiss. S. of the Alps, Italian is the language of 133,300 Swiss; the Romansh is spoken in the Engadine, and in the valleys of the Rhine by about 42,500 of the pop. The inhabitants of the Alps are mostly Roman Catholics. In the Jura, and on the table-land, Protestants are most numerous. In 1850 there were 1,417,734 Protestants, and 971,840 Roman Catholics. Switzerland has three universities, at Basle, Bern, and Zurich. Public instruction is widely disseminated, and in the Protestant cantons Sunday and infant schools are on the increase. In 1844 there were in all 5,500 primary schools, attended by 350,000 pupils, or the 7th part of the population. The Swiss Confederation is composed of 22 cantons, forming 25 independent states, united in a perpetual league. The central and W. part was called *Helvetia* by the Romans, and the E. part, or the Grisons, *Rætia*. The Confederation was founded 1st January 1308, by the 3 cantons Uri, Schwytz, and Unterwalden. In 1353 it numbered 8 cantons, and in 1513 it was composed of 13 cantons. This old Confederation, of 13 cantons, was increased by the adherence of several subject territories, and existed till 1798, when it was replaced by the Helvetic Republic, which lasted four years. In 1803 Napoleon I. organized a new Confederation, composed of 19 cantons, by the addition of St Gall, the Grisons, Argovia, Thurgovia, Tessin, and Vaud. This Confederation was modified in 1815; the number of cantons was increased to 27 by the admission of Valais, Neuchâtel, and Geneva. The federal government was composed of a diet, and of a *Vorort*, or federal directory. The general diet met every second year, alternately in Zurich, Bern, and Lucerne. By the new constitution of 1848, the federal assembly is composed of two divisions, a national council and a senate, and Bern was chosen as the federal

city. Every parish supports its own poor. The army is composed of 72,000; reserve 36,000; total 108,000 men. All men capable of carrying arms are liable to be called out. Estimated public revenue (1857) 17,216,370 francs; expenditure 16,087,706 francs.

Swojnow, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 37 m. S.E. Chaudim. Pop. 600.

Swords, a pa. and market town of Ireland, co. and 8 m. N.N.E. Dublin, on the Swords river, 5 miles from the Irish Sea. Area 9,875 ac. Pop. 2,985; do. of town 1,294. Its principal buildings are a Gothic church, barracks, and an endowed school. The town is in decay, but was formerly of importance. Here the first Irish army of "the Pale" assembled in 1641, preparatory to the commencement of the civil war in Ireland.

Syrre, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5 miles E.S.E. Bridport. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 264.

Szary-Szany Mountains, Asia. [TITIAN SZARY.] SZARY, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, in the Gilolo Passage, 35 m. N.W. Waygiou.

Sycamore, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, co. Hamilton. Pop. 3,731.

Sykharitza and Syntekano, two contiguous mountains on the N. frontier of Greece, the former 20 m. S.E. Arta, and 5,908 feet in elevation. —The river *Syntekano* is an affluent of the *Aspropotamos*.

Sycetty, a township of North Wales, co. Flint, pa. Northop, 4 m. N.W. Hawarden. Pop. 545.

Sydenham, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3½ m. S.S.E. Thame. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 994. —II. a chapelry, co. Kent, pa. Lewisham, with a station on the London and Croydon Railway, 8 m. S.S.E. London Bridge. Pop. 4,301. On the 10th June 1854 the "Crystal Palace" was opened by the Queen. In its construction the materials of the Exhibition Building of Hyde Park have been used. It is formed of iron and glass, and covers nearly three-quarters a mile of ground. The cost has been about 1,000,000*l*. —III. *Damarrah*, a pa., co. Devon, 4½ m. W. N.W. Tavistock. Area 2,270 ac. Pop. 458. —*Sydenham Island*, Pacific Ocean, is in Mulgrave Archipelago. Length N. to S. 18 miles.

Sylvestre, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. S. Burnham-Westgate. Ac. 2,030. Pop. 552.

Sydling (Sr. Nicholas), a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 7½ m. N.W. Dorchester. Ac. 4,930. P. 675.

Sydney, the cap. town of the British colony of New South Wales, is built on the southern shores of Port Jackson, 7 m. from the entrance of the harbour, lat. 53° 34' S., lon. 151° 14' E. It was founded in 1788, by Captain Arthur Phillip, who had been despatched by the Imperial Government to establish a penal settlement in this remote region, and who, after first landing on 26th January of that year, at Botany Bay, and remaining a short space at that inconvenient location, soon after discovered and removed to the fine harbour of Port Jackson, that has since become so widely known in the world's commerce. Pop. (1846) 39,358; 1858, 53,354, besides about 16,000 in the suburbs. The harbour is quite land-locked, with deep water to the edge of its rocky shores. The old part of the town is fast disappearing, and giving place to a handsome city, with numerous public buildings, banks, warehouses, and elegant private residences, built of fine sandstone. The city has a mayor and municipal corporation; and there also the governor resides, and the Colonial Parliament of two houses holds its sessions. The town is lighted with gas. There are three colleges, a grammar school and in

1852 an University was established, which has since acquired, with regard to its degrees, the status of our home universities. The gold discoveries in 1851 have considerably augmented the commerce and importance of Sydney, and a branch mint has been granted by the Imperial Government, which came into work in May 1855, and has done considerable business, coining from one to one and a quarter million of gold money annually. The place is defended by several fortifications, including Pinchgut Island, a small rock artificially cut to nearly a level with the water. There is communication by telegraph with the Heads of Port Jackson to the E., and with Melbourne to a S.W., a distance of 58 miles.

Sydney, the cap. town of the British colony, Cape Breton, British North America, on a bay of the N.E. coast of the island. Lat. 46° 18' N., lon. 60° 9' W. Near it are some productive coal mines. —II. the most E. co. of Nova Scotia, having W. the cos. Pictou and Halifax, and containing Chedabucto and St George Bays, with the towns Sherbrooke and Dorchester.

Sydofer, a town of British India, dist. Ghaizeepoor, N.W. provs., in lat. 25° 30' N., lon. 83° 18' E. Pop. 8,200.

Syene, a town of Egypt. [ASSOUT.] SYRATONE, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 5½ m. S.S.W. Newark. Area 610 ac. Pop. 231.

Syrlhouse, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, 4½ m. W.N.W. Thorne. Pop. 653.

Syrlin, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. S.W. Harleston. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 374.

Sylhet, a district of India. [SILHET.]

Syltze, an island of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, off its W. coast. Length N. to S. 22 m. It consists of three narrow limbs uniting in a centre. Pop. 2,600, chiefly occupied in fishing and navigation.

Sylvestre (Sr.), several comms. and vill. of France, the principal in dep. Haute-Vienne, 14 m. N.N.E. Limoges. Pop. 1,519.

Symi, *Syme*, an island off the W. coast of Asia Minor, at the entrance of the Gulf of Symi, 15 m. N.W. Rhodes. Lat. 36° 30' N., lon. 27° 54' E. Length and breadth about 6 m. each. Estimated pop. 7,000. Outline very irregular, and the island is a rocky mass of limestone rising to 1,000 feet above the sea. Soil mostly barren, but every available patch of ground is assiduously cultivated, and the inhabitants are distinguished for industry and commercial enterprise. *Symi* exports sponge and wood from the shores of its gulf. It has 3 harbours, and a small town of same name on its N. side, with about 1,000 inhabitants, and some remains of antiquity. *Symi* is subordinate to the pasha of Rhodes, who derives from it an annual revenue of 27*0*l. The *Gulf of Symi* (anc. *Sinus Doridis*), is an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, bounded by two long promontories, the N.W. of which (*Triopium Promontory*), separates it from the Gulf of Koa. Depth inland, and breadth at entrance about 27 miles each. On its E. side are three subordinate bays (the anc. *Thymia, Schennus*, and *Babussius*). Shores very picturesque, and on them are various Cyclopean and other remains. At its entrance is the island of *Symi*.

Syrington, two pas. of Scotland. —I. co. Ayr, 6 m. S.E. Irvine. Area about 4,000 ac. Pop. 902. —II. co. Lanark, 3½ m. S.E. Glasgow, with a station on the Caledonian Railway, 7 m. S.E. Carstairs junction. Pop. 538; of whom 218 are in the village.

Symondsbury, a pa. of England, co. Dorset,

1½ m WNW Bridport Area 3,230 ac Pop 1,385.

STRABONIA (Str), several comms. and small towns of France—I dep Gironde, cap cant, 23 m S Bordeaux Pop 1,729—II dep Lorraine, 21 m NNE Mende Pop 1,031—III (*de Lay*), dep Loire, cap cant, 9 m SE Roanne Pop 4,136, engaged in woolen weaving—IV (*de Mar-magne*), dep Sion-et-Lorre, 7 m S Autun Pop 1,402—V (*d'Ozon*), dep 1ère, cap cant, on the Ozon, and on railway from Lyon to Avignon, 8½ m N Vienne Pop 1,793—VI dep Rhone cap cant, 20 m SW Lyon Pop 1,611, partly engaged in muslin weaving.

STRATIGADES a group of rocky islets in the Black Sea, immediately off the point of Rumi, at the entrance of the Bosphorus.

STRATHFORD, a vill of Belgium, prov East Flanders, 10 m SE W Ghent Pop 2,400.

SYRA (*Syros*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, among the Cyclades 20 m NW Paros Area about 55 sq m Estimated pop (1853) 27,000 Surface mountainous, and in its N extremity is a peak rising to 4,000 feet above the sea. Many parts of the island are fertile, producing corn, wine, silk, figs and cotton. It is with the island of Zea, Myconos, Ithura, Scyros, Siphanto, Kimolos, Milo and Sikinos, a group of Greece—*Syros or Hermopolis*, the cap, is a maritime town on the E shore Pop 14,000. It is built around its harbour, at the foot of a conical-shaped hill, which formed the site of the older town. The harbour is accessible to line-of-battle ships, has good anchor ground, is well sheltered on all sides, except the SE, and a light house has been erected, with a revolving light on the Sadoro island 1½ m distant SE. In 1844, 2,536 vessels, 2,211,371 burlins 179,340 tons, with cargoes valued at 5,761,2 entered its port. It is the residence of consuls of most European states, and a principal station of the Mediterranean steamers going to and from Constantinople.

SYRACUSE (*ital Syracusa* or *Syracusa*), a fortified city of the island Sicily, on the E coast, capital, and ancient in modern times occupying only the site of the original and smallest quarter of the famous city of antiquity—viz, the island of Ortygia, between the sea and the great harbour, 30 m SSE Catania Lat of lighthouse 36° 3' N, lon 15° 17' 5" E Pop, which in ancient times was said to have amounted to 200,000, is now only 14,000. The cathedral, formerly the temple of Minerva, is of Doric architecture and has been a place of worship continually for 2,500 years. The church of St Martin claims to have been the earliest in Europe for Christian worship. The catacombs and the *latomæ*, or ancient prisons, in the quarries from which the materials of Syracuse were taken, the "ear of Dionysius," the famous fountain of Arethusa now used for a washing-trough, the remains of the strong fortress Icthyon, of a temple of Diana, and Roman amphitheatre, some baths, walls, gates, and the palace of arts beds, constructed by Agathocles, are the chief vestiges of antiquity. The middle age citadel of Minerva barracks, a college, royal academy museum of antiquities, and public library, with numerous churches, may be chiefly noted as belonging to the modern city. The harbour is admirably adapted for a commercial emporium, but its trade is now nearly confined to a few exports of salt, wine, oil, and fish. Syracuse was founded B.C. 736, by a colony from Corinth, governed alternately as a republic or under kings, unsuccessfully besieged by the Athenians B.C. 414, and

by the Carthaginians—taken by the Romans B.C. 200, and again, after a lengthened siege, in 673, by the Saracens, who partially destroyed it, but it was chiefly ruined by the earthquake of 1693. It was the residence at different periods of Plato, Simonides, Zeno, and Cicero, the place where Hieras first propounded the true revolution of the earth, and the birthplace of the poets Theocritus and Moschus, and the philosopher Archimedes, who lost his life at the capture of the city by the Romans.

SYRACUSE a town of the U.S., North America, New York, township Salina, cap co Onondaga, at the junction of the Erie and Oswego canals, and on the W railway of the state 34 m SSE Oswego Pop (1850) 22,293 (1853) 27,000. It has highly productive salt springs, and, in 1850, it had 193 salt factories, producing 5,000,000 bushels of salt.

SYRIA WITH PALESTINE, a large division of Asiatic Turkey, more or less between lat 31° and 37° N lon 34° 30' and 40° E, bounded N by the Armenian mountains, E by the Euphrates, and the Arabian desert, S by Arabia Petrea, and W by the Mediterranean sea. Estimated area 50,000 sq m Pop about 1,360,000, mostly Mohammedans but comprising about 345,000 Greek Christians, 60,000 Maronites, and Roman Catholics, 17,000 Jews, 43,000 Druses, and 17,000 Melchites and Itzch. The W coast portion, is mountainous, the E chiefly an elevated plain. The mountain ranges proceed mostly N to S, the Anti Taurus (*mons Amanus*) and Mount Lebanon (*mc Libanus*), terminate in the coast in bold headlands, as do several spurs of Anti Libanus which range in Palestine enclosing the fertile valley Cœle-Syria. The mountains are rugged, consisting of limestone overlying gneiss, with a different silurian rocks, which appear in the summits of Libanus, but at their bases are many fertile tracts in the basins of small rivers; and here are several plains of high fertility, as those of Hama in the E, Antioch and Aleppo in the N, Edessa and Sharon in the S. In the S and E granite, gneiss and dolomite mountains skirt the volcanic region of the Dead Sea, which is entered by the river Jordan, headwaters of which, the chief rivers are the Euphrates and Orontes, and the Bekas both entering the Mediterranean. After the Dead Sea, the principal lakes are those of Libanus or Gennesareth, and Hulah in the valley of the Jordan, and some smaller lakes near Damascus and Antioch. The surface being very uneven, the climate and products vary greatly within short distances. Along the coasts the heat is great, and the orange, banana, and date flourish, while the summits of the mountains are seen covered with snow. In the N, and on the elevated plain E. of the mountains, the climate is colder, but at Aleppo frosts are seldom severe, and snow rarely lies on the ground for more than a day at a time. The corn is nearly ripe early in May, and from June to September summer heats prevail, unbroken by any rain, though tempered in the W by sea breezes. The *samsel*, a wind like the *samos* of the desert, sometimes occurs at this season, and shocks of earthquakes are frequent. Heavy rains occur in spring and autumn, and the trees frequently retain their foliage till the beginning of December. Syria comprises a large extent of very productive soil. What is called the "desert," is not a sandy waste, but a region destitute of settled inhabitants and villages, yet with a surface of fine black mould, covered with rank grass and herbs, affording cover for numerous wild animals,

and pasturage for many flocks and herds, fed there by water from Beidonia. It is stated that the country is capable of producing sufficient to maintain ten times its present population; yet such is the rude method of agriculture, the depressed condition and insecurity of the rural population, and the uncertainty of taxation and government regulations, that in bad years corn must frequently be imported from Egypt and elsewhere. Wheat, barley, maize, millet, lentils, and sesamum, are raised in the plains, principally in the Hauran, which has always been considered the granary of Syria. Cotton and the mulberry flourish on the coast, and silk is produced on the slopes of Lebanon. The cotton annually raised in the S. is estimated to amount in value to 350,000*l.*; and about 1,700 cantars of silk, 10,700 do. of tobacco, from 8,000 to 10,000 do. of gall nuts, and 300 do. of madder roots are annually produced. Other chief products are sheep wool, olive oil, sugar, indigo, scammony, and other gums, safflower, dates, amber, hides, and skins. Sheep and other live stock form, as in antiquity, a chief part of the wealth of the inhabitants; and all merchandise being conveyed on the backs of animals, it is estimated that the transit trade employs 80,000 beasts, and about 30,000 drivers. About 3,500 oaks of sponge fished on the coast are sent to the ports of the Mediterranean annually; other fisheries are comparatively unimportant, as is mining industry. Damascus has about 4,000 looms engaged in the manufacture of silks, and the same manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent in Aleppo. Cotton, and some woollen fabrics, shawls, gold and silver thread stuffs, are also woven there and elsewhere, and the total produce of the looms of Aleppo is estimated at 250,000*l.* in annual value. Glass, earthenware, leather, and soap, are made in the above and other towns, and in Palestine great numbers of ecclesiastical ornaments are manufactured for sale. Commerce is greatly impeded by the want of roads, those that exist being mere mule or camel tracks; also by the deficiency of good harbours. But as Syria is on the high route from Bagdad, Mosul, and Erzeroum, to Mecca, caravans annually traverse it, bringing galls, indigo, Mocha coffee, skins, Cashmere shawls, and other Indian manufactures, also the products of Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, and Persia, which are exchanged here for European manufactures, and cochineal. In 1835, the total value of the exports by sea was estimated at 807,337*l.* The value of the imports in the same year was estimated at 506,210*l.* In 1847, the imports from Great Britain comprised 14,735,064 yards of cotton fabrics, worth 317,915*l.*; cotton twist to the value of 72,881*l.*; the total value of British and Irish produce imported being 415,392*l.* Latakia, Tripoli, Beyrout, Kiarish, and Jaffa are the principal seaport towns. The trade of Syria is chiefly conducted by Christians, Jews, or Armenians. The Mohammedans are most numerous in the secondary towns, and in the rural districts. The Druses are an interesting and peculiar tribe amongst them, chiefly agricultural, but partly occupied in domestic weaving and other manufactures, and inhabiting a part of Mount Lebanon, where they live under an emir, or prince of their own race. The Maronites are also a peculiar people, dwelling in their vicinity, and having a patriarch, twelve bishops, and numerous convents. The Metawls are Mohammedans of the Persian or Shik sect; and the Yezidis, and some other tribes, are adherents of idolatrous, or heretical opinions. Syria is divided into the pashaliks of

Aleppo, Damascus, and Beirut or Sidon; chief cities & towns are of same names, with Antioch, Hamah, Hama, Jerusalem, Nablous, Moslem, Saïda, and Gaza. The government is conducted in the same corrupt and extortionate manner as in the other provs. of Turkey. Public revenue, derived from taxation of every kind, is estimated at 440,000*l.* [PALESTINE.]

STRETHAM, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5 m. N.E. Brackley. Area 4,060 ac. Pop. 1,037.

SYRIAM, a town of the Barmese empire, Further India, prov. Pegu, 15 m. E. Rangoon on a branch of the Irrawaddi, in its delta.

SYRMIA, the most E. co. of Austria, Slavonia, between the Danube and Drave rivers. Pop. 108,500. It gives title to a bishop. Cap. Vukovar.

SYRUS (GREAT and LITTLE), two gulfs of the Mediterranean, Africa. [SIDRA—CAPES.]

SYTNEY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 1 m. W. Melton-Mowbray. Area 980 ac. Pop. 84.

SYTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 5 m. N.E. Leicester, on a branch of the Midland Coa. Railway. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 1,639. The vill. is large, neat, and clean.—II. co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.N.E. Grantham. Area 1,730 ac. Pop. 325.

SWELL, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4½ m. W. Wellingborough. Area 2,500 ac. P. 218.

SYZAN, a town of Russia, gov. and 76 m. S. Simbirsk, on the Syzran, near its confluence with the Volga. P. (1855) 17,409. Has various factories, numerous churches, and 4 public schools.

SEABADSKALLAS, a vill. of Hungary, dist. Great Cumania, 23 m. S.W. Kecskemet. Pop. 4,220. *Seabaska* is a name of *Theresienstadt*.

SEABOLN (pron. *Shaboltz*), a co. of N. Hungary, the cap. town of which is Nagy-Kallo.—*Sealad* is a co. of W. Hungary, N.W. Lake Balaton, and named from the river Szala, a tributary to the lake. Cap. town Szala-Egyetseg. [EGYETSEG.]

SEALATNA (NAGY or GREAT), a town of North Hungary, co. Szol, 8 m. E. Alsószol. Pop. 1,491.

SEALONTA, a market town of E. Hungary, co. Bihar, in a marshy tract, 22 m. S.S.W. Gross-Wardein. Pop. 7,210, mostly Protestants.

SEALT (*Amash*), a town of Syria, pash. Damascus, at the S. base of Mount Gilad, 43 m. N.E. Jerusalem. It stands on the declivity of a height, crowned by a fortress, and exports raisins, sumach, and woven fabrics, to the towns of Palestine.

SEAMONOR, a market town of Austria, Croatia, co. and 12 m. W. Agram. Pop. 2,260.

SZAMOS, a river of Transylvania and Hungary, formed by the union of the Great and Little Szamos, 10 m. N. Szamos-Ujvar, flows N.W., and joins the Theiss at Olcsva. Total course 290 miles.

SZAMOS-UJVAR or ARMEHIENSTADT, a town of Austria, Transylvania, co. Inner Szabolc, on the Szamos, 22 m. N.E. Klausenburg. Pop. 3,400. It has salt springs and mines in its vicinity.

SEAPTO, a market town of N.E. Hungary, co. Abaujvar, 12 m. N.N.W. Tokay. Pop. 4,866.

SEANT, a market town of West Hungary, co. Cedenburg, 23 m. S.W. Raab. Pop. 2,120.

SEARVAS, a market town of Hungary, co. Bekes, on the Körös, 22 m. N.E. Csongrad. Pop. (1851) 17,000. It has a Lutheran church and a high school.

SEASKA, a market town of S. Hungary, Banat, co. Krasso, 9 m. N. Neu-Moldova. Pop. 1,809. Near it are copper and lead mines.

SEASS-EREN, a market town of Austria, Transylvania, co. Thorod, on rt. b. of the Maros, 19 m. N.N.E. Maros-Vasvárhely. Pop. 5,000.—*Seass-Sabes*, Transylvania. [MÖHLERACH.]

SEASSVANCE (Germ. *Seoss*), a town of Austria,

Transylvania, Saxon-land, cap. Stuhl, on an all. of the Maros, 24 m. S.W. Karlsburg. Pop. 8,517.

SEATHMAR-NEMETZ, a town of Austria, E. Hungary, co. Seathmar, on the Szamos, 80 m. N.E. Debrecen. Pop. (1851) 10,552. It consists of Nemeth on the rt. or N. b., and Seathmar, on an isl. in the river, the latter fortified. It has a cathedral, a Roman Catholic college, Protestant and Greek churches, and a trade in wine, and woollen fabrics.

SECHUCHIN, a town of Poland, gov. and 35 m. S.W. Augustow. Pop. 3,200.

SECHUCHIN, a prov. of China. [SE-CHUCHIN.]

SEGEDIN, a town of S.E. Hungary, cap. co. Csongrad, in a marsh, on both banks of the Theiss, at the influx of the Maros, 68 m. W.N.W. Arad. Pop. (1851) 50,324. It is divided into the Palanka or central town, in which the residences of the merchants are grouped around an old square Turkish fortress; the upper and lower towns; and New Szegedin on the E. bank of the Theiss, reached by a bridge of boats. It has a vast market-place, numerous churches, convents, high schools, & hospitals, and a Magyar theatre. It is unpaved and badly lighted. Here are built the neatest boats, and best floating mills in Hungary; and it has many soap factories, manufs. of woollens, leather, and tobacco; a large export trade in corn, rape seed, and tallow; and imports of Tokay wines, timber, and manufactured goods from Vienna, Bohemia, etc.

SEKKEL-KESZTETUR, a market town of Austria, Transylvania, on the Great Kukul, 12 miles N.E. Segesvar. Pop. 4,600.

SEKKEL-LAND, a subdivision of Transylvania.

SEKUTS, a market town of Austria, Hungary, co. Baranya, 9 m. N. Mohacs, on rt. b. of the Danube. Pop. 3,247.

SEKUTS, a market town of Austria, Hungary, co. Bacs, near rt. b. of the Theiss, 16 m. E.N.E. Zombor. Pop. 13,967. It is celebrated for the victory of Prince Eugene over the Turks in 1696.

SEKUTS, a town of Austria, E. Hungary, co. Csongrad, near the Theiss, 30 m. N. Szegedin. Pop. (1851) 22,136.

SEKUTS, a town of N.W. Hungary, co. and 30 m. E.N.E. Presburg, on the Waag. Pop. 2,308.

SEKUTS, a river of Poland and E. Prussia, joins the Niemce 5 m. E. Bagatik, after a N.W. course of 140 m. Principal all. the Sohrwind.

SEKUTS, a town of Austria, Hungary, cap. co. Tolna, on the Sarvitz, near the Danube, 60 m. S.E. Lake Balaton. Pop. 3,150.

SEKUTS, a town of Austria, Hungary, cap. co. Marmaros, on the Theiss, 16 m. E.S.E. Temes. Pop. 7,000. Near it are salt mines.—*Sziget-Györy* is a vill., co. and 6 m. N.W. Raab. Pop. 2,700.

SEKUTS, a vill. of S.W. Hungary, co. Schumeg, 21 m. W. Fünfkirchen. Pop. 3,530.

SEKUTS, two united vills. of Austria, Hungary, co. Bacs, 14 miles E.S.E. Zombor. Pop. 6,865.

SEKUTS, a free town, E. Hungary, Haiduck, dist. and 12 m. S.W. Debrecen. Pop. 10,411.

SEKUTS (NAGY), a market town of N.E. Hungary, 42 m. W.N.W. Szeged. Pop. 2,052.

SEKUTS or **SEKUTS** (Germ. *Silke*), a walled town of N.W. Hungary, co. and 30 m. N.E. Trentschin, on the Waag. Pop. 2,400.

SEKUTS, a market town of Austria, Hungary, co. Heves, on the Theiss, 54 m. E.S.E. Pesth. Pop. (1851) 10,617.—*Inner* and *Middle Szekes* are cos. of Transylvania, watered by the Szamos and its affluents.

SEKUTS, a market town of Hungary, co. and 3 m. S.E. Komorn. Pop. 1,702.

SEKUTS, a town of Russ. Poland. [SEKUTS.]

SEKUTS, a town of Poland, gov. and 35 m. N.N.E. Plock, on the Wkra. Pop. 1,000.

SEKUTS, a market town of Austria, Hungary, co. Bacs, 11 miles N.N.E. Zombor. Pop. 4,672.—*Szazpar* is a vill., 8 m. S.S.E. Zombor. Pop. 3,040.

SEKUTS, the highest mountain of the Lower Carpathians, between Transylvania and Wallachia, near the Rothenthurm Pass. Elevation 7,547 feet above the sea.

SEKUTS and **SEKUTS**, two small towns of Poland.—I. prov. and 24 m. S.E. Kielce.—II. gov. and 18 m. S.W. Radom. Pop. 1,500.

T

TABAS, a fortified town of Arabia, Yemen, 55 m. E.N.E. Mocha. It has numerous mosques.

TAAKING or THORSENEN, an isl. of Denmark, immediately S. of Fühnen. Area 27 sq. m. Pop. 4,300. Surface undulating and highly fertile. On its W. side is the village of Troense. Pop. 700.

TAB, Aroos, a river of Persia, separates the provs. Fars and Khuzistan, and after a W. course of 150 m., enters the Persian Gulf, near its N. extremity, 24 m. S.W. Hindian.

TABARCA, an islet of North Africa, in the Mediterranean, near the coast, at the E. extremity of Algeria.

TABARIA, TIBERIAS or TUBARITH, a town of Palestine, pash. and 27 m. E.S.E. Acre, on the W. shore of the Lake of Tiberias. It is situated on a narrow strip of undulating land, between the lake and a mountain knot connected with Mount Tabor or Tubar; and it is enclosed landward by a strong wall flanked with towers. Previously to a disastrous earthquake in 1837, it had about 2,000 inhabitants; when visited soon afterwards by Messrs Robinson and Smith, it was found partially ruined, and miserable. Principal edifice, a castle at its N.W. extremity. Near it are some hot baths, adjacent to which is a pa-

lace, erected in 1839 by Ibrahim Pasha, during the Egyptian occupation of Syria.

TABARIA, TIBERIAS or GENNESARETH (LAKE or SEA OF), (Scripture *Chinnereth*), a lake of Palestine, forming a part of its E. boundary, between lat. 32° 45' and 33° 56' N., lon. 35° 36' E. Shape somewhat oval. Length 14 m.; greatest breadth 8 m.; depression below the Mediterranean 755 feet. It is traversed throughout from N. to S. by the river Jordan. Shores steep, but not precipitous. Its surface and environs derive unperishable interest from being the scenes of numerous miracles recorded in the life of Jesus Christ; and around it were anciently the cities of Tiberias, Magdala, Capernaum, Chorazim, and Bethsaida, all of which, except Tiberias, have wholly disappeared. Its vicinity presents many traces of volcanic action; and its waters are liable to be affected by sudden tempests, one of which is recorded in Holy Writ.

TABAS or TUBBS, a fortified town of E. Persia, prov. and 155 m. N.E. Yazd. Its interior is a mass of various huts, inhabited by 104 families.

TABASCO, a dep. of the Mexican Confederation, between lat. 16° 45' and 18° 30' N., lon. 91° and 94° W., having N. the Gulf of Mexico, Lafo

Tabasco and **Yucatan**, S. Chiapas, W. Tehuantepec. Area 15,009 sq. m. P. (1850) 63,580. Surface hilly, except on coast, where it is low, marshy, and unhealthy. Navigable rivers numerous; the principal are the Tabasco and its affluents, and the Coatzacoalcas, which forms its W. frontier. Soil highly productive. Products comprise maize, sugar-cane, cocoa, timber, and dye-woods; coffee and cotton have been found to thrive. Principal exports are logwood and cocoa. Imports come mostly from the United States and Havana. Principal towns, San Juan Bautista and Frontera de Tabasco.—II. a river of the Mexican Confederation, depts. Chiapas and Tabasco, after a N. course of 250 m., enters the Gulf of Mexico, lat. 18° 35' N., lon. 92° 37' W. Affluents, the Usumasinta, Chilapa, Chilapilla, and Tabasquillo. At San Juan, its arm, the Chiltepec, proceeds direct to the Gulf of Mexico, and it is said to be navigable for 70 or 80 leagues above that town.—The *Tabasquillo* joins the Tabasco from the W., 8 m. S.W. Frontera. Its banks are lined with timber trees.

TABERNAR, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. N.E. Almeria. Pop. 470. It has coal, lead, and iron mines in its vicinity.

TABLAE, one of the Philippine Islands, in the E. Archipelago, 30 m. S.E. Mindoro. Length 30 m., breadth 8 m., lat. 12° 34' N., lon. 122° 18' E. It has three villages, and an active fishery.

TABLE BAY, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, S.W. Africa, Cape Colony and dist., Green Point being in lat. 33° 53' 2" S., lon. 18° 24' 5" E. Breadth of entrance about 6 m. Cape Town is on its S. shore, at the back of which is the conspicuous Table Mountain. The bay is capable of sheltering the largest fleet, and, except from June to August, always affords secure anchorage. It is defended by several forts, and has a lighthouse near its W. extremity.

TABLE CAPE, N. coast of Tasmania (Van Diemen Land), is in lat. 40° 56' S., lon. 145° 43' E.

TABLE MOUNTAIN, a mountain of S. Africa, Cape Colony and dist., immediately S. Cape Town and Table Bay. Elevation 3,816 feet above the sea. It is of primitive formation, owes its name to its peculiar shape and flattened summit, and is often seen covered with a white cloud named the "Table-cloth."

TABLE MOUNTAIN, one of the Alleghany mountains, U. S., N. America, N. Carolina, 18 m. N.W. Morganton, and upwards of 4,000 feet in elevation.

TABLE MOUNTAIN, a mountain of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, between the rivers Ovoca and Slaney. Elevation 2,312 feet above the sea.

TABLEY, two townships of England, co. Chester.—I. (*Nether*), pa. Great Budworth, 1½ m. W.E.W. Nether-Knutsford. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 123.—II. (*Ower*), pa. Roesthorpe, N. Nether-Talley. Area 2,650 ac. Pop. 537.

TABOEA, an islet of South America, New Granada, in the Gulf of Panama, 10 m. S. Panama.

TABOR (Bohem. *Chomow*), a walled town of Austria, Bohemia, cap. circ., on the Luschnitz, an afflu. of the Moldau, 49 m. S.S.E. Prague. Pop. 4,298. It has manufactures of coarse woollens and paper-hangings.

TABOR (MOUNT), a mountain of Palestine, pass. Area, 8 m. E. Nazareth. Elevation 1,900 feet above the adjacent plain. It is of limestone formation, highly picturesque in appearance, and commanding noble views. On it are numerous remains of ancient structures, and the Greek and Latin monks believe it to have been the scene of the Transfiguration.

TABRIZ, **TABRUS** or **TERRIZ**, a city of North

Persia, cap. prov. Azerbijan, in a plain, on a river flowing into Lake Urmia. Lat. 38° 2' N., lon. 48° 12' E. Estimated pop. 80,000. It is situated amongst forests, and is about 3½ m. in circumference, enclosed by a brick wall, and entered by 7 gates, outside of which are suburbs and fine gardens, said to occupy 30 m. in circuit. Except its citadel and the remains of a mosque, it has no edifice worthy of notice; but its bazaars and caravanserais are extensive, and it is an important entrepot of the trade between Persia, India, Russia, Constantinople, and the Black Sea. In 1840, the European goods sold in its bazaars were estimated at 1,400,000*l.* in value, and Turkish goods at 40,000*l.* It is also the seat of manufactures of silk stuffs. It was long supposed to be identical with the *Cannaca* or *Shia* of antiquity, but the site of that city has been clearly identified with *Takhti-Soleiman*, 125 m. S.S.E.ward. *Tubris* is said to have been founded in the time of Haroun-al-Raschid.

TACALOA, a vill. of South America, New Granada, dep. Magdalena, at the junction of the Cauca and Magdalena, 24 m. N.W. Mompoz.

TACARIGUA (LAKE OF). [VALENCIA.]

TACAZZI or **TAKAZZI**, a river of Africa, Abyssinia, state Tigre, rises near lat. 12° N., lon. 38° 30' E., flows N.W., and near lat. 14° 40' N., lon. 36° E., receives the Atbarah, which name it afterwards assumes to its junction with the Nile, as its chief tributary at Ed-dahmer.

TACHAU or **TACHOW** (Bohem. *Draschnow*), a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 33 m. W. Pilsen. Pop. 2,332. It has iron forges.

TACHBROOK (Bilho's), a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. S.E. Warwick. Area 3,950 ac. P. 663.

TACKLEY, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3 m. N.E. Woodstock. Area 3,040 ac. Pop. 558.

TACLAURA, a town of Central Asia, in the Himalaya, about 110 m. S.S.E. Gardukh, of which it is a dependency. It is a mart for wax, borax, wool, cloth, gold, and tea, and the seat of a large fair in October and November.

TACNA, a town of S. Peru, dep. Arequipa, cap. prov., on the small river Tacna, 30 m. N.N.W. Arequipa, on the Pacific, and 1,700 feet above the ocean. Pop. 11,000. (?) Its fertile vicinity forms a contrast to the desert tracts all around.

TOCUARE, a river of Brazil. [TAQUARI.]

TACOLNETHOS, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 10 m. S.W. Norwich. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 501.

TACORA, a mountain of South America, Bolivia, dep. La Paz, in the W. cordillera of the Andes, near lat. 17° 10' S., lon. 70° W., and rising to upwards of 17,000 feet above the ocean. The vill. *Tacora*, 13,000 feet above the sea, is at the S.W. base of the Nevado-de-Ghipicani.

TACORONTA, a small town on the N. coast of Teneriffe, Canary Islands.

TACUBA, a town of the Mexican Confederation, 7 m. N.E. Mexico. Pop. 2,600.

TACUGSA or **LACTACUGSA**, a town of South America, Ecuador, between the cordilleras of the Andes, 56 m. S. Quito. Estimated pop. 10,000. It is built of pumice-stone, and has repeatedly suffered from earthquakes.

TABCASTER, *Calcaria*, a pa. and market town of England, co. and almsy York, on the Wharfe, which is navigable to the town, and here spanned by a bridge of 6 arches, 9 m. S.W. York, and on the York and Harrogate Railway. Area of pa. 6,100 ac. Pop. 2,979. It has a church on the site of an ancient fortress, several dissenting chapels, a free grammar school, alms-house, and numerous daily schools. In the vicinity are stone quarries.

TADERT, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 54 m. N.N.W. Basingstoke. Area, 1,990 ac. P. 878.

TADLOW, a pa. of England, co. and 13 m. W.S.W. Cambridge. Area, 1,636 ac. Pop. 189.

TADMARTON (GERR), a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4 m. W.S.W. Banbury. Ac. 2,500. P. 460.

TADMON, a ruined city of Syria. [PALMYRA.]

TADVAN, a village of Turkish Armenia, pash. Van, on the W. side of Lake Van, an inlet of which is called the Bay of Tadvan.

TAFALLA, *Tafalla*, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 22 m. S. Pamplona. Pop. 2,912. The town is celebrated for its salubrity; and has distilleries, tanneries, and a large fair in February.

TAFELNER, **TAFELANT** or **TEFFELNER**, a fortified maritime town of N. Africa, Morocco, 30 m. S. Mogadore. Pop. 9,000.—*Cape Tafelner*, 5 m. N.W. ward, is a headland, 780 feet above the sea.

TAFF, a river of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, rises in the co. and mountains of Brecon, near Brecon Beacon, by two branches which unite near Merthyr-Tydvil; it thence flows S.E. between Llantrissant and Caerphilly, and past Llandaff, to the estuary of the Severn, which it enters, a little S.W. Cardiff. Total course 40 m. Affs. the Cynon, Rhondda, Rhondafescan, and Elwy. The Taff-vale Railway accompanies it throughout in the county of Glamorgan.

TAFFECHEAN, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 10 m. S.E. Brecon, and now annexed to Llanthytan parish.

TAFILLEL or **TAFILELT**, one of the great subdivisions of the empire of Morocco, Africa, E. of Mount Atlas. Soil very fertile. It is used as a place of banishment for political offenders. The town of *Tafillel*, near lat. 31° 45' N., lon. 4° 3' W., appears to comprise the villages of Ressant and Gourland. The governor of the province resides at Ressant. [MAROCCO.]

TAFY, a town of Persia, prov. and 55 m. W.N.W. Yezd. Pop. 6,000 (?), who manufacture carpets which have a high repute.—*Tafylé* is a village of Arabia Petrea, 30 m. S.E. the Dead Sea.

TAGAI, a town of Russia, gov. and 36 m. W. Simbirsk. Pop. 2,000.

TAGAI (or **SOYVABOV**) **ISLES**, Pacific Ocean, Radack group. Lat. 11° 5' N., lon. 160° 46' E.

TAGAI, a Dutch residency of the island Java, Pacific Ocean. Pop. 240,000. It has iron forges, and many of its population are employed in fishing. The cap. town Tagal, near centre of island, on N. coast, has a fort.

TAGANROG, a seaport town of Russia, gov. Ekaterinoslav, on N. shore of the Sea of Azov, 63 miles W.S.W. Novo-Tcherkask, opposite the mouth of the Don. P. (1855) 19,471. Its port, founded by Peter the Great, is shallow, filled up by sands of the Don. The navigation is open from March to Nov., during which great activity prevails. Value of imports in 1850, 380,000*l.*; exports 500,000*l.* The Emperor Alexander died here in 1825. The dist. of Taganrog has a pop. of 76,900.

TAGAVOST, a town of Africa, Morocco, prov. Sus, 25 m. S.E. Terodant, a. l. b. of the Tasset or Mesa.

TAGHBOY or **TAUGHBOY**, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 5½ m. S.E. Athleague. Area 13,997 ac. Pop. 2,792.—*Tagheen* or *Taugheen* is a pa., co. Mayo, 2½ m. N.N.E. Hollymount. Area 6,837 ac. Pop. 2,051.

TAGHMANIC, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 12 m. E. Hudson. Pop. 1,540.—The *Taghmanic Mountains* are a range near the W. boundary of the state, 50 m. in length, and in one place rising to 3,000 feet in elevation above the sea.

TAGHMACOWRELL, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 4½ m. N.N.E. Ballinacloe. Area 18,876 ac., chiefly boggy. Pop. 3,048.

TAGMON, a disfranchised par. bor., market town, and pa. of Ireland, Lister, co. and 7½ m. W.S.W. Wexford. Area of pa. 10,125 ac. Pop. 3,119; do. of town 1,089.—**IL**, a pa., co. Westmeath, 6 m. N.N.E. Mullingar. Ac. 3,433. P. 798.

TAGLIACCOZZO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra II., cap. cant., on the Ismele, 20 m. S.S.W. Aquila. Pop. 3,600. Near it, in 1268, Charles of Anjou defeated Conradin, and put an end to the rule of the Hohenstaufen dynasty in Italy.

TAGLIAMENVO, a river of Austrian Italy, delega. Udine and Venice, rises in the Alps, and after an E. and S. course of 100 m., past Latisana, where it becomes navigable, enters the Adriatic Sea at Porto Tagliamento, near its N. extremity. During the French empire under Napoleon I., it gave name to a dep. of which Treviso was the capital.

TAGODABET, a town of Africa, Morocco, on the W. border of Mount Atlas, 98 m. N.E. Morocco. Pop. 7,000.

TAGOLATDA, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, about 50 m. from the N.E. extremity of Celebes.

TAGOMAGO, an islet of the Balearic group, in the Mediterranean, immediately E. the isl. Iviga.

TAGRS (Spanish *Tajo*, Portuguese *Tago*), a principal river of the Iberian peninsula, through the centre of which it flows from E. to W., between the basins of the Ebro and Douro on the N., and the Guadiana on the S. It rises in the Sierra Albarracin, on the borders of Aragon and New Castile, in lat. 40° 38' N., lon. 1° 33' W.; it flows W.S.W. in Spain, through New Castile and Extremadura, and in Portugal between the provinces Beira and Alentejo, and through Estremadura to the Atlantic, which it enters at Belem, 2 m. below Lisbon. Total estimated length 510 m. Chief affluents, the Jarama, Alberche, Alagon, and Zezere, from the N., and the Rio del Monte and Solor from the S. At Pombate, 100 m. above its mouth, it is upwards of 300 yards across, and just above Lisbon it expands to a breadth of about 5 m., but opposite that city, it contracts again to less than 2 m. across. It has steep banks, an impetuous current, and flows mostly through an arid country. Its use for commerce are at present much restricted, it being navigable only to Abrantes, though attempts have been made to extend the navigation to Toledo.

TAKITI or **OFARITE**, the principal of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, lat. of Point Venus 17° 29' 9" S., lon. 149° 29' W. It is 108 miles in circumference, and consists of two peninsulas connected by an isthmus, submerged at high water, and surrounded by coral reefs. In its N. part is a mountain 7,000 feet high, and the island contains other rugged high lands, with many fertile valleys, and a belt of richland around the coast, on which are numerous small harbours. Estimated pop. 9,000, who have mostly been converted to Christianity by missionaries. The island forms part of a native sovereignty; it is divided into 7 districts, and is the seat of a supreme court, consisting of seven judges, two of whom reside in Rimeo. Principal town and port, Papeete, which is resorted to by whaling vessels, and whence pearls and pearl shell, cocoa nut oil, sugar, and arrow root are exported. It was taken possession of by the French in 1846, and they now claim a protectorate over this and the islands Gambier and Wallis. [POLYNESIA.]

TAKNA, a town of the Panjab, 125 m. N. La-

here, on the route into Cashmere, with a large serai, built for travellers by the Emperor Akbar. Amongst its inhabitants are many shawl-weavers.

TANZA, a town of Central Egypt, prov. and 85 m. S.S.E. Siout, on l. h. of the Siout. It has several mosques, a government primary school, and many large mounds, supposed to indicate the site of the ancient *Thapsos*.

TANUATA or **SANTA CRISTINA**, one of the Marquesas Islands, Pacific Ocean, S. Dominica. Pop. 1,400. Coast abrupt; soil very fertile.

TANURA and **TANUOJA**, two of the Sandwich Islands, Pacific Ocean; the former S.W. Oenahow; the latter S.W. Mowee.

TAT, several cities of China, caps. of depts., chiefly in the N. provs.—**Tai-Pe-Chan** is the name of several mountains of China, also in the N. provinces, and rising above the snow line.

TATLEBOURG, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, on rt. h. of the Charente, 10 m. S.W. St Jean d'Angely. Pop. 1,116.

TAIMYR (CAPE), a headland of Siberia, gov. Yeniseisk, in the Arctic Ocean, 120 m. S.W. Shevero-Vostotchnoi, next to which it is the most N. promontory of Asia. Between these two capes is the Gulf of Taimyr, 140 m. in length by 50 m. in average breadth; and S. the latter is Lake Taimyr, which discharges its surplus waters into the gulf by the River Taimyr.

TAIK, a parl. and munic. bor., market town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, at the mouth of the Tain, on the S. side of the Frith of Dornoch, 24 m. N.N.E. Inverness. Pop. of pa. 3,574; do. of parl. bor. 2,049; do. of town 2,688. It has an old church, an ancient tower, a court-house, a grammar school, and a public reading room; various mills, an iron foundry, brewery, and a retail trade. The borough unites with Wick, Dingwall, Cromarty, Dornoch, and Kirkwall, in sending one member to House of Commons.

TAIR, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant. on l. h. of the Rhône, opposite Tournon, with which it communicates by a suspension bridge, and on railway from Lyon to Avignon. Pop. 2,647. Near it excellent Hermitage wine is produced.

TAI-PING, two cities of China, caps. of depts.—I. prov. Ngan-hoei, on the Yang-tze-kiang, 30 m. S.W. Nanjing.—II. prov. Quang-si, lat. 23° 23' 12" N., lon. 107° E.—Others are in provs. Se-chuen and Shan-si.—**Tai-ping-chao** or **Ty-ping**, is the principal of the Madjicooma Is. in the China Sea.

TAI-TCHOU and **TAI-TING**, two cities of China, caps. of depts.—I. prov. Che-kiang, 75 m. S.W. Ningpo.—II. prov. Kwi-chow, 80 m. W.N.W. Kwiang.—**Tai-tong** is a city, prov. Shan-si, cap. dep., near the Great Wall, 175 m. W. Peking.

TAI-WAN, the cap. town of the Island Formosa, China Sea, on the W. coast, cap. a dep. of the prov. Fo-ken, lat. 23° 8' N., lon. 120° 27' E. It has two famous temples, and was formerly the seat of a considerable trade, and of a Dutch factory, but its harbour is now choked with sand, and only fit for vessels of light draught.

TAI-YUAN, a city of China, prov. Shan-si, cap. dep., on the Fuen-he, an affluent of the Hoang-he, 360 m. S.W. Peking. It is stated to be three leagues in circumference, fortified, and populous, and it has a decayed palace, which was inhabited by the sovereigns of the last dynasty. Manufactures of fine porcelain, iron wares, and carpets. On a neighbouring height is a cemetery of its princes.

TALAMBOLO, a town of Central America, state

Guatemala, at the base of the volcano of Tajamalco. Pop. 2,800.

TAJARAD, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, on a river 20 m. N.N.E. its mouth at Lagon.

TAJO, the Spanish name of the river Tago.

TAJURBAH, a seaport town of N.E. Africa, Adel, on the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, N.W. Zeyla, lat. 11° 58' 38" N., lon. 43° 0' 30" E. Pop. from 1,300 to 1,500. It consists of about 800 wooden huts, with two mosques, and has an anchorage adapted for large ships, but insecure.

TAK, a town of Afghanistan, dist. Damam, 95 m. N.W. Dera-Ismail-Khan. It is enclosed by walls, has a citadel mounting artillery, and some transit trade, and it is famous for its fine fruits. With its district, it is stated to yield an annual revenue of 15,000*l*.

TAK, a town of Chinese Turkistan, 140 m. S.E. Khoten.—**Taka** is the name of two towns of Japan, island Sikoku.

TAKELY, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 14 m. N.W. Chelmsford. Area 3,110 ac. Pop. 991.

TAKETI SOLEIMAN ("Throne of Solomon"), a remarkable hill and collection of ruins in N. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, 115 m. S.S.E. Tabriz, identified by Major Rawlinson with the ancient Atropatenian Ekbatana, the *Phraata*, *Gasa*, and *Caucaca* of classic authors, and the *Shis* of the Arabians.—II. (or *Uack*), a town of Independent Turkistan, khanat and 90 m. E. Khokan.—III. a mountain of the Saliman range, E. Afghanistan, lat. 31° 35' N., lon. about 70° E., and 11,000 feet above the sea. It is the name of several other mountains in Central and Western Asia.

TA-KIANG, a river of China, rises in the prov. Yun-nan, traverses the prov. Quang-si in the centre from W. to E., enters the prov. Quang-tong, and a little above Canton joins the Pe-kiang to form the Canton river. Total course 800 m. It receives several large affluents.—II. a river, island of Hal-nan, enters the sea on its N. coast.

TAKINOS (LAKE), *Cerates*, a lake of European Turkey, Macedonia, 5 m. S. Seres, and N. the Gulf of Contessa. Length 15 m.; greatest breadth 5 m. It receives the river Angbasa, and is traversed throughout by the Struma (ancient *Strymon*). Shores abrupt, except in the north.

TAKURU, a river of Brazilian Guiana, rises near lat. 1° 30' N., flows N. to its junction with the Mahu, which thenceforth takes its name, and then bends S.W., and joins the Rio Branco at Fort San Joaquim, in lat. 8° 1' 48" N. Total course estim. at 170 m. Chief affluents, the Mahu and Zuruma. Its banks are densely wooded.

TALACH-ODU, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 4 m. N.E. Brecon. Pop. 187.

TALACHE, a port of North Wales, co. Flint, on the Dee estuary, within 1½ m. from the Point of Ayr. A harbour and quay have been erected here for export of coal and sandstone.

TALAK, a vill. of British India, prov. and 68 m. S.E. Arracan.

TALAMAN (BAY), an inlet on the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, N.W. the Gulf of Makri. It receives the Talamon river (ancient *Indus*), and on its shores are extensive middle age remains.

TALANDA, a vill. of Greece, E. Hellas, gov. Boeotia, 7 m. N. Mount Talanda. Near it are the ruins of Opus.—The Channel of *Talanda* or *Talanti* (ancient *Enripus*), is an arm of the sea in Greece, between the gov. Boeotia and the N. half of the island Euboea. Length 40 m., breadth 12 m. At its W. extremity it communicates with the Gulf of Molo or Setoun, and at its S.E. and with the Channel of Euboea.—The Gulf of *Talanda* is an inlet on the S. side of this channel,

11 m. in breadth at its entrance. It contains the island *Talanda*.—*Mount Talanda* is in the gov. Ercizia, 4 m. N. the Lake Topoliss. Elevation 3,547 feet. It is also called *Mount Khomo*.

TALARRUBIAS, *Lacipes*, a town of Spain, prov. and 86 m. E. Badajoz. Pop. 2,890.

TALAT-KHUI, a town of S.E. Asia, Siam, near Bangkok, on the N. Pop. 5,000.

TALAVERA (DE LA RIVIERA), a city of Spain, prov. and 37 m. W.N.W. Toledo, on r. b. of the Tagus, here crossed by a bridge of 85 arches. Pop. 6,863. Its buildings are interspersed with many Moorish towers. It has numerous churches, convents, hospitals, schools of Latin and philosophy, manufacture of silks, earthenware, leather, and soap, and two large annual fairs. Here, on 27th and 28th July 1809, the English and Spanish troops, under the Duke of Wellington, defeated the French, under Joseph Bonaparte and Marshal Jourdain and Victor.—II. (*la Real*), a town, prov. and 9 m. E. Badajoz, on l. b. of the Guadiana. Pop. 2,712, who manufacture silks and leather.—III. (*la Vieja*), is a market town, prov. and 72 m. W.S.W. Toledo, on l. b. of the Tagus.

TALBENNY, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 8 m. W.S.W. Haverford-West. Pop. 236.

TALBOT, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. of Maryland. Area 396 sq. m. Pop. 18,811.—II. a co., in W. of Georgia. Area 451 sq. m. Pop. 16,634, of whom 8,726 were slaves.

TALCA, a town of S. America, Chile, cap. dep. Maule, on the river Maule, 40 m. N.E. Chillan. A railway is in progress to Santiago (1856).

TALERT, a fortified town of Africa, Morocco, prov. Sus-el-Aassa, cap. a partially independent dist., on the river Tasset, 40 m. S.E. Mezza.

TALGARTH, a pa., formerly a munic. bor. of S. Wales, co. and 8 m. E.N.E. Brecon. P. 1,328.

TAL-*ai*, a city of China, prov. Yun-nan, cap. dep., on the bank of a lake, 80 m. E. the Burmese frontier. It is large and populous.

TALIAFERRO, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Georgia. Area 163 sq. m. P. 5,146.

TALISU, a prov. of Russian Transcaucasia, between lat. 38° and 39° N., lon. 48° and 49° E., having E. the Caspian Sea, N. the rivers Kur and Aras, separating it from the provs. Shirvan and Karabagh, and on other sides the Persian provs. Azerbaijan and Ghilan. Principal products, silk, cotton, rice, sesamum, tobacco, and wine.

TALLOO'-O'-HILL, a chapel of England, co. Stafford, 5 m. N.N.W. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. 1,973.

TALL, a town of India, territory of Jowra, in Malwa, 44 m. N.W. Oojein. Pop. 2,648. The town is the principal place of a pergunnah, containing 42 villa, and a pop. of 12,308. Annual revenue 5,328 rupees.

TALLA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. Florence, on a hill, 16 m. N.N.W. Arezzo. Pop. 2,900. Guido Aretino, inventor of musical notation, was born here, and it has a monument to his memory.

TALLAGHT, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 8 m. S.W. Dublin. Area 21,985 ac. Pop. 4,367, of whom 375 are in the village, which has a parish church.

TALLAHASSEE, a city of the U. S., North America, cap. state Florida, on a height, 36 m. N. the Gulf of Mexico, 180 m. E. Pensacola. Pop. 1,381. It is regularly laid out, has several squares and churches, state court houses, and land office.—*Tallahatchee* is a co. in N.W. of Missouri. Area 269 sq. m. Pop. 4,643, of whom 2,547 were slaves.

TALLANT, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on the English Channel, 3 miles S.W. East Looe. Area 2,890 ac. Pop. 1,505.

TALLAPOOSA, a river of the U. S., North America, rises in Georgia, flows mostly S.W. into Alabama, and joins the Coosa to form the Alabama, after a course of 180 miles.—II. a co. in Alabama. Area 910 sq. m. Pop. 15,984.

TALLARD, a comm. and town of France, dep. H.-Alpes, on the Durance, 7 m. S. Gap. Pop. 1,181.

TALLATON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. N.N.W. Ottery. Area 2,900 ac. Pop. 443.

TALLBY, a pa. of South Wales, co. Caermarthen, 7 m. N. Llandilo-Fawr. Pop. 1,068.

TALLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. W.S.W. Market-Deeping. Area 690 ac. Pop. 267.

TALLMADGE, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, 128 m. N.E. Columbus, on the Cuyahoga River, and the Pennsylvania Canal. Pop. 2,456.

TALLNOW, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford, 13 m. N.N.W. Youghal. Area of pa. 5,027 ac. Pop. 8,884; ditto of town 1,886. It has a church and a Roman Catholic chapel.—*Tallow-Bridge* is a village ½ m. N.N.E. Pop. 181.

TALLYA, a market town of N.E. Hungary, co. and 30 m. S.W. Zemplin. Pop. 5,710. It has Roman Catholic and Protestant churches.

TALMAE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, 8 m. S. Doullens. Pop. 1,912.

TALMAV, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 17 m. E. Dijon. Pop. 1,156.

TALMONT, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vendée, 8 m. E.S.E. Sablé. Pop. 3,123.

TALOON, a town of Russia, Transcaucasia, prov. and 37 m. W.N.W. Erivan.

TALYABO, one of the Kulla Islands, Asiatic Archipelago, E. Celebes, lat. 1° 50' S., lon. 125° E., separated by a narrow strait on the E. from the island Mangolia. Length 100 m., breadth 20 m.—*Cape Talyabo*, the N.E. extremity of the isl. Celebes, is in lat. 0° 55' S., lon. 125° 30' E.

TALYLLYN, two pas. of North Wales.—I. co. Anglesea, 3 m. N.W. Carnarvon, now included in Llanbenlun.—II. co. Merioneth, 5½ m. S.S.W. Dolgelly. Pop. 1,123. In this parish are fine scenery, and some famous trout streams.

TAMALAMEQUE, a town of South America, New Granada, dep. Magdalena, 50 m. S.E. Mompox.

TAMAN, *Phanagoria*, a fortified town of South Russia, gov. Caucasus, on the isl. of Taman, 16 m. S.E. Kertch, in the Crimea, from which it is separated by the Strait of Yenikale, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. It has few inhabitants independent of its garrison; but an export trade in salt, wax, honey, furs, &c., and some import trade. The *Island of Taman* has numerous mud volcanoes and bitumen springs. The *Gulf of Taman* is on E. arm of the Strait of Yenikale.

TAMANDUA, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 100 m. W. Ouro Preto. Pop. 8,000.

TAMAR, a river of England, between the co. Cornwall and Devon, rises in a mountainous dist. near Moorwinnow, and receiving numerous accessions, flows S.S.E. by Launceston, to which town, and to Calstock and Saltash it is navigable; and after widening to form the harbour of Harroaze, Devonport, enters Plymouth Sound, 2 m. W.S.W. Plymouth. Principal affluents the Tavy from the E., and Lynher from the W. Total course 60 miles.

TAMAR, a principal river of Tasmannia (Van Diemen Land), formed by the union of the North and South R. at Launceston, whence it has a tortuous course of 80 m. N., and enters Bass Strait at Port Dalrymple, 4 m. from Georgetown, which

th on its E. bank. Its valley is narrow and wooded.

TAMARA, the largest of the Isles de Los, off the W. coast of Africa, 70 m. N.W. Sierra-Leone.

TAMARIDA, the cap. town of the isl. Socotra, Indian Ocean, on a bay off its N. coast.

TAMARITE DE LIXERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 47 m. S.E. Huesca. Pop. 3,612.

TAMARO, a river of Naples, provs. Molise and Principato Ultra, and Pontifical States, joins the Calore, 3 m. N.E. Benevento, after a S. course of 45 miles.

TAMAROVKA, a town of Russia, gov. Koursk, on the Vorskla, 15 m. W.N.W. Bielgorod. Pop. 1,500.

TAMATAYR, a seaport town of the island Madagascar, on a bay of its E. coast, in lat. 18° 10' S., lon. 49° 28' E. Pop. 2,000. It has a fort.

TAMAUJIPAS (formerly *New Santander*), a maritime dep. of the Mexican Confederation, between lat. 22° and 27° N., lon. 97° 20' and 100° W., having W. the Gulf of Mexico, N. the Rio Bravo separating it from Texas, and on other sides the depts. New Leon, and San Luis Potosi. Area 21,220 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 100,064. Surface mostly in wide plains, which feed large herds of cattle and horses. Principal crops, wheat, maize, rice, cotton, sugar, coffee, and indigo. Iron and some silver, with salt from a chain of lagoons along the coast, are the chief mineral products. Principal towns, New Santander, the cap., Sotola-Marina, El Refugio, Revilla, and Matamoros. —II. (*Pueblo Viejo*), or the "Old Town of Tamaujipas," a decayed town at the S. extremity of this dep., on the river of Tampico, from which town it is distant 18 m. N. P. 1,500. [TAMPIOO.]

TAMAUJULA, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. Sinaloa, on the river Tamazula or Culiacan, 110 m. E. Culiacan. Pop. 1,000.

TAMBACH, a market town of Central Germany, Saxe-Coburg, princip. and 12 m. S.S.W. Gotha. Pop. 1,361. It has iron forges and paper mills.

TAMBO, a town of South America, Peru, dep. and 50 m. N.W. Cuzco. on the Quillbamba. —II. a vill., dep. Arequipa, prov. Moquegua, at the mouth of the Tambo River, which flows 90 m. and enters the Pacific, 20 m. N.N.W. Ilo. —*Tambo-bamba* is a town, dep. and 40 m. S.W. Cuzco, on the Apurimac.

TAMBOV, a gov. of Russia, between lat. 51° 30' and 56° N., lon. 38° 30' and 48° 30' E., enclosed by the govs. Riazan, Vladimir, Nijni-Novgorod, Penza, Saratov, and Voronej. Area 25,542 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 1,785,000. Surface level or undulating. Principal rivers, the Tana and Moksha, tributaries to the Oka, and the Vorona and Voronej, affluents of the Don. Soil in the N. sandy and marshy, in the E. and elsewhere fertile, and the gov. is almost wholly agricultural. More than 1-6th part of the surface is covered with forests, and upwards of 1-4th with meadows and pasture land, and 1-3d arable lands. Chief crops, rye, oats, and buck-wheat. The forests supply large quantities of timber for ship and boat building. Large herds of cattle are fattened for the Moscow and St Petersburg markets. The stock of sheep has been estimated at 1,140,000, and of swine at 700,000. Horses of a good breed are reared, but the stock is mostly inferior. The gov. has a woollen factory, many forges, distilleries, tallow factories, mills, etc. It is subdivided into 12 circs. Chief towns, Tambov, Lipetsk, Morshansk, Jelentsov, Shaisk, and Usman. —*Tambov*, the cap., is situated on the Tana, 125 m. N.E. Voronej. P. (1855) 28,373. It was founded and strongly fortified in 1636, as a

defence against the incursions of the Nogai-Tartars. Houses mostly of wood. It has a college, a military school for nobles, a high school for ladies, and manufs. of woollen cloth, silk, vitriol, and an active general trade.

TAMBRE, Tamaris, a river of Spain, Galicia, rises near the extreme W. edge of the Asturian mountains, flows W.S.W. and enters the Bay of Noja, Atlantic, after a course of 60 miles.

TAME, two rivers of England. —I. cos. Stafford and Warwick, rises near Walsall, flows E. and N., and after a course of 33 m. joins the Trent 7 m. N. Tamworth. Affluents the Ren and Anker, from S. and W. It supplies water to the Birmingham and Fazeley, Coventry, and Trent and Mersey canals. —II. a small river, which rises in Yorkshire, flows S.W., forming a part of the boundary between Lancashire and Cheshire, and joins the Mersey at Stockport. Course 18 miles. [TAME.]

TAMEDA, a river of Spain and Portugal, rises near Monterey, Galicia, flows S.S.W. through the provs. Tras-os-Montes and Minho; and joins the Douro, 30 m. E. Oporto. Total course 90 miles.

TAMERTON, two par. of England. —I. (*Folliott*), co. Devon, 4 m. N.N.W. Plymouth. Area 3,910 ac. Pop. 1,147. —II. (*North*), co. Cornwall, 8 m. N.N.W. Lanniceston. Area 5,400 ac. Pop. 616.

TAMIAGUA, a seaport town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 70 m. S.E. Tampico, in an unhealthy situation, between the Lake of Tamiagua and the Gulf of Mexico. —The *Lake of Tamiagua*, 60 m. in length, by 25 m. in greatest breadth, is separated at its N. extremity by a narrow isthmus from the Lake of Tampico.

TAMIFH, a small town of Egypt, prov. Fayoum, 15 m. N.E. Medinet-el-Fayoum, and on a canal 20 m. W. the Nile.

TAMLIGHT, several par. of Ireland, Ulster. —I. co. Tyrone, with a vill. 3½ m. S.S.E. Money more. Area 4,935 ac. Pop. 2,489, who manuf. linens.

—II. (*Fingalan*), co. Londonderry, 6 m. N.E. Maghera. Area 17,402 ac. Pop. 5,647. —III. (*O'Crilly*), same prov. and co., comprises a part of the town Portlengone. A. 16,840. P. 8,301.

TAMLINGTAR, a town of Nepal, N. Hindostan, dist. Chayenpoor, 115 m. N.N.W. Purneah. Pop. 6,000 (?)

TAMMERFORD or **TAMERNFORD**, a town of Finland, len and 85 m. N.N.E. Abo, cap. dist. Satakunda, between two lakes. Pop. 1,500.

TAMPA (BAY OF) (Span. *Expierito-Santo*), the largest bay in the Gulf of Mexico, United States, on the W. side of the peninsula Florida; lat. 27° 38' N., lon. 82° 45' W. Length, N. to S., about 35 m.; breadth about 15 m. It is easy of access, and affords excellent anchorage. It receives several rivers, and has many islands at its entrance, where is a bar with from 15 to 20 feet of water.

TAMPIOO or **SANTA ANA DE TAMAUJIPAS**, a seaport town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 215 m. N.N.W. Vera Cruz, on the S. shore of the lake of Tampico. Pop. 7,000. It is regularly laid out on a slope, and has military and naval hospitals, and well supplied markets. It is better drained and less unhealthy than formerly. Principal exports are specie, hides, tallow, bones, and jerked beef. —*Tampico-el-Alto* is a vill. on a height S.E. of Pueblo-Viejo de Tamaujipas. —The *Lake of Tampico* is a shallow lagoon at the N. extremity of the dep. Vera Cruz, 20 m. in length by 10 m. across. It communicates N. ward with the united mouths of the Tula and Tampico Rivers, and Eward with the Lake of

Tamlaqua. Large quantities of prawns, caught in it, are salted for exporting into the interior.—**Tampico River**, after an E. course, enters the Gulf of Mexico, near Tampico, its bar being in lat. $22^{\circ} 15' N.$, lon. $97^{\circ} 46' W.$ Total length 200 m.

Tamswee, a market town of Upper Austria, circ. and 60 m. S.S.E. Salzburg, on the Muhr. Pop. 2,300. It is a considerable entrepôt for iron.

Tamworth, a parli., munici. bor., town, and pa. of England, cos. Stafford and Warwick, on the Tame and Anker, at their junction, and on the Trent Valley branch of the London and North Western Railway, here carried over the Anker by a viaduct of 18 arches, 64 m. S.W. Lichfield. Area of parli. bor. and pa. 12,290 ac. Pop. 8,665. The town, in a tract of rich meadow-land, has a parish church on the site of an ancient nunnery, and containing some fine monuments; several dissenting chapels, an endowed grammar-school, with a scholarship and fellowship at Cambridge university; two other free schools; almshouses, a town-hall, market-house, assembly and reading rooms, a horticultural society, cotton spinning, calico printing, and wool-stapling, dyeing houses, tanneries, breweries, a carpet factory, and small manufactures of lace. In 1852, a bronze statue was erected here to the late Sir Robert Peel. Trade greatly facilitated by the railway, and Fazeley and Coventry Canal. It sends 2 members to House of Commons. **Tamworth** stands on the ancient Watling Street, and was a principal residence of the kings of Mercia. Immediately S. the town is a castle, reputed to have been founded by Ethelfleda, daughter of King Alfred, and modernised, by its proprietors, the Townshend family.

Tamworth, a town of New South Wales, E. Australia, dist. Liverpool Plains, on the Peel, 154 m. from Maitland. It is the seat of petty sessions.

Tamworth, a township, U. S., North America, New Hampshire, 55 m. N. Concord. Pop. 1,766.

TANA-ELF, the most N. river of Europe, forms in most part of its course the boundary between Norway (Finmark), and Russian Lapland, and enters the Tana-Bord, Arctic Ocean, in lat. $71^{\circ} 30' N.$, lon. $28^{\circ} E.$, after a N.ward course of 180 m. At its mouth is the hamlet Tana.

TANAGA, one of the Aleutian Islands, N. Pacific Ocean, Andreanov group, W. Kanaga. Surface mountainous, and it contains an active volcano.

TANAKKE ISLANDS, a group in the Asiatic Archipelago, off the S.W. extremity of Celebes, the largest island being 10 miles in circuit.

TANANARIVO, **TANANARUVO** or **ANTANANARIVO**, the cap. town of the Ovahs, in Madagascar, near the centre of the island, 150 m. W. Tamatave. It is reported to be large, and to have manufs. of exquisite gold and silver chains, silk stuffs, etc., but it is little known by Europeans.

TANARO, a river of N. Italy, Piedmont, rises in the S. Alps, near the Col de Tenda, flows N. and N.E. past Garassio, Ceva, Alba, Asti, and Alessandria, 10 m. N.E. of which city it joins the Po, after a total course of 125 m., for the last 40 m. of which, to Asti, it is navigable for barges. Principal afflu., the Stura, Pesio, Ellero, and Corsaglia from the W.; the Belbo, and Bormida from the S.E. Under the French it gave name to a dep., of which Asti was the capital.

TANQUITABO, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. Mechacan, 100 m. S.W. Valladolid.

TANCOOK (GREAT and LITTLE), two islands of Nova-Scotia, in Mahone Bay, 30 m. S.W. Halifax.

TANDA or **TABAN**, a station of British India, dist. and 62 m. N. Bareilly, N.W. provs. It stands near a brook, and in a cleared place in

the Terai or marshy forest. Of late years the place has become very unhealthy during the hot season. The increase of malaria is attributable to the decrease of population, caused by the invasion of Amir Khan in 1805.

TANDAN, a town of India, territory of Oude, in lat. $26^{\circ} 34' N.$, lon. $82^{\circ} 40' E.$ Pop. estimated at 8,000, of whom 4,000 were Mussulmans. Cloth is largely manufactured here.

TANDAUILL, a town of India, dist. Alderman, territory of Oude, in lat. $26^{\circ} 34' N.$, lon. $82^{\circ} 26' E.$ Pop. estimated at 3,000. Until diminished by the flight of the inhabitants, through oppression of the government, it had double the present population.

TANDERAGEE, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Armagh, 3 m. S.W. Guilford. Pop. 1,496. It has a church, several schools, flour and flax mills, and a brisk trade in flax, linens, and agricultural produce.

TANDRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. Croydon. Area 3,720 ac. Pop. 564.

TANEGA-SIMA, an island of Japan, S. Kinsu. Length N. to S. 25 m., average breadth 12 miles.

TANEKAKE, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, off the S.W. extremity of the island Celebes, 30 m. S.S.W. Macassar.

TANNEY, **TANNEY** or **CHURCH-TOWN**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. Dublin. Area 4,563 ac. Pop. 3,929.

TANEY, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. part of Missouri. Area 1,071 sq. m. Pop. 4,378.

TANETOWN, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Maryland, 22 m. N.N.E. Frederick. Pop. 279. It has many mills and some iron-works.

TANFIELD, a chapelry of England, co. Durham, pa. Chester-le-Street, 64 m. S.W. Gateshead. Pop. 3,484, chiefly employed in collieries and iron mines.—**LI. (West)**, a pa., co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. N.N.W. Ripon. Area 3,070 ac. Pop. 628.

TANGAR, a town of India, dist. Bainswara, territory of Oude, in lat. $26^{\circ} 3' N.$, lon. $81^{\circ} 20' E.$ Pop. estimated at 8,000, all Hindoos.

TANGERMÖNDE, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 33 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, on the Elbe, at the confluence of the Tanger. Pop. 4,215. It has a strong castle, and manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, breweries, and distilleries.

TANGIEN, a fortified town of Africa, Morocco, kingdom of Fez, on the W. side of a bay of the Strait of Gibraltar, 3 m. S.E. Cape Spartel. Lat. of British consulate, $35^{\circ} 47' 2'' N.$, lon. $5^{\circ} 48' 5'' W.$ Pop. variously estimated from 4,000 to 10,000. It is strongly defended on the sea, but not on the land side. Streets mostly narrow and irregular; houses low and flat-roofed; it has some good residences, including those of the European consuls, a mosque, and its Saracenic castle, the residence of a pasha, is richly ornamented internally. **Tangier** was taken by the Portuguese in 1471; it was ceded to the English as a part of the dowry of the Queen of Charles II. in 1682, and was bombarded by the French in 1844. Outside of the town is a Roman bridge. About 3 m. S.E. are the remains of ancient **Tingis**.

TANGIER ISLANDS, are a small group, U. S., North America, Maryland, in Chesapeake Bay, opposite the entrance of the river Potomac.

TANGLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 5 m. N.N.W. Andover. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 278.

TANGNEN, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. N.E. Chichester. Area 730 ac. Pop. 221.

TANGNOU MOUNTAINS, Chinese empire, Khabas country, in lat. $50^{\circ} N.$, lon. from 90° to $100^{\circ} E.$; are connected W.ward with the Little Altai,

and separate the basins of the Tobol and Yenisei rivers, and these again form the basins of several rivers which enter the lakes of Central Asia.

TANZROU, a market town of Sardis, Savoy, prov. Faucigny, cap. mand., on the Guire, 3 m. N. Chuses. Pop. of comm. 3,020.

TANZ (modern *Suez*, the *Zeon* of Scripture), a ruined city of Egypt, its site on an arm of the Nile at its delta, 13 m. S.W. Menzaleh, and remarkable for the height and extent of its mounds. It has remains of a large temple, and fragments of walls, columns, and fallen obelisks. The plain of Tan or "Field of Zeon," formerly renowned for fertility, and where Moses performed his miracles, is now a desert-waste.

TANIK or **TAUKEK**, a petty town of East Siberia, prov. and 190 m. E. Okhotsk, on the Tan, a river which enters the Gulf of Tanik, Sea of Okhotsk.

TANJORE, a maritime dist. of British India, presid. Madras, bounded on the N.W. by the Coleroon, E. and S.E. by the Bay of Bengal, S.W. and W. by Madura, Poodoocottah, and Trinchnopoly. It lies between lat. 9° 52' and 11° 38' N., lon. 78° 58' and 79° 55' E. Area 3,900 sq. m. Pop. 1,676,066, a great majority of whom are Brahmans. It has a sea coast 165 m. in length, but for 75 m. of which it is unapproachable for large vessels, in consequence of the shoals and dangers of Falk Bay. The coasting trade is briskly carried on by the light vessels of the country. The delta of the Cauvery, almost wholly comprised within this district, is exceedingly fertile, very level, and well watered. Rice is here extensively cultivated, two, and in some parts three crops are raised yearly. The other crops are maize, millet, oil-seeds, tobacco, indigo, vegetables, and fruits. Principal river, the Cauvery and its branches. An extensive and intricate system of irrigation has been carried out here. Two different systems of revenue prevail in this province. By one plan payment is regulated by the extent of land taken under cultivation, and by the other it fluctuates according to the price of grain. The practice of burning widows along with the body of their husbands prevailed here, until put down by the British.

TANJORE, a city of British India, presid. and 170 m. S.S.W. Madras, cap. dist., is on an arm of the Cauvery. Lat. 10° 54' N., lon. 79° 15' E. Pop. estimated at 80,000. It is nearly 6 m. in circumference, and regularly built. It consists of two portions, separately fortified, one comprising the rajah's palace, in which is a sculptured group by Faxman, and the other containing a remarkable Hindoo temple, with a tower nearly 200 feet in height, and a black granite bull, a fine specimen of Hindoo sculpture, and close to which is an English church. The British residence is to the S. outside of the walls. It has manufactures of silks, muslins, and cottons. Tanjore was taken by the British in 1749, and again from the French in 1773.

TANKANDROUEN, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Leinster, Kildare and Queen's cos., 34 m. S.E.E. Athy. Area 8,350 ac. Pop. 1,447.—II. Munster, co. Limerick, 1 m. W. Kilmallock. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 344.

TANKENSLAY, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 4½ m. S. Barnsley. Area 8,050 ac. Pop. 1,928.

TANZ, a town of Bavaria. [TANZ.]

TANNA, a town of Germany, principality Roon, 5 m. S.E.E. Schleitz. Pop. 1,487.

TANNA, a town and fort of British India, presid. and 20 m. N.N.E. Bombay, on the island Salsette,

and having many Christian inhabitants, and some Portuguese churches.

TANNA, an island in the Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides, near lat. 19° 30' 9" S., lon. 169° 25' 7" E. Length 18 m., by 8 m. in breadth.

TANWADICH, a pa., Scotland, co. Forfar, with a vill. on the South Esk, 8 m. N.N.E. Kirriemuir. Area 60 sq. m. Pop. 1,517.

TANWAM, a collectorate of the presid. Bombay, India, between lat. 17° 58' and 20° 20' N., lon. 72° 42' and 73° 48' E. Area 5,477 sq. m. Pop. 815,849. Soil fertile. Products comprise wheat, barley, sugar-cane, rice, and ginger. The dist. is traversed by the Indian Peninsular Railway, which extends from the city of Bombay in the direction of the Western Ghats. The first part of which, as far as the town Tannah, was opened in April 1853.—*Tannah*, the principal town, had a pop. of 9,000 in 1840, but it has increased since the opening of the railway.

TANWAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., 7 m. S.E. Clamecy. P. 1,383.

TANNINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. N.W. Framlington. Area 1,650 ac. P. 243.

TANWOOD, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar, on coast, 20 m. S. Calicut.

TANNROD, a town of Central Germany, Saxony, on the Ilm, 9 m. S.S.W. Weimar. P. 9,111.

TANS (DESSERT OF), a dreary waste of South Africa, Damara's country, between lat. 23° and 24° S., bounded on the N.E. by the mountains of Tans, which rise to 4,000 feet above the sea.

TANSHLEY, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Pontefract. Pop. 601.

TANSLEY, a township of England, co. Derby, pa. Crick, 1½ m. E. Matlock. Pop. 693.

TANSON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2 m. N.N.E. Oundle. Area 2,050 ac. Pop. 256.

TANTAN, a town of Lower Egypt, in the delta, prov. and 5 m. S.S.W. Menout, on the Damietta branch of the Nile. It has a government school.

TANVIMATH DURA (the *Adoraim* of Scripture, 2 Chron. xl. 9, and *Adara* of Josephus), a large vill. of Palestine, pash. Damascus, 5 m. W.S.W. Hebron, on the E. slope of a hill, enclosed by olive grounds. It is the residence of a sheikh.

TANWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. N.N.W. Henley-in-Arden. Area 10,410 ac. Pop. 1,892.

TAN-YANG and **TAO**, two towns of China.—I. prov. Kiang su, cap. dist. on the Imperial Canal, 60 m. E. Nanking.—II. prov. Hou-nan, cap. dist., near lat. 28° 30' N., lon. 112° E.

TANROUA, New Zealand. [TANROUA.]

TANROUA, *Tauroumaka*, a town of the island Sicily, intend. and 30 m. S.W. Messina, cap. cant., on the E. coast of the island. Pop. 4,400. It is enclosed by an irregular wall and lines, surmounted by old Saracenic walls, and still higher by the town and military post of Moia. It has many large churches and convents, an hospital, and trade in wine and hemp. But its chief celebrity is due to its splendid remains of antiquity, comprising a theatre, capable of accommodating 40,000 spectators, and one of the finest ancient structures extant. It has also remains of the aqueduct and reservoir which supplied the ancient city with water, sepulchres, cippi, tessellated pavements, and ruined edifices.

TAOS, a town of the U. S., North America, New Mexico, 60 m. N. Santa Fé, lat. 37° 5' N., lon. 106° 40' W.

TAOS, a co. of the U. S., North America, cap. Taos, N.E. of New Mexico, between lat. 36° and 38° N., lon. 107° and 108° W. Pop. 8,502.

TAOUK or **TOAK**, a town of Turkish Kurdistan,

on an affluent of the Tigris, 30 m. S. Kerkook. Formerly important. It has an ancient arch, and a Moslem tomb.

TACUKA, one of the Society Islands.

TAPAJOS, a river of Brazil, prov. Pará, after a N. course of 500 m. joins the Amazon near Santarém, its basin lying between those of the Madeira and Xingu. It is formed by the union of the Preto and the Juruena, and is navigable from the Amazon along the Preto to within 20 m. of the head of the navigation of Cuyaba, an affluent of the Plata.

TAPIAU, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 22 m. E.S.E. Königsberg, on the Pregel. Pop. 2,700.

TAPLOW, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 5 m. N.W. Eton. Area 1,920 ac. Pop. 704.

TAPOLCHANY, two market towns of Hungary.—I. (*Kis or Little*), co. Bars, 30 m. S.W. Kremnitz. Pop. 1,061.—II. (*Nagy or Great*), co. and 18 m. N.N.E. Neutra. Pop. 2,475.

TAPOOK, an island of the Malay Archipelago, Sooloo group, 15 m. S.W. Sooloo.

TAPPANNOCK, a river and post town of U. S., N. America, Virginia, on the Rappahannock, 43 m. from its mouth in Chesapeake Bay. It has a good harbour and a custom-house.—*Tippecan Bay*, state and 12 m. N. New York, is an expansion of the river Hudson, from 2 to 3 m. in width, having on its W. side a wharf at the terminus of the New York and Erie Railway.—At *Tippecanewen*, on its W. side, Major André was hanged as a British spy, October 2, 1780.

TAPPAROOKY, a dist. of the island Sumatra, on the W. coast, with a fine bay, in lat. 1° 43' 8" N.

TARTAR, a river of India, rises in the centre of the peninsula near Baftool, flows W. through the S. part of the Gwalior dominion, and the dists. Candeish and Surat, in the British presid. Bombay, and enters the Gulf of Cambay, 20 m. W. Surat. Principal affluent the Poornah, from the S. It is navigable to only a short distance above Surat. In 1837 a destructive inundation occurred when the river overflowed, washing away 69 villages, by which 2,304 houses were destroyed, 112 lives lost, and property valued at 21,962*l*.

TACUARI, a river of Brazil, prov. Matto-Grosso, flows N.W. and S.W., and joins the Paraguay near lat. 20° 20' S., lon. 58° W. Total course 400 miles.

TAR, a river, U. S., North America, North Carolina, after a S.W. course past Louisville and Tarborough, expands at Washington into an estuary, which joins Pamlico Sound. Total length 160 m. It is connected by a canal with the Roanoke, and navigable from the sea to Washington for vessels drawing 9 feet water.

TARA, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 2 m. W. Skreen. Area 3,364 ac. Pop. 423. The hill of Tara was in remote antiquity a chief seat of the Irish monarchs, and from it was originally brought the famous stone long used in the coronation of the Scottish kings at Scone, and now in the chair of Edward the Confessor at Westminster.

TARA, a town of Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, on the Irtysh, 135 m. N. Omsk. Pop. 4,400. It consists of a fortified quarter on a height, and a suburb on the river bank, inhabited by Tartars, who carry on some trade with Chinese & independent Turkistan. Principal manufs. are of leather, hats, and vitriol.—The river Tara joins the Tobol, 25 m. S.E. the town, after a W. course of 200 m.

TARBLEU, a seaport town of Syria. [*TARBILO*].

TARANCON, a town of Spain, prov. and 38 m. W. Orense, on the Rianzares. Pop. 4,796.

TARANOVKA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 27 m. S.S.W. Kharkev. Pop. 1,400.

TARANTA, a market town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, 17 m. S.S.W. Lanciano. P. 1,500.

TARANTAME, a prov. of Savoy, having E. the Alps, N. the prov. of Faucigny, and S. that of Maurienne. It is watered by the Upper Isère, and derives its name from the anc. city *Darentia*, which was situated near its cap. Montiers.

TARANTASCA, a vill. of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. prov. and 6 m. N. Cuni. Pop. of comm. 1,569.

TARANTO, *Tarentum*, a fortified city and seaport of Naples, cap. prov. Otranto, on an island formerly a peninsula, separating the *Mare Piccolo*, its inner harbour, from the Gulf of Taranto, or *Mare Grande*, 44 m. W.S.W. Brindisi. Pop. 13,000. The city, on the site of the anc. citadel, is of an oval shape, and has a cathedral, several other churches and convents, a diocesan school, orphan asylum, and other hospitals, manufs. of linen and cotton fabrics, and velvets, and a considerable trade in olive oil, fruits, cotton, and shell-fish, which last, as in antiquity, abound here in great variety. The inner harbour is excellent, as respects both depth and security, but the entrance has become so choked that it is accessible only by boats; the outer harbour, or *Mare Grande*, is safe, extensive, and defended by the islands St Peter and St Paul. The channel between them is crossed by a bridge 160 yards in length, over which is an aqueduct conveying water to the city from Martina, 12 m. distant; and here are the remains of an amphitheatre, and a few other antiquities. *Tarentum*, reputed to have been founded by colonists from Sparta about B.C. 700, was long a wealthy seat of commerce, literature, and science; but it was taken by the Romans under Fabius Maximus B.C. 209, after which it never resumed its previous importance.—The *Gulf of Tarento* is a large inlet of the Mediterranean Sea, bounded, except on the S.E., by the Neapolitan provinces Calabria, Basilicata, and Otranto. Length 70 m.; breadth of entrance between Capes Nau and Santa Maria de Leuca 70 m.; average breadth 60 m. It receives all the rivers of Basilicata and the Crati and Neto from Calabria.

TARAPACA, a town of South America, Peru, dep. Arequipa, on a river 10 m. from its mouth in the Pacific Ocean, and 190 m. N. Arequipa.

TARAPOTO, a town of South America, North Peru, 120 m. E.S.E. San Juan-de-Braacamoros, W. of the Huallaga. Pop. (1848) 5,350. It is situated in a fine plain, and is very healthy. Manufactures cotton cloths.

TARARE, a comm. and manufacturing town of France, dep. Rhone, cap. cant., 21 m. W.N.W. Lyon. Pop. 10,334. It has a chamber of commerce, and is the centre of an extensive manufacture of plain and figured musins.

TARASCON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on railway from Avignon to Marseille, and on l. b. of the Rhone, opposite Beauneir, with which it communicates by a suspension bridge, 12 m. S.W. Avignon. Pop. 12,539. It has a comm. college, a church of the 11th century, theatre, town-hall, court-house, barracks, hospitals, and manufs. of woollen and silk fabrics, brandy and vinegar, some boat-building, and an active general trade. Near it are large nursery grounds. Teasles, madder, and almonds are raised extensively in the vicinity.—II. (*sur-Ardege*), a comm. and town, dep. Ariège, 8 m. S. Foix, on rt. b. of the Ariège. Pop. 1,460. It has iron forges and tanneries.

TARASCHNA, a town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. S. Kiev, cap. circ., on the Kodloga. Pop. 2,100.

TARASE, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons.

on rt. h. of the Inn, 8 m. N.E. Suss, 4,265 feet above the sea. It has a mineral spring.

TARAK, a town of Central Asia, khannat and 220 m. N.N.W. Khokan, on an aff. of the Sir-Daria. It has greatly declined from former importance.

TARAGONA, two towns of Spain.—I (anc. *Turicens*), prov. and 123 m. W.N.W. Zaragoza, on the Quieles, here crossed by three bridges. Pop. 6,966. It has a cathedral, 4 parish churches, a bishop's palace, hospital, and poor-house, with manufs. of coarse woollens, caps, and leather.—II (*de la Mancha*), prov. and 25 m. N. Albacete. Pop. 6,028. It has manufs. of printed cottons and handkerchiefs.

TARBAGATAI (Chinese *Sou-ting-ching*), a frontier town of Chinese Turkestan, cap. prov., 180 m. N. II. Lat. 46° 8' N., lon. 83° 38' E. It is enclosed by stone walls flanked with towers, and traversed by several canals. Pop. very variable, consisting partly of Chinese garrisons frequently changed, exiles and merchants, who resort to it for commerce with the Kalmuck tribes, from whom they receive cattle, etc., in exchange for cotton and silk fabrics.—The *Tarbagatai-Oula* is a lofty mountain chain between the lakes Zaisan and Balkash-nor.

TARBAN, a locality in New South Wales, Australia, co. Cumberland, on Paramatta river, 8 m. W. Sydney. Here is the colonial lunatic asylum.

TARBAT, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, 11 m. E.N.E. Tain. Area 5,981 ac. Pop. 2,151. Here is the maritime village Portmahomack.

TARBERT, a seaport town of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, on the S. bank of the Shannon near its mouth, 4 m. W.N.W. Glm. Pop. 990.

TARBERT (East and West), two inlets on the W. coast of Scotland, on opposite sides of the great S. peninsula of Argyshire, approaching each other within one mile, and, together with the narrow isthmus between them, separating Kintyre from Knapdale. The W. Loch extends for 10 m. N.E., by about 1 m. in breadth; the E. Loch 1 m. in length from Loch Fine, has at its head the fishing village Tarbert. Pop. 594.

TARBES, *Turba*, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, on left bank of the Adour, 23 m. E.S.E. Pau. Pop. 14,004. It is situated in a plain, and separated into three nearly equal parts by two large open spaces. *Tarbes* has a comm. college, chamber of commerce, a forest board, schools of design and architecture, manufs. of copper wares, cutlery, and paper, a national stud, an active trade in horses, and extensive markets fortnightly, to which the inhabitants of the adjacent mountainous districts bring their wool and flax, taking back colonial produce and manufs. of all kinds.

TARBET (East and West) **LOCHS**, two inlets of the sea, on the opposite coasts of the island Harris, Outer Hebrides, Scotland, nearly approaching each other, and being each about 8 m. in length, and 4½ m. in greatest breadth.

TARBET ISLAND, Ireland, Connought, co. Galway, is off the W. coast, 3 m. S.E. Achris Head. Circumference 1½ m. Pop. 100.

TARBOLTON, a burgh of barony, pa., and vill. of Scotland, co. Ayr, 8 m. S. Kilmarnock. Pop. of pa. 2,824; do. of burgh parish 1,063. It has a church, a subscription library, manufactures of Ayrshire needlework, cotton, woollen, and linen fabrics.

TARBUZAI, a market town of Austria, Hungary, co. Zemplin, 2 m. W. Tokay. Pop. 3,410.

TARBURON, a town of Spain, prov. and 7 m. W.S.W. Burgos, in a plain on the Arlanzon. P. 548.

TARBURGO, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 2½ m. E.S.E. Bromsgrove. Ac. 8,640. Pop. 0,423.

TARDENOIS, an old district of France, cap. La Fère-en-Tardenois, now included in dep. Aisne.

TARDONNE or **TARDONNE**, a river of France, depa. Haute-Vienne and Charente, after a W. course of 40 m. joins the Bandiat 3 m. N.W. La Rochefoucault. It propels many mills, and along its banks are numerous curious caverns.

TARON, a town of Persia, prov. Laristan, 70 m. N.E. Lar. Pop. 3,000. It is enclosed by walls.

TARF, several small rivers of Scotland; the principal in stewarty Kirkcudbright, flowing S. into the Dee, 2 m. above Kirkcudbright.

TARGON, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Gironde, 17 m. E.S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 864.

TARIFA, *Julia Josa*, a seaport town of Spain, at its southern extremity, on the Strait of Gibraltar, prov. Sevilla, 15 m. W.S.W. Gibraltar, with a lighthouse and modern fort on a rocky island, connected with the mainland by a causeway, in lat. 36° N., lon. 5° 38' W. Pop. 8,116. It is defended by an old castle built by the Moors, and has barracks and storehouses, tanneries, potteries, and an active tunny and anchovy fishery. Its harbour is unfit for large vessels, but frequented by numerous coasters. *Tarifa* was long a military post of importance to the Moors, as it now is to the Spaniards. It was successfully defended by the British against the French, under Victor and Laval, in 1811.—*Caps Tarifa*, S. of Spain, lat. 36° N., lon. 5° 38' W., is the most S. point of the continent of Europe.

TARIMA, a frontier dep. of South America, Bolivia, between lat. 21° and 22° S., lon. 62° and 67° W., having S. the Plata Confederation, and N. the river Pilcomayo, separating it from the depa. Sucre and Santa Cruz. Estimated area 12,000 sq. m. Pop. (1874) 83,686 Creoles, and 6,108 Indians. It contains many fertile valleys, producing wheat, maize, yerba, and flax.—*Tarifa*, the cap. town is on the river Tarifa, an affluent of the Vermijo, 80 m. S.E. Cinti. Pop. 5,129.

TARKHAN (CAPE) the most W. point of the Crimea, Black Sea, with a lighthouse, in lat. 45° 20' 7" N., lon. 32° 29' 7" E.

TARKI, a town of the Russian dominions, Transcaucasia, prov. Daghestan, on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea, 70 m. N.W. Derbend. Pop. 8,000. It is enclosed by hills. The Russians have built a citadel on its highest point.

TARLAND and **MIORIE**, a burgh of barony, and united pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 9 m. N.E. Ballater. Area of pa. 22 sq. m. Pop. 1,197, of whom 340 are in the burgh of *Tarland*.

TARLSTON, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, 8 m. N.N.E. Ormskirk. Pop. 1,948.

TARLOW, a town of Poland, gov. Kadm., 22 m. N. Sandomir. Pop. 1,500.

TARMA, a town of South America, N. Peru, dep. and 25 m. S. Janin, in a healthy valley of the Andes, 9,738 ft. above the sea. Pop. 7,000. It is resorted to by invalids from Lima for the sake of its bracing air and medicinal springs.

TARMONBARRY or **TERMONBARRY**, a pa., Irel., Connought, co. Roscommon, 8 m. E.S.E. Skrookstown. Area 9,296 ac., mostly bog. Pop. 3,044.

TARN, *Tarnis*, a river of France, rises in Mont Lozere, flows W. through the depa. Aveyron, Tarn, Tarn-et-Garonne, and joins the Garonne on the right, 3 m. W. Moissac. Length 220 m.; affs. on left, the Agout; on right, the Aveyron.

TARN, a dep. of France, in the S.W., formed of part of the old prov. of Upper Languedoc, surrounded by the depa. Hérault, Aude, H.-Garonne, Tarn-et-Garonne, and Aveyron. Area 2,234 sq. m. Pop. 363,078. It is traversed by ramifications of the Cévennes mountains in the S.E., the

rest has undulating hills and fine plains; chief rivers, the Tarn, Agout, and Aveyron. Climate temperate and healthy. One-seventh of the surface is covered by forests; soil fertile in grain and fruits; wine of good quality is made here; cattle and sheep are extensively reared; horses are celebrated; coal is worked. Chief manufactures woollens and cottons. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Albi, Castres, Gaillac, and Lavaur.

TARN-ET-GARONNE, a dep. of France, in the S.W., formed of part of the old prov. Guienne, and surrounded by the depts. Aveyron, Tarn, Garonne, Gers, Lot-et-Garonne, and Lot. Area 1,373 sq. m. Pop. 237,553. Surface undulating, and watered by the Garonne, Tarn, and Aveyron. Soil fertile in the plains. The vine succeeds well. Horses and mules are extensively reared. Manufactures unimportant. The dep. is divided into the arronds. Montauban, Causade, Castel-Sarrasin, and Mousseac.

TARNOGROD, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Lublin, near Austrian frontier, 84 m. S.W. Zamoss. Pop. 4,200.

TARNOPOL, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, esp. circ. on the Sere, 80 m. E.S.E. Lemberg. Pop. (1851) 16,510. It has a gymnasium, Roman Catholic and Greek-united churches.

TARNOW, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, esp. circ., on the Biala, 135 m. W. Lemberg. Pop., exclusive of suburbs, 2,250. It is a bishop's see, and has manufactures of linen and leather.

TARNOWITZ or **TARNOWSKY-GURA**, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 45 m. S.E. Oppeln. Pop. 3,620. It has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics. Near it are various mines.

TARNO, a river of Sardinia and Parma, joins the Po, 7 m. W. Casal-Maggiore, after a N.E. course of 55 m. Affluents, the Zeno and Stirone. During the French empire under Napoleon I., it gave name to a dep., the cap. of which was Parma.

TAROM or **TAROUR**, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, 98 m. S.S.E. Shiraz. Pop. 3,000. It is enclosed by a wall, surrounded by a fosse, and entered by a single gate. It has several mosques.

TARFOLLEY, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 10 m. E.S.E. Chester. Area of pa. 5,940 ac. Pop. 2,632. The town has a national school, endowed almshouses, and other charities. Inhabitants chiefly employed in the manufacture of stockings, or in agricultural pursuits.

TARRAGONA, a prov. of Spain, Catalonia, bounded N. by prov. Lerida, E. Barcelona, S. the Mediterranean Sea, and on the W. by the provs. Tarnel, Castellon-de-la-Plana, and Saragossa. Area 1,866 geo. sq. m. Pop. 290,000. Surface generally mountainous, the principal range being that of Prades, whose numerous offsets run out at the coast, leaving between them extensive and fertile plains. The hills are covered with forests of pine and oak, and pasturage for cattle. Products comprise wheat, oats, barley, vegetables, fruit, silk, and oil. It has also mines of copper, silver, lead, and quarries of limestone and sandstone. Manufactures of silks, woollens, velvet, cottons, paper, leather, soap, earthenware, and brandy.

TARRAGONA, *Tarraco*, a seaport city of Spain, esp. prov. on a lofty rock at the mouth of the Francoli, in the Mediterranean, 52 m. W.S.W. Barcelona. Pop. 13,014. It occupies only a small portion of its ancient site; has an upper and lower town, on a hill sloping to the sea; is enclosed by walls and ramparts, entered by 8 gates, and defended by two castles; and has a cathedral, an archbishop's palace, hospital, seminary, acad.

mies of design and naval architecture, barracks, theatre, and manufs. of coarse cloth and hats, barrels, soap, and spirits, with a large export trade in Barcelona nuts, almonds, wine, brandy and cork, though its harbour is inaccessible except by small coasting vessels. Remains of an amphitheatre, a circus, an aqueduct, sepulchres, etc., testify the importance of *Tarraco* in the time of the Romans. It was taken by the French in 1810.

TARRAKAI (BAY OF), the N. part of the Sea of Japan, E. Asia, dividing the island Saghalin (or Tarakal) from Manchouria. Length 400 m.; breadth varies from 50 to 200 miles.

TARRANT GURVILLE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5 m. N.N.E. Blandford Forum. Area 2,660 ac. Pop. 475.

TARRAST, *Egara*, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. N.N.W. Barcelona. Pop. 5,113. It has manufactures of kerseymeres, broad-cloths, and flannels.

TARRAGA, a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. E.N.E. Lerida. Pop. 3,815. It has considerable trade in wine and oil, and two large weekly corn markets.

TARRING, two pas of England, co. Sussex.—I. (*West*), 1½ m. N.W. Worthing. Area 970 ac. Pop. 593.—II. (*Neville*), ½ m. S.S.E. Lewes. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 74.

TARBINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 6½ m. W.N.W. Ledbury. Area 2,070 ac. Pop. 534.

TARBINSAY, an island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. and island Harris, off the entrance of W. Loch Tarbet. Length 4½ m. Pop. 55, mostly employed in fishing and kelp making. Surface mountainous and sterile.

TARRYTOWN, a vill. of the U. S., North America, New York, on the Hudson, 27 m. N. New York. Pop. 1,000. Near the village is Sleepy-Hollow. Major André, the English spy, was captured here in the revolutionary war.

TARSUS or **TARBOUS**, a city of Asia Minor, pash. and 18 m. W.S.W. Adana, on the W. side of the river Cydnus (which anciently flowed through its centre), 13 m. from its mouth in the Mediterranean. Lat. 36° 56' 30" N., lon. 34° 58' 45" E. Permanent pop. estimated at 7,000; but in winter it is reported to have 30,000 inhabitants. The modern town, partly surrounded by a wall, covers only a portion of the ancient site. Houses low, mostly of stone, terrace-roofed, and built of the materials of ancient structures. Principal edifices, a castle, several mosques, caravanserais, public baths, and an ancient church. There are various remains of antiquity in and around the city. The Cydnus is now navigable only for small boats; and large vessels anchor in the roadstead of Mersin, 8 m. W. its mouth. Its vicinity is highly productive in corn and cotton, which articles, with wool, copper, gall-nuts, wax, goats' hair, skins, hides, and hair sacks, form the chief exports of Tarsus; the principal imports being rice, sugar, coffee, and hardware. According to some ancient authors, this city was founded by the Assyrian king, Sardanapalus. It was taken by both Cyrus and Alexander the Great, and was subsequently famous in Roman history, and as the birthplace and residence of St Paul; besides whose, the stoic Antipater, and the philosopher Athenodorus, were among its natives.

TARTARAGHAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Armagh, 4 m. N.N.E. Loughall. Area 11,513 ac., including loughs. Pop. 6,794.

TARTARY or **TATARY** (*Scythia* on this side and beyond Imaus), a vast region of Asia and Europe,

in its widest acceptance extending from the Sea of Japan to the river Dunep, and thus comprising Manchuria, Mongolia, Dzungaria, and Altai-Shan, in the Chinese Empire; the states of Khokan, Koodoo, Bokhara, and Khiva; the Kirghiz territory, a large part of S. Siberia, and the Russian govts. N. the Caspian and Black Seas. [See the several articles relating to those territories; also Chinese and Independent Turkistan.]

TARTARY (CRIM-), a part of the Russian gov. Taurida. [CRIMEA.]

TARTARY (GULF OF). [TABRAKAI (BAY OF).] **TARTAR,** a comm. and town of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., on the Midouze, 15 m. S.W. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 3,023. It has large saffron grounds in its vicinity, and an active trade.

TARTLAG, a mkt. town of Transylvania, Saxony, dist. and 10 m. N.E. Kronstadt. P. 4,000.

TARUDANT, a town of Morocco. [TARODANT.]

TARUMAH, a town of Sumatra. [TROOMON.]

TARUS, a town of Russia, gov. and 42 m. N.N.W. Tula, cap. dist., on the Oka. Pop. 2,300. It has manufactures of sail-cloth and hats.

TARUT or TIRHOUT, an island in the Bay of Bahrain, Persian Gulf, opposite El-Khatiff.

TARVIA, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, with a vill., 5 m. N.E. Old Meldrum. Area about 30 sq. m. Pop. 2,469.

TARVIV, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. E.N.E. Chester. Area 11,490 ac. Pop. 3,511.

TARVIA, a market town of Austria, Carinthia, 16 m. S.W. Villach. Pop. 1,090. Near it are some iron works, mines of lead and zinc, and the Tarvis-pass across the Carnic Alps. Here the French defeated the Austrians, 25th March 1797.

TASBURGH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8½ m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area 690 ac. Pop. 475.

TASCO, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 70 m. S.W. Mexico.

TASHALIK, a frontier town of Chinese Turkistan, 25 m. S.W. Kashgar.

TASHINNY or TAGHSHINNY, a pa. of Ireland, Leitrim, co. Longford, 3 m. N.E. Ballymahon. Area 4,891 ac. Pop. 1,575.

TASHKEND, a town of Independent Turkistan, khanat and 90 m. N.W. Khokan, on an aff. of the Jaxartes. Pop. 40,000. (?) It is reported to be enclosed by a high brick wall, entered by 12 gates, and intersected by canals. It has a garrison, many mosques, and other public buildings.

TASH-KOFRI, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Guk-Irmak, 62 m. S.W. Sinope. It is reported to have 1,600 houses, several baths and khans, manufs. of leather and iron wares, and some remains of the ancient *Pompeopolis*.

TASHLIDZE, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, 96 m. S.E. Bosna-Serai, and N.W. Novibazar. Pop. 4,000. It is the see of a Greek bishopric.

TASHTEPEK, a town of Siberia, gov. Yeniseisk, on an aff. of the Yenisei, 100 m. S.W. Abakansk.

TASHUN (improperly Jazoon), a town of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, 18 m. N.N.W. Beheban. It was of importance, but is now almost wholly in ruins.

TASMANIA, Australasia [VAN DIEMEN LAND.]

TASMAN BAY, an inlet on the N. coast of Middle Island, New Zealand.—*Tasman Peninsula* in Van Diemen Land, co. Pembroke, is connected Nward with Forester Peninsula. Length 24 m., breadth 18 m. On its N. and W. sides are Norfolk and Storm Bays. Capes Raoul and Fuller form its S.W. and S.E. extremities.

TASNAD, a market town of Transylvania, co. Szolnok, 15 m. S.E. Nagy-Karoly. Pop. 3,070.

TASSINODOR, the cap. town of Boctan, N. Hindostan, in a valley of the Himalaya, near the

frontier of Tibet. Lat. 27° 49' N., lon. 89° 40' E. It has a fortified palace of the Deb-radjah.

TATA or DOTIS, a town, Hungary. [DORIS.]

TATAR-BAGADJIK, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 23 m. W.N.W. Philippopol, on the Maritza, between Belgrade and Constantinople.

TATARY, a country of Asia. [TARTARY.]

TATE, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, co. Claremont. Pop. 2,901.

TATENHILL, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 8 m. W.S.W. Burton-on-Trent. Area 10,520 ac. Pop. 2,320.

TATHAM, a pa. of England, co. and 1½ m. E.N.E. Lancaster. Area 7,820 ac. Pop. 654.

TATHWELL, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. S.S.W. Louth. Area 4,630 ac. Pop. 429.

TATNAL, a co., U. S., North America, in S.E. of Georgia, Area 1,000 sq. m. Pop. 3,327.

TATRA MOUNTAINS, Hungary. [CARPATHIANS.]

TATSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 8½ m. S.E. Croydon. Area 970 ac. Pop. 182.

TA-TSIEH-LU, a fortified town of China, prov. Se-chuen, 125 m. W.S.W. Tchung-tou.

TATTA or TATTAR, a town of Scinde, near the delta of the Indus, W. of its main stream, and 48 m. S.S.W. Hyderabad. Lat. 24° 44' N., lon. 68° E. Pop. variously estimated from 2,000 to 40,000. It is a very unhealthy place, water being bad. In 1609, 80,000 of the population died of plague in a short period. It is supposed to be the *Palata* of the historians of Alexander the Great, and its antiquity is unquestioned, ruins of successive towns surrounding it on all sides. Its outward appearance is imposing. Principal edifice, the brick mosque of Shah-Jehan. It has an exceedingly ancient cemetery. It has some manufactures of silk and cotton.

TATTA, a town and caravan station of Morocco, Africa, on the Draba, and on the borders of the desert, 200 m. S. Morocco.

TATTENHALL, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 5 m. S.W. Tarporley, on the Chester branch of the London and North-Western Railway, 4 m. W. Beeston. Area 4,080 ac. Pop. 1,204.

TATTENHOL, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3½ m. W. Fenny-Stratford. Area 690 ac. Pop. 65.

TATTREBORN, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. W.S.W. Fakenham. Area 880 ac. Pop. 86.

TATTERSET, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W. Fakenham. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 189.

TATTERSHALL, a pa. and market town of England, co. Lincoln, 8½ m. S.S.W. Horncastle, on the Great North Lincoln Railway. Area of pa. 3,840 ac. Pop. 987.

TATTINGSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. S.W. Ipswich. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 697.

TAUBATE, a modern town of Brazil, prov. and 80 m. N. San Paulo. Pop. of dist. 10,000.

TAUBER, a river of S. Germany, Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Baden, rises near Rothenburg, flows N.W. past Mergentheim and Bischofsheim, and joins the Main at Wertheim. Course 70 m.

TAUCHA, a town of Saxony, circ. & 6 m. E.N.E. Leipzig, on an aff. of the Elster. Pop. 2,095.

TADGBOYNE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, with the villa. of St John's Town and Creaghdoos. Area 15,774 ac. Pop. 4,851.—II. a pa., co. Roscommon. [TADGBOYNE.]

TAUGON-LA-ROCHE, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Charente-Inf., arr. La Rochelle. Pop. 1,480.

TAULS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., arrond. and 4 m. N.W. Morlaix. Pop. 3,037.

TAULIENAS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Drome, 15 m. E.S.E. Montélimart. Pop. 2,546. It has manufs. of woollens and silks.

TAUN, a dist. of W. Africa, Upper Guinea.

TAUNDA, two towns of Hindostan.—1. doer. and 24 m. S.E. Oude, on the Goggra.—II. Gwallor dom., on the Annas river.—*Taundia* is a town a few miles E. of the latter.

TAUNSEY, a town of India, Burmah, on the Setaing, 80 m. E. Prome.

TAUNTON, a parl. (and formerly munic.) bor. and town of England, co. Somerset, on the river Tone, with a station on the Great Western Railway, between Bristol and Exeter, 13 m. S.S.W. Bridgewater. Area of bor. 2,730 ac. Pop. 14,176. Principal edifices are the church of St Mary Magdalen, St James' church, a Roman Catholic and other chapels, several of which are elegant buildings; the market house, with the town-hall and assembly rooms, the Taunton and Somerset institution, with news rooms and a valuable library, the theatre, and at the west end of the town the castle, and where co. assizes are held. Here are grammar and other schools, almshouses, and other charities, Taunton and Somerset hospital, a lying-in hospital, and eye infirmary. Manufactures of silks and woollens have declined, but are still to some extent carried on. Imports of Welsh coal, and exports of agricultural and dairy produce are made by the Bridgewater Canal. Taunton sends 2 members to H. of Commons. It was a principal residence of the West Saxon kings, especially of the celebrated Ina. Here, after the battle of Sedgemoor, judge Jeffreys held his "bloody assize."

TAUNTON, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, on a river of same name, 32 m. S. Boston. Pop. 10,431, partly employed in hardware manufactures. A railway connects it with Boston and New Bedford.

TAUNUS, a mountain range of W. Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt and Nassau, extends for about 40 m. W.N.W. from the Rhine, near Caub, and is continuous on the N.E. with the Vogelsgebirge, separating the basin of the Main on the S. from that of the Lahn on the N. Elevation of the Gross-Feldberg 2,948 feet above the sea.

TAUPO (LAKE), New Zealand, in the centre of N. island, is 30 miles in length, average breadth 15 miles.

TAUPOUT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arrond. Ploermel. Pop. 2,305.

TAURIDA, a gov. of S. Russia, between lat. 44° 25' and 47° 40' N., lon. 31° 30' and 35° 30' E., comprising, with the peninsula of the Crimea, a territory on the mainland, mostly separated from the govs. Kherson and, Ekaterinoslav, by the Dnieper, and its affluent the Kosak. Area 24,714 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 572,260, mostly Nogais Tartars, with many Jews and Greeks, in the Crimea. North the mountains are extensive plains, destitute of trees, and interspersed with salt lakes, and on the mainland the country is mostly a desert steppe, on which, however, the Tartars rear vast herds of sheep and horses. The corn raised is inadequate to home consumption. The Tartars live chiefly on millet, and the produce of their herds. [CRIMEA.]

TAURUS, a mountain chain of Western Asia. [ASIA MINOR.—ANTI-TAURUS.]

TAUSE (Boh. Domastice or Drastow), a walled town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 17 m. W. Klattan. Pop. 6,500. Manufactures of tape.

TAUSTE, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. N.W. Zaragosa. Pop. 3,515. It has manufactures of coarse woollens, nitre, and soap.

TAUVES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 26 m. S.W. Clermont. Pop. 2,547.

TACKHENT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arrond. Loches. Pop. 1,311.

TAVAI-PONNAMMOO, the native name of New Munster (Middle Island), New Zealand.

TAVERNES, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, 6 m. N.W. Bienne, and close to the pass of Pierre-Festale, Jura mountains. Pop. 1,400.

TAVERNEUS or TAWASTHUS, a town of Russian Finland, cap. len, 78 m. N.E. Abo. Pop. 1,700. It has a government prison, and an anc. castle, with an arsenal and imperial magazines.

TAUDA, a river of Siberia, joins the Tobol, 50 m. S.W. Tobolsk, after a S.E. course of 200 m.

TAVERHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 54 m. N.W. Norwich. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 307.

TAVERNA, a vill. of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra I., 11 m. N. Catanzaro. Pop. 1,300.

TAVERNES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 18 m. N. Brignolles. P. 1,404.

TAVERNAV, a vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 5 m. E.S.E. Pontoise. Pop. 1,399.

TAVERNARO, the principal river of the island Corsica, enters the sea on its E. coast, after a course of 45 m. It gives name to a canton.

TAVERSK, a town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, on the Bielaja, 50 m. S.S.E. Ufa. Pop. 2,000.

TAVIRA, a town of Portugal, prov. Algarves, cap. comarca, 21 m. E.N.E. Faro, on the Atlantic. Pop. 8,640. It has a governor's palace, a river traffic with the interior, and an active fishery.

TAVISTOCK, a parl. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Tay, here crossed by three bridges, 13 m. N. Plymouth. Area of bor. and pa. 11,660 ac. Pop. 8,088. The town has a church, built in the cemetery of an ancient abbey, dissenting chapels, a guildhall, market house, almshouses, a lying-in hospital, and dispensary. Some serges and coarse linens are made, mining and iron works employ a few hands, but the pop. is chiefly agricultural. The bor. returns two members to House of Commons. Sir Francis Drake was born here in 1543, and the poet W. Browne in 1590.

TAVOLARA, an inlet of the Mediterranean Sea, off the N.E. coast of the island Sardinia.

TAVOY or TAVAY, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, on the Tenasserim coast, cap. prov., on the Tavoy river, 90 m. S. Ye, and 25 m. from the sea. Pop. (1847) 10,000. It has a bazaar, and barracks for European troops.

TAVOY, one of the Tenasserim provs. of India, between lat. 12° 44' and 14° 50' N. Area 4,920 sq. m. Pop. (1847) 37,354. Surface mountainous, intersected with fertile valleys, through which flow numerous streams. Some of the mountains have an elevation of 3,000 feet, and are covered with forests and brushwood. Products comprise rice, cotton, tobacco, indigo, and fruits. By improvements in clearance and drainage, a great extent of fertile ground might be made available for crops. The province is rich in tin and iron, the latter being easily worked, and of superior quality. Imports comprise piece goods, cutlery, chinaware, gunpowder, molasses, sugar, and spices. Exports rice, edible birds' nests, tin, bees-wax, and ivory.

TAVOY, a river of India, having its source in some hills about lat. 14° 50' N., lon. 95° 30' E., after flowing 100 m. in a S. direction, it falls into the sea in lat. 15° 30' N., lon. 95° 20' E. The upper part is much interrupted, but is navigable for boats. In the lower part of its course it is studded with islands.

TAVROY or TAVROVSKAJA, a town of Russia, gov., circ. and 13 m. S. Voronej, at the confluence

* of the Don and Voronej. Pop. 2,000. It was strongly fortified by Peter the Great, who established large arsenals, cloth factories, etc., and had numerous vessels of war built here; but, in 1744, it was nearly destroyed by fire.

TAVY, a river of England, co. Devon, rises in Dartmoor, flows 26 m. S.S.W. past Tavistock, and enters the Tamar, 3 m. N.E. Saltash.

TAVY (St Peter), a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. N.E. Tavistock. Area 8,460 ac. Pop. 561.

TAW, a river of England, co. Devon, rises in Dartmoor, flows N. past Chumleigh to Barnstaple, where it turns W. and expands into an estuary, which after being joined by the Torridge from the S., enters Bideford Bay. Total course 50 m. Affluents Little Dart, Yevo, and Moule.

TAWALLY, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, 25 m. S.W. Gilolo, lat. 0° 30' S., lon. 127° 2' E.

TAWKE, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, off the N.E. extremity of Borneo, and continuous with the Sooloo island chain; lat. of W. point 5° 18' N., lon. 119° 25' E. Length 40 m.; breadth 15 miles.

TAWTROC, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. S. Barnstaple. Area 6,430 ac. Pop. 1,383.

TAWTON, several pas. of England, co. Devon.—I. (*Bishop's*), 2½ m. S.S.E. Barnstaple. Area 4,710 ac. Pop. 3,004.—II. (*North*), 6½ m. N.E. Okehampton. Area 6,670 ac. Pop. 1,906, partly engaged in a woollen manufacture. It was formerly a borough, and is still governed by a portreeve.—III. (*South*), 4 m. E. Okehampton. Area 9,720 ac. Pop. 175.

TAXALL, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 7½ m. N.E. Macclesfield. Area 5,400 ac. Pop. 893.

TAY, a river of Scotland, draining nearly the whole of co. Perth, with a part of the co. Forfarshire, rises in Breadalbane, on the borders of Argyshire, and flowing through the glen and loch of Dochart, enters Loch Tay, issuing from which it receives the Lyon and several smaller streams, and flows E. and S. past Aberfeldy, Dunkeld, and Perth; after which it expands into an estuary from 1 to 3 m. in width, called the Frith of Tay, and joins the Frith of Forth, North Sea, between Ferry-port-on-Craig on the S., and Button-ness on the N. Total course from 120 to 160 m. It receives the Garry and Erioch rivers from the N., and the Bran, Isla, Almond, Earn, etc., from the W. It is supposed to discharge more water than any other river in Scotland, and its basin has been estimated to comprise 2,250 sq. m. It winds through a country of picturesque beauty. Dundee and Errol are on the N. side, and Newburgh on the S. side of its estuary; extensive sand-banks clog its entrance, but it is navigable from the sea to Newburgh, 16 m. from its mouth, for vessels of 500 tons burden, and sometimes to Perth for vessels drawing 9 feet of water.—*Loch Tay*, Breadalbane, is 15 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth, and 160 to 600 feet in depth, surrounded by mountains; Ben Lawers, 3,945 feet in height, being on its W. side. It receives the Dochart and Lochy rivers at the S.E., and discharges itself by the Tay at Kenmore, its N.E. extremity. It has been occasionally subject to extraordinary risings of its waters.

TAYA, an islet of the Asiatic Archipelago, S.E. Lingan, lat. 0° 46' N., lon. 104° 55' E.

TAYT, a town of Arabia, Hedjaz, 65 m. E.S.E. Mecca. It is defended by several forts, and has a celebrated mosque. In the time of Mohammed it was a famous stronghold, and resisted his arms during a siege of 20 days.

TAYGTON or MOUNT St ELIAS, one of the most

lofty mountains in the Morea, Greece, in its S.E. part, 10 m. S.W. Mistra. Elevation 7,905 feet above the sea.

TAYLOR, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in centre of Kentucky. Area 208 sq. m. Pop. 7,250.—II. in N.W. of Virginia. Area 314 sq. m. Pop. 5,367.

TAYNOR, two pas. of England.—I. co. Gloucester, 2½ m. S.S.E. Newent. Area 2,670 ac. Pop. 631.—II. co. Oxford, 1½ m. W.N.W. Burford. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 379.

TAZEVELL, two cos. of the U. S., N. America.—I. in S.W. of Virginia. Area 1,066 sq. m. Pop. 9,013.—II. near centre of Illinois. Area 704 sq. m. Pop. 12,032.—Also several townships, the principal in Tennessee, cap. co. Claiborne.

TARGAON or TARGAON, a fortified town of India, dom and 55 m. S.S.E. Sattarah, with a remarkable temple of Ganesa.

TOR—for names sometimes spelled with these initials, and not here inserted, refer to CH.

TORBAKAN or DJABKAN, a river of the Chinese dom., Khalkas country, after a generally W. course estimated at 600 m., enters the Lake Ike Aral-Nor, near lat. 48° N., lon. 90° E.

TORBALIAK or TCHIBAK, a town of European Turkey, Albania, pas-h, and 18 m. N. Scutari, at the entrance of the Morastha into the Lake of Scutari. It is stated to comprise 250 houses.

TORAD (LAKE), a large lake of Africa, in Sudan, between lat. 12° 30' and 14° 30' N., lon. 14° and 17° E., surrounded by the states Bornou, Kanem, Begharmi, etc. Length, E. to W., upwards of 200 m.; greatest breadth 140 m. Estim. height above the sea 850 feet; depth from 8 to 15 feet, which is supposed to be its mean condition, being at times so shallow that the channels between the islands are left dry, whilst at other seasons it overflows its banks and inundates the low country, driving the inhabitants to the heights for safety. Fish and water-fowl are abundant in the lake. It receives from the S. and W. the rivers Shary and Yeon, and its waters are said to be fresh and sweet. Its banks, which were in a great part explored by Denham early in the present century, and by Dr Vogel in 1863, are in many parts covered with fine pasturage and underwood, forming a retreat for numerous wild animals. The lake contains many islands, some of which are densely peopled. Dr Overweg spent six weeks in a boat-tour exploring these islands, and was hospitably entertained by the islanders. He represents them as of a mixed origin, active, well made, having a black or dark-brown complexion, and regular features. Both sexes are decently clothed, generally with black cotton. Corn and cotton are cultivated, and cattle and goats are plentiful; and on or near its shores are the towns Kuka, Angornow, and Angala.

TORABDA, a river of Central Africa. [CHADDA.] TORAHAN-BOURAKKAN-KHOTON, a town of Asia, Mongolia, 190 m. N.N.E. Peking. It has a summer palace of the Chinese Emperor.

TCHANG, a prefix to the names of numerous cities and towns of China, the principal being—I. (*Tche*), prov. Hon-nan, cap. dep., lat. 36° 12' N., lon. 114° 40' E.—II. (*Tches*), prov. Kiang-su, on the Grand Canal, 70 m. E.S.E. Nankin.—III. (*Tze*), prov. Hon-nan, cap. dep., lat. 35° 10' N., lon. 114° 12' E.—IV. (*Tze*), prov. Hon-nan, cap. dep., on the Yuen-kiang, near the Great Lake.—Some towns of Corea have the same prefix. [CHANG-CHOW.]

TOMANY, a lake of Siberia, gov. Tomsk and Tobolsk, near lat. 58° N., lon. 78° E. Length 66 m.; greatest breadth 40 miles.

TCHAO-NAIMAN-SUME-KHOTON or **DOLONFOR**, a town of E. Asia, Mongolia, 90 m. N.N.E. the most N. point of the Great Wall of China, and 180 m. N. Peking, in lat. $42^{\circ} 25' N.$, lon. $116^{\circ} 15' E.$

TCHARDAN and **TOKHARDAN**, two small towns of Bulgaria; the former, 50 m. N.W. Sophia; the latter, 27 m. N.N.E. Hirchova.

TCHARTOMIEK (Polish *Czartorysk*), a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, on the Styr, 30 m. N.N.E. Lutsk. Pop. 1,600.

TCHATAL-BURGAS, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 23 m. S.W. Viza.—*Tchatalcha* is a town of Rumili, 30 m. N.W. Constantinople.

TCHATIE-DAGE, mtns., S. Russia. [CRIMEA.] **TCHAUSSY**, a town of Russia, gov. and 25 m. E.S.E. Moghilev, cap. circ. Pop. 5,000. It has Roman Catholic and Greek united churches, a Jews' synagogue, and a Carmelite convent.

TCHEROKAZI, a town of Russia, gov. and 75 m. W.N.W. Kasan, cap. circ., on the Volga. Pop. 5,000. It was entirely destroyed by fire in 1699 and again in 1783, and is rebuilt mostly of wood; it has a cathedral, a monastery, town-hall, vast salt magazines, and some manufactures.

TCHERLEST-BALAZ, a market town of Bosnia, 25 m. E.N.E. Bosna-Seral.

TCHELIABINSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Orenburg, cap. circ., on the Miles, 70 m. N.N.W. Troitsk. Pop. 3,500. It is enclosed by a stockade, and was formerly an important military post.

TCHENBAR, a town of Russia, gov. and 66 m. W.S.W. Penza, cap. circ. Pop. 2,700.

TCHERG-TE, an island off the S. extremity of Corea, Pacific Ocean, 45 m. W. the island Tsushima.

TCHERTZA, a river of Russia, gov. Viatska, joins the River Viatski, near the city of same name, after a W. course of 250 miles.

TCHERDYN, a town of Russia, gov. and 162 m. N. Perm, cap. circ., on the Kola, near its confluence with the Visher. Pop. 3,000.

TCHERIKOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. S.E. Smolensk, on the Soj. Here Charles XII. of Sweden was repulsed by the Russians in 1708.

TCHIRKAI, a town of Russia, gov. and 95 m. S.E. Kiev, on i. b. of the Dnieper. Pop. 12,775.

TCHIRKASK, two towns of the Russian empire, and successively caps. of the Don Cossack country.—I. (*Staroi* or *Old*), N. the Don, near its mouth, and on an island formed between it and the Aksai, 45 m. E.N.E. Azov. Pop. 15,000. It has a church founded by Peter the Great. Its Tartar church, old chancery, academy, town-hall, prisons, etc., are constructed of timber. Stationary pop. mostly of Greek descent, but its streets present a curious intermixture of nations. It maintains an active export trade in fish, trout, caviar, and wine, raised in its vicinity.—II. (*Novoi* or *New*), N. the Aksai river, 14 m. N.N.E. Staroi-Tcherkask. Pop. 17,800. It was founded in 1806, stands on a hill, and is regularly laid out, but mostly built of wood. Principal edifices, the Platov palace, chancery, large hospital, arsenal, cathedral, college, and Tartar mosque. It is supplied with water by many wells, but being destitute of river communication, it has never superseded Old Tcherkask as a place of trade.

TCHERKESIA, a country of Asia. [CIRCASSIA.]

TCHERKIN, a town of Africa, Abyssinia, state and 40 m. N.N.W. Gondar. It has large markets for cattle, cotton, and cotton stuffs.

TCHERSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 61 m. S.W. Tula, cap. circ. Pop. 2,200. It was formerly fortified, and has salt magazines.

TCHERNETZ, a town of Walachia, on the Danube, nearly opposite Gladova. Here was anciently the Roman station *Termez*, and near it are the remains of Trajan's bridge.

TCHERNIGOV, a gov. of Russia, in the S., between lat. $50^{\circ} 20'$ and $53^{\circ} 10' N.$, lon. $30^{\circ} 20'$ and $34^{\circ} 40' E.$, having W. the Dnieper, separating it from the governments Minsk and Kieiev (Russian Poland), and on other sides the governments Moghilev, Orlov, Koursk, and Poltava. Area 21,248 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,490,000. Surface mostly level, and well watered; soil fertile; climate dry, healthy, and comparatively mild. Principal river the Desna, with its affluents the Iput, Seim, Snov, and Oster, all of which have a W. or S.W. direction. Chief crops comprise rye, barley, and oats, with large quantities of flax, hemp, tobacco, and hops; cattle, horses, sheep, and swine, are numerous reared. It has manufactures of linens, woollens, glass, leather, and beet-root sugar, and distilleries. Principal exports are cattle, tallow, corn, hides, spirits, honey, wax, potash, and hemp seed. The gov. is subdivided into 15 chcs. Principal towns, Tchernigov, Niesin, Glukhov, Starodub, Miglin, and Novgorod-Sieversk. *Tchernigov*, the cap., is situated on the Desna, 80 m. N.N.E. Kiev. Pop. 7,500. It is the see of an archbishop, and has a cathedral, built in 1024, a strong citadel, an Episcopal palace, several monasteries, an orphan asylum, and a college. It is the seat of military and civil governors. After an obstinate resistance it was taken and almost razed by the Tartars in 1239. The Poles captured it in 1617.

TCHERNOVITZ, a town, Poland. [CHERNOWITZ.]

TCHERNOYARSK or **TCHERNOJAR**, a fortified town of Russia, gov. and 150 m. N.N.W. Astrakhan, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Volga. P. 3,500.

TCHERESHENSK, Asia Minor. [CHERASHENSK.]

TCHERVENSKAIA, a fortified town of Russia, gov. Caucasus, on the Terek, 70 m. E. Mozdok.

TCHESME or **TCHESMEH**, *Cyssos*, a maritime vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, opposite the island Scio, 40 m. W.S.W. Smyrna. It has a citadel, the residence of a Turkish governor, and near it are sulphur and saline springs. In its bay the Roman fleet defeated that of Antiochus, and in 1770 the Russians burnt the navy of the Turks. About 7 m. N.E. are the ruins of *Grythrea*.

TCHILCHILN, an island of the Caspian Sea, off its W. coast, near Cape Agrakhsan.

TCHERCHENTAI COUNTRY (TCH), forms the E. part of Circassia, mostly between lat. $43^{\circ} 30'$ and $43^{\circ} 40' N.$, lon. $44^{\circ} 30'$ and $46^{\circ} 30' E.$, having N. the river Terek, separating it from the Russian gov. Caucasus, E. Daghestan, W. Kabardia, and S. the Caucasus chain, dividing it from Georgia. Cattle rearing is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Pop. mostly Mohammedan, and living under numerous chiefs, at the head of whom is the hereditary Aslan bey. Towns small, and mostly seated on the banks of the rivers, all of which are affluents of the Terek.

TCHETCHEK, a market town of Russia, gov. and 73 m. S.E. Moghilev. Pop. 3,500.

TCHU-CHING, several towns of China, provs. Ho-nan, Kiang-si, and Chi-li.

TCHILABAK or **SELABAK**, a town of European Turkey, Albania, at N. extremity of Lake Scutari.

TCHIRPOD-KALE, a walled town of the Crimea, Russia, 2 m. from Baktchiseral, on a limestone height, inhabited by a tribe of Karaites Jews.

TCHIFTLIK, a town of Turkish Armenia, pash. and 85 m. N.W. Erzeroum. Stone cannon balls are hewn in an adjacent quarry.

TCHIGLIN, **TCHIG** or **TCHIGLIN**, a town of

^a **Resnik**, gov. Kiev, cap. circ., on the Tasma, 21 m. W. Krilov. Pop. 3,400. It was formerly the cap. of the Cosaaks of the Dnieper.

TOSIKI, a river of E. Asia, Manchouria, after a S.E. and S. course of 450 m., joins the Amur near Saghalin-Oola. Principal aff. the Siliadi.—*Tokikotan* or *Spanbery* is a small island of Japan, N.E. Yesso.

TOUN and **TCHOU**, for names of Chinese cities with these prefixes, not under mentioned, see Chin and Chung.

TOUN-NGAN, a city of China, prov. Quang-ai, cap. dep., near the Tonquin frontier. Lat. 23° 30' N., lon. 106° 12' E.

TCHINE-TOU, a city of China. [CHINE-TOU.]

TOUN-TOUNG, two cities of China.—I. prov. Ho-nan, cap. dep., 80 m. S.E.E. Kai-fung.—II. prov. Hou-nan, cap. dep., on the Yuen-kiang, 100 m. W.S.W. the great lake Tong-ting.

TOUN-YUK, a city of China, prov. Kwi-choo. cap. dep. Lat. 27° 1' 12" N., lon. 106° 10' E.

TOUN-YUNG, two cities of China.—I. prov. Kwi-choo, cap. dep. Lat. 27° 20' N., lon. 106° E.—II. prov. Quang-ai, 33 m. E. Tchin-ngan.

TCHIROVATZ, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, sanj., and 56 m. N.W. Sophia. Its Greek bishop has the rank of primate of Bulgaria.

TCHIRIKOV, a town of Russia. [TCHIRIKOV.] **TCHIRIK** or **TCHIRIKHAN**, a small town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, sanj., and 60 m. E. Bol.

TCHIRMEK, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, cap. sanj., 30 m. N.W. Adrianople. Pop. 2,000.

TCHIRMEK, a town of Asia Minor. [TCHIRMEK.]

TCHISTOPOL, a town of Russia, gov. and 65 m. E.S.E. Kasan, cap. circ., on the Kama. Pop. (1855) 10,405. Has a trade in corn, cattle & fish.

TCHI-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Ngan-hoei, cap. dep., on the Yang-tze-kiang, S. bank, 120 m. S.W. Nanking.

TCHITZAK, a fortified town of Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, on the Ingoda, 125 m. W. Nerchinsk.

TCHONG-KING, a city of China, prov. Se-chuen, cap. dep., on the Yang-tze-kiang. Lat. 29° 45' N., lon. 106° 30' E. It has sugar refineries, and a trade in fish.—*Tchong-kiang* is a town, same prov., 60 m. N.E. Tchong-tou.

TCHORLU, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, on the Tchoria, 20 m. N.E. Rodosto. Pop. 4,000.

TCHORUCK, *Acampsis*, a river of Turkish Armenia, flows N.E. and N. through a part of the pash. Erzeroum, and enters the Black Sea between Gueich and Batum. Course 200 miles.

TCHORUM, **CHORUM** or **CHURUM**, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, 28 m. S.W. Osmanjik. Estimated pop. 7,600, mostly Mohammedans. It has khans, baths, minarets, manufs. of earthen-ware, and leather, and a large trade in wheat.

TCHOUKOV, a river of Russia, gov. Perm, rises in the Ural mountains, flows W., and after a course of 250 m. joins the Kama, 11 m. N.N.E. Perm.

TCHOU-YUN, a city of China, prov. and 75 m. W. Yuen-nan.

TCHOULOMA or **TCHOUKLOMA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 68 m. N.E. Kostroma. Pop. 1,800.

TCHOUZEV, a fortified town of Russia, gov. and 25 m. E.S.E. Kharkov, on the Severnol-Donec. Pop. 9,000.

TCHUI, a river of Central Asia, rises in Chinese Turkistan, and has a W. course of nearly 700 m. through the Khokan dominions, in a lake of which it terminates.

TCHOUTCHEN-COUNZAR, a region at the N.E. extremity of Asia and E. Siberia, between lat. 66° and 70° N., lon. 180° and 190° E., having S.W. and W. the provs. Kamtschatka, Okhotsk,

and Yakutsk, N. the Arctic Ocean, E. Behring Strait separating it from Russian America, and S. the Gulf of Anadyr and the Pacific Ocean. It is traversed W. to E. by the Anadyr River, but the country has been little explored. The natives live chiefly by hunting and fishing, and profess a rude idolatry.

TCHULIN, a river of Siberia, gova. Yeniseisk and Tomsk, joins the Ob, 100 m. N.W. Tomsk, after a N.W. course of 500 miles.

TCHUMSKOI-GOMODOK (**NUKH** and **VER-KHUI**), two contiguous market towns of Russia, gov. and 40 m. E.N.E. Perm. Unkited pop. 5,700, partly employed in salt-works.

TCHU-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Chekiang, cap. dep., 180 m. S. Hang-choo-fou, on the Toun, 60 m. from the coast.

Ts and **TE**-an, two cities of China.—I. prov. Shantung, on the Imperial canal, 65 m. N.W. Tsinan.—II. prov. Hou-pe, cap. dep., 60 m. N.W. Han-yang.

TEALBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 34 m. E.N.E. Market-Raisen. Ac. 3,950. Pop. 861.

TEALING, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 4 m. E. Auchterhouse, and intersected by the Dundee and Newtyle Railway. Area about 4,300 ac. Pop. 844.

TEAN (**UPPER** and **NETHER**), two hamlets of England, co. Stafford, pa. Chicheley, on the Tean. Pop. chiefly employed in bleach-works, and a manufactory of tape. Pop. of Upper Tean 1,164.

TEANA, a market town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 16 m. W.S.W. Tursi. Pop. 1,600.

TEANO, a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, cap. cant., 13 m. N.W. Capua. Pop. 5,000. It has a cathedral and two collegiate churches, a diocesan seminary, and a trade in corn and oil.

TEARY, a town of India, Bundelcund, 54 m. S.S.E. Chatterpoor.

TEATH (ST), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3 m. S.W. Camelford. Area 5,900 ac. Pop. 2,204.

TEBAS-Y-TEBARRIA, a town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. K.W. Malaga. Pop. 3,316.

TECALI, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 15 m. S.E. La Puebla.

TECHE, a river of the U. S., North America, Louisiana, flows S.S.E. and joins the outlet of Lake Cheimachas after a course of 180 m., for 100 m. of which, to New Iberia, it is navigable. At its mouth it is 200 yards across.

TECKLENBURG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 20 m. N.N.E. Münster, cap. circ. Pop. 1,250.

TECUMSEH, a township of the U. S., North America, Michigan, 57 m. S.W. Detroit. Pop. 2,678.

TEDEVNET or **TEDONAGH**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, 4 m. N.W. Monaghan. Area 26,502 ac., partly mountainous. Pop. 5,442.

TEEDOUNA, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 44 m. S.S.W. Crediton. Area 5,450 ac. Pop. 861.

TEEDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 12 m. W.S.W. St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 1,146.

TEELA, a prov. of Morocco, Africa, immediately W. Mount Atlas, and watered by afflu. of the river Tensift. Chief town Tessa or Todla.

TEENAST, a town in the dom. and 75 m. W. of Morocco, Africa, cap. prov., on an affluent of the Tensift. Estimated pop. 4,000, of whom 1,800 are Jews.

TEBA, a town of Morocco, Africa, prov. Sus, 25 m. E.N.E. Terodant. Pop. 14,000. Its vicinity is highly productive, and it has a weekly market.

TEBETON, two pas. of England, co. Hereford.—I. (*Delamere*), 54 m. N.E. Bromyard. Area

1,800 ac. Pop. 188.—II. (*Wafar*), $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. Bromyard. Area 620 ac. Pop. 69.

TAEN-TAI, a town of China, prov. Chi-li, on the Pei-ho, at the commencement of the Grand Canal, 70 m. S.E. Peking. It is the seat of an extensive trade, and a great depot for salt.

TAENSA, a town and fort of W. Hindostan, Cutch, 52 m. W. Bhooj.

TAENSAE, a town of Beloochistan, prov. Sarawan, 70 m. N.N.E. Kelat, on the route to Shawl.

TAESA, a river of England, between cos. Durham and York, after an E.ward course of 90 m., joins the North Sea by an estuary, nearly 3 m. across, 10 m. E.N.E. Stockton. At its mouth is a bar with from 10 to 12 feet water at low, and from 26 to 28 feet at high tide, and the river is tidal to Yarm, and navigable to Stockton for vessels of 60 tons burden. In it is a salmon fishery.

TAESARA, a river of Hindostan, rises in Tibet and flows S.ward through the Himalaya, between Bootan and Sikkim, and joins the Ganges in Bengal, 40 m. W.N.W. Dacca, after a course estimated at 313 m. It is navigable for boats to the base of the mountains, and communicates in Bengal with many other rivers. In its latter part it is called the Atri.

TAERU or **TERRE**, a town of Afghanistan, cap. chiefship, S. Peshawar.

TAERÁ, a river of South America, Brazil, after a N.E. course of 500 m., joins the Amazon near Ega, lat. $3^{\circ} 40' S$, lon. $64^{\circ} 45' W$.

TAETROT, two pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*Evias*), 7 m. W. Wilton. Area 700 ac. Pop. 177.—II. (*Magna*), $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Hindon. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 261.

TEFLIS, a gov. of Russia, one of the four into which Transcaucasia was divided in 1846. It is bounded on the N. by the Caucasus, N.E. by gov. Derbend, E. by gov. Shamakhi, S. by Persia, W.S.W. by Asiatic Turkey, and N.W. by gov. Kutais. Area 30,000 sq. miles. It is composed of the circles Teflis, Gori, Telav, Suchnach, Elisabethpol, Erivan, Nakhebevan, and Alexandrapol, besides the Ossetian territory.

TEFLIS or **TIFLIS**, the cap. city of Georgia, in Asiatic Russia, and of all Russian Transcaucasia, on the Kur, lat. $41^{\circ} 41' 4'' N$, lon. $44^{\circ} 50' 30'' E$. Pop. (1854) 34,851. Mean temperature of year $57^{\circ}.4$, winter $31^{\circ}.8$, summer $75^{\circ}.3$, Fahr. It stands in a narrow valley, and is defended by walls and several forts. The old quarter on the bank of the river, comprises numerous Armenian churches, and large caravanserais; it is inhabited chiefly by an Armenian population, and is the principal seat of trade. The upper town, or Russian quarter, has broad streets and open squares, the government offices, military quarters, etc., and presents to the foregoing quarter all the contrast of a European town. The Armenian cathedral is a large and striking edifice, and Teflis has several mosques, and a German Protestant chapel. The Russians have established various schools in the city, the commerce of which has greatly augmented since it fell under their dominion.

TEFSA or **TESSA**, a town of Africa, Morocco, cap. prov. Tefla; lat. $23^{\circ} 30' N$, lon. $8^{\circ} 45' W$. On the opposite side of the river is the small town Efsa. United pop. about 10,500, partly employed in manufactures of woollen mantles.

TEHSEET, a town of Central Africa, Fozzan, on the main route to Nigritia, 120 m. S.E. Moorsonk. It is enclosed by a wall, and has a citadel.

TEHSEWERS, a vill. and lake of Upper Bavaria, 31 m. S. Munich. Length of lake 4 miles.

TEHUACALPA, a town of Central America,

state Honduras, cap. dep., on a table land, 40 m. S.W. Comayagua. Pop. 10,000 (?) In its vicinity are go's, silver, and copper mines.

TEJASIS, a town of the Canary Islands, cap. of the isl. Lanzarote, near its centre. Pop. 3,738.

TEGULST, a town of Africa, Abyssinia, Shoa, of which it was formerly cap., 18 m. W. Ankober.

TEHALLON or **TYHALLON**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. Monaghan. Ac. 5,949. Pop. 2,506, partly employed in linen weaving.

TEHAMA, two maritime plains of Arabia, one extending along its W. coast from Has Mohamed to Jiddah, a distance of 550 m.; the other (or *Bahra*), Muscat dom., bordering the Sea of Babel-Mandeb, and from 20 to 40 m. in width.

TEHERAN or **TEHRAN**, the cap. city of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 70 m. S. the Caspian Sea, and 210 m. N. Isfahan. Lat. $35^{\circ} 42' N$, lon. $51^{\circ} 20' 50'' E$. Stationary pop. estimated at 10,000; but during the residence of the court in winter, it is 60,000 and upwards. It is about 5 m. in circuit, and enclosed by an earthen wall flanked with towers, a glacis, and a dry trench. Its mosques, colleges, and caravanserais are in good repair; and it has well furnished shops and bazaars, with palaces of the Persian nobility; but its dwellings are mostly built of earth; and in summer it is so unhealthy that the shah and the upper classes leave it to encamp on the plains of Sulthanieh, about 150 m. N.W. The ark or royal citadel is extensive, and comprises, besides the royal harem and apartments, a grand saloon, the public offices, quarters for the royal guards, numerous baths, and gardens. On a height near the city is another royal palace with fine grounds. It has manufs. of carpets and iron goods; its vicinity is fertile and covered with villages. It became the Persian cap. towards the end of the last century. On its S. side, and about 25 m. E., are extensive ruins, and one of these localities marks the site of the ancient *Rhages*.

TEHEROOT or **TEHRUK**, a town of Persia, prov. and 80 m. E.S.E. Kirman. Its vicinity produces corn, sugar, cotton, tobacco, and fruits.

TEHUACAN, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 65 m. S.E. La Puebla. P. 12,000.

TEHUANTEPEC, one of the states of the Mexican Confed., extending from the Gulf of Mexico on the N., to the Gulf of Tehuantepec, a bay, or arm of the Pacific Ocean, having on the E. the states of Tabasco and Chiapas, and W. Vera Cruz and Oaxaca. Lat. $18^{\circ} 10'$ to $18^{\circ} 13' N$, lon. $98^{\circ} 40'$ to $95^{\circ} 40' W$. Length from bay of Coatzacoacoas to bay of Tehuantepec, 135 m.; average breadth, 85 m. Estimated area 11,475 sq. m. Pop. uncertain. In the E. are two lagoons, called Upper and Lower Lake. Chief town, Tehuantepec, on a river of same name flowing to the Gulf of Tehuantepec. The most considerable river within the state is the Coatzacoacoas, which flows in a general N.E. direction to the bay of same name. This state was formed out of portions of the surrounding states.

TEHUANTEPEC, a town of North America, formerly in Mexican Confederation. Sold to the United States in 1835.

TEHUANTEPEC (GULF OF), a bay of the Pacific Ocean, Cent. America, lat. $16^{\circ} N$, lon. 94° to $95^{\circ} W$.

TEIFY or **TIFY**, a river of North Wales, rises in Cardiganshire, flows S.W. and W., past Lampeter, Newcastle-Emlyn, and Cardigan, separating that county on the N. from Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, and enters Cardigan Bay, after a course of about 70 miles.

TEIRIN, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 5 m. N. Oakham. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 147.

TATEMUNDO or **TACHMUNDO**, a pa. of Ireland, Leitrim, co. Longford, 3½ m. N.E. Ballymahon. Area 5,713 ac. Pop. 1,817.

TAVERN, a river of England, co. Devon, rises in Dartmoor, flows E. S., and again E., between the Dart and the Exe, and enters the English Channel at Teignmouth. Total course 45 m. It flows past Chagford, Chudleigh, and Newton-Bushol, to which last its estuary is navigable from the sea.

TEIGNEMACK, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 12½ m. S.W. Exeter. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 187.

TEIGNMOUTH, a maritime town of England, co. Devon, on both sides of the Teign, at its mouth in the English Channel, 12½ m. S.E. Exeter, on the South Devon Railway. Area of pa., East and West Teignmouth, 1,260 ac. Pop. 3,149. The two parts of the town are connected by a wooden bridge of 84 arches, with a swing, which admits vessels of 400 tons burden. The town is a place of resort for sea-bathing. Principal buildings, the modern octangular church of W. Teignmouth, other places of worship, bathing establishment, library, spacious assembly-rooms, and a theatre. Here are a dock-yard and a quay. Chief imports, coal and culm. Exports, granite and pipe-clay.

TEIGNTON, two pas. of England, co. Devon.—I. (Bishop's), 4 m. E.N.E. Newton-Bushol. Area 3,860 ac. Pop. 1,119.—II. (Dress's), 8½ m. S.W. Crediton. Area 7,900 ac. Pop. 1,332.

TEIL (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 m. S.W. Vitré. Pop. 2,394.

TEILLEUL (LE), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 8 m. S.S.E. Mortain. Pop. 2,604.

TEINITZ, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 27 m. S.E. Beraun, on the Sazawa, and on railway from Prague to Olmutz. Pop. 2,403.

TEINSHOL or **TISSOLZ**, a mkt. town of N.W. Hungary, co. and 21 m. N.W. Gömör. P. 3,170.

TEITH, a river of Scotland, co. Perth, is formed by two heads which unite near Callander, whence it has a S.E. course of about 15 m., past Doune, and joins the river Forth 2½ m. N.W. Stirling.

TEJA, a town of Morocco. [TEJA.]

TEKAX, a town of Central America, Yucatan, between Valladolid and Merida. It is well built.

TEKIR-DAGI, a mtn. range of European Turkey, Rumili, extending from the Maritza to the Sea of Marmora at Rodosto, to which town it gives its own name amongst the Turks.

TEK-NAR, a navigable river of Aracan, enters the Bay of Bengal, at Mungdoo, lat. 20° 46' N., lon. 92° 20' E., and forms the boundary between Aracan and the Bengal dist. Chittagong.

TEKARR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 97 m. N.N.W. Bagdad, on rt. b. of the Tigris. It is enclosed by old walls, outside of which are numerous remains of the ancient city.

TEKROVA or **FIORDA**, *Phaselis*, a maritime vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on W. shore of the Gulf of Adalia, 23 m. S.S.W. Adalia, with remains of ancient city.

TELEV, a fortified town of Russian Transcaucasia, prov. Kakheti, 35 m. N.E. Teflis. P. 3,000.

TELESZ, *Telesia*, a decayed episcopal town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 14 m. N.E. Caserta, on the Calore.

TELETSKOI, a lake of Siberia. [ALTUN.]

TELTOW, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 7 m. E.N.E. Münster, on the Ems. P. 2,198.

TELLICHEERY, a fortified seaport town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar, 95 m. S.W. Seringapatam. Pop. estimated at 20,000. Here is a natural breakwater, formed by a reef of rocks, extending about 473 yards in length,

and running parallel to the shore at the distance of 614 yards, having a depth of water within for ships of 600 or 800 tons, but large ships anchor well out in 7 or 8 fathoms. A double light is shown from the flagstaff of the fort. Trade in pepper, ginger, arrow-root, cinnamon, and sandalwood. Here are a gaol, hospital, and criminal court and offices. The surrounding country is highly productive, yielding two, and in some places three, crops of rice yearly, and the coconut tree, from which is extracted by incision the spirit called arrack, and the trunks of which are used for various purposes. Average annual fall of rain from 120 to 140 inches. The climate is salubrious. In 1782 it was unsuccessfully besieged by Hyder Ali.

TELLISFORD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. N.N.E. Frome. Area 660 ac. Pop. 124.

TELSKOMBS, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. N.W. Newhaven. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 176.

TELHAN or **TELCHNA**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Kovno, 150 m. N.W. Vilna. Pop. 2,000.

TELTOW, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, cap. circ., 9 m. E. Potsdam. Pop. 1,580.

TELTZACH, a walled town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 17 m. S.S.W. Igau. Pop. 3,406.

TEMBLEQUE, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. S.E. Toledo. Pop. 3,720.

TEMER, the most S. of three rivers which enter English river, Delagoa Bay, E. Africa, and whence it has been navigated upwards for 46 miles.

TEMES, a river of South Wales, rises 5 m. S.E. Newtown, Montgomeryshire, flows E. between the coe. Radnor and Salop, and joins the Severn, near Powick, 2 m. S. Worcester. Total course 60 m. It is celebrated for trout and grayling.

TEMERIN, a market town of S. Hungary, co. and 34 m. E. Baos. Pop. 6,303.

TEMER, a river of S.E. Hungary, Banat, rises in the Carpathian mountains, flows N.W. and S., and joins the Danube 6 m. E. Belgrade. Total course 180 m. Principal affluents the Bisttra, Bogovits, and Berzava. It gives name to a county of which Temesvar is the capital.

TEMESVAR, a co. of Hungary, Banat. Area 1,864 geo. sq. m. Pop. 375,400. It is a level country, with numerous lakes and morasses. Soil fertile. Crops comprise wheat, barley, oats, maize, silk, tobacco, hemp, and rice. Fruits are plentifully raised. Chief river, the Temes and its affluents.

TEMESVAR or **TEMESWAR**, a fortified city of S. Hungary, cap. co., on the Alt-Bega and the Bega Canal, 72 m. N.N.E. Belgrade. Pop. (1851) 21,381, comprising Hungarians, Germans, Greeks, Wallachs, and Jews. It has a county-hall, the palace of the bishop of Csanad, residence of commandant, and a town-hall, Roman Catholic and Greek cathedrals, a Jews' synagogue, seminary, Flarist college, arsenal, military school, barracks, and other military establishments; manufs. of silk and woollen stuffs, iron wares, paper, tobacco, and oil, and an extensive trade. It was taken by the Turks under Solymán II. in 1681, and retaken by Prince Eugene in 1716. In 1849 it was besieged by the insurgents, who bombarded and almost destroyed the city; the garrison was relieved by Marshal Haynau.

TEMISCAMING (LAKE), between Upper and Lower Canada. Lat. 47° 30' N., lon. 80° W. Length 30 m., breadth 15 m. It discharges its surplus water into the Ottawa river.

TEMNIKOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 150 m. N.N.E. Tambou, on the Moksha. Pop. 3,300.

TEMOURTON-NOR, a lake of Chinese Turkestan. [TOZ-GUL.]

TEMPLEBURG, a walled town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 44 m. S. Köslin. Pop. 3,400.

TEMPRIO, a town of the island Sardinia, div. Sassari, cap. prefecture, on a mountain, 81 m. E.N.E. Sassari. Pop. of comm. 9,468.

TEMPRIQUE, a river of Central America, in W. part of the state Costa Rica, after a S. course enters the Gulf of Nicoya, 8 m. N. Nicoya.

TEMPLE, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6 m. N.E. Bodmin. Area 780 ac. Pop. 24.

TEMPLE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. S.S.E. Edinburgh, on Gladhouse-water, a little above its confluence with the South Esk. Area 28 sq. m. Pop. 1,414; 200 are in the vill. of Gorebridge.

TEMPLEBOY, a maritime pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Sligo, 3 m. S.E. Dunmore W. Area 9,113 ac. Pop. 2,048.

TEMPLEBREDDY and **TEMPLEBREDDIN**, two pas. of Ireland, Munster, —I. co. Cork, 6 m. S.S.E. Passage. Area 2,664 ac. Pop. 1,587. —II. co. Tipperary and Limerick, 2½ m. N. Emly. Area 2,456 ac. Pop. 1,001.

TEMPLECAREE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, cos. Fermanagh and Donegal, comprising part of the town Pettigoe. Area 45,870 ac., including parts of Loughs Derg, Lower Erne, etc. Pop. 4,826.

TEMPLECORRAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 4½ m. N.E. Carrickfergus. Area 4,744 ac. Pop. 1,472.

TEMPLECRONE, a maritime pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, comprising the town of Dunglo. Area 52,921 ac. Pop. 9,592.

TEMPLEDERRY, a pa. Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 7½ m. S.E. Nenagh. Co. 6,698. P. 1,457.

TEMPLEKELLY or **TEMPLEKELLY**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, comprising the town of Ballina. Area 10,039 ac. Pop. 2,468.

TEMPLEMARTIN, two pas. of Ireland. —I. Munster, co. Cork, 5½ m. N. Bandon. Area 7,516 ac. Pop. 1,550. —II. (or *St Martin*), Leinster, co. and 2 m. E. Kilkenny. Area 784 ac. Pop. 224.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, several pas. of Ireland. —I. Leinster, and comprising the town of Longford. Area 9,115 ac. Pop. 9,106. —II. Munster, co. Waterford, 3½ m. N.N.W. Youghal. Area 8,216 ac. Pop. 1,645. —III. co. Tipperary, 11 m. E.N.E. Clonmel. Pop. 775. —IV. (*Dedua*), co. Cork, 3½ m. E.N.E. Imishannon. Area 2,064 ac. Pop. 350.

TEMPLEMORE, a pa. and town of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, near the eastern base of the Devil's Bit mountains, with a station on the Great South and Western Railway, 8 m. N. Thurles. Area of pa 8,472 ac. Pop. 5,090; do. of town 4,875. It chiefly consists of one long and well-built street, has a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, endowed school, hospital, dispensary, bridewell, and infantry barracks. —II. a pa., Ulster, co. and comprising the chief part of the city of Londonderry. Area 12,616 ac. Pop. 28,772.

TEMPLEMYN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 3½ m. from Tipperary. Area 12,840 ac. Pop. 2,677. The Galtee mountains rise here to 2,568 feet above the sea.

TEMPLE-NEWHAM or **NEWHUSUM**, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Whitkirk, 4 m. E.S.E. Leeds. Area 3,680 ac. Pop. 1,364.

TEMPLENOE, two pas. of Ireland, Munster. —I. co. Kerry, 5½ m. W.S.W. Kenmare. Area 32,428 ac. Pop. 3,611. —II. (or *Lisnavilla*), co. and 3 m. N.E. Tipperary. Area 2,730 ac. Pop. 1,338.

TEMPLEOUTRASH or **UPPERCROUCH**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 8 m. N.W. Holycross. Area 12,903 ac. Pop. 2,360.

TEMPLEPATRICK, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 5½ m. E.S.E. Antrim. Area 14,191 ac. Pop. 3,325, of whom 111 are in the village.

TEMPLEPORT, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Cavan, 4 m. W.S.W. Ballydonnell. Ac. 42,172. P. 9,788.

TEMPLEPOWIS, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and in the harbour of Cork, consists of Spike and Hawibowline islands, and a part of Great Island, with the chief part of Queenstown. Area 3,504 ac. Pop. 15,232.

TEMPLESHAMBO or **TEMPLESHAMBOUGH**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, 6 m. S.W. Newtownbarry. Area 19,516 ac., mostly mountainous. Pop. 3,698.

TEMPLESHANNON, a pa. of Ireland, comprising a part of the town of Kinniscorthy. Area 4,983 ac. Pop. 2,851.

TEMPLESTANNY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 5 m. W. Clogheen. Ac. 18,189 P. 4,667.

TEMPLETOGHUE, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 8½ m. N.W. Ballymoe. Area 13,706 ac. Pop. 4,042.

TEMPLETOY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m. W.N.W. Tiverton. Area 2,860 ac. Pop. 218.

TEMPLETOY, a vill. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, pa. and 2 m. S.S.E. Narbeth.

TEMPLETOWN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, 2½ m. W.S.W. Fethard. Area 4,187 ac. Pop. 1,442. —II. a vill., co. Louth, 8½ m. S.S.E. Carlingford.

TEMPLETRINE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 5 m. S.W. Kinsale. Area 4,784 ac. Pop. 1,019. —*Templetochy* or *Ballinista*, is a pa., Munster, co. Tipperary, 5 m. E. Templemore. Ac. 8,461. Pop. 2,561, of whom 384 are in the vill.

TEMPLETRUDIAN or **ST PETER'S**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, 5 m. N.N.W. New Ross. Area 8,177 ac. Pop. 1,723.

TEMPLEUVU, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the French frontier, 5 m. N.W. Tournay, on the railway to Brussels. Pop. 3,500.

TEMPLEUVU, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 8 m. S.E. Lille. Pop. 3,145.

TEMPLIN, a walled town of Prussia, province Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, cap. circ., on the Lake Dolgen, 24 m. S.E. Neu-Strelitz. Pop. 3,380.

TEMPO, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, 8 m. E.N.E. Enniskillen. Pop. 407.

TEMPSONA, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 6 m. N.N.W. Biggleswade. Area 2,850 ac. Pop. 622.

TEMUKU, a fortified town of S. Russia, gov. Caucasus, on a peninsula on the S. side of the Sea of Azov, on bay of *Temruk*, 19 m. E. Perekop. Under the Turks it was an important fortress.

TESSARIVU, a river of Further India, provs. Tavoy and Tenasserim, rises in lat. 14° 30' N., flows S. through a narrow valley, but near the town Tenasserim turns sharply W., and enters the Indian Ocean in lat. 12° N., by three principal mouths, enclosing two islands, on the N. of which the town Mergui is seated. Total course 220 m. It is navigable by vessels drawing 14 feet water for 30 miles, and for boats 60 miles. —II. a town of the most S. of Tenasserim provs., taken from the Burmese in 1836, on S. b. of the river, 50 m. E.S.E. Mergui. Lat 11° 49' N., lon. 99° 10' E.

TENASSERIM PROVINCES, British India, consist of a long and narrow strip of territory in Further India, between lat. 11° and 17° 40' N., lon. 97° 30' and 99° 20' E., having E. a mountain-chain separating them from Siam, W. the Indian Ocean and Salween River. Length, N. to S., 600 m., breadth 40 to 80 m. Area about 32,500 sq. m. Estimated pop. 150,416, partly Siamese or Malays, but comprising many Karen or wild tribes. Surface mostly mountainous, and covered with fine forests; there are, however, some extensive and very rich alluvial plains, broken only by isolated peaks of limestone, and well adapted

to the culture of cotton, indigo, tobacco, which with rice, sugar-cane, numerous fruits, excellent teak and sapan wood, in the N. bamboos, rattans, various drugs and gums, betel, coconuts, balachang, tortoise-shell, horns, and coal at Mergul, are the chief products. Principal rivers, the Gyeu, Attaran, Ye, Tavoy, and Tenasserim, most of which are navigable to some distance inland. Climate healthy, thermometer ranging from 75° to 95° Fahr.; annual fall of rain 106 inches; rainy season from May to October, after a dry season of six months. Iron and tin are plentiful in the provs. Tavoy and Mergul, but few, if any, mines are wrought. Elephants, rhinoceros, tigers, the wild hog, and great numbers of deer abound in the forests. The population are mostly Buddhists, except the Karens; they manufacture cotton and some silk fabrics, but the use of these has been almost superseded of late years by the importation of India and British piece-goods. The ports are entirely free, and many vessels are built on the coast. This territory is under the presid. of Bengal, and was formerly divided into the provs. Ye, Tavoy, Mergul, and Tenasserim, so named from their chief towns; at present it is subdivided into the provs. of Amherst, Tavoy, and Mergul, which, with Moulmein, are the principal seats of foreign trade.

TENBORO, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 18 m. W.N.W. Worcester, on S. bank of the Teme, here joined by the Kyre. Area of pa. 5,450 ac. Pop. 1,786. It is in a low position, and liable to sudden inundations. Trade in hops and elder, tanning, and glove making. In 1839 a salt spring was discovered here.

TENBY (Welsh *Dynbyek-y-Fggod*), a pari., munic. bor., and seaport town of South Wales, co. and 9 m. E. Pembroke, on a promontory on the W. side of Carmarthen Bay. Area of bor. 332 ac. Pop. 2,982. The town, partially enclosed by the remains of strong walls, and defended by batteries on the shore, consists chiefly of a long and spacious street. St Mary's church has a spire 122 feet in height, painted white to form a conspicuous landmark. It has dissenters' chapels, national and other schools and charities, a town-hall, market-house, assembly rooms, theatre, several ecclesiastical and collegiate edifices, and spacious bathing houses, the town being resorted to as a watering-place. The harbour, commodious and well sheltered, is a creek of the port of Milford, and frequented by Devonshire fishing vessels; opposite it are Caldy and St Margaret Islands. Exports comprise oysters, butter, corn, and coal. The vicinity is beautiful, and fine sands extend W. and S. the town. It contributes with Pembroke, Wiston, and Milford, to send 1 member to House of Commons.

TENBY, a town of Tasmania (Van Diemen Land), co. Pembroke, 49 m. E. Hobart Town.

TENON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Loire; cap. cant. on the Lignon, 9 m. E.S.E. Ysaingreux. Pop. 6,200.

TENNA, a market town of Sardinia, div. and prov. Nica, 3 m. S. the Col de Tenda, a pass of the maritime Alps, to which it gives name. Pop. of comm. 2,441.

TENDRAHART, a long and narrow island or peninsula in the Black Sea, 36 m. E. Odessa, enclosing Tendra Bay S. of Kerson Bay. Lat. of lighthouse 48° 32' N., lon. 31° 39' E.

TENDRA (MONT), one of the Jura mountains of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the E. side of the Lake de Joux, and 5,398 feet above the sea.

TENNESSEE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 53 m. S.S.E. Manningtree. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 553.

TENNERMAN, a town of British India, dist. Sangor and Nerbudda, in lat. 23° 16' N., lon. 78° 58' E. In the vicinity are mines of iron-ore, and a large forest.

TENNESSEE, an island off the W. coast of Asia Minor, 5 m. N.W. Alexandria Troas. Length 5 m., breadth 3 m. Surface mostly rugged; it produces superior wine, corn, cotton, and fruits. On its N.E. side is a town, which was anciently a depot of the trade between Egypt and Europe.

TENNERMAN, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, 45 m. N.E. Timor-Laut. Length 10 miles, breadth 3 miles.

TENNERMAN, a town of South America, New Granada, dep. Cauca, prov. Santa Martha, on the Magdalena, 50 m. N.W. Mompo.

TENERIFE or TENERIFY, the largest of the Canary Islands, in the Atlantic, 40 m. N.W. the Great Canary. Length 74 m., breadth 35 m. Area 877 sq. m. Pop. (1836) 85,011. Surface mountainous. Soil in many parts volcanic, producing maize, wheat, sweet potatoes, and the fruits of S. Europe. It is the principal seat of the vine culture in the Canaries; besides wine, orchill, barilla, and silk, are chief products. Principal towns, Santa Cruz, Orotava, Laguna, Icod, and Guamar.—The Peak of Tenerife or Pico de Teide, is a famous volcanic mountain on the N.W. of the island. Lat. 28° 18' 5" N., lon. 16° 39' W. Height above the ocean 12,182 feet.

TENEX or TENEA, a maritime town of Africa, Algeria, prov. and 120 m. E.N.E. Oran. Pop. 930. Near it is Cape Tenex, on the Mediterranean.

TE-NOAN, a city of China, prov. Hou-pe, cap. dep., on an aff. of the Yang-tze-kiang. Lat. 31° 18' N., lon. 113° 30' E.—*Teng-fung* is a town, prov. Ho-nan, cap. dist. Lat. 34° 30' N., lon. 113° E. It has a very ancient observatory.

TENGRI-NOR, a large lake of Tibet, about 120 m. N.W. Lassa. Lat. about 31° 30' N., lon. 90° E. Length 80 miles, breadth 40 miles.

TENG-TECHOU, two cities of China.—I. prov. Shan-tung, cap. dep., on the coast at the entrance of the Gulf of Chu-Ji, opposite the Regent Sword, peninsula.—II. prov. Fo-kien, cap. dep., 140 m. N.W. Amoy.

TENO-TE, a town of China, prov. Yun-nan, near the Burmese frontier, 45 m. N.E. Tsanta.

TENNESSEE, a river of the U. S., North America, formed by the union of the Holston and Clinch rivers, near Knoxville, flows S.W. through the E. part of the state Tennessee, and W. through the N. of Alabama, and 80 m. W. Florence turns N., which course it mostly pursues through the W. parts of Tennessee and Kentucky, until it joins the Ohio at Paduca, by a mouth 600 yards across, 10 m. below the confluence of the Cumberland with the Ohio. Total course to the head of the Holston 1,200 m., and it is navigable for steamers from the Ohio for 950 m. to the Muscle shoal rapids, which are rounded by a canal 26 m. in length. Above this it is navigable by boats of 50 tons burden for 300 m. more, to the Suck, a mountain gap, in lat. 34° 50' N., through which it breaks with a magnificent fall. It is navigable for boats for 1,000 m. of its course. Affluents numerous, but most of them are too shallow to be navigable, except during floods.

TENNESSEE, one of the U. S., North America, in the central part of the Union, but included among the W. States, between lat. 35° and 38° 25' N., lon. 81° 30' and 90° W. having N. Kentucky and Virginia, E. North Carolina, S. Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and W. the river Mississippi, separating it from Arkansas and Missouri. Area 45,600 sq. m. Pop. 1,002,625.

of whom 228,461 were slaves. Of the pop. 706 were natives of England, 844 do. of Scotland and Wales, 2,840 do. of Ireland, 1,163 do. of Germany, and 245 do. of France. In the same year 11,750 deaths occurred, or nearly 112 to every 1,000 of the pop. The Cumberland Mountains intersect it in its centre, dividing it into E. and W. Tennessee. Surface elsewhere mostly undulating, and soil fertile. Principal rivers, after the Mississippi, are the Tennessee and Cumberland, tributaries of the Ohio. Wheat, maize, oats, cotton, and tobacco, are the chief crops; aromatic seeds, timber, vitriol, nitre, alum, silver, gold, iron, coal, lead, and limestones, are other principal products; and in addition to the foregoing, cattle, salted meats, coarse hens, and gunpowder, are among the exports which are chiefly sent down the rivers to the Ohio. In 1868, there were 188 miles of railway in operation, and 509 in course of construction. Public rev. (1850-1) 1,004,004 dollars, debt 3,651,856 dollars. Tennessee is divided into 79 co., and sends 10 representatives to Congress. Principal towns, Nashville, the cap., Knoxville, and Memphis. This state was originally conjoined to North Carolina, but was formed into an independent state in 1790, and admitted into the Union in 1796.

TENNSTEDT, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 15 m. N.N.W. Erfurt. Pop. 2,948.

TESOCHTITLAN, the ancient name of the city of Mexico, and of the table-land on which it stands, elevation averaging 7,500 ft. above the sea.

TESSAS, a pa. of the U. S., North America, in E. of Louisiana. Area 619 sq. m. Pop. 9,040.

TESSAW, two rivers of the U. S., N. America. —I. (or *Tessaw*), Arkansas and Louisiana, joins the Washita, 8 m. S. Ootahoola, after a S. course of 120 m. —II. the E. outlet of Mobile river, in Alabama.

TESSAWT, a principal river of Africa, Morocco, which kingdom it divides into two nearly equal parts. After a W. course of 190 miles it enters the Atlantic, 45 m. N.N.E. Mogador.

TENTERDEN, a munic. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Kent, the town on an eminence, environed by hop-grounds, 17 m. S.E. Maidstone. Area of pa. 8,260 ac. Pop. 3,782, chiefly agricultural, or occupied in cattle grazing on Romney marshes. The church has a tower conspicuous as a landmark. The bor. comprises all the hundred of Tenterden, and a part of the pa. Ebony. Area 8,620 ac. Pop. 3,901.

TENTRA, a village of Egypt. [DEDEBAH.]

TEOPIXCA, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. Chiapas, 18 m. from Ciudad-Real.

TEORA, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. 6 m. S.S.E. St Angelo-dei-Lombardi, between the Ofanto and Sale. Pop. 3,800.

TEPACA, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 20 m. S.E. La Puebla. It has a Franciscan convent, and manufactures of woollen stuffs, and trade in corn.

TEPELEHI, a town of Albania, sanj. and 32 m. E.S.E. Avlona, on the Voyussa. It is almost wholly in ruins. Principal edifice, the palace of Ali Pasha of Yanina, born here about 1750.

TEPETITAN, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. Tabasco, on the river Tepetitán, an affluent of the Chilapilla. Pop. 1,000. It is irregularly built of mud and sun-dried bricks. Along the banks of the river are large cattle farms; and maize, sugar, & rum, are produced in the vicinity.

TEPEXTE, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 60 m. S. La Puebla.

TEPIC, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. Jalisco, on a height, 25 m. E. San Blas.

TEPIC, 10,900. It is the principal town in the dep. after Guadalupe, and is the residence, during the rainy season, of most of the wealthy inhabitants of San Blas.

TEPIKINKAJA, a market town of Russia, Don Cossack territory, on the Choper, 65 m. E. Pavlovsk. Pop. 2,000.

TEPL, **TEPLA** or **TEPLA**, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 29 m. N.W. Pilsen. Pop. 1,784. Near it is the abbey of *Tepl* or *Tepl*, with a fine library and a cabinet of minerals and coins.

TEPLITZ or **TÖPLITZ**, several market towns of Hungary, the principal (Hung. *Teplitz-kis*), co. Liptau, on a mountain, 20 m. S.W. Keamark. Pop. 1,221. [TÖPLITZ.]

TEPLIK, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, 32 m. N.N.E. Olgopol. Pop. 1,500.

TEPOSOTULA, a market town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 45 m. N.W. Oaxaca.

TEQUENDAMA FALLS, S. America. [BOGOTA.]

TEQUILA, a town of S. Amer., New Granada, dep. Boyaca, prov. Tunja, 45 m. S.S.W. Pamplona.

TER, a river of Spain, Catalonia, rises in the Pyrenées, flows S. and E. past Gerona, and enters the Mediterranean by several mouths, S. of the Gulf of Rosas. Total course 90 m. It is almost everywhere fordable, and its waters near the sea are mostly diverted for irrigation.

TERA-KAKO, a peninsula on the E. coast of New Zealand, N. island, bounding the entrance to Hawke Bay, on the N.E.—*Lake Tera-tera*, in same island, 40 m. in length, discharges its waters N.E. into the Bay of Plenty by Tera-tera river.

TERAMO, *Interamnium*, a city of Naples, cap. prov. Abruzzo Ultra I., 27 m. N.E. Aquila. Pop. 10,000. It has a cathedral, several convents, a royal college, clerical seminary, botanic garden, orphan school, founding, and other asylums. Its neighbourhood is remarkably fertile in corn, wine, and oil.

TERCEIRA, one of the Azores Islands in the Atlantic Ocean, central group, N.E. Fayal and San Jorge. Estimated area 222 sq. m. Pop. 45,000. Surface mountainous. Summit 3,485 feet in elevation above the sea. Soil highly fertile. Principal products comprise wine, fruits, maize, wheat, and orchill. On its S. side is the town Angra, cap. of the Azores, in lat. 38° 38' 9" N., lon. 27° 13' 7" W.

TERCERO, a river of South America, Plata Confederation, depts. Cordova and Santa Fé, after an E. course joins the Parana at the influx of the Salado, whence it is navigable for barges to the pass of Ferreira, 100 m. S.E. Cordova.

TEREK, a river of S. Russia, after an E. course of 350 m., enters the Caspian Sea by several mouths, near lat. 44° N., lon. 46° to 48° E. It is rapid, and has numerous affluents.

TEREKLI, a small town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 36 m. E.S.E. Isnikmid.

TERESPOL, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Radom, 59 m. E.S.E. Siedlec, on the Bug. P. 1,500.

TESSA, a town of Africa, Morocco, kingdom and 70 m. N.N.E. Fez, near the Mediterranean Sea. Pop. 3,000.

TER-GOUW, a town, Netherlands. [Gouda.]

TERGOVITZ or **TERGOVITZ**, a town, formerly cap. of Walachia, on the Jalomnita, 48 m. N.W. Bucharest. Pop. 6,000. It has glass-works.

TERMA, a town of India, dist. Bainswara, kingdom of Oude, 40 m. S.W. Lucknow. Pop. 6,000.

TEREK, a town of N. Persia, prov. Azerbajan, 70 m. S.E. Tabriz.

TERLING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 81 m. W.N.W. Witham. Area 4,190 ac. Pop. 900.

TERLINZI, a town of Naples, prov. Bari, cap.

sanà, 17 m. S.E. Barietta, and 7 m. from the Adriatic. Pop. 15,000. It has a cathedral and parish church, and three convents.

TERMINI, Termini, a seaport town of the island Sicily, on the N. coast, intend. Palermo, cap. dist. near the mouth of the river Termini, 30 m. S.S.E. Palermo. Pop. 8,000. It is enclosed by walls, and defended by a castle on a lofty rock. It has warm mineral baths, whence its name, a *caricatore* or depot for grain, and an active anchovy fishery. Six miles E. are the ruins of the ancient *Therma*.

TERMINO (LAKE OF), an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, dividing the Mexican dep. Tabasco from Yucatan, and between lat. 18° and 19° N., lon. 91° and 92° W. Length 70 m., breadth 46 m. It is bounded on the side of the sea by several islands, that of Carmen being the largest. It receives an arm of the Usumasinta.

TERMOI, a maritime town of Naples, prov. Molise, cap. cant. on a peninsula in the Adriatic Sea. 16 m. S.E. Il Vasto. Pop. 2,000.

TERMONAMUNGAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 3½ m. S.W. Castle-Derg. Area 45,399 ac. Pop. 6,890.

TERMOUDE, a town of Belgium. [DENDERMONDE.]

TERMONKENY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, 33 m. S.E. Maghera. Area 4,774 ac. Pop. 1,875.

TERMONCKAN or TORFEKAN, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, on the E. coast, 2 m. S.S.W. Clogher. Area of pa. 6,382 ac. Pop. 2,862, of whom 329 are in the village, a place of summer resort for sea-bathing.

TERMONAGHURK, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 4½ m. W. Pomeroy. Area 41,079 ac. Pop. 10,043.

TERNATE, a small island in the Malay Archipelago, W. of Gilolo, lat. 0° 50' N., lon. 127° 21' E. It has a remarkable volcano, which was active in 1840. At its base, on the S., is the town of Ternate, residence of the sultan and of the Dutch regent of the island. Its port is defended by Fort-Orange, built by the Dutch in 1607.

TERNEUSE, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, on i. b. of the Scheldt, 6 m. W.N.W. Axel. Pop. 1,100.

TERNI, Interamna, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, delgr. Spoleto, seated near the Nera, 5 m. below the falls of the Velino (or Falls of Terni), 40 m. N.N.E. Rome. Pop. (1848) 10,000. It has a cathedral with some fine paintings, a theatre, a bath establishment, and active manufactures of woollen and silk fabrics. Amongst its remains of antiquity are the vaults of an amphitheatre. [VELINO.]

TERNOVA, European Turkey. [TERNOVA.]
TERROBAT or TARTUBAT, a town of Africa, Morocco, cap. prov. Sus, on the river Sus, 125 m. S.W. Morocco. Pop. 21,000. It stands in a fertile plain, and its thick and lofty walls enclose a large area. Its inhabs. excel in the art of dyeing.

TERRAQUA, Ansur, a seaport town of Italy, Pontifical States, leg. Velletri, at the S. extremity of the Pontine Marshes, and on the Gulf of Terracina in the Mediterranean, 56 m. S.E. Rome. Pop. (1848) 5,000. On the height above it are the cathedral and ruins of the ancient Ansur, and above these, on a bold height, the remains of the palace of Galba, commanding fine views. The harbour is accessible only to small coasting vessels, and there is little trade. The celebrated *Appian Way*, between Rome and Terracina, is still traceable. The town was taken by the French in 1798.

TERRA DI LAURO, Campana, a prov. of

Naples, mostly between lat. 40° 48' and 41° 49' N., lon. 15° and 16° E., having S.E. the Mediterranean, and landward the provs. Naples, Principato Ultra, Molise, and the Abruzzi, and N.W. the Pontifical States. Area 2,805 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 721,971. Surfaces in the E. covered with ramifications of the Apennines, elsewhere are many fertile plains; and this is one of the richest parts of the Italian peninsula, though along the coast are marshy and unhealthy tracts. Principal rivers, the Volturno and the Garigliano; principal inlet of the Sea, the Gulf of Gaeta. Products comprise wheat, oil, fruits, silk, and full-bodied wines. Chief cities and towns, Capua, the cap., Gaeta, Sorra, Arpino, Maddaloni, and Nola.

TERRA-FIRMA, an obsolete name, formerly applied to the Spanish Main, South America, since called Colombia. [VENEZUELA, GRANADA (NEW).]

TERRANEH or TERANEH, a town of Lower Egypt, on Rosetta arm of the Nile, 7 miles W. Menout.

TERRANOVA, a seaport town on the S. coast of the isl. Sicily, intend. Caltanissetta, cap. dist. near the mouth of the Terranova, 18 m. E. Alcatra. Pop. 10,000. It has a castle, several churches and convents, a good public hospital, and a handsome palace of the Duke de Monteleone. Coarse cloth is manufactured here, and finds a good market at the annual fair in August. The town has also a *caricatore* or corn magazine, and an export

trade in corn, wine, sulphur, and soda.—II. a town of Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, 8 m. S. Cassano. Pop. 2,400.—III. a market town, prov. Basilicata, 23 m. S.S.W. Turri.—IV. a town of the island Sardinia, div. Sassari, on a bay of the N.E. coast, 20 m. S.E. Longo-Saudo. Pop. of comm. 1,980.

TERRANOVA, a market town of Tuscany, prov. Florence, 7 m. S.E. Figline. Pop. 2,000.

TERRASSON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, on the Vézère, 16 m. N.N.E. Sarlat. Pop. 2,893.—*Terrauze* is a comm. and small town, dep. Gers, 4 m. S.W. Lectoure. Pop. 1,062.

TERRE (SAINT), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arrond. Libourne. Pop. 2,137.

TERRE-BONNE, a pa. of the U. S., North America, in S. part of Louisiana, cap. Williamsburg. Area 1,618 sq. m. Pop. 7,724, of whom 4,328 were slaves.

TERRE-DR-HAUT, & TERRE-DR-BAS, two islets of the French West Indies, together forming the group Petit-Terre, 26 m. E. Guadeloupe.

TERREULEA, a pa. of Scotland, stewarty Kirkcudbright, on the Nith, immediately W. Dumfries. Area 8 sq. m. Pop. 566.

TERRE-HAUT, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Indiana, on i. b. of the Wabash, 78 m. W. Indianapolis. Pop. 4,900.

TERREIRA, one of the Nicobar Islands, in the Indian Ocean, lat. 8° 20' N., lon. 93° 15' E.

TERRESCIOLA, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. and 19 m. S.E. Pisa. Pop. 2,600.

TERSWOTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. York, North Riding, 7 m. W. New Malton. Area 3,630 ac. Pop. 793.—II. (*NORTH*), co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W. Lynn-Regis. Area 7,380 ac. Pop. 2,280.—III. (*St John*), same co., 5½ m. W.S.W. Lynn-Regis. Area 2,520 ac. Pop. 784.

TERTOLAN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 5 m. N.W. Borris-o-Kane. Area 8,762 ac. Pop. 1,868.

TERSCHELLING, an island in the North Sea, belonging to the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, between Vlieland and Ameland. Length 16 m.; greatest breadth 3 m. Pop. 2,522.

TEVEL, a town of Spain, cap. prov., on a hill near the Guadalquivir, 78 m. N.W. Valencia. Pop.

8,752. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, and a seminary.

TEAVEREN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 7 m. E. Brussels, with a royal residence.

TESCHEN, a town of Austrian Silesia, cap. circ. and duchy, on the Olza, a tributary of the Oder, 38 m. E.S.E. Troppau. Pop. 6,400. It is enclosed by walls; has two dual castles, a gymnasium with a library, and manufactures of woollen cloths, cassimeres, linen, leather, liqueurs, and fire-arms. A treaty between Austria and Prussia was concluded here in 1772.

TESSEBENT, a town of Africa, Morocco, 30 m. S.E. Mogadore. It has a mosque.

TESSARACH or **TAUGHBARA**, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 2 m. S.S.W. Athleague. Area 8,482 ac. Pop. 2,031.

TESSAUBAN or **KILLGALLY**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. Cloghan. Area 7,317 ac. Pop. 1,676.

TESSENDERLOO, a vill. of Belgian Limbourg, 15 m. N.W. Hasselt. Pop. 2,300.

TESSIN, a town of North Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy and 20 m. N.N.E. Güstrow, on the Becknitz. Pop. 2,025. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of woollen & linen fabrics.

TESSIN, a canton and river of Switzerland. [*TOINO*.]

TESTE-DE-BUCH (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., in the Landes, on the S. side of the Bassin d'Arachon, and 30 m. S.W. Bordeaux, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 2,859.

TESTERTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. S.S.E. Fakenham. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 13.

TEYUOOS, a group of islets in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, 60 m. N.W. Margarita. Lat. $11^{\circ} 25' N.$, lon. $63^{\circ} 12' W.$

TEXON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 34 m. W.S.W. Maidstone. Area 550 ac. Pop. 268.

TEX, a river of France, dep. East Pyrenées, after an E.N.E. course, enters the Mediterranean, 7 m. E. Perpignan. Total course 53 miles.

TEX OR TETZ, a decayed town of Africa, Morocco, near C. Blanco, 8 m. S.W. Masagan. P. 1,000.

TEXBURY, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 17 m. S.E. Gloucester. Area of pa. 4,988 ac. Pop. 3,325. The town, near the source of the Avon, has two market-houses, a church, various chapels, and schools. Some manufactures of woollen cloth are carried on; and it has a trade in woollen yarn, cheese, and butter. The ancient Britons had a castle here.

TEYCOIT, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. S. Holworthy. Area 1,840 ac. Pop. 269.

TEYS NORME, a pass of the Alps, between Switzerland and Savoy, 7 m. S.W. Martigny.—II. a mountain of the Valais. [*MORLES*.]

TEYS OR TETZ, a town of East Africa, cap. a gov. of the Portuguese territory, on the Zambezi, 100 m. N.W. Senaa. It is large, well built, and healthy from occupying an elevated site.

TEYTERY, a river of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia and Kiev, joins the Dniester, 36 m. N. Kiev, after a N.E. course of 150 miles.

TEYTSOW, a walled town of North Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy and 16 m. E. Güstrow. Pop. 3,759. It has tobacco and woollen cloth factories, and bleaching establishments.

TEYFORD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.E. Horncastle. Area 2,210 ac. Pop. 799.

TEYLUHET, a town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. S.S.W. Kasan, cap. circ., on the Volga. P. 1,700.

TEYMET, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 94 m. N. Louth. Area 5,080 ac. Pop. 800.

TEYSEJEN, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ.

and 18 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz, on rt. b. of the Elbe. Pop. 1,423. It has mineral springs.

TEYEWORTH, a pa. of England, co. and 12 m. E.S.E. Oxford. Area 840 ac. Pop. 512.

TEYTHALL-BESSA, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 2 m. N.W. Wolverhampton. Area 7,600 ac. Pop. 3,396.

TEYTHARO, a town of Württemberg, circ. Danube, cap. dist., on the Mühlenbach. Pop. 1,661.

TEYUAN, a maritime town of Africa, Morocco, kingdom of Fez, on the river Martil, 18 m. S.S.W. Ceuta. Lat. $35^{\circ} 57' N.$, lon. $5^{\circ} 18' E.$ Pop. 16,000, of whom upwards of 4,000 are Jews. It is crowned by a castle, and is enclosed by walls. Some of the mosques are handsome. The harbour, protected by a fort, at the mouth of the river, 4 miles distant, is adapted only for small vessels; but Tetuan retains an active export trade.

TEUCHER, a market town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 17 m. S. Merseburg. Pop. 1,559.

TEUFEN or **TEUFEN**, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 4 m. N. Appenzell. Pop. of pa. 4,000.

TEULADA, a market town of Spain, prov. Alicante, near the Mediterranean Sea, 9 m. S. Denia. Pop. 1,638.

TEULADA, a comm. and vill. of Sardinia, div. and 24 m. S.W. Cagliari, on the Teulada. Pop. 1,634.—*Cape Teulada* bounds the Gulf of Teulada, on the S. coast of Sardinia. Lat. $38^{\circ} 51' 9'' N.$, lon. $8^{\circ} 39' 2'' E.$

TEUFITA, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 31 m. S.E. Potsdam. Pop. 563.

TEUSCHNITZ, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 11 m. N. Kronach. Pop. 800.

TEUTOBURGER-WALD, a low mountain range of N. Germany, extending from the Erageburg in Westphalia, N.W. to near Osnabrück, in Hanover, a distance of about 100 miles.

TEUTSCHENROD, a town, Bohemia. [*BRON*.]

TEVERONE or **ANIO**, a river of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. Frosinone, rises on the Neapolitan frontier, flows N.W. and W. past Subiaco and Tivoli, and joins the Tiber 4 m. N. Rome. Total course 55 m. In ancient times it supplied water to Rome by two aqueducts, one 43 miles long.

TEYERHALL, a pa. of England, co. Nottingham, 34 m. W.N.W. Mansfield. Area 2,820 ac. P. 373.

TEYERHAM, a pa. of England, co. and 24 m. E. Cambridge. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 238.

TEYIOR, a river of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, through the centre of which it flows, and joins the Tweed at Kelso, after a N.E. course of 34 m. The town of Hawick is on its banks.—*Teytoidale* is a name applied to most part of Roxburghshire.

TEW (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 54 m. E.N.E. Chipping-Norton. Ac. 4,740. P. 541.—*Little Tew* is a chapelry in the parish. P. 257.

TEWIN, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. W.N.W. Hertford. Area 3,090 ac. Pop. 322.

TEWKESBURY or **TEWESBURY**, a parl. munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. and 10 m. N.N.E. Gloucester, in the vale of Evesham, on the bank of the Avon, at its junction with the Severn, and at the influx of the Carron and Swilgate into the Avon, connected with the Birmingham and Gloucestershire Railway by a branch 2 miles in length. Area of bor. 1,890 ac. Pop. 5,875; do. of pa. 5,878. It has an abbey church, a church, town-hall, market-house, gaol, penitentiary, various dissenting chapels, quays along the river, a stone bridge across the Avon, and an iron bridge 170 feet in span over the Severn. It has a literary and scientific institution, a mechanics' institute, dispensary and lying-in charity; a blue-coat school, free gram-

mer school, and numerous other schools; almshouses and other charities. Its woollen manuf. has ceased, but it has manufs. of stockings, bobbinet lace, nails, and leather. It returns two members to House of Commons. The battle of Teaslesbury was fought in the "Bloody Meadow," immediately south of the town.

TEXAS, two townships, U. S., N. America. —I. New Jersey, on Rockaway Creek; 14 m. N.E. Flemington. Pop. 2,800. —II. Massachusetts, on Marimac and Concord rivers, 21 m. N.W. Boston, and on the railway thence to Lowell. P. 1,048.

TEXAS, one of the U. S., North America, formerly belonging to the Mexican Confederation, and independent from 1836 to 1846, when it was annexed to the United States, between lat. 26° and 36° 30' N., lon. 93° and 107° W., having E. the States Louisiana and Arkansas, N. the Indian territory and Nebraska, from which it is separated by the Red River; W. New Mexico, S. the Mexican departments Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas, from all of which it is separated by the Rio Bravo del Norte, and S.E. the Gulf of Mexico. Estimated area 237,321 square miles, and population 212,692. Its N.W. regions are little explored, being inhabited only by roving Indians; elsewhere it possesses considerable natural advantages. Near the coast, for a variable distance inland, is a rich plain, whence the surface progressively rises into the mountain plateau of New Mexico. Principal rivers, the Sabine, Nueces, Trinidad, Brazos-de-Dios, Colorado, Guadalupe, San Antonio, and Nueces, all of which enter the Gulf of Mexico, or lagoons along its coasts. Cotton is the great staple; other products comprise maize, wheat, hemp, coffee and rice on the coast, indigo, tobacco, sugar, and the fruits common in South Europe. Grapes come to perfection, and some good wine is made. Oak, ash, elm, hickory, acacia, walnut, sycamore, and other timber is abundant, especially on the river banks; and in the S.W. the mountainous parts are covered with pine forests. Vanilla, sarsaparilla, and a great variety of medicinal and dyeing plants grow wild. A large proportion of the surface consists of rolling prairies, and rearing live stock is a principal occupation of the settlers. Mineral products comprise coal, iron, salt, nitre, limestone, and granite; the silver mines of the N.W. have been ruined by the Comanche Indians. In 1863, 84,903 bales of cotton were exported. Cattle and salt are exported to the West India Islands and to New Orleans, which city is a depot for a large portion of the trade of Texas. Hides, horns, tallow, wax, and other natural products compose the rest of the exports; the imports consist of lumber, furniture, manufactured goods generally, and some colonial produce. In 1851, the imports amounted to \$4,715 tons. Texas is divided into 77 counties. Government vested in a senate and house of representatives, with a president elected for two years. Since 1846, it has sent 2 representatives to the United States Congress. Principal towns, Austin and Houston, which have been alternately the caps., Galveston (the principal port), and San Antonio de Bexar.

TEXAS, several townships, U. S., North America, the principal in Pennsylvania, co. Wayne. Pop. 2,843. Others in New York and Michigan.

TEXEL, an island in the North Sea, belonging to the Netherlands, and separated from the mainland by Mars-Diep, 2½ m. across. Length 13 m., greatest breadth 6 m. Pop. 4,974, engaged in agriculture, fishing, boat-building, and as pilots. Surface low and chiefly in pasture, on which

fine breeds of cattle and sheep are reared. Its N. part is termed Eyerland, from the great abundance of eggs deposited there by wild fowl. Its W. coast is sheltered by dykes, which were broken through, with great damage to the island, by a tremendous storm, in February 1825. It contains a town and several villages. Off the Texel, on 31st July 1652, the English fleet under Monk defeated the Dutch under Van Tromp, who was killed during the action.

TEXUTLA or **TEJUTLA**, a town of Central America, state and 165 m. N.W. Guatemala.

TEX, three pas. of England, co. Essex. —I. (Great), 8½ m. N.E. Great Coggeshall. Area 3,040 ac. Pop. 735. —II. (Little), 3 m. E.N.E. Great Coggeshall. Area 410 ac. Pop. 74. —III. (Market), 4 m. E.N.E. Great Coggeshall. Area 1,350 ac. Pop. 437.

TEYDE (PEAK OF). [TENERIFFE (PEAK OF).] **TEYNNAM**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, ¾ m. W.N.W. Faversham. Area 2,670 ac. Pop. 842.

TEZA, a town of Africa, Morocco, kingdom and 66 m. E. Fez, on the Teza, an aff. of the Sobus. Pop. 11,000. It has a fine mosque, and well supplied markets.

TEZUCO, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 20 m. E.N.E. Mexico, on the E. border of the Lake of Tezucoc. Pop. 5,000. It has manufactures of serges and cotton fabrics. During the Aztec rule, it was a place of importance, and it has some remains of a palace, said to be that of Montezuma.

TEZUCO (LAKE OF), the largest body of water in the valley of Mexico, which city is on its W. side. Length 40 m., breadth 10 miles.

TH, for words with this initial not undermentioned, refer to them as spelled with T singly.

THAI, the prefixed name of several cities of China. [TAI.]

THAKEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, ½ m. N.W. Steyning. Area 2,980 ac. Pop. 631.

THAME or **TAMF**, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 12 m. E S E. Oxford, on the border of Bucks, and on the S. bank of the Thames, which here becomes navigable. Area of pa. 5,310 ac. Pop. 3,259. It has a church, a workhouse, numerous schools, and a manuf. of lace.

THAME or **TAME**, a river of England, co. Bucks and Oxford, after a S.W. course of 40 m. past Thame and Stadthampton, at Dorchester, joins the Isis, to which it afterwards gives the name of Thames. [TAME.]

THAMES (*Tamensis*), the principal though not the longest river of England, through the S. part of which it flows mostly in an E. direction. It rises under the name of the Isis about 2 m. S. Cirencester and 376 feet above the sea, flows at first S. to near Cricklade, then E.N.E. past Lechlade to near Oxford, and S.E. past Oxford, Abingdon, and Wallingford to Reading, after which its course is mostly E. to Gravesend. A few miles beyond this it expands into an estuary, which, at its junction with the North Sea, at the Nore, between the Isle of Sheppey and Foulness Point, is 15 m. across, and has on its opposite banks the towns Sheerness and Southend. Total course estimated at 216 m., area of basin 6,160 sq. m. At Dorchester it receives the Thame from the N., and thenceforth assumes its proper name; other principal affluents are the Churnet, Coln, Waintrush, Evenlode, Cherwell, Colne, Brent, Lea, and Rodong, from the N., and the Cole, Kennet (its chief aff.), Wey, Mole, and some smaller rivers, from the S. The Medway joins its estuary at Sheerness. Its basin is smaller than that of the Severn; but no river in

the world has more commercial importance. The tide flows up it for about 80 m.; it is navigable for ships of any burden to Deptford, for vessels of 200 tons to London Bridge, and for barges 130 miles further, where it is united by the Thames and Severn Canal with the Severn, below Gloucester; it is also connected with all the centre of England by the Oxford and Warwick and Grand Junction Canals, and by other canals with Bristol, Basingstoke, Arundel, etc. Under the Romans it formed the N. boundary of the province *Britannia Prima*. During the Saxon heptarchy, it divided the kingdoms of Wessex, Sussex, and Kent, from those of Mercia and Essex; it now separates the cos. Oxford, Bucks, Middlesex, and Essex on the north, from those of Berks, Surrey, and Kent on the south.

THAMES, a river of Upper Canada, British N. America, London and Western districts, flows through a fertile country in the peninsula between Lakes Huron and Erie, and after a S.W. course of 160 m., enters Lake St. Clair. It is navigable for boats from its mouth to Chatham, besides which town, London and Oxford are on its banks.

THAMES, a river of the U. S., North America, Connecticut, formed by the confl. of the Shetucket and Santic at Norwich city, flows S., and enters Long Island Sound at New London, after a course of 14 miles, throughout which it is navigable for sloops and steamers.

THAMES OF WAH-RO, a river of New Zealand, N. island, after a N. ward course joins the sea by an estuary, 30 m. in breadth, termed the Firth of Thames (or Waika-houanga), and on the S.W. shore of which is the town Auckland.

THAMES-DITTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 2 m. S.W. Kingston-on-Thames. Ac. 2,900. P. 2,351.

THAMET (ISLE OF), the N.E. extremity of the co. Kent, England, surrounded N. and E. by the sea, S. and W. by the river Stour and its branch the Nethergong, both formerly navigable for ships of large burden. Length 10 m., breadth 5 m. Area 26,500 ac. Pop. 31,798. Surface level, lofty, and commands views of the sea and the coast of France. Soil fertile, and here, amongst other products, large quantities of canary-seed are raised. Its N.E. point, the North Foreland, lat. 51° 21' 28" N., lon. 1° 26' 47" E., has a lighthouse, 340 feet above the sea, and visible for 22 miles. Near it are two large tumuli, said to mark the place of a battle between the Saxons and Danes in 853. Reculvers on the N.W. marks the site of the ancient *Regulbium*; and Richborough, on its S. side, was the ancient *Ramtupium*. Thamet was the first possession of the Saxons in Britain. On it are the favourite watering-places, Ramsgate, Margate, and Broadstairs; and it is intersected by a branch of the South-Eastern Railway, between the two former towns.

THAMINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 1½ m. W.S.W. Canterbury. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 385.

THANKERTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, with a station on the Caledonian Railway. Pop. 648. [COVINGTON.]

THANK, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, cap. cant., on the Thur, 22 m. S.S.W. Colmar, with which place it is connected by railway. Pop. 3,264. It has a Gothic church with a spire 325 feet in height, and manufs. of cotton handkerchiefs and twist, hosiery, starch, and salt.

THARSTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 9½ m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 374.

THARTAR, a river of Asiatic Turkey, pass. Bagdad, after a E. course parallel to the Tigris, is lost in a salt lake, 70 m. N.W. Bagdad.

THASOS, an island in the Ægean Sea, belonging

to European Turkey, off the coast of Rumili, 96 m. N.N.E. Mount Athos. Shape nearly circular. Area 86 sq. m. Pop. 3,000. Surface generally fertile and well wooded; products comprise corn, fruits, oil, wine, honey, marble, and timber. In its interior is the small town Volgaro, and on its N.E. side the village Thasos.

THATCHAM, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 3 m. E. Newbury, on the Great Western Railway. Area 12,960 ac. Pop. 4,393.

THAU (Étang de), a lagoon of S. France, dep. Hérault, separated from the Mediterranean by the narrow tongue of land on which is the town of Cette; it communicates N.E. with the similar lagoon of Maguelonne. Length 13 m.; average breadth 3 m. It is traversed by the Canal du Midi, affords an abundance of fish, and is frequented by flocks of aquatic birds.

THAUMACO, a small town of European Turkey, Thessaly, 35 m. S.S.W. Larissa, on a castellated height, on which are remains of the ancient *Thaumaci*.

THAXTED, a decayed bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Essex, 17 m. N.N.W. Chelmsford. Area of pa. 5,690 ac. Pop. 2,556.

THAYA, a river of Lower Austria and Moravia, after an E. course of 130 m., joins the March 39 m. N.E. Vienna. It receives the Iglawa with the Zwitawa from the N., by which it drains all the S.W. half of Moravia.

THEALE, a chapelry of England, co. Berks, pa. Tilehurst, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 5 m. W.S.W. Reading.

THEBERTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. E.N.E. Saxmundham. Area 2,090 ac. P. 591.

THEBES (Greek *Διοσπολις Magna*), a famous city in antiquity, long the cap. of Egypt, the stupendous remains of which, in Upper Egypt, extend for 7 miles along both banks of the Nile, about lat. 25° 41' N., lon. 32° 38' E., and present an imposing collection of ancient monuments. Among its numerous temples, the most remarkable are those of Karnak and Luxor, on the E. bank of the river; the former, the temple of Jupiter-Ammon, occupying an area of 9 acres, and in many parts comparatively perfect. The temple of Luxor, 1½ m. S. Karnak, is of a less size, but still a vast edifice, and in front of it were formerly two monolith obelisks, 80 feet in height, one of which has been conveyed to Paris, where it is erected in the Place de la Concorde. W. of the Nile are the famous temple of Medinet-Abou, the *Rhamesseion*, and two enormous sitting colossi, one of which was the celebrated Memnon; and in the mountains on the same side are the tombs of most of the earlier Pharaohs. Several villages are scattered over the site of Thebes, which declined with the removal of the seat of government to Memphis. Its importance was finally destroyed on its capture, after a three years' siege, by Ptolemy Lathyrus, in the 3d century a.c.

THEBES OF THIVA, a town of Greece, gov. Boeotia, on a height occupied in ancient times by its Cadmean citadel, 26 m. E.S.E. Lebadea. Pop. 9,000. *Thebes*, founded by Cadmus about a.c. 1549 (?), the birthplace of Hesiod, Pindar, Pelopidas, and Epaminondas, was anciently a city of great wealth and importance, but few traces of its grandeur remain.

THEBINGSHAUSEN, a town of Brunswick, cap. a detached dist., 13 m. S.E. Brummen. Pop. 1,917.

THEBINGWORTH, a pa. of England, cos. Leicestershire and Northampton, 4 m. W.S.W. Market-Harborough. Area 2,230 ac. Pop. 279.

THEDLTHORPE, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (East), 5 m. N.N.E. Alford. Area

1,570 ac. Pop. 384.—II. (Wood), 8 m. N.E. Alford. Area 2,580 ac. Pop. 360.

TRACONTO (Sr.), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 6 m. S.W. Morlaix. Pop. 3,502.

THEISS, *Thyssa*, a river of Hungary, all the E. part of which, and most of Transylvania, is drained by it and its tributaries, rises in the Carpathian mountains, on the borders of Galizia, and is formed by the union of the Black and White Theiss, 20 m. E.N.E. Szeged. Its course is then W. to Tokay, whence it has a S. course to the Danube, which it joins on left, between the Banat and Slavonia, 22 m. E. Peterwardien. Total length 500 m., for the greater part of which it is navigable. Chief affluents, the Szamos, Kraszna, Körös, Maros, and Alt-Bega. Its course is sluggish, and in its lower half it flows parallel to the Danube, through a marshy plain, and with many windings. The chief traffic on it is the downward conveyance of salt, timber, and rural produce. It has sturgeon and other fisheries. The Theiss gives name to two great divisions of Hungary.

THELBIDOR, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6½ m. E.S.E. Chumleigh. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 260.

THELBETHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 14 m. N.E. St-Edmunds-Bury. Ac. 1,730. Pop. 562.

THELVETON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 18 m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area 1,136 ac. Pop. 154.

THEMA, a town of Central Germany, duchy Saxe-Meiningen, cap. dist. on the Werra, 10 m. S.E. Meiningen. Pop. 1,500. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woollen cloth and paper.

THEMILTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. E.S.E. Foulsham. Area 940 ac. Pop. 83.

THEMSCH, a market town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, cap. cant., on the Scheldt, 9 m. N.E. Dendermonde. Pop. 6,150. It has manufactures of linens, printed cottons, and lace.

THEMRAI, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, 11 m. E.N.E. Parthenay. Pop. 2,249.

THERFORD, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5½ m. W.N.W. Brackley. Area 890 ac. Pop. 132.

THERON, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 18 m. E.S.E. Périgueux. Pop. 1,505.

THEORALD, a hamlet of England, co. Hertford, pa. Cheshunt.

THEODORE (Sr.), an islet in the Mediterranean, off the N. coast of Crete, 5 m. N.W. Khania.

THEODONIA (formerly *Kaffa*), a town of Russia, gov. Taurida, on S.E. coast of the Crimea, with a deep and safe harbour. Pop. (1849) 8,435. Value of foreign imports in 1851, 94,832 silver rubles. Exports grain and wool to the value of 44,933 silver rubles.

THEODURIA, a small town of European Turkey, Epirus, pash. and 28 m. S.S.E. Yanina.

THERAPIA, a vill. of European Turkey, Rumili, on the W. shore of the Bosphorus, 7½ m. N.N.E. Constantinople, with residences of the French and English ambassadors.

THESSINSTEADT, two towns of the Austrian empire.—I. Bohemia, circ. and 2 m. S.E. Leitmeritz, on the Elbe, near its conf. with the Elbe. Pop. 1,233. Its fortress was built by Joseph II. in 1780.—II. (or *Maria-Theresienopol*, Hung. *Szabath*), S.E. Hungary, co. Bacs, 25 m. S.W. Szegedin. Pop. (1851) 33,918. It has several churches, a college, large barracks, and town hall, with manufactures of linen, leather, and tobacco, and a trade in horses, cattle, sheep, raw hides, and wool.—*Therapiopolis* is a town, co. and 18 m. N. Temeswar. Pop. 3,391.

THESSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Hertford, 2½ m. W.S.W. Royston. Area 4,740 ac. Pop. 1,333.

THESSIA, *Cythæa*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, Cyclades, gov. and 23 m. W. Syra, midway between Zea and Serphus. Area 48 sq. m. Pop. 6,000. It produces wheat, barley, wine, figs, honey, and some silk, and derives its name from the hot springs on its east side, near the principal village Thermia.

THESSIGNON, a market town of Saroy, prov. Maurienne, on the route leading across Mount Cenic, 3 m. W. Lans-le-Bourg. Pop. 1,254.

THESSOFTLA, a famous pass or defile in Greece, gov. Phthiotia, leading from Boeotia to Thessaly, between the Gulf of Zeitoun and Mount Eta, 9 m. S.S.W. Lamia. It is about 5 m. in length, chiefly occupied by a deep morass, through which is carried a narrow-deeped causeway. Here, B.C. 480, Leonidas, with his 300 Spartans, fell in opposing the invading Persian army; and a mound, with the remains of a monument, exists on the S. bank of the river Sperchius.

THESSONDELS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, arrond. Mur-de-Barres. P. 1,634.

THESSOUNKI, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 8 m. S. St Omer. Pop. 335.

It was formerly a fortress, taken by the English in 1380 and 1513, and again in 1553 by the Emperor Charles V. of Germany.

THESSALONICA, European Turkey. [SALONICA.]

THESSALY or TRIKHALA, one of the S. provs. of European Turkey, between lat. 39° and 40° 30' N., lon. 21° 30' and 23° 25' E., having S. Greece (Hellas), W. the chain of Pindus, separating it from Epirus and Albania, N. Macedonia, and E. the Gulfs of Salonica and Volo, between which it sends a long peninsula into the Ægean Sea. Area 3,600 sq. m. It is traversed by ramifications of Mount Pindus, and contains many fertile valleys, watered by the Salymyria (anc. *Peneus*), with some plains, as those of Larissa, Trikhala, and Pharsalia, the last memorable for the decisive action between the forces of Cæsar and Pompey. Near the coast are Mounts Kiasovo and Zagora (anc. *Ossa* and *Pelion*), and on the N. frontier is the famed Mount Olympus of antiquity. Principal products comprise cotton, olives, and silk. Chief towns, Larissa, Trikhala, Volo, and Ambelakia.

THETFORD, a parl. munic. bor. and town of England, co. Norfolk and Suffolk, on the Little Ouse, at the influx of the Thet, 28½ m. W.S.W. Norwich, on the Eastern Counties Railway. Area of bor., comprising three pas. 8,270 ac. Pop. 4,075. Principal structures, St Peter's or the "black church," built mostly of flint, the guildhall, market-house, gaol, bridewell, theatre, and a cast-iron bridge across the Ouse. St Mary's, the only church on the Suffolk side, is a large thatched fabric, with a lofty square tower. Here are a grammar school, almshouses, and other charities. The Little Ouse is navigable to Thetford. The town sends 2 members to House of Commons. It is a polling-place for the W. div. of Norfolk, and head of a poor-law union. Thetford is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Æthomagus*, and was for a brief period cap. of the kingdom of E. Anglia, and in the 7th century the see of the bishopric of Norfolk and Suffolk. So late as the time of Edward III. it was stated to have 20 churches and 8 monasteries, and some remains of the latter exist.—II. a chapelry, co. Cambridge, pa. Strettham, 3 m. W.S.W. Rly. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 366.

THETFORD, a town of the U. S., N. America, Vermont, 38 m. S.S.E. Montpelier. Pop. 2,010.

THRUZ, a town of Belgium, prov. and 13 miles S.E. Liège, on railway to Aachen. Pop. 3,000.

TRETE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Isère, and 16 m. N.E. Grenoble. Pop. 1,365.

TRIAKI, one of the Ionian Islands. [TRAGIA.]

THIAN-SHAN, properly **SHAN-SHAN** (or "*Chinese Mountains*"), a lofty mountain chain of Chinese Turkestan, forming the N. boundary of the great table-land of Central Asia, and extending between lat. 42° and 45° N., lon. 80° to 90° E. It separates the region *Thian-Shan-Nan-loo* or *Turkestan-proper* on the S., from *Thian-Shan-Pe-loo* or *Dzungaria*, on the N. In many parts it abounds with volcanic products, and rises far above the limits of perpetual snow.

THIAUCOURT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., 8 m. N.W. Pont-a-Mousson. Pop. 1,683.

THIERREVILLE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Eure, 7 m. N.W. Bernay. P. 1,334.

THIBET, a country of Central Asia. [THIBT.]

THIEL or **TIEL**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Waal, cap. cant., 23 m. W.S.W. Arnhem. Pop. 5,166.

THIELE, a river of Switzerland, cants. Vaud and Bern, joins the Aar 5 m. E. Bienné, after a N.E. course of 65 m., in which it traverses the Lakes Neuchâtel and Bienné. The village *Thiele* is situated on the river between the lakes.

THIELT, a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., 15 m. S.E. Bruges. Pop. 12,634. It has manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, gloves, vinegar, beer, starch and tobacco.

THIEBAUX, an old subdivision of France, Picardy, of which Guise was the cap. It is now comprised in the dep. Aisne.

THIENS, a comm. and manuf. town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. arrond., on the Dorelle, 23 m. E.N.E. Clermont. Pop. 13,964. It has a chamber of arts and manufactures, a commercial college, and extensive manufactures of cutlery, paper, and candles.

THIÉZAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cantal, 11 m. N.E. Aurillac. Pop. 2,016.

THIMALEBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 12 m. W.N.W. Horncastle. Area 1,770 ac. Pop. 492.

THIONVILLE, a fortified town of France, dep. Moselle, cap. arrond., 17 m. N. Metz, on l. b. of the Moselle. Pop. 8,361. It has a communal college, manufactures of hosiery, gloves and oil; and a botanic garden. It was a residence of the Merovingian and Carolingian kings, and was repeatedly besieged during the wars between France and Austria. Near it are the mineral baths of Chaudes-Bourgs.

THIRAKLEY, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 34 m. S.E. Thirsk. A. 1,500. Pop. 300.

THIRLAMERE or **LEATHEN-WATER**, a lake of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Cressethwaite, 4 m. S.E. Keswick, skirts the base of Mount Helvellyn for about 4 miles. Shores greatly indented, and towards the centre it becomes so contracted that it is spanned by a narrow bridge of three arches. Estimated height above the level of the sea, 500 feet.

THIRSK, a parl. bor., town, pa., and township of England, co. York, N. Riding, on the York and Newcastle Railway, 9 m. S.E. Northallerton. Area of bor. 10,750 ac. Pop. 5,193. Area of pa. 5,460 ac. Pop. 4,704; do. of township, 3,001. The town on both banks of the Codbeck, an affl. of the Swale, has a fine old church, dissenters' chapels, and numerous schools. It has manufs. of coarse linens and sackings, and markets for corn and fruit. Thirsk sends 1 mem. to H. of C. It is a polling place for the North Riding.

THURRO or **THURO**, a seaport town of Denmark, Jutland, stiff Aalborg, on the *Via-Aars*, an arm of the Limfjord, cap. amt., 13 m. N.W. Nykøbing. Pop. 2,300.

THURIELA ISLAND, S. Australia, is at the entrance of Spencer Gulf, in lat. 35° 6' S., lon. 136° 11' E. Length 12 m., breadth 2 miles.

THURSTON, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 7 m. N.N.E. Oakham. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 142.

THIVA, a town of Greece. [THÉSSA.]

THIVERVAL, a vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cant. Poincy. Pop. 558. Near it are the chateau and park of Grignon, with an agricultural institute, having 300 pupils; and a quarry containing an immense variety of fossil shells.

THIVIERA, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 18 m. N.E. Périgueux. Pop. 1,400. It has manufactures of earthenwares and iron goods, and also cattle and sheep markets.

THIET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Rhône, cap. cant., 30 m. N.W. Lyon. Pop. 1,420.

THLEW-KU-CROH, North America. [GREAT FISH RIVER.]

THOCKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 10 m. E.N.E. Hexham. Area 3,740 ac. Pop. 173.

THOMSEY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., on the Chalaronne, near its confl. with the Saône, 9 m. S. Mâcon. Pop. 1,563.

THOMELA BENOÏTÈRE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 5 m. E. Saulieu. P. 1,110.

THOLEN, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, cap. cant., on the island Tholen, between the Scheldt and Maas, 4 m. N.W. Bergen-op-Zoom. Pop. 3,394.

THOMAS, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, cap. Comarca, 16 m. N.W. Abrantes, on the Nabão. Pop. 3,800. It has a vast convent, and manufactures of cotton thread and silk fabrics.

THOMAS (Sr.), two pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, forming a S.W. suburb of Exeter. Area 3,780 ac. Pop. 4,577. It is the head of a poor-law union.—II. co. Cornwall, adjoining Launceston. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 1,005.

THOMAS (Sr.), a Danish West India Island, Virgin group, 3 m. W. the island St John, and 10 m. W.S.W. Tortola. Lat. of W. extremity 18° 20' N., lon. 64° 55' W. Area 43 sq. m. Pop. (1855) 13,866, of whom 4,300 were slaves. Surface hilly and soil poor. The island is indifferently watered, and droughts are severe and frequent. Principal products are sugar and cotton.—*St Thomas* or *Charlotte Amalie*, the cap., is a free port, and a principal entrepôt of West India produce. It is visited annually by about 3,000 European ships, and is the chief station of the steam-packets between Southampton and the West Indies. [CHARLOTTE AMALIE.]

THOMAS (Sr.), an island of the Gulf of Guinea, belonging to the Portuguese, immediately N. the equator, in lon. 6° 3' E. Area 145 sq. m. In its centre, the peak of Santa Anna rises to 7,020 feet in elevation. The valleys are fertile, the low lands are stated to be unhealthy, but the S. part of the island is salubrious, being exposed to fresh breezes. Products comprise maize, dates, manioc, sweet potatoes, cotton, sugar, indigo, cocoa nuts, and cannella bark. Live-stock plentiful.—*Saint Thomas* or *Chama*, the cap. town, on the N.E. coast, is a bishop's see, and is defended by a fort. Pop. 4,473.

THOMAS, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. of Georgia. Area 1,248 sq. m. Pop. 10,108.

THOMAS (Sr.), several communes and villa. of France; the principal in dep. Charante-Inf., near the Gironde, 10 m. W.S.W. Jonzac. Pop. 1,531.

THOMAS (Isle), a Belgian colony of Central America, on the Bay of Honduras, founded in 1843.

THOMASTON, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, 5 m. from the Atlantic, and 38 m. S.E. Augusta. Pop. 2,738. Here is Maine state prison, the inmates of which cut granite for exportation; and it also exports about 800,000 cubic of hite annually.

THOMASTOWN or **BALLYMACARDON**, a disfranchised pari. bor., town, and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 8½ m. S.E. Kilkenny, on the Nore and on the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway. Area 2,649 ac. Pop. 2,180; do. of town 1,794. It was formerly enclosed by walls; and has a Roman Catholic chapel, a branch bank, and flour-mills.—II. a pa., co. Kildare, 3 m. S.E. Rathangan. Area 853 ac. Pop. 97.

THOMERY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, around Fontainebleau, on l. b. of the Seine. P. 664. It is celebrated for its grapes.

THOMSON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 3½ m. E.R.R. Watton. Area 2,890 ac. Pop. 496.—II. (Winterborne), co. Dorset, 6 m. S. Blandford-Forum. Area 710 ac. Pop. 37.

THOMSON, numerous townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Connecticut, 44 m. E.N.E. Hartford. Pop. 4,638.—II. New York, 10 m. N.W. Rome, and containing the vill. Monticello. Pop. 2,138.—III. Ohio, co. Geauga. Pop. 1,211.—IV. co. Seneca. Pop. 1,663.

THOMES or **THOMEX**, a town of Savoy, prov. Geneve, cap. mand., on the Fier, at the junction of three valleys, 9 m. E.S.E. Annecy. Pop. 2,908.

THOMES (NETHER and UPPER), England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Almondbury.—I. a chapelry, 4½ m. S.S.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 1,207.—II. a township, same pa., 6 m. S.S.W. Huddersfield. Pop. 3,463.

THOMON, a town of Savoy, cap. prov. Chablais, on the S. b. of Lake of Geneva, 20 m. N.E. Geneva. Pop. of comm. 4,428. Near it is the farm-house, formerly chateau of Ripaille, to which Amadeus VIII. of Savoy retired, after having successively renounced the dukedom of Savoy, the papacy, and the bishopric of Geneva.

THOM (Le), a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 8 m. E. Avignon. Pop. 2,027.

THOMAS or **THOMASBURG** (Hung. *Torda* or *Thorda*), a market town of Austria, Transylvania, cap. co., on the Aranyos, 17 m. S.E. Klausenburg. Pop. 8,112. Near it are salt mines, and the ruins of the Roman fortress *Sakine*, a station of the 7th legion, who have left various inscriptions there.

THOMAS, a mkt. town of Savoy, prov. Geneve, cap. mand., 9 m. N.E. Annecy. Pop. 2,447.

THOMSON, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (North), 8 m. N.W. Louth, on the Lincolnshire Railway. Area 2,590 ac. Pop. 733.—II. (South), 4 m. W.N.W. Alford. Area 780 ac. Pop. 156.

THOMSWAY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.E. Caistor. Area 2,736 ac. Pop. 175.

THOMSWAY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 6 m. E.N.E. Caistor. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 120.—II. a pa., co. and 9 m. S.E. York, East Riding. Area 3,190 ac. Pop. 388.

THOMSON, a town of France. [THOMSON.]

THOMSTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Halesworth. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 157.—II. co. Essex, 8 m. S.E. Colchester. Area 1,870 ac. Pop. 453.

THOMSWAY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Hertford, 1½ m. S.S.W. Bishop-Stortford. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 402.—II. Isle of Wight, 1 m. E.S.E. Ryde. Area 1,279 ac. Pop. 154.

THOMSWAY, a pa. of England, co. York,

North Riding, 4½ m. N.N.W. Hastingfold. Area 900 ac. Pop. 104.

THOMAS, a strongly fortified town of W. Prussia, reg. and 83 m. S.S.W. Marienwerder, circ., on rt. b. of the Vistula. Pop. (1848) 3,460. It comprises a new and an old town, and has a gymnasium, several convents, and manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, hosiery, and leather. Its extensive fortifications have been greatly improved since 1815. It was taken from the Poles by Charles XII. of Sweden, 13th October 1703, after a siege of four months. Copernicus was born here in 1473.

THOMAS, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, Perry co. Pop. 1,890.

THORVARY, a chapelry of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. Stainton, 3½ m. N.E. Yarm. Pop. 1,769.

THORNAUGH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 9½ m. W.S.W. Holt. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 349.

THORNTON, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. E. Buckingham. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 784.

THORNBURY, a pa. and market town of England, co. Gloucester, in Berkeley Vale, 3½ m. E. the estuary of the Severn, and 11 m. N.E. Bristol. Area of pa. 11,580 ac. Pop. 4,614. The town has a church, several dissenting chapels, numerous daily endowed schools, almshouses and other charities.—II. a pa., co. Devon, on the Waldon, 5 m. N.E. Holworthy. Area 1,610 ac. Pop. 489.—III. a pa., co. Hereford, 4 m. N.N.W. Bromyard. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 196.

THORNTON, a pa. of England, co. and 11 m. N.N.W. Northampton. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 220.

THORNTON, a pa. and small market town of England, co. Devon, 6 m. E.N.E. Axminster. Area 5,530 ac. Pop. 1,317.

THORNTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ S.W. Eye. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 725.

THORNE, a pa. and market town of England, co. York, West Riding, in a marshy but fertile tract, near the Don, on the borders of Lincolnshire, 7 m. S.W. Goole. Area of pa. 10,840 ac. Pop. 3,484. The town has a church, several chapels, two free schools, and an active trade in corn and other goods. At *Hampden Hill*, 1 m. distant, coasting vessels are built.

THORNE, three pas. of England, co. Somerset.—I. (Clyffe), 2½ m. W.N.W. Yeovil. Area 490 ac. Pop. 102.—II. (Fatra), a pa., same co., 3½ m. E.S.E. Taunton. Area 600 ac. Pop. 220.—III. (St Margaret), 3 m. W. Wellington. Area 630 ac. Pop. 141.

THORNE, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 3½ m. S.S.W. Wetherby. Area 4,330 ac. Pop. 1,830.

THORNTON, a pa. and market town of England, co. Cambridge, 10 m. W.N.W. March. Area 17,590 ac. Pop. 2,174, chiefly descendants of French Protestants.—II. a pa., co. Nottingham, 9 m. E.N.E. Luford. Area 4,140 ac. Pop. 412.—III. (West), a pa., co. Sussex, 8½ m. W.S.W. Chichester, consisting of *Thorney Island*, between Hayling Island and the Sussex mainland. Area 940 ac. Pop. 111.

THORNTON, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 4½ m. W.N.W. Bellingham. Area 18,100 ac. Pop. 346.

THORNTON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3½ m. S.S.W. Sherborne. Area 900 ac. Pop. 410.

THORNTON, several pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Kent, 3½ m. E.N.E. Maidstone. Area 3,440 ac. Pop. 511.—II. co. Norfolk, 6½ m. W.N.W. Burnham Westgate. Area 3,320 ac. Pop. 798.—III. (Green), co. Suffolk, 5½ m. W.S.W. Eye. Area 1,660 ac. Pop. 322.—IV. (Little), same co.,

2½ m. W.S.W. Eya. Area 870 ac. Pop. 165.—
V. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Midalston, 2½
m. S.W. Boisdale. Pop. 1,516.

THORNHAY, a pa. of England, co. North-
ampton, 9 m. W.N.W. Peterborough. Area
2,540 ac. Pop. 268.

THORNHILL, a pa. of England, co. York, West
Riding, 5 m. W.S.W. Wakefield, on the Calder.
Area 7,600 ac. Pop. 6,858. It has woollen mills.

THORNHILL, a burgh of barony, Scotland, co.
and 18 m. N.N.W. Dumfries, pa. Morton, near
the Nith, on the road from Glasgow to Dumfries.
Pop. 1,858. It has a parish church and a market
cross, with manufs. of stockings, leather, etc.
—II. a vill., co. Perth, pa. Norriestown.

THORNLEY, two townships of England.—I. co.
and 6 m. E.S.E. Durham, pa. Kelloe. Pop. 2,740.
—II. co. Lancaster, pa. Chipping, 8 m. W.S.W.
Clitheroe. Pop. 494.

THORNLEIGH, a vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew,
pa. Eastwood, 1½ m. S. Pollockshaws. Pop. 1,620.

THORNTON, a township of England, co. Derby, pa.
Glossop, 5 m. N.W. Chapel-in-le-Frith. P. 869.

THORNTON, several pas., etc., of England.—I.
co. and 3½ m. E.N.E. Bucks. Area 1,980 ac. Pop.
103.—II. co. Leicester, 4 m. E.N.E. Market-
Boothorpe. Area 3,880 ac. Pop. 1,350.—III. co.
Lincoln, 1½ m. S.W. Horncastle. Area 1,440 ac.
Pop. 240.—IV. co. York, E. Riding, 3½ m. S.W.
Pocklington. Area 6,680 ac. Pop. 316.—V. (in
Craven), same co., West Riding, 6 m. W.S.W.
Skipton, on the North Midland Railway. Area
6,710 ac. Pop. 2,202. The catenact of Thorton-
force is in this parish; it has a full of 90 feet.

—VI. (*Curtis*), co. Lincoln, 5 m. S.E. Barton-
on-Humber. Area 4,610 ac. Pop. 437.—VII.
(*Dale*), co. York, N. Riding, 2 m. E.S.E. Pick-
ering. Area 8,470 ac. Pop. 927.—VIII. (in
Lonsdale), same co., W. Riding. Area 8,980 ac.
Pop. 1,130. The celebrated "Yorda's Cave" is
in this parish, and near it is a quarry of black
marble.—IX. (*in-the-Moore*), co. Chester, 5½ m.
W.S.W. Frodsham. Area 5,030 ac. Pop. 942.

—X. (*in-the-Street*), co. York, N. Riding, 3 m.
N. N.W. Thirsk. Area 2,750 ac. Pop. 234.—
XI. (*de-Moor*), co. Lincoln, 6 m. S.W. Cantor.
Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 108.—XII. (*Steward*), co.
York, N. Riding, 3½ m. E.S.E. Middleham. Area
2,670 ac. Pop. 304.—XIII. (*Wallas*), same co.
and Riding, 2½ m. W. Bedale. Area 2,840 ac.
Pop. 421.—XIV. a township, co. Lancaster, pa.
and 1½ m. N. Poulton. Pop. 1,013.—XV. a cha-
pelry, co. York, W. Riding, 3½ m. W. Bradford.
Pop. 8,051, actively employed in woollen manufs.

—XVI. (*Bishop*), a chapelry, co. York, West
Riding, 5 m. S.S.W. Ripon. Pop. 681.

THORNTON, a pa. of England, co. Nottingham,
7½ S.S.W. Newark. Area 740 ac. Pop. 177.

THORNS, numerous pas., etc., of England.—I.
co. Derby, 3 m. N.N.W. Ashborne. Ac. 1,400.
Pop. 188. In its vicinity is the beautiful vale of
Dovedale.—II. co. Lincoln, 6½ m. E.S.E. Spilsby.
Ac. 2,880. Pop. 638.—III. co. Norfolk, 8½ m. S.W.
Great Yarmouth. Area 640 ac. Pop. 94.—IV.
co. Notts, 3½ m. S.W. Newark. Area 470 ac.
Pop. 116.—V. co. Surrey, 2 m. W.N.W. Chert-
sey. Area 1,598 ac. Pop. 555.—VI. (*Abbots*),
co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.N.E. Eya. Area 1,070 ac.
Pop. 268.—VII. (*Achurck*), co. Northampton, 3
m. N.N.E. Thrapston, on the London and North
Western Railway. Area 1,580 ac. Pop. 242.

—VIII. (*Arv*), co. Leicester, 1½ m. W.N.W. Lough-
borough. Area 890 ac. Pop. 266. This parish is
celebrated for its cattle and sheep.—IX. (*Arvik*),
co. and slinky York, 2½ m. E.S.E. Wetherby.
Area 1,870 ac. Pop. 316.—X. (*Arnold*), co. Lei-

cester, 1½ m. E.N.E. Maltby-Monks. Area
1,110 ac. Pop. 122.—XI. (*Barnet*), co. York, E.
Riding, 4 m. E.N.E. New Malton. Area 1,876
ac. Pop. 207.—XII. (*Beckart*), co. and 16 m.
S.S.E. Nottingham. Area 290 ac. Pop. 23.

—XIII. (*Constantine*), co. Stafford, 4 m. E.N.E.
Tamworth. Area 880 ac. Pop. 58.—XIV. (*in-
the-Hill*), co. and 6 m. W.S.W. Lincoln, on the
Midland Counties Railway. Area 1,820 ac. Pop.
379.—XV. (*Malser*), co. Northampton, 2½ m.
W.N.W. Kettering. Area 680 ac. Pop. 267.—
XVI. (*Mandeville*), same co., 6 m. N.N.W.
Brackley. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 151. Petty ses-
sions are held here.—XVII. (*Marhet*), co. Nor-
folk, 2 m. N.N.W. North Walsham. Area 1,290
ac. Pop. 221.—XVIII. (*Morins*), co. Suffolk,
16 m. W.N.W. Ipswich. Area 2,490 ac. Pop.
414.—XIX. (*near Norwich or Thornton St An-
drew*), co. Norfolk, on the Yare, 2½ m. E. Norwich.
Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 3,000. Here is the county
lunatic asylum.—XX. (*Salsin*), co. York, West
Riding, 18 m. S.W. Bawtry. Area 2,180 ac. Pop.
313.—XXI. (*de-Soken*), co. Essex, 8 m. S.S.E.
Manningtree. Area 3,890 ac. Pop. 1,294.—
XXII. (*West*), co. and 7½ m. N.N.W. Lincoln.
Area 640 ac. Pop. 56.—XXIII. (*under-the-
Mountain*), a township, co. York, West Riding,
pa. Burnesall, 7½ m. N. Skipton, with a village.
Pop. 251.

THORSHALL, a town of Sweden, lan Nykøp-
ing, on the river Eskilstuna, near its mouth in
Lake Mälmar, 3 m. N.W. Eskilstuna. Pop. 600.

THORSHAV, a cap. town of the Färöe
Islands, on the S.E. coast of the island Strömöe,
North Sea, consists of about 100 wooden huts,
with a hospital, a Latin school, and a fortified
harbour. Pop. 720.

THORSTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6
m. E.N.E. Crediton. Area 3,270 ac. Pop. 1,511.

THOUARÉ, a comm. and market town of
France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 14 m.
S. Angers. Pop. 1,680.

THOUARÉ, a comm. and market town of France,
dep. Loire-Inférieure, 5 m. N.E. Nantes. P. 892.

THOUARS, a comm. and town of France, dep.
Deux-Sèvres, cap. cant., on the Thoué, 22 m.
N.N.E. Parthenay. Pop. 2,287. It has a comm.
college, a castle on a rock, and trade in grain
and cattle.

THOUARSAIS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep.
Vendée, and 10 m. N.N.W. Fontenay. P. 1,312.

THOUÉ, a river of France, depts. Deux-Sèvres
and Maine-et-Loire, after a N. course of 70 m.,
past Parthenay and Thouars, joins the Loire
near Saumur. It is navigable for its last 12 m.
Chief affluent the Dive, on right from the south.

THOUROUT, a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flan-
ders, cap. cant., 11 m. S.W. Bruges, on the rail-
way to Courtrai. Pop. 8,405, who manufacture
hats, starch, mustard and wooden shoes.

THOROLD ISLES. [LAKE OF THE THOROLD
ISLANDS.]

THOROLD, several pas. of England, co. Essex.
—I. (*Bois*), 3 m. S.W. Epping. Area 2,480 ac.
Pop. 591.—II. (*Gernon*), 2 m. S.S.E. Epping.
Area 3,210 ac. Pop. 1,237.—III. (*Mouns*), 8 m.
S.E. Epping. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 194.

THORACE, Thracia, the ancient name of Rumi,
European Turkey. [RUMIL.]

THORANDSTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2
N.W. Eya. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 387.

THORP, a pa. and market town of England,
co. and 184 m. N.N.E. Northampton, on the rail-
way to Peterborough, and on the Woa. Area
990 ac. Pop. 1,158. It has a church, Baptist
chapel, and various schools.

THORP, a pa. and market town of England,
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THUASINUS, a lake of Central Italy. [Pseu-
da "Lacus of."]. During the French empire
under Napoleon I., it gave name to a dep., of
which Spoleto was capital.

THORPINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln,
2½ m. E.N.E. Fellingham. Ac. 2,270. P. 180.

THORNTON, a group of mountains of
E. Australia, 23 m. S.W. Port-Macquarie.

THORNTON-HUMPHREY, [HUNTER ISLANDS.]

THORN KINGS, a group of islets in the Pacific
Ocean, 30 m. N.W. the N. Island of New Zealand.

THREE RIVERS (French *Trois Rivières*), a town
of British North America, Lower Canada, in
which it ranks after Quebec and Montreal, be-
tween those cities, on the W. bank of the river St
Lawrence, at the influx of the St Maurice, here
divided into three channels, whence the name.
Pop. 5,000, mostly of French descent. It is one
of the oldest towns in Canada, and is chiefly built
of wood. It had formerly a brisk fur trade, but
its commercial importance has declined. The
dist. *Three Rivers*, area 16,810 sq. m., pop. (1851)
92,425, embraces both banks of the St Lawrence,
and is subdivided into 4 cos.

THURSTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m.
W.S.W. Watton. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 61.

THURSTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m.
W.N.W. Yarmouth. Area 900 ac. Pop. 49.

THURSTON, a township of England, co.
Leicester, pa. Whitwick, 5 m. E.N.E. Ashby-de-
la-Zouch. Pop. 1,206.

THURLOW, a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. S.
Cambridge. Area 2,607 ac. Pop. 521.

THROCKING, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 14 m.
W.N.W. Buntingford. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 83.

THROWLEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Devon,
6 m. E.S.E. Oakhampton. Area 3,920 ac. Pop.
395.—II. co. Kent, 4 m. S.S.W. Faversham.
Area 3,230 ac. Pop. 614.

THURMOTON, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m.
S.W. Nottingham. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 133.

THURMOTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 10
m. W.S.W. Oakhampton. Ac. 2,440. Pop. 535.

THURMOTON, a pa. of England, co. and 8 m.
N.N.E. Leicester. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 544.

THURXTON, two parishes of England.—I. co.
and 6 m. S.W. Hereford. Area 650 ac. Pop. 71.
—II. co. Hants, 5½ m. W. Andover. Area 1,630
ac. Pop. 267.

THURVINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. York, West
Riding, 3½ m. N.E. Rotherham. Area 1,290 ac.
Pop. 331.

THURVY, a comm. and market town of France,
dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., arrond. Largentière.
Pop. 2,141.

THUIS, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap.
cant., on the Sambre, 9 m. S.W. Charleroi. Pop.
3,989. It has manufs. of woollens and lincens.

THUIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pyre-
nées-Orientales, cap. cant., 8 m. S.W. Perpignan.
Pop. 2,633.

THULAIN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut,
with a station on the Paris and Brussels Railway,
2½ m. E.N.E. Quivrain. Pop. 1,600.

THUM, a town of Saxony, circ. and 20 m. S.E.
Zwickau. Pop. 2,095. It has manufs. of lace.

THUN, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 16
m. S.S.E. Bern, on the Aar, 1 m. W.N.W. the
Lake of Thun. Pop. 5,000. It has a church, a
town hall, and manufs. of silk stuffs. Being the
principal starting place for travellers in the Ober-
land, it is thronged with visitors in summer.—
The Lake of Thun is 10 m. in length, average
breadth 2 m. Elevation above the sea 1,696 feet.
It is traversed by the river Aar from Lake Brienz,
and at its W. end receives the Simmen river.

Shores near Thun are covered with villas and
gardens, farther E. they are precipitous and pic-
turesque. Steamboats ply on it daily. On its
S.W. side are the mountains of Stockhorn and
Niesen.

THUNDER-BAY, an inlet of Lake Huron, on its
W. side.—*Thunder Mountains*, on the N. shore of
Lake Superior, is a "black rock," 1,200 feet
above the lake, perpendicular in its full height.

THUNDERIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Hertford,
2 m. N.E. Ware. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 572.

THUNDERLEY, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2½
m. S.W. Rayleigh. Area 2,610 ac. Pop. 492.

THUNNUS, a town of India, in Sindh, 23 m.
N. Kurnal. In the vicinity is a lake with an island
in its centre, celebrated and revered amongst the
Hindoo as the scene of a great battle. The
district of which Thunnus is the cap., contains
20 villages, and the annual revenue is estimated
at 7,600.

THUR, a river of Switzerland, cants. St Gall,
Thurgau, and Zurich, after a N. and W. course
of 70 m., joins the Rhine, 7½ m. S.S.W. Schaff-
hausen. Affluents, the Sitter and Murg.

THURCASTON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester,
3½ m. S.W. Mount Sorrel. Area 2,960 ac. Pop.
1,102, chiefly employed in framework-knitting.
Latimer, bishop of Worcester, was born here in
1470.

THURF, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vi-
enne, arrond. Châtelleraut. Pop. 1,653.

THURER, a comm. and vill. of France, dep.
Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. and 9 m. N.E. Riom.
Pop. 2,100.

THURGANTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Nor-
folk, 4½ m. S.S.W. Cromer. Area 890 ac. Pop.
272.—II. co. and 9½ m. N.E. Nottingham, on the
Midland Cos. Railway. Area 2,770 ac. Pop. 385.

THURGAU or **THURGOVIA**, a canton of Switzer-
land, in its N.E. part, having N. the Lake of
Constance, Untersee, and the Rhine, separating
it from Baden, and on other sides the cantons St
Gall, Zurich, and Schaffhausen. Area 270 sq. m.
Pop. (1851) 88,908, of whom 4-5ths were Protest-
ants. Surface undulating and fertile. Principal
rivers, the Thur, Sitter, and Murg. Agri-
culture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants.
Nearly one-third of the population is partially en-
gaged in cotton and linen spinning and weaving.
Principal towns, Frauenfeld, the cap.; Elcheff-
zell, Arbon, and Stekkorn.

THURGOVIA, a township of England, co.
York, West Riding, pa. Silkstone, 4 m. S.W.
Barnesley. Pop. 1,448.

THURIA, an ancient city of Greece, Morea, the
remains of which, now called Palaeocastro, gov.
Messenia, 5 m. N.W. Kalamata, comprise con-
siderable traces of cyclopean architecture.

THURINGIAN FOREST (Germ. *Thüringer-saald*),
a mountain range of Central Germany, in the
Saxon duchies, extends from the Frankenwald
N.W. for 50 m. It is clothed with pine woods.

THURINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester,
6 m. E.N.E. Hinckley. Area 2,980 ac. Pop. 706.

THURSTON, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—
I. 8 m. S.W. Lincoln. Ac. 2,420. P. 156.—II.
6 m. N.N.W. Market-Deeping. Ac. 5,070. P. 799.

THURLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset,
3½ m. S.E. Taunton. Area 800 ac. Pop. 212.

THURLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. N.
Bedford. Area 3,480 ac. Pop. 608.

THURLES, a pa. and market town of Ireland,
Monaghan, co. and 21 m. N.E. Tipperary, on the
Suir, and on the Great R. and W. Railway. Area
of pa. 8,269 ac. Pop. 10,546; do. of town, 5,908.
It has a Roman Catholic chapel, Roman Catho-

he and Episcopal palace, college and school, two nurseries, a court-house, bridewell, barracks, branch banks, and an extensive retail trade.

THURLESTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4½ m. W.S.W. Kingsbridge. Area 2,890 ac. Pop. 460.

THURLOW, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*Great*), 6½ m. W.N.W. Clare. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 431.—II. (*Little*), 7 m. W.N.W. Clare. Area 1,470 ac. Pop. 449.

THURLOWTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. S.W. Bridgewater. Area 390 ac. Pop. 192.

THURSTON, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Penistone, 7½ m. S.W. Barnsley. Pop. 2,018.

THURSTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 9 m. S.W. Great Yarmouth. Area 1,190 ac. P. 445.

THURN, a vill. of the kingdom of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 11 m. S. Chemnitz, with paper and flour mills. Pop. 1,118.

THURMASTON, a township of England, co. and 8½ m. N.N.E. Leicester. Pop. 1,251.

THURNAU, a mkt. town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 9 m. N.W. Bayreuth. Pop. 1,425.

THURNEY, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. E.S.E. Leicester. Area 2,740 ac. Pop. 373.

THURNEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 9 m. W.N.W. Yarmouth. Area 490 ac. Pop. 205.

THURNHAM, a township of England, co. pa., and 4½ m. S.W. Lancaster. Pop. 748.

THURNING, two pas. of England, coe. Huntingdon and Northampton.—I. 5 m. S. E. Oundle. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 211.—II. co. Norfolk, 4 m. E.N.E. Foulsham. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 212.

THURSCOTE, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 7 m. E. Barnsley. Area 1,660 ac. P. 198.

THURROCK, two pas. of England, co. Essex, on the Thames.—I. (*East*), 1 m. E.S.E. Gray's Thurrock. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 303.—II. (*West*), 1½ m. W. Gray's Thurrock. Area 2,810 ac. Pop. 835, partly employed in chalk and lime works.

THURSBY, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 6½ m. S.W. Carlisle. Area 3,190 ac. Pop. 591.

The foundations of a temple to the god Thor, from whom the pa. was named, discovered here.

THURSCROVE, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Fawcett, 18 m. W.N.W. Knaresborough. Pop. 339.

THURSFORD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. E.S.E. Little Walsingham. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 346.

THURSLY, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 5 m. W.S.W. Godalming. Area 3,940 ac. Pop. 756.

THURSO, a burgh of barony, pa., and seaport town on the N. coast of Scotland, co. Caithness, on Thurso Bay, at the mouth of Thurso Water, 21 m. N.W. Wick. Area of pa. 3½ sq. m. Pop. 6,096; do. of bor. 2,908. It consists of an old and a new town, and has a parish church, banks, and manufs. of linen and woollen goods, straw-plait, leather, rope, and netting, fisheries, and exports of corn. The harbour in the bay is safe, and steamers ply regularly to Leth. A pier has been erected at Scrabster, on W. side of Thurso Bay.

THURSTASTON, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 5 m. N.W. Great Neston. Area 880 ac. Pop. 142.

THURSTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. E.N.E. St Edmund's-Bury, on the Eastern Union Railway. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 759.

THURSTONLAND, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Kirk-Burton, 4 m. S.E. Huddersfield. Pop. 1,320.

THURTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8 m. S.E. Norwich. Area 750 ac. Pop. 242.

THURTOPALVA, a vill. of Hungary, with mineral baths, co. Transilvania, on the borders of Galicia. Pop. 5,565.

THUSE, a market town of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, 11 m. S.S.W. Coire. Pop. 530.

THUXTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.E. East-Dereham. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 133.

THWARTY, several pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 4 m. N. Aylham. Area 490 ac. Pop. 138.

—II. same co., 10 m. S.E. Norwich. Area 500 ac. Pop. 180.—III. a pa., co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.S.W. Eye. Area 690 ac. Pop. 179.

THWING, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 7½ m. W.N.W. Bridlington. Area 4,000 ac. Pop. 444.

THYATIRA, an ancient city of Asia Minor, seat of one of the "seven churches." [AN-HISSAR.]

TIAGUANACO, a decayed town of Peru, South America, dep. Cuzco, on the route thence to La Paz, Bolivia, N. of the Lake Titicaca. It has many remarkable Peruvian antiquities.

TIBAGU, a river of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, joins the Parapanema, after a N.W. course of 200 m., for most part of which it is navigable.

TIBBERMORE or **TIPPERMUIR**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and immediately N.E. Perth. Area about 4,670 ac. Scots. Pop. 1,495.

TIBBERTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Gloucester, 3½ m. S.E. Newent. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 362.—II. co. and 2 m. E.N.E. Worcester. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 329.

TIBBOO COUNTRY, a region of Central Africa, comprising a great part of the Sahara S.E. Fezzan, and between that country and Lake Tchad.

TIBENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 13½ m. S.S.W. Norwich. Area 3,360 ac. Pop. 727.

TIBER (ancient *Tiberis*, Ital. *Tevere*), a river of Central Italy, rises in the Tuscan Apennines, 5 m. N. Pieve-San-Stefano, and flows S.E.E. as far as Barberini, within 20 m. of Rome, where it turns S.W., and after a course of 185 m. enters the Mediterranean, 17 m. below Rome, by two mouths, which enclose a small delta, the ancient *Isola Sacra*. It is navigable at certain seasons as far as the confluence of the Nera, 80 m. N. Rome. Principal tributaries, the Topino, Nera (anc. *Nar*), and Teverone (anc. *Anio*), from the E.; the Nestore, Chiana, and Nepi, from the W. Its banks are not picturesque; and the stream, usually sluggish, is rapid in spring, and brings down with it a coloured muddy deposit, which caused it anciently to be termed the "yellow Tiber." At Rome it is about 300 feet broad.

TIBERIAS, a lake, etc., of Palestine. [TANAB.]

TIBERTON, a pa. of England, co. and 8½ m. W. Hereford. Area 790 ac. Pop. 141.

TIBESTY, a subdivision of the Tibboo country Central Africa.

TIBET or **THIBET**, an extensive region of Central Asia, included in the Chinese empire, stretching from lon. 78° to 104° E., and from the great chain of the Himalaya to an unascertained distance northward, having N. Chinese Turkistan, the desert Gobi, and the Ko-ko-nor territory, W. Ladakh, Leh, and the other countries of "Little Tibet," lately belonging to the Sikhs, R. China-Propier, and S. the territories of Burmah, British India, Bootan, Sikkim, Nepal, and the Panjab. Area 90,200 sq. m. Pop. 6,000,000. The W. part, which alone has been explored by Europeans, is a lofty table-land, with a very dry climate; the cold, although severe, is not so great as might have been predicated, and the lower limits of the snow line is higher on the N. than on the S. slope of the Himalaya, being estimated at 16,000 to 18,000 feet above the sea level. Near all the great rivers of South Asia rise in this country; the Indus, Satlej, Brahmaputra, Ganges and Jumna, originate around the region of lat

31° N., lon. 31° E. Numerous affluents of the Ganges flow through the Himalaya also, from W. Tibet. From E. Tibet, which seems to be a mass of mountains, flow the Irrawadi, Menam, and Menam-kong, and here also are some head streams of the Yang-tze kiang, or great river of China. In the west half are several lakes of considerable size. The land in W. Tibet, so far as has been discovered, is very bare of trees, or large vegetable products; yet it abounds with game, and other wild animals, and numerous flocks of sheep and goats, the hairy wool of which is used for the manufacture of shawls and other fine fabrics in Cashmere. Barley, pease, and wheat, are the chief crops raised; garden vegetables and fruits are in little variety, and the inhabitants live more by pastoral than agricultural pursuits. The yak (*bos grunniens*), and several other kinds of cattle, are reared; horses, mules, and sheep are used as beasts of burden. A fine race of dogs, and the musk deer, a small species, are natives of Tibet. Clay-slate, granite, quartz, and limestone, are chief constituents of the mountain ranges; borax in great quantity, nitre, rock-salt, lead, silver, copper, gold, turquoise, and lapis-lazuli, are among the mineral products; but the great scarcity of fuel forms a serious obstacle to mining and the reduction of metals. Manufactures of woollens, sacking, and other woven fabrics, are pretty general, and much cloth is sent from Lassa into China. The traffic through Tibet is extensive, and mostly monopolized by the government and officers of state. The trade with China is conducted at Lassa and Sin-ning, a town of the Chinese province Kan-su, where the Tibetan caravans exchange the native produce and Indian goods for tea, silver, bullion, brocade, fruits, tobacco, quicksilver, cinnamon, furs, porcelain, musical instruments, pearls, and corals. Nepal and Bootan derive all their Chinese goods through Tibet; and from the former and Bengal, English and Indian piece goods, sugar, tobacco, indigo, paper, rice, spices, sandal-wood, and gums, are received; from Assam, silk, iron, and stick lac; from Chinese Turkestan, horses and camels; from Ladakh, dried fruits, shawls, gamboge, saffron, copper, tobacco, and timber. The roads and bridges are far inferior to those of China. Tibet, which became subordinate to China in 1648, is politically divided into E., or Hither, and W., or Ulterior Tibet, each ruled by a minister from Pe-king, in conjunction with the ecclesiastical heads of the country, the Dalai-lama, at Lassa, the E. cap., and the Bantchen-erdeni, at Teshoo-Lombo, the W. capital. Tibet is the head quarters of Buddhism, which is here exhibited in its greatest purity. The country abounds with temples, and it is stated that 80,000 *lamas* or priests are supported at the expense of the government. Amongst the inhabitants there are believed to be about 8,000 Roman Catholics. The Chinese armed force consists of 60,000 men, of whom 50,000 are infantry. The population, like the other inhabitants of the table land of Central Asia, are of the Mongolian race. Besides Lassa and Teshoo-Lombo, the chief towns are Shigatze, Jira-Gounggar, Katan, etc., of which we know little except the names.

TIBET (LITTLE), Central Asia. [LADAKH.]

TICI, a town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. N.W. Alicante, on l. b. of the river Ibi. Pop. 1,677.

TIGRINE or TAUENPOY, a pa. of Ireland, Connought, co. Roscommon, with the villages of Frenchpark and Loughgillyn. Area 44,082 ac. Pop. 15,712.

TIMBERLEY, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 8½ m. N.N.E. Alfreton. Area 2,280 ac. Pop. 804.

TINACON, an island of the U. S., North America, in the Gulf of California. Lat. 29° N., lon. 113° 28' W. Length 30 m., greatest breadth 20 m. Near its N. shore is a pearl bank.

TINIAN, a marit. town of the island Hayti, at its S.W. extremity, 38 m. W.N.W. Cayes.—*Cape Tiburon* is a headland, adjacent to the latter town.

TINCHESTER, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 8 m. E.S.E. Wadhurst. Area 7,280 ac. Pop. 2,850.

TINCHEWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2½ m. S.W. New Alresford. Area 8,000 ac. Pop. 378.

TITCHFIELD-WITH-CROFTON, a market town and pa. of England, co. Hants, 2½ m. W. Fareham, on a small stream flowing into Southampton Water, with which it communicates by a navigable canal, at the mouth of which is a roadstead. Area of pa. 15,960 ac. Pop. 3,956.

TITCHMARSH, a pa. of Engl. co. Northampton, 1½ m. E.N.E. Thrapston. Area 4,480 ac. P. 688.

TICUVIN, a town of Russia. [TICHVIN.]

TICINETO, a mkt. town of Sardinia, Piedmont, prov. and 6 m. S.E. Casale. Pop. of comm. 1,117.

TICINO or **TESSIN,** the most S. canton of Switzerland, on the Italian side of the Alps, which separate it from the cantons Uri and Grisons, having S. and E. Austrian Italy, Grisons, and the Val di Mosocco, and S. and W. Piedmont. Area 1,037 sq. m. Pop. (1851) 117,758, all Roman Catholics, and mostly speaking Italian. It is wholly drained by the Ticino and its tributaries. Its S. part comprises the larger portion of the Lake of Lugano, with the N. extremity of Lago Maggiore. Climate and products similar to those of N. Italy. Principal crops, wheat, maize, rye, chestnuts, wine, and silk; cheese, calves, sheep, and swine, are exported. Timber is plentiful, but of little commercial value. Manufs. insignificant; transit trade between Italy and Switzerland considerable. The inhabitants emigrate to neighbouring countries, to the number of about 10,000 annually. Government vested in a legislative council of 114 members, and an executive council of 9 members. Principal towns, Bellinzona the cap., Lugano Locarno, and Faido. Ticino formed part of the ancient duchy of Milan: it holds the 18th place in the Swiss Confederation.

TICINO or TESSIN, a river of Switzerland and Piedmont, rises on the S. declivity of Mount St Gothard, flows S.E., and, having traversed Lago Maggiore, and formed the boundary between Lombardy and Sardinia (Piedmont), joins the Po on left, 8½ m. S.S.E. Pavia. Total course 123 m.; it is navigable from Lago Maggiore. In its lower parts it forms many islands, and supplies with water the canal Naviglio-grande.

TICKENOT, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 9 m. E. Oakham. Area 2,410 ac. Pop. 88.

TICKENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 9 m. W.S.W. Bristol. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 424.

TICKNELL, a pa. and formerly a market town of England, co. York, West Riding, 4½ m. W. Bawtry. Area 6,470 ac. Pop. 2,189.

TICKMACHRYAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, comprising the town of Glenarna. Area 20,507 ac. Pop. 3,903.

TICKNAL, a pa. of England, co. and 8½ m. S. Derby. Area 1,770 ac. Pop. 1,941.

TICONDROGA, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on Lake Champlain, 87 m. N. Albany. Pop. 2,609.

TICUL, a town of Central America, Yucatan, 44 m. S. Merida. It is large, and interspersed with gardens. It has a church, a convent, and manufs. of earthenwares and of hats for export.

Wm. Most of its inhabitants are *merisios*. Near it are the ruins and extensive mounds and sepulchral caverns of Ichmul.

TIDMOUTH, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 8½ m. N.N.E. Ludgershall. Area 8,390 ac. Pop. 218.

TIDENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 14 m. S.S.W. Newnham. Ac. 6,860. Pop. 1,733.

TIDSWELL, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 20 m. N.N.W. Derby. Area 10,950 ac. Pop. 3,411. It has a large church, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic chapels, a free grammar school, and numerous other schools.

TIDMARSH, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 6 m. W.N.W. Reading. Area 800 ac. Pop. 165.

TIDMINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 1½ m. S. Shipston-on-Stour. Ac. 820. Pop. 53.

TIDON or **TIDON**, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, belonging to the Dutch, W. the island Gilolo, and S. of Ternate, from which it is separated by a channel affording good anchorage. Lat. 6° 40' N., lon. 127° 25' E. Circumference 18 miles. Surface mountainous, with an active volcano; densely wooded, and productive in spices. Inhabitants Mohammedans. It was discovered by Magalhães (Magellan), and successively belonged to the Spaniards, Portuguese, and Dutch.

TIDWORTH, two par. of England.—I. (*North*), co. Wilts, 2 m. W.S.W. Ludgershall. Area 3,120 ac. Pop. 385. Here is Chidbury-camp, with a causeway, barrows, excavations, and other antiquities.—II. (*South*), co. Hants, 7½ m. W.N.W. Andover. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 230.

TIDRA-VIEJA, a town of Spain, prov. Valladolid, 9 m. N.E. Toro. Pop. 1,603.

TIEFKENBRUNN, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 7 m. S.E. Pforzheim. Pop. 850. Gail, the founder of phrenology, was born here in 1758.

TIEFHARTMANSDORF, a manufacturing vill. of Prussian Silesia, 21 m. S.W. Liegnitz. P. 1,350.

TIEGENHOF, a mkt. town of W. Prussia, reg. and 2½ m. S.E. Danzig, on the Tiege. P. 2,070.

TIESMEO (Et.), a town of Spain, prov. Avila, on the Alberche river. Pop. 1,378.

Tien, a prefixed name of many towns of China, mostly in the S. provs.; the principal—*Tien-pe*, prov. Kuang-tong, on the coast of the China Sea; 74 m. N.E. Loui-tchow, lat. 21° 29' N., lon. 111° 17' E., and having a spacious though shallow harbour, defended by several forts.

TIERNA, a market town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 13 m. N.N.W. Vicenza. Pop. of dist. 8,800. It has manufs. of woollen cloths and linens.

TIEW-TSIN, a city of China, prov. Chi-li, and the port of Peking, from which cap. it is nearly 70 m. S.E. at the confluence of the Yuen-ling and the Peking river. It is a great entrepôt for salt; and imports grain, woollen stuffs, and furs.

TIERMAS, *Thermas*, a town of Spain, prov. and 65 m. N. Zaragoza, on the Aragon, with numerous hot springs, whence its name.

TIERRA AUSTRAL DEL ESPÍRITU-SANTO, an island in the Pacific Ocean, the most W. of the New Hebrides group. [HEBRIDES (NEW).]

TIERRA-BOMBA, an island in the Caribbean Sea, off the N.W. coast of Colombia, protects the harbour of Carthagena, from which city it is 10 m. W.

TIERRA DEL FUEGO ("the Land of Fire"), the most S. region of South America, consisting of three large islands—King Charles' South Land, Clarence Island, and the Land of Desolation, separated from S. Patagonia by the Strait of Magellan; and Hoste, Navarín, Dawson, and numerous smaller islands, the whole between lat. 52° and 58° S., lon. 65° and 75° W. Its east part is level, and in some places pretty well

wooded; its W. is rugged, and some peaks rise to 4,000 feet in elevation, comprising several volcanoes (whence the name). Birch and evergreens are the chief trees; slate and hornblende the principal mineral products; foxes and guanoes the most common animals. The inhabitants, who live by fishing and hunting, are among the lowest in the scale of human beings.

TIESI, a vill. of the island Sardinia, Mediterranean Sea, div. and 16 m. S.S.E. Sassari, near the Turritano. Pop. 2,737.

TIEZE or **ANHEHEZ**, a river of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, after a W. course of 800 m., joins the Parana, near lat. 20° 45' S., lon. 53° W. Principal affluents, the Pipira, Piracaba, and Jundiá. Its navigation is obstructed by numerous cataracts.

TIEZE, a town of W. Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, 15 m. S.W. Deutsch-Krone. Pop. 1,900.

TIEZEH, a town of N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 70 m. E. Constantine, on the Hamila.

TIFAVERES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vendée, on the Bevre-Nantaie, 10 m. E.N.E. Mortagne. Pop. 910.

TIFFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2 m. N. Towcester. Area 2,530 ac. Pop. 164.

TIFTERS, two townships of the U.S., North America; the principal in Ohio, Adam's co. Pop. 1,523.—Also a vill., Ohio, on the Sandusky, 52 m. N. Columbus. Pop. 2,723.

TIGLIS, the cap. city of Georgia. [*TARLIS*.]

TIGER ISLAND, an inlet in the Canton river, China, N. Tycocktow Island, in the Boca-Tigra. It is situated on a lofty and conspicuous rock, on which is a formidable battery.

TIGIL or **TIGILSK**, a fortified town of Kamtschatka, near its W. coast, on the Tighil, near its mouth, in the Gulf of Penjinsk. Lat. 58° 1' N., lon. 158° 15' E.

TIGIOLLE, a market town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 5 m. W.S.W. Asti. Pop. of comm 2,469.

TIGRE, one of the three principal states of Abyssinia, between lat. 11° and 17° 30' N., lon. 37° and 41° E., having N.E. the Danakil country, S.W. Amhara, and on other sides various Galla territories. Surface mostly mountainous; and here are the sources of the Taccase and Mareb rivers. Principal towns, Antalo, Axum, Siré, Adowah, and Dixam. The chief outlet for its produce is Arkiko, on the Red Sea. [*ABYSSINIA*.]

TIGRE or **FIGUERA**, a river of South America, Ecuador, joins the Amazon, 40 m. W. the influx of the Ucayale, after a S.E. course of 350 miles.

TIGRIS, a river of Asiatic Turkey, peash. Diarbekir, Mosul, and Bagdad, rises near Argam-Maden, flows S.E., and at Korna joins the Euphrates to form the Shat-ul-Arab. Total course estimated at 1,150 m.; its distance from the Euphrates varies from 18 to 95 m., the region between them being the anc. Mesopotamia. At Mosul it is 100 yards across, and between Bagdad and Korna averages 200 yards in width. The ruins of Nineveh, Seleucia, Ctesiphon, etc., are on its banks. Principal affluents, the Great and Little Zab, Khabor, and Diala, all from the N.E. It brings down vast quantities of mud deposit, and in the upper part of its course especially it is very rapid, but it is stated to be navigable for vessels drawing 4 feet water, from the Shat-ul-Arab to the ruins of Opis, 50 m. N. of Bagdad.

TI-HOA, a city, Chinese Tartarian. [*USCHURU*.]

TIHARAE, a town on the N. coast of the island Palmae (Canaries). Pop. 2,214.

TIOZLA, a market town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. N. Almería. Pop. 4,320.

TILMAN-KATZKE, a vill. of N. Persia, prov. Azerbaidjan, 15 m. S.W. Takht-Soleiman, and the usual halting-place for caravans going between Tabriz and Hamadan. Near it are some ancient excavations.

TILMAYEN, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, on an affluent of the Vardar, 65 m. N.W. Salonica.

TILMAYE, a town of Russia, gov. Novgorod, on the Tikhvina, 108 m. N.E. Novgorod. Pop. 3,800.—The Canal of Tikhvina, 105 m. in length, unites the Tikhvina and Sias with the Mologa and Volga, and thus connects Lake Ladoga and the Baltic with the Caspian Sea.

TILMUT, a town on S.W. coast of Sumatra. Off it are the Tiku islands, a wooded group, on which the English and Dutch formerly had settlements.

TIL-AVAR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 35 m. W. Mosul, between the Tigris and Khabur rivers. It consists of four divisions, placed on as many limestone hills, rising to about 300 feet above the adjacent plain, and intersected by a large rivulet. One of its quarters is enclosed by ruined walls, and the whole comprises about 1,000 stone houses, of which 700 are inhabited. Pop. mostly Arab and Kurd Mohammedans, engaged in rural industry, and the manufacture of coarse cotton and woollen fabrics.

TILANAVI or **LISCA-NERA**, one of the LIPARI ISLANDS, Mediterranean Sea.

TILBROOK, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 13 m. N.E. Bedford. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 350.

TILBURG, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., 14 m. E. S. E. Breda. Pop. 1,982. It has extensive manufactures of woollen goods, and breweries.

TILBURY, three pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Juxta Clare*), 3 m. S. Clare. Area 970 ac. Pop. 300.—II. (*East*), 14 m. E. S. E. Romford, on a creek of the Thames. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 401. At this place the emperor Claudius is supposed to have crossed the Thames in pursuit of the Britons.—III. (*West*), adjoining East Tilbury. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 673. In early Saxon times it was an episcopal see. Here are some traces of the camp formed by Queen Elizabeth in 1568.—**Tilbury Fort**, on rt. b. of the Thames, opposite Gravesend, is a large brick fortification, enclosed by a moat in a marshy tract, which may be wholly laid under water. It was originally erected during the reign of Henry VIII.

TILDELEY-GUM-SHAKERLEY, a township of England, co. Lancashire, pa. Leigh, 7 m. E. N. E. Newton-in-Makerfield. Pop. 5,397.

TILMUNST, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 27 m. W. Reading. Area 5,400 ac. Pop. 2,188.

TILMUNSTON, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 24 m. W. N. W. Dunstable. Ac. 1,510. Pop. 337.

TILL, a river of England, co. Northumberland, rises S. the Cheviot hills, flows N., and joins the Tweed 4½ m. N. E. Coldstream. Course 30 m. Aff. the Beamish and Beaumont from the W.

TILLASCHONG, one of the Nicobar Islands.

TILLICULTRY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Clackmannan, on the Devon, 4 m. N. E. Alloa. Area upwards of 6,000 ac. Pop. 4,668, of whom 3,217 are in the village, which has a church, branch banks, and manuf. of shawls and plaidings.

TILLIEUX, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Eure, on the Avre, 6 m. E. Verneuil. Pop. 1,304.—II. a comm. & vill., dep. Maine-et-Loire, 9 m. S. W. Beaupréau. Pop. 1,457.

TILLINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 18 m. S. E. E. Chelmsford. Area 3,790 ac. Pop. 1,048.

TILLINGWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1 m. W. N. W. Petworth. Area 4,000 ac. Pop. 162.

TILLY, several communes and vills. of France, the principal, **Tilly-sur-Seulles**, dep. Calvados, cap. cant., 12 m. W. Caen. Pop. 1,174.

TILMANTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4 m. W. S. W. Deal. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 447.

TILNEY, three pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*All Saints*), 4 m. W. S. W. Lynn-Regis. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 578.—II. (*St Lawrence*), 6 m. S. W. Lynn. Area 2,520 ac. Pop. 943.—III. (*with Islington*), 4 m. W. S. W. Lynn. Area 2,010. P. 273.

TILOT, a town of India, dist. Salon, territory of Oude, 55 m. S. E. Lucknow. Pop. 10,000.

TILOTHOO, a town of British India, dist. Shahabad, presid. Bengal, in lat. 24° 47' N., lon. 84° 3' E. Estimated pop. 3,600.

TILSHED, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 14 m. N. N. W. Salisbury. Area 3,980 ac. Pop. 523.

TILSIT, a town of E. Prussia, reg. Gumbinnen, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Niemen or Memel, here joined by the Tilsa, and crossed by a bridge of boats, 60 m. N. E. Königsberg. Pop. (1846) 13,900. It has a gymnasium, and manuf. of woollen cloth, hosiery, arms, leather, and hardware. It exports corn, timber, hemp, and flax. A treaty between France, Russia, and Prussia, was signed here 7th July 1807.

TILSTON, a pa. of England, co. and 12½ m. S. S. E. Chester. Area 3,570 ac. Pop. 837.

TILTON-ON-FREE-HILL, a pa. of Engl., co. and 104 m. E. N. E. Leicester. Ac. 2,950. Pop. 410.

TILTY, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3 m. S. S. W. Thaxted. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 101.

TILWARA, a town of India, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, on l. b. of the Looee, in lat. 25° 52' N., lon. 72° 8' E. A large annual fair is held here for live stock.

Tiw, a town of Russia, gov. and 38 m. E. Koursk, cap. circ., on the Tim, an affluent of the Souma. Pop. 2,000.—II. a river of Siberia, govs. Yeniseisk and Tomsk, joins the Ob near Timak, 80 m. N. W. Narin. Course westward 250 miles.

TIMAN MOUNTAINS. [URAL.]

TIMANA, a town of S. America, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. and 82 m. S. S. W. Neiva, cap. dist., on the Upper Magdalena.

TIMBERLAND, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. N. N. E. Glaston. Ac. 9,190. Pop. 1,638.

TIMBERCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8 m. W. S. W. Dunster. Ac. 1,530. Pop. 442.

TIMO, a town of W. Africa, Senegambia, cap. state Futa-Jallon, in lat. 10° 30' N., lon. 10° 30' W. It has a large mosque and several forts.

TIMBUCTOO or **TOMBUCTOO**, a town of Central Africa, Soudan, near the border of the Desert Sahara, 8 m. N. the Joliba (Niger), lat. 18° 3' N., lon. 1° 45' W. Pop. 20,000 (?), principally Negroes, with some Moors. It is situated on a dry and barren soil, except on the side next the Quorra, where it is more fertile. The walled enclosure, about 3 miles in circumference, is built in a triangular form, houses of mud and stone, many of them having elegant façades. Among its mosques are two with towers and walls about 15 feet in height. Provisions have to be brought from Jenné, on the Niger, about 300 m. S. W.; and the sole importance of Timbuctoo is due to its being an entrepôt for the trade between Guinea, Senegambia, and North Africa. Caravans from Morocco and the other Barbary states here exchange dates, European manufactures, fire-arms, gunpowder, coral, tobacco, and paper, for slaves, gold dust, salt, ostrich feathers, gums, and palm oil. It was twice taken and held by the Moors, but is now governed by a native chieftain.

TIMON, *Timanos*, a river of European Turkey

forms part of the boundary between Bulgaria and Servia, and joins the Danube 18 m. N.N.W. Widin, after a N.E. course of 100 miles.

TIMOLAGUAZ, a decayed pa. and market town of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on Courtmacsherry Bay, 7 m. S.E. W. Bandon. Area of pa. 2,873 ac. Pop. 1,000; do. of town 393.

TIMOR, an island of the Malay Archipelago, between lat. 8° and 10° 30' S., lon. 123° 30' and 137° E., separated from N.W. Australia by the Timor Sea. Length 900 m., breadth 40 to 70 m. Estimated area 5,990 sq. m. It appears to be very populous. In the interior the inhabitants are mostly of the Papuan Negro race; on the coast, Malays, with an intermixture of Dutch and Portuguese settlers. It is traversed in its length by a mountain chain, partly covered with forests; in the interior are some fertile plains, where wheat and other products, not common in the Archipelago, are raised. Around the coasts every spot of ground, admitting of cultivation, appears to be occupied, and the country is covered with dwellings and plantations. Principal exports are sandal-wood sent to China, beeswax to Java, and cattle, horses, maize, and sago, to the Australian colonies, Mauritius, and Singapore, in return for muskets, gunpowder, hardware, calicoes, and other British manufactures, which constitute the chief imports, besides rice, arrack, and other native produce from Java and Macassar. British ships frequently visit Timor, chiefly homeward-bound whalers, as also Dutch ships and native vessels. Sago is the chief article of food; millet, maize, yams, sweet potatoes, and cotton, are raised; gold, copper, and rock salt are met with, but no mines are wrought. Pearls are fished off the S.W. extremity of the island. The Dutch possess the settlement of Coepang in the S.W., which is a free port. Dili, on the N.W. coast, is a settlement belonging to the Portuguese, and is surrounded by a very fertile territory, but unhealthy for Europeans. In these settlements the natives are said to be Christians; in the interior the great majority are idolaters.

TIMOR-LAUT, an island of the Malay Archipelago, between lat. 7° 10' and 8° 30' S., lon. 131° and 131° 40' E., 260 m. E. Timor. Length 90 m. Surface mountainous and wooded.

TIMPERLEY, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Bowden, on the Altringham and Manchester Railway, 1 m. N.E. Altringham. Pop. 1,008.

TIMSBURY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Somerset, 8 m. W.S.W. Bath. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 1,639.—II. co. Hants, 2 m. N.W. Romsey. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 194.

TIMWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N. St. Edmunds-Bury. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 241.

TINCHERRE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., 13 m. N.N.W. Domfront. Pop. 4,174. It has a tribunal of commerce, and manufactures of paper and jewellery. Here, in 1106, Henry I. of England finally defeated his brother Robert of Normandy.

TINDALE-WARD, the largest of the six wards of the co. Northumberland, England, in the W. of the co., bordering Durham and Cumberland, and separated N. from Scotland by the Cheviot Hills. Area 514,660 ac. Pop. 44,283. Its centre and E. parts are highly cultivated; elsewhere it consists chiefly of mountainous wilds, rich in minerals. It is traversed by the Tyne and its affluents, the great Roman wall, and the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, and it contains many small lakes, and the towns Hexham, Halt-

whistle, Alendale, Bellingham, Corbridge, and Stamfordham.

TINDARO (CAVE), a headland off the N. coast of the island Sicily, Mediterranean Sea, inland Messina, in the Gulf of Patti, 4 m. E.N.E. Patti. Near it are remains of the ancient *Tindari*.

TINDVIELD, a mountain range of Norway, lat. 60° N., lon. 8° E., 4,871 feet in elevation. At its S.E. base is the *Tind-see*, a narrow lake, 18 m. in length; at the N. end of which is the vill. Tind.

TINEHELY, a market town of Ireland, Leitmer, co. Wicklow, 64 m. S.W. Anghrim. Pop. 563.

TINCHWICK, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. W.S.W. Buckingham. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 877.

TING-HAI, the cap. city of the island Chusan, off the E. coast of China, prov. Che-kiang, near the S. coast of the island, 70 m. E.N.E. Ning-po, lat. 30° 0' 1" N., lon. 122° 8' E. It is enclosed by a stone wall, entered by 4 double gates, surrounded by a ditch, and connected by a canal and narrow causeway with its harbour, 2 m. distant. Streets narrow and irregular, flagged, clean, and well drained; houses mostly of one storey; shops well supplied. Chief edifice, a Buddhist temple, and outside of the walls are several barracks, formerly in occupation by British troops. The harbour is sheltered by numerous islets, and has deep water, but it is difficult of approach. Neighbouring rice grounds and swamps render the city very unhealthy to Europeans. It was taken by the British in 1840.

TINGRITH, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 4½ m. E.S.E. Woburn. Area 840 ac. Pop. 196.

TINGWALL, WHITEWASS and WEEBDALE, a united pa. of Scotland, comprising part of Shetland Mainland, with the village of Scalboway, and the islands Oxnor, Trouse, Hildesdale, and Linga. Pop. 2,874.

TINIAN, in the Pacific Ocean, one of the MARSHALL ISLANDS.

TINICUM, a township of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 37 m. N. Philadelphia. P. 2,407.

TINICHT, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and about 11 m. S.E. Koniggrätz. Pop. 1,668.

TINKLETON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 54 m. E.N.E. Dorchester. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 178.

TINNEVELLY, a maritime dist. of British India, presid. Madras, at the S. extremity of the Indian peninsula, having N. and N.W. the dist. Madura, W. Travancore, and elsewhere the Gulf of Manaar separating it from Ceylon. It lies between lat. 5° 9' and 9° 56' N., lon. 77° 16' and 78° 28' E. Area 5,700 sq. m. Pop. 1,269,216. Surface mostly level, interspersed with small hills; fertile, especially in the N. and on the river banks; in the S. sandy and partly covered by palms. Climate on the sea coast arid and hot, the thermometer having been registered at 115°, and, according to some authorities, as high as 130°. Fahr. Other parts are inundated during the monsoons. An extensive system of irrigation is carried on. A pearl fishery is conducted off the coast. Rice and cotton are the principal products in the lowlands, dry grains are raised on the hills. Some cotton, muslins, silks, and iron, are manufactured, and nitre is exported. The inhabitants appear more prosperous than in many adjacent districts; nearly all are Hindoos, and Hindoo customs are here strictly preserved. Principal towns, Palamcottah, the chief seat of trade, Tinnevely, and Manapoor.

TINNEVELLY, a town of India, Madras, in dist. of same name, immediately N.W. Palamcottah, and 85 m. S.S.W. Madras. Pop. 20,000. It is unhealthy from surrounding rice grounds.

TINOS, an island of the Grecian Archipelago,

10 m. N.E. Syria, and **Jorjalis**, with **Andros** and some islets, a gov. of the Cyclades. Area 87 sq. m. Pop. 15,500. Surface well watered. Chief products comprise silk, wine, barley, fruits, honey, live stock, and marble. Principal towns, **St. Nicola**, **Panormos**, and **Osomeria**.

TIMLEY, a chapelry of England, co. York. W. Riding, pa. and 2½ m. S.W. Rotherham. Pop. 613.

TITIA, a small town of South America, S. Peru, dep. and 60 m. S.E. Cuzco, cap. prov., on the Upper Urubamba.

TITAGEL and **Bossiney**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on its N. coast, 5 m. N.W. Camelford. Area 3,960 ac. Pop. 1,185.

TISTENIAC, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 16 m. N.N.W. Rennes. Pop. 2,156.

TITTEAR or **KINNHAGH**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, 3 m. N. Felhard. Area 6,563 ac. Pop. 3,690.

TITTEAR-PARVA, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 5 m. N. Chepstow. Ac. 650. Pop. 370.

TITTHUL, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. S.W. Ilchester. Area 2,440 ac. Pop. 529.

TITTO, "The Hill of Fire," a mountain of Scotland, co. Lanark, at the head of Clydesdale, and between the pas. Carmichael, Winton, and Symington. Elevation 2,310 feet above the sea.

TITWIKLE, a chapelry of England, co. Chester, pa. Mottram, 9 m. E.N.E. Stockport. Pop. 3,027. The Manchester and Sheffield Railway is here carried through a tunnel 3 m. in length.

TIVWALO, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. W.S.W. Dumfries, comprising a part of the burgh Lochmaben. Area about 15 sq. m. Pop. 1,080.

TIWELL, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 10½ m. E.N.E. Uppingham. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 287.

TIXER, an island of Sweden, len and 20 m. N.W. Gothenburg, in the Kattegat. Length and breadth about 10 m. each. Shores greatly indented, and its fishery is important. Surface mostly in pasture; and on it are 3 villages.

TIOGA, a river of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania and New York, flows N. and E. and joins the Susquehanna, 10 m. N. Towanda. Affluents the Conchocton and Canisteo. Total course 90 m., for the last 45 m. of which it is navigable; and at Newtown, the Tioga and the Susquehanna navigation are connected by a canal with Seneca Lake and the Grand Erie Canal.

TIOGA, two cos. and townships of the U. S., North America.—I. a co., New York, in its S. part, on the Susquehanna; cap. Owego. Area 456 sq. m. Pop. 24,890.—II. a township in this co., on the river Tioga. Pop. 2,839.—III. a co., Pennsylvania, in its N. part, on the Tioga and Susquehanna rivers. Area 1,068 sq. m. Pop. 23,987.—IV. a township, same co., Pop. 1,167.

TIKALINKA, a town of Russia, Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, 60 m. N.W. Omsk.

TITVON, an island of Norway, dist. Nordland, in the Atlantic, immediately S.W. the island Alven.

TITKAN or **TIPPERAH**, a district of British India, presid. Bengal, beyond the Brahmaputra, having Edward an independent Khyen territory, and enclosed elsewhere by the districts of Dacca, Mymensing, Sylhet, and Chittagong. Area 4,800 sq. m. Pop. 1,406,940. Products comprise cotton, rice, betel-nut, and salt. A very superior breed of elephants roam in the dense forests here. Coarse cotton goods are manufactured, and many were formerly exported. Principal towns, Odoypoor and Agtola.

TITZAPA, a river of Central America, state Nicaragua, by which the Lake of Leon discharges its surplus waters into the Lake of Nicaragua.

Length 16 to 30 m., for the latter 13 of which it is from 3 to 18 feet deep, and navigable, but in the early part of its course its navigation is impeded by falls, one of which is near the village of Tipitapa.

TIPPAH, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Mississippi. Area 1,667 sq. m. P. 20,741.

TIPPECANOE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. of Indiana. Area 504 sq. m. P. 19,877.

TIPPERARY, an inland co. of Ireland, Munster, extending along nearly the whole W. boundary of Leinster, and King's, Queen's, and Kilkenny cos.; having N. and N.W. the Shannon and Lough Derg separating it from Connaught, co. Galway, and the co. Clare; and on other sides the cos. Limerick, Cork, and Waterford. Area 1,630 sq. m.; or 1,041,720 acres, of which 843,987 are estimated to be arable, 23,779 in plantations, 173,183 uncultivated, and 13,523 under water. Pop. 331,487. On the S. it is separated from Waterford co. by the Knockmeledown mountains and the river Suir, which traverses the centre of its lower two-thirds; its N. third is separated from the rest of the co. by the Devil's-bit and other mountains. This portion contains a part of the great Bog of Allen; elsewhere the soil is of extraordinary fertility, yielding large crops of wheat, oats, and potatoes. Agriculture has improved of late, but farms are generally small. Grazing is important; large quantities of butter and other dairy produce, with cattle, are exported. Coal, copper, and lead are met with, and slates near Killaloe. The woollen trade of Carrick is now nearly extinct; principal exports are the rural produce. In 1852 the 180 national schools were attended by 28,943 pupils. The co. is divided into North and South Ridings, twelve baronies, and 193 pas., in the dioceses of Cashel, Emly, Killaloe, and Lismore. Principal towns Tipperary, Clonmel, Nenagh, Cashel, Templemore, Thurles, Clogheen, and Carrick-on-Suir. It is intersected by the Great South and Western Railway, and several branches. It sends 2 mems. to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1849) 1,117.

TIPPERARY, a town of Ireland, cap. county, on the Arda, an affluent of the Suir, and on the Limerick and Waterford Railway, 25 m. S.E. Limerick. Pop. 8,237. It is beautifully situated in an undulating and fertile tract, and is well built and thriving. It has a large and handsome church, a spacious Roman Catholic chapel, sessions-house, bridewell, workhouse, hospital, barracks, large endowed school, and an active retail trade.

TIPSA or **TIBESA**, a town of Africa, Algeria, prov. and 115 m. E.S.E. Constantine, on the Serrail.

TITTON, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, on the Birmingham and Liverpool Canal, which has here many branches, 8 m. W.N.W. Birmingham. Area 3,020 ac. Pop. 24,872, engaged in coal and iron mines, iron forges, rolling and slitting mills, engine, pump, and red lead factories. It has a church, numerous dissenting chapels, and schools; and at *Tipton-Green*, one of its largest villa, are extensive wharfs.—*Tiptree* is a hamlet, co. Essex, pa. Great Braxted, 3 m. E. Witham.

TITTON, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Tennessee. Area 632 sq. m. Pop. 8,887.

TIRA or **SHAR-JEHANPURA**, a town and fort of the Punjab, British India, on the Beas, 76 m. N.N.E. Ludianah. Pop. about 5,000.

TIRAJANA, a town of the Canary Is., on the S. coast of the island Gran Canaria. Pop. 8,606.

TIRAN, a small island in the Red Sea, off the Arabian coast, at the entrance of the Gulf of Akabah. Lat. 27° 55' 2" N., lon. 34° 34' E.

TIRANA OF TERRAN, a town of European Turkey, Albania, sanj. Scutari, on the Jacen, 12 m. S.E.W. Kroya. Pop. 10,000. Outside of the walls is a fort, the residence of a pasha. The vicinity produces corn, wine, and olives.

TIRASPOL, a fortified town of Russia, gov. Kherson, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Dniester, 53 m. N.W. Odessa. Pop. 5,100.—About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant is a fort, commanding the passage of the river.

TIRAZ, one of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyll, of which it is the most W. portion, 20 m. W.N.W. Iona. Length 12 m.; breadth varies to 6 m. Pop. 3,700. Shores greatly indented; surface low, having a mean height of 20 feet above the sea; and it is destitute of wood. It contains numerous small lakes, and a plain of 1,500 ac. of rich pasture land in its centre. Barley, oats, and potatoes are raised, but agriculture is in a backward condition. Cattle rearing, fishing, and the export of poultry and eggs, are the chief resources of the pop.—*Tiraz and Coll*, including the intermediate islet Gunna, form a pa. F. 4,318.

TIRAZ OF TYRIA, ASIA MINOR. [TYRIA.]

TIREBOLLI, *Tripoliz*, a maritime town of Asiatic Turkey, pach., and 50 m. W. Trebizond, on the Black Sea, about 3 m. W. the mouth of the Kharshoot or Tireboli-su. It has several mosques, a bath, and a Greek church.—The *Tireboli-su*, a deep and rapid river which passes W.N.W. ward by Gumish-khaneh, has, at its mouth, some silver and copper mines (ancient *Argyria*), the silver were highly productive until ruined by the influx of water about 40 years ago.

TIRASOINTZ, a town of Walachia, on the Chyl or Schyl, a tributary of the Danube, 54 m. N.W. Krajova.—*Tyrus-formas* is a small town of Moldavia, 30 m. N.W. Jassy.

TIRAHON, a div. of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 26° and 27° N., lon. 84° and 86° E., having E. the div. Purneah, S. Bhagulpoor and the Ganges, which separates it from Bahar and Patna, W. Sarum, from which it is partly divided by the river Gunduck, and N. Nepal. Estimated area 7,402 sq. m. Pop. 2,400, of whom 1,447,000 are Hindoos. Surface fertile, and richly wooded; in the N. are dense forests. Climate generally favourable to Europeans. This district is one of the principal in India for the culture of indigo, and the production of nitre and soda from the soil. Rice, wheat, oats, barley, maize, millet, flax, sugar cane, hemp, cotton, aromatic plants, and great quantities of fruit, are raised. Cotton cloths, counts, rope, sackings, woollen fabrics, and earthenware are manufactured. Principal towns, Dartongh and Moorsherpore.

TIRLEMONT (Flem. Thimex), a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, arrond. and 12 m. S.E. Louvain, on railway from Malines to Liege. Pop. 8,973. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, hosiery, oil, soap, and paper. It was taken by the French in 1685, in 1792, and in 1794, and its fortifications were dismantled in 1804.

TIALLY, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, on the Severn, here crossed by a bridge, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Tewkesbury. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 626.

TIRACE OF TIRACUS, a town of Central Asia, Bokhara, on the Oxus, 30 m. N. Balkh.

TIRNOVA or TERNOVA, a fortified town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on the Jantra, a tributary of the Danube, 35 m. E. Sistova. Pop. 16,000. It stands on a basaltic hill about 1,000 feet high, is enclosed by a wall and trench, has numerous mosques, churches, and Jews' synagogues, and is the see of a Greek bishop.

TIRAZ, a prov. of Austria. [TYROL.]

TIRWAN or TOMACON, a state of India, Bundelcund, its centre being in lat. 25° 12' N., lon. 82° 58' E. Area 12 sq. m. Pop. 2,000. Annual revenue 1,000l.

TIRSCHEHEUYEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinat, cap. dist., on the Nab, 16 m. S. Eger. Pop. 2,800. Manufactures, woollen cloths.

TIRSCHTIGEL or TIRZEL, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 42 m. W. Posen. Pop. 1,876.

TIRYAS or TIRYATHUS, a ruined city of Greece, Morea; its remains, 2 m. S.E. Argos, comprise fine specimens of Cyclopean architecture.

TIRURY, a township, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 23 m. S.E. New Bedford. P. 1,803.

TIRSCHOWITZ, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 15 m. N.W. Brunn, on the Schwarzra. Pop. 1,500.

TIRSHET, a town of Central Africa, Sahara, about lat. 18° 15' N., lon. 8° 40' W. Near it are mines of salt; and it is an important caravan station between N. Africa and Nigritia.

TIRSLWINGO, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Mississippi. Area 1,140 sq. m. Pop. 15,490.

TIRMANA, a town of Little Walachia, 20 m. W.N.W. Tyrghofyl.

TIRSHOTON, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 4 m. N. Ashbourne. Area 2,810 ac. Pop. 344, partly employed in cotton manufactures.

TIRYEN, two pas. of England, co. Hants.—I. (*East*), $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Alton. Area 4,290 ac. Pop. 239.—II. (*West*), $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. Alton. Area 2,970 ac. Pop. 208.

TITALIYA, a town of British India, dist. Dinajpoor, presid. Bengal, in lat. 26° 27' N., lon. 86° 20' E. Pop. 2,600. A large annual fair is held here.

TITCHBOURNE and TITCHFIELD. [TITCHBOURNE—TITCHFIELD.]

TITCHWELL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. W.N.W. Burnham-Westgate. Ac. 1,500. P. 163.

TITICACA (LAKE), the most elevated, and one of the largest lakes of South America, forming a part of the boundary between S. Peru and Bolivia, in a wide valley of the Andes, between lat. 15° 12' and 16° 20' S., lon. 68° 35' and 70° 2' W. Estimated area 2,225 geog. sq. m. Elevation of surface above the ocean 12,846 feet; depth in some places 120 fathoms. Shape very irregular; it has several extensive bays, enclosed by projecting peninsulas. On its W. shore are the towns Puno and Chucuito. It receives several small rivers, and discharges its surplus waters S. ward by the river Desaguadero. It contains many small mountainous islands, on one of which, named Titicaca, towards its S. extremity, the last Inca dynasty is said to have had its origin.

TITIRIBI, a town of S. America, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. and 40 m. S.E. Antioquia, on an aff. of the Magdalena, nearly 4,000 feet above the level of the ocean.

TITNEY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.E. Kington. Area 2,030 ac. Pop. 373.

TITO (EL), a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 7 m. S.W. Potenza. Pop. 3,400.

TITSCHEIN (NEU), Moravia. [NEU-TITSCHEIN.]

TITNEY, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 4 m. E.N.E. Godstone. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 154.

TITTEL, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. Baes, near the confluence of the Theiss with the Danube, 18 m. E. Peterwarden. Pop. 2,840. It is a steamboat station, and has ship-building docks and arsenals.

TITTEL, a marshy lake of N. Africa, Algeria, 80 m. S.S.W. Algiers, and traversed by the River Shelif. It gave name to a province now comprised in that of Algiers.

TITLESWALL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. S.E.W. Fakenham. Area 2,880 ac. P. 618.
TITLIZ, one of the Swiss Alps, on the limits of the cant. Bern, Unterwalden, and Uri, 18 m. N.E. the Wetterhorn, 10,613 feet above the sea.

TITTMONNE, a town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist. 8 m. S.S.W. Burghausen. Pop. 1,300.

TIUMEN or TOUMEN, a town of Siberia, gov. and 130 m. S.W. Tobolsk, on both sides of the Thura, here crossed by a floating bridge. Pop. in 1849, 14,337. Streets regular, and it has numerous churches, a public school, and upwards of 100 factories of Russia leather, woollen fabrics, and soap; and around it much coarse carpeting, and carriages, mats, and wooden articles are made. Standing at the junction of several great routes, it has an active export trade in tallow and bristles into Russia, and of Russian and other goods to the Kirghis territory and Bokhara. It is also a depot for the commerce between Russia and China.

TIVERTON, a parl. mun. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Devon, on both sides of the Exe and Loman, at their confluence, and on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, 13½ m. N.N.E. Exeter. Area of bor. and pa. 18,770 ac. Pop. 11,144. The town has a fine church, a grammar school, other grammar and endowed schools, various almshouses and other charities, aggregate annual revenue 2,606*l.*; a town hall, market house, corn market, theatre, assembly, and reading rooms. It has manufactures of lace and woollens. Tiverton is connected with the Tone, Taunton, etc., by a navigable canal. It sends 2 members to House of Commons.—II a township, co. Chester, pa. Bunbury, 1½ m. S.W. Tarporley. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 747.

TIVERTON, a township of the U. S., North America, Rhode Island, on Narragansett and Mount Hope Bays, 13 m. N.E. Newport, and connected with Rhode Island by a stone bridge 1,000 feet in length. Pop. 4,699, mainly employed in fisheries.

TIVIA, a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. W. Tarragona. Pop. 3,000.

TIVOLI, *Tibur*, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, comarca and 18 m. E.N.E. Rome, on l. b. of the Tevere or Anio, which here forms a cascade of 80 feet. Pop. 6,200. The town is situated on the slope of Monte Ripoli, in a picturesque situation, but unhealthy. It has a cathedral and convents, and on a rock overhanging the river, are the remains of a circular temple of the Tibertine sybil, or of Vesta. Around Tivoli are the remains of several aqueducts, and of numerous Roman villas, amongst which is that of Cassius; and adjacent to the town are the vestiges of a villa built by Hadrian, which has contributed numerous antiquities to the Vatican.

TIXALL, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. E.S.E. Stafford. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 221.

TIXCOCO, an Indian town of Central America, Yucatan, 26 m. S.E. Merida, with a large church.

TIXOVER, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 7½ m. E. Uppingham. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 115.

TIS or TIKS, a town or village of Beloochistan, prov. Mekran, on the E. side of the Bay of Churbar, 130 m. S.W. Kedje.

TIAOOTALAN and TIALLOOYAN, two vill. of the Mexican Confederation, dep. Vera Cruz; the former 50 m. S.E., and the latter 50 m. S. Vera Cruz.

TILAPA, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. La Puebla, on the Yopex, 80 m. N.N.E. its mouth in the Pacific.

TILASCALA, a territory, Mexican Confed., lat. 19° to 19° 44', lon. 97° 36' to 97° 36', bounded on W. by the state of Mexico, and on the other three sides by Puebla. Area 1,984 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 80,171. Chief Town Tlascala, 10 m. N. La Puebla.

TIEMSEN or TIEMSEN, a town of Africa, Algeria, prov. and 50 m. S.W. Oran. Pop. (1851) 14,168, of whom 11,373 were natives. It is enclosed by walls, and divided into 4 separate quarters; has a citadel, several mosques, and manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs. In its vicinity are numerous orchards and remains of antiquity.—The Gulf of Tiemsen, 30 m. N.W., is an inlet of the Mediterranean, opposite Cape Gata (Andalucia), and 35 m. in width at its entrance.

TLOS, a ruined city in S. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, the remains of which are 1½ m. S.E. Makri. **TLOUS (MOUNT)**, Turk. *Kiziljak Masa Tagh*, a mountain range of Asia Minor, 20 m. S.E. Smyrna, extending E.ward for about 70 m., separating the basins of the rivers Kodus and Little-Mendere (anc. *Hermus* and *Cayster*). It is crossed by several routes, and has on its summit a plain of fine pasturage, interspersed with large trees.

TNOTABAKAN, a fortified maritime town of S. Russia, gov. Caucasus, on the island Taman, at the E. side of the Strait of Yenikale, Black Sea, 13 m. S. Yenikale. Though small, it has an active export trade in salt, wax, honey, wool, skins, and manuf. goods brought from the interior of Russia.

TOA (ALTO and BAXA), two vill. of the island Cuba, near Bayamo; the first with 3,000, and the other with 2,000 inhabitants.

TOAK, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 120 m. N. Bagdad, on an affl. of the Tigris. It has a Mohammedan tomb, resorted to by devotees.

TOBARRA, a town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. S.S.E. Albacete, with remains of fortifications, and trade in fruit. Pop. 4,490.

TOLAGO, a British West India Island, Windward group, lat. of Melville Rocks, 11° 26' N., lon. 60° 32' W., 24 m. N.E. Trinidad. Area 62,000 ac. Pop. 13,027. Surface mountainous and broken, and cultivation is mostly limited to the low coast lands in its south half. The high grounds are covered with dense forests, the narrow valleys clothed with vegetation. The island is beyond the range of hurricanes, but it is extremely unhealthy to Europeans. In 1843, the imports into the United Kingdom from this colony amounted in value to 82,564*l.*, and the exports thither to 22,525*l.*, of which British and Irish produce amounted to 19,551*l.* Government vested in a governor, council of 9 members, and house of assembly of 16 members. The island is divided into 9 parishes. Chief town, Scarborough on the S. coast. Public revenue (1847) 8,528*l.* Tolago was ceded to Great Britain by France in 1768.

TOMBER, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Dublin, 1½ m. N.E. Dunlavin. Area 1,423 ac. Pop. 576.

—II. a vill., Munster, co. Tipperary, 2½ m. S.W. Clonmel, near the Suir. Pop. 149.—III. a hamlet, King's co., 3 m. N.W. Clare.—**Tolberakema** is a vill., Munster, co. Tipperary, on the Suir, 2½ m. S.W. Clonmel. Pop. 364.

TOMBEROUGH, a mkt. town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Sligo, on the road from Boyle to Ballina, 19 m. E.S.E. the latter. Pop. 755.

TOMBERMOORE, a small town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, on the road from Dublin to Coleraine, 5 m. N.W. Magherafelt. Pop. 445.

TOMBERMORY, a seaport town of Scotland, co. Argyll, on the N.E. coast of the island Mull, 8 m. N.N.W. Torosay, in the sound of Mull. Pop.

1,847. It has a custom-house, a land-locked harbour with 2 quays; boat-building, and general trade, steam and other communication with Skye, Lewis, Inverness, and the Clyde. It is the seat of a monthly judicial court, and the polling place for the N. Argyleshire Hebrides.

TOBRINCHAN, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. Olmitz, on the March, 8 m. W.S.W. Prerau. Pop. 1,816.

TOBOL, a river of Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, rises in the S. part of the Ural mountain chain, and after a N.E. course of 500 m., joins the Irtysh near Tobolsk. Affls, the Ul Mias, Tura, and Tavda, all from the W., and from the influx of the Ul downwards it is navigable for three-fourths of its course.

TOBOLSK, the most W. gov. of Siberia, embracing all its width from the Kirghiz territory to the Arctic Ocean, between lat. 54° and 78° N., lon. 55° and 80° E., having W. the Ural mtns., and the govs. Perm and Orenburg, and E. the govs. Tomsk and Yeniseisk. Area estimated at 500,000 sq. m., and pop. at 685,000. Surface mountainous in the S. and W.; elsewhere mostly level. It is watered by the Obe, and its large tributaries the Irtysh, Ishim, Tobol, etc. N. of lat. 65° or 68° the whole country is a mere sterile moor, the soil of which is frozen during 9 months of the year. A wide forest region of firs and birch extends between lat. 65° and 68° N.; S. of which is the most productive and populous portion of the gov.; this being succeeded S.ward by the steppe of Ishim, a salt plain comprising that part of the old gov. Omsk, now included in Tobolsk. Rye, barley, oats, and buckwheat are produced, and with other necessities are conveyed down the Obe and other rivers to the villages in the N., in return for large quantities of furs and skins, which are sent to the fair of Nijni-Novgorod, and to the Kirghiz country and Kiachta, in return for Bokhara and Chinese products. Iron, copper, gold, silver, and platinum are raised in the Ural chain, and at Tiumen and some other places, are thriving leather, soap, woollen, and other factories. Transit and general commerce is more important than manufacturing industry. Pop. most thickly collected between Omsk and Tobolsk, in which tract is a succession of Tartar, Kirghiz, and Russian villages, with the towns Ishim and Tiukalinsk. Other principal towns are Tiumen, Jalutorovsk, Petropaulovsk, Tarsa, Turinsk, Demiansk, Samorova, and Berezu, all on the Tobol, Obe, and their tributaries.

TOBOLSK, the cap. city of W. Siberia, and of above gov., at the junction of the Irtysh and Tobol rivers, in lat. 58° 12' 30" N., lon. 68° 16' 38" E. Pop. (1855) 15,995. The city proper stands on the flat summit of a hill, and is enclosed by a brick wall. Streets regular, and mostly paved with wood. Principal buildings, a cathedral with 5 cupolas, nearly 30 other churches, the archbishop's and governor's palaces, prison, public offices, and a monument to Yermak, the founder of Russian influence in Siberia. Along the river are suburbs enclosed by a ditch and palisade, and inhabited chiefly by Tartars. Climate so severe in winter that mercury is sometimes frozen. The city is however well supplied with provisions, and means of public entertainment and education; and its society is stated to be of a superior order. Tobolsk was founded in 1587; it is the seat of the military governor and archbishop of W. Siberia, and of a civil governor.

TOBOLSK-MARU, an island of the Pacific Ocean. [SOCCYRI ISLANDS.]

TOBOSO, a decayed town, Spain, in La Mancha, 60 m. S.E. Toledo, celebrated in "Don Quixote."

TOBOTHUS and **TOBT**, two townships of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania—I. co. Perry. Pop. 707.—II. on the Clarion and Alleghany rivers, 15 m. N. Kittanning. Pop. 2,224.

TOCANTINS, a river of Brazil, provs. Goyas and Pará, rises by many heads near Goyas, lat. 16° S., lon. 48° to 50° W.; flows N., and near lat. 2° S. assumes the name of the Rio Pará, an estuary which joins the Atlantic E. that of the Amazon, and bounds the great island Marajo on the E. Total length 1,100 m. The Araguaia, a river of equal size, and flowing in a similar direction, joins it at San-Joaquim-das-Barras, 300 m. from the island Marajo.

TOCAYMA, a town of South America, New Granada, on the Bogota river, 35 m. S.W. Bogota.

TOCCO, two market towns of Naples.—I. prov. Abruzzo-Citra, dist. and 17 m. S.W. Chieti, near the Pescara. — Pop. 3,300.—II. prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 17 m. N.W. Avellino. Pop. 1,800.

TOCE, **TOCCIA** or **TOSA**, a river of Sardinia, Piedmont, rises in the Alps, near the Simplon, and after a S. course of 50 m., enters Lake Maggiore on its W. side, 3 m. E. Gravelona, where it receives the surplus waters of Lake Orta. Chief affluent, the Anzasca. The bay of the lake which it enters is called the *Gulf of Tosa*. Near Formazza it presents a fine series of cascades, having an aggregate descent of 1,000 feet.

TOCKENBURG, a valley of Switzerland. [TOGENBURG.]

TOCKNOLES, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 2½ m. S.S.W. Blackburn. P. 869.

TOCUTO, a river of South America, Venezuela, dep. Caracas, rises E. Truxillo, flows N. and N.E., and enters the Caribbean Sea N. the Gulf of Triste. Total course 200 m., for the latter half of which it is navigable. Principal affl., the Carora. Its banks are well wooded.—II. a town on this river, near its source, 34 m. E.N.E. Truxillo. It has several churches and convents, a college, manufactures of woollen fabrics and leather, and a trade in wheat, and wool of superior quality.

Ton, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. of Kentucky. Area 362 sq. m. Pop. 12,368.

TODBERS, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6 m. W.S.W. Shaftesbury. Area 520 ac. Pop. 119.

TODDENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 8¼ m. S.W. Shipston-on-Stour. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 462.

TODDINGTON, a pa. and market town of England, co. Bedford, 5 m. N.N.W. Dunstable. Area 5,390 ac. Pop. 2,438, extensively employed in the straw-plant manufacture.—II. a pa., co. Gloucester, 2½ m. N.N.E. Winchcombe. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 189.

TODI, *Tudertum*, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 24 m. S. Perugia. Pop. 2,925. It is of high antiquity, and has Etruscan walls and a cathedral. Here, in 552, Narses defeated and killed the Gothic king Totila.

TODMORRAN-WITH-WARREN, a market town and chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 8 m. N.N.E. Rochdale, on the Rochdale Canal, and on the Manchester and Leeds Railway. Pop. of chapelry 7,629, chiefly employed in cotton manuf. It has various dissenters' meeting-houses, and a mechanics' institute. Coal is abundant in its vicinity.

TODOS-OS-SANTOS, Brazil. [BAHIA.]

TODTNAU, a town of Germany, Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on the Wiesen, 4 m. N.E. Schönmün, 2,070 feet above the sea. Pop. 1,377.

TODWICK, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 6¼ m. S.S.E. Rotherham. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 300.

TOLLE, several pns. of England.—I. co. Cambridge, 4 m. E.S.E. Caxton. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 290.—II. (near Newton), co. Lincoln, 4½ m. W.B.W. Market-Raisen. Area 850 ac. Pop. 77.—III. (Monsie), Norfolk, 10 m. S.W. Great Yarmouth. Area 1,550 ac. Pop. 421.

TOLLERS or TOLLERS, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. S.W. Fakenham. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 68.

TOLRA, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8½ m. N.N.W. Thetford. Area 3,200 ac. Pop. 191.

TOLLENSBURG, the upper valley of the river Thur, Switzerland, cant. St Gall. Length 30 m.

TOLIA ISLANDS, in the Malay Archipelago, are an extensive group of islets in the Gulf of Tonina, E. coast of Celebes.

TOLLEKE TOTTERPOOL, a town of India, Bundelcund, in lat. 25° 37' N., lon. 79° 10' E. It is the principal place of a jaghire, having an area of 36 sq. m., and a pop. of 6,000. Annual revenue 3,680.

TOKAT, a city of Asia Minor, persh. and 58 m. N.W. Sivas, on the Yeshil-Irmak. Pop. estimated at 6,700 families, of which 5,000 are Turkish, 1,500 Armenian, and 150 Greek. It is surrounded on three sides by hills, and interspersed with trees and orchards. Its commercial importance has greatly declined; still it is a considerable depot for agricultural produce, and it has manufs. of silk fabrics and calico, dyeing works, and a government establishment, at which is refined all the copper produced by the mines of Arg-hana Maaden, near Diarbekir, and the annual average produce of which is 1,000 tons.

TOKAT, a town of N.E. Hungary, co. Zemplin, on rt. b. of the Theiss, at the influx of the Bodrog, 43 m. N.N.W. Debreczin. Pop. 5,712. It has a Roman Catholic cathedral, Lutheran, Reformed and Greek united churches, and Piarist and Capuchin convents. It is celebrated as being the entrepôt for the famous Tokay wine, produced in the hilly tract called the Hegyalja, between the Bodrog and Harnad rivers. The wine of premier quality is bought up for the imperial cellars, and only the secondary and inferior growths are exported. [Hegyalja]

TOKER-BESZETS, a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago, 40 m. W. Bonton. Lat. 6° 5' S., lon. 123° 16' E.

TOKENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2½ m. S.W. Wootton Bassett. Area 570 ac. Pop. 190.

TOLDO, *Toldosa*, a city of Spain, and its cap. under the Goths and Moors, now cap. prov. Toledo, in the centre of the Iberian peninsula, on the Tagus, here crossed by two bridges, and by which it is nearly surrounded, 41 m. S.S.W. Madrid. Lat. 39° 53' 24" N., lon. 4° 45' W. Pop. said to have amounted formerly to 200,000, was in 1845, 15,421. It is situated on a rocky height, and has an excessive climate, very cold in winter, and hot in summer. It is surrounded by a Moorish wall, flanked by numerous towers, and has many steeples. Streets and squares are narrow, irregular, ill-paved and dull. The cathedral of Toledo, the metropolitan church of Spain, founded in 567, is 404 feet in length, 204 feet in width, with a lofty tower and spire. Many of its paintings have been transferred to the national gallery at Madrid, and much of the wealth of the cathedral, in gold, silver, and jewels, has been applied to secular uses. The *Alcazar*, the former residence both of Moorish and Castilian monarchs, an extensive pile of three stories, surmounted by a balustrade, was burned by the French in 1808. Toledo has a university, 4 colleges, numerous hospitals and asylums, including

two for foundlings and lunatics, a town hall, and a mint. It has long been famous for its manufacture of sword blades, and great skill is still shown in tempering them. It has also manufs. of coarse woollens, paper, guitar strings, coarse glass, and leather. An amphitheatre and some walls of the ancient *Tolosa* still attest its importance under the Romans. It was taken by the Goths in 467, and by the Moors in 714, and retained by the last till 1065, when it was permanently annexed to the crown of Castile. Between the 5th and 9th centuries, it was the seat of several general ecclesiastical councils.

TOLDO (MOUNTAINS OF). [SPAIN.]

TOLDO, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Ohio, on Maumee river, 134 m. N.N.W. Columbus. Pop. 6,512. Steam boats ply to Detroit.

TOLLENTINO, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 11 m. S.W. Macerata, on l. b. of the Cliterno. Pop. (1848) 10,000. It has a cathedral. Here, in February 1707, the Pope ceded by treaty the Romagna to the French republic, and in May 1816 Murat retired with his troops before the Austrians.

TOLFA, a market town of Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 10 m. N.E. Civita Vecchia. It has the most important alum works in Italy.

TOLING, a town of Central Asia, Tibet, near the Upper Sutlej, 18 m. S.E. Chaprung. It has a magnificent temple.

TOLKEMIT, a town of W. Prussia, reg. and 37 m. E. Danzig, on the trische Haff. Pop. 2,130.

TOLLAND, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8 m. N.N.E. Wivelcombe. Area 920 ac. Pop. 147.

TOLLAND, a co. of the U. S., North America, in the N. part of Connecticut. Area 337 sq. m. Pop. 20,000.—II. a township, cap. above co., 18 m. N.N.E. Hartford. Pop. 1,410.

TOLLARD-ROYAL, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 6 m. E. S.E. Shaftesbury. Area 1,980 ac. P. 874.

TOLKE, a lake and river of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the lake 6 m. in length, and the river leaving it at Neu-Brandenburg and joining the Peene at Demmin after a N.W. course of 46 m.

TOLLER, two pns. of England, co. Dorset.—I. (Framton), 7½ m. E.N.E. Beaminster. Area 730 ac. Pop. 54.—II. (Perron), 6 m. E.S.E. Beaminster. Area 2,440 ac. Pop. 527.

TOLLERTON, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. S.E. Nottingham. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 167.—II. a township, co. and 10 m. N.N.W. York by railway, North Riding, pa. Alne. Pop. 531.

TOLLERNHAY, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 7½ m. E.N.E. Maldon. Area 4,640 ac. Pop. 1,193.

TOLLERTON, three pns. of England, co. Essex.—I. (Darey), 6½ m. E.N.E. Maldon. Area 3,100 ac. Pop. 792.—II. (Knight), 7 m. N.E. Maldon. Area 2,540 ac. Pop. 371.—III. (Melfor), 5 m. E.N.E. Maldon. Area 3,740 ac. Pop. 479.

TOLLO, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, cap. cant., 7 m. N.N.W. Lanciano. Pop. 2,100.

TOLMEZZO, a small town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 26 m. N.N.W. Udine, in the Alps, on the Tagliamento, 1,000 feet above the sea. Pop. 3,500. In its vicinity the result of 30 years' observation gives an annual rain fall of 140 inches.

TOLNA or TOLNAU, a market town of S. Hungary, cap. co., on the Danube, 11 m. S.W. Kollas. Pop. 3,771, mostly Germans. It has royal tobacco warehouses and potato works.

TOLAN, the largest of the Solibabo islands, in the Malay Archipelago, between Gilolo and Mindanao. Lat. 4° 28' N., lon. 125° 55' E. Circuit about 80 m. Surface very varied, and it is populous and well cultivated.

TOLGARA, *Piedmont*, a town of E. Africa,

Barca, on the Mediterranean, 65 m. N.E. Bengali. It has extensive remains of antiquity.

TOLEDO, *Spain*, a town of Spain, cap. prov. Guipuzcoa, on the Orria and Araxes, 15 m. S.W. San Sebastian. Pop. 7,900. It stands in a narrow defile, enclosed by a wall, entered by several gates, and has two squares (one used for a bull-ring), two parish churches, a town-hall, hospital, prison, several fountains, and 2 bridges. Manufactures of copper and earthenware, woollen cloth, paper, hats, leather, and a large factory of arms.

TOLOZON, a market town of Russia, gov. and 43 m. N.W. Moghilev, on the Drats. Pop. 3,900.

TOLOX, a town of Spain, prov. and 29 m. W. Malaga, at base of the Sierra de Tolox. P. 2,151.

TOLPUDDLE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 7 m. E.N.E. Dorchester. Area 870 ac. Pop. 354.

TOLZEN, a river of S. America, Chile, Araucania, flows from the Lake of Villarica W. for 100 m., and enters the Pacific Ocean 50 m. N. Valdivia.

TOLÉ (SANTIAGO DE), a seaport town of South America, New Granada, dep. Magdalena, prov. and 63 m. S. Cartagena, on the Gulf of Morroquillo. It has a good harbour, and its vicinity produces corn, dye-woods, and the aromatic balsam of Told.

TOLUCA, a small town of the Mexican Confed., 40 m. S.W. Mexico, near a volcanic mountain.

TOLYE, a market town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 12 m. E.N.E. Potenza. P. 3,800.

TÖLZ, a market town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Isar, 26 m. S. Munich. Pop. 3,092. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, and iron-forges.

TOM, a river of Siberia, after a N.W. course of 400 m. joins the Ob 40 m. N.W. Tomsk.

TOMARTON, a vill. of Scotland, co. Banff, pa. Kirkmichael, 11 m. S.E. Grantown. Pop. 641.

TOMASZOW, two towns of Russian Poland.—I. gov. Warsaw, on l. b. of the Pulica, 20 m. S.S.W. Rawa. Pop. 5,000. It was founded only in 1822, but its advantageous position for commerce has attracted to it many enterprising settlers; and it has manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, and iron foundries.—II. gov. and 66 m. S.E. Lublin. Pop. 2,900.

TOMBIGBE, a river of U. S., N. America, rises in Missouri, flows S. into Alabama, and joins the Alabama river to form the Mobile, 85 m. above Mobile Bay. Total course about 301 m., for most part of which it is navigable for steamers. Principal affluent the Black Warrior.

TOMBUCTOO, Central Africa. [TOMBUCTOO.]
TOMELLOSO, a town of Spain, prov. and 50 m. E.N.E. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 4,475.

TOMLINCOUGH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, comprising the town of Newmarket-on-Fergus. Area 6,730 ac. Pop. 3,182.

TOMMAREE or **TOMMENE**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 7 m. N.N.W. Killaloe. Area 14,181 ac., including a part of Lough Derg. Pop. 6,673, of whom 276 are in the village.

TOMLINA, a town of S. America, Bolivia, dep. and 50 m. E. Chuquisaca, cap. prov., on the Guapey.

TOMTIA or **GUONONG-KELLA** (Gular or), a large bay of the Pacific Ocean, on the E. side of the island Celebes, Asiatic Archipelago.

TOMTINS, a co., U. S., North America, in centre of New York. Area 480 sq. m. Pop. 23,738.—II. a township, New York, 22 m. S.W. Delhi, on the New York and Erie Railway. Pop. 3,022.

TOMTIAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, chiefly in co. Cavan, comprising a part of the town Ballyconnell. Area 18,677 ac. Pop. 3,465.

TOMSK, a gov. of V. Siberia, between lat. 49° and 61° N., lon. 75° and 90° E., having S. Chi-

nese Turkestan and the Kirghis territory, and on other sides the govs. Tobolsk and Yeniseisk. Pop. estimated at 400,000. Principal rivers, the Ob and Irghiz; in the S. it includes the larger part of the Lake Tenghis (Balkashor); on the S.E. it extends to the Little Altai, to which part and in the district Barnaul are some important mining establishments.—**TOMSK**, the cap. city on the Tom, a tributary of the Ob, is in lat. 56° 29' 28" N., lon. 84° 57' 57" E. Pop. in winter (1850) 18,394, but in summer reduced to 10,000, many of the pop. being then elsewhere engaged in gold-washings. Mean temperature of year 31° 9, summer 60° 5, winter minus 4° 8, Fahr. It is mostly built of wood, but has substantial public buildings, comprising a cathedral, tribunals, treasury, and fur magazines, barracks, hospitals, and orphan asylum. It is the residence of the bishop of Tomsk and Yeniseisk, of a civil governor, and of the superintendent of the Altai mines; its inhabitants carry on a brisk trade with the Calmucks and Ostiaks in cattle and furs.

TOMYSL (Nem), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 33 m. W.S.W. Posen. Pop. 890.—**Alt-Tomysl** is a contiguous village. Pop. 400.

TONARA, a market town of the isl. Sardinia, div. Cagliari, cap. muni., 12 m. E. Bussachi. P. 2,265.

TONAWONDA, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, co. Erie, on the Niagara river, at the influx of Tonawonda Creek, 10 m. N. Buffalo. Pop. 2,072.

TONBRIDGE, Tonbridge Wells. [TONBRIDGE.]

TONCO, a vill. of Sardinia, div. Alessandria, cap. mand., prov. and 14 m. S.W. Casale.

TONHILLA or **BENTIEROS**, a market town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 10 m. S.W. Viseu. P. 2,400.

TONDERA or **TONDERE**, a town of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, cap. amt., on the Wid-Åa, 25 m. W.N.W. Flensburg. Pop. 6,600. It has manufactures of fringe, lace, and woollen and linen fabrics.

TONZ, a river of England, co. Somerset, rises S. Brendon-hill, flows S.E. and N.E., and joins the Parret about midway between Langport and Bridgewater. Course 30 m., for the last 10 m. of which it is navigable.—**Taunton** is on its S. bank.

TOSO, two pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, 6 m. W.N.W. Faversham. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 242.—II. co. Salop, 3½ m. E.S.E. Shifnal. Area 4,540 ac. Pop. 511.—III. a township, co. York, West Riding pa. Birstall, 4½ m. E.S.E. Bradford. Pop. 2,797.

TONG, a prefixed name of the following cities and caps. of depts. in China.—I. (*Chang*), prov. Shan-tung, cap. dep., on a river flowing into the Gulf of Chi-li, 55 m. S.W. Tai-nan.—II. (*Chow*), prov. Chi-li, on the Pei-ho, 25 m. E.S.E. Peking.—III. (*Gua*), prov. Kwi-chow. Lat. 37° 40' N., lon. 116° 55' E.—IV. (*Toku*), prov. Shen-ai, on the Hsi-ho, 60 m. N.E. Si-ngan.—V. (*Toku*), prov. Se-chuen, near its S. boundary and the Yang-tze-kiang. It is important as a military post.—*Tong-ting-ho* is a large lake, prov. Hope, near the limit of Hou-nan. It receives several large rivers, and communicates at its N. extremity with the Yang-tze-kiang.

TONGA ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean composing a section of the Friendly Islands, lat 30° S., lon. 175° W., and comprising at least 11 islands; the principal of which are—*Tongatabu*, *Boscawen*, and *Keppel Islands*; *Vaio*, *Hapai* and *Roa*, with a pop. estimated at 18,000, under one sovereignty.—*Tongatabu*, *Tongatapu*, *Amsterdams Island*, is one of the most S. of these islands, and the residence of their sovereign.

Is. de St. Paul, Ocean. Lat. 31° 4' S., lon. 175° 30' W. Shoals upwards of 30 m. Estimated pop. 3,000. Surface low; soil very fertile; products coconuts, yams, plantains, bananas, sugar cane, fish, timber, oil, exported to New South Wales, and abundant supplies of swine, and other provisions adapted for shipping. The inhabitants have been mostly converted to Christianity by English missionaries, who retain important depots in the island. Principal towns, *Moa* and *Nakualo*. Discovered by Tasman in 1643.

TOWNS-WITH-HAULON, a township of England, co. Lancashire, pa. Bolton, 1½ m. E. Great Bolton. P. 2,888.—II. a township, same co., pa. Oldham-cum-Prestwick, 7½ m. N.E. Manchester. P. 3,831.

TOWNUO or **TOWNUOON**, a town of E. India, Pegu, on rt. b. of the Sittang, 83 m. N.E. Prome. Area of dist. 3,950 sq. m. Pop. 34,907. It was acquired by Great Britain in 1852, and the exiling of Delhi was banished to Tongbo in 1858.

TONGKOO BAY or **UMMERON HARBOR**, an anchorage in the estuary of the Canton river, China, on its E. side, 6 m. N. the isl. Lantau, and between the island Tongkoo and the mainland.

TONGLAND or **TONGKULAND**, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry and N.W. Kirkcudbright, on the Dee. Pop. 924.

TONGKUA, a town of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, cap. cant., on the Jaar, 13 m. S.E.E. Hasselt. Pop. 6,180. It has breweries, tanneries, manufs. of hats and chinery, and an active trade in swine and corn. It was ruined by Attila in his retreat from Châlons.

TONGUE, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, with a vill., 8 m. S.W. Farr-Kirk. Area of pa. about 120 sq. m., mostly mountainous. Pop. 2,018. The pa. extends for 10 m. along the N. coast, indented by the Kyle of Tongue, an inlet 8½ m. in length, and contains Ben-Hope and Ben-Laoghal Mountains, with many mineral springs, and much fertile soil.

TONG, a town of India, dom. and 48 m. S. Jeypoor, near the Banass. It stands in a hollow, and is protected by a stone wall.

TONGAT, two communes and towns of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, caps. of cantons.—I. (*Boussonne*), on the Boussonne, 26 m. S.E. La Rochelle. Pop. 1,416.—II. (*Charente*), on the Charente, 3 m. E. Rochefort. Pop. 3,538. It has a port on the river for vessels of 600 tons.

TONGUE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Garonne, and on railway from Bordeaux to Cote, 10 m. S.E. Marmand. Pop. 7,549. It has a national manuf. of tobacco, and manufactures of cordage. It is the birthplace of Madame Cottin.

TONGUE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Armançon, and on railway from Paris to Lyon, 19 m. E. N.E. Auxerre. Pop. 4,672. It has a communal college, and manufactures of agricultural implements, mill-works, and stained paper.

TONGUE, a fortified town of Denmark, duchy and 29 m. W.A.W. Schleswig, on the Ryder, 11 m. from its mouth in the North Sea. Pop. 2,400.

TONGUE, the most N. prov. of Annam, S.E. Asia, between lat. 15° and 25° N., lon. 105° and 108° 30' E., bounded N. by China, to which it was formerly annexed, W. the Laos country, S. Cochinchina, and E. the Gulf of Tonquin. Area and pop. uncertain. Surface near the sea a rich alluvial plain, and the country appears to be watered by numerous rivers and of high fertility. Rice is the chief grain raised; other products are sugar, cotton, spices, tea, indigo, saffron, silk, gum, vanilla, the precious metals, and many

of the other most valuable articles of commerce. Elephants are numerous, and other wild animals are in great variety. The inhabitants are mostly Buddhists. Caothao, the cap., and Hsiao, on the Tonquin River, are the principal towns known to Europeans, by whom the interior has not been explored. Tongue was conquered by the Chinese in 1406, and by the Annamese in 1700.—The *Gulf of Tongue* is an inlet of the China Sea, surrounded by Tonquin, the Chinese prov. Quang-tong, and the island Hainan. Length 200 m.; average breadth 180 m. It receives the Tonquin and many other rivers, and contains numerous islands.

TONG, two rivers of India.—I. (*South-Western*), has its source in the territory of Sangor and Nerbudda, in lat. 24° N., lon. 80° 30' E., having an elevation of upwards of 900 feet above the sea. It has a N. course of 165 m., and falls into the Ganges on the right, in lat. 25° 15' N., lon. 82° 6' E.—II. (*North-Eastern*), a river in the territory of Oude, is an offset of the Ghogra or Deoha, which it leaves on the right, 10 m. above the city of Oude, it flows generally S. for 240 m., entering the Ganges on the right in lat. 26° 41' N., lon. 81° 11' E.

TONGSBERG, a seaport town of Norway, stiff Aggershus, on an inlet of the Christiansfjord, 47 m. S.W. Christiania. Pop. 2,200. It has tobacco factories, distilleries, a good harbour, and exports of timber and fish.—The *Gulf of Tjaneby* is an inlet of the Skager-rack, on the W. side of the Christiansfjord.

TONG ISLANDS, a small group in the Malay Archipelago, Strait of Macassar, W. Celebes. Lat. 5° 33' S., lon. 118° 34' E.

TONG (ST), a market town of Rhinish Prussia, reg. and 15 m. N.W. Düsseldorf. Pop. 2,725.

TONGKAI, an island of the Pacific Ocean, lat. 23° 23' S., lon. 149° 24' W., S. the Society Islands, and about 6 m. in circumference. It was discovered by Cook in 1777, and resorted to by the mutineers of the "Bounty" in 1780.

TUOLA RAN SENHAFUTTER'S COUNTRY, a district of India, bounded N. by the British dist. Nowgong, S. and W. by Cachar, and having its centre in lat. 26° 35' N., lon. 93° 18' E. Area 2,000 sq. m. Pop. 30,000.

TOON or **TOONVINGH**, a pa. of Ireland, Meath, co. and 6 m. N.W. Tipperary. Area 12,378 ac. Pop. 3,621.

TOOMAVAKKA, a vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 7 m. S.E.E. Nenagh. Pop. 419.

TOON or **TOOMA**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, 5½ m. S.W. Gorey. Area 5,979 ac. Pop. 1,768.

TOON, a town of Persia, prov. Yazd, 45 m. E. N.E. Tebbas.

TOONCOON, a city of British India, territory of Mysore. Formerly of great extent, it was reduced to a few temples and houses, but is now regaining its lost importance. Here is a large reservoir formed by damming up the lower extremity of a rocky valley by means of a mound. When the reservoir is full, it contains water sufficient to supply the cultivators in the vicinity for two years, its waters being used for irrigation. In 1798, Tipoo Sultan caused a large opening to be made in the mound, so as to drain the tank, which destroyed a large portion of the embankment by the rush of water. It has since been repaired by the British.

TOOMAVAKKA, a fortified town of S. India, Mysore, on an ascent of the Oorvery, 30 m. N. Seringapatam.

TOOTHING-GRAVENY, a pa. of England, co.

St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Area 600 ac. Pop. 3,132.

TORCUTTA, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 5 m. S.E.W. Thirsk, on the Swale and Great Northern Railway. As. 4,640. P. 2,797.

TORCOTT, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 10 m. S.E. Norwich. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 477.

TORFESTRUP, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6 m. S.E.W. Clare. Area 3,940 ac. Pop. 1,051.

TORHANS ("on *Armenia*"), a suburb of Constantinople, at the E. extremity of the peninsula N. of the Golden Horn, and immediately N.E. Galata. It comprises an arsenal and cannon foundry (whence its name), extensive artillery barracks, dock-yards for building catques, a fine public fountain, and a quay which is the usual place of embarkation for Sentari.

TORINO, a river of Central Italy, Pontifical States, joins the Tiber from the E., 7 m. S. Perugia. Course 80 m. past Folligno.

TOPICICA or **TOPILITZA**, a river of Servia, joins the E. Morava, 10 m. N.E. the vill. Topicica. — **Topilica** is a market town of Austrian Croatia, 9 m. S.E.E. Warasdin. Pop. 908. Here are hot springs and glass works.

TOPLITZ, **TOPLITZ** or **TOPLITZ**, a town and watering-place of Austria, Bohemia, on its N.W. frontier, circ. and 16 m. N.W. Leitmeritz, in a valley of the Erzgebirge, 688 feet above the sea. Stationary pop. about 4,000; but in summer it is often visited by 10,000 strangers. It consists mostly of inns, lodging houses, and bathing establishments. Chief buildings, the town-house, and the mansion of Prince Clary, to whom the territory belongs. Principal bathing establishments are the Stadbad, Fürstenbad, Fürstlich, Franken-Zimmerbad, and Herrnhäus, all in the *Raado-platz* or great square; the first open gratuitously to the public; the second comprising superior private baths; and the last royal and *elite* baths, Toplitz being a place of resort for the highest personages in Germany. There are in all about 80 public bathing houses; and in the suburb Schönau are the Sternbad, Templebad, Schlangenbad, Neubad, etc., with buildings equal, if not superior, in elegance to the town baths. The waters are saline; temperature in Toplitz from 113° to 119°, in Schönau from 101° to 104°, Fahr. Here are the Austrian and Prussian military hospitals, a civil hospital, and one supported by Prince Clary, the grounds of whose chateau are open to the public; here are also a theatre, and other appliances of a highly fashionable watering-place. [*Toplitz*—*Toplitz*.]

TOPOLITZ, *Copais*, a lake of Greece, Hellas, gov. and in the centre of Boeotia, 5 m. E. Lebadea. Length in winter 16 m.; greatest breadth 8 m.; but in summer much of it is a mere reedy marsh. Elevation above the sea about 1,000 feet. At Skripa (ancient *Orchomenus*), on its W. side it receives the river Gavrios (ancient *Cephissus*). It contains many islands, and is still famous for its salt, large quantities of which are annually salted for exportation to Constantinople, etc.

TORDIL, **Türz** or **Tordil**, a river of N. Hungary, after a S.E.E. course of 65 m. joins the Onava, 18 m. S. Varano.

TOROLTA, a post vill. of Hungary, co. Bacs, 8 m. N. Hegyes. Pop. 5,618.

TORONTO, a large lake of Russian Lapland, gov. Archangel, W. the White Sea. Length 50 m., breadth 8 m. It contains several islands.

TORIAN-KULAN or **KALAN**, a town of Turkish Armenia, pach. and 75 m. S.E.E. Erzeroum. Pop. 300 Turkish, and 100 Armenian families.

TORMAN, a seaport town and pa. of England,

on Dorset, on the E. bank of the Exe, at the head of its estuary and at the confluence of the Ollie, 4 m. S.E. Exeter. Area of pa. 1,740 ac. Pop. 3,377. The town has wharves, quays, and heading warehouses; ship-building, and manufactures of ropes and chain-cables. Steamers ply regularly to London.

TORREHAM, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Maine, semi-cap. co. Lincoln, on the Androscoggin, opposite Brunswick, with which it is connected by a bridge, 26 m. S.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,010. It has ship-building docks, tanneries, tilling and corn mills.—II. Vermont, 23 m. S.E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,688.

TOR, a seaport town of Arabia Petraea, on the E. shore of the Gulf of Suez, lat. 28° 19' N., lon. 33° 38' E., near the Tor Mountains. It is a station where caravans supply themselves with water, and has an old fort, & a harbour sheltered by a coral bank, on which is a lighthouse.

TORA, a small town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, 24 m. N.E. Gaeta. Pop. 1,208.

TORA, a town of Spain, prov. Lerida, 10 m. S.S.W. Solsona.

TORAN BAY, New Zealand, is on the W. coast of Middle Island, lat. 43° 37' S., lon. 169° 30' E.

TORRAT, a fine bay of England, an inlet of the English Channel, on the E. coast of the co. Devon, between the headlands Bob's-nose and Berry Head, the latter in lat. 50° 24' N., lon. 8° 28' W. It forms a semicircular sweep, bounded by limestone and syenite cliffs, abounding in fine marble quarries, and containing some very curious caves. It is a general rendezvous for vessels during W. winds, and has important fisheries. On its N. shore is Torquay, and on its W. side are Brixham and Paignton. Here William III. landed in England, 6th November 1688.

TORRAT, a bay on the S.E. coast of Nova Scotia, 13 m. W.S.W. Cape Canso.

TORRAT, a bay on the E. coast of Newfoundland, 8 m. N. St John's.

TORRAT, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Hayton, 34 m. S.E.W. Prescott. Pop. 681.

TOR-BAYAT, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. W.S.W. Abbot-Newton. Area 1,450 ac. P. 229.

TORCELLO, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, on an islet of same name, in the lagoon, N.E. of Venice. It was a town, with cathedral and bishop, in the 7th century, but it decayed as Venice rose. It has an old Byzantine church, and a cathedral of the 11th century. Climate very unhealthy.

TORCHIARA, a town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, dist. and 16 m. N.W. Vallo, near the Gulf of Salerno. Pop. 1,000.

TORDA, a market town of Austria, Transylvania, on l. b. of the Aranyos, 19 m. S.S.E. Klausenburg. Pop. 7,000.

TORDERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. N.E. Barcelona. Pop. 1,858.

TORDELLAS, *Turtis Siles*, a town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. S.W. Valladolid, on r. b. of the Douro. Pop. 4,000.

TORRELLA, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 3 m. N.W. San Angelo del Lombardi. Pop. 3,000.

TORRELLA (SAN FELIX DE), a town of Spain, prov. and 50 m. N.E.E. Barcelona. Pop. 1,504. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woollen cloth.

TORMAN, a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Elbe, 70 m. S.S.W. Berlin. Pop. 4,041. It is enclosed by strong walls, and has manuf. of woollen cloth, hosiery, and leather. Frederick the Great took it after defeating the Austrians, 23d Nov. 1760.

TORONTO, a town of Franklin Parish, La., and S.W. Florida. Pop. 1,400. It has been added to the city.

TORSHUS, a town of Norway, in the North Sea. It is lat. 68° 30' N., lon. 11° 45' E. The church spire of Torshus is 300 feet high.

TORONTO, or **TORONTO**, a town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 9 m. S.E. St. LA. Pop. 2,001.

TORONTO, a town of Naples, prov. Bari, dist. and 15 m. N.E. Altamura. Pop. 2,000.

TORONTO, a town of Russia. [TORONTO.]

TORONTO, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. S.E. Gainsborough. Area 2,050 ac. Pop. 483.

TORMARTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4 m. S.E. Chipping-Sodbury. Ad. 2,890. P. 483.

TORNESA, a river of Spain, rises in the Sierra Gredos, flows N., past Alba-de-Tornes and Salamanca, and joins the Duero on left. Length 150 m. Many battles were fought on its banks between the French and Spaniards, 1808 to 1814.

TORN-MORHAW, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 8 m. E.N.E. Totnes. Ac. 2,090. Pop. 11,474.

TORNA, a market town of Northern Hungary, cap. co., 18 m. W.S.W. Kaschau. Pop. 2,190.

TORNEA or **TORNIO**, a river of Scandinavia, separates the Swedish and Russian dominions, and enters the head of the Gulf of Bothnia at Tornaa, after a S.E.E. course of 230 m. It is rapid, and in it is the fine cataract of Julhaas. It gives name to the N. part of Swedish Lapmark.

TORNEA, a town of Finland, on the Tornea, at its mouth in the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, lat. 65° 50' 8" N., lon. 24° 14' 0" E. Pop. 700. It has an active trade in stool-fish, rein-deer skins, furs, iron, planks, tar, butter, hemp, quills, and pickled salmon. Here, in 1736, the French academicians made measurements to ascertain the figure of the earth. Tornea was ceded with Finland to Russia in 1810.—*Ques.* Tornea is a place on the Swedish side of the Tornea river, about 30 m. N.N.W. Tornea.

TORNO ARBONALL, a town of Spain, prov. Zamora, on the Duero, 29 m. N.N.E. Salamanca. Pop. 3,097. It is enclosed by old walls, and has an old palace or alcazar, and another, formerly belonging to the Dukes of Berwick, and manufs. of coarse woollen and linen cloths, brandy, and leather.

TORO, a market town of Naples, prov. Molise, dist. and 7 m. E.N.E. Campobasso. Pop. 2,400.

TORO, a small island of the Mediterranean, off the S.W. coast of the island Sardinia.—II. a river of Mongolia, E. Asia, joins the Nonni, on the frontier of Manchuria, after an E. course of 350 m.—III. (*San Antonio de*), a town of South America, New Granada, near the Cauca, prov. Popayán, 23 m. S.S.W. Cartago.—The *Boca del Toro*, or "Bull's Mouth," Central America, is one of the straits by which the lagoon of Chiriqui communicates with the Caribbean Sea.

TORON, several market towns of Hungary.—I. (*Bocsa*), co. Torontal, on l. b. of the Tisza, 47 m. S. Szegedin. Pop. 4,920.—II. (*Komca*), same co., on l. b. of the Tisza, 18 m. S. Szegedin.—III. (*Koppang*), S.W. Hungary, co. Schumegh, 18 m. S.E. Lake Balaton.—IV. (*St. Miklos*), N. Hungary. (*Miklos*).

TORONTO (formerly *York*), the cap. city of Upper Canada, Home dist., on the N. shore of Lake Ontario, between the Humber and Don rivers, 80 m. N.N.W. the mouth of the Niagara river. Pop. (1817) 1,200; (1848) 15,800; (1848) 24,000; (1857) 30,700; (1859) estimated at 45,000. Mean temperature of year 45° A., winter 27° A., summer 65° A. Fahr. It is regularly laid out. Principal buildings, Osgood Hall for law courts,

a college with an astronomical observatory, St. George's church, government stores, a post-office, hospital, lunatic asylum, etc. The harbour, a circular bay 1½ m. across, is fortified by a peninsula projecting into the lake for about 6 miles, and terminating in Gibraltar Point, on which is a light-house; it is protected by a battery and some detached works. Trade chiefly with Buffalo. One mile from Toronto is a garriken station. The city was incorporated in 1824, and divided into three wards, and was the seat of the parliament and superior courts of Upper Canada till the union of the Upper and Lower provinces in 1841, when the seat of government was removed to Kingston, and thence to Montreal. It was founded in 1794, burned by the Americans in 1813, and suffered severely by fire in 1849.

TORONTO, a town of Hainan, gov. Pakow, cap. dist., at the influx of the Toropa into Lake Holomino, 50 m. S.S.E. Chokin. Pop. 8,000. It is mostly built of wood, and paved with planks; it has a cathedral, several schools, and a dilapidated fort on an island in the Toropa, by which river it communicates with Riga.

TORONTO, a market town of Naples, prov. Principato-Citra, dist. and 15 m. S.E. li Vasta.

TORONTO, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll, comprising a part of Mull Island and a petty village on the Sound of Mull. Pop. 1,361.

TORPENHOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 7 m. N.E. Cockermouth. Ac. 9,670. Pop. 1,175.

TORPHECH, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 4 m. S.S.W. Linlithgow. Area 16 sq. m., mostly hilly. Pop. 1,356, of whom 397 are in the vill., formerly a place of importance, and having the remains of a preceptory of Knights of St. John.

TORPOINT, a chapelry of Engl., co. Cornwall, pa. St. Anthony, 1 m. W. Davenport. Pop. 1,747.

TORQUAY, a market town, chapelry, and watering-place of England, co. Devon, seated on the steep shore of a cove of Torbay, on its N. side, with a station on the South Devon Railway, 184 m. S. Exeter. Pop. 7,908. It has a news-room, library, and other appliances of a watering-place, with superior schools, a mechanics' institute, bank, etc. Having a S. aspect, sheltered on all other sides by heights, and a mild climate, it is peculiarly adapted for delicate invalids. It has a good harbour, and some timber trade, a share in the Newfoundland fishery, regular steam communication with Portsmouth and Plymouth, and well supplied markets. The Roman Catholic chapel occupies the refectory of an ancient abbey.

TORQUEMADA, a town of Spain, prov. and 12 m. N.E. Palencia, on rt. b. of the Pisuerga, here crossed by a bridge of 26 arches. Pop. 2,700. It has brandy distilleries, and manufs. of wares. Torquemada, the first of the great Spanish Inquisition, was born here in 1493.

TORREJA DE CALATRAVA, a town of Spain, prov. and 13 m. N.E. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 3,016. It has manufactures of blonde and thread-lace.

TORREAO, a market town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 26 m. N.W. Beja. Pop. 1,300.

TORRE, a predial name of many towns, etc., of Spain and Portugal.—I. (*Campo*), Spain, prov. and 45 m. N.E. Cordova. Pop. 2,610.—II. (*de Barbera*), prov. and 8 m. E.N.E. Tarragona, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 1,600.—III. (*de Monover*), a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Trás-os-Montes, cap. comarca, between the Ebor and Duero, 11 m. N. Alcaniza. Pop. 2,600.

It has a square chancel, a church, a Latin school, and manufs. of silks and woollens. Its vicinity yields corn, oil, hemp, and wax.—IV. (*Don-Gómez*), a town of Spain, prov. and 13 m.

W. W. Jact, on the Salado. Pop. 5,787. It has markets of linen, and a trade in oil, wine, and salt.—**V. (Zagana)**, prov. and 28 m. N.E.E. Madrid. Pop. 2,649.—**VI. (Mochal)**, prov. and 12 m. S.W. Cáceres. Pop. 1,600.—**VII. (de Paragü)**, prov. and 20 m. N.E. Jaén. Pop. 3,444.

TOMAR, a river of N. Italy, gov. Venice, joins the Isouzo, 5 m. N.E. Aquileia, after a S.E. course of nearly 40 m.—It is the prefixed name of the following towns, etc., of Italy.—**I. (del Gracco)**, Naples, cap. cant., 7 m. S.E. Naples, on the E. coast of the Bay of Naples, at the S.W. base of Mount Vesuvius. Pop. 15,000. It is built of lava, which buried most part of the previous town in an eruption of Vesuvius, 15th June 1794. It has a collegiate church, convents, and an hospital. Its vicinity is famous for wine and fruits.—**II. (dell' Annunziata)**, prov. and 12 m. S.E. Naples, cap. cant., at the S. foot of Mount Vesuvius. Pop. 10,000. It is fortified, and has barracks, a royal manuf. of arms, other manufs. of paper and woollen fabrics, a fishery, and an active coasting trade.—**III. (delle Nocelle)**, prov. Principato Ultra, 4 m. E.S.E. Montefusco. Pop. 1,600.—**IV. (de Passeri)**, prov. Abruzzo Ultra I., cap. cant., on the Pescara, 13 m. S.W. Chieti. Pop. 1,400.—**V. (di Luserna)**, Sardinia, div. Turin, cap. mand. prov. and 8 m. S. Pinerolo. Pop. of comm. 2,664.—**VI. (di Mondovì)**, a market town of Sardinia, div. Coni, prov. and 4 m. S.E. Mondovì. Pop. of comm. 1,675.—**VII. (Torrella)**, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, 3 m. E. Avellino. Pop. 3,500.—**VIII. (Torre-Maggiore)**, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, 5 m. W. San Severo. Pop. 4,000.—**Torrequeuso** is a market town of Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, 20 m. N.N.W. Avellino. Pop. 1,800.

TORRÀS, *Castro Torris* (Fr. *La Tour*), a comm. and bor. of Sardinia, Piedmont, prov. and 7 m. S.W. Pinerolo, in the valley of Pellice or Luserna, on the E. slope of the Cottian Alps, which separate it from France. Pop. (1859) 3,150, of whom 2,283 were Waldenses, and 867 Roman Catholics. Chief industry, agriculture and cotton and woolen weaving. This is the principal seat of the Waldensian Protestants, who have here a church, finished 1852, a theological college with a valuable library, and an hospital. In *Torre* and in the other vill. of Piedmont the Waldenses have 31 public schools, and 2 orphan asylums. The vill. has also a Roman Catholic church and a convent.

TORRECAMPO, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. S.E. Cordova. Pop. 2,518.—**Torreclilla de Cameros** is a town, prov. and 15 m. S.S.W. Logroño. Pop. 2,037.—**And Torres**, a town, prov. and 16 m. S.W. Jaén. Pop. 2,293.

TORRENS (LAKE), a salt lake or marsh of South Australia, between lat. 28° and 32° S., lon. 136° 30' and 140° 30' E., bending in a horse-shoe form around an arid and mountainous peninsula. Its inner shore was, in 1840, traced for 400 miles by Mr Eyre, and found to consist of quicksands, which prevented a close approach to the lake. It is from 15 to 20 miles across, and shallow; its E. and W. sides are bounded by high lands. Its level is 300 feet above the sea.

TORRENTA, a town of Spain, prov. and 7 m. S.W. Valencia. Pop. 5,000.

TORRES-NOVAS, a walled town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, comarca and 15 m. N.E. Santarém. Pop. 4,350. It is defended by a castle.

TORRES STRAIT, in the South Pacific Ocean, between the island Papua and Cape York, the N. extremity of Australia, lat. 9° 30' to 10° 40' N., lon. 160° 30' E., is about 80 m. across, and one mass of shoals, rocks, and islands, the prin-

cipal of which are Prince of Wales, Melguena, and Basil's Islands. In the narrowest part it has seldom more than 12 or 14 fathoms water, but its navigation, always thought difficult, has, from the survey of Captain King, been ascertained to be quite practicable. Torres discovered it in 1805, and Cook sailed through it in 1779.

TORRESE VIZNAR, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, cap. comarca, on the Sisandro, 37 m. N.W. Lisbon. Pop. 2,800. It was celebrated in the Peninsula war for the lines of defense established by the Duke of Wellington in 1810, to resist the approach of the French.

TORRÀS, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, gov. Verona, 18 m. N.W. Verona, on the E. side of Lake Garda.

TORRIGION, a market town of Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 3 m. E.S.E. Fromsone.

TORRICELLA, a market town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 23 m. S.E.E. Chieti. Pop. 4,500.

TORRINER, a river of England, co. Devon, rises in the N.W. part of the co., flows S.E. to its conf. with the Oke, and thence N.W. past Torrington, and near Appledore joins the Bristol Channel by an estuary common to it and the Taw. Course 40 m., for the last 15 m. of which it is tidal, and it is navigable for large vessels to Bideford.

TORRISON LOCK, an inlet of the sea on the W. coast of Scotland, co. Ross, between Applecross and Gairloch peninsulas, 12 m. in length and 3 m. in breadth. Its herring fishery is important.

TORRINGTON (GREAT), a munic. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Devon, on the declivity on the rt. b. of the Torridge, 64 m. S.E.E. Bideford, and 80 m. N.W. Exeter. Area 3,640 ac. Pop. 3,308. It is united by a bridge to the hamlet of Taddyport. It has two parish churches, Independent, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels, a blue-coat school, almshouses, and other charities. The inhabitants are principally employed in glove-making, agriculture, and retail trade. In 1643, the parliamentary forces were defeated here, and in 1648, the royalists, by the troops of Fairfax.

TORRINGTON, several pa. of England.—**I. (East)**, co. Lincoln, 34 m. N.N.E. Wragby. Area 1,436 ac. Pop. 113.—**II. (Black)**, co. Devon, 5 m. W.N.W. Hatherleigh. Area 6,990 ac. Pop. 1,113.—**III. (Little)**, same co., 12 m. S. Great Torrington. Area 4,118 ac. Pop. 638.—**IV. (West)**, co. Lincoln, 24 m. N.W. Wragby. Ac. 1,110. P. 198.

TORRINGTON, a township of the U. S., North America, Connecticut, on the Naugatuck, 28 m. N.W. Hartford. Pop. 1,916.

TORRITA, a market town of Tuscany, prov. Florence, 4 m. N.N.W. Montepulciano. P. 3,800.

TORROX, *Cevicium*, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. E. Malaga, on the Torrox, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 3,357.

TORRY, a fishing vill. on the E. coast of Scotland, co. Kincardine, on the rt. b. of the Don pa. Nigg, immediately opposite Aberdeen. P. 284.

TORRYBURN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Frith of Forth, 4 m. W.S.W. Dunfermline. Pop. 1,341, of whom 602 are in the vill. Mainly of salt and cotton fabrics are here carried on.

TORRÀ, an island off the W. coast of Scotland, co. Argyll, E. of the islands Bell and Luing. Length 3 miles.

TORREHALLA or **TORSHALLA**, a town of Sweden, len Nyköping, on the Torshälla, near its mouth in Lake Mälar, 56 m. W. Stockholm.

TORRICK or **TORRICK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 36 m. W.N.W. Tver, on the Tverna. Pop. (1855) 16,315. Since its partial destruction by fire in 1797, it has been rebuilt with much regularity. Public edifices comprise a cathedral, and some

TOLEDO, two convents, a government school, grammar school, and orphan asylum. It is famous for a holy spring, visited by pilgrims from all directions. Its position on a navigable river, and on the road from Moscow to St Petersburg, renders it of considerable commercial importance. It has three large annual fairs, and manufactures of coloured Russia leather, from which shoes, gloves, and various articles are made, and being embroidered with gold and silver, are exported in large quantities.

TORTHOVALE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 4 m. N.E. Dumfries. Area 5,600 ac. Pop. 1,213, of whom 178, partly weavers, are in the vill. Tortshewald. In it are the villa. Roman and Collin.

TORTINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2 m. S.S.W. Arundel. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 104.

TORTO-MAN or **TORTOHAL**, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on rt. b. of the Danube, 38 m. W.S.W. Silistria. Pop. 3,500. Opposite the town is the quarantine station, bravely defended by the Turks against the Russians, 4th November 1853. The Turks here defeated the Russians, 18th May 1854.

TORTOLA, one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies, belonging to Great Britain, in lat. 18° 24' N., lon. 64° 38' W., between Virgin Gorda and St John's. Length 12 m., breadth 4 m. Pop. 8,660. It consists mostly of a range of hills rising to 1,500 feet in elevation, and in its N. part enclosing a harbour, on the W. side of which is the town Tortola. The island is very unhealthy to Europeans. Exports comprise sugar, molasses, rum, galls, and copper ore. Tortola has its governor, council, and legislative assembly. It became a British possession in 1696.

TORTONA, a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. and 14 m. E.S.E. Alessandria, cap. prov. and mand., on the Scrivia. Pop. of comm. 10,821. It has a cathedral, and manufs. of silk and other fabrics, and an active trade in corn, wine, &c.

TORTONA, a market town of Sicily, intend. Messina, cap. cant., 12 m. S.W. Trani. P. 4,000.

TORTOSA, *Derbes*, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. S.W. Tarragona, on the Ebro, 22 m. from its mouth, here crossed by a bridge of boats. Pop. (1845) 20,573. It is strongly fortified by walls and several out-works, is entered by 7 gates, and has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, town-hall, hospital, public granary, and a college; manufs. of earthenware, paper, and glass, and an active fishery, especially of sturgeons and lampreys. Near the town are Jasper quarries.

TORTOSA (*Orthesen*), a seaport town of Styria, prov. and 30 m. N. Trippol. In the middle ages it was a fortress of importance, but its walls are now in ruins.

TORTSVAN or **TORTSVEN**, a vill. of Transylvania, with a castle near the Torzburg pass into Valachia, 30 m. S.W. Kronstadt. Pop. 8,690.

TORTUGA, two islands of the West Indies.—I. in the Caribbean Sea, 55 m. W. Margarita, and belonging to Venezuela. Length, E. to W., 15 m., breadth 5 m.—II. off the N.W. coast of Hayti, lat. 20° N., lon. 73° 26' W. Length, E. to W., 23 m., breadth 5 miles.

TORTUGA, an island in the Gulf of California, 86 m. S. the island Tiboron.—*Tortuga* is an island off the N. coast of Cuba, and a group and bank in the Gulf of Mexico, 100 m. W.S.W. Cape Sable, Florida.

TORTUNA (Script. *Nepheh*), a maritime vill. of Palestine, prov. and 30 m. S.S.W. Acre, on the Mediterranean, at the W. base of Mount Carmel.

TORTWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 3 m. W. Wotton-under-Edge. Ac. 1,520. Pop. 522.

TORTWORTH, a town of Spain, prov. and 48 m. S.E. Granada, on l. b. of the *Guadalequiv*. Pop. 2,445.

TORT or **TOMAS ISLAND**, an island off the N.W. coast of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 5 m. N.E. W., Inishaboinn, with a lighthouse in lat. 55° 8' N., lon. 6° 16' W. Length 3 m. Area 788 ac. Pop. 700, mostly employed in fishing.

TOTOSUBA, a vill., Transylvania. [*TOTOSVAN*.]

TOSA, a populous town of Japan, island Sakoku.—II. a river of Piedmont. [*TOCE*.]

TOSCANA, a country of Italy. [*TUSCANY*.]

TOSCANELLA, *Tuscanica*, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 23 m. N.N.E. Civita Vecchia, on rt. b. of the Marta. Pop. 4,000. It is surrounded by fortifications, and has a cathedral. It was anciently a city of Etruria; in and around it are numerous Etruscan antiquities.

TOSCOLANO, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, 30 m. N.E. Brescia, on W. side of the Lago di Garda. Pop. 3,000. It has paper and oil mills.

TOSLAND, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 4 m. E.N.E. St Neots. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 293.

TOSLA, *Decea*, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 100 m. N.E. Angora. It is stated to comprise 8,000 Turkish and 50 Greek dwellings, with some fine minarets and old christian edifices. It has a trade in green marocco leather.

TOST or **TOSKER**, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Oppeln, 15 m. W. Tarnowitz. Pop. 1,035.

TOSTAKH, a river of E. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, joins the Yana after a N.N.W. course of 200 m.

TOSTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6½ m. E. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area 840 ac. Pop. 348.

TOTANA, a town of Spain, prov. Murcia, 10 m. N.E. Lorca. Pop. 8,508. Manufs. linen and wax-candles, earthenware, brandy, and saltpetre.

TOTHAM, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Greaf*) 3 m. N.N.E. Maldon. Area 2,030 ac. Pop. 840.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. N.E. Maldon. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 363.

TOTHILL, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.N.W. Alford. Area 910 ac. Pop. 69.—*Tot-Hill-Fields* is a district within the city of Westminster, and containing a large county prison.

TOTMA, a town of Russia, gov. and 110 m. N.E. Volodga, cap. circ., on the Suchona. Pop. 2,800. Near it are extensive salt works.

TOWNESS or **TOWNE**, a pari., munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Devon, on rt. b. of the Dart, 10 m. from its mouth in the English Channel, and across which it communicates by a bridge with its suburb Bridgetown, and on the South Devon Railway, 22 m. S.S.W. Exeter. Area of bor., which consists of the pa. and the manor Bridgetown, 1,411 ac. Pop. 4,419. It has a church, chapels of Independents, Wesleyans, Unitarians, grammar school, a guild-hall, council-house, assembly-rooms, and theatre. *Towness* has an import trade in coal, and returns 2 members to House of Commons.

TOTONICAPAN, a town of Central America, state and 100 m. N.W. Guatemala, cap. dep., in a rich plain. Pop. 12,000 (?) It covers a large space with its flat-roofed houses, and has mineral springs, and a few manufactures of woollen stuffs, wooden articles, and hardware.

TOTTENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 54 m. N.N.E. St Paul's Cathedral, London, and intersected by the Eastern Counties Railway. Area 4,457 ac. Pop. 9,120. The village, extending along the road from London to Ware, is almost continuous with suburbs of the metropolis, and has an old church, an Episcopal church, various dissenting chapels, a grammar-school, a dissenting do., gross-meat do., shipchambers, and other charities. In the parish are several mills and pot-

turkey. Near it are an old tower, and Bruce Castle, an edifice of the 17th century.

TOTTENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 54 m. N.N.E. Market-Downham. Ac. 1,560. P. 418.

TOTTENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Hertford, 14 m. S. Chipping-Barnet. Ac. 1,510. Pop. 535.

TOTTENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Beds, 24 m. W.S.W. Dunstable. Ac. 2,370. Pop. 763.

TOTTENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.S.W. Watton. Area 2,890 ac. Pop. 370.—II. (*Higher*), a township, co. Lancaster, pa. and 6 m. S.E.W. Bury. Pop. 2,958.—III. (*Lower*), a chapelry, same co., pa. and 8 m. N.W. Bury. Pop. 10,661, extensively employed in cotton manufactures.

TOUCOUSA, a river of France, depts. Orne and Calvados, rises near Merleau, and after a N. course of 55 m., enters the English Channel 8 m. W. Honfleur. Chief afflu., the Orne and Calone.

TOUR, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 13 m. S.W. Auxerre. Pop. 1,841.

TOUR, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 22 m. W.N.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 891.

TOVEN, two pas. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, respectively 4 m. and 24 m. N. Pallas-Green.

TOUL, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. arrond. on l.b. of the Moselle, and on railway from Paris to Strasbourg, 13 m. W. Nancy. Pop. 8,508. It has a Gothic cathedral, cavalry and infantry barracks, an arsenal, and manuf. of lace, calicoes, and hardware. Near it is a chalybeate spring.

TOULON-*sur-Mer*, *Telo Martia*, a comm. and military and naval port of France, dep. Var, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 40 m. S.W. Draguignan. Lat. of observatory, 43° 7' 5" N., lon. 5° 58' E. Pop. (1856) 82,705. Mean temperature of year 62° 2, winter 48° 5, summer 76° 2, Fahr. It is strongly fortified, defended by a double line of bastioned fortifications, and strengthened by forts on the adjacent heights. The French consider it impregnable. It has a tribunal and chamber of commerce, tribunal of marine, school of navigation, communal college, and public library of 16,000 vols. The streets are watered by numerous fountains. Around the harbour are immense magazines and arsenals, ship-building docks, rope and sail-works, and the *bagnes* or convict prison, usually occupied by 4,000 to 5,000 culprits and it is (1856) a depot for Russian prisoners of war. Toulon was originally a Roman colony. It was taken by the Constable of Bourbon in 1524, and by Charles v. in 1536. It was given up to the English in August 1793; in Dec. of the same year it was taken by the French republicans after a memorable siege, during which Napoleon I. commenced his military career. **TOULON-*sur-Arroux*** is a comm. and vill., dep. Saône-et-Loire, 18 m. N.N.W. Charolles. P. 1,556.

TOULOUSE, *Tolosæ*, a city of France, cap. dep. Haute-Garonne, on the Garonne, on the Canal du Midi, and on the railway to Cotte, 180 m. S.E. Bordeaux. Lat. of new observatory 43° 36' 47" N., lon. 1° 27' 57" E. Pop. (1856) 103,144. It is surrounded by old ramparts, flanked by towers, and the most remarkable edifice is the capitol, said to have been founded in the time of Galba. Toulouse has a national court, a university academy for three depts., tribunal of commerce, school of artillery, an academy of "floral games," national academy of sciences, a school of law, a secondary school of medicine, a national college, seminary, and normal school, a library of 50,000 vols., and an observatory. It is the entrepôt for the commerce between the interior of France and

Spain, and has a national manuf. of tobacco, an common foundry, and manuf. of woollens, silks, and paper, and brandy distilleries. It is one of the most ancient cities of Gaul, and was for some time cap. of the Visigoths. In 733 it was taken by the Saracens. The battle of Toulouse, in which Wellington defeated the French under Soult, was fought on 10th April 1814.

TOUMES, a river of Corea, Eastern Asia, forms a part of the boundary between it and Manchouria, and enters the Sea of Japan near lat. 42° 30' N., after a N.E. and S.E. course of 300 miles.—*Kia-king* is on it, near its mouth.

TOUMEN, a town, Siberia. [TOUMEN.]

TOUR (La), several comm. and market towns of France.—I. (*d'Aigues*), dep. Vaucluse, 3 m. N.E. Pertuis. Pop. 1,468.—II. (*d'Auxonne*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 25 m. S.W. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 2,242.—III. (*de France*), a comm. and vill., dep. E. Pyrénées, cap. cant., 13 m. W.N.W. Perpignan. Pop. 1,250.—IV. (*de Pin*), dep. Isère, 81 m. E.S.E. Lyon. Pop. 2,572.

TOUR (La), Piedmont. [TOUR.]

TOURAIN, an old prov. of France, watered by the Loire, Cher, and Vienne rivers, and now forming most part of the dep. Indre-et-Loire.

TOURCOING, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, cap. two cants., on railway, arrond. and 7 m. N.E. Lille. Pop. 27,815. It has a town hall, a communal college, and manuf. of cotton and worsted thread, camlets, plushes, muslins, etc.

TOUR-DE-FRANZ (La), a small town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, cap. circ. on the N. bank of the Lake of Geneva, 1 m. S.E. Evay. P. 1,035.

TOURNAI, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, arrond. Cherbourg. Pop. 4,877. It has stone quarries and glass works.

TOURNESTE (Cape) a headland of Lower Canada, on the N.W. side of the estuary of the St Lawrence, 88 m. N.E. Quebec, and rising to nearly 2,000 feet above the level of the river.

TOURNAI, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant., 20 m. E.S.E. Paris. Pop. 1,765.

TOURNAI (Flemish *Doornik*, ancient *Civitas Nerviorum*), a strongly fortified town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. arrond., on the Scheldt, here crossed by several flying bridges, and which divides it into an old and a new town, 27 m. N.W. Mons. Pop. (1845) 30,000. It has a quay along the Scheldt. The cathedral has five towers and spires. Other edifices are the citadel, town-hall chamber of commerce, exchange, theatre, and athenæum. It has an Episcopal seminary, academy of the fine arts, medical school, public library, and museum of natural history. It has manufactures of hosiery, calico, linen, and woollen fabrics and yarn, earthenware, bronze goods, hardwares, pipes, tobacco, chocolate, and liquors; a royal carpet factory, breweries, salt-refineries, tanneries, and dye-works. The Scheldt is navigable to Tournay for vessels of 150 tons burden. It is connected by a branch with the railway between Lille and Ghent.

TOURNAI, *Touriscum*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Pyrénées, cap. cant., 2 m. E.S.E. Tarbes. Pop. 1,211.

TOURNAI, a vill. of Belgium, prov. South Brabant, with paper mills, on an affluent of the Senne, 7 m. S. Brussels. Pop. 2,290.

TOURNON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., on r.b. of the Rhone, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 9 m. N.N.W. Valence. Pop. 4,361. It has a great quay in the Rhone, and a national college, a bridge in Hérault, wine, muslin and silk, shawls

capitally, and timber.—II. a comm. and vill. dep. Est. de Navarre, cap. cant. on the Rousillon, 10 m. N.E. Agde. Pop. 2,300.

TOURNAI, a comm. and town of France, dep. Belges, cap. cant. on rt. b. of the Sambre, 17 m. N. Mous, on railway from Paris to Lyon. Pop. 5,324. It has a chamber of commerce, manufactures of hats, silks, and beet-root sugar.

TOWN, Cameroun, a city of France, cap. dep. Indre-et-Loire, between the l. b. of the Loire and rt. b. of the Cher, and at the terminus of railways from Paris, Bordeaux, and Nantes, 65 m. S.W. Orleans. Pop. 33,630. Chief buildings, a Gothic cathedral, with a towered front, built by Henry V. of England, Episcopal palace, prefecture, exchange, and hotel de ville. It has a tribunal of commerce, a national college, a library of 57,500 volumes, cabinet of natural history, and numerous schools and learned societies. The manufactures of silk stuffs are important; the other manufactures comprise woollen cloths, hosiery, and leather.

TOURNAI, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, arrond. Périgour. Pop. 1,360.

TOURNAI, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ariège, 7 m. N.N.W. St. Gerons. Pop. 1,544.

TOURNAI, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Var, 19 m. N. Toulon. Pop. 2,667.

TOURVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, arrond. Coutances. Pop. 833.

TOURVY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, on the Paris and Orleans Railway, 37 m. S.E. Chartres. Pop. 1,360.

TOURVY (Ls), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 17 m. N.E. Grenoble. P. 1,653.

Tou-Yan, a city of China, prov. Kwi-chow, cap. dep., lat. 26° 10' N., lon. 107° 29' E.

TOVANKA, a market and post town of Slavonia, co. and 12 m. S.E.E. Vukovar. Pop. 2,689.

TOWANENBURG, two townships, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania.—I. on the Lehigh, 87 m. E.N.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,847.—II. co. Montgomery, 20 m. from Philadelphia. Pop. 964.—TOWANDA is a township, cap. co. Bradford. Pop. 1,306.

TOWTON, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 6 m. S.W. Northampton. Area of pa. 2,799 ac. Pop. 2,635. It has manufactures of silk, and bobbin-lace.

TOWTOWN, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 24 m. S.W. St. Ives. Area 2,860 ac. Pop. 1,067.

TOWNS HANLEY, a pari. bor. of England, co. Middlesex, comprising all that part of the metropolis E. the city of London and Finsbury, extending S. to the Thames, and consisting of the par. Shoreditch, Spitalfields, Bethnal-Green, Limehouse, Poplar, Hackney, etc. Area 8,938 ac. Pop. 322,111. The borough contains the London and St. Katherine's docks, the mint, Trinity House, the London hospital, and numerous other charitable institutions, with the terminus of the Eastern and North-Eastern Counties Railway. The tower of London, whence its name, is at the S.W. extremity. This borough sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

TOWNSLEY, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 8 m. S.W. Aylesbury. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 444.

TOWNS OF TOWNS-KENNAKROCK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the Don, 6 m. W.S.W. Alford. Pop. 783.

TOWNSHILL, a pa. of Ireland, Camarthen, co. Mayo, comprising the town of Fossah. Area 4,757 ac. Pop. 1,422.

TOWNSEND, a township of Eng., on Norfolk, pa. Wymondham, 9 m. W.S.W. Norwich. P. 854.

TOWNSEND, two townships, U. S., North America.

tion.—I. Massachusetts, 34 m. N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,947.—II. Vermont, 3 m. N.W. New York. Pop. 1,864.—TOWNSEND BAY, S.W. extremity of Nova Scotia, British North America. Breadth of entrance 11 miles.

TOWNSTALL, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. W. Dartmouth. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 1,306.

TOWN-YERKHAM, a vill. of Scotland, co. Rosburgh, on l. b. of Beaumont Water, across which it communicates with Kirk-Yetholm. [Yerkham.]

TOWTON, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Saxton, 24 m. S. Tadcaster. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 123. Here a great battle was fought between the houses of York and Lancaster in 1461.

TOWY, a river of S. Wales, rises in co. Cardigan, flows mostly S.W. through Carmarthen-shire, nearly in its centre, and joins Carmarthen Bay by a wide mouth 8 m. S. Carmarthen. Total course 60 m. It is navigable from the sea to Carmarthen for vessels of 300 tons.

TOWY OF TOWY, a pa. and maritime vill. of North Wales, on its W. coast, co. Merioneth, near Cardigan Bay, 10 m. S.S.W. Barmouth. Pop. 2,769, engaged in woollen mills, slate quarries, and lead and copper mines.

TOYTON, several pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (All-Saints), 3 m. S.E.W. Spilsby. Area 3,130 ac. Pop. 615.—II. (High), 2 m. E. Horncastle. Ac. 1,310. P. 912.—III. (Low), 14 m. N.E. Horncastle. Ac. 950. Pop. 183.—IV. (St Peter), 2 m. E. Spilsby. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 463.

TOYON, a town of North Africa, dom. Tunis, on the W. side of Lake Shikha-el-Ludeah. It has a large trade in dates.

TRACHENBERG OF STRANBURK, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 26 m. N.N.W. Breslau, cap. principally on l. b. of the Bartsch. Pop. 2,400.

TRACHSELWALD, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 15 m. E.N.E. Bern. Pop. 1,628.

TRACTON, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 3 m. S. Carrigaline. Area 6,883 ac. Pop. 1,794.

TRACTY, several comm. and villa. of France, the princip. in dep. Oise, arr. Compiègne. P. 1,437.

TRADATE, a market town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 11 m. S.W. Como, cap. dist. near the Olona.

TRADE-TOWN, a marit. settlement of Liberia, W. Africa, near the S. extremity of the colony.

TRAFALGAR (CAPE) *Promontorium Junonis* a headland off the S.W. coast of Spain, prov. Cadix. Lat. 36° 10' N., lon. 6° 1' W. It is low and terminates in two points. In the memorable engagement off Cape Trafalgar, 21st Oct. 1805, the English, under Lord Nelson, who was killed in the action, gained a complete victory over the combined French and Spanish fleets.

TRAGHAN, a walled town of N. Africa, Fezzan, 40 m. E. Mourzouk, formerly cap. of E. Fezzan.

TRAGUAS, a town of Brazil, prov. Goyas, on the river Trahuas, 15 m. from its confluence with the Maranhao. Pop. 2,000.

TRAGUERA, a town of Spain, prov. Castellon-de-la-Plana, 9 m. N.E. San Mateo. Pop. 1,916.

TRAILINAKASA, a market town of Russia, Dan-Cowack territory, on the Don, 55 m. E.N.E. Novo-Tcherkask. Pop. 2,300.

TRAINA, a town of the island Nifly, Intend. Catania, cap. cant., 13 m. W. Bronte. Pop. 7,460. It has the oldest monastery on the island.

TRASSIE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Aube, 6 m. S.S.W. Nogent. Pop. 1,364.

TRASSIKOWSK, a mkt. town of Austria, on the Schreckbach, 15 m. S.S.W. Vienna. Pop. 1,114.

TRAYAK, a market town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on the Orma, 20 st. S. Lovcha.

TRACIAN WALL, remains of a vast rampart founded by the European Tracian, extending across the Dobruja, Bulgaria, from the Danube to Kustendil, on the Black Sea. Its remains are from 8 to 10 feet high, with a moat outside, and large blocks of brown stone within.

TRAJANOPOLIS, European Turkey. (*Ornskova*.) **TRAJETTO**, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavera, dist. and 8 m. N.E. Gaeta, cap. cant., with 8 churches, a convent, and 5,600 inhabitants.

TRALEE, a par. and mun. borough, seaport town, and pa. of Ireland, Mallow, cap. co. Kerry, on the Lee, about 1 m. above the head of Tralee Bay, 59 m. W.N.W. Cork. Area of pa. 4,605 ac. Pop. 12,649. Area of par. bor., including parts of two par., 546 ac. Pop. 18,769. It is well built. Principal public edifices, a church, two Roman Catholic chapels, a nunnery, with a female school attached, several other schools, a co. court-house, a fever hospital, lunatic asylum, co. infirmary, co. gaol, infantry barracks, a union workhouse, club-house, news-rooms, a custom-house, and a market-house. The port, a dependency of that of Limerick, is the seat of a brisk trade in grain and flour. Vessels of 800 tons can discharge cargoes at the town by means of a ship canal; large vessels anchor at Blesserville, 1 m. below, and at Saphire Islands, 6 m. W.ward. It is the seat of co. seizures and quarter-sessions, and head of a poor-law union. The borough sends 1 member to House of Commons. In the vicinity is a spa, resorted to by invalids.—**Tralee Bay**, immediately S. the estuary of the Shannon, is 15 m. in length and 7 m. in breadth at its entrance. On its N. side are the bay and town of Ballyheigue.

TRALLONG, a pa. of South Wales, co. Brecon, 5 m. W.N.W. Brecknock. Pop. 319.

TRAMAYE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 11 m. W. Mâcon. P. 2,680.

TRAMORE, a maritime town and bathing-place of Ireland, co. and 6 m. S.S.W. Waterford, on the N.W. side of Tramore Bay, an inlet between two bold headlands, dangerous to shipping. Pop. 1,882.

TRANUTOLA, a market town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 23 m. S. Potenza. Pop. 4,000.

TRAN, TRANHAC and **TRANHANO**, towns of Annam, Tonquin, near the Chinese frontier.

TRAFOSO, a walled town of Portugal, prov. Beira, cap. comarca, 26 m. E.N.E. Viseu. Pop. 1,300.

TRAFOSO, a maritime town of Brazil, prov. and 20 m. S. Porto-Seguro. Pop. 1,500.

TRANENT, a pa. and town of Scotland, co. Haddington, on the North British Railway, 9½ m. E. Edinburgh, and near the Frith of Forth. Area of pa. 5,415 ac. Pop. 4,168; do. of town 2,696, partly engaged in collieries and sandstone quarries. The parish contains the villages Port-Beaton, Cockenzie, and Beaton.

TRANI, **Tramini**, a seaport town of Naples, prov. and 25 m. N.W. Bari, cap. cant., on the Adriatic. Pop. 18,600. It is enclosed by walls, and has a staided, cathedral, monasteries, orphan asylum, and theatre: is an archbishop's see, and the seat of a superior civil court. It has some manufactures of cotton, raised in the vicinity.

TRANMERE, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Bebington, 6½ m. N.N.E. Great Neston. Pop. 5,519.

TRANQUERMAN, a fortified seaport town of India, on the Coromandel coast, in the dist. of the Coimbatore, 140 m. S.W. Madras. Pop. (including its territory of about 25 sq. m.) 62,698. The town is small, but neat and clean, and has a governor's residence, a harbour, and staided, etc.

being a Nighthorse. It belonged to Denmark till 1844, when it was ceded by purchase to England.

TRANE, a comm. and villa of France, dep. Vos, 9 m. E.S.E. Dieulouain. Pop. 1,817.

TRANSMANACHA, a country of Asiatic Russia, S. of the Caucasus, extending between lat. 38° and 48° N., lon. 41° 40' and 46° 40' E., having E. the Caspian Sea, S. Turkish and Persian Armenia, and W. the Black Sea. Area estimated at 66,900 sq. m., and pop. 1,635,000. It is now divided into two unequal portions.—I. the eastern, comprising the old Mohammedan provs. on the Caspian Sea, namely, Karabagh, Talish, Shirvan, Baku, Kuba, Derbent, and Shaki.—II. the western, comprising Georgia or Georgia, with the provs. Guria, Imeretia, and Russian Armenia, divided into 10 circles and 2 independent lordships, Mingrelia and Abkhazia. The former provs. are generally retained in the new divisions, and their chief towns are made caps. of circles. The government is entirely military, and the country groans under the system. The entire population, except the Armenians, are at enmity with the Russians, and in open rebellion against them. The direct taxes, payable to the Russian government, amount to 325,000 silver rubles annually.

TRANSEADANE REPUBLIC, a state formed in Italy by Napoleon I. in 1796, of part of Lombardy and Venetia; in 1797, it was incorporated with the Cisalpine Republic.

TRANSYLVANIA (*Germ. Stebenburgen*, "the Seven Towns"), the most E. prov. of the Austrian empire, with the title of Grand Principality, between lat. 45° 30' and 47° 40' N., lon. 23° 18' and 26° E., having W. and N. Hungary and the Bukovina, E. the Bukovina and Moldavia, S. Walachia, from which it is separated by the main range of the Carpathian mountains. Area 21,160 sq. m. Pop. (1858) 2,073,050. Surface mostly covered by ramifications of the Carpathians, and Mount Bimochich, near Kronstadt, is 8,700 feet in height. Principal rivers, the Tiszas in the N.; Maros, with its affluents the Kukeis, in the centre; and the Aluta in the S. The banks of these rivers are densely wooded, especially those of the Maros, and hence the province derived its name, signifying a forest region. These forests yield valuable timber. Soil very various. Climate on the mountains rude, but in the valleys as mild as that of N. Italy, and a surplus of corn over the home-consumption is raised. Chief crops, wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, maize, pulses, potatoes, fruits, tobacco, flax, hemp, saffron, and wine. The rearing of horses, sheep, and other live stock, is important. In the Backer country is a breed of hardy ponies, and the horses elsewhere have been much improved. Hurdles are used for field labour; the bear, wolf, and an abundance of game roam in the forests; in which also great numbers of swine are fed. The most remarkable mineral product is rock-salt, a bed of which extends from Walachia through Transylvania to Galicia, covering a space of 570 m. in length, and from 60 to 80 m. in breadth; 1,600,000 cwt. of salt are procured annually from mines; there are, besides, 120 salt springs. Gold, silver, iron, lead, copper, antimony, arsenic, mercury, alum, sulphur, nitre, gypsum, and marble, are amongst the chief mineral products. Twenty-two gold mines are wrought, and nearly every stream in the country is auriferous. The average produce of gold is 2,500 marks, of which 1,500 is obtained from washings. Silver yields annually 6,000 marks. It has manufactures of wool, silk, and cotton stuffs. Exports consist of salt, oil,

oil, honey, tallow, wax, honey, tallow, mutton, and other products, in return for manufactured goods, worth fabrics, jewellery, hats, glassware, etc. The trade is mostly in the hands of Greeks and Armenians. The Miron and Szamos rivers serve as the chief routes for conveyance of goods. Roads are almost impassable; except in a few towns, inns are unknown. The peasantry generally, especially those of the Greek church, are oppressed and ignorant, except in Saxen-land in the S. This part of Transylvania derives its name from having been settled by colonists from Lower Saxony, in the 12th century, and is divided into the districts or *szekes* of Mediasch, Miihlensbach, Hermannstadt, Klausenburg, Scharnstein, Reussmarkt, and Broos or Szarvas (the "Seven Towns"), to which Kronstadt and Bistritz were subsequently added. The Szeklers occupy five *szekes*, or *szekes* in the E. part of the country, and the rest of the principality, comprising 8-6ths of the whole, and divided into 9 *cos*, and 2 districts, is termed the Magyar-land, from its predominant people. No country in the world has, within so small a compass, so great a variety in its population. These comprise 14 distinct races, of which the 8 principal are Hungarians, Szeklers, and Saxons; the others are Walachians, German colonists, Bulgarians, Armenians, Greeks, Russians, Poles, Jews, Gypsies, and Moravians. The different forms of religion, which are supported by the state, and enjoy equal privileges, were, in 1849, Roman Catholic and Juted-Greek, 368,136; Protestant, 200,885; and Unitarian, 81,211; Jews and professors of the Dissenting-Greek church are tolerated. The Roman Catholics have a *lyceum* at Klausenburg, and nine gymnasia; and the Protestants have four colleges, or large gymnasia, the chief of which is at Nagy-Enyed, and nine smaller gymnasia; the Unitarians, a college at Klausenburg, two gymnasia, and several schools. Transylvania lately sent members to the Hungarian diet, besides having a diet of its own. The country, in 1848 and 1849, was the seat of protracted warfare, during which it is estimated that 200 towns and villages were burned, and 10,000 of the population perished. Transylvania was annexed to the Austrian empire by Joseph II. in 1790. [HUNGARY.]

TRAU, Trogurium, a seaport town of Austria, Dalmatia, circ. and 10 m. W. Spalato, on an inlet in the Adriatic, between the Island Brau and the mainland, and connected with both by bridges. Pop. 8,500, who cultivate the vine, olives, and figs. It is celebrated for its marble.

TRAUNSTEIN, a walled town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., 19 m. W N.W. Salzburg. Pop. 2,236.

TRAVANCORE, a state of the S. extremity of India, tributary to the British, having W. and S. the Indian Ocean, and landward the Madras dists., Malabar, Coimbatore, Madura, and Tinnevely, between lat. 8° 4' and 10° 21' N., lon. 76° 14' and 77° 28' E. Area 4,722 sq. m. Pop. 1,011,624. Surface mountains in the E.; elsewhere varied with hill and dale, and well watered, but only about 2-3ds are capable of cultivation. Products comprise rice, almonds, cardamoms, pepper, and other spices, betel and cocoa nuts, tobacco, ivory, and bees' wax. Property of all kinds, as in Canara, descends in the female line. The inhabitants are mostly Hindoos, but here are estimated to be 100,000 Syrian Christians, and in some communes, Christian churches are much more numerous than pagodas and mosques. In the secluded parts of the mountains is a wild and barbarous race, who live on game or the spontaneous produce of the forest. The race is held in bondage, and hired out to parties who require their services. The British authorities have urged the emancipation of the children of these slaves, and also of their parents. In 1823, a proclamation was issued, declaring the freedom of children subsequently born, and other privileges to the slaves. Principal towns, Trivandrum, the cap., Attendo, and Oollon.

TRAVERMÜNDEN, a fortified town of N. Germany, at the mouth of the Trave, on the Baltic Sea, territory, and 9 m. N.E. Lübeck, of which it is the port. Pop. 1,478. It has a lighthouse and public bath. — *Travestus* is a hamlet of Denmark, duchy Holstein, on the Trave, 18 m. W. Lübeck, and where the treaty of 1760, between Sweden and Denmark, was concluded.

TRAYERS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 18 m W.S.W. Nanchatal, on the Rouse. The Val Travers in which it stands is highly picturesque.

TRAVERS LAKE, in the U. S., North American
Mineral territory, lat. 47° 40' N., lon. 96° 35' W.
is between Turtle and Plantagenet Lakes, and
traversed by the Upper Mississippi. Length
10 m., breadth 4 miles.

TRANSLVANIA, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Ohio, on the Little Miami, 68 m. W.S.W. Columbus, and founded in 1832.

TRAQUAIR, a pa. of Scotland, co. Peebles, 1½ m. S. Innerleithen. Area 17,200 ac. Pop. 640.

TRANKACH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 86 m. S.W. Coblenz, on rt. b. of the Moselle, across which is a bridge of boats. Pop. 1,845.

TRANICHA (LARO). [PENGUA (LAKE OF).]
TRAIL-DE-MORTIER = TRAIL OF DEATH in the

H., having H. and E. Spain, S. the prov. Baixa, and W. Minho. Area 4,000 sq. m. Pop. (1900) 307,000. The Douro forms all its S., and most part of its E. border; other principal rivers are

TRAVNIK, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, cap. *asc.*, on an all. of the Bosna, 46 m. N.W. Bosnia-Serai. Pop. 8,500, all Mohammedans, except a few Jews. Manufactures of sword blades.

TRAWICK-FORKESS, a township of England, co. Lancaster, p. Whalley, 12 m. S.E. Colne. Pop. 2,601.

TRAWY-FRYDD, a pa. of North Wales, co. Merioneth, 8 m. E.N.E. Harlech. Pop. 1,498.

TRAWIN, ROSSAUCH and WHARLEN, a township of England, co. Lancaster, 2 m. E.N.E. Kirkham. Pop. 668.

TRAWIN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 15 m. S.S.E. Potsdam, on the Berlin and Leipzig Railway. Pop. 1,680.

TRAWIN, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Aude, 4 m. E. Carcassonne. Pop. 1,773.

TRAWIN or TRAWINIA, a river of N. Italy, rises on N. side of the Apennines, 10 m. N.E. Genoa, flows N.N.E. past Bobbio and Travo, and after a rapid course of 55 m., joins the Po on rt. b., 3 m. N.W. Piacenza. On the adjacent plain, Hannibal conquered the Romans B.C. 218; and on 19th June 1793, the French were defeated by the Austro-Russian army.

TRAWIN or TRAWINIA, a fortified town of European Turkey, Herzegovina, cap. dist., 52 m. S.S.E. Mostar. Pop. 10,000. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop.

TRAWIN or TRAWINIA, a walled town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 18 m. S.E. Iglau, on the Iglau. Pop. 5,000. Manufact. of woollens.

TRAWIN or TRAWINIA, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 4 m. S.W. Driesen. P. 600.

TRAWIN or TRAWINIA (PASHALIC OF), a subdivision of Turkish Armenia, extending along the coast of the Black Sea, between lat. 40° 30' and 41° 30' N., lon. 98° and 42° E., having landward the dist. Garsel and the pash. Akhal-taik, Kara, Erzeroum, and Iivas. Surface mostly mtnous, and the coast-line clothed with dense forests, rises to from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea. Many tracts are highly fertile and well cultivated; and it produces wheat, barley, and maize, with hemp, flax, tobacco, wool, honey, wax, fruits, charcoal, and timber, which, with some linen cloths, carpets, leather, soap, salted fish, wine, tar, and leeches, form the chief exports. Its E. part, called Lazistan, is destitute of towns, from being inhabited by Lazes, a rude people, numbering about 50,000. Principal towns, Trebizond, Kereban, Trebboli, Elisah, and Batum, all on its coast.—*Trebizond* (anc. *Traperus*), the cap., is an important fortified seaport city, on the S.E. coast of the Black Sea, 120 m. N.W. Erzeroum. Lat. 41° 1' N., lon. 39° 48' E. Estimated pop. from 20,000 to 80,000, the greater number of whom are Mohammedans, inhabiting the walled city. It stands on the slope of a hill facing the sea, enclosed by a castellated barrier, and further defended by a citadel on an adjacent height. Outside of the walls are deep ravines, filled with gardens and crossed by long bridges; besides several suburbs, in which are most of the Christian dwellings, with the principal bazars and khans. Houses mostly of one storey, built of stone and lime, roofed with red tiles, and so much interpersed with gardens and plantations that scarcely a house is visible from the sea. It has about 20 Greek churches, and nearly all its mosques have been formerly Christian places of worship; that of St Sophia, about 1 m. distant, is a handsome edifice. *Trebizond* has a fort on either side of a peninsula projecting into the Black Sea. From its position, the city is the natural entrepot of the trade

of Armenia, N. Persia, and Georgia, with Mesopotamia, and owing to the establishment of steam navigation on the Black Sea, and between Trebizond and Constantinople, its trade has lately received a remarkable extension. Its exports consist chiefly of silk, wool, tobacco, wax, galls, oil, opium, and other drugs; honey, butter, timber for ship-building, the produce of Asia-Minor, and silk fabrics; Cashmere shawls, carpets, saffron, cotton, and camel-skins from Persia. Exports (1846) estimated at 479,874*l.*, of which silk stood for 210,080*l.* Imports estimated at 1,856,186*l.*, consisting of cotton goods, cotton colonial produce, spices, and iron from Great Britain; hardwares and glass from Germany; wines from France; corn from Russia; fire-arms, tin, salt, 8-4ths of all which are destined for Persia. In 1846, 181 ships, aggregate burden 41,678 tons, entered the port. At this city Xenophon and the Ten Thousand Greeks reached the sea in their memorable retreat. From 1903, until the subversion of the Eastern Empire, Trebizond was the cap. of an independent dominion, extending from the Phasis to the Italy.

TRAWIN, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 16 m. N.N.E. Breslau, cap. circ. Pop. 2,490. It has manufs. of woollen cloths and linens, breweries, and a trade in fruits.

TRAWIN, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 7 m. S.W. Leitmeritz.

TRAWIN, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. S.S.E. Dunster. Area 2,020 ac. Pop. 142.

TRAWIN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 56 m. S.E. Frankfurt. Pop. 428.—*Treiben* is a town of Saxony, circ. and 15 m. S.E. Leipzig, on the Mulde. Pop. 969.

TRAWIN or TRIBUN (Tiberium), a market town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Rhine, 12 m. W.N.W. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,397. It was a frequent residence of the German emperors, and the seat of an ecclesiastical council in 822.

TRAWIN, a market town of the island Sicily, intend. and 8 m. N.N.E. Catania, on the S. slope of Mount Etna. Pop. 2,500.

TRAWIN, a dist. and hamlet of South Wales, co. Carmarthen, pa. Llanddolefawr.

TRAWIN, a market town of Sardinia, div., prov. and 6 m. S.S.E. Novara, cap. mand., near the Tigino. Pop. of comm. 5,071.

TRAWIN, a market town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 7 m. S. Lagonero. P. 2,900.

TRAWIN, a market town of Austria, Lombardy, prov. Polesina, on the Tartaro, 15 m. W.S.W. Rovigo. Pop. 2,600.

TRAWIN, a pa. of North Wales, co. Flint, 34 m. S. Mold. Pop. 1,123.

TRAWIN, a market town of England, co. Monmouth, pa. Bedwely, 16 m. N.W. Newport, and cap. a populous dist., famous for coal mines and iron works. Pop. of pa. in 1831, 11,778; *de.* in 1851, 27,188; *do.* of town 8,305. It has a church, Independent, Baptist, and Methodist chapels and schools; and its dist. is intersected by numerous branches of the Birkenhead Railway, by which, and by the Monmouthshire Canal, its iron and coal are exported.

TRAWIN, two par. of England.—I. co. Gloucester, 24 m. S.S.E. Tewkesbury. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 142.—II. co. Worcester, 2 m. N. Shipston-on-Stour. Area 4,810 ac. Pop. 1,117.

TRAWIN, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 4 m. S. Uck. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 187.

TRAWIN, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Yellowb., 17 m. N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,237.

THORNTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding; dep. Charles-Ing., cap. cent., on the Don, 8 m. from the sea, and 4 m. S.W. Marsden. Pop. 1,712. It exports oysters to Borden.

THORNTON, a pa. of North Wales, co. Montgomery, 9 m. W. Newtown. Pop. 1,708.

THORNTON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ais., cap. cant., 8 m. N.E. Bouy. Pop. 2,164.

THORNTON, a walled town of Prussia Saxony, reg. and 60 m. W.N.W. Erfurt, on the Unstrut. Pop. 2,061, who manuf. woollen and cotton fabrics.

THORNTON, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 m. N. Haverford-West. Pop. 69.

THORNTON, a pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesey. Pop. 774.

THORNTON, a pa. of South Wales, co. Cardigan, 6 m. N.N.W. Lampeter. Pop. 308.

THORNTON, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 3 m. E. Criccieth. Pop. 108.

THORNTON, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 3 m. N.W. Llanwrst. Pop. 426.

THORNTON, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. W.B.W. Monmouth. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 325.

THORNTON, a market town of Wales, co. Cardigan, on an affluent of the Teify, 10 m. N.E. Lampeter. It is a polling-place for the county.

THORNTON or **THORNTON**, a market town of England, co. Cornwall, pa. Cuby, on the Fal, 11 m. N.E. Falmouth. Pop. 846. It has endowed almshouses, and exports of copper and tin; but it declined with the rise of Truro.

THORNTON, a pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesey, 24 m. N.N.W. Llangefni. Pop. 341.

THORNTON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. cant., at the mouth of Jussy and Givré, 5 m. from the English Channel. Pop. 2,576. The port is well sheltered and deep.

THORNTON, a pa. of North Wales, co. Montgomery, 5 m. N. Newtown. Pop. 718.

THORNTON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. cant., on the Vézère, 18 m. N. Tulle. Pop. 3,356. It has manuf. of fire-arms.

THORNTON, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Yonne, 24 m. S.W. Auxerre. Pop. 2,590.

THORNTON, a market town of Rhénish Prussia, reg. and 18 m. S.W. Coblenz, on the Moselle, here joined by the Diemen. Pop. 1,330.

THORNTON, a river of Baden, after a N.W. course of 80 m., joins the Elz, 5 m. S. Kenzingen. The old Baden circ. Trahan and Weisen is now comprised in that of the Upper Rhine.

THORNTON, a town of Central Italy, deleg. and 8 m. W. Macerata. Pop. 7,910.—II. a small river, deleg. Civita-Vecchia, joins the Tiber from the W.

THORNTON or **LOOS**, a river of England, co. Cornwall, flows Eward, between the towns of East and West Loos, and enters the English Channel, after a course of 16 m., for the last 2 miles of which it is tidal. [Loos.]

THORNTON, a pa. of England, co. and 44 m. W.S.W. Monmouth. Area 3,460 ac. Pop. 1,136.

—II. (Ar. Bette), a pa. of South Wales, co. and 7 m. N.W. Carmarthen. Pop. 1,632.

THORNTON, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Avesnes. F. 1,915.

THORNTON, a small market town of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, near the N. extremity of Cardigan Bay, 4 m. E.N.E. Criccieth. It is 3 feet below the level of the sea, but is protected by embankments. The harbour, Port Madoc, admits vessels of 300 tons burden, and has a thriving trade.

THORNTON, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 4 m. E.N.E. Cardigan. Pop. 276.

THORNTON, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. W.N.W. Looe. Area 260. Pop. 98.

THORNTON (Cl.), a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., cap. cant., on the Sèvre, 8 m. from the sea, and 4 m. S.W. Marçonn. Pop. 1,712. It exports oysters to Borden.

THORNTON, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 18 m. S.S.E. Ternopol, on the Hulina. Pop. 3,030. It was formerly cap. of an independent principality.

THORNTON, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Evre, 11 m. S.E. Beaupréau. Pop. 1,096.

THORNTON ISLAND, *Diomedea Insula*, a group of 5 islands in the Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Naples, prov. Capitanata in the N. The largest San Domenico, is 4 m. in circumference; San Nicola, 3 m. in circumference, has a town with a monastery. The best port is in the isl. Caprera.

THORNTON, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 20 m. S.E. Tabor. Pop. 2,595.

THORNTON, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 7 m. E.N.E. Camelford. Area 3,160 ac. Pop. 193.

THORNTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. E.N.E. Yeovil. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 540.

THORNTON, a river of England, through the centre of which it flows. It rises in the moorlands of Staffordshire, near Burslem, about 600 feet above the sea; flows at first S.E. through the centre of the co. Stafford to Croxall, and thence mostly N.E. or N. through the co. Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln, and a little N. Burton-on-Stather, joins the Ouse to form the estuary of the Humber. Total course 170 m. Its basin lies between those of the Don on the N., Witham and Welland on the S., and Severn on the W., having an area of 4,082 sq. m. Affluents, the Dove, Derwent, Idle, and Tarn, from the N. and W.; Tame, Soar, and Deron from the S. From its source to Burton-on-Trent it descends 378 feet, and it is navigable from the Humber to Gainsborough for vessels of 300 tons burden, and for barges as high as Burton. It is connected with all the rivers of Central England by canals, the principal of which is the Trent and Mersey Canal; and it is of importance as a means of exporting the products of the manufacturing districts; coal from Derbyshire, and agricultural produce.

THORNTON, a river of Upper Canada, dist. Newcastle, co. Northumberland, rises in Trent Lake, lat. 45° N., lon 76° W., after a tortuous S and E. course enters the Bay of Quinté, Lake Ontario, 10 m. N.E. Newcastle. Total length 100 m.

THORNTON, a city of the Tyrol. [Tauxer.]

THORNTON, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, with a vill. on the Trent, and on the Derby and North Staffordshire Railway, 33 m. S.S.E. Newcastle-upon-Lyne. Area 6,900 ac. Pop. 2,747.

THORNTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 8 m. E.N.E. Ilfracombe. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 129.

THORNTON, a market town of Naples, prov. di Lavoro, 9 m. N.N.W. Naples. Pop. 2,600.

THORNTON, a city of the U. S., North America, cap. state New Jersey, on the E. side of the Delaware river, opposite its falls, below which it is crossed by a covered bridge, 1,260 feet in length, at the head of its steep navigation, 27 m. N.E. Philadelphia. Pop. 4,768. It has several suburbs, numerous churches, a state-house, a governor's residence, court-house, prison, public library, various schools, manuf. of cotton stuffs, leather, paper, rope, and earthenware; corn, flour, and saw-mills. It communicates with Brunswick by the Delaware and Raritan Canal, navigable for sloops; and with Philadelphia and Anby by the New Jersey Railroad. It was first settled in 1720, and incorporated as a city in 1793. The battle of Trenton, 26th December,

1774, was gained by Washington and his troops over the united British and Hessian forces.—Many villages in the U. S. are so named.—II. a township, New York, 12 m. N. Ulster. Pop. 3,540.—Frasier Falls are in W. Canada Creek, in the township, and consist of six successive cataracts, with a total descent of the river of 313 feet, within two miles.

TAUSCHEN, a walled town of N.W. Hungary, cap. co., on a castle-crowned height, on l. b. of the Waag, 40 m. N. Neutra. Pop. 2,898.

TAUSCHER (Lw), a comm. and seaport town of France, at the N. extremity of the dep. Seine-Inférieure, 16 m. E.N.E. Dieppe, at the mouth of the Bréle, in the English Channel. Pop. 2,914. Its harbour was lately much improved.

TAUSLOW (Azt and Neu), two towns of Prussian Pomerania, reg. Stettin.—I. circ. and 17 m. S.S.E. Demmin, on the Tollense. Pop. 3,325. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of woollens and linens, tanneries, and distilleries.—II. cap. circ. Griefenberg, on the Rega, 16 m. W.S.W. Colberg. Pop. 5,353, partly employed in manufactures of woollen cloth.

TAUSO or TRESCAU, one of the Scilly Islands, in the English Channel, W. Annet Island. Pop. 415.—It has about 900 acres of fertile land, a village named Dolphin, a Christian knowledge society school, and some decayed batteries.

TAUSOON, a market town of Austria, Lombardy, 8 m. E. Bergamo, cap. dist., with 2,000 inhabitants, sulphur baths, and marble quarries.

TAUSOON ISLANDS, a rugged group of basaltic islets, Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyll, intermediate between Mull and Tiree.

TAUSOON, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6 m. W.N.W. Launceston. Area 1,490 ac. P. 175.

TAUSOON, a large peninsula of South America, W. Patagonia, between the Chonos Archipelago and the Gulf of Peñas.

TAUSOON, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas-Gerens, between the Rio Grande and the river Das Mortes, 25 m. E. Lavras-de-Funil. P. 3,000.

TAUSOON, a pa. of England, co. North, 5½ m. E.S.E. Retford. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 254.

TAUSOON, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5 m. W. Ross. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 138.

TAUSOON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, cap. cant., on the slope of Mont Regaiguas, 12 m. E.S.E. Aix. Pop. 2,656.

TAUSOON, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 17 m. N.W. Vicenza. Pop. 2,900.

TAUSOON, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Altmühl, 13 m. W.N.W. Eichstätt. Pop. 1,563.

TAUSOON, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 9 m. E.N.E. Plauen. Pop. 4,443, mostly employed in linen weaving and cotton spinning.

TAUSOON, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 22 m. S.S.W. Potsdam. Pop. 4,060. It has numerous manufs. of linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, and leather.

TAUSOON, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4½ m. N.N.W. Camelford. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 126.

TAUSOON, India. [TAUSOON.]

TAUSOON (German Trier, ancient Augusta Treverorum), a city of Rhineland Prussia, cap. reg., on r. b. of the Moselle, here crossed by a bridge, 650 feet in length, 60 m. S.W. Coblenz. Pop. 13,688. Many of its public buildings are imposing, and partially Roman edifices. The cathedral is remarkable for its altar and marble gallery; the church of St. Simeon, the colossal *Porta Maris* or gate of Mars, the *Porte Noire* or Black Tower, and old palace of the elector, now used for barracks, the artillery depot, abbey of St. Martin,

now used for a porcelain factory, are striking edifices. Its baths are of Roman construction, and beyond its walls are the ruins of an amphitheatre. It has a seminary, gymnasium, museum, and library of 80,000 vols., which belonged to its university, suppressed in 1794; several hospitals, a theatre, manufs. of linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, docks for building small vessels, and a brick trade in Meisels wine, corn, and timber. It is a bishop's see, the seat of a provincial council and tribunal of commerce; it was the residence of Constantine the Great and other Roman emperors, and was long cap. of the archbishopric of Clerve, and of a German electorate. In the middle ages it suffered repeatedly from wars, and in the 18th century it was five times taken by the French, under whom it became cap. of the dep. Sarre.

TAUSOON, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 6½ m. W.N.W. Usk. Area 10,460 ac. Pop. 16,984, extensively employed in coal and iron mines.

TAUSOON, two market towns of Central Italy, Pontif. States.—I. (Tauso), on the Upper Anio, 16 m. N.N.W. Frosinone. P. 1,680.—II. (Trosic), deleg. and 10 m. N. Spoleto. Pop. 4,600.

TAUSOON, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, dist. and 18 m. S.S.E. Ariano. Pop. 8,000. It has a cathedral, convents, and hospital.

TAUSOON or TAUSOON, a town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. Bergamo, cap. dist., on railway, 20 m. E.N.E. Milan. Pop. 6,440. It stands in a plain between the Adda and Serio; and has trade in raw silk collected from the surrounding districts.

TAUSOON, a town of Illyria. [ROVANO.]

TAUSOON, a walled city of Austria, Lombardy, gov. and 16 m. N. Venice, cap. deleg., on the Sile. Pop. (1851) 17,974. It is well built, and its cathedral is adorned with fine paintings. It is the see of a bishop, and has a diocesan seminary, gymnasium, public library, botanic garden, several hospitals, and a theatre. It was formerly the seat of the celebrated university afterwards transferred to Padua. It has manufs. of cotton and silk fabrics, iron and wooden wares, paper, pottery, and a trade in cattle, corn, and fruit, with an annual fair in October. Under the Lombards it was a cap. duchy. During the French empire under Napoleon I., it was the cap. dep. Tagliamento.

TAUSOON, Trosic, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Saône, 12 m. N. Lyon. Pop. 3,071. It has a palace formerly belonging to the parliament established by Francis I.; a mint, an hospital, and manufs. of woollens.

TAUSOON, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4½ m. W.S.W. Launceston. Area 970 ac. Pop. 188.

TAUSOON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4½ m. W.S.W. Midhurst. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 174.

TAUSOON or TROSA, a town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Upper-Hessen, on the Schwaba, 20 m. E.N.E. Marburg. Pop. 2,549.

TAUSOON, a market town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 19 m. N.E. Milan, on the Adda, with manufactures of silks. It was formerly fortified.

TAUSOON, a suburb of the city Seville, Spain, on the opposite side or W. bank of the Guadalquivir. It is the residence of the gypsies, horse-dealers, and most fascinating population of the city.

TAUSOON, a township of the U.S., North America, New York, co. Broome. Pop. 1,723.

TAUSOON (Tros), a group of islets of the Asiatic Archipelago, in the Strait of Manassar, intermediately between Celebes and Borneo.—II. a group off the E. coast of Yunnan, Central America, in the Gulf of Mexico.

TAUSOON, a town of Germany. [TAUSOON.]

TAUSOON, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata

TRAPANI, a town of Sicily, prov. Agrigento, cap. cant., 39 m. E.S.E. Gallipoli. Pop. 2,900.

TRAUENBURG, a market town of Austria, Lower Austria, deleg., and 7 m. N. Udine. Pop. 2,700.

TRAVANCOR, a district of British India, near its S. extremity, presid. Madras, enclosed by the districts S. Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Madras, and Tanjore, between lat. 10° 37' and 11° 31' N., lon. 75° 18' and 79° 37' E. Area 3,943 sq. m. Pop. 709,194. The river Canavery traverses it from W. to E. irrigating many rice grounds; besides rice, it produces sugar-cane, tobacco, and betel-leaf. Exports comprise also cotton cloths, indigo, nitre, and cotton; imports, glue, oil, pepper, and cocoa-nuts. Sheep and cattle are numerous. Annual fall of rain 59 to 40 inches.

TRAVANCOR, a city of India, cap. above dist., and the only town of consequence, is situated on the Canavery, 30 m. W. Tanjore. Pop. (excluding garrison) 30,000. Though one of the hottest stations in the Carnatic, it is the head-quarters of the S. division of the Madras army, which has here good cantonments; the markets are well supplied, and communication with Madras is facilitated by good roads. Fortifications in decay; but a citadel is seated on a lofty rock in its centre, on which are also a large pagoda, a powder magazine, and in one of its angles a cave temple. The arsenal contains many thousand stand of arms. The pop. manuf. jewellery, cotton cloths, and horse-equipments, for which, and other goods, Travancor is a flourishing emporium. In 1843, a vast number of Hindoos were here trampled to death, at the celebration of a religious festival.

TRAVOR, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Oise, 13 m. N.E. Clermont. Pop. 1,045, who weave fabrics, which have hence derived their name.

TRAVES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Hautes-Pyrenees, cap. cant., 15 m. E.N.E. Tarbes. Pop. 1,323.

TRAVES, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 53 m. S.S.E. Frankfurt. P. 1,660.

TRAVES, or **TRAVES**, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 20 m. S.W. Stralsund. Pop. 2,703.

TRAVES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on rt. b. of the Seine, 4 m. N.N.W. Poissy, on Havre Railway. Pop. 1,886.

TRAVES, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 16 m. N.W. Lucerne, on the Sarin. Pop. of pa. 2,700.

TRAVES, or **TRAVES** (Ital. Trento, anc. Tridentum), a city of Austria, in the Tyrol, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Adige, 18 m. N.N.E. Rovereto. Pop. 12,900. It is enclosed by high walls, and has an old castle, the residence of its former prince-bishops; a cathedral, and several other churches, in one of which, Santa Maria Maggiore, the famous council of Trent met from 1545 to 1563; several monasteries, a city-hall, hospital, and manufactures of silks, leather, glass, and tobacco; traffic in corn, wine, iron, and other produce, and a transit trade between Germany and Italy. Southward of Trent the German language gives place to the Italian. It was taken by the French in 1796 and 1797, and was afterwards cap. of the dep. Adige.

TRAVES, a city of Rhodan France. [**TRAVES**.] **TRAVES**, a market town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 9 m. S.S.W. Igau. Pop. 2,900. It has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics. **TRAVES**, or **TRAVES**, a town, the principal

emporium of the Austrian Empire, Moravia, reg. and circ., on the Gulf of Trieste, at the S.E. extremity of the Adriatic Sea, 73 m. E.N.E. Venice. Lat. of light-house 45° 55' 0" N., lon. 13° 45' 5" E. Pop. (1853) 64,374, exclusive of military.

Mean temperature of year 65°-2, winter 38°-4, summer 71°-4, Fahr. It consists of an old town built on the declivity of a steep hill, enclosed by old walls; and the new town, or Theresienstadt, Josephstadt, and the Franzensvorstadt, bordering the sea on a plain at its base. The new town is well built. Between the old and new town winds the Corso, a spacious thoroughfare, opening successively into several squares, in the principal of which are a public fountain, and the column and statue of the Emperor Charles VI. Principal edifices are the exchange, the cathedral in the old town, several other Roman Catholic, and two Greek churches, two Protestant churches, a Jews' synagogue, an English chapel, an hospital, several theatres, governor's palace, barracks, post-house, dockyard, lazaretto, custom-house, and terrace of the casino, ornamented by statues. The harbour, formed by the Theresian mole, is small, but secure and convenient; it is bordered by a wide stone quay, close to which vessels of 300 tons' burden can anchor, and on its N. side is a quarantine dock, surrounded with hotels, and every other convenience. The city is partially intersected by the Maria Theresa Canal, by means of which vessels can load and unload at the doors of the warehouses. Trieste is a free port, and is the great emporium for the trade of the Austrian Empire by the Adriatic. Principal exports are corn, rice, wine, oil, alumina, tobacco, wax, hemp, wool, skins, furs, metals, timber, and other produce. Value (1853) estimated at 1,800,000*l*. Imports, same year, estimated at 4,000,000*l*. It is a depot for warehousing goods from the Black Sea, Turkey, and Egypt, and has a large mercantile navy. It is a bishop's see, the seat of an imperial academy, a school of navigation, many other schools, and learned associations, and it has many banking establishments, insurance offices, newspapers, and manufactures of liquors, wax-light, leather, soap, and musical instruments; dyeing houses, sugar refineries, potteries, and distilleries. Trieste is the residence of consuls of most commercial nations. It was of importance under the Romans, and has the remains of an amphitheatre and some arches. In the middle ages it was the cap. of an independent republic. The French took it in 1797 and 1805. The gov. of Trieste, forming the S. and W. parts of Illyria, comprises the peninsula of Istria, the islands Veglia, Cherso, Lussin, etc., in the Adriatic and the valley of the Isonzo; it is divided into the circs. Trieste, Istria, and Gorizia. Area 2,900 sq. m. Pop. (1853) 324,906. Principal towns, Trieste, Gorizia, and Fiume.—The Gulf of Trieste is the head of the Adriatic Sea, E. of Cape Salvator (Istria), and the mouth of the river Tagliamento; 20 m. in length and in breadth at its entrance. It receives the Isonzo, Sotla, and other rivers, and contains the islands of Grado, etc.

TRAVIS, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. of Kentucky. Area 356 sq. m. Pop. 10,133.

TRAVIATO, a market town of Naples, prov. and 5 m. S.S.E. Bari, and 3 m. from the Adriatic Sea. Pop. 2,900.

TRAVIATO (Trivium Pertusense), a river of Naples, rises in the Apennines, about 9 m. W. Campobasso, flows N.W. and S.E. past Trivento and Celenza, and after a course of 50 m. enters the Adriatic Sea, 3 m. S.E. di Vasto.

TAVIRIA, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. E. E. Murcia. Pop. 3,354.

TAVIRIA, a town of European Turkey, Thessaly, at the extremity of a peninsula in the Gulf of Yolo. Pop. 5,000. It gives name to the Channel of Trikeri, N. of the island Rubens.

TAVIRIA or **TRIKHALA** (*Tríkhalá*), a town of European Turkey, Thessaly, 37 m. N.W. Larissa. Pop. from 10,000 to 12,000, chiefly Turks. It covers a large space, and has several Greek churches and Jews' synagogues; manufactures of blankets, coarse woollen and cotton stuffs, and a transit trade in corn, etc., sent through it into Albania and Epirus.—*Trikhala* is a name of the prov. Thessaly.—The *Trikhala River* is a small affluent of the Salampria, immediately N.W. Trikhala.

TAVIRIO, a small town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. E. Guadalajara, on the Tagus. Pop. 791. It has well frequented mineral baths.

TAVIR, a disfranchised parl. borough, market town, and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, cap. co. Meath, on the Boyne, 25 m. N.W. Dublin. Area of pa. 13,426 ac. Pop. 6,228; do. of town 1,806. It is old, and was formerly enclosed by walls. Principal edifices, a parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, several schools, a county court-house, gaol, an infantry barracks, union work-house, a pillar to Field Marshal Duke of Wellington, and a trade in agricultural products. About 3 m. S. the town is the demesne of Dangan, memorable as the birthplace of the late Duke of Wellington. Several Irish parliaments have been held in this town, which was taken by Cromwell in 1649.

TAVIR, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of Kentucky. Area 127 sq. m. Pop. 5,263.

TAVIR, a pa. of England, co. and 9 m. S.E. Durham, on the Hartlepool branch of the York and Berwick Railway. Area 2,870 ac. P. 1,589.

TAVIR, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*St. Mary's*), 9 m. S.E. Ipswich. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 574.—II. (*St. Mary's*), 8 m. S.E. Ipswich. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 384.

TAVIR, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.E. Cromer. Area 510 ac. Pop. 243.

TAVIR, a seaport town of the island Ceylon, on its N.E. coast, in lat. 8° 33' 7" N., lon. 81° 14' 7" E. The small town is at the base of a rock crowned by Fort-Frederick, at the entrance of a bay, termed by Admiral Lord Nelson "the finest harbour in the world," and on the W. shore of which is Fort-Osterburgh, protecting an inner harbour, and having barracks for European troops; but the station is unhealthy. Mean temperature of year 80°·7, winter 77°·3, summer 83°·8, Fahr. At a distance of 7 miles are the thermal springs of Cannia.

TAVIR, a pa. and market town of England, co. Herts, on the London and North-Western Railway, 39 m. N.W. London. Area of pa. 7,360 ac. Pop. 4,746. It has manufs. of silk, canvas, and straw-plait. Town neat, and has a market house, a Lancasterian free school, and various small charities. The parish is intersected by the Grand Junction Canal.

TAVIR, a town on the Gulf of Siam, E. side of the Malay peninsula, lat. 4° 25' N. Pop. 60,000. It is the residence of a rajah, and cap. of a Malay state of same name, tributary to Siam.

TAVIR, the most E. of the British West India Islands, windward group, immediately off the coast of South America, 12 m. E. of the peninsula of Paria Venezuela, and bounding the Gulf of Paria on the E. Lat. of Port Cabello 10° 50' N., lon. 60° 54' W. Shape oblong, with

promontories extending from three of its corners. Length 36 m., breadth 60 m. Area estimated at 2,090 sq. m. Pop. 60,319. Its mountain chains run W. to E., continuous with those of the mainland, those along the N. coast rising to 3,000 feet in elevation, and the central range flanked on either side by the extensive valleys of the Caron and Orotoire. On the W. coast are numerous bays; but the N. and E. shores are destitute of harbour. Soil extremely fertile; and the elevated part of the surface are mostly covered with dense forests. The island is not subject to drought, and is apparently less unhealthy than many other West India islands. Cacao forms the chief crop; other products are sugar, coffee, cotton and asphalt from the asphaltum or pitch lake situated on a peninsula N.E. of Greazo Bay. There are several active mud volcanoes, which throw mud to a height of 30 feet, and occasionally emit flames. Exports consist of cacao sugar, molasses, coffee, cotton, and hides. Government vested in a governor, a colonial council of 12 members, and the orders of the sovereign by jury are established. The island is divided into 11 dists.; chief town Port of Spain, on the W. coast. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498. It successively belonged to the Spaniards and the French, and capitulated to the British under Abercrombie in 1797.

TAVIR, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, 10° E. Brazil, to which it belongs. Lat. of S. point 20° 31' S., lon. 28° 19' W.

TAVIR, a town of Bolivia, South America, cap. dep. Mojos, 200 m. N. Sucre. Pop. 3,600.

TAVIR, a river of Texas, North America, after a S. course of 400 m., enters Galveston Bay, 30 m. N. Galveston.

TAVIR, a river of S. America, Columbia which joins the Chagres near the Caribbean Sea.

TAVIR, a town of the island Cuba, cap. gov., on small river of same name, near S. coast. Lat. 21° 45' N., lon. 80° 1' W. Pop. (1860) 13,222.

TAVIR, a market town of Brazil, prov. and 19 m. N.E. Rio-de-Janeiro. Pop. 4,000.

TAVIR, a town of North Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Cuneo, cap. mand., prov. and 9 m. N.W. Mondovì. Pop. 2,335.

TAVIR, a vill. of Naples, dist. Castel-a-Mare, 3 m. E. Sorrento. Pop. 1,500.

TAVIR (La), a town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 32 m. N.N.E. Vannes. Pop. 527.

TAVIR (La), a market town of the island Martinique, Windward group, Caribbean Sea, cap. arrond., on its E. coast, 16 m. E. St. Pierre. Pop. 6,067.

TAVIR-GASK or **TAVIR**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, on the Earn, 3 m. W. Gask. Pop. 567.

TAVIR, a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. and 11 m. S.W. Verceil, cap. mand., near the Po. Pop. of comm. 8,217. It is well built, and has a large trade in cattle.

TAVIR, a market town of Russia, gov. and 37 m. S.S.E. Kiev, on the Dniester. Pop. 1,500.

TAVIR, a beylik of the Ottoman Empire, the most E. of the Barbary states, N. Africa, its dom. comprising Barca, Fezzan, and the region extending from the island Jerba to the S. extremity of the Gulf of Sert (anc. *Syrta Major*), between lat. 26° and 33° 30' N., lon. 10° 30' and 25° E., having E. Barca, W. Tunis, and S. Fezzan and the Libyan Desert. Estimated area of Tripoli Proper (including Barca), 160,000 sq. m., and pop. 300,000; but the whole dominion is supposed to have an area of upwards of 300,000 sq. m., and a

port of them, 1,500,000 to 2,000,000. The coast has few harbours, but a few miles inland, beyond which the whole country is little better than a sandy waste, the rivers of Tripoli being more numerous. Products of the coast are corn and fruits, in great variety; cotton, silk, tobacco, saffron, madder, and castor-oil; in the interior, sesame, dates, and galls are the chief sources of wealth, and the casah and lotus are indigenous. The surplus produce of the date and olive plantations, with straw mats, earthen jars, and other domestic manufactures, are partly exported by sea and partly disposed of to Bedouin traders. Wine of superior quality might be produced. Cattle, sheep, and poultry are sent to Malta. Rock-salt is an important article of export. Principal manufactures are carpets, cloaks, and other articles of clothing; casnets, goats' hair, sacking, prepared skins, morocco leather, earthenware, and potash. Foreign commerce is mostly with Malta, Tunis, and the Levant; and the chief trade is in the barter of European goods for those of Central Africa, whence several caravans arrive annually with slaves, gold dust, ivory, sesame, and cotton. Tripoli is stated to be the most civilized of the Barbary states. State religion Mohammedanism. Government, since 1865, exercised by a pasha, a vassal of the Porte.

TRIPOLI, anc. *Ena*, a fortified maritime city of N. Africa, cap. state, on a low rocky promontory extending into the Mediterranean. Lat. (of castle) 32° 53' 9" N., lon. 13° 11' E. Pop. estimated at 15,500; viz. 12,000 of Turkish descent, 1,500 Christians, and 2,000 Jews. It is said to be clean and well regulated. Principal edifices, the citadel, with the residence of the pasha, and a dockyard, some mosques, several Jews' synagogues, churches, market places, and European hotels. It has a triumphal arch, erected in 166, in honour of Aurelius Antoninus and Verus, besides other remains of antiquity. Its port, though small, is secure, and can accommodate vessels drawing 18 feet water.—*Tripoli Vecchia* or *Old Tripoli*, is a small maritime town, 45 m. W. ward.

TRIPOLI or **TAMBLUX**, *Tripolia*, a seaport town of Syria, cap. pash., on the Mediterranean, at the base of a spur of Mount Lebanon, and at the mouth of the Kaduba, 46 m. N.E. Beyrout. Lat. 34° 26' 4" N., lon. 35° 48' E. Pop. 12,000. (P) It is surrounded by fine gardens, but the marshy character of its vicinity renders it unhealthy. Houses chiefly of stone, and the town has many remains of middle-age architecture; in and around it are numerous granite columns and traces of antiquity, and an old castle stands on an adjacent height. Tripoli doubtless owed its name to its consisting of three distinct towns, while the Marina or M. Mina, the principal seat of trade, is a separate quarter S.W. ward, on a projecting point of land bordering the port. The harbour is small, shallow, and frequently unsafe, but it retains some export trade in silk, wool, cotton, tobacco, galls, cochineal, and soap. Tripoli is a Greek bishop's see, and the residence of several European consuls. It was taken by the Crusaders in 1108, at which time a large and valuable library was consigned to the flames.—II. a ruined city of Asia Minor, Antiochia, near the Mandera, 56 m. S.E. Allah-Bekir.—III. a town of Turkish Armenia. [Thurmann.]

TRIPOLITANA or **TRIPOLITANIA**, a town of Greece, Morca, cap. gov. Manina, in a plain 5,000 feet above the sea, 23 m. S.W. Argos. It was the residence of the Turkish pasha of the Morea, and had 30,000 inhabitants; but it was stormed

and taken by the Greek insurgents in 1821, and again in 1826, by the troops of Ibrahim Pasha, who seized it to the ground. It has been since rebuilt. It owes its name to being the modern representative of the three cities, Mantinea, Tegea, and Pallantium, traces of all which are found in its vicinity.

TRIESTE, a town of Germany, Saxa-Welmara, circ. and 6 m. E. Neustadt, on the Oria. P. 1,430.

TRIESTE, a vill. of Austria, Leobersdorf, prov. and 9 m. W.N.W. Vienna. Pop. 2,000.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA, the principal of a group of islets in the S. Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 37° 3' 45" S., lon. 15° 19' 50" W. Pop. (1801) 36, in 16 families, English, Dutch, Danish, and American. Surface mountainous, and one peak rises to 5,326 feet above the ocean. The other islands are Nightingale and Inaccessible Island. Potatoes and corn are raised; cattle, sheep, and poultry are numerous. It is subject to severe gales. Here is a missionary of the Church of England. The islands are claimed by Great Britain, and a British garrison was maintained there during the residence of Napoleon I. at St Helena.

TRIESTE, an island of Central America, in the Gulf of Terminus, off the S.W. coast of Yucatan.

—II. (or *Pulo Mayo*), an islet off the S.W. coast of Sumatra. Lat. 4° S., lon. 101° 10' E.—The *Gulf of Trieste* is a bay of the Caribbean Sea, in South America, on the N. coast of Venezuela, between lon. 67° 30' and 68° 30' W., lat. 10° 30' N.

TRIESTE or **TRIESTE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, on the Scheldt, arrond. Valenciennes. Pop. 1,799. It has iron forges.

TRITON ISL., most S. of the Faracels, China Sea.

TRINIDAD-DE-LA-CRUZ, a bay and group of islets of Central America, on the N. coast of the state Honduras, dist. Comayagua.

TRIUNFO, a town of Brazil, prov. San Pedro, 30 m. W. Porto-Alegre. Pop. 3,462.

TRIVANDRUM or **TRIVANDRUM**, a town of S. Hindostan, cap. the Travancore dom., on the Malabar coast, 60 m. N.W. Cape Comorin, with a fine palace, and an extensive garrison. In 1837 an observatory was built outside the town. Mean temperature of year 79°·3 Fahr.

TRIVENTO, a walled town of Naples, prov. Molise, cap. cant., and on the Trigno, dist. and 15 m. N.W. Campobasso. Pop. 4,000. It has a cathedral, and manuf. of coarse woollen cloths.

TRIVISO, a market town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 9 m. N.E. Biella. P. 3,600.

TRIVISO, a vill. of Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 11 m. S.E. Potenza. Pop. 2,500.

TROAD, the plain around anc. Troy. [Troas.]

TROAS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Calvados, cap. cant., 8 m. E. Caen. P. 900.

TROCHETZKINGEN, a town of S. Germany, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, cap. dist., 15 m. N. Sigmaringen. Pop. 1,136.

TROEDDEAU, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 2½ m. N.N.E. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop. 1,020.

TROGIR, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 6 m. N.E. Appenzell, cap. Unter-Rhoden. P. 2,400. It has an arsenal, and a trade in muslin and linen.

TROIS-MOUTIENS (Lus), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 5 m. N.W. Loudun. Pop. 1,630.

TROIS-RIVIÈRES, a district of Canada. [Trois Rivières.]

TROIS-RIVIÈRES, a market town, S. coast, Isl. Guadeloupe, 7 m. S.E. Basse-Terre. Pop. 3,302.

TROITE, two towns of Bosnia.—I. gov. and 67 m. S.W. Panna, on the Mohaka. Pop. 2,000.

—II. (or *Shushak*), Asiatic Russia, gov. Orenburg, on the Ural, an affluent of the Tobol, 70 m. S.S.W.

Tokio. Pop. 2,500. Is enclosed by bastioned walls, & has a cathedral, custom-house, barracks, and active trade with Borkhara. About 2,000 Kingfishers are said to frequent it annually with their goods.

TOKSKOI-MONASTERY, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. and 42 m. N.N.E. Moscow. Pop. 7,000. On a height immediately above it is an ecclesiastical establishment, founded in 1337. Within its fortified enclosures are numerous churches, imperial and episcopal palaces, an ecclesiastical seminary, with a library of 8,000 volumes, and a ball of 70 tons weight.

TORO, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, dist. Bovino, 15 m. S.W. Foggia. Pop. 5,000. It has a cathedral, and manufs. of coarse woollen cloths, and a large annual fair in August.

TROJA (ancient *Vernaria*), an island of the Mediterranean, off the coast of Tuscany, prov. Pisa, 14 m. S.E. Piombino, about 2 sq. m. in extent, & rising from the sea like a truncated cone.

TROKI or **NOVO-TROKI**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 15 m. S.W. Vilna, cap. circ., on the Lake Troki. Pop. 3,000.

TROLHÄTTA, a market town of Sweden, län and 8 m. S.S.W. Wenersborg. Pop. 1,000. It is situated on the Göta-älf, or river which here forms the Trolhätta-falls, obviated for the navigation of the Götha Canal by the *Trolhätta Canal*, a cut 8 m. in length, and having 13 sluices.

TROMØR, an island of Norway, amt. Nedenæs, close to the S. coast, opposite Arendal. Length 8 miles.

TROMSØ, a town of Norway, Finnmark, on the island Tromsø, opposite the island Hvaloe. Pop. 738. It has a wooden quay and a custom-house, and is an outpost of Hammerfest.

TROUD (Str.), a town of Belgian Limbourg, cap. cant., on branch railway from Mechlin to Liege, 12 m. W.N.W. Tongres. Pop. 9,400. It has breweries, distilleries, and manufactures of soap, tobacco, and lace.

TROLDHJEM or **DRONTHJEM**, a fortified seaport city of Norway, cap. its N. stift or prov., at the mouth of the Nid, in Trondhjem-fjord, here crossed by a wooden bridge. Lat. of cathedral 63° 26' 5" N., lon. 10° 23' 7" E. Pop. (1855) 16,012. It is walled, and defended by the fortress of Munkholm, on an island in the fjord. Principal edifice, a cathedral, three other churches, a workhouse, asylums for the aged and deaf-mutes, a theatre, exchange bank, grammar, Law-meridian, and other schools, a museum, and public library. The roadstead is indifferent, and the river admits only small vessels, but the town has an active export trade in dried fish, deals, tar, and copper.

—The *Trondhjem Fjord* extends from the Atlantic inland for 80 m., and at its N. extremity it communicates with Beitstad-fjord. It receives the Orkel, Gaul, Nid, Slaker, and Stordal rivers.

—The stift or prov. of Trondhjem comprises the amt. North and South Trondhjem, and Bomsdal. Area 10,735 sq. m. Pop. (1845) 226,355.

TRONA, a vil. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, on the Rhine, 10 m. W.S.W. Bana. Pop. 800.

TROVATO, *Truvetum*, a river of Central Italy, Pontifical States and Naples, rises N.E. Monte Reale, flows N. and W., and enters the Adriatic Sea, 17 m. E. Ascoli. Course 64 miles.

TROVIANO, a town of Sardania, Piedmont, prov. and 13 m. W.N.W. Verceil. Pop. of comm. 2,300.

TROVON or **TAVONAN**, a maritime town of Sumatra, on its W. coast. Lat. 5° 40' N., lon. 107° 30' E. It was taken by the Dutch in 1666.

TROON, a seaport town of Scotland, co. Arr., on a small bay in the Irish Channel, and on the

Troon and Kilmarnock Railway, 7½ m. S.W. Kilmarnock. Pop. 2,404. It is much frequented for sea-bathing. It has a good harbour, with a ship-building and wet docks, and a lighthouse.

TROINA, a town of Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra I., cap. cant., dist. and 13 m. W.S.W. Monteleone, at the S. extremity of the Gulf of St. Eufemia. Pop. 6,900. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral and manufactures of counterpanes and blankets, with an active tunny and anchovy fishery.

TROIES (Str.), *Heracles*, a comm. and maritime town of France, dep. Var, on the Gulf of Grimaud, an inlet of the Mediterranean, 37 m. E.N.E. Toulon. Pop. 3,595, chiefly engaged in tunny and other fisheries. It has a chamber of commerce.

TROPHONION (CAVE OF), Greece. [LEBADEA.]

TROPPAU, a fortified town of Austrian Silesia, cap., principally, and circ., on the Oppa, a tributary of the Oder, 50 m. N.E. Olmutz. Pop. (1851) 10,007. It has a cathedral, a castle, town-hall, theatre, a gymnasium with a museum, and manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, soap, leather, arms, and liquors. The diplomatic congress, afterwards removed to Laybach, was held here from 20th October to 20th November 1820.

TROQUEW, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, comprising the bor. of Maxwelltown. Area about 19 sq. m. Pop. 4,225.

TRORY or **ST MICHAEL'S TRORY**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, 3½ m. N. Enniskillen. Area 6,069 ac. Pop. 1,186.

TROSA, a town of Sweden, län and 23 m. N.E. Nyköping, on an inlet of the Baltic. Pop. 500.

TROSCAIE, a picturesque valley of Scotland, co. Perth, between Lochs Achray and Katrine.

TROSBERG or **TROSTBERG**, a market town of Upper Bavaria, with a picturesque fortress, 15 m. S.E. Wasserburg. Pop. 910.

TROSTMEER, a market town of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, dist. and 10 m. N.W. Tuttlingen. Pop. 2,367.

TROSTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6½ m. N.N.E. St-Edmunds-Bury. Ac. 1,750. Pop. 427.

TROSTRY, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 2½ m. N.N.W. Usk. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 176.

TROTTSCLIFFE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7½ m. W.N.W. Maidstone. Ac. 1,150. Pop. 283.

TROTTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. W.N.W. Midhurst. Area 4,010 ac. Pop. 494. The poet Otway was born here in 1651.

TROUF, a co. of the U. S., North America, to W. of Georgia. Area 417 sq. m. Pop. 16,579.

TROWAR, a tnsbp. of England, co. Derby, pa. Eekington, 6 m. N. Chesterfield. Pop. 1,467.

TROWBRIDGE, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Wilts, 11 m. S.S.W. Chippenham, connected by a branch with the Great Western Railway. Area of pa. 1,900 ac. Pop. 11,148. The town stands on the declivity of a rocky hill, beside the Wene, here crossed by a stone bridge. It has a parish church, Trinity church, dissenters' chapels, schools, almshouses, and other charities. The woollen manufacture has been established here from a very early period. Cassimere, kerseys, and tweeds, are amongst the chief fabrics manufactured. The Kennet and Avon Canal runs 1 m. N. the town.

TROWLE, a pa. of England, co. Nottingham, 5½ m. W. Nottingham. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 302.

TROWEN, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. S.E.E. Norwich, on the Eastern Counties Railway. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 1,245.

TROY, a ruined city of Asia Minor, rendered famous by the *Illiad* of Homer. Its site is supposed to have been on a height at the S. en-

[illegible]

TAKA, a town of Austria, prov. Carinthia, 1,400 ft. above sea level. Sometimes spelled with *Tsch*, refer to *Tsching*.

TAKENOWITZ, a town of Austrian Poland. [*Chaczowicz*.]

TAK-KIA, a town of China, prov. Che-kiang, W. Sing-po, taken by the British, March 1842.

TAK-CHOU, a city of China, prov. Shan-si, cap. dep., 40 m. N. the river Hoang-ho.

TAKUSOVIA, a river of Russia, gov. Perm, rises 80 m. S.S.W. Ekaterinburg, flows N. and W., and joins the Kama 12 m. N. Perm. In spring it is navigable, and used for the transport of the mineral produce of the Ural.

TIAMPA or **CHAMPA**, a state of S.E. Asia, partly situated on the E. coast of the Gulf of Siam, now subject to Anam (Cochin-China), of which it forms the most S. province. Chief town, Nha-trung. Inhabitants partly Mohammedans.

TAIEN, a prefixed name of many towns in China.—The *Tien-kiang*, prov. Se-chen, is a river tributary to the Kia-ling; and the *Tien-tang-kiang*, a river, prov. Che-kiang, joins the sea by a wide estuary E. the city Hang-chow-foo.

TAI-NAN, a city of China, cap. prov. Shan-tung, on l. b. of the Ta-tsin River, 100 m. from the Gulf of Chi-li. It is large, populous, and venerated as the residence of a former sovereign dynasty; has manufr. of grey silks and glass wares.

TAI-NAN, two cities of China, caps. of depts.—I. prov. Shan-tung, 80 m. E. Tai-nan.—II. prov. Quang-tung, 60 m. W. Ou-tchou, on a tributary of the Hong-kiang.—*Tsin* and *Tsing* are names of numerous Chinese towns of interior rank.

TAI-NAN-CHOU, a maritime city of China, prov. Fokien, 30 m. N.E. Amoy.

TAI-SIKAN, a town of Manchuria, near the border of Mongolia, on the Nooni river, 240 m. S.W. Saghalin-oola.

TAI-SIKAN, a town of Russia, Transcaucasia, Georgia, 55 m. N.W. Teflis.

TAI-SUNG-MING, an island of China, prov. Kiang-su, off the W. coast, at the mouth of the Yangtse-kiang; its E. extremity in lat. 31° 28' N., lon. 121° 31' E. Length 30 m., breadth 10 m. On its S. coast is a town of same name.

TAI-SUNG-LING, Asia. [*Karakoram Mountain*.]

TAI-SUNG-HO and **TAI-SUNG-Y**, two cities of China.—I. prov. Chi-li, cap. dist., 80 m. E.N.E. Peking.—II. prov. Kwi-choo, cap. dep., 70 m. N. Kwi-Yang.

TAI-SIMA, an island of Japan, in the Strait of Corea. Lat. of N. extremity 34° 40' N., lon. 129° 25' E. Length 45 m., breadth 12 m. Surface mountainous and rugged.—*Tsutsi-Yama* and *Tsutsu* are other islands of Japan of much less size.

TAI-YUNG, a city of China, prov. Yun-nan, cap. dep., 70 m. W. Yun-nan.

TAA, a river of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, joins the Douro, after a S.W. course of 70 m.

TAAM, an episcopal town and pa. of Ireland, co. and 19 m. N.N.E. Galway, on the Clare, here crossed by a bridge. Area of pa. 25,026 ac.

Pop. 13,000; do. of town or "city" 7,519. The town consists of five principal streets, market-places, and some squalid straggling thoroughfares; but it has Roman Catholic and Protestant cathedrals, and two Episcopal palaces, the Roman Catholic college of St. Jarlath, diocesan and other public schools, a court-house, bridewell, union workhouse, barracks, a market-house, with reading and assembly rooms, some manufactures of linen and canvas, and a large retail trade. It was the see of a Protestant archbishop until 1830. Most of the pop. are Roman Catholics.

TAAHAT, an estate of Central Africa, Tanganyika, nearly equidistant from Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Fes. Chief town Agahy.

TABAI and **TABUAI-MANU**, two of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. [*Society Islands*.]

TABERIE, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Munster, co. Tipperary, 4 m. S.S.W. Cahir. Area 12,578 ac. Pop. 2,928.—II. Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 34 m. S.E. Piltown. Pop. 216.

TABUSS and **TABUSSAN**, two towns of Persia.—I. Khorasan, 180 m. N.E. Yazd.—II. prov. and 100 m. N.N.E. Kirman.

TÄUBINGEN, a walled town of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Neckar, at the influx of the Ammer, 18 m. S.S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 7,500. Its university, which had amongst its earliest professors the reformers Melancthon and Banchlin, is seated in the ancient castle of the Counts-Palatine, and has belonging to it an observatory, botanic garden, cabinet of natural history, and a library of 70,000 volumes. In 1846, it was attended by 263 students. The town has manufactures of woollen cloth and gunpowder.

TUBIEZ, a market town of Belgium, prov. South Brabant, on railway, 13 m. S.S.W. Brussels.

TUBNAH, *Tubusa*, a town of Africa, Algeria, prov. and 120 m. S.W. Constantine.

TUBNEY, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 4 m. W.N.W. Abingdon. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 333.

TUCHAN, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Aude, 25 m. S.W. Narbonne. Pop. 1,220.

TUCHEL, a town of W. Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, 15 m. S.E. Conitz. Pop. 1,883.

TUCOVIA, an island of the New Hebrides, Pacific Ocean, lat. 12° 10' S., lon. 163° 42' E.

TUCUMAN, a dep. of the Plata Confederation, mostly between lat. 26° and 27° 30' S., lon. 63° and 66° W., having E. the Gran-Chaco, one of the vast interior plains of South America, and on other sides the depts. Salta, Catamarca, and Santiago. Estimated pop. 60,000. Surface in the W. mountainous, and alternately covered with forests of lofty trees and fine pastures. Its centre is one of the richest parts of the Confederation, yielding fine crops of wheat, maize, rice, tobacco, and sugar. Many mules are exported, and the cattle are of good breeds. The dep. contains mines of gold, silver, copper, and lead; other products are cocoa, cotton, indigo, honey, wax, dyewoods, salt from mines and lakes, and a little wine. Principal manufr. are leather, cotton and woollen fabrics, and cheese. Principal towns Tucuman and Potos.—II. *San Miguel de Tucuman*, the cap. dep., is on a tributary of the Mediana, 94 m. N.W. Santiago del Estero. Pop. from 7,000 to 8,000. It has a cathedral, several convents, a Jesuits' college, and a trade in oxen and mules sent into Bolivia. Here the independence of the Plata provinces was first promulgated and the first congress of the republic was held in 1816.

TUDDENHAM, several pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 34 m. N.E. Ipswich. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 425.—II. same co., 3 m. S.E. Mildenhall. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 478.—III. (*East*), co. Norfolk, 6 m. S.E. East-Dereham. Area 1,970 ac. Pop. 589.—IV. (*North*), same co., 4 m. S.E. East-Dereham. Area 2,570 ac. Pop. 490.

TUDELA (*Tudela*), a city of Spain, prov. Navarra on the Ebro, here crossed by a stone bridge of 12 arches, 52 m. N.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 6,790. It has a cathedral, many other churches, convents and hospitals; a workhouse, prison, Latin and medical schools, manufr. of coarse woollens, lin fabrics, soap, tiles, bricks, and earthenware. Celebrated Rabbi Benjamin Ben Joseph (Rabbi).

TUDDENHAM, several pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 34 m. N.E. Ipswich. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 425.—II. same co., 3 m. S.E. Mildenhall. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 478.—III. (*East*), co. Norfolk, 6 m. S.E. East-Dereham. Area 1,970 ac. Pop. 589.—IV. (*North*), same co., 4 m. S.E. East-Dereham. Area 2,570 ac. Pop. 490.

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Tudela, was born here in the twelfth century. On the 23d of November 1508, the French here gained a victory over the Spaniards.—11. (*de Duero*), a town, prov. and 6 m E.S.E. Valladolid.

TUNLEY, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. E.S.E. Tunbridge. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 642.—*St Tudwal's Road* is an inlet of Cardigan Bay.

TURY (Str.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6½ m. N. Bodmin. Area 3,690 ac. Pop. 652.

TURFÉ, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Sarthe, 16 m. N.E. Le Mans. Pop. 1,792.

TURTON, a pa. of England, co. Southampton, 1 m. S.S.W. Whitechurch. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 163.

TURVY, a pa. of England, co. and 12 m. E.S.E. Leicester. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 365.

TUROW, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 8½ m. N.N.E. Ludlow. Area 1,990 ac. Pop. 137.

TUOUCET, a town of Algeria, in the Sahara. N. Africa, cap. of the oasis of Wady Rias. Pop. 3,000 (?) It has mosques, and a bazaar for the sale of wool, gums, and dyes. It is an important point for the caravans trading between Constantine in Algeria, and Central Africa.

TROCHICKABAD, a fortified town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. and 12 m. S. Delhi, with some extensive ruins, and the massive mausoleum of Tughlck Shah, an edifice of the 14th century.

TURZOV, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, on the Bug, 22 m. N.W. Bratslav.

TUROM, a town of Russia, gov. Courland, near the Gulf of Riga, cap. circ., on the Slok, 38 m. W. Riga. Pop. 2,800. It has a ruined castle and a female seminary.

TULA, a gov. of European Russia, nearly in its centre, mostly between lat. 51° and 53° N., lon. 36° and 38° 41' E., having E. Riazan, S. Orlov, W. Kaluga, and N. the gov. Moscow. Area 11,674 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,227,000. It is densely peopled. Surface undulating, the Oka forms all the N.E. and N. boundary, the Don and Upa rise in this gov. Chief crops, corn, beans, mustard, turnips, hemp, tobacco, and potatoes. Sheep, cattle, and horses are extensively reared. About one sixth part of the surface is in forests. Some inferior coal is met with, and iron mines extend over an area of 10 sq. m. near the cap., but iron is a chief import for the manuf. of Tula. The gov. has extensive breweries and distilleries, leather and beet-root sugar factories, and exports corn, hemp, flax, cutlery, fire-arms, hardware, and jewellery. Chief towns, Tula, Yenez, (Mozey, and Novosil).

TULA, a city of Russia, cap. prov. Tula, an important manufacturing town on the Upa, 105 m. S. Moscow. Pop. (1855), 40,912. It has many churches and convents, a gymnasium, trades, foundling, and other hospitals, a house of correction, prison, arsenal, theatre, museum, and a vast manufactory of arms, which owed its origin to Peter the Great, but has risen to its present importance by the efforts of an Englishman since 1817. In this factory about 70,000 muskets and 50,000 swords are made annually, besides carbines, pistols, bayonets, etc., 7,000 men and 2,500 women are employed, exclusive of 3,500 other hands in subsidiary occupations. The articles produced are of good quality, and the work-people enjoy peculiar privileges and immunities. Tula has also manuf. of mathematical and scientific instruments, jewellery, plating, ware, silks, hats, and leather. It is the residence of a military governor, a bishop's see, and the seat of a chamber of manufactures. In its

vicinity are many gardens, orchards, and nursery-grounds.

TULA, a town of North America, Confederation, dep. and 40 m. N.N.W. Mexico, and the ancient cap. of the Toltecs. It is upwards of 8,000 feet above the sea, on the banks of the Tula or Montesuma, a river which, after a N.E. course of 200 m. past Valles and Panuco, joins the Tampico river near its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico.

TULA, a river of the Chinese empire, Khalkas country, joins the Orkhon, 110 m. S.S.W. Kiachta, after a S.W. and N.W. course of 200 m.

TUTANG-BAYANG, a river and town of Sumatra; the river enters the Sea of Java after an E. course of 100 m.; town 70 m. S.S.E. Palembang.

TUTTAR, a co. of the U.S., North America, in E. of California. Area 12,000 sq. m. Pop. 8,375.

TULBAUGH, a vill. of the Cape Colony, South Africa, div. and 37 m. N.N.W. Worcester.

TULTE, a river of the Mexican Confederation, dep. Tabasco, tributary to the Usumacinta. At their junction it is about ½ mile in breadth.

TULIA, a town of Arabia, dist. Yemen, 30 m. W. N.W. Sana.

TULLA or **TULLACH**, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 9½ m. N.E. Ennis. Area of pa. 24,002 ac. Pop. 6,760, do. of town 1,215.

TULLAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, comprising the port of Baltimore, and the island of Inisherkla. Area 5,747 ac. Pop. 2,374.

TULLAGHANROGHI or **TULLAGHANOGH**, two pas. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 1 m. S.W. Kilkenny. Area 1,447 ac. Pop. 791.—11 co. Meath, 2½ m. S.E. Athboy. Ac. 1,415. Pop. 1,165.

TULLAGHKEAT or **TULLIHKEAT**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 7 m. N.N.E. Newmarket. Area 5,292 ac. Pop. 1,600.

TULLAGHKEEN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 3 m. N.E. Dungannon. Area 4,461 ac. Pop. 1,474.

TULLAGHOGHIE or **RYETULLAGHOGHIE**, a maritime pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 6 m. S.W. Dunfanaghy, including several islands. Area 63,600 ac. Pop. 9,482.

TULLAGHOGHIE or **TULLAGHOGHIE**, two pas. of Ireland.—1. Munster, co. Tipperary, 2 m. N.E. Clonkeen. Area 6,849 ac. Pop. 1,504.—11. Leinster, Kilkenny, 2½ m. S.S.W. Kilmaganny. Area 4,602 ac. Pop. 1,764.

TULLAMORE, an inland town of Ireland, Leinster, cap. King's co., on an aff. of the Clodagh, and on the Grand Canal, in the centre of the Bog of Allen, 50 m. W.S.W. Dublin. Pop. 4,600. It has risen since 1790 from a small village, and is the principal shipping station on the Grand Canal.

TULLAROA, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 5 m. S.S.W. Freshford. Area 12,800 ac. Pop. 2,733.

TULLÉ, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Corrèze, on the Corrèze, at its confluence with the Volana, 43 m. S.E. Limoges. Pop. 11,895. It has a comm. college, normal school, public library, prison, barracks, and hospital; with manuf. of coarse woollen cloths, hats, paper, wax-candles, and leather, and an extensive national factory of fire-arms. About 3 m. N. are the ruins of *Tudignac*.

TULLIATIA, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, comprising the town of Kilmarnock. Area 2,700 ac. Pop. 3,041.—7. *Tullibody* is a vill., co. Clackmannan, 2½ m. N.W. Alloa.

TULLIÈRE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 13 m. N.W. Grenoble. Pop. 2,366, engaged in steel and copper works.

TULLOCH, a vill of Scotland, 60 and 2 m N Perth Pop 216

TULLOW, a pa and market town of Ireland, *Leinster*, co Dublin, on the Slaney, here crossed by a bridge, 8 m ESE Carlow Area of pa 7,990 ac Pop 4,478, do of town 3,037

TULLY several pacs of IreI—I (or *Tullyferne*), Ulster co Donegal, comprising a part of the town of Kameilton Area 16,612 ac Pop 5,118 —II (or *Coglanstown*), *Leinster* co and 1 m SSE Kildare Area 5,154 ac P 983—III co Dublin, 3 m S Kinstown At 3,286 P 1,087

TULUY, a township of the U S, North America, New York, on Onondaga Creek, 10 m S Syracuse Pop 1,559

TULLICORNETT, a pa of Ireland, Ulster, co Monaghan, 4 m N Ballybay Area 8,913 ac Pop 3,493

TULLYVAUGH, a pa of Ireland, Ulster, co Down, 5½ m SE Portadown At 11,707 Pop 18,400

TULLYVAUGHAN AND FOMBS, a united pa of Scotland, co Aberdeen, S Alford Pop 930

TULUARO OR TULUMBUO, a town of South America, Venezuela dep and 30 m W SW Caracas, near the Lake of Valencia Pop 8,000 It has an active trade in tobacco, raised in its vicinity

TULUW, a walled town of Lower Austria 17 m N W Vienna on rt 1 of the Danube, here joined by the Tulner Pop 1,788 It has manu of woollens and tape Here Sobieski collected his troops for the defence of Vienna in 1683

TULUW ISLS, Asiatic Archipel [*SALIBARO*]

TULUPHOREN, a township of the L S North America, Pennsylvania co Berks Pop 1,800

TULUCHA OR TULUCHA, a town of European Turkey near the N extremity of Bulgaria, on the rt of the Danube 40 m from its mouth

TULUCHIN two market towns of Russian PoIntl—I gov Podolia, on the Bug Pop 1,800—II gov Volhynia, 14 m N E Rovno

TULUBA, a large and populous town of the Punjab near the Ravee, 50 m NE Multan, with the remains of a fort, ruined by Timour

TUMACO OR GORGONILLA, in isl of S America W of At of Ecuador, 48 m N L Esmeraldas

TUMAC OR MATI, a river of Central Africa, S Nubia joins the Bahr el Azrak, a head stream of the Nile near lat 11° 20' N, lon 34° 45' E

TUMBALIA a vill of the Mexican Confederation, state Chiapas 70 m N N L Ciudad Real, and picturesquely seated on rock precipices

TUMBUKAT ISLANDS, a group of the Asiatic Archipelago, between Borneo and the Malay peninsula Lat of Great Island 1° N, lon 107° 34' E Principal isl Tumbulan 3 m in length

TUMBUZ, a town of South America, Ecuador, dep Azuay, on the Peruvian frontier, and on the Tumbes river, 70 m N W Loja Here the Spaniards first disembarked in 1626

TUMBUZU, one of the Isles de Los W Africa

TUMBURA a river of the Mysore territory, formed by the junction of the Toongri and Badra, in lat 14° N, lon 76° 43' E It has a generally N L sinuous course of 320 m, enters the Kistnah on the right side, in lat 16° 38' N, lon 78° 19' E In the dry season the water is shallow, and will not admit of boats on account of rocks On its banks are valuable forests of teak

TUMUNA OR LOAMUNA, a pa of Ireland, Connaught, co Roscommon, 1 m N Carrick-on-Shannon Area 8,169 ac Pop 2,849

TUMORE OR TOUMOUR, a pa of Ireland, Connaught, co Sligo, 3½ m SE Ballymote Area 10,835 ac Pop 2,351

TUNBRIDGE OR TOWNBRIDGE, a market town and pa of England, co Kent, on the Medway, and on

the SE Railway, on which it has a principal station, 27 m SE London Area of pa 14,730 ac Pop 16,548, do of town 4,839 It is a quiet old town, with 5 stone bridges over so many arms of the Medway, one of which arms is called the Tun Principal edifices, the grammar school, which has 16 exhibitions of 100£ each at the universities, 12 minor exhibitions a scholarship and a fellowship at Oxford, and 700£ in salaries to masters, the town hall, union workhouse market-house, church chapels, etc It has been long noted for a manufactory of toys and turned wares, and it has some exports of timber

TUNBRIDGE, a township of the U S, North America, Vermont, 32 m SSE Montpelier Pop 1,786

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, a market town and watering place of England, co Kent and Surrey, with a station on the Hastings branch of the South Eastern Railway, 3 m SSW Tunbridge Pop 10,587 The springs are chalybeate The pump-room and baths, public parade, ball rooms, libraries, theatre, market house, are in a small valley, enclosed by sloping hills, Mount Fphraim, Pleasant, and Sion It has a church and elegant chapel numerous dissenting chapels, an infirmary, dispensary, and many schools, and literary institutions

TUNDEBARTH, a pa of Scotland co Dumfries, 8 m SSE Lockerby Area 10,690 ac P 577

TUNG, several cities of China [*TUNG*]

TUNG, a prefixed name of many towns of China, —*Tung Huang* is a river, prov Quang tong, enters the river of Canton from NE, below Whampoa Course 180 m On it is the city Wei tchou

TUNGARAGUA, the river An axon, in the upper part of its course in N Peru, is called the Tun garagua or Lauricocha [*AURION*]

TUNG CHANG, a city of China prov Shan-tung cap dep on the river Ta tem, near the Grand Canal 50 m SW Tynan It is large, populous and has a flourishing trade Amongst its public edifices is an octagon tower of eight stories, faced with porcelain —*Tung Chang Tung Chow Tung Yang* etc, are the names of Chinese cities and towns of minor importance

TUNGUSKA, three rivers of Siberia, tributary to the Yenisei, and all flowing to it from the E

TUNIS a beylik or regency of the Ottoman Empire, in N Africa, between lat 31° and 37° N lon 8° and 11° E having W Algeria, S and SE the Greater Atlas and Tripoli, and N and E the Mediterranean Sea Area estimated at 72,000 sq m, and pop at 2,000,000 to 2,500,000

Its E coast forms the W limit of the great inlet of the Mediterranean in N Africa, and is indented by the Gulf of Gabes (anc *Syrus Minor*) and Gulf of Hammamet On the N coast are the Gulfs of Tunis and Bizetta The dominion comprises the islands Jerba, Kerkenna, Gaucha, etc

Principal river, the Mejerda (anc *Bagdadah*) In the S is a sandy waste, in which is the salt marsh Sibbah, but most part of the surface is of high fertility, and in ancient times it was one of the granaries of Rome Principal vegetable products, wheat, maize, barley, sorgho, millet, olives, dates, grapes, and other fruits, beans, and tobacco Cotton and indigo have been recently introduced as articles of culture, and some saffron and opium are raised Copper, lead, silver, and salt, from Sibbah, are amongst the mineral products, and near Porto-Farina is a quicksilver mine, but mining, like agriculture, is very backward Domestic animals comprise camels, horses, buffaloes, a small but good breed of oxen, and merino sheep Principal manufac-

tures are of red caps, exported to all parts of the Mediterranean, soap at Susa, woollen, silk, and linen fabrics, and Morocco leather. Caravans come annually from Central Africa, bringing slaves, senna, ostrich feathers, gold dust, gum, and ivory, which are exchanged for manufactured goods, spices, and gunpowder. Others from Constantinople bring wax, dried skins, cattle, and sheep, in return for muslins and other woven fabrics. Tunis mandler, colonial produce, essences, etc. Principal imports by sea, are cochineal, raw silk, coffee, wax, Spanish woollen cloths, wines, and coin. State religion Mohammedanism. Government exercised by an hereditary bey, nominally tributary to the Turkish Sultan, by whom he is confirmed in his rule, and assisted by a divan of 37 members. His revenue is estimated at 1,600,000 annually, but double this sum is annually saved by taxation, customs, etc., the residue being retained by the collectors. Armed force 50,000 men. Naval force consists of a corvette, some smaller vessels, and about 32 gun-boats. Be-les, Tunis the cap, the chief towns are: Susa, Hammamet, Bizerta, Sfax, Gabes, Monastir, Gafsa, Kairuan, Zengliwan, and Bija.

TUNIS (anc. *Tunes*), a city of Africa, cap. of Tunis, is situated on the W. side of the Gulf of Tunis, and separated from the Gulf by the Lake of Tunis. Lat. 36° 48' N., lon. 10° 16' E. Pop. estimated from 125,000 to 180,000, of whom 30,000 are Jews. It stands on rising ground, encircled by a double line of walls, the outer of which, enclosing several suburbs, is 5 m. in circuit. On a height W. ward is a castle, and on other adjacent heights are various outworks. The bazaars are good, and there are numerous mosques, a palace of the bey, and the residence of Qaïen Carime of the Ghilil Roman Catholic and Greek churches, various Jews' synagogues, an Italian theatre, and several large mosques. About 1½ m. W. the city is the Bardo, a fortified summer residence of the bey, and 3 m. N. the traces of ancient Carthage. Imports, raw silk, Spanish wool, sugar, coffee, dyes, timber, corn, woollen and silk fabrics, and most manual goods. Exports red caps, and other woollen goods, wool, hides, fish, corn, fruit, live stock, olive oil, wax, and soap. — *The Gulf of Tunis*, an inlet of the Mediterranean, extends inland for 30 m. between capes Bon and Porina. Breadth at entrance 45 miles. It every where affords good anchorage from 4 to 10 fathoms. Water receives the river Meyerda, and has on its S. side the Goletha or entrance to the Lagoon of Tunis, and the ruins of Carthage. — *The Lagoon of Tunis* is a shallow lake communicating on its E. side with the Gulf of Tunis by the Goletha, a short and narrow strait. Length 12 m., breadth 5 m. In it is a fortified island opposite the city of Tunis, on its W. shore, and on its N. E. side are the ruins of Carthage, of which city it was the port.

TUNJA, a town of South America, New Granada, cap. dep. Boyaca, on a high table-land, 70 m. N. W. E. Bogota. Pop. 7,000. It has several convents, a college, a military hospital, manufactures of woven fabrics, and a trade in tobacco. On its N. W. side are mineral springs, and near it, in 1819, was fought the battle of Boyaca, in which the Spaniards were routed by Bolivar.

TURKAT, a town of Independent Turkestan, Khanat Khokan, 50 m. N. Tashkend.

TURKSHANVOOK, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, on the Tuckhannock river, at its confluence with the Susquehanna, 23 m. N. E. W. Wilkesbarre. Pop. 2,400.

TURKINAK, a small town of Asiatic Russia, Siberia, gov. and 110 m. S. W. Irkutsk.

TURVILL, several par., etc., of England. — I. co. Lancaster, 3 m. S. Kirkby-Lonsdale. Area 8,970 ac. Pop. 811. — II. co. Kent, 10 m. E. N. E. Maidstone. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 168. — III. co. Norfolk, 6½ m. W. N. W. Yarmouth. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 139. — IV. co. Suffolk, 5½ m. S. S. W. Saxmundham. Area 2,780 ac. Pop. 676. — V. co. York, East Riding, on the North Sea, 14 m. L. N. E. Kingston on Hull. Area 1,310 ac. Pop. 153.

TWISTALL-COURT, a market town and chapelry of England, co. Stafford, 4 m. N. N. E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. 966. In the vicinity are numerous collieries, potteries, chemical works, and works of clay and non ore.

TWISTED, a par. of England, co. Norfolk, 10 m. N. N. E. Norwich. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 449.

TYNAN, a river of South America, Plata Confederation, dep. Mendoza, after an E. course of 200 m., is lost in a lake of the Llanos, a great plain, lat. 34° S., lon. 64° 30' W.

TYNWORTH, a par. of England, co. Hants, 3½ m. S. F. Basin-stoke. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 113.

TYNOST, a river of the U. S., New York, 11 m. S. W. Kinnare. Area 24,414 ac. Pop. 4,034.

TYOWENT, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of California. Area 3,000 sq. m. Pop. 17,677.

TYRABO, a river of South America, New Granada, joins the Orinoco at Maypurco, after an E. course of 200 miles.

TYRIZA, a town of South America, Bolivia, dep. and 140 m. S. Sucre. Pop. 5,000. Near it are silver mines.

TYROA LARA or **NEW ALPINE**, an island, Pacific Ocean, South America, Archipelago.

TYRRELL, a township of England, co. and 2 m. S. E. Hertford, pt. Bishop's Hampton. P. 669.

TYRRELLTON, one of the Andes of Chile, 45 m. E. Santiago. Estimated height 20,000 feet.

TYRRE, a market town of W. Hungary, co. Neutrad. dist. Eberstadt. Pop. 6,488. It has a trade in cheese with Vienna and Pesth.

TYR, a river of W. Siberia, gov. Perm and Tobolsk, joins the Tobol, 70 m. S. S. W. Tobolsk, after a S. course of 300 miles.

TYRANNO, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Estimated pop. 2,000.

TYRANGA or **POVERA** BAY, an inlet on the E. coast of New Zealand, N. Island, lat. 38° 47' S., lon. 175° 7' E., extending inland for 10 m., with a regular basin. Breadth at entrance, 4 miles.

TYRABO, an Indian vill. of South America, New Granada, dep. Magdalena, prov. and 12 m. S. E. Cartagena.

TYRNFALL, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 16 m. I. N. E. Zurich. Pop. 2,230.

TYNOR, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 11 m. N. Sunbury. Pop. 2,593.

TYNUT, a town of Persia, prov. Khurasan, 60 m. S. Meshed.

TYRRENF, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 3 m. W. Colmar. Pop. 2,879. It has a trade in wine of superior quality. The Huguenots were here defeated by the French under Turenne in 1675.

TYRRENO, a town of France. [TIRRENO.]

TYRRECK, a comm. and town of France, dep. Corrèze, 7 m. S. E. Brive. Pop. 1,876.

TURRIZ, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Grodno, 22 m. E. S. E. Novogrodek. Pop. 1,650.

TURPAN, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 180 m. W. Khamul. It is the residence of a native

prince with authority from the Chinese over Turfan, and five adjacent towns.—It is an active volcano in a mountain chain N this town.

TOST, a town of Naples prov Bari, cap cant, 18 m S E C Bari Pop 3100

TUAI, a town of Brazil, prov Maranhão, 40 m N N W Guimarães Pop of dist 5000

TURIA a river of Spain [GUADALAVIAR]

TURIN (Ital Torino and Augusta Turinorum), the cap city of the Sarlinian dom, N Italy, Piedmont, on l b of the Po, at the junction of the Dora Riparia, 79 m W S W Milan Lat 45° 48' N, lon 7° 41' 49" E Greenwich Pop (1844) with suburbs, etc. 136,849, exclusive of a garrison of 6,800 men Mean temperature of year 65° F, winter 32° F, summer 73° F, Fahr It is 4 m in circumference and, though formerly fortified, is now an open city, in a rich and well watered plain studded with villas Railways connect Turin with Genoa, Novara and Verelli In the centre of the city is the Piazza reale and from it run several fine streets, the Strada del Po leads to a bridge of five arches over the Po On the public edifices, a royal palace, with a rich library and galleries, adjoining it are several of the government offices, the military academy and the royal opera house The old palace of the Dukes of Savoy now converted into the house of assembly for the senate and an extensive picture gallery In the suburbs is the university, with five faculties and a library containing 110,000 volumes The cathedral a Gothic structure was formerly very wealthy in plate and jewels, which Napoleon sold and applied the proceeds to embellish and build the bridge over the Po A Waldensian church opened in 1810, a religious school of industry, the Retiro delle Rosine, an asylum for the female poor, a lunatic asylum, a maternity and ophthalmic hospitals, a royal academy of sciences with a very rich collection of Egyptian antiquities, an arsenal observatory royal academy of painting, two theatres, a botanical garden and commerce, etc Its manufactures chiefly of silk velvet, hosiery, silk twist and organzine, and it has others of woollen and cotton fabrics, steel and iron wares, stained paper, glass and porcelain, liqueurs, and paper In a suburb is a royal gun powder factory During the French empire under Napoleon I, Turin was cap of the dep Po The province of Turin had in 1845 a pop of 2,211,000 In 1850 the number of elementary schools in the province was 462, with 22,217 pupils

TURIN, a township of the U S, N America, New York, 110 m N W Albany Pop 1876

TURKINA, a town of Siberia, gov Tobolsk, 140 m W S W Tobolsk on the Turia, an affluent of the Ob Pop 1000 It has iron works

TURKISH (TURK) a division of two contiguous towns of Asiatic Russia gov Peim, immediately E the Ural mountains, 30 m S W Verkhoturinsk, with a double iron mine

TURIS or TERNIS a vill of Spain, 110 m and 20 m W S W Valencia Pop 3400 Marble and Jasper are procured in its vicinity

TURISH, a market town of Russian Poland gov Volhynia, on the Turia, 10 m S W Kovel

TURKISH or TURKISHA, a fortified town of S India, Mysore 52 m N Seringapatam

TURK-DYAR, a ps of England co Gloucester, 24 m N N W Northleach Ac 1890 Pop 278

TURKESTAN or TARTARY, a region occupying the centre of Asia, between lat 30° and 60° N, lon 60° and 80° E, and consisting of the two following chief divisions.

TURKESTAN (CHINESE), called also TRIAN-

SHAN and LITTLE BUCHARIA, an extensive region forming the W portion of the Chinese empire, and including Dzoungaria comprised between lat 30° and 60° N, lon 22° 30' and 100° E, surrounded by Mongolia, the Ko ko nor country, Tibet, W Siberia, and the table-land of Pamir, which separates it from Independent Turkestan Area and pop uncertain, as it is little known to Europeans It is an elevated table-land, traversed by several lofty mountain chains, and watered by rivers which terminate in extensive salt lakes Much of its surface forms part of the desert Gobi, elsewhere are many fertile districts producing corn of all kinds, rice, cotton, and fruits which, with cattle and various mineral and manufactured products form the principal exports A large commercial intercourse is kept up with the countries to the W and S W, and with Abkhaz and Russia Imports from Cashmere consist of shawls, knobeis, white piece goods, and cotton in return for refined silver and hardware From Fyzabad in Buduklishan, slaves and gems are the principal imports, from Khokan piece goods, and from Russia broad cloth, brocade and bullion, the returns to these countries consisting of tea, silver, and Chinese porcelain The pop are mostly either Mohammedans or Buddhists, with some Christians and Jews In the N the government is wholly military elsewhere, Chinese and Manchoo troops prevail in the cities, which have their own civil government, and the principal of which are Yarkand, Kashgar, Khoteh, Ili, and Khotan It was conquered in 1758 by the Chinese but their rule here has been repeatedly disturbed, and a formidable insurrection took place in 1826-7

TURKESTAN (INDI PROVINCE), a region of Central Asia between lat 31° and 60° N, lon 61° and 70° E having E the Pamir table-land, separating it from Chinese Turkestan N Western Siberia and the Russian gov Orenburg, W the Caspian Sea, and S Persia and Afghanistan Limited area 730,800 sq m, and pop supposed to be about 4,000,000 In the E it is mountainous, elsewhere generally level, with a slope towards the W, and in that direction the Oxus and Jaxartes rivers flow through it to the Aral sea, which is wholly comprised within its limits It consists of the doms of Bokhara, Khiva, Achkhan, Kooi dooz the Khghiz territory, and Kafiristan (which see for further information)

TURKESTAN, a town of Central Asia, Khanat and 240 m N N W Khokan

TURKAI FOOT, a township, U S, North America, Pennsylvania, 10 m S W Bedford P 1422

TURKEY (properly the Ottoman Empire), a vast country occupying the S E part of Europe and the W of Asia, and comprising, at least nominally, the Hedjaz in Arabia, Egypt, Nubia, and the brylls of Tripoli and Tunis in Africa; cap Constantinople The administrative divisions of Turkey are ill defined, and subject to frequent changes [see table of divisions at end of Turkey]

TURKEY IN EUROPE, between lat 39° and 48° 20' N, lon 15° 40' and 29° 30' E, is bounded E by the Black sea, S by Greece, the Archipelago, and the Sea of Marmora, W by Austria, the Adriatic, and the Ionian Sea, and N by Austria and Russia Pop (1855) 10,500,000 Surface is an undulating region of hills and valleys, mountains and table-lands, of little elevation; but it is traversed in the centre from E to W by an extensive mountain chain [BALKAN] The other principal mountains are the Despot Dagh or Rhodope in the S, Pindus in the E.W., the Dinaric Alps in

the Danube, and the Carpathians in the N. Turkey is watered by numerous rivers, the chief of which are the Danube, and its affluents the Drina, Morava, Auts, Sava, and Pruth, in the basin of the Black Sea; the Maritsa, Strymon, Vardar, in the basin of the Archipelago in the S.; and the Veyanos, Drin, and Narenta, in the basin of the Adriatic, in the W. Largest lakes are those of Ochrida and Scutari in the W. The climate is more severe than might be supposed from the geographical position of the country; in the recesses of the highest mountains snow lies during the greater part of the year. It is excessively cold in winter during N.E. winds, which are then prevalent, and in the plains of Walachia and Moldavia the sledge is used as in Russia. A great portion of Albania, protected by elevated mountains from the N.E. winds, enjoys a delicious climate; but this region is liable to be visited by destructive earthquakes. In the rocky districts of the interior, and in the maritime valleys of Albania, the summer is insupportably hot. Destructive storms are frequent in the S. A great portion of Turkey is covered with forests; the best oak grows in Servia and Lower Bosnia; the largest forests of fir and pine occur in Bosnia and Upper Croatia. The olive thrives in the maritime plains of Albania, where also the orange and citron are cultivated. The vine grows in S. Turkey, Herzegovina, and Servia, at an elevation of from 1,000 to 2,000 feet. Maize is cultivated in the S.; rice, cotton, rye, and barley in Central Turkey, at an elevation of 2,000 to 3,000 feet. Agricultural operations are conducted in the roughest manner, and only a small portion of the country is cultivated. The principal wild animals are the brown bear in the wooded mountains between Albania and Macedonia, Bosnia, and the Lower Roderos, but seldom in the Balkan; the wolf is common; the wild boar, chamois, and stag, in the forests; the hare is abundant in Walachia; these are mostly hunted for their skins. Domestic animals comprise the dog, cat, and swine; sheep form the principal riches of the Walachian provs., whence an immense quantity of wool is exported. Goats are abundant in Turkey. Cattle are extensively reared in Walachia, Servia, and Bosnia, and the buffalo is common in Walachia, Bulgaria, and Thrace. The horse of Turkey is small but active; the ass and mule are chiefly employed in Thrace. Trout, etc., are plentiful in the rivers; and leeches, which abound in the marshes, are important articles of export. Turkey has mines of iron, lead, salt, and marble, but none of them are worked to advantage. Manufacts. are almost entirely domestic; the chief comprise saddles, copper and tin utensils, fire-arms, swords, coarse woollen cloths, linen and cotton spinning. Silks are manufactured chiefly at Salonika, Seres, and Larissa. Shawls are made only in the Asiatic provs., especially at Damascus. Carpets wrought by hand in the style of the Gobelins tapestry are manufactured in Bulgaria, and in Servia. There are cotton printing works in different localities; and dyeing, especially of bright red colours, in Bulgaria and the S. provs. Tanneries are numerous; embroidery is carried on by the females in the S. provs. Distilleries of brandy from prunes are common throughout all the country. Printing is carried on only at Bucharest, Belgrade, Constantinople, Colonna, and Montenegro; sugar work is made in the large towns, and there are gunpowder-mills near Constantinople. Commerce is almost entirely in the hands of Greeks, Armenians, and Jews. [AMMAN, ANTALIA, BUDAPEST, BULGARIA, CONSTANTINOPLE.]

Asia, between lat. 36° and 40° N. and lon. 26° to 45° E.; bounded N. by Persia, S. by the Persian Gulf and Arabia, W. by the Mediterranean, N. by the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea, and N.E. by Russia, and comprises, in the Archipelago, the islands Mitylene, Scio, Samos, Nicaria, Patmos, Cos, Rhodes, and Scarpanto, and Cyprus. Pop. estim. (1861) at 18,000,000. The principal lakes are Van and the Dead Sea; and the chief rivers the Euphrates, Tigris, and their affluents, which flow S. to the Persian Gulf; the Kisil-Irmak, Keshil-Irmak, which flow N. to the Black Sea; the Sarabab and Meander to the Archipelago; the Sihun, Jihoon, Asany to the Mediterranean; and the Jordan to the Dead Sea. The chief mountains are the ranges of Taurus, Anti-Taurus, and Lebanon. The soil and climate present many varieties; in the S. are vast arid plains, but on the river banks and in the valleys of Lebanon the soil is extremely fertile. The summits of Taurus are clad with snow, and their flanks are covered with the vegetation of cold and temperate countries, while the valleys have a temperature almost tropical, and produce the fruits of S. Asia. The climate of Anatolia is temperate, and the soil is capable of producing all kinds of grain and fruit. The mountains contain all the useful metals. The chief products are oil, dye stuffs, medicinal plants, gums, wax, dried fruits, gall nuts, cotton, silk, wool, goats' hair, leeches, and sponges. The general features of the country are described under ASIA MINOR, and particulars under the heads ADANA, ANATOLIA, ARMENIA, BAGDAD, CARAMANIA, DAMASCUS, ERZERUM, KURDISTAN, MESOPOTAMIA, PALESTINE, SYRIA, and TRIPOLITANIA. The Turks, originally from Turkestan, founded, at different times, several empires in Asia. At the end of the 13th century, Osman or Othman, one of their emirs or princes, established the present empire in Asia-Minor. The Turks invaded Europe at the end of the 14th century, and conquered successively their present provinces; they took Constantinople in 1453. In the 16th century their dominion extended in Europe over the whole of Greece, part of Hungary, the Crimea, and the shores of the Black Sea; and the whole of the countries now forming Turkey in Asia, the Hedjaz, Egypt, and the regencies of Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers, were subjugated by them. But since the 17th century, their power has greatly declined. Austria has expelled them from Hungary; Russia has deprived them of the provs. between the mouths of the Danube and the Caucasus in Europe, and those forming W. Transcaucasia in Asia; the Greeks have formed an independent state; Algiers has been wrested by the French; Moldavia, Walachia, and Servia, are under the influence of Russia, and only nominally subject to the Porte, whose power has nearly vanished from many of the provs. of Asia-Minor, Arabia, and Egypt. In 1833, the army of the Ottoman empire amounted to 178,000 men, reserve 135,000, the armies of Moldavia and Walachia 61,007; total 365,617 men. Navy comprised 6 ships of the line, 10 frigates, 6 corvettes, 14 brigs, 16 cutters and submerses, 6 steam-frigates, and 12 other small vessels. Total 70 vessels, manned by 84,000 sailors and 4,000 marines. Many of these ships have since been destroyed at Sinope, and others foundered in storms in the Black Sea. Public revenue in 1854, 105,110,000 francs; expenditure 174,450,000 francs. The provs. Moldavia and Walachia were invaded by a Russian army in 1856. In September the Porte declared war against Russia. The Turks, who call

themselves Osmanlis, from Osman, number about one-third of the pop. in European and Asiatic Turkey; the remainder is composed of Tartars, Moravians, Wallachians, Servians, Bulgarians, Morlaks, Montenegrins, Albanians, Jews, Bohemians or Gipsies, Armenians, Georgians, Franks or Christians, Turcomans, Kurds, Arabians, and independent nomadic tribes in Asia. Mohammedanism is dominant in the empire, but a great portion of the pop. are Christians, who, indeed,

far outnumber the Mohammedans in European Turkey. The emperor, who is styled sultan or grand signor, is regarded as absolute sovereign of the state, and Supreme Pontiff. The provinces are placed under pashas, whose authority is exercised with great despoticism, and is frequently most oppressive. Several towns and small communities form a species of republics in the middle of this despotism. The following are the provinces with the pop. and religious distinctions in 1844:—

Provinces.	Pop.	Roman Catholics.	Greeks.	Moslems.	Jews.	Various Sects.
<i>In Europe</i>						
Beruth (Tram),	1,000,000					
Belgium,	2,500,000					
Bosnia and Herzegovina,	1,100,000					
Albania,	1,200,000					
Idem,	700,000					
<i>In Asia</i>						
Moldavia,	1,400,000	600,000	10,000,000	4,500,000	70,000	
Wallachia,	2,800,000					
Servia,	1,000,000					
<i>In Asia Minor</i>						
Asia Minor,	10,700,000	200,000	3,000,000	12,500,000	80,000	
Syria, Mesopotamia, and Kurdistan,	4,000,000					
Arabia, Mecca, and Meidin,	900,000					
<i>Asia</i>						
Byrry, Tripoli, Fez, and Tunis,	2,000,000	2,500,000		
Idem,	1,500,000					
Total,	55,800,000	900,000	12,000,000	21,000,000	150,000	200,000

TURKHEIM, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Wertach, 26 m. S.S.W. Augsburg, with a castle and a capuchin convent. Pop. 1,494.—*Ober* and *Unter Turkheim* are contiguous vill. of Wurtemberg, circ. and 8 m. E. Stuttgart, at the foot of the Rutenburg, on the Neckar. United pop. 3,000. [**TURKHEIM.**]

TURK'S ISLANDS, the most S.E. of the Bahamas in the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. of Lighthouse on Grand Turk Island 21° 31' N., lon. 71° 7' 40" W.

TURKMANCHAI, a vill. of Persian Armenia, near Tabriz. Here, on 22d Feb. 1828, was concluded the treaty by which Persia made over to Russia the provinces of Erivan and Nakhchevan.

TURLOUGH, a pa. of Ireland, Connaght, co. Mayo, 3½ m. N.E. Castlebar. Ac. 24,567. P. 4,516

TURNA, a fortified town of Wallachia, on the Danube, opposite Nicopolis.

TURNASTON, a pa. of England, co. and 10 m. W.S.W. Hereford. Area 550 ac. Pop. 70.

TURNAU, a walled town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Banau, on the Iser, 15 m. N.N.E. Jung Bunzlau. Pop. 4,500.

TURNEY, a group of islets in the Caribbean Sea, near the coast of British Honduras, lat. 17° 36' N., lon. 81° 45' W.

TURNEY, a township of the U. S., N. America, Maine, 3 m. W.S.W. Augusta. Pop. 2,637.

TURNEY'S PUZZLE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 7½ m. N.W. Wareham. Area 770 ac. P. 109.

TURNHAM GREEN, a hamlet of England, co. Middlesex, pa. Chiswick, 8 m. W.S.W. St. Paul's Cathedral, London. It has a church.

TURNAHOUT, a town of Belgium, prov. and 25 m. E. Antwerp, esp. around, in a wide heath. Pop. 13,800. It has manuf. of seeking, carpets, linen cloths, cutlery, lace, paper, and oil, with bleaching, dying, brick and tile works.

TURNOVSK, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4½ m. W.N.W. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 3,240. P. 108.

TURON, *Tarabriga*, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 54 m. S.E. Granada. Pop. 2,635.

TURNOV, a market town of Russia, gov. Minak, 60 m. W. Pinsk, at the confluence of the Slutch with the Priput. Pop. 3,000.

TURRI, a vill. of the Island Sardinia, div. Cagliari, prov. and 7 m. W.S.W. Iuli.

TURRI, a vill. of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, near the Pescara, dist. and 10 m. S.W. Chieti.

TURRIFF, a burgh of barony, town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 8½ m. S.S.E. Banff. Area of pa. 14,596 ac. Scots. Pop. of pa. 3,584; do. of town 1,693. It has manufactures of linen and thread, and a bleachfield.

TURRITANO, a river of the Island Sardinia, div. Sassari, after a general N.N.W. course of about 35 m., enters the Mediterranean, on the N. coast of the island, 11 m. N.N.W. Sassari.

TURSHIS or TOORSHKHA, a town of Persia, prov. Khorassan, esp. dist. 76 m. S.S.W. Mashad, on a route from Herat to Astrabad.

TURRI, an Episcopal city of Naples, prov. Benevento, on a hill between the Sarno and Agri, dist. and 39 m. E.N.E. Lagonegro. Pop. 3,500.

TURTLE (BAY), W. coast of Africa, Lower Guinea, Benguela, is N. Little-fish Bay.—(*Crest*), U. S., Pennsylvania, flows into the Monongahela River.—(*Island*), Feejee group, Pacific Ocean.—

(*Islands*), W. Africa, W. the Island Sherboro.—Also a group of islets in the Sea of Banda.—

(*Lake*), North America, U. S., Huron territory, near the source of the Mississippi.—(*Point*), a headland, N. Australia, on the W. side of Port-Esington.—(*River*), North America, U. S. territory, is an affluent of the Upper Mississippi.

TURTON, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Bolton, 4½ m. N.N.E. Great Bolton. Pop. 4,108, employed in cotton-spinning, bleaching, and calico-printing. A Roman road passed here.

TUSTUKAI, a town of European Turkey. [**TORTOKAN.**]

TURUKHANE, a town of N. Siberia, gov. Yeniseisk, on the Yenisei, near the influx of the Turukha River, lat. 61° N., lon. 90° 30' E.

TUTNEY, a pa. of England, co. and 8 m. W.N.W. Bedford. Area 4,900 ac. Pop. 1,000.

A bridge crosses the Ouse, amidst picturesque grounds.

TURVILLE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. W.N.W. Great Marlow. Ac. 5,820. Pop. 800.

TORRINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 5 1/2 m. W. N.W. Buckingham. Ac. 1,340. Pop. 522.

TORWICK, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 1/2 m. W. N.W. Midhurst. Area 680 ac. Pop. 97.

TURYASEU, a river of Brazil, separates the provs. Maranhão and Para, and enters the Atlantic at the Bay of Turyasseu, after a N.W. course of 380 m. Its banks are richly wooded. On the bay are the towns Tury and Aroca.

TUSA, a town of the island Sicily, near its N. coast, 6 m. W. N.W. Mistretta. Pop. 4,000.

TUSAPÁN, a ruined city of the Mexican Confederation, state Vera Cruz, 40 m. W. Papantla. Here is a pyramid, 30 feet square at its base.

TUSCALOOSA, a city of the U. S., North America, cap. state Alabama, on the Tuscaloosa, an affluent of the Tombigbee, at the head of its steam navigation, 67 m. N.N.W. Cahawba. Pop. 2,961. It has a state-house and other buildings. About 1 m. E. is the university of Alabama.—The co., *Tuscaloosa*, has an area of 1,507 sq. m.; pop. 18,066, of whom 7,477 were slaves.

TUSCANY (**GRAND DUCHY OF**) (*Italian Toscana, ancient Etruria*), a state of N.W. Italy, W. of the Apennines, lat. 42° 22' to 44° 30' N., lon. 9° 45' to 12° 22' E., bounded N.E. and S. by the Pontifical States, and W. by Sardinia and the Tyrrhenian Sea (Mediterranean), and having beyond Tuscany Proper three separate dists.—I. *Barga*, in the valley of the Upper Serchio, nearly surrounded by Lucca, and constituting the grand duchy of Garfagnana.—II. *Verulio*, a dist. of Pietrasanta, between the Mediterranean and Lucca.—III. the grand duchy of *Lunigiana*, composed of fragmentary portions of territory in the dominions of Savoy, Parma, and Modena; the Island of Elba and the small island Giglio in the Mediterranean. Cap. Florence. Pop. (1857) 1,783,779. Area and pop. as follows:—

Provinces	Square miles.	Pop. 1854
Florence	2,145	681,378
Arezzo	1,377	190,178
Pisa	1,571	129,374
Livorno	1,548	821,000
Lucca	1,138	90,300
Livorno (Gov. of)	48	80,428
Elba (Island of)	113	21,389
Total	8,383	1,813,000

* Ceded to Tuscany 9th October 1867.

The chain of the Apennines covers the N. and N.E. portion of the grand duchy; the highest point, Monte Falterona, in which the Arno has its origin, is 5,857 feet above the sea; the rest of the territory is agreeably diversified by hills and valleys. The principal rivers are the Arno, Ombrone, and Serchio, the former receiving nearly all the streams from the S. slope of the Apennines, and both flowing to the Mediterranean. The Tiber rises in the E. of Tuscany. The canal of Chiana unites the river Chiana with the Arno. Tuscany has no lakes of any extent, but numerous pools and extensive marshes. The climate is mild and salubrious, except in the *Maritime*, a marshy dist., extending along the S. coast, and covering nearly 1-6th part of the superficies of the state, the malaria from which produces pestilential fevers, on which account it is nearly deserted. Tuscany is celebrated for its mineral riches, and for the number of its mineral and thermal springs. Iron is most abundant in

the island of Elba; copper, argentiferous lead, sulphur, mercury, alum, coal, statuary marble, and alabaster, in different parts of the grand duchy; and borax is supplied in abundance from the singular borax lagoons of Volterra. From its fertility, the valley of the Arno is called the garden of Italy, but agriculture is so imperfectly conducted, that the corn raised is insufficient for home consumption, and obtains from the chief food of the mountaineers. The chief crops are maize, wheat, rye, and barley. The culture of oil is prosecuted with great care, and that called Florence oil is celebrated. Wine is generally of inferior quality; that of Montepuciano is the best. Mules and sheep are of superior breeds, and herds of cattle are pastured in the drained portions of the Maremma. The principal manufactures are silks, in which Tuscany maintains its celebrity; woollens, which at one time employed 30,000 persons in Florence alone, but which are now confined to coarse cloths; paper of excellent quality is extensively manufactured. The making of straw-hats has greatly declined, although still important, especially in the vicinity of the capital, where great numbers of the peasantry are employed in preparing the straw. The other branches of industry comprise the manuf. of glass and crystal, articles in marble, alabaster, iron, brass, porcelain, coral, wax, carpet making, and typography. The export of manufactured goods forms a chief branch of the trade of Leghorn, whence 40 or 50 barges, with 10 or 12 men each, are annually sent to the coral fishery. The mercantile marine comprised, in 1854, 922 ships of all sizes, with a total of 50,178 tons, of which 17,156 belonged to Elba. Chief exports, olive oil, hides, straw-hats, borax, rape, wool, hemp, potash, coral, marble, tallow, cork, building timber, and paper. Imports British manufactures, grain, colonial goods, French, Swiss, and German manufactures, and salt fish. In 1856, 150 miles of railway were open. Government was formerly an absolute monarchy, but a representative constitution was obtained in 1848. Public instruction is widely diffused. Pisa, Sienna, and Florence are the seats of universities. Armed force in 1854 (both land and sea) 15,189 men. Public revenue (1854) 85,307,400 lire, expenditure 37,037,500 lire. [*ELBA—ETRURIA*.]

TUSCARAWAS, a co. of the U. S., North America, Ohio, in its E. part, watered by the Tuscarawas, an affluent of the Muskingum, cap. New Philadelphia. Area 704 sq. m. Pop. 31,761.—11. a township, Ohio, co. Stark. Pop. 2,041.

TUSCUMBIA, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Alabama, 60 m. W. Huntsville. Pop. 2,500. A railway connects it with Decatur.

TUSKAN ROCKS, four rocks off the S.E. coast of Ireland, Wexford, in lat. 52° 11' N., lon. 6° 12' W., 5 m. S.E. Greengore Point. Here is a light-house, 101 feet high, having a revolving light, and during foggy weather a bell is tolled every half minute. Around these rocks the average depth of water ranges from 5 to 30 fathoms.

TUSMORR, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 1/2 m. N.N.W. Bicester. Pop. 53.

TUSAPÁN, a maritime town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 145 m. N.W. Vera Cruz, on a river 5 m. from the Gulf of Mexico. Pop. 1,000. It has some trade with Tampico and Campeche.

TUSVANE, an island off the W. coast of Norway, stiff Trondhjem, immediately E. Christian sand. Length 15 m., breadth 6 miles.

TUTNEY, a pa. and vill., formerly a market town, of England, co. Stafford, on the Dove, 4 m. N.N.W. Burton-on-Trent, on railway. Area

4,110 ac Pop. 1,798 Wool-stapling was formerly the chief trade of the town; it now has a cotton factory and glass-works. In the castle, now in ruins, once a seat of the Mercurian kings, and afterwards of the Emperors and Dukes of Lancaster, Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned in 1569-70, and from 1584 to 1586.

TUNICORNI, a maritime town of British India, pread Madras, dist. Tinnevely, 65 m N E Cape Comorin

TUTNET with **COMET**, a hamlet of England, co. Warwick, pa. Tardebigg, 2 m E S E Broomsgrove Pop 422

TUTSCHKOW, a town of South Russia, prov Bessarabia, on the Danube, 3 m E Ismail

TUTTINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m E Aylsham Area 840 ac Pop 213

TUTTLINGEN, a town of Württemberg, circ Black Forest, on the Danube, 20 m W S W Sigmaringen Pop 8,160 It has manufs of woollen linen, and silken fabrics, and paper

TUTUILA or **PAGO-PAGO**, an island of the Pacific Ocean, lat. 14° 19' N, lon 170° 37' W, length 17 m, breadth 5 m Estimated pop 8,000 Surface mountainous, and Matafoa is a peak 2,327 feet above the sea The harbour Pago-pago nearly divides it into two peninsulas Its shores are populous

TUTVRON, a pa and market town of England, co and 22 m N N E Nottingham Area 3,000 ac Pop 1,211 It has a free grammar school, and trade in hops, raised in the neighbourhood

TU, *Tuda ad Fines*, a walled frontier town of Spain, prov and 27 m S S E Pontevdras, on the Minho, opposite the Portuguese town Valença Pop 4,212 It has a cathedral, and manufs of table linens, hats, leather, and liquors The country around it is of high fertility, but unhealthy from marshes

TUR, a river of South America, Venezuela flows E ward, and enters the Caribbean Sea, 60 m E Caracas Total course 90 miles

TUR GRIFL (GOL or CAROL), *Palma Tattana*, a large salt lake of Asia-Minor, push Karamania, its centre, being in lat 38° 40' N, lon 34° 00' E Length 45 m, breadth varies to 16 m Elevation above the sea 2,500 feet It receives so many small rivers, but during a part of the year its bed is wholly dry Its E banks are inhabited by settled Turkomans, its W by predatory Kurds

TUR GUL or **TAKOURTOL** NOR, a lake of the Chinese empire, Deoungara, lat 43° 30' N, lon 77° and 79° E, 100 m S the Balkash-Nor Length E to W 50 m, breadth 30 miles

TURKUMAKI, a large vill of Turkish Kurdistan, 67 m N E Samarra

TVER, a gov of Russia, between lat 56° and 59° N, lon 32° and 36° 20' E, having E Jaroslavl, S Smolensk, Moscow, and Vladimir, W Pskov, and N the gov Novgorod Area 25,988 sq m Pop (1848) 1,277,700 Surface more elevated than in most parts of Russia, and here the Volga and its affs. the Tvertsa, Moloz, and Medvedits, rise. The N of the gov is hilly, elsewhere the surface is chiefly level, abounding in small lakes. Climate severe, soil generally poor, but sufficient corn is raised for consumption Large quantities of hemp, flax, and beans are raised Forests are extensive, particularly in the N Cattle for consumption are mostly imported Manufactures comprise bricks, glassware, woollen cloths, leather, dyeing materials, and spirits Commerce active. The government is subdivided into 12 circles or districts. Principal towns, Tver, the cap., Rzhov, Torzhok, Ostashkov, and Vishni-Volotchok.

TVER, a city of Russia, cap. gov on the Volga, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 550 feet in length, and joined by the Tvertsa, 90 m N.W. Moscow Pop (1845) 19,612. Since its almost total destruction by fire in 1763, it has been rebuilt with much regularity. It comprises the town-proper, several suburbs, and a citadel, an imperial palace, a cathedral, numerous other churches, and a seminary. Here are also numerous government offices, barracks, a theatre, a college and various schools The trade is considerable, and facilitated by canals, which establish a water communication between the Baltic and Caspian Seas Tver being on the high road between Moscow and St Petersburg, is an entrepôt for corn from the S destined for the capital, and for goods conveyed overland to and from Riga It was founded in 1182, and was cap of a principality from 1,400 to 1,490

TVERTSA, a river of Russia, gov Tver, after a S E course of 110 m, joins the Volga on the left at Iver A canal joins the Tvertsa to the Msta, aff of Lake Ilmen, and thus forms a communication between the Caspian Sea and the Baltic

TWEED a river of Scotland and England, which drains almost all the E portion of the Scottish lowlands. It rises at Tweedshaws, S extremity of Peebleshire, 1,500 feet above the sea, flows N F and E through the cos Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh, and then between Berwickshire on the N, and the English co Northumberland on the S, and finally enters the North Sea at Berwick, after a course of 96 m, in which it traverses a basin estimated at 1,370 sq m, or larger than that of any other Scottish river, except the Fy Principal affluents, the Yarrow, Etrick, Tyviot, and Till from the S, Biggar, Gala, Leader, and Aider from the N Before reaching Peebles, it has completed 1,000 feet of descent, and in the remaining part of its course it has generally a very gentle current. It is tidal to Northham Castle, 10 m from the sea, but navigable only in its last 6 m for boats of 3 tons burden and the traffic on its waters is mostly confined to Berwick The Tweed and Clyde take their origin in the same mountain range, and flow for a considerable way very near each other The Biggar, an affluent of the Tweed, is separated from the Clyde only by a level boggy tract 6 m across, they could be easily connected by a canal The salmon fisheries of the Tweed were formerly of more value than at present

TWEED, a river of East Australia, New South Wales, co Ross, enters the Pacific Ocean, near lat 28° 10' S, lon 153° 30' E

TWEEDDALE, popular name of **PEEBLES** SHIRE. **TWEEDMOUTH**, a pa and vill of England, co Northumberland, on rt b of the Tweed, opposite Berwick, of which it forms a suburb, connected to it by a stone bridge, and on the Newcastle and Berwick Railway. Area 4,820 ac Pop 5,714. It has a Gothic church, an iron foundry, and a salmon fishery.

TWEEDMOUTH, a pa of Scotland, co Peebles, at its S W extremity Area about 25 sq m. Pop 220 Here are uplands on which many Cheviot sheep are pastured

TWEED, a vill of the Netherlands, prov Gelderland, 3 m W Deventer Pop 1,000

TWENTY-FOUR PANGSANG, a dist. of British India, pread Bengal, between lat 21° 55' and 23° 45' N, lon 88° 5' and 88° 45' E Area 1,166 sq m Pop (exclusive of Calcutta) 298,000. Surface little elevated above the sea, and traversed by numerous streams and water-courses The Hooghly river divides it on the N.W. from

THE BANGALY DISTRICT. In the E. a large portion is jungle, harboring tigers, tiger-cats, hyenas, wild dogs, and deer. It has a trade in cotton cloth, coarse silk, hemp, coal or rope made of esch-out fibre, teak, sugar, honey, wax, oil of mustard-seed, indigo, rice, hides, and salt fish. There are three seasons in this district; the hot, commencing early in March, and continuing till the beginning of June, when the thermometer often reaches 115° Fahr. in the shade, and 140° exposed to the direct rays of the sun. The rainy season begins in June, and continues until the middle of October, annual fall of rain 80 inches. January and February are the cool and healthy months. In 1757, the district of the Twenty-Four Pergannahs was granted by the Nabob Jaffer Ally Khan to the East India Company, which was their first possession of any extent in India. At present the district contains only 18 pergannahs, viz., Magurah, Muragacha, Calcutta, Medanmulko, Azimabad, Buridatral, Ballee, a. Huttarghar, Kharee, Kaspoor, Pakohakuli, Shikpoor, Shahnagar, Ghur, Dukmasagar, Boroo, Moida, and Muhammad Alipore. Although Calcutta is included locally within this district, it has a separate and exclusive jurisdiction.

TWICKENHAM, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Middlesex, on the W. bank of the Thames, immediately opposite Richmond, with which it is connected by a stone bridge, and on the railway between London and Staines, 1½ m. W.S.W. London. Area of pa. 2,440 ac. Pop. 6,254. Twickenham Ast. or Eol-pie House, on an island in the Thames, is a favourite resort of holiday visitors from London.

Twigg, a co. of the U. S., in centre of Georgia. Area 398 sq. m. Pop. 8,179.

TWIN, several townships of the U. S., North America, Ohio. Pop. ranging between 1,000 and 2,000.

TWINKHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4½ m. S.W. Cuckfield. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 343.

TWINTHO, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2 m. N. Tewkesbury. Area 3,630 ac. Pop. 1,011.

TWINTREAD, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. N.E. Halstead. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 207.

TWISSEL, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Norham, 10 m. S.W. Berwick-upon-Tweed. Pop. 366. The vanguard of the English army crossed the River Till at this place on their march to Flodden-field.

Twiss, a co. of West Australia, having N. the ooa. Melbourne and Glenelg, E. Victoria, S. Perth, and W. the Indian Ocean. It is intersected by the Moore, the Northcote, and afflu. of the Swan River, and it contains some good soil, forest land, and several fresh and salt lakes.

TWITCHER, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6½ m. N.E. South Molton. Area 4,690 ac. Pop. 203.

TWITTON or TWITTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Avon, here crossed by a bridge, and on Great Western Railway, 2 m. W. Bath. Area 570 ac. Pop. 2,956, partly employed in woollen manufactures.

TWOFOLE BAY, an inlet on the E. coast of Australia, co. Auckland, 30 m. N. Cape Howe. Lat. of Point Brickly, near the head of the bay, 37° 6' 2" S., lon. 148° 38' 5" E. It receives the Towamba river, affords good anchorage, is surrounded by much fertile land, and is consequently situated for commerce, about midway between Sydney and Melbourne, Launceston and Hobart Town. On N. side is the vill. Eden, and on S. shore the thriving port Boyd-town, which has a good jetty, a lighthouse, Gothic church, and an active export trade, and is resorted to by ships

from whaling vessels, wharves, and emigrant ships. It communicates with Melbourne plains by a good road, 45 miles in length.

Two Sicilies (Kingdom of ves). [NAPLES—SICILY.]

TWYCOMB, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 4½ m. W.N.W. Market-Bosworth. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 306.

TWYFORD, several pas. etc., of England.—I. co. Bucks, 6½ m. S.W. Buckingham. Area 4,110 ac. Pop. 843.—II. co. Leicester, 6 m. S.E.W. Melton-Mowbray. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 534.—III. co. Norfolk, 1 m. W. Foulsham. Area 390 ac. Pop. 84.—IV. co. Hants, 3 m. S. Winchester. Area 4,390 ac. Pop. 1,272.—V. a chapelry, co. Berks and Wilts, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 5 m. E.N.E. Reading.

TWYNELLE (Str.), a pa. of South Wales, co. and 4 m. S.W. Pembroke. Pop. 210.

TWYNHOLM or TWYNHAM, a pa. of Scotland, stewarts; and 3 m. N.N.W. Kirkcubright. Pop. 762.

TWYVELL, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3 m. W. Thrapston. Ac. 1,400. Pop. 296.

TYBER, an island of the U. S., North America, Georgia, enclosed by the Savannah, at its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean. On it is a lighthouse 100 feet in elevation, lat. 32° N., lon. 80° 42' W.

TYBOHNE or TAUGHBOHNE, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, comprising the town Frenchpark, 4½ m. N.W. Castlereaugh. Area 44,092 ac. Pop. 13,718.

TYCOCKTOW ISLAND, in the Canton river, China, 8 m. long, 6 m. broad, bounds the "inner" and "outer waters" at the entrance of the Bock Tigris. Its forts were taken by the British in 1841.

TYDD, two pas. of England.—I. (St Giles), co. Cambridge, 5 m. N.N.W. Wisbeach. Area 4,450 ac. Pop. 932.—II. (St Mary), co. Lincoln, 7 m. S.E. Holbeach. Area 3,290 ac. P. 1,107.

TWYDWILLING, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 9 m. W.N.W. Pwllheli. Pop. 456.

TYKOCZY, a frontier town of Russian Poland, prov. Angustow, on the Narew, 17 m. W.N.W. Bialystok. Pop. 1,800. It has an ancient castle, and a trade in corn. The Russians and Poles fought here in 1831.

TYLER, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. of Virginia. Area 373 sq. m. Pop. 5,493.

TYMOCHTEE, a township of the U. S., N. America, Ohio, on Tymochtee Creek, an aff. of the Sandusky, 71 m. N. Columbus. Pop. 1,817.

TYNAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 7½ m. N.W. Portumna. Area 12,620 ac. Pop. 3,066, of whom 247 are in the village.

TYNAM, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 6½ m. W.S.W. Armagh, on the road to Monaghan. Area 17,040 ac. Pop. 7,902.

TYNE, an important river of England, co. Northumberland, the W. and S. parts of which is drains, is formed by the junction of the N. and S. Tyne, near Hexham, from which town it has mostly an E. course, past Corbridge, Prudhoe, Newcastle and Gateshead, to the North Sea, at its mouth, separating the bays of North and South Shields. Total course from Hexham 35 m., for the last 18 m. of which it forms the boundary between the coo. Northumberland and Durham, but from the head of the N. Tyne the length of its course is at least 80 m., and it drains an area of 1,100 sq. m. Principal aff. the Derwent from the S. Banks steep, and it is navigable from the sea to Newcastle for vessels of 300 or 400 tons burden, and for several miles farther by boats. Spring tides rise at its mouth

is feet, and at Newcastle 11½ feet. It is of great commercial importance. Its salmon fisheries, formerly of consequence, have been mostly destroyed by the erection of locks at Rywell.—The North Tyne rises on the border of Scotland, and runs S.W. and S. past Bellingham and Chellerford. Affl. the Reed, from the N.—The South Tyne rises in Cumberland, flows N. and E. past Aldosterone and Halwhistle, and with the Tyne is accompanied in its whole course by the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway.

TYNE, a small river of Scotland, rises in pa. of Borthwick, flows mostly N.E. through Haddingtonshire, and enters the North Sea at Tynninghame, 2½ m. N.W. Dunbar, after a course of 28 m.

TYNEHAM (WEST), a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6 m. W.S.W. Corfe Castle. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 276.

TYNEMOUTH with NORTH SHIELDS, a pari. bor., pa., and two contiguous towns, of England, co. Northumberland, on the l. b. of the Tyne, at its mouth in the North Sea, opposite South Shields, and on railway 3 m. E.N.E. Newcastle. Area of pa. 6,570 ac. Pop. 30,524; do. of pari. bor., comprising 6 townships, 29,170; do. of township Tyne-mouth, 14,650; do. of township North Shields, 8,852. Tyne-mouth, at E. angle of the bor., facing the sea, is well built, and is resorted to by sea-bathers; has a castle of the 11th century, on a lofty rock, now used for barracks and military magazines, and a lighthouse in lat. 55° 1' 8" N., lon. 1° 25' W. North Shields, which has risen up chiefly within the present century, is a well built seaport, having water works, a church, numerous chapels, a market-house, gaol, theatre, mechanics' institute, master mariners' asylum, public libraries, a Lancasterian endowed school, and other schools and charities. It is extending itself rapidly into Chirton tship. on the W. Its harbour, bordered with quays, is capable of containing 2,000 vessels of 500 tons burden. It belongs to the port of Newcastle and North Shields, and has a large share in the coal trade, ship-building, manufactures of rope, and of naval stores and chemical products, hats, gloves, and tobacco. Tyne-mouth, and included townships, sends 1 member to House of Commons.

TYNIAH, an islet off the W. coast of Ireland, Connought, co. Galway, 2 m. W. Lettermore. Pop. 150, mostly employed in fishing.

TYNION, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, 3 m. W.S.W. Penpont. Area 11,590 ac. Pop. 482.

TYNINSAV, the most E. and largest of the Madagascaria Islands, in the China Sea. Lat. 24° 45' N., lon. 125° 29' E. Length 20 m.; greatest breadth 10 m. at its W. end. There is a dangerous reef on N. side, on which the "Providence" was lost in 1737.

TYNE, a maritime city of antiquity. [SOUV.]

TYNE, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on the Clyde, 170 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,356.

TYNE'S BAY, an inlet at the S. extremity of the island St Vincent, British West Indies. On it is the village Callaque, 2½ m. S.E. Kingstown.

TYRIA of TYRUS, a town of Asia-Minor, Asia, near the Little Meander river (anc. Cayster), 44 m. S.E. Smyrna, at the base of Mount Tmolus. It has numerous mosques.

TYRIT, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 4½ m. S.W. Fraserburgh. Area about 15 sq. m. Pop. 2,630.

TYRI-VIÖND, a lake of Norway, stiff and 16 m. W. Christiania. Length 16 m.; breadth 7 m. On the N. it receives the Ruma-älv, and on the E. it gives off the Dramma river.

TYRKAN or TIRKANA, a town of W. Hungary, co. and 37 m. N.E. Presburg, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 5,886. It has numerous churches, a Roman Catholic college, military and other schools, a public library, and manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, a considerable general trade, and 8 important annual fairs.

TYROL (Germ. Tyrol) and VOIRARLBERG (anc. Rhaetia, and a part of Noricum), a prov. of the Austrian empire, with the title of county, between lat. 46° 39' 30" and 47° 45' 15" N., lon. 9° 30' and 13° E., having E. and S. Carinthia and the prov. Venice, N. Bavaria, and W. the principality of Liechtenstein, and Switzerland, of which last it forms an E. prolongation. Area 10,981 sq. m. Pop. (1854) 925,466, mostly of German, but in the S. of Italian, descent. It is traversed from W. to E. by the Rhaetian Alps, which separate the valley of the Inn in the N. from the valleys of the Drave and Adige in the S.; Mount Orler, on the W., rises to 12,822 feet, and the Gross Glockner, on the E., to 12,425 feet in elevation. Besides the Inn, Drave, and Adige, with their affluents, the N.W. part, Voirariberg, is watered by the Ill and Bregen, flowing into the Lake of Constance, which forms the N.W. boundary. Small lakes are numerous, and the N. part of the Lake of Garda is in the Tyrol. Climate severe in the uplands; mean temperature of year at Innsbruck 48° F., and at Botzen 55° F.; the narrow valleys of the S., however, have a warm climate, similar to that of the adjacent part of Lombardy. Some maize, wheat, and pulse, are grown in the lower valleys, and buck-wheat, rye, and oats, on the mountain sides; but the corn raised is not sufficient for home consumption, and the chief wealth of the rural population is in their cattle and other live-stock. Wine and silk are the products of the southern provinces. The rearing of canary birds is pursued on a large scale in the valley of the Inn, and most parts of Europe are supplied with singing birds from the Tyrol. The wolf, bear, wild boar, marmot, and chamois, inhabit the mountain districts. Mining industry is important—coal, iron, and salt, are the principal minerals obtained; copper, gold, silver, lead and cobalt, are met with, but few metallic mines, except iron, are wrought; there are numerous mineral springs. Silks are manufactured in the S.; iron goods, cottons, linens, leather, and wooden articles, are executed with much ingenuity at Innsbruck, etc.; in the Inn valley, glass and paper are the other principal manufactured products. Principal exports are cattle, cheese, silk, iron and iron wares, salt, wine, timber, tobacco, and silk goods; corn and various manufactured goods. The transit trade between Germany and Italy is amongst the most important, occupying many of the pop.; the principal passes for traffic are the Brenner and Stelvio, across the main chain of the Alps, and the routes by Trient and the Pusterthal in the S. Many of the inhabitants emigrate annually as labourers into the neighbouring countries. Nearly all are Roman Catholics, under 10 bishops, suffragans of the archbishop of Salzburg. The Tyrol has its own national diet, composed of the nobility, clergy, deputies of the towns and of the rural districts, who meet in one chamber. It is divided into the 7 circles of Rovereto, Trient, Stsch, Pusterthal and Ensch, Lower Inn and Wipptal, Upper Inn and Vinschgau, and Voirariberg, also named from their chief towns; cap. Innsbruck. The Tyrol passed into the possession of the house of Hapsburg in the 13th century, and its inhabitants are amongst the

most attached to the imperial rule in the Austrian empire.

TROON, an island co of Ireland, in the centre of Ulster, having N the co Londonderry, E Antrim, S Monaghan, and W Donegal. Area 1,280 sq. m., or 806,840 ac, of which 480,266 ac are arable, 311,867 uncultivated and 11,981 in plantations. Pop 235,219. Surface hilly and thinly wooded, rising into mountains in the N and S. Principal rivers, the Blackwater & Foyle, with their tributaries. Lough Neagh forms part of the E boundary. Soil in the lower districts fertile, and agricultural operations well conducted. Principal crops potatoes and oats, with a little barley, flax and clover. Cattle and sheep of inferior breeds. Considerable quantities of good coals are raised. Principal manufactures are those of linen, coarse woollens, blankets, wharves, beer, flour meal, and coarse earthenware. The Limerick and Londonderry Railway intersects the co, and the navigation of the Tyne Canal, which with the E. & N. In 1882 the 270 national schools were attended by 119,24 pupils. The co is subdivided into 4 baronies and 35 parishes, in dioceses of Clogher, Armagh, and Derry. Principal towns, Strabane, Dungannon, Cookstown, and Omagh. Tyne sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. Act. (1849) 1. The O'Neills were kings in Ireland and succeeded to Christianity, and were chiefs of Tyne when the rebellion of 1797 broke out under their auspices.

TROOP several townships of the U. S. North America—1 New York co Steuben, in W of state Pop 1,344—11 Pennsylvania co Fayette Pop 1,419—111 to Perry Pop 1,460—13 to Hunt Pop 1,224.

TROOP Pass a market town of Ireland, 10 m N. of Westmeath, 63 m S. W. Mullingar. Pop 524. *Troop's Pass* was the scene of a fierce blood contest in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

TROUSDALE, a co of the U. S., North America in F of North Carolina. Area 27 sq m. P 5,105.

TROUSDALE SEA *Tyrrenum Mare* is a name given by the ancients and retained by many modern geographers to that part of the Mediterranean Sea, which extends between the coast of Italy and the islands of Corsica, Sardinia and Sicily.

TROVINGHAM, a pa of England, co Bucks. 24 m N. W. Newport. Pop. 1 Ac 1,200. P 105.

TUMSKA, a town of Austrian Poland Galicia, circ and 6 m S. E. Stanislawow, between the Vorona and Bistriza. Pop 2,000. It has Roman Catholic, Greek-catholic, and Armenian churches, and a trade in wax, leather, and cattle.

TUNESOR, an island of Norway, stiff and 25 m S. Bergen, at the entrance of Hardanger fiord. Length 11 miles, breadth 7 miles.

TUNOR, a pa of England, co Warwick, 43 m S. Kingston. Area 4,719 ac. Pop 1,049.

TUROWICE, a town of Russian Poland, gov and 68 m S. E. Lublin. Pop. 2,430.

TUTNEY, a pa of England, co Nottingham, 8 m S. E. Nottingham. Area 3,810 ac. Pop 811.

TUTHABROOK, a pa of South Wales, co Glamorgan, 3 m S. W. Bridgend. Pop 1,162.

TUTHABROOK, two pas of England, co Gloucester, 2 m S. E. Thornbury. Area 4,100 ac. Pop 475—11 to Wills 4 m S. E. Westminster. Area 1,600 ac. Pop 63.

TUTHABROOK, two pas of England, co Hants—1 (2 ac), 53 m S. W. Stockbridge. Area 1,500 ac. Pop 399—11 (West) 63 m S. W. Stockbridge. Area 4,400 ac. Pop 447.

TUTHERTON KEELWAY, a hamlet of England, co Wilt, pa Brighthelm, 4 m N. E. Chippenham, on the Avon, and the Great Western Railway.

TUTHERTON KEELWAY, a pa of England, co Cornwall, 3 m S. W. N. W. Fowey. Area 2,900 ac. Pop 1,247.

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For places not under U, refer to Oo, Oo, or W

UANAPOU or **ANAPU**, a river of Brazil, prov. Para, joins the Para, S. the island Marajo, after a N. course of 400 m.—The *Uanama* river same prov., joins the Amazon, 80 m E. N. E. Silva, after a S. S. E. course estimated at 300 miles.

UABATY, a lake and riv of South America, Bolivia, the former, 110 m E. Santa Cruz de la Sierra, giving origin to the river, which joins the Guaporé near its falls, after a N. course of 300 miles.

UBATYNA, a town of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, 100 m N. L. Santos. Pop. with dist., 6,000.

UBATY, a river of France, dep. B.-Alpes, after a W. course of 40 m joins the Durance on left.

UBERTON, a pa of England, co Bedford, 8 m S. W. Halesworth. Area 1,470 ac. Pop 363.

UBHOORPOON, a town of British India, dist. and 20 m N. Ghazepore, N. W. prov. P. 6,634.

UBIANA, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m N. E.

Jaen. Pop. 18,800. It has remains of ancient walls, a cathedral, formerly a mosque; manufactures of woollens and earthenwares, and a trade in corn, fruits, oil, wine, and horses. It was taken from the Moors in 1212.

Überlingen, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, on an arm of Lake of Constance, called the Überlingen-See, 8 m. N. Constance. Pop. 2,700. It has manufactures of linen, hosiery, and tobacco.

Unes (St), a town of Portugal. [SYTUBAL.]

Unioair, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, on the Elster, 13 m. E.N.E. Torgau. Pop. 1,250.

Usley, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8 m. N.N.W. Wells. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 294.

Usaïque, a town of Spain, prov. and 46 m. E.N.E. Cadix. Pop. 5,439. It has manufactures of woollens.

Ubstadt, a vill. of Germany, Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 3 m. N.E. Bruchsal. Pop. 1,140.

Ucayale, a large river of South America, Peru, E. the Andes, and one of the principal head streams of the Amazon. It unites with the Tunguragua, after a N. course of 500 (?) m., near lat. 4° 28' S., lon. 72° 30' W., to form the Amazon. It receives numerous and considerable affls., the chief being the Apurimac. It is navigable from the Amazon for large vessels, to Sarayacu, lat. 7° S.

Uccle, a vill. of Belgium, prov. South Brabant, cap. cant., 2 m. S. Brussels.

Urdna, a decayed city of Spain, prov. and 25 m. W. Soria. Pop. 750. Next it a small Christian pop. lived independent and undisturbed throughout the Moorish dominion. [PARONAS.]

Urbard, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gard, on railway from Nîmes to Montpellier. P. 907.

Uchiz, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, around Mâcon. Pop. 1,510.

Uch-Khikhevi, Armenia. [UTCH-KHISSE.]

Uchtf, a vill. of N. Germany, Hanover, co. Hoya, cap. a marshy district, 16 m. S.W. Nienburg. Pop. 1,200.—II. a river of Prussian Saxony, reg. Magdeburg, tributary to the Elbe.

Ucker, a small river of Prussian Pomerania, flows into the Little Haff at Uckeründe, and gave name to the district Uckermark.

Uckeründe, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 32 m. N.W. Stettin, cap. circ., at the mouth of the Ucker in the Kleine-Haff. P. 2,310.

Uckfield, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 8 m. N.N.E. Lewes. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 1,500.

Ucles, l'Ucles, a fortified town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. W. Cuenca, at the foot of a height crowned by a famous monastery, founded in the 12th century, on the site of a Moorish castle. Pop. 1,602. It was taken by the French in 1809.

Uddevalla, a town of S. Sweden, lan. and 45 m. N. Göteborg, on a deep inlet of the Kattegat. Pop. 3,920. It has manufactures of cotton and linen fabrics, snuff, sugar, and leather.

Udinstown, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Bothwell, on it b. of the Clyde, with a station on the Caledonian Railway, 7 m. E.S.E. Glasgow.

Udm or Udmuk, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 30 m. N.W. Düsseldorf. P. 1,700.

Uduroon, a town of India, Gwalior territory, in lat. 24° 52' N., lon. 78° 9' E. It is the principal place of a pergunnah, comprising 104 villas, and yields an annual revenue of 35,000 rupees.

Udimora, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. W.N.W. Winchelsea. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 433.

Udine, l'Udine, a fortified town of Austria, Lombardy, prov. Venice, cap. deleg., in a plain, on the Riva, 60 m. N.E. Venice, and 39 m. N.W. Trieste. Pop. (1851) 23,464. It forms an inner and an outer town separated by walls and ditches,

and has a castle on a hill in its centre. In the market-square is a monument commemorative of the peace of Campo-Formio, a village in the immediate neighbourhood. Principal public buildings, a cathedral, town-hall, bishop's palace, barracks, and opera-house; it has a gymnasium, two gymnasia, manufactures of silk fabrics, linen, leather, and paper. The deleg. of Udine has a pop. of 55,500.

Udinsk, a town of Russia, Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, on the Uda, east of Lake Baikal, 80 m. N.E. Selenghinsk. Pop. 3,000.

Udupi or Oodapet, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, near the Malabar coast, 32 m. N.N.W. Mangalore, and having some remarkable Hindoo temples and colleges.

Uduy, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 7 m. W. Newburgh. Area 3,880 ac. Pop. 1,513.

Udskoi, a vill. of E. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, on the Uda, near its mouth in the Sea of Okhotsk.

Udvahely (Székely, Germ. Oberhellen), a market town of Transylvania, Szekler-land, cap. co., on the Great Küküllő, 90 m. E.S.E. Klausenburg. Pop. 2,909. It has Reformed and Roman Catholic churches and colleges, and a monastery.

Uderlingev, Germany [Uderlingev.]

Uzelmen, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 29 m. W.S. Coblenz, on a lake called the Uzelmen-See. Pop. 783.

Ullers of Ulsen, a town of Hanover, 20 m. S.S.E. Lüneburg, on railway to Celle. P. 3,081.

Ulsdingen, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 11 m. N.W. Düsseldorf, on l. b. of the Rhine. Pop. 3,000. It has manufs. of silks and cottons.

Ullikon, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 10 m. S.E. Zurich. Pop. 1,100.—The *Uetliberg*, a summit of Mount Albis, W. the lake, is 2,344 feet in elevation above the sea.

Ufa, a river of European Russia, gov. Orenburg, rises in the Ural mountains, flows S.W., and after a total course of 400 m., joins the Bielaya near Ufa. Affluents, the Ai and Yurezen.

—II. a town, cap. gov. Orenburg, on the Ufa and the Bielaya, 200 m. N. Orenburg. Pop. (1855) 12,551. It is enclosed by walls, and has a mosque, and manufactures of various descriptions.

Uffculme, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 44 m. N.E. Collyampton. Area 5,920 ac. Pop. 2,059.

Uffenheim, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Gollach, 23 m. N.W. Ansbach. Pop. 1,646. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and leather.

Uffholtz, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, cant. Cernay. Pop. 1,851.

Uffhoven, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. Erfurt, 1 m. W. Langensalz. Pop. 1,003.

Uffington, three pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 6½ m. W.N.W. Wantage. Area 6,650 ac. Pop. 1,170. Here is the Vale of the White Horse, so called from a figure cut on the face of a chalk down.—II. co. Lincoln, on railway, 2½ m. E.N.E. Stamford. Area 2,730 ac. Pop. 573. The church has a fine tower.—III. co. Salop, 2½ m. E.N.E. Shrewsbury. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 269.

Ufford, two pas. of England.—I. co. Northampton, 7½ m. N.W. Peterborough. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 297.—II. co. Suffolk, 3 m. N.E. Woodbridge. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 725.

Ufroz, two pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 6½ m. S.W. Reading. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 421.—II. co. Warwick, 2½ m. W. Southam. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 195.

Ugonouen, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2½ m. N.N.E. Modbury. Ac. 8,590. Pop. 1,463.

Ugento, Ugentum, a small town of Naples, prov. Otranto, 14 m. S.E. Gallipoli. Pop. 1,500.

* **UGSWELL**, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 12 m. N.N.E. Saxmundham. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 293.

ULIN, a river of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, rises at the vill. Aberdour, 2½ m. from the N. coast, flows S.E., and enters the North Sea, 3 m. N.W. Peterhead, after a course of 21 m. Principal aff., the Deer. It is navigable for about 1½ m.

UGLIANO, an island of Dalmatia, Adriatic, circ. and opposite the city of Zara, separated by a channel 3 m. across. Length 14 m.; breadth 9 m.

ULRY, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5½ m. N.N.E. Bishop-Stortford. Ac. 2,720. Pop. 450.

ULRICH, a town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. W.S.W. Jaroslavl, on rt. b. of the Volga, cap. circ. Pop. (1856) 10,014. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and has a monastery, 30 churches, and several schools.

Ur, a river of W. Siberia, between the govs. Orenburg and Tobolsk, rises in the Ural mountains, and after an E. course of 200 m., joins the Tobol at Ust-Uksala.

Uro, a dist. comprising the W. part of Lewis Island, Hebrides, Scotland, and with the islands Bernera, Vuivora, and Fabbay, forming a pa. of the co. Ross. Area 275 sq. m. Pop. 3,200.

Uist, two islands and pas. of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness.—I. (North), 2½ m. N. the island Benbecula, and separated on the N.E. from Harris by the Sound of Harris, 8 m. across. Shape very irregular. Length 17 m., breadth 8 to 12 m. Pop. 3,302. Its E. part is a dreary, marshy moorland, indented by the ramifications of Lochs Maddy and Evert, and containing several inland lakes. Its W. part is hilly or mountainous, comprising some tracts of fertile land, on which oats, barley, and potatoes are raised; Ben-Crochan, a mountain 1,500 feet above the sea, and several bold headlands, with some remarkable caves. With Balishare, Gramsey, Ilery, Ronay, and other adjacent islands, it forms a parish, having an area of about 55,240 ac. Scots. Pop. 3,318.—II. (South), the largest island of the Outer Hebrides, S. of Harris, separated from Benbecula on the N. by a rocky strait, 1 mile across. Length 23 m., greatest breadth 8 m. Estimated area 110 sq. m. Pop. 4,006. Like North Uist, its E. coast is indented by lochs, and it contains several lakes, and a band of fertile country borders its W. coast; elsewhere it is an alluvial plain of peat, interspersed with mountains, amongst which Mount Hecla rises to 2,500 or 3,000 feet above the sea. With the islands Benbecula, Eriksay, and Rona, it forms a parish. Pop. 6,173, of whom about 5-7ths are Roman Catholics. Population of both islands poor, and chiefly engaged in fishing and rural labour. Many go annually to Skye and other parts of W. Scotland, and they have emigrated largely to America and Australia.

UTREKMAE, a division of the Cape Colony, South Africa, between lat. 33° and 34° S., lon. 25° 24' and 36° 30' E., having S. the Southern Ocean, and landward (from W. round to E.), the divisions of George, Beaufort, Graaf-Reynet, Somerset, and Albany. Area (with Port Elizabeth, 8,900 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 7,477. It is well watered by the Camtoos and Sunday rivers. Soil various; in some parts wheat, barley, rye, and oats are raised on farms comprising from 3,000 to 6,000 acres; in other parts are sterile mountains, often covered with snow, or pastures on which many cattle and sheep are reared. Coal, iron, argenteous lead, and copper are procurable, and near the coast are valuable salt-pans. Principal towns, Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth.—**Uitenhage**, the cap., is situated on the Zwartkops

River, 18 m. N.W. Port Elizabeth, with which and with Graham's Town (Albany) it has an active trade. It has a Reformed church, Wesleyan and Independent chapels, and a free school.

UTROZET and **UTRAVIZN**, two vills. of the Netherlands.—I. North Holland, S. of Alkmaar. Pop. 1,200.—II. prov. and 14 m. N.E. Groningen. Pop. 3,238.

UZEZT, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 29 m. S.E. Oppeln, on railway to Kosel. Pop. 423.

UZEHEL-SATORALLIA, a market town of Hungary, co. and 9 m. W.S.W. Zemplin, on the Hon-gya. Pop. 6,548.—II. *Uzhely Vaghy* is a market town, co. Neutra. Pop. 6,417.

UZJAN, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. S.E. Granada, on the Adra. Pop. 3,010.

UZVAROS, a market town of Hungary, co. Szabolcz, 15 m. N.W. Debreczin. Pop. 6,719.

UKRAINE ("a frontier"), an old subdivision of Russia and S.E. Poland, comprising the country now subdivided among the govs. Kiev, Poltava, and Kharkhov (Slobodsch Ukraine), and traversed by the rivers Dniester and Donetz, with their affluents. Its cap. city was Kiev.

ULANI, an Armenian vill. of Asia-Minor, pash. and 17 m. S.E. Sivas, and near which are some extensive government salt-works.

ULCEBY, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. 7 m. S.E. Barton-on-Humber, with a station on the Lincolnshire Railway. Area 3,790 ac. Pop. 890.—II. 3½ m. S.W. Alford. Area 2,220 ac. Pop. 191. A lofty hill in this parish, called the Bull's Head, serves as a landmark to navigators.

ULCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7 m. S.E. Maidstone. Area 3,460 ac. Pop. 638.

ULDALE, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 7 m. S.S.W. Wigton. Ac. 2,510. P. 338. Coal, lime-stone, and free-stone abound in this parish.

ULLANORU (Finn. *Ukka*), a seaport town of Russian Finland, cap. Iken, on a peninsula at the mouth of the Ulea, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 72 m. S.S.E. Tornea. Pop. 6,000. Mean temperature of year 31° N., winter 8° A., summer 63° A. Fahr. Since its destruction by fire in 1825, it has been rebuilt in a regular style, and it is, after Abo, the principal commercial town of Finland. Chief exports, pitch, tar, fish, and salted provisions. It was founded in 1610 and belonged to Sweden till 1809. On an adjacent island is the castle of Uleaborg, built in 1690.—*Ulea-trunk* is a lake of Finland, gov. and 30 m. S.E. Uleaborg, of very irregular shape, 35 m. in length by 10 m. in average breadth. It receives several rivers from the E., and discharges its surplus waters into the Gulf of Bothnia by the river Ulea, 75 m. in length.

ULEY, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2½ m. E.N.E. Dursley. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 1,327.

ULIE ISLANDS, a group of 13 islands, in the Pacific Ocean, forming a portion of the Carolines.

ULIETSA, Society Isl., Pacific O. [RAIETKA]

ULLA, a river of Spain, Galicia, enters the Bay of Arosa, after a S.W. course of 30 miles.

ULLAN-SUND, a mound in Scinde, 20 m. N. Luckpat, thrown up by an earthquake in 1819, across the Poorana, or E. branch of the Indus, which, however, in 1826, burst through it, forming a channel 35 yards wide and 30 feet deep.

ULLAPPOO, a maritime vill. of Scotland, co. Cromarty and Ross, on the W. coast, N. Loch Broom, 35 m. N.W. Dingwall. Pop. 790, mostly employed in fishing. The village was built in 1788, by the British Fishery Society. Its harbour is good, and steamers ply to Fortree and Bowness.

ULLAND, a pa. of Ireland, Leitrim, co. Carlow, 3½ m. N.N.E. Graigue. Ac. 3,948. Pop. 1,631.

ULDEOONA, a town of Spain, prov. Tarragona, 15 m. S.S.W. Tortosa, near the Cenia. P. 4,617.

ULLENGESSE or **ALLSENGESSE**, a town of India, N.W. provs., in lat. 27° 29' N., lon. 78° 14' E. Pop. 7,146.

ULLESLYKE, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, with a station on the North Midland Railway, 9 m. S.W. York. Pop. 485.

ULLESTHORPE, a hamlet of England, co. Leicester, pa. Claybrooke, 3 m. N.W. Lutterworth. Pop. 592. It has a station on the Midland Counties Railway.

ULLIN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster. co. Kilkenny, 2½ m. N.E. Mountcain. Pop. 677.

ULLINGSWICK, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5 m. S.W. Bromyard. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 358.

ULLSWATER or **ULLESWATER**, the largest of the English lakes, next to Windermere, from which it is 8 m. N., between the cos. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 5 m. S.W. Penrith. Length 9 m.; average breadth 1 m.; depth 210 feet. Near its S.W. extremity it and its scenery, though not equal to that of Windermere in picturesque beauty, far surpasses it in grandeur.

ULM, a frontier town of Wurtemberg, cap. circ. Danube, 46 m. S.E. Stuttgart, on l. b. of the Danube, where it begins to be navigable, and on the Blau. Pop. (1855) 21,076. Mean temperature of year 47°, winter 29° 3', summer 63° 3', Fahr. It has a Gothic cathedral, a town-hall, government and custom-house, a corn-hall, arsenal, gymnasium, hospitals, theatre; and manufs. of tobacco pipe-bowls, playing cards, leather, vinegar, and linen fabrics; ship-building docks, and an active transit trade. It was long an imperial free town, strongly fortified, and a military post of much importance in the German wars; but here, on the 17th October 1805, General Mack, with 12,000 Austrian troops, capitulated to Napoleon 1. without firing a shot.—*New-Ulm*, one of its suburbs, is on the opposite side of the Danube, in the Bavarian territory.—II. a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 10 m. N.E. Offenbach. Pop. 583.

ULNICHAM (formerly *Begenund*), a town of S. Sweden, len and 56 m. S.E. Wenersburg, on Lake Asunda. Pop. 1,045.

ULSTER, the most N. prov. of Ireland, between lat. 53° 46' and 55° 26' N., lon. 5° 24' and 8° 43' W., having S. Leinster, S.W. Connaught, W. and N. the Atlantic Ocean, E. the Irish Sea and the N. Channel, in one part separated only by 13 m. from the Mull of Kintyre (Scotland). Area 8,555 sq. m. or 5,475,438 ac., of which 3,407,539 are estimated to be arable, 1,764,370 do. uncultivated, and 211,826 under water. Pop. 2,011,786, the majority being Protestants. Shores mostly bold and rocky, and on the N. and E. are remarkable basaltic cliffs, including the Giant's Causeway. Principal headlands, Malin, Teelin, and Fair Heads, respectively the N.W. and N.E. extremities; and here are the large inlets of Donegal Bay on the W., Loughs Swilly and Foyle on the N., Belfast Lough and Dundrum Bay on the E. Surface very much diversified; mountainous in the W., where several summits rise to upwards of 2,000 feet; the prov. is more free from bogs and plains than the other parts of Ireland. It contains the large lakes called Loughs Neagh, Strangford and Erne; principal rivers, the Bann, Foyle, Erne, and some tributaries of the Shannon. It is traversed by the Ulster Canal, 24 m. in length, and connecting Loughs Neagh and Erne; and the Ulster Railway, between Belfast, Armagh, and Ballymena. This prov. is the headquarters of the Irish linen manufacture, and of

other branches of manufactured industry in Ireland, which have their chief seat at Belfast; the annual value of the linens made is estimated at 5,000,000*l.*, and the manufs. employ 170,000 persons. The prov. is divided into the cos. Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Fermanagh, and Tyrone.

ULSTER, a river of Central Germany, rises in the Rhöngebirge, Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, flows N. for 30 m., past Thann and Geysa, and joins the Werra 2 m. W. Vacha. It partly forms the frontier between Saxe-Weimar and Hessen-Cassel.

ULSTER, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. part of New York, cap. Kingston. Area 1,096 sq. m. Pop. 59,384.—II. a township, U. S., Pennsylvania, co. Bradford, on the Susquehanna. Pop. 1,062.

ULSTER (NEW), the N. island, New Zealand.

ULTING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. S.S.W. Witham. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 106.

ULUBAD, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near the W. end of Lake Abullonte, 32 m. W. Brusa, with a large ruined Byzantine fortress.

ULVA, an island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyll, separated by narrow straits from the W. coast of Mull, and the E. of Gometra island. Length 5 m., breadth 2 m. Pop. 539. Surface mountainous and basaltic, rising in terraces to 1,400 feet in elevation above the sea.

ULVERSTONK, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 16 m. N.W. Lancaster, on the N.W. side of Morecambe Bay. Area of pa. 2,100 ac. Pop. 10,693. The town has various churches, dissenting chapels, schools, two libraries, assembly rooms, theatre, and savings' bank. Besides the parish church, there are six other perpetual vicarages. A canal, 1½ m. in length, connects the town with Morecambe Bay, navigable for vessels of 200 tons. Manufactures of coarse cottons and linens, ropes, hats, and woollen yarn, are carried on, with some ship-building, and a coasting trade in iron ore, pig and bar iron, limestone, slates, and corn. Port subordinate to that of Lancaster.

ULYSES, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 8 m. N.W. Ithaca. Pop. 3,122.

UMAN, a town of Russia, gov. and 115 m. S. Kiev, cap. circ. Pop. (1835) 14,911. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and has several churches.

UMBAGOO, a lake of the U. S., North America, between New Hampshire & Maine, 18 m. in length by 10 m. in greatest breadth, and traversed by the Androscoggin river, which issues from it on the W.

UMBALLAH, a town of India, and an important station of British subsidiary troops, cap. a small chieftainship, in the Sikh territory, prov. and 120 m. N.N.W. Delhi, on the route to Lahore.

UMBRIATICO, a market town of Naples, prov. Calabria-Ultra I., 22 m. N.N.W. Cotrone. P. 1,240.

UMEA, a seaport town of N. Sweden, cap. len, at the mouth of the Umea river, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 83 m. N.E. Hernösand. Lat. 63° 49' 5" N., lon. 20° 18' E. Pop. 1,410. It is mostly built of wood, and has been twice destroyed by fire by the Russians. It has two safe harbours.

UMM-ER-R'BIEN, river, Morocco. [MORREYA.]

UMMERSTADT, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, principality, and 12 m. S.E. Hildburghausen. Pop. 726.

UMMUTTAH, a city of the Punjab. [AMRITAH.]

UMSUNAR, a town of British India, dist. Moradabad, N.W. provs., in lat. 28° 54' N., lon. 75° 35' E. Pop. 72,677.

UMSTADT, a town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. dist. in the Odenwald, 13 m. E. Darmstadt. Pop. 2,690.

UMKATSI OF BUFFALO RIVER, a river of S.E. Africa, forming the N.E. boundary of the British territory of Natal, rises in the Drakenburg mountains, flows E.S.E., and joins the Tugela 50 m. from its mouth in the Indian Ocean, forming with the S.W. border of the Zooloo territory.—The *Umsinkatse* river forms the S.W. frontier of Natal.

UNADILLA, a township, U. S., North America, New York, on the Unadilla, a tributary of the Susquehanna, 89 m. U.S.W. Albany. P. 2,463.

UNARE, a river of South America, Venezuela, enters the Caribbean Sea, 40 m. W. Barcelona, after a N. course of 120 m. Near its source is the village Unare.

UNCASTILLO, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. N.N.W. Zaragoza. Pop. 2,113.

UNDERBARROW, a chapel of England, co. Westmoreland, pa. and 3 m. W. Kendal. P. 505.

UNDERCLIFF, a maritime tract of England, 1½ of Wight, extending along its S. coast from Niton, 5 m. Eward to Bonchurch. It averages ½ m. in width, and has been formed by a landslip from a range of chalk cliffs, which bound it on the land side, where they form an abrupt wall from 90 to 120 feet in height.

UNDERHILL, a township, U. S., North America, Vermont, 15 m. N.E. Burlington. Pop. 1,501.

UNDERMILLBICK, a township of England, co. Westmoreland, pa. Windermere and Kendal. 6½ m. W.N.W. Kendal. Pop. 1,421.

UNDEROOF OF ANDROG, Indian Ocean, the largest of the Laccadive Islands.

UNDER-SKINLOW, a township of England, co. Cumberland, 6 m. N.N.W. Keswick. Pop. 508.

UNVER, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, ½ m. E.S.E. Newport. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 773.

UNYEN, a country of Europe. [Hungary.]

UNYVAR or **UNYVAR**, a market town of N. Hungary, cap. co. on the Ungh, 80 m. N.N.E. Debreczin. Pop. 5,000. It has Roman Catholic and Greek-United churches, & a trade in wines.

UNYK, an island in the Adriatic, 16 m. S.E. Istria. Length 6 m. breadth 2 m. Pop. 300.

USHER, a maritime town of Asia Minor, push. Sivas, on the Black S. 50 m. I. Samson.

UNIEWOJ, a town of Poland, on the Warta, 34 m. N.E. Kalisz. Pop. 800.

UNION, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in S. of Arkansas. Area 1,241 sq. m. Pop. 10,458.—II. in S. of Georgia. Area 630 sq. m. Pop. 7,234.—III. in S.W. of Illinois. Area 320 sq. m. Pop. 7,615.—IV. in E. of Indiana. Area 125 sq. m. Pop. 7,144.—V. in S.W. of Kentucky. Area 750 sq. m. Pop. 9,012.—VI. in S. of North Carolina. Area 350 sq. m. Pop. 10,031.—VII. in W. of Ohio. Area 445 sq. m. Pop. 12,244.—VIII. in S. of South Carolina. Area 500 sq. m. Pop. 12,952.—Also numerous townships.—I. Maine, 31 m. S.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,974.—II. New York, with a vill. on the Susquehanna, 10 m. N.E. Jericho. Pop. 2,143.—III. New Jersey, 6 m. S.W. Newark. Pop. 1,652.—IV. Ohio, co. Fayette. Pop. 2,792.—V. Ohio, co. Belmont. Pop. 1,872.—VI. co. Adams, on the Ohio. Pop. 3,316.—VII. co. Clinton. Pop. 3,668.—VIII. co. La Fayette. Pop. 1,945.—IX. Indiana, co. Montgomery. Pop. 6,027.

UNION, a seaport town of Central America, state and 70 m. E.S.E. St. Salvador, on the W. coast of Cunchagua Gulf.—*Union Island*, Grenadines, British W. Indies, in 5 m. N. Carriacou.

UNION-TOWN, several vills, U. S., N. America, and a bor. Pennsylvania, cap. co. Fayette, in W. part of State. Pop. 2,335.—*Union Vale*, New York, on Flakhill Creek. Pop. 1,562.

UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA, a Federal Republic, occupying the middle division of the N. Continent of America, between lat. 25° & 49° N., lon. 67° & 125° W.; bounded on the N. by Canada and the British possessions, from lat. 42° N. at Lake Erie, N.W. to the Lake of the Woods, and thence W. to the Pacific on the parallel of 49° N.; on the S. bounded by the Mexican Republic and the Gulf of Mexico. Extreme length E. to W. 3,050 m., breadth N. to S. 1,650 m. The states, of which the republic was composed at the declaration of independence in 1776, consisted of 13. There are now 31, besides the district of Columbia, and 5 territories. Washington is the seat of Government.

States.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.	Seat of Government.
Alabama	50,000	282,068	Montgomery
Alaska	588,000	12,000	Sitka
Arizona	23,800	21,511	Tucson
Arkansas	53,000	904,000	Fayetteville
California	158,000	1,247,544	Sacramento
Colorado	104,000	570,791	Denver
Connecticut	4,564	282,068	Hartford
Delaware	1,900	55,000	Dover
District of Columbia	31	13,000	Washington
Florida	55,000	182,000	Tallahassee
Georgia	59,000	1,000,000	Atlanta
Idaho	84,000	15,000	Boise
Illinois	143,000	2,000,000	Springfield
Indiana	36,000	1,000,000	Indianapolis
Iowa	56,000	1,000,000	Des Moines
Kansas	82,000	150,000	Topeka
Kentucky	40,000	1,000,000	Fayetteville
Louisiana	52,000	1,000,000	Baton Rouge
Maine	33,000	150,000	Bangor
Maryland	11,000	1,000,000	Annapolis
Massachusetts	7,800	1,000,000	Boston
Michigan	46,000	1,000,000	Lansing
Minnesota	86,000	1,000,000	St. Paul
Mississippi	47,000	1,000,000	Jackson
Missouri	69,000	1,000,000	St. Louis
Montana	147,000	15,000	Helena
Nebraska	77,000	150,000	Lincoln
Nevada	110,000	15,000	Carson
New Hampshire	9,300	150,000	Manchester
New Jersey	8,000	1,000,000	Trenton
New Mexico	121,000	150,000	Santa Fe
New York	47,000	3,000,000	Albany
North Carolina	50,000	1,000,000	Raleigh
North Dakota	136,000	15,000	Bismarck
Ohio	44,000	1,000,000	Columbus
Oklahoma	69,000	150,000	Oklahoma City
Oregon	46,000	150,000	Portland
Pennsylvania	45,000	1,000,000	Harrisburg
Rhode Island	1,500	150,000	Providence
South Carolina	32,000	1,000,000	Columbia
South Dakota	77,000	150,000	Spearhead
Tennessee	42,000	1,000,000	Nashville
Texas	69,000	1,000,000	Austin
Vermont	9,600	150,000	Montpelier
Virginia	40,000	1,000,000	Richmond
Washington	71,000	150,000	Olympia
West Virginia	62,000	150,000	Charleston
Wisconsin	49,000	1,000,000	Madison
Wyoming	97,000	150,000	Cheyenne

Total for population (1850), 20,777,561. Slaves, 2,170,000. In 1850 the population of the United States was 2,322,793, in 1850 it was 2,322,793, in 1850 it was 2,322,793. The three original states of the Union distinguished thus by names of the holding states preceded by a star.

The United States Territories, in their northern boundary, commence on the S. side of that elevated water-shed which extends in a waving line from lat. 50 to 55° N., on the western side of the continent, to lat. 45° on the eastern side, and which divides the rivers that flow N. to the Arctic Ocean from those that flow S. into the Atlantic and Pacific. The chain of the Rocky Mountains, having an elevation of from 12,000 to 16,000 feet, runs along the whole western part, and the Alleghany or Appalachian Mountains, rising in some places to 4,000 feet elevation, extend along a considerable portion of the eastern or Atlantic side. Between these two chains lie the basins of the Mississippi, and its great tributaries the Missouri, Ohio, and Arkansas; so that the main portion of the United States may be characterized as one vast undulating valley. The

region around and to the N. of the great chain of lakes is of granitic formation, as also the eastern portion of the Alleghany range. The Rocky Mountain region is chiefly granitic, with volcanic mountains interspersed. Silurian strata occupy a considerable portion of the northern and central part of the valley, while above these lie limestone, old red sandstone, and coal. An extensive coal bed forms the centre of the state Michigan. Coal also lies on the W. flanks of the Alleghanias, and a continuous field of this mineral extends through Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky, to Alabama, in lat. 33° N. Another extensive coal-field extends from Illinois to Kentucky. The seaboard extending from Cape Cod S.E. along the shores of the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, including Delaware, parts of Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas, is entirely of alluvium and tertiary formation. There are no large lakes S. of Michigan and Erie, but the country is everywhere intersected by extensive navigable rivers, and their numerous affluents. The Chesapeake, Delaware, Massachusetts, and Penobscot, are the principal bays. Principal harbours are—Portsmouth, Portland, Boston, New York, Baltimore, Charleston, and New Orleans. In 1833 the main shore line of the United States (excluding bays, sounds, islands, etc.) was ascertained to be 12,009 statute miles in extent. If the bays, sounds, islands, etc., be included, and the rivers entered to the head of tide water, the shore line will measure 33,003 miles. The water-slopes of the United States are as follow:—Pacific slope 766,002 sq. miles; Atlantic, Lake and Gulf slope E. and W. of the Mississippi, 962,602 sq. m.; Mississippi valley, drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries, 1,217,502 sq. m. The climate of the N.E. states is variable, with extremes of summer-heat and winter-cold. [New York, etc.] The southern states partake more of a tropical climate. [New Orleans.] The coasts of the Pacific are milder, and in the N. more moist, than those of the Atlantic. Mean annual fall of rain, New York, 36 inches; Charleston, South Carolina, 47 inches; Marietta, Ohio, 34 inches. N. of lat. 43° the birch, pine, American elm, willow, maple, and the plants of N. Europe, are chief forest products; between lat. 44° and 35° N., especially in the uplands, the oak, beech, sycamore, acacia, poplar, walnut, sassafras, and cedar, are predominant trees, and in the lowlands of this region the cypress and other products of S. Europe. S. of lat. 35° the magnolia, the vine, orange, sugar-cane, cotton, wheat, and maize flourish, and the vegetation has a tropical character. In the N. states farms and properties are mostly small, and cultivated by the proprietors; in the S. and W. are many large properties. Price of land extremely variable; near Philadelphia, the best cleared land fetches from 100 to 120 dollars per acre; in parts of New York, 25 dollars is an average price; the prairie lands in the W. states (Michigan, Illinois, etc.), are sold by the government at an upset price of 1 dollar per acre. Wheat and maize are raised in every part of the Union, the largest quantity of the first being produced in the states of Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Oats, rye, buckwheat, and rice, are the other principal grains; rice is grown in the greatest quantity in South Carolina. The sugar-cane is raised as far N. as lat. 35° on the eastern side of the continent. A sugar procured from the juice of the maple tree supplies its place in the most N. states. Cotton is confined to the S. states; the average annual

amount is estimated at 750,000,000 lbs. The tobacco annually raised in the Union is about 2,000,000 cwts., the principal portion of which is raised in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, and North Carolina. Hay, hops, potatoes, wax, silk, hemp, flax, olives, madder, and indigo, are the chief remaining crops. The domestic animals of America have all been introduced from Europe. It has been estimated that there are in the Union 25,000,000 sheep, 1-5th being in the state of New York, which has also the largest proportion of cattle, and most other live stock; swine are, however, most plentiful in the middle states, and Cincinnati (Ohio) is the greatest mart for pork. Vast herds of bison wander over the wide prairies of the W.; the American elk, antelope, cougar, Virginia deer, bears, foxes, racoons, opossums, and many large birds of prey, and serpents, are amongst the wild animals. Gold is found in great abundance in California, which also yields iron, lead, copper, and silver. Mercury is found in Kentucky, Ohio, and on the borders of the great lakes, and copper, especially in the vicinity of Lake Superior. Coal is now extensively raised in many parts W. the Alleghany Mountains, particularly in Pennsylvania, which has accordingly become the great seat of railway enterprise. Illinois and Wisconsin possess very rich lead mines. The salt springs in New York yield salt annually to upwards of 5,600,000 dollars in value; the lead raised amounts to nearly 13,950 tons annually, of which about half is produced in the Wisconsin territory, and the rest chiefly in Illinois and Missouri. Mining employs a great many persons. Yield of cotton crop in 1854, 2,930,627 lbs. Sugar crop in 1851, 368,406,575 lbs. The cod and whale fisheries are extensively pursued; and, in 1849, 800 vessels were employed in the South Sea fisheries. The states are to a great extent supplied with British and other European manufactures; but of late years extensive home manufactures have been in operation, especially cotton, woollen, leather, metallic wares, and other goods, chiefly in the eastern states. In 1848 produce of all kinds to the value of 132,000,000 dollars were exported. Total imports for same year 154,000,000 dollars. Of late years a considerable quantity of grain and agricultural produce has been exported to Europe. The internal communication is facilitated by numerous canals and railways. In 1850 there were 4,000 miles of canals in operation; and, in 1858, 17,491 miles of railway. Telegraphic communication, and postage at a cheap rate, extend throughout all the more densely peopled states.

The government of the *United States* is that of a confederated republic. Each state has its separate and independent legislative, judiciary, and executive government, consisting of an assembly, senate, governor, judges, etc., who have unlimited powers in all local matters, and in everything except what is conceded to, and concerns, the general republic. The federal government consists of a president, chosen for 4 years, by special electors from each state, who is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and who, with advice and consent of the senate, levies war or makes peace, appoints judges, and other government officers. The senate consists of two members chosen from each state, for a term of six years: the number, in 1850, was 60 members; over this body the vice-president presides. The house of representatives consists of one member for every 70,680 inhabitants, omitting 3-5ths of the slaves. The representatives are elected for two years, and

In 1890, according to the census, their powers and functions are vested in three of the members of the highest branch of Congress. They receive an allowance of eight dollars per day during the sitting of Congress. The cabinet consists of a secretary of state, and of the treasury, a secretary of war, and of the navy, an attorney-general and postmaster-general, none of whom are members of the legislature. Congress holds its sittings in Washington, the cap. of the republic. The judicial power is vested in a chief justice and 8 associate judges, and of 9 supreme district judges and 34 common district judges, with right of appeal, in certain cases, to the circuit courts, and also to the supreme court. The system of law throughout the states is the common law of England, modified by local acts of the states and of the federal government. Educational establishments are very numerous, both of the higher and more elementary kinds, and the national allowance for education for 1892 amounted to 20,000,000 dollars. The revenue of the states is derived chiefly from customs and imposts, sale of public lands, and but rarely from direct taxation. Total revenue for 1892, amounted to 49,728,386 dollars; expenditure 46,007,896 dollars; federal debt 47,180,508 dollars; aggregate debts of the different states 191,508,922 dollars. In 1892, the average of the United States amounted to 26,208.08 dollars in gold, 847,310 dollars in silver, and 51,820 dollars in copper; total 57,104,508.

Countries	Total	Per cent.
England	26,772	42.4
Germany	22,322	35.6
Sweden	22,675	35.9
British America	14,770	23.4
Switzerland	70,822	11.1
France	44,822	7.1
Spain	22,822	3.6
Stockholm	22,822	3.6

Negro slaves were first introduced from Africa by a Dutch ship, in 1639. The slave-trade was afterwards carried on by English ships exclusively, for 150 years. On the declaration of independence, in 1776, there were about 500,000 negro slaves in the country, distributed over all the colonies, but chiefly in the southern states. The slave population was, in 1800, 993,041; in 1830, 1,539,094; in 1840, 2,437,253; and in 1850, 3,204,077. Of these there were, in the 15 slave-holding states, 3,204,000—the remainder being distributed throughout the districts and territories. The free population of these 15 states amounted, at the same date, to 6,413,151; the proportion of free to slaves being nearly as 2 to 1. There are 400,000 free people of African origin in the States, who are the descendants of slaves.

is not formerly slaves themselves. In 1862, 1400 slaves escaped from their owners, 1400 were manumitted, and 602 colored emigrants were sent to Liberia by the Colonization Society.

The prevailing creeds of the people of the United States are no less diversified than the races, as shown by the following enumeration from the census of 1890:—

Religions	Number of Churches.	Total number of Seats.
Baptist	5,779	5,728,579
Methodist	528	581,000
Anglican Episcopal	2,874	1,200,000
Dutch Reformed	504	571,000
Presbyterian	1,000	528,512
Episcopal	1,000	100,000
Free	210	200,000
German Reformed	207	110,000
Lutheran	21	10,000
Reformed	1,000	100,000
Presbyterian	110	20,000
Methodist	10,000	4,000,000
Anglican	100	100,000
Presbyterian	4,000	2,000,000
German Reformed	2,110	600,000
Reformed Episcopal	10	5,000
Episcopal	10	5,000
United	510	210,000
Presbyterian	200	120,000
Anglican	500	100,000
Minor sects.	500	110,000
Total	26,011	13,800,000

Besides these 36,011 churches in the different states, there are 210 in the district of Columbia and the Territories. There is thus 1 church or chapel for every 567 free inhabitants, or 1 for every 646 of the entire population.

The first British colony settled in Virginia in 1607. The first symptoms of the American revolution commenced in 1773; the first battle was fought at Lexington in April 1775. The war terminated by the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, October 1783; and in same year, the first Congress assembled in Philadelphia. In September 1789, the constitution was adopted, and General Washington was elected president. The Confederation gradually extended its territory westward, displacing the aboriginal population. In 1846, Texas was annexed; in 1848 New Mexico and Utah were ceded, and in the same year California was acquired from Mexico. In 1803, Washington Territory was formed of part of Oregon, on the Pacific coast.

UNITED STATES.—I. Pennsylvania, 7 m. E. Greensburg. Pop. 3,100.—II. Maine, 37 m. N.E. Augusta. Pop. 1,557.—III. New Hampshire, 40 m. W.N.W. Concord. Pop. 961.—IV. Ohio, co. Columbiana. Pop. 2,095.

UKSA, a river of Russia, gov. Vologda and Kostroma, after a S. course of 260 m., joins the Volga at Jurjevets-Porokoi.

Uzra, a town of Kamia, gov. Kostroma, on
r. b. of the Uzra, 12 m. N E. Makariev.

UNGER, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 24 m. N.E.W. Coblenz, on rt. b. of the Rhine. P. 637.

UNRIAN-SKELEKH ("landing-place of the Emperor"), a vill. of Asia Minor, on the Bosphorus, 5 m. N.E. Constantinople, with a paper factory, but chiefly known for the treaty signed here 20th June 1813 between Russia and Turkey.

USNA, a town of Prussia Westphalia, reg. and 19 m. N.W. Arnberg. Pop. 5,200. It has manuf. of cotton stuff, breweries, distilleries, and extensive salt works. It was formerly one of the Hance towns.

Gura, a river of Turkish Croatia, after a shortness N. course of 110 m., joins the Danube 60 m.

U.S.S. Jagers. Chief mts. the Unnsat and Sonten, on the former of which is the village Unnsat.

UNTERSATZ (Pol. *Karyle*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 50 m. S.W. Posen. Pop. 1,879. It has manufactures of woollens, and large cattle markets.

UYEA, the most N. of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, separated from Yell on the S.W. by Blomof Sound, 1 m. across. Length 11 m., average breadth 8½ m. Area 36 sq. m. Pop., with Uyea, 2,977. Shores in the W. and N. steep, but elsewhere are several low sandy bays. Surface level, with 2,000 acres of arable, and as much pasture land; and a valley containing fresh water lakes, extending throughout the whole length of the island. Minerals comprise gneiss, serpentine, schists, talc, limestone, asbestos, and chromate of iron. Some manufactures of Shetland wool are carried on; but the pop. are chiefly employed in fishing and agriculture. *Unet* has a village on Uyea Sound, at its S. side.

UNTONS, a township of England, co. Derby, pa. Dronfield, 4½ m. N.N.W. Chesterfield. Pop. 778.

UNTSCHUTZ, a river of Prussian Saxony, after an E. course of 110 m., joins the Saxon Saale near Naumburg. Principal affluents the Wipper and Helme.

UTER (Lower). For those places not under-mentioned, see additional word.

UTER-ACH, the IV. and detached portion of the Lake of Constance, S. Germany, between Baden and Switzerland. Length 10 miles.

UTERSEN, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 26 m. S.E. Bern, in the valley of Interlachen, between the Lakes Thun and Brienz. P. 1,000.

UTERWALDEN, a cant. of Switzerland, in its centre, having N. the Lake of Lucerne, and elsewhere the cants. Lucerne, Bern, and Uri. Area 263 sq. m. Pop. (1831) 25,198, nearly all Roman Catholics. It consists of 4 valleys, in which pasturage and dairy husbandry are the chief employments. Corn is imported from Lucerne; cheese, timber, and fuel are the principal exports. It formed, with Uri and Schwyz, early in the 13th century, the nucleus of the confederation, in which it holds the sixth place. After Sarnen, the principal villages are Engelberg and Stanz.

UTYKANK, a vill. of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, 12 m. N.W. Chateaudun. Pop. 2,453.

UTYKH or UTYKH, a maritime vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Sivas, on the Black Sea, 50 m. E.S.E. Samsun, and near which are some Greek remains, and the only iron mines in Asia Minor.

UTA, a river of Russia, gov. Tula, flows W. and E., and joins the Oka, 38 m. S. Kaluga. Course 150 m. At Tula it is connected with the Don by a canal, which thus establishes a water communication between the Black and Caspian Seas.

UTADRANG, a town of Nepal, N. Hindostan, 35 m. S.W. Khatmandoo.

UTERNAVIK, the most northern Danish settlement in Greenland, lat. 73° 40' N., lon. 56° W.

UT-AVOS, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 9 m. E.S.E. Devizes. Area 3,270 ac. Pop. 510.

UTONWASH, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 8½ m. E. Chatham. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 407. The spire of its church serves as a landmark.

UTPALL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, 18 m. W. Edinburgh. Area 13,932 ac. Pop. 1,331; do. of village 364.

UTPHAM, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2½ m. E.N.W. Bishop's Waltham. Area 3,570 ac. Pop. 530. It is the birthplace of Young, author of the "Night Thoughts."

UTRECHT, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8 m. W.N.W. Axminster. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 423.

UT-SHAWAN, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 4 m. W.S.W. Wigan, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. Area 4,180 ac. Pop. 3,303.

UPLEADON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3 m. E.N.E. Newent. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 375.

UPLEATHAM, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. N.N.E. Galsborough. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 447.

UPLOWMAN, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m. E.N.E. Tiverton. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 386.

UPLYME, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 1 m. N.N.W. Lyme-Regis. Area 2,990 ac. Pop. 1,082.

UPMINSTER, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 8½ m. E.S.E. Romford. Area 2,690 ac. Pop. 1,238.

UPOLO, one of the Samoan Islands, Pacific Ocean, in lat. 14° 3' S., lon. 171° 31' W. Estimated area 60 sq. m., pop. 25,000. (?) It is a missionary station, and many of the population are Christians. It affords a plentiful supply of fruits and vegetables, and is visited annually by English and American whalers.

UP-OTTEBY, a pa. of England, co. Devon 5 m. N.N.E. Honiton. Area 7,800 ac. Pop 1,943.

UPPER. For names of places not here mentioned, see the additional word.

UPPER, a prefixed name of the following any other townships of the U. S., North America.—I (*Alloway's Creek*), New Jersey, 7 m. S.E. Salem Pop. 2,530.—II (*Berk*), Pennsylvania, co. Berks on the Schuylkill. Pop. 1,747.—III (*Darby*), 1 m. W. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,044.—IV (*Freehold*), New Jersey, 15 m. S.W. Freehold. Pop. 2,566. Here are many tanneries and distilleries. The following are in Pennsylvania.—V (*Hanover*), 35 m. N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,741.—VI (*Macungy*), co. Lehigh. Pop. 2,035.—VII (*Mahoning*), 25 m. N.E. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,701.—VIII (*Marton*), co. Montgomery. Pop. 2,300.—IX (*Milford*), co. Lehigh. Pop. 3,338.—X (*Mount Bethel*), co. Northampton. Pop. 2,86.—XI (*Paxton*), 22 m. S. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,66.—XII (*Providence*), co. Montgomery, on the Schuylkill. Pop. 2,457.—XIII (*Saxton*), 6 m. S.E. Northampton. P. 2,373.—XIV (*St Clair*), co. Alleghany. Pop. 1,628.—XV (*Twispesoches*), co. Berks, on the Union Canal. Pop. 1,983.

UPPINGHAM, a pa. and market town of England, co. Rutland, 12 m. W.S.W. Stamford. Art. op. p. 1,210 ac. Pop. 2,068.

UPPINGTOWN, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 7 m. E.S.E. Shrewsbury. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 98.

UPSALA or UPSALA, a len or prov. of Sweden having N.E. the Gulf of Bothnia, S. the Lal Malar, and on other sides the lens Stookholms Westman and Gefle. Area 2,067 sq. m. P. (1850) 89,328. It extends from Lake Malar the S. to the Gulf of Bothnia, and its centre traversed by the River Sala. Surface undulate. Cattle rearing is the principal branch of its industry, but the province yields more corn than is required for home consumption, and it central the iron mines of Dannemora, and several important smelting works. Principal towns, U and Esköping.

UPSALA, a city of Sweden, cap. len, on the S. 45 m. N.W. Stockholm. P. 3,000. Principal edifices, governor's palace, new buildings of university, and a cathedral, in which the Swedish kings used to be crowned. The university founded in 1478, has a library of 100,000 v. and numerous ancient MSS., a botanical garden, observatory, and museum. *Upsal* has also ecclesiastical school, and several learned societies, with manuals, of silk and tobacco; and a

trade by the river, on which it has steam communication with Stockholm. It is the see of the archbishop-primate of Sweden. About 2 m. N. is *Old Uppsala*, a village around a church, once a temple of Odin, and near which numerous antiquities have been found.

UPPANA, a hamlet of England, co. Essex, pa. Waltham, 13 m. N.E. London. Pop. 863.

UPPER, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 2 m. N.E. Windsor. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 3,673.—II. co. Chester, 7 m. N.N.W. Great Newton. Area 740 ac. Pop. 237.—III. co. and 6 m. N.W. Huntingdon. Area 970 ac. Pop. 169.—IV. co. Lincoln, 4 m. E.S.E. Gainsborough. Area 3,180 ac. Pop. 377.—V. co. Norfolk, 9 m. N.W. Yarmouth. Area 2,090 ac. Pop. 583.—VI. co. and 2 m. W. Northampton. Area 810 ac. Pop. 42.—VII. co. Nottingham, 23 m. E. Southwell. Area 1,860 ac. Pop. 629.—VIII. co. Somerset, 7 m. W.N.W. Wivelacombe. Area 4,420 ac. Pop. 344.—IX. (*Bishop's*), co. Hereford, 4 m. N.E. Ross. Area 3,730 ac. Pop. 693.—X. (*Crosswell*), co. Salop, 4 m. W. Bridgenorth. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 58.—XI. (*Gray*), co. Hants, 3 m. W.S.W. Odiham. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 423.—XII. (*Helions*), co. Devon, 84 m. N.W. Exeter. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 137.—XIII. (*St Leonard*), co. and 34 m. S.E. Gloucester. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 1,124.—XIV. (*Love*), co. Wilts, 2 m. S.E. Heytesbury. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 235.—XV. (*Magna*), co. Salop, on railway, 4 m. E. Shrewsbury. Area 3,200 ac. Pop. 448.—XVI. (*Noble*), co. Somerset, 34 m. N.N.E. Bruton. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 238.—XVII. (*Pyme*), co. Devon, 3 m. N. Exeter. Area 2,210 ac. Pop. 491.—XVIII. (*Scandmore*), co. Wilts, 14 m. N.W. Warminster. Area 2,410 ac. Pop. 407.—XIX. (*Snodsbury*), co. and 6 m. E. Worcester. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 311.—XX. (*Warin*), same co., 34 m. N.N.F. Droitwich. Area 3,690 ac. Pop. 422.—XXI. (*Water*), co. Salop, 84 m. N.N.W. Wellington. Area 500 ac. Pop. 202.—XXII. a tithing, co. Gloucester, pa. Hawkesbury, 34 m. E.S.E. Wickwar. Pop. 760.

UPROSS, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 30 m. W.S.W. Boston. Pop. 2,023.

UPPER-UPON-SVERN, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 9 m. S. Worcester, on a cliff near the Svern, here crossed by a six-arched stone bridge. Area of pa. 3,110 ac. Pop. 2,663. The town has a market-house, comprising assembly rooms and court hall, a church, a harbour for river barges, and an export trade in cider.

UPWAR, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4 m. S.W. Dorchester. Area 1,230 ac. Pop. 637.

UPWELL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk and Cambridge. Area 27,420 ac. Pop. 5,377.

UPWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 24 m. S.W. Hamsey. Area 1,770 ac. Pop. 416.

URACH, a town of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Enns and Elzach, 22 m. S.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,658. It is walled, and has a castle and a theological seminary. It is a depot for linen goods, and has also bleaching and dyeing establishments, gunpowder, and paper mills. Near it are the ruined monastery of Güterslois, and the decayed fortress of Hohen-Urach.

URAL, **ORURAL** or **YAIL**, *Rhymnus*, a river of the Russian empire, gov. Orenburg, and considered to form with the Ural mountains the E. boundary of Europe, rises on the E. side of the Irtish chain, near Minak, flows successively S. and S.W., and enters the Caspian Sea on its N. shore, 700 m. E. Astrakhan. Total course estimated

at 1,800 miles. Affluents, the Sakmara and Ilek. —*Orenburg* is on its north bank.

URAL or **ORURAL MOUNTAINS**, a great mountain system of the Russian empire, forming a vast undulating region, consisting of various round-backed plateau-shaped masses of land, mostly of small elevation. Its central ridge separates Europe and Asia, about lon. 60° E., dividing the gora. Volodga and Archangel from Tobolsk, covering with its ramifications portions of the gora. Perm and Orenburg, and separating the basins of the Volga and Obe in the middle and S. The Urals extend, in a limited sense, from the Arctic Ocean in the N. to Orenburg in the S., through 18° of lat., but considered as traversing the islands of Novaya Zemlia, and terminating in the high grounds between the Aral and Caspian Seas, they cover an extent of 90° of lat. A western chain of mountains leaves the middle chain in lat. 62°, trending N.N.W. 600 m. to the promontory of Kamin Nos. Mean elevation 200 to 600 feet. The chief part of this chain is called the *Timan Mountains* (first known in W. Europe only in 1843). Average height 1,000 feet. The highest points are Konjakofski-Kamen, lat. 59° 45' N., lon. 59° 20' E., 5,397 feet; Oldorsk mountain, lat. 67° N., 5,286 feet; Teganai, lat. 57° 20' N., 3,362 feet; and Iremel, lat. 54° 30' N., 5,075 feet. In lat. 65° N., a contrefort stretches N.N.E. and joins the Oldorsk mountains and the promontory which separates the Gulfs of Obe and Kara. Highest point 5,265 feet. The Ural mountains are composed of crystalline and slaty rocks, and are rich in gold and other metals. The Petchora, Kama, Ufa, Ural, and numerous other rivers rise in the chain, but it is nowhere crossed by any stream, and the only good carriage road across it is that from Perm to Ekaterinburg. N. of lat. 54° 45' the mountains are covered with dense forests and marshes, while S. of this line vegetation is richer, and fine streams flow longitudinally between the ridges.

URALSK, two towns of Russia, gov. Orenburg.—I. on the Ural, 153 m. W.S.W. Orenburg. Pop. 10,522 mostly Cossacks of the Ural. It is the residence of their attaman or chief, and has five churches, a war office, and various factories. Horse races take place here annually.—II. (*Verkhnii*), cap. circ., on the Ural, 125 m. E.S.E. Ufa. Pop. 3,200, mostly agricultural.

URAS, a vill. of Sardinia, dir. Cagliari, cap. mand., near centre of island. Pop. 1,847.

URATPE or **ORATPE**, a town of independent Turkistan, Bokhara, near the Khokan frontier, 90 m. N.E. Samarcand, and stated to be as large as that city. It stands at the base of a castle-crowned hill, is enclosed by walls, has broad streets, earthen houses, and about 10 mosques. Pop. mostly Uzbeka, and said by Helmersen to be more civilized than those of the cap.; they are engaged in manufactures of fine shawls, cloaks of goats' hair, and cotton goods, and have an active trade with Russia and Khokan, goods coming from which countries here pay toll.

URBAIN (St.), a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Haute-Marne, 13 m. S.E. Vassy. Pop. 2,617.

URBANA, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 7 m. S.W. Urbino, on the Metauro. Pop. 3,716. It was founded under the name of *Castis-Duranti*, in the 13th century, near the site of the ancient *Urbantum Metropolis*, and has several ecclesiastical edifices with fine paintings. Bramante was born near it in 1444.

URBANA, two townships, U. S., North America.—I. New York, on Crooked Lake, with a landing-place at its S. extremity, 10 m. A.S.E.

Frederickburg. Pop. 2,079.—IL Ohio, 40 m. W.N.W. Columbus. Pop. 3,414, of whom 2,020 are in the village.—Villages in Maryland, Virginia, and Illinois, have this name.

Urbino, Urbium Hortense, a city of Central Italy, Pontifical States, cap. deleg. Urbino and Pesaro, formerly cap. duchy, 20 m. S.W. Pesaro. Pop. 7,000. It has a ducal palace and a cathedral, a college, diocesan seminary, and manufacture of pinn. Birthplace of Raphael. It is also the native place of Baroccio, Baldi, and Pope Clement XI. In the 16th century it was the seat of a ducal court. The leg. Urbino and Pesaro has an area of 1,629 sq. m. Pop. 237,966.

Uchfont, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3½ m. S.S.E. Devizes. Area 4,800 ac. Pop. 1,604.

Uciecia (Sz), a comm. and town of France, dep. Cantal, 24 m. S.S.W. St. Flour. Pop. 1,493.

Ucoso, a town of South America, S. Peru, dep. and 20 m. S.E. Cuzco.

Uda, a town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. S.E. Toledo. Pop. 2,676. Manufactures hosiery.

Ux on York, a river of England, rises in Westmoreland, flows S.E., mostly through the North Riding of Yorkshire, and joins the Seale to form the Ouse, 14 m. N.W. York. Between Askrigg and Middleham it forms the fine cataract Aysgarth-force.

Uxant, a market town of Upper Austria, circ. Mühl, on the Danube, opposite Linz, with which it is connected by a bridge. Pop. 2,589.

Uroa, a town of Mongolia. [Ouroa.]

Urgel, a town of Spain, prov. and 70 m. N.E. Lerida, cap. circ. Pop. 3,200. It was formerly fortified, and its bishop had jurisdiction over the independent republic of Andorra, N. of Urgel.

Uxan, Urgendax or Oxuwan (New and Old), two vill. of Central Asia, Khiva dom.; the former, on a canal near the Oxus, 110 m. N.E. Khiva, with 500 houses, and formerly of commercial importance; the latter, 67 m. N.W. Khiva.

Uxunpatah, a river of Afghanistan, joins the Helmand, 80 m. W. Candahar, after a S.W. course of about 230 m.—A village of same name is on its banks, 66 m. N.E. Candahar.

Uri, a cant. of Switzerland, in its E. part, enclosed by Unterwalden, Schwytz, Glarus, the Grisons, Ticino, Valais, and Bern. Area 422 sq. m. Pop. (1871) 14,345, all Roman Catholics. It consists of the valley of the Reuss and its affluents, and has on its S. frontier Mount St. Gothard, and W. ward the Gallenstock, Sustenhorn, and Titlis, principal heights of the main chain of the Alps. Cattle rearing is the principal branch of industry. Chief town, Altorf. Uri united with Unterwalden and Schwytz, early in the 14th century, to form the Swiss Confederation, in which it now holds the 4th place. It was the theatre of war between the French and the Austrians and Russians in 1799.

Uri (Lake of), Switzerland, is the S.E. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne. Its shores are precipitous and pathless; it receives the river Reuss. [LUCCERNA LAKE.]

Ust-Pinkaiia, a market town of S. Russia, Don-Cossack territory, on the Choper, 24 m. S.E. Novochopeisk. Here, from 20th September to 15th October, is held a large annual fair.

Uzrum or Uzarsum, a town of Russia, gov. and 86 m. S. Viatska, cap. circ., on the Urjumska, near its confluence with the Viatska. Pop. 1,930.

Uxluworoa, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Leitrim, co. and 15 m. W.N.W. Killykenny, on the road from Dublin to Cork. Area 3,496 ac. Pop. 2,890; do. of town 1,842. It has two schools and a bridge.

Uxloffen, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on railway, 7 m. N. Offenbourg. P. 1,996. **Uxluwan, a ruined city of Asia Minor,** Anatolia, near its S.W. coast, 35 m. N.E. Makri, with remains of temples, an aqueduct and sarcophagi, mostly ornamented with figures of lions.

Uxston, a town of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Flinton, 5 m. W.S.W. Manchester. Pop. 780.

Uxaschohn and Uxten, two vill. of Switzerland.—I. in cant. and 6 m. W.S.W. Appenzell. P. 2,500.—II. cant. and 6 m. N.W. Glarus. P. 2,000.

Uxker, two pas. of Ireland, Ulster.—I. co. Tyrone, comprising a small part of the town of Strabane. Ac. 14,489. Pop. 7,662.—II. co. and comprising the town of Cavan. Ac. 7,935. P. 6,454.

Uxvieta, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 9 m. S. San Sebastian. Pop. 1,209.

Uxeth, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. Chester-le-Street, 2½ m. W.S.W. Birtley. Pop. 952, partly employed in coal mines.

Uxeharr, three pas. of Scotland.—I. co. Elgin, extending along the Moray Frith, between the Lossie and Spey, and having a vill., 4 m. E. Elgin. Area 25 sq. m. Pop. 1,331.—II. [and Glen-Morrison], co. Inverness, with a vill. on the W. side of Loch Ness, 13 m. S.W. Inverness. Area 300 sq. m. Pop. 3,280.—III. [and Loggie-Wester], cos. Ross and Nairn, on Cromarty Frith, 2 m. E.N.E. Dingwall. Length of pa. about 10 m., breadth 3½ m. About 4,860 acres are in tillage, 3,960 in pasture, 856 under wood, and 1,636 waste. Pop. 3,153.

Uxa, a lake, river, vill., and pa. of Scotland; the lake, between cos. Dumfries and Kirkcudbright, 4 m. S. Minnive, and 2 m. in circuit. The river, or Urr Water, issues from it, and after a S.E.E. course of 26 m., through the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, joins the Solway Frith by an estuary 2 m. across, 10 m. E. Kirkcudbright. It is navigable for 7 m. from the Frith; and on its E. banks, 4½ m. W.N.W. Castle-Douglas, is the vill. Urr, in a pa. of about 12,000 ac. Pop. 3,363, of whom 936 are in the village.

Uxray, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Ross and Inverness, 6 m. S.W. Urquhart. Pop. 2,718.

Uxanne or Uxitz (Sz), a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, on the Doubs, 5 miles S.E. Porrentruy. Pop. 1,300.

Uxzel (Oxer), a town of Germany, Nassau, or the Uxzel, 8 m. N.W. Frankfurt-on-the-Main. P. 1,652. It has tobacco factories and paper mills.

Uxseren or Uxern (Thal), a valley of Switzerland, composing the S. part of the cant. Uri.

Uxshum or Jersovka, Russia. [Uxsum.]

Uxswick (Great), a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 3½ m. S.S.W. Ulverstone. Ac. 4,100. P. 891.

Uxubamba, a town of South America, South Peru, dep. and 40 m. N.W. Cuzco, on the river Urubamba. Pop. 4,000.

Uxuguat, a large river of South America, one of the chief tributaries of the Plata, rises in Brazil, prov. Rio Grande do Sul, flows successively W. and S., separating that prov. and Uruguay on the E. from the Misiones and dep. Entre Rios (Buenos Ayres) on the W., and joins the Parana to form the Plata estuary, 40 m. N. Buenos Ayres. Total course estimated at nearly 800 m. Chief affs., the Ybicuy and Rio Negro (Banda Oriental). On it are the towns and villa. Yapeya, Belem, and Purificacion. Its navigation is impeded by numerous cataracts and rocky reefs. Its chief tributary, the Rio Negro from the E., is 260 m. in length, in a considerable part of which it is navigable.

Uxuguat or Banda-Oriental, a maritime republic of South America, on the N.E. side of the

Plata estuary, which separates it from Buenos Ayres, has W. the Uruguay river, N. Brazil, and E. the Lake and neutral territory of Mirim, and the S. Atlantic Ocean. It is divided into five departments. Area estimated at 190,000 sq. m., and pop. (in 1855) at 150,000. Cap. Monte Video. Surface along the coast level, and bare of wood; inland mostly undulating, except in the centre, where it is mountainous, full of ravines and heights, clothed with forests, and abounding with wild animals. It is watered by numerous affs. of the Uruguay; the principal, the Rio Negro, traverses its centre from E. to W. Climate generally damp, but temperate and healthy; in the winter heavy rains and cold winds are prevalent, but in the lowlands frost is said to be unknown. Natural pastures are very extensive and luxuriant. Cattle and horses form the principal wealth of the population, and their products, hides, skins, hair, horns, jerked beef, and tallow, are the chief exports. Wheat, maize, beans, and melons, are produced, and the country is adapted for the culture of most fruits of temperate climates, but at present no more agricultural produce is raised than is required for home consumption, and agricultural processes are of the rudest kind. Granite and limestone rocks prevail in the mountainous region; jasper and chalcedony are met with, but few, if any, mines are wrought. Monte Video, the cap., is the centre of all the foreign trade, which is valued at from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 dollars annually. Other towns, are Maldonado, La Colonia, Sta Lucia, Jose, and Carlos; Camelon, Soriana, and Cerro Largo. *Uruguay* has formed an independent republic ever since 1828, but of late years it has had unceasingly to contend against the intrigues and hostility of Buenos Ayres. In 1853 a revolution occurred, but on the interference of a Brazilian army, order was restored.

URUMIAN, URMUKA or OORMIAN, a fortified town of N. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, in a fine plain, 13 m. W. of Lake Urumiyah, and 64 m. S.W. Tabriz. Estimated pop. 25,000. (?) It is the see of an Armenian bishop, supposed to be the Thaumaturgus of Sirabo, and the reputed birthplace of Zoroaster; but it is said to have no remains of antiquity.—The *Lake of Urumiyah* or *Shakhe*, 30 m. S.W. Tabriz, is 85 m. long, and 25 m. broad. It receives several rivers, contains numerous small islands, and has waters so salt as to be unable to support any but the lowest kinds of animal life.

URUMI (Chinese *Ti-hoa*), a city of the Chinese empire, Dzoungaria, in a volcanic dist. immediately N. the Thian-shan mtns., on the Il river, and on the route between Khami and Ili, in lat. 45° 45' N., lon. 85° 50' E. It is large and thriving, and has several temples and public colleges. It is reported to be the seat of a considerable trade, and a large Chinese garrison. Coal beds exist in its vicinity. It is a place of exile for state criminals from the Chinese prov. Kan-su.

URUR or OURUR, one of the Kurile islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, claimed by Russia, and immediately N. of the Japanese island Iturup. Lat. 45° 28' N., lon. 149° 34' E. Length, N.E. to S.W., 60 m., breadth 15 m. It is a mass of lofty mountains and deep glens, clothed with long rank grass and large timber trees. Mineral products comprise copper, sulphur, and quartz. Off its N. side are 4 small islands, producing a good supply of vegetables for shipping.

URUR, a town of British India, dist. Behar, presid. Bengal, on rt. b. of the Son, 105 m. E. Benares. Pop. 1,000. It has indigo and paper manufactories, and is the principal place of a

thana or police division, containing 313 villages, and a pop. of 50,654. The district is generally well cultivated, yielding opium and grain.

URZEDOW, a town of Poland, gov. and 20 m. S.W. Lublin. Pop. 1,900.

USAK, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. Forfar, pa. Craig, 8 m. S.S.E. Montrose. Pop. 300.

USCH or OUCHI, a town of Chinese Turkestan, near the Khokan frontier, 75 m. W. Ak-su. Pop. mostly Usbeks, and agriculturals.

USCUBI, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 54 m. W. Bromberg, on the Netze, at its confluence with the Kuddow. Pop. 1,290.

USUDOM, an island of Prussian Pomerania, near the S. coast of the Baltic, between two outlets of the Haff, 9 m. S.E. the island Rügen. Shape very irregular. Length 30 m., greatest breadth 14 m. Area 148 sq. m. Surface not very fertile, and interspersed with low sandy hills, forests, and shallow lakes. Pop. chiefly occupied in cattle rearing, and fishing.—*Usedom*, a town on its S.W. shore, on the Kleine Haff, has 1,415 inhabitants, engaged in distilleries, navigation, and a trade in corn, cattle, and fish. Remains of the anc. town *Vesta*, built in 778, are said to have been seen beneath the water on the N. coast.

USHAK, a considerable town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 64 m. S.W. Kütahia, and where the finest Turkey carpets are made for exportation.

USHANT (Fron. *Ouessant*), the most W. of the islands off the coast of Brittany, France, dep. Finistère, 26 m. W N.W. Brest. Length 4½ m. Lat. of lighthouse, 48° 28' N., lon. 5° 8' 2" W. Pop. 2,194. Coasts steep, and almost inaccessible, except by a few creeks; but the surface is tolerably fertile, affording good pasturage to numerous sheep and horses. It has some villages, and a small port, with an active fishery of pilchards. Off its coast, in 1780, the French, under Admiral Conflans, were totally defeated by the British fleet under Sir Edward Hawke; and an indecisive action took place 27th July 1778, between the English fleet under Admiral Keppel, and the French under Count d'Orville.

USHITZA or USITZA, a town of Servia, on an affluent of the Morava, 87 m. S.W. Belgrade. Pop. 4,000, mostly Turks. Principal edifices, a rock-fortress, several mosques, and a Greek church.—II. a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, on the Dniester, 25 m. E.S.E. Kaminitz. Pop. 750.

USHNEI, a town of N. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, in a fine plain, 40 m. S. Urumiyah, formerly important, but lately comprising only 200 houses.

USHURUF or ASHURAF, a decayed town of Persia, prov. Mazanderan, 24 m. N.E. Sari, formerly beautified by Shah Abbas the Great.

USWORN, a town of Nassau, Germany, cap. dist., on the Ushach, 17 m. N.N.W. Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Pop. 1,953. It has manufactures of hosiery and leather.

USK, a river of South Wales, rises in the co. Brecknock, flows S.E. and S. through the centre of Monmouthshire, and enters the estuary of the Severn, 3½ m. S. Newport. Course 60 miles.

USMA and USKAMA, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Leinster, co. Kildare, 3½ m. N.N.E. Ballymore. Area 1,763 ac. Pop. 729.—II. in Munster, co. Tipperary, 2 m. N.E. Borris-o'-Kane. Area 7,550 ac. Pop. 1,076.

USKUP or SCOPJA, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, cap. mand. on the Uskup river, an affluent of the Vardar, 105 m. N.W. Salonica. Estimated pop. 10,000. It has many mosques, Greek churches, a citadel, with a Turkish garrison, and important manufactures of leather.

USLAR, a walled town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, principality and 16 m. N.W. Göttingen, on the Ahle. Pop. 2,118. It has manufs. of linens.

USMAN, a town of Russia, gov. and 85 m. S.W. Tambor, cap. circ., on the Usman. Pop. 4,000.

USMATOR, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 18 m. S.E. Haverford-West. Pop. 683.

USPALLATA, a table-land, with silver mines, Plata Confed., dep. and 40 m. N.W. Mendoza.

USPAPAN, a river of the Mexican Confed., dep. Tabasco, tributary to the Coatzacoalcas.

USCAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Corréze, 3 m. N.N.E. Brives. Pop. 2,161.

USIANA, a vlt. of the island Sardinia, Mediterranean Sea, div. and 12 m. N. Cagliari, cap. dist. Pop. of comm. 1,136.

USSEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Corréze, on the Sarreonne, 29 m. N.E. Tulle. Pop. 4,306. It is partly enclosed by ruined walls.

USSEL, a town of the island Corsica. Pop. 4,306.

USSELY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.N.W. Market-Raisen. Area 1,110 ac. P. 69.

USSEY, several communes and vills. of France.—I. dep. Loire, 16 m. S.S.W. Montrichon. Pop. 3,736.—II. dep. Vienne, 22 m. S.E.E. Poitiers. Pop. 2,130.—III. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 5 m. W. Issorey. Pop. 840.

USTARITS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, cap. cant., 7 m. S. Bayonne. P. 1,805, who manuf. woollen cloths and leather.

USTRA, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 9 m. S.E. Zürich, with an old castle. Pop. 4,500.

USTICA (anc. *Eucosimo* and *Ostodes*), an island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Naples, off the N. coast of Sicily, 40 m. N.N.W. Palermo. Length 3 m.; breadth 2 m. Soil volcanic and highly fertile, producing corn, olives, and other fruits. The town *Santa Maria*, on its S.W. side, has 1,800 inhabitants, and a harbour defended by batteries.

USTUIO (*VELIKI* or "*the Great*"), a town of Russia, gov. Vologda, at the confluence of the Jug and Suchona, affluents of the Dwina, 580 m. E.N.E. St. Petersburg. Pop. 13,000. It is the see of a bishop, and has 3 cathedrals, 28 other churches, several monasteries and nunneries, a government bank and post-office, a large exchange, with manufactures of tallow, soap, candles, leather, tiles, jewellery, and silver goods, and some saw-mills. Its inhabitants carry on a trade with Asia, as far as Kincite, in corn, lard, linen, ship timber, and sail cloth. It has an important annual fair on the 8th July.

USTIUBHNA, a town of Russia, gov. and 200 m. N.E. Novgorod, cap. circ., on the Mologa. Pop. 2,900.

USTROW, a vill. of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 8 m. E.S.E. Teschen, on the Vistula. Pop. 1,800.

UST-SYOLSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 420 m. N.E. Vologda, cap. circ., at the confluence of Sysola and the Vitohegda. Pop. 2,400.

UST-UMKATA, a fort of Asiatic Russia, gov. Orenburg, at the conflu. of the Uist and the Tobol.

USUMAKINTA, a considerable river of Central America, rises in Guatemala, dep. Vera Paz, flows N.W. through Chiapas and Tabasco, and after a course of 400 m. joins the Tabasco near its mouth. It is also connected by a navigable channel with the Lake Terminoa.

USUMBI, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 5 m. S.W. San Sebastian, on the Orre, near its mouth in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 1,303.

USWORTH, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. Washington, 41 m. S.E. Gateshead. P. 2,051.

UTAH, a territory of the United States, North America, first called "Deseret," formerly a por-

tion of the Mexican prov. of California Alta, ceded to the United States in 1846, is bounded W. by the State of California, N. by Oregon, E. by the Rocky Mountains, and S. by the parallel of 37° N. Area 208,000 sq. m. Pop. 24,000. The distinguishing feature of this region is the "Great Basin," a vast plain 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, a great portion of which is a sandy desert. Near the N. extremity of the territory is the Great Salt Lake, 75 m. long; N. and E. of which the soil is extremely fertile, and climate salubrious. Chief river, the Colorado. The territory is inhabited by a few bands of Indians, the principal tribe of which, is that of Utah in the N.E.—*The Lake of Utah* is 25 m. long N. to S., and from 8 to 12 m. broad. From its N. extremity the River Jordan flows N. 37 m. to the Great Salt Lake city, cap. of the territory. In 1854 a lake was discovered near Corn Creek, about 1 m. broad, the whole surface of which is covered with a crust of sulphur and alum. The whites are chiefly Mormons or Latter-day Saints, who took possession of the country in 1847. [SALT LAKE (CITY OF THE GREAT).]

UTELLE, a market town of N. Italy, Sardinia, prov. and 16 m. N. Nice, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 2,136, who trade in cheese, wine, and olives.

UTENSEN, a market town of Denmark, Holstein, on the Pinna, 16 m. N.W. Hamburg. P. 3,313.

UTICA, a city of the U. S., North America, state New York, co. Oneida, on the Mohawk, and on the Chenango Canal and Great Western Railway, 85 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 17,565. It has numerous academies and charitable establishments, and manufactures of machinery, etc. Many vills. in the Western States have this name.

UTIEL, a town of Spain, prov. Cuenca, 9 m. N.W. Requena. Pop. 5,780.

UTKINTON, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. and 1½ m. N.N.W. Tarporley. Pop. 590.

UTON, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, len and 25 m. S.E. Stockholm, with iron mines.—II. an island of Finland, in the Baltic, with a light-house, in lat. 59° 46' 5" N., lon. 21° 23' E.

UTRECHT, a prov. of the Netherlands, mostly enclosed by Holland and Gelderland, but N. ward touching the Zuyder Zee. Area 536 sq. m. Pop. (1853) 165,324. The Leek or Rhine forms its S. boundary; other rivers are the Veichte and Kem. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics, brewing, distilling, and hme burning. Chief towns, Utrecht, Amersfoort, Montfoort, and Wykby-Duurstede.

UTRECHT (*Ultra-Trajactum*), a city of the Netherlands, cap. prov., on the Old Rhine, 31 m. S.E. Amsterdam. Pop. (1844) 45,000. Principal edifices, a cathedral, with a tower 368 feet high; the *Stadhuis* or town-house, in which the union of the provs. was concluded in 1579, and the peace of Utrecht in 1713; the mint, arsenal, city hall, a large hospital, and museum of agricultural implements. Its university is well attended, and it has a chamber of commerce, large manufs. of woollen, silk, linen fabrics, muskets, and pins; salt, sugar, bleaching, and tile works, and an extensive general trade.

UTREXA, *Alturpa*, a town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. S.S.E. Sevilla. Pop. 12,712, mostly agriculturists. It stands around a fortified enclosure, has a Moorish castle, and is important as a military post. Its streets are wide and kept clean by running streams; and here are some remarkable churches, one resorted to by a great concourse of devotees in September; various convents and hospitals, a town-hall, prison, cavalry barracks, some manufactures of soap,

starch, and leather; and near it are productive salt springs.

UTTRAW, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. N.N.W. Louth. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 248.

UTTROXTON, a pa. and market town of England, on railway, co. and 12 m. N.E. Stafford, and beside the Dove, across which it communicates with the co. Derby by a bridge. Area of pa. 8,890 ac. Pop. 4,990. It has a church with an ancient tower and spire, 179 feet in height, Roman Catholic and other chapels, a free school, and almshouses, numerous iron forges and hardware factories, and a trade in agricultural produce, facilitated by a branch of the Trent and Mersey navigation.

UTWEIL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, on the Lake of Constance, 9 m. S.E. Constance.

UWCHLAND, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, on Brandywine Creek, 50 m. S.E.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,628.

UXBRIDGE, a market town of England, co. Middlesex, pa. Hillingdon, on the W. verge of the co., 17 m. W.N.W. St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Pop. 3,936. It has Lancelian and other schools, and here are flour-mills, malt-works, and a brick-field. It communicates with London by the Grand Junction Canal and branch.

UXBRIDGE, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, on Blackstone river and canal, 38 m. S.W. Boston. Pop. 2,457.

UXIAR and UXIV, two market towns of Spain. —I. prov. Granada, 24 m. N.W. Almeria. —II. prov. and 27 m. S.E. Pamplona.

UXMAL, a ruined city of Central America, Yucatan, 45 m. S.S.W. Merida, and presenting some of the most remarkable architectural remains in America. These comprise several large edifices adorned with elaborate sculptures.

UYSA, two of the Shetland Islands, Scotland. —I. a pa., and immediately S. Uist. Pop. 33. It is a chief rendezvous of shipping for the deep sea-fishing. —II. 4½ m. from the N. extremity of Shetland Mainland, and about 2 miles in circumference.

UZEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. cant., on the Oust, 9 m. N.N.W. Loudeac. Pop. 2,068. It has two market halls for linen cloths, in which it has a large trade.

UZEN (BOICHOI and MALOI), two rivers of European Russia, govs. Saratov and Orenburg, flow parallel to each other, 8 E., for about 250 m., and from 10 to 30 miles apart, and are finally lost in salt lakes, 100 m. from the Caspian Sea.

UZÈCHE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. cant., 15 m. N.W. Tulle. P. 3,423.

UZKA, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on the Auzon, 13 m. N.N.E. Nîmes. Pop. 6,934. It has a comm. college, an old Episcopal palace; with manufactures of silk hosiery, common woollen cloths, and fine pasteboard, and a brisk trade in silk, corn, wine, and brandy.

UZACH, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 24 m. S.W. St. Gall. Pop. 1,472.

UZUNDA-OVA, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, near the Maritsa, 66 m. W.N.W. Adrianople, and having a large fair in October.

V

For names not undermentioned, see W and F.

VAAGEN (East and West), two of the Lofoden Islands, Norway, W. of Hindoen, each about 30 m. in length by 15 m. across; the former having 1,600 and the latter 2,400 inhabitants.

VAAKON, one of the Faroe Islands [FARØR].

VAAI, a river of S. Africa, after a W. course from the Quathamba mountains, joins the Orange River about lat. 20° 5' S., lon. 30° 20' E.

VAAI, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Sarthe, on the Cher, 18 m. E. La Flèche. Pop. 1,872. It was formerly fortified.

VAAST (St.), a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, 9 m. E. Mons. Pop. 1,700.

VAAST (St.), a maritime town of France, dep. Manche, on the English Channel, near Cape La Hague, 10 m. N.E. Valognes. Pop. 3,511. —II. (Dieppedalle), a vill. and comm., dep. Seine-Inférieure, arrond. Yvetot. Pop. 483.

VABRE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Tarn, on the Gijon, 10 m. E. Castres. Pop. 1,181.

VACONELLE or BARILOZZO, one of the smaller Lipari islands, Mediterranean, 4 m. E. Panaria.

VACHA, a walled town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, principality, circ., and 16 m. S.W. Eisenach, cap. dist., on the Werra. Pop. 2,238.

VACAR ISLAND, in the West Indies, is off the S. coast of Hayti, 8 m. S.E. Cayes, 10 m. in length by 8 m. across. It has some good anchorages.

VADO, a seaport town of Sardinia, on the W. side of the Gulf of Genoa, prov. and 8 m. S.W. Savona. Pop. of comm. 1,468.

VANDERNA, a town of Sweden, len and 28 m. W.N.W. Linköping. Pop. 2,186.

VANDU, a town of Germany, [LIPONSTRATHIN].

VANDE of VALLA, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 16 m. S.E.E. Maastricht. P. 2,897.

VANDAL, a pa. and vill. of Norway, 45 m. N.E. Trondhjem, as the head of its fiord. Pop. 1,900.

VADA, a river of Russia, govs. Vologda and Archangel, joins the Dvina after a N. course of 250 m. Principal affluents, the Uste and Kokshenga from the E. —The Vagal, a river in Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, after a N. course of 150 m., joins the Irtysh 34 m. S.E. Tobolsk.

VAGLIO, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 7 m. E. Potenza. Pop. 3,000.

VAGNER, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vosges. Pop. 3,419.

VAGOS, a market town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 6 m. S.S.W. Aveiro.

VAGATCH or VAGATZ, an island of N. Russia, gov. Archangel, separated from the mainland by the Strait of Vagatch, and from Novaya Zemlia by the Karakia Vorota Strait. Lat. of N. point 76° 25' N., lon. 60° 10' E. Length 95 m., breadth 35 miles.

VALGE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Mayenne, 14 m. E.S.E. Laval. Pop. 1,692.

VALMUNGEN, a town of S. Germany, Württemberg, circ. Neckar, cap. dist., on the Kns, 15 m. N.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 3,072.

VALLA, one of the smaller Shetland Islands, Scotland, pa. Walls, in Vaila Sound, on W. side of Mainland, 4 m. N.W. Skelbiness. Pop. 29.

VAILLY, two communes, and villa, of France. —I. dep. Cher, cap. cant., on the Sandre, 12 m. N.W. Sancerre. Pop. 601. —II. (near Aizac), dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 9 m. E. Soissons. Pop. 1,864.

VAINA, a comm. and town of France, dep. Rhône, forming a N.W. suburb of Lyon, on the Saône. Pop. 2,369. [LYON.]

VAISSON, a comm. and vill. of France,

dep. Vaucluse, cap. cant., 15 m. N.E. Orange, on the Ouvèze. Pop. 8,769. Near it are the ruins of a fine quay, circus, and aqueduct, belonging to *Varie*, the cap. city of the ancient *Voncocti*, an important Roman colony.—*Vaisseau* is a comm. and vill., dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, arrond. Montauban.

VALDA-HUNYAR, a market town of Austria, Transylvania, cap. co., on the Czerana, 40 m. S.W. Karlsburg. Pop. 2,000. It has Roman Catholic, Reformed, and Greek churches. In its environs are the largest iron mines in Transylvania.

VAKEH, a river of Siberia, gov. Yenisei and Tobolsk, joins the Obe 100 m. E. Surgut. Course W. ward, estimated at 350 miles.

VAL, the prefixed name of many towns and villa. of Spain.—I. (*de Oliva*), prov. and 25 m. N. Cuenca. Pop. 2,690.—II. (*de San Domingo*), prov. and 13 m. N.N.W. Toledo. Pop. 1,869.

VAL, a prefix to the names of old divisions of Sicily, the *Val Demone*, comprising the N.E. quarter, with Mount *Ætna*, the *Val di Mazara* consisting of the W., and the *Val di Noto* of the S. parts of the island.

VAL (Lw), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, 3 m. N. Brignolles. Pop. 1,734.

VALAIS (Germ. *Wallis*), a cant. of Switzerland, in its S.E. part, consisting of the upper valley of the Rhone, shut off N. and S. by two primary Alpine chains from the cant. Bern, and from Savoy; having at its E. extremity the cant. Ticino and Uri, and W. Vaud. Area 1,663 sq. m. Pop. (1831) 81,569, all Roman Catholics, two-thirds of whom speak French. It has been described as an immense trough, 70 m. in length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in depth, and 2 m. wide at the bottom; the mountains on each side are among the highest in Europe, and it is exposed to furious torrents and destructive avalanches. Cattle rearing is the chief branch of industry, the surplus produce being mostly exported across the Simplon into Italy. Transit trade pretty active, but all other occupations are insignificant. Chief towns, Sion, Martigny, and Yispach. It holds the 30th place in the Swiss Confederation. During the French empire under Napoleon I., it formed the dep. Simplon.

VALBÈVOIS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, arrond. and 1 m. W. St Etienne, of which it forms an industrious suburb. Pop. 4,640.

VALBONNAIS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 20 m. S.E. Grenoble. P. 1,337.

VAL-BREAGLIA, a valley of Switzerland, Grisons, on the Italian side of the Alps, immediately S. and W. Mount Septimer, and traversed by one of the main roads from Italy into Switzerland.

VALCARES (ETANG NE), a salt lagoon of South France, in the Isl. Camargue, delta of the Rhone.

VALDAGNO, a market town of Austria, Lombardy, prov. and 14 m. N.W. Vicenza, cap. dist. at the base of Mount Castello, on the Agno. Pop. 3,100.

VALDAL, a walled town of Russia, gov. and 80 m. S.E. Novgorod, cap. circ., on the small lake Valdal, and on the road from St Petersburg to Moscow. Pop. 3,000.—The *Valdai Hills*, gov. Novgorod, consist of a series of plateaux which extend between the S. end of Lake Peipus and the River Dvina, with an average height of 800 to 1,000 feet, forming a dome-shaped elevation in the centre of Russia, and the watershed between rivers flowing to the Baltic and Caspian Seas.

VAL D'ARNO, a valley of Tuscany greatly renowned for rural beauty. [ARNO.] The *Val-di-Chiana*, formerly a swampy tract in the E. part of Tuscany, prov. Arezzo, has been drained and rendered very productive.

VALDEMONO, a town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. S.E. Madrid. Pop. 1,713.

VALDEPEÑAS, a town of Spain, prov. and 80 m. S.E. Ciudad Real, on the Jabalon. Pop. 9,870. The town has no object of interest, but is celebrated for its excellent wines.—*Val de Penas* is a town, prov. and 15 m. S.S.W. Jaen. Pop. 4,308.

VALDIERI, a vill. of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. prov. and 13 m. S.W. Cuneo, cap. mand., on the Gesso. Pop. of comm. 2,337.

VALDIVIA, the most S. dep. of Chile, on the mainland of South America, about lat. 40° S., lon. 78° W., enclosed everywhere, except on W., by Independent Aracania. Estimated area 740 sq. m., and pop. 6,800.—II. a river traversing this dep. from the Andes to the Pacific Ocean, which it enters after a W. ward course of 120 m.

—III. a seaport town or vill., on the Valdivia or Callacutta River, 16 m. from its mouth. It was ruined by an earthquake in 1837.—*Port Valdivia*, at the mouth of its river, lat. 39° 49' S., lon. 78° 19' 35' W., was formerly one of the best and most strongly fortified harbours on the Pacific.

VALDOBBIADENE, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, prov. and 20 m. N.N.W. Treviso, cap. dist. Pop. 2,400.

VALDUOGIA, a vill. of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. and 22 m. N.N.W. Novara. Pop. 3,100.

VALEGGIO, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. Verona, 7 m. S. Peschiera, on the Mincio, where it leaves the Lago di Garda. Pop. including 4 adjoining hamlets, 4,000. It has a fortified bridge or causeway, upwards of 800 yards long, defended by several lofty towers.

VALENÇA, two towns of Brazil.—I. prov. Bahia, cap. comarca, 10 m. N. Cayru, on rt. b. of the Una, near its mouth in the Atlantic. Pop. 1,200.

—II. prov. Piaui, 56 m. N.E. Oeiras. P. 3,000.

VALENÇA-DO-MINHO, a fortified frontier town of Portugal, prov. Minho, cap. comarca, on l. b. of the Minho, immediately opposite Tuy. Pop. 1,100.

VALENÇAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, cap. cant., on the Nahon, 25 m. N. Châteauroux. Pop. 3,627. It was here that Napoleon I. retained Ferdinand VII. of Spain a prisoner.

VALENCE, *Valentia*, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep. Drôme, on l. b. of the Rhone, here crossed by a suspension bridge, on railway from Lyon to Arignon, 57 m. S. Lyon. Pop. 16,122. It is surrounded by orchards, vineyards, and woods, and enclosed by walls. Principal edifices, the cathedral, barracks, citadel, court-house, prison, and theatre. It has a communal college, with public library of 13,000 vols., school of artillery, chamber of manufactures, school of design, docks for building river craft, cotton printing and dyeing establishments, and manufs. of silk goods.—II. a comm. and small town, dep. Gers, cap. cant., on the Baïse, 5 m. S. Condom. Pop. 1,569.—III. (*d'Agès*), dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. cant., 13 m. W. Moissac. Pop. 3,272.

VALENCIA, an old prov. or kingdom of Spain, on the E. coast, now forming the provs. Valencia, Alicante, and Castellón-de-la-Plana. United area 7,864 sq. m. Pop. (1857) 145,512. The N.W. part of the region is covered with arid mountains, but the centre presents a fertile and well-watered plain, and around Lake Albufera are extensive rice-grounds. Soil well cultivated. Chief products, comprise wine, figs, almonds, olives, and oranges. The sugar cane, hemp, lint, and silk, yield valuable returns. The principal mineral riches are salt, marble, and potter's clay.

VALENCIA, *Valentia Edetanorum*, a city of Spain, cap. prov., on the Turia or Gualdarivis,

3 m. from its mouth in the Mediterranean, and 3 m. above its port La Grac, on the river, and here crossed by five wide bridges. Lat. $36^{\circ} 35' 7''$ N., lon. $0^{\circ} 24'$ W. Pop., with suburbs, (1838) 73,000. It stands in a fine plain, and the city proper is enclosed by walls about 2½ m. in circumference, and pierced by 8 gates. Streets narrow, and many of the houses have flat roofs. Principal edifices, the cathedral, with an octagonal tower 163 feet in height, 14 parish churches, several colleges, mostly clerical, an archbishop's palace, royal palace, the exchange and silk hall, custom-house, citadel, several hospitals, asylums, prisons, barracks, and a theatre. Outside of the walls are the bull-ring and botanic gardens, and a planted public promenade extends to La Grac. *Valencia* is the see of an archbishop, the residence of a captain-general, and seat of a supreme court of justice. Its university, which is well attended, has 70 professors, and a library of 15,000 vols. It has also several academies, a seminary for nobles, academy of the fine arts, and museums. The climate, though hot, is salubrious, and the city is resorted to by invalids. Principal manufactures, silks, linen and woollen fabrics, camlets, gauzes, and other woven fabrics, hats, leather, glass, paper, artificial flowers, and Valencia tiles, used for flooring. Its port is indifferent, and its foreign trade has greatly declined. It was taken in 1813 by the French, who held it till June 1813.

VALENCIA DE ALCANTARA, a fortified town of Spain, on a height, near the frontier of Portugal, prov. Caceres, 25 m. S.W. Alcantara. Pop. 4,700. It has a citadel, barracks, and manuf. of hats, linens, and leather, and is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Contraria*.

VALENCIA DE DON JUAN (ancient *Colacea*), a town of Spain, prov. and 90 m. S.E.E. Leon, on l. b. of the Ebro. Pop. 1,638. Near it are copper mines and marble quarries.

VALENCIA DEL VERTOSO, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 2,960. It has manufactures of linens and sacking, and some Roman antiquities.

VALENCIA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of New Mexico. Pop. 14,147.

VALENCIA, a city of South America, Venezuela, cap. prov., dep. Caracas, with which it communicates by a good road. Estimated pop. 15,000. It is finely situated, covers a large surface, and has an active commerce with Caracas and Puerto Cabello.—The *Lake of Valencia* or *Tacaregua* is near the Caribbean Sea, 2 m. E. of this city. Length 22 m., average breadth 6 m. Mean depth from 12 to 15 fathoms. Shores desert on the S., but on the N. well cultivated. It contains many islands, and receives the River Aragua.

VALENCIANA, a small town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and a few miles N. Guanajuato. Here is a silver mine, which yielded, from 1771 to 1804, an annual produce of 800,000*l.*, but the works have been subsequently destroyed.

VALENTIGNES, *Valentignès*, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Nord, cap. arrond., on the Scheldt, and on railway from Paris to Mons, 27 m. S.E. Lille. Pop. 25,938. It has a citadel on an island in the Scheldt; a fine town-hall and belfry; several churches, a general and two military hospitals; asylums, barracks, an arsenal, a public library of 15,000 vols., a museum, and a theatre; manufactures of lace, linen, and lawn, printed muslins, beet-root sugar, gold and silver staves, toys, earthenware, and leather, and numerous bleaching and dye works, trade in timber,

coal and agricultural produce. It was taken in 1798 by the English and Austrians after a siege of six weeks. The historian Froument was born here in 1387.

VALENSOLLE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Basses-Alpes, cap. cant., 22 m. S.W. Digne. Pop. 3,151.

VALENTANO, *Varenna*, a market town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 18 m. N.W. Viterbo, W. the Lake of Bolsena. P. 1,000.

VALENTIA or *Kewmone*, an island and pa. off the W. coast of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 8 m. S.W. Cahirciveen, and separated from the mainland by a strait 1½ m. in breadth, and which forms the most W. harbour in the British islands; lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 6''$ N., lon. $10^{\circ} 19'$ W. Length of island 7 m., breadth 2 m. Area 6,371 ac. Pop. 2,482. Surface hilly, but it contains some fertile tracts of land. On it are slate quarries. For some time previously to the English commonwealth, it was held by the Spaniards. It is the terminus of the Atlantic submarine telegraph.

VALENTIA, an island in Annesley Bay, Red Sea, off the coast of Abyssinia, 13 m. S.E. Masowah. Length, N to S, 9 miles; breadth 2 miles.

VALENTINE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Garonne, 1 m. S.W. St. Gaudens, on the Garonne. Pop. 1,504, who manuf. woollens.

VALENVEA, a town of Sardina, Piedmont, div. prov. and 7 m. N. Alessandria, cap. mand., on the Po. Pop. of comm. 7,477. It is enclosed by walls, entered by 4 gates, and has manuf. of woollen cloth, soap, and leather.

VALENZUELA, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. E.S.E. Cordova. Pop. 2,224.

VALENTI (St.), two communes, and towns on the N. coast of France.—I. (*en Cote*), dep. Seine-Inférieure, cap. cant., 17 m. W.S.W. Dieppe. Pop. 5,377. It has soda works, a manuf. of cotton twist, and an active herring and mackerel fishery.

—II. (*sur Somme*), dep. Somme, on l. b. of the Somme, near its mouth in the English Channel, 11 m. N.W. Abbeville. Pop. 3,650. It has a school of navigation, a port for vessels under 200 tons, salt magazines, rope walks, and docks for building small vessels.

VALETTA (La), the cap. of Malta. [VALETTE.]

VALGOMBE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., 9 m. W.N.W. Largentière. Pop. 1,436.

VALGUARERA, a town of the island Sicily, prov. and 26 m. W.N.W. Noto. Pop. 5,900.

VALK or WALK, a town of Russia, gov. Livonia, cap. circ., 90 m. N.E. Riga. Pop. 1,800.

VALKENBURG (Fren. *Fouquemont*), a town of Dutch Limburg, on the Geul, and on railway to Aachen, 7 m. E. Maastricht. Pop. 717.

VALKI or WALKI, a town of Russia, gov. and 27 m. W.S.W. Kharkov, cap. circ., on an affluent of the Donetz. Pop. 3,357.

VALLA (La), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, on the Jarez, arrond. St. Etienne. Pop. 2,288, who manuf. steel goods and hardware.

VALLANBETTES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, on the Rhone, 15 m. E. Nîmes. Pop. 1,630.

VALLADOLID, *Pineda*, a city of Spain, cap. prov., on l. b. of the Pisuerga, at the inlet of the Esgueva, 27 m. S.S.W. Palencia. Pop. 21,000. It is enclosed by old walls, entered by 6 gates, and has many large and decayed dwellings, having been the residence of the court prior to its removal to Madrid, at the end of the 16th century. *Valladolid* is subdivided into 16 parishes; principal edifices, an unfinished and half ruined cathedral, and the palace of Philip III.; hospitals,

anytime, barracks, a museum containing paintings, sculptures, and a library of 14,000 vols. The university is chiefly celebrated for jurisprudence, and is well attended. It has manufs. of silk, cotton, and woollen stuffs; jewellery, hats, linen, and cotton yarn; paper, pertumery, earthenware, and leather; and the city has a trade in white wines, madder, silk, and olives, raised in its vicinity. It is the residence of a captain-general, a military intendant and other authorities, and is a see suffragan to that of Toledo. Columbus died here 20th May 1506.

VALLADOLID, a city of the Mexican Confederation, cap. dep. Mechoacan, in a fine valley, 115 m. W.N.W. Mexico. Estimated pop. 18,000. It has a cathedral and numerous other churches. It is the birthplace of Iturbide, the short-lived emperor of Mexico.

VALLADOLID, a city of Central America, Yucatan, cap. dep., 80 m. E.S.E. Merida. Pop. including suburbs, estimated at 15,000. It is well laid out. Chief edifices, the town house, and the cathedral. The suburbs consist merely of mud huts, peopled by Indians, and in 1842 it had no associations, schools, nor any places of public instruction or amusement.—II. (*de Comayagua*), Central America. [COMATAGUA.]

VALLATA, a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 13 m. S.E. Ariano. Pop. 4,400.

VALLAY, a small island of Scotland, Outer Hebrides, co. Inverness, pa. and on the N.W. coast of N. Uist, from which it is separated by a narrow sound. Length 2 miles. Pop. 46.

VALLE DE ARDALAJIA, a town of Spain, prov. and 12 m. N.N.W. Malaga. Pop. 3,211.

VALLECORSIA, a town of South Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 14 m. S.E. Froisnone. P. 3,230.

VALLES DE UXO, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. S.W. Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 5,847. It has potteries and distilleries.

VALLELUNGA, a town of the island Sicily, intend. and 18 m. N.W. Caltanissetta. Pop. 3,500.

VALLE-LAGARINA, a town of Austria, Tyrol, circ. Roveredo. Pop. 2,440.

VALLNDAU, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 3 m. N.N.E. Coblenz, on the Rhine. Pop. 3,135. It has manufs. of cloths, and leather.

VALLENGIN, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 2 m. N.W. Neuchâtel, in the Val de Ruz. P. 6,300.

VALLERAUGUE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on the Hérault, 39 m. N.W. Nîmes. Pop. 3,890.

VALLE-ROTONDA, a market town of Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, dist. Sorra, 8 m. N.W. Venafro. Pop. 2,200.

VALLÉE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, cap. canton, arrond. and 13 m. E.S.E. Nantes. Pop. 6,268.

VALLETTA OF LA VALETA, the cap. city of Malta, on its N.E. coast, between a fine double harbour, lat. of palace 35° 53' 8" N., lon. 14° 31' 2" E. Pop., with suburb (1857) 51,000. It is enclosed by strong fortifications, and its S. or great harbour is farther defended by forts St Elmo, Riccio, and St Angelo, beyond which is its chief suburb Vittoriosa, also strongly fortified. It stands on ground so uneven, that many of its streets are successive flights of stairs; it is clean, has many noble buildings, the chief being the palace, formerly that of the Grand Master, richly furnished, and with a fine armoury; the cathedral, the public museum, and library of 60,000 vols.; naval, military, and civil hospitals; exchange, theatre, prison, barracks, and numerous churches, including the English collegiate church of St Paul, founded by the late Queen Adelaide

at a cost of 15,000*l*. It is supplied with water by the aqueduct of Vignacourt; has a university, a royal dockyard, private docks for shipbuilding in its suburb Sanguia; and is the seat of all the principal authorities, and centre of the commerce of the island. It was founded by the Grand Master, Valette, in 1666, occupied by the French in 1798, and taken by the English in 1801.

VALLIER (St), several comm., towns, and villa, of France.—I. a market town, dep. Drôme, on l. b. of the Rhone, and on railway from Lyon to Avignon, cap. cant., 17 m. N. Valence. P. 3,967. It has manufs. of crapes, silks, and twist, and chemical products, with a trade in the wines of its vicinity.—II. a vill., dep. Var, cap. cant., 4 m. N.W. Grasse. Pop. 609.—III. a village, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 18 m. S.W. Chalon. P. 2,688.

VALLIEVO, a town of Servia, 55 m. S.W. Belgrade. Pop. 4,500. It is reported to have numerous mosques and well frequented markets.

VALLIQUEVILLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 3 m. W. Yvetot. Pop. 1,663.

VALLIO (Il), a town of Naples, prov. Principato-Ult., cap. cant., 41 m. S.S.E. Salerno. P. 8,000.

VALLON, several comm. and towns of France.—I. a market town, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., 10 m. S.S.E. Largentière. Pop. 2,756. Near it is a cataract of the Ardèche above a natural bridge.

—II. dep. Sarthe, 12 m. W.S.W. Le Mans. Pop. 1,844.—III. dep. Allier, 14 m. N. Montluçon. Pop. 1,003.

VALLORBE, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, near the French frontier, 8 m. W. Orbe. P. 1,500.

VALLOUISSE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H.-Alpes, 8 m. W.S.W. Briançon. Pop. 1,193.

VALLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. N. Tarragona, in a plain, watered by the Francoli. Pop. 11,081, who spin cotton and woollen yarn, distil brandy, and manuf. leather and soap. The French defeated the Spaniards here in 1809, but were in their turn defeated in 1811.

VALMABEDA, a walled town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 22 m. W.S.W. Bilbao, on the Salcedon. Pop. 1,264. It has a custom-house, copper and iron works, tanneries, and coal mines.

VALMONT, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, cap. cant., 13 m. N.W. Yvetot. Pop. 1,112.

VALMY a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Marne, arrond. St Menescloup. Here, in 1792, the Prussians were defeated by the French.

VALOGNES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, cap. arrond., on the Merderet, 11 m. S.E. Cherbourg. Pop. 6,372. It has a comm. college, and manufs. of hats, lace, and gloves.

VALOIS, an old dist. of France, now comprised in depts. Oise and Aisne.

VALONA, a town of Europ. Turkey. [AYLONA.]

VALONGO, a village of Portugal, prov. Minho, 7 m. E.N.E. Oporto, and where most of the bread consumed in that city is made. Here are some productive antimony and other mines, known and wrought during the Roman dominion.

VALPARAISO, the chief seaport town of Chile, South America, prov. and 60 m. W.N.W. Santiago, on the Pacific; lat. of Fort St Antonio 33° 1' 9" S., lon. 71° 41' 6" W. Pop. (1856) 75,000. It stands on a steep declivity, and in some ravines along its bay N. ward; is mostly constructed of sun-dried bricks, and well paved. On a plain E. ward in its suburb Almendral the residence of most of its merchants. Its harbour is defended by several forts, but has no mole or facilities for landing goods, and it is said to be filling up; the port, however, monopolises most of the foreign trade of Chile, exporting wheat to

Callao and Panama, with large quantities of hides, tallow, gold, silver, copper, indigo, wool, and drugs. Its markets are well supplied with European manufactures, and it has a number of coasting vessels.

VALKENBURG, a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. prov. and 13 m. W.S.W. Ivrea. Pop. 3,500.

VALPO, a town of Austria, Slavonia, cap. circ., near the Drave, 16 m. W.N.W. Esseg.

VALSÈS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. cant., 19 m. N.E. Orange. P. 4,713.

VALS, Valheim, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ardèche, 12 m. W.S.W. Privas, on l. b. of the Ardèche. Pop. 2,875. Close to it are six chalybeate springs, much frequented by visitors.

VALSEQUELLO, a town of the Canary Islands, on the E. side of the isl. Great Canary. Pop. 2,788.

VALSTAGNA, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 23 m. N.E. Vicenza, on the Brenia. Pop. 2,200. It has manufactures of Tyrolean hats, and trade in charcoal.

VALTELLINA, an administrative prov. of the Austrian dominions, consisting of the upper valley of the Adda, S.E. of the Grisons, and forming the Austro-Italian deleg. of Sondrio, which, with Tirano, Chiavenna, and Bormio, are its chief towns.

VALUIKI or WALUIKI, a town of Russia, gov. and 115 m. S.S.W. Voronej, cap. circ., on the Oskol, here joined by the Valni. Pop. 3,200.

VALIA (La), a small town of Naples, prov. Principi-Citra, 10 m. N.E. Campagna. P. 1,300.

VALVERDE, numerous towns of Spain.—I. prov. Badajoz, near the Guadiana, 10 m. E. Merida. Pop. 1,500.—II. (*de Jucar*), prov. and 23 m. S. Cuenca, near the Jucar.—III. (*del Camino*), prov. Huelva, 68 m. W. Sevilla. Pop. 5,239.—IV. (*de Leganes*), prov. and 12 m. S.W. Badajoz.—V. the cap. town of the island of Ferro, Canaries. Pop. 4,580.—*Valverdeja* is a market town, prov. and 50 m. W. Toledo, near the Tagus. Pop. 2,657.

VAN (PASHALIK OF), a territory of Turkish Armenia, between lat. 37° and 35° 30' N. lon. 41° and 44° 30' E., having E. Persia, and on other sides the pashas of Kara, Erzeroum, Diarbekur, and Mossul. It consists chiefly of a lofty basin surrounded by steep mountains, and the centre of which is occupied by the *Lake of Van*; the estimated area of which is 1,200 sq. m.; but it has some outlying districts, as the sanjaks Bayazid on the N., Moosh W., Bitlis and Joolamerk S.; their caps. of same names being, with Van, its chief towns. Climate hot in the plains, and on the uplands less severe than in the pash. Erzeroum; corn raised not sufficient for home consumption; fruits, wine, flax, tobacco, cotton, timber, gull-nuts, manna, and honey, are the chief products. Pastures are excellent; great numbers of live stock are reared, and with other rural produce, constitute the chief exports. Pop. chiefly Armenian Christians in the N., elsewhere Mohammedans; Turks occupying the centre, and Koord tribes the S. part of the pashalik.

VAN, Arsenitis, a fortified city of Turkish Armenia, cap. of pash., on the E. shore of the Lake of Van, 145 m. S.E. Erzeroum. Pop. variously estim. at 12,000 and 40,000. It is enclosed by a double line of ramparts, at the S. face of an isolated rock, crowned by its citadel, and has several Armenian churches, mosques, baths, caravanserais; bazars abundantly supplied with produce raised in the vicinity, and some massive and remarkable antiquities, which have been attributed to Semiramis. About 500 looms are reported to be employed here in manufacturing shawls from cotton imported from Persia, and these goods, with rural produce, constitute its chief exports.

VAN, VAN of the BRACKBROOK DRAGON, the loftiest mountain of South Wales, on. and 5 m. S.W. Brecon. Height above the sea 2,952 feet.

VAN BUREN, several cos., U. S., North America.—I. in S.W. of Michigan, cap. Pawpaw. Area 633 sq. m. Pop. 5,800.—II. in S.E. of Iowa, cap. Keosauke. Area 450 sq. m. Pop. 12,370.

—III. Arkansas, cap. Clinton. Pop. 2,864.—Also numerous townships, the principal in state New York, 12 m. N. Syracuse. Pop. 2,873.

VANCOUVER (or QUADRA and VANCOUVER) ISLAND, British North America, Oregon territory, between lat. 48° 20' and 61° N., lon. 123° and 128° W., separated from the mainland by Queen Charlotte Sound and the Gulf of Georgia. Length from Cape Scott, N.W., to Gonzales Point, S.E., 235 m., average breadth 60 m. Area estim. at 14,000 sq. m. Coast deeply indented by gulfs and bays. Climate moist, but healthy. Interior hilly. On the coasts grain and vegetables are raised. Coal is extensively worked. The chief town, Victoria, at the S.E. point, is the seat of government, and several missionaries. Shores abound in fish. Native pop. estimated at 17,000.

VANCOUVER (PORT), is the principal settlement of the Hudson Bay Company, W. the Rocky Mountains, in the U. S. Oregon territory, on the N. side of Columbia river, here 1 m. across, 90 from the sea, and at the head of its navigation by sea going vessels. It consists of an oblong picketed enclosure, 600 feet in length by 200 feet in breadth, containing dwellings, workshops, and an elementary school; here are granaries, an open village, large farms, fine prairies, and woods belonging to the Company.

VANDALIA, a vill. of the U. S., North America, formerly cap. of the state Illinois, on the Kaskaskia, 60 m. S.E. Springfield. Pop. about 1,100.

VANDERBURG, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in S.W. of Indiana. Area 240 sq. m. Pop. 11,414.

VAN DIEMEN (CAPT), the most N. point of Melville Island, N. Australia, lat. 11° 8' S., lon. 150° 20' E.—(*Gulf*), N. Australia, between Arnhem Land, and Coburg peninsula and Melville Island, lat. 12° S., lon. 132° E., is 100 m. in length, E. to W., and 60 m. across. It receives Alligator river, and communicates with the ocean N. by Dundas Strait, between the above peninsula and island, and W. by Clarence Strait, between Melville Island and the mainland.—(*Inlet*), N. Australia, on the E. side of the Gulf of Carpentaria, lat. 16° 55' S. It receives Van Diemen river.—(*Land*), N. Australia. [ARNHEN LAND.]

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND (now TASMANIA), a British colony of the South Pacific, forming a large island off the southernmost point of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass's Strait. It is comprised between lat. 40° 40' & 48° 35' S., and lon. 144° 40' to 148° 25' E., 200 miles from N. to S. with an extreme of 200 m. from E. to W., and somewhat of a heart-shape. Contains 22,636 square miles. Pop. (census 1851), 69,497; in 1854 it was only 62,863, owing chiefly to the emigration to the Victoria gold fields, but the census of March 1857, showed a recovery to 80,803 (besides 620 military), consisting of males 45,916, females 34,886. Of this pop. there were 3,003 convicts (2,139 males, and 869 females), the comparatively small and expiring remains of the transportation system, abandoned in 1853, and on that occasion the name of the island was changed to Tasmania. The aborigines, who were once hostile and troublesome, and were estimated at 5,000 in 1814, are now extinct, excepting only 16 individuals, 6 men and 10 women. A small

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Island, when in January 1845, they numbered only 57 persons, who were so prostrated in spirit, that it was deemed but an act of humanity to send them back to their own country. This was done, their wants being attended to by Government, and they have since been gradually dying out. The scenery is diversified with lofty mountains and immense forests, particularly over the western parts, which are still all but uninhabited. Of the eastern mountain range, Ben Lomond is 5,000 feet in elevation, Ben Nevis 3,910 feet, and Mount Wellington, a magnificent pile, rising close to the sea level behind Hobart Town, is 4,200 ft. The western range has Mount Humboldt 5,520 feet, Dry's Bluff 4,500 feet, Mount Arrowsmith 4,075 feet, and Valentine's Peak, which is seen 60 m. off, 6,000 feet. The chief rivers (in the S.), are the Derwent and its branches, and the Huon, and in the N. the Tamar, with its tributaries the North and South Esk, the Mersey, and the Forth. The chief harbours are Storm Bay, leading to Hobart Town, and Macquarie Harbour, on the West coast. The soil is good, but owing to the prevalence of the forest, the labour of clearing has been very great, and thus of late there has been no great extension of cultivation. The climate is salubrious and delightful. At Port Arthur in Tasman's Peninsula, S. lat. 44° 10', the mean temp. of the year is 58°, of the coldest month 53°, of the warmest 62°: the mean temp. of the whole island being about 53°. The average annual rain-fall there is 44 in., but in the island generally it is less, averaging about 21 inches. The staple products are wool, grain and fruits, and timber. The live stock numbered in 1857, sheep 1,879,113, cattle 81,169, horses 19,837. The imports in 1857 were 1,271,071, the exports 1,354,634. Of the latter, wool amounted to 393,946, or by weight 5,701,815 lbs.; agricultural produce was 478,277, and timber 123,963. Acres under culture (1857) 134,108, of which 63,357 acres were devoted to wheat. For same year, the ships inwards were 547, of 106,548 tons, and outwards 554, of 107,371 tons. Estimated revenue for 1858, 163,978, expenditure 206,975, public debt of 223,680. There is an Imperial grant of 25,000, a-year, in consideration of the heavy expenditure for police and gaols, caused by the convict elements of the population. The religion of the people, by census 1857, appears as Church of England 47,714; Church of Scotland 7,220; Wesleyan Methodists 4,721; other Protestants 3,830; Roman Catholics 16,832; Jews 429; Mohammedans, etc., 48. The settled part of the colony is comprised in 14 counties. The towns of chief note are Hobart Town in the S., containing 18,258 inhabitants, and Launceston in the N., at the head of the Tamar navigation, 7,874. Longford, Perth, Westbury, Oatlands, New Norfolk, etc. The island has an extensive system of electric telegraph. In common with the adjacent colonies, Tasmania enjoys self-government. The governor is appointed by the Queen, and there are two houses of legislation, both being elective, but upon different qualifications. Discovered by Tasman in 1642.

VANDERBURG, a town of W. Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, 13 m. S. Cammin, bordering a lake, upon an island on which is a castle. Pop. 915.

VAN DYKE (JOSEPH and LUTHER), two British West India islands, Virgin Islands.—*First*—Van Dyke, 3 m. N.W. Tortola (of which they are a dependency), is 8 m. in length, by 14 m. in breadth.

VANDE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 13 m. S. Chelmsford. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 164.

VANIKORO or PITT ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides, is in lat. 11° 37' S., lon. 166° 49' E. Here La Perouse was wrecked and lost in 1788.

VANNES, *Dartoriqum*, a comm. and seaport town of France, cap. dep. Morbihan, near the lagoon of Morbihan on the S. coast of Brittany, 61 m. N.W. Nantes. Pop. 13,563. It has a cathedral, an ancient castle, now the prefecture, a theatre, and several other public edifices, formerly monastic institutions; three hospitals, and other charities; a school of navigation, comm. college, public library, manuf. of woollens, linsens, cottons, lace, and leather, ship-building, and a brisk coasting trade, though its port is adapted only for vessels of small burden. At Locmariaquer, about 6 m. N.W., are traces of the ancient *Dartoriqum* or *Civitas Venetorum*, which opposed an obstinate resistance to the Romans.

VANOSCO, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, 16 m. N.W. Tournon. Pop. 1,667.

VANS (LWS), a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Ardèche, 12 m. S.W. Largentiere. P. 2,698.

VANUATUT (RAY), N.W. Australia, is E. of Admiralty Gulf. Lat. 14° S., lon. 126° 20' E.—(Hills), E. Australia, are N. of Liverpool Plains, near lat. 31° 15' S., lon. 149° 50' E.—(Island), British North America, is between Southampton island and Melville peninsula, lat. 55° 40' N., lon. 84° W.

VANNES or VANNES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, arrond. Sceaux. Pop. 3,862. It has a detached fort for the defence of Paris, and a lunatic asylum.

VAPRIO, two towns of N. Italy.—I. Sardinia, Piedmont, div. prov. and 13 m. N.N.W. Novara. Pop. 3,000, partly engaged in paper mills.—II. Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 13 m. E. Milan. Pop. 2,000.

VAR, a frontier river of France and Italy, rises in the Alps, flows S., then E. and S., and after a course of 60 m. enters the Mediterranean at St. Laurent, 6 m. N.E. Antibes. For the last 15 m. it forms the boundary between the French dep. Var on the W., and the Sardinian div. of Nice.

VAR, the most S.E. dep. of France, having S. and S.E. the Mediterranean, N.E. the Sardinian dominions, and elsewhere the depts. Haute-Alpes, and Bouches-du-Rhône. Area 2,825 sq. m. Pop. 357,967. Surface mountainous. Chief rivers, the Var, Argens, and Verdon. Olive oil, oranges, lemons, dried fruits, cork, and silk, are among its principal exports; the corn raised is insufficient for home consumption. Principal manufactures are of perfumery, soap, paper, leather, coarse woollens, earthenware, and marble goods. Var is divided into the four arrondis. of Draguignan, Toulon, Brignolles, and Grasse.

VARADES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Loire-Inferieure, cap. cant. on rt. b. of the Loire, and on railway to Tours, 27 m. E.N.E. Nantes. Pop. 3,401.

VARAGNE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, 13 m. N.W. Brignolles. Pop. 1,508.

VARALLO, a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. and 30 m. N.W. Novara, cap. mand., on l. h. of the Sesia. Pop. of comm. 2,807. It has manuf. of iron and copper wares, and adjoining it a remarkable hill, the *Sacro Monte*, on which are a handsome church, and about 50 oratories.

VARANOFER-HORN, a deep inlet of the Arctic Ocean, between Russian Lapland and Norway (Finmark), lat. 70° N., lon. 26° 40' to 31° E. It receives the surplus waters of the Lake Enare.

VARANO, a lagoon of Naples, prov. Ca-

pitaval, on the Adriatic shore, on the N. side of the peninsula of Gargano. Length 5 m., breadth 4 m. On its E. side is the village of *Vareso*.

VARAPONIO, a market town of Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra L., 10 m. S.E. Gioja. Pop. 1,200.

VARAZZI or **VARAZZO**, a comm. and market town of Sardinia, div. and 18 m. S.W. Genoa, cap. mand. Pop. 7,779. It has a harbour on the Gulf of Genoa, and some ship-building.

VAREBERG, a seaport town of Sweden, len & 37 m. N.N.W. Halmstad, on the Kattegat. P. 1,880.

VARDAR, *Axius*, a river of European Turkey, Macedonia, after a S. course of 179 m. enters the Egean Sea, 12 m. W.S.W. Salonica.

VAREH or **WARDE**, a town of Denmark, prov. Jütland, amt. and 26 m. N.N.W. Ribe, on the Varde. Pop. 1,400. It has manufs. of tobacco.

VARDØ, an island of Norway, Arctic Ocean, off Finnmark, with *Vardøhus*, the most N. fort in Europe, lat. 70° 20' 36" N., lon. 31° 10' E.

VAREL, a market town of N. Germany, Oldenburg, circ. Neuenburg, cap. dist. and lordship, near the mouth of the Jahde, in the German Ocean, 35 m. N.W. Bremen. Pop. 3,164. It has a harbour defended by the fort Christiansburg.

VARELA, an inlet in the Strait of Malacca, 60 m. E. Dell, Sumatra.—*Cape Varela* or *Acarella*, Annam, is the most E. headland of Cochinchina, 78 m. S.S.E. Quinhone.—The false Cape-Avarela is another headland, 90 m. farther south.

VARENNA, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. Como, on the E. side of the Lake of Como. Pop. 2,000.

VARENNE, numerous communes, towns, and villa. of France.—I. (*sous Allier*), dep. Allier, and on the Vaisson, near its junction with the Allier, 18 m. S. Moulins. Pop. 1,468.—II. (*ex Argonne*), dep. Meuse, cap. cant., on the Aire, 16 m. W.N.W. Verdun. Pop. 1,338. Here Louis xvi. and his family were detected and seized in their attempted flight, 20th June 1791.—III. (*St Saviour*), dep. Seine-et-Loire, on the Sevron, arrond. Louhans. Pop. 1,344.—IV. (*sous Dun*), same dep., arrond. Charolais. Pop. 1,435.—V. (*sous Montmorant*), dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Tours and Nantes Railway, arr. Saumur. Pop. 2,530.

VARESE, a town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 13 m. W. Como, cap. dist., E. the Lake of Varese. Pop. 3,300. It has thriving silk manufactures.

VARESE, a market town of Sardinia, div. Genoa, prov. and 14 m. N.E. Chiavari, cap. mand., near the Apennines. Pop. of comm. 6,800.

VARESE (LAKE OF), a lake of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. Como, 4 m. E. Lago Maggiore, into which it pours its surplus waters. Length 5 m., greatest breadth 2 miles.

VARNELLY (Wallack *Gradiste*), a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, co. Hunyad, 17 m. S.W. Vajda-Hunyad, on the site of the ancient cap. of Dacia, afterwards occupied by the Romans, and named *Ulpia Trajana*, of which some vestiges remain. [UDVARNELLY.]

VANIA, a town of European Turkey. [VENIA.] **VANICK**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, between Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, 6 m. S. Waterloo. Pop. 1,373.

VANIGUANA, a town of N. Italy, Pontifical States, leg. and 11 m. S.E. Bologna. Pop. 3,000.

VANILLES or **VANILHES**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ariège, cap. cant., 5 m. N. Foix, on the Ariège. Pop. 1,700.

VANINAC, a town of South America, Venezuela, cap. prov., on the St Domingo, an affluent of the Orinoco, 98 m. S. Truxillo. Pop. 4,060. It has an active trade in rural produce.

VARKHAN, a large vill. of Turkish Armenia, persh. Van, 22 m. W.S.W. Bitlis, on route to Sert.

VARNA, a strongly fortified town of European Turkey, situated on the N.W. extremity of a fine bay of the Black Sea, 47 m. E. Shumla. Pop. 25,000, native Bulgarians, Turks, and foreign traders. It is surrounded by high walls and a deep ditch, and entered by six gates. The town stands on an elevated sand bank on the sea-shore, of such varying height, that in some parts the base of the surrounding walls is level with the water, and at others it stands from 20 to 30 feet above it. A lake (12 m. long, and from 1 to 2 m. wide) is formed by the waters from the neighbouring hills, and extends through the marsh lands lying towards Shumla. Here the Hungarians were defeated by the Turks in 1444. In 1828 the town was taken by the Russians after a siege of three months. On the 7th September 1854, the allied British and French armies, which had here encamped, sailed for the Crimea.

VARNATIN or **VARNAVIT**, a town of Russia, gov. and 165 m. E.S.E. Kostroma, cap. circ., on the Betluga. Pop. 1,600.

VARS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Charente, 8 m. N. Angoulême, on the Charente. Pop. 2,076.

VARSOVIE, the French name of WARSAW.

VAREL, two villa. of N. Italy.—I. duchy and 25 m. S.W. Parma. Pop. 1,500.—II. Sardinia, div. Genoa, cap. mand., on an aff. of the Po, 10 m. N.W. Bobbio. Pop., with comm., 2,945.

VARET, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., at the base of a vine-clad hill, 27 m. N.N.E. Nevers. Pop. 3,303.

VARSÄ, a seaport town of Finland, cap. len, on a bay of the Baltic, 56 m. N.E. Christianstad. Lat. 68° 4' 3" N., lon. 21° 43' E. Pop. 3,340. It was founded in 1611 by Charles XII. of Sweden. Its port has become obstructed by sand.

VASAREHLY, several large market towns of Hungary, etc.—I. (*Somle*), co. and 25 m. W. Veszprim, on the Torna, and at the base of the Somlyo mountain. Pop. 25,000, who raise wine and tobacco.—II. (*Holdenaro*), co. Csongrad, on Lake Hodon, 14 m. N.E. Segedin. Pop. (1851) 33,090, similarly employed. It has several well frequented fairs.—III. (*Kerdz*), Transylvania, Seeklerland, co. Haromszek, 34 m. N.E. Kronstadt.

VASAREHLY or **MAROS VASAREHLY**, a town of Austria, Transylvania, cap. co. Maros, 8 m. S.S.E. Vaja, on the Maros. Pop. 10,000. It has a Roman Catholic gymnasium, a Protestant college, a public library, and a cabinet of minerals.

VANILICKKI, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Grodno, 20 m. W.S.W. Lida. Pop. 1,550.

VANILKOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 18 m. S.S.W. Kiev, cap. circ., on the Stugna. Pop. (1855) 11,406, among whom are many Jews.

VANALBOROUGH, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, on the Kennebec, 11 m. N.E. Augusta. Pop. 3,080.

VASSEY, two communes and towns of France.—I. dep. H.-Marne, cap. arrond., on the Blaise, 26 m. N.N.W. Champaubert. Pop. 2,576. It is celebrated in history for the massacre of its Protestant inhabitants, by order of the Duke de Guise, in 1592.—II. dep. Calvados, cap. cant., 10 m. E. Vire. Pop. 3,250.

VAST (La), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, 11 m. E. Cherbourg. Pop. 1,581.

VASTO (la), *Istomus*, a town of Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, cap. dist. and cant., 31 m. S.E. Chieti, and 14 m. from the Adriatic. Pop. 10,900. It is enclosed by walls, and has a market square, two churches, eight convents, hospitals, *ayuntamiento*,

a palace, and manufs. of woollen cloth, silks, and coarse earthenware, with an active fishery.—*IL* (*Vasto-Gerardo*), a market town of Naples, prov. Molise, dist. and 14 m. N.N.E. Ischia, on the Trigno. Pop. 1,800.

VATAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, cap. cant., 12 m. N.W. Issoudun. P. 3,312.

VATERA or **WATERA**, an island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. and immediately S. Barra, from which it is separated by a narrow sound. Length 3 m., breadth $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Pop. 64.

VATHI, the cap. town of the Ionian island Ithaca, on the S. side of its gulf or harbour. Pop. 2,600.—*IL*, a town, on the N.E. shore of the island Samos, with 2,400 inhabitants.

VATICANO (CAPE), Naples, is on the W. side of the prov. Calabria Ultra *IL*, dist. and 17 m. W.S.W. Monteleone. It bounds the entrance to the Gulf of Gioja on the north.

VATZ, two villa. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, in the valley of the Rhina.—*I* (*Ober*), 11 m. S. Chur. Pop. 873.—*IL* (*Unter*), 5 m. N. Chur. Pop. 1,150.

VAUBECOURT, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., on the Alane, 10 m. N. Bar-le-Duc. Pop. 1,088.

VAUCLE (LE), a town of the French W. India island Martinique, on its E. coast. Pop. 4,878.

VAUCULUS, a dep. of France, in the S.E., having S. and W. the Durance and Rhone rivers, separating it from Bouches-du-Rhône and Gard, and on other sides the depts. H.-Alpes and Drôme. Area 1,373 sq. m. Pop. 264,618. Surface hilly in the E., where it is traversed by ranges of the Alps, highest point Mont Ventoux; and the soil is not generally fertile. Less corn is raised than is required for home consumption; principal products comprise wine, silk, almonds, and other fruits; madder, saffron, and aromatic seeds. Chief manufs. are of silk stuffs at Avignon and Orange; woollen fabrics, perfumery, confectionery, printing types, and glass wares. *Vauchus* is divided into the arronds. Apt, Avignon, Carpentras, and Orange.—The *Fontaine de Vaucus* is a village and remarkable fountain in this dep., 15 m. E. Avignon. Its scenery is most picturesque, but it derives its chief celebrity from having been the residence of Petrarch. [SORGUS.]

VAUCOULEUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. canton, 11 m. S.S.E. Commercy. Pop. 2,656. It is the birthplace of the geographer Claude de Lisle.

VAUD (Germ. *Waadt*), a cant. of W. Switzerland, having S. the Lake of Geneva, W. France, and on the other sides Savoy and the cant. Valais, Bern, Fribourg, Neuchâtel, and Geneva. Area 1,185 sq. m. Pop. (1851) 199,375, nearly all Protestants. Surface m.S.E. covered by ramifications of the Alps, and in the N.W. by those of the Jura; elsewhere undulating. Principal rivers, the Upper Rhone and the Venoge, Orbe and Broye; it comprises the Lake Joux and part of the Lakes Neuchâtel and Morat. The raising of corn and wine, and the rearing of live-stock, are the chief branches of industry; and the best vineyards of Switzerland are in this canton. Salt from the springs of Bex, marble, coal, sulphur, and a few metals are produced; manufs. unimportant; transit trade into France and Germany active. Government more aristocratic than in most of the Swiss cantons. Chief towns, Lausanne the cap., Vevey, Morges, Nyon, and Avenches. It holds the 19th place in the Swiss Confederation. Previously to 1793 it was subordinate to Bern, under the name of the Pays-de-Vaud.

VAUDEKSWAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. Saumur. Pop. 1,230.

VAUDÉMONT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Meurthe, 6 m. S. Veselize, formerly fortified. Pop. 391.

VAUDOTS OF WALTENBERG. [TORRE.]

VAUGEMAR, a comm. of France, dep. Seine, forming a suburb of Paris on the S.W., within its fortifications. Pop. 12,378.

VAULION, a mountain and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, the mountain *Dent de V.*, a summit of the Jura chain, 4,898 feet above the sea. The vill. at its base is 4 m. W. Romamotier. Pop. 980.

VAULTERSHOLME, a tything of England, co. Devon, pa. Maker, on the W. side of Plymouth Sound, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.W. Devonport. Pop. 1,156.

VAUSIM or **BAUSIM**, a town of India, Decan, Nizam's dom., 83 m. S.W. Ellichpoor.

VAUVERT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., 11 m. S.W. Nîmes. Pop. 4,187.

VAUVILLERS, a comm. and town of France, dep. H.-Saône, cap. cant., 20 m. N. Vesoul. P. 2,688.

VAUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arrond. Villefranche. Pop. 2,380.—*IL*, a comm. and vill. dep. Aisne, 22 m. W.N.W. Vervins. Pop. 992.—*Vaux* is the name of numerous other comm., chiefly in W. and Central France.

VAUXHALL, a suburb of London, in Surrey, W. Kennington, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.S.W. St. Paul's Cathedral, London, comprised in the bor. of Lambeth, and connected with Westminster by a bridge across the Thames, 950 feet in length. Here are Vauxhall Gardens, numerous distilleries, factories, and gas works, chiefly along the low shore of the river. It has a station on the South-Western Railway.

VAVAO, an island in the Pacific Ocean, Friendly Islands, lat. 18° 39' 2" S., lon. 174° 1' W. Length 10 m. Estimated pop. 6,000. It is of coral rock, well wooded, fertile, and has a good harbour.

VAVIROU, one of the Society Islands, Pacific Ocean, Toubou group. Lat. 23° 42' S., lon. 147° 50' W., discovered in 1791. Surface elevated.

VAXHOLM, a strongly fortified town of Sweden, lat. and 16 m. E. Stockholm, on the island Vaxoe, in the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 1,900.

VAYNOR, a pa. of South Wales, co. Brecon. Pop. 2,288, partly employed in iron and coal mines.

VAYRAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Lot, cap. cant., 31 m. N.E. Gourdon. Pop. 1,730.

VAYRES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, on the Dordogne, arrond. Labourue. Pop. 2,033.

VASIRABAD, a town of the Punjab, near the Chenab, 64 m. N.W. Lahore. It is one of the handsomest towns in India, having been rebuilt in the European style, and possessing a good bazaar and a palace, erected by Runjeet-Singh.

VECHELDE, a vill. of Germany, duchy and 6 m. W. Brunswick, on the Hanover Railway.

VECHT, an arm of the Rhine, in the Netherlands, separates from the Old Rhine at Utrecht, and after a N. ward and navigable course of 18 miles enters the Zuyder-Zee at Muiden.

VECHT, a river of Prussian Westphalia, Hanover and the Netherlands, enters the Zuyder-Zee at Genemuiden, Overijssel, after a N.W. course of 90 miles.

VACATA, a walled town of N.W. Germany, duchy and 28 m. S. Oldenburg, cap. circ. Pop. 1,978. It has manufactures of linens.

VECKERKAMP, a market town of Germany, H.-Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, on the Weser, 14 m. N.N.E. Cassel. Pop. 1,893. It has a castle.

VEERDAM and **VEERKERKAM**, two villa. of the Netherlands.—*I* prov. and 16 m. S.E. Groningen.

—II. prov. and 19 m. N.E. Utrecht, on the Amsterdam and Arnhem Railway. Pop. 2,907.

VUSE (Str.), a ps. of England, co. Cornwall, 2½ m. N.E. Fowey. Area 2,940 ac. Pop. 647.

VYZA (formerly *Kampos*), a marit. town of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, on the N.E. coast of the island Walcheren. Pop. 1,083.

VYANAMUAM, a town of British India, dist. and 35 m. W. Ahmedabad, presid. Bombay. Pop. 17,000.

VYOA (La), a town of the island Hayti, 78 m. N.W. St. Domingo, in an elevated region, on the site of a city of same name, ruined by an earthquake in 1604.

VYUSACK, a market town of Germany, territory and 10 m. N.W. Bremen, on the Weer. Pop. (1836) 3,793. It has ship-building docks.

VAGLIA, an island of the Adriatic, comprised in the Austrian kingdom of Illyria, gov. Trieste, in the Gulf of Quarnero, E. Istria, separated from the Hungarian Littorale and Croatia by the Channel of Morlacca, and having S.W. the island Cherso, 3 m. distant. Length 23 m., greatest breadth 12 m. Pop. 17,000. Surface mountainous, sterile in the N. and E., fertile elsewhere. It produces timber, wine, silk, fruits, marble, salt, and many live stock. Corn is imported from Croatia. The fisheries are important.—*Faglia*, the cap. town, on its S.W. side, has a small harbor defended by a castle. Pop. (1853) 1,290.

VEILE or WELLE, a town of Denmark, Jütland, cap. amt., on the Velle, at the head of the Velle-fjord, 13 m. N.W. Fredericia. Pop. 2,000.—*Veile-fjord*, an inlet on the E. coast of Jütland, 1½ m. in length and 4 m. in breadth at its entrance.

VEIT (Str.), a town of Austria, Carinthia, on the Glan, 11 m. N. Klagenfurt. Pop. 1,700.—II. a market town of Lower Austria, 11 m. S. St. Pölten.

VESER or BELEN DE LA FROYERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. S.E. Cadix, on the Barbate. P. 3,360. It has manufs. of woollens and sacking.

VELAY, an old div. of France, of which Le Puy was the cap., now comprised in the dep. H.-Loure.

VELAZQUEZ, a town of Peru, prov. Kirman, 55 m. N.E. Bander-Abbas.

VELTRA, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 24 m. N.W. Regensburg. Pop. 144.

VELTEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 23 m. N.E. Nürnberg.—II. a market town, circ. Lower Bavaria, on the Vils, 12 m. S.E. Landshut.

VELLESTINA, a town of European Turkey, Thessaly, 10 m. W. Volo.

VELLA, a town of South America, New Granada, prov. and 60 m. N. Tunja.

VELLA, two towns of Spain.—I. (*Blanco*) prov. and 60 m. N.N.E. Almería. Pop. 7,544. It has oil mills, the works, manufs. of woollens, linens, hats, and soap, and a trade in excellent wool.—II. (*de Benavente*), prov. and 30 m. S.E. Granada. Pop. 3,180.

VELLEZ DE GOMEZ, a town of Africa, Morocco, prov. Fez, on a rock near the Mediterranean, 75 m. N. Tetuan.

VELLEZ-MALAGA, *Manila*, a town of Spain, prov. and 14 m. E.N.E. Malaga, on the river Velez, near its mouth in the Mediterranean. Pop. 16,000. It is situated in a fertile valley, at the foot of steep mountains. Its trade has greatly declined, and its roadstead, defended by a castle, is indifferent.

VELLEZ-RUMIO, a town of Spain, prov. and 54 m. N.N.E. Almería. Pop. 12,544, who manufacture woollen fabrics. It is clustered around a castle, and near it are chalybeate springs.

VELLEZ or VELZER (Pol. *Wiele*), a town of Rus-

sian Poland, gov. and 47 m. N.E. Vitebsk, cap. circ., on the Dvina. Pop. (1856) 10,118. It has a citadel, and considerable exports of corn, hemp, and linseed, to Riga. It was founded by the Russians in 1634, and taken by the Poles in 1680, but it reverted to Russia in 1722.

VELIKAYA, a river of Russia, chiefly in the gov. Pskov, flows N. past Opotchna, Ostrov, and Pskov, and enters the Lake of Pskov S.E. extremity, after a course of 160 m. It is large and rapid.

VELIKI-LUKI (Englisch "*the Large Meadow*"), a town of Russia, gov. and 132 m. S.E. Pskov, cap. circ., on the Lovat. Pop. 4,000. It has seven churches, several schools, and upwards of 32 factories, chiefly for leather.

VELIKI-USTINO, a town of Russia. [Ustius.]

VELILLA (de Enno), a market town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. S.E. Zaragoza.

VELILLA, a town of South America, S. Peru, dep. and 70 m. S. Cuzco.

VELINO (MORRE), a mountain of Central Italy, Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra II., N.W. Lake Fucino, 8210 feet above the sea, and one of the principal summits of the Apennines.—II. a river, rising on its N. declivity, flows N.N.W. past Rieti to join the Nera, in the Pontifical States, deleg. Spoleto, 4 m. E. Terni. Course 54 m., in which it has some rapid descents. The falls of the Velino, called the *Cascata del Marmore*, near its junction with the Nera, are celebrated cascades, the more curious as being artificial for drainage purposes. They consist of three separated leaps. Total height 850 feet.

VELLANO, a vill. of Tuscany, in the Val di Nievole, 4 m. N.N.E. Pescia. Pop. 2,600.

VELLAUR, a river of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Salom and South Arcot, enters the Indian Ocean, 30 m. S. Pondicherry, after an E. ward course of 100 m. There is a dam erected across the river for the purpose of collecting the water for irrigation.

VELLESITE or VELLESMITH, a mountain range in the Austrian empire, between Croatia and the Adriatic Sea, and bounding Dalmatia on the N.

VELLEIA, a buried city of antiquity, "the Pompeii of Northern Italy," duchy Parma, on the Nura, 16 m. S. Piacenza. It is supposed to have been submerged by the crumbling of an adjacent mountain about the end of the 3d century, and it remained concealed till the year 1764, when, and subsequently, an amphitheatre, temples, a forum, and many dwellings were discovered.

VELLETRI, *Velltra*, a walled town of S. Italy, Pontifical States, comarca and 21 m. S.E. Rome. Pop. 12,100, mostly agricultural. It stands on a height, commanding views of the Campagna di Roma and Poutine marshes, and has a town-hall. The Borgian museum, now in Naples, was originally formed in the Borgian palace here. *Velltra* was an important city of the Volsci. Augustus is believed to have been born here a.c. 63.

VELLORA, a town and fort of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 15 m. W. Arcot. The fort is large, and contains spacious barracks, military quarters, a church, and a curious pagoda. The town, immediately S. ward, and connected to the fort by outworks, is also large and populous. Vellora was the residence of Tippeo Sah's family from 1790 to 1800, when a native revolt here caused their removal to Calcutta. The heat is very great, but it is considered healthy.

VELSK or VETSLAK, a town of Russia, gov. and 130 m. N.E. Vologda, cap. circ., on the Vaga, here joined by the Vol. Pop. 1,300. It has a cathedral, and trade in corn, tallow, and pitch.

VAVONA (Moor), *Symphonia*, the principal

summit of Mount Oeta, N. Greece, N.E. of the vil. Karpenisi, and 7,637 feet above the sea.

VEKERK, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Holland, on the Y, 13 m. N.W. Amsterdam. Pop. 2,668.

VEKSTVAY, one of the small Shetland islands, Scotland, 5½ m. E. Papa-Stour, on the S. side of St. Magnus Bay. It has good pasture land.

VENACHOIR or **VENACHAB** (LOCH), Scotland, co. Perth, is an expansion of the Teith, 2½ m. S.W. Callander; 3½ m. in length by 1 m. in width, and having wooded shores.

VENAFRO, *Venefra*, a town of Naples, prov. T. di Lavara, dist. Piedmonte, cap. cant., 27 m. N.W. Capua. Pop. 3,600. It has a cathedral.

VENAISIN, an old co. of France, on the E. bank of the Rhone, formerly belonged to the Pontifical States, now comprised in the dep. Vaucluse.

VENANGO, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in N.W. of Pennsylvania. Area 692 sq. m. Pop. 18,310.—Also several townships, the principal in Pennsylvania, co. Crawford. Pop. 1,807.

VENANS, a comm. and vill. of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 2 m. W.N.W. Susa. Pop. 1,428.

VENANT (Sr.), a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, in a marshy tract, on the Lys, arrond. Bethune. Pop. 2,467.

VENASCA, a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Coni, prov. and 8 m. S.W. Saluzzo, cap. mand., on the Varaita. Pop. of comm. 2,639.

VENASQUE, a town of Spain, prov. and 54 m. N.E. Huesca, near the Pyrénées and the French frontier. It has a fort, a custom-house, and medicinal springs.

VENAQUE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 6 m. S.E. Carpentras. Pop. 933.

VENCE, *Vincium*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 11 m. N.E. Grasse. Pop. 2,974. It has manufactures of woollen cloths.

VENDÉE, a maritime dep. of France, in the W., having N. the Atlantic, and elsewhere the depts. Loire-Inférieure, Maine-et-Loire, Deux-Sèvres, and Charente-Inférieure. Area 2,616 sq. m. Pop. 883,734. Surface plain N. and W., and marshy toward the coast, elsewhere undulating and wooded. More corn and wine are raised than are required for home consumption; other products are hemp, flax, wool, fattened cattle for the Paris markets, coal, and a few metals. Manufactures are of paper, woven fabrics, leather, and beet-root sugar, but unimportant. The dep. is divided into the arronds. of Napoleon-Vendée, Fontenay, and Le Salève d'Ouine.—It, a river of France, giving name to this dep., the S.E. part of which it traverses, rises in the Forest of Chantemarie, dep. Deux-Sèvres, flows S.W. past Fontenay-le-Comte, and after a course of 46 m., joins the Sèvre-Niortaise a little above Marans.

VENEDEV or **WENEDEV** (Russian *Kess*), a town of Russia, gov. Livonia, cap. circ., on the Aa, 50 m. N.E. Riga. Pop. 2,000. It was founded in 1203, and had the residence of the Grand Masters of the Teutonic order, now a ruin.

VENEUVAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aube, cap. cant., at the source of the Barse, 13 m. W. Bar-sur-Aube. Pop. 1,841.—II. a comm., dep. Vienne, arrond. Poitiers. Pop. 1,933.

VENDEME, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. arrond., on the Loir, 39 m. W. Orleans. Pop. 9,825. It has a comm. college and public library, hospital, cavalry barracks, theatre, public baths, and manufactures of leather gloves, coarse cotton fabrics, cotton hosiery, and paper. It was formerly cap. of a dist.

called the *Vendémiois*, now comprised in the depts. Loir-et-Cher and Sarthe.

VENDOTERRA, *Pandataria*, an island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Naples, 28 m. W.W. Ischia. It is 8 m. in circumference; fertile, well cultivated, and having a small town and fishing port. Pop. 800. It was used by the Romans as a place of banishment for state prisoners.

VENDRELL, *Palfiriana*, a town of Spain, prov., and 17 m. N.E. Tarragona, near the Mediterranean, on which it has a small port. Pop. 3,982.

VENERIE and **VENEZIA**, city of Italy. [VENICE.]

VENERIA, a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div., prov. and 6 m. N.W. Turin. Pop. 3,207. It has a royal palace and gardens.

VENEV or **WENEV**, a town of Russia, gov. and 28 m. E.N.E. Tula, cap. circ., on the Venevka. Pop. 3,400. It has a cathedral, and manufactures of woollen cloth and linen fabrics.

VENZUELA, the most N. of the republics in South America, its territory lying chiefly between lat. 2° and 12° N., lon. 60° and 78° W., having E. British Guiana, S. Brazil, W. New Granada, and N. the Caribbean Sea. Estimated area 426,713 sq. m. Pop. (1851) 1,356,000, consisting of Whites, Indians, Negroes, and mixed races, and very thinly distributed. The E. Cordillera of the Andes extends through its N. part from W. to E., terminating in the peninsula of Paria. South of this is a wide plain country traversed by the Orinoco, the whole course of which river is in this region. Other principal rvs. are the Meta, Apure, Arauca, and Carony, tributary to the Orinoco; the Casiquiare connecting it with the Amazon, and the Tucuyo, Zulia, and Cuyuni in the N. and E. The Lakes Maracaybo and Valencia, and islands Margarita and Tortuga, belong to this republic. All the finest tropical products grow luxuriantly.

The principal sources of wealth are cacao, coffee, tobacco, indigo, cotton, sarsaparilla, dye-woods, timber, and especially cattle, and the articles of trade which they yield. Total value of exports (1845) 894,745, mostly sent to the West India Islands, Great Britain, the United States, and Spain. Imports comprise woven fabrics, chiefly cottons and linens, flour and provisions, hardwares, soap, wines, and specie; total value in the same year, 793,377, sent mostly from Great Britain and colonies, the United States, Denmark, and Germany. Government vested in a senate and house of representatives; the executive power being in the hands of a president and vice-president. The territory is divided into the five depts. of Maturin, Caracas or Venezuela, Zulia, Apure, and Orinoco; and into 13 provs., each of which has its intendant or governor. Chief cities, Caracas, the cap., Valencia, Maracaybo, and Barquisimeto.

VENTICABLO, a town of Spain. [BENICABLO.]

VENEZIA (Italian *Venezia*, German *Venedig*, ancient *Venetia*), a fortified city of Austrian Italy, cap. gov. and deleg., and one of the two caps. of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, in the lagoons of Venice, a sort of vast lake, separated from the Adriatic by a long belt of low land, and 2 m. from the continent, with which it is connected by a stupendous bridge of 322 arches, forming part of the railway to Padua; lat. of St. Mark 45° 25' 9" N., lon. 12° 20' 2" E. Pop. (1854) 106,333, besides the garrison. Mean temperature of year 55° 3, winter 36°, summer 75°, Fahr. It is the see of a Roman Catholic primate, Greek and Armenian bishops, and the residence of the viceroy during part of the winter; the centre of the maritime establishments of Austria, and the residence of the commander-general of the imperial

marines. Venice, for many centuries, the cap. of a celebrated republic, the first maritime and commercial power of the world, and one of the finest cities in Europe, is unique, both as regards position and construction, being built entirely on piles, and occupying 70 or 80 small islands, separated by 149 canals, which are crossed by 386 bridges. The chief of the former is the Grand Canal, 100 to 180 feet wide, and bordered by magnificent palaces and churches; it separates the city into two nearly equal portions, which are connected by the bridge of the Rialto, built of white marble, and consisting of a single arch. The streets or lanes are so narrow and intricate as to render the city a vast labyrinth, and being fit only for foot passengers, the place of wheel carriages is supplied by small barges, called *gondolas*, the peculiar form and great number of which constantly traversing the principal canals, presents one of the chief characteristics of the city. The largest street, the *Merceria*, in which are the best shops, is only 15 feet wide; the principal promenades are the square of St Mark; and the public gardens, which are nearly surrounded by the sea. Among its many squares, the most remarkable for extent, regularity, and beauty of situation, is the *Piazza di San Marco* (St Mark), on the south side of the city, at the entrance of the Grand Canal. On the E. side of this is a smaller square called the *Piazzetta*, and at the angle, between these, is the church of St Mark. Venice contains a vast number of magnificent churches and palaces, adorned with the paintings of Titian and the frescoes of Tintoretto and Paul Veronese. The chief edifices are the palace of the *Procuratie Vecchie* and the *Procuratie Nuove*, which occupy the greater part of the square of St Mark, around which extends a vast gallery, containing elegant shops and cafés. The portion of the *Procuratie Nuove* next the *Piazzetta* is the *chef d'œuvre* of Sansovino, and a remarkably fine building. The old library of St Mark occupies a magnificent hall, and in the same building is the *Zecca* or mint, where, in 1284, the celebrated *ducat* of Venice, the most ancient coin in Europe, was struck. The former palace of the dogs, built by Marino Faliero in the 14th century, is remarkable for its architecture, and its imposing mass; its interior is decorated with many of the finest works of the great masters. The *Bridge of Sighs* connects this palace with the former prisons and dungeons of the inquisition. Among the ecclesiastical edifices, the most magnificent is the church of St Mark, with its golden ceilings, its pavement of jasper and porphyry, its 500 columns of black, white, and veined marble, bronze, alabaster, verde antique and serpentine. It contains the celebrated *Palla d'Ora*, a species of mosaic, in gold, silver, and enamel, made at Constantinople in the 10th century, and a vast reliquary, with many antiquities and objects of art. Over the portal of this magnificent temple, the 4 celebrated bronze horses which were founded at Corfu, and successively adorned Athens, Rome, Constantinople, Venice, and Paris, were replaced in 1815. In front of St Mark are three bronze pedestals, with masts, now bearing the Austrian standards, and near it are the *Campanile tower*, the *Torre dell'Orlogio*, or clock tower, and 2 granite columns, one surmounted by the lion of St Mark, and the other by the statue of St Theodore. The other churches are *San Giorgio Maggiore*, the *St Mark*, and the church of the *St Mark*, with a fine cupola, the churches of the *St Mark*, the *St Mark*, and those of *St Mark* and of

St Peter, formerly the patriarchal see, and the church of the *St Mark*, with a fine monument to Canova; most of these, with the *doges* or custom-house, are situated on the Grand Canal. Venice has 6 theatres, the 7th and finest having been destroyed by fire in 1836. The *arsenal*, situated on an island, surrounded by high walls, was long the first in Europe, and still preserves some importance. The chief scientific and literary institutions are the lyceum, with a rich cabinet of natural history and a botanic garden, two royal gymnasia, and the seminary of the *Saluta*, occupying the former convent of this name, with valuable scientific collections, and a rich library: normal high school, marine college, academy and school of the fine arts, the oldest of its kind in existence. The library of St Mark, comprising 90,000 vols., with a fine cabinet of antiquities and medals, is one of the richest in Italy, and among the largest in Europe. One of the most remarkable institutions in Venice, is that of the *Archivio Generale*, which contains an immense mass of documents relative to the history of Venice. In the middle ages, Venice had a monopoly of the manufacture of glass, but this has greatly declined, and its manufactures are now confined to mirrors, jewellery, artificial pearls, silk, and porcelain; its printing and book trade is still extensive. Imports comprise sugar, coffee, and other colonial produce, cotton and woollen fabrics, cotton yarn and raw cotton, hardware goods, dye-stuffs, salted fish and grain. Exports, silk and silk goods, glass wares, and books. The origin of Venice dates from the period of the invasion of Attila in 452, when a number of the inhabitants of *Venetia*, and other parts of Italy, taking refuge in the islands of the Adriatic, formed a confederation to oppose the barbarians. In 697 they elected, as the head of their government, a doge or duke (*dux*). The Venetian States formed themselves into a republic in 809. In 997 they took possession of the town of Narenta, a nest of pirates, and thus commenced their maritime power; they afterwards subjugated all the towns of Dalmatia. The *crusades* were a source of aggrandisement for Venice. At the end of the 12th century, the Venetians made themselves masters of part of the Morea, Corfu, Cephalonia, and Crete. During two centuries they monopolized the commerce of India by the route of Egypt; but they lost this on the discovery of the passage by the Cape of Good Hope. The state attained the height of its prosperity in the 15th century. It began to decline at the beginning of the 16th century, and its overthrow was completed by the French in 1797. By the treaty of Presburg, in 1805, it was made over, with the prov. of the continent, to the kingdom of Italy, and was held by the French till 1814, when it reverted to Austria. In 1848, the Venetians revolted against the Austrians, and held the city for several months. The gov. of Venice comprises 8 delegations, which bear the names of their capes. Venice, Padua, Vicenza, Verona, Rovigo, Treviso, Belluno, and Udine. [Lombard.]—The Gulf of Venice is formed by the Adriatic, on the N.E. coast of Italy, bounded by the Piave and Brenta.

VENICE, a township, U. S., North America, York, 15 m. S. Auburn. Pop. 2,658.

VENLO or VENLOO, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, cap. cant., on the Maas, 15 m. N.N.E. Muremond. Pop. 7,178, employed in brewing, tile-making, and tanning, and in tin, lead, tobacco, and vinegar factories.

VENOSA, FOMULA, a town of Naples, prov. Ba-

Vilhoits, dist. Melf, 23 m. N.N.E. Potenza. Pop. 5,000. It has a cathedral, 5 pa. churches, a market-hall, and various Roman remains; and extensive catacombs were discovered in September 1853. It is the birthplace of the poet Horace.

VEN-OTTEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 8 m. S.S.W. Ottery-St. Mary. Area 940 ac. Pop. 105.

VENTADREN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bouche-du-Rhône, on a branch of railway from Arignon to Marseille, arrond. & W. Aix. P. 1,800.

VENTNOR, a town on the S. coast of the Isle of Wight, English Channel, between the vills. Bonchurch and St. Laurence, and about 4 m. E. Niton, with which and with Newport, Cowes, and Ryde, it communicates by coaches daily. It stands sheltered by high land on the N. and E., and it has risen, since 1830, from a mere hamlet into a fashionable watering-place. It has a chapel-of-ease, Independent and Wesleyan chapels, and schools, handsome terraces, and many detached villas. Pop. 2,500.

VENTOUX (MONT), France, dep. Vaucluse, is near the frontier of dep. Drôme. Height 5,363 ft.

VENTRAX, a maritime pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 4 m. W.S.W. Dingle. Area 4,439 ac. Pop. 1,350. The harbour, which affords excellent anchorage, is divided from that of Dingle by a narrow isthmus, on which are several Danish entrenchments, said to have been the last military Danish post in Ireland.

VENZOVE, a mkt. town of Austria, Lombardy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 18 m. N.N.W. Udine, on the Tagliamento. Pop. 3,300.

VERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. N.E. Almería, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 3,470. It has a small harbour, manuf. of nitre, an active fishery, and some export and import trade. Near it are traces of the ancient *Urci*.

VERA CRUZ, a maritime dep. of the Mexican Confederation, between lat. 17° 30' & 22° N., lon. 91° 45' and 93° 45', having E. the Gulf of Mexico, and landwards the states San Luis Potosí, Mexico, Puebla, Oaxaca, and Tehuantepec. Area 27,595 sq. m. Pop. 254,725, mostly of a mixed race. Surface elevated, except near the coast, where it is extremely unhealthy; but it is also highly fertile and luxuriant. Principal rivers, the Coatzacoalcas, Montezuma, and Alvarado. Chief products, vanilla, tobacco, sugar, cotton, cacao, and live-stock, and its cotton manufactures are somewhat extensive. Chief towns, Vera Cruz, the cap., Xalapa, Orizava, and Tampico. Through this state leads the main route to Mexico from the Atlantic.

VERA CRUZ, the principal seaport town of the Mexican Confederation, in above state, on the Gulf of Mexico, nearly 200 m. E.S.E. Mexico. Lat. of lighthouse, 19° 11' 9" N., lon. 96° 8' W. Pop. 6,500. It is regularly and well built and clean, but in a most unhealthy situation, surrounded by sand-hills and marshes. Houses mostly large, flat-roofed, several stories in height, and constructed around court-yards. Here are numerous domed churches, and other stone buildings, and a good stone mole. The harbour is a mere roadstead, between the mainland and the island of San Juan de Ulloa, which is covered with a strong fortress, and has a lighthouse, with a revolving light, 79 feet above the sea. It communicates by railway with San Juan. Storms and violent N. winds here often injure shipping; but Vera Cruz has an extensive trade, exporting bullock, cochineal, sugar, flour, indigo, provisions, drugs, vanilla, logwood, and pimento, and importing woven fabrics, cacao, paper, brandy, wine, and metals. In 1845, 295 ships, aggre-

gate burden 35,415 tons, chiefly Mexican, United States, French, British, and Spanish, entered, with cargoes to the value of 468,200l.; and 271 do., burden 31,229 tons, cleared out of the port. Vera Cruz was bombarded and taken by the army of the U. S., North America, in 1847.—*Old Vera Cruz* is a village, 15 m. N.W., where Cortes disembarked in 1518.

VERAGUA (SANTIAGO DE), a town of Central America, but belonging, with its prov., to the republic of New Granada, dep. Isthmus, 22 m. N. Montijo Bay, Pacific Ocean, and 128 m. W.S.W. Panama. Pop. 5,600. It is well built, and has some trade in gold dust, copper, cotton, and dyes.—The prov. *Veragua*, the most W. of the state New Granada, between lat. 7° 15' and 9° 40' N., lon. 80° 20' and 82° 50' W., extends from the Pacific Ocean to the Caribbean Sea, and has on its N. side the lagoon of Chiriqui, and W. the state of Costa Rica, Central America. Most of the surface is covered with mountains and forests. The rivers have short courses, but frequently inundate the country after heavy rains. The town of David, at its S.W. point, is the principal place in the province.

VERA PAX, a dep. of Central America, state Guatemala, mostly between lat. 16° and 18° N., lon. 88° 30' and 91° 40' W., having S. the prov. Guatemala, N. Yucatan, E. British Honduras, and W. Chiapa and Yucatan. Pop. (1852) 8,200. Its centre is a region of lofty mountains, bordered by lower lands on the banks of considerable rivers; the Rio Grande or Motagua, flowing E., bounds it on the S. and E.; the Rio Pasion or Usamasinta, flowing W. forms its N. frontier; an affluent of the latter bounds it on the W., and the Polochic, and its affluents, traverse its centre, flowing E. to the Golfo Dulce, which is comprised within this province. Climate very various; in the uplands it is severe, in the lowlands hot, and heavy rains and storms are frequent. Products comprise the sugar cane, which grows in great luxuriance; cacao, annatto, dyewoods, cedar, and other large timber adapted for ship-building, cotton, balsam, and dragon's blood; but the almost utter absence of roads interposes great obstacles to commerce. Besides the city of Cobán, the principal places are Tacit, Salama, and Robunal.

VERAWOW, the principal town in the desert of Parkur, Scinde, on a fresh water lake, 3 m. in circumference, lat. 24° 33' N., lon. 70° 46' E. It comprises 350 houses, and near it are extensive remains of the ruined city Pareemuggar.

VERBAS, a river of European Turkey, Bosnia, separates the sanj. Travnik from Turkish Croatia, and joins the Sava, 13 m. E. Gradiska, after a N. course of 100 miles.

VERBERIE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Oise, 10 m. N.E. Senlis, on the Oise. Pop. 1,321.

VERBICANO, a market town of Naples, prov. Calab.-Cit., cap. cant., dist. and 28 m. N. Paola, and 5 m. from the Mediterranean. Pop. 4,000.

VERBICA, a market town of Northern Hungary, co. Liptau, on the Waag, 1 m. S.S.E. St. Miklos. Pop. 2,010.

VERBETI, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Doubs, 17 m. E. Besançon. Pop. 1,258.

VERCELLI, Verelle, a city of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Novara, cap. prov., on rt. R. of the Sesia, here crossed by a bridge, 14 m. N. Cune. Pop. with comm. 18,253. It is enclosed by boulevards, replacing its old fortifications. The cathedral has a valuable library of old MSS. including a copy of the laws of the Lombards, and a manuscript of the gospel, written by St. Euse-

time, the founder of the sea in the 4th century. It has a large hospital, a royal palace, clerical seminary, manuf. of woollen and silk fabrics, and a large trade in rice, raised in its vicinity. A canal connects it with Ivrea.

YVARO (CARA), Western Africa. [CARA YVARO.]

YVARO, two rivers of Brazil, one tributary to the river Paraná, the other to the San Francisco.

YVANDER, a town of Germany, Hanover, landr. Stade, cap. duchy, and dist., on rt. b. of the Aller, and on railway to Hanover, 21 m. S.E. Bremen. Pop. 4,670. It is enclosed by walls, and has an ancient cathedral, manuf. of tobacco, breweries, distilleries, and an export trade in corn and cattle.

YVANDOR, a river of France, dep. Basses-Alpes, rises near Colmar, flows S. to near Castellane, and thence W. between the depts. Basses-Alpes and Var, and joins the Durance after a course of 100 miles.

YVANDUN, several towns, comm., etc. of France.

—I. (anc. *Voredunum*), dep. Meuse, cap. arrond., 28 m. N. Ban-la-Duc, on the Meuse, which here becomes navigable. Pop. 18,941. It is strongly fortified, and has a cathedral, a Protestant chapel, military and civil hospitals, a bishop's palace, clerical seminary, comm. college, and public library of 14,000 volumes; distilleries, breweries, manuf. of wooden wares, nails, leather, woven fabrics, liqueurs, and confectionery. In 1792, it was bombarded and taken by the Prussians, but restored to the French after the battle of Valmy.

—II. (anc. *Garonne*), dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Garonne, 14 m. S.E.E. Castel-Sarrasin. Pop. 1,576, who manuf. leather. It was formerly the cap. of the dist. Verdunois.

—III. (anc. *Saône*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., on the Saône, at the influx of the Doubs, 11 m. N.E. Chalon. Pop. 2,682.

YVANDORON, an old division of France, is now comprised in the depts. Tarn-et-Garonne and Haute-Garonne.

YVES OF CAMPERE, a fortified place of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, at the E. of the island Walcheren. Scotch colony.

YVKA, a town of Russia, gov. and 62 m. W.S.W. Moscow, cap. circ., on both sides of the Frosta. Pop. 6,000. It is enclosed by high ramparts, and has a cathedral. Its inhabitants carry on an active trade with the Don-Cossacks.

YVREIL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H.-Garonne, 13 m. E.N.E. Toulouse. Pop. 2,342.

YVRO (CARA), a headland of Newguinea, 35 m. S. Cape Nubez, lat. 10° 12' N., lon. 14° 28' W.

YVROSLA, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 20 m. S.W. Tolosa. Pop. 2,480. A convention concluded here in 1838, put an end to the war in Biscay.

YVRENTON, a city or town, U.S., North America, Vermont, on Otter Creek, at the head of its navigation, 38 m. W.S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,374. It has extensive iron works. Vessels of 300 tons can reach its wharf.

YVROUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gard, 9 m. S.W. Nîmes, on railway to Montpellier. Pop. 1,226.

YVRIA (LA), a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, on an affluent of the Indji-Kara-su, 35 m. W. Salonica. Pop. 8,000, mostly Greeks, engaged in cotton weaving, dyeing, and raising fruit.

YVREUSE or YVREUSE (meaning "Upper"), a prefixed name of many towns of the Russian empire.—I. (*Dnieprosk*), gov. and 34 m. W.N.W. Ekaterinoburg, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Dnieper. Pop. 2,800.—II. (*Kolymak*), E. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, on l. b. of the Kolyma, 165 m. S.W.

Gredna-Kolymak.—III. (*Pikinsk*), prov. Yakutsk, on the Vilka, 175 m. N. Olekminsk.—IV. (*Sakow*), a market town of European Russia, gov. Kharkov, 20 m. S.S.W. Votchkansk. Pop. 1,500.

YVREUSE-LANAK, a town of E. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, on the Yana, lat. 66° 45' N., lon. 108° 10' E.—*Verkhokolensk* is a town, gov., and 140 m. N.N.E. Irkutsk, on the Lena.

YVRETOURIE, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, cap. circ., on the Tura, 85 m. N. Alapceevsk. Pop. 2,950. It is enclosed by old walls, and has an exchange, and vast corn magazines.

YVROVASHKON, a town of Russia, gov. Vologda, on the Vaga, and on the road from Vologda to Archangel, 18 m. S. Velak. P. 1,540.

YVRELEY, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6 m. S.S.W. Colchester. Area 370 ac. Pop. 68.

YVERMONT, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Alsace, 6 m. N.W. St. Quentin. Pop. 1,255.

YVERMONTAIS, an old subdivision of France, in Picardy, of which St. Quentin was capital.

YVERMO, a considerable river of the Plata Confederation, South America, rises on the Bolivian frontier, flows S.E. and joins the Paraguay, 14 m. S.W. Nemburu. Total course estimated at 750 miles. Affluents, the Jujuy and Tarija.

YVERMILLION, two cos., U.S., N. America.—I. in W. part of Indiana, cap. Newport. Area 280 sq. m. Pop. 8,661.—II. in the E. part of Illinois, cap. Danville. Area 1,208 sq. m. Pop. 11,492.

Also several townships.—I. Ohio, co. Erie, on Vermilion river, at its mouth in Lake Erie. Pop. 1,515.—II. co. Richland. Pop. 2,402.—III. Indiana, co. Vermillion. Pop. 1,361.—(*Bay*) Louisiana, at the mouth of Vermilion river, in the Gulf of Mexico.

VERMONT, one of the United States of North America, in the N. part of the Union, mostly between lat. 42° 44' and 48° N., lon. 71° 35' and 78° 20' W.; having N. Lower Canada, S. Massachusetts, E. the river Connecticut separating it from New Hampshire, and W. New York, from which it is in part separated by Lake Champlain and the Hudson river. Area 10,025 sq. m. Pop. 314,120. Surface mountainous or hilly, and well wooded. A good deal of wheat and other grains, with potatoes, and very superior apples, are raised. In 1850, 2,328,100 lbs. of wool, and 6,980,955 lbs. of maple sugar, besides 206 lbs. of silk cocoons, and some tobacco, were produced. Live-stock of all kinds are abundant. Its foreign trade is mostly through New York and Massachusetts. Value of exports (1860) 450,706 dollars; of imports in do. 463,092 dollars. Public revenue 120,375 dollars; and it has no state debt. It is divided into 14 cos., was admitted into the Union in 1791, and sends 4 representatives to Congress. Principal towns, Montpelier the cap., Burlington, Bennington, Woodstock, and St. Albans.

VERMONT, two comm. and vill. of France.—I. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 m. S.E. Rennes. Pop. 1,666.—II. dep. Maine-et-Loire, 15 m. N.W. Angers. Pop. 1,634.

VERMONT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhone, arrond. Lyon, on railway to St. Etienne. Pop. 1,046.

VERMONT, a vill. of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. and 10 m. S. Coni. Pop. of comm. 3,171.

VERMONT, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 13 m. S.E. Baugé. Pop. 2,556.

VERMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, cap. cant., on the Avre, 23 m. S.S.W. Evreux. Pop. 2,504. It was formerly fortified.

has a church with a lofty tower, and manufs. of druggs, flannels, merinos, and cotton hosiery.—II. a comm. and vill. dep. H.—Vienne, on the Vienne, 6 m. W.N.W. Limoges. Pop. 2,216.

VERHAM-DRAX, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 8 m. N. Andover. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 744.

VERNON, a co. of New South Wales, E. Australia, in lat. 31° S., lon. 132° E.; having N.E. and S. the coa. Sandon, Dudley, Macquarie, and Hawes. It is traversed by the Apsley river, and the Macleay forms its N.E. boundary.

VERNON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, on l. b. of the Seine, here crossed by a bridge, and on the Paris and Havre Railway, 13 m. N.W. Mantes. Pop. 6,403. It was formerly fortified, has an antique church, a college founded by Henri IV., and manufs. of cotton cloth and velvet. Near it is the Forest of Vernon.

VERNON, numerous townships, U.S., N. America.—I. New York, on Oneida Creek, 16 m. W. Utica. Pop. 3,093.—II. New Jersey, on Warwick Creek, 70 m. N.E. Trenton. Pop. 2,619.—III. Indiana, co. Washington. Pop. 1,792.—IV. Connecticut, on the Hockanum, 12 m. E.N.E. Hartford. Pop. 2,900.—V. Pennsylvania, co. Crawford. Pop. 570.

VERNON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 9 m. E. Tours. Pop. 1,890.

VERNOUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., 11 m. N. Privas. Pop. 1,548.—II. (en Gâtine), a comm. dep. Deux-Sèvres, 12 m. W. Parthenay. Pop. 1,553.

VEROČE (Germ. *Wersowitz*), a town of the Austrian empire, Civil Slavonia, cap. co., near the boundary of Croatia, 65 m. W.N.W. Esceck. Pop. 3,500. It has a castle, and is the seat of large markets. Its county comprises 1,772 sq. m. Pop. 223,500.

VEROLA, two market towns of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. Brescia.—I. (*Avola*), 10 m. S.W. Brescia, cap. dist. Pop. 4,200.—II. (*Vecchia*), 1 m. W. Verola-Nuova. Pop. 2,000.

VEROLENCO, a market town of Sardinia, Piedmont, prov. and 17 m. N.E. Turin. Pop. of comm. 4,761.

VEROLI, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 6 m. N.E. Frosinone. Pop. 3,390.

VERONICIN (SAN), a vill. of the island Sardinia, div. Cagliari, 7 m. N. Oristano. Pop. of comm. 1,859.

VERON, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Yonne, 5 m. S. Sens. Pop. 1,182.

VERONA, a fortified city of Austria, Lombardy, gov. Venice, cap. deleg., on the Adige, here crossed by 4 bridges, and on railway from Milan to Venice, 23 m. N.N.E. Mantua. Pop. (1851) 51,091. Situated near the gorges of the Tyrol, and surrounded by the fortresses of Peschiera, Mantua, and Legnago, Verona has always been considered an important position for the defence of Upper Italy. It is enclosed by a series of turreted walls, and is so strongly fortified as to be reckoned the key of Upper Italy. From its fine situation, rich historical remains, and literary institutions, it is one of the most interesting cities in Italy. The principal public edifices are the church of St. Zeno, supposed to date from the 7th century; the cathedral, built in the 9th century; the church of St. Anastasia, remarkable for its great size and its monuments; and that of St. George, for its fine paintings; two magnificent gates; the palace of the *Grand Guardia*, a modern edifice; the palace of *consiglio*, and the custom-house. Its Roman antiquities comprise the celebrated amphitheatre, a building of imposing grandeur, the most perfect of its kind,

and the only one still used for public spectacles; traces of a Roman theatre and two Roman arches. The tombs of the *Scaligeri*, a curious monument of the Middle Ages, are a series of Gothic pyramids surmounted by an equestrian statue of each prince. The literary institutions of Verona comprise a lyceum with fine scientific collections, episcopal seminary, the royal school for the education of ladies, 3 gymnasia, a school of painting and design, academy of agriculture, commerce and arts, a botanic garden, a philharmonic academy, 2 valuable public libraries, the museum of the *lapidario*, with remarkable Etruscan inscriptions. A congress was held here in 1822. It is the birthplace of Cornelius Nepos, Catullus, the elder Pliny, Paul Veronese, Blanchini, the Marquis Maffei, and many other distinguished men. Verona is renowned for its dye-works. It has manufs. of woollens and cottons; numerous silk mills moved by water power, and an extensive trade in silk and rural produce.

VERONA, a town, U.S., N. America, New York, on the Erie Canal, 20 m. W. Utica. Pop. 5,568.

VERRES, a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. and prov. Aosta, cap. mand., 19 m. E. Aosta. Pop. of comm. 1,122.

VERRIÈRES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. Versailles. Pop. 1,067.

VERRIÈRES, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Neuchâtel, on the French frontier, 6 m. E. Pontarlier. Pop. of comm. 3,000.

VERRO, a town of Russia, gov. Livonia, on the Verro and Tuda, and on Lake Tammula, 44 m. S.S.E. Dorpat. Pop. 1,500. The canal of Verro unites the Gulfs of Finland and Livonia.

VERVA, a formerly fortified, but now dismantled, town of Sardinia, Piedmont, prov. and 23 m. E.N.E. Turin, on r.t. b. of the Po, opposite Crescentino. Pop. 2,603.

VERSAILLES, a comm. and city of France, cap. dep. Seine-et-Oise, 10 m. S.W. Paris, with which it communicates by two lines of railway. Pop. 35,367. It is divided into the quarters St. Louis and Notre Dame, to which Montreuil is attached, and is remarkable for the regularity of its construction. The chief edifices are the church of St. Louis, the prefecture, and the chancery. The palace of Versailles was restored during the reign of the late Louis Philippe, and is now used as an historical museum: the immense galleries contain a series of paintings and statues arranged in chronological order. Connected with the palace are a decorated chapel and theatre, an orangery, flower gardens, and a park, in which are statues and fountains supplied with water by the machine of Marly, and at the extremity of the park the two palaces called the Great and Little Trianon. Versailles is a bishop's see, and has a national college, a normal school, many scientific and literary societies, a public library of 55,000 vols., and a chamber of commerce. The palace of Versailles, built by Louis XIV., was, from 1673 to 1790, the residence of the kings of France. Many treaties have been signed here, at one of which, in 1763, England recognized the independence of the United States of North America; and here, on 20th June 1789, the representatives of the communes of France constituted the national assembly, and took the famous oath termed the "*Jeu de Peaux*!" From 1790 to 1837, Versailles was nearly deserted; but, since the opening of the museum in the latter year, it has regained much of its former importance. It is the birthplace of Philip V. of Spain; Louis XV., XVI., and XVII., and Charles X. of France; the Abbé de l'Épée, Ducis, and General Roche.

VINCENTIA, or **VINCENTIGRA**, a fortified town of the Hungarian Ruman, co. and 41 m. S. Temesvár. Pop. (1881) 17,768. It is the see of a Greek bishop, and has a college and cavalry barracks. In its vicinity wine, silk, and rice, are raised.

VINCENNA, a township of the U. S. N. America, Vermont, 26 m. S.E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,071.

VINCIGOLA, a town of Prussia Westphalia, reg. Minden, 24 m. E.N.E. Münster. Pop. 1,480.

VINSAUX or **VENSAUX**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 6 m. N. Geneva, on W. shore of its Lake. Pop. 800. It belonged to France previous to 1815.

VINSOYAN, a maritime town of British India, pread. and 14 m. N. Bombay, on the W. coast of the Island Salsette.

VINTAIGOU, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Fay-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 9 m. E. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 2,386.

VINTILLAC, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 7 m. N. Eibe-rac. Pop. 1,076.

VINTAUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente, at the base of a castle-crowned height, on l. b. of the Charente, 4 m. S.E. Ruffec. Pop. 1,336.—II. a comm. and market town, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 12 m. E. Marmande. Pop. 1,165.—III. a comm. and vill., dep. Gironde, arrond. Paulin. Pop. 1,015.

VINTROC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inferieur, cap. cant., near the Sèvre-Nantaise, 6 m. S.E. Nantes. Pop. 5,949.

VINTUS (Luz), a comm. and town of France, dep. Marne, cap. cant., 16 m. W.S.W. Chalons-sur-Marne. Pop. 2,412. It has a trade in wine.

VINTICK or **WINTICK**, a frontier town of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, cap. cant., on the Lys, 9 m. S.E.E. Ypres. Pop. 5,657.

VINTIKSA, a town of Belgium, prov. and 14 m. E. Liège, on the railway to Cologne, in the valley and on the river Vesdre. Pop. 30,000. It has manuf. of woollen cloth and yarn, for which steam and water-mills are employed; it has also dyeing and soap works, breweries, etc.

VINTIVA, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. arrond., 23 m. N.N.E. Laon. Pop. 2,704. It has a tribunal of commerce, a comm. college, and manuf. of hosiery and umbrellas. In 1308 a treaty of peace was concluded here between Henri IV. and Philip II. of Spain.

VINTWICK, a pa. of South Wales, co. Cardigan, hundred Treoddyrann. Pop. 378.

VINTAN, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on the English Channel, 4 m. S. Tregony. Area 5,430 ac. Pop. 1,488.

VINTENAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Marne, S.E. Rheims. Pop. 1,383.

VINTUOLO, a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, cap. mand., prov. and 8 m. S. Saluzzo. Pop. of comm. 4,801.

VINTI, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Marne, 8 m. S.E.E. Rheims. Pop. 1,065.

VINTOVANA, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. Padua, 6 m. S.E. Este. Pop. 3,300.

VINTOVATO, a town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. dist. and 8 m. N.E. Cremona. Pop. 2,400.

VINTOVATO, a comm. and market town of the Island Corsica, 13 m. S. Bastia. Pop. 1,025.

VINTUZE, a river of Rhenish Prussia and the Belgian prov. Liège, joins the Ourthe 3 m. S.E. Liège, after a W. course of 45 m., past Limburg and Verriers. Its valley is highly picturesque.

VINTOON or **WINTOON**, a town of Russia, gov. and 184 m. N.E. Tver, cap. dist. Pop. 2,565. It has two annual fairs attended by merchants from every part of the empire.

VINTON or **VINTON**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. and 14 m. N.W. Arras, cap. cant., arrond. Mébaux. Pop. 2,040.

VINTU or **VINTU**, a river of France, dep. Marne and Aisne, after a N.E. course of 45 m. past Reims, joins the Aisne 6 m. E. Soissons. Principal affluent, the Aisne from the south.

VINTU, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Haute-Saône, at the foot of a vine-clad height, the Motta-de-Vesoul, near the Durgon, an affluent of the Saône, 37 m. N. Besançon. Pop. 5,621. It has a comm. college, a normal school, and manuf. of calicoes, caps, and lace.

VINTOLATA, a market town of Sardinia, Piedmont, prov. and 7 m. S.E.E. Novara. Pop. 1,840.

VESUVIUS (MOUNT) (Ital. *Vesuvio*), a celebrated mountain of Naples, and the only active volcano of any consequence on the continent of Europe; on the E. side of the Bay of Naples. Lat. of crater 40° 49' N., lon. 14° 26' E. It rises out of a fertile and luxuriant plain to the height of 3,747 feet above the sea; the diameter of the circular area occupied by it and Monte Somma being about 6 m. Its lower part is a sloping plain, covered with stones and scorie, 3 m. in length, and rising to 2,000 feet, above which a cone of black stones extends to 3,500 feet. It is flanked on the land side by Monte Somma, an abrupt circular precipice. The summit of its cone is 2,000 feet in diameter, and after the eruption of 1899, had in its centre a crater 1,500 feet in diameter, and 500 feet deep. Somma and Vesuvius are different in their geological formation; the former consists of leucite augite, labradorite, and some nodules of olivine. Vesuvius is almost wholly composed of lava and scorie. Around it a larger number of sample minerals have been discovered than on any other area of like dimensions; and the vegetable products on its flanks comprise euphorbias and many other plants not found elsewhere in Italy. The famous wine, *Isagraz chereh*, is raised on its sides. The first recorded eruption of Mount Vesuvius occurred in the year 79, when the elder Pliny perished, and the cities Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabius were overwhelmed and buried by lava and ashes. From that time to 1855, 49 eruptions are recorded, of which the most celebrated occurred in 472, 1779, 1794, 1820, 1834, and 1839.

VESPRIM or **WESPRIM**, a town of W. Hungary, cap. co. on the Sed, 60 m. S.W. Buda. Pop. (1831) 11,275. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, and has a fine cathedral, an episcopal palace, Purist and Roman Catholic colleges, and a brisk trade in salt, corn, wine, potash, and glass.

VETESAN, a township, U. S. N. America, New York, on an inlet of Seneca Lake. Pop. 2,098.

VETKA, a vill. of Russia, gov. Moghilev, dist. and 15 m. N.E. Novo Bieliza, on the Soj. It was formerly a considerable town.

VETLUGA or **BETLUGA**, a river of Russia, chiefly in gov. Kostroma and Nijni Novgorod, flows S. past Vetluga, and joins the Volga after a course of 360 m.—II. a town, gov. Kostroma, on r. b. of the Vetluga, 75 m. E. Makariev. Pop. 1,800.

VETRALLO, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., deleg. and 7 m. S.W. Viterbo. Pop. 4,660.

VETRERAT, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 44 m. S.W. Frankfurt. P. 1,700.

VEULME, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-Inferieur, on the English Channel, 18 m. W.S.W. Dieppe. Pop. 1,622.

VEVUNDA (Luz), a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, 16 m. N.W. Moulin. Pop. 1,575.

VEVAY (Germ. *Vied*), a small town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 11 m. S.E. Lausanne. Pop. of comm. 4,800. The church of St Martin contains the tombs of the regicides Ludlow and Broughton, who died here in exile. It has manufs. of leather, woollens, and jewellery, and a trade in wine.

VEVAY, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Indiana, on the Ohio, 82 m. S.E. Indianapolis. Pop. 1,200. It is pleasantly situated, and was settled by emigrants from Switzerland.

VEYRES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H.-Alpes, on the Buech, 13 m. W. Gap. Pop. 1,869.

VEYRAC and **VEYRE**, two comm. and vills. of France.—I. dep. H.-Vienne, arrond. Limoges. Pop. 1,558.—II. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,845.

VEZELAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 8 m. W.S.W. Avallon. Pop. 1,193. It is the birthplace of Theodoric de Beza and Vauban. St Bernard preached the crusade to the parliament of Vezelay in 1145.

VEZELUNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., at the conf. of the Brenon and Urvy, 15 m. S.S.W. Nancy. Pop. 1,603.

VEZONCHES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., 5 m. S.S.E. Alais, on railway to Nîmes. Pop. 1,066.

VEZÈRE, two rivers of France, depts. Corrèze and Dordogne.—I. joins the Dordogne 20 m. E. Bergasse, after a S.W. course of 100 m.—II. (*Monte-Vézère*), joins the Isle 6 m. E. Pérignenx, after a S.W. course of 50 miles.

VEZIR-KOPRI or **KENDI-KALAN**, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, 42 m. W.S.W. Samsoun. Pop. 1,000 Mohammedan, 50 Armenian, and 20 Greek families. It is divided into quarters by intersecting walls, and has a tolerable bazaar.

VEZOUZE, a river of France, dep. Meurthe, rises in the Vosges mountains, flows W. and joins the Meurthe at Lunéville. Total course 45 miles.

VEZZANO, a market town of the Sardinian dominions, div. Genoa, prov. and 12 m. E. Levante, cap. mand. Pop. 2,838.

VIADANA, a town of Austria, Lombardy, 21 m. S.W. Mantua, cap. dist., on l. b. of the Po. Pop. (1851) 15,439.

VIAGRANDE, a town of the island Sicily, 7 m. N.E. Catania, on the E. slope of Mount Etna. Pop. 3,100.

VIA-MALA, a deep defile of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, along the Upper Rhine, between Chur and the Spitzgen, about 4 miles in length, and walled in by precipices, in some places 1,600 feet in elevation.

VIANA, a fortified seaport town of Portugal, prov. Minho, cap. comarca, at the mouth of the Lima, 40 m. N. Oporto. Pop. 8,110. It is enclosed by turreted walls, and has a harbour defended by batteries; an active coasting trade and fishery. It surrendered to Admiral Sir C. Napier in the revolution which dethroned Don Miguel.

VIANA, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, near the Ebro, 45 m. S.W. Pamplona. Pop. 3,148. It has manufactures of coarse woollens and hats.

VIANDEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. and 24 m. N. Luxembourg, on the Our. Pop. 800.

VIAREN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, on the Leek, 7 m. S.S.W. Utrecht. Pop. 2,465.

VIAREGGIO, a seaport town of Central Italy, Tuscany, duchy and 18 m. W. Lucca, cap. dist., on the Mediterranean. Pop. (1850) 7,522. It has a harbour defended by a fort, and an export trade in statuary marble.

VIAREGGIO, a comm. and vill. of Sardinia, Pied-

mont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 13 m. S.S.W. Casale. Pop. 1,779.

VIATKA, a river of Russia, traversing all the centre of the gov. to which it gives name, rises 17 m. N. Glazov, flows N.W. and E., and joins the Kama in the gov. Kazan, after a course of 500 m.

VIATKA, a gov. of European Russia, in its E. part, between lat. 55° 30' and 60° N., lon. 46° and 54° E., having N. Vologda, E. Perm, W. Kostroma, and S. Nijni-Novgorod, Kusan, and Orenburg, from which last it is separated by the Kama. Area 53,126 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,662,800, comprising many Tartar tribes, and about 50,000 Mohammedans. Its E. part is covered with the extreme ramifications of the Ural mtns.; surface elsewhere undulating or level. A surplus of corn over home consumption is raised. Principal crops comprise rye, barley, oats, wheat, peas, lentils, flax, and hemp. Climate too severe for fruit to ripen, and potatoes are grown only in gardens. Forests of fir, oak, elm, and birch, are extensive. Cattle rearing is of less importance than agriculture. Furs, tar, iron, and copper, are chief products. Manufs. are increasing; there lately were about 60 woollen, linen, and other factories for woven goods in the governments. Paper, soap, potash, leather, and copperwares are made; fire-arms are manufactured at Sarapul, and at Viatka anchors, gun-carriages, and iron machinery on a large scale. Exports are corn, timber, and manufactured goods. Imports comprise salt, tea, and other Asiatic produce.—*Viatka*, the cap. gov., is situated on the Viatka, near the influx of the Tcheptza, lat. 58° 24' N., lon. 50° E. Pop. (1855) 14,801. It has 2 convents, diocesan and high schools, gymnasium, extensive distilleries and iron works, and it is the great centre of the commerce of the government.

VIATKA, a town of Russia, gov. and 100 m. E.N.E. Smolensk, cap. circ., on the Viazma, an affluent of the Dnieper. Pop. (1855) 10,179. It has 32 churches and convents, schools, and a trade in linen, hemp, linseed, and hempened. The French were defeated here, 22d October 1812, by the troops of Mikhalovitch.

VIATNIKI or **VIARNIKI**, a town of Russia, gov. and 78 m. E. Vladimir, cap. circ., on the Khasina. Pop. 1,900. It has manufs. of linens and leather.

VIBORE, Denmark and Russia. [*Wisborg*.]

VIGNATY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., 25 m. E. Le Mans. Pop. 3,081.

VIC, several comm. and small towns of France.—I. dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., on the Seille, 18 m. E.N.E. Nancy. Pop. 2,884. It has quarries of Paris plaster and rock salt, and a trade in corn and wine.—II. (*Desvres*), dep. Arige, cap. cant., 14 m. S.W. Foix. Pop. 1,108.—III. (*en Bigorre*) dep. H.-Pyrenées, cap. cant., 11 m. N. Tarbes. Pop. 3,682.—IV. (*Fezennac*), dep. Gers, cap. cant., on the Losse, 16 m. N.W. Auch. Pop. 4,157.—V. (*sur Aisne*), dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 10 m. W. Soissons. Pop. 3,928. It has an active traffic by the river.—VI. (*de Comte*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 12 m. S.E. Clermont. Pop. 3,151.—VII. (*sur Cère*), dep. Cantal, cap. cant., on the Cère, 9 m. E.N.E. Aurillac. Pop. 1,982.

VICARELLO, *Vicus Aurelii*, a vill. of Central Italy, near the Lake of Bracciano, on N. side, with ruins of an imperial villa of the time of Trajan and mineral waters (the ancient *Thermae Aureliae*).

VICENTE (SAN), a town of Central America, cap. state San Salvador, 25 m. E.S.E. San Salvador. Pop. 8,000. Around it are indigo and tobacco plantations, and near it the volcano San Vicente.

VICENZA, *Vicentia*, a city of Austria, Lombard

cap. deleg., on the Beechthorne, gov. and 40 m W. Venice, with which it communicates by railway. Pop. (1851) besides military 20,228. It is enclosed by dry moats and walls. Its public buildings comprise a cathedral and several other churches, episcopal and numerous other palaces, a city-hall, Olympic theatre, a triumphal arch leading to the Campo Marzo, lyceum, clerical seminary, orphan asylum, and several hospitals. It has a public library, two gymnasia, and a society of agriculture. Manufactures of milk, woolen, and linen fabrics, homery, hats, paper, porcelain, and earthenware, leather, gold and silver articles, etc., with a brisk trade in wooden ware, corn, and other agricultural produce. It is after being pillaged successively by Alaric, Attila, the Lombards, and the Emperor Frederick II, came early in the 13th century to the possession of the Venetians, who held it till the downfall of their republic in 1797.

VICI or VIGIL, *Arreana* and *Furus* a city of Spain, prov. and 87 m N N E Barcelona, cap. dist. Pop. 10,667. It has a cathedral, with some curious architecture, in which, in the 10th century, was the metropolitan see of Catalonia. Manufactures of linen, hemp, printed cotton, and coarse woollen fabrics. It is famous for its saurages.

VICRADA, a river of New Granada, flows E. through the Great N. plain of South America, and joins the Orinoco 14 m S Maypures, after a course of 250 miles.

VICOT, *Agua Calde*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, 1 m W Couvet, on rt. b. of the Allier. Pop. 1,361. It has mineral springs, and well frequented baths, hotels, and lodging houses. The baths were known to the Romans.

VICKSBURG, a town of the U. S., North America, state Mississippi, 37 m W N W Jackson, on l. b. of the Mississippi. Pop. 3,674. It has exports of cotton, and regular steam communication with New Orleans, 400 miles distant. A railway connects it with Jackson and Brindon.

VICO, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 9 m. N. Frosinone. Pop. 3,000.

VICO, a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, on Monte Gargano, 14 m W Vico. Pop. 1,200. It has manufactures of woollens and wax candles, and trade in wine, olives, and saffron.

VICO, a comm. and town of the island Corsica, cap. cant., 17 m. N Ajaccio. Pop. 1,660.

VICO (*Eguense*), a town of Naples, prov. and 16 m. S E. Naples, cap. cant., on a rocky headland in the Bay of Naples. Pop. 9,700.

VICO (or Moudovi), a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Corti, prov. and 2 m. S E. Moudovi, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 2,664.

VICO (LAKES or), Pontifical States, deleg. and 8 m S Viterbo, immediately W. Montegioco, is 2½ m in length, and discharges its surplus waters into the Tiber. It is surrounded by woods, and is apparently the crater of an extinct volcano.

VICORANO, *Varia*, a town of the Pontifical States, comarca, and 6 m. N E. Viterbo. P. 1,010.

VICO, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute-Vienne, arrond. St Yrieux. Pop. 2,276.

VICTOR (St), numerous comm. and villa. of France.—I. dep. Ardèche, 8 m. W. N. W. Tournon. Pop. 1,777.—II. dep. Loire, arrond. Roanne. Pop. 1,246.—III. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 8 m. N. N. E. Thiers. Pop. 1,661.—IV. (*de Rons*), dep. Orne, 7 m. E. E. R. Mortagne. P. 1,178.—V. (*sur Loire*), dep. Loire, 7 m. W. St Etienne. Pop. 1,184.

VICTORIA, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 12 m. N. W. Canandaigua. Pop. 2,200.—VICTORY is a township of New York, 20 m. N. Auburn. Pop. 2,222.

VICTORIA (formerly called the *Port Phillip District*, or *Southern District of New South Wales*, and *Australia Felix*), a British colonial territory in the S E part of Australia, comprised within lat. 34° and 38° S, and lon. 141° and 150° E, bounded on the W by the 141st meridian, beyond which is South Australia, on the S by Bass Straits to Cape Howe; on the N by the Murray eastwards to its source, and thence by a triangular shape, with the apex at Cape Howe, and the W. boundary, as a line of base, extending 260 miles. The length from Cape Howe to the boundary is 500 m., and the average breadth 140 to 200 m. The area is computed at 86,831 sq. m. Pop. 1851, 77,346, 1853, 49,000, including 40,000 Chinese. The aborigines, in 1851, were only 1768, at the first settlement, 1834-5, 20,000. There are few labourers of note, except Port Phillip. The country is remarkable, as being very generally covered with grass, and either open or overspread with open forests. Towards the east is a considerable Alpine region, whence from the northern and western slopes, issue the chief part of the great water shed of the Murray. The highest peak of these ranges, the Warragong, or Australian Alps, rises to 8,663 feet, which is the height of Karrihogong in New South Wales, a little beyond the Victoria frontier. Mount Kosciusko, near it, is 6,510 feet. In the Grampians to the westward, Mount William rises to 4,500 feet. There are many volcanic hills throughout the western districts. The chief river is the Murray, whose main stream flows from the Australian Alps, although, as regards length of course, the branch called the Darling, flowing from the north, claims pre-eminence. From the south, flow into the Murray those rivers that drain the Victoria territory.—Mitta Mitta, Ovens, Goulburn, Campaspa, Loddon, Avoca, and Wimmeri, which last, after passing lakes Hindmarsh and Albacutya, loses itself in the sand and scrub, excepting when its upper waters are swollen with heavy rains. The other rivers are the Snowy river and several streams of Gipps Land, flowing into its lake system, the Yarra Yarra passing Melbourne, the Burwon passing Geelong, and the Glenelg at the western boundary. The climate is variable, but healthful. In summer there are frequent hot winds from the N. N. W., and much dust since the traffic has barred the surface of grass near the chief towns. The mean of the hottest month (January) (1856), was 67°-9, of the coldest, July (1857), 48°-3. The highest temperature of January was 98°, the lowest of July 47°. There is thus frost, and occasionally ice. Snow is rare. Rain falls mostly from June to September inclusive. The average of 1847-51 showed 32.63 in. annually. In 1853, the sheep numbered 6,033,267, in 1858, they had fallen to 4,766,022. Cattle and horses in 1858 were respectively 614,537, and 55,083 head. Agriculture has made great progress. Exports 1857, 15,072,512; Imports 1857, 17,264,308. Shipping inwards, 1851, 710, tonnage 128,859; 1857, 2,190, tonnage 694,664. The chief export was wool up to 1854, and afterwards gold. The southern districts of Victoria, discovered in 1851, extend over about 16,000 square miles; but of this wide area, the parts actually worked as gold fields are quite fractional. They are in the following order of relative importance, according to the quantities of gold brought down by secret in the year 1857, viz., Ballarat, 200,948,700 oz.; Sandhurst, etc. (Bendigo), 226,018

ss.; Maryborough, etc., 348,751 oz.; Beechworth, etc. (Ovens), 345,349 oz.; Castlemain, etc. (Mount Alexander), 315,777 oz. The public revenue, exclusive of loans or special funds, for 1886, was 3,039,791*l.*, while for 1887 it was only 316,532*l.* The revenue is derived chiefly from customs' duties and land sales. In 1867, 202,883*l.* were expended in conveying free 14,369 emigrants. Average passage from London or Liverpool to Port Phillip 96 days. In religious affairs there are no national establishments; but an aid of 50,000*l.* is annually distributed to all the Christian sects that will accept it proportioned to population. Education, with reference to State support, is conducted under the two systems called National and Denominational, the latter being most prevalent; 125,000*l.* were voted for 1887. A new system, on a secular basis, is proposed by the government, to supersede these rival modes. There is a public library which cost 19,400*l.*, and an university on a most costly scale, but as yet only partly finished. The colony is divided (since 1848) into 24 counties and 9 districts, the latter being the interior parts as yet unincorporated into counties. The chief towns are Melbourne, which with its suburbs has a pop. of 31,239; Geelong, with 23,374, and the smaller but incorporated towns of Ballarat, Sandhurst, Castlemain, Beechworth, Portland, Kyneton, etc. Roads and railroads are being extensively constructed. The electric telegraph is in operation. In 1853, Victoria was granted self government. The ballot system and manhood suffrage have been enacted. The governor is of imperial nomination, and is assisted by the Colonial Parliament, which consists of a council and assembly, the first elected by a property qualification as to voter and member, the second without either.

VICTORIA, a co. of W. Australia, mostly between lat. 31° and 31° 30' S., lon. 116° and 117° E., having N. the co. Glenelg, E. Durham, S. York, and W. Twiss. Principal settlements are Bejoording and Toodyoy, on the Toodyoy River. Numerous heights and other localities in the Australian colonies, have this name.

VICTORIA, a district of the Cape Colony, South Africa, composed of what was formerly deemed neutral territory, on the E. frontier of the colony, between the Great Fish and Keiskama rivers, by the latter of which it is separated from British Kaffraria. Area estimated at 1,000,000 acres. Pop. (1850) 7,643. In it are Alice Town, and Forts Peddie, Fitzroy, and Albert.

VICTORIA, a town of the British colony of Hong-Kong, China, stretches 4 m. along its N. coast, and has numerous storehouses and European dwellings. Founded in 1842. Pop. about 10,000.

VICTORIA, a town of the U. S., North America, Texas, cap. dist., on the Guadalupe River, 110 m. S.E. Austin.

VICTORIA, a maritime town of Brazil, cap. prov. Espirito-Santo, in the Bay of Espirito-Santo, 370 m. N.E. Rio Janeiro. Pop. 4,000. It stands on the W. side of an island, 15 m. in circumference, has a governor's residence, and a harbour defended by several forts. Its vicinity produces rice, manioc, sugar, and bananas, in which goods it has an active coasting trade. Frigates can sail up to the town.

VICTORIA, N. Australia. [Port Essington.]

VICTORIA or ALEXANDRINA LAKE, in South Australia, is on the S.E. side of the settled part of that colony, between lat. 35° 6' and 35° 33' S., lon. 139° and 139° 45' E., enclosed by the co.

Hindmarsh, Sturt, and Russell, and opening S.W. ward by a short passage into Encounter Bay. Length and breadth about 30 m. each. On its N.W. side it receives the Murray river, of which it is an expansion; it also receives the Bremer, Angus, and Finnis rivers, is connected S.E. ward with Lake Albert, by a strait 5 m. in length, and contains Hindmarsh and some other islands. Its N. and W. banks are low, and skirted with plains like those around Adelaide; E. and S. shores mostly undulating, interspersed with bold headlands. Its navigation is safe, but access from the sea is impeded by a sand-bar at the mouth of the strait.

VICTORIA, a lake of Central Asia, in the tableland of Pamir, 15,600 feet above the sea.

VICTORIA LAND, the name given to the supposed Antarctic continent discovered by Sir James Ross in 1841. Its shores were seen and partly explored from lat. 70° to 79° S. Near its N. extremity, in lon. 168° 12' E., is Mount Erebus, an active volcano, elevation 12,400 feet; and Mount Terror, 10,900 feet. The position of the south magnetic pole was also ascertained by Captain Ross to be in lat. 75° 5' S., lon. 154° 8' E.

VICTORIA LAND, British N. America, is a name given by its discoverer, Mr Simpson, to the region between lon. 103° and 108° W., and between lat. 68° N., and a strait of the Arctic Ocean.

VICTORIA RIVER, N. Australia, joins the Indian Ocean by the wide estuary Queen's Channel, E. Cambridge Gulf, lat. 14° 46' S., lon. 129° 21' E.; the estuary between Turtle and Pearce Points being 26 m. in width. It has been traced inland to lat. 15° 9' S., lon. 130° 53' E., where it was found still flowing from S.E. to N.W. Opposite its mouth are several islands; its banks are bold and often steep; and 50 miles inland it rushes rapidly between rocky ranges from 500 to 600 feet in height; but it is said to be navigable for vessels of large burden for at least 60 m. from its mouth. About 80 m. from its mouth it traverses a valley 16 m. wide, and of alluvial soil. The country along its banks is alternately fertile and barren.—11. a river of N.E. Australia, discovered in 1848 by Sir T. Mitchell, and found flowing W ward in lat. 24° 14' S., lon. 144° 34' E.

VID (Atus), a river of European Turkey, Bulgaria, rises in the Balkan near the sources of the Isker, Maritza, Kara-su, and Struma, flows N.N.E. and joins the Danube opposite Islatz, 8 m. W. Nicopolis. Total course 130 miles.

VIDAUBAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, 7 m. S.S.W. Draguignan. Pop. 2,150.

VINDUEIRA, a market town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 13 m. N.E. Beja. Pop. 2,500.

VINDOURLE, a river of France, dep. Gard and Hérault, enters the lagoon de Mangio, 11 m. E. Montpellier, after a S. and W. course of 40 miles.

VIEZT or WIDET, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 72 m. N.E. Vilna, cap. circ. Pop. 4,600.

VIEZ, two rivers of France.—I. dep. Vendée, rises S. Belleville, and flows N. into the Atlantic, which it enters at St Gilles, after a course of 36 m.—II. dep. Orne and Calvados, flows for about 30 m. N.W., and joins the Dives near Corbon.

VIECHACH, a market town of Lower Bavaria, cap. dist., 44 m. N.W. Passau. Pop. 1,469.

VIERILLE-VIEUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 18 m. S.E. Nantes, on l. h. of the Ognon. Pop. 5,422.

VIELLA, a town of Spain, prov. Lerida, cap. the valley of Aran, in the Pyrenees, on the Garonne near its source. Pop. 783.

VIELLA, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gers, 26 m. S.W. Miranda. Pop. 1,311.

Vitzthum, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Tara, cap. cant., on the Agout, 7 m. W. Castres. Pop. 1,066.

Vienna (Germ. Wien, and. Finsbena), a city of Central Europe, cap. of the empire of Austria, of the archduchy of Austria, and of the gov. of Lower Austria, in a fertile plain, near right or S. bank of the Danube, which here receives the small rivers Wien and Alster. Lat. (of observatory, 51° 58' feet above the sea) 48° 12' 36" N., lon. 16° 25' m. E. Pop. (1853), with the liberties, 519,467. Mean temperature of year 51° 3, winter 32° 9, summer 63° 4, Fahr. The situation is unhealthy; climate very variable; fogs are frequent, and the low-lands and lower parts of the city are exposed to inundations. It is an archbishop's see, and the residence of the Protestant superintendent for the W. provs. of the empire. It is divided into an old and a new city, the former 3 m. in circumference, and nearly circular. In 1837 it contained only 1,229 houses, while its 34 suburbs contained 7,115. The city is surrounded by a broad fosse and a wall 40 to 50 feet high, forming the *Bastei*, a fashionable promenade; it is entered by 12 gates. Beyond the fence is the *glacis*, a public walk, extending nearly all round the city, and separating it from its suburbs. The gate called the *Burgthor* is very fine. Among the many public edifices, the chief are the *Burg* or imperial palace, residence of the emperor, with a library and an imperial chapel and theatre; the mint, university, academy of the fine arts, observatory, imperial and city arsenal, and the custom-house. There are numerous private palaces, containing valuable libraries, paintings, and other objects of art, most of which are open to the public. The cathedral of St Stephen is a Gothic edifice, with a tower 463 feet in elevation. The church of St Peter is built on the model of the basilica of St Peter at Rome. The educational, literary, and scientific establishments comprise the university, which is celebrated for its school of medicine, with a library of 120,000 vols., and a theatre of anatomy; it had, in 1842, 85 professors and 5,396 students; the school of Orientalists for training interpreters; the *Theatrinum*, founded by Maria Theresa; the *Josephine* academy of medicine and surgery for the army; an academy of the fine arts, with 18 professors; a polytechnic institute, normal school, academy of engineers, with 18 professors; a veterinary institute; a conservatory of music; 6 gymnasia or colleges; and an observatory, with a school of astronomy. The imperial library contains 300,000 vols., many thousand MSS., an immense collection of engravings, and the famous *Tabula Peutingeriana*, a map of the Roman empire in the 4th century. The other collections are that of paintings in the Belvedere, the lower part of which contains the Ambras collection of ancient armour and jewels, the most interesting in Europe; and the imperial cabinets of antiquities, medals, and natural history. The imperial arsenal contains 15,000 stand of arms. The principal theatres are the *Hof* or palace theatre, the *Kärnthnerthor*, and the comic theatre. It has a deaf-mute asylum, and numerous well-conducted charitable establishments. Vienna is the chief manufacturing city of the empire; its manufactures comprise silk velvets, shawls, woollens, ribbons, carpets, cottons, paper, gold and silver lace, porcelain, and musical instruments. Coach-building, book and map printing, form important branches of industry. It has an imperial cannon foundry, and manufactures of small arms. Its commerce is extensive, and was greatly in-

creased by the establishment of the national bank in 1818, the navigation of the Danube by steamboats, and the opening of railways to the E., S., and W. In the suburbs are the cavalry barracks, the Belvedere palace, the church of St Charles, the theatre on the Wien, the great public hospital containing 2,000 beds, and receiving annually 15,000 to 18,000 patients, the vast building for the imperial manuf. of porcelain, and numerous private palaces with magnificent gardens. The cap. of Austria is ornamented by many superb promenades, the chief of which is the *Prater*, a natural forest in an island of the Danube, laid out in long alleys, and containing deer parks, numerous coffee-houses, a panorama, and circus; on *five* days it is crowded with pedestrians and the most splendid equipages. The others are the *Augarten*, a public park on the same island, and the *Volksgarten*, a beautiful public garden. The environs are very picturesque, surrounded by vineyards, and having the *Kahlenberg* mountains on the W., the islands of the Danube on the N., and on the S. the *Schoenberg* mountain, part of the *Noric Alps*; they are adorned by many villas and summer palaces, among which are the imperial palace of *Schönbrunn*, with a botanic garden and menagerie; the vill. of *Maria Hitzing*, with a theatre and a bath establishment; *Laxenberg*, with an imperial summer palace and a spacious park. Few cities are surrounded by so many fine gardens, many of which contain the richest and rarest plants. *Vindobona* was a station of the Roman legions in Upper Pannonia; it was afterwards cap. of the E. provs. of the empire of Charlemagne. The king of Hungary established his court here in 1484, and it soon became the fixed residence of the House of Austria. Vienna was besieged by the Turks in 1529, and again in 1683; on the latter occasion it was relieved by the Poles under John Sobieski. The French took it in 1806 and in 1809. The congress of Vienna, which fixed the present limits of the countries of Europe, was held here from November 1814 to June 1815. The city was held by the revolutionary party for a short time in 1848; the barricades were raised on 6th October, but it surrendered to the imperial troops on 30th of same month, having suffered severely from a bombardment. In 1853, a conference was held here to consider proposals for a peace with Russia.

VIENNA, several townships, U. S., N. America, the principal in New York, on Lake Oneida, 3 m. N.W. Utica. Pop. 3,393.—11, a vill., New York, on the Auburn and Rochester Railway. Pop. 1,600.—111, a vill., Maryland, on the Nanticoke, 55 m. S.E. Annapolis. Reg. shipping (1850) 13,478 tons.

VIENNE (HAUTE D'UPPER), a dep. of France, in the N.W., formed of parts of the old prov. Limousin, and surrounded by the depts. Creuse, Corrèze, Dordogne, Charente, Vienne, and Indre. Area 2,187 sq. m. Pop. 319,270. Cap. Limoges. Surface traversed by mountains, the principal chain of which separates the basins of the Loire and Garonne; highest point is *Puy de Vieux*, 3,200 feet in elevation. Climate cold from its elevation, and soil infertile in grain; but horses, cattle, and sheep are extensively reared. Minerals comprise tin, lead, copper, iron, coal, and porcelain clay. Chief manufactures, porcelain, cutlery, and paper. The dep. is divided into the arronds. of Limoges, Bellac, Rochechouart, and St Yrieux.

VIENNE (Vienne), a river of France, rises in the N. of the dep. Corrèze, passes St Leonard, Limoges, Confolens, Châtelleraut (where it be-

comes navigable), Chinon, and join the Loire on left at Candé, after a N. and N.W. course of 190 miles.

VIENNE, a dep. of France, in the N.W., formed by part of the old prov. Poitou, surrounded by the depts. Indre, Haute-Vienne, Charente, Deux-Sèvres, Main-et-Loire, and Loire. Area 2,669 sq. m. Pop. 317,798. Cap. Poitiers. Surface generally flat; it is watered by the Vienne and its affluent the Clain, the Charente in the S., the Gartempe and Creuse in the N.E., and the Dive in the N.W. Soil very unequal in fertility; chief crops of all kinds of cereals, chestnuts, flax, hemp, and maize of inferior quality. Fine horses, mules, and sheep are reared. The chief mineral products are iron and lithographic stones, and the principal manufacture is that of arms and cutlery at Châtelleraunt. The dep. is divided into the arrond. Châtelleraunt, Civray, Loudun, Montmorillon, and Poitiers.

VIENNE (Vienne), a comm. and town of France, dep. Isère, cap. arrond., 45 m. W.N.W. Grenoble, on l. b. of the Rhone, and on railway from Lyon to Avignon. Pop. 20,738. The town is situated between the Rhone and the mountains, and is traversed by the river Gere. It has a Gothic cathedral and numerous ancient remains, a comm. college, a tribunal of commerce, and manufactures of woollen cloths, linens, silk, and paper. In its vicinity are lead and silver mines; and near it, at Ampuis, the celebrated wine, called Côte-Rotie, is made.—*Vienne* was the cap. of the Allobroges; the Romans afterwards made it the metropolis of the Viennoise. A council was held here in 1311, which abolished the order of the Templars.

VIEQUE or CHAB ISLAND, a British West Indian island, 9 m. E. Porto-Rico, and S. Culebra; lat. of E. point $18^{\circ} 7' N.$, lon. $65^{\circ} 34' W.$ Length W. to E. 18 m., breadth 4 miles.

VIENLAND, a small territory of N. Germany, between the Elbe and Bille, S.E. of Hamburg, which city shares its sovereignty with Lubeck. It comprises the 4 vills. of Altenburg, Curlack, Kirchwarder, and Neuenburg. United pop. 6,445.

VIENNAU, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, on the Weise, 25 m. S.S.W. Stettin. Pop. 1,645.

VIENNA, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 18 m. W. Düsseldorf, on the Niers. Pop. 3,700.

VIENNON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cher, cap. cant., on the Yèvre, near its junction with the Cher, and on railway, 19 m. N.W. Bourges. Pop. 6,730. It has blast-furnaces, forges, and steel-refineries, with manufactures of porcelain and earthenware.

VIESI (Apenesia), a town of Naples, prov. Capitanata, cap. cant., on the Adriatic, at the E. foot of Mount Gargano, 23 m. N.E. Manfredonia. Pop. 5,000. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, a cathedral, convents, and bishop's palace.

VIGILI, two market towns of Naples—I. Principato-Citra, dist. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Salerno, with 5,000 inhabitants.—II. prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., prov. and 15 m. W.S.W. Potenza. Pop. 2,800.

VIZ, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 8 m. N. Grenoble. Pop. 2,435.

VIGAN (Le), a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. arrond., on the Arre, an affluent of the Hérault, 49 m. W.N.W. Nîmes. Pop. 4,993. It has a comm. college, and manufactures of silk and cotton hosiery, cotton-yarn, leather, paper, and glass.—II. a comm., dep. Lot, on the Blaise, 3 m. E. Gourdon. Pop. 1,712.

VIGIAN (Lm), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vienne, 18 m. S.W. Montmorillon. Pop. 1,324.

VIGIANH (Str), a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. Forfar, comprising a part of the town of Arbuthnot. Area 2,385 ac. Scots. Pop. 9,799, of whom 55 are in the village.

VIGOROS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. cant., near the Vézère, 14 m. N.W. Tulle. Pop. 2,518.

VIGEVANO, a town of N. Sardinia, div. Novara, prov. Lomellina, cap. mand., on the MORA, near the Ticino, 15 m. S.S.E. Novara. Pop. 15,221. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, and manufs. of silk-stuffs, hats, soap, and macaroni.

VIGIANO, a market town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 9 m. S.E. Marsico-Nuovo. Pop. 5,800. It has manufs. of woollens, soap, and wax-candles.

VIGLIANELLO, a market town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 20 m. S.E. Lagonero. Pop. 4,800.

VIGIA, a town of South America, Brazil, prov. and 60 m. N. Pará, on the estuary of the Pará river. Pop. of dist. 10,000. It has an export trade in fine coffee, grown in its vicinity.

VIGIEMALÉ, a mountain of South France. [*Piræneæ*.]

VIGEVANO, a market town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 10 m. S. Casale, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 2,189.

VIGIENELLO, a town of the Pontifical States, deleg. and 9 m. S.E. Viterbo.

VIGIOLA, a town of Naples, prov. Basilicata, 5 m. S.W. Potenza. Pop. 4,200.—II. a vill. of the duchy Modena, on the Panaro, 11 m. S.S.E. Modena. Pop. 2,200.

VIGORNE, a vill. of Tuscany, prov. Siena, 5 m. S.W. Pienza, with chalybeate and sulphureous baths.

VIGO, *Vico Spacorum*, a seaport town of Spain, prov. and 13 m. S.S.W. Pontevedra. Pop. 4,167. It is enclosed by walls and a trench, and has a harbour, with deep water, close in shore; a lazaretto, a fortress, and export trade in wine, bacon, and maize; and an active pilchard fishery. It was much injured by the attacks of the English under Drake in 1583 and 1589, and in 1719 under Lord Cobham.—*The Bay of Vigo*, S. of that of Pontevedra, is about 20 m. in length by 5 m. across at its mouth, and contains the islands Bayona and Estelas.

VIGO (Lake), Russia, gov. Olonetz, 45 m. N. Lake Onega. Length, S. to N., 45 m.; greatest breadth 35 m. It is traversed throughout by the river Vig, which carries its surplus waters northward into the White Sea.

VIGO, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.W. of Indiana. Area 408 sq. m. Pop. 15,289.

VIGOROS, a market town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Turin, prov. and 9 m. E.S.E. Pinerolo, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 6,203.

VIGIZOLLO, a comm. and vill. of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 3 m. N.E. Tortona, cap. mand. Pop. 2,105.

VIMIERA, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 23 m. W.S.W. Saumur. Pop. 1,292.

VIHATAPPOO, a town of Nepal, 132 m. S.E. Khatmandoo.

VIKRUB, a town of Scinde, on a branch of the Indus, in its delta, 45 m. S.W. Tattah. Pop., with adjacent villages, 1,200.

VILAINE, Herisus, Victimoria, a river of France, rises in the dep. Mayenne, flows W. past Vitré to Rennes, where it receives the Ille from the N., and thence has a S.S.W. course, past Redon and La Roche Bernard, to the Atlantic at Pénest, dep. Morbihan. Total course 125 m., for the last 80 m. of which it is navigable. The tide rises in it as high as Redon, where it receives the Oust.

Principal affluent the Ille and Oust, from N. and W.; the Cher, Don, and Isaac, from the E. With the Ille, it gives name to the department in which its upper course chiefly lies.

VILASECA, a town of Spain, prov. and 7 m. S.W. Tarragona, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 3,364.

VILBERG, a town of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hesse, cap. dist., on the Nidda, 5 m. N.E. Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Pop. 2,043.

VILCABAMBA, UCCAY or QUILAHAMBA, a river of South America, Upper Peru, joins the Apurimac to form the Ucayale. Course N.E. On one of its affluents is the town Vilcabamba, 60 m. N.W. Cuzco.

VILCANOTA, a river of South America, Peru, tributary to the Ucayale.—II. a great mountain knot of the Andes, near lat. 14° 30' S., on which perpetual snow lies at the elevation of 15,800 feet.

VILCHER, a town of Spain, prov. and 31 m. N.E. Jaen. Pop. 1,737. It has an ancient castle. Mines and quarries in its vicinity.

VILKHA or VILIKI, a town of Russia, gov. Vilna, 50 m. N.N.W. Minsk, cap. circ., on the Vilna. Pop. 1,800, mostly Jews. In 1631 the Poles were defeated here by the Russians.

VILIA, a river of Russian Poland, gov. Minsk and Vilna, flows W. past Vileika and Vilna, and joins the Niemen at Kovno. Total course 250 miles. Chief affluent, the Svizla and Jamno.—The Vilina, a river of E. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, after an E. course of 700 m., joins the Lena at Lat. Vihuk, 150 m. W.N.W. Yakutsk.

VILKOMIN or VILKOMICE, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 50 m. N.N.W. Vilna, cap. circ., on the Svizla, an affluent of the Niemen. Pop. 5,000. It has several churches and schools.

VILLA, the prefixed name of the following towns of Spain and Portugal.—I. *Alpando*, 11 m. N.E. Zamora. Pop. 2,460.—II. *Ercosa*, same prov. Pop. 2,450.—III. *Bases*, prov. and 8 m. E.N.E. Valladolid.—IV. *Canales*, prov. and 43 m. S.E. Toledo. Pop. 3,745.—V. *Carillon*, prov. and 42 m. N.E. Jaen, between the rivers Guadalquivir and Guadalmar. Pop. 4,600.—VI. *Castela*, prov. and 21 m. W.S.W. Segovia. Pop. 802.—VII. *del Rio*, prov. and 28 m. E.N.E. Cordova. Pop. 3,908.—VIII. *Diego*, prov. and 16 m. N.W. Burgos. Pop. 806.—IX. *Leizchi*, prov. Zaragoza, 16 m. S.E. Calatayud. It has manufactures of gunpowder and porcelain.—X. *Hermoso*, prov. and 45 m. E.S.E. Ciudad Real. Pop. 2,600.

VILLA, a prefixed name of the following towns, vills, etc., of Italy, Sicily, etc.—I. *Alfonsina*, Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 9 m. N.W. li Vasto.—II. *Barlozzano*, Austria, Lombardy, gov. Venice, deleg. Verona, on rt. b. of the Adige, 34 m. S.E. Legnago. Pop. 2,900, chiefly engaged in the culture of rice.—III. *Bianco*, in the island Sicily, intend. and 13 m. W.S.W. Palermo. Pop. 2,600.—IV. *Cedro*, Sardinia, div. and 26 m. N.W. Cagliari, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 5,944.—V. *Cupello*, Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, 2 m. S.W. li Vasto. Pop. 1,500.—VI. *di Fella*, Austria, Lombardy, gov. Venice, deleg. Padua, 4 m. S.E. Este. Pop. 2,900.—VII. *Dose*, deleg. and 5 m. E. Rovigo, on the Adige. Pop. 2,100, who trade in cattle and silk.—VIII. *Falotto*, Sardinia, Piedmont, prov. and 16 m. N. Coni, cap. mand., on the Maria. Pop. of comm. 3,700.—IX. *Frati*, in the island Sicily, intend. and 16 m. S.S.E. Palermo. Pop. 2,000.—X. *Magna*, Naples, prov. Abruzzo-Citra, on a steep height, 3 m. S.E. Chieti. Pop. 2,000.—XI. *Mancarella*, in the island Sardinia, div. Cagliari, 3 m. S.E. Iglesias. Pop. of comm. 1,400.

VILLA-BELLA, a town of Brazil. [Matto Grosso.]—II. *(da Princesa)*, a town, prov. San Paulo, on W. coast of the island San Sebastiao. Pop. 8,000. It exports sugar and tobacco to Rio de Janeiro.

VILLA BOA, a town of Brazil. [Goyas.]

VILLACH (Illyrian *Belak*), a town of Austria, Carinthia, co. and 52 m. N.W. Laybach, cap. circ., on the Drave, near the influx of the Gail. Pop. 2,457. It is defended by a castle, and is the principal entrepôt for the products of the Carinthian mining districts, and has numerous forges, marble quarries, copper and lead mines, and a brisk transit trade between Germany and Italy.

VILLA CLARA, Cuba. [SANTA CLARA.]

VILLADA, a market town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. N.W. Palencia, on the Sequilla. Pop. 2,950. It has large weekly cattle markets.

VILLA DEL FUERTE, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state and 75 m. N. Sinaloa, on the Rio de Fuerte. Pop. 3,000. Though badly situated, it is a commercial depôt for goods passing to and from Guaymas, and it is the seat of most of the chief authorities of the state.

VILLA DEL PILAR, a commercial port of the State Paraguay, South America, on f. b. of the Paraguay, 130 m. S.S.W. Asuncion.

VILLA (or SANTA MARIA) DEL PRINCIPAL, a considerable town of the island Cuba, 140 m. N.W. Santiago de Cuba. Pop. 30,000. (?)

VILLA DO CONDE, a maritime town of Portugal, prov. Minho, at the mouth of the Rio d'E-ve, 15 m. N. Oporto. Pop. 3,100. Many coasting and larger vessels are built here, and it has a fishing and coasting trade.

VILLA DO PRINCIPAL, now called SERRA, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Gerais, cap. comarca. 130 m. N.N.E. Ouro Preto. Pop. 4,900.—II. a town of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, 89 m. S.W. Curitiba.—*Villa do Rio Parado* is a town, prov. Rio Grande do Sul, on the Jacu, at the influx of the Parado, 80 m. W. Porto Alegre. Pop., with dist., 5,000.

VILLA-FLOA, a market town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, 11 m. N.W. Torre-de-Moncorio. It is enclosed by walls, entered by four gates, and encircled by almond groves.

VILLA-FLOA, a town of Brazil, prov. Rio Grande do Norte, 30 m. S.E. Natal. Pop. 2,500.

VILLAFRANCA, several towns of Spain.—I. Navarra, prov. and 36 m. S.W. Pamplona, on the Aragon. Pop. 2,762.—II. prov. Teruel, on the Jiloca, 32 m. S. Daroca.—III. a market town, prov. and 29 m. W. Avila.—IV. prov. Guipuzcoa, 30 m. S.W. San Sebastian. It is walled, entered by four gates, and has a large annual fair.—V. *(de la Marina)*, prov. and 15 m. S. Sevilla. P. 3,527.—VI. *(de las Abajas)*, prov. and 12 m. F.N.E. Cordova, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 3,600.—VII. *(de las Barras)*, prov. Badajoz, 20 m. S.W. Merida. Pop. 4,957.—VIII. *(de las Caballerias)*, prov. Toledo, 8 m. N.W. Alcazar de San Juan.—IX. *(del Pizarro)*, prov. Leon, 9 m. W.N.W. Pinedera, on the Burbia. Pop. 2,398. It has a Franciscan convent, superior school, and a trade in wine.—X. *(de Montes de Oca)*, prov. and 20 m. E. Burgos, at the N.E. base of the Sierra-Oca.—XI. *(de Penades)*, prov. and 27 m. N.E. Tarragona, and W. Barcelona. Pop. 3,516. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of cotton, leather, and brandy.

VILLAFRANCA DE XISA, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on rt. b. of the Tagus, 20 m. N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 4,900. It is the residence of a military governor, and has salt works, and an active general trade. It was founded and named

Cornwall (or Cornwall) by English settlers in 1160.

VILLAFRANCA, a town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 9 m. S.W. Verona, cap. dist., on l. b. of the Tartaro. Pop. 6,000.

VILLAFRANCA, a seaport town of Sardinia, div., prov. and 2 m. E. Nice, cap. mand., with a harbour on the Mediterranean. Pop. of comm. 2,974. It has ports and dockyards. It was made a station of the Russian Steam Navigation Company in 1853.

VILLAFRANCA, a town of the island Sicily, intend. and 25 m. N.W. Girgenti. Pop. 2,500.

VILLAFRANCA DI PIEMONTE, a town of Sardinia, div. and 20 m. S.S.W. Turin, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 8,672.

VILLA FRANCA, a town on the S. coast of the island St Michael, Azores, 14 m. E. Ponte Delgado. Pop. 3,000.

VILLA FRANCA, a town of Brazil, prov. Para, near the Amazon, 20 m. S.W. Santarem. P. 4,000.

VILLAGARCIA, several market towns of Spain.—I. prov. Badajoz, 3 m. N. Llerena. Pop. 2,000.

—II. prov. Pontevedra, 20 m. N. Vigo, on the S. coast of the Bay of Arosa, on which it has a small harbour. Pop. 1,443.—III. prov. Cuenca, 7 m. E.N.E. Tarazona.—IV. prov. and 30 m. W.N.W. Valladolid. Pop. 1,459.

VILLAGORDA, two towns of Spain.—I. (*de Gabriel*), prov. and 50 m. S.E. Cuenca.—II. (*de Jacar*), prov. Albacete, on the Jacar, 5 m. S.W. Tarazona. Pop. 1,422.

VILLAHERRNIA, a town of the Mexican Confederation, Central America, dep. Tabasco, on the Grijalva, 60 m. N. Chiapas.

VILLAINES-LE-JUHF, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., 29 m. N.E. Laval. Pop. 2,508.

VILLAJUOSA, a maritime town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. N.E. Alicante, on the Mediterranean, on which it has a harbour and some docks for building vessels. Pop. 8,497, chiefly employed in fishing and a coasting trade.

VILLARNA, numerous market towns of Spain, the chief, prov. and 25 m. S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 1,630.

VILLALON, a town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. N.W. Valladolid, having 3 parish churches. Pop. 4,674, partly employed as muleteers, or engaged in making cheese, highly esteemed at Madrid.

VILLALPANDOS, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. N.E. Zamora. Pop. 2,460. It was formerly an important city.

VILLAMANRIQUE, several towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 13 m. E.W. Sevilla. Pop. 2,280.—II. prov. Ciudad-Real, 13 m. S. Villanueva-de los Infantes. Pop. 1,100.—III. (*de Tujos*), prov. Madrid, on the Tagus, 20 m. N.E. Ocaña.

VILLA MARIA, a small town of South America, Brazil, prov. Mato-Grosso, on the Paraguay, 100 m. W.W. Cuyaba. Pop. 1,000.

VILLA-MARTIN, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. S.E. Sevilla, at the confluence of the rivers Guadalete and Serrcon. Pop. 2,740.

VILLAMAYOR DE SANTIAGO, a town of Spain, prov. and 46 m. W. Cuenca. Pop. 2,612.

VILLANOVA, several towns of Portugal, etc.—I. (*de Cerveira*), prov. Minho, 5 m. S.W. Valença. Pop. 1,100. It is a frontier fortress opposite Galicia.—II. (*de Reinha*), prov. Estremadura, near the Tagus, 5 m. E. Alemquer.—III. (*de Milfontes*), prov. Alentejo, on the Barra de Ode-mira, near its mouth in the Atlantic, 32 m. W. Ourique.—IV. (*de Portimao*), prov. Algarves, with a harbour at the mouth of the Silves, 10 m. E.N.E. Lagos. Pop. 3,500.—V. (*de Porto*), prov.

Minho, on the Douro, opposite Oporto, of which it is a suburb. It has an active ship-building trade, and Oporto wines, destined for England, are warehoused here.

VILLANOVA, a comm. and vill. of Sardinia, div. and 15 m. S.S.E. Sassari, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 3,676.

VILLANOVA, numerous towns of Brazil.—I. (*da Rainha*), prov. Para, on rt. b. of the Manhi and Canoma with the Amazons, in a rich dist. It is the frontier town of the province Amazonas, and has a custom-house.—II. (*de San Antonio*), prov. Sorpe, on rt. b. of the San Francisco, 20 m. N. from the Atlantic. Pop. 4,000.—III. (*de Sousa*), prov. and 280 m. W. Parahiba. Pop. 5,000.—IV. (*do Principe*), prov. Bahia, 50 m. W.S.W. Rio-de-Contas. Pop. 2,000.

VILLANTERIO, a market town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 10 m. E.N.E. Pavia. P. 2,000.

VILLANUVA, numerous towns and villa. of Spain.—I. (*de la Sierra*), prov. and 68 m. N.E. Caceres. Pop. 1,500.—II. (*de Cordova or de la Jara*), prov. and 40 m. N.N.E. Cordova, on the S. slope of the Sierra Morena. Pop. 6,672, who trade in cattle and swine.—III. (*y la Gelta*), a town and seaport, prov. and 25 m. S.W. Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. Pop., with Gelta, 10,309. It has manufs. of hats, lace, paper, and soap, and brandy distilleries.—IV. (*de la Fuente*), prov. and 56 m. E.S.E. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 2,070.

—V. (*del Arzobispo*), prov. and 60 m. N.E. Jaen, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 3,624.—VI. (*de la Serna*), near the Guadiana, prov. and 68 m. E. Badajoz. Pop. 3,980.—VII. (*de la Vera*), prov. Caceres, 42 m. E. Plasencia. Pop. 1,150.—VIII. (*de la Jara*), prov. and 42 m. S.S.E. Cuenca. Pop. 2,502.—IX. (*del Campo*), a market town, prov. and 8 m. W. Leon.—X. (*del Cardete*), prov. and 56 m. S.E. Toledo. Pop. 2,156.—XI. (*del Fresno*), near the frontier of Portugal, prov. and 30 m. S.S.W. Badajoz. Pop. 2,122.—XII. (*de los Castillejos*), prov. and 20 m. N.W. Huelva. Pop. 2,996, engaged in a trade with Portugal.—XIII. (*de los Infantes*), prov. and 51 m. E.S.E. Ciudad-Real near the Jabalon. Pop. 4,975. It is agreeably situated, and has several fountains and an hospital. In the neighbourhood are copper-mines.—XIV. (*de la Reina*), prov. and 13 m. N.W. Jaen. Pop. 1,748. It has a trade in fruit and grain.—XV. (*de Gallego*), prov. and 6 m. N. Zaragoza, on the Gallego. Servetus was born here in 1510.

VILLANOVA, several towns of Italy.—I. Naples, prov. Otranto, on the Adriatic, 4 m. N. Ostuni.—II. (*d'Arti*), Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Alessandria, prov. and 13 m. W.N.W. Asti, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 3,121.—III. (*de Mondovi*), div. Coni, prov. and 5 m. S.W. Mondovi, cap. mand. Pop. 3,623.

VILLA FRUZZO, market town of the island Sardinia, div. and 30 m. N.E. Cagliari, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 2,151.

VILLAR, several market towns of Spain.—I. (*de Bonaduy*), prov. and 30 m. N.W. Valencia. Pop. 2,170.—II. (*del Rey*), prov. and 21 m. N. Badajoz. Pop. 2,000.

VILLAR, several villa. and comm. of Sardinia, Piedmont.—I. (*Bobbio*), div. Turin, prov. and 11 m. S.W. Pinerolo. Pop. 2,393.—II. (*Forcà*), prov. and 9 m. E. Susa, on the Dora-Riparia. Pop. 2,120.—III. (*Perosa*), prov. and 5 m. N.W. Pinerolo. Pop. 1,152.—IV. (*San Costanzo*), div., prov. and 11 m. N.W. Coni. Pop. 2,067.

VILLARMIEL, a market town of Spain, prov. Palencia, near the Sequillo, 37 m. N. Valladolid.

VILLARD-DE-LANS, a comm. and market town

of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., near the Bourges, 11 m. S.W. Grenoble. Pop. 2,307.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Spain, prov. and 5 m. S.S.W. Castellon-de-la-Plana, on the Mijares, 4 m. from the Mediterranean. Pop. 3,307. It is entered by four gates, and has manufs. of woollen fabrics and tape, and brandy distilleries.

VILLAREAL, a town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, cap. comarca, on the Corgo, 14 m. N. Lamego. Pop. 4,500.—II. (de San Antonio), prov. Algarves, 11 m. N.E. Tavira, at the mouth of the Guadiana. Pop. 1,750. It is fortified seaward.

VILLA-REAL DE CONCEPCION, a town of South America, republic, and on the Paraguay, 130 m. N.N.E. Asuncion. Pop. 4,000. It is the depot to which the yerba maté, or Paraguay tea, is brought from the forests toward in transit to Asuncion.

VILLA RICA, a town of Brazil. [OUBO FERRO.]

VILLAREJO, two towns of Spain.—I. (de Fuentes), prov. and 37 m. S.W. Cuenca. Pop. 2,600.—II. (de Salazar), prov. and 26 m. S.E. Madrid, between the Tagus and Tajuna. Pop. 2,700, who manufacture rush wares, and trade in wine.

VILLARGORDO, several villages or small towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 12 m. N.E. Jaen, on the Guadalquivir.—II. (de Jucar), prov. Cuenca, on rt. b. of the Jucar, 8 m. W.S.W. Tarazona.

VILLARINO, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 40 m. W.N.W. Salamanca, at the confluence of the Tormes and Douro.—Villar Lumejo is a market town, prov. and 35 m. N.E. Ternel.

VILLA-ROSA, a town of the island Sicily, intend. and 12 m. N.E. Caltanissetta. Pop. 2,900.

VILLAROTA, two towns of Spain.—I. (de la Sierra), prov. and 53 m. W. Zaragoza. Pop. 1,130, who manuf. woollens.—II. (de los Pinares), prov. and 20 m. N.E. Ternel. Pop. 1,251.

VILLEROBLEDA, a town of Spain, prov. and 65 m. S.N.E. Cn L'A-Real. Pop. 2,070. It has manufs. of coarse woollens and earthenwares.

VILLARUBIO-DE-GRASA, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. E.N.E. Toledo. Pop. 2,000.—II. (de los Ojos de Guadalupe), prov. and 20 m. E.N.E. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 4,710. It has a palace of the dukes of Ixar, and a trade in wines of fine quality.

VILLARVIEJA, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Aude, on the Mézuras, 8 m. S.S.E. Castelnaudary. Pop. 1,788.

VILLASO, a vill. of the island Sardinia, dir. and 14 m. N.W. Cagliari, cap. mand. P. 1,303.

VILLATORAL, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. E.S.E. Toledo. Pop. 2,443.

VILLA VELHA, town, Brazil. [ESPÍRITU-SANTO.]

VILLACERCA, a town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, on the Bahian, 20 m. W. Porto Seguro. It exports timber and cotton.

VILLAFRUE, a market town of Ferro, Canary Islands, on its N.E. coast.

VILLAVIEJA (DE LEON), a town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. S. Badajoz. Pop. 2,040.

VILLAVIEJA, several towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 18 m. W.N.W. Cordova. Pop. 1,990.—II. (de Oden), prov. Guadalajara, 53 m. N.E. Madrid. Pop. 556. Here was fought in 1710 the battle which terminated the "War of the Succession," and seated Philip v. on the Spanish throne.

VILLA-VICOSA, a town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, cap. comarca, 15 m. S.W. Evras. Pop. 3,600. It is enclosed by a ditch, and defended by an old castle. It has a brisk trade in oil and wine. In the neighbourhood are a royal hunting palace and a large park.

VILLA-VICOSA, a town of Brazil, prov. and 150 m. W. Ceara. It is situated amongst groves of cocoa palms. Pop. 5,000.

VILLAVIEJA, a town of Central America, state Costa-Rica, 7 m. W. San Jose.

VILLAVIEJA, a town of Spain, prov. and 7 m. S.S.W. Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 1,900. It has mineral springs.

VILLÉ or WILHEA, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. cant., 26 m. S.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 1,101.

VILLENNES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on the Tarn, 18 m. S.E. Montauban. Pop. 780.

VILLENTAL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, on the Dourdon, 9 m. W. Rapon. Pop. 1,758.

VILLEPOTIER, numerous comm. of France.—I. (les Pottes), a market town, dep. Manche, cap. cant., on the Sienn, 12 m. N.E. Avranches. Pop. 3,348. It has iron, copper, and bell foundries, manufs. of hardwares, buttons, buckles, parchment, lace, and clocks.

VILLEFAGNAN and VILLEFORT, two comm. and small towns of France.—I. dep. Charente, cap. cant., 5 m. W. Ruffec. Pop. 1,604.—II. dep. Lozère, 23 m. E.S.E. Mende. Pop. 1,425. Near it are argentiferous lead mines.

VILLEFRANCHE, numerous comm., towns, and villa. of France.—I. (de Lauragais), dep. Haute-Garonne, cap. arrond., near the Canal-du-Midi, 20 m. E. Toulouse. Pop. 2,750, chiefly employed in manufs. of sailcloth and coarse earthenwares.

—II. (de Belvèze), dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 20 m. S.S.W. Marlat. Pop. 1,712.—III. (du Queyras), dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 14 m. N.N.W. Nérac. Pop. 875.—IV. (de Rouergue), dep. Aveyron, 26 m. W. Rhodes, on rt. b. of the Aveyron. Pop. 2,513. It has a comm. college, public library, town-hall, museum, and club-rooms, with numerous copper, iron, and brass works, and tanneries.

—V. (sur-Saône), dep. Rhône, on rt. b. of the Saône, and on railway to Paris, cap. arrond., 17 m. N.W. Lyon. Pop. 8,019. It has a chamber of commerce, comm. college, normal school, and manuf. cotton and linen fabrics.—VI. (de Comflet), a fortified town, dep. L.-P. renées, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Tet, 4 m. S.W. Prades. Pop. 914.

VILLEJUIR, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, cap. cant., 4 m. S. Paris. Pop. 1,504.

VILLEMER, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Garonne, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Tarn, 19 m. N. Toulouse. Pop. 5,424.

VILLENA, *Turbula*, a town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. N.W. Alicante. Pop. 5,314. It stands near the base of Mount St. Christoval, which is crowned with a castle now in ruins, and has an extensive modern suburb, town-hall, palace, hospital, barracks, soap factory, & brandy distilleries.

VILLEVALE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, cap. cant., 7 m. N.N.E. Nogent-sur-Arrie. Pop. 2,504. It has manufs. of vinegar, leather, and cordage.

VILLEVALE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 6 m. S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,635.

VILLEVERVE, numerous comm. and towns of France.—I. dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 6 m. N. Villefranche. Pop. 3,413.—II. dep. Landes, cap. cant., 10 m. E. Mont-de-Marsan, on the Midou. Pop. 1,604.—III. (d'Agon), cap. arrond., dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 15 m. N. Agen. Pop. 13,212. It has a tribunal of commerce, comm. college, and manufs. of woollen cloths, and trade in prunes.—IV. (de Berg), cap. cant., dep. Ardèche, 14 m. S.S.W. Privas. Pop. 2,716.—V. (d'Archambault), dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 13 m. E. Sens, on the Yonne. Pop. 1,925.—VI. (la Riv.), dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 7 m. N.N.W. Joigny, on rt. b. of the Yonne. Pop. 5,357.—VII. (see Aisne), dep.

Gard, on rt. b. of the Rhone, opposite Avignon, with manuf. of woollens and silks. Pop. 3,738.

VILLENEUVE (Germ. *Neustadt*), a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, at the E. extremity of Lake Geneva, 17 m. S.E. of Lausanne. P. 1,066.

VILLENA, several comm., towns, and villa. of France.—I. (*Bretonneux*), dep. Somme, 10 m. E. Amiens, with manuf. of woollens and flannels. Pop. 3,234.—II. (*Coterets*), cap. cant., dep. Aisne, 14 m. S.W. Soissons. Pop. 3,602. It has a castle built by Francis I., now a depot of mendicity for dep. Seine, and manuf. of wooden utensils.—III. (*Guilain*), dep. Nord, 11 m. S.S.W. Cambrai. Pop. 2,025.

VILLETTE (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, arrond. St Denis, included within the fortifications of Paris on the N.E. Pop. 18,651. It contains the great terminal basins of the canals de l'Oise, St Denis, and St Martin, and has potteries, vinegar-works, soap-boiling houses, and sugar-refineries.

VILLEURBANNE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, 15 m. N. Vienna. Pop. 4,232.

VILLEVÉQUE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 9 m. N.E. Angers. Pop. 1,743.

VILLICA, a co. in the British colony of Victoria, Australia, on S. coast. It contains several small lakes, and the maritime inlet Port-Fairy.

VILLIERS, numerous comm., etc., of France; the principal, *Villiers-le-Bel*, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 1 m. S.E. Ecouen. Pop. 1,883.

VILLIKSTOWN, a chapelry and vill. of Ireland, co. Waterford, 9½ m. N. Youghal. Pop. 328.

VILLINGEN, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, cap. dist., in the Black Forest, 42 m. N.W. Constance. Pop. 3,570. It was formerly strongly fortified.

VILLMAR, a market town of Germany, Nassau, near the Lahn, 8 m. S.W. Weilburg. Pop. 1,046.

VILLOBLADA, a market town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. S. Logroño. Pop. 1,512.

VILMANSTRAND (Finn. *Lapperanda*), a town of Finland, Iru and 30 m. N.W. Wiborg, cap. dist., on S. shore of Lake Saima. Pop. 308. The Russians defeated the Swedes near it in 1741.

VILNA or **WILNA**, a gov. of Russian Poland, mostly between lat. 53° 40' and 56° 20' N., lon. 21° 10' and 27° N., having S. the gov. Grodno, E. Minsk, N. Courland, W. East Prussia, and S.W. the kingdom of Poland, from which it is separated by the river Niemen. Area 37,030 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 522,286. Surface a wide plain, interspersed with a few sand hills, and numerous marshes and lakes. Principal rivers, the Vilia, Dubissa, Neveja, Svanta, and other affs. of the Niemen in the S., Wjuda and Alasa in the N. Climate not so cold as in some contiguous governments; mean temperature of year 43° Fahr. Rather more corn is raised than required for home consumption. Large quantities of hemp and flax are produced: hops and pulse to a less extent. Forests are very extensive, and tar, potash, deals, etc., are important products, also honey, and skins of elks, bears, wolves, foxes, martens, and squirrels. The urus or wild bull, is here met with. Manuf. not of much consequence. Trade mostly in the hands of Jews. This gov. retains many of its old privileges. It is divided into 11 circs. Principal towns, Vilna, the cap., Kovno, Troki, Rossienna, and Kleydani.—Vilna, the cap. city, and formerly cap. of Lithuania, is situated at the confluence of the Vileika and Vilia, 90 m. N.E. Grodno, in lat. 54° 41' N., lon. 25° 15' E. Pop. (1855) 47,607, many being Jews. It stands on hilly ground, enclosed by a wall, and is built chiefly of timber. It has a cathedral of the 14th century, containing good paintings, and the

marble chapel and tomb of St Casimir; numerous other Roman Catholic, and Greek, Lutheran, and Calvinist churches, two Jewish synagogues, a mosque, a town-hall, an arsenal, exchange, theatre, several hospitals, barracks, magazines, and a governor's palace. Vilna is the residence of civil and military governors, the see of a Greco-Russian archbishop, and a Roman Catholic bishop, and the seat of a medico-chirurgical school, with a botanic garden, an ecclesiastical seminary, several gymnasia, and other high schools, and an academy, replacing its university, which was suppressed in 1832, and the library and museums of which were chiefly removed to Kiev. It has a few manuf. and a considerable trade. It repeatedly suffered from fire in the last century.

VILS, two rivers of Bavaria.—I. circs. Upper and Lower Bavaria, joins the Danube at Vilshofen, after an E.N.E. course of 70 m.—II. circ. Lower Franconia, after a S. course of 60 m. joins the Nab, 21 m. S. Amberg.—III. a town of Austria, Tyrol, on the Bavarian frontier, and on the Vils, a small aff. of the Lech, 4 m. S.W. Fussen. Pop. 588.

VILSHUBEN, a walled town of Lower Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Vils, 11 m. S.E. Landshut. Pop. 1,240. It has nitre factories and breweries.—*Vilsch* is a small town, circ. Upper Palatine, on the Vils, 11 m. N.N.W. Amberg. Pop. 1,218.

VILSHOFEN, a walled town of Lower Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Danube, here joined by the Vils, 13 m. W.N.W. Passau. Pop. 4,150.

VILVETRE, several market towns of Spain; the principal in prov. and 46 m. W.N.W. Salamanca, near the Portuguese frontier. Pop. 1,400.

VILVOORDEN (French *Vilvoorde*), a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 6 m. N.N.E. Brussels, on railway to Antwerp. Pop. 5,200. Its old castle now serves for a penitentiary. Here Tindal translated the Bible into English. He afterwards suffered martyrdom as a heretic in Smithfield, London, in 1536.

VINERATE, *Vinea Martini*, a town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. 34 m. N.E. Milan. P. 2,300.

VIMEIRA, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, near the coast, 7 m. N. Torres-Vedras, famous for the defeat of the French by the late Duke of Wellington, 21st August 1808.

VIMIOLO, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, near the Spanish frontier, 14 m. S.E. Braganza. Pop. 1,000.

VIMOUTIERS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., on the Vire, 17 m. N.E. Argentan. Pop. 4,078. Linen fabrics are extensively made here, and in the vicinity.

VINADIO, a town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. prov. and 21 m. W.S.W. Coni, on the Stura. Pop. of comm. 3,114.

VINALMAVEN, a township, U.S., North America, Maine, comprising Fox Islands, at the mouth of Penobscot Bay, 12 m. S.E. Camden. Pop. 1,232.

VINAROS, a town of Spain, prov. and 46 m. N.E. Castellon de la Plana, near the mouths of the Ebro, and close to the Mediterranean. Pop. 10,000. It is partly enclosed by ruined walls, ill built, but has a fine parish church, hospital, ship-building yard, a coasting trade, and active fisheries.

VINAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 15 m. W. Grenoble. Pop. 3,423.

VINGY, a comm. and town of France, dep. E. Pyrenees, cap. cant., near the Tet, 19 m. W.S.W. Perpignan. Pop. 2,181. It is enclosed by walls. In its vicinity are medicinal springs.

VINCENNES, a comm. and town of France, dep.

VIRSEN, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on R. Oswego Creek. Pop. 2,410.

VIRGINIA, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 15 m. S. E. Cavan. Pop. 49.

VIRGINIA, one of the U. S. of North America, in the South, between lat. 36° 30' and 40° N., lon. 75° 40' and 83° 30' W., having E. Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, and on other sides the states Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Tennessee, and North Carolina. Area 61,362 sq. m. Pop. 1,421,661, of whom 472,523 were slaves. The Appalachian mountains, in several parallel ranges, cover the centre of the state, and rise in some peaks to 6,000 feet above the ocean; they separate the James and Roanoke rivers, flowing into the Chesapeake Bay on the W., from affluents of the Ohio and Tennessee, which water the W. part of the state. The Ohio forms all the N. W., and the Potomac the N. E. frontier. For about 100 m. from the coast the surface is level, and in many parts swampy, or covered with pine barrens; further inland the valleys are of high fertility; the W. part of the state abounds with forests. Large quantities of wheat (though of inferior quality), with maize, oats, and rye, are raised, and about 1-3d of the tobacco produced in the Union is grown in this state, the crop of which in 1850 amounted to 25,000,000 lbs. Live-stock of all kinds are numerous. Nearly 380,000 tons of coal were raised in 1850. Some lead, gold, and other metals are produced, and the salt springs are important. Cotton, woolen, and metallic goods are made, but manufacturing industry is much less extended than in the states to the N. and E. In 1833, 624 miles of railway were open for traffic. Total value of exports (1850) 3,415,846 dolls., do. of imports 4,659,999 dolls.; the foreign trade had then for some years been declining. Public revenue (1849) 30,931 dollars, debt (1851) 11,248,062 dollars. Virginia is divided into 137 cos., and sends 13 representatives to Congress. Chief towns, Richmond, the cap., Norfolk, Petersburg, and Fredericksburg. This was the seat of the first colony planted by the English in the States' territory. The state was named in honour of Queen Elizabeth. It is the birthplace of Washington and Jefferson.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, in the British W. Indies, are a group, E. of Puerto Rico, between lat 18° and 19° N., lon 64° and 65° 30' E., and comprising the British Islands Virgin-Gorda, Tortola, Anegada, Vieque, Culebra, etc., and the Danish islands St John and St Thomas—*Virgin Gorda*, in W. part of the group, lat 18° 30' N., lon 64° 14' W., is of very irregular shape. Length, N. E. to S. W., 9 m., breadth varies to 4 m. It has many islets affording anchorage. It suffered from an earthquake in 1830.

VIRGINSTOWN, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. N. N. E. Launceston. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 173.

VIRIEU, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 23 m. N. N. W. Grenoble, on the Roubio. Pop. 1,281.

VIRIATUXIE GRABD, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., 6 m. N. N. W. Belley. Pop. 794.

VIRIVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, 13 m. N. N. W. St Marcellin. Pop. 2,078.

VIRIOFLAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. Versailles. Pop. 1,037.

VIRTON, the most S. town of Belgian Luxembourg, 16 m. S. W. Arlon. Pop. 2,000.

VIRAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vancluse, 16 m. N. E. Orange. Pop. 2,283.

VIRCARDO (Cape), the N. extremity of the

Ionian Island Cephalonia. Lat. 38° 28' 5" N., lon. 20° 38' E.

VISCARL, a town of the island Sicily. [*Biscari*.] Visi (Germ. Wees), a town of Belgium, prov. & 8 m. N. E. Liege, on rt. b. of the Meuse. P. 2,076.

VISEU, a city of Portugal, prov. Beira, cap. comarca, 46 m. N. N. E. Coimbra. Pop. 9,160. Its cathedral contains some good works of art, and it has a college, preparatory to the university of Coimbra, a large hospital, many Moorish and Gothic edifices, Roman antiquities, and a large annual fair.

VISHERA, a river of Russia, gov. Perm, rises in the Ural mountains, flows W. and S., and after receiving some large affluents, joins the Kama 24 m. N. W. Solikamsk. Course 260 miles. It is navigable, and traverses a densely-wooded country.

VISHNI-VOLOTOSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. N. W. Tver, cap. circ., on the Zna, at the commencement of the canal which unites it with the Tvertza, and on the great route between Moscow and St Petersburg. Pop. 9,115. It has a cathedral, bazaar, and 3 annual fairs. The canal between the Zna and Tvertza, constructed under Peter the Great, connects the navigation of the Baltic and Caspian Seas, and is frequented by upwards of 2,000 vessels annually, rendering the town a large entrepôt for corn, malt, chicory, seeds, butter, tallow, and soap.

Viso, several towns of Spain.—I. (*del Cerro*), prov. and 14 m. E. N. E. Sevilla. Pop. 2,391.—II. (*del Marques*), prov. and 28 m. S. E. Ciudad Real, at the base of the Sierra Morena. Pop. 2,010.—III. (*de los Pedroches*), prov. and 36 m. N. N. W. Cordova, at the foot of the Sierra Morena. Pop. 2,596.—*Monte Viso* is a principal summit of the Alps, at the junction of their Maritime and Cottian divisions, 40 m. S. W. Turin, and 13,599 feet in elevation above the sea.

VISOKA, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, on the Bosna, 17 m. N. W. Bosna Seral. Pop. 2,000. Near it are iron mines & medicinal springs.

VISOFORD (Germ. *Pintenburg*), a mkt. town of Austria, Hungary, co. and 21 m. N. N. W. Pesth, on rt. b. of the Danube.

VISTRE, a river of France, dep. Gard, after a S. W. course of 80 miles, joins the canal of Radella near Aigues-Mortes.

VITRITZ (anc. *Brigom*), a river of European Turkey, Macedonia, after a N. E. and S. E. course of 80 miles, past Calari, Ostrovo, and Vodene, joins the Vardar in the Gulf of Salomona.

VISTULA (Germ. *Weichsel*), a river of Europe, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, flows in Austrian Silesia, partly separates Galicia from Poland, traverses Poland and W. Prussia, forming the main channel of trade in these countries, past Cracow, Warsaw, Plock, Thorn, Culm, Graudenz, and Danzig, and enters the Baltic by several mouths, of which the most E., called the *Nogat*, enters the Frische-Haff. N. W. Elbing. The W. branch again divides into two arms, one of which enters the Baltic near Danzig, and the other by a new channel which it forced for itself in 1840. Total course, including windings, 530 miles. Principal affluents, on right, the Duna-joc, Wisloka, San, Wieprz, and Bug; and on left, the Pilica and Bzura.

VITOMEDA, a river of Russia, traverses the centre of the gov. Vologda, chiefly in a W. direction, and joins the Dvina, 13 m. W. Solvichegodsk. Total course 380 m., mostly navigable. Affluents, the Yolva, Yarenga, and Syssola.

VITREBARK or **WITREBARK**, a gov. of Russian Poland, mostly between lat. 54° 58' and 57° 30' N., lon. 25° 30' E., surrounded by the gov. Mog-

each other; has a spacious market square, several churches, a town-hall, custom-house, orphan asylum, general hospital, public library, and museum of antiquities. Manufactures consist of iron wares, earthenware, ebony wares, candles, table linens, and leather; and it is an important entrepôt between the interior of the country, Navarra and Biscaya, especially for crude and manufactured iron, chocolate, confectionary, woolen and silk fabrics, shoes, and hats. Vittoria is celebrated in the annals of the Peninsular war as the scene of a signal victory gained by the English over the French, 21st June 1813.

VISAGAPATAM, a maritime dist. of British India, presid. Madras, having E. the Bay of Bengal, and landward the distrs. Rajahmundry, Ganjam, and the Bengal S. ceded distrs. Area 7,650 sq. m. Pop. 1,354,372. Surface mountainous. Exported produce consists of wax, silk, oil, pepper, turmeric, tamarinds, ivory, horns, and native cloths. — **Visagapatnam**, the cap. is on the Coromandel coast, 57 m. E. Goloondah. It has a court-house, barracks, and many European buildings; but its unhealthiness has driven most of the British authorities to reside in the adjacent vill. of Waltier.

VISCAYA, a prov. of Spain. [BISCAY.]

VISELA, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Minho, 5 m. S.E. Guimarães, in a picturesque vale. It is greatly frequented for its warm sulphur baths, known to the Romans, whose tessellated pavements, and bathing sites, have been found here.

VISIANAGURU, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 25 m. N.E. Visagapatam. Though large, it is meanly built. Principal edifice, a stone fort, with the rajah's palace. Near it are British military cantonments.

VIZILLE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., on the Romanche, 8 m. S. Grenoble. Pop. 3,123.

VIZZINI, a town of the island Sicily, prov. and 29 m. S.W. Catania. Pop. 9,000.

VLAARDINGEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, cap. dist., with a port on the Maas, 6 m. W.S.W. Rotterdam. Pop. 7,234.

VLADE-KAVKAS, a town and fort of Circassia, N. the Caucasus range, on the great route S. ward into Georgia, 47 m. S.S.E. Moxdok.

VLADIMIR, a gov. of Russia, nearly in its centre, mostly between lat. 55° and 57° N., lon. 37° 40' and 43° 20' E., surrounded by the govs. Moscow, Tver, Jaroslavl, Kostroma, Nijni-Novgorod, Tambov, and Riazan. Area 18,317 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 1,246,500. Surface level. The Kliazma river intersects its centre, and the Oka its S.E. part. Soil infertile, and the corn produced is insufficient for home consumption. Principal crops comprise rye, barley, oats, wheat, hemp, flax, millet, peas, apples, cherries, hops, and cucumbers. Cattle rearing is of inferior importance. Forests are very extensive; in that of Murum are valuable iron mines, and some of the most extensive iron works in Russia are at Vixa, on the Oka. The sterility of the soil has caused the inhabitants to direct attention greatly to manufactures, which from 1830 to 1840 had doubled in extent, and in the latter year employed nearly 84,000 persons. Cotton goods are made at Shuya and Ivanova; woollens and linens are next in importance; many persons are employed in iron foundries, and in glass and crystal works, besides others in manufs. of leather, earthenware, &c. Exports of these products are mostly sent down the Volga, or W. overland to Moscow. Principal imports are corn, cotton-twist, and flax, from the N. and N.E. The gov. is divided into 13 dists. Principal towns, Vladimir, the cap., Murum, Shuya, Pereaslavl, Suzdal, and Viaznikov.

VLADIMIR, two towns of Russia. — I. cap. above gov., on the Kliazma, 120 m. E.N.E. Moscow, the road to which city is through a succession of populous villa. P. (1855) 12,381, comprises many Jews. It has a cathedral with 6 domes, an archbishop's palace, court-house, governor's residence, college, and other schools; manufs. of linens and leather, and a trade in fruit. It was cap. of the grand duky of Rurik from 1157 to 1228. — II. (Pop. 17,000), prov. Volhynia, cap. dist., on the Lni, 27 m. S.E. W. Kovel. Pop. 8,500, mostly Jews, who trade in silk and oak.

VLAGERA, an island of the Netherlands, prov. North Holland, off the entrance to the Zuyder-Zee, between the Texel and Schelling. Length 10 m., greatest breadth 1½ m. Pop. 800.

VLISSINGEN, a town, Netherlands. [FLUSSINGEN.] **VLOERNO**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 9 m. S.S.W. Minden, on the Weser. Pop. 2,200. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of chicory, colours, soap, tobacco, and paper.

VÖCKLABRÜCK, a town of Upper Austria, circ. Hausruck, at the confluence of the Agger and Vöckla, 20 m. S.W. Wels. Pop. 1,600.

VODINA or **VODENA**, *Edessa*, a town of European Turkey, Romili, sanc. and 46 m. N.W. Salonica, on the Vistritza. Pop. estimated at 12,000, who weave cotton and woollen fabrics.

VODLA, a lake and river of Russia, gov. Olenetz; the lake 25 m. N.E. Pudol, 80 m. in length by 12 m. in breadth, discharges its surplus waters by the river which enters Lake Onega, on its E. side, after a course of 120 miles.

VOEL (Lochs), a lake of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. Balquhider, and the source of the Balvaig, principal affluent of the Teith. Length 3 miles, breadth 1 mile.

VOGLERBERG, a mountain range of Germany, Hessen-Cassel and Hessen-Darmstadt, between the basins of the Main and Weser. Highest point the Oberwald, 2,430 feet above the sea.

VOGHERA, a walled town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. and 19 m. E.N.E. Alessandria, cap. prov. and mand., on the Staffora. Pop. 10,706. It has manufactures of woollen and silk fabrics.

VOGOSHA, a comm. and market town of Sardinia, Piedmont, div. Novara, prov. Palianza, on the Tosa, 8 m. S. Domodossola. Pop. 1,656.

VOHATICE, a walled town of Germany, Upper Bavaria, dist. and 9 m. E. Ingolstadt, on the Danube. Pop. 1,195.

VÖHR, a market town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, cap. a detached dist., 29 m. N.N.E. Marburg. Pop. 514.

VÖHRENBACH, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, on the Biegebach, 8 m. W. Villingen. Pop. 940.

VOIR, a market town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., around Commercy. Pop. 1,561.

VOIGTLAND, an old subdivision of the kingdom of Saxony, now comprised in the circ. Zwickau.

VOIRON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., on the Morge, 14 m. N.W. Grenoble. Pop. 3,480. It has extensive manufactures of hempen cloth (called *toiles de Voiron*), and of iron and steel goods, chip hats, and paper.

VOISEY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute-Marne, 21 m. E. Langres. Pop. 1,873.

VORTISSEN, a town of Styria, circ. and 13 m. W. Grätz, on an affluent of the Mur. Pop. 1,000. Near it are coal mines and metallic works.

VOYN, a lake of Russia, at the N.E. extremity of the gov. Novgorod, 40 m. N.E. Lake Riela. Length 23 m., breadth 10 m. It receives the river Vojda, and discharges its surplus waters N. ward by the Svid into Lake Latscha.

VOLANO, a market town of Italy, Pontifical States, 8 m. N.N.E. Comacchio, on the Po-~~di~~ Volano, at its mouth in the Adriatic.

VOLCAN DE AGUA, V. de Fuzus, and V. de Pacaya, three remarkable volcanoes of Central America, situ. and 25 to 30 m. S.W. Guatemala.

VOLCANO, island, Mediterranean. [VOLCANO.]

VOLCONA, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 35 m. N.E. Trichinopoly.

VOLEA, *Aha*, a river of the Russian empire, and the longest in Europe, rises in a small lake on the plateau of Volga, gov. Tver, in lat. 57° N., lon. 37° 10' E., at an elevation of 285 fms

above the sea, flows E.N.E., N.E.E., S.E.W., and N.E. past Kly, Tver, Jaroslavl, Kostroma, Nijni-Novgorod, Kazan, Simbirsk, Saratov, and Astrakhan, near which it enters the Caspian Sea by 60 or 70 mouths. The extent of its basin is estimated at 337,000 sq. m., including windings, its source is 2,400 m., or 900 m. direct distance, during which its entire fall is only 333 feet, including 83 feet of depression at the Caspian Sea. Principal affluents on right, the Oka and the Sura; on left, the Tvertsa, Mologa, Shkuna, and Kama. Its silt, which are connected by several canals with the Neva, establish a communication between the Caspian and the Baltic, White, and Black Seas. It contains an abundance of fish; and salmon, sturgeon, etc., are extensively exported. The Volga forms the principal channel of commerce in Russia. It is navigable almost from its source to its mouth, but its navigation is frequently interrupted by sand banks and the changes of its channel, and it is frozen over for 170 days in the year. In 1845, a splendid iron steamer, 400 feet long, 31 feet broad, was launched on its stream, and the "Volga" performed, in 161 days, the voyage from Rybinsk to Samara, which formerly required 3 to 4 months. Steamers now ply regularly between Tver and the Caspian Sea.

VOLANS, a town of Russia, cap. dist., gov. and 20 m. N.E. Saratov, on rt. p. of the Volga. Pop. 12,300. It has an active trade in agricultural produce, tanneries, and brick-kilns.

VOLYNIA, a gov. of Russian Poland, between lat. 49° 28' and 53° 10' N., lon. 23° 30' and 29° 15' E., having S.E. Galicia, W. the kingdom of Poland, and on other sides the govs. Grodno, Minsk, Kiev, and Podolia. Area 37,640 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,445,500, mostly of the Greek united church. Surface undulating or flat, in the N. marshy. The Bug forms the W. boundary. Other principal rivers are the Bzpr and Gorin. Soil fertile, and this is one of the most valuable agricultural provinces of Russia; a considerable surplus of corn over home consumption is usually produced, besides large quantities of hemp and flax. Pastures are good, live stock numerous, and forests extensive. Fishing is of some importance. Mineral products comprise bog iron, mill stones, pottery, clay, lime, and flint. Leather, glass, earthenware, paper, potash, tar, and charcoal, are made in many places. Principal exports are corn, cattle, and hides. Trade chiefly in the hands of Jews, of whom there are about 40,000. The government is subdivided into 12 districts. Chief towns, Zhomir, the cap., Krementz, Novos, Szaro-Konstantinov, Dubna, Radzivilov, and Berdichev.

VOLLACH, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, cap. dist., on the Main, 15 m. N.E. Würzburg. Pop. 1,364.

VÖLKENMARKT, a town of Austria, Carinthia, gov. Laybach, circ. and 15 m. N.N.E. Klagenfurt, on the Drava. It has large cattle markets.

VOLKENSTEIN, a vill. of Central Germany, Saxo-Weimar, principality Kieselbach, 5 m. S.E. Naumb. Pop. 562.

VOLKOV, a river of Russia, gov. Novgorod and St. Petersburg, issues from Lake Ilmen on its N. side, near Novgorod, which town it intersects, flows in a very direct course N.N.E. for 120 m., and enters Lake Ladoga at Novaya-Ladoga on its S. side. It is deep and navigable.

VOLKOWAN, a walled town of Hesse-Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, cap. dist., 15 m. N.N.W. Cassel. Pop. 2,918. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and leather, and four annual fairs.

VOLKOWNA or **VOLKOWNA**, a town of Rus-

sian Poland, gov. and 43 m. S.S.E. Grodno, and circ., on a small affl. of the Niemen. Pop. 3,008.

VOLLMOORE, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, cap. dist., on the Zuyder-See, 15 m. N.N.W. Zwolle. Pop. 1,318.

VOLLORE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 5 m. S.S.E. Thiers. Pop. 3,794.

VOLMAN or **WOLMAN**, a town of Russia, gov. Livonia, on the Aa, 65 m. N.E. Riga. Pop. 1,700, mostly of German descent. It has a church which was formerly fortified. In 1622 it was taken by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.

VOLMAY, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 4 m. S.W. Beaune. Pop. 606. Some of the finest Champagne wines are produced in its vicinity.

VOLNEY, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, co. Oswego. Pop. 5,310.

VOLO, a town of European Turkey, Thessaly, on the N. side of its gulf. Pop. 2,000, comprising many Jews.—The *Gulf of Volo* (*Stmus Palangicus*) is an inlet of the Aegean Sea, forming a part of the boundary between Turkey and Greece, bounded E. by the peninsula Zagora, and opening S. ward into the Channel of Trikeri. Length and breadth about 18 miles each. In it is the island Trikeri.

VOLOGDA, a gov. of European Russia, mostly between lat. 58° and 64° 30' N., lon. 36° and 60° E., having W. the govs. Olonetz and Novgorod, S. Jaroslavl, Kostroma, Viatka, and Perm, and E. the Ural mountains, separating it from Siberia. Estimated area 148,048 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 822,500. Except in the E., where it is covered by ramifications of the Ural, the surface is an undulating plain, watered by the Drina and its affluents the Sukhona, etc., by which it is almost wholly drained, and the Upper Petchora. Lakes numerous; the principal is that of Kubinsk in the W. In the S. and S.W. some of the soil is fertile, elsewhere it is mostly sandy, marshy, or covered with pine, oak, and beech woods. Climate very severe; rye and barley are the only grains raised, and scarcely in sufficient quantity for home consumption. Other crops are hemp, flax, hops, and pulses. Horses and cattle are numerous; bears, wolves, and game, afford abundant objects of chase. Copper, iron, marble, salt, granite, and flint, are chief mineral products. The gov. has from 150 to 200 factories of woollen and linen fabrics, soap, leather, candles, glass, paper, rope, etc., with iron foundries, brick-kilns, distilleries, and salt-works; and it sends fur, tallow, pitch, wooden wares, timber, masts, tar, pitch, and other raw products into the govs. of Archangel and Tobolsk. Pop. mostly Russians, with some Finns, and in the N. wandering Samoid tribes. Vologda is divided into 10 districts. Chief towns Vologda the cap., Totma, Kadulikov, Solvichegodok, and Ustjug-Velik.

VOLOGDA, a city of N. Russia, cap. gov., near its W. extremity, on the Vologda, an affl. of the Sukhona, 110 m. N. Jaroslavl. Pop. (1846) 12,470. It was formerly enclosed by walls, and is chiefly built of stone; has two cathedrals, and is the residence of the archbishop and governor. It has manufs. of candles, woollens, soap, potash, cordage, bells, ropes, leather, and spirits. Its trade is large, and facilitated by the Drina, which connects it with the White Sea; it has also an active trade overland with Siberia, and a large annual fair in January and February.

VOLKOLANSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 64 m. W.N.W. Moscow, cap. circ., on the Lama, at the influx of the Gorozenka. Pop. 2,000. It has sustained many misfortunes, having been burned

in 1177, ruined by the Tartars in 1287 and 1289, and taken by the Poles in 1613.

VOLZHOVSK, Russia. [*Волжск-Волжский.*] **VOLEK or WOLSK,** a town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. N.E. Saratov, cap. circ., on the Volga, between two of its affluents. Pop. 3,000. Previous to 1790 it was a mere village; it has now an exchange, 4 churches, tanneries, and brick-kilns.

VOLTA, a town of Austria, Lombardy, delag. and 13 m. N.N.W. Mantua. Pop. 4,000.

VOLTA, ASWADA or ADIERI, a river of Guinea, rises in the Kong Mountains, flows S.E. and S. through the E. part of the Achantee territory, and enters the ocean at Addah, in lat. 5° 45' N., lon. 0° 40' E., after a course estimated at 380 m.

VOLTAS, a cape of Africa, in the British territory, S. the mouth of the Orange River. It is a headland on the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 28° 44' S., lon. 16° 32' E.

VOLTAIRE (CAPE), a headland of N.W. Australia, bounding Admiralty Gulf on the W. Lat. 14° 18' S., lon. 125° 40' E.

VOLTCHAWSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 42 m. N.E. Kharkov, cap. circ., on the Voltcha. Pop. 7,090. It has two annual fairs.

VOLTERRA (Vulturna), a town of Central Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 93 m. S.E. Pisa. Pop. (1846) 4,782. It stands on a lofty rock of tertiary sandstone, is enclosed by walls of curious Etruscan architecture, and has two ancient gates. Principal buildings, a citadel divided into an old and new portion, the former of which is now converted into a prison for convicted criminals; a cathedral and several churches, a Piarist college, classical seminary, hospital, and orphan asylum. The chief interest of the town, however, is in its Etruscan antiquities, its curious necropolis, amphitheatre, and Etruscan museum in the town hall. The alabaster manufactures employ one-half of the male population, and vases, etc., are exported to the United States, India, and China. There are rich copper mines near Monte Cauni, 12 m. dist. 8 m. S. Volterra are the salt-works of Leopoldo, and brine-springs, which furnish the greater part of the salt used in Tuscany.

VOLTURI, a town of Sardinia, prov. and 9 m. W. Genoa, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 3,000.

VOLTURNO (Vulturnus), a river of Naples, rises in the prov. Molise, flows mostly S.E., separating that prov. from Terra di Lavoro, to its junction with the Calore, and afterwards W. past Capua, and enters the Mediterranean 20 m. S.E. Gaeta. Course 90 m. By its chief affluent the Calore, it drains almost all the prov. Principato-Ultra.

VOLTURARA, two towns of Naples—I prov. Principato-Ultra, dist. and 14 m. W.S.W. St Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 1,900.—II prov. Capitanata, dist. and 25 m. W. Foggia, in the Apennines. Pop. 2,600.

VOLVIO, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 4 m. W.S.W. Riom. Pop. 3,404. It has extensive quarries of lava, of which the town is built, and which is sent in large quantities to Paris for pavement.

VOMANO, a river of Central Italy, Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra I., after an E. course of 50 m. enters the Adriatic Sea 17 m. N.N.W. Pescara.

VOVRKA or VOVRKA, a town of Greece, gov. Acarnania, on an inlet of the Gulf of Arta, 8 m. S.E. Preveza. P. 2,590.—The Bay of Vovitzas has good anchorage from 12 to 14 fathoms water.

VOONANNA and VOONCHORAN, two vills. of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland.—I 3 m. E.S.E. the Hague. Pop. 2,307.—II, on the railway between Leyden and the Hague, 3 m. S.S.W. Leyden. Pop. 1,432.

VOONAN, an island of S. Holland, between the Maas and Haring-vliet, at their mouth in the North Sea. Length 13 m., breadth 5 miles.

VOORBERGEN, a cur. of the Austrian empire, at the W. extremity of the Tyrol, in which it is officially included. [Tyrol.]

VOUAI, a market town of Styria, 33 m. N.E. Grätz. Pop. 690. It has iron mines.

VOORHEEM, a town, Bavaria. [VOORHEEM.] **VORDATE,** the N. most island of the Timor-Laut group, in the Asiatic Archipelago.

VORDER, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, cap. cant., 5 m. E.S.E. Zutphen, on the Vorden, an affluent of the Yssel.

VORDER, a market town of Hanover, cap. dist., in a marshy tract, landr. and 14 m. N.E. Osnabrück. Pop. 762.

VORDER, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. Minden, 8 m. N.W. Hoxter. Pop. 756.

VORDERBERG, a market town of Styria, 14 m. W.N.W. Brück. It has iron mines.

VORDEBORG, a maritime town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island Seeland, opposite Falster. Pop. 1,000.

VORÈPPE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Isère, on the Rhône, 9 m. N.W. Grenoble. P. 2,907.

VORRY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H.-Loire, arrond. and 10 m. N. Le Fay. Pop. 2,155.

VORNA, an island in the Baltic Sea, belonging to Russia, gov. Revel, between the island Dag and the mainland. Length 10 m., breadth 5 m. Pop. of Swedish descent.

VORONA, a river of Russia, gov. Penza, Tambov, and Voronej, flows S.W. 220 m., and joins the Khoper 6 m. N.N.E. Novo-Chopersk.

VORONIEZ, VORONIEZ or Wozoniatz, a gov. of S. Russia, mostly between lat. 45° 49' and 53° N., lon. 37° 40' and 43° E., surrounded by the gov. Tambov, Orel, Kourak, Kharkov, and Ekaterinoslav, Saratov, and the Don-Cossack country. Area 26,661 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 1,567,900. Surface level or undulating. Principal rivers, the Don and its affluents, which drain nearly the whole; the Oskol in the W., and the Donets, which forms the S. boundary. Soil fertile. Climate comparatively mild, and most of the products of temperate countries are raised, including large quantities of melons, which are sent to the markets of Moscow and St Petersburg; tobacco, poppies, hemp, flax, cucumbers, onions, pulses, etc. Wine is raised in some parts, and the surplus produce of corn in good years is estimated at 2,500,000 qrs. Honey, iron, limestone, & nitre, are important products. Forests not very extensive, but the dep. contains some fine oak woods. Cattle are estimated at 550,000, sheep upwards of 1,000,000; and horses are numerous, and of good breeds, hunting being a favorite sport. It has manufactures of coarse woollens and soap. Principal exports, corn, cattle, skins, honey, wax, fruits, and iron wares. The gov. is subdivided into 12 circles. Principal towns, Voronej, the cap., Ostrogojak, Pavlovsk, Bagutchar, Korotojak, and Novo-Chopersk. Crows revenue is about 15,000,000 rubles annually.

VORONIEZ or VORONIEZ, a city of S. Russia, cap. gov., on the Voronej, near its confl. with the Don, 180 m. E. Kourak. Pop. 18,490. It stands on a steep height, is naturally strong, and consists of an upper and lower town, and suburbs. The latter are black and gloomy; but the town has many spacious thoroughfares, and its principal street is lined by noble edifices, including the governor's and vice-governor's residences, the tribunals, post-office, commissaries, academy, etc. In Moscow Street are the cathedral and

Michay's palace, and there are about 20 other churches, several convents, a bazaar, and many good shops, numerous superior schools, an hospital, military orphan asylum, manuf. of soap, tallow, tannin, and vitriol. Peter the Great here founded a palace and large dockyard and arsenal, and here was built the first vessel of his fleet for the Sea of Azov; but most of the naval establishments have been removed to Tzurav and Rostov. Since his time, however, Voronej has become one of the chief commercial towns in S. Russia. It exports iron, corn, flour, oil, wine, rope, sail-cloth, woodstuffs, lute, etc.

VORFELDEN, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, 3 m. W. S. W. Turnhout. P. 1,500.

VOMERLEN, a mkt. town of Germany, duchy and 19 m. N. E. Brunswick, cap. circ., on the Aller. Pop. 1,300. It has distilleries, tanneries, and an active trade in tobacco, flax, and hops.

VOMSKA, a river of Russia, gov. Kharkov and Poltava, flows S. W. past Poltava and Kobiliaki, and after a course of 150 m. joins the Dnieper 40 m. N. W. Ekaterinodar.

VONAR, a vill. of Rhénish Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, 6 m. S. E. E. Kempen. Pop. 1,070.

VOGÈZE, *Cogense Mons*, a chain of mountains in the N. E. of France, the S. E. of Belgium, and the W. of Germany. It commences in France, on the limits of the depts. H.-Saône, H.-Rhin, and Doubs, and terminates in Germany on l. b. of the Rhine, near Mayence; it is connected by several ramifications on the S. W. with the mountains of the Côte-d'Or, which are prolonged to the Cévennes, on the S. with the Jura mountains, and in the N. W. with the Ardennes. The mountains often assume a rounded form, and are hence called *ballons*; the culminating points are the Ballon d'Alsace, 4,988 feet, and the Ballon de Guebwiller, 4,950 feet above the sea. Their summits are covered with vast forests, and they contain silver, copper, lead, and coal, but the most valuable mineral product is rock-salt. The Voges gives rise to the rivers Saône, Moselle, Meuse, Marne, and Aube.

VOGÈZE, a dep. of France, in the N. E., formed of the E. part of the old prov. Lorraine; cap. Epinal. It is surrounded by the provs H. and E. Rhin, H. Saône, H. Marne, Meur., & Meurthe. Area 2,914 sq. m. Pop. 427,409. Surface generally mountainous, having the Voges in the E., and the Faucille mts in the S. Chief rivers, the Meurthe, Mortagne, Moselle, Madon, and Meuse. One-third of the surface is covered with forests. The plain in the W. and N. W. is fertile in wheat, maize, hemp, and excellent flax; cherries are extensively grown for the manufacture of *Abrakamessau*. Many cattle are reared, and butter and cheese are important products. The dep. is rich in mines of iron, copper, silver, and marble. It has numerous mineral springs, the chief of which are those of Plombières and Bains. It is divided into the arrondis. of Epinal, Neufcourt, Neufchâteau, Remiremont, and St. Die.

VOGONIKAW, a town of Russia, gov. and 84 m. W. N. W. Moscow. Pop. 1,500.

VOGONIKAW, a market town, and the chief of the military colonies of S. Russia, gov. Kherson, on the Bog, and 85 m. N. W. Kherson.

VOITINA, *Agion*, a maritime town of Greece, Morea, gov. Achaea, on the Corinthian Gulf, 16 m. E. S. E. Patras. Pop. 2,600. It is ill built and unhealthy, but has a good harbour, and an active commerce in currants and pine timber.

VOITZA, a town and important manuf. dist. of Silesia, gov. Silesia, dist. Glogau, on the Elbe, 12 st. from the junction into the Rhine. Pop. 2,600.

Here are extensive imperial iron-works, anchor forges, and musket factories, wrought by the aid of waterpower, an arsenal, hospital, and prisons.

YOU-CHANG, a city of China, prov. Hou-po, cap. dep., on the Yang-tse-kiang, at the influx of the Hang-Yang.—*Yon-ching* and *Yon-ching* are cities in the prov. Kiang-si and Yun-nan.

VOGGA, a river of Portugal, prov. Beira, enters an inlet of the Atlantic, 5 m. N. Aveiro, after a W. S. W. course of 60 miles.

VOUILLE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 10 m. W. N. W. Poitiers, on the Auzance. Pop. 1,435.

VOUNHIL SUR VIVANT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 8 m. S. Châtelleraut. Pop. 1,330.

VOULTE (La), *Volva*, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ardèche, 10 m. E. N. E. Privas, on rt. b. of the Rhone. Pop. 3,155.

VOUTERAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Corrèze, 11 m. N. N. W. Brives-en-Juliane. Pop. 2,514.

VOUVRAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., on railway to Orléans, 7 m. E. Tours. Pop. 2,418.

VOUSIERS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. arrond., on l. b. of the Anne, 25 m. S. Mézières. Pop. 2,902.

VOUXOY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-et-Cher, 27 m. N. E. Romorantin. P. 1,313.

VOVES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, cap. cant., 12 m. S. S. E. Chartres. Pop. 1,266.

VOWCHICK, a pa. of England, co. and 10 m. W. S. W. Hereford. Area 2,880 ac. Pop. 323.

VOY (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H.-Loire, 7 m. E. Ysaugereaux. Pop. 2,681.

VOYAL or BULAYAT, a town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, anj. Kastamuni, on the Kara-se, 85 m. E. Tash-Kimri.

VOYRMA (Aous), a river of European Turkey, Albania, rises near Mezzovo, and after a W. course of 130 m., enters the Adriatic Sea 14 m. N. Avlona. Afflu. the Deropuli and Desviza.

VRACHTA, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 25 m. N. E. Ghent. Pop. 4,800.

VRACHONI, a town of Greece, cap. gov. Etolia, 25 m. N. W. Lepanto. About 5 miles S. E. is the Lake Vrachori, ancient Trichoneia, 6 m. in length, E. to W., by 4 m. in breadth.

VRANA, a town of Turkey, formerly a depend. of Serbia, 43 m. E. Pristina. Pop. 3,000 (?) Near it are some iron mines.

VERCOURT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, 13 m. S. Neufchâteau. Pop. 931.

VRIDEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 35 m. W. N. W. Münster, on the Berkel. Pop. 2,600.

VRIDENK, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. and 6 m. S. W. Utrecht, on the Leek. Pop. 1,078.

VRIS and VRISSEVEN, two vills. of the Netherlands.—*V. prov. Drenthe*, 5 m. N. Arnen. Pop. 1,067.—*V. prov. Overijssel*, 35 m. E. S. E. Zwolle. Pop. 2,863.

VRISSE-AUX-BOIS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardennes, on the Vrinne, 4 m. N. W. Sedan. Pop. 1,155. It has iron works.

VRUKOVA, a town of the Austrian empire, Slavonia, cap. co. Syrmia, on rt. b. of the Danube, at the influx of the Vuka, which divides it into an old and a new town, 24 m. S. E. Esseg. Pop. 6,876. It is the seat of a Greek metropolitan, and has several Greek churches, a Franciscan monastery, and a Roman Catholic high school.

VRUCANO or VULCANO, *Vulcano*, the most of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean Sea.

and 13 m. N. the coast of Sicily; lat. 38° 23' N., lon. 14° 55' 15" E. It is about 7 m. in length by 3 m. in breadth, mountainous, and has near its centre a crater about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circumference and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. deep, which constantly emits vapour charged with sulphur, alum, vitriol, and ammonia. The island has two ports; its interior is almost wholly sterile, but the S. shore yields grapes, figs, fruit, and excellent corn.—Off its N. coast is the inlet *Vulcanella*, joined to it by a low rock formed of its own lava, and in which are two small craters, one frequently emitting smoke.

VUNA, one of the Feejee Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

VOONEN, a river of Russia, Finland, flows S.S.W.

through numerous lakes, including Lake Selkelt, on emerging from which it forms the grand cascade of Imatra; after a S. ward turn it enters Lake Ladoga at Karkholm on its W. side. Total course estimated at 300 to 350 miles.

VOMIZIN, a town of European Turkey, in the S. part of Servia, dist. and 13 m. N.W. Friskine, on an affluent of the Ibar. Pop. 3,000.

VYRISKA, a town of Russia, gov. Olonets, cap. circ., on the Vytigra, 19 m. from Lake Onega, and 73 m. S.E. Petrosavodsk. Pop. 2,600. It has manufs. of linen and candles, with ship-building docks; and is connected by its river with the lakes Onega and Ladoga. It carries on a large trade with St Petersburg and Archangel.

W

For places not found here, refer to V.

WAADT OF WAADTLAND. [VAUD.]

WAAG, a river of West Hungary, rises in the Carpathian mountains, and after a course of 200 m. joins the Danube at Komorn, in conjunction with the Neutra. Course S.W. and S. Chief affluent, the Arva.

WAAL OF WAHL, river [NETHERLANDS.]

WAALWIJCK, a town of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, cap. cant., 10 m. W. Bous-le-Duc. Pop. 2,750.

WABASH, a river of the U. S., North America, rises in the N.W. part of Ohio, flows W. and S. through Indiana, dividing that state from Illinois, and about 12 m. N.N.E. Shawnee town, joins the Ohio, of which it is the principal tributary from the N. Total course 400 m., and for the latter 2-3 ds it is navigable for steamers to La Fayette; near which the canal commences, connecting it with Lake Erie. Principal affluent, White River.—It gives name to a co. of Illinois; cap. Mount Carmel. Area 198 sq. m. Pop. 4,680.—II. a co., Indiana; cap. Wabash. Area 415 sq. m. Pop. 12,138.

WABERTWAIR, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. Ravensglass. Area 2,230 ac. Pop. 212.

WACCAWAW, a river, U. S., North America, North and South Carolina, after a S. course of 100 m., joins the estuary of the Great Pedee, opposite George-town, 10 m. from the Atlantic.

WACHAN, a town of Central Asia. [YOKHAN.]

WACHENHEIM, a market town of W. Germany, Rhennish Bavaria, 14 m. N.W. Spire, Pop. 2,220. It has Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinist churches.

WACHSACH, a vill. of Germany, Württemberg, circ. Jakt, 3 m. S. Mergentheim. Pop. 1,201.

WACHTEND, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. Erfurt, 10 m. N.W. Mühlhausen. Pop. 1,155.

WACHTENDONK, a town of Rhennish Prussia, reg. and 25 m. N.W. Düsseldorf, on the Neers, Pop. 2,000, employed in manufactures of velvet ribbons.

WACKEN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, 20 m. S.E.E. Bruges. Pop. 2,800.

WACTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Hereford, 34 m. N.W. Bromyard. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 129.—II. (Magna and Parva), co. Norfolk, IV m. S.E. W. Norwich. Ac. 1,053. Pop. 567.

WADSWORTH, a hamlet of England, co. Worcester, with a station on the Birmingham and Bristol Railway, 5 m. S.E. Worcester. Pop. 198.

WADSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 6 m. N.W. Aylesbury. Area 6,010 ac. Pop. 1,743.

WADSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. S. Gleanford-Briggs. Ac. 3,850. Pop. 834.

WADDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 44 m. S. Lincoln. Area included in the city liberty. Pop. 962.—II. a chapelry, co. York, West Riding, pa. Mutton, 3 m. N.W. Tickhill. Pop. 580.

WADDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. W.N.W. Horncastle. Ac. 580. P. 71.

WADDEBRIDGE, a market town of England, co. Cornwall, pas. St Breock and Egloskayla, on the Alan, 5 m. E.S.E. Padstow. Pop. 777.

WADENHOLM, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 44 m. S.W. Oundle. Ac. 1,150. Pop. 290.

WADENSWYLL, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 12 m. S.S.E. Zürich, on the S. side of its lake. Pop. 5,100.

WADSWORTH, a pa. and market town of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. S.E. Tunbridge-Wells. Area 10,170 ac. Pop. 2,802.

WADON, a town of Afghanistan, 17 m. W. Dera-Ghasee-Khan, on the route to Candahar.

WADOWICE (formerly *Myslenice*), a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., on the Skawa, 23 m. W.S.W. Cracow. Pop. 3,600.

WADSWORTH, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 8 m. W.N.W. Halifax. Pop. 4,491.

WADSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 3 m. N.W. Tickhill. Ac. 2,930. P. 794.

WADY (Arab. *a Valley*), the prefixed name of numerous localities in the East, and in Africa.—The *Wady-Mousa* is a valley of Arabia-Petrea, opening on the W. into El-Ghor, the great depression between the Dead Sea and the Gulf of Akaba. On the S.E. are the ruins of Petra.

WABEBERGH, a vill. of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, on the Brussels and Tournay Railway, 9 m. N.E. Courtrai. Pop. of comm. 5,000.

WABERMOOT, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, cap. cant., 9 m. N.E.W. Ghent, on the Lys. Pop. 1,200.

WARTOUB, a comm. and market town of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, 13 m. S. Furnes. Pop. 2,735.

WABERINGER, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Rhine, cap. cant., 11 m. W. Arnhem. P. 2,000, who trade in corn and cattle.

WABER RIVER, a large estuary or inlet of Bristol North America, W. of Southampton Island. Its centre is near lat. 65° N., lon. 55° W.

WABEN or WAWN, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, with a vill., 4 m. S.E. Beverley. Area 5,530 ac. Pop. 542.

WABAN, a vill. of Lower America, on the left

WAGNER, a town of Prussia, in the S.E. corner of the province of Pomerania, on the river of the same name, 4th May 1807, which was followed by the treaty of Tilsit.

WAGNER (Moravia, Bohemia), a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 14 m. S.E. Troppa, on the Waag. Pop. 453. It has a castle, and manufactures of linens and woollens.

WAGNERT, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 4 m. S.E. Liegnitz. Here, in 1241, Henry of Silesia was defeated by the Mongols; and here, 28th August 1813, the French were defeated by the Prussians.

WAGNERHOFEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, 18 m. E. Torgau. Pop. 574.

WAGNERS or **WÄRNIS**, a vill. of Austria, adjoining Vienna on the W. Pop. 1,300. It has manufs. of woollen yarn and morocco leather. It gives name to a circle of Lower Austria.

WAGNEN or **WACHNEN**, a town of Germany, duchy Saxe-Meiningen, 7 m. N.W. Meiningen. Pop. 2,400. It has manufs. of linens and cutlery, and a trade in corn and cattle.

WAGNERS, a town of Germany, Württemberg, circ. Neckar, cap. dist., on the Rems, 7 m. E.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 3,100.

WAGNERT, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 24 m. S.E. Mannheim. Pop. 1,854.

WAGNERS, two towns of Lower Austria.—1. on the lps, 43 m. W S W. St. Pölten. Pop. 3,000. It is the centre of the iron manuf. in Lower Austria.—II. (*Bismarck* or *Bohemian*), on the Thaya, 59 m. N.W. Krems. Pop. 1,400.

WAGNERS ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, N. of New Guinea, forms part of the region called Papuanland. Lat. of the Bay of Offak $0^{\circ} 1' 8''$ S., lon. $130^{\circ} 43'$ E. It is mountainous in the centre, and covered with vast marshes on the shores.

WAI-MO and **WAIKAWHOUHOUA**, a river and estuary of New Zealand, N. Isl. [*TAHARA*].

WAIKATO, the principal river of New Zealand, N. island, rises in Lake Taupo, flows N., and enters the ocean at Waikato harbour on the W. coast, 35 m. S. Auckland. Total course estimated at 140 m. Principal affluent, the Waipa.

WATFLEY (probably anc. *Watford*), a mkt. town of England, co. Lincoln, in a marshy dist., on a creek, about 4 m. from its entrance into the Wash, 4 m. E. the Boston and Louth Railway, and 15 m. N.E. Boston. Cultivated area of its two par. 9,270 ac. P. 2,117. It was formerly larger.

WAIKAW and **WAIKAWA**, two rivers of New Zealand; the former, Middle Island, enters Cloudy Bay, and is navigable to some distance above its mouth; the latter, N. island, enters Kaipara harbour, 55 m. N.W. Auckland. A number of English settlers took place on the banks of the former, in April 1843.

WATERS, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. S. Great Grimsby. Area 760 ac. Pop. 53.

WATERS or **WARTEN** (Hung. *Facs*), a town of Central Hungary, co. and 30 m. N. Pesth, on l. b. of the Danube. Pop. 11,571. It is the see of a bishop, and has a cathedral, an Episcopal palace, a town-hall, Friar's college, a military school, a deaf-mute asylum, and paper mills.

WAT, a kingdom of Calicut, on its W. Koh, E. of the state of Benl, on the Gulf of Benl; cap. *Towra*, a large struggling town with extensive vine. Pop. now reduced to about 5,000.

WAX, a co. of the U. S., North America, in some of North Carolina, cap. Raleigh. Area 1,022 sq. m. Pop. 24,000.

WAXFIELD, a port, har., town, pa., and ship- of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Leeds and Yorkshire Railway, 3 m. S. Leeds.

WAX, a co. of the U. S., North America, in some of North Carolina, cap. Raleigh. Area 1,022 sq. m. Pop. 24,000. It has a large revenue, and six exhibitions to the universities. West Riding Institute asylum, a fever hospital, literary and philosophical, horticultural and philological societies, a mechanics' institute, and a theatre. The town was formerly celebrated for its manufs. of woollen cloth and yarn, but these have declined. The chief trade at present is in corn, wool, and cattle. It has also coal mines, and an active export of coal. It sends 1 member to House of Commons.

WAXING, two par. of England, co. Essex.—1. (*Graves*), 5 m. S.E. Rochford. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 905. It has a small harbour at the mouth of the Thames.—II. (*Little*), 4 m. E. S.E. Fittlewell. Area 2,330 ac. Pop. 292.

WAXLEY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 7½ m. N.E. Rockingham. Ac. 2,180. P. 239.

WALACHIA or **WALLACHIA** (French *Valachie*), one of the Danubian principalities, between lat. $45^{\circ} 40'$ and $45^{\circ} 42'$ N., lon. $23^{\circ} 25'$ and $28^{\circ} 5'$ E., bounded S.E. & S.W. by the Danube, which separates it from Bulgaria and Servia, N. by Moldavia and the Austrian empire; cap. Bucharest. Estimated area 57,500 sq. m. Estimated pop. 2,100,000. Surface mountainous in the N., low and marshy in the S. It is well watered by the Danube, and its affluents the Aluta, Schyl, Jalomulaua, and Dumbrovitz, and generally very fertile, but only one-third is cultivated. Climate extreme, hot and moist in summer, and very cold in winter. Chief crops, wheat, barley, rye, hemp, and tobacco. Maize is the chief food of the inhabitants. The vine thrives well. Forests are extensive, and pasturage excellent. Cattle and sheep extensively reared, and fine wool is exported. The inhabitants are chiefly Walachians, with a mixture of gypsies, Jews, Armenians, and Greeks, mostly of the Greek church, speaking a corrupt dialect of the Latin language. This country formed part of *Dacia* in the Roman empire. It was afterwards under the dominion of the Goths and Huns; it formed a separate kingdom in 1200. In 1479 it was conquered by Mohammed II.; it regained its independence for a short time, and afterwards formed a prov. of the Ottoman empire till 1859. By the treaty of Adrianople in 1859, it was placed under the protection of Russia, and its vassalage to Turkey is merely nominal. Its government is independent, but it pays tribute to the Porte. The *Aspader* or governor, is elected for life. The Russians invaded these principalities in 1855, which led to the war with Turkey, England, and France.

WALADIA (R.), a maritime town of Africa, Morocco, with a harbour at the mouth of a river in the Atlantic, 100 m. N.W. Morocco.

WALAHANAD, a town of British India, dist. Chingolpet, presid. and 50 m. S.W. Madras. It has a military cantonment.

WALSHOVICH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1½ m. S.W. Southwold. Area 2,600 ac. P. 357.

WALSTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1 m. W.S.W. Arundel. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 606.

WALSHES-AND, a lake of Upper Bavaria, S. of the Kochel-sea, near the Tyrol. Length 4 m., breadth 5 m. It has a productive fishery.

WALSINGHAM, the most W. of the islands of the

Of the above etc., Anthony, Carmichael, and

high, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery, comprise North Wales; while South Wales consists of the shires of Brecknock, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Radnor, and Pembroke. Except the island Anglesey, which has a level or undulating surface, nearly all Wales, especially its north half, is mountainous. Snowdon, in Carnarvonshire, is 3,557 feet. Cader-Idris, Merionethshire, 3,500 feet; the Brecknock Beacon (S. Wales), 2,662 feet, and many summits rise to between 1,500 and 3,000 feet above the sea. Chief rivers, the Dee, Severn, Wye, Usk, Towy, Taff, Dwy, Conway, and Clwyd, the vales of some of which are very fertile. Lakes are insignificant, that of Bala, the largest, is only 8 m. in length. Principal inlets are, on the W coast, Carnarvon and Cardigan Bays, St Bride's Bay, and Milford Haven; on the S. Carmarthen and Swansea, separated by the peninsula of Gower, and on the E. the estuary of the Dee, and the harbours of Beaumaris and Holyhead. Principal headlands, Brach-y-Pwll and St David's Head. Agriculture is extremely backward. Barley and oats are the chief grains raised; the culture of potatoes and turnips is extending. Farms mostly small, averaging in S. Wales only from 50 to 60 acres. Large numbers of cattle are reared. The number of sheep is estimated at 1,250,000, and the annual produce of wool at 10,000 packs. A hardy small breed of ponies is reared, especially in the co. Montgomery and Merioneth. Mining industry is highly important. Iron, copper, lead, silver, & ate, limestone, and in the S. large quantities of coal are raised, which last product is extensively exported, and used on the spot for smelting both British and foreign ores. In 1845, South Wales had 120 blast furnaces in operation, and 57 out of blast, making 581,240 tons of iron, and North Wales 14 furnaces, producing 22,466 tons of iron. The principal iron works are at and around Merthyr-Tydvil, Tredegar, Aberdare, and Rhonabon; at Swansea, large quantities of American and other copper ores are reduced. Manufactures of woollen fabrics, especially of flannel and hosiery, are very generally pursued in the cottages of the peasantry, particularly in North Wales, where Welshpool is the chief mart for these products. The cotton manufacture has extended into some of the N. co., and in 1845, 1,860 hands were employed in woollen, cotton, flax, and silk factories. There is a manufacture of slate articles at Bangor. Trade principally in the export of mineral produce, cattle, and woollen goods. Principal ports, Swansea, Newport, Cardiff, Carnarvon, and Beaumaris, besides which, Holyhead is a chief packet-station for communication with Ireland, and Milford is a naval port and the seat of a government dockyard. Roads through the principality are now generally good; and in the S. are several short railways, and a part of the Eilwernere Canal. Wales is in the ecclesiastical prov. of Canterbury, and divided into the 6 bishoprics of Llandaff, St David's, Bangor, and St Asaph. It contains 12 boroughs, besides contributory towns, each of which sends 1 mem. to H. of C., as does each of its coes. The aboriginal Celtic race still inhabit Wales, and speak a dialect of the Celtic language called the *British* or *Cambrian*. Wales was called *Britannia Secunda* by the Romans, who constructed many roads and stations in the country. It maintained a successful struggle against the Saxons, and was not wholly subdued by the Normans, until 1155, since which era, the last appearance of the English throne has always held the title of Prince of Wales. [HARRIS.]

WALMS, a pa. of England, co. York, East and West Ridings, 6½ m. S.S.E. Rotherham. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 265.

WALMS, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 18 m. S.E. Buffalo. P. 2,194.

WALMS (New South), Eastern Australia. [New South Wales.]

WALMSLEY, two pas. of England.—1. co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.E. Market-Raisan. Area 2,560 ac. Pop. 331.—11. co. Nottingham, 8 m. N.E. Olleston. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 569.

WALMS, a town of Central Africa, cap. state Berco, 260 m. W.S.W. Timbuctoo.

WALFORD, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 2½ m. S.S.W. Ross. Area 3,720 ac. Pop. 1,317.

WALDRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 7 m. N.W. Wellingborough. Ac. 2,040. P. 619.

WALHAM-GREY or ST JOHN'S a chapelry of England, co. Middlesex, pa. Fulham, a suburb of London, 5 m. W.S.W. St Paul's. Pop. 4,380.

WALISCOLT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 9 m. S.E. Cambrai. Pop. 2,127.

WALKERBIE, a market town of Brunswick, dist. and 20 m. S.W. Blankenberg, cap. circ., on the Wieda. Pop. 570.

WALKER, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in NW part of Georgia, cap. La Fayette.

Area 645 sq. m. Pop. 13,116.—II. in N.W. of Alabama. Area 1,687 sq. m. Pop. 5,124.

WALKERBINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Nottingham, 3½ m. NW Gainsborough. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 608.

WALKERB, a pa. of England, co. Hertford, 4 m. E.N.E. Stevenage. Area 2,670 ac. Pop. 738.

WALKHAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. S.E. Tavistock. Area 5,800 ac. Pop. 751.

WALKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 2½ m. S.W. Beverley. Area 2,460 ac. Pop. 600.

WALLACE, a co. of New South Wales, E. Australia, bordering Victoria colony, and surrounded by the coes. Wellesley, Bererford, Cowley, and Buelcleugh. Surface mountainous, covered by the Australian Alps, and watered by head streams of the Murray river.

WALLACE-TOWN, a populous suburb of Ayr, Scotland, immediately W. Newton, and separated from the royal burgh by the river Ayr.

WALLACHIA, principality. [WALLACHIA.]

WALLAMETTE or WILLAMETTE, a river of the Oregon territory, U. S., North America, after a N. course of 200 m., joins the Columbia river opposite Fort Vancouver, and 70 m. from the Pacific Ocean. It flows through a fertile country interspersed with woods, and 40 m. from its mouth is 250 feet wide; it has an abrupt fall of 20 feet, and a valuable salmon fishery. At its junction with the Columbia, the Wallamette is 4 m. in width. It is subject to sudden risings, sometimes to 20 feet above its ordinary level.

WALLASEY, a pa. of England, co. and 20 m. N.E. Chester. Area 2,340 ac. Pop. 2,320.

WALL-BUTTE, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Newburn, 2½ m. W.N.W. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Pop. 782.

WALLBYTON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 2 m. E. Bridport. Area 410 ac. Pop. 176.

WALLDORF, a vill. of Germany, Rhenz-Mainingen, principality and 4 m. N. Meiningen, on the Werra. Pop. 1,204.

WALLDORF, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 12 m. S.W. Wurtheim. Pop. 2,165.

WALLDORF (Hing. Olanst), a town of N. Hungary, co. Szeg, on the Danub, 12 m. S.E. Lendbach. Pop. 5,000.

WALLDORF, a market town of Saxony, circ.

Upper Franche, on the Rodack, 7 m. E.N.E. Krapach. Pop. 1,121.

WALLERSTADT, a lake and small town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall; the lake 11 m. in length, by 2 m. across, 9 m. S.E. the Lake of Zurich, with which it is connected by the Linth Canal. Height above the sea, 1,365 feet; average depth, 500 feet. Shores mountainous and grand, the precipices along its N. side varying from 2,000 to 3,000 feet in height. It receives the rivers Linth and Sees. The town *Wallerstadt*, at its E. extremity, pop. 1,800, is a depot for the transit trade between Germany and Italy.

WALLERS, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Prachin, 30 m. S.S.W. Pisek. Pop. 2,069.

WALLERS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Valenciennes. Pop. 3,301.

WALLERSTEIN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 30 m. S.S.W. Ansbach. Pop. 1,950.

WALLINGFORD, a town of Prussia Saxony, reg. Moravia, 4 m. W. Sangershausen. P. 1,035.

WALLINGFORD, a parl. and munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, chiefly in co. Berks, on rt. b. of the Thames, here crossed by a stone bridge of 19 arches, with 4 draw-bridges, 12½ m. N.W. Reading. Area of old borough, comprising four pas. 870 ac.; pop. 2,819; do. of parl. borough, comprising also some parishes in the co. Oxford, 8,064. The town has 3 churches, a town-hall, market-house, gaol, dissenting chapels, several schools and almshouses. It has some trade in malt, corn, and flour, and communicates by canal with Bath, Bristol, and the central parts of England. The bor. sends 1 mem. to H. of C. The Wallingford Road station of the Great Western Railway is 3 miles from the town.

WALLINGFORD, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Connecticut, on the New Haven Railway, 23 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 2,639.—II. Vermont, on Otter Creek, 71 m. S.S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,168.

WALLINGTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Herts, 3 m. E. Baldock. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 234.—II. co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.N.E. Downham. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 53. —III. a hamlet, co. Surrey, 3 m. W.N.W. Croydon. Pop. 881.

WALLIS, a canton of Switzerland. [VALAIS.] WALLIN CREEK, New South Wales, E. Australia, co. Northumberland, flows N., dividing the bora. E. and W. Maitland, and joins the river Hunter.—(Island), same co., in Port Hunter, opposite Fullerton Cove, lat. 10° 51' S., lon. 112° 4' E.—IV. Pacific Ocean, Friendly Islands.—(Lake), New South Wales, co. Gloucester, on the coast near Cape Hawke. Length 10 m., breadth 5 miles.

WALLIS ISLAND (Uvea), the principal of a group in S. Pacific. Lat. 13° 24' S., lon. 176° 10' W.

WALLKILL, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on Wallkill river, 18 m. W. Newburgh. Pop. 4,942.

WALLING, two pas. of England, co. Hants.—I. (Nether), 3½ m. W.N.W. Stockbridge. Area 5,920 ac. Pop. 362.—II. (Over), 5 m. W.N.W. Stockbridge. Area 5,920 ac. Pop. 555.

WALLS and FLORA, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Orkney, comprising the south half of the island Hoy, with the islands Flora, Fara, Cava, and Grassay. Pop. 1,667.

WALLS and SANNEKES, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Shetland, comprising the most W. part of the Shetland mainland, and the islands Poula, Lings, Papa-Seour, and Valla. Pop. 2,443.

WALLSLEY, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 4 m. E.N.E. Newcastle, and intersected by the Newcastle and Shields Railway. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 4,771, chiefly engaged in collieries, but

partly in lime-kilns, manufa. of copperas and earthenware, and in ship-building. The village is large and well built. The Wallsend coal is of very superior quality, and upwards of 2,000,000 tons are annually imported into London.

WALLSTADT (GROSS and KLEIN), two contiguous market towns of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 34 m. W.N.W. Würzburg. Pop. of former 1,817, and of latter 1,808.

WALL-TOWN, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Haltwhistle, supposed to occupy site of the Roman station *Vindolana*. Pop. 81.

WALMER, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the E. coast, 1 m. S.S.W. Deal, in the bdr. of which it is comprised. Area 790 ac. Pop. 2,618. The vill. *Upper Walmer* adjoins Deal; and separated from it on the S.E. is *Lower Walmer*, on rising ground near the shore, containing the church, and resorted to for sea-bathing. Facing the sea, opposite the Downs, is Walmer Castle, where Field Marshal the late Duke of Wellington died.

WALMERLEY, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 1½ m. N. Bury. Pop. 4,800.

WALMSLEY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.N.W. Spilby. Area 920 ac. Pop. 79.

WALNEY ISLAND, a chapelry of England, forming the most W. land of the co. Lancaster, between Morecambe Bay and the estuary of the Duddon, and insulated at high water, pa. Dalton-in-Furness, 4 m. S.W. Dalton. Pop. 385. Length of island N. to S. 9 m., average breadth 1 m. At its S. extremity is a lighthouse, rising to 70 feet above the sea, in lat. 54° 2' 0" N., lon. 3° 10' 5" W.

WALVY, several townships of the U. S., North America, Ohio.—I. co. Fairfield, on the Ohio Canal. Pop. 2,130.—II. co. Holmes. Pop. 1,093.—III. co. Pickaway, on the Scioto. Pop. 1,849.

WALPOLE, a township of the U. S., North America, New Hampshire, 43 m. W.S.W. Concord. Pop. 2,034. In this township, the Connecticut river suddenly contracts from a width of 350 feet to 16 feet, forming Belknap Falls.

WALPOLE ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is E. of New Caledonia. Lat. 22° 40' S., lon. 169° 2' E.

WALPOLE, several pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.W. Halesworth. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 563.—II. (St Andrew), co. Norfolk, 7½ m. W.S.W. Lynn-Regis. Area 3,150 ac. Pop. 737.—III. (St Peter), same co., 7½ m. W.S.W. Lynn-Regis. Area 5,120 ac. Pop. 1,361.

WALLSLEY, a parl. munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Stafford, on an eminence beside the Tame, and on a branch of the London and North-Western Railway, 8 m. N.N.W. Birmingham. Area of pa. 7,920 ac. Pop. 26,892. Pop. of parl. bor. 25,690; do. of town 8,761. The town has several churches; St Paul's chapel, two Roman Catholic and various other chapels, an old town-hall and gaol, a grammar school, and subscription and news-rooms. Saddlers' and coach-makers' ironmongery and domestic iron utensils are the staple articles of trade; and it has several brass and iron foundries, extensive coal and lime works, and a considerable trade in malt. It is a polling place for the co., and sends one member to House of Commons.—*Walsall Foreign* is a township, comprising that part of the pa. beyond the munic. boundary. Pop. 18,061.

WALSCHIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Meurthe, arrond. and 7 m. S.E. Sarrebourg. Pop. 1,763.

WALSLEY-WITH-TODMORSE, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Rossendale, 16 m. E. Haslingden, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. Pop. 7,068.

WALSLEY (NORTH), a market town and pa. of

England, co. Norfolk, near the river Ant, which is navigable from Yarmouth to Walsbam, 6 m. from the E. coast, and 14 m. N.N.E. Norwich. Area of pa. 4,610 ac. Pop. 2,311. It has a grammar school, several minor charities, a theatre, etc. In this pa. are water mills; and 1 m. S. the town is a stone cross erected to commemorate a victory of Bishop Spencer and others over a band of rebels in 1381.—II. (South), a vill. and dist., 11 m. W.N.W. Yarmouth; the dist. comprising 3 pas. with an area of 3,300 ac. Pop. 689.—III. (in the Willows), a pa., co. Suffolk, 5 m. E. Ipswich. Area 2,750 ac. Pop. 1,297.

WALSINGHAM (LITTLE or NEW), a market town and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Stiffkey, 5 m. S.E. Wells. Area of pa. 860 ac. Pop. 1,307.—II. (Great or Old), a pa. 1 m. N.E. New Walsingham. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 476.

WALSOKEN, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1 m. N.E. Wubeach, with a station on a branch of the East Anglian Railway. Area 3,800 ac. P. 2,740.

WALSRODE, a town of Hanover, landr. and 45 m. S.W. Lüneburg. Pop. 2,081. It has manufactures of woollens, straw hats, paper, & slucory.

WALSTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 6 m. N. Biggar. Area 3,000 ac. Scots. Pop. 497, of whom 101 are in the village of Walston, besides which it contains the village Elriggahill.

WALTENBURG (Hung. Zülch), a market town of Austria, Transylvania, co. Szatmar, 59 m. N.W. Klausenburg. Pop. 6,450, mostly agricultural.

WALTENBURG, two villa. of Germany.—I. Saxony, circ. Bautzen, on the Bohemian frontier, 7 m. W. Zittau. Pop. 1,470.—II. Prussian Silesia, reg. and 40 m. S.W. Breslau. Pop. 1,380.

WALTENHAGEN, a town of Central Germany, Haxe-Coburg-Gotha, principally and 7 miles W.S.W. Gotha, on the Rodewasser. Pop. 3,169.

WALTERSTON, a pa. of England, co. and 15 m. S.W. Hereford. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 147.

WALTHAM, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.E.W. Great Grimsby, with a station on the East Lincolnshire Railway. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 782.—II. (Bright), co. Berks, 5 m. W.S.W. East Haley. Area 2,210 ac. Pop. 463.

—III. (Cold), [OLD WALTHAM].—IV. (Great), co. Essex, 4½ m. N.W. Chelmsford. Area 4,450 ac. Pop. 2,335.—V. (Little), same co., 4 m. N. Chelmsford. Area 3,280 ac. Pop. 651.—VI. (North), co. Hants, 6 m. S.W. Basingstoke. Area 1,970 ac. Pop. 504.—VII. (on the Wolds), co. Leicester, with a vill., formerly a market town, 5 m. N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Area 2,870 ac. Pop. 732.—VIII. (St Laurence), co. Berks, 5 m. S.W. Maidenhead. Area 3,510 ac. Pop. 783.

—IX. (Fleppie), co. Kent, hundred of Bridge and Peckham, adjoining Peckham. Area 2,710 ac. Pop. 575.—X. (White or Abbas), co. Berks, 3½ m. S.W. Maidenhead. Area 3,900 ac. Pop. 983.—XI. (West), a hamlet, co. Essex. [WALTHAM-CROSE.]

WALTHAM, a town of the U. S., North America, Middlesex co., Massachusetts. Pop. 4,464.

WALTHAM-ARNEY or HOLY CROSS, a market town and pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Lea, 15 m. N.N.E. London. Area of pa. 11,570 ac. Pop. 4,390. The Lea is here diverted into several channels, turning four gristmill mills belonging to the government. Waltham has also corn and silk mills, a pin factory, and malt kilns. At Enfield-lock, 2 miles S., the government has a factory supplying annually about 10,000 percussion muskets.

WALTHAM (Bishop's), a market town and pa. of England, co. and 10 m. E.N.E. Southampton, on the road between Portsmouth and Winchester. Area of pa. 5,620 ac. Pop. 2,246.

WALTHAM-CROSE, a hamlet of England, co. Herts, pa. Chesham, on the W. side of the river Lea, 1½ m. W.S.W. Waltham-Abbey, and deriving its name from a cross erected here as one of the halting places of the funeral procession of Eleanor, queen of Edward I., on his way to London.

WALTHAMSTOW, a pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Lea, which is here navigable, 7 m. N.N.E. London. Area 3,600 ac. Pop. 4,909. The vill. is situated on the borders of Epping Forest.

WALTON, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Cumberland, ward Ralldale, 8 m. N. Brampton, and containing the townships of High and Low Walton. Area 4,150 ac. Pop. 466.—II. co. Suffolk, on the coast, 10 m. S.E. Ipswich. Area 2,690 ac. Pop. 867.—III. co. Bucks, 2 m. N.E. Fenny Stratford. Area 690 ac. Pop. 92.—IV. co. and almsy York, 3½ m. E.S.E. Wetherby. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 346.—V. (Corby), co. Gloucester, 1 m. E.S.E. Tewkesbury. Area 560 ac. Pop. 80.—VI. (East), co. Norfolk, 6½ m. N.W. Swaffham. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 202.

—VII. (East), S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. N.E. Haverford West. Pop. 279.—VIII. (in Gorse), co. Somerset, 10 m. W. Bristol. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 225.—IX. (on the Hill), co. Lancaster, 3 m. N.E. Liverpool. Area 22,250 ac. Pop. 46,302, partly engaged in cotton manu.—X. co. Surrey, 4½ m. S.S.E. Epsom, near the summit of Box-hill. Area 2,670 ac. Pop. 426.—XI. (on Soke), co. Essex, on the coast, 12 m. S.E. Manningtree. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 729. The vill. is resorted to as a watering-place. On the base is a brick tower, 80 feet in height, forming a sea mark. The ancient church was submerged by the sea.—XII. (on Tyne), co. Derby, 4 m. S.W. Burton-on-Trent. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 445.—XIII. (West), co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.N.E. Wubeach. Area 4,190 ac. Pop. 399.—XIV. (West), S. Wales, co. Pembroke, on St Bride's Bay, 7 m. W.S.W. Haverford West. Pop. 518.

—XV. (on the Wolds), co. Leicester, 4 m. E. Loughborough. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 360.—XVI. (Wood), co. and 6 m. W.N.W. Huntingdon. Area 3,830 ac. Pop. 399.—XVII. a chapelry, co. Derby, pa. and 3 m. S.W. Chesterfield. Pop. 1,114.—XVIII. a hamlet, co. Leicester, pa. Knaptoft, 4 m. N.E. Lutterworth. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 238.—XIX. (le Dale), a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Blackburn, on a height beside the Derwent, near the Wyre and Preston Railway, 2 m. S.S.E. Preston. Area 4,590 ac. Pop. 6,663, chiefly engaged in cotton manu.—XX. (Inferior and Superior), townships, co. Chester, pa. Runcorn, on the Mersey and Irwell Canal, 3 m. S.S.W. Warrington. Pop. 694.

WALTON-UPON THAMES, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Thames, with a station on the London and South-Western Railway, 17 m. W.S.W. London. Area 6,990 ac. Pop. 2,881.

WALTON, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. Georgia, cap. Monroe. Area 364 sq. m. Pop. 10,631.—II. in W. part of Florida. Area 1,167 sq. m. Pop. 1,378.

WALTON or WALFISH BAY, a harbour of S. Africa, extending along the W. coast for 30 m., terminated E.ward by Pelican Point, in lat. 33° 55' S., lon. 18° 27' E., and frequented by whaling vessels (whence its name).

WALWORTH, a chapelry of England, co. Surrey, pa. Merton-Burton, a suburb of London, 2½ m. S. St Paul's Cathedral. Pop. 26,861.

WALWORTH, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. part of Wisconsin. Area 975 sq. m. Pop. 17,261.—II. a township, New York, 16 m. N.W. Lyons. Pop. 1,961.

WALWEN'S CASTLE, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. S.W. Haverford-West. P. 353.
WAMBERHAM, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Nord, arrond. and 4 m. N. Lille. Pop. 3,571.

WAMBRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3 m. S.W. Chard. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 245.

WAMPFRAY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, on the Wampfray, an affluent of the Annan, with a station on the Caledonian Railway, 5 m. S.E. Beattock. Area about 12,000 ac. Pop. 523.

WAWAS, a town of Sweden, ten Linköping, with an important fortress at the mouth of the canal of Gotha, in Lake Wättern.

WAWOBROU, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3½ m. E.S.E. Swindon. Area 4,440 ac. Pop. 954.

WANDERLEBEN, a market town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 10 m. E.W. Erfurt, cap. a small dist. surrounded by Saxe-Gotha. Pop. 1,023.

WANDRE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 4 m. E.N.E. Liege. Pop. 2,000.

WANDREK, a market town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, 3 m. N.E. Hamburg. Pop. 4,200.

WANDSWORTH, a pa. and large vill. of England, co. Surrey, on the Wandie, near its mouth in the Thames, on the S.W. Railway, 5 m. S.W. London. Area of pa. 1,820 ac. Pop. 9,611. The vill., on and between two low hills, has numerous manufactories for bottling cloths, vinegar, white lead, and other chemical products, distilleries, calico-printing, and iron works, linseed oil, flour and other mills, wrought by water-power. A railroad, formed between it and Croydon at the commencement of this century, at a cost of 60,000*l.*, has long proved useless.

WANDRIED, a walled town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, cap. dist., on the Werre, 5 m. E. Eschwege. Pop. 2,045.

WANGAI, a river of New Zealand, N. island, enters the ocean on its W. coast, 60 m. S.E. New Plymouth. On it is the village Petre.

WANGAI, **WANGARU**, and **WANGARUA**, three bays of New Zealand, on the E. coast of North island, and respectively 65, 110, and 140 m. N.N.W. Auckland.—*Wangarua* is also a harbour and river, 53 m. S. Auckland.

WANGEN, a town of Germany, Württemberg, circ. Danube, cap. dist., on the Ober-Argen, 50 m. S.W. Ulm. Pop. 1,456.

WANGEN, a town of Switzerland, canton Bern, on the Aar, 5 m. W. Aarwangen. Pop. 1,710.

WANGERIN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. Stettin, 24 m. N.E. Stargard. Pop. 1,450.

WANGEROOE or **WANGEROO**, an island of N. Germany, grand duchy Oldenburg, in the North Sea, off the estuary of the Jade and Weser. Lat. of lighthouse 53° 47' 6" N., lon. 7° 51' 5" E. Pop. 250. It has extensive oyster beds.

WANGFORD, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—1. 3 m. N.W. Southwold. Area 2,310 ac. Pop. 814.—II. 3½ m. S.W. Brandon-Ferry. Area 3,160 ac. Pop. 33.

WANKAREE, a town of India, Baroda dom., peninsula Guzerat, 70 m. N.N.E. Joonagur.

WANKIF, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. S.E. Mount Sorrel. Area 1,560 ac. Pop. 157.

WANLOCK-HILL, a mining vill. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, at the head of the Wanlock rivulet, 6½ m. E.N.E. Sanquhar, and 1,260 feet above the sea. Pop. 373, employed in mines, which yield chiefly lead ore, but also small quantities of copper, manganese, and gold. The next village, on a hill-side amidst fine mountain scenery, has a church and a miners' library.

WANSEN, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 25 m. E.S.E. Breslau, on the Obisau. Pop. 1,570.

WANDSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, with a station on the Peterborough branch of the London and North-Western Railway, 7 m. W. Peterborough. Area 600 ac. Pop. 194.

WANDSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Boding, 6 m. N.E. London. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 2,207. It has an orphan asylum, founded in 1811.

WANDSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. N.E. Bruton. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 471.

WANTAGE, a pa. and market town of England, co. Berks, in the vale of the White-horse, on a branch of the Ock, and of the Wilts and Berks canal, 3 m. S. the Great Western Railway, 21 m. W.N.W. Reading. Area of pa. 7,590 ac. Pop. 3,980. The town has a church, almshouses, and manuf. of sack, twine, and coarse cloth, and an active trade in malt and corn. Here, in 849, Alfred the Great was born, and a festival commemorating the 1000th year since his birth, was held 25th October 1849.

WANTAGE, a township of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, bordering on New York state. Pop. 3,334.

WANTHORN, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Oxford. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 107.

WANTUNG (NORTH and SOUTH), two islets in the Canton River, China, between the islands Anunghoy and Ty-cock-tow, the former strongly fortified by the Chinese, and the latter temporarily by the British, in the late war.

WANTZENAU (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, near the Rhine, 6 m. N.N.E. Strasbourg. Pop. 2,501.

WANELEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 10 m. S.W. Magdeburg, cap. circ. P. 3,010.

WAPELLO, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Iowa. Area 432 sq. m. Pop. 8,471.

WAPENBURY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 5 m. N.N.W. Southam. Ac. 1,550. Pop. 271.

WAPLEY, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2 m. S.S.W. Chipping-Sodbury. Ac. 1,630. P. 365.

WAPPEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. W.S.W. Towcester. Ac. 2,960. P. 509.

WAPPING, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 2 m. E.S.E. St. Paul's Cathedral, London, bordering the Thames, on which are many large warehouses, and the entrances from the Thames to the London docks. Area 38 ac. Pop. 4,477. It is comprised in the metropolitan borough of the Tower-Hamlets.

WABA, a town of Central Africa, state Bergoo, 250 m. W.S.W. Kobbe.

WABANGOL or **WABANGUL**, a city of India, Decan, Nizam's dom., 86 m. N.E. Hyderabad.

WABARDIN (Hung. *Varad*), a fortified town of Austrian Croatia, cap. co., on the Drave, 26 m. N.N.E. Agram. Pop. 9,151. It has a Roman Catholic college, a high school, manuf. of stone-ware, silks, tobacco, and vinegar. In the vicinity are sulphur baths, and extensive vineyards.

WABBERO, a seaport town of S. Sweden, lon. and 36 m. N.W. Halmstad, on the Kattegat. Pop. 1,691. Its harbour is safe and convenient. It is much frequented in summer for sea-bathing.

WABLERTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4½ m. N.N.E. Hailsham. Area, with pa. of Heathfield, 14,300 ac. Pop. 1,600.

WABLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, near the border of Sussex, 1 m. S.E. Havant. Area 2,590 ac. Pop. 2,302.

WABROUEN, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3 m. N. Wallingford. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 728.

WABROTA, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 4 m. S.E. Ramsey. Area 2,410 ac. Pop. 1,592.

WABROW, a pa. of England, co. Cambridgeshire, 4 m. N.E. Camelford. Area 4,300 ac. Pop. 470.

Warrington, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, cap. and 57 m. S.E. Minden, cap. circ., on the Rhine. Pop. 3,500. It has manufactures of flannels and tobacco.

Warrington, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 8 m. E. Warrington. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 489.

Warrington, a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, 3 m. W.N.W. Brough. Area 10,030 ac. Pop. 470.

Warrington (Gnosse), a fortified town of S.E. Hungary. (Gnosse-Warstein.) (Athen Warstein, Hung. *Kis or Little Vared*), is a vill. of N. Hungary, co. Szabolcs, 16 m. N.E. Ratka.

WARRICK, several pas. of England.—1. co. Kent, 6½ m. E. Quornborough. Area 220 ac. Pop. 58.—11. co. Northumberland, 2½ m. N.W. Hexham. Area 16,530 ac. Pop. 646.—111. (Old), co. Bedford, 3½ m. W. Biggleswade. Area 3,330 ac. Pop. 637. [GURRIC-WARRICK]

Warrington, a chapelry of England, co. Oxford, 4½ m. N.E. Banbury. Pop. 693.

Warrington, a township of England, co. Lancashire, pa. and 1½ m. N. Rochdale. Pop. 14,109.

Warrley, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 2½ m. W. Uppingham. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 48.

Wardon, an island off the E. extremity of Finmark, Norway, with the vill. Wardohus. The village is an outpost of Hammerfest.

Ware, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 2½ m. E.N.E. Hertford, on the Enfield branch of the E. Counties Railway. Area 4,430 sq. m. Pop. 3,668. The town, on l. b. of the Lea, has a church, and an active trade in grain and coal. In the town is preserved the "great bed of Ware," 12 feet square, and of uncertain origin and use. The town was founded by Edward the Elder, at the place of a wear or dock, previously formed by the invading Danes, and here are some remains of an ancient monastery, and the head springs of the New River by which water is conveyed for the supply of the N. part of London.—II (Ware, or Ware-Gifford), a pa., co. Devon, 2½ m. N.W. Great Torrington. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 851.

WARE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. part of Georgia, cap. Wareborough. Area 1,632 sq. m. Pop. 3,968. In it is Oklawaha swamp, 260 miles in circumference.—11. a township of Massachusetts, on the Ware, 22 m. S.E. Northampton. Pop. 3,783.

WARHAM, a par., music. bor., and town of England, co. Dorset, between the Frome and Piddle, each here crossed by a bridge, about 1 m. from their mouths in Poole harbour, and with a station on the South-Western Railway, 16½ m. S.E. Dorchester. Area of par. bor., comprising Corfe-Castle, Bere-Regis, etc., 22,890 ac. Pop. 7,218. The town is surrounded by an earth rampart, between which and the streets are many gardens for market produce, and traces of ancient buildings. It has a church, an independent free school, other endowed schools, almshouses, and various minor charities, and a union workhouse. Some manufactures of stockings, shirt-bustles, and straw plait are carried on. About 10,000 tons of pipe-clay are annually exported, and large quantities of garden produce are sent to Poole; but its trade has declined with the shallowing of its harbour, and it is now only accessible by small craft. Its salmon fishery, formerly important, is all but abandoned. With Corfe-Castle it sends 1 member to H. of C.

WARHAM, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, on Bay-yard Bay, 40 m. S.E. Boston. Pop. 3,176. It has a wharf accessible for vessels of 200 tons.

WARRENHURST, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7 m. S.E. W. Ashford. Area 2,790 ac. Pop. 507.

WARREN or WARRENH, a small town of Belgium, cap. cant., prov. and 18 m. W. Liège, on railway between Brussels and Cologne. P. 1,600.

WARREN, a town of North Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Duchy and 54 m. S.E. Schwerin, cap. dist., on Lake Müritz. Pop. 4,881. It has manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, leather, and tobacco pipes.

WARRENHURST, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 16 m. E. Münster, cap. circ., on the Rhine. Pop. 4,250. It was formerly fortified. Manufs. of bombazines, cotton, and linen stuffs.

WARLEY, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 5½ m. S.E. St. Neots. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 296.

WARLEY, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 5 m. E. N.E. Wokingham. Area 3,450 ac. Pop. 1,374.

WARLEY, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 5½ m. N.E. Reading. Area 4,260 ac. Pop. 1,773.

WARHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. N. Walsingham. Area 2,900 ac. Pop. 343.

WARREN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 7 m. S.E. Dunkerque. Pop. 2,047.

WARIN, a town of North Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on a small lake, 12 m. S.E. Wismar. Pop. 1,203.

WARINGSTOWN, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 6½ m. E. Portadown. Pop. 896 employed in can bric and linen manufactures.

WARRE, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 10½ m. N.N.W. Hexham. Area 5,090 ac. Pop. 463.

WARLEY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. S.W. South-Milton. Area 4,300 ac. Pop. 357.

WARTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2 m. E.N.E. Kettering. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 307.

WARWORTH, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Northumberland, on the Coquet, which nearly surrounds it, with a station on the Newcastle and Bealwick Railway, 6½ m. S.E. Alnwick. Area of pa. 13,110 ac. Pop. 4,578. II. a pa., co. Northampton, 1½ m. S.E. L. Banbury. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 551.

WARLEGGAN, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5½ m. E.N.E. Bodmin. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 205.

WARLEY, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (Great), 3½ m. S. Brentwood. Area 1,590 ac. Pop. 952.—11. (Little), 3½ m. S.E. Brentwood. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 344.—111. (Wigorn), a township, co. Worcester, pa. and 3 m. E.N.E. Hales-Owen. Pop. 949.

WARWINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3 m. S.E. Croydon. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 503.

WARLEY-BAILLON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, 13 m. N.E. Amiens. Pop. 2,016.

WARRENHURST, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 31 m. S.W. Lignitz, on the Zeecken. Pop. 2,506. It has sulphur baths, and manufs. linens.

WARWICK, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, Jm. I. Wakefield. Area 3,000. Pop. 1,100.

WARWICKHAM, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 3½ m. W. Sandbach. Area 4,340 ac. Pop. 1,996.

WARWICKHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5½ m. N.W. Steyning. Area 670 ac. Pop. 117.

WARWICKHAM, two pas. of England. I. co. Northampton, 3½ m. N.E. Oundle. Area 3,180 ac. Pop. 460.—11. (and Arlebury), co. Warwick, 5½ m. S.E. Euston. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 608.

WARWICKHAM, a pa. and market town of England, co. Wilt., at the W. extremity of Salisbury Plain, on the Willey, 21 m. W.N.W. Salisbury. Area of pa. 3,480 ac. Pop. 6,293. Its woollen manuf., formerly important, has declined. Hair-cloth weaving and making are principal branches of industry, and it has a trade in corn. Near it many Roman antiquities have been discovered.

WARRSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 2½ m. S.W. Doncaster. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 389.

WARSWELL, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, ½ m. S.E. Dorchester. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 142.

WARWICKSHIRE (South), a pa. of England, co. Hants, 8 m. S.E.W. Odham. Area 2,670 ac. Pop. 410.—II. (North). [ODHAM.]

WARWICK, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. S.E.E. Worcester. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 193.

WARWICK, a seaport town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, at the mouth of the Warnow, in the Baltic, 7 m. N.N.W. Rostock, of which it is the outport. Pop. 1,160.

WARREN, a township, U. S., N. America, New Hampshire, 17 m. W.N.W. Concord. P. 2,038.

WARREN OF WARREN, a frontier town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Lys, 8 m. S.E. Ypres. Pop. 5,983. It has manufactures of chocolate and starch; breweries, and salt refineries.

WARWICK, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 6 m. N.E. Bishop's Waltham. Area 2,690 ac. P. 414.

WARHAM, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 2½ m. N.N.W. Horsham. Area 4,670 ac. Pop. 1,016.

WARWING (Mount), New South Wales, E. Australia, co. Ross, on the Tweed, in lat. 28° 24' S., lon. 153° 15' E., and 3,300 feet above the sea.

WARWICKFIELD OF WARWICK, a village of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, cap. dist., 22 m. S.W. Arnhem. Pop. 1,900.

WARWICK, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 8½ m. E. Stadhampton. Area 480 ac. Pop. 30.

WARREN, a town of Africa, Guinea, in the delta of the Niger, 58 m. S. Beun. Lat. 5° 32' N., lon. 5° 28' E.

WARREN, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 5 m. S.S.W. Pembroke. Pop. 117.

WARREN, numerous cos., U. S., N. America.—I. New York, in its N.E. part, W. Lake George. Area 912 sq. m., mostly a mountainous wilderness. Pop. 17,199.—II. New Jersey, bounded W. by Delaware river. Area 414 sq. m. Pop. 22,306.—III. in N.W. part of Pennsylvania, cap. Warren. Area 782 sq. m. Pop. 13,671.—IV. in N. part of Virginia, on the Shenandoah. Area 226 sq. m. Pop. 6,807.—V. in N. part of North Carolina. Area 420 sq. m. Pop. 13,912.—VI. in E. part of Georgia, cap. Warrenton. Area 456 sq. m. Pop. 12,425.—VII. suite and on the Mississippi, watered by the Yazoo. Area 570 sq. m. Pop. 12,121, of whom 13,096 were slaves.

—VIII. near the centre of Tennessee. Area 872 sq. m. Pop. 10,178.—IX. in N.W. part of Kentucky. Area 545 sq. m. Pop. 18,123.—X. Ohio, in its E. part, on the Miami river, cap. Lebanon. Area 416 sq. m. Pop. 25,561.—XI. Indiana, in its W. part, watered by the Wabash. Area 350 sq. m. Pop. 7,387.—XII. in W. part of Illinois. Area 540 sq. m. Pop. 8,176.—XIII. state and bounded by the Missouri. Area 350 sq. m. Pop. 6,900.—Also, numerous townships.—I. Maine, cap. co. Lincoln, on St. George river, 37 m. S.E. Augusta. Pop. 2,428.—II. Massachusetts, 66 m. W.B.W. Boston, and on the Worcester and Springfield railroad. Pop. 1,776.—III. Rhode Island, 14 m. S.E. Providence, on Narragansett Bay, on which it has a good harbour. Pop. 3,101, partly engaged in ship-building.—IV. New York, 84 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 1,766.—V. New Jersey, 6 m. N.E. Somerville. Pop. 2,148.—VI. Pennsylvania, cap. co. Warren, on the Allegheny, 205 m. N.W. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,013. The bor. is regularly laid out, and has a court-house, jail, academy, and co. offices.—VII. Pennsylvania, 17 m. N.E. Towanda. Pop. 1,678.—VIII. Ohio, cap. co. Trumbull, on the Mahoning river and

Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal. Pop. 3,000.—IX. co. Belmont, containing Barnsville. Pop. 1,911.

—X. co. Jefferson. Pop. 1,918.—XI. co. Tuscawassa. Pop. 1,140.—XII. Indiana, co. Marion. Pop. 1,610.—XIII. co. Putnam. Pop. 1,084.—

There are many others in the northern states.—Warrenburg is a township, New York, at the confluence of the Mohawk with the Hudson, 60 m. N. Albany. Pop. 1,674.

WARRENPOINT, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, at the mouth of the Newry in Lough Carlingford, 6 m. S.E. Newry. Area of pa. 1,178 ac. Pop. 2,162; do. of town 1,769.

WARRICK, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.W. of Indiana. Area 360 sq. m. Pop. 8,811.

WARRINGTON, a parl., munic. bor., town, pa., and township of England, co. Lancaster, 5 m. S. Newton, on the Mersey, here crossed by a bridge, and equidistant between Liverpool and Stockport, with which towns, and with Manchester and Preston, it is connected by the North-Western Railway and branches. Area of pa. 12,260 ac. Pop. 23,651. The parl. bor. comprises only the townships of Warrington and Latchford, with portions of Thelwall township.

Principal edifices, a church of Saxon origin, numerous dissenting chapels, the town-hall, sessions-house, market-house, with assembly rooms, several cloth halls, the theatre, infirmary, school for orphan daughters of the clergy, several cotton and other mills and factories.

A subscription library was established here in 1758; and here the first newspaper in Lancashire, and first stage coach in England, were started. Principal manufs. are of fustians, twills, corduroys, and other cotton goods, sail-cloth, sack, glassware, hardware, files, and other tools of the finest quality, pens, soap, and leather; and Warrington is famous for its ale. The Mersey is navigable up to the bridge for vessels of 100 tons burden. Warrington has been erected into a munic. bor., and sends 1 member to the House of Commons. In the civil wars it was the scene of many skirmishes between the royal and parliamentary forces.

WARRINGTON, a vill., U. S., North America, in S.W. of Indiana. Area 360 sq. m. Pop. 8,811.

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Augustine, and Alexander churches, the church of St. Dominica, a Lutheran church, and the cathedral. The Mariavite house is a large square, surrounded by arcades. Warsaw has a Greek-Catholic Cathedral, Armenian and English chapels, Jews' synagogues, hospitals, theatres, barracks, a mint, school of artillery, two colleges replacing its university (suppressed in 1834, and its library of 150,000 volumes removed to St. Petersburg), a theological seminary, rabbinical college, observatory, botanic garden, musical college, conservatory, 3 gymnasia, school of arts, numerous Russian schools, libraries, and learned associations. Its public places abound with statues; the principal of these are the bronze statue of Sigismund III., and the equestrian group of Poniatowski. It has some good promenades, and in the immediate vicinity is a villa, formerly the residence of Stanislaus Augustus, containing fine paintings, and surrounded by public grounds, in which is an equestrian statue of John Sobieski. Warsaw has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, hosiery, hats, gold and silver wares, saddlery, paper, and tobacco, chemical and cotton-printing works, numerous breweries, etc. It is the centre of industry, commerce, and literary activity of the kingdom, and the great entrepôt of commerce in Poland; the seat of the national bank, and has large fairs in May and September, frequented by merchants of both Europe and Asia. It communicates by railway S.W. past Cracow with Cracow and the Austrian line of railway, and a line is in progress to St. Petersburg. Warsaw succeeded Cracow as the cap. of Poland in 1806. In 1807 it was made cap. of the grand duchy of Warsaw. Since 1815, it has been cap. of the kingdom of Poland, a dependency of Russia. In 1830, the Russians were driven from it by the Poles, but they retook it in 1831. [POLAND]

WARSAW, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, cap. co. Wyoming, near Lake Erie. Pop. 2,624. — Also numerous villages in the U. S., North America.

WASBORO, a pa. of England, co. Nottingham, 8 m. N.N.E. Mansfield. Area 6,710 ac. P. 1,039.

WARSZCZ, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 13 m. E. Arnberg, on the Wester Pop. 3,100.

WARZA of WARWA, a river of Poland and Germany, its basin lying between those of the Oder and Vistula, rises 36 m. N.W. Cracow, flows N. and W. through a level, and in many parts marshy, country, in Russian and Prussian Poland, and joins the Oder at Kustrin, prov. Brandenburg, after a course of 350 m. Chief affluent, the Netze from the E., by a canal from which it is connected with the Vistula; other tributaries are the Widawka and Ner also from the E., Obra and Promna from the S., which last forms the boundary between Poland and Prussian Posen.

WARZA, a town of Poland, prov. and 24 m. E. Kalisz, cap. co., on the Warta. Pop. 3,000.

WARZA, a town of Prussian Posen, reg. and 45 m. S.W. Breslau, on the Netze. Pop. 1,110.

WARZENCOW, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 80 m. S. Königsberg, on the Pische and Kerna. Pop. 3,100. It has a castle, 8 Roman Catholic churches, and an hospital. — II. a village, Prussian Saxony, reg. Meissen, 8 m. E.E.E. Wittenberg, near the Elbe. Here, in 1513, the Prussians defeated the French.

WARSZCZ, a market town of Saxony, circ. Upper Silesia, 20 m. N. Bayreuth.

WATSON, a pa. of England, co. York, East Rid-

ing, 5 m. E.N.E. Pocklington. Area 4,960 ac. Pop. 453.

WATTHILL, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. E.N.E. York, North and East Ridings. Area 380 ac. Pop. 169.

WATZING, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4½ m. E.E.E. Hailsham. Area 4,880 ac. Pop. 1,039.

WATTON, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. N.N.E. Lancaster. Area 10,470 ac. Pop. 2,602.

— II. a township, same co., pa. and 3 m. S.E.W. Kirkham. Pop. 473.

WARWICK, a pari., munici. bor., and town of England, cap. co., near its centre, on rt. b. of the Avon, here crossed by a single-arched stone bridge, and on canals connecting it with Birmingham and Naptun, 30 m. S.E. Birmingham. Area of bor. 5,360 ac. Pop. 10,973. At either end of the town is a gateway, the western surmounted by a beautiful ancient chapel. It has two parish churches, one with a tower 130 feet in height, and several monuments; a court-house, co. hall, gaol and bridewell, market-house, with the museum of the Warwickshire natural history and archaeological society; public library, chapels of Independents, Friends, Wesleyans, Unitarians, and Baptists, a grammar school, with two exhibitions at Oxford university, and occasionally others at Cambridge, Leicester's hospital for aged brethren, annual revenue 2,016*l*; almshouses and numerous other charities, aggregate revenue nearly 7,113*l* annually. Between the town and the river Avon is the ancient fortress of Warwick Castle. The town has several banks, a manufacture of hats, a worsted and silk mill, and iron foundry. It sends 2 members to H. of C.

WARWICK, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 4 m. E. S. E. Carlisle. Area 3,070 ac. Pop. 383.

WARWICK, several townships of the U. S., North America. — I. Rhode Island, on the Narragansett Bay, 10 m. S. W. Providence. Pop. 7,740. It has good harbours, and valuable fisheries. — II. New York, 25 m. S. W. Newbury. Pop. 4,902.

— III. Pennsylvania, 9 m. N. Lancaster. Pop. 2,452. — IV. 21 m. N. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,391. — V. Massachusetts, 97 m. W. N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,021.

WARWICKSHIRE, a co. in the centre of England, enclosed by the con. of Stafford, Leicester, Northampton, Oxford, Gloucester, and Worcester. Area 697 sq. m., or 574,080 ac., of which above 500,000 are arable, or in meadows and pastures. Pop. 475,013. Surface elevated; the N. part was formerly the extensive forest of Arden, and is still interspersed with woods, heaths, and moors; in the S. part is much fertile soil, and the co. generally is well cultivated. Principal rivers the Avon and its affluents in the S. and E.; the Tam in the N. The usual grain crops are raised. About 334,000 ac. are computed to be in grass, and the county is noted for its grazing and dairy husbandry. Stock of sheep estimated at 320,000, and produce of wool between 4,800 and 5,000 packs annually. Minerals comprise coal, stone, lime, and marl. Manufacts are important; Birmingham is the seat of hardware manuf., and famous for those of arms, and others in great variety; Coventry for ribbons and other silk goods, watches, and jewellery; 240,000 hats and needles are made at Alcester; hats at Atherstone; and horn goods at Kenilworth. The co. is intersected by numerous canals, and by the North Western Railway and branches of the Midland and Great Western Railways, also by the Roman Foss-way and Watling and Icknield Streams. It is divided into 4 hundreds and 305 par., in the dioceses of Worcester and Coventry, and Mid

land circuit. Principal towns, Warwick, Birmingham, Coventry, Alcester, Nuneaton, Rugby, Leamington, and Stratford-upon-Avon. Extending its bora, it sends a members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1848) for North division 6,126; for South division 3,926.

WARTZ, a protected state in the N.W. of the prov. of Guzerat, India. Pop. 2,000, chiefly Jatts. It is traversed by the river Buzza. The town of Warge is in lat. 23° 47' N., lon. 71° 29' E.

WASA, a town of Finland. [VASA.]

WASAU, German name of Vosges Mountains.

WASH, an estuary on the E. coast of England, between the cos. Norfolk and Lincoln, 20 m. in length by 15 m. in breadth, and receiving the rivers Witham, Welland, Ouse, Nen, and Nar. Its shores are everywhere low and marshy, and it contains many shoals, which are left dry at low water. A new general out-fall of the rivers Ouse, Nen, etc., has been formed, by which five-sixths of the whole have been reclaimed, and is called Victoria county.—**IL** (or *Gwash*), a river chiefly in co. Rutland, joins the Welland near Stamford, after an E. course of 23 miles.

WASHBOURNE (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4½ m. N.N.W. Winchcomb. Area 470 ac. Pop. 117.—**LITTLE WASHBOURNE** is a hamlet, pa. Overbury, 6½ m. N.E. Tewkesbury. P. 29.

WASHBROOK, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. W. Ipswich. Area 940 ac. Pop. 506.

WASHFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2½ m. N.N.W. Tiverton. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 514.

WASHFORD-PYKE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 7½ m. N.N.W. Crediton. Ac. 1,600. Pop. 192.

WASHINGTONS, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. E.S.E. Lincoln, with a station on the Lincolnshire Railway. Area 5,190 ac. Pop. 1,180.

WASHINGLEY, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 1½ m. W. Stilton. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 88.

WASHINGTON, two pas. of England.—**I**. co. Durham, with a station on the York and Berwick Railway, 5½ m. S.S.E. Gateshead. Area 5,180 ac. Pop. 3,450.—**II**. co. Sussex, 4 m. W.N.W. Steyning. Area 3,080 ac. Pop. 884.

WASHINGTON, a territory of the U. S., North America, detached by Congress in 1853 from the N. part of Oregon. Area 123,000 sq. m. It is divided into 15 counties. Cap. Olympia.

WASHINGTON, numerous cos. of the U. S., North America.—**I**. in S.E. part of Maine, bordering New Brunswick and the Atlantic. Area 2,470 sq. m. Pop. 36,810.—**II**. Rhode Island, between Narragansett Bay and the Atlantic. Area 367 sq. m. Pop. 16,430.—**III**. Vermont, near its centre. Area 560 sq. m. Pop. 24,654.

—**IV**. New York, bordering Hudson River and Lakes George and Champlain. Area 807 sq. m. Pop. 44,750.—**V**. Pennsylvania, on its S.W. part, bounded E. by the Monongahela. Area 795 sq. m. Pop. 44,939.—**VI**. Maryland, S. the Potomac. Area 618 sq. m. Pop. 30,948.—**VII**. Virginia, in its S.W. part, cap. Abingdon. Area 547 sq. m. Pop. 14,612.—**VIII**. North Carolina, bordering the Roanoke and Albemarle Sound. Area 390 sq. m. Pop. 5,608.—**IX**. Georgia, drained by the Ogeechee and Oconee. Area 962 sq. m. Pop. 11,766.—**X**. Florida, bordering the Gulf of Mexico. Area 1,236 sq. m. Pop. 1,960.—**XI**. Alabama, in its S.W. part, bounded E. by the Tombigbee. Area 1,049 sq. m. Pop. 2,713.

—**XII**. state and bordering the Mississippi, cap. Princeton. Area 1,219 sq. m. Pop. 6,389.—**XIII**. Tennessee, in its E. part. Area 612 sq. m. Pop. 19,331.—**XIV**. Kentucky, near its centre. Area 907 sq. m. Pop. 12,194.—**XV**. state and bordering the Ohio. Area 612 sq. m. Pop.

29,540.—**XVI**. Indiana, in its S. part. Area 669 sq. m. Pop. 17,040.—**XVII**. Illinois, S.E. Kaskaskia River. Area 585 sq. m. Pop. 4,958.—

—**XVIII**. Wisconsin, bordered on the W. by Lake Michigan, cap. Washington. Area 676 sq. m. Pop. 19,484.—**XIX**. Iowa, cap. Washington. Area 569 sq. m. Pop. 4,607.—**XX**. Missouri, in its S.E. part, cap. Fostot. Area 937 sq. m. Pop. 8,511.

Here is a mountain of magnetic iron ore.—**XXI**. Arkansas, S. the Ozark mountains. Area 929 sq. m. Pop. 8,849.—**XXII**. a pa. in E. part of Louisiana. Area 556 sq. m. Pop. 3,408, including 1,067 slaves.

WASHINGTON, the cap. city of the U. S., North America, in the federal dist. of Columbia, on the Potomac, at the influx of the Anacostia, each here crossed by a bridge, 35 m. S.W. Baltimore. Lat. of observatory 38° 53' 28" N., lon. 77° 2' 48" W. Pop. (1840) 23,364; (1860) 40,001.

It is laid out with great regularity, and on an extensive plan. Public edifices are amongst the most splendid in the Union. The capitol, or seat of the United States' legislature, on a hill 75 feet above the Potomac, is of freestone, with a front 352 feet in length, a portico with 22 Corinthian columns, and several domes; it contains the chambers of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Congress library of 56,000 vols., and supreme court of the United States; is surrounded by grounds covering 22 acres, and was erected at a cost of nearly 2,600,000 dollars. It is decorated internally with works of art. About 1½ m. to the N.W. is the official residence of the President of the United States, an elegant edifice also on a height, and near which are four large structures for the chief departments of the central government. The general post-office, treasury building, and patent office, the navy yard, arsenal, city hall, hospital, penitentiary, theatre, and upwards of 30 churches, and the Congress burying ground, are the other principal objects of interest. The "National Institution for the Promotion of Science," organized in 1840, has incorporated with it the Columbian Institute and Historical Society, and is governed by 12 directors, 6 appointed by the government. Other institutions are the Columbian and medical colleges, the Union and literary society, and the city library. Washington has manufactures of metallic goods and glass, and a retail business; but George-town, on Rock creek, adjacent, and Alexandria lower down the Potomac, absorb most of the foreign trade. A new park is in course of formation, in the centre of which will be a magnificent monument to General Washington, erected by public subscription. It communicates with Annapolis and Baltimore by railways, and with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal by a branch terminating in the city, by ample busies. It became the seat of the federal government in 1800. Mount Vernon, the seat of General Washington, after whom the city was named, and where he was buried, is about 16 miles distant.—**Mount Washington**, the principal peak of the White mountains in New Hampshire, is 6,290 feet in elevation above the sea.

WASHINGTON, numerous townships and villa. of the U. S., North America, the principal being.—**I**. Maine, 81 m. E. Augusta. Pop. 1,766.—**II**. New Hampshire, 29 m. W. Concord. Pop. 1,058.—**III**. Vermont, 15 m. S.E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,248.—**IV**. Connecticut, 47 m. W.E.W. Hartford. Pop. 1,802.—**V**. New York, 16 m. N.E. Poughkeepsie. Pop. 2,896.—**VI**. New Jersey, on Bergen, on the Hackensack. Pop. 1,804.—**VII**. New Jersey, 29 m. S. Woodbury. Pop. 1,608.—**VIII**.

NEW JERSEY, 12 m. from Woodbury. P. 1,545.—
II. New Jersey, 12 m. W. Morristown. P. 2,502.
 It has mineral springs resorted to by visitors.—
I. Pennsylvania, cap. co., on the National Road,
 26 m. S.W. Pittsburgh. Pop. 2,682. It is the seat
 of Washington college, founded in 1787.—**XI.**
Pennsylvania, 11 m. S.W. Chambersburg. Pop.
 2,477.—**XII.** Pennsylvania, co. Erie. Pop. 5,561.
 —**XIII.** Pennsylvania, 16 m. N. Greensburg.
 Pop. 2,076.—**XIV.** Pennsylvania, co. Indiana.
 Pop. 1,111.—**XV.** North Carolina, cap. co. Beau-
 fort, on the Tar, near its mouth, in Pamlico Sound,
 30 m. N. Newberne. Pop. 1,400. It has an active
 shipping and export trade.—**XVI.** Mississippi, 6
 m. E. Natchez. It is the seat of Jefferson col-
 lege, founded in 1802.—**XVII.** Ohio, co. Cler-
 mont, on the Ohio. Pop. 2,540. In it are the
 villa. Norville and Moscow.—**XVIII.** Ohio, co.
 Holmes, with the vill. Nashville. Pop. 1,468.—
XIX. Ohio, co. Montgomery. Pop. 1,625.—**XX.**
 Ohio, co. Shelby. Pop. 1,261.—**XXI.** Ohio, co.
 Richland, immediately S. Mansfield. Pop. 2,003
 —**XXII.** Indiana, co. Marion. Pop. 1,536.—
XXIII. Indiana, co. Putnam. Pop. 2,129.—
XXIV. Indiana, cap. co. Pop. 2,093.—**XXV.**
 Michigan, 20 m. N.E. Detroit. Pop. 1,314.—
XXVI. Missouri, co. Monroe. Pop. 1,367.—
Washingtonville is the name of townships in
 states New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

WASHITA, a co. of the U. S., North America,
 in S. of Arkansas. Area 816 sq. m. Pop. 2,501.
WASHITA, a pa. of the U. S., North America,
 in N. of Louisiana. Area 752 sq. m. Pop. 5,008.

WASHITA, a river of the U. S., North America,
 Arkansas and Louisiana, rises by numerous
 heads, flows S. and joins Red River, a tributary
 of the Mississippi, 35 m. E. Alexandria. Total
 course 480 miles. It traverses a marshy region,
 and after the influx of the Tennessee is called
 Black River.

WASHWAW, a co. of the U. S., North Amer-
 ica, in S.E. of Michigan. Area 720 sq. m.
 Pop. 28,667.

WASNEY, a comm. and market town of France,
 dep. Ardennes, 8 m. N. Reims. Pop. 502.

WASNEY, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 7 m.
 E.S.E. Newbury. Area 610 ac. Pop. 58.

WASLEY or **WASLEY**, a town of Moldavia, cap.
 dist., on the Bistric, 49 m. S.S.E. Jassy.

WASTON, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m.
 S.E.W. Warwick. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 292.

WATER, a pa. and vill. of the Netherlands,
 prov. N. Brabant, 10 m. N.E. Brede. Pop. 2,418.

WATERLOO, a comm. and town of France,
 dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. cant., on the Murg, 14 m.
 W.N.W. Strasbourg. Pop. 4,731, who manufac-
 ture woollen and cotton yarn, and hosiery.

WATERLOO, a town of Austria. [Wassau.]

WATERLOO, a town of Upper Bavaria, cap.
 dist., on the Inn, 51 m. S.S.E. Munich. P. 2,235.

WATERLOO, a walled town of Bavaria,
 circ. Middle Franconia, cap. dist., on the War-
 nitz, and on railway, 19 m. S. Anspach. P. 2,017.

WATERS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep.
 Aude, cap. cant., 31 m. N. Laca. Pop. 1,154.

WATWATER, a lake of England, co. Camber-
 land, pa. St. Bees. It is the deepest of the Cam-
 berland lakes, being 45 fathoms in depth off the
 S. shore. Its banks are precipitous on that side,
 but elsewhere they present little variety.

WATWATER, a mark. town of England, co. Somers-
 set, pa. St. Decuman, with a pier on a creek of
 the Bristol Channel, 5 m. E. Dunster. Pop. 215.

WATERS, one of the Harvey Islands, Pacific
 Ocean. Lat. 19° 54' S., lon. 168° 6' W. Length
 3 m., breadth 5 m. Surface hilly and fertile, and

the inhabitants were partially converted to Chris-
 tianity by the missionary Williams in 1823.

WATERSHAY, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m.
 N.N.E. Cambridge, with a station on the Eastern
 Counties Railway. Area 5,556. Pop. 1,440.

WATSONBOROUGH, a township of the U. S.,
 North America, Maine, on the Little-Ompsee, 25
 m. N. New York. Pop. 1,599.

WATSWORTH, several townships of the U. S.,
 North America.—I. Connecticut, 58 m. S.W.
 Hartford. Pop. 5,137.—II. New Jersey, 12 m. W.
 Woodbury. Pop. 3,467.

WATERDEN, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m.
 S.E. Burnham. Area 730 ac. Pop. 39.

WATERFALL, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 7
 m. E.S.E. Leek. Area 4,010 ac. Pop. 521. It
 is nearly surrounded by the river Hamps, which
 here flows for 3 miles underground.

WATERGRAM-HILL, a market town of Ireland,
 Munster, co. and 10 m. N.E. Cork. Pop. 631.

WATERPASS, a marit. co. of Ireland, Munster,
 on its S. coast, having E. Waterford harbour,
 separating it from the co. Wexford, on W. co.
 Cork, and N. cos Tipperary and Kilkenny, from
 both of which it is separated by the Sair. Area
 631 sq. m., or 461,553 ac., of which 325,345 are
 arable, 23,048 do. in plantations, and 105,490 do.
 uncultivated. Pop. 135,754. The Knockmeledown
 and Cummragh mountains intersect the county
 from W. to E., rising in some places to 2,600 feet
 above the sea; and most part of the surface is
 mountainous, though there is much undulating
 and fine level land along the Sair in the N. and
 E. the Blackwater and Bride in the W., and
 skirting the coast, which is indented by Tramore,
 Dungarvon, and Youghal harbours. This is the
 principal dairy county of Ireland. Tillage is in-
 creasing, and agriculture improving on the larger
 properties. Bacon and butter are the principal
 exports. Lead, iron, and copper, are met with,
 but few if any mines are now wrought. Lime-
 stone and marble are chief mineral products. In
 1856 there were 401 vessels, employing 1,053
 men and boys, engaged in fishing. Some glass
 wares are manufactured; and in 1847, 1,233 per-
 sons were employed in cotton, and 135 in silk
 factories. In 1852, the 98 national schools were
 attended by 13,576 pupils. The co. is subdivided
 into 7 baronies and 63 par., in the dioceses of
 Waterford and Lismore, which, with Dungarvon,
 Portlaw, Tallow, and Cappoquin, are the prin-
 cipal towns. The co. sends 2 members to House
 of Commons. Reg. electors (1849) 304.

WATERFORD, a city and co. part. bor., and
 seaport of Ireland, cap. co., on rt. bank of the
 Sair, which forms its harbour, and is lined by a
 quay about 1 m. in length, with floating stages
 that rise and fall with the tide, and crossed by a
 wooden bridge of 39 arches, connecting it with
 its suburb Ferrybank, 9 m. from the sea. The
 entrance to the harbour is lighted by a bright
 fixed light on Hook Tower, 150 feet above the
 sea, and by a red light on Dunmore pier, 45 feet
 high, and two leading lights at Dunmore, 55
 m. S.W. Dublin. Area of co., of city, and of
 part. bor., 10,009 ac. Pop. 25,397. Principal
 edifices, the cathedral, bishop's palace, deanery
 house, several pa. churches, the Roman Catholic
 cathedral, numerous other churches, and col-
 lege of St. John; many dissolving chapels, the
 town-hall, chamber of commerce, co. and city
 prisons, and court-house; artillery barracks,
 customhouse, St. Magdalen's tower on the quay,
 an ancient fortress, now a police barrack; the
 blue-coat school; several hospitals, the district
 lunatic asylum, Glynn's poor-house, and the sev-

Ing's bank. Here are several remains of ancient fortifications and monasteries; also various endowed schools, one with an income of 1,800*l.* a year; and amongst public establishments, are a house of industry, mendicity institution, several orphan societies, the Waterford institution, with a library and museum; literary, scientific, agricultural, and horticultural societies. Vessels of 800 tons can load and unload at the quay, and Waterford is the entrepôt for a large extent of country, the exports of which are valued at 2,000,000*l.* annually, chiefly consisting of dairy produce, bacon, live-stock, agricultural produce, salmon, and cotton goods. Customs rev. (1846) 187,539*l.* Registered shipping (1847) 204 vessels, aggregate burden 27,396 tons. Steamers afford the city constant communication with Dublin, Liverpool, and Bristol, besides which it is connected with all parts of Ireland by railway. *Waterford* has a yard for ship-building, patent ship, graving bank and dock, and some manufactures of glass, starch, and blue, with distilleries and breweries. It sends 2 members to House of Commons.

WATERFORD, several townships, U. S., North America.—*I.* New York, 10 m. N. Albany, on the Hudson, at the head of sloop-navigation, and junction of the Mohawk, and on the Champlain Canal, and Troy and Saratoga Railroad. Pop. 2,683. The vill., with 1,900 inhabitants, has several churches, factories, academies, and canal shipping.—*II.* Maine, 47 m. W. Augusta. Pop. 1,448.—*III.* Vermont, 49 m. E. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,412.—*IV.* Connecticut, on the Thames and Long Island Sound, 36 m. S. E. Hartford. Pop. 2,263.—*V.* New Jersey, 12 m. W. Woodbury. Pop. 3,467.—*VI.* Pennsylvania, co. and 13 m. S. E. Erie. Pop. 1,300.

WATERINGBURY, a pa. and formerly a market town of England, co. Kent, with a station on the South-Eastern Railway, 5 m. W. S. W. Maidstone. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 1,448. It is surrounded by hop and fruit plantations.

WATERLAND, a district of the Netherlands, prov. North Holland, between Amsterdam and Alkmaar, which suffered from a destructive inundation in 1823.

WATERLAND, a group of islets, Pacific Ocean, between the Solomon archipelago and Australia.

WATERLOO, a vill. of Belgium, prov. South Brabant, 9 m. S. S. E. Brussels, famous for the great battle fought near it, 18th June 1815.

WATERLOO, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on Seneca river, the Seneca and Cayuga Canal, and Auburn and Rochester Railroad, 9 m. E. N. E. Geneva. Pop. 3,795.

WATERLOO, a town or township of W. Australia, co. Wellington, on Collier river, S. E. Australia.

WATER-MILLOCK, a chapelry of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Greyrook, 7 m. S. W. Penrith. Pop. 508. The scenery is picturesque, and here is the cataract of Aiky-Fore.—*Water-Ouerton* or *Orton* is a chapelry, co. Warwick, on W. Midland Railway, 7 m. N. E. Birmingham. P. 190.

WATERPURY, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. W. Thame. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 308.

WATERRAY, island, Hebrides. [VATERNA.]

WATERSIDE, a small town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, on the Foyle, opposite Londonderry, with which it is connected by a bridge. Pop. 668.

WATERSTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. W. Thame. Area 690 ac. Pop. 141.

WATERTOWN, several townships, U. S., North America.—*I.* Massachusetts, on Charles river, hence navigable, 7 m. W. Boston. Pop. 2,657.

Here is a United States arsenal, covering 40 acres.—*II.* New York, cap. co. Jefferson, on Black river, across which covered bridges connect it with Williamstown and Johnsville, 18 m. E. Sackett's Harbour, Lake Ontario. Pop. 7,361. The village has 4,000 inhabitants, a court-house, gaol, state arsenal, 7 churches, Black River institute with 180 students, a literary association and library, various factories, etc. The river has here several falls.—*III.* Ohio, 14 m. N. W. Marietta. Pop. 1,374.

WATERVILLE, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, on the Kennebec, 16 m. N. Augusta. Pop. 3,965. It has a baptist college, and many mills and factories.

WATERVLIET, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on the Hudson and Mohawk rivers, 5 m. N. Albany. Pop. 16,675. It has a United States arsenal; and here the Erie and Champlain canals separate.

WATFORD, a pa. and market town of England, co. Herts, close to a ford over the Colne (whence its name), and with a station on the North-Western Railway, 15 m. N. W. London. Area of pa. 10,960 ac. Pop. 6,544. The town has a church, several chapels, free schools, almshouses, and other charities. The manufacture of straw-plait and making are important; and the town is a large mart for corn and live-stock. The Grand Junction Canal runs on its W. side.—*II.* a pa., co. Northampton, 5 m. N. N. E. Daventry. Area 3,089 ac. Pop. 503. In the vicinity are strong chalybeate springs. The Watling Street forms the W. boundary of the pa., which is intersected by the London and North-Western Railway.

WATH, two pas. of England, co. York.—*I.* N. Riding, 4 m. N. N. W. Ripon. Area 3,260 ac. Pop. 747.—*II.* (on *Donne*), W. Riding, on railway, 5½ m. N. Rotherham. Area 11,120 ac. Pop. 5,621. It has potteries and collieries.

WATHAM, a township, U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, 10 m. W. N. W. Boston. Pop. 2,504.

WATLING-STREET, a famous Roman Highway extending across S. Britain, in a direction from S. E. to N. W. Commencing at Dover, it extends past Canterbury, Rochester, and Darentford, to the city of London, a street in which retains the name; thence it proceeds through co. Middlesex, Herts, Bucks, Northampton, Warwick, Stafford, to Chester, and W. through N. Wales to Caer-Selot (anc. *Saguntum*), in Carnarvonshire. From Wroxeter, a branch proceeds N. to Manchester, Lancaster, Kendal, and Cockermouth, and thence into Scotland. It is supposed to have been named, in honour of Vitellius, the *Vie* (or *Strata*) *Vitellina*, of which the modern name is a Saxon corruption. It is in parts still an important highway.

WATLING ISLAND, one of the Bahamas, British West Indies, 80 m. E. S. E. San Salvador, in lat. 26° 58' 7" N., lon. 74° 26' W. Length 18 m. Soil fertile. A lake occupies its centre. It contends with San Salvador the distinction of having been the first land in the New World seen by Columbus.

WATLINGTON, a pa. and market town of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. S. Tetworth. Area of pa. 3,440 ac. Pop. 1,384.—*II.* a pa., co. Norfolk, 5½ m. N. Market-Downham. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 377.

WATNOR, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on tributaries of the Black River, 10 m. N. E. Martinburgh. Pop. 1,128.

WALTER, a coastal and vill. of France, Dep. Nord, on the Aa, and on railway, 8 m. N. N. W. St. Omer. Pop. 1,108.

WARREN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Caithness, 9 m. N. W. Wick. Area about 929 ac. Pop. 1,331.

in it are Tettigall and Watton Lechs, and many Scandinavian antiquities.

WATZSCHEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 41 m. W.N.W. Arnsberg. P. 1,160.

WATZSFELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. W.E.W. Botesdale. Area 1,790 ac. Pop. 608.

WATZSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. N.E. Hildston. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 220.

WATZUN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. and 3 m. S.W. Lille. P. 2,236. The French vanquished the Austrians here in 1793.

WATTON, a pa. and market town of England, co. Norfolk, on the border of the open tract Fland, 21 m. W.S.W. Norwich. Area of pa. 2,000 ac. Pop. 1,353. Near it is Wayland (or Wailing) Forest, the reputed scene of the tragic ballad the "Babe in the Wood."—II. a pa., co. York, East Riding, 5 m. S.S.W. Great Driffield. Area 3,790 ac. Pop. 315.—III. (at Stone), a pa., co. and 4½ m. N.N.W. Hertford. Area 3,810 ac. Pop. 976.

WATZUN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 9 m. N.E. Lille. Pop. 9,432. It has extensive manufactures of cotton, and oil mills.

WATZUN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 24 m. N.E. Belfort. Pop. 1,854.

WATZUN, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 17 m. S.W. St Gall, on the Thur. Pop. of pa. 4,541, employed in manufs. of muslin and calico.

WAUKESHA, a town of the U. S., North America, cap. Lake co., Illinois. Pop. 4,000.

WALKERS, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Wisconsin. Area 578 sq. m. P. 19,174.

WAUKESHA, the largest of the Chatham Islands, Pacific Ocean, E. New Zealand.

WAYDON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. N.E. Fenny Stratford. Area 2,850 ac. P. 235.

WAYNET, a river of England, rises near the source of the Little Ouse, with which it forms nearly the whole boundary between Norfolk and Suffolk, flows E. and N.E. past Dun, Harleston, Bungay, and Beccles, and joins the expansion of the Yare 4 m. S.W. Yarmouth, after a course of 60 miles. It is navigable in the latter half of its course to Bungay, and by a short cut it is joined to the Lophing, 2 miles W. Lowestoft.

WAVELEY, a chapelry of England, co. Surrey, m. Farnham. Pop. 58.

WAVERTON, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. by railway E.S.E. Chester. Area 3,800 ac. Pop. 768.

—II. a township, co. Cumberland, pa. and 3 m. W.S.W. Wigton. Pop. 845.

WAVERTON, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Childwall, 5 m. E.S.E. Liverpool. Pop. 4,011.

WAVRE, a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, cap. cant., on the Dyle, 15 m. S.E. Brussels. Pop. 5,241, who manufacture hats, leather, and cotton yarn. Here the French, under Grouchy, engaged the Prussians, 18th June 1815.

WAVRE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arrond. and 9 m. S.E. Lille. Pop. 2,315.

WAVERTON, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 23 m. S.W. Kingston. Pop. 4,456.

WAWZSCHTOW, a market town of Poland, prov. Kielce, 16 m. E.N.E. Cracow. Pop. 3,000.

WAXHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. E.S.E. North Walsham. Area 1,740 ac. P. 76.

WAXHOLE, a town of Sweden. [WAXHOLM.]

WAYAY, an isl. of the Asiatic Archip., off E. coast of Celebes. Lat. 5° 55' S., lon. 129° 17' E.

WAT (FUTO), an island of Asia, in the Gulf of Siam, lat. 5° 55' N., lon. 102° 25' E.

WATSON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. S.W. Crewkerne. Area 1,530 ac. P.

WATOV or WACKOO, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, off the N.W. extremity of Papua, immediately S. of the equator, in lat. 131° E. Length S. to W. about 80 m., breadth varies to 25 m. It is reported to be highly fertile and populous, and has several good harbours; but it has been hitherto little explored by Europeans.

WAYNE, several coa. of the U. S., North America.—I. in N. part of New York. Area 579 sq. m. Pop. 44,955.—II. in N.E. of Pennsylvania. Area 762 sq. m. Pop. 21,690.—III. in S.E. of New Carolina. Area 328 sq. m. Pop. 13,456.—IV. in S.E. of Georgia. Area 716 sq. m. Pop. 1,499.—V. in E. of Mississippi. Area 764 sq. m. Pop. 2,792.—VI. in S. of Tennessee. Area 694 sq. m. Pop. 8,170.—VII. in S.E. of Kentucky. Area 657 sq. m. Pop. 8,692.—VIII. in N.E. of Ohio. Area 569 sq. m. Pop. 32,931.—IX. in S.E. of Michigan. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 42,756.—X. in E. of Indiana. Area 420 sq. m. Pop. 25,320.—XI. in S.E. of Illinois. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 6,325.—XII. in S.E. of Missouri. Area 946 sq. m. Pop. 5,233.—Also several townships.—I. Maine, 15 m. W. Augusta. Pop. 1,367.—II. New York, 198 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 1,347.—III. Muslim co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,201.—IV. Ohio, Belmont co. Pop. 1,918.—V. do., Butler co. Pop. 1,502.—VI. do., Jefferson co. Pop. 1,801.—VII. do., Warren co. Pop. 4,981.—VIII. do., Tuscarawas co. Pop. 2,342.—IX. Indiana, Allen co. Pop. 5,262.—X. do., Henry co. Pop. 2,073.—XI. do., Wayne co. Pop. 4,359.

WAXHAMA, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, arrond. cant., and an important suburb of the city of Lille, on the S.W. Pop. 13,086.

WEAKLEY, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. of Tennessee. Area 972 sq. m. P. 14,508.

WEALO, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (North), 8½ m. N.E. Epping. Area 4,710 ac. Pop. 842.—II. (South), 1½ m. W. Brentwood, which town it includes. Area 4,030 ac. Pop. 3,568.—The Ward of Kent, Sussex and Surrey, comprises the area formerly occupied by the Saxon Andredswald, long a dense forest, between the N. and S. Downs from near Farnham and Petersfield (Hants), E.ward to the sea at Hythe, Bye, and Rambourne. It is still in part wooded with oak and beech, and is a highly fertile agricultural region, interspersed only with a few small towns, the principal of which are Horsham, East Grinstead, Cuckfield, Cranbrook, and Tunbridge Wells.—In Kent, the Weald gives name to a chapelry, pa. and 2½ m. S. Sevenoaks. Pop. 603. The "Wealden" series of lime and clay contains numerous land and sea shells.

WEAL, a river of England, co. Durham, the centre of which it traverses, rises at the W. extremity of the co.; flows E.S.E. past Stanhope and Wolsingham to Bishop Auckland, and thence mostly N.E., past Durham and Chester-le-Street to Sunderland, where it is crossed by a one-arched iron bridge; and enters the North Sea at Wearmouth, after a course of 67 miles.

WEARDALE-ST-JOHN, a market town and chapelry of England, co. Durham, pa. and 6½ m. W. Stanhope. Pop. chiefly employed in lead mines.

WEARE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1½ m. S.W. Axbridge. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 715.

WEARE, a township, U. S., N. America, New Hampshire, 14 m. S.W. Concord. Pop. 2,455.

WEAR-GIFFORD, England. [WEAR-GIFFORD.]

WEARMOUTH, two pas. of England, co. Durham, comprised in the bar of Sunderland.—I. (Bishop-) on rt. b. of the Wear, adjoining the pa. Sunderland on the W. Area 4,550 ac. Pop.

2,900 ac. Pop. 31,824, and *Bishop-Wearemouth* Pains township. Pop. 318.—II. (*Mont-*), on N. b. of the Wear, opposite Sunderland and Bishop-Wearemouth. Ac. 5,120. P. 18,911, of whom 10,109 are in the township Monk-Wearemouth shore.

WASERHAM, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*All-Saints*), 7½ m. S.W. Fakenham. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 363.—II. (*St Peter*), 7 m. S.W. Fakenham. Area 2,900 ac. Pop. 328.

WEATHERFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6½ m. N.N.W. Braintree. Ac. 4,360. Pop. 1,770.

WEATHERFIELD, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Vermont, on Black River, 60 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 1,851.—II. Ohio, 7 m. S.E. Warren. Pop. 1,717.

WEAVER or WREVER, a river of England, co. Chester, the centre of which it traverses, rising near the S. extremity of the co., flows N. past Nantwich, where it is joined by the Dane, and thence N.W. to the estuary of the Mersey, which it joins at Winton, 2 m. N.W. Frodsham, after a course of 45 miles, for 20 miles of which it has been made navigable. Principal affluents, the Dane and Peover.

WEAVERHAM, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 3 m. W.N.W. Northwich. Area 7,840 ac. P. 2,745.

WEAVERTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 9 m. N.N.W. Great Driffield. Area 6,100 ac. Pop. 1,066.

WEAVER, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, on Lake Ontario, 214 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 2,446.—II. Massachusetts, 58 m. W.S.W. Boston. Pop. 2,371.—III. Maine, 31 m. S. Augusta. Pop. 1,110.

WEGELSBURG, a town of Saxony, at the confluence of the Zwickau, with the Mulde, 13 m. N.N.W. Chemnitz. Pop. 1,192.

WEDDINGEN, three contiguous villa. of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 10 m. S.S.W. Magdeburg. United pop. 3,060, mostly employed in glass-works, charcoal-burning, and stone quarries.

WEDDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 1½ m. N. Nuneaton. Area 910 ac. Pop. 54.

WEDSEL, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Holstein, on the Elbe, 12 m. W.N.W. Hamburg. P. 1,800.

WEDGE ISLAND, South Australia, Spencer Gulf. [GAMBIER ISLANDS.]

WEDMORE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4½ m. S. Axbridge. Area of pa. 9,540 ac. P. 3,905.

WEDNESBURY or WODNESBURY (vulgar *Wedgebury*), a pa. and market town of England, co. Stafford, near the source of the Tame, on the Birmingham and Walsall Canal, and on the North Western Railway, 7½ m. N.W. Birmingham. Area of pa. 2,194 ac. Pop. 14,281. It has coal and iron mines, iron rolling mills, and manufactures of iron-works, coach and saddlers' iron-ware, nails, tools, and grates.

WEDNESFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 2 m. E.N.E. Wolverhampton. Area 3,700 ac. Pop. 4,253, employed in hardware manufactures. Edward the Elder here obtained a decisive victory over the Danes in 910.

WEDDON-BACK or WEDDON-ON-FAR-STREET (so called from its position on the ancient Welling Street), a pa. of England, co. Northampton, on the Grand Junction Canal, and with a principal station on the North Western Railway, 6½ m. N.W. Billborough. Area 1,710. Pop. 2,353. Here is the East India Company's depot for military arms and stores, with spacious barracks. *Weddon* was the royal residence of Wulfer, king of Mercia.—*Weddon-Lode or Pinney*, is a pa. same co., 8 m. W.S.W. Towcester. Area 1,000 ac. P. 545.

WEDDON, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 4 m. S.E.E. Lichfield. Area 6,740 ac. Pop. 425.

WEEK, three pas. of England.—I. co. Hants, 1 m. N.W. Winchester. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 444.—II. (*St Lawrence*), co. Somerset, 8½ m. N.N.W. Axbridge. Area 1,590 ac. Pop. 300.—III. (*St Mary*), co. Cornwall, 6 m. S. Stratton. Area 5,880 ac. Pop. 641.

WEEKLEY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2 m. N.E. Kettering. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 266.

WEEKLEY, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 8 m. S.E.E. Manningtree. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 617.

WEEM, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, consisting of several detached districts between Lochs Tummel and Earn. Pop. 740.

WEENDAM, a vill. Netherlands. [VEENDAM.]

WEENES, a vill. of Hanover, landr. and 21 m. S.S.W. Aurich, cap. dist., on the Ems. Pop. 2,600.

WEERT or WEEZT, a town of Dutch Limbourg, cap. cant., on the Bre and the canal of Weerde, 13 m. W.N.W. Roermond. Pop. 6,280.

WEERE and WEERSEL, two towns of the Netherlands.—I. prov. Zealand, on the N.E. coast of the island Walcheren. Pop. 1,500.—II. prov. Overijssel, 7 m. E. Almelo. Pop. 5,135.

WEEPE, a town of the Netherlands, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Amsterdam. Pop. 2,945.

WEETHLEY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. W.S.W. Alcester. Area 590 ac. Pop. 46.

WENTING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. N. Brandonferry. Area 6,560 ac. Pop. 436.

WENTON, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. W.N.W. Kirkham. Pop. 456.

WEZEL, a town of Rhinish Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, on the Neers, 10 m. N.N.W. Gelders. P. 860.

WEZELINGEN, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 28 m. W.N.W. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,355.

WESLEKEN, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 27 m. S.W. Magdeburg, on the Bode. Pop. 2,470. It has manuf. of woollens.

WEGGEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and on the Lake of Lucerne, at the base of the Right mountain, which is generally ascended from hence.

WESSOW, a town of Poland, prov. and 19 m. N.W. Siedlec. Pop. 3,380.

WESSTADT or WESSTADTEL, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, on rt. b. of the Elbe, 27 m. N. Prague. Pop. 1,042.

WESLAU or WELAU, a walled town of E. Prussia, reg. and 28 m. E. Königsberg, cap. circ., at the confluence of the Alle and Pregel. Pop. 3,560. It has numerous tanneries, steam-engine factories, and a copper foundry. The treaty by which Prussia was recognised as a kingdom, was concluded here in 1657.

WESLEN, a town of Saxony, circ. and 15 m. S.E. Dresden, on rt. b. of the Elbe. Pop. 532.

WEHR, a market town of Germany, Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on the Wehr, an affluent of the Rhine, 26 m. S. Freiburg. Pop. 1,517.

WERNAC, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. Liegnitz, on the Queiss, 11 m. N.W. Bunzlau. Pop. 500. It has a castle, iron forges, and paper-mills. The mineralogist Werner was born here.

WERNHIM, a market town of Germany, Nassau, 3 m. S.E.E. Usingen. Pop. 1,439.

WEISCHAU or WEISLA, a vill. of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 11 m. S.E. Teschen, on the Vistula. Pop. 2,600.—*Weischel* is a river of Germany. [VISTULA.]

WEISSELBURG or WEISSELBERG, a town of Austria, Carinthia, circ. and 25 m. W.N.W. Monsthal. Pop. 4,000. It has iron forges, and manufactures of woollen stuffs.

WEIDA or WERTA, a town of Central Germany, Saxo-Weimar, circ. and 16 m. E. Weinstadt, on the Anna and Wedya. Pop. 2,765.

WIESEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 29 m. S.E. Bayreuth. Pop. 2,150. It has a castle, and a trade in corn and cattle.

WIESEN (HUNG. VESZPRÉM), a market town of W. Hungary, co. Wieselburg, on the N.E. bank of Lake Neusiedl.

WIESENHOF, a walled town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 45 m. N.W. Troppan. Pop. 1,802.

WIESENHOFEN, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, cap. dist., 7 m. E. Bayreuth, on the Steinach. Pop. 1,384.

WIESENTHAL (MARKT), a pa. and market town of England, co. and 19 m. S.E. York, East Riding, at the west base of the Wolds, and connected by a canal with the Humber. Area of pa. 7,570 ac. Pop. 2,457.

WIESENTHAL, a town of Germany, Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Tauber, 38 m. N.N.W. Ellwangen. Pop. 2,600.

WIELE DIE STADT, a town of Germany, Württemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Werra, 18 m. W.S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,778. It has manuf. of woollens and tobacco, and is the birthplace of the astronomer Kepler.—II. (in Schleswig) a vill., circ. Neckar, S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 2,234.

WIELAR, a vill. of Central Germany, Saxony, S.E. Lüneburg. Pop. 1,125.

WIELUNO, a town of Germany, Nassau, cap. dist., on the Lahn, here crossed by an iron suspension bridge, 38 m. N.N.E. Wiesbaden. Pop. 2,081. It has a castle, and manuf. of paper.

WIELZE, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 6 m. W. Alton. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 307.

WIELZE or VIELZE, a seaport town of Denmark, on the E. coast of Jutland, at the head of Wollsfjord, at the influx of the Weile, 15 m. N.W. Fredericia. Pop. 2,700. It has a salmon fishery and some export trade.—The *Wollsfjord* is an inlet N.W. the island Faløen, 16 m. in length, breadth from 1 to 4 m. at entrance.

WIESENHOF, a walled town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Amper, 29 m. S.W. Munich. P. 1,910. It has a castle, and manuf. of leather.

WIESENHOFEN-AM-REIN-TAL, a town of S. Germany, Württemberg, circ. Danube, on the Linder, 36 m. N.W. Ulm. Pop. 3,450.

WIESENHOFEN, a vill. of Germany, Nassau, on the Weilbach, an affluent of the Lahn, 5 m. S.E. Weiburg. Pop. 1,124.

WIESENHOF, the cap. city of the grand-duchy Saxony, Weimar-Eisenach, Central Germany, on l. b. of the Elbe, and on railway from Gotha to Halle, 13 m. E. Erfurt. Pop. (1846) 11,144. Mean temperature of year 51° F., winter 37° F., summer 65° F. Fahr. It is surrounded by hills, and is hand-somely though irregularly built. The grand-ducal palace has an extensive park, which forms a favorite public promenade. The principal church has an altar-piece by L. Cranach. The grand-ducal library comprises 140,000 vols., MSS., medals, and coins, and is open to the public, who have the privilege of borrowing the books. The opera-house is famous; the theatre was once under the superintendence of Goethe and Schiller, to whom a monument has been erected, and besides whom, Harter and Wieland made Weimar their residence. The *Landes-Industrie-Gesellschaft*, is an important book-publishing establishment, known chiefly for its geographical and statistical works. The Geographical Institute publishes excellent maps, and the "Weimar Almanac" has a great circulation. Weimar has manuf. of metallic goods, cards, gloves, and woven fabrics, and a trade in corn and wool; but the chief resources of the inhabitants are derived from the presence of the court and visitors.—

The circ. Weipert, comprising nearly one half of the grand-duchy, has an area of 682 sq. m. Pop. (1858) 122,434.

WIESENHOFEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, 7 m. S.S.W. Constance. Pop. 2,140.

WIESENHOFEN, a village of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 7 m. N.E. Karlsruhe. Pop. 2,007.

WIESEN GUMMA, a river of India, in the Sanger and Nerbudda territories, rising in lat. 20° 28' N., lon. 79° 8' E. Its course is among the Mahadeo Mountains, elevation 1,850 feet above the sea. It has a generally S. course of 430 m., and falls into the Godavary in lat. 18° 35' N., lon. 79° 35' E.

WIESENHOF, a walled town of S. Germany, Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, cap. dist., on the Weichsel, and on the Baden Railway, 10 m. N.E. Mannheim. Pop. 5,846. It has manufactures of woollens.

WIESENHOF, a town of Germany, Württemberg, circ. Neckar, cap. dist., on the Sulz, 8 m. N.E. Heilbronn. Pop. 1,875.

WIESENHOF or WIESENHOF, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 24 m. N.E. Elbogen, near the frontier of Saxony. Pop. 2,600. Manuf. of lace.

WIESEN (BRITISH IS.) a second name of a pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 6 m. W.N.W. Paisley, on the Gryfe. Pop. 1,571. It has cotton mills.

WIESENHOF, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 12 m. S.W. Bayreuth. Pop. 700.

WIESENHOF (Wendisch, Wespork), a town of Saxony, circ. and 10 m. E. Bautzen. Pop. 800.

WIESENHOF, a fortified town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, cap. dist., on the Rezat, 37 m. S.E. Ansbach. Pop. 4,194. It is enclosed by walls, flanked with towers, and was formerly a free city of the empire. It has manufactures of woollens.

WIESENHOF, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, on Jordan Creek, 73 m. S.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,732.

WIESENHOF, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 11 m. S. Merseburg, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Saale, and on railway from Halle to Gotha. Pop. 4,290. It has four suburbs, two churches, one containing the remains of Gustav-Adolphus; two hospitals, almshouses, a normal school, with manuf. of porcelain, merinoes, and other woollen fabrics, leather, and gold and silver articles. Near it are numerous vineyards.

WIESENHOF, a market town of Austria, Carinthia, circ. and 22 m. W.N.W. Laybach.

WIESENHOF, a town of S. Germany, Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Koch, an affluent of the Danube, 10 m. S.E. Ulm. Pop. 1,605.

WIESENHOF, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 16 m. N. Erfurt, cap. circ. Pop. 2,624.

WIESENHOF, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Eger, 17 m. N.E. Bayreuth. Pop. 1,468. It has nail factories.

WIESENHOF, a town of Russia, gov. Rostov, cap. circ., 50 m. S.E. Novol. Pop. 3,000.

WIESENHOF, several towns of the Austrian dom.—I. (Hung. *Fegyvernek*), Hungarian Bana, on Temes, on the Nara, 66 m. S.E. Temesvar. Pop. 5,465. It has Roman Catholic and Greek churches, manuf. of silk and leather, and extensive vineyards in its vicinity.—II. (Boh. *Brannitz*), Moravia, cap. circ. Prerau, on railway to Kácel, 23 m. S.E. Olmütz. Pop. 4,900. It has manufactures of woollen cloth.

WIESENHOF, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 18 m. N.W. Bayreuth. Pop. 1,614, who manuf. leather and woollen cloths.

WIESENHOF, two market towns of the Austrian dom.—I. (or *Non-Feld*), Boh. Bistitz, Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, on the Elbe, 8 m. N.N.W.

Jong-Banah. Pop. 1,824. It has manuf. of wooden cloth and paper.—II. Austrian Silesia, circ. and 67 m. N.W. Troppau. Pop. 494.

Wai-touou or Hou-touou, a city of China, prov. Ngan-hoei, cap. dep., 140 m. S. Nan-king. It has manufactures of Indian ink and varnish.

Waltira, a town of Lower Austria, near the border of Bohemia, 7 m. S.W. Krems. P. 1,800.

Walt, a vill. of Austria, Styria, circ. and 18 m. N.E. Grätz. Pop. 826. Manufactures of arms.

Walsbore, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8½ m. N.N.W. Wymondham. Ac. 860. Pop. 285.

Walsbore, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8½ m. N.W. Sleaford. Area 3,370 ac. Pop. 592.

Walsbury, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 5½ m. N.N.E. Northallerton. Ac. 2,020. P. 249.

Walst, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. E.N.E. Grantham. Area 2,740 ac. Pop. 481.

Walsome, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 15 m. W.S.W. Bideford. Area 6,620 ac. Pop. 234.

Weldon (Great), a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4½ m. E.S.E. Rotheringham. Area 2,850 ac. Pop. 858.—*Little Weldon* is a hamlet in the same pa. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 597.

Welford, three pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 6 m. N.W. Speenhamland. Area 6,130 ac. Pop. 1,115.—II. co. Gloucester and Warwick, 9 m. N. Chipping-Campden. Area 3,370 ac. Pop. 639.

—III. co. Northampton, 8 m. S.W. Market-Harborough. Area 3,650 ac. Pop. 1,163.

Welling, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 4 m. N.N.E. Market-Harborough. Ac. 860. Pop. 68.

Well, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 2 m. S.S.W. Alford. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 80.

There are three Celtic barrows in this parish, and in the vicinity 600 Roman coins were found in 1725.

—II. co. York, North Riding, 4 m. S. Bedale. Area 5,890 ac. Pop. 1,044.

Welland, a river of England, rises near the heads of the Nen and Avon, flows N.E., separating Northamptonshire from the cos. Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln, to near Croyland, where it turns N., and divides into two arms, one of which branches E. to Wabacch, and the other enters the Wash at Fomadyke, after receiving the Glen. Total course 70 m., for the latter half of which it has been made navigable by means of locks.—II. a pa., co. Worcester, 3 m. W.S.W. Upton-on-Severn. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 582.

Welland or Chupperway, a river of Upper Canada, dist. Niagara, flows E. and joins the Niagara shortly above its falls, after a course of 60 m., in progress of which it forms a part of the Welland Canal. It is deep, 300 feet wide at its mouth, and fringed by fine woods.—The *Welland Canal*, 35 m. long, connects the Lakes Erie and Ontario, avoiding the Falls of the Niagara river.

Wells, an island of the Pacific Ocean, S.E. Papua. Lat. 9° 41' S., lon. 150° 55' E.

Welles, a comm. and vill. of Belgian-Limbourg, 6 m. S. Hasselt. Pop. 2,044.

Wellesbourne-Hartings, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 5 m. N.W. Kingston. Area 4,740 ac. Pop. 1,514.—*Wellesbourne Monford* is a hamlet, same pa., 5 m. N.W. Kingston. Pop. 728.

Wellesley, a co. of New South Wales, having 6.W. the British colony Victoria, and on other sides the cos. Auckland, Berarford, and Wallace. Surface mountainous, covered by ramifications of the Australian Alps. Principal station Bomballe.—*Wellesley Islands* are a group in the Gulf of Carpentaria, N. Australia. Mornington Isl., the most N. and largest, is 40 m. in length by 15 m. in breadth. Lat. of N. point 16° 24' S., lon. 125° 21' E. Other islands are Boulton, Green, Beautiful, and Pines.

Wellesley Province, British territory of the Malay Peninsula. [Province **Wellesley.**]

Wellesley, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, on Cape Cod, 65 m. S.E. Boston. Pop. 2,411. It has a good harbour.

Wellesbourne, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 104 m. E.N.E. Northampton, on a branch of the North Western Railway. Area 4,490 ac. Pop. 5,297. It has manufactures of boots, shoes, and of bobbin lace.

Wellesham, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. S.W. Fakenham. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 163.

Wellingore, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 9 m. N.N.W. Sleaford. Area 3,400 ac. Pop. 914.

Wellington, a pa. and market town of England, co. Salop, on the Shrewsbury and Shropshire Canal, and with a station on the Shrewsbury and Stafford Railway, 10 m. E. Shrewsbury. Area of pa. 7,960 ac. Pop. 11,554. The town, near the ancient Wading Street, has a church, Roman Catholic, and other chapels, free and national schools, a prison, almshouses, and a union workhouse. It has coal and iron mines, limestone quarries, smelting furnaces, nail and glass works. A malting and a timber trade are carried on. Near the town are chalybeate and sulphureous springs.

Wellington, a pa. and market town of England, co. Somerset, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 7 m. W.S.W. Taunton. Area 4,830 ac. Pop. 6,415. The town has a market-house, church, an elegant chapel of ease, many dissenting chapels, a union workhouse, woollen mills, and a manuf. of earthenwares. This town successively gave the titles of viscount, earl, marquis, and duke, to Arthur Wellesley, Field Marshal the late Duke of Wellington; and on a lofty hill, 3 m. S., is an obelisk 120 feet in height, commemorating his victory at Waterloo.

Wellington, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. N.N.W. Hereford. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 629.—II. a township, co. Northumberland, pa. Walls-End, with a quay on the Tyne, 3 m. W.S.W. North Shields. Pop. 2,284. It has collieries.

Wellington, a township of the U. S., North America, Arkansas, 133 m. S.E. Little Rock. Pop. 1,071.

Wellington, a co. of New South Wales, E. Australia, chiefly enclosed by the cos. Philip, Roxburgh, Bathurst, and Bligh, and bounded everywhere by affluents of the Macquarie River, which traverses its centre in a N.W. direction. Area 1,656 sq. m. Pop. (1846) 876, (1850) 2,000. (?) Two mountain ranges diversify the co., which has a fine dale called Wellington Valley, and soil well adapted for grazing. Principal villa, Mudgela, the cap., Wellington, Carwell, Summerhill, and Molong, where are valuable copper mines and smelting works. With the co. Roxburgh it returns one member to the Legislative Assembly.

Wellington, a co. of W. Australia, having E. the co. Wicklow, S. Nelson, N. Murray, and W. the ocean. The Darling Mountains traverse it from N. to S. Principal rivers, the Brunswick, Collier, Preston, and Capel. A line of lagoons borders the coast, on which are Leachman Inlet, and Koombannah Bay. Principal townships, Waterloo, Pictou, Banbury, and Australind.

Wellington, a pa. of Tasmania (Van Diemen Land), co. Hockingham, on the Derwent.

Wellington, a town of New Zealand, near the eastern entrance to Cook Strait, in Port Nicholson. Pop. (1842) 4,800.

Wellington Island, South America, is off the W. coast of Patagonia, between lat. 47° 48' and 50° S., lon. 75° W., separated from the mainland

by Mosker Channel. Length 170 m., breadth 35 miles.

WALLERWORTH (LARK), Victoria, S.E. Australia, co. Bruce, in Gipps Land. Length 30 m., breadth 6 m. It receives La Trobe, Macconochie, Barney, Dunlop, and Perry rivers.

WALLINGTON (MOUNT), Tasmania (Van Diemen Land), co. Buckingham, 4 m. W. Hobart Town, and 4,000 feet in elevation above the sea.

WALLINGTON STATION, S. Australia, near the head of Lake Victoria, 45 m. S.E. Adelaide.

WELLOW, several pns. of England.—I. co. Nottingham, 1½ m. S.E. Ollerton. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 507.—II. co. Somerset, 4 m. S.W. Bath. Area 5,580 ac. Pop. 1,142.—III. (East), co. Hants, 4 m. W. Romsey. Area 2,810 ac. P. 359.

WELLS, a city, port, and munic. bor. of England, co. Somerset, S. the Mendip Hills, and 19 m. S.W. Bath. Pop. of bor. 4,574. The city has a town-hall, city and county gaol, and a conduit that supplies it with water, communicating through an ancient gateway, with the close, in which are the fine cathedral and bishop's palace. The cathedral, dating from the time of Henry III., has a central tower 178 feet in height; its interior is richly decorated, and has the tomb of Ina, king of Wessex. Other principal edifices are the episcopal palace, chapter house, deanery, St. Catherine's pa. church, dissenters' chapels, and almshouses. Here are a collegiate and many other schools. Trade is chiefly retail, the former silk and other manufs. have ceased. It has quarter sessions, and a court of record, and is the seat of co. amizes, alternately with Taunton. Wells sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Its bishop's see, erected in 903, and annexed to that of Bath at the end of the next century, has been filled by Cardinal Wolsey and Archbishop Land.

WELLS, a pa. and seaport town of England, co. Norfolk, on a creek 1 m. from the North Sea, and 4½ m. N.N.W. Walsingham. Area of pa. 2,500 ac. Pop. 3,575. The town has a church, built of flint, with a lofty tower, a theatre, and subscription library. Vessels of 150 tons reach the town. Principal trade is in corn, malt, and cysters, and the import of coal and timber.

WELLS, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Maine, with a harbour on the Atlantic, 30 m. S.S.W. Portland. Pop. 2,045.—II. Vermont, 85 m. S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 504.—III. state and on the Ohio, co. Jefferson. Pop. 1,532.—IV. a co. in N.E. of Indiana. Area 572 sq. m. Pop. 6,162.

WELLSBORO, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Virginia, on the Ohio, 15 m. N.E. Wheeling. Pop. 2,300. Bituminous coal is found here.

WELLSVILLE, a vill. of the U. S., North America, state Ohio, on the Ohio, at the influx of Little Yellow Creek. It has a steam-packet communication with Pittsburg and Wheeling.

WELLSFORD, two pns. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (Great), 3½ m. S.E.E. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 552.—II. (Little), 3½ m. S.E. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area 570 ac. Pop. 178.

WELSWY, a chapelry of England, co. Norfolk and Cambridge, pa. Upwell, 7 m. S.E.E. March. Pop. 1,305.

WELS, a town of Upper Austria, cap. circ. Hausruck, on the Traun, and on the Indus and Gmunden Railway, 18 m. S.W. Linz. Pop. 4,500. It has Roman Catholic churches, a Lutheran chapel, a vast hospital, a military, high, and other schools, manufs. of cotton stuffs, tanneries, and paper factories, and an active transit trade.

WELLSPOOL or **WELLSPOOL** (vulg. *Pool*), a m.; p. in

North Wales, of which it is regarded as the cap., co. Montgomery, immediately W. the Ellesmere Canal and the Severo, 18½ m. W.S.W. Shrewsbury. Pop. of pa. 4,361; do. of township 2,432; do. of pari. bor. 4,434. It has a Gothic church, chapels of Independents, Wesleyans, Calvinists, Baptists, etc. Its flannel trade, formerly important, has declined; it has woollen mills, tanneries, and malt-houses. *Welshpool* anteq. with Montgomery, Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, and Newtown, in sending 1 member to H. of C.

WELTER, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 11 m. S.E.E. Maastricht. Pop. 3,304.

WELTARN, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Rakonitz, 17 m. N.W. Prague. Pop. 1,419.

WELTON, several pns. of England.—I. co. and 6 m. N.N.E. Lincoln. Area 3,800 ac. Pop. 604.—II. co. Northampton, 3 m. N.N.E. Daventry. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 663.—III. co. York, East Riding, 4 m. S.E. South Cave. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 846.—IV. (in the Marsh), co. Lincoln, 5 m. S.E.E. Epileby. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 431.—V. (in the Wold), same co., 4 m. W. Louth. Area 2,820 ac. Pop. 308.

WELTOW, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 3 m. S.E. Patrington. Ac. 3,310. P. 468.

WELWY, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. W.N.W. Hertford. Area 3,100 ac. Pop. 1,305.

WELZENHIM, a town of Wurtemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Leine, 23 m. E.N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,674.

WEN, a pa. and market town of England, co. Salop, 11 m. N.N.E. Shrewsbury. Area of pa. 13,550 ac. Pop. 3,747. The town, near the Roden, has a church, grammar-school, manufactures of leather, and a malting trade.

WENSDON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1 m. N.W. Bridgewater. Area 2,720 ac. Pop. 819.

WENSWAY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. S.S.W. Exeter. Area 2,070 ac. P. 577.

WENSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2½ m. S.S.W. Chumleigh. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 444.

WENSDON, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 31 m. S.S.E. Augsburg. P. 2,171. Manufs. fire-arms.

WENYAS, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, N.E. Dyart. Pop. 5,647, of whom 1,013 are in West Wemyss, 902 in East Wemyss, and the remainder in 5 other villages.

WENZEL (St.), a town of Rhenish Prussia, cap. of the principality Lichtenberg, reg. and 30 m. S.E. Treves. Pop. 2,500.

WENDELBURY, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 2½ m. S.W. Bicester. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 242.

WENDLING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the E. Anglian Railway, 4 m. W. East Dereham. Area 1,628 ac. Pop. 365.

WENDON-LOUGHT, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. W. Saffron-Walden. Ac. 1,430. Pop. 69.

WENDON-ANNO, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 10 m. N.N.E. Stortford. Area 1,220 ac. Pop. 421.

WENDOVER, a pa., market town, and disfranchised bor. of England, co. Bucks, at the base of the Chiltern Hills, 21 m. S.E. Buckingham. Area of pa. 5,250 ac. Pop. 1,857. The town is small, and near a reservoir of the Grand Junction Canal; loam making occupies part of the female population. Hampden, in two successive parliaments, represented the borough, which was disfranchised by the Reform Act.

WENBORO, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, comprising the bor. Helston. Area 13,500 ac. Pop. 6,875. It has tin mines. (Hastings.)

WENBY, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 3½ m. N.N.W. Ely. Area 847 ac. Pop. 164.

WENDE (LARK), a lake of Sweden, between lat. 58° 27' and 58° 30' N., lon. 18° 20' and 18° 15' E., by

and Carlsbad. Length 94 m.; breadth 15 to 50 m. near its centre, where two peninsulas extend into it from N. and S., and with a group of islands, nearly separate it into Wener Lake N.E., and Dalbo Lake S.W.. Estimated area 2,120 sq. m.; average height above the sea 147 feet, but its level varies at different times as much as 10 feet. Shores greatly indented; it receives about 30 rivers, the principal of which is the Klar from the N.; and it discharges its surplus waters by the Gota S.W. into the Kattagat. Though deep in some parts, it is in others too shallow for navigation; it is connected by a canal with Lake Wetter on the E., by which, and the Gotha Canal, Lake Roxen, etc., a continuous line of inland communication extends between the Kattagat and the Baltic Sea.

WENNERBERG, or ELFRINGBERG, a len or prov. of Sweden. Area 6,025 sq. m. Pop. (1840) 218,618. Principal towns Wennerberg, Älfring, Borice, Ulrichehamn, and Anal.

WENNERBERG, a town of Sweden, esp. len, at the S.W. extremity of Lake Wener, at the efflux of the Gota-elf. It has been regularly laid out since its destruction by fire in 1834, and is the seat of the principal government establishments for the province. Pop. 2,950. Near it are brick-kilns.

WENNER, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. S.W. Cardiff. Pop. 475.

WENHAM, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I (*Great*), 4½ m. S.E. Hadleigh. Area 800 ac. Pop. 209.—II (*Little*), 4½ m. S.E. Hadleigh. Area 970 ac. Pop. 72.

WENHAM, a town of the U.S., North America, Massachusetts, co. Essex, on Eastern Railway, 20 m. N.N.E. Boston. Pop. 977. *Wenham Lake* or *Pond*, about 1 mile square and 200 feet deep, is celebrated for the great purity of its ice, about 200,000 tons of which are obtained annually, and exported to India and other countries.

WENHAMTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Halesworth. Area 2,390 ac. Pop. 1,008.

WENLOCK, a pari. and munic. bor., town, and two pas. of England, co. Salop, the bor. crossed by the Severn, and the town, 12 m. S.E. Shrewsbury. Area of pari. bor., which comprises 11 par., 30,540 ac. Pop. 20,588, chiefly engaged in coal mining and manufactures. Area of the pa. *Mack-Wenlock* 9,240 ac. Pop. 2,368. Area of *Little-Wenlock* 2,460 ac. Pop. 1,163. The modern munic. bor. comprises only the pas. Broseley, Madeley, and Dawley.—*Wenlock* itself being wholly excluded. The town, *Mack-Wenlock*, has a church, a free school, and minor charities. *Wenlock*, which received its franchise from Edward IV., was the first bor. that acquired the right of representation by charter from the sovereign. It returns 3 members to House of Commons.

WENNY (St.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. E.N.E. St. Columb-Major. Area 4,900 ac. Pop. 650.

WENNINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. N.W. Purfleet. Area 2,010 ac. Pop. 177.

WENSLY, a pa. and township of England, co. York, N. Riding, 3½ m. W.N.W. Middleham, the pa., comprising the town Leyburn. Area 18,900 ac. Pop. 2,105. In *Wensley-Dale*, an extensive tract on the Ure, are Bolton-hall, and the remains of Bolton Castle, which for a time was the prison of Mary Queen of Scots.—II. (*and Skitterton*), a township, co. Derby, pa. Darley, 3½ m. W.N.W. Matlock. Area 2,500 ac. Pop. 561.

WESSUM, a river of England, co. Norfolk, rises near Fakenham, and after a S.E. course of 45 m., joins the Yare 2 miles below Norwich.

WEN-TONG, a maritime city of China, prov.

Che-king, esp. dep., 145 m. S. Ning-po.—*Wess-chang* is the N.E. dist. of the island Hainan.

WETWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4½ m. N.E. Bishop's Castle. Area 4,190 ac. Pop. 848.

WETWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 4½ m. W.S.W. Ely. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 189.—II. a tship. and chapelry of England, pa. Wash-upon-Dearne, co. York, W. Riding. Pop. 1,556.

WHEBLET or WZOLY, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 11 m. N.W. Hereford. Area of pa. 3,180 ac. Pop. 908. It has a free grammar school, and remains of a castle famous in the wars of Stephen and the empress Matilda. The borough was disfranchised by the Reform Act.

WHEBBERDS (St.), a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 7 m. W. Ross. Area 4,820 ac. Pop. 644.

WHEFRIT or VEFPRIT, a town of Russia, gov. Poltava, 10 m. E. Gadiatch. Pop. 1,800.

WHEBER, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 54 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, at the confluence of the Havel with the Elbe. Pop. 1,790.

WHEBACH, a village of Germany, Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on the Tauber, 8 m. N. Bishofsheim. Pop. 1,157.

WHEBUSH (St.), a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and comprised within the city of Dublin. Area 17 ac. Pop. 2,969.

WHEDAU, a town of Saxony, circ. and 6 m. W.N.W. Zwickau on the Pleisse, & on the Saxon Bavarian Railway. Pop. 6,218. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics, cotton-printing works, and dyeing establishments.

WEDER, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 16 m. N.E. Düsseldorf, on the Ruhr. Pop. 4,300. It has manufs. of woollen and linen cloths, cotton yarn, cutlery, soap, machinery, and leather, with iron foundries and coal mines in its vicinity.

WEDERKESSE, a town of E. Switzerland, cant. St. Gall, near the Rhine, 7 m. N.E. Walkenstadt. Pop. 850.

WEDHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.W. Stoke-Ferry. Area 2,700 ac. Pop. 609.

WEL, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. Arnsberg, 9 m. W.S.W. Soest. Pop. 3,600. It has a Capuchin convent, with a greatly venerated image of the virgin, which attracts numerous pilgrims. Near it are important salt works.

WERMABOURG, a vill. of Saxony, circ. and 23 m. E.S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 1,640.

WERN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 20 m. S. Munster, on rt. b. of the Lippe. Pop. 1,850, mostly employed in linen weaving.

WERNER, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. and 4 m. E.N.E. Stockport. Pop. 3,635, employed in manufs. of cotton goods, calico-printing, etc., coal-mines, and free-stone quarries.

WERNIGERODE, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 43 m. S.W. Magdeburg, esp. circ. and co., on the Holtemme. Pop. 5,500. It consists of an old and a new town, and the suburb Nöchenrode. It has a castle, the residence of the counts Stolberg-Wernigerode, with a library of 40,000 vols.; a gymnasium, and manufs. of woollen stuffs, chieftory, leather, and paper.

WERNITZ, a river of Bavaria, circs. Middle Franconia and Swabia, flows S. 60 m., and joins the Danube at Donauehrth. Affluents, the Saal and Eger.

WERNSTADT, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 14 m. N.E. Leitmeritz. Pop. 1,488.

WENOWITZ, a town of Slavonia. [Vinkovci.]

WENNA, a river of Central Germany, rises in the Thuringian Forest, 18 m. N. Coburg, flows S.W. through the territories of Hildburghausen, Meiningen, Weimar (Eisenach), Hainhausen, and Hanover, and at Minden joins the Fulda to

See the Wager.—Total course, 140 m., for 130 miles of which it is navigable. Affluents, the Scheldt, Scheldt, and Elbe from the E., Rhine, Moselle, and Saale from the S.

WAZZAR, a river of Germany, Lippe-Deinold and Prussian Westphalia, flows N. and E. 35 m., and joins the Weser, 6 m. S.W. Minden. Affluents, the Bega and Elbe.

WAZZAR, a river of the British colony Victoria, Southern Australia, flows S.E. for 50 m., between the cos. Grant and Bourke, and enters Port Phillip, 16 m. S.W. Melbourne.

WAZZAR, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. N. Lammington. Area 5,070 ac. Pop. 687.—II. a chapelry, co. Northampton, pa. Foston, 3½ m. N.N.W. Peterborough. Pop. 689.

WAZZAR, a town of Hungary. [**WAZZAR.**] **WAZZAR,** a river of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, rises on the frontier of the Tyrol, flows N.E. 70 m. past Kaufbeuren and Türkheim, and joins the Lech, immediately beyond Augsburg. Affluents, the Gmünd and Singold from the S.E.—II. a village on this river, near its source. Pop. 650.

WAZZAR, a walled town of W. Germany, Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, cap. dist. at the conf. of the Tauber with the Main, 30 m. W. Würzburg. Pop. 3,434. It has a church, which serves for both Roman Catholic and Lutheran, a Jew's synagogue, gymnasium, and manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics.

WAZZAR, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 26 m. S.W. Minden. Pop. 1,315.

WAZZAR, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Zenn, 18 m. N.N.W. Augsburg. Pop. 1,490.

WAZZAR, a town of Belgium. [**WAZZAR.**]

WAZZAR, a frontier and strongly fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 32 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf, circ. Bonn, on r. b. of the Rhine, here joined by the Lippe. Pop. 11,980, besides the garrison. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs, leather, and tobacco, distilleries, breweries, and an active trade on the rivers. Its port is convenient, and packets ply between it and Amsterdam. The Romans had a fortified post here, and the town formerly belonged to the Hanseatic league. Since 1615, its defenses have been strengthened by the erection of Fort-Bücher, on the W. bank of the Rhine.

WAZZAR, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 24 m. S.W. St. Gall, at the W. extremity of the Lake of Wallenstadt. Pop. 593.

WAZZAR, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on Lake Wollin, 8 m. S.W. Neu-Strelitz. Pop. 1,370. It has manufactures of woollens and linens.

WAZZAR, a town of Russia, gov. Esthonia, cap. circ., 60 m. E.E.E. Reval. Pop. 1,600.

WAZZAR (**Wazzer**), a river of Germany, its basin lying between that of the Elbe, on the E., and those of the Ruse, Rhine, and Main, W. & S., it is formed by the union of the Fulda and Werra at Münden (Hanover), whence it has a N. course through Hanover, Hassen-Cassel, Brunswick, Bremen, and Oldenburg, and joins the North Sea in conjunction with the Jader, by an estuary 24 m. wide at its entrance. It drains nearly all of the countries above named, with the W. part of the Saxon duchies, its affluents comprising the Leine, with the Aller and Wumme from the E., the Aue and Hunte from the W. Total course 280 m. It is navigable for boats nearly to its source, for vessels drawing 7 feet water to Bremen, and for those drawing from 12 to 14 feet from the sea to Vörmann, but large ships cannot go so far as Bremen, near the mouth.

WAZZAR, a town of Hungary. [**WAZZAR.**]

WAZZAR, a group of N. Australia,

N.W. of the Gulf of Carpentaria, extending for 50 m. from S.W. to N.E.; the principal and N.-most island being 30 m. in length by 6 or 7 m. across. Lat. of Cape Wessel at its N. extremity, 10° 39' S., lon. 126° 45' E.

WAZZAR, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 8 m. S.W. Bratitz, on an island formed by the March. Pop. 2,543. It has sturgeon fisheries.

WAZZAR, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 4½ m. S.W. Buremond. Pop. 1,050.

WAZZAR, a township of England, co. Derby, pa. Crick, 8 m. N.W. Alfreton. Ac. 1,380. P. 313.

WAZZAR, for names with this prefix not here, see the additional word.

WAZZAR, two tribes, U. S. N. Amer.—I. Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver Canal. Pop. 2,110.—II. Pennsylvania, 8 m. N. Huntingdon. Pop. 2,464.—It is also a prefixed name of the following places.—I. (**Wazzer**), a township, Pennsylvania, 13 m. S.E. Washington-borough. Pop. 2,114, partly employed in coal mines.—II. (**Wazzer**), New York, co. Ontario, 198 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,698.—III. a vill., New Jersey, 56 m. N.E. Trenton. Pop. 1,800, with a leather trade and shoemaking.—IV. a trshp., Michigan, 32 m. N.W. Detroit. Pop. 1,066.—V. (**Wazzer**), Pennsylvania, on Brandywine River, 11 m. S.W. Chester. Pop. 1,563.—VI. (**Wazzer**), Massachusetts, 26 m. S. Boston. Pop. 1,447.—VII. (**Wazzer**), Maine, on the Penobscot River, 32 m. S.S.W. Augusta. Pop. 4,859. The Cumberland and Oxford Canal passes through this township.—VIII. (**Wazzer**), Pennsylvania, 8 m. N.W. New Berlin. Pop. 1,007.—IX. (**Wazzer**), Massachusetts, 6 m. N.W. Boston. Pop. 2,302.—X. (**Wazzer**), 26 m. W. Philadelphia. Pop. 3,172.—XI. (**Wazzer**), Pennsylvania, co. Lancaster. Pop. 1,329.—XII. (**Wazzer**), co. Allegheny, 16 m. N.E. Pittsburg. Pop. 1,716.—XIII. (**Wazzer**), co. and 17 m. N.W. Lancaster. Pop. 1,566.—XIV. (**Wazzer**), co. and 13 m. N.W. Lancaster. Pop. 1,672.—XV. (**Wazzer**), co. Chester, on Octara Creek, 37 m. W. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,390.—XVI. (**Wazzer**), a vill., state and 11 m. N.E. New York. Pop. 4,456.—XVII. (**Wazzer**), a township, Pennsylvania, co. Washington. Pop. 1,313.—XVIII. (**Wazzer**), Rhode Island, 18 m. S.W. Providence. Pop. 1,300.—XIX. (**Wazzer**), Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, 8 m. W. Lancaster. Pop. 2,724.—XX. (**Wazzer**), co. York, and containing a part of York borough. Pop. 1,361.—XXI. (**Wazzer**), 33 m. S.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,130.—XXII. (**Wazzer**), New Jersey, 100 m. N.N.E. Trenton. Pop. 2,634.—XXIII. (**Wazzer**), Pennsylvania, co. Chester, on an affluent of the Brandywine, 34 m. N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,308.—XXIV. (**Wazzer**), Massachusetts, on the Merrimack, 34 m. N.E. Boston. Pop. 1,746.—XXV. (**Wazzer**), Pennsylvania, 79 m. N.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,411.—XXVI. (**Wazzer**), on the Conodoguish, 8 m. W. Carlisle. Pop. 2,040.—XXVII. (**Wazzer**), co. Bucks, 38 m. N.N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,631.—XXVIII. (**Wazzer**), co. and 17 m. N.W. Mercer. Pop. 2,571.—XXIX. (**Wazzer**), a vill., Massachusetts, on the Williams, 139 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,713. The Boston and Albany Railway are joined here by the Housatonic and the Hudson and Berkshire railroads.—XXX. (**Wazzer**), a township, New York, on Black river, at its high tide, 156 m. N.W. Albany. Pop. 3,793.—XXXI. (**Wazzer**), Pennsylvania, 30 m. N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,300.—XXXII. (**Wazzer**), co. Chester, 78 m. from Harrisburg. Pop. 1,144.—XXXIII. (**Wazzer**), New Jersey, co. Mercer. Pop. 1,366.

WESTALL, a pa. of England, co. Kent. 3½ m. N.E. Canterbury. Area 810 ac. Pop. 197.

WESTALL (FOUNT), S. Australia, Eyre-land, in lat. 32° 55' S. lon. 135° 58' E. A mountain named Westall, E. Australia, near Shoal Bay, is an important landmark.

WESTERHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. N.E. Canterbury. Area 810 ac. Pop. 197.

WESTERHOLM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. N.W. Grantham. Area 690 ac. Pop. 236.

WESTERHOLM, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, on affluents of the Concord, 30 m. W.S.W. Boston. Pop. 2,371.

WEST-HUDWAN, British India. [BAMCOORAN.]

WESTBURY, a par. and munic. bor., hundred, town, pa., and township of England, co. Wilts, on the N.W. side of Salisbury Plain, with a station on a branch of the Great Western Railway, 44 m. S.S.E. Trowbridge. Area of bor., hundred, and pa., 11,490 ac. Pop. 7,029, partly employed in woollen mills, and in malting. The town is irregularly built; chief edifice, a town-hall. In the parish are two chapels of ease, dissenting chapels, a national school endowed with 1,000l. Westbury returns 1 member to House of Commons.

WESTBURY, several pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, union Brackley. Area 2,570 ac. Pop. 453.—II. co. Salop, 8½ m. W.S.W. Shrewsbury. Area 17,920 ac. Pop. 2,485.—III. co. Somerset, 4 m. N.W. Wells. Area 3,560 ac. Pop. 625.—IV. (on-Severn), co. Gloucester, 3 m. N.E. Newnham. Area 7,930 ac. Pop. 2,498. It has a union workhouse.—V. (on-Tyne), same co., 3 m. N.N.W. Bristol. Area 4,610 ac. Pop. 6,738.

WESTBURY, a pa. and town of Tasmania (Van Diemen Land), co. Westmoreland, 18 m. S.W. Launceston.

WESTBY-WITH-PLUMPTON, a township of England, co. Lancashire, pa. Kirkham. Area 3,310 ac. Pop. 707.

WESTONSTRA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. part of state New York, between the Hudson River and Long Island Sound, cap. White-plains. Area 470 sq. m. Pop. 68,263. It is in many parts fertile and well cultivated. Marble and copper are procured here.—II. a township in this co., on Westchester Creek, near New York. Pop. 2,492.—III. a borough, Pennsylvania, 73 m. E.S.E. Harrisburg. Pop. 3,173.

WEST-CLIFFE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. N.E. Dover. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 129.

WESTCOTE, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4 m. S.S.E. Stow-on-the-Wold. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 242.

WESTENHANGER, a former pa. of England, co. Kent, included in the pa. Stouing, with a station on the South Eastern Railway, 3½ m. N.W. Hythe.

WESTERÅS, a town of Sweden, cap. linn, at the influx of the Svart-Elf into Lake Maelar, 60 m. W.N.W. Stockholm. Pop. 3,345. It is the see of a bishop, and has a cathedral, an ancient castle, and a town-hall. Its college, the most ancient in Sweden, has a library of 11,000 vols., and a botanic garden. It has also extensive ship-building docks, and is an entrepôt for iron, copper, brass, vitriol, etc., sent to Stockholm.—The linn or prov. of *Westerås* has an area of 2,465 sq. m. Pop. 92,494.

WESTERSONE, a vill. of Germany, Nassau, cap. lordship or the counts Leiningen-Westerburg, 9 m. N.N.W. Hadamar. Pop. 1,367. It has several canneries, and large coal mines.

WESTERDALE, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 7 m. S.S.E. Guisborough. Area 6,280 ac. Pop. 288.

WESTERHAM, a pa. and market town of England, co. Kent, 19½ m. W. Maidstone, on the Darent. Area 5,740 ac. Pop. 2,113. The town has a church, in which is a monument to General Wolfe, who was born here, and whose victory at Quebec is commemorated by a pillar in this pa.

WESTERHAGEN and **WESTERHAGEN**, two vill. of Germany.—I. Prussian Saxony, reg. Magdeburg, 4 m. N.N.W. Quedlinburg. Pop. 1,650.—II. Württemberg, circ. Danube, on the Rahe-Alp Mountains, near Gekkingen. Pop. 879.

WESTERHAGEN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, in Eskdale, N.W. Langholm. Area 27,507 ac. Scots, mostly mountainous. Pop. 668. Here are several Roman and Druidic remains.

WESTERHOLM, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2½ m. S.W. Chipping-Sodbury. Area 8,640 ac. Pop. 1,678. A railway 9 m. in length connects Compt heath in this pa. with Bristol.

WESTERLOO, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 25 m. S.E. Antwerp, on the Great Nethe. Pop. 2,300.

WESTERLOO, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, 22 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,960.

WESTERLY, a maritime township of the U. S., North America, Rhode Island, on the Atlantic and Pawcatuck river, and on the Providence and Stonington Railway, 42 m. S.S.W. Providence. Pop. 2,763.

WESTERLY, a township of the United States, North America, New York, 18 m. N.W. Utica. Pop. 2,616.

WEST AUSTRALIA (formerly *Swan River Colony*), a British colony occupying the S.W. angle of Australia, between lat. 30° and 35° S., long. 115° and 119° E. Length of settled dist. about 300 m., breadth 150 m. Pop. (1851) 5,886, but in 1855 increased to 13,588; native pop. about 1,500.

Three parallel mountain ranges traverse the co. from S. to N., rising in height from the coast inland. Elevation of Talbanoop, the culminating point, 5,000 feet. Granite rocks, with claystone and limestone, prevail. Columnar basalt is met with around Geographical Bay, and other localities. From this point to Shark Bay, a band of coal runs for about 600 m. Soil light and dry, both on the coast and in the interior. In the middle of the colony are bands of more fertile land, suited for the culture of the vine, olive, and fig, and where sandal-wood and other trees grow abundantly. Principal stream, Swan river, with its tributaries. In the interior are several salt lakes and pools, but the colony is in general not well watered. Climate arid, but comparatively healthy. Winter temperature 55°, summer 76°, Fahr. In 1855, 14,698 acres of land were under cultivation. In 1855 the sheep were 184,134, cattle 13,173, and horses 4,867. Iron is abundant, and some good lead ore, and ores of mercury and zinc are found. Trade chiefly with Britain, with occasional imports from Mauritius, India and China. Value of exports (1855) £6,514; do. of imports, 105,320l. The colony is ruled by a governor and council, and has 32 counties or districts. Chief towns, Perth, Fremantle, and Albany. After the cessation of transportation to Tasmania, this colony was, by consent of the more prominent colonists, made a penal settlement, a circumstance that has given a decided impetus to its commerce and population.

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but it is nearly filled up by French and Grant islands. The entrance on the W. side is adapted for large vessels. It forms a secure harbour.

WIKINGBY, a town of S. Sweden, here and 75 m. N. Kalmar, on a deep inlet of the Baltic, here crossed by a bridge of boats. Pop. 3,025. It has a fine church, tank and convenient harbour, ship-building docks, manufactures of linen fabrics, and a trade in iron, wooden wares, tar, and pitch.

WIMBOLD, a hill-chain of W. Germany, forming the boundary between Prussian Westphalia and the duchy Nassau, stretches N.E. from Coblenz for about 70 miles. Its principal summit, the Salsburgerkopf, is 2,947 feet in elevation. The mountains are well wooded.

WESTFIELD, two par. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 2 m. S. Dereham. Area 400 ac. Pop. 163.—II. co. Sussex, 4½ m. S.E. Battle. Area 4,800 ac. Pop. 900.

WESTFIELD, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, on Westfield river, and the Hampshire and Hampden Canal, 100 m. W.S.W. Boston. Pop. 4,181.—II. New York, on Staten Island, between New York Bay and Staten Island Sound. Pop. 2,943.—III. (or Portland), New York, co. Chautauque, on Lake Erie, 63 m. S.W. Buffalo. Pop. 3,100.—IV. New Jersey, 45 m. N.E. Trenton. Pop. 3,150.—V. Ohio, 23 m. N. Columbus. Pop. 1,019.—VI. co. Medina. Pop. 1,122.

WESTFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4½ m. S.E. Lewes. Area 4,410 ac. Pop. 701.

WESTFORD, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. Vermont, 13 m. N.E. Burlington. Pop. 1,455.—II. Massachusetts, 8 m. W.S.W. Lowell. Pop. 1,473. It has extensive quarries of "Chester granite".—III. New York, 57 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,433.

WESTGATE, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. and forming the N.W. suburb of the town of Newcastle. Pop. 16,477.

WESTMALL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. N.E. Halesworth. Area 2,900 ac. Pop. 496.

WESTMAN, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, with a station on the Southern Coast Railway, 4½ m. S.E. Hailsham. Area 3,874 ac. Pop. 761. [HAM (West)]

WEST HAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1½ m. N.E. Chichester, on the Lavant. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 637.

WESTHOFER, two market towns of W. Germany.—I. Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenuh Hessen, on the Seebach, 30 m. S. Mayence. Pop. 1,838.—II. Prussian Westphalia, reg. Arnsberg, 7 miles S.E. Dortmund, on the Ruhr. Pop. 1,026.

WESTHOFER, a comen and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 14 m. W. Strasbourg. Pop. 2,064, engaged in woollen-weaving.

WESTHURVE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 7 m. N. New-Market. Area 1,780 ac. Pop. 240.

WEST INDIES, Antilles or Antilles, an archipelago of islands which extend from the Gulf of Florida to the Gulf of Paria, between lat. 10° and 26° N., lon. 80° and 85° W., bounded on N. and E. by the Atlantic, and on S. by the Caribbean Sea, which separates them from the N. coast of South America. The N.W. group contains the larger islands, *Lesser Islands* or *Greater Antilles*, comprising Cuba, Jamaica, Hayti, and Porto-Rico. The other group, the *Lesser Antilles*, *Caribbean* or *Windward Islands*, extends in a semicircular form from the E. extremity of the island of Porto-Rico, S. to the Gulf of Paria, and the smaller group stretching from E. to W. along the coast of Venezuela,

are the *Lesser Islands* of the Spanish. The following table shows by whom the islands were first occupied, the date of occupation, and the countries to which they now belong.

Belong to	Islands	First Occupied by	Year
Great Britain	San Juan,	Spaniards in	1493
	San Pedro,	Spaniards in	1493
	Virgin Islands,	Dutch in	1666
	Trinidad,	Spaniards in	1498
	Tobago,	Dutch in	1628
	St. Vincent,	French in	1779
	Barbados,	English in	1627
	St. Lucia,	French in	1763
	St. Kitts,	English in	1633
	Antigua,	English in	1632
	Nevis,	do.	1628
	St. John,	do.	1628
	St. Peter,	do.	1628
	Anguilla,	do.	1660
Spain	{ Cuba and Isle of Pines,	Spaniards in	1492
	{ Porto Rico,	do.	1493
France	{ Martinique,	French in	1625
	{ Guadeloupe,	do.	1635
	{ Marie Galante,	do.	1660
Dutch	{ St. Thomas,	Dutch in	1671
	{ Orin Island,	do.	1717
	{ St. Jan,	do.	1717
	{ Saba,	Dutch in	1669
Father-lands	{ St. Martin,	Spaniards in	1648
	{ St. Eustace,	do.	1663
	{ Curaçao,	do.	1625
Sweden	{ St. Bartholomew,	French in	1666
	{	do.	1666
Venezuela	{ Margarita, Tortuga, etc.,	do.	1493
	{	do.	1493
Independence	{	Spaniards in	1493

* The north part belongs to France.

Total area of the Archipelago, according to Schomburgk (1848), 86,548 sq. m. Pop. 2,945,000. Other statements make the area greater. [AMERICA.] Many of the islands are of volcanic origin. Climate of the whole tropical, but modified by the surrounding ocean and the elevated surface of many of them. Sugar, coffee, cotton, dyewoods, and spices, are the chief products and exports. Columbus landed on St. Salvador, Bahama group, in October 1492; and the archipelago, under the erroneous impression, at the time of discovery, that it formed part of Asia, was called the *West Indies*. The Bermudan are not properly West Indian islands, although they were officially considered as such till 1834. The history of the West India Islands "from the period of their discovery in 1492 till 1816, presents little more than a melancholy series of calamities and crimes. The islands have been laid waste by hurricanes, and visited by pestilence; but the sufferings which have arisen from natural causes are few and trifling, in comparison with those which moral and political circumstances have produced." Among these may be classed the enslavement of the Indians, the introduction of slavery, the atrocities of the Buccaneers, and international wars. [Particular descriptions are given under the heads of the various islands.]

WEST-KAPPEL, a market town of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, 6 m. N.E. Brugge. Pop. 1,406.—II. a maritime town of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, at the W. extremity of the island Walcheren, 7 m. W. Middelburg. Pop. 1,022.

WESTLYNCH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. E. Yoxford. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 303.

WESTLYNCH, two par. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 2 m. W.N.W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Area 880 ac. Pop. 118.—II. (Walsingham), co. Cambridge, 6 m. S.W. Bournmouth. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 314.

a separate system of society.—*WESTMERE*, the only inhabited island, is 15 m. from the coast; has a harbour, and a church 2,000 feet above the sea.

WESTMERE, an inland co. of Ireland, Leitrim, surrounded by coo. Longford, Meath, King's co., and Roscommon. Area 706 sq. m. or 453,468 ac., of which 365,218 are arable, 8,808 in plantations, and 84,897 uncultivated. Pop. 111,400. Surface undulating, diversified with woods, lakes, and bogs, comprising, however, much fertile soil and agreeable scenery. On the W. it is bounded by Lough Ree and the Shannon; the Inny flows through its N. part and the Brosna through its centre, and connected with these rivers are lakes Deroveragh, Ennel, Owhel, Lane, Iron, Sheelin, etc. Grazing and dairy-farming are the chief occupations, and cattle and sheep are of superior breeds; but agriculture is increasing. Principal crops, oats and potatoes, with some wheat; flour and meal are made in large quantities. The Royal Canal intersects the co., and a branch of the Grand Canal proceeds to Kibbeggan. In 1852, the 105 national schools were attended by 10,037 pupils. Westmeath is subdivided into 12 baronies and 63 parishes, chiefly in the diocese of Meath. Principal towns, Mullingar the cap., Moate, and a part of Athlone. Excluding its boro., it sends 2 members to House of Commons. Registered electors (1849) 645.

WESTMINSTER, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5½ m. N.W. Lewes. Area 2,000 ac. Pop. 617.

WESTMILL, a pa. of England, co. Hertford, 1½ m. S.E. E. Bentlingford. Area 2,130 ac. Pop. 380.

WESTMINSTER (CITY AND LIBERTY OF), England, co. Middlesex, is the W. part of London, having S. and W. the par. Chelsea and Kensington; N. the bor. Marylebone, from which it is separated by Oxford Street; E. the Strand and the river Thames, separating it from the bor. Lambeth (with which it communicates by Vauxhall, Westminster, Hungerford, and Waterloo Bridges). Area 2,500 ac. Pop. 241,611. Its different parts present a great contrast. In the vicinity of its abbey is one of the worst parts of the metropolis, but in the other parts of Westminster are the finest quarters of the capital; the principal government offices and the greater number of the town residences of the nobility. Principal structures, Westminster Abbey and Hall, the new houses of parliament, privy council office, treasury, and board of trade, in Whitehall; St James's, Buckingham, and Kensington palaces; Somerset house, with King's college; Westminster, St George's, and Charing-cross hospitals. Westminster is governed by a high steward, chosen by the dean and chapter, a high bailiff, and 16 burgesses. It sends 2 members to House of Commons. [London.]

WESTMINSTER, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Vermont, on N. E. of the Connecticut, 68 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 1,721.—II. Massachusetts, 43 m. W.N.W. Boston. Pop. 1,214.

WESTMINSTER (NEW), the official name (1860) of the cap. of Brit. Columbia. [COLUMBIA (BRITISH).]

WESTMORLAND, a co. of England, in its N. part having N. Cumberland, E. and S.E. Yorkshire, W. and S. Lancashire, but touching the co. Durham at its N.E. extremity, and on the S.W. separating two portions of the co. Lancaster, by stretching to the head of Morecambe Bay. Area 748 sq. m. or 485,230 ac., of which only

200; other portions are dry-stone dykes, Duff-fall, Crossfell, and a mountain-range mostly separates it from Yorkshire. Principal lakes are Windermere on its W. and Ulleswater on its N.W. border; its rivers are the Ken in the S., and Eden in the N., along which are the chief fertile lands. Farms mostly small; but agriculture has of late made considerable progress. Principal crops, turnips, clover, and wheat. Cattle are of large size. The wool produced is used in the manufacture of Kendal and Broadford (in Yorkshire), or in hosiery manufactures at Kirkby-Stephen and Orton. Geese are reared in large numbers on the mountains for exportation. The lake fish are extensively exported. Slate is quarried in great quantities; granite, marble copper, lead, and coal, are procurable, and near Dalton are copper-mines. In 1847, 987 hands were employed in woollen and flax mills. The Lancaster and Kendal Canal, and Kendal and Windermere Railway intersect the S. part, and the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway traverses the co. throughout from S. to N. Westmorland is divided into 4 wards and 39 par., in dozens of Carlisle and Chester, and N. circuit. Principal towns, Appleby, the cap., Ambleside, Kendal, Kirkby, Skipton, and Orton. It sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1849) 4,078. Under the Saxon heptarchy it formed a part of the kingdom Northumbria. It contains Roman and other ancient remains.

WESTMORLAND, a co. of New South Wales, E. Australia, enclosed by the coo. Cook, Camden, Argyle, Georgiana, Bathurst, and Buxburgh. Area 1,593 sq. m. Pop. 1,575. The blue mountains here rise to nearly 4,000 feet in elevation. The Wollondilly bounds the co. on the S., and Cox's river on the E. Principal town O'Connell. With the coo. Georgiana and King, it sends 1 member to the legislative council.

WESTMORLAND, a co. of Tasmania (Van Diemen Land), comprising the S. part of what were formerly Norfolk Plains, and having E. the coo. Cornwall and Somerset. The Mersey and W. rivers, South Esk and Lake rivers, Shannon and Great Lake, form respectively its N.E. and S. boundaries. Quambay Bluff rises to 3,500 feet above the sea. Lakes are numerous in the S. and E. Principal towns, Deloraine, Chudleigh, Carrick, Longford, and Westbury.

WESTMORLAND, two coo., U. S., North America.—I. Pennsylvania in its S.W. part, bordering the Alleghany. Area 1,980 sq. m. Pop. 51,726.—II. Virginia, between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers. Area 163 sq. m. Pop. 8,080.—Also two townships.—I. New Hampshire, 47 m. S.W. Concord. Pop. 1,446.—II. New York, co. Oneida, 103 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 3,321.

WESTON, a township and chapelry of England, co. Durham, pa. Jarrow, forming a large suburb of South Shields. Pop. 19,949.

WESTON, several par., etc., of England.—I. co. Hertford, 4 m. N.N.E. Stevenage. Area 4,630 ac. Pop. 1,198.—II. co. Lincoln, 3½ m. N.E. Spalding. Area 2,550 ac. Pop. 738.—III. co. Somerset, on the Aven, 1½ m. W.N.W. Bath. Area 2,250 ac. Pop. 2,068.—IV. co. Norfolk, 5 m. S. Bingham. Area 2,670 ac. Pop. 482.—V. co. Suffolk, 3 m. S. Beccles. Area 730 ac. Pop. 943.—VI. co. York, W. Easing. 3 m. W.N.W. Okey. Area 4,480 ac. Pop. 482.—VII. (with-

Alisbury, co. and 5 1/2 m. N.W. Huntington. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 344.—VIII. (on-the-Down), co. Warwick and Gloucester, 9 m. E.S.E. Chipping-Camden. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 115.—IX. (Bog-ward), co. and 5 m. N.E.E. Hereford. Area 110 ac. Pop. 287.—X. (Barryfield), co. Somerset, 5 m. S.S.W. Castle-Cary. Area 600 ac. Pop. 119.—XI. (Bird), co. Gloucester, 3 m. S.W. Tetbury. Area 2,130 ac. Pop. 324.—XII. (on-the-Clay), co. Nottingham, 3 m. S.E. Tuxford. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 467.—XIII. (Cold), co. Salop, 6 miles N.E.E. Ludlow. Area 670 ac. Pop. 28.—XIV. (Colville), co. Cambridge, 6 m. N.N.E. Linton. Area 2,945 ac. Pop. 574.—XV. (Concy), co. Suffolk, 6 m. S.S.W. East Harling. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 368.—XVI. (ash-Edge), co. Gloucester, 2 m. N.W. Chipping-Camden. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 558.—XVII. (Fowls), co. and 2 1/2 m. N.E.E. Northampton. Area 1,040 ac. P. 568.—XVIII. (in Gordons), co. Somerset, 10 m. N.W. Bristol. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 260.—XIX. (on the Green), co. Oxford, 4 1/2 m. S.W. Bloxham. Area 1,950 ac. Pop. 517.—XX. (under-Lizard), co. Stafford, 4 1/2 m. N.E. Shifnal. Area 2,640 ac. Pop. 248.—XXI. (Merhat), co. Suffolk, 6 m. S. East Harling. Area 1,080 ac. Pop. 317.—XXII. (Old), co. Huntington, 6 1/2 m. N. Kimbolton. Area 3,760 ac. Pop. 432.—XXIII. (Patrick), co. Southampton, 4 1/2 m. S.W. Odham. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 216.—XXIV. (under Prepared), co. Hereford, 3 m. S.S.E. Ross. Area 5,370 ac. Pop. 733.—XXV. (South), co. Oxford, 3 m. S.S.E. Tetbury. Area 870 ac. Pop. 98.—XXVI. (on-Trove), co. and 7 m. S.S.E. Derby. Area 1,820 ac. Pop. 368.—XXVII. co. and 4 1/2 m. N.E. Stafford. Area 680 ac. Pop. 670, partly employed in salt works.—XXVIII. (Treville), co. Bucks, 2 1/2 m. N.N.W. Wendover. Area 2,430 ac. Pop. 742.—XXIX. (Fadsworth), co. Bucks, 1 1/2 m. W.S.W. Olney. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 465.—XXX. (on-Welland), co. Northampton, 4 1/2 m. N.E. Market-Harborough. Area 1,040 ac. Pop. 198.—XXXI. (under-Woodley), co. and 5 1/2 m. N.E. Warwick. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 230.—XXXII. (Zealand), co. Somerset, 4 m. E.S.E. Bridgewater. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 1,007.—XXXIII. a township, co. Chester, pa. Rancorn, on the Mersey, at the termination of the W canal, 2 m. N.N.W. Frodham. Pop. 933.—XXXIV. (Corney), a township, co. Stafford, pa. Caverwall, 4 m. W.N.W. Chesdale. Pop. 778.—XXXV. (Agha), a township, co. Salop, pa. St. Martin, 3 m. N. Oswestry. Pop. 698.

Warror, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Connecticut, 63 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 1,686.—II. Massachusetts, 14 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,206.

Warrors, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 4 m. S.S.W. Ampthill. Area 2,210 ac. Pop. 762.

Warrors-arcus-Manz, a maritime town and pa. of England, co. Somerset, on Uphill Bay, Bristol Channel, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 6 1/2 m. N.W. Axbridge. Area of pa. 2,180 ac. Pop. 4,694. From an insignificant village it has recently risen into a favorite watering-place, of which it has all the appurtenances, with good sands, bathing establishments, many new villa residences, and a view of the opposite coast of Wales. The parish comprises the islands and fishing stations Knighten and Hiraebek, and the hamlets Ashcombe and Milton.

Warror, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Ridg. 5 m. S.W. New Malton. Ar. 2,700. P. 362.

WESTRALIA (Gova. Westphalia), a prov. of Prussia, comprising the N.W. portion of its territory, W. of the Weser, S. of Hannover, E. of the

Netherlands, and N. of Rhinish Prussia, cap. Münster. Area 7,619 sq. m. Pop. (1838) 1,604,361, comprising 835,841 Roman Catholics, 638,601 Protestants, and 15,499 Jews. Surface hilly in the S.W. level in the centre and N.W. of the prov. Chief rivers the Ems, Weser, Werra, and Lippe. Climate healthy, soil generally very fertile, but interspersed with extensive marshes and heaths. Large quantities of corn, flax, tobacco, hops, and potatoes are raised. Horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are numerous, and the last-named furnish the celebrated Westphalian hams. Minerals comprise coal, iron, lead, copper, rock-salt, and it has numerous salt springs. The province has manufactures of cottons, hardware, paper, tobacco, and spirits. Flax-spinning and weaving occupy many of the pop., and cutlery is a chief article of manufactures. The prov. is subdivided into 3 regts., and these again into 37 circs. Principal towns, Münster, Minden, Arnsberg, Paderborn, and Hamm. The Old Circle of Westphalia in the German empire, situated between the Rhine and the Weser, Lower Saxony and the Netherlands, formed the nucleus of the Kingdom of Westphalia, created by Napoleon I. for his brother Jerome, and dismembered in 1813. The Duchy of Westphalia, of which Arnsberg was cap., was a small territory belonging successively to the archbishops of Cologne and Bremen-Darmstadt, and ceded to Prussia in 1816.

Warr-Powr, a township of the U. S., North America, state and 45 m. N. New York, co. Orange, on rt. b. of the Hudson. Here is a military academy, occupying 250 acres, and having barracks for 250 cadets; buildings for military exercises, museum, an observatory, chapel, and hospital.

Warrroze, a seaport town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, on a rivulet, near its mouth in Clew Bay, 10 m. S.W. Castlebar. Pop. 4,121. In its centre is a space termed the Mall, from which the principal streets diverge at right angles. It has a parish church, Roman Catholic chapel, a linen hall, court and market houses, barracks, a bridewell, and workhouse. The linen trade, formerly more important, is still thriving, and it has an active export trade in rural produce. The Rock, a mountain celebrated in the legendary history of Ireland, is in the vicinity.—**Westport Quay**, its port, 1 m. W., pop. 694, is at the S.E. extremity of Clew Bay, termed Westport Bay. It has a fishery of some importance, and several coast-guard stations.

Warrroze, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, on the Atlantic, 37 m. S. Boston. Pop. 2,795.—II. Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, 64 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 2,651.—III. New York, near Lake Champlain, 105 m. N. Albany. Pop. 3,285.

Warrroze (St. Mary), a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, adjoining Malmesbury. A. 1,510. P. 1,682.

Warrroze, a township of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, co. Bedford. Pop. 1,418.

Warrroze or **Warrroze**, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, 3 1/2 m. N.N.E. Pomona, from which it is separated by Water Firth. Length N.W. to S.E. 5 m.; breadth 4 m. Pop. 2,126. Coast rocky, but on the E. side is the secure harbour of Flerevall. With Papa Island it forms a parish. Pop. 2,426.

Warrroze, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, with a vill. 7 m. N.N.E. Lander. Area 23 1/2 sq. m. Pop. 791, of whom about 170 are in the village of Warrroze, besides which here are the vills. Bowden and Wedderburn.

Warrroze, a township of the U. S.,

North America.—**Massachusetts**, on the Connecticut river, and on the Boston and Albany Railway, 78 m. W. Boston. Pop. 2,979.

Westward, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 8 m. S.E.E. Wigton. Area 13,120 ac. P. 1,263.

Westwell, two pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, 24 m. S.E.E. Charing. Area 5,130 ac. Pop. 1,030.—II. co. Oxford, 2 m. S.W. Burford. Area 890 ac. Pop. 186.

Westwick, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. S. North Walsham. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 204.

Westwood, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2½ m. S.W. Bradford. Area 950 ac. Pop. 605.

Wetmoral, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, on railway, 5 m. E.S.E. Carlisle. Area 10,620 ac. Pop. 3,165.

Wetherden, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 3½ m. N.W. Stow-Market. Area 3,090 ac. Pop. 541.

Wetheringusset, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. S.S.W. Eye. Area 3,980 ac. Pop. 1,101.

Wethersfield, several townships, U. S., N. America.—I. Connecticut, on W. bank of the Connecticut river, 5 m. S. Hartford. P. 2,523. The village has an academy, several churches, and a state prison.—II. New York, co. Wyoming, in W. of the state. Pop. 1,489.—III. Ohio, co. Trumbull, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Canal. Pop. 1,447.

Wetherbury, a market town and chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Spofforth, on the Wharfe, with a station on the York and Harrogate Railway, 7½ m. S.E. Harrogate. Area of chapelry 2,040 ac. Pop. 1,494.

Wettra, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 30 m. N. Timor. Lat. of the town Sau, on S.E. side, 8° 5' S., lon. 126° 12' E. Length, N.E. to S.W., 60 miles, breadth 30 miles.

Wetter, a river of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, flows S.W. and S., 35 m. past Lich, and joins the Nidda opposite Assenheim.—II. a town of Hessen-Cassel, on an affluent of the Ohm, 7 m. N.W. Marburg. Pop. 1,400.

Wetter (Lake), a lake of Sweden, between lat. 57° 55' and 58° 55' N., lon. 14° and 15° E., 25 m. S.E. Lake Wener, and enclosed by the lanns Mariestad, Jönköping, Linköping, and Örebro. Length 80 m., average breadth 10 m. Height above the sea, 295 feet. In some places it is 70 fathoms deep, and it is often agitated by storms and sudden variations in its level, but it is of great importance for internal traffic, being connected by a canal with Lake Wener, by which and the Motala river, serving as an outlet for its surplus waters on the E., it completes the inland navigation between the Baltic Sea and the Kattegat.

Wetteren, a comm. and market town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, cap. cant., on the Scheldt, 8 m. E.S.E. Ghent, on railway to Mecheln. Pop. 8,302. Manufactures woollens and cottons.

Wetterhorn ("Peak of Tempests"), one of the Alpine mountains of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, between the valleys of Hasli and Grindelwald, N. the Shreckhorn. Elevation 12,163 feet above the sea. It was ascended to its summit for the first time in 1845.

Wettin, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, 10 m. N.W. Halle. Pop. 3,300. It has manufactures of chicory, tobacco, and oil.

Wetzelouren, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 3 m. S.W. Colmar. Pop. 1,392.

Wetwot, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 7½ m. N.W.W. Ashbourne, near the place where the rivers Hump and Manyfold become subterranean. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 485. Near it are lead and copper mines, and excellent quarries of marble.

Wetumka, a city or town, U. S., N. America, Alabama, 116 m. E.E. Tuscaloosa. Pop. 3,806. It is greatly resorted to for its mineral springs.

Wetwano, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 5½ m. W.N.W. Great Driffield. Area 5,740 ac. Pop. 750.

Wetulan, a walled town of Rhénish Prussia, reg. and 49 m. E.N.E. Coblenz, cap. circ., on the Rhine. Pop. 4,854.

Wetveluwe, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 2 m. E.N.E. Menin. P. 3,709.

Wexford, a marit. co. of Ireland, in south part of Leinster, having E. and S. the Irish Sea and St George's Channel, and on other sides, the coas. Wicklow, Carlow, Kilkenny, and Waterford, from which two latter it is separated by the Barrow, Suir, and Waterford harbour. Area 900 sq. m., or 576,538 ac., of which 510,702 are estimated to be arable, 14,335 in plantations, and 45,500 uncultivated. Pop. 179,790. Surface hilly or mountainous in the N.W., declines to a level plain along the coast. The Slaney intersects the co. in its centre. Several lagoons skirt the S. shores. Soil generally fertile. The barony of Forth, in the S.W., is occupied by descendants of a Welsh colony, and is well cultivated. Limestone is the chief mineral product. In 1833, 577 boats, carrying 3,332 men and boys, were engaged in the fisheries. During the year 1852, the 117 national schools were attended by 1,466 pupils. The South-Eastern Railway is prolonged throughout the valley of the Slaney, past Wexford and Ennisconry, which, with New Ross, Gorey, and Newtonbarry, are the principal towns. The co. is subdivided into 9 baronies and 144 par., in the dioceses of Ferns and Dublin. It sends 7 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1849) 1,253.

Wexford, a parl., munic. bor., and seaport town of Ireland, cap. above co., on rt. b. of the Slaney, where it expands into Waterford harbour, and is crossed by a bridge 733 feet in length, 64 m. S.W. Dublin. Area of bor 762 ac. Pop. 12,819. Here are some remains of ancient walls, and outside of the town is a granite column in memory of the exploits in Egypt by the army under Abercrombie. Wexford has a Protestant diocesan, and other schools, a chamber of commerce, several banks, masting establishments, ship-building docks, and an active export trade in cattle, dairy, and agricultural produce, timber, tallow, hides, cotton yarn and wool, tobacco, provisions, British manufactures, and colonial goods. Wexford sends 1 mem. to H. of Commons.

Wexham, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 1½ m. N.E. Slough. Area 570 ac. Pop. 201.

Wexjö, a town of Sweden, cap. län, on the Lake Södre, 80 m. W.N.W. Kalmar. Pop. 2,900. It has a cathedral, a college, with a library, and cabinets of medals; manufactures of carpets, and several important annual fairs.—The län or district of Wexjö has an area of 3,787 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 136,623.

Wey, a river of England, coas. Hants and Surrey, rises near Selborne, flows N.E. past Godalming, Guildford, and Weybridge, and joins the Thames 2 m. S.E. Chertsey, after a course of 40 miles.

Wey, a river of England, co. Dorset, after a S.E. course, enters the English Channel between Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.

Wettersheim, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. N.E. Holt. Area 1,500 ac. Pop. 201. Here is the termination of a submarine telegraph to Borkum, in Hanover.

Wettersheim, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. S.S.W. Harleston. Area 1,730 ac. Pop. 748.

Weymouth, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 11 m. N.E. of Shaftesbury. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 1,428.
Weymouth, a hamlet of England, co. Norfolk, pa. and 1½ m. N.E. Acre. Pop. 1,064.
Weymouth, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 10 m. N. Strasbourg. Pop. 2,190.
Weymouth, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. W.N.W. Andover. Area 1,250 ac. Pop. 419. For six days, from October 8th annually, it is the place of a fair for sheep, cattle, hops, cheese, and leather.

Weymouth-with-Melcombe-Room, a pari. mens. bor., and seaport of England, co. Dorset, comprising the town and chapelry of Weymouth, and town and pa. of Melcombe, the former on the S., the latter on the N., side of the mouth of the Wey, which forms the port, 8 m. N. the isle of Portland, and 8 m. S. Dorchester. Lat. of Weymouth Jetty-fort, 50° 36' 6" N., lon. 2° 26' W. Area of bor. 1,610 ac. Pop. 9,458; viz. of Weymouth, 2,937; of Melcombe, 5,521. Weymouth is old and indifferently built; Melcombe on a low peninsula between the sea and a wide shallow backwater, formed by the Wey, is more regularly laid out, better built, and has facing the sea a terrace and esplanade, nearly 1 m. in length; a spacious assembly room, theatre, libraries, and bathing establishments. The towns communicate by a stone bridge of two arches, with a swing in the centre to admit shipping; and Melcombe is connected by a branch with the London and South-Western Railway. The harbour has about 14 feet of water at high tides; small vessels only can lie close to the quays, but there is good anchorage in the bay in 7 or 8 fathoms water. Some ship-building, and rope and sail-making are carried on. Portland stone, tiles, bricks, and Roman cement are exported, and Weymouth is the station of the mail packets for Guernsey, to which it is the nearest English port, 70 m. distant. Markets are well supplied, and the climate is very suitable for invalids, being equable, and sufficiently mild for geraniums and myrtles to flourish in the open air. Weymouth is the seat of a medico-chirurgical society. The united boroughs send 2 members to House of Commons.

Weymouth, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, 12 m. S.E. Boston, on branches of Boston harbour, navigable for large vessels. Pop. 5,360.—II. New Jersey, Atlantic co. Pop. 1,150.

Weymouth Cape, N.E. Australia, in lat. 12° 37' 30" S., lon. 143° 27' 5" E. Elevation 360 feet.

Weymouth, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 13 m. E.S.E. Zurich. Pop. of pa. 2,360.

Whaddon, several pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 5 m. S.E. Stow. Area 5,730 ac. Pop. 367.—II. co. Cambridge, 3½ m. N. Royston. Area 1,324 ac. Pop. 360.—III. co. and 8 m. S. Gloucester. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 120.—IV. co. Wilts, 2½ m. N.E. Trowbridge. Area 580 ac. Pop. 44.

Whalley, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Tames, 3½ m. S.E. Stockport. Pop. 693.

Whalley, a pa. of England, on the Manchester and Cithære Railway, contains the bor. of Cithære, 8 market towns, 16 chapelrys, and 83 townships, in the co. Lancaster; the township of Willington, co. Chester; and chapelry of Whitwell, co. York, West Riding. Area of pa. 168,140 ac.; do. of township 1,690 ac. Pop. 154,135. The parish is 50 m. in length and 15 m. in breadth, and is intersected by the Liverpool and Leeds Canal. Manufactures cotton, wool, and ironed.

Whalley, one of the Shetland islands, Scotland, pa. Hadding, 8 m. E. Lunningburgh. Length N.E. to S.W., 5½ m.; extreme breadth 3 m. P. 678. Shores are rocky and deeply indented. Soil amongst the most productive in Scotland.

Wharfedale, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 6 m. S.W. Morpeth. Ac. 8,186. Pop. 461.

Wharfedale, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. W. Holbeach. Area 16,270 ac. Pop. 2,864.—II. (Drove), a township in the same pa., 5½ m. N.E. Croxall. Pop. 845.

Wharfedale, two pas. of England, co. York, E. Riding.—I. (Parry), 7 m. S.E. New Malton. Area 8,480 ac. Pop. 685.—II. (in-the-Street), 6½ m. S.E. New Malton. Area 3,680 ac. Pop. 131.

Wharfedale, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Davenham, 2½ m. W. N.W. Middlewich. P. 1,775.
Wharfedale, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 11 m. S.E. Union Town. Pop. 1,863.

Wharfedale, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3½ m. N.E. Shipston-on-Stour. Ac. 1,400. P. 177.

Wharfedale, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 8 m. S.E. Bidestone. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 380.

Wharfedale, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. W. Frome. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 361.

Wharfedale, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2 m. N.E. Battle. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 428.

Wharfedale, two pas. of England.—I. (Long), co. Leicester, 4½ m. N.W. Loughborough. Area 2,050 ac. Pop. 638.—II. (in-the-Street), co. Nottingham, 3 m. E. Bingham. Area 8,100 ac. P. 764.

Wharfedale, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.E. Beccles. Ac. 1,680. P. 180.

Wharfedale, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 6½ m. N.W. Stroud. Ac. 1,760. P. 380.

Wharfedale, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 2 m. S. Tetworth. Area 840 ac. Pop. 85.

Wharfedale, a pa. of England, co. Hertford, 4½ m. W.S.W. Welwyn. Area 5,140 ac. Pop. 1,368.

Wharfedale, two pas. of England.—I. co. Salop, 8 m. E.N.E. Ludlow. Area 1,340 ac. Pop. 153.—II. co. Somerset, 4 m. W.S.W. Castle Cary. Area 380 ac. Pop. 38.

Wharfedale, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 14 m. S.W. Rochester. Pop. 2,910.

Wharfedale, two pas. of England, co. Nottingham.—I. (North), 5½ m. N.E. Retford. Area 2,010 ac. Pop. 427.—II. (South), 5 m. N.E. Retford. Area 600 ac. Pop. 34.—III. a chapelry, co. and 5½ m. S.E. Oxford. Pop. 1,067.

Wharfedale, a city or town, and river-port of the U. S., North America, state Virginia, and cap. co. Ohio, on the Ohio, at the head of steam navigation, and at the influx of Wheeling Creek, 80 m. S.W. Pittsburgh. Pop. 12,391.

Wharfedale, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. and 1½ m. S.S.W. Sandbach. Pop. 462, partly employed in salt works.

Wharfedale, a tashp. of the U. S., N. America, Vermont, 43 m. N.E. Montpelier. Pop. 855.

Wharfedale, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Leyland, 4 m. N.E. Chorley. P. 1,041.

Wharfedale, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. S.E. York, E. Riding. Area 5,080 ac. Pop. 722.

Wharfedale, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 9 m. E. Bellingham. Area 12,430 ac. Pop. 672.

Wharfedale, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 6½ m. E. Easingwold. Ac. 1,360. P. 138.

Wharfedale, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.S.W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 8,480. P. 632.

Wharfedale, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 8 m. S.S.W. Ipswich. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 384.

WILKINSON, a pa. of England, co. Hunting 33
n. S.E.E. Andover. Area 4,646 ac. Pop. 302.
WILKINSON, a pa. of England, co. Wilt. 8 m.
S.W. Litchford, on the Great. Area 1,666 ac.
Pop. 966.—II. a hamlet, co. Derby, pa. and 12 m.
W. Tideswell. Pop. 62.—III. a chapelry, co-
Middlesex, on the border of co. Herts, 3 m.
S.E. Chipping-Barnet. Pop. 1,660.
WILKINSON, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland,
n. S.E.E. Ravenglass. Area 2,669 ac. P. 326.
WILKINSON, a pa. of England, co. Wilt. and
ants, 8½ m. N.N.W. Fordingbridge. Area 1,800
s. Pop. 170.
WILKINSON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick,
n. S.E. Shipston-on-Soar. Ac. 3,100. P. 744.
WILKINSON, a pa. of England, co. Durham, 3
m. W.S.W. Gateshead. Area 5,730 ac. Pop.
1,633, chiefly employed in collieries.
WILKINSON ISLAND, British North America,
Oregon territory, is between Vancouver Island
and the mainland.
WILKINSON ISLAND, Ireland, Munster, co. Cork,
near the head of Bantry Bay, opposite Bantry,
is 3 m. long and 1 m. broad. Pop. 450. On it
are a coast guard station, and several forts.
WILKS, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5½ m.
N.E. Loominster, now united with Foddleston.
WILTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton,
1 m. E.N.E. Daventry. Area 1,370 ac. P. 367.
WIMPLER, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m.
W.N.W. Oquery-St-Mary. Ac. 2,080. Pop. 704.
WIMBORNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 8 m.
S.E. East Dereham. Area 1,940 ac. Pop. 262.
WIMBORNE, a pa. of England, Isle of Wight,
3 m. N.N.E. Newport. Area 4,390 ac. P. 3,100.
WIMBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 3
m. S.S.W. Dunstable. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 183.
WIMBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Rutland,
on railway, 5½ m. N.N.W. Oakham. Area 3,870
ac. Pop. 795.
WIMBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4
n. S. Fakenham. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 666.
WIMBORNE, two pacs. of England.—I. co. and 6
m. S.E.E. Northampton. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 69.
—II. co. York, West Riding, 2½ m. S.E. E.
Rotherham. Area 3,190 ac. Pop. 1,060.—III. a
township, co. Lancaster, pa. and 1 m. S. Prescott.
Pop. 1,835, chiefly engaged in collieries.
WIMBORNE, a tything of England, co. Worces-
ter, pa. Claimed, forming a part of the city of
Worcester. Pop. 2,908.
WIMBORNE, two pacs. of England, co. Warwick.
—I. (Nether), 3½ m. E.E. Coleshill. Area 2,410
ac. Pop. 617.—II. (Over), 3½ m. E.N.E. Cole-
shill. Area 1,960 ac. Pop. 316.
WIMBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland,
n. S.E.E. Ravenglass. Area 2,910 ac. Pop.
217, partly employed in fisheries.
WIMBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Hereford,
1 m. E.N.E. Bromyard. Area 2,700 ac. P. 856.
WIMBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Durham, on
the coast, 3 m. N. Sunderland. Area 4,850 ac.
Pop. 1,903, employed in fisheries and coal and
lime works. It is celebrated for sea-bathing, and
has several chalybeate springs in great repute.
WIMBORNE or WIMBORNE, a pa. of Scotland,
on Liddesdale, 21 m. W.S.W. Edinburgh. Area
18 sq. m. Pop. 3,762.
WIMBORNE, a part bor., seaport town, pa., and
borough of England, co. York, North Riding, on
the Humber, here succeeded by fine piers, and crossed
by a swing iron bridge, 17 m. N.N.W. Scarbor-
ough, at the termination of a railway from York.
Lat. of high-tide at head of W. pier 54° 59' 1"
N., long. of 36° 1" E. Area of pa. 14,890 ac. Pop.
21,628. Area of part bor. 4,930 ac. Pop. 10,990.

Warrington, a fishing vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on Cork harbor, 2½ m. S.E. Queenstown. Pop. 1,322.

Warrington, a township, U. S., North America, New York, at the head of Lake Champlain, 21 m. N. Sandy Hill. Pop. 4,726.

Warrington, a part, bor. and seaport town and township of England, co. Cumberland, on the Irish Sea, near the entrance of Solway Firth, 2 m. N.E. St. Bees Head, and 36 m. S.W. Carlisle, with which it is connected by railway. Lat. of lighthouse, 54° 33' 11" N., lon. 5° 35' 45" W. Pop. of bor., including township, and a part of Preston quarter, 16,816. The town, on a creek, at the mouth of the Foebek, is surrounded by heights which approach close to the buildings. Public buildings comprise the churches of St. Nicholas, St. James and Trinity; many places of worship for dissenters, the W. Cumberland infirmary, town-hall, market-house, custom-house, library, news-room, baths, a theatre, mechanics' institute, and co. house of correction. The harbour is formed by two piers, on each of which is a lighthouse, and from it are exported great quantities of coal, raised from coal mines, which extend a long way under the town and beneath the sea. Here are also iron smelting works, iron and brass foundries, extensive bonding warehouses, dry docks, and slips for building and repairing vessels; manuf. of rail coils, cordage, soap, coppers, and tobacco pipes. Exports coal and iron ore. The port-jurisdiction extends from Maryport on the N. to the river Duddon on the S., including Millers, Harrington, Ravencliffe, and Workington. It returns 1 member to House of Commons.

Warrington Abbey, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 2½ m. N.E. Belfast. Pop. 511.

Warrington, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. Berwick, pa. Berwick, 4½ m. E. Portsoy. Pop. 626.

Warr Island, off New Zealand, N. island, in the Bay of Plenty, is in lat. 37° 35' S., lon. 177° 14' E. It consists of an active volcano, rising to between 1,000 and 1,500 feet in elevation.

Warrick, and **Twynham**, a united maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 9 m. S.E. North Berwick. Area about 6,000 ac. Pop. 1,312, of whom 67 are in the village.

Warrs Lackmorton, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 14 m. E.N.E. Ilminster. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 256.

Warrs-Lady-Aston, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. E.S.E. Worcester. Area 700 ac. Pop. 366.

Warrley, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Greene, on an affluent of the Monongahela. Pop. 2,642.

Warrnambool, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. N.E. Ayr, on the road to Glesken. Pop. 761.

Warrs Manor, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 11 m. N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,669.

Warrs Mountains, a detached portion of the Appalachian system, U. S., North America, in N.E. part of New Hampshire, about 80 m. in length, and 8 to 10 m. in breadth. Mount Washington, the loftiest peak, lat. 44° 10' N., lon. 71° 15' W., rises to 6,288, Mount Adams, 5,990, and Mount Jefferson, 5,800 feet above the sea.

Warrs, a pa. of Scotland. [Tynwald.]

Warrs, a pa. of England, co. Wilt, 5 m. E.S.E. Salisbury. Area 4,350 ac. Pop. 1,664.

Warrs Plains, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, and near New York, semi-cap. on Washington. Pop. 1,616.

Warrs River, several rivers of the U. S., North America.—1. Arkansas, near v. C. corner

joins the Mississippi above the influx of the Arkansas. Affluents Big Black River, Little Red River, and Cache, with some of which it affords water for boats throughout 600 miles of length.—II. Indiana, formed by the confluence of E. and W. forks, flows S.W. and joins the Wabash, 22 m. S.W. Vincennes. In its lower part it is 300 yards across; and W. fork is navigable for steam-boats as high as Indianapolis, about 180 m. from the Wabash.—III. Vermont, joins the Connecticut, after a S.E. course of 60 m., in which it affords useful water-power to mills.—**White River** is a township, Indiana, co. Randolph. Pop. 2,360.

White Sea (Rus. *Biela More*), a vast gulf of the Arctic Ocean, the entrance of which is formed by Cape Viatko, in lat. 68° 10' N., lon. 38° 47' E.; and Cape Kazin, lat. 68° 39' 5" N., lon. 45° 32' 5" E. It extends S. and S.W. into European Russia, between Lapland and Archangel, 380 m. breadth 30 to 150 m. Area estimated at 45,000 sq. m. On the N.W. it forms the Gulf of Kandalak, and on the S. the Gulf of Onega and Archangel. Chief affluents, the Mezena, Dwina, Onega, and Viga. Its deep and navigable for large vessels, except at the mouth of the Dwina, where there are large sand banks; the greater portion is frozen over from October till May. It contains the Solovetski islands, and abounds in herrings and cod fish.

Whitardine, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. part of Illinois, cap. Lyndon. Area 739 sq. m. Pop. 5,361.

Whitby-Stanton, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. N.W. Chard. Ac. 1,856. P. 261.

Whitby, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2½ m. W.N.W. Exeter. Area 3,960 ac. Pop. 644.

Whitby, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, semi-cap. co. Oneida, 96 m. W.N.W. Albany. Pop. 6,810.

Whitby-Salmon-Strains, a vill. and spa of the U. S., North America, in the W. part of Virginia, with accommodation for 1,000 visitors. The saline chalybeate springs, temperature 60° Fahr., are annually resorted to by about 6,000 persons.

Whitewater, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, co. Hamilton. Pop. 1,567.

Whitfield, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Indiana. Pop. 1,664.

Whitfield, pas. etc. of England.—1. co. Kent, 3 m. N.W. Dover. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 210.—II. co. Northampton, 2½ m. N.N.E. Brackley Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 326.—III. co. Northumberland, 11 m. W.S.W. Hexham. Area 2,190 ac. Pop. 340.—IV. a township, co. Derby, pa. Gloucester, 2½ m. N.W. Chapel-en-le-Frith. Pop. 4,778.

Whitworth, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 5½ m. S.E. Howden. Ac. 7,180. P. 2,294.

Whitman (*Lamprophila*, Potomac; *Camelia* Coen. Bede), a royal parl. manse, bor., town, and maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Wigton, on the peninsula between Luco and Wigtown Bays, the town about 4 m. Burrow-head, and 3 m. N.W. its port at the Isle of Whithorn. Area of pa. about 10,000 ac. Pop. 2,001. Pop. of parl. bor. 1,662. The borough, with Wigtown, Stranraer, and New Galloway, sends 1 member to House of Commons.—The *Isle of Whithorn*, about 2 m. N.E. Burrow-head, connected to the mainland by a causeway, has an area of 20 or 40 ac.; a vill., pop. 405; with a small harbour and some ship-building.

Whitworth, a township of the U. S., North America, Vermont, 141 m. S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,266.

WHITING, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 4 m. E. Leeds. Area 6,480 ac. P. 3,784.
 WHITLEY, several townships, etc., of England.
 —I. a hamlet, co. Berks, pa. St. Giles, 8 m. S. Reading. Pop. 839.—II. a chapelry, co. Northumberland, pa. Tyne-mouth, 2½ m. N.E. North Shields. Pop. 431, chiefly employed in mining.—III. (Lower), a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. Thornhill, 4½ m. S.W. Wakefield. Pop. 1,068.—IV. (Upper), a township, same co. and Riding, pa. Kirk-Heston, 4½ m. N.E. Huddersfield. Pop. 1,002.
 WHITLEY, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in S.E. part of Kentucky, on Cumberland river, cap. Williamsburg. Area 704 sq. m. Pop. 7,447.—II. in N.E. part of Indiana, cap. Columbia. Area 324 sq. m. Pop. 3,190.
 WHITTINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. S.E. Norwich. Area 830 ac. Pop. 19.
 WHITTINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, with a station on the London and North-Western Railway, 10 m. S.E. Crewe. Ac. 3,350. P. 377.
 WHITWICH, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. S.E. Warwick. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 346.
 WHITWICK, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5 m. N.E. Hay. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 232.
 WHITWICK, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Montgomery. P. 1,351.
 WHITWORTH and HILLTON, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 5 m. S.E. Dunse. Area 7½ sq. m. Pop. 612.
 WHITWORTH, a pa. and marit. vill. of England, co. Kent, at the entrance of the Swale into the estuary of the Thames, opposite the Isle of Sheppey, and 6 m. N. N.W. Canterbury, with which it is connected by railway. Area of pa. 3,460 ac. Pop. 2,749. The town and harbour are protected by substantial embankments from land-floods and incursions of the sea. It has two churches, one forming an important landmark. From an insignificant fishing place, it is rapidly rising into importance. The extensive oyster grounds are dredged by an incorporated company of working fishermen, whose gross returns are sometimes 40,000 per annum. Coasting and fruit trade, and collecting cement-stone at low-water, employ others of the pop. *Whitworth* was the principal scene of the exploits of the religious impostor Thom. shot in 1838; and here was first brought into operation the diving apparatus invented by Charles Deane.
 WHITWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 5½ m. S.E. Newport. Area 800 ac. Pop. 76.
 WHITWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5½ m. S.E. Stratton. Area 4,080 ac. Pop. 425.
 WHITWORTH ISLAND, South Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 19° 24' S., lon. 136° 30' W.
 WHITWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2½ m. N.W. Wansford. Ac. 2,600. P. 262.
 WHITWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 8 m. S.W. Alnwick. Area 16,120 ac. Pop. 1,808.—II. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Kirkham, 6 m. N.N.E. Preston. Pop. 677.
 WHITWORTH, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. E. Haddington. Area about 26,700 ac. Pop. 671, of whom 42 in the village.
 WHITWORTH, several pas, etc., of England.—I. co. Derby, 3 m. N. Chesterfield. Area 2,640 ac. Pop. 674. It has a chalybeate spring.—II. co. Gloucester, 4 m. S.E. Cheltenham. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 333.—III. co. Lancaster, 2 m. S.W. Kirkby-Loxdale. Area 4,200 ac. Pop. 414.—IV. co. Salop, 3 m. S.E. Oswestry, with a station on the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway. Area 8,220 ac. Pop. 1,077.—V. co. Stafford, 4 m. W.R.W. Tamworth. Area 3,220 ac.

Pop. 800.—VI. a chapelry, co. and 2½ m. S.E. Worcester, pa. St. Peter. Pop. 268.
 WHITWORTH, several townships of England.—I. co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 6 m. N.W. Chapel-en-le-Frith. Pop. 7,891.—II. (a-woods), a township, co. Lancashire, pa. Leyland, 3½ m. N.E. Chorley. Pop. 2,310.—Others are in the same co. and in Northumberland.
 WHITWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3½ m. S. Towcester. Ac. 2,370. P. 707.
 WHITWORTH or WHITWORTH, a vill., formerly a market town of England, co. Cambridge, Isle of Ely, on the Eastern Counties Railway, 6 m. S.E. Peterborough. Area of two pas. 25,430 ac. Pop. 7,687.—*Whitlessa Mere*, co. Huntingdon, 4½ m. S. Peterborough, formerly a lake 2½ m. in length by 1½ m. in breadth, was recently drained.
 WHITWORTH, a pa. of England, co. and on Northern and Eastern Counties Railway, 6½ m. S. Cambridge. Area 1,915 ac. Pop. 719.
 WHITWORTH, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 8½ m. W.N.W. Burton-on-Humber. Area 1,380 ac. Pop. 190.—II. co. Suffolk, 2½ m. N.N.W. Ipswich, and included in the bor. Pop. 476.—III. a pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, 4 m. N.W. Presteigne. Pop. 118.
 WHITWELL, several pas. of England, co. Derby, 11 m. E.N.E. Chesterfield. Area 4,880 ac. Pop. 1,355.—II. co. Norfolk, 1 m. S.W. Reepham. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 477.—III. co. Rutland, 4½ m. E. Oakham. Area 1,720 ac. Pop. 129.—IV. Isle of Wight, 7½ m. S.E. Newport. Area 1,920 ac. Pop. 637.
 WHITWICK, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5 m. S.E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Ac. 3,260. P. 4,976.
 WHITWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Durham, 4 m. N.N.E. Bishop Auckland. Ac. 1,465. P. 659.
 WHITWORTH, a chapelry of England, co. Salop, pa. Prees, 3½ m. N.N.E. Wem. Pop. 942.
 WHITWORTH, a pa. of England, York, co. W. Riding, 6 m. S.E. Aldborough. Area 3,470 ac. Pop. 1,011.
 WHITWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. W.S.W. Clare. Area 600 ac. Pop. 168.
 WHITWORTH, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 5½ m. S.W. Stokesley. Ac. 8,200. P. 866.
 WHITWORTH, a country of Africa, forming a prov. of Dahomey, on the slave coast of Guinea, bordering the Gulf of Guinea, lat. 6° 30' N., between lon. 3° and 7° 30' E. It is highly fertile, and the inhabitants manufacture and dye good cloths, which, with gold-dust, palm-oil, ivory, and slaves, they exchange to American and Portuguese traders for European manufactures and other produce. Chief town Gribebe, about 8 miles inland. Many slaves are exported from this part of the coast.—II. a town, on the shore. Lat. of flag-staff 6° 18' 9" N., lon. 3° 6' E. It has Portuguese, French, and English quarters, and a superior market.—*Whitworth* is a large town on the route inland to Abomey, about 60 m. N.N.W. Whydah.
 WHITWORTH or WHITWORTH (Finn. *Witworth*), a seaport town of Finland, cap. lms. on a deep inlet of the Gulf of Finland, 74 m. N.W. St. Petersburg. Pop. 4,024. It has a citadel on the site of the original town, founded by the Swedes in 1703. *Whitworth* has a college, a female school, and an active export trade.
 WHITWORTH, a town of Denmark, unpop. still and ant., on the small lake of Wiborg, 48 m. N.W. Aarhus. Pop. 6,500. It has manufactures of woollen fabrics, leather, and tobacco.
 WHITWORTH, a com. and vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the railway between Ghent and Mechlin, 6 m. W.S.W. Dendermonde. Pop. 3,695.

Wickhampton, a pa. of England, co. and 8 m. N.W. Worcester. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 866.

Wickhampton (Great), England. [Wickhampton.]

Wick, a royal pari. and munici. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Caithness, on the E. coast, at the mouth of the river Wick, in a deep bay, 18 m. S.W. Duncaulby-head. Area of pa. 18 sq. m. Pop. 11,551; do. of pari. bor., including Lonsburgh and Pulteney Town, 5,725; do. of Wickburgh 1,514. Wick-press on the N. bank of the river, communicating with Lonsburgh, and S. with Pulteney Town. Principal edifices, a parish Church, town-hall, banking office, school-house, and several churches. Here are a subscription library, reading-rooms, a chamber of commerce, branch and savings' banks, and two weekly newspapers. It has two harbours. Wick has been for upwards of half a century the head-quarters of the herring fishery of Scotland. In 1848 upwards of 800 boats, manned by 25,000 men, belonged to this port. In 1863 the produce of the fishery amounted to 157,153 barrels cured, and 12,500 barrels uncured. During the same period 77,579 cod or ling fish were taken. Ship and boat building is actively carried on, and many of its female inhabitants are occupied in spinning and in making nets; it has an export trade in corn, wool, cattle, and imports of coal, timber, and colonial produce. Steamers ply to Leith, Aberdeen, Kirkwall, and Lerwick. The borough unites with Dingwall, Tain, Cromarty, Kirkwall, and Dornoch, in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

Wick, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. S.E. Bridgend. Pop. 404.

Wick (St Lawrence), a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. N.N.W. Axbridge. Area 1,530 ac. Pop. 300.

Wickham, three pas. of England.—I. co. Cambridge, 6½ m. N.W. Newmarket. Area 3,351 ac. Pop. 1,654.—II. co. Northampton, 3½ m. W.S.W. Stony-Stratford. Area 4,690 ac. Pop. 487.—III. (Somerset), co. Essex, 4½ m. S.W. Saffron-Walden. Area 390 ac. Pop. 156.

Wickham, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, on the Lincoln and Hull Railway, 4 m. S.W. Market-Raid. Area 1,910 ac. Pop. 289.

Wickham, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 3½ m. E.S.E. Rotherham. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 700.

Wickford, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6 m. E.S.E. Bellerby. Area 2,300 ac. Pop. 450.

Wickford, a vill. of the U.S., N. Amer., Rhode Isl., with a good harbour on the W. side of Narragansett Bay, 20 m. S. Providence. Pop. 500.

Wickham, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Hants, 4½ m. S.S.E. Bishop's Waltham. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 1,649.—II. (Bishop), co. Essex, 2½ m. S. Witham. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 577.—III. (Broms), co. Kent, 4½ m. E.N.E. Canterbury. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 481.—IV. (Brook), co. Suffolk, 6 m. N.W. Clare. Area 3,800 ac. Pop. 1,587.—V. (Childs), co. Gloucester, 6 m. W. Chipping-Campden. Area 2,040 ac. Pop. 465.—VI. (East), co. Kent, 2½ m. S.E. Woolwich. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 665.—VII. (Market), co. Suffolk, 2½ m. N.E. Ipswich. Area 730 ac. Pop. 1,697.—VIII. (St Paul), co. Essex, 6 m. E.N.E. Cattle-Heddingham. Area 1,190 ac. Pop. 425.—IX. (Ship), co. Suffolk, 2 m. N. Mendlesham. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 618.—X. (West), co. Cambridge, 4 m. E.N.E. Linton. Area 2,267 ac. Pop. 570.—XI. (West), co. Kent, 3 m. S.S.W. Romney. Area 2,560 ac. Pop. 732.

Wickhampton, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 2 m. S.S.E. Evesham. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 126.

Wick-Hampton, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. S.S.E. Ake. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 131.

Wickhampton, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Wymondham. Area 1,690. P. 594.

Wicklow, a maritime co. of Ireland, Leinster, having E. the sea, N.W. and S. the co. Dublin, Kildare, Carlow, and Wexford. Area 763 sq. m., or 500,178 acres, of which 280,388 are reported to be arable, 17,000 do. in plantation, and 200,745 do. uncultivated. Pop. 86,978. Coast mostly precipitous, dangerous owing to shoals, and presenting only the indifferent harbours of Wicklow and Arklow; the centre of county is a maze of mountains. Principal rivers are the Liffey and Slaney in the W., the Ovens and Vartrey in the E., all of which rise in the county. Soil fertile in the low lands; the country is in many parts well wooded and extremely picturesque. Estates generally large. Principal crops, oats and potatoes, with some wheat in the E.; in the mountains grazing is the principal branch of husbandry. From 10,000 to 12,000 tons of copper ore, and from 1,400 to 3,900 tons of lead annually are produced; and large quantities of sulphuret of iron, and some gold, are met with. The manufacture of flannels, formerly important, has declined; its principal seat is Stratford on Slaney. In 1852, the 71 national schools were attended by 6,773 pupils. The co. is subdivided into 8 baronies and 50 parishes, chiefly in the dioceses of Dublin and Glandalagh. Principal towns, Wicklow, Arklow, and Bray. The co. sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1849) 1,120. At Glandalagh or Glandalough, formerly an episcopal see in this co., is a collection of ruins termed the "Seven Churches."

Wicklow, a seaport town of Ireland, cap. above co., at the mouth of the Vartrey, here crossed by a bridge of 8 arches, and at the head of a small bay, 27 m. S.E. Dublin, and on projected railway to Dublin. Pop. 3,141. It is resorted to for sea-bathing, and has some import trade, and exports copper ore and corn. The harbour admits only vessels drawing 9 feet water at high tides.—*Wicklow Head*, about 3½ m. S.E.E., is surmounted by two lighthouses, respectively 540 and 250 feet in height, in lat. 52° 57' 9" N., lon. 6° W.

Wicklow, a co. of West Australia, surrounded by co. Wellington, Grantham, Peel, Goderich, and Nelson. The William traverses its N. part; other rivers are the Arthur, Buchanan, and Beaufort; and it contains many salt lakes, and some fine grass lands. The Saddleback mountain, 2,500 feet in elevation above the sea, is near its N.W. extremity. Principal villages, Bannister and Williamburg.

Wickmore, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.N.W. Aylham. Area 830 ac. Pop. 302.

Wickwar, a market town, nominal bor., and pa. of England, co. Gloucester, on Birmingham Railway, 13 m. N.E. Bristol. Area of pa. 2,360 ac. Pop. 966.

Widawka or Widawa, a town of Poland, prov. and 44 m. S.E. Kalisz. Pop. 1,510.

Widcombe, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1½ m. S.S.E. Bath. Area 1,700 ac. Pop. 9374.

Widcombe-in-the-Moors, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. N.N.W. Ashburton. Area 11,300 ac. Pop. 974.

Widmal, a pa. of England, co. Hertford, 2 m. N.E. Buntingford. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 245.

Widmorton, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. W.N.W. Thaxted. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 447.

Widmorton or Widmorton, a parochial chapelry of England, co. Northumberland, on

joined by the Solent and separated from the mainland of Hampshire, to which co. it is included. Length E. to W., 22½ m., greatest breadth at its centre, 12½ m. Area 120 sq. m., or 86,810 ac. Pop. 53,221. It is one of the most beautiful parts of the kingdom, presenting almost every variety of landscape in miniature. Surface on the N. coast undulating, and in many parts well wooded; it rises in elevation towards the centre, where a range of chalk hills traverses it from E. to W.; the highest point, St Catherine's Hill, is 530 feet above the sea, and the S. (especially the S.E.) coast, popularly termed the "back of the island," is characterised by precipitous cliffs, ravines, or "chines," and scenery of a most romantic kind. On this side are the Culver cliff, Dunnoose point, Shanklin, Lacombe, and Blackgang chines, etc. Off its W. extremity are the Needle rocks. The Medina river partly separates it into two nearly equal portions, the E. of which is the more fertile. Soil generally good; a surplus of agricultural produce over home consumption is raised; this, and malt, wool, salt, and fine sand for the manufacture of glass, form the chief exports. In the W. are some wide downs, and about 40,000 fine fleeced sheep are reared on the uplands. A small manuf. of lace is carried on by the rural pop. Principal towns, Newport, the cap., Yarmouth, Cowes, Ryde, and Ventnor; the three last are greatly frequented in summer as bathing places; and near Cowes is Osborne House, a favourite residence of Queen Victoria. The island has constant communication by steam-boats with Portsmouth and Southampton. Since the Reform Act, it has, exclusive of the borough Newport, sent 1 member to House of Commons.

WIMBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 8½ m. N.W. Leominster. Area 3,290 ac. Pop. 494.

WISBECH (Magna), a pa. of England, on railway, co. and 3½ m. S.E. Leicester. Area 2,780 ac. Pop. 2,441.—Wigton Parva is a chapelry in pa. Claybrooke, 6 m. N.W. Lutterworth. Pop. 83.

WISBORO', a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. S.W. Boston. Area 3,200 ac. Pop. 741.

WISBORO', a pa., market town, and township of England, co. Cumberland, on the Carlisle and Whitehaven Railway, 11½ m. S.W. Carlisle. Area of pa. 11,800 ac. Pop. 6,229; do. of township, 4,563. The town has manufactures of ginghams, muslins, flannels, and checks. About 1 m. S. the town is *Old Carlisle*, anciently a Roman station.—It is a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. Harwood, 5 m. N.N.E. Leeds.

WISBURN, a royal, parl. munic. bor., seaport town and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. near the mouth of the Bladenoch in Wigtown Bay, 9 m. N. Wighams. Area of pa. 5,500 ac. Pop. 2,824; do. of parl. bor., including the vill. Bladenoch, 1 m. S. ward, 2,121; do. of burgh, 2,232. It has a town-house, with a court and assembly room, a subscription library, and prison; custom-house, and stamp office. The harbour, about ½ m. distant, belongs to the port of Dumfries. Steamers ply to Liverpool. The bor. unites with Stranraer, Wighams; and New Galloway, in sending 1 member to House of Commons.—Wigton Bay, an inlet of the Irish Sea, between Wigtownshire and the stewartry of Kirkcubright, is 15 m. in length, breadth at entrance, 12 m. At its head it receives the Cree river.

WIGTOWNSHIRE or WEST GALLOWAY, the most S.W. co. of Scotland, having E. the stewartry of Kirkcubright, N. Ayrshire, W. the North Channel, and S. the Irish Sea. Area 469 sq. m., or 293,940 ac., of which about 100,000 ac. are estimated to be arable; 100,000 do. meadowed, and

the remainder waste. P. 42,222. On the S. it is bounded by Wigtown and Luce Bays, and the latter, with Loch Ryan on the N.W., nearly shut off from the rest of the area, form the peninsula called the Rhinna of Galloway. Surface undulating, rising toward the N. to 1,000 feet above the sea. Principal rivers, the Cree, which forms the E. boundary, Bladenoch, Tarf, and Luce, all flowing S. About one-third of the co. consists of moorlands, interspersed with small lakes, the principal of which are Dowalton and Castle Kennedy Loches; the rest of the surface is well silted, or in excellent pastures, especially in the moorlands or "low country," between Wigtown and Luce Bays, and in the Rhinna, where the land is highly fertile. Climate moist and mild. Principal crops, oats and barley, but considerable quantities of wheat, potatoes, and turnips are raised. Breeds of cattle very superior. The co. is divided into 17 pas. Principal towns, Wigtown, Stranraer, and Wighams. The co. sends 1 member to the House of Commons. It abounds with antiquities, chiefly those antedated to the Roman dominion.

WIKEN, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Birstall, 3½ m. S.S.W. Bradford. Pop. 2,916.

WILBARSTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3½ m. E. Market-Harborough. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 754.

WILBERFROSE, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 5 m. W.N.W. Folkington. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 602.

WILBRANHAM, two contiguous pas. of England.—I. co. and 6 m. E. Cambridge. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 644.—II. (*Little*), same co., 7 m. E. Cambridge. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 387.

WILBRANHAM, a township, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, on the Chickasaw, and Boston and Springfield Railway, 63 m. W S W. Boston. Pop. 2,127. It has a large Wesleyan academy.

WILBURTON, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 5½ m. W.S.W. Ely. Area 2,610 ac. Pop. 662.

WILBY, three pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk. Area 1,130 ac. Pop. 108.—II. co. Northampton, 2½ m. S.W. Wellingborough. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 468.—III. co. Suffolk, 6 m. E.S.E. Eys. Area 2,110 ac. Pop. 620.

WILCOX, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2 m. W N.W. Pewsey. Area 2,460 ac. Pop. 377.

WILCOTE, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4 m. N.N.E. Witney. Area 270 ac. Pop. 10.

WILCOX, a co. of the U. S., North America, Alabama, near its centre, cap. Barbourville. Area 906 sq. m. Pop. 17,362.

WILDSAD, a town of Wurtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Enz, in a deep valley, 28 m. W.S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,735. It has warm baths, temperature from 94° to 100° Fahr.

WILDSEER, a town of Wurtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Nagold, 23 m. W.S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,787.

WILDMANN, a mining town of Germany, Hanover, dist. Clausthal, in the Harz, 5 m. N.W. Clausthal. Pop. 1,000.—Wildesfels is a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, cap. lordship, 16 m. S.W. Chemnitz. Pop. 2,374.

WILDEN, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. N.E. Bedford. Area 2,160 ac. Pop. 483.

WILDENHOFEN or WILDENHOFEN, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 25 m. E. Brunn, on the Adler, and on railway from Brünn to Prague. Pop. 2,283.

WILDESHAUSEN, a town of N. Germany, principality of Oldenburg, circ. Delmenhorst, on the Hunte, 30 m. S.W. Bremen. Pop. 2,008.

WILKES, a market town of Austria, Styria, circ. Gratz, on railway from Gratz to Marburg. Pop. 2,500.

WILBURGER (Aix), a town of Germany, principally and 7 m. S.E. Waldeck, on the Wilde. Pop. 450.—Nieder Wildungen, same principality, S. of the former. Pop. 1,780. It has a lyeum, and mineral springs.

WILLES (CAPE), South Australia, co. Flinders, bounds Stensford Bay on the W. Lat. 34° 57' S., lon. 135° 38' E.

WILFORD, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. S.S.W. Nottingham. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 570.

WILHAMSTRAD, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. S.S.E. Bedford. Area 8,029 ac. Pop. 928.

WILHELMSSBURG, a market town of Lower Austria, on the Traisen, 6 m. S. St. Polten.

WILHELMSTHAL, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Breslau, near the Austrian frontier, 19 m. S.S.E. Glatz. Pop. 570.

WILKES, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in N.W. part of North Carolina, on the Yadkin, cap. Wilkesborough. Area 579 sq. m. Pop. 12,099.—II. in E. part of Georgia, cap. Washington. Area 486 sq. m. Pop. 12,107, of whom 8,281 were slaves.

WILKESBARRE, a bor. and township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, cap. co. Luzerne, on the Susquehanna, in the valley of Wyoming, 84 m. N.E. Harrisburg. Pop. of bor. 2,724. It was burned by the British and Indians during the revolution.

WILKINS, a town of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 10 m. E. Pittsburg. Pop. 2,500.

WILKINSON, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. near the centre of Georgia, cap. Irwinton. Area 888 sq. m. Pop. 8,212.—II. Mississippi, at its S.W. extremity, cap. Woodville. Area 654 sq. m. Pop. 16,914.

WILKOWSKI, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Augustow, 37 m. N. Suwalki. Pop. 3,511, of whom two-thirds are Jews.

WILKESBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. S.S.E. Hornaoutic. Area 670 ac. Pop. 63.

WILLAMETTE, a river of North America. [WALLAMETTE.]

WILLAND, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2½ m. N.N.E. Collampton. Area 1,020 ac. Pop. 368.

WILLEBROEK, a market town of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, 2 m. S. Boom. Pop. 3,000.

WILLEMSTADT, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, on Hollands-diep, 17 m. N.W. Breda. Pop. 1,890.

WILLEMSTADT, the cap. town of the island Curacao, in the Caribbean Sea, on its S. coast. Lat. of Fort Amsterdam 12° 6' 3" N., lon. 68° 54' W. Pop. 7,000. It has a government house, and is the centre of commerce of the Dutch West Indies.

WILLEN, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 1½ m. S. Newport-Pagnell. Area 450 ac. Pop. 98.

WILLENBERG or WIELBANK, a town of E. Prussia, 91 m. S.S.E. Königsberg. Pop. 1,820.

WILLENHALL, a chapelry of England, co. Stafford, pa. and 3 m. E. Wolverhampton, on the North Western Railway. Pop. 11,531.

WILLESBY, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 6 m. S.W. Scarborough. Area 4,180 ac. Pop. 423.

WILLERICK, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 4½ m. E.S.E. Causton. Area 1,200 ac. Pop. 28.

WILLESLEY, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3 m. W. Chipping-Camden. Ac. 1,410. P. 372.

WILLESLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 7 m. N.W. Hay. Area 800 ac. Pop. 5.

WILMAMOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 1½ m. E. Ashford. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 1,092.

WILMERSLEY, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, with a station on the London and North-Western Railway, 4 m. N.W. Farringdon. Area 4,190 ac. Pop. 2,939.

WILLESLEY, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 2½ m. S.W. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Ac. 910. Pop. 43.

WILLEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Salop, 6 m. N.N.W. Bridgeforth. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 144.—II. co. Warwick, ¼ m. N. Rugby. Area 370 ac. Pop. 127.

WILLIAM (ISLAND), in the Pacific Ocean, is between New Ireland and New Britain.—(Mount), the loftiest peak of Graham Land, Antarctic Ocean.—II. the loftiest and most E. of the Australian Grampian mountains, Victoria. Elevation 4,500 feet.—III. (River), co. Wicklow, E. Australia, flows W. and joins Murray River, 16 m. N.W. Williamsburgh.—II. New South Wales, after a S. course of 70 m., between co. Durham and Gloucester, joins the Hunter near Raymond-terrace. [FORT-WILLIAM.]

WILLIAM HENRY, a town of Canada. [SORREL.] WILLIAMS, a co. of the U. S., North America, Ohio, in its N.W. part. Area 492 sq. m. Pop. 8,108.—II. a township of Pennsylvania, co. Northampton. Pop. 2,634.

WILLIAMSBURG, a dist. of the U. S., North America, in E. part of South Carolina. Area 1,087 sq. m. Pop. 12,477.—Several townships, etc.—I. Massachusetts, 8 m. N.W. Northampton. Pop. 1,537.—II. New York, and a suburb of that city on its N.E. side. Pop. 60,000.—III. a vill. of Virginia, cap. co. James city, between James and York rivers, 48 m. E.S.E. Richmond. Pop. 877. It has a lunatic asylum, and William and Mary college, founded in 1693.—IV. a township of Ohio, 26 m. E. Cincinnati. Pop. 1,885.

WILLIAMSON, three cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. Tennessee, near its centre, cap. Franklin. Area 636 sq. m. Pop. 27,201.—II. Illinois, in its S. part, cap. Bainbridge. Area 433 sq. m. Pop. 7,216.—III. New York, co. Wayne, on Lake Ontario. Pop. 2,380.

WILLIAMSTON, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 4 m. N.W. Tenby. Pop. 651.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a seaport town of the British Colony Victoria, Australia, on a headland in Port-Phillip, 5 m. S.W. Melbourne, and opposite which vessels of large burden can anchor. A railway to Melbourne is in course of construction.

WILLIAMSTOWN, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, 20 m. N. Pittsfield. Pop. 2,828.—II. Vermont, 11 m. S.E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,452.—III. New York, co. and 28 m. E. Oswego. Pop. 1,121.

WILLIAN, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 3 m. E.N.E. Hitchin. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 322.

WILLINGALE, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (Doe), 4½ m. N.E. Chipping-Ongar. Area 1,070 ac. Pop. 518.—II. (Spain), 4½ m. N.E. Chipping-Ongar. Area 890 ac. Pop. 319.

WILLINGDON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. N.N.W. East Bourne. Ac. 3,500. Pop. 678.

WILLINGHAM, several pas. of England.—I. co. Cambridge, 6 m. E.S.E. St. Ives. Area 4,440 ac. Pop. 1,604.—II. co. Lincoln, 5½ m. S.E. Gainsborough. Area 2,170 ac. Pop. 499.—III. co. Suffolk, 3½ m. S.E.E. Beccles. Area 610 ac. Pop. 160.—IV. (Cherry), co. and 3½ m. E.N.E. Litchin. Area 980 ac. Pop. 148.—V. (North), same co., 3½ m. E.S.E. Market-Rahen. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 234.—VI. (South), same co., 5 m. E.N.E. Wragby. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 343.

WILLINGTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. and 4 m. E. Bedford. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 268.—II. co. and 6½ m. S.W. Derby, on the Derby

and Birmingham Railway. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 444.—III. co. Durham, until lately united with Bransford. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 965.

WILMAM, a town of Switzerland, 15 m. W.N.W. Lucerne, on the Wigger. Pop. 1,180.

WILMAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E.W. Needham. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 213.

WILMAM, several pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 8½ m. S.E.E. Alford. Area 4,290 ac. Pop. 743.—II. co. Warwick, 4 m. N.W. Daventry. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 373.—III. (Scott), co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.N.W. Folkingham. Area 640 ac. Pop. 23.—IV. (Sida), same co., 2½ m. S.W. Bleford. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 256.—V. (Waterloo), co. Leicester, 8½ m. N.N.E. Lutterworth. Area 860 ac. Pop. 381.—VI. (on-the-Wolds), co. Nottingham, 7½ m. N.E. Loughborough. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 600.

WILLOUGHBY, a pa. of New South Wales, co. Cumberland, on Port Jackson. Pop. 887.—Willoughby Cape is the E. point of Kangaroo Island, S. Australia, lat. 35° 54' S., lon. 138° 15' E.

WILLOUGHBY, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, on Lake Erie, 164 m. N.N.E. Columbus. Pop. 2,081. It is the seat of Willoughby University, founded in 1834.

WILLOUGHBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. E.N.E. Gainsborough. Ac. 2,461. Pop. 637.

WILLS, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, co. Guernsey. Pop. 2,216.—Willsborough is a township, New York, on Lake Champlain, 15 m. N.E. Elizabeth. Pop. 1,362.

WILSTADT, a market town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 6 m. N.E.W. Offenbach. P. 1,500.

WILMSTADT (Fin. *Lapparanta*), a fortified town of Finland, 12 m. and 31 m. N.W. Wiborg, cap. circ., on the S. shore of the Lake Salma. Pop. 1,500. In August 1741, the Swedes were here defeated and the town taken by the Russians, to whom it was ceded by the treaty of Abo.

WILMINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, 1½ m. S. Dartford. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 915.—II. co. Sussex, 4½ m. S.W. Hailham. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 268.

WILMINGTON, a town or city and port of entry, U. S., North America, Delaware, semi-cap. co. Newcastle, between Brandywine and Christina Creeks, 1 m. above their junction, and 80 m. N. Dover. Pop. 16,183. Principal edifices, the city hall, two market houses, an almshouse, arsenal, about 16 churches, and some extensive flour-mills on the Brandywine. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen cloth, breweries, and potteries, and many of its inhabitants are engaged in whale fisheries. On the 31st May 1854, three waggon, loaded with 11,250 lbs. of gunpowder, exploded in the street, killing several persons, and injuring 75 houses in the vicinity. Christina Creek is navigable to it for vessels drawing 14 feet water, and railways connect it with Philadelphia and Baltimore.—II. a township, Vermont, 18 m. E. Bennington. Pop. 1,372.—III. a town and port, North Carolina, co. New Hanover, on Cape Fear River, 35 m. N. Cape Fear. Pop. 7,964. Its harbour admits vessels of 300 tons, and opposite it are some fine rice grounds.—Wilmington Island, Georgia, in the Savannah river, 8 m. S.E. Savannah, is 6 m. in length by 4 m. in breadth.

WILMSTON, a pa. of England, co. Chester, on the Manchester branch of the North-Western Railway, 7½ m. S.E.W. Stockport. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 4,992.

WILNA, a gov. and town of Russia. [VILNA.] WILNA, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, with the vill. Carthage. Pop. 2,996.

WILNE (Garrat), a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. S.E. Derby. Area 1,930 ac. Pop. 2,084.

WILNORTH, a hamlet of England, co. Warwick, pa. and 3 m. S.E.E. Tamworth, on the Birmingham and Derby Railway. Pop. 824.

WILNOR, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Bradford, 4 m. S.E.E. Keighley. Pop. 3,454. [WILNOR.]

WILNOR, a town of Saxony, circ. and 9 m. W. Dresden, on the Wilde-Bau. Pop. 2,136.

WILNOR, several pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 4½ m. W.S.W. Sleaford. Area 2,880 ac. Pop. 494.—II. co. Wilts, 1½ m. S.W. Amesbury. Area 1,460 ac. Pop. 135.—III. (Dunsbury), same co., 4½ m. W.S.W. Pewsey. Ac. 1,660. P. 575.

WILNOR, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 60 m. N.W. Potsdam, on the Karthaus. Pop. 1,800.

WILSON, a co. of the U. S., North America, near the centre of Tennessee, cap. Lebanon. Area 468 sq. m. Pop. 27,444.—II. a township, New York, co. Niagara, 10 m. N.W. Lockport. Pop. 2,955.

WILSON PROMONTORY, a British colony of Victoria, forms the S. extremity of the continent of Australia, in Bass' Strait, lat. 38° 8' S., lon. 146° 23' E. It is 3,000 feet above the sea. Around it are many small islands, and on its E. side are Corner Inlet and Waterloo Bay.—Wilson Peak, in the Clarence River dist., New South Wales, is on the principal dividing range of mountains.—Wilson Inlet, West Australia, co. Plantagenet, is 30 m. W. Albany.

WILSTRA, a town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, on the Wilsdrave, 9 m. N.N.W. Glückstadt. Pop. 2,900. It has a considerable trade in corn.

WILTON, a pa., parl., and munic. bor. of England, co. Wilts, 3½ m. N.W. Salisbury. Area of pa. 1,730 ac. Pop. 1,804. Area of parl. bor. 38,000 ac. Pop. 8,607. Wilton has manufs. of carpets, but its woollen manufs. generally have declined. The bor. returns 1 member to H. of C.—II. a pa., co. Somerset, ½ m. S.W. Taunton, of which it is a suburb. Area 730 ac. Pop. 919. It has a co. house of correction.—III. (Bishop's), a pa., co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. N. Pocklington. Area 7,280 ac. Pop. 884.—IV. a chapelry, N. Riding, 3½ m. N.W. Guisborough. Pop. 518.

WILTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, comprising a part of the town of Hawick. Area 174 sq. m. Pop. 2,557.

WILTON, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New Hampshire, 40 m. S.W. Concord. Pop. 1,161.—II. New York, 12 m. N. Ballston-spa. Pop. 1,458.—III. Maine, 30 m. W.N.W. Augusta. Pop. 1,309.—IV. Connecticut, 65 m. S.W. Hartford. Pop. 2,066.

WILTSHIRE, an inland co. of England, in its S. part, enclosed by the cot. Hants, Dorset, Somerset, Gloucester, and Berks. Area 1,367 sq. m., or 874,880 ac. Pop. 254,221. Its centre is occupied by the tableland of Salisbury Plain, in which rise its principal rivers, the Somerset and Hampshire Avon, the Kennet, and some affluents of the Thames, which partly forms its N. border. In the N. and S. is some highly fertile land, and here dairy husbandry is important. Agriculture is generally well conducted; principal crops, wheat and barley, with green crops and potatoes. Sheep estimated at 700,000, of which number nearly 6-7ths are pastured on the Downs; annual produce of wool between 800 and 900 packs. Many swine are reared, and Wiltshire is famous for its bacon; its cheese and butter are also in repute. There are quarries of freestones on the border of Somerset; chalk is the other principal mineral. Principal manufactures are woollens, silks, and

Wiltshire. Outcrops are woven at Wilton; broad-cloths, etc., at Bradford, Devizes, Heytesbury, Chippenham, Westbury, Trowbridge, etc.; linens and silks at Steventon and Maiden-Bradley. Salisbury has manufs. of cutlery and steel goods. Wilt is intersected by the Great Western and South-Western Railways, and the Kennet and Avon, Wilts and Berks Canals. The co. is in the diocese of Salisbury and W. chronit. After Salisbury, its cap., chief towns are Wilton, Devizes, Warminster, Trowbridge, Chippenham, Marlborough, Swindon, and Crickdale. With its bor. it sends 18 members to H. of C. Reg. co. electors (1848), for north division, 5,165; for south division, 3,710; total 7,875. Besides Stonehenge and Avebury, it contains numerous vestiges of antiquity.

WILT, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 7 m. E.N.E. Hindon. Area 4,910 ac. Pop. 510.

WILTS OR WILTS, a town of Dutch Luxemburg, cap. cant., on the Wilts, 10 m. N.W. Diekirch. Pop. 2,500, who manuf. woollens and leather.

WIMBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. E.S.E. Saffron-Walden. Area 4,690 ac. P. 1,004.

WIMBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 8½ m. S.W. St Paul's Cathedral, London, with a station on the South Western Railway. Area 3,700 ac. Pop. 2,683.

WIMBORNE, a hamlet of England, co. Cambridge, on Eastern Counties Railway, 3½ m. S. March. Pop. 1,168.

WIMBORNE-ALL-SAINTS, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 8 m. S. Cranborne. Area, etc., included in next parish.

WIMBORNE (St Giles), a pa. of England, 2 m. W.S.W. Cranborne. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 495.

WIMBORNE-MINSTER, a pa., market town, and nominal bor. of England, co. Dorset, between the Stour and Allen, and on the South-Western Railway, 7 m. N. Poole. Area of pa. 11,880 ac. P. 4,760. The town has a minster or collegiate church, founded early in the 7th century, but the present structure dates from about the time of the Conquest. Wimborne has manufactures of woollen goods and stockings.

WIMBORNEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. N.N.E. Downham-Market. Ac. 3,890. P. 608.

WIMBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5 m. E.N.E. Loughborough. Ac. 4,220. P. 1,235.

WIMVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 3 m. N. Boulogne. Pop. 1,772.

WIMMERA, a river of the British colony Victoria, Australia, in its W. part, flows W. into Lake Hindmarsh. (?) It gives name to a partially settled district, S. the river Murray.

WIMMERBY, a town of S. Sweden, 73 m. N.N.W. Kalmar, 33 m. S.W. Westervik. Pop. 1,465.

WIMPFEN, a town of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. a detached dist., between Baden and Wurttemberg, at the confluence of the Jaxt and Neckar, 7 m. N.N.W. Heilbronn. Pop. 2,187. It is enclosed by walls, and was formerly a free city of the empire. It has an extensive salt work, and five annual fairs.

WIMPOLE, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 6 m. S.S.E. Caxton. Area 2,428 ac. Pop. 453.

WIMBORNE, a pa. and market town of England, co. Somerset, 23 m. S. Bath. Area of pa. 8,960 ac. Pop. 2,488. It has manufs. of linens, bed-making, and silk. It is an important mart for cheese, butter, corn, and cattle. In 1688, the Prince of Orange, soon after landing at Torbay, here attacked and defeated a body of royal troops.

WIMBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.E. Horncastle. Area 800 ac. Pop. 78.

WIMON, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I.

(East), on the East Anglian Railway, 5 m. E.S.E. Lynn. Area 2,880 ac. Pop. 469.—II. (West), 2½ m. S. Lynn. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 477.

WINCHAM, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Great Budworth, 2½ m. E.N.E. Northwich. Pop. 684.

WINCHAM, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 6 m. E.S.E. Linlithgow, pa. Kirkcaldon, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. Pop. 322.

WINCHCOMBE, a pa. and market town of England, co. Gloucester, in the vale of the Ilip, 8 m. N.E. Cheltenham. Area of pa. 5,706 ac. Pop. 2,824. The town has a Gothic church, paper mills, a silk mill, and manufactures of stockings and thread. During the Saxon dynasty the town was a county of itself.

WINCHELSEA, a parl. bor., cinque-port, market town, and pa. of England, co. Sussex, near its E. extremity, 2 m. S.W. Rye. Area of pa. 1,120 ac. Pop. 778. The town, about 2 m. in circuit, extends into three adjacent parishes. *Old Winchelsea*, a place of importance in the Roman period, stood at the mouth of the Rother, 2 m. distant, but was destroyed by an inundation of the sea in 1287, after which the inhabitants removed and founded the present town, which has been ruined by a precisely opposite cause, the sea having receded 1½ m. since the 16th century, leaving around it a salt marsh. The church, formerly an elegant structure, is partly in decay; two other churches have fallen into ruin. Winchelsea returned 2 members to H. of C. until the Reform Act included it in the borough of Rye.

WINCHERDEN, two pas. of England, co. Bucks.—I. (*Nether*), 6 m. W. Aylesbury. Area 1,520 ac. Pop. 284.—II. (*Upper*), 5 m. N.W. Aylesbury. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 186.

WINCHESTER, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 50 m. W.N.W. Boston. Pop. 2,445. It has a sulphureous spring.

WINCHESTER, Venta Belgarum, a city, parl. and mmic. bor. of England, of which it was long the cap., now cap. co. Hants, nearly in its centre, on rt. b. of the Itchen, across which it communicates with a suburb by a bridge, on the South Western Railway, 69 m. W.S.W. London. Area of city and soke-liberty 2,250 ac. Pop. 10,739; do. of bor., which includes St Cross, Wimal, etc., 13,704. The ancient city was enclosed by walls, of which the site only is now traceable. The modern city consists chiefly of a main street, crossed at right angles by many others. Nearly all its S.E. quarter is occupied by the cathedral and its precincts, supposed to have been founded in the 2d century. It is 545 feet in length externally, 298 feet in breadth at the transept, with a nave 361 feet, a choir 136 feet in length, and a central tower, 160 feet in height. Except its W. front, its exterior is heavy, but its interior is magnificent. It contains the tomb of William Rufus; and, in a series of carved chests over the choir, the remains of many of the kings of Wessex, and of the Saxon kings of England. Its altar-piece is the celebrated "Raising of Lazarus," by West. The see of Winchester comprises the co. Hants, the greater part of Surrey, and the Channel Islands, including 384 pas. At one period Winchester is said to have had 80 churches, chapels, and monastic institutions, many of which were swept away at the Reformation; at present it has 9 parish churches, of which those of St Lawrence, the Mother-church, into which the bishop makes solemn entry on taking the see; St Martin, St Michael, and St Swithun, over a postern gate, are most worthy of notice. Winchester College, founded in 1047,

has *five* buildings. Other principal structures are St John's house, barracks for 1,000 men, and the same hall, on the site of an ancient castle; the gold-hall, co. gaol, co. house of correction, co. hospital, a Roman Catholic, and other dissenting chapels; a nursery, removed hither from Brussels; market-house, theatre and assembly rooms. Of 4 ancient gates, only the W. remains. In an apartment over it, are preserved the original Winchester bushel of king Edgar, and other Anglo-Saxon standards of measure. Near it is an obelisk to commemorate a destructive visitation of the plague in 1603, and a public cemetery was laid out here in 1840. The hospital of St Cross, 1 m. S. the city, but now included within the bor., founded in the reign of Stephen, has still a kind of monastic body of brethren, and affords entertainment to the poor and travellers. It has a very remarkable anc. church, and other buildings. *Winchester* has many almshouses and other charities; also a mechanics' institute, public library, and savings' bank. It is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, is the seat of the co. assizes, and has quarter and petty sessions, a recorder's court, and a chancery court of the bishop. It sends 2 members to House of Commons, and is the place of election of members for the co. Under the name of *Caer-Gwent*, it was one of the most important cities of the ancient Britons; it became an important Roman station, and having been taken by Cerdic in 519, it remained the cap. of the kingdom Wessex, and of England, throughout all the Saxon, Danish, and early Norman dynasties. In the time of Henry I it had reached its greatest eminence; in the reign of Henry VI. it had materially declined, but was a principal residence of the English sovereigns down to the accession of George I. Henry III. was born here in 1207, and here Henry VIII. entertained the Emperor Charles V. Mary of England and Philip of Spain were married at Winchester in 1554.

Winchesters, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. a town of Virginia, in its N.E. part, cap. co. Frederick, 48 m. S.W. Frederick, Maryland, with which, and with Baltimore, it is connected by railway. Pop. 4,300. It has an active general trade.—II. New Hampshire, on Ahuelot river, 80 m. S. W. Concord. Pop. 3,206.—III. Connecticut, 28 m. N.W. Hartford. Pop. 2,178. It has extensive iron works and various manufactures.—IV. Ohio, co. Adams. Pop. 1,603.—V. Kentucky, cap. co. Clarke, 42 m. E.S.E. Frankfort. Pop. 1,100.

—*WINGFIELD*, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2½ m. N.E. Oditham. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 337.

WINGLEY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. S. W. Chumleigh. Area 7,220 ac. Pop. 1,664.—*Windle* is a decayed pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.W. Beccles, now annexed to Gillingham.

WIDAU, a town of Russia. [Vidau.]

WIDENBURG, a town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. and 7 m. N.N.W. Hanau, on l. b. of the Rhider. Pop. 1,535.

WIDENBURG, a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, 8½ m. N.W. Kendal, with which it communicates by railway. Area 19,900 ac. Pop. 3,280. The church, an ancient structure, contains a curious window of stained glass. The islands of *Widernere Lake* are in this parish.—*Lake Widernere* or *Widernere*, one of the finest of the English lakes, partly between co. Westmoreland and Lancaster, but chiefly in the latter co., is 14 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth, and discharges its waters S.W. by the *Lewes*, into *Moscow Bay*. Shores mostly well wooded,

especially on its W. side, where *Fernow-Isle*, a steep height, is clothed with a forest of larch and fir. In its centre is a group of small islands, the largest of which comprises 88 acres. *Bowens* is on its E. side, and *Ambleside* near its N. extremity. Amongst the fish taken here is the char, peculiar to the deep lakes in this region, and which when potted is a highly esteemed delicacy.

WINDHAM, two cos of the U. S., North America.—I. Vermont, in its S.E. part. Area 780 sq. m. Pop. 29,069.—II. Connecticut, in N.E. part, cap. Brooklyn. Area 620 sq. m. Pop. 31,079.—Also several townships.—I. Maine, 14 m. N. N.W. Portland. Pop. 2,380.—II. Connecticut, 28 m. E. Hartford. Pop. 4,638.—III. New York, 22 m. W. Catskill. Pop. 3,048.—IV. Pennsylvania, 26 m. N.W. Wilkesbarre. Pop. 1,647.

WINDISCH, *Windischna*, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, cap. circ., 9 m. N.E. Aarau, near Brugg, on the Reuss. The ancient city was one of the most important settlements of the Romans in Helvetia, and a few traces of it still remain.

WINDISCHBOARZEN, a market town of Upper Austria, 22 m. S.S.W. Steyer. Pop. 1,000.

WIVOLE, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Prescot. Pop. 9,370.

WINDLESHAM, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, hundred Woking, union of Chertsey. Area 5,370 ac. Pop. 1,794.

WINDRUSH, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 5½ m. E. Northleach. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 332.

WINDMACH, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Ratz, 19 m. S.W. Nurnberg. Pop. 1,196.

WINDENFIM, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, cap. dist., 16 m. N.N.W. Ansbach. Pop. 3,545. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, needles, and of gold and silver articles.

WINDSOR (New), a parl. munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Berks, on the rt. b. of the Thames, across which it is connected with Eton (Bucks) by a three-arched iron bridge, on granite piers, 2 m. S. the Slough station of Great Western Railway, and 23 m. S.W. London. Area of bor., comprising Windsor Castle and Little Park, with parts of the par. New Windsor and Clewer, upwards of 3,000 ac. Pop. 9,806; do. of pa. 6,873. The town consists chiefly of a main thoroughfare, winding close around the W. and S. sides of Windsor Castle, two other principal, and several smaller, streets. It is well built. Principal edifices, the town-hall, infantry barracks, pa. church with fine carved work, monuments, and an altar-piece presented by George III.; various dissenting chapels, a theatre, and buildings of schools and charities. It has a public ground, with an obelisk commemorative of the jubilee of 1820; and S. the town are cavalry barracks. George III. established an hospital for invalid soldiers; and here are a pa. hospital for 12 poor persons, a lying-in charity, royal general dispensary, almshouses, minor charities, with an aggregate annual revenue of about 2,577. It has well supplied markets, some trade in corn, and is famous for its ale; but the resources of the inhabitants are almost solely derived from the presence of the court, and the influx of visitors.—*Old Windsor* is a pa., 1½ m. E.S.E. New Windsor, crossed by a Roman road from Silchester. Area 5,280 ac. Pop. 1,600. Its church contains many handsome monuments, and a new church has been built at Sunningdale Hill. During the Saxon dynasty a palace existed here, but the royal residence was removed to the present locality by William the Conqueror.

WINDSOR CASTLE, the principal residence of

the *severals* of Great Britain, is situated immediately E. of New Windsor. This magnificent structure was originally built by William the Conqueror, and has been embellished by most of the succeeding sovereigns. The great park of Windsor, comprises about 3,900 ac., well stocked with deer, and W. of it is Windsor Forest, 56 m. in circumference.

WINDSOR, two towns of British North America.—I. Nova Scotia, cap. co. Hants, at the mouth of the Windsor, in an inlet of Minas basin, 28 m. N.W. Halifax, and having the principal college in the colony.—II. Upper Canada, Home dist., co. York, on N. bank of Lake Ontario, 27 m. N.E. Toronto.

WINDSOR, a borough of New South Wales, co. Cumberland, on the Hawkesbury, at the confl. of S. creek, 26 m. N.W. Sydney. Pop. 1,679. The Hawkesbury is navigable from the sea to 4 miles above Windsor, and the town has an active trade by the river, and daily communication by coaches with Sydney. It is the cap. of a hundred, pop. 3,220; and with the other Cumberland boroughs, Richmond, Campbelltown, and Liverpool, it sends one member to the Legislative Assembly.

WINDSOR, several townships of the U. S.—North America.—I. Vermont, cap. co., on W. bank of the Connecticut River, 18 m. S. S. W. Norwich. Pop. 1,928.—II. Connecticut, co. and 7 m. N. Hartford. Pop. 3,254.—III. New York, 12 m. S.E. Binghamton, with a vill. on W. side of the Susquehanna. Pop. 2,645.—IV. Pennsylvania, co. Berks, on Schuylkill river and canal. Pop. 1,105.—V. Maine, 10 m. E. Augusta. Pop. 1,793.—Also a co. in S.E. part of Vermont, cap. Woodstock. Area 990 sq. m. Pop. 38,320.

WINDWARD ISLANDS. [WEST INDIES]

WINSTED, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 1½ m. W.N.W. Farnington. Area 2,670 ac. Pop. 131.

WINSTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N. Diss. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 691.

WINFIELD, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 76 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,481.

WINFORD, two pas. of England.—I. co. Somerset, 6½ m. S.W. Bristol. Area 3,940 ac. Pop. 1,022.—II. (Eagle), co. Dorset, 8 m. W.N.W. Dorchester. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 103.

WINFORTH, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 6 m. N.E. Hay. Area 1,210 ac. Pop. 159.

WINFRITH-NRWELDER, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 8 m. W.S.W. Wareham. Area 3,590 ac. Pop. 1,101.

WING, two pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 3 m. S.W. Leighton-Buzzard. Area 5,210 ac. Pop. 1,376.—II. co. Rutland, 3 m. N.E. Uppingham. Area 1,066 ac. Pop. 334.

WINGATE, a chapelry of England, co. and 7½ m. E.S.E. Durham, pa. Castle-Eden, on the Hartlepools branch of the York and Berwick Railway. Pop. 2,450.

WINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 2½ m. S.S.W. Chesterfield. Ac. 2,650. P. 483.

WINGFIELD, several pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 6½ m. E.N.E. Eye. Area 2,630 ac. Pop. 654.—II. co. Wilts, 2 m. W.S.W. Trowbridge. Area 2,210 ac. Pop. 905.—III. (North), co. Derby, 4½ m. S.S.E. Chesterfield. Area 6,680 ac. Pop. 4,361.—IV. (South), same co., 3 m. W. Alfreton, on North Midland Railway. Area 2,990 ac. Pop. 1,092.

WINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. E. Canterbury. Area 2,400 ac. Pop. 1,068.

WINEO or VINEO SOUND, a small inlet in the Baltic, at the entrance to Gothenburg. It was the rendezvous of the British fleet at the battle

of the Baltic in 1803, and again previous to the blockade of the Russian ports in 1855.

WIRENAY, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 5 m. N.E. Aylesbury. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 813.

WIRIKI, a vill. of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 16 m. N.N.E. Lemberg. Pop. 3,270. It has an imperial manufactory of tobacco.

WIRKBOURN, a pa. of England, co. Nottingham, 3 m. N.N.E. Southwell. Area 2,240 ac. Pop. 129.

WIRKEL, a town of N. Germany, Nassau, on the Rhine, 10 m. W. Mayence. Pop. 1,800.

WIRKFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 8½ m. W.S.W. New Windsor. Ac. 10,040. Pop. 2,135.

WIRLATOR, a pa. of England, co. Durham, 5 m. W. Gateshead. Area 4,540 ac. Pop. 6,035.

WIRWALL, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 1 m. N.N.E. Winchester. Area 470 ac. Pop. 117.

WISCONSAGO, a lake of the U. S., North America, Wisconsin territory, W. Lake Michigan. Length N. to S. 28 m., breadth 10 m. It receives Wolf River from the W., discharges its surplus waters by Fox River N.ward into Green Bay (Lake Michigan).—II. a co. in N. of Illinois. Area 534 sq. m. Pop. 11,773.—III. in S.E. of Wisconsin. Area 471 sq. m. Pop. 10,125.

WIRREH, a town of Africa, Gold Coast, lat. 5° 12' N., lon. 0° 36' W. The English fort was abandoned in 1812, but the town has been rebuilt.

WIRTLBERG, a town of Württemberg, circ. Neekar, 12 m. N.E. Stuttgart. Pop. 3,060. It has a trade in corn, wool, leather, and timber.

WIRREH, a liberty of England, co. Berks, pa. Hurst, 3½ m. N. Wokingham. Pop. 587.

WIRREH, a market town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 4 m. S.W. Coblenz, on the Moselle. Pop. 1,550. It has mineral springs.

WINNIPEG (LAKE), British North America, is between lat. 50° and 54° N., lon. 96° and 99° W. Length 240 m., breadth 55 m.; shape very irregular. Shores low, and its waters are muddy. On its S. side it receives the Winnipeg, the Assiniboine, and Red River; and from the W. it is joined by the Saskatchewan, besides which it receives the surplus waters of Winnipegosis and Manitoba Lakes from the W. It discharges its own surplus water N. by the Nelson River, through several small lakes into Hudson Sea. On its shores are several stations of the Hudson Bay Company.—The river Winnipeg, a dangerous stream, has a N.W. course of 250 m. through the Lake of the Woods, etc.—Lake Winnipegosis, about 50 m. W. Lake Winnipeg, is 125 m. in length N. to S., average breadth 25 miles.

WINNIFRISBOGNE or WINNEPISOGISSE, a lake of the U. S., North America, state New Hampshire, in lat. 43° 40' N., lon. 71° 21' W. Shape irregular; length 32 m., greatest breadth 10 m. Elevation above the sea 472 feet. It is very deep, and discharges its surplus waters by the river of same name W. into the River Merrimac.

WINNORS (Str.), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on the Fowey, here crossed by a bridge, 2 m. S.S.E. Lostwithiel. Ac. 6,840. Pop. 1,076.

WINNOROUGH, a vill. of the U. S., North America, South Carolina, cap. dist., 27 m. N.N.W. Columbia. Pop. 1,050. It has a Baptist theological seminary.

WINNWEILER, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 19 m. N.E. Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1,384.

WINNOCHEM, a town of the Netherlands, prov. and 30 m. E.S.E. Groninger, cap. east, at the Winschoten Canal. Pop. 3,518.

WINNOCHEM, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. N.W. Axbridge. Area 3,900 ac. P. 1,490.

WINNOR, a town and a village of Hanover.—I.

WIMBORNE, a pa. of Dorset, co. Dorset, 5 m. S.W. Blandford. Area 1,800 ac. Pop. 400.
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WIMBORNE, a pa. and market town of England, co. Dorset, 5 m. S.W. Blandford. Area of pa. 1,800 ac. Pop. 1,800. Manufactures lace.

WIMBORNE, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 4 m. W.S.W. Wigan. Pop. 675.

WIMBORNE, a market town and chapelry of England, co. Derby, pa. Youlgrove, 4½ m. W. Matlock. Pop. 938.

WIMBORNE, a co. of the U. S., North America, Mississippi, on the Pearl and Tombigbee rivers. Area 120 sq. m. Pop. 7,366.

WIMBORNE, several pas. of England.—I. co. Durham, 6 m. E. Barnard-Castle. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 301.—II. co. Gloucester, 6 m. N.W. Cirencester. Area 1,510 ac. Pop. 232.—III. co. Suffolk, 7 m. W.S.W. Framlington. Area 1,270 ac. Pop. 302.

WIMBORNE, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 m. E.N.E. Haverford-West. Pop. 774.

WIMBORNE, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Frauklin, on the Woiakka, 37 m. S.W. Plsek. Pop. 1,000, employed in glass and paper factories.

WIMBORNE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 25 m. S.E. Arensburg. Pop. 1,300.

WIMBORNE, numerous pas. of the W. co. of England.—I. co. Gloucester, 6½ m. N.N.E. Bristol. Area 4,860 ac. Pop. 2,376.—II. (Abbey), co. Dorset, 5 m. W. Dorchester. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 195.—III. (Bassac), co. Wilt, 7 m. N.W. Marlborough. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 289.—IV. (Cane), co. Dorset, 5 m. S.E. Dorchester. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 160.—V. (Clement), same co., 4 m. S.W. Blandford-Forum. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 97.—VI. (Dunlop), co. Wilt, 4 m. N.N.E. Salisbury. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 187.—VII. (Earle), same co., 3½ m. N.N.E. Salisbury. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 281.—VIII. (Gunner), same co., 4½ m. N.N.E. Salisbury. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 167.—IX. (Kington), co. Dorset, 12 m. N.E. Dorchester. Area 1,770 ac. Pop. 584.—X. (St. Martin), same co., 5 m. W.S.W. Dorchester. Area 2,760 ac. Pop. 434.—XI. (Moulton), same co., 2½ m. S.S.W. Dorchester. Area 910 ac. Pop. 245.—XII. (Stepleton), same co., 4½ m. W.S.W. Dorchester. Area 1,880 ac. Pop. 206.—XIII. (Stoke), co. Wilt, 5 m. W.S.W. Amesbury. Area 3,540 ac. Pop. 965.—XIV. (Strickland), co. Dorset, 4 m. W.S.W. Blandford Forum. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 407.—XV. (Whitchurch), same co., 6½ m. S.W. Blandford-Forum. Area 3,850 ac. Pop. 580.—XVI. (Zalene), same co., 6 m. S.S.E. Blandford-Forum. Area 840. P. 224.

WIMBORNE, numerous pas. of the W. co. of England.—I. co. Gloucester, 6½ m. N.N.E. Bristol. Area 4,860 ac. Pop. 2,376.—II. (Abbey), co. Dorset, 5 m. W. Dorchester. Area 2,470 ac. Pop. 195.—III. (Bassac), co. Wilt, 7 m. N.W. Marlborough. Area 1,410 ac. Pop. 289.—IV. (Cane), co. Dorset, 5 m. S.E. Dorchester. Area 1,370 ac. Pop. 160.—V. (Clement), same co., 4 m. S.W. Blandford-Forum. Area 1,450 ac. Pop. 97.—VI. (Dunlop), co. Wilt, 4 m. N.N.E. Salisbury. Area 1,260 ac. Pop. 187.—VII. (Earle), same co., 3½ m. N.N.E. Salisbury. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 281.—VIII. (Gunner), same co., 4½ m. N.N.E. Salisbury. Area 1,760 ac. Pop. 167.—IX. (Kington), co. Dorset, 12 m. N.E. Dorchester. Area 1,770 ac. Pop. 584.—X. (St. Martin), same co., 5 m. W.S.W. Dorchester. Area 2,760 ac. Pop. 434.—XI. (Moulton), same co., 2½ m. S.S.W. Dorchester. Area 910 ac. Pop. 245.—XII. (Stepleton), same co., 4½ m. W.S.W. Dorchester. Area 1,880 ac. Pop. 206.—XIII. (Stoke), co. Wilt, 5 m. W.S.W. Amesbury. Area 3,540 ac. Pop. 965.—XIV. (Strickland), co. Dorset, 4 m. W.S.W. Blandford Forum. Area 1,240 ac. Pop. 407.—XV. (Whitchurch), same co., 6½ m. S.W. Blandford-Forum. Area 3,850 ac. Pop. 580.—XVI. (Zalene), same co., 6 m. S.S.E. Blandford-Forum. Area 840. P. 224.

WIMBORNE, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Augustowo, 37 m. N. Suwalki. Pop. 1,050.

WIMBORNE, a hamlet of England, co. Northampton, pa. Paston, 3½ m. N.N.W. Peterborough. Pop. 600.

WIMBORNE, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 12 m. N.N.W. Derby, on the High Peak Railway and Cromford Canal. Area of pa. 14,640 ac. Pop. 7,480. The church is a spacious edifice, and here are places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists. The lead-mines in the vicinity furnish employment to many of its inhabitants. Manufs. of cotton goods, hats, hosiery, and wool-combing are carried on. Works-orth forms a part of the duchy of Lancaster.

WIMBORNE, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. and 2 m. N. Whitechurch. Pop. 83.

WIMBORNE, Germany. [WÜRTENBERG.]

WIMBORNE, a munic. bor., river port, and town of England, co. Cambridge, in the Isle of Ely, on the Nen, at a junction of the Eastern Counties and the East Anglian Railway, 9 m. N.N.E. March. Area of its two pas. 10,250 ac. Pop. 12,700. Area of bor. about 1,900 ac., within which most of the pop. is comprised. Principal edifice, St. Peter's church, a chapel of ease, dissenting chapel, town-hall, custom-house, corn exchange, assembly rooms, theatre, and baths. It has rope walks, iron works, malt houses, a brewery, and yards for building and repairing ships. Exports, corn, timber, wool, and seeds. Imports, wine, cattle, and combs.

WIMBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6½ m. W. Barton-on-Humber. Ac. 3,971. P. 824.

WIMBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Wilt, 6 m. E.N.E. Salisbury. Area 4,450 ac. Pop. 513.

WIMBORNE, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Guelderland, 35 m. E. Arnhem, on the Prussian border. Pop. 4,800.

WIMBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6½ m. W. Barton-on-Humber. Ac. 3,971. P. 824.

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WASH., a village, co. Sussex, 3 m. N.E. Fawcett. Ac. 6,718. P. 1,745.

WASH., a seaport town of Sweden, cap. island Gotland, in the Baltic, which forms its bay or port, on its W. coast, 113 m. S.E. Stockholm.

WASHING., a river port and township of the U. S., North America, Maine, on Sheepscot river, 22 m. S.E. Augusta. Pop. 2,343. Its harbour admits vessels of the largest class.

WISMAU or **WISNOU**, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 19 m. S.E. Brunn. Pop. 3,364.

WISNITZA or **WISNITZ**, a market town of Austrian Poland, Bukowina, circ. and 38 m. W.S.W. Tchernowitz, on the Cseremoss, opposite Kut. Pop. 1,655.

WISCONSIN, one of the U. S., North America, in the N.W. part of the Union, between lat. 42° 30' and 47° N., lon. 87° and 92° 30' W., having S. Illinois, W. the Mississippi and the territory of Minnesota, N. Lake Superior, and Michigan State, and E. Lake Michigan. Area estimated at 53,924 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 90,945; do. in 1850, 304,226, of whom only 63,015 were natives of the state. Number of deaths in 1850, nearly 10 in every 1,000. Surface very varied, well watered, and abounding with small lakes. Soil generally fertile. Principal products, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, maple sugar, hops, hemp, and flax. Live stock is valued at 4,397,385 dollars. Timber is abundant. Minerals comprise lead, mixed with zinc and silver, iron, copper, coal, and marble. It has manufactures of woollens, iron works, ship-building, breweries, and distilleries. In 1852 there were 20 miles of railway completed, and 421 in course of construction. During the same year the value of imports amounted to 19,560,713 dollars; exports, 4,564,779 dollars. There are upwards of 230 churches of all denominations, and church property is valued at 46,080 acres of land towards the establishment of a state university, and there are other colleges and academies supported by private subscription. In 1853, the common school fund amounted to 819,200 dollars. There is a school for the education of the blind. Government is conducted by a governor, lieutenant-governor, and a senate of 25 members, all of whom are elected for two years, and a house of 82 representatives, elected annually. The state is divided into 43 counties. — **WISCONSIA** was visited at an early period by French missionaries, who towards the close of the 17th century formed a settlement here. It was formed into a territory in 1836, and admitted into the Union as an independent state in 1848.

WISCONSIN, a river of the U. S., North America, rises in lat. 45° 30' N., lon. 88° 50' W., flows S. and W., and joins the Mississippi on left, in lat. 43° N. Length 370 m. By a canal in connection with the Fox river, completed in 1850, steam-boat navigation has been established from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, through the centre of the state.

WISHAW, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. S.E. Sutton-Coldfield. Ac. 1,230. Pop. 282.

WISHAW, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 5 m. N.W. Carluke, at the junction of a branch of the Caledonian with the Wishaw and Coltness Railway. It has extensive coal-fields. Pop. 3,373.

WISWOLD (GREAT), a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 2½ m. N.N.W. Wilton. Area 1,500 ac. P. 378.

WISWOLAN, an island in the S. part of Lake Wetter, Sweden, opposite Grenna. Length 10 m., breadth 1 mile.

WISWAT, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 2½ m. N.E. Ripley. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 167.

WISWAT, a village town of Poland, near and 34 m. S. Klebke, on the Buda. Pop. 2,000.

WISLAK and **WISLOKA**, two rivers of Galicia, Austrian Poland. — I. rises in the Carpathian mountains, flows N. to Kaczow, and thence E. and joins the San near Stenawa. Length 113 m. — II. mostly parallel to the foregoing on the W., flows N. and joins the Vistula 10 m. S.W. Baczow, after a course of more than 100 miles.

WISMAR, a fortified seaport town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, cap. lordship, at the head of a deep bay of the Baltic, and of a branch railway to Hamburg and Rostock, 18 m. N.E. Schwerin. Lat. 53° 53' 8" N., lon. 11° 27' 7" E. Pop. 11,869. It has churches, hospitals, schools, orphan asylum, and manufs. of tobacco, sail-cloth, and breweries and distilleries. Its harbour is nearly landlocked by the islands of Poel and Wollin. Has ship-building docks. In 1849, 338 vessels, aggregate burden 16,473 tons, entered, and 343 do., burden 17,081 tons, cleared from its port. It was founded in 1329, and for a time belonged to the Hanseatic League.

WISOWITZ, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 30 m. N.E. Hradisch, on the Drenwiza. Pop. 2,713. It has manufs. of woollen cloths and paper.

WISPRINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.W. Horncastle. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 83.

WISSANT, a comm. and maritime vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 10 m. W.S.W. Calais, and conjectured to be the *Portus Itius* of the Romans. Pop. 1,012.

WISSENHAD, a vill. of Bohemia. [PRAGUE.]

WISSENBURG, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the Lauter, and on the Bavarian frontier, 34 m. N.N.E. Strasbourg. Pop. 5,913. It has a collegiate church of the 13th century, a Protestant church, a Jews' synagogue, town-hall, and barracks; manufs. of tiles, bricks, soap, felt hats, paper hangings, and vinegar, and a trade in wax, cattle, cloths, iron, and agricultural produce. In addition to its strong fortifications, works, termed the "Lines of Wissembourg," extend from it along the Lauter to Lauterbourg, 9 m. S.E. It was taken by the Austrians in 1793.

WISSER, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. N.W. Halesworth. Area 2,660 ac. Pop. 490.

WISTENITZ, a market town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 4 m. E. Olmutz. Pop. 1,408.

WISTANSTOW, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 9 m. N.N.W. Ludlow. Area 5,530 ac. Pop. 1,044.

WISTARTON, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 2½ m. E.N.E. Nestwich. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 293.

WISTON, a pa., bor., and vill. of Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 m. E.N.E. Haverford-West. Pop. of pa. 774. It unites with Pembroke, Milford, and Tenby, in sending 1 member to H. of C.

WISTON, two pas. of England. — I. co. Suffolk, 1 m. W.S.W. Nayland. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 256. — II. co. Sussex, 1½ m. N.W. Steyning. Area 2,750 ac. Pop. 301.

WISTON and **ROBERTON**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, on the Clyde, 1 m. N.W. Lanington. Area about 24 sq. m. Pop. 639, of whom 141 are in the village Wiston, besides which here are the villages Robertson and Newton.

WITROW, three pas. of England. — I. co. Huntingdon, 3½ m. S.S.W. Ramsey. Area 2,076 ac. Pop. 553. — II. co. and 7 m. S.E.E. Leicester. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 261. — III. co. York, East and West Riding, 3 m. N.N.W. Selby. Area 3,870 ac. Pop. 763.

WIVALL or **WIVALLA**, a township of England co. Lancaster, pa. Wharley, 3 m. S. Clitheroe. Pop. 747.

WITTON, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 3 m. W. Ely. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 694.

WITTON, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 8 m. W.A.W. Ely. Area 2,586 ac. Pop. 690.

WITTON, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (Great), 1 m. S. Reepham. Area 2,010 ac. Pop. 669.—II. (Little), 2 m. S.S.E. Reepham. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 42.

WITTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 10 m. E. Maidstone. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 124.

WITCOMAN or WHITCOMBS (GAAZ), a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4 m. N.E. Falmwick. Area 1,000 ac. Pop. 167.

WITTRAM, gov. and town, Prussia. [WITTRAM.]

WITTHAM, a river of England, co. Lincoln, rises in Rutlandshire, flows N. past Grantham and Long-Bennington to Lincoln, and then S.W. past Tattershall and Boston to the Wash, which it enters N. the mouth of the Welland. Total length 90 m., for the last 40 of which, to Lincoln it is navigable for small steam and sailing vessels and for 33 m. to Tattershall, for vessels of much larger burden, it having been deepened and embanked in the lower part of its course. Its principal affluents, the Bain and She, have been made navigable to Horncastle and Sleaford.

WITTHAM, a pa. and market town of England, co. Essex, on the Maldon branch of the Eastern Counties Railway, 9 m. N.E. Chelmsford. Area of pa. 3,280 ac. Pop. 3,301. It is the supposed site of the Roman station *Concomum*.

WITTHAM, several pas. of England.—I. (on-the-Hill), co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.W. Bourne. Area 4,210 ac. Pop. 686.—II. (North), same co., 1½ m. S. Colsterworth. Area 1,740 ac. Pop. 309.—III. (South), same co., 3½ m. S.S.W. Colsterworth. Area 3,230 ac. Pop. 544.—IV. (Friary), co. Somerset, 5 m. S.S.W. Frome. Area 4,970 ac. Pop. 666.

WITTCALL, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. S.W. Louth. Area 2,650 ac. Pop. 117.

WITTCORP, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 9 m. S.S.E. Malton-Mowbray. Ac. 1,230. Pop. 40.

WITTRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 8 m. E. Chumleigh. Area 6,490 ac. Pop. 1,309.

WITTRILLY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, on the ancient Watling Street, 1½ m. E. Atherton. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 540.

WITTHAM-WITH-STRA, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.N.W. Alford. Ac. 2,510. P. 501.

WITTHAM, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 8 m. N.N.E. Hedon. Ac. 2,600. P. 513.

WITTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Histon. Area 2,480 ac. Pop. 199.

WITTHAMFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 8 m. W.N.W. Clare. Area 2,480 ac. Pop. 642.

WITTHAMSTON, a township of England, co. Dorset, pa. Poolestock, 5½ m. N.E. Bridport. Pop. 41.

WITTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5 m. W.S.W. Bodmin. Area 2,740 ac. Pop. 452.

WITTHAM-FLORET, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 5½ m. N.E. Dulverton. Ac. 2,850. Pop. 104.

WITTHAMTON, several pas. etc., of England.—I. co. Gloucester, 5½ m. W. Northleach. Area 5,890 ac. Pop. 822.—II. co. and 4½ m. N.E. Hereford. Area 3,130 ac. Pop. 881.—III. co. Salop, 6 m. E. Shrewsbury. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 266.—IV. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. and 4 m. S. Manchester. Pop. 1,492.—V. (Lower), a township, co. Chester, pa. Freshbury, 7 m. N.N.W. Congleton. Pop. 676.

WITTHAM, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Leyland, 5 m. N.E. Chorley. P. 1,375.

WITTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 8 m. E.N.E. Coventry. Area 2,400 ac. P. 364.

WITTHAM, two pas. of England.—I. co.

Somerset, 2½ m. S.W. Dunster. Area 1,610 ac. Pop. 889.—II. (Rawleigh), co. Devon, 2½ m. N.E. Bampton. Area 2,500 ac. Pop. 1,811.

WITTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6½ m. S.S.E. East Grinstead. Ac. 5,080. P. 1,692.

WITTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 7 m. N.W. Dulverton. Area 4,010 ac. P. 266.

WITKOW, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. Bromberg, 10 m. S.E. Gnesen. Pop. 2,930. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, linens, and leather.

WITLY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Surrey, 3½ m. S.W. Godalming. Area 5,990 ac. Pop. 1,546.—II. (Great), co. Worcester, 5 m. S.S.W. Stourport. Area 2,450 ac. Pop. 406.

WITLINGSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Area 1,010 ac. Pop. 19.

WITLINGSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. N.N.E. Ipswich. Area 1,630 ac. Pop. 576.

WITNEY, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 10 m. W.N.W. Oxford, on the Windrush, an affluent of the Thames. Area of pa. 7,450 ac. Pop. 5,437. The town has a town-hall and a blanket hall. The church is a spacious cruciform structure. Here are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Friends; a grammar school. It has manufactures of gloves, malt, and blankets, and various woollen goods, the celebrity of Witney for which is in part due to the detestable quality of the waters of the Windrush.

WITTEL, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 39 m. W.N.W. Arnberg, and on the Elberfeld and Dortmund Railway. Pop. 2,336.

WITTEBERG, a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, cap. circ., reg. and 46 m. N.N.E. Merseburg, on the rt. b. of the Elbe, and on railway from Berlin to Leipzig. Pop. (1816) 3,750, besides the garrison. Its university was united to that of Halle in 1817; it has a gymnasium, breweries, distilleries, and manufactures of woollens. Here the reformation commenced in 1517. Luther's cell in the Augustine convent, and Melancthon's house are still preserved. It was taken by assault by the Prussians in 1814.

WITTEBERG, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, on the Elbe, at the influx of the Stepnitz, and on the Hamberg and Berlin Railway, 7 m. S.W. Poreberg. Pop. 2,600.

WITTEBERG, a town of N. Germany, grand-duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circ. Mecklenburg, cap. dist., 17 m. S.W. Schwerin. P. 2,705.

WITTEBERG, two pas. of England, co. Berks.—I. (Little), 4 m. N.W. Wallingford. Area 620 ac. Pop. 128.—II. (Long), 5 m. N.W. Wallingford. Area 2,290 ac. Pop. 649.

WITTING, three pas. of England.—I. co. Northampton, 2½ m. N.N.W. Wansford. Area 2,690 ac. Pop. 262.—II. (East), co. Sussex, 6 m. S.W. Chichester. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 283.—III. (West), on Chichester harbour, opposite Hayling Island, 7 m. S.W. Chichester. Area 2,500 ac. Pop. 609.

WITTEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. S.S.E. Tenterden. Area 3,540 ac. Pop. 987.

WITTEHOFEN ISLAND, Low Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 16° 11' S., lon. 146° 22' W.

WITTEHOFEN, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 58 m. W.N.W. Leignitz, on the Black-Ester. Pop. 2,100. It has manufs. of linen and hosiery.

WITTINGAU, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 14 m. S.N.E. Budweis. Pop. 5,319.

WITTINGAU, a town of Hanover, landr. Lüneburg, 19 m. S.N.E. Uelsen. Pop. 1,325.

WITTON, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 26 m. N.N.E. Treves, cap. circ., on the Moselle, an affluent of the Moselle. Pop. 2,590.

WITNESS, a vill. of Handver, landr. and 14 m. N.E. Aarich, cap. dist. Pop. 1,500.

WITSON, several par. etc. of England.—I. co. Huntingdon, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. St. Ives. Area 1,690 ac. Pop. 287.—II. co. Norfolk, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Norwich. Area 760 ac. Pop. 163.—III. (*East*), co. York, N. Riding, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E.E. Middleham. Area 7,730 ac. Pop. 810.—IV. (*Gilbert*), co. and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. Durham. Area 3,150 ac. Pop. 1,768.—V. (*de West*), same co., $\frac{5}{8}$ m. W.N.W. Bishop-Auckland, on the Wear-valley railway. Area 3,170 ac. Pop. 918. Coal abounds in this parish.—VI. (*Netter*), co. Northumberland, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W.N.W. Morpeth. Area 8,850 ac. Pop. 489.—VII. (*West*), co. York, N. Riding, $\frac{4}{5}$ m. W. Middleham. Area 5,140 ac. Pop. 650.—VIII. a parochial chapelry, co. Chester, pa. Great Budworth, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Northwich, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 3,493.—IX. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. and $\frac{2}{3}$ m. N.W. Blackburn. Pop. 1,367. It has cotton manufactures.

WITTSROCK, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, circ. Ost-Prignitz, on the Dose, 60 m. N.W. Berlin. Pop. 6,400. It has a large hospital for military invalids, and manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics.

WITZENHAUSEN, a town of Hesse-Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, cap. dist., on the Werra, 15 m. E. Cassel. Pop. 3,355. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of linen fabrics, vinegar, and leather.

WIVELCOMBE, a pa. and market town of England, co. Somerset, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. Somerton. Area of pa. 5,810 ac. Pop. 2,661.

WIVELFELD, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. Cuckfield. Area 3,680 ac. Pop. 608.

WIVENHOE, a maritime town and pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Colne, $\frac{4}{5}$ m. S.E. Colchester. Area of pa. 1,840 ac. Pop. 1,672. It has a custom-house, subordinate to Colchester, of which Wivenhoe is regarded as the port. Oysters are here shipped for the London markets.

WIVERTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Clay. Area 1,610 ac. Pop. 245.

WIX, a pa. of England, co. Essex, $\frac{4}{5}$ m. S.E.E. Manningtree. Area 2,850 ac. Pop. 778.

WIXOM, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, $\frac{2}{3}$ m. S. Alcester. Area 530 ac. Pop. 117.

WIZVA, a town of Poland, gov. and 60 m. S.S.W. Augustow, on the Narew. Pop. 2,015.

WKA, a river of Poland, rises in E. Prussia, near Niedenburg, flows S.W. and then generally S.E., through the gov. Plock, and joins the Bug 15 m. N.N.W. Warsaw. Total course 130 miles.

WLASLAWOW, two towns of Poland.—I. (formerly *Nova-Miasto*, Germ. *Rosterscht*), gov. Augustow, 25 m. N.W. Mariampol, on the Sazuppa. Pop. 4,501.—II. prov. and 26 m. N.E. Kalce, with Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and manufs. of linen fabrics.

WLASCHIM (pron. *Flaskim*), a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 22 m. S.S.W. Kaarzin. Pop. 2,236. It has a castle and manufs. of woollens.

WLOCLAW, a town of Poland, gov. Warsaw, on the Vistula, 30 m. N.W. Plock. Pop. 4,000. It has manufs. of chicory, and a trade in corn.

WLODANA, a town of Poland, gov. Lublin, prov. and 79 m. S.E. Siedlec, at the confluence of the Wlodawa with the Bug. Pop. 3,660.

WLODOW OR OAKU, one of the Sandwich Is., Pacific Ocean, 140 m. N.W. Hawaii. Lat. of town Honoruru $21^{\circ} 18' 2''$ N., lon. $137^{\circ} 55'$ W. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., greatest breadth 18 m. Area 530 sq. m. Pop. 27,800. Surface mountainous, and here are many extinct volcanic craters. Products comprise indigo, cotton, sugar, and sandal-wood; and the vine has been introduced from California. [*Honolulu.*]

WOMURN or OLD-WOMURN, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 13 m. S.W. Bedford, near the branch between that town and the London and N.W. Railway. Area of pa. 3,300 ac. Pop. 2,049. Manufs. of straw-plait and thread-lace.—II. (*West*), a pa., co. Bucks, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W.S.W. Beaconsfield. Area 2,850 ac. Pop. 2,026.

WOMWAT, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, on Boston and Lowell Railway and Middlesex Canal, 10 m. W.N.W. Boston. Pop. 3,954.

WODZIAN, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Prachin, on the Blantiz, 12 m. S. Pisek. P. 2,241.

WODZISLAW, a town of Poland, prov. and 31 m. S.W. Kielce, on the Wodzislaw. Pop. 3,000.

WOENSDEKORT and WODKERT, two pas. of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant.—I. $\frac{5}{8}$ m. S. Bergen-op-Zoom. Pop. 1,300.—II. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. Eyndhoven. Pop. 3,100.

WODKERT, a walled town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, cap. cant., on the Old Rhine, 18 m. E.S.E. Leyden. Pop. with dist. 4,117.

WOENTR-SUN-SAUER, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. cant., 12 m. S.W. Wissembourg. Pop. 1,240.

WODZIAN, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. Breslau, cap. circ., surrounded by small lakes. Pop. 3,000. It has manufs. of woollen and linen cloths, and hosiery.

WOKFIELD, a tything of England, co. Berks, pa. Stratfield-Mortimer. Pop. 168.

WOKING, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Basingstoke Canal, and with a station on the S.W. Railway, 6 m. N.N.E. Guildford. Area of pa. 8,190 ac. much of it heath. Pop. 2,537.

WOKINGHAM or OAKINGHAM, a market town and pa. of England, cos. Berks and Wilts, on the border of Windsor-forest, and on the Reading and Reigate Railway, 7 m. S.E. Reading. Area 3,450 ac. Pop. 3,762, who manufacture shoes, gauze, silks, malt, and flour.

WOLDEK, a walled town of N. Germany, Mecklenberg-Strelitz, on the Prussian frontier, 22 m. N.E. Strelitz. Pop. 2,196.

WOLDENESSE, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on railway from Stettin to Posen, reg. and 66 m. N.E. Frankfurt. Pop. 3,000.

WOLDINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.N.E. Godstone. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 43.

WOLD-NEWTON, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, $\frac{5}{8}$ m. N.W. Bridlington. Area 3,420 ac. Pop. 276.

WOLFACH, a town of Germany, Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, cap. dist., on the Kinzig, 33 m. S.S.W. Baden. Pop. 1,653.

WOLF-CREEK, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, on Wolf Creek, 10 m. S.E. Mercer. Pop. 2,000.

WOLFEBOROUGH, a township of the U. S., North America, New Hampshire, on Lake Winnepesaukee, 39 m. N.N.W. Concord. Pop. 1,918.

WOLFENBUTTEL, a town of Germany, duchy and 8 m. S. Brunswick, on railway to Hanover, and on the Ocker. Pop. 9,003. It consists of a citadel, town-proper, and two suburbs, and has several churches, an arsenal, a workhouse, an hospital, orphan asylum, college, and an extensive library, with relics and MSS. of Luther. The town is the seat of the superior law court for the states of Brunswick, Waldeck, and Lippe, and has manufactures of lacquered and japanned wares, paper-hangings, leather and tobacco, a trade in corn and linen yarn, and 5 annual fairs.

WOLFELAW, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, $\frac{4}{5}$ m. N.N.E. Bromyard. Area 1,400 ac. P. 134.

WOLFSEER, a town of Germany, Hesse-

Canal, prov. Lower Hessen, cap. dist., 14 m. W. Cassel. Pop. 3,187. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woollen cloths and flens.

WOLFEHART, a pa. of New South Wales, E. Australia, co. Durham, N. the river Hunter.

WOLF ISLAND, a group in British North America, New Brunswick in Passamaquoddy Bay, north Grand Manan island. The most northern in lat. 44° 59' N., lon. 66° 41' W.

WOLFENBÜTTEL, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Leine, 17 m. S.S.W. Manich. P. 1,900.

WOLFENBURG, a town of Austria, Carinthia, circ. and 30 m. N.E. Klagenfurt, on the Lavant. Pop. 1,466. It has iron works.

WOLF'S NEWTON, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 5½ S.E.E. Uck. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 219.

WOLFSTEIN, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, cap. cant., on the Lauter, 12 m. N.N.W. Kaiserslautern. Pop. 918, with mines of coal and mercury.

WOLGA, a river of Russia. [Volga.]

WOLGAST, a seaport town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 35 m. S.E. Stralsund, near the mouth of the Peene, in the Baltic. Pop. 5,200. It has manufactures of soap and tobacco.

WOLGAST, a pa. of England, co. and 8 m. E.S.E. Hereford. Area 3,970 ac. Pop. 902.

WOLIN, a market town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Prachin, 18 m. S.W. Pisek. Pop. 1,570.

WOLKENSTEIN, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, cap. dist., on the Zschoppan, 14 m. S.S.E. Chemnitz. Pop. 1,901.

WOLLAND, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 7½ m. W.N.W. Blandford-Forum. Area 780 ac. P. 107.

WOLLASTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3½ m. S.S.E. Wellingborough. Area 3,640 ac. Pop. 1,261.

WOLLASTON-LAND, British North America, Arctic Ocean, W. Victoria Land. The E. point is in lat. 66° 45' N., lon. 113° 53' W., separated from the mainland by Dolphin and Union Strait.

WOLLATON, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. W. Nottingham. Area 2,840 ac. Pop. 681.

WOLLEY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. N. Bath. Area 870 ac. Pop. 63.

WOLLIN, a seaport town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 29 m. N. Stettin, on the Dvina, and on an island formed by the latter, at its mouth in the Baltic, connected by bridges with the mainland. Pop. 3,466. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, and ship-building docks.

WOLLMISTADT, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 9 m. N. Magdeburg, cap. circ., on the Ohre. Pop. 2,500. It has manufactures of linen and leather, and a trade in corn and cattle.

WOLLOMOON, a maritime town of New South Wales, co. Camden, 7 m. N. Lake Illawarra. Pop. 615. It is resorted to for sea-bathing.

WOLMSTEIN, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 37 m. S.W. Posen, between two lakes. Pop. 2,650. It has manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics.—II. a town, grand duchy Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, cap. co., on the Appelbach, 6 m. S.E. Krennau. P. 1,470.

WOLMSTADT, a town of Prussia. [Volmar.]

WOLMSTADT, a pa. and vill. of New South Wales, E. Australia, co. Northumberland, cap. dist., on Wololmo, an aff. of Hunter, 25 m. S.W. Maitland.

WOLMSTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 5 m. S.S.E. Dunstun. Area 3,470. P. 464.

WOLVENHAM OF WALSINGHAM, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 12½ m. W.S.W. Durham, on the Wear Valley Railway. Area 24,760 ac. Pop. 4,065. It has manufactures of woollens, flens, and hardware, with coal, lime, and lead works.

WOLSTAN, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 5 m. W. Rugby. Area 2,770 ac. Pop. 1,328.

WOLSTANTON, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 13 m. N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyme. Area 10,220 ac. Pop. 22,191, partly employed in cotton manufactures. It has a church, and a union workhouse. The Grand Trunk Canal here passes through a tunnel 1½ mile in length.

WOLVERTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Aylsham. Area 840 ac. Pop. 44.

WOLVERTON, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. N.N.W. Oxford. Area 1,600 ac. Pop. 687.

WOLVERTHAMPTON, a pari., munic. bor., manufacturing town, and pa. of England, co. Stafford, with a station on the London and North Western Railway, 12½ m. N.W. Birmingham. Area of pa. comprising Bilston, Willenhall, etc., 18,680 ac. Pop. 92,287. Principal edifices, the collegiate church of St. Peter, churches of St. George and St. John, new church of St. Paul, various dissenting chapels, the town-hall, hospital and dispensary, union mill, news-room and library, assembly and concert rooms, and theatre. The grammar school has a revenue of 1,174l. per annum. Locks, brass, tinued, and japanned wares, tools, nails, papier-maché, and other goods are manufactured here. The trade is facilitated by several canals, and the whole district to the E. and E. is covered with forges, rolling mills, foundries, coal mines, and iron-stone pits. The bor. returns 2 members to H. of Commons.

WOLVERTON, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 2 m. N. Kidderminster. Area 3,410 ac. P. 2,441.

WOLVERTON, several pas. of England.—I. (or Wolferston), co. Bucks, 1 m. E.N.E. Stony-Stratford, on the London and North-Western Railway. Area 2,260 ac. Pop. 2,070. Here is the central station, depot, and factory of the railway company, attached to which are a church, school, library, reading room, market-place, and numerous dwellings for servants.—II. (or Wolferston), co. Norfolk, on the Wash, 3 m. N. Castle-Rising. Area 2,680 ac. Pop. 165.—III. (or Wolberton), co. Somerset, 4 m. N.N.E. Frome. Area 630 ac. Pop. 174.—IV. (or Wolberton), co. and 5½ m. W.S.W. Warwick. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 174.

WOLWICK, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 5 m. S.E. Nuneaton. Area 3,790 ac. Pop. 933.

WOLVISTON, a chapelry of England, co. Durham, pa. Billingham, 4 m. N.N.E. Stockton-on-Tees. Pop. 750.

WOMBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 4 m. S.W. Wolverhampton. Area 4,680. P. 2,007.

WOMBRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 2 m. E. Wellington. Area 790 ac. Pop. 2,166.

WOMBWELL, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Darfield, 4½ m. S.E. Barnsley. Pop. 1,677.

WOMENSWOLD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. S.S.W. Wingham. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 236.

WOMERLEY, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 5½ m. S.E. Pontefract, on railway between Wakefield and Goole. Area 7,750 ac. Pop. 228.

WOMATON, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. S.W. Monmouth. Area 1,850 ac. Pop. 141.

WOMERSLEY, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3½ m. S.S.E. Guildford. Area 4,330 ac. Pop. 1,260.

WONSTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 6 m. S. Whitehall. Area 4,750 ac. Pop. 716.

WOONHAME, a city of China, cap. prov. Hoopli, on the right bank of the Yangtze river. The population is estimated at from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000.

WOON-BAMWICK, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.W. Aisle. Area 2,650 ac. Pop. 222.

WOONBOROUGH, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 6½ m. N.N.E. Nottingham. Area 1,940 ac.

Pop. 803.—II. co. Wilt, 3½ m. W. Fewsey. Area 1,490 ac. Pop. 424.

WOODBRIDGE, a pa., market town, and river port of England, co. Suffolk, on the Deben, 7½ m. S.N.E. Ipswich. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 5,161. The town has a spacious church of black flint and freestone. Here are various dissenting chapels, many schools, almshouses, sessions and market houses, a custom-house, bonding warehouses, a theatre; and a house of correction. Ship-building is actively carried on. The mouth of the river forms an excellent haven, and is navigable up to the town for vessels of 120 tons burden. Exports corn, flour, and malt; imports of coal.

WOODBRIDGE, a township of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, 3½ m. N.E. Trenton. Pop. 5,141.

WOODBURY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. S.E. Topsham. Area 7,700 ac. Pop. 2,014.

WOODBURY, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Pennsylvania, 78 m. W. Harrisburg. Pop. 4,000.—II. co. Huntingdon. Pop. 2,102.—III. Connecticut, 50 m. W. Hartford. Pop. 2,150.—IV. a vill, New Jersey, 82 m. S.S.W. Trenton, on the Woodbury Creek, an affluent of the Delaware, at the head of its navigation. Pop. 900.—V. (North), Pennsylvania, co. Bedford.—VI. (South), same state and co. Combined pop. 4,000.

WOODCHURCH, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2½ m. S.W. Stroud. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 893.

WOODCHURCH, two pas. of England.—I. co. Chester, 6½ m. N. Great Neston. Area 6,080 ac. Pop. 2,927.—II. co. Kent, 4½ m. E. Tenterden. Area 6,840 ac. Pop. 1,286.

WOODCOCK, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, on Woodcock Creek, 218 m. N.W. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,000.

WOODCOCK, a pa. of England, co. Hunts, 5 m. N.N.W. Whitchurch. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 100.

WOOD-DALLING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.N.W. Reepham. Area 2,540 ac. Pop. 574.

WOOD-EATON, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. N.N.E. Oxford. Area 920 ac. Pop. 89.

WOODROSE, several pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Northampton, 7 m. S.S.W. Daventry. Area 2,440 ac. Pop. 800.—II. same co., 2½ m. S.W. Thrapston. Area 1,750 ac. Pop. 726.—III. co. Wilt, 5 m. N.N.W. Salisbury. Area 2,280 ac. Pop. 498.—IV. (St Mary's), co. Essex, 8½ m. N.E. St Paul's Cathedral, London. Area 4,090 ac. Pop. 2,774.—V. a township, co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, 5 m. S.S.W. Stockport. Pop. 490.

WOODFORD, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Kentucky. Area 141 sq. m. P. 12,423.

WOODHALL, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. W.S.W. Horncastle. Area 2,240 ac. P. 376.

WOODHAM, several pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (Ferre), 4½ m. S.S.E. Danbury. Area 4,160 ac. Pop. 981.—II. (Mortimer), 2½ m. W.S.W. Maldon. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 326.—III. (Walker), 2½ m. E.N.E. Danbury. Area 3,260 ac. P. 683.

WOODHAT, two contiguous pas. of England.—I. (East), co. Hunts, 10 m. N.N.W. Whitchurch. Area 5,110 ac. Pop. 1,556.—II. (West), co. Berks, 6 m. W.S.W. Newbury. Area 1,390 ac. Pop. 116.

WOODHEAD, a chapelry of England, co. Chester, pa. Mottram, 16 m. E. Manchester, on railway.

WOODHORN, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 8½ m. E.N.E. Morpeth. Area 7,600 ac. Pop. 1,886.

WOODHOUSE, a township of England, co. Leicester, pa. Barrow-on-Soar, 3½ m. W. Mountsorrel. Pop. 1,301.

WOODHURST, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 4 m. N. St Ives. Area 2,130 ac. Pop. 638.

WOODLANDS, a tything of England, co. Wilt, pa. and adjacent to Mera. Pop. 1,312.

WOODS ISLAND, Gilbert Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 0° 17' N., lon. 178° 27' E.

WOODLIEGE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 8 m. N. Kingsbridge. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 338.

WOODMANSCOTE, two pas. of England.—I. co. Hunts, 8 m. S.W. Basingstoke. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 76.—II. co. Sussex, 5 m. N.E. Steyning. Area 3,370 ac. Pop. 338.

WOODMANSEY, a township of England, co. York, East Riding, pa. and 2 m. S.E. Beverley, and comprising Beverley Park. Area 2,820 ac. Pop. 441.

WOODMANSTERN, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 5 m. S.W. Croydon. Area 1,300 ac. P. 271.

WOODMANSBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2 m. S.W. Sandwich. Area 2,790 ac. Pop. 813.

WOOD-RISING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.W. Hingham. Area 1,680 ac. Pop. 137.

WOODWARD, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5 m. E. Dorchester. Area 1,830 ac. Pop. 183.

WOODSIDE, a township of England, co. Salop, pa. and 3 m. S.S.E. Shifnal. Pop. 1,088.—Others are in co. Cumberland and Northumberland.

WOODSTOCK, a parl., munic. bor., town, and chapelry of England, co. and 8 m. N.N.W. Oxford, on the Glynn, and on a branch of the Great Western Railway. Area of bor., including 10 par., 21,640 ac. Pop. 7,983. It has a church, Wesleyan, Independent, and other chapels, a town-hall and market-place. It sends 1 member to House of Commons. Adjoining the town, on the S., is Blenheim, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough.—Old Woodstock is a locality a little N. the town. Under the Saxon and Norman dynasties, Woodstock was a royal residence, and here King Alfred resided while translating Boetius.

WOODSTOCK, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Vermont, cap. co. Windsor, 45 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 3,041.—Its chief vill. is built around a spacious public ground.—II. Connecticut, 43 m. E.N.E. Hartford. Pop. 4,636.—III. New York, 66 m. S. Albany. Pop. 1,650.—IV. a vill, Virginia, cap. co., and on the river Shenandoah, 110 m. N.N.W. Richmond. P. 1,000.

WOODSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 1 m. S.S.W. Peterborough. Area 1,050 ac. Pop. 320.

WOODTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.W. Bungay. Area 2,140 ac. Pop. 653.

WOOLST, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. W. Wells. Area 2,680 ac. Pop. 1,158.

WOOL, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, on South-Western Railway, 6 m. W.S.W. Wareham. Area 3,400 ac. Pop. 545.

WOOLASTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, on the Severn, 5 m. N.E. Chepstow. Area 2,150 ac. Pop. 1,110. [WOOLASTON.]

WOOLAVINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Somerset, 4 m. N.E. Bridgewater. Area 1,810 ac. Pop. 406.—II. (East and West), co. Sussex, 2½ m. S.S.W. Petworth. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 462.

WOOLBEDING, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1½ m. N.W. Midhurst. Area 2,740 ac. Pop. 330.

WOOLBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 1 m. S. Newton-Abbot. Area 970 ac. Pop. 2,337.

WOOLDAL, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kirkburton, 8½ m. S. Huddersfield. Pop. 5,600. It has woollen manuf.

WOOLSE, a pa. and market town of England, co. Northumberland, on an affluent of the Tyne, 46 m. N.W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Area of pa. 4,620 ac. Pop. 1,611. The town is situated on the declivity of the Cheviot hills. In the vicinity are remains of ancient fortifications, and a stone

offer commemorative of the victory of the English over the Scots in the reign of Henry IV.

WOOLLAGRAVE, two par. of England, co. Devon.—I. 3½ m. S.W. Bideford. Area 5,960 ac. Pop. 324.—II. 6 m. N. Crediton. Area 1,570 ac. Pop. 328.

WOOLFORD (GRAP), a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. S.S.W. Shipston-on-Stour. Area 3,630 ac. Pop. 590.—*Little Woolford* is a township in this parish. Pop. 330.

WOOLHAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Berks, on the Great Western Railway, 7 m. E. Newbury. Area 1,300 ac. Pop. 602.

WOOLLEY, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 5 m. N.E. Kimbolton. Area 1,430 ac. Pop. 90.

WOOLLETT, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5½ m. N.W. Stow-Market. Area 2,010 ac. Pop. 1,071.

WOOLSTANTON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 9½ m. S.S.W. Shrewsbury. Area 800 ac. Pop. 72.

WOOLSTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. W.S.W. Grantham. Area 2,600 ac. Pop. 632.

WOOLTON, several par. of England.—I. co. Gloucester, 4½ m. W.N.W. Winchcombe. Area 860 ac. Pop. 86.—II. (*Great*), co. Bucks, 3½ m. N.W. Fenny-Stratford. Area 760 ac. Pop. 72.

—III. (*Little*), same co., 3 m. S.W. Fenny-Stratford. Area 620 ac. Pop. 103.—IV. a town-

ship, co. Lancaster, pa. and 2½ m. N.W. Warrington. Pop. 516.—V. (*Woolton-Little*), a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Childwall, 4 m. S.W. Prescott. Pop. 1,018.—*Much Woolton* is a chapelry, same

co. and pa., 5 m. S.S.W. Prescott. Pop. 3,668.

WOOLVERTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.S.E. Ipswich. Area 940 ac. Pop. 241.

WOOLVERTON, a pa. of England, co. Hunts, 7½ m. N.W. Basingstoke. Area 1,400 ac. Pop. 188.

[WOOLVERTON.]

WOOLWICH, a pa., town, and naval port of England, co. Kent, 9 m. S.E.E. London, with which it is connected by railway. Area of pa. 640 ac. Pop. 33,367, chiefly dependent on the government establishments. The town, about 1 m. in length, is on an elevated site, separated from the Thames by the dock-yard; it has an old church, a new church, and several chapels; a Scotch church, dissenters' meeting-houses, numerous schools, and a theatre. The dock-yard, the most ancient in the kingdom, has some fine new docks. Here were built several first-rate ships; but from the comparative shallowness of water in the river, such ships are mostly built at the other naval ports, and this yard is chiefly employed for constructing steamers. Woolwich has the largest arsenal in Britain, covering more than 100 acres, and containing nearly 24,000 pieces of ordnance, besides other warlike materials for the army and navy, a royal laboratory, &c. It is the head-quarters of the royal horse and foot artillery, and royal sappers and miners, for whom, and other corps, here are extensive barracks; and on a fine parade ground, S. the town, are a repository for military models, and an observatory. It is the seat of a royal military academy for engineering and artillery. Woolwich joins with Deptford and Greenwich in returning 2 members to House of Commons. Monthly petty sessions are held here.

WOOLWICH, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New Jersey, 11 m. S.W. Woodbury. Pop. 3,365.—II. Maine, 26 m. S. Augusta. Pop. 1,420.

WOOLWICH FALLS, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Rhode Island, on Blackstone river, at its falls, 15 m. N.W. Providence. Pop. 3,000. It has manufactures of cottons, flannels, and silks.

WOONEN, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, 48 m. S.W. Cleveland. Pop. 4,080.

WOONEN, a small maritime town of China, prov. Kiang-si, 80 m. N.W. Chusan. It was strongly fortified by the Chinese during the late war, but taken by the British in 1843.

WOOTTON, numerous par., etc., of England.—I. co. and 4½ m. S.W. Bedford. Area 3,468 ac.

Pop. 1,904.—II. co. Berks, 4 m. N.N.W. Abingdon. Pop. 370.—III. co. Kent, 9 m. S.S.E. Canterbury. Area 1,170 ac. Pop. 153.—IV. co.

Lincoln, 5½ m. S.E. Barton-on-Humber. Area 2,980 ac. Pop. 603.—V. co. and 2½ m. S.S.E. Northampton. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 877.—VI.

co. Oxford, 2½ m. N.N.W. Woodstock. Area 3,350 ac. Pop. 1,250.—VII. co. Surrey, 3 m.

W.S.W. Dorking. Area 3,530 ac. Pop. 74d.—VIII. Isle of Wight, 4 m. N.E. Newport. Area

530 ac. Pop. 68.—IX. (*Glansville*), co. Dorset, 6½ m. S.S.E. Sherborne. Area 1,160 ac. Pop.

328.—X. (*St Lawrence*), co. Hunts, 3 m. W.N.W. Basingstoke. Area 4,170 ac. Pop. 922.—XI.

(*North*), co. Dorset, 2 m. S.E. Sherborne. Area

530 ac. Pop. 75.—XII. (*North*), co. Norfolk, 3 m. W.S.W. Castle-Rising. Area 2,210 ac. Pop.

188.—XIII. (*North*), co. Somerset, 4 m. W.S.W. Shepton-Mallet. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 338.—

XIV. (*Rivers*), co. Wilts, 3 m. N.E. Pewsey. Area 1,090 ac. Pop. 427.—XV. (*South*), co.

Norfolk, 2½ m. S.W. Castle-Rising. Area 1,030 ac. Pop. 155.—XVI. (*Waters*), co. Warwick,

2½ m. S. Henley-in-Arden. Ac. 8,770. P. 2,306.

WOOTTON-BASSETT, a disfranchised bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Wilts, on the

Great Western Railway, 6 m. W. Swindon. Area of pa. 4,830 ac. Pop. 2,123.

WONN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 5 m. S.E.E. Bern. Pop. of pa. 2,900.

WORMS, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 43 m. N.W. Erfurt, cap. dire. Pop. 3,000.

Manufs. leather, woodens, and cottons.

WORCESTER, a city, parl., music. bor., and co. of England, cap. co. Worcester, on l. b. of

the Severn, here crossed by a bridge, 3½ m. N.W. the Spetchley station of the Birmingham and

Bristol Railway, 25 m. S.W. Birmingham. Area of city and bor., comprising 11 entire parishes, and

other subdivisions, 355 ac. Pop. 27,528. The city, which is well built, was formerly enclosed

by a wall, some vestiges of which remain; and the college precincts were, in early Saxon times,

surrounded by separate fortifications. The cathedral was founded in 680, but the present edifice, with its appendages, dating from the 14th

century, is a plain Gothic building, with a central tower 200 feet in height. Adjoining it are the

clouters, with residences of the cathedral dignitaries, the chapter house, with a valuable library,

a large ancient hall, now occupied by the King's school, and the bishop's palace. The see of Worcester comprises the cos. Worcester and War-

wick, with portions of adjacent cos. in all embracing 362 par. The churches of St Andrew's,

St Clement, and St Nicholas, are handsome buildings, and there are chapels for Roman Catholics,

Independents, Calvinists, Baptists, Wesleyans, Huntingdon, & Friends' meeting-houses. Other

principal public buildings are the Guildhall, county courts, county and city gaols, market-

house, house of industry, county infirmary, buildings of various schools and charity institutions,

public subscription library, and theatre. The royal grammar school, founded by Henry VIII,

affords the privilege of competition for 2 exhibitions at Balliol college, Oxford. The Free grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, has 14

exhibitions of 50% to the universities and scholarships at Worcester college, and Magdalen hall, Oxford. Here are national, Lancastrian, and several other endowed schools. Total revenue of charities 4,381¹/₂ annually. There are also a female penitentiary, lying-in, ophthalmic, and other medical institutions, a dispensary, humane and other societies; and Worcester is the headquarters of the Provincial Medical Association of Great Britain, and with Gloucester and Hereford, the place of a triennial musical festival, the proceeds of which are applied to the relief of widows and orphans of the clergy. Principal manufactures are china wares, gloves, lace, spirits, leather, nails, and tanned wares. There are extensive iron works on the canal and river banks; and the city is the centre of a large trade in corn and hops. Good warehouses and quays border the Severn, which is here navigable for large barges, and Worcester is the entrepôt for a large and populous district. It has several banks. The borough is divided into 6 wards, and governed by a mayor, 11 aldermen, and 30 councillors. It sends two members to House of Commons. It is the place of election of members for the county. Under the name of *Caer Guorangan* it was one of the principal cities of the ancient Britons, and in the early Saxon period became the second bishopric in Mercia. The troops of Cromwell here obtained a decisive victory over those of Charles I., Sept. 3, 1651. Lord Somers was born at Worcester in 1652.

WORCESTER, two cos. of the U. S. North America.—I. in centre of Massachusetts. Area 1,500 sq. m., traversed by several railroads and canals. Pop. 130,730.—II. in S.E. part of Maryland. Area 616 sq. m. Pop. 18,539.

WORCESTER, a division in the S.W. of Cape Colony, South Africa. Area 20,000 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 9,351. It contains the cap. town Worcester and the village of Tulbach.

WORCESTER, a town of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, cap. co., 38 m. S.W. Boston. Pop. 20,271. It has a court-house, lunatic asylum, hall of the American Antiquarian Society, with a library; also woollen, cotton, paper, and machine factories. Communicates by railway with Albany and Norwich, Connecticut; by the Blackstone Canal with Providence.—II. a township of New York, 57 m. S.W. Albany. Pop. 2,047.—III. a township of Pennsylvania, 89 m. E. Harrisburg. Pop. 1,400.

WORCESTERSHIRE, an inland co. of England, with a very irregular outline, and many detached portions, but mostly bounded by the cos. Warwick on the E., Gloucester on the S., Hereford on the W., and Salop and Stafford on the N. Area 763 sq. m., or 463,720 ac., of which about 400,000 are estimated to be arable, or in meadows and pastures. Pop. 276,926. It is fertile, well watered, and richly wooded. Principal rivers, the Severn and its affluents the Avon and Teme, all having a S. course. The Malvern Hills in the S.W. separate it from Herefordshire. The Brecon hills in the S.E. rise to 900 feet above the sea. Wheat is extensively raised; hops are an important crop; orchards are numerous, and large quantities of cider and perry are made. Cattle and sheep are fattened here. Coal is found at Dudley; in a N. detached district at Droitwich are brine springs; building stone and clay are other chief minerals. Carpets are made at Kidderminster, glass and iron wares at Dudley and Stourbridge; gloves and porcelain at Worcester; needles and fish-hooks at Redditch and Feckenham. County rev. (1842) 23,363. Numerous canals, and the

Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, intersect the county. After Worcester, the cap., the principal towns are the boro. Evesham, Droitwich, Kidderminster, Bewdley, and Dudley. The co. with bor. sends 8 members to House of Commons. Registered co. electors (1843) for east division 6,724, for west division 4,850.

WORDINGBORO, *Orthungo*, a town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island Seeland. P. 1,500.

WORDSWELL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. N.N.W. Bury-St-Edmund. Area 2,120 ac. Pop. 56.

WORDSWILD, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 3¹/₂ m. N.E. Bridgenorth. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 1,788.

WORKINGTON, a pa. and seaport town, township of England, co. Cumberland, at the mouth of the Derwent, on railway, 7 m. N.N.E. Whitehaven. Area of pa. 7,730 ac. Pop. 7,150. Pop. of township 6,280. The lower part of the town is old, with narrow streets, but in the upper part are many good residences, and a square in which the corn market is held; and it has a church and chapel, several dissenting chapels, assembly and news rooms, a theatre, a harbour with good quays and a breakwater. It has ship building, manufactures of sail cloth and cordage, a salmon fishery, and coal mines in the vicinity, great quantities of coal being exported. It is a creek of the port of Whitehaven.

WORKROP, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 25 m. N. Nottingham, on the Ryton, at the N. extremity of Sherwood Forest, and with a station on the Sheffield & Lincolnshire Railway. Area of pa. 18,220 ac. Pop. 7,215.

WORKUM, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, near the Zuyder-Zee, 21 m. S.W. Leeuwarden. Pop. 3,103. [WOODRICHEM.]

WORKLANT, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4¹/₂ m. N.N.E. Glandford-bridge. Area 3,220 ac. P. 500.

WORLDHAM, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Hants.—I. (*East*), 2¹/₂ m. S.E. Alton. Area 1,480 ac. Pop. 258.—II. (*West*), 2¹/₂ m. S.E. Alton. Area 750 ac. Pop. 98.

WORLE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8 m. N.W. Axbridge. Area 1,620 ac. Pop. 96¹/₂.

WORLWITIAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. E.S.E. Beccles. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 174.

WORLDINGTON, three pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 1 m. W.S.W. Mildenhall. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 391.—II. (*East*), co. Devon, 6 m. E. Chumleigh. Area 2,320 ac. Pop. 277.—III. (*West*), same co., 5¹/₂ m. E. Chumleigh. Area 2,370 ac. Pop. 229.

WORLDINGWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.W. Framlington. Area 1,810 ac. P. 811.

WORMSBRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. and 8 m. S.W. Hereford. Area 770 ac. Pop. 81.

WORMDITT, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 43 m. S.S.W. Königsberg, on the Drewen. Pop. 3,470. Manufactures of woollen cloth and leather.

WORMENHALL, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 12 m. W.S.W. Aylesbury. Area 2,000. Pop. 260.

WORMSAY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6¹/₂ m. N.N.E. Downham-Market. Area 3,180 ac. Pop. 440.

WORMSHOUT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 11 m. S.S.E. Dunkerque, on the Penne. Pop. 3,369.

WORMSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6 m. N.W. Colchester. Area 2,410 ac. Pop. 535.

WORMINGTON (LITTLE), a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 5 m. N.N.E. Winchcombe. Area 1,660. P. 62.

WORMLEIGHSTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 8 m. E.N.E. Kingston. Area 2,220. Pop. 394.

WORMLEY, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. S.S.E. Hertford. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 611.

Worms, Worms, Worms, a city of W. Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hesse, 26 m. S.E. Mayence, on l. b. of the Rhine, here crossed by a swing bridge. P. (1846) 2,400. It was formerly an imperial city, and is very ancient, having existed before the arrival of the Romans. In the 13th century its pop. is said to have amounted to 60,000. In 1699 it was taken and burned by the French, the cathedral and a few houses only having escaped the flames. It has a gymnasium, manufactures of tobacco, and trade in agricultural produce, and in the fine wines of its vicinity. Among many diets held at Worms, the most celebrated is that of 1495, convoked by Maximilian I.; and that of 1521, before which Luther appeared.

WORMSHILL, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. S.S.W. Sittingbourne. Area 1,250 ac. P. 209.

WORMSLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 8½ m. S.E. Weobly. Area 2,060 ac. Pop. 125.

WORMSKITZ, a gov. & town, Russia. [VORONEZ.]

WORMSLODGE, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3½ m. N.N.W. Guildford. Area 7,140 ac. Pop. 1,549.

WORMSINGEN, Buruncum, a market town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 9 m. N.N.W. Cologne, on l. b. of the Rhine, formerly fortified. P. 1,906.

WORMSTADT, a market town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hesse, cap. co. 13 m. S.S.W. Mayence. Pop. 1,630.

WORMSTONCH, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, West Riding, 2½ m. S.S.E. Barneley. P. 4,277.

WORMLEY, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Eccles, 6 m. S.S.E. Great Bolton. Area 8,840 ac. Pop. 10,189. It is intersected by the Wigan and Leigh Canal, and has extensive coal-mines, with subterranean canals and tunnels, the total extent of which is estimated at 18 miles.

WORMSTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. S.S.E. Northwaleham. Ac. 2,410. Pop. 827.

WORMSTONCH, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 3 m. E. Barneley. Pop. 949.

WORTH, two pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, 1½ m. S. Sandwich. Area 2,708 ac. Pop. 471.

—II. (*Mastcrs*), co. Dorset, on the English Channel, 3½ m. S.S.E. Corfe Castle. Area 1,590 ac. Pop. 306. St Alban's-head is in this parish.

—III. a township, co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, 6 m. S.S.E. Stockport. Pop. 85.

WORTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5½ m. N.W. Eye. Area 3,260 ac. Pop. 1,086.

WORTHEN, a pa. of England, co. Salop and Montgomery, 8 m. N.E. Montgomery. Area 12,410 ac. Pop. 3,325. A line of stones here is supposed to have marked the old boundary between England and Wales; and lead mines were wrought here during the Roman dominion.

WORTHENBURT, a pa. of North Wales, co. Flint, 8 m. N. Ellesmere. Pop. 543.

WORTHING, a maritime town and chapelry of England, co. Sussex, pa. Broadwater, on the English Channel, with a station on the South Coast Railway, 16 m. W. Brighton. Pop. 5,870. Its climate is mild and subarid, and fine sands here extend along the sea for several miles on either side.—II. a pa., co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.N.E. East-Dereham. Area 690 ac. Pop. 170.

WORTHINGTON, a chapelry of England, co. Leicester, 4½ m. N.E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 1,503.

WORTHY, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Hants.—I. (*Kings*), 2½ m. N.N.E. Winchester. Area 2,180 ac. Pop. 883.—II. (*Martyr*), 3 m. N.W. Winchester. Area 1,970 ac. Pop. 261.

WORTHY, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2½ m. W. Basingstoke. Area 1,970 ac. Pop. 158.

WORTHLEY, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. St Peter, with a station on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, 8 m. N.N.W. Sheffield. Pop. 7,898. It has manufactures of woollens.—II. a chapelry, same co. and Riding, pa. Tankersley, 5½ m. S.S.W. Burnesley. P. 1,093.

WORTON, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Oxford.—I. (*Nether*), 3 m. W.S.W. Deddington. Area 790 ac. Pop. 82.—II. (*Over*), 3 m. S.W. Deddington. Area 980 ac. Pop. 86.

WORTWELL, a hamlet of England, co. Norfolk, pa. Reddenhall, 5 m. S.W. Bungay. Pop. 541.

WOSCHITZ (Jung), a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 11 m. N.E. Tabor. Pop. 1,820.

WOSKINGEN, a market town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 9 m. E. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,597.

WOSTITS and WOTITS, two towns of the Austrian empire.—I. Moravia, 19 m. S.S.W. Brünn. Pop. 1,100.—II. Bohemia, circ. Beraun, 33 m. S.E. Prague. Pop. 1,400.

WOTOWA, a river of Austria, Bohemia, after a N.E. course of 60 m., joins the Moldau, 11 m. N.E. Pisek.

WOTTON, several pas. of England.—I. (*Courtney*), co. Somerset, 4 m. W. Dunster. Area 4,930 ac. Pop. 411. Limestone abounds here.—II. (*Pits-Paine*), co. Dorset, 3 m. N.N.E. Lyme-Regis. Area 2,210 ac. Pop. 361.—III. (*Underwood*), co. Bucks, hundred Ashendon. Area 3,220 ac. Po. 253. [Wootton.]

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 17½ m. S.S.W. Gloucester. Area 4,390 ac. Pop. 4,224.

WOUDRICHEM or WOUDEKUM, a strongly fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, at the junction of the Maas and Waal, 16 m. N.W. Bois le Duc. Pop. 1,230.

WOUGHTON-ON-THE-GREEN, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2½ m. N.N.W. Fenny-Stratford. Area 890 ac. Pop. 337.

WOULDHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. S.W. Rochester. Area 2,100 ac. Pop. 343.

WOW, a pa. and vill of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 3 m. S.W. Rozendaal. Pop. 2,500.

WOTELAWICE, a town of Poland, gov. and 50 m. S.E. Lublin. Pop. 2,000.

WRABNESS, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4½ m. E. Manningtree. Area 890 ac. Pop. 361.

WRAGBY, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 12 m. E.N.E. Lincoln. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 010, chiefly agricultural.—II. a pa., co. York, West Riding, 4½ m. S.W. Pontefract. Area 3,390 ac. Pop. 702.

WRAMPLINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.E. Wymondham. Ac. 820. P. 245.

WRANGEL, an island of Russia, Esthonia, in the Gulf of Finland, 15 m. N.E. Revel. Pop. 1,100.

WRANGLE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.E. Boston. Area 6,590 ac. Pop. 1,198.

WRATH (CAVE), the most N. point of Sutherlandshire, Scotland, in lat. 68° 38' N., lon. 4° 58' W. It has a pyramidal granitic rock, on which is a lighthouse, which shows a revolving light 400 feet above the sea.

WRATTLING, several pas. of England.—I. (*Great*), co. Suffolk, 6½ m. W.N.W. Clare. Area 1,320 ac. Pop. 81.—II. (*Little*), same co., 6½ m. W.N.W. Clare. Area 770 ac. Pop. 212.—III. (*West*), co. Cambridge, 5 m. N.E. Linton. Area 3,441 ac. Pop. 893.

WRAYBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.W. Caistor. Area 5,070 ac. Pop. 3,132.

WRAXALL, several pas. of England.—I. co. Dorset, 8 m. E. Beaminster. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 57.—II. co. Somerset, 6½ m. W.S.W. Bristol. Area 1,100 ac. Pop. 110.—III. (*North*),

co. Wills, 7 m. W.N.W. Chippenham. Area 2,010 ac. Pop. 450.

WEAT-WITH-BOTTOM, a tship. of England, co. and 9 m. E.N.E. Lancaster, pa. Melling. P. 833.

WEAVERSBURY, a pa. of Engl. [WYTHAMSBURY.] WRECKLESHAM, a tything of Engl., co. Surrey, pa. and 1½ m. S.S.W. Farnham. Pop. 1,167.

WREDENHAGEN, a vill. of Northern Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 38 m. S.S.E. Gustrów, cap. district. Pop. 538.

WRENSBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, 4½ m. S.S.W. Nantwich. Area 4,610 ac. Pop. 2,060.

WRENINGHAM (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.E. Wymondham. Area 1,640 ac. Pop. 452.

WRENTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5½ m. N.W. Southwold. Area 1,330 ac. Pop. 1,026.

WREYTHAM, a township, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 23 m. S.S.W. Boston. P. 3,057.

WRESCHEN (Pol. *Wreszno*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 30 m. E.S.E. Posen, cap. circ. Pop. 3,040. It has manufs. of woollen cloth.

WRESEL, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 3½ m. N. Howden. Pop. 373.

WRESTLINGWORTH, pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 5 m. E.N.E. Biggleswade. Ac. 1,630. Pop. 533.

WREYTHAM (EAST AND WEST), two contiguous pas. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. N.N.E. Thetford. United area 6,900 ac. Pop. 353.

WRETTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1 m. W. Stoke-ferry. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 538.

WREYTHAM, a parl. bor., town, pa., and two townships of North Wales, chiefly in co. Denbigh, but the pa. partly in co. Flint, with a station on the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, 13 m. S.W. Chester. Pop. of pa. 15,720. Area of bor., comprising the townships Wretham Abbot and W. Regis, and part of township Esclusham, 1,145 ac. Pop. 6,714. The town consists of several spacious streets crossing at right angles. The church was formerly collegiate. Here are iron-works, paper-mills, and an active trade in flannel, coal, and lead from the adjacent mines. The borough with Denbigh, Holt, and Ruthin, sends 1 member to H. of C. It is a polling place for the county.

WREYTHAM or WREYTHAM, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, cap. circ. Ober-Barnim, on an arm of the Oder, 33 m. E.N.E. Berlin. Pop. 6,990. It has manufs. of woollen stuffs, hosiery, tobacco, and leather.

WRIGHT, a co., U. S., N. America, in S. W. part of Missouri. Area 1,913 sq. m. Pop. 3,387.—WRIGHTSTOWN is a township, Pennsylvania, co. Bucks. Pop. 821.

WRIGHTINGTON, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Eccleston, 4 m. N.W. Wigan. Pop. 1,613.

WRIGHTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. N.N.E. Axbridge. Area 5,150 ac. Pop. 1,630. The philosopher Locke was born here in 1632.

WRIGHTWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.W. Frome. Area 750 ac. Pop. 232.

WRIGHT, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2½ m. W.S.W. Chelmsford. Area 8,060 ac. Pop. 2,423.

WROCKWARDEN, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 2 m. W.N.W. Wellington. Ac. 5,100. P. 3,107.

WROCLAWSK, a town of Poland, gov. Warsaw, on l. b. of the Vistula, 8 m. N.E. Brzesko. P. 1,400.

WROCK or WROCK, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 80 m. N.W. Posen, on the Wartha, and on the Stettin and Posen Railway. Pop. 2,900. It has woollen cloth factories.

WROOT, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.N.E. Bawtry. Area 3,610 ac. Pop. 349.

WROTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 24 m. E.S.E. London. Area 8,690 ac. Pop. 3,184.

WROUGHTON, a pa. of England, co. Wills, 2½ m. S.S.W. Swindon. Area 6,390 ac. Pop. 1,642.

WROXETER, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 5½ m. S.E. Shrewsbury. Area 4,400 ac. Pop. 842.

WROXHALL, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. N.N.W. Warwick. Area 2,010 ac. Pop. 179.

WROTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6½ m. N.E. Norwich. Area 1,420 ac. Pop. 429.

WROXTON, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3 m. W.N.W. Banbury. Area 2,350 ac. Pop. 789.

WROXTON or WROXTON, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 33 m. N.E. Hradisch. Pop. 2,850.

WUDWAR, a town of India, prov. Guzerat, dist. Jhalawar, in lat. 22° 40' N., lon. 71° 39' E. It is the principal place of a subdivision of same name, containing 30 towns and villages. Pop. 32,220. The taluk is well cultivated, and yields cotton.

WULFADALE, a tship. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 2 m. N.E. Rochdale. Pop. 7,555.

WULFESBORO, a market town of Lower Austria, 22 m. N.W. Kornernburg. Pop. 1,700.

WULFSEWITZ, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 7 m. N.E. Fribourg. Pop. 2,000.

WULFSEWITZ or HADEK, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Breslau, circ. and 10 m. N.W. Glatz. Pop. 1,445.

WUNSDORF, a town of Hanover, landr. and 13 m. W.N.W. Hanover, principality Kalenberg, on railway between Hanover and Minden. P. 1,954.

WUNSIEDEL, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, cap. dist., on the Rössla, 20 m. E.N.E. Bayreuth. Pop. 3,900. It has manufs. of woollen yarn and woven fabrics, and a monument to Jean Paul Richter, who was born here.

WÜRBERNTHAL or UBERNTHAL, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 27 m. W.N.W. Troppan, on the Oppa. Pop. 1,339. It has manufactures of iron wire and linen yarn.

WURDA, a river of India, flows tortuously S.E. through the centre of the Deccan, and joins the Godavery, 12 m. E. Chinnoor. Total course 300 m., throughout nearly all which it separates the dominions of Berar and Hyderabad, receiving from the former its affluent the Wyne-gunga, and from the latter on the W. the Payn-gunga, on which rivers are several towns.

WURM-see, a lake of Upper Bavaria, 15 m. S.S.W. Munich. Length S. to N., 12 m., breadth varies to 4 m. It discharges its surplus waters N. into the Ammer by the Würm.

WURRO, a town of Central Africa, 18 m. N.E. Saccatoo. Pop. 13,000. It was founded in 1851, and is the residence of the Fellata Emperor.

WÜRTEMBERG (KINGDOM OF), a state of S.W. Germany, between lat. 47° 35' and 49° 35' 30" N., lon. 8° 15' and 10° 30' E.; bounded E. by Bavaria, S. by the Lake of Constance, S.W., W., and N. by Baden; cap. Stuttgart. Length 140 m., breadth 20 to 100 m. It is divided into the circles Neckar, Black Forest, Danube, and Jazt. Area 7,658 sq. m. Pop. (1855) 1,869,720. The territory belongs to the basins of the Rhine and Danube. Its surface is mountainous except in the S. The principal chain is that of the Alps of Swabia, which unites on the S.W. with the Schwarzwald and separates the basins of the Neckar and Danube. The highest points are not more than 3,600 feet. The principal rivers are the Danube and Neckar, the latter of which drains the greater part of the kingdom. A portion of the Lake of Constance belongs to Württemberg, and there are many small lakes in the S., the chief of which is the Feder-see. Climate in general temperate and healthy, but variable. Temperature ranges from 77° to 58° in summer, and 5° to 16° Fahr. in winter. The

soil is extremely fertile in the valleys of the Neckar, the Neckar and its affluents, and on the Lake of Constance; the usual grains are raised more than necessary for home consumption. Agriculture has made rapid progress, and there is an agricultural institute at Hohenheim. The potato, introduced in 1710, is now the principal sustenance of one-fourth of the population. The cultivation of the vine is limited to the valley of the Neckar and the Tauber, and to the shores of the Lake of Constance. The Neckar wines are the best; some of the others resemble Rhenish wines. The principal fruits are apples, pears, prunes, and cherries, and fruit-trees are cultivated over all the territory; beetroot is grown for the manufacture of sugar; hemp, lint, tobacco, and hops are raised in small quantities. The Alp and the Schwarzwald are covered with vast forests, which yield valuable timber. The rearing of horses, cattle, and sheep, is an important branch of industry; these are in general of good breeds. The principal mineral products are iron and coal, which are abundant. Silver, copper, cobalt, and lead are found in small quantities; and there are quarries of building stones and marble. Württemberg has many mineral springs; the best frequented baths are those of Wildbad, the only thermal springs in the territory. Salt is an important product, and turf is very abundant. Manufactures are unimportant; they comprise linen, woollens, silks, carpets, hosiery, leather, porcelain, iron and steel goods, and tobacco; breweries and distilleries are numerous. The transit trade is considerable, chiefly by the navigation of the Neckar. A line of railway has been opened from Stuttgart N. to Heilbronn, and another S.E. to Geislingen; and thence S. by Ulm, Biberach, and Ravensburg, to Friedrichshafen, on the Lake of Constance. Württemberg has long been favourably distinguished for the number and excellence of its educational establishments. Each commune and even hamlet has its primary school, attendance at which is obligatory on children between the ages of 6 and 14, and the number at school is in the proportion of 1 in 6 of the population. The university of Tübingen is celebrated; there are infant schools in the cap. and several of the larger towns, and an institution for young ladies, normal schools, polytechnic and military schools. Württemberg is a constitutional representative kingdom, governed according to the constitution of 1819, with a diet of 2 chambers. The pop. is almost exclusively German, except a few Jews and some colonies of French Protestants; the majority belong to the evangelical church, formed by the union of the Lutherans and reformers in 1833, and only about one-third are Roman Catholics. All sects are tolerated. The army consists of 19,170 men in time of war, and 8,107 in time of peace; every male subject is liable to serve from the age of 25 to 31. The clinal of Hohen-zollern is the only fortress. Revenue (1852-55) 36,434,515 Rhenish florins; expenditure 36,530,249 florins. Debt 46,423,718 florins. In the 16th century the county of Württemberg in Swabia, was erected into a duchy by the Emperor Maximilian; this was greatly extended by Napoleon I., who created it an electorate in 1803, and gave to its sovereign the title of king in 1806.

WÜRZACH, a town of Württemberg, circ. Danneb, 88 m. S. Ulm. Pop. 1,053. — WÜRZACH is a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, circ. Eberstadt, 4 m. W. Lebernstein. Pop. 1,434.

WÜRZBURG, a fortified town of Bavaria, cap. of Lower Franconia, 140 m. N.W. Munich, on

rt. b. of the Main, across which it communicates by a fine bridge with its citadel on the other side. Pop. (1848) 26,814, including 4,568 military. Among its many ancient edifices are a cathedral of the 8th century, the Marienkirche, and the royal palace, formerly residence of the bishops, with fine gardens. Its university, founded 1408, has a library of 100,000 volumes, and had in 1847, 521 students. It has also a Jews' synagogue, gymnasium, polytechnic school, school of music, and several hospitals. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, tobacco, leather, paper, surgical and mathematical instruments, boat-building, and an active river trade. Würzburg one of the most ancient cities of Germany, was formerly cap. of Franconia. Its prince-bishopric was secularized, and the town with its territory ceded to the Archduke Ferdinand of Tuscany in 1803. In 1816 it was united to Bavaria.

WÜRZEN, a walled town of Saxony, circ. and 15 m. E. Leipzig, cap. dist., on the Mulde, and on the Leipzig and Dresden Railway. Pop. 4,165. It has manufactures of linen and hosiery, breweries and bleaching establishments.

WUSSEBAE, a native Bhel state of India, in Guzerat, between lat. 20° 55' to 21° 33' N., lon. 72° 45' and 73° 51' E. Area 450 sq. m. Pop. 33,300. It is under British protection.

WUTENHAGEN, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, on an island in the Dosse, 14 m. W.S.W. Neu Ruppin. Pop. 2,800. — II, a market town on the Notte, 18 m. S.E. Berlin. The articles of peace between Prussia and Austria were concluded here in 1793.

WYANDOT, two cos. of the U. S., North America. — I, in N. part of the peninsula Michigan. Area 576 sq. m. — II, in N.W. of Ohio. Area 351 sq. m. Pop. 11,292.

WYBORTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. S. Boston. Area 2,970 ac. Pop. 647.

WYBORG, Russia. [Wiborg.]

WYBURN, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 8½ m. E. R. Nantwich. Ac. 20,800. Pop. 4,389.

WYCLIFFE, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 5½ m. E.S.E. Barnard-Castle. Area 2,200 ac. Pop. 114. In the rectory-house is a fine portrait of Wycliffe the reformer, who is believed to have been born here in 1336.

WYCOMBE (CHIPPING or HEN), a pari. munic. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Buckingham, 30 m. W.N.W. London. Area of pa. and munic. bor., 6,380 ac. Pop. 7,179. The principal manuf. are of chairs and paper; that of lace has declined. Wycombe returns 2 members to House of Commons. — II, (West), a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2½ m. N.W. High Wycombe. Area 6,340 ac. Pop. 3,000.

WYDNALL, a pa. of England, co. Hertford, 2 m. N.E. Buntingford. Area 1,140 ac. Pop. 245.

WYE, a river of England and Wales, rises on the S. side of Fimlitham, co. Montgomery, near the source of the Severn, flows mostly S.E. through a part of Radnorshire, and between the cos. Radnor and Brecon, intersects the co. Hereford near its centre, below Hereford turns S., and after separating the cos. Gloucester and Monmouth, enters the estuary of the Severn 3 m. S. Chepstow, which town, with Hereford, Monmouth, Ross, Hay, Builth, and Rhayader, are on its banks. Principal affluents, the Luff and Ithon from the N., Caerwen and Irfon from the W. Total course 120 m., for 70 of which, to Hereford, it is frequently navigable for vessels of 40 tons burden, and to Hay, 100 m. from the Severn, for small craft; but the navigation is often interrupted by its shallowness or rapidity. In the

upper and lower parts of its course, its banks are precipitous; in Herefordshire it has a tortuous course through a fertile country, and it is renowned for picturesque beauty. It is connected with the Severn by a canal from Hereford to Gloucester, and has a valuable salmon fishery.

WYR, a pa. and vill., formerly a market town, of England, co. Kent, on the Canterbury branch of the S.E. Railway, 4 m. N.E. Ashford. Area of pa. 5,280 ac. Pop. 1,724. The village has a bridge of five arches over the Stour.

WYREDALE, two townships of England, co. and pa. Lancaster.—I. (*Nether*), pa. and 4 m. N.N.E. Gaistang. Pop. 704.—II. (*Over*), 6½ m. N.N.E. Garstang. Pop. 680.

WYRDLEY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1,350. Pop. 181.

WYHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6½ m. N.N.W. Louth. Area 1,980 ac. Pop. 128.

WYR, numerous pas. and villa. of the Netherlands.—I. prov. Drenthe, 5 m. E.S.E. Meppel. Pop. 1,803.—II. (*by Daurstede*), prov. and 13 m. S.E. Utrecht, a town, cap. dist., on the Rhine, where it gives off the Leck. Pop. 2,418.

WYKHAM, two pas. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. S.W. Scarborough. Area 6,480 ac. Pop. 643.—II. (*East*), co. Lincoln, 7 m. W.N.W. Louth. Area 680 ac. Pop. 26 [WICKHAM].

WYKE-REGIS, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 1 m. W.S.W. Weymouth. Ac. 1,070. Pop. 1,868.

WYKEV, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. E.N.E. Coventry. Area 670 ac. Pop. 107.

WYL, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 15 m. W. St Gall, on the Thur. Pop. 2,126.

WYLM, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Avingham, on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 8½ m. W. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Pop. 1,091, chiefly employed in collieries.

WYMERING, a pa. of England, co. Hants, on the N. shore of Portsmouth Harbour, 2 m. E.N.E. Porchester. Area 2,610 ac. Pop. 751.

WYMLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 6 m. N.N.E. Harrold. Area 1,710 ac. Pop. 296.

WYMONDHAM or **WYNDHAM**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Eastern Counties Railway, at the divergence of the Fakenham branch, 10 m. W.S.W. Norwich. Area of pa. 11,240 ac. Pop. 6,177.—II. a pa., co. Leicester, 6 m. E. Melton-Mowbray. Area 2,800 ac. Pop. 800.

WYMONDLEY, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Hertford.—I. (*Great*), 2 m. E.S.E. Hitchin. Area 1,120 ac. Pop. 835.—II. (*Little*), 2½ m. E.S.E. Hitchin. Area 790 ac. Pop. 800.

WYNAD (Hind. *Bynadu*), a small dist. of British India, presid. Bombay, in lat. 11° 30' N., lon.

76° 30' E., comprised in the collectorate of Malabar, and having on other sides the Mysore doms, Koorag, and the Nellotherry hills. Surface densely wooded, and producing fine cardamoms.

WYOMING, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in W. part of New York state, cap. Warsaw. Area 680 sq. m. Pop. 31,931.—II. Pennsylvania, in its N.E. part. Area 458 sq. m. Pop. 10,656.

WYRAGUR, a town of India, territory of Nagpore, near l. b. of the river Waingunga, in lat. 20° 27' N., lon. 80° 10' E. Pop. 2,000. Diamonds were formerly found in the vicinity, but the mines have been abandoned as unprofitable.

WYRARDISBURY or **WYRAYSBURY**, a pa. of England, co. and at the S. extremity of Bucks, on the Windsor branch of the South-Western Railway, 2½ m. S.E. Datchet. Ac. 1,610. Pop. 701.

WYRE, a river of England, co. Lancaster, formed by many small moorland streams, flows W. and N., expanding into a navigable estuary which joins the Irish Sea at Fleetwood-upon-Wyre, a new port connected with Preston S.E. ward by a railway 20 m. in length. [FLAMWOOD.]

WYLER (GREAT), a tnsnp. of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Cannock, 5 m. N.N.W. Walsall. P. 824.

WYRALI, a pa. of England, co. and 9 m. S.S.E. Nottingham. Area 1,360 ac. Pop. 288.

WYSEX, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, on Wysex Creek, 136 m. N. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,000.

WYSHYEN, a town of Poland, gov. Augustow, on the Prussian frontier, 27 m. N.N.W. Suwalki. Pop. 1,600.

WYSEKOW and **WYSEGORON**, two small towns of Poland, gov. Plock; the former on the Bug, S. Pultusk, the latter 25 m. E.S.E. Plock. Pop. 2,000.—*Wyssynie* or *Wyssany* is a town, gov. Augustow, co. and 80 m. N.W. Seyny, on the frontier of Prussia. Pop. 1,600, mostly Jews.

WYTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 3 m. N.W. Oxford. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 195.

WYTHE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.W. part of Virginia. Area 678 sq. m. Pop. 12,024.—Cap. Wytheville. Pop. 600.

WYTIKON, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 3 m. S.E. Zurich. The French and Austrians fought here in June 1799.

WYTOCZKA, one of the Disappointment Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. of S.E. point 14° 12' S., lon. 141° 12' W. Length 5 miles.

WYVILL, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.W. Colsterworth. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 135.

WYVESHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6½ m. N. Stowmarket. Area 1,650 ac. Pop. 329.

WYETHY, a town of Poland, [WYESTYH.]

X

For names not inserted under this letter, see the letters J, Q, and S.

XAGUA or **JAGUA**, a river of Central America, state Honduras, enters the Caribbean Sea 40 m. W.S.W. Trujillo, after a N. course of 120 miles.

XALAPA, a city, Mexican Confed. [JALAPA.]

XALISCO, **JALISCO** or **GUADALAJARA**, a maritime state of the Mexican Confederation, Central America, between lat. 19° and 24° N., lon. 101° and 106° W., having W. the Pacific Ocean, and on other sides Sinaloa, Durango, Nacatzenas Guanajuato, and Valladolid, cap. Guadalajara. Estimated area 70,000 sq. m. Pop. (1858) 744,461. Surface mostly mountainous, and densely wooded. Principal rivers, the Toluatlan and its affluents;

on the S. frontier is the Lake Chapala. Products comprise wheat, rice, sugar, honey, and timber for ship-building; and here are many olive plantations, pasture lands, and in the S. and E. gold and silver mines. Principal towns besides Guadalajara, San Blas and Colima.

XALON, a river of Spain, Aragon, flows N. and joins the Xiloon at Calinayad. The united stream enters the Ebro 12 m. N.W. Zaragoza.

XAMILETEPEC, a market town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 15 m. S.W. Oaxaca, near the Pacific Ocean. Pop. 4,000.

XANDAM (Sz.), a coun. and vill. of France, dep.

Charente-Inferieure, around. La Rochelle. Pop. 1,125.

XANNEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, 18 m. S.E. Clevee, near the Rhine. Pop. 2,993. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, cassimere, velvets, and cotton; distilleries, breweries, and vinegar factories. It occupies the site of the Roman *Colonia Trejana*.

XANTUS, a mountain of European Turkey, Esmil, N.W. of the Gulf of Lagos, *Egean Sea*, and rising to 3,800 feet in elevation above the sea.

XANTHUS, an anc. city, Asia Minor, the remains of which, on E. bank of the river Euxineclay (anc. *Xanthus*), 20 m. S.E. Makri, lat. 36° 21' N., lon. 28° 23' E., consist of temples and tombs, having elaborate bas-reliefs, many of which have been recently deposited in the British museum.

XAPPOO, a river of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, joins the Pelotas to form the Uruguay.

XARAMA or **JARAMA**, a river of Spain, prov. Guadalajara, joins the Henares 10 m. S.E.E. Madrid, after a S. course of 60 miles.

XATVA or **JATVA**, Spain. [SAN FELIPE.]

XAUCA, a river and town of Peru. [JAUJA.]

XAVENOV, a market town, Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 33 m. S.S.E. Ovrutsh. Pop. 1,500.

XAVIER (St.), an island off the W. coast of Patagonia, South America, in the Gulf of Peñas. Lat. 47° 4' S., lon. 74° 37' W.

XENDAY, a marit. town of the island Japan, on Xenday Bay, E. coast of Nippon. Lat. 38° 30' N.

XENIA, a town, U. S., N. America, Ohio, 48 m. W.S.W. Columbus. Pop. 7,050, of whom 2,200 are in a village with a well cultivated vicinity.

XENIL or **GENIL**, a river of Spain. [GENIL.]

XERES or **JERES** (DE LA FROSTERIA), a city of Spain, prov. and 13 m. N.N.E. Cadiz, on the road to Sevilla, near rt. b. of the Guadalete. Pop. (1845) 33,104. It has an *alcazar* or fort, remains of an old wall, and many Roman and Moorish antiquities, 8 churches, one of which is collegiate, 6 convents, and 4 hospitals. *Xeres* has manufs. of woollen cloths and leather, and one of its chief peculiarities in its numerous *bodegas* or wine stores; its commerce consists exclusively in the export of its excellent sherry wines, of which 600,000 arrobas (30 of which make a butt) are produced annually, and exported mostly to England from the small port of Punta.

XERES or **JERES**, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. E. Granada. Pop. 1,700.

XERES-DE-LOS-CABALLEROS, *Xeris*, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. S. Badajoz. Pop. 5,628. It has manufactures of coarse linens, hats, leather, earthenwares, and soap. Birthplace of the celebrated navigator Vasquez de Bilban.

XEROS or **SAROS** (GULF or), European Turkey, Rumili, is an inlet of the *Egean Sea*, stretching inland north of the peninsula of Gallipoli. Length 40 m., breadth at entrance 20 miles.

XERTA, a town of Spain, prov. Tarragona, on the Ebro (which has here a fall of 16 feet), 9 m. N. Tortosa. Pop. 2,000.

XERRIARY, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., 9 m. S. Epinal. Pop. 3,371. It has iron forges and blast furnaces.

XILO-CASTRON, *Xydra*, a maritime vill. of Greece, gov. and 24 m. W.N.W. Corinth, at the mouth of the Xilo-Castron in the Gulf of Corinth.

XILOCO and **XILON**, rivers of Spain. [JILOCO—JILON.]

XIMANI, a suburb of the city of Cartagena, New Grenada. [CARTAGENA.]

XIMENI, two market towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 15 m. E. Jaen.—II. (de la *Frontera*), prov. Cadiz, 22 m. N.N.W. Gibraltar.

XIMO, one of the Japanese islands. [KIMUO.]

XINGU, a river of Brazil, prov. Matto-Grosso and Para, one of the chief tributaries of the Amazon, rises near lat. 16° S., lon. 56° W., and after a N. course of 1,300 miles, joins the Amazon 40 m. W. Para.

XIONZ, a small town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 28 m. S.E. Posen. Pop. 1,140. It has manufactures of linens and leather.

XIS or **SIX**, Arabian name of the fire-temple and city Atropatenian Erbatana, identified by Major Rawlinson with Takhti-Soleiman.

XOBULLO or **XURULLO**, a volcano of the Mexican Confederation. [JURULLO.]

XOCAR, a river of Spain. [JOCAR.]

XULLA or **ZULLA ISLANDS**, a group in the Malay Archipelago, 70 m. E. Celebes, and comprising Talyabo, Mangula, and Zulia-Bessey, which last is about 35 miles in length.

XINARA, a vill. of the island Tinos, Grecian Archipelago. It has a Roman Catholic seminary, and is the residence of a Roman Catholic bishop.

Y

For words not found under this letter, see I or J.

Y (Dutch, *Hay*), a branch of the Zayder-Zee, Netherlands, extending inland 16 m. W. to Beverwyk; average breadth 2 miles. On its S. side is the city Amsterdam, W. of which it communicates with the Leyden Canal.

YABLONOI MOUNTAINS, a chain in East Asia, forming a part of the boundary line between Siberia and Manchouria, continuous E. with the Stanovoi mountains, and W. with the Khin-gan. Russia has recently procured gold and silver in great abundance from the Yablonoï mountains.

YAFFA, a town of Palestine. [JAFFA.]—II. a vill. of Palestine, near Accra, 3 m. S. E. Nazareth, probably the *Japhia* of Scripture.

YAGSI or **HUAGSI**, a river of the Mexican Confederation, dep. Sonora, rises N. of lat. 32° N., 30 m. S. and S.W., and enters the Gulf of California, 25 m. S.E. Guaymas, after a course of 400 miles.

YAKUNA, a town of British India, dist. South

Canara, presid. Madras, 22 m. N.E. Mangalore. Here is a Brahminical, and eight Jain, temples.

YAKUMO SIMA, an island of Japan, 40 m. S. Kiusiu, in lat. 30° 23' N., lon. 130° 30' E. Length 20 m., breadth 8 m. Surface level and wooded.

YAKUTSK, a prov. of Siberia, occupying most of its E. half from lat. 54° N., and between lon. 105° and 164° E., having W. the gov. Yeniseisk, S. Irkutsk, and the Yablonoï mountains separating it from Manchouria, E. the prov. Okhotsk, and the Tchukchi country, and N. the Arctic Ocean, in which it comprises the islands Kotlinoi and New Siberia. Pop. estimated at 262,008 Yakuts, with 5,000 Russians and Oomucks, half of whom reside in the cap. town. Surface mountainous in the E., and watered by the Upper Lena and its afflu. the Aldan and Vitiin, which latter forms the frontier on the side of Irkutsk. In the N. it is an immense level, traversed by the Lena, Yana, Indigirka, and Kolyma rivers. In some

peas, rye, barley, and other grains are raised, and large herds of cattle are reared near Yakutsk; but in most of its extent this province is a bare desert, the soil of which is frozen to a great depth. Next to cattle and game, salmon and other fish, iron, salt, and talc, are the chief products. Coal is stated to exist in some places on the Upper Lena. Principal trade is in furs and walrus teeth. The government revenue, which does not equal the expenditure, consists chiefly of 600,000 rubles of *yassach*, and 220,000 rubles as duty on the sale of native spirits. After Yakutsk, the cap, the principal villages are Anginsk, Olekminsk, Viliusk, and Gijansk.

YAKUTSK, a town, and the great commercial emporium of East Siberia, cap. prov. of same name, on the Lena, in lat. 63° N., lon. 129° 44' E. Mean annual temperature 13° 5, winter minus 36° 3, summer 81° 7, Fahr. Estimated pop. 4,500, half of whom are Russians, and the rest native Yakuts and others. It stands on level ground, and consists of about 400 wooden dwellings of one storey, regularly arranged in wide streets and spacious squares, with 7 churches, a monastery, hospital, and barracks, also wooden edifices. It is the seat of a trade in furs, ivory, and fossil remains, which are brought to it by the Yakutsk hunters, and purchased by itinerant dealers, who resort to Yakutsk in great numbers from Irkutsk, W. Siberia, and even from European Russia, as soon as the winter breaks up. In some years furs to the value of 2,500,000 rubles have been collected.

YALDING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Medway, and on branch of Eastern Railway, 54 m. S.W. Maidstone. Area 5,860 ac. Pop. 2,072.

YALI, *Isiros*, a small island off the S.E. coast of Asia-Minor, at the entrance of the Gulf of Kos, 7 m. S. Kos.

YALLABUSHA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of Mississippi. Area 897 sq. m. Pop. 17,258.

YALO, a vill. of Palestine, pash. Gaza, on a hill 12 m. N.W. Jerusalem, and supposed by Robinson to occupy the site of the ancient *Ayalon*.

YA-LOH-KIANG, two rivers of the Chinese empire.—I. E. Tibet and China, prov. Se-chuen, after a generally S. course of 600 m. joins the Kin-cha-kiang (Yang-tze-kiang), near lat. 26° 33' N., lon. 102° E.—II. Corea, flows W., and enters the Yellow Sea. Course 130 m.—The *Ya-Lo-Kiang* flows S.W., separating Corea from the prov. Liao-tong, and enters the Yellow Sea after a course estimated at 300 miles.

YALTA or **JALTA**, a seaport town of Russia, on S. shore of the Crimea, on a spacious bay, 26 m. S. Simferopol. Pop. (1849) 490.

YALUTOBOVES, a town of Siberia, gov. and 120 m. S.S.W. Tobolsk, at the junction of the Isset and Tobol rivers. Pop. 2,000.

YAMINA, a town of Central Africa, state Bambarra, on the Joliba river. Lat. 13° 40' N., lon. 6° 50' W.

YAMMER or **YAMMY**, a town of the Ashantee dominions, Africa, 70 m. N.W. Coomassie.

YAMPARAS, a town of South America, Bolivia, dep. and 20 m. N.E. Sucre (Chuquisaca), cap. prov., on an affluent of the Pilcomayo.

YAMSK or **JAMSK**, a maritime town of E. Siberia, on the Gulf of Yamsk, an inlet of the Gulf of Gijiginsk, 890 m. E. Okhotsk.

YANA, a river of E. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, between the Lena and Indighirka rivers, enters the Arctic Ocean by numerous mouths, between lat. 71° and 73° N., lon. 136° E., after a N. course of 700 miles.

YANAOH, a vill., and one of the French colonial

possessions in India, on its E. or Coromandel coast, at the delta of the Godavary river, and accessible from the sea by vessels of 200 tons burden, 360 m. N.N.E. Pondicherry. Its district, extending for 6 miles along the Godavary, has an area of 8,147 sq., about half of which being under cultivation. Pop. 6,681.

YANBO, two towns of Arabia. [YEMBO.]

YANCET, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of North Carolina. Area 687 sq. m. Pop. 8,205.

YANDABOO, a town of Hindostan, Burmah, on l. b. of the Irrawadi, 63 m. W.S.W. Ava, and where the treaty of peace between the British and Burmese was ratified, February 26, 1826.

YANGERO, a town of N.E. Africa. [JANJERO.]

YANG-HO, a river of China, prov. Chi-li, passes by the city Suen-ho, and unites with the Sangkan-ho, 25 m. S.E., to form the Hoeh-ho river, which traverses the province S.W. of Peking.

YANG-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Kiang-su, cap. dep. on the Imperial Canal, near the Yangtze-kiang river, and 50 m. N.E. Nanking. It is 5 m. in circumference, and has a trade in salt.

YANG-TZE-KIANG ("Son of the Ocean"), a large river of China, its course lying S. of that of another great river, the Hoang-ho. It is formed by the junction of the Ya-long-kiang and Kin-cha-kiang rivers, which have their sources in E. Tibet, near those of the Menam-kong and Irrawadi, and which unite on the boundary between the provs. Se-chuen and Yun-nan, near lat. 26° 30' N., lon. 102° E. Thenceforth, the Yang-tze-kiang has a very tortuous E.N.E. course, through the provs. Sze-chuen, Hou-pe, Ngan-hoei, and Kiang-su; and it joins the sea by an estuary 30 miles across, in lat. 32° N., lon. 121° E. Total course estimated at 3,000 miles. It receives numerous large affluents, drains all the central provinces of China, and brings down a great quantity of mud, which has formed several low islands at its mouth. It is crossed by the Imperial Canal, by which it communicates with the Hoang-ho river, and with most parts of China-proper. The tide ascends it to the lake Po-Yang, 430 m. from the sea, beyond which it is navigable for 250 m., and it may be navigated to 200 m. from its mouth, by ships of the largest class. Coal is said to be plentiful in many places along its banks.

YANI or **NYANI**, a state of W. Africa, Senegambia, on the N. bank of the Gambia river, between lat. 13° and 14° N., lon. 14° and 15° W. Principal towns, Pisanis, Yannemari, Kartabar, and Kontata.

YANIK, a fertile district of Asia-Minor, pash. Trebizond, immediately around Samsoun. Leeches are exported from it in large quantities.

YANINA (improperly *Jocumina*, probably the ancient *Euraca*), a city of European Turkey, cap. prov. Epirus, on the W. side of the Lake of Yanina, 44 m. N. Arta. Pop. estimated at 38,000, of whom 20,000 are Greeks, and from 6,000 to 7,000 Jews. It was much more populous before 1829, when it was burnt down by order of Ali Pasha. The town, on a peninsula stretching into the lake, is mainly built. Its principal edifice is the fortress containing the palace of the pasha. Yanina is the residence of the head collector of customs for Epirus, and of British and other consuls. It had formerly a large trade with Albania, Rumili, etc., and an important annual fair, to which Italian produce, with French and German manufactures, were brought, but its commerce has greatly declined.—The *Lake of Yanina* is 5 m. in length, by 3 m. in greatest breadth. In it,

opposite the city, in a small island with a church and monastery.

YANKEHMAN, a town of Senegambia, W. Africa, state Fouta, near the river Gambia, lat. 13° 45' N., lon. 15° W.

YAN-PING or **YAN-PING**, a city of China, prov. Fo-kien, cap. dep., on the Min river, 30 m. N.W. Foo-chow.

YAN-TSUNG, two cities of China.—I. prov. Shan-tung, cap. dep., 75 m. S. Tzu-nan.—II. prov. Che-kiang, cap. dep., on the Tzuen-tung-kiang river, 113 m. S.W. Ning-po.

YANRIO, a river of the U. S., North America, Connecticut, joins the Thames at Norwich, after a S.W. course of 15 miles, during the latter part of which it affords good motive power.

YAO-AN, a city of China, prov. Yun-nan, cap. dep., 95 m. W.N.W. Yan-nan. It is stated to have a large trade in musk, and in salt produced from a lake in its vicinity.—**Yao-tchou** is a city, prov. Kiang-si, cap. dep., on a river near its mouth, in the Lake Po-yang.

YAOONI, **YAOONI** or **YALRI**, a town of Central Africa, cap. a state, on l. b. of the Quorra, 65 m. N. Boussa. It is enclosed by a high and strong clay wall, and entered by eight gates. It has manufactures of coarse gunpowder, saddlery, and clothing. Indigo and tobacco are raised, and large herds of live stock are reared. The state of **Yaooni** is reported to be extensive and flourishing, and enclosed by the dominions of Houssa, Burgeo, Cubbie, and Nuffie.

YAP or **GOUP**, one of the Caroline Islands, Pacific Ocean, its S. extremity being in lat. 3° 25' N., lon. 158° 1' E. Length 9 miles.

YAPPAN, a river of N. Australia, flowing into the S.E. angle of the Gulf of Carpentaria, in lon. 140° 45' E. West of it is a tract of undulating and hilly forest-land.

YAPTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, on the Arundel and Chichester Canal, and on South Coast Railway, 3½ m. S.W. Arundel. Area 1,890 ac. Pop. 606.

YAPURA, **JAPURA** or **CAQUETA**, a river of South America, rises in the Andes of New Granada, S.E. of Neiva, flows E. and joins the Amazon in lat. 3° 30' S., lon. 65° W., after a course of 900 miles, in a part of which it forms the boundary between Brazil and Ecuador.

YAUQE, a mountain peak, and two rivers of the island Hayti. The mountain belongs to the Cibao-chain, in the centre of the island. The Grand-Yaque river flows from it N.W. through the plain of Santiago, and enters the Bays of Monte Christo and Manzanilla by several mouths, after a total course of 100 miles. The other Yaque river flows S. and joins the Neiva.

YAA and **YANZ**, two rivers of England.—I. in the Isle of Wight, enters the Solent at Yarmouth, after a short N. course.—II. (anc. *Gariensis*), co. Norfolk, passes Norwich, where it becomes navigable, and enters the North Sea 2½ m. S. Great Yarmouth, after having expanded into Breton-water, which receives the Bure and Wavenay.

YARACOUY, a river of South America, Venezuela, dep. Caracas, after a N.W. course of 60 m., enters the Gulf of Triste, 25 m. W. Puerto Cabello.

YARA-CHANG-NO-TUNG, a riv. of Tibet. [Sagpo.] **YARAPASO**, a vill. of Asia-Minor, prov. Karamania, on the Kili-Irmak, 48 m. N.W. Mount Argana, and apparently the ancient Oileus.

YARBOURGH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.N.E. Louth. Area 1,160 ac. Pop. 244.

YARCOMER, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. W. Chard. Area 5,690 ac. Pop. 790.

YARCOMY, several pas. of England.—I. co.

Hertford, 4½ m. W.S.W. Buntingford. Area 2,410 ac. Pop. 630.—II. co. Worcester, 4½ m. E. Birmingham. Area 7,436 ac. Pop. 3,753.—III. (*Gobios*), a hamlet, co. Northampton, pa. Potterspury, 3½ m. N.N.W. Stony-Stratford. Pop. 673.—IV. (*Hastings*), a pa. co. and 8 m. E.S.E. Northampton. Area 5,610 ac. Pop. 1,219.

YARKAND or **YARKUN**, a city, and the present cap. of Chinese Turkestan, in a fertile plain, on the Yarkund river, in lat. 36° 19' N., lon. 76° 7' 45' E. Pop. stated to comprise 30,000 families, of from 5 to 10 persons each, besides about 7,000 Chinese troops. The city, enclosed by an earth rampart, and entered by five gateways, has extensive suburbs, houses built of stone and clay, many canals intersecting its streets, large bazaars, numerous mosques, and about a dozen Mohammedan colleges. It is the residence of a Chinese governor, and of about 200 Chinese merchants, with some Cashmerian and Persian, and a few Hindoo traders; and it is the chief emporium of the commerce between China and the countries beyond the W. frontier of the empire. Horses are an important article of traffic, and their flesh is sold in the markets. Wheat, rice, barley, oil-seeds, fruits, raw silk, shawl-wool, manufactured stuffs, and jade-stone, are other principal articles of trade. The vicinity is thickly interspersed with villages and mulberry plantations, and it feeds large flocks of broad tailed sheep and Cashmere goats.—**Yarkand River** rises on the N. side of the Karakorum mountains, flows mostly N.E., and near lat. 40° N., lon. 80° 30' E., unites with the Kashgar, Akas, and Khoten rivers, to form the Tarim, which finally enters a lake of the desert Gobi. Total course 800 miles.

YARKHILL, a pa. of England, co. and 6½ m. E.N.E. Hereford. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 647.

YARLESDI, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Dalton-in-Furness. Pop. 561.

YARLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. W.N.W. Wincanton. Area 1,340 ac. P. 234.

YARM, a pa. and market town of England, co. York, North Riding, on the Tees, 9 m. E.S.E. Darlington. Area 1,180 ac. Pop. 1,647. It exports salmon and other provisions to London.

YARMOUTH (GREAT), a pari. munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on its E. coast, on railway, 19 m. E. Norwich. Lat. of church, 52° 36' 8" N., lon. 1° 43' 7" E. Area of pa. 1,270 ac. Pop. 26,881. Area of pari. bor., comprising Gorleston in Suffolk, 3,940 ac. Pop. 30,879. It stands on a narrow slip of land between the sea and the river Yare, across which it communicates by a drawbridge with South-town, or Little Yarmouth, and with Gorleston. The town was enclosed by an ancient wall. It consists chiefly of four parallel streets, and a number of cross lanes. Along the river, a quay extends for about 1 m., and here are the town-hall and council-chamber. The pa. church of St Nicholas is very large, St Peter's is a new church, St George's is also a fine church; besides chapels for Wesleyans, Baptists, Friends, Unitarians, Roman Catholics, and a Jews' synagogue. The borough gaol, theatre, custom-house, large warehouses, the Nelson column 144 feet in height, and a suspension bridge over the North Water, are among the other principal structures. Charities comprise an hospital for children and a grammar school. On the coast are several batteries, barracks for 1,600 men, a pier, and Victoria suburb, with several public gardens and promenades. The harbour, formed by the Yare, is accessible by vessels of 300 tons, and Yarmouth has an extensive trade in the export of agricultural pro-

sure, malt, herring, and other fish. It is the principal seat of the English herring fishery, which employs about 250 vessels belonging to the port, and about 8,000 hands, including curers. Ship-building is carried on, and a manufacture of crapes and silk goods employs about 500 persons. Yarmouth communicates by steam-packets with London, Hull, and other ports on the E. coast. It sends 7 members to House of Commons.—*Yarmouth Roads* are between the coast and a line of outer sand-banks, marked by buoys and floating-lights.

YARMOUTH, a maritime and market town and pa. of England, Isle of Wight, on its N.W. coast, at the mouth of the Yar, 9 m. W. Newport, and opposite Lymington, to which it has a ferry. Area of pa. 50 ac. Pop. 572. Trade mostly confined to the export of fine sand for glass-making, and the import of coals, timber, and provisions.

YARMOUTH, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, Cape Cod, 65 m. S.E. Boston. Pop. 2,555, chiefly employed in fisheries.

YARNESCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. N.E. Great Torrington. Area 2,550 ac. Pop. 475.

YARNTON, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. N.N.W. Oxford. Area 1,540 ac. Pop. 317.

YAROSLAV, a gov. and city, Russia. [JAROSLAV.]

YARPOLE, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m. N.N.W. Leominster. Area 2,490 ac. Pop. 645.

YARRA-YARRA, a river of the British Australian colony Victoria, and the principal entering Port-Philip, which it reaches at Hubsan Bay, 5 m. S.W. Melbourne, after a W.S.W. course through eos. Evelyn and Bourke. It is not navigable above Melbourne on account of falls, and that city can usually be reached only by vessels of 60 tons burden, the mouth of the river having a bar with only 9 feet of water at high tide. Vessels of large burden load and unload at Williamstown, near its mouth. At Melbourne it is commonly from 40 to 50 yards across, but greatly augmented by floods in winter and spring. Gold was discovered here in October 1851.

YARRIBA, a state of Central Africa, Guinea, near the Niger (Quorra), in lat. 9° N., lon. 3° to 6° E. Principal towns, Katunga or Eyeo, and Rakka. It has been little explored by Europeans.

YARROW, a river of Scotland, co. Selkirk, rises at Yarrow-cleugh, 1½ m. E. Loch Skene, flows mostly E.ward through the Loeh of the Lowes and St. Mary's Loch, and joins the Ettrick 1½ m. above Selkirk, after a course of 25 m. Its tributaries are at least 40 in number, but small.

YARROW, a pa. of Scotland, co. Selkirk, of which co. it comprises more than a third, containing Ettrick Forest and several petty villages. Area 71,142 ac. Pop. 1,394. Sir Walter Scott resided in the Ettrick Forest for ten years; and Hogg, "The Ettrick Shepherd," lived at Mount-Benger, and died at Altrive, in this parish.

YARWELL, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 1½ m. S.S.W. Wansford. Area 1,890 ac. P. 469.

YASI-KOI, a large vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near Zafaran-Boli, and containing 300 houses of Mohammedans, and 75 do. of Greek Christians, which latter people manu. wine and opium. A quantity of saffron is raised in the vicinity.

YASO, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m. E. Woolly. Area 2,096 ac. Pop. 223.

YASA, a town of New South Wales, E. Australia, co. King and Murray, cap. dist., on Yasa river, an affluent of the Murrumbidgee, 46 m. W.S.W. Goulburn. Pop. 274.—*Yasa Plains*, surrounded on every side by forests, are from 9 to 12 miles across.

YASMY OR JANET, the cap. town of Moldavia, is situated on an all. of the Pruth, in a plain surrounded by low hills, 900 m. N.N.E. Bucharest. Its houses cover a large space, being interspersed with gardens. Pop. previous to the Russo-Turkish war (1853-1856) 65,000, in 1866 only 30,000, of whom one-eighth were Jews. It is well built and clean. It has several remarkable churches, a college, a superior school, printing establishments, society of natural history, and an active commerce in agricultural produce. Its fortified palace was burned in 1837.

YATE, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 1 m. W. Chipping-Sodbury, and with a station on the Bristol and Birmingham Railway, 10½ m. N.E. Bristol. Area 3,400 ac. Pop. 1,090.—II. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley. Pop. 1,308.

YATULET, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 8 m. N.E. Odham. Area 10,210 ac. Pop. 2,166.

YATES, a co. of the U. S., North America, near the centre of New York state, between Seneca and Canandaigua Lakes. Area 320 sq. m. Pop. 20,590.—II. a township, New York, on Lake Ontario, 12 m. N. Albion. Pop. 2,242.

YATESBURY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4½ m. E. Calne. Area 3,350 ac. Pop. 251.

YATTENDON, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 6 m. S.E. East Isley. Area 1,670 ac. Pop. 263.

YATTON, two pas. of England.—I. (*East and West*), co. Somerset, 7 m. N. Axbridge. Area 5,740 ac. Pop. 2,061. Here is the Clevedon junction station of the Great Western Railway, 12 m. W.S.W. Bristol.—II. (*Keynoll*), a pa. co. Wilts, 4½ m. N.W. Chippenham. Area 1,610 ac. Pop. 516.

YAUCO, a town of the island Porto-Rico, near the S. coast. Pop. 2,950.

YAVARI, a river of South America. [JABARI.]

YAVERLAND, a pa. of England, Isle of Wight, 8 m. E.S.E. Newport. Area 670 ac. Pop. 78.

YAXHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. S.S.E. East Dereham, with a station on a branch of the Eastern Counties Railway. Area 1,280 ac. Pop. 506.

YAXLEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 14 m. N. Huntingdon. Area 4,290 ac. Pop. 1,446.—II. co. Suffolk, 1½ m. W.N.W. Eye. Area 1,440 ac. Pop. 560.

YAZOO, a river of the U. S., North America, state Mississippi, joins the Mississippi 45 m. W.N.W. Jackson, after a S.W. course of 220 m., for 50 m. of which it is navigable for large boats. Principal affluent, Sunflower river from the N. It gives name to a co., cap. Benton. Area 781 sq. m. Pop. 14,418, of whom 10,349 were slaves.—*Yazoo-City* is a vill. on E. bank of the Yazoo, 60 m. N.W. Jackson. Pop. 2,000.

YBA, a maritime vill. of the island Luzon, Philippines, 80 m. N.W. Manila.

YBARS (St), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ariège, 14 m. N.W. Pamiers. P. 2,331.

YBART (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Corrèze, around. and 18 m. N.W. Tulle. Pop. 1,567.

YARBA or **CARACARAS**, a large marshy lake of South America, Plata Confederation, in the N. part of the dep. Corrientes, between the rivers Parana and Uruguay. It contains numerous wooded islands, and gives origin to the rivers Batilo, Corrientes, and Mirisay.

YUNNA, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 7 m. N.E. Schwyz, with medicinal springs. P. 1,500.

YUCUR, a river of South America, Uruguay, rises on the Brazilian frontier, and joins the Faraguay river opposite Yapega, after a W. course of 200 miles.

YACOTE (Carn), a headland on the N. coast of the island Cebu, bounding the Bay of Matanzas on the N.E., in lat. 28° 9' N., lon. 81° 10' W.

YAL, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, formerly cap. of a prov. on the Tenasserim coast, further India, on the river Ye, near its mouth, in the Indian Ocean, 90 m. S.E. Moulmein.—The *Ye River* has a short course, but is navigable by boats for about 20 miles from the ocean.

YALDOR, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Goleby, 6½ m. N.N.E. Bradford. Pop. 4,109. It has woollen manufactures.

YALMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the small river Yealm, 4 m. S.E. Earl's Pympton. Area 3,240 ac. Pop. 1,155.

YALENSA, a market town of Spain, prov. and 21 m. S. Toledo. Pop. 3,003.

YALMONT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, arrond. and 8 m. N.W. Yvetot. Pop. 1,187.

YELVAN, a small and lofty island in the Red Sea, off the Arabian coast, 15 m. N.W. Mowilah.

YELVA, a town of Spain, prov. and 44 m. N. Murcia. Pop. 9,333. It has brandy distilleries.

YELWICHAM, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 8½ m. N.E. New Malton. Area 1,150 ac. Pop. 104.

YEDO, **YEDDO** or **YEDDO**, a city and the second cap. of the island Japan, it being the residence of the *Sio-gun* or military emperor, on the Gulf of Yedo, in lat. 35° 40' N., lon. 139° 40' E. Pop. 700,000 (?). It is enclosed by a trench, and intersected by numerous canals and branches of a river, navigable for vessels of moderate burden. It has a fortified palace with extensive grounds, many noble residences ornamented externally with sculptures and painting, some large temples and other public edifices, and numerous conventual establishments; but its dwellings are mostly of wood, and it suffers frequently from destructive fires. Outside of the city are two large suburbs.—The Gulf of Yedo is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean. Length S. to N. 70 m., breadth at entrance 40 miles.

YELUARI, a town of Africa, South Abyssinia, Amhara, dist. Gojjam, N. of the Abai river.

YELDMAN, two pns. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 3 m. N.N.W. Castle-Hedingham. Area 1,900 ac. Pop. 716.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. N. Castle-Hedingham. Area 1,060 ac. Pop. 306.

YELFORD, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3½ m. B. Witney. Area 80 ac. Pop. 17.

YELL, one of the Shetland islands, Scotland, the second of the group in size, and the most N. except Unst, is separated on the S. from Mainland by Yell Sound. Length from N. to S. 17 m., extreme breadth 7½ m. Area 94 sq. m. Pop., including the island Fetlar, 3,460. It comprises the pas. of North Yell and Fetlar, pop. 1,656; and Mid and South Yell, pop. 1,741. The coast along the E. is generally low and flat, but here are many good anchorages; along the W. it is mostly rocky and precipitous. Surface mountainous, and agriculture almost neglected, whale and other fishing being the chief employment.

YELLING, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 5½ m. E.N.E. St Neots. Area 1,670 ac. P. 386.

YELLOW CREEK, a river of the U. S., North America, Mississippi, joins the Yacoo, after a S.W. course of 70 m.—The *Yellow-Infy*, British North America, W. territory, enters the Great Slave Lake, after a S. course of 180 miles.

YELLOW SEA, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in E. Asia, between lat. 35° and 45° N., lon. 130° and 137° E., having W. the Chinese provs. Kiang-su and Shan-tung, N. Liao-tung, and K.

Corea. It opens N.W. ward into the Gulf of Chi-li and Liao-tung, from which last it is separated by the long promontory termed the "Regent's Sword." It receives the Hoang-ho river, and all the principal rivers of Corea; and numerous groups of islets border its E. and N. coasts.

YELLOWSTONE, a river, U. S., North America, Mandan territory, and one of the principal affluents or head streams of the Missouri, rises in Lake Eastie immediately E. the Rocky mountains, in lat. 45° 20' N., lon. 108° 30' W., flows N.E., and joins the Missouri after a serpentine course of 700 m. Principal tributaries, Clark Fork, the Big-horn, and Tongue rivers, all from the S. Its course is at first through a mountainous region, but in many parts well timbered. It then traverses a fertile country, interpermed with woods and prairies; and finally, near the Missouri, open meadow-lands and low grounds, wooded on its borders. In its upper part the stream is rapid; but it is navigable for canoes nearly to its source.

YELVINGHOFF, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 9 m. N.N.E. Daventry. Area 2,080 ac. Pop. 714.

YELVINGTOW, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. S.S.E. Norwich. Area 410 ac. Pop. 66.

YEMBO or **YANBO**, a maritime town of Arabia, Hedjaz, on a low, sandy, and bare tract, near the Red Sea, 130 m. S.W. Medina, of which city it is the port. It consists of about 1,500 houses, enclosed by a wall, and has a sheltered harbour. It is a place of transit for pilgrims from Egypt to the holy cities of Arabia.

YEMEN, a country of Arabia, in the S.W., forming the chief part of the ancient *Arabia Felix*. The portion next the Red Sea is called Tehama. It consists mostly of an arid plain, but the interior is mountainous. Chief products, myrrh and coffee. Principal towns, Sana, Mocha, and Aden, the last now a British station.

YEROI HISSAR or **YENDISHAN**, a town of Chinese Turkistan, 83 m. W.N.W. Yarkand, on the route to Kashgar, and famous for its dancing girls and musicians.

YENI-BAZAR, a market town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 14 m. N.E. Shumla.—II. a town of Bosnia. [YENI-BAZAR.]

YENIKÖY, numerous small towns of European Turkey.—I. (*Kara-su*), Rumili, sanj. and 38 m. W.N.W. Gallipoli, near the Gulf of Lagos. Pop. 2,500, mostly Turks.—II. (*Kizil-Aghach*), Rumili, sanj. and 23 m. N.N.E. Tchirmen, on the Toudja.—III. (*Vardar*), Macedonia, sanj. and 27 m. W.N.W. Salonica. It has numerous mosques, various ruined Greek edifices, and a considerable trade in tobacco. About 3 m. S. is the *Lake Yenidje* (anc. *Pulus Bistonis*), on the N. side of which are the ruins of the ancient Pella, birthplace of Alexander the Great.

YENIKALÉ or **JANIKUL**, a fortified town of S. Russia, gov. Taurida, Crimea, on the N.W. point of the peninsula of Kertch, 66 m. E.N.E. Kaffa. Pop. 1,700. It is defended by a strong citadel, and has remains of the ancient *Oriskon*.

YENIKALE, **ENIKALE** or **JENIKALE** (Strait *ny*) or **STRAIT** of **KLETCIN**, (anc. *Commercia Bosphorus*), the strait connecting the Sea of Asov with the Black Sea, and separating the Crimea on the W. from the Caucasus on the E. Length 20 m., breadth 8 to 10 m., depth 3 to 5 fathoms. The town Yenikalé is on its W. side. [BLACK SEA.—ASOV.]

YENISEI, one of the great rivers of N. Asia, Siberia, its basin lying between those of the Obi and Lena, and estimated to comprise an

area of 1,000,000 sq. m. It rises in Mongolia (Chinese Empire), about lat. 51° N., lon. 85° E.; flows at first W. to the Russian frontier, and afterwards holds a N. ward course to its wide estuary in the Arctic Ocean, lat. 73° 30' N., lon. 85° E., 200 m. E. the mouth of the Ob. Total course estimated at 2,300 m. It traverses the centre of the gov. Yeniseisk, nearly the whole of which is drained by it, as is the S. half of the gov. Irkutsk, by its principal tributary the Angara or Verkhni-Tunguska, which brings into it the surplus waters of Lake Baikal. On its banks are the towns Sainansk, Abakansk, Krasnoyarsk, Yeniseisk, Turukhansk, and Kantsisk. It is of great breadth, and from Turukhansk to the ocean its depth has been found to vary from 2 to 8 fathoms; but as it flows mostly through a frozen desert, it is not suitable for navigation.—The *Bay of Yenisei* is the estuary formed by this river at its junction with the Arctic Ocean, and extends between lat. 69° 30' and 75° N., lon. 85° and 86° E. Breadth at entrance 30 miles. It abounds with islands.

YENISEISK, a vast gov. of Asiatic Russia, comprised in E. Siberia, between lon. 80° and 107° E., and extending from lat. 51° N. ward; having W. the gov. Tomsk and Tobolsk, E. Irkutsk and the prov. Yakutsk, and S. the Khalkas country (Chinese dom.), from which last it is separated by a lofty mountain-chain connected with the Altai. Its extent is nearly commensurate with the basin of the Yenisei, which traverses its centre; but besides which it comprises the courses of several minor rivers. Population has been estimated at 210,000. (?) Surface mountainous in the S., where are most of its towns and settled tracts, with some extensive forests; it progressively declines N. ward into a desert region, peopled only by scattered Tungusoes, O-tiaks, Yakuts, and Samoyedes. Its principal wealth is in the precious metals, the country between the Yenisei and the Angara being the richest gold-washing tract in the E. part of Russian Asia. Principal towns, Krasnoyarsk the cap., Abakansk, Atchinsk, and Yeniseisk.—*Yeniseisk* is the cap. of a dist. on the Yenisei, in lat. 58° 27' 17" N., lon. 92° 16' 48" E. Pop. 6,000. It is stated to be 3 m. in circumference, and has several churches and convents, a custom-house and arsenal, with an active export trade in furs, and in Chinese produce.

YI-SHEHR, several villa of Asia-Minor, two occupying the site of the ancient *Antiochia* and *Magnesia ad Meandrum*. *Yeni-Shehr* is also a name of Larissa.

YENITONER, a town of European Turkey. [LARISSA.]

YENNE (*Ejanna*), a market town of Sardinia, Savoy, cap. mand., on the Rhone, 12 m. N. W. Chambery. Pop. with comm., 3,227.

YEO-MANDONG or ANOO-PIETOO-MOO MOUNTAINS, a chain in Further India, separating the British prov. Aracan Eward from Burmah. Elevation usually from 2,000 to 8,000 feet. The highest peak is Blue Mountain, in lat. 23° 37' N., lon. 93° 11' E. The mountains are covered with dense teak and other forests, and crossed by several narrow passes, the principal being those of Nereingalar, Aeng, Tongo, Takak, and Ghoo.

YEOU-LIU and YEOU-LUM, two islands of the North Pacific Ocean, between Kiu-tsu and Loo-Choo Island, respectively belong to China and Japan.

YEVOT, a pa., market and manufacturing town of England, co. Somerset, on the Yeo, an affluent of the Parret, here crossed by a bridge near the borders of Dorsetshire, 6 m. W. Sherborne.

Area of pa. 3,890 ac. Pop. 7,744. It has leather-dressing and woollen manufactures.

YEVOTLTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1½ m. E. Ilchester. Area 1,770 ac. Pop. 829.

YEPES (*Iepim*), a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. E. Toledo. Pop. 3,065.

YERABOZUS, a site in N. Syria, pass. and 60 m. N.E. Aleppo, on the W. bank of the Euphrates, where various ruins are scattered over a mound supposed to indicate the ancient *Hierapolis*.

YERBA-BUENA or SAN FRANCISCO, a town of California. [SAN FRANCISCO.]

YFARBSTON, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 4 m. S.W. Narberth. Pop. 153.

YERRE, two rivers of France.—I. dep. Seine-et-Marne and Seine-et-Oise, joins the Seine at Villeneuve, 10 m. S.E. Paris, after a W. course of 60 m.—II. dep. Seine-Inferieure, enters the English Channel near Dieppe, after a N. course of 30 miles.—III. a comm. and vill. on the former river, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arrond. Corbeil. Pop. 978.

YERIM, a small town of Arabia, dist. Yemen, 75 m. S.E. Sana. It has a strong hill-fort.

YERMA, *Gorma*, a market town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on an aff. of the Sakaria (ancient *Scamandrus*), 66 m. S.W. Angora. It was anciently a Roman colony, and it has numerous remains of antiquity, with some mineral baths.

YERVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, cap. cant., arrond. Yvetot. Pop. 1,493.

YESHIL-IRMAK or JEKIL-IRMAK (anc. *Iris*), a river of Asia-Minor, pass. Sivas, after a tortuous N. course of 300 m., enters the Black Sea 12 m. E. Samsoun. On its banks are the towns Tokat, Amasia, and Charsambek. Chief aff. the Kelki (ancient *Lycus*), from the E., which has a longer course than the river to which it is tributary.

YESHIL-KUL (the "*Green Lake*"), a lake of Chinese Turkestan, N. Karia, lat. 36° 10' N., lon. 85° 50' E. Length, E. to W., 30 m. It receives several rivers, and disposes of its surplus waters by evaporation.

YESSO, JESSE or MATSAMAI, one of the largest of the Japanese islands, lat. 41° 24' N., lon. 140° 9' E.; separated on the S. from Niphon by the Strait of Sangar, and N. from the Island Saghalien by La Perouse Channel. Estimated area 62,600 sq. m. A rugged mountain-chain traverses it from N. to S., and it contains active and extinct volcanoes, is well watered, and has coasts indented by numerous bays and harbours, the best of which are Volcano Bay and Edermo. Its N. part is very fertile. Products comprise wheat, rice, hemp, tobacco, fruits, oak, elm, and birch timber, and large quantities of dried salmon and other fish, which are mostly exchanged with the Japanese for summer clothing. Here are said to be some valuable mines of gold and silver. Yesso is not considered an integral part of Japan, but a dependency of which the Japanese took possession in consequence of the extension of the Russian dominion into the Kurile archipelago. Its inhabitants preserve their own religion, laws, customs, and public offices, though the election of the last has to be confirmed in Japan. Principal city Matsamai, near the S. coast.—The Strait of Yesso between this island and Kuzashiri, is 12 miles across.

YEXRA, a town of Spain, prov. and 60 m. S.W. Albacete. Pop. 5,900. It has manufactures of woollens. Near it are medicinal baths.

YEXRAN or GYFFRON, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 4 m. S.E. Haddington. Area about 14 sq. m., copiously wooded, and comprising much fertile and well-farmed land. Pop. 1,302. In it are the

with *Gifford*, *Long-Yonon*, and *Long-Newton*. Near *Gifford* is *Yester House*, the seat of the *Marquis of Tweeddale*.

YERMAN, a river of Scotland. [YERMAN.]

YERMOLE, a pa. of Scotland, in the N.E. part of co. Roxburgh, with two contiguous villa. *Kirk* and *Town Yethelm*, connected by a bridge across the *Beaumont*, near the border of England, dist. and 8 m. S.E. *Kello*. Area of pa. nearly 6,000 ac. Pop. 1,352, of whom 944 are in the villages. *Kirk-Yethelm* is the head-quarters of the Scotch gypsies. *Yethelm* is governed by a baron-baillie, and has a school-house, benevolent societies, and two annual fairs for live stock.

YERMOLE, a pa. of New South Wales, East Australia, co. Roxburgh, E. Melrose.

YERMYNSTER, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5½ m. S.W. *Sherborne*. Area 4,530 ac. P. 1,335.

YEU or **YEON**, a considerable river of Central Africa, supposed to flow into *Lake Tchad*, on W.

YEU, an island, W. of France. [ILE D'YEU.]

YEU, a city of Persia, cap. prov., near the E. base of a mountain range in the Persian desert, lat. 33° 10' N., lon. 56° E. Its walls are, exclusive of a citadel, separately fortified, and surrounded by a deep trench. Its bazaars are spacious, and it has manufactures of velvets and other silk fabrics, cotton and woollen goods, arms, and loaf-sugar. Provisions are dear, owing to the sterility of the country everywhere around it. Among the pop. are many *Parsees* or *Ghebers* (fire-worshippers), this being nearly the only place in Persia which they inhabit.

YERDIKMAST, a town of Persia, prov. *Fars*, on the border of *Irak-Ajemi*, 55 m. S.E. *Isfahan*. Pop. 3,000.

YFVIMAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. *Côtes-du-Nord*, 4 m. E.S.E. *St Briac*. P. 2,205.

YOMANBY, a comm. and market town of France, dep. *Allier*, 16 m. W. *Moulins*. Pop. 1,663.

YIO, a river of South America, Uruguay, flows W., and joins the *Rio Negro*. Length 120 miles.

YILDIZ, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 5½ m. E.S.E. *Higham-Ferris*. Area 1,380 ac. P. 328.

YI-TCHOW, a town of China, prov. *Shan tung*, cap. dep., on the *Y-ho*, 140 m. S. E. *Tai-nan*.

YKI, an island of Japan, in the *Straits of Corea*, 15 m. N.W. *Kinsu*. Length 15 m., breadth 8 m.

YKMA, one of the *Madagascar* islands, China Sea, 23 m. S. *Typhoon*.

YLO, a maritime town of South America, S. Peru, dep. *Arequipa*, prov. and 35 m. W.S.W. *Moquehua*, at the mouth of the *Ylo* in the *Pacific Ocean*.

YLOK, one of the *Calamianes* islands, Philippines, Asiatic Archipelago, N.E. *Palawan*.

YLT, a town of the Netherlands, prov. *Friesland*, 1½ m. W.S.W. *Sneek*. Pop. 1,250.

YLUKITA, a town of Spain. [HINIKITA.]

YLYA-CYNNHARIN, a pa. of North Wales, co. *Carmarvon*, 7 m. E. *Tremadoc*. Pop. 2,347.

YOLA, a town of Central Africa, cap. *Adama*, in lat. 9° 28' N., lon. 12° 14' E. It was visited by the traveller, *Dr Barth*, in his overland journey from the north in 1851, and again by the steamer "*Pleades*," which, for the first time, navigated the *Chad-la-Borné* river in 1854. Pop. 12,000.

YOMBA ISLAND, one of the *Blancos* islands, off the W. coast of Africa, 30 m. S. *Salama*, and separated from the mainland by a dangerous channel, 15 miles across.

YOSI, a vill. of W. Africa, on *Sherborough Island*, 55 m. S.E. *Sierra Leone*, and where a treaty between the British and some native chiefs was concluded in 1825.

YOSKASA, a township of the U. S., North Ame-

rica, on the E. bank of the *Hudson* river, a few miles above *New York*. Pop. 4,160.

Yonne, *Yonne*, a river of France, rises in the E. of the dep. *Nievre*, flows N. past *Chamery* dep. *Auxerre* (where it becomes navigable), *Joigny*, *Villeneuve-la-Loi*, *Sens*, *Font-en-Yonne*, and joins the *Seine* at *Montereau*. Length 160 m. Chief affluent, the *Armangon* on right. It is connected with the *Seine* by the canal of *Bourgoigne* (Burgundy), and with the *Loire* by that of *Nivernais*.

Yonne, a dep. of France, in the N.E., formed of part of the old prov. *Burgundy*, between the depts. *Seine-et-Marne*, *Loiret*, *Nievre*, *Côte-d'Or*, and *Aube*. Area 2,924 sq. m. Pop. 261,133. Surface undulating, with rich pasture lands. Chief rivers, the *Yonne* with its affluents, the *Cure*, *Armangon*, and *Vanne*. Soil rich in grain, and produces excellent wine. Chief mineral products, iron, lithographic stones and ochre. The department is traversed by the railway from *Paris* to *Lyon*. Manufactures comprise woollens and cottons, and beet-root sugar. Exports, timber, corn, and wine. The dep. is divided into the arrondis. *Auxerre*, *Avallon*, *Joigny*, *Sens*, and *Tonnerre*.

YOR-SIMA, a small island of Japan, N.W. *Cape Noto*, *Nippon*, lat. 37° 51' N., lon. 136° 40' E.

YORLAN-LADIX, *Laodicea Combusta*, a large town of *Asia-Minor*, *pash.* and 37 m. N.W. *Konieh*, and famous for manufactures of carpets. It has many antiquities, consisting of altars, etc.

YORK, *Eboracum*, the second city of England, in point of rank, though not in size or commercial importance, a parl. and munici. bor., and co. of itself, cap. co. *Yorkshire*, near the centre of which it stands, at the junction of the three *Riding*, and almost, on the *Ouse*, at the influx of the *Foss*, and at the meeting of railways from *Berwick*, *London*, and the central cos., 22 m. N.E. *Leeds*. Area of city 2,720 ac. Pop. 36,303. The parl. bor. comprises in whole or part 36 pas. and some extra-parochial dists., and is nearly coincident with the munic. bor. Pop. of bor. 40,550.

The city is enclosed by ancient walls, flanked with towers, and is entered by five principal and five minor gateways, some of which former are remarkable structures. The *Ouse* and *Foss* traverse the interior of the city; the *Foss* is crossed by four bridges, and the *Ouse* by one bridge. Except the castle, occupying nearly 4 acres, between the *Ouse* and *Foss*, and containing the county-hall and gaol, most of the public edifices of interest are in the N. of the city. At the head of these is *York minster* or cathedral, the finest structure of its kind in England, mostly built in the 13th and 14th centuries, 634½ feet in length, and 222 feet in breadth internally, with a great tower 334 feet in height, magnificent W. front flanked by 2 towers 196 feet in height, and richly adorned within. It was set on fire by the fanatic *Martin* in 1539, and suffered from an accidental fire in 1840, but the injuries have been fully repaired.

The sec of *York* comprises the *East* and *West Ridings* of the co. and the archdeaconry of *Cleveland*; the authority of the archbishop extends over the province of *York*, consisting, with the archbishops, of the bishoprics of *Durham*, *Carlisle*, *Chester*, *Elton*, and *Bodor* and *Man*. Revenue of see 10,000. Many of the churches are handsome; *St Michael-le-Belfry* and *St Martin's* are built in the late perpendicular style; *All-Saints*, *St Mary's*, *Canongate*, *St Denis*, *St Lawrence*, *St Margaret*, and *St Mary Bishop-hill* the latter, are all fine structures. The chapter-house, the mansion-house, with an Ionic colonnade and

a state-room; the guild-hall, a Gothic structure; the assembly-room, concert-hall, theatre, buildings of the Yorkshire philosophical society, museum, subscription library, city gaol, Roman Catholic and several other dissenting chapels, and the chief railway station, deserve especial notice amongst the numerous public buildings. Outside of the city are the co. hospital, a lunatic asylum, independent of the Retreat, another and famous institution for the insane, about 1 m. distant, managed by the Society of Friends; the cavalry barracks, and Bishopthorpe palace, the residence of the archbishop. A fine planted walk extends along the Ouse, and near it are excellent baths. York has several Roman antiquities. Charities are very numerous, and have an aggregate revenue of £622. It is governed by a lord mayor, and had, until the municipal Reform Act, a corporation, who sat, as in London, in two separate chambers. It is now divided into 6 wards, and has 12 aldermen and 36 councillors. Corp. revenue (1847-8) 7,404. Courts of assize for the city and co. are held in it twice annually, and it has quarter sessions, a court of pleas, and petty sessions, twice weekly. There are several commercial corporations in the city; glass and iron wares, carpets, white and red lead, linens, woollens, paper hangings, and many articles of luxury are manufactured. York has an active trade in the import of coal, but its chief prosperity is due to its being resorted to by the gentry of N. England, as a kind of northern metropolis. It has two important banking companies, and it communicates by the Great North of England Railway with Darlington, Durham, and Newcastle, by the York and North Midland Railway with Sheffield and Derby; and by other railways with Whitby, Hull, Scarborough, &c. Large sales of cattle and horses take place at fortnightly fairs; other fairs are held during the year. It sends 2 members to House of Commons. York was the residence of Hadrian, Severus, Constantine Chlorus, Constantine, and other Roman emperors, and the funeral obsequies of Severus, who died there in 212, are supposed to have been performed on Sivers-hill W. the city. Under the Saxons it was successively the cap. of the kingdoms Northumberland and Deira. It suffered greatly for opposing William the Conqueror. In the civil war it aided actively with the king, but it was equally noted for its opposition to the arbitrary decrees of James II.—*Ainsty of York*. [YORKSHIRE.]

YORK, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. Maine, in its S.W. part, cap. Alfred. Area 818 sq. m. Pop. 60,101.—II. Pennsylvania, bordered N.E. by the Susquehanna. Area 831 square miles. Pop. 67,450.—III. Virginia, along Chesapeake Bay. Area 132 square miles. Pop. 4,460.—IV. a dist., South Carolina, in its N. part, cap. Yorkville. Area 831 square miles. Pop. 19,433. It is the name of rivers in Maine and Virginia.

YORK, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Maine, on York river, 42 m. S.S.W. Portland. Pop. 2,980. It has a harbour for vessels of 250 tons, a lighthouse, and shipping employed in the fisheries.—II. New York, on Genesee river. Pop. 2,785.—III. Ohio, co. Morgan. Pop. 1,207.—IV. Ohio, co. Athens. Pop. 1,801.—V. Indiana, co. Switzerland. Pop. 1,553.—VI. Pennsylvania, co. York. Pop. 1,294.—VII. a bor., Pennsylvania, cap. co. York, 22 m. S. Harrisburg. Pop. 5,000. It is connected by railroads with Philadelphia and Baltimore, and communicates with the Susquehanna by a naviga-

ble canal.—Yorkshire is a township, New York, on Catsaraugus Creek. Pop. 1,014.

YONK, the former name of Toronto, Upper Canada.—II. a fort, British N. America, on the W. coast of Hudson Bay, at the mouth of Hayes river, lat. 67° N., lon. 62° 28' W.—III. a co. of W. Australia, having N. the co. Victoria, E. Howick, S. Grantham, and W. Perth. The river Avon traverses it from S. to N. The township, York, is about 60 m. E. Perth.—IV. a town of Tasmania, co. Devon, on the Tamar, 3 m. S. Port-Darby.—V. (Cape), the most N. point of Australia, terminating the land which bounds the Gulf of Carpentaria on the E. Lat. 10° 41' 6" S., lon. 142° 34' E. Off it N.E. ward is a group termed York Islands.—VI. (Mount), Australia, New South Wales, co. Cook, 60 m. N.W. Sydney. Estimated height 2,800 feet.—VII. (Sound), an inlet on the N.W. coast of Australia, between Montague Sound and Prince Regent river. Lat. 15° S., lon. 126° E.—VIII. British North America, in Frohler Strait. Lat. 63° N., lon. 70° W.

YORK (New), U. S., N. Amer. [New York.] **YORKE** PENINSULA, a tongue of land, S. Australia, between St. Vincent and Spencer Gulfs, N.W. Adelaide. Length 100 m., greatest breadth 30 m. Cape Spencer is its S. extremity.

YORKSHIRE, the largest co. of England, in its N. part, between lat. 53° 18' and 54° 40' N., lon. 0° 10' E., and 3° 37' W., having E. the North Sea, and landward the cos. Durham, Westmoreland, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derby, Notts, and Lincoln, from which last it is mostly separated by the estuary of the Humber. Area 5,896 sq. m., or 3,829,288 acres, of which about 2,500,000 are estimated to be productive. Pop. 1,797,995. Surface very much diversified; in the N.W. are some of the highest mountains in England; elsewhere barren moors are alternated with some of the richest tracts in the kingdom. In the W. are limestone and coal succeeded towards the E. by lias, oolite, and chalk. Rivers, including the Don, Wharfe, Aire, Ure, Swale, Derwent, and Hull, are all tributaries of the Ouse and Humber, except the Tees, forming the N. boundary, and the Ribble in the extreme W. Principal capes, Flamborough-head and Spurn-head. *Yorkshire* is both an agricultural and grazing, and a manufacturing county of the first rank. Large numbers of horses are bred; and the co. supplies many of the cows used in the London dairies. Sheep have been estimated at 1,300,000, and the annual produce of wool at 2,800 packs. Swine are numerous, and York is famous for its hams. Properties more subdivided in the N. and W. than in the E. Farms generally small. The W. division of the co. is the chief seat of mining and manufacturing industry, and has woollen, cotton, flax, and silk mills. The co. is divided into North, East, and West Ridings (a name said to be derived from a Saxon word signifying thirds), each of which sends 3 members to H. of C.; and into the ainsty of the city of York. It is subdivided into 17 wapentakes and 2 liberties, and into 613 parishes. It contains one arch-episcopal city, in the see of which, and that of Ripon, it is mostly comprised; and it has 17 part. bors. and 59 market towns. It sends, with its bors. 39 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elects. of its 3 Ridings (1848) 55,538. The *East Riding*; area 1,111 sq. m. or 708,418 ac.; pop. 220,983; comprises the hilly district termed the wolds, and moor moorland; but greater agricultural improvement has been lately made there than in any other part of the co. It is entered by the Humber

and Hull Rivers, and is traversed along its S. extremity by the Hull and Selby Railway. It contains the towns Hull, Beverly, Great Driffield, Market-Weighton, Pocklington, and Bridlington. Reg. parl. electors (1848) 7,577. — **The North Riding**; area 2,055 sq. m. or 1,350,121 ac.; pop. 215,214; is chiefly famous as a grazing country. It contains the rich agricultural districts Cleveland and Ryedale, and has mines of alum and lead, with freestone and marble quarries. Principal rivers, the Ure, Swale, and Tees; and it is traversed by the Great North of England Railway, and the lines from York to Whitby and Scarborough. Within it are the towns North-Allerton (which may be considered its cap.), Boroughbridge, Richmond, Thirsk, Stokesley, Kirkby-Moorehead, Pickering, Scarborough, and Whitby. Reg. electors (1848) 11,597. — **The West Riding** comprises all the S. and W. parts of Yorkshire, and borders on six other cos. Area, excluding slacks, 2,576 sq. m. Pop. 1,325,495. Surface very irregular, and it contains some of the best land and most picturesque scenery in England. Principal rivers, the Wharfe, Calder, Aire, Don, and Ribbles; and it is intersected by numerous canals and by railways between all of its large towns. About 12,000 acres of common land have been enclosed and rendered arable. Principal crop wheat. Timber is plentiful, and a large part of the surface is in pasture; though less attention has been paid to cattle-breeding than in the other Ridings. The valuable coal-beds around Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, and Wakefield, have been a main source of the prosperity of those towns; iron, stone, and lead, at Grassington and Pateley Bridge, are also abundant. In manufacturing industry, this Riding has importance equal to that of S. Lancashire. Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, Halifax, Wakefield, and Dewsbury, are the great seats of the English woollen manufacture; flax-spinning is extensively carried on at Leeds; Sheffield has manufactures of the best cutlery and hardware, and Rotherham possesses large ironworks. Cotton manufactures have been established at Easingwold. Besides the above named towns, Pontefract, Barnsley, Doncaster, Bawtry, Thorne, Goole, Selby, Wetherby, Otley, Knaresborough, Ripley, Ryeon, and Skipton, are in this Riding. Registered parl. electors (1848) 24,034.

Yonkrown, a township of the U. S., North America, state and near New York, 16 m. N. White Plains. Pop. 2,273.

Yonkrown, a vill. of the U. S., North America, state Virginia, cap. co. York, on York river, 55 m. E.S.E. Richmond. Here, 19th Oct. 1781, the British army, under Lord Cornwallis, surrendered to General Washington, which event terminated the revolutionary war.

Yosoda, a town of Japan, island Nippon, 160 m. S.W. Yeddo.

Yo-rong, a city of China, prov. Hon-nan, cap. dep., at the efflux of the lake Tong-ting into the river Yang-tze-kiang.

Youghal (pronounced *Yow-ell*), a pa., par. mania, bor., and seaport town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 27 m. E. Cork, on the W. side of the estuary of the Blackwater, which forms its harbour. Area of pa. 4,830 ac. Pop. 11,311. Area of par. bor. 804 ac. Pop. 7,271. It was formerly enclosed by walls flanked with towers. The town is antiquated; its chief structures are the parish church, a chapel of ease, Roman Catholic and other chapels, the town-house, assembly rooms, court-house, custom-house, savings bank, fever and lying-in hospitals,

prison, several almshouses, the barracks, and the house of Sir Walter Raleigh, which is preserved nearly entire. The harbour, a dependency of that of Cork, admits at highest tides vessels drawing 13 feet water, and Youghal is the seat of an export trade in corn, live-stock, and other rural produce, and imports coal, timber, tallow, herrings, salt, and colonial produce. It has some potteries, brick-works, and a salmon fishery. — *Youghal* sends 1 member to House of Commons. Here, it is believed, Sir Walter Raleigh first introduced the culture of the potato into Ireland.

Youghalabra, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 5 m. W.N.W. Nenagh. Area 8,856 ac. Pop. 1,594.

Youghalgrave, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3 m. S. Bakewell. Area 12,200 ac. Pop. 3,764.

Yoxford, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 23 m. N.E. Ipswich. Area 2,270 ac. Pop. 1,372.

Yoxhall, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 61 m. N.N.E. Lichfield. Area 5,440 ac. Pop. 1,406.

Ypres, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, cap. arrond., 30 m. S.S.W. Bruges, on the Yperlee. Pop. 15,316. It has a college, academy of painting, and a public library. Manufactures comprise lace, linens and cottons.

Ypsilanti, a township of the U. S., North America, Michigan, 30 m. W.S.W. Detroit, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 3,052.

Ypsili, an island of Greece, gov. Argos, in the Gulf of Nauplia, 12 m. S.E. Nauplia. Length W. to E. 2 miles, breadth 1 mile.

Yrieix (Sr), a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Vienne, cap. arrond., on the Loue, near its source, 27 m. S. Limoges. Pop. 7,474. It has manufs. of porcelain, leather, and iron wares. — **Yrieix** (la Montagne), a comm. and vill., dep. Creuse, arrond. Aubusson. Pop. 1,222.

Ysorez, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Clermont-Ferrand. P. 1,801.

Ystrington, a pa. of North Wales, co. Flint, 3 m. S.W. Holywell. Pop. 7,710.

Yssel, a river of France and Belgium, rises in the dep. Nord, E. St Omer, and joins the Yperlee at Fort-Knocke, 44 m. S.W. Dixmude, W. Flanders, after a N.E. course of 33 miles.

Y-Pitts, three pas. of Wales. — **I. (Econ)**, coa. Denbigh and Carnarvon, 9 m. S.S.E. Llanrwst. Pop. 312. — **II. (Cyfpa)**, South Wales, co. Cardigan, 1 m. S.E. Aberystwith. Pop. 800. — **III. (Rhiw-Yatwyth)**, same co., 13 m. S.E. Aberystwith. Pop. 718.

Yssere, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. South Brabant, 10 m. S.E. Brussels. Pop. 3,800.

Ysselmonde, an island of S. Holland, formed by two branches of the Maas, opposite Rotterdam. Length 16 m., breadth 5 m. On its N. side is a village of same name, 3 m. S.E. Rotterdam.

Ysselstein, a town of the Netherlands, prov. and 6 m. S.S.W. Utrecht, cap. cant., with a river-port on the Lower Yssel. Pop. 3,271.

Yssengaux or **Yssingaux**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Loire, cap. arrond., on a rocky height, 18 m. N.E. La Fuy. Pop. 7,620. It has manufactures of lace and ribands, and a trade in cattle and timber.

Ystad, *Islandia*, a seaport town of S. Sweden, lan and 50 m. E.S.E. Malmö, on the Baltic. Pop. 4,118. It has manufs. of tobacco and snuff, cheese, soap, woollen clothes, and leather, and some ship-building. Its harbour is spacious.

Ystrad-Dyffryn, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 84 m. N.W. Llantrisant. Pop. 1,988.

Ystradgellert, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 15 m. S.E. Brecon. Pop. 711.

Ystrad, several pas. of South Wales. — **I.**

(*Egyptia*), co. Brecon, 10 m. N.N.E. Neath. Pop. 3,766.—II. (*Americ*), co. Cardigan, 12 m. S.E. Aberystwith. Pop. 138.—III. (*Owada*), co. Glamorgan, 5 m. N.E. Cowbridge. Pop. 221.

YERWITZ, a river of Wales, co. Cardigan, after a W. course of 23 m. past Yepyty-Ystwith and Llanafan, enters Cardigan Bay at Aberystwith.

YTAFAU, a town of Paraguay. [ITAFAU.]

YTHAN or YTHAN, a river of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, flows tortuously E. past Fyvie, Methnuk, Tarves, Ellon, and enters the North Sea at Newburgh, after a course of 20 miles. It has some salmon fisheries, and is navigable for river craft from the sea to Ellon, and for vessels of 100 tons burden to 1 mile from its mouth.

YTU or HYTU, a town of Brazil. [ITU.]

YUMA, a co. of the U.S., North America, California. Area uncertain. Pop. 22,005.

YUCATAN, a peninsular state, Central America, Mexican Confederation, mostly between lat. 18° and 21° 30' N., lon. 87° and 91° W., having N. and W. the Gulf of Mexico, E. the Caribbean Sea, and landward British Honduras, Guatemala, Chiapas, and Tabasco. Area variously estimated from 50,000 to 80,000 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 680,948. Surface mostly level, fertile in the S., but deficient in regular supplies of water, though so inundated in summer as greatly to impede agriculture, in which, as well as in manufactures, it appears to be very backward. Cattle are numerous. Other chief sources of wealth are maize, cotton, rice, tobacco, pepper, sugar-cane, dyewoods, indies, and soap, mostly exported from Campeachy and Sisal. It is divided into 5 depts. and 18 districts. Principal cities and towns, Merida, the cap., Valladolid, Isamal, Campeachy, and Tekar. It also comprises the ruins of Uxmal, Chichen, Kabah, and Zayi. The legislative assembly declared itself independent of Mexico, January 1, 1846, but it has again rejoined Mexico.—The *Bay of Yucatan* is a name sometimes given to the sea immediately N. the Bay of Honduras.—The *Channel of Yucatan*, between that country and the island of Cuba, is 120 miles across.

YUEN-KIANG, a river of China, prov. Hou-nan, enters the Lake Tong-ting on its W. side, after a N.E. course estimated at 400 miles.

YUEN-TCHOU, two towns of China.—I. prov. Hou-nan, cap. dep. on the above river, lat. 27° 24' N., lon. 108° 40' E.—II. prov. Kiang-si, cap. dep., lat. 27° 45' N., lon. 114° 10' E.

YUGYACARTA or JOCHYACARTA, a large and populous town of Java, near its centre, 60 m. S. Samarang, and the cap. of a native sultan.

YU-HO, the Grand Canal of China. [CHINA.]

YUMA, one of the Bahama Islands. [LOWE ISLAND.]

YUNG-, a prefix of the names of numerous Chinese cities, the principal being—I. (*Ning*), prov. and 330 m. N.N.W. Yun-nan.—II. (*Pe*), cap. dep., 160 m. N.W. Yun-nan.—III. (*Ping*), prov. Chi-li, cap. dep., on the Lau-ho, 130 m. E. Peking.—IV. (*Tschou*), prov. Hou-nan, cap. dep., in lat. 26° 10' N., lon. 111° 30' E.—V. (*Tschang*), prov. and 210 m. W. Yun-nan, cap. dep., 130 m. N.E. Bhamo, in the Burmese territory.—*Yungsee-lah-lah* is a town of N. Tibet, of uncertain position, but stated to comprise 1,000 houses.

YUNGUERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 83 m. W.N.W. Malaga. Pop. 2,728. It has manuf. of woollen cloths, and brandy distilleries.

YUN-NAN, the most S.W. prov. of China, mostly between lat. 22° and 28° N., lon. 98° and 106° E., having N. and E. the provs. So-chuen, Kweichow, and Quang-si, and on other sides Tibet, and the Burmese, Laos, and Annamese dominions.

Area 107,360 sq. m. Pop. 5,561,230. (P) Surface mountainous, and it is traversed by the upper courses of nearly all the great rivers of S.E. Asia. It is one of the richest provs. of China in mineral products, yielding gold, copper, tin, rubies, sapphires and other gems, besides a variety of gums, varnishes, ivory, musk, flax, and horses. It is divided into 20 depts.—Yun-na, the cap., is on the N. side of a lake, lat. 26° 10' N., lon. 102° 40' E. It is intersected by canals, and is reported to have a trade in metals, with manufactures of silk fabrics, and of fine carpets.

YU-NING, a city of China, prov. Ho-nan, cap. dep., lat. 38° N., lon. 114° E.—Yun-yang is a city, prov. Hou-pe, cap. dep., on a tributary of the Hoang-ho. Lat. 38° 50' N., lon. 110° 40' E.

YURUNG-KASH or KHOTEN RIVER, Chinese Turkestan, after a N.ward course joins the Yarkand and Aksu rivers, to form the Tarim, near lat. 40° N., lon. 80° 30' E. *Khotein* is the principal town on its banks, and on arriving there the stream is said to separate into three arms, each named after the colour of the jasper (yu) found in its bed. Total length estimated at 250 miles.—II. a town of Chinese Turkestan, E. of Khotein, and stated to comprise 1,000 houses.

YUTHIA, the old cap. of Siam, Further India, on the Me-nam, 60 m. N. Bang-kok. Pop. 30,000. It is enclosed by the river, intersected by canals, and has a vast royal palace with several temples, but it was mostly ruined by the Burmese in 1767, when it ceased to be of importance.

YUTIA (the *Jutah* of Scripture), a town of Palestine, 4 m. S. Hebron. "It has the appearance of a large Mohammedan town, on a low eminence, with trees around it." Beland supposes it to be the Joda alluded to in Luke 1. 39, as the birth-place of John the Baptist.

YUGAT, YUGKAT or OOCAT, a town of Asia-Minor, peah, Sivas, in a narrow valley, 55 m. S. Tchorum. It is enclosed by walls. Principal edifices, the citadel, and a mosque.

YVERDON (Gerin. *Yferten* and *Ebrodunum*), a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, 18 m. N. Lausanne, near the mouth of the Orbe (here called the Thiele), in the Lake of Neuchâtel. Pop. 3,481. It has an old castle, in which Pestalozzi established his celebrated educational institute in 1805.

YVETOT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, cap. arrond. and cant., 30 m. N.W. Rouen, on railway to Havre. Pop. 3,922. It has a tribunal of commerce, and manuf. of linen, cotton, and mixed goods, printed cottons, velvets, hosiery, and hats.

YVIAS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côte-du-Nord, 22 m. N.W. St Briec. Pop. 2,419.

YVONAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côte-du-Nord, 11 m. S.W. Duna. Pop. 1,784.

YVOIX, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. and 9 m. S. Namur, on rt. b. of the Maase. Pop. 700.

YVORKE, a vill. of Switzerland, 1 m. N. Aigle, with vineyards which yield a wine in high repute.

YVOY-LE-FRAN, a vill., France. [YVOY-LE-FRAN.]

YVSAÏ-YVEQUE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, 3 m. E. Le Mans, on rt. b. of the Huisne. Pop. 3,808.—II. (*de Poëte*), a comm., dep. Sarthe, 18 m. E.N.E. La Flèche. Pop. 1,662.

YZABAL, a vill. of Central America. [IZABAL.]

YKENDYNA, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, on the island Cadzand, 10 m. E.N.E. Sluis. Pop. 2,341.

YKERNAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arrond. Beaupreau. Pop. 1,690.

YKURBA, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, on the rt. b. of the Creuse, 24 m. S.S.W. Loches. Pop. 1,690.

Z

For names not here introduced, see the letters G or S.

ZAB, a dist. of Algeria, S. of the Great Atlas mountains, and watered by the Adjudi and Abled rivers, which flow to Lake Melting. [ZAB.]

ZABUHAN (improperly *Souridam*), a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, on the E. coast, an affluent of the Y, which divides it into E. and W. Zaan, 64 m. N.W. Amsterdam. Pop. 11,159, chiefly engaged in ship-building and sea-faring occupations. In its vicinity are numerous wind-mills. The house in which Peter the Great resided, while he wrought as an artisan in the dock-yard, is still preserved.—**Zaandijk** is a vill. on the Zaan, 8 m. N.W. Amsterdam. Pop. 2,144.

ZAAIJER, two villa. of the Netherlands, prov. North Holland.—I. (*Oost* or *Oost*), 6 m. North Amsterdam.—II. (*West*), dist. and 7 m. N.E. Harlem, cap. cant., near the Y.

ZAB, two rivers of Turkish Kurdistan, tributaries to the Tigris.—I. (the "*Greater Zab*," ancient *Zabatus* and *Lycus*), rises W. of Lake Urmiyeh, near lat. 38° N., lon. 44° 30' E., flows very tortuously S.E.W. through a mountainous region, and after having entered the plain of the pashalic Bagdad, joins the Tigris about 25 m. S. Mosul. Total course may be estimated at 200 m. Chief affluents, the Rowadiz and Khazir rivers. It is rapid, and passes through many precipitous ravines.—II. (the "*Lesser Zab*" or *Asai*, ancient *Caprus*), has its course S.E. of the foregoing, and joins the Tigris 78 m. S.E. Mosul. The country between these rivers is undulating; and near its centre is the town Arbil, ancient *Arbela*. **ZABRAHANG**, a town of India, Burmah, on the W. bank of the Irrawadi, 55 m. N. Amarapura. Near it are some ruby mines.

ZABED, a town and river of Arabia. [ZEBID.]

ZABLATOV, a market town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 13 m. S.E.E. Kolomea. P. 1,500.

ZABLIAK or **ZARBLIAK**, a town of European Turkey, Albania. [TCHABLIAK.]

ZABLUDOV, a market town of Russian Poland, prov. and 10 m. S.E. Bialystok. Pop. 1,700.

ZABOROWO, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 44 m. S.E.W. Posen. Pop. 890.

ZACAPU, a town of Central America, state and 70 m. N.E. Guatemala, near the river Montagua. Estimated pop. 5,000.

ZACATECAS, a dep. of the Mexican Confederation, surrounded by the depts. Xalisco, Durango, Coahuila, Nuevo-Leon, and San Luis Potosi. Area, including Aguan Calientes, 90,567 sq. m. Pop. (1850) 355,024, who are employed in mining and agriculture. Lat. 30° 30' to 26° N., lon. 100° 40' to 104° W. It belongs to the central table-land of the Confederation, and is rich in minerals, having three extensive veins of silver, upon all which nearly 3,000 shafts have been opened, and it has been estimated that its mines have produced silver to the value of 200,000,000. Chief cities and towns, Zacatecas, Sombrerete, Fresnillo, and Aguan Calientes. N. and E. of Zacatecas, the country is divided into large breeding estates, and is thinly peopled.

ZACATECAS, the principal mining city, and cap. of the dep. Zacatecas, Mexican Confederation, in a narrow valley, 150 m. N.N.W. Guanaxuato. Pop. 25,000. It is built over a vein of silver, and has various churches, a gunpowder mill, &c. a mint.

ZACATELLA, a market town, Confederation and dep. Mexico, on the Bolson (or Zacatlan) river, near the Pacific, 180 m. W.N.W. Acapulco.

ZACHAN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 11 m. S.E.E. Stargard. Pop. 1,060.

ZACHARIN (St.), a com. and vill. of France, dep. Var, arr. and 18 m. W. Brignoles. P. 1,693.

ZACHKIEWITZ, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 38 m. S.E. Vilna. Pop. 1,800.

ZACUALPAN, a vill. with some silver mines, Confederation, dep. and 65 m. S.E.W. Mexico.

ZADONSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 58 m. N.N.W. Voronej, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Don. Pop. 2,000. It is mostly built of wood.

ZAFARAN-BOLLI, a town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, at the junction of two small affluents of the Chati-su, ancient *Parthenius*, about 60 m. E.N.E. Bolli, and 90 m. N. Angora. Pop. 15,000 (?), mostly Mohammedans.

ZAFARINE or **ZAFERAN ISLANDS**, a group in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Morocco, near the frontier of Algeria, and opposite the mouth of the river Mahala, W. extremity, lat. 35° 11' N., lon. 2° 25' W.

ZAFFARANO, a market town of the island Sicily, int. and 12 m. N. Catania, on the E. declivity of Mount Etna.—*Cape Zaffarana* is a headland on the N. coast of Sicily, 11 m. E. Palermo, on the E. side of its bay, E. point, in lat. 38° 5' N., lon. 15° 34' E.

ZAFFERABAD, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. and 14 m. N. Jampur.

ZAFFRAN or **ZAFFERAN**, a maritime town of N. Africa, dom. and 240 m. S.E. Tripoli, on the shore of the Gulf of Sidra. Lat. 31° 12' 10' N., lon. 17° E.

ZAFRA, *Sagda* and *Restinza*, a town of Spain, prov. and 37 m. S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 4,804.

ZAGABOLO, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, comarca and 19 m. S.E.E. Rome. Pop. 490. It is supposed to occupy the site of an ancient imperial villa.

ZAGORA, a market town of Albania, on the boundary of Epirus, 16 m. S. E. Piramidi.—II. a vill. of European Turkey, Thessaly, near the coast, 9 m. N.E. Volo.—*Cape Zagora* is a headland, 2 m. N.E. this vill.; and *Mount Zagora* is the modern name of Mount Pelion (immediately W.), also of the anc. Mount Helicon. [HELICON.]

ZAGROS (MOUNT), a mountain range of Asia, forming a part of the boundary between Persia and the Turkish pash. Bagdad, lon. 46° E. and between lat. 38° and 35° N.

ZAHNA, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, on the Berlin and Leipzig Railway, 7 m. S.N.E. Wittenberg. Pop. 2,140.

ZANU, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 64 m. N.N.W. Mosul, on the Khabor, an affluent of the Tigris.

ZAIKANT, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, co. Hunyad, 36 m. S.E.W. Deva. Here Trajan gained his third victory over Decebalus, a part of whose treasure is believed to have been discovered here in 1845.

ZAINAN, a town of Africa, Algeria, prov. and 70 m. S.E.W. Constantine, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Zana.

ZAINER, a mkt. town, Russia, gov. Orenburg, on the Zai, 45 m. S.W. Mordvinsk. Pop. 1,703.

ZAIEN or **CONAN**, a river of W. Africa, Lower Guinea, after a W. course of uncertain length, enters the Atlantic by several wide mouths, in lat. 5° S., lon. 15° 30' E. At 90 leagues inland it has been found 4 miles across. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1484.

SAKSAI (LAKE), (Chinese *Kong-to-to*), a lake of Chinese Turkestan, *Dzowagaria*, lat. 47° 30' N., lon. 83° 15' and 84° 40' E., near the frontier of the Russian gov. Tomsk. Length E. to W. 80 m., breadth 30 m. It receives numerous rivers, the principal of which, the Irksh, enters it at its E. extremity, and emerges from it on its N. side. **ZAKLIKOV**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 30 m. S.W. Lublin, on the Sanna. Pop. 1,600.

ZAKOZNAVA, a market town of Russia, gov. Voronezh, 15 m. N.N.E. Starobilsk. Pop. 1,600.

ZALAMBA, *Ihpa*, two towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 74 m. E.S.E. Badajoz. Pop. 3,980. Near it are argentiferous lead mines.—II. (*la Real*), prov. and 35 m. N.E. Huelva. P. 1,180. Near it are the famous copper mines of Rio Tinto.

ZALATHNA (Germ. *Kleinachlaten*), a market town of Austria, Transylvania, on an aff. of the Maros, 18 m. W. Karlsburg. It has rich mines of gold, silver, lead, and mercury.

ZALASZCZYK, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 26 m. S. Csorkow. Pop. 5,000.

ZALINAR, a group of islets, Strait of Macassar, W. of Celebes. Lat. 5° 30' S., lon. 118° 30' E.

ZAMBEZI, or **SHOKEKE**, a river of Cent. Africa, rising in the marshes of the interior. It is the main stream of a vast system explored by Livingstone in 1855, and has a winding course from the W. In lat. 17° 57' S., lon. 96° 8' E., it bends to the S., and forms a magnificent cascade. On the N. it is joined by the Kafue, its chief affluent; it then turns E., and flows to the Mozambique Channel, forming a delta of 300 miles in length. In some parts it is a mile wide. The country through which it flows is healthy from the confluence of the Kafue to Teté is rich in pasture, and abounds in elephants, buffaloes, giraffes, zebras, antelopes, and pigs. The vegetable products comprise coffee, vines, sugar-cane, & fax. The native tribes are a fine, industrious, and skilful people, who live in villages, and cultivate wheat, manioc, yams, millet, &c. Elephants' tusks, honey, and bees' wax, are articles of commerce.

ZAMORA, *Ossiodorum*, a city of Spain, cap. prov. Zamora, on the Douro, 31 m. N.N.W. Salamanca. Pop. 9,926. It has manufactures of serge, hats, leather, and gunpowder.

ZAMORA, a market town, Mexican Confederation, dep. Mechoacan, 75 m. W.N.W. Valladolid.

ZAMOSC or **ZAMONZ**, a fortified town of Poland, gov. & 45 m. S.E. Lublin, on the Wiepra. P. 5,000.

ZANDVLIET, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. and 10 m. N.N.W. Antwerp. Pop. 1,300.

ZANESVILLE, a city, U. S., North Amer., Ohio, cap. co. Muskingum, on l. b. of Muskingum river, 33 m. E. Columbus, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 10,355. It has 14 churches.

ZANGHIA, a town of Central Africa, Houssa, 80 m. S.E. Kano, and formerly of much greater extent and importance than at present.

ZANG, a country of Tibet. [JIKADAKE.]

ZANGSOMANG, a town of India, Burmah, prov. circ., on the river, immediately opposite the city of Pegu. [PHU.]

ZANGUARAB, a vast country of East Africa, on the Indian Ocean, with a coast line extending from lat. 4° N. to 12° S. The interior is entirely unknown. It is partly subject to the Imam of Muscat, and partly governed by native princes. Chief towns, Magadoro, Mombas, Quiloa, Patta, and Lamoo. Heat on the coast excessive; climate very unfavourable for Europeans. Principal exports, rice, sugar, gums, fish, and ivory. Imports, dates and Indian manufactured goods. In the 16th and 17th centuries the Portuguese had many settlements on the coast. [ZANGUAR.]

ZANZIBAR, the most N. of the POMA ISLANDS. **ZAROW**, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 7 m. S.N.E. Kessin. Pop. 1,545. It has breweries and distilleries.

ZANTE, one of the Ionian Islands, Mediterranean, 9 m. S. Cephalonia. Lat. of N. point 37° 55' 50" N., lon. 20° 41' 50" E. Length 23½ m., breadth 6 to 11 m. Pop. (1855) 39,063. Surface mountainous in the W., flat and well cultivated in the E. Climate mild, but it is subject to destructive earthquakes. It has olive gardens and vineyards, and produces pomegranates, melons, peaches, and citrons; but its principal export is currants. Some wine is made for export. Olive oil is inferior in quality. Batumen is procured from pits in the E., and salt is manufactured, chiefly for home use.—**Zante**, the cap. and only town, on the E. coast, is the largest in the republic. Pop. 30,000. Its port is protected by a wall, and has a lighthouse. **Zante** is the see of a Greek protopapas and of a Roman Catholic bishop. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake on 26th October 1841.

ZANZIBAR or **ZANGUEBAR**, an island off the E. coast of Africa, lat. of town 6° 27' 7" S., lon. 29° 33' E. Length of island about 40 m., breadth 15 m. Pop. upwards of 200,000, consisting of Arabs, Sowly Africans, and Negro slaves. The island is the metropolis of the Imam of Muscat's possessions on E. coast of Africa. The town called Shanganny is situated on a low point of sand, has a wooden fort, and is irregularly built. Pop. 4,000. (?) The situation is very unhealthy for Europeans. Annual fall of rain is estimated at 100 inches. A considerable trade is carried on with Arabia, and the ports in the Red Sea. In the town is a bazaar. Ship-building, stonemasonry, carpentering, goldsmiths, silversmiths, coppermiths, and blacksmiths work, besides manufactures of inferior cotton goods and trinkets, are carried on. Exports ivory, sharks' fins, sandal-wood, amber, shells, and coconuts. Between the W. shore of the island and the mainland are dangerous shoals, and several islets, the largest of which is Tumbal.

ZAPARA, an island of South America, Venezuela, 18 m. N.E. Maracaybo, opposite the mouth of Lake Maracaybo. Length of island 12 miles.

ZARA, *Jadera*, a city of Austria, cap. of Dalmatia, on an oval peninsula about 1½ m. in circumference, joined by a narrow neck to the mainland, opposite the isl. Ughano, Adriatic, 73 m. N.W. Spalato and 170 m. S.E. Venice. Lat. (St Simeon's church) 44° 6' 8" N., lon. 15° 14' E. Pop. 6,850, mostly of Italian descent; and the villages of its immediate vicinity have from 20,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. It is surrounded with walls of Venetian construction, which form its chief public promenade, and is strongly fortified. The city is badly drained, and deficient in water. It has a cathedral and 6 other churches, the chief of which is that of St Simeon; many convents and monasteries; a naval and military arsenal; a theatre; barracks occupying a Roman edifice; a lyceum, a gymnasium, and an episcopal seminary, a museum, and Roman remains. Its harbour is small, but the inhabitants own upwards of 240 vessels, employed in fisheries and coasting trade. Principal manufactures are of maraschino and leather, and a few of silk and linen fabrics. **Zara** is the see of an archbishop.—**Sard Veschia** or **Stograd** is a village, 17 m. S.E., with 1,200 inhabitants, and a harbour on the Adriatic, formerly of importance.

ZARA or **ZERAB**, *Eubolia*, is the most E. of the Karikennahs, off E. coast of Tunis, N. Amer.

ZARAGOZA or **SARAGOSSA**, *Cathaca Aragonensis*, city of Spain, cap. prov. Zaragoza and capital of kingdom of Aragon, on r. b. of the Ebro, which separates it into two portions, connected by a bridge, 178 m. N.E. Madrid. Pop. (1887) 68,190; it is built of brick. Chief edition, the cathedral church of Nuestra Señora del Pilar, celebrated all over Spain for its sanctuary, which attracts numerous pilgrims. The university of Zaragoza, founded 1474, had in 1841, 3,100 students. Among its other educational establishments are an episcopal seminary, academy of the fine arts, an economical society, and a public library. Its manufactures of silks, woollens, and leather, have greatly declined, but it has still a considerable trade in agricultural produce by the Ebro. Zaragoza is very ancient, and numerous vestiges of Roman remains attest its former importance. It was taken by the French in 1808, after a siege of eight months, memorable for a most heroic defence.

ZARAIK, a town of Russia. [**SARAIK**.]

ZARAVOKOKHANSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. N.W. Kassa. Pop. 5,000, mostly agricultural.—**Zaravoshtskaya** is a town, gov. and 145 m. S.W. Viatka. Pop. 2,900.

ZARSKI, a town of Poland, gov. Kielce, 26 m. N.N.W. Oikos. Pop. 1,880.

ZARNAK, a ruined city of Persian Kurdistan, in Mount Zagros, 65 m. S.W. Kermanshah, and conjectured by Major Rawlinson to have been the cap. of Elymais, and the *Hara* of the captivity.

ZARNOW, a market town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 11 m. N.N.W. Tarnow. P. 1,500.

ZAROW, a town of Poland, prov. Sandomir, 19 m. W.N.W. Koszka.—**Zarnowice** is a town, gov. and 44 m. S.W. Kielce. Pop. 1,638.

ZARSKO-SATO, a town of Russia, gov. and 17 m. S. St. Petersburg, with which it communicates by a railway, cap. circ. Pop. 10,233. It has a college with 14 professors, a military school, and manufactures of carpets, but is chiefly noted for a summer residence of the emperor, founded by Peter the Great in 1710, and the favourite abode of Catherine II. Since its destruction by fire in 1822, it has been rebuilt and furnished in a style of great magnificence; it is surrounded by a large park, in which is another imperial summer residence.

ZARUMA, a town of S. America, Ecuador, dep. Azuay, 26 m. N.W. Loja, on the Tumbes, W. declivity of the Andes. Pop. 6,000. Rich gold mines were formerly worked in its vicinity.

ZARZA, two towns of Spain.—*1. de Alcazar*, prov. Badajoz, on the Guadiana, 11 m. S.E. Merida. Pop. 3,127.—*2. la Mayor*, 13 m. N.E. Alcantara. Pop. 2,812.

ZARZAY or **ISLAWAY**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, cap. dist. on the Gorin, 30 m. S.E. Ostrog. Pop. 8,200, comprising many Jews. It has six large annual fairs.

ZASNUK, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 4 m. S.E. Kautzsch. Pop. 1,067. It has breweries and distilleries.

ZASUDZ, a market town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Oppeln, circ. and 7 m. S.W. Ratibor. Pop. 1,346.

ZASWARTH, a town of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, 24 m. S.W. Calz. Pop. 267.

ZAWRONEZ, a town of Poland, prov. and 5 m. N.N.E. Sandomir, on l. h. of the Vistula. Pop. 3,070.

ZAZI, a ruined city of Yucatan, Central America, 70 m. S. Merida, situated amongst a range of hills, its remains comprising a vast building.

ZAZNAG, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia,

circ. and 13 m. N.E. Tarnopol. Pop. 5,642. It has Roman Catholic and Greek churches.

ZBUDZY, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 87 m. S.S.E. Posen. Pop. 2,200.

ZEA, Coos, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. Syra, 13 m. E. Cape Colonna (Actica). Pop. 5,000. Surface rises progressively to Mount St. Elias, near its centre, in lat. 37° 3' 3" N., lon. 24° 21' 7" E. Climate healthy. Products, wine, fruits, barley, cotton, and silk.—**Zee** (anc. *Cetacea*), the cap. town, is built in successive terraces on the N. declivity of the mountain.

ZEALAND. [**NEW ZEALAND**—**SEELAND**—**ERELAND**.]

ZEAL-MONACHORUM, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 74 m. W.N.W. Credon. Ac. 2,220. Pop. 678.

ZEALA, a tything of England, co. Wilts, pa. Mere. Pop. 604.

ZEBAYEN, a group of small volcanic islands in the Red Sea, largest 8 m. long, in lat. 15° 3' N., lon. 42° 13' E. *Saddis Island*, one of the group, was in eruption on 14th August 1846.

ZEBENY, a town of Hungary. [**SABEN**.]

ZEBID, a fortified town of Arabia, dist. Yemen on the river Zebid, 15 m. from its mouth in the Red Sea, and 110 m. S.W. Sana. Pop. 7,000, excluding an Egyptian garrison of about 700 men. It is enclosed by high walls, flanked with numerous towers, and is of great antiquity. It has a mosque, and was formerly a place of much commercial importance; but it has declined into comparative insignificance, owing to accumulations of sand at the mouth of its river. The river, believed to be almost the only stream in Arabia which continues to the coast, flows N. through a fertile valley for about 80 miles.

ZEDU, an island of the E. Archipelago, Philippines, W. of Negros Island, in lat. 9° 26' N., lon. 123° 7' E. Length, N. to S., about 100 m., breadth varies to 30 m. The cap. town Zebu is on its E. side, and on the island Maetan, opposite the town, Magelhaens was killed in a skirmish in 1521. It has a cathedral and a fort. Pop. 8,805.

ZEDUNHEM, a vill. of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, 6 m. S.W. Bruges. Pop. 2,050.

ZEDERICK, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, on the Havel, 11 m. S.S.W. Templin. Pop. 2,570.

ZEELEND, the most S. prov. of the Netherlands, between lat. 51° 14' and 51° 45' N., lon. 5° 30' and 4° 7' E. having E. the prov. N. Brabant, S. and S.W. the Belgian provs. Antwerp and W. Flanders, W. the North Sea, and N. the prov. N. Holland. Area 678 sq. m. Pop. (1853) 154,334. Zeeland-proper comprises the islands Walcheren, Beveland, Tholen, Duiveland, and Schouwen, between the mouths of the Scheldt and Maas. Surface little above the level of the sea, and protected against its intrusion by dams and dykes; besides the islands the prov. comprises a portion of continent south of the Scheldt. Climate very damp, and most unhealthy to strangers. Soil fertile, and more corn is raised than is required for home consumption. Other principal products are cattle, reared in large numbers in the *polders*, butter, madder, seeds, potatoes, hemp, and turnips, which compose principal exports. Linen weaving, distilling, tanning, salt refining, tile-making, and ship-building, are the chief branches of manufacturing industry. Principal towns, Middelburg the cap., Flushing, Zierikzee, and Oost-Dele. During the French empire under Napoleon I., it formed the dep. Bouches du Rhin. It suffered severely from an inundation of the sea in 1845.

ZEMMARE, a prov. of Denmark. [SEELAND.]—**II.** a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, 17 m. E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,650.

ZEMMERS CAPPEL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 10 m. S. Dunkerque. Pop. 1,775.

ZEMMIS, a town of Central Africa, Fessan, 100 m. N.N.E. Moussook, enclosed by palm groves.

ZEMLA, a town of E. Africa. [HURUBU.]

ZEMOCHKE, an island in the Niger (Quorra) River, Guinea, opposite the town Rubba.

ZEMDER, a mkt. town of Transylvania, Saxony, at the base of a mountain, co. and 8 m. N.W. Kronstadt. Pop. 3,548.

ZEM, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 4 m. S.S.E. Hassfurt. Pop. 1,810.

ZEMER, a pa. and vill. of the Netherlands, prov. and 8 m. E. Utrecht. Pop. 3,047, with a colony of Moravian Christians, who manufacture lacquered wares, jewellery, gloves, and soap.

ZETIUM or **ZETIUM**, a town of Greece. [LAMIA.]—**II.** a place of Asia-Minor, on the route from Arabitz to Aleppo, with mines from which excellent iron ore is obtained.—**III.** a dist. of Persia, prov. Fars, E. Behaban. It is highly fertile and populous.

ZETIUM or **LAMIA** (GULF OF), an inlet on the E. coast of Greece, communicating S.E. with the Channel of Talsante, and N.E. by the Channel of Trikeri, with the Egean Sea. It receives the River Ellada (anc. *Spercheus*), and on its S. shore are the plain and pass of Thermopylae.

ZETUS, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, cap. circ., on the White Elster, 23 m. S.W. Leipzig. Pop. 11,100. It has a cathedral, a Protestant gymnasium, manufs. of cottons, earthenware, & leather; with breweries and distilleries.

ZELAYA or **CELAYA**, a town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 35 m. S.E. Guanajuato, on the route to Queretaro and Mexico. Estimated pop. from 10,000 to 11,000. Its convents are rich in works of art, and it has cotton manufs.

ZELE, a comm. and market town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, cap. cant., 4 m. N.W. Termonde, on the Scheldt and Durme. Pop. 10,484. It has manufactures of cotton cloths.

ZELICHOW, a town of Poland, prov. and 30 m. S.W. Siedlec. Pop. 2,300.

ZELHEM, a village of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 20 m. E. Arnhem. Pop. of pa. 2,400.

ZELL, a town of Hanover. [CELLE.]

ZELL, two vill. of Switzerland.—**I.** cant. and 15 m. E.N.E. Zurich, on the Toos. Pop. of pa. 1,900.—**II.** (Grosse), cant. Lucerne, 8 m. W.N.W. Willisau. Pop. 1,400. [MARIANELLE.]—The Lake of Zell, between the Swiss canton Thurgau and the S. part of the grand duchy Baden, is 12 m. in length, breadth 4 m. It is traversed by the Rhine, which enters it from the Lake of Constance, 2 m. E. Shores undulating and fertile.

ZELLERFELD or **CHILLERFELD**, a town of Hanover, dist. and opposite Kluenthal, from which town it is separated by the Zellerbach. Pop. 4,546. It has a gymnasium, and a mint.

ZELLINGER, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 9 m. N.N.W. Witzsburg. Pop. 1,935.

ZEMPELROSE or **ZEMPEL**, a town of W. Prussia, reg. and 61 m. W.S.W. Marienwerder. Pop. 2,450. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and manufs. of woollen cloth and linen.

ZEMSE (Ital. *Segna*), a fortified seaport town of Austria, Military Croatia, circ. and 48 m. S.W. Carlsbad, on the Adriatic, at the termination of the Josephine Road, and opposite the island Veglia. Pop. 5,000. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop. Harbourside, but exports corn.

ZENGHAN or **ZENGHAN**, Persia. [ZENJAN.]

ZENJAN or **BURZJAN**, a town of European Turkestan, Persia, prov. and 30 m. N.W. Nov-Besher. Pop. 2,000.

ZENJAN, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, on the coast of Zenjan, 133 m. N. Hamadan. Pop. 15,000 (?) It is enclosed by walls, and is the seat of a trade in carpets, woollens, silks, lead, and gunpowder.

ZENKOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 48 m. N. Poltava, cap. circ., on the Grumia. Pop. 3,000.

ZENKON, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 44 m. W.S.W. St Ives. Area 4,640 ac. Pop. 918.

ZENTA or **SEKTA**, a market town of Hungary co. Bacs, on rt. b. of the Theiss, 24 m. S. Szegedin. Pop. (1851) 14,965.

ZEB-ATCHAN, a river of Independent Turkistan, Bokhara, rises in the highlands E. of Samarcand, flows W.ward past that city and Bokhara, and enters Lake Dzungar, after a total course estimated at 400 m. It supplies many canals, and is the great fertiliser of the country it traverses.

ZEBBA or **GERBA**, an isl. Tunis dom. [JERBA.]

ZEBBER, a town of N. Germany, principality Anhalt Dessau, on an affluent of the Elbe, 22 m. S.E. Magdeburg. Pop. (1845) 8,449. It is enclosed by walls, has a church, high school, a public library, an orphan asylum, a house of correction, manufactures of jewellery and earthenware, and breweries.

ZERNASORA (Turk. *Kara-tagi*, "Black Mountains"), a mountain region of N. Albania, etc., between lat. 42° and 43° N., lon. 19° and 19° 30' E., and nearly commensurate with the independent territory of Montenegro.

ZERNETZ, a vill. of Switzerland. [CHERNETZ.]

ZETLAND ISLANDS, Scotland. [SHETLAND.]

ZEULENRODA or **ZEULENRODE**, a town of Germany, principality Reuss-Greiz, lordship and 9 m. S.W. Greitz, cap. bailiwick. Pop. 4,881. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, manufactures of woollen stuffs, hosiery, and watches.

ZEVEN, a town of Hanover, landr. and 24 m. S.W. Stade, on an aff. of the Oste. Pop. 2,008.

ZEVIO, a market town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 7 m. S.E. Verona, on the Adige. Pop. 2,400.

ZETLA or **ZETLAH**, a seaport town of Adel, N.E. Africa, on the Sea of Bah-el-Mandeb, near the frontier of Abyssinia. Lat. 11° 17' N., lon. 43° E. Pop. 500. It stands on a low sandy cape, bounding E. a harbour which has 18 feet of water at low tide. It is enclosed by ruined walls mounting a few guns, and is garrisoned and governed by a chief, subject to the pasha of Egypt.

ZINKOV (Novo), a town of Russia, gov. and 77 m. N.N.E. Tchernigov. Pop. 1,509.

ZIOAVO, a comm. and town of the island Corfica, cap. cant., 19 m. E. Ajaccio. Pop. 1,249.

ZIGENHALLA, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 34 m. S.W. Oppeln, on the Biela. P. 3,500.

ZIGENHAIN, a fortified town of Germany, H.-Cassel, prov. Upper Hessen, cap. circ. and dist., 23 m. E.N.E. Marburg. Pop. 1,777.

ZILLENHES, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 28 m. E.N.E. Frankfurt, on the Poete. Pop. 4,400. It has manufs. of linens, hosiery, leather, hats, and gloves. There are coal mines in its vicinity.

ZIENE MAI or **LAOE**, state of S.E. India, tributary to Siam, between lat. 20° and 21° N., lon. 98° and 102° E., with an ancient town of same name on rt. b. of the Ma-nam. Pop. 50,000 (?)

ZIEHENHAGEN, a walled town of Germany, Nassau-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, on the Werra 10 m. W.N.W. Cassel. Pop. 1,801.

ZIEHREKER, a fortified town of the Nether-

Island, prov. Silesia, cap. circ. on the island Schokken, near the E. Scheldt, lat. 51° 34' N., lon. 5° 28' E. Pop. 6,500. Has salt-recesses.

Itzenau, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 20 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg. Pop. 2,760. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, linen, and homiery.

Itzenau, a town of Silesia. [Cissa.]

Itzenau, Zela, a town of Asia Minor, pers. Siles. 36 m. W.S.W. Tokat. Pop. 2,000 families (?), who manufacture coarse cotton cloths, etc. It has a fortress, and large khans. Its annual fair of 15 or 20 days from middle of November, is often frequented by 40,000 to 50,000 persons from the commercial towns of Asiatic Turkey.

Itzenau, a town of S. America, New Granada, dep. Magdalena, 90 m. S.E.S. Maniz.

Itzenau (Gnoss), a market town of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Gersprenz, 9 m. E. Darmstadt. Pop. 2,980.

Itzenau, a town of N. Africa, cap. prov. Damagran, in Borno. Pop. 10,000.

Itzenau, an island of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 10 m. N.W. Stralsund, in the Baltic, immediately off the German coast. Length 14 miles, breadth 3 miles. On it is the village Zlagat.

Itzenau, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 27 m. S. Potsdam, on railway from Berlin to Wittenberg. Pop. 1,700. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, cotton stuffs, and leather.

Itzenau, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 20 m. S.W. Königsberg, on the Stradg. Pop. 2,500.

Itzenau, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 38 m. N.W.N. Posen, on the Warta. Pop. 2,070.

Itzenau, a small island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic Sea, circ. and 14 m. S. W. Spalato.

Itzenau, a town of Saxony, circ. and 26 m. S.E. Bautzen, on l. b. of the Malsen, at the head of a branch railway to Dresden and Görlitz. Pop. (1846) 2,208. It is the centre of the linen manuf. of Lusatia, and has numerous churches, a gymnasium, and a municipal library. Near it are the mineral springs and baths of *Augustabad*.

Itzenau, a river of Africa, Morocco, prov. Taflet, rises S. of the Atlas chain, and after flowing S.E. past Taflet, is lost in the sands of the Sahara. Course estimated at upwards of 200 miles.

Itzenau, a market town of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, 7 m. N. Chur. Pop. 1,018.

Itzenau, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 29 m. S.E.W. Igla. Pop. 2,176.

Itzenau, or Zlatoust, a place of the Ural, on the Alai. Has extensive manufactures of iron wares.

Itzenau, a market town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 4 m. E.N.E. Oltau. Pop. 1,045.

Itzenau, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., 46 m. E. Lemberg. Pop. 4,000.

Itzenau, or Zlatoust, a fortified and mining town of Siberia, gov. & 80 m. S.W. Tomsk, dist. Bisk, at the base of the mountain Schlangenberg. Pop. 4,000, engaged in raising & reducing silver ores.

Itzenau, a town of European Russia, gov. and 25 m. S.E.E. Kharkov, cap. dist., on the Dvornod-Dnests. Pop. 3,000.

Itzenau, or Zlatoust, a town of Austria, Moravia, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Thaya, 56 m. S.E.W. Brunn. Pop. 5,010. It has a gymnasium and a school for the education of the children of the military. The vine is cultivated in its vicinity, and it has manufactures of woollens, tobacco, and mustard. A combat took place here, between the French and Austrians, 14th June 1805.

Itzenau, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 23 m. S.E.W. Bromberg. Pop. 1,551.

Itzenau, a town and market town of Sardinia, reg. and on the Gulf of Genoa, prov. and 4 m. W. Chiavari. Pop. 6,572.

Itzenau, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 19 m. S.E. Chemnitz. Pop. 1,244.

Itzenau, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 30 m. S.W. Breslau. Pop. 1,620.

Itzenau, or Zorynau, Tobolsk, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 9 m. S.E.W. Aargau, on the Wigger. Pop. 3,175. It has a public library, and manufs. of cotton, linen, and silk fabrics.

Itzenau, a vill. of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 6 m. N. Bergamo, on the Brembo. Pop. 2,000.

Itzenau, a town of Persian Kurdistan, cap. dist., 66 m. W.N.W. Kermanshah. It once consisted of 1,000 houses enclosed by an earth rampart, but has now decayed.

Itzenau, or Tav, a river of Persia, flows mostly between the provs. Fars and Khuzistan, and after a W. course of 100 m., enters the Persian Gulf, a few miles below Hindian, to which village it is navigable for vessels of small burden.

Itzenau, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., on an affluent of the Bug, 16 m. N. Lemberg. Pop. 2,927. It has manufactures of coarse woollens, leather, and porcelain.

Itzenau ("toll-union"), the name of the confederation known in this country as the Prussian Commercial Union. The *Zollverein*, renewed 6th May 1841, was to have terminated at the end of 1853, but, at a meeting of the German Diet, 4th April 1853, it was agreed to continue it until the 31st December 1855. [GERMANY.]

Itzenau, a market town of Russia, gov. Kiev, 42 m. S.E. Sventigrodka. Pop. 1,500.

Itzenau, a town of Russia, gov. and 25 m. N.N.W. Kharkov, on the Uda. Pop. 5,000.

Itzenau, Zomborians, a town of S. Hungary, cap. co. Bacs, 120 m. S.E.E. Pesth. Pop. (1845) 22,000. It is situated near the Francis Canal, with which it communicates with the Danube, and has a normal school, manufactures of silks, and a trade in grain and cattle.

Itzenau, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, 4 m. N. Hasselt. Pop. 2,776.

Itzenau, a town of the U. S., North America, Upper California, cap. a dist. on the W. side of the Bay of San Francisco.

Itzenau, Sonthaus, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 84 m. S.E.E. Düsseldorf, near l. b. of the Rhine, and the ancient Roman fort *Gomaria*, which was its original site. Pop. 863.

Itzenau, Cent. Amer. [Sonthaus]

Itzenau, a vill. of Brunswick, dist. and 18 m. S.W. Blankenburg. Pop. 1,454. Has iron works.

Itzenau, Kleinherbst or Zippfherbst, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, on the Streikbach, 12 m. N.N.E. Halle. Pop. 2,580.

Itzenau, a river of France, dep. Meurthe and Moselle, rises in the Vosges mtns., flows E. past Saverne and Brumath, and joins the Moder on right, 8 m. S.E. Haguenau. Course 45 miles.

Itzenau, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, 27 m. S. Berlin. P. 1,212.

Itzenau, a town of Russia. [Sonthaus.]

Itzenau, a river of South Africa, the S. limit of the great central system discovered by Livingstone, rises near the E. side of L. B'gama, and flows to the S.E. The banks of this fine river are fringed with fruit-bearing and other trees.

Itzenau, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, on the Zechoppau, 9 m. S.E. Chemnitz. P. 4,182.

Itzenau, a town of N.W. Hungary. [Sonthaus.]

Itzenau, a town of Sardinia, div. Turin, prov. and 8 m. S.E.W. Biella. Pop. of comm. 2,452.

Itzenau, a town of Central America, state Guatemala, between the coast and Old Guatemala.

Itzenau, a town of Sardinia, div. Genoa, 7 m. N.W. Alghero. Pop. of comm. 512.

ZUGMUNSTEN, a frontier town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 83 m. N.W. Troppau. Pop. 4,181. It has manufactures of cotton and linen fabrics. It was formerly called Edelsstadt.

ZUMOSA, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. S.E. Cordova. Pop. 2,024.

ZUG, a central canton of Switzerland, surrounded by the cantons Schwyz, Unterwalden, Lucerne, Aargau, and Zurich. Length 15 m., greatest breadth 9 m. Area 85 sq. m. Pop. (1851) 17,461, entirely Roman Catholics, and speaking German. Surface mountainous in the S. and S.E.; highest point, the Kaiserstock, 8,258 feet above the sea. The principal portion lies in the basin of the Reuss, and is watered by the Reuss and the Sihl. The greater part of the Lake of Zug, and the whole of Lake Eggen, is within the canton. Climate mild; soil fertile; wine of inferior quality; butter and cheese are extensively made; cattle rearing and fishing are important. The other branches of industry comprise paper making, tanning, silk and cotton spinning. Zug joined the Swiss Confederation in 1352.—Zug (ancient Zugtum), the cap., is situated on the E. shore of the lake of Zug, at the base of the Zugerberg, 52 m. S.N.E. Bern. Pop. 3,095. It has a gymnasium, a public library, tanneries, manufactures of paper, and commerce in cattle, Kirschenwasser, cider, and dried fruits. The *Zugersee* or *Lake of Zug*, in the S.W. of the canton Zug, and bounded E. and S. by the Zugerberg and Righi mountains, which separate it from the cantons Schwyz and Lucerne, is 9 m. long, from 2 to 3 m. broad, and 1,361 feet above the sea. Chief affluent the Lorze, from the Lake of Eggen, which enters it on the north.

ZUIDERZEE (Germ. *Suderesee*), a gulf of the German Ocean, in the Netherlands, between the provs. Over Yssel and Friesland in the E., Utrecht and Gelderland in the S., and N. Holland in the W. On the N. it is nearly enclosed by the islands Texel, Vlieland, Ter-Schelling, and Ameland. Length N. to S. 45 m., greatest breadth 33 m. On the S.W. it forms the inlet called the Y, on which Amsterdam is situated. It contains four small islands. Chief affluents the Zwerle Water and several branches of the Rhine. Its fisheries are important. The *Zuiderzee*, formerly a lake, was united to the German Ocean by an foundation in 1822. During the French empire under Napoleon I., the provs. North Holland and Utrecht formed the dep. *Zuiderzee*, of which the cap. was Amsterdam.

ZUJARA, Hatera, a town of Spain, prov. and 58 m. N.E. Granada, near the Barbata. Pop. 1,655. It has mineral springs and copper mines.

ZULIA, a dep. of Venezuela, South America, between lat. 8° and 12° N., lon. 68° and 73° W., having E. the depts. Caracas and Apure, S and W. the republic New Granada, and N. the Caribbean Sea. Area 89,000 sq. m. Pop. 154,000. It surrounds the Lake of Maracaybo, to which most of its rivers are tributary, including the Zulia, whence its name, and which has a N.ward course of 170 m. Cattle rearing is the chief branch of industry. Staple products comprise timber and cacao, besides those yielded by its herds. It is subdivided into the provs. Maracaybo, Coro, Merida, and Truxillo, named after their chief cities, and of which the first mentioned is the capital.

ZULICHAN, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, cap. circ., reg. and 59 m. S.E.E. Frankfurt. Pop. 4,995. It has a gymnasium with seven professors, an orphan asylum, and manufactures of woollens, linens, and leather.

ZULICHAN, a town of Rhineland, reg. and 29 m. S.W. Cologne. Pop. 1,195. It is believed to be the original *Tollacum*, near which Clovis defeated the Germans in the year 486.

ZULAS or BHALA, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 83 m. S.S.W. Oppeln, on the Biala. P. 2,739.

ZUMAPANGO, a market town of the Mexican Confederation, dep. and 30 m. N. Mexico, on the border of the small Lake of Zumpango. P. 1,260.

ZUMPERT, a town of Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, 6 m. S.E. Ariano. Pop. 1,800.

ZURAGUNA, a town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. N.E. Almeria, on rt. b. of the Almanzor. Pop. 2,980, who manuf. linens, woollens, and nitre.

ZURAT, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 12 m. S.W. Sebenico. Length 7 m. A coral fishery is carried on near its coast.

ZURICH, a canton of Switzerland, in the N., bounded E. by the cantons Thurgau and St. Gall, S. by Schwyz and Zug, W. Aargau, N. Schaffhausen and the grand duchy of Baden. Area 697 sq. m. Pop. (1851) 250,698, nearly all Protestants, and speaking the German language. Surface undulating, mountainous in the S.E., where the Schnebelhorn is 4,398 feet, and in the S.W. the Albis mountain 4,628 feet, above the sea. It is watered by the Rhine, the Thur, Töss, Glatt, Limmat, Sihl, and Reuss. The canton possesses a great portion of the Lake of Zurich, besides which it has the Griseensee, the Pfäferssee, and several smaller lakes. Climate mild, though subject to sudden changes. Soil fertile, but well cultivated. The corn raised is insufficient for home consumption; potatoes and fruits are important crops; the best wine is grown on the E. shore of the Lake of Zurich. It has numerous mineral springs. Zurich is one of the most industrious cantons in Switzerland. The chief manufactures are cotton, silk, and ribbons; most of the rural population are employed in silk and cotton spinning. Schools are numerous, and attendance is compulsory on children from 6 to 12 years of age. It holds the first rank among the cantons of the Swiss Confederation. Contingent to the federal army is 6,726 men, 451 horses, and 92,640 francs. It is a democratic representative republic, governed by the constitution of 1837, and several subsequent decrees. Chief towns, Zurich, Eghau, Wädenschwyl, and Winterthur.

ZURICH (Thuricum), a town of Switzerland, cap. cant., on the Limmat, at its exit from the N.W. extremity of the Lake of Zurich, 60 m. N.E. Bern. Pop. 14,500, nearly all Protestants. The Limmat divides it into 2 parts, which communicate by 8 bridges. It is surrounded by old walls, and has an arsenal with a collection of armoury. Chief public buildings, the cathedral, the church of St. Peter, town-house, post-office, orphan asylum, and the tower of Wartenberg. It has a university, established in 1526, and which, in 1834, had 209 students, and a library of 3,000 vols.; a cantonal and several polytechnic schools; a public library of 45,000 vols., cabinet of medals and natural history, botanic garden, and many learned societies. It has important manuf. of silks, cotton fabrics, and ribbons, dye-works, and tanneries. Zurich is the birthplace of Gessner, Lavater, and Pestalozzi. Near it the Swiss defeated the Austrians, 22d July 1443; and the French defeated the Russians and Austrians, 26th August 1799.—The *Lake of Zurich*, celebrated for its picturesque beauty, is enclosed at its E. end by the cantons Schwyz and St. Gall. Length 23 m., breadth 1 m. to $\frac{1}{2}$ m., height of surface above the sea 1,362 feet. Its chief aff. is the Linth, which it receives on the S.E. from

lake Wallenstadt. It is divided into the upper lake, extending from Schmerikan to Rapperschwyl, and the lower lake, about three times its extent, from Rapperschwyl to Zurich. At its narrowest point it is crossed by a wooden bridge. The upper lake is frozen over almost every winter, but this is seldom the case with the lower lake. In summer its water is sometimes raised, by the melting of the snow, to 18 feet above its ordinary level. The lake is traversed by steam-boats.

ZUMBI, a town of Central Africa, Hausa, on an affluent of the Niger, between Saccato and Kashna. Lat. 12° 55' N., lon. 7° 58' E.

ZURBAN, a lake, Afghanistan. [HAMOON.]

ZURUMA, a river of Brazilian Guiana, Macusi territory, after a S.E. course of 80 m. joins the Takutu, in lat. 3° 22' N., lon. near 60° W. At their junction it has been found 290 yards across.

ZURUMA, a town of South America, Ecuador, dep. Asuay, in a mining district, on W. declivity of the Andes, 28 m. N.W. Loja. Pop. 6,000. Its gold and silver mines rendered it formerly very populous, but its importance has greatly declined.

ZURZACH, a small town of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, on l. b. of the Rhine, 16 m. N.N.E. Aarau. Pop. 904. It is the seat of a large fair.

ZUSCHEN, a town of Germany, principality Waldeck, 15 m. S.W. Cassel, on the Elbe. P. 763.

ZUSMANSHAUSEN, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Zusam, an affluent of the Danube, 14 m. W.N.W. Augsburg. Pop. 851.

ZUTKURAK, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 10 m. N.W. St Omer. Pop. 1,862.

ZUTREVE, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Yssel, and on its affluent the Beukel, which traverses its centre, 17 m. N.N.E. Arnhem. Pop. 11,113. It has an ancient cathedral, a town-house, and manuf. of cotton, paper, and glue, and tanneries. It formerly belonged to the Hanseatic league, and was taken by Don Frederick of Toledo in 1572, by Prince Maurice in 1591, and by the French in 1672, when its fortifications were dismantled.

ZUVIA, a town of Spain, prov. and 4 m. S.E. Granada, on l. b. of the Genil. Pop. 3,095.

ZURDER-ZEE, Netherlands. [ZUIDZEE.]

ZUZ, ZÜZNA, a market town of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, in the Upper Engadine, 29 m. S.E. Chur. Pop. 393.

ZVENIGOROD, a town of Russia. [ЗВЕНИГОРОД.]

ZVENIKOLOVSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, Siberia, gov. Orenburg, on the U, an affluent of the Tobol, 130 m. E. Troitsk.

ZVOARIK, a fortified town of European Turkey, Bosnia, cap. sanj., on the Drin, 30 m. from its mouth in the Save. Pop. 10,000. It has mosques, and Greek & Roman Catholic churches.

ZWART-BERG (the "Black Mountain"), two mountain ranges of S. Africa, Cape Colony, dists. Zwillingend and George, bounding the Little Karroo plain and the upper valley of Olifant river. The more N., or Great Zwart-Berg range, is rugged, and in some places 4,000 feet in height.

ZWARTKOP, a river of S. Africa, Cape Colony, tributary to the Little Doorn river, which it joins after a W.S.W. course of 100 miles. The Zwartland is a fertile tract of the same colony, districts Cape and Stellenbosch.

ZWARSLUIS, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Over Yssel, on the Zwarte Water, an affluent of the Vecht, near its mouth in the Zuider-Zee, 9 m. N. Zwolle. Pop. 3,660.

ZWIRIBÜCKEN, a town of Bavaria. [DEUX PONTA.]

ZWELLENDELM, the most S. division of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, terminating in Cape Agulhas, bounded S. by the Southern Ocean, E. by the dist. George, N. Worcester, and W. Stellenbosch. Area (with Caledon) 7,618 sq. m. Pop. (1849) 12,123. It is traversed on the N. by the Zwartsberg mountains, and watered by the Breeds River. Chief products, corn, soap, butter, tallow, brandy, and wine of inferior quality. Good horses are reared. Principal towns, Zwillingend, Caledon, and Port-Beaufort.—*Zwillingend*, the cap., 110 m. E. Cape Town, has a church and reading-room.

ZWENNAU, a town of Saxony, circ. and 9 m. S.S.W. Leipzig, on the Elster. Pop. 2,612.

ZWETTEL or **ZWETL,** a town of Lower Austria, on the Kamp, at the mouth of the Zwetzel, 24 m. N.W. Krems. Pop. 2,150. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, linens, and ribbons.

ZWICKAU, a town of Saxony, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Mulde, and on the Saxon and Bavarian railway, 60 m. S.W. Dresden. Pop. (1856) 759,323. Has a church, with a lofty tower, a gymnasium, with a library of 30,000 vols., and manufs. of woollen cloths, cotton goods, and chemical products. In its vicinity are extensive coal mines.

ZWICKAU, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bauslau, 19 m. W. Reichenberg. Pop. 3,835, mostly employed in manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics.

ZWISSEL, a market town of Lower Bavaria, on the Regen, 33 m. N.N.W. Passau. Pop. 1,245.

ZWINGENBERG, a town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, at the base of the Melibocus mountain, and on the Frankfurt and Mannheim Railway, 10 m. S. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,445.

ZWITTAU or **ZWITTAWA,** a walled town of Austria, Moravia, circ. Olmütz, near the Bohemian frontier, on railway to Prague, 40 m. N. Briann. Pop. 3,639. It has manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, and an active trade in wool and flax.

ZWOLLE, a fortified town of the Netherlands, cap. prov. Over-Yssel, 52 m. E.N.E. Amsterdam, on the Zwarte-Water. Pop. 10,950 (including 388 military). It was formerly a free imperial city, and belonged to the Hanseatic league. It has a cathedral, town-hall, a tribunal of commerce, and manufs. of woollen and linen cloths, and sugar and salt refineries.

ZWOLLEN, a town of Poland, gov. Sandomir, 19 m. E.S.E. Radom. Pop. 2,036.

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ZWYNDRECHT, a comm. and market town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 17 m. N.E. Termonde, on the Scheldt. Pop. 2,200.

ZYDACHOW, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 16 m. N.E. Strzy, near the mouth of the Strzy, in the Dniester. Pop. 2,141.

ZYDOWO, a town of Prussia, prov. Posen, circ. and 6 m. S. Gnesen. Pop. 630.

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